

## Tune into Withers Bargain Centre!

## RAYCOM EXCLUSIVE PRODUCTS

$2 \mathrm{mtr} 5 / 8 \mathrm{mag}$ mount ... $£ 15$

$\qquad$ 2 mtr Y4 mag mount 2501) 10 mtr Beta 3000 modiflect Rigs

Unmodified Rigs . $£ 9$

757 mod boards. £69
...... 550
信 10FM FBXISANYO MOD BOARD fits into most CB's with the Sanyo LC7136/7 chip fitted $£ 22.50$ or we can fit it for $£ 30$ inc post
FBX/SANYO 10FM kit of parts
DNT/LCL 10FM MOD KIT ${ }^{2} 1295$ YAESU FT757GX fast tuning mod kit c/w instructions ................£29.50 or we can fit it for ................ $£ 37.50$ inc NEW FRG9600 Mod Kit extends the UHF range up to 945 mhz , + improves 'S' meter + sensitivity Send Radio and $£ 25.00$ inc post.

## HAND HELDS

We've the largest selection of hand-helds in the UK! KENPRO KT200EE 2mtr 2W
KENPRO KT40OEE 700m ... $£ 169.00$
….......... $£ 189.00$
YAESU FT209RH $2 \mathrm{mtr} 3 \mathrm{~W} . . \mathrm{£} 245.00$
YAESU FT203R 2mtr 2W . $£ 195.00$ YAESU FT703R $70 \mathrm{~cm} 2 W$.... £239.00 YAESU FT709R $70 \mathrm{~cm} 2 W . . . ~ £ 259.00$ ICOM IC2E 2mtr 2W ........... $£ 199.00$ ICOM IC4E $70 \mathrm{~cm} 2 W$........... $£ 249.00$ ICOM ICO2E 2mtr 2W......... £269.00 COM IC04E 70cm2W............ $£ 279.00$ ALINCO ALM203E 2mtr 3W
£239.00
++ many more models available. FREE portable antenna with every handheld purchased

## POWER SUPPLY UNITS



## SUN ANTENNAS

| 7/8....................................... $£ 14.50$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 5/8......................................... £13.50 |
|  | 1/4.........................................£13.50 |
|  | Sun base \& cutter ...................£9.25 |
| 5/8 Whip \& base |  |
|  |  |
|  | 10/11 mtr loaded 1/4 wave .....£13.50 |
|  | $2 \mathrm{mtr} 7 / 8$ mobile tilt/over ......£ $£ 4.50$ |
|  | $2 \mathrm{mtr} 5 / 8$ mobile tilt/over ....... 13.50 |
|  | Gutter-Clip and cable ass......£9.50 |
|  | REVCO (British Made) |
|  | 2mtr 5/8 coil/whip/base .......£11.89 |
|  | 10mtr 1/4 coil/whip/base ......£10.99 |
|  | 70 cm Colinear double 5/8 ...£12.50 |
|  | Revco Discone scan/ant ......£29.95 |
|  | Revco NEW 2045 scan/ant....£59.00 |
|  | SMC (Japan) |
|  | 70N2M Dual band mobile .....£20.95 |
|  | 35870 cm triple $5 / 8 \mathrm{mob} . . . . . . . . £ 30.95$ |
| HS770 diplexer $2 \& 70 \mathrm{cms}$...... £19.55 |  |
| we have numerous types of |  |
|  | antennas in stock inc full range |
|  | Jaybeam and Tonna. |

## £1000 INSTANT CREDIT. HP/PERSONAL LOANS AVAILABLE RWC CREDITCARD (written details on request)

ORDERS UNDER $£ 50$ SEND $£ 2.50 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{\& p}$
$\square$

## R Withers Communications agent to the stars!

RWC are main agents/distributors for Yaesu, Icom, Kenwood, M Modules, Jaybeam, Tonna, Revco Antennas, Cleartone, MuTek, AKD, Drae, FDK, Welz, Tait, and Neve Radiotelephones to name but a few! We also stock a wide range of BT approved cordless telephones and telephone systems!

## Tune into our specialist service!

** We manufacture our own range of VHF/UHF beam antennas

* We'ree the only company in the UK that produces modular VHF/UHF Raycom power amplifiers ( $15-50$ watts output)
* We supply a large range of power transistors/ modules imported directly from Japan
* We supply/repair amateur/business radio systems
* We check transceivers on our spectrum analyser- $£ 12.50$ for a comprehensive report
* Only supplier of modified Revco RS2000 $60-520 \mathrm{MHz}$ extended coverage scanning receiver modified by RWC
* Probably the UK's largest seller of used radio equipment
* We offer the largest selection of radio allied services under one roof


## Even more basement bargains!

| TURN THAT BEAM KOPEK ROTATORS 50kg loading £38.50 | HI-Q INSULATOR TRAP. FORMER £6.99 |
| :---: | :---: |
| DATONG AND DRAE MORSE TUTORS £49.50 | G5RV HG MULTI-BAND DIPOLE ANTENNA <br> 1/2size $\mathbf{E 1 2 . 9 5}$ <br> full size $£ 14.95$ |
| TRAVELLING JIM 2m £6.95 <br> Incl lead 2m $\mathbf{8 8 . 9 5}$ | STEEL QUAD SPIDERS for 2 ELE Quad Aerials £12.50 |
| FT290R + Nicads, charger, listen on input $£ 329$ | 100W 0-500MHz Dummy <br> Loads (200 watts intermittent) 2ith lead an Pl_259 connector $£ 12.50$ |
| Sun gutter mount + cable assembly, PL259 fittings £9.25 | REVCO RS2000 Ext Coverage 60-179 \& 380520 MHz AM/FM. 70 memories. Auto search, lock priority $\mathbf{£ 2 2 5}$ |
|  | DEALER \& EXPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED |

## Editor

Duncan Leslie
Editorial Assistants
Jane Berry
Angela Hall

## Advertisement Manager

Marian Vidler

## Publisher

Peter Williams

## Published by

Radio \& Electronics World
Magazines
Sovereign House
Brentwood
Essex CM144SE
England
Tel: (0277) 219876

## ISSN

0262-2572

## Printed

In Great Britain

## Newstrade sales

Seymour Press Ltd 334 Brixton Road
London SW9 7AG
Tel: 01-733 4444

## Subscriptions

Tel-01-760 0409

## © Copyright 1936

Radio \& Electronics Worid Magazines

## Safety in the shack

Some of the constructional projects featured refer to additions or modifications to equipment; please note that such alterations may prevent the item from being used in its intended role. and also that its intended role. and also the
guarantee may be invalidated.
guarantee may be invaldated.
When bulding any constructional When buiding any constructional
project, bear in mind that sometimes profect, bear in mind that sometimes
high voltages are involved. Avoid even the slightest risk - safety in the shack please, at all times.

Whist every cafe is taken when atcepting advertisements we camnot acceapt responstbility lor unsatisfactory transactions. complaints.
The views expressed by contributers are not The views expressed by contribute
necessarity those of the publishers. necessarily mose of the publizhers.
Every eare ts taken to ensure that the Every care ts taken to ensure wat we
contents of this magazine are acurate, we asswme no responsibulity for any effect from
afrors or omissions

## Cover Photographs

Top-The Nesat dish antenna and low noise converters (p32) Bottom - The Nesat system's indoor tuner, distributed by Greenwich Satellite (p32)

## SPECIAL FEATURES

## 16 Spectrum Watch

Nigel Cawthorne reports on the IBA's E-MAC TV transmission system - picture that!

## 22 Variable ac Power Supply

Don't delay, build one today! Some sound advice from Dr M A Kiam-Laine

## 28 Dragon 32/64 Morse Tutor

If you're after that ' $A$ ' licence and need to tackle the dreaded code, Peter Rouse's program is for you

## 32 Satellite TV

The Editor's really with it, you know. He's even getting into all that new-fangled DBS stuff. He'll be wearing a suit next...

## 35 Data File

This month Ray Marston looks at bipolar transistor principles and their applications
40 RTTY Decoding Using the Spectrum
Part 2 of $S$ Dean's project deals with the necessary software

## REGULARS

4 Product News
12 News Desk
19 Amateur Radio World
49 Short Wave News
52 DX-TV Reception Reports

## 55 Latest Literature

56 ATV on the Air
58 Medium Wave DXing
60 QSO
E2 Free Classified Ads
64 Small Ads

## READER SERVICES

## 20 Newsagents Order Form

44 Amateur Radio Subscription Order Form
45 Back Issues Order Form
48 Subscription Order Form
63 Free Classified Ad Order Form
66 Advertisers Index
66 Advertising Rates and Information

## NEXT MONTH

## 44 What's in Store for You

Next Issue
Cover date April 1986 on sale Thursday, 13 March
Publication Date
Second Thursday of the month preceding cover date


Check this out - page 5


Drive at your own PACE - page 12

Featured on these pages are details of the latest products in communications, electronics and computers. Manufacturers, distributors and dealers are invited to supply information on new products for inclusion in Product News.
Readers, don't forget to mention Radio \& Electronics World when making enquiries


## BUDGET OSCILLOSCOPE

Fieldtech Heathrow has introduced the Meguro MO$1255100 \mathrm{MHz}, 3$ channel, 8 trace oscilloscope. With a bandwidth from dc to 100 MHz ,
maximum sweep rate of 2 ms and maximum deflection factor of 1 mV per division (20MHz), the MO-1255 achieves the performance and offers the functions of
more expensive scopes.
The control layout has been designed with ease of operation in mind. The vertical deflection mode and sweep mode switches are arranged together on the front panel and all controls are sized for optimum accessibility and convenience of use.
Providing a wide range of waveform observations of both digital and analogue signals, the Meguro MO-1255 is suitable for use in research and development applications, field analysis, production lines and general maintenance services.

Fieldtech Heathrow Limited, Huntavia House
420 Bath Road, Longford,
Middlesex UB7 OLL.
Tel: (01) 8976446.

## ACCURATE TESTING

A new modulation meter from Radio Telephony Test Systems provides the test engineer with a useful combination of features, including fully automatic frequency operation and full remote IEEE bus control.
The unit, the first in a new range known as the 100 Series, combines high accuracy with a high dynamic range. Three filter bandwidths are available for selective analysis of demodulated signals, and a built-in loudspeaker is included as an aid for RF testing.
Analogue bar graph and digital displays, and software driven testing routines, ensure fast and accurate completion of calibration, commissioning and repair work.
The meter is housed in a rugged, lightweight, impact-
resistant case with a carrying handle and internal battery pack. In workshop applications, compact dimensions ensure minimal use of bench space.

Radio Telephony Test Systems Ltd, Enterprise House, Central way,
North Feltham Trading Estate,
Feltham,
Middlesex TW14 ORX.
Tel: (01) 8441811.

## E HANDY-TINER <br> The new Handy-Timer offered by Cobonic Ltd features count-down from a preset time duration (maximum $23 \mathrm{hr}, 59 \mathrm{~min}$ ) to 0 , followed by a one minute time limited acoustic alarm and a count-up which indicates the time lapse since the alarm started.




This count-up can be of considerable advantage. For example, if a chemical lab technician misses the countdown alarm, the Handy-Tinner will tell him exactly to the second how much time has elapsed since the alarm started.

Repetitive identical timings do not need to be re-entered, as the preset value is reloaded from internal memory.

The Handy-Timer has a multi-purpose spring clip for attaching to the user's jacket, or it can stick to any steel surface by its magnetic pad, or simply stand upright on a desk.
The Handy-Timer costs £12.95 plus VAT.

Cobonic Ltd,
32 Ludlow Road, Guildford,
Surrey GU2 5NW.
Tel: (0483) 505260.

The RENT-ASCOPE digital oscilloscope is now available for short or long term hire from Instrument Rentals; the first time this instrument has been available for hire in the UK.
The 2430 includes key features of the industry standard Tektronix 2400 in a digital 'scope. A 150 MHz bandwidth instrument with $100 \mathrm{Ms} / \mathrm{sec}$ sample rate, the 8 -bit resolution 2430 features 5 ns/div maximum sweep speed, and a simultaneous acquisition of two channels to analyse wide band signals.

Five standard acquisition modes are available. The unique envelope mode records and displays maximum and minimum waveform values as fast as $2 n s$ over any sweep rate. Average mode enables continuous averaging for a user selectable number of acquisitions from 2 to 256.

Using Tektronix's patented 'Save on Delta' mode, incoming waveforms can be compared against a user definable reference waveform envelope, and saved for later display, analysis or comparison if it is outside reference limits. Normal mode is for repetitive and non-repetitive acquisition.
Extensive trigger capability includes delay by time, delay by events and combinational triggers. Two external trigger inputs provide flexibility for use in TTL, ECL and analogue circuit applications. Features also include low frequency reject: 0.5 div from 80 kHz to 50 MHz increasing to 1.0 div at 150 MHz ; and high frequency reject: 0.5 div from dc to 30 kHz , with signals above 30 kHz attenuated
Up to six waveforms can be stored, and full on-screen readout and extensive cursor functions make operation and measurements easy.

Instrument Rentals,
Dorcan House,
Meadfield Road,
Langley, Berks.
Tel: (01) 8972434.


New from Global Specialties is the 8200 series of 20 MHz fully-prógrammable function generators.
Suitable for use in electronic laboratories, design centres and automatic test systems, the 8200 series provides sine, triangle, square and pulses with variable amplitude, symmetry and offset over a 2 mHz to 20 MHz frequency range.

Fully programmable via the standard IEEE-488 interface bus, the 8200 series features a 6 -digit, 7 -segment LED display with automatic decimal point, exponent and polarity indication, and easy front panel set-up through a parameters entry keyboard. Parameters are easily modified by the vernier control, and fast and easy access is provided to all programmed parameters.
Output can be continuous, gated, or triggered by an external signal or by means of a front panel manual switch. Start phase of the output signal is continuously adjust-
able from $-90^{\circ}$ to $+90^{\circ}$
When used as a bench unit, the 8200 series function generator uses an internal, battery-operated RAM to enable storage and recall of up to 10 front panel set-ups.

In the sweep generation mode, an internal ramp with variable duration provides a recurring logarithmic sweep over a 10-decade range. Sweep is automatic, up or down, depending on the start and stop frequency set-ups.

Output amplitude ranges from 3.2 mV to 30 V peak-topeak into open circuit or 1.6 mV to 15 V peak-to-peak into $50 \Omega$, and dc offset is variable from -15 V to +15 V into open circuit or -7.5 V to +7.5 V into $50 \Omega$.
Three models are available in the series: the 8210, the 8230 and the 8232.

## Global Specialties

Corporation,
Shire Hill Industrial Estate, Saffron Walden,
Essex CB11 3AQ.
Tel: (0799) 21682.

## PRICECUS

Philips Test and Measurement is introducing a new, improved version of its popular PM3305 series of digital storage oscilloscopes, rationalising the number of models, and cutting prices.
Heading the range is the PM3305CD, which has new digital plotting facilities in conjunction with full IEEE bussability. With the 'scope operating in single-shot
 tal plotter. The software is designed for HP-GL command language, further extending the versatility of the unit.
Plot size can be either $8 \mathrm{~cm} \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}$, giving four on an A4 sheet, or $16 \mathrm{~cm} \times 20 \mathrm{~cm}$.

The new PM3305CD, which

## CHFCKMAN 11

The following features are included on a new low cost pen-type digital multimeter from Telonic Instruments: auto/manual ranging; a continuity 'bleep' tester; a large clear LCD display; data hold; over-voltage protection; and a carrying case.

The Telonic distributed Checkman $1131 / 2$-digit multimeter is an inexpensive pocket-size instrument suited to the needs of field engineers. The Checkman 11 will measure dc or ac volts with $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ resolution on its most sensitive range, ie 200 mV fsd to 500 volts fsd. Resistance ranges are 200 ohms fsd with 0.1 ohm resolution to 20 megohms.
The continuity 'bleep' tester provides a simple method of cable tracing or short circuit detection. Operation is easy and a 'data hold' button is provided for locking the reading. The 8 mm LCD display guarantees quality reading of measurements.
Another DMM from Telonic, the DM4351, has a $31 / 2$-digit maximum 1999 count; 12 mm


LCD display; auto and manual ranging; a continuity 'bleep' tester; a 10 amp current range; and a carrying case.
Current ranges are 200 mA fsd or 10 amps on a separate input. The continuity bleep, which can be used for cable tracing or short circuit detection, is fast-working, ie approximately 1 ms . For diode testing, the DM4351 has an open circuit voltage of 1.5 V in continuity mode and continues to read ohms. In resistance mode the open circuit voltage is 0.45 volts.

Telonic Instruments Ltd,
Boyn Valley Road,
Maidenhead,
Berkshire SL6 4EG.
Tel: (0628) 73933.
also incorporates analogue output facilities, is available at $£ 3,095$ (plus VAT) which represents a price cut of 12 per cent. The PM3305D, a model with analogue recorder output but no bussing facilities, costs $£ 2,595$, a 17 per cent drop, and the standard PM3305 has been reduced by 18 per cent to $£ 2,350$.

Philips Test and
Measurement Instruments, Pye Unicam Ltd,
York St,
Cambridge CB1 2PX.
Tel: (0223) 358866.

## RORIBIE MUTIMFIER

Now available from Electronic Brokers is the Thandar TM351 multimeter, which has a $31 / 2$-digit liquid-crystal display (LCD) with a $0.1 \%$
basic dc accuracy.
Features include a dc voltage range of 200 mV to 1000 V , an ac voltage range of 200 mV to 750 V , with a $100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to 1 V range of resolution, current to 10 A , resistance to $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ and diode check facility.

Offering 29 ranges, the TM351 has a maximum common mode voltage of 1000 V dc or ac peak, a common mode rejection ratio (CMRR) of more than 100 dB at dc $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and a common mode noise rejection of more than 60 dB at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

The display has 0.5 inch digits and includes polarity, over-range, and a low battery indication.

Electronic Brokers Limited, 140-146 Camden Street, London NW1 9PB.

Tel: (01) 2677070.
Tel: (01) 2677070.
introduced PM8153 high speed, high accuracy A3 digi-
mode, an auto plot facility allows the transient to be recorded automatically on an associated digital plotter. The instrument then resets itself for the next single-shot transient.

The plot software is compatible with the company's PM8154 low cost A4 digital plotter and with the newly-

## ECONOMIC DEVICES, PO BOX 228, TELFORD TF2 8QP



ECONOMIC DEVICES, PO BOX 228, TELFORD TF2 80P

| HA1338 | 7.50 | M1130 | 5.35 | NE646N | 298 | SAS560 | 185 | SN76620 | 259 | TA7109 | 371 | TC4053B | 4.34 | TDA2311AO | 298 | TIP30C | 0.40 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA1339 | 233 | M191 | 6.3 | NE650N | 4.3 | SAS560S | 1.65 | SN76022 | 1.05 | TA7120P | 0.64 | TCA150 | 1.79 | TDA23120 | 4.68 | TIP31A | 0.34 |
| HA1342 | 205 | M193 | 18.55 | NE664BN | 4.18 | SAS560T | 5.12 | SN76623 | 0.99 | TA71228/P | 0.92 | TCA160B | 1.79 | tDA2620 | 1.96 | TIP31B | 0.38 |
| HA1350 | 327 | M51102L | 635 | NP1106 | 5.51 | SAS570 | 1.78 | SN76530 | 25 | TA7124P | 234 | iCA2700 | 1.7 | tDA2630 | 1.96 | IIP31C | 0.50 |
| HA1365 | 4.00 | M5115P | 524 | 0azoo | 0.11 | SAS50S | 261 | SN76640 | 4.2 | TA7130P | 17 | tCA270S | 215 | TDA2631 | 273 | TIP32B | 0.09 |
| HA1336\%WR | 1.86 | M51231P | 304 | OA202 | 0.11 | SAS570T | 5.12 | SN76651 | 1.49 | ta7136AP | 1.27 | TCA270SO | 1.65 | tDaz640 | 259 | TIP32C | 0.00 |
| HA1367 | 4.32 | M5124P | 4.12 | 0A47 | 0.14 | SAS580 | 285 | SNTE6EON | 248 | TA7137P | 0.98 | tCAz90a | 239 | TDA2643 | 1212 | TIP33C | 0.80 |
| HA1358 | 1.50 | M5134,934 | 4.13 | OA90 | 0.00 | SAS5800 | 289 | SN76665N | 1.14 | IA7141AP | 3.87 | TCAAzOA | 216 | TDA2651 | 295 | TIP34 | 1.18 |
| HA1368R | 245 | M51394P | 11.97 | 0491 | 0.06 | SAS590 | 285 | SN76666N | 1.41 | TA7146P | 4.23 | TCA440 | 1.93 | TDA2652 | 6.95 | IIPAIA | 0.49 |
| HA1370 | 371 | M5142P | 5.49 | DAS5 | 0.09 | SAS5900 | 256 | SN76705N | 1.34 | TA7148P | 1.67 | TCA4500A | 215 | TDA2653 | 5.65 | TIP41B | 0.31 |
| HA1374 | 880 | M5143P | 1.33 | 0c28 | 252 | SAS660 | 297 | SN76707N | 4.39 | TA7149P | 326 | TCA530 | 216 | TDA2654 | 4.73 | TIP4IC | 0.45 |
| HA1374A | 880 | M514P | 3.7 | OC29 | 215 | SAS6600 | 1.33 | SN76709 | 512 | TA7161P | 5.45 | TCA640 | 1026 | TDA2655B | 5.44 | TIP42A | 0.49 |
| HA13T | 3.56 | M51533 | 25 | OC35 | 1.06 | SAS660S | 1.33 | SN76709N | 5.45 | TA7162P | 259 | TCAS50 | 204 | tDa2660 | 247 | TiP42B | 0.79 |
| HA1339 | 239 | M51515BL | 323 | 0c36 | 128 | SAS6610 | 133 | SN76730 | 5.36 | TA7169 | 9.54 | TCA660B | 3.30 | tDaz661 | 247 | TiP42C | 0.53 |
| HA1389 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 205 | M51516L | 3.95 | 0 Cas | 0.35 | SAS670 | 3.5 | SN78810N | 0.60 | TA7717P | 279 | TCA730 | 3.81 | TDA2670 | 248 | TiP47 | 0.65 |
| HA1392 | 3.50 | M51577 | 371 | OCA50 | 0.18 | SAS6700 | 133 | SN76920N | 290 | TA7172P | 1.41 | TCA740 | 248 | TDA2670A | 1.94 | TIP48 | 0.92 |
| HA1394 | 3.9 | M5152L | 288 | $0 \subset 75$ | 0.44 | SAS670S | 1.33 | SN94041 | 5.54 | TA7176P | 249 | TCA750 | 225 | TDA2680 | 320 | TIP49 | 3.61 |
| HA1397 | 3.76 | M51522 | 5.30 | ON188 | 1.87 | SAS6710 | 133 | SN94042 | 4.35 | ta7lg3ap | 6.67 | TCAB00 | 5.95 | TDA2690a | 265 | TIP55A | 3.65 |
| HA1398 | 3.98 | M5191P | 4.94 | ON236 | 1.06 | SAS6800 | 253 | Sp8385 | 0.55 | TA7193P | 726 | tCas000 | 5.95 | tDaz780a | 5.14 | TIS43 | 134 |
| HA 1406 | 207 | M5192 | 220 | OT112 | 1.08 | SAS6810 | 1.13 | STAA4IC | 275 | TA7201P | 271 | TCaszas | 238 | TDA27900 | 6.52 | Tis90 | 028 |
| HA1452 | 1.63 | M5194AP | 5.74 | -T121 | 1.32 | SBA550B | 215 | STK0029 | 5.54 | TA7202P | 247 | TCAs00 | 204 | TDA2791 | 2.50 | TIS91 | 029 |
| HA17723 | 5.94 | M53773P | 1.02 | P014 | 224 | SBA750 | 1.61 | STK0039 | 5.35 | ta7203P | 218 | TCA910 | 1.65 | TDA2795 | 278 | TMS 1000NL | 11.85 |
| HBF4303AF | 248 | M5374P | 1.33 | PT2014 | 3.04 | SC9488P | 209 | SIK0050 | 7.67 | talzap | 216 | TCAS40E | 293 | toas300 | 255 | TMS3748HS | 16.13 |
| H038750A53 | 8.71 | MA06 | 1.07 | PT5006 | 248 | SC9503 | 1.65 | STK0059 | 7.13 | IA7205 | 1.38 | TCE330 | 3.89 | tDA3030a | 11.49 | TMS4116 | 206 |
| H04480 | 17.16 | MA8001 | 0.82 | PT6042 | 1.79 | SC9504P | 1.58 | STK0080 | 9.16 | TA7206P | 625 | TCE527 | 1.86 | tDa3190 | 268 | N106 | 1.76 |
| H044801405 | 17.49 | ME3705 | 1.81 | R1038 | 219 | SC9511P | 209 | STK011 | 3.96 | TA7207P | 3.34 | TCE82 | 1.08 | TDA3300B | 6.47 | TY6010 | 297 |
| HEF4003P | 0.67 | MB3712 | 1.85 | R1039 | 219 | SCR957 | 133 | STK013 | 925 | TA7206P | 215 | TCE83 | 1.08 | tDa3500 | 425 | VOSG | 1.14 |
| HEF4007BP | 0.67 | MB3713 | 1.06 | R2008B | 1.33 | SG274A | 526 | STK014 | 8.84 | TA7210P | 3.58 | TCEE4 | 1.08 | TDA3501 | 725 | U143M | 3.08 |
| HEF4011 | 0.29 | M83730 | 325 | R2209 | 1.98 | SG608 | 526 | STK015 | 7.75 | TA7214P | 3.63 | TCEP1000 | 1025 | toa3506 | 9.98 | U37003 | 0.49 |
| HEF4528 | 0.00 | MC13002 | 622 | R22018 | 1.33 | SG613 | 8.75 | STK016 | 6.91 | TA7215P | 258 | TCEP 100 | 9.61 | toassio | 6.55 | Ua7z3Ca | 5.53 |
| HM6231 | 9.81 | MC1333P | 216 | R2029 | 1.33 | SG629 | 827 | STK022 | 525 | TA7217AP | 1.37 | TO190 | 0.95 | toa3520 | 9.71 | UA758PC | 529 |
| HM6232 | 828 | MC1307P | 1.92 | R2230 | 1.33 | SG6533 | 10.31 | STK023 | 1250 | TA722 | 1.95 | T03F700 H | 6.60 | toA3521 | 13.39 | UA783P3C | 3.38 |
| HM9102 | 32 | MC1310P | 130 | R2257 | 238 | St-1125H0 | 13.86 | STK040 | 8.70 | TA727P | 281 | TO3F800 | 4.86 | tiaj340 | 298 | UAA170 | 233 |
| HM9104 | 324 | MC1327P | 1.33 | R2265 | 1.49 | S11225 | 7.50 | STK043 | 10.48 | ta723P | 4.45 | TO3F800R | 3.66 | toass60 | 5.00 | UAA180 | 236 |
| HM9105 | 324 | MC1330P | 1.00 | R2305 | 1.18 | SKE2F 104 | 138 | STKOS 4 | 7.13 | TA7233P | 3.67 | TO3F900 | 4.16 | toass61 | ${ }^{6.50}$ | ULN2165 | 1.49 |
| HT4207 | 17.16 | MC1349P | 0.99 | R2306 | 136 | SKE2G 204 | 0.95 | SIK070 | 23.3 | TA7240AP | 783 | toa 1003 A | 1.79 | tDassbla | 7.50 | ULN2204 | 7.70 |
| 1122003 | 0.22 | MC1350P | 121 | R2332 | 0.59 | SKE2G 304 | 0.99 | STKOT | 7.57 | TA7245P | 7.50 | TDA 1005 S | 22 | TDA3571A | 624 | ULN2216F | 215 |
| K174YP | 3.46 | MC1351P | 1.33 | R2323 | 0.76 | SKE4F 1.02 | 139 | STK078 | 8.52 | TA7314 | 5.94 | T0A 1006 A | 1.04 | TDA35710 | 283 | UPCLIOMC | 6.32 |
| KA2101 | 292 | MC1332P | 1.12 | R2348 | 209 | SKE4F 106 | 0.73 | STK082 | 11.86 | tai325P | 1.15 | toaioto | 1.15 | TDA3576 | 7.09 | UPCIOOOH | 2.75 |
| KC581C | 6.38 | MC1337P | 215 | R2354A | 221 | SKE4F 206 | 0.85 | STK088 | 13.59 | Ta7669 | 3.17 | toaioll | 240 | TDA3590 | 6.79 | UPC 1026 C | 124 |
| KC582C | 3.97 | MC1358P | 130 | R23548 | 201 | SKE4F 208 | 0.86 | STK2101 | 6.3 | TA7676P | 281 | TDA:028 | 245 | TDA3590B | 1.54 | UPC1028 | 200 |
| Kc583C | 5.54 | MC14001 | 200 | R2441 | 0.49 | SKE4F $2 / 10$ | 124 | STK2110 | 7.33 | taa300 | 2.97 | TDAT029 | 4.89 | TDA4050A | 3.47 | UPC1020 | 2.7 |
| L129V | 0.25 | MC14013 | 0.41 | R2443 | 0.88 | SKE4G 202 | 0.96 | STK2330 | 7.70 | taabioa | 1.16 | TDA1035T | 255 | TPA4180P | 1.92 | UPCIO25H | 290 |
| 12000 C | 1.6 | MC14016CP | 0.84 | R2461 | 1.50 | SKE5F 3/10 | 1.60 | STK415 | 7.0 | tanzzaa | 127 | TDAIC34B | 24 | toa4260 | 1.54 | UPCIO32H | 0.62 |
| Lallilap | 0.88 | MC14011 | 0.26 | $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{R} 247}$ | 1.00 | SL1310 | 314 | STK433 | 4.98 | tab350a | 0.80 | TDA1037 | 295 | TTA4280 | 720 | UPCIIO30H | 227 |
| LAI201 | 1.00 | MC14025 | 0.60 | R2501 | 128 | SL1327E | 133 | STK435 | 5.9 | TAA435 | 1.20 | TDA10370 | 325 | toat230 | 4.47 | UPCIO314 | 4.50 |
| Lal210 | 1.56 | MC14099UBC | 0.59 | R2540 | 1.8 | SL1430 | 139 | STK436 | 7.21 | TAA5s0 | 0.37 | tDal041 | 216 | tDa440 | 4.90 | UPC1031H2 | 6.00 |
| Lal230 | 287 | MC1438R | 1.05 | R2540X | 330 | SL1430T | 231 | STK437 | 7.80 | TAA570 | 1.74 | toalout | 262 | TDA4400 | 227 | UPCI154H | 1.93 |
| LA1320 | 287 | MC14493P | 282 | R2615 | 0.67 | SL1432 | 225 | STK439 | 8.31 | TAA611B12 | 1.30 | TDA1047 | 4.10 | T0A4420 | 3.95 | UPC1156H | 296 |
| ${ }^{\text {A } 13132}$ | 1.54 | MC14556BCP | 347 | RC4195NB | 216 | ${ }_{\text {SLL14 }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3 \times 4}$ | STK44! | 11.28 | taagziaxi | 200 | TDA1054M | 121 | TDA4422 | 8.30 | UPCC185H | 294 |
|  | ${ }_{11}^{11.07}$ | MC1712 | 3.88 | RCA16093 | 5.30 | ${ }_{\text {S }}^{\text {S } 4437}$ | 77.4 | STK443 | 10.29 | TAA640 | 424 | T0A1059B | 0.80 | T0A4430 | 4.78 | UPC1182H | 1.82 |
| Lai364 | 3.02 | MC7818C | 218 | RCAI633 | 1.018 | SL439 | 243 | STK450 | 10.75 | taA700 | 259 | TOA1082 | 3.06 | TOA4432 | 227 | UPCIIB1H | 1105 |
| LAl335] | 3.42 | МС7824СР | 4.68 | RCAIE335 | 1.36 | SL480 | 314 | STK461 | 9.58 | TAA840 | 250 | TDA1004 | 5.61 | TDA4400 | 287 | UPC1213C | 0.99 |
| Lat378 | ${ }^{6.52}$ | MC78M12 | 083 | RCA16600 | 138 | ${ }_{\text {SL490 }}$ | 237 | STK463 | 11.53 | taA930 | 4.87 | TDA1151 | 1.17 | TOA4600 | 284 | UPC1217C | 247 |
| Laiz3s | 1.4 | MC78M24 | 0.94 | RCA16799 | 238 | SL5018 | ${ }_{119}^{83}$ | STK465 | 10.31 | tasg70 | 283 | toalito | 237 | TOA4610 | 3.11 | UPC1212C | 1.72 |
| Lal387 | 17.00 | MCR100 | 0.38 | RCA16801 | 0.95 | SL918A | 1.907 | STK466 | 11.7 | tadioo | 252 | TOA1170S | 325 | TDA4620 | 4.46 | UPC1351C | 1.81 |
| LA3300 | 1.54 | MCR101 | 0.57 | RCA15802 | 1.08 | SN16851N-07 | 272 | STR44 | 9.45 | TAG232-600 | 0.73 | TOA1130 | 325 | TOA5500 | 273 | UPC1353 | 7.85 |
| La3301 | 1.41 | MCR106/5 | 1.5 | RCAIIO28 | 248 | SN16880 N | 3.63 | STR453 | 8.16 | TAG626-600 | 1.06 | TDA1190 | 211 | TDA5700 | 231 | UPC1350C | 1.07 |
| LA3350 | 1.43 | MCRza\% | 228 | RCA17074 | 6.60 | SN16955 | 8.95 | STR6020 | 8.31 | traizo | 1.05 | T0A11902 | 248 | TOA9400 | 292 | UPCCI355C | 213 |
| La3361 | 123 | ME0402 | 0.17 | RCA17376 RCA6087 | 1.58 | SN16966N | 1025 | ${ }_{\text {T60007 }}^{\text {T6007 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.58}$ | tbaiza | 1.05 | T0A1200A | 1.43 | TOA9403 | 5.15 | UPC1362 | 7.75 |
| L44030] | 420 3 | ME0404/2 | 0.47 | RCP10 | 0.50 | SN29715N SN2976N | 6.04 3.66 | ${ }_{\text {T6016 }}$ | 0.40 | tbaizaas | 124 1.05 | toaizzo | 1.95 323 | TOA9553 | 5.98 | UPC1365 | 7.10 |
| - 1404332 | 320 235 | ME0411 | 028 | RT402 | 1.58 | SN29717N | 7.19 | T6017 | 0.72 | tbaizosb | 1.05 | TDAiz35 | 3.88 | TE527 | 1.38 | UPCII360C | 4.51 |
| LA4050p | 1.5 | MEOA12 | 024 | RT905A | 238 | SN2972 | 11.95 | T6018V | 0.72 | tbalzot | 0.95 | toa 1270 | 3.76 | TE538 | 0.40 | UPC 1458 | 8.66 |
| La4051P | 1.79 | ME4102 | 0.50 | 50280 | 214 | SN29723AN | 7.05 | T6021 | 0.40 | TBAIzOU | 250 | TDA 1327 A | 150 | TE626 | 1.49 | UPC2022 | 1.48 |
| LAA100 | 125 | ME5458 | 10.02 | S0281 | 214 | SN29744N | 229 | T6022 | 3.52 | TBA1440 | 203 | TDA 1327 B | 12. | TEA 1002 | 3.47 | UPC30C | 251 |
| LA4101 | 130 | ME6002 | 0.25 | S1299 | 4.74 | SN29764AN | 138 | T6026 | 0.98 | TBA1440G | 720 | toal330 | 1.76 | TEAI009 | 1.86 | UPC32C | 4.9 |
| LA4102 | 281 | ME6102 | 028 | S175 | 31.48 | SN29767 | 4.98 | T6027 | 0.81 | TBA1447 | 1.62 | TDA 1365 | 6.99 | TEAIO20SP | 821 | UPCAIC | 4.10 |
| LA4112 | 480 | ME8001 | 029 | S20620 | 207 | SN297008N | 4.24 | T6028V | 0.39 | TBA240A | 3.99 | TDA1412 | 1.05 | TEAI087 | 0.51 | UPC554C | 1.85 |
| LAM125 | 225 | MED21 | 0.75 | S2800 | 7.73 | SN297718N | 4.93 | T6029V | 4.86 | tBA395 | 1.10 | TDA1420 | 1.52 | TIC106C | 0.61 | UPC558C | 4.04 |
| LA4138 | 3.38 | MJ2501 | 3.30 | S28000 | 554 | SN2972BN | 4.91 | T6032 | 0.98 | TBA3950 | 1.10 | TDA1470 | 290 | TIC 106M | 0.7 | UPC566H | 295 |
| ${ }^{1} 44140$ | 1.15 | M ${ }^{29355}$ | 0.99 | S2802 | 3.37 | SN2973 | 251 | Trazes | 0.60 | tia336 | 0.80 | TOAT512 | 289 | TIC116 | 207 | UPC572 | 3.87 |
| LA4192 | 3.65 | M.33000 | 237 | S3702S | 521 | SN297TAN | 225 | T6035 | 0.73 | TBA400 | 239 | tDa 1670 | 4.48 | Ticas | 0.72 | UPC575C2 | 2.40 |
| La4220 | 1.22 | M.33001 | 1.04 | S3703F | 521 | SN2979: | 1.67 | T6036 | 0.67 | TBA440P | 245 | toaino | 6.85 | Tic45 | 0.7 | UPC576H | 2.58 |
| la4400 | 225 | M. 30208 | 2.65 | S3707 | 4.38 | SN29845 | 236 | T6007 | 211 | TBA480 | 1.5 | TDA1905 | 1.76 | T1C47 | 0.71 | UPC577 | 0.76 |
| La4420 | 1.72 | M ${ }^{4} 481$ | 1.53 | S40W | 10.89 | SN29848 | 1.86 | T604iV | 0.73 | tBa4800 | 1.30 | TDA 1908 | 320 | TiPiP20 | 1.06 | UPC587C2 | 134 |
| LA4422 | 1.72 | M 1802 | 5.45 | S551 | 4.54 | SN23881 | 229 | T6044 | 0.5 | IBA510 | 1.37 | TDA1940 | 1.95 | TiPt10 | 0.53 | UPC592H | 1.13 |
| La4430 | 1.47 | MJE2955 | 189 | S552 | 4.54 | SN29862 | 229 | T6045 | 120 | tBa520 | 1.84 | TDA1950 | 3.80 | TIP112 | 0.88 | UP01514C | 8.32 |
| La4460 | 228 | MuE3055 | 1.65 | S60808 | 280 | SN72709 | 0.4 | T6049 | 1.45 | TBA5200 | 1.68 | TDA2002 | 0.90 | TIP117 | 0.95 | UPX27C | 2.18 |
| La4461 | 295 | MJ J 3 40 | 0.49 | S6087AR | 4.50 | SN75110N | 0.83 | T60522 | 0.87 | tbas3 | 1.30 | toaz203 | 1.75 | TIP120 | 0.55 | $\times 0022 \mathrm{CE}$ | 4.04 |
| LA4520 | 215 | MJE520 | 0.99 | SAA 1020 | 4.76 | SN76001ANO | 1.05 | T6058 | 0.59 | TBA5300 | 1.30 | toazoo4 | 227 | TIP121 | 0.87 | x0035TA | 5.11 |
| LA5122N | 265 | M1231 | 0.99 | SAA 1021 | 4.76 | SN176032N | 5.54 | T6059 | 1.16 | tBA540 | 1.15 | TJA2006 | 1.55 | T1P126 | 0.73 | X0056CE | 5.11 |
| L47020 | 733 | ML2328 | 215 | SAAIO24 | 281 | SN76013ND | 248 | T8001V | 120 | tBA5400 | 1.15 | toazolo | 1.85 | TIP127 | 1.43 | $\times 0062 \mathrm{CE}$ | 6.52 |
| Latars | 8.05 | M12378 | 251 | SAA1025 | 4.40 | SN76013N | 3.99 | T9000V | 0.98 | TBA550 | 4.50 | toazozo | 27 | TiP2955 | 0.86 | x0065CE | 4.78 |
| LA7027 | 9.35 | ML238 | 5.7 | SAAIO5O | 4.16 | SN76013NDG | 8.50 | T9005V | 238 | TBA5500 | 4.50 | toaraso | 1.9 | TIP29a | 0.46 | X0096CE | 429 |
| LA8800 | 2.65 | ML74iCS | 0.59 | SAA 1051 | 5.18 | SN76023N | 259 | T9010V | 0.62 | TBA560C | 1.40 | TDA2140 | 1.59 | TIP298 | 0.63 | X0109CE | 9.90 |
| LA7801 | 4.15 | ML123 | 330 | SAA1061 | 3.61 | SN76023N0 | 3.50 | T9017V | 0.96 | TBA560Ca | 1.00 | TOA2150 | 6.20 | T1P29C | 0.40 | x $\times 10744 \mathrm{~F}$ | 7.00 |
|  | 124 1.13 | MMS3314N MM5316 | 3.008 | SAA 1082 | 8.85 4.43 | $\xrightarrow{\text { SN76105N }}$ | 0.54 0.90 | ${ }_{\text {T }}$ | 1.108 | TBA570A | 1.71 | TOA2150 | 4.07 | ${ }_{\text {TIP330 }}$ | 0.41 | 7730 Y969 | ${ }_{0}^{0.05}$ |
| LM1011N | 3.46 | MM53318N | 3.11 | SAA1124 | 325 | SN7615AN | 1.61 | T9034V | 1.38 | tBa625a | 217 | TDA2190 | 3.3 |  |  |  |  |
| MM1017N | 3.41 | MM5369N | 201 | SAA1130 | 4.99 | SN76131 | 1.92 | T9035V | 139 | TBA625B | 217 | T0A2520 | 237 | Full list available with order |  |  |  |
| LM1111 | 429 | MM5387AAN | 16.20 | SAA 1174 | 77 | SN762260N | 1.98 | T9038V | 9.4 | tbagz2c | 217 | T0A2521 | 3.71 |  |  |  |  |
| LMI3CBP/N | 1.05 | MM5841N | 6.49 | SAA1250 | 3.9 | SN76227N | 0.75 | T9051 | 429 | tBab4ibx | 1.89 | TOA2522 | 1.50 | or SAE please $9^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  |
| EMI310PN | 1.38 | MP8112 | 1.99 | SAA 1251 | 4.98 | SN762828 | 327 | T9935 ${ }^{\text {V }}$ | 1.40 | tbabtial2 | 4.13 | TOA2523 | 3.13 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10.92 0 085 | MP8113 | 1.19 | SAA5000 | ${ }_{5}^{4.00}$ | SN76231 | 25 | ${ }_{\text {T9057N }}$ | 0.75 | ${ }_{\text {TBA655 }}$ | 1.76 | TOA2524 | 4.50 | Telephone answering |  |  |  |
| LM317CKC | 1.38 | MPF256C | 0.60 | SAA5012 | 4.50 | SN76243 | 523 | TS06\% | 324 | TBA7000 | 200 | TDAF350 | 270 |  |  |  |  |
| LM339N | 080 | MPS6570 | 0.48 | saA 5020 | 5.78 | SN7632 | 27 | TA5814 | 1.49 | tba7zo | 250 | toaz332 | 250 |  |  |  |  |
| LM3407 | 1.12 | MPSA42 | 0.65 | SAA5030 | 825 | SN76380 | 217 | taprozp | 4.80 | tBa730 | 214 | TDA2533 | 230 | 24 hours |  |  |  |
| LM340T5 | 0.38 | MPSA56 | 0.7 | SAA5040A | 1623 | SN76330 | 300 | TA7077 | 4.80 | tBA7500 | 290 | toas540 | 215 | 0902-712083 |  |  |  |
| LM340T12 | 0.69 | MPSA92 | 0.45 | SAA5050 | 7.74 | ${ }^{\text {SN }}$ SN6396 | 250 | TA7050 | 1.74 | tBA760 | 1.71 | T0A254 | 248 |  |  |  |  |
| LM340T5 | 0.68 | MPSU05 MPSU10 | 0.85 1.56 | SAA661B | 198 3 | SN76510N SN76532N | 1.05 0.91 | TA 7051 TA7000AP | 1.74 0.7 | tiba780 tBa800 | 1.05 | TDA 24050 TDA2500 | 5.9 217 | for Access and |  |  |  |
| LM342P 12V | 1.12 | MPSU55 | 0.99 | SAB 1009 B | 4.98 | SN76533N | 247 | TA7061AP | 171 | tbabioas | 1.00 | t0az571a | 3.66 | Barclaycard |  |  |  |
| LM342P 15V | 1.0 | MPSU56 | 0.60 | SAB1046F | 4.03 | SN76530P | 1.5 | ta7069 | 3.13 | tbabios | 1.61 | tDa 2575 F | 0.50 |  |  |  |  |
| LM342P 5V | 1.12 | MPSU60 | 133 | SAB3011 | 734 | SN76566N | 3.47 | ta7070 | 1.68 | TBa8zom | 0.92 | T0A2576a | 285 |  |  |  |  |
| LM348N | 215 | MR510 | 0.67 | SAB3012 | 588 | SN76SAON | 198 | TA7071 | 3.09 | tBA890 | 1.61 | T0A257 | 3.00 | customers |  |  |  |
| [M384NOI | 2380 | MR812 | 0.01 | SAB3013 | ${ }_{7} 9.61$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { SN/TS540N }}$ | 1.198 | TA7072 ${ }_{\text {TA }}$ | 25 | tibas00 | 248 | TOA2381 | ${ }_{218}^{1.018}$ | Stock queries by |  |  |  |
| UM567CN | 1.13 | MVS240 | 0.51 | SAB3022B | 1358 | SN76546 | 1.65 | TAFO7ap | 1.96 | tBagzo | 231 | TOA2590 | 218 250 | post only |  |  |  |
| LM748 | 1.82 | MVS460 | 0.34 | SAB3023B | 1230 | SN76549 | 259 | TA7076P | 7.50 | твA940 | 1.87 | TOA2591 | 250 |  |  |  |  |
| PM8360 | 32 | MVS460-02 | 0.61 | SAB3324 | ${ }_{5}^{63}$ | SN76550 | 0.37 | TA708909 | 158 | tBa950 | 1.5 | TOA25910 | 083 | For quantities of $100+$ per line Please ask for special quote. |  |  |  |
| LM8361 | 297 | NES55 NE556 | 0.38 | SAB3209 | 523 3.4 | SN76551 | 1.49 3 108 | TA7009P TA7092P | 150 680 | TBA970 | 1.79 328 | TOA2593 TOL2594 | 247 3.08 | Please ask for special quote. |  |  |  |
| M1024 | 281 | NE5560N | 348 | SAFF1031 | 253 | SN76600 | 12 | TA7093P | 390 | TBA990 | 1.82 | T0az600 | 5.50 | Orders from Govt Institutions, Schools, Nationals etc., accepted |  |  |  |
| M1025 | 5.17 | NE565N | 1.33 | SAF1039 | 335 | SN76EON | 0.00 | TA7102P | 5. | TBA9900 | 1.68 | TDA2610 | 279 |  | ith offic | ial order. |  |
| M1124 |  | NE645BN | 335 | SAS5010 | 8.39 | SN76611 | 259 | TA7108P | 1.61 | TBA231 | 25 | toar611A | 125 | Al goods should be delvered |  |  |  |

## 2 m COLIINEAR ANTIENNA

Readers living in flat areas near the sea, where aerials suffer damage from wind and corrosion from the salty atmosphere, may be interested in a new $2 m$ collinear antenna from Buckleys Ltd.
The Uvral X2 is constructed using aluminium and PVC, and the Marconi principle allows the phase change necessary to feed the top element (coil). The end result is a high gain omni-directional antenna (6dBd) which gives a good performance and is resistant to damage from the elements.
It is 3.14 metres long, weighs 1.2 kg and wind load is 4.6 kgf at 100 mph . It comes with 0.5 m of UR67 cable, fitted with an ' $N$ ' socket, and has an SWR of 145 MHz . Maximum power handling is 100 W , with a face mounting diameter of 25 mm . It costs $£ 28.37$ plus £1.50 P\&P.


Buckley (Uvral) Ltd,
Beta Works,
Range Road, Hythe,
Kent CT21 6HG.
Tel: (0303) 60127/8.

## CB POWFR

CB radio enthusiasts can power their mobile radio units from the mains with a new high quality power supply kit from Electronic and Computer Workshop Ltd (ECW).
The kit, the K2556, is designed primarily for homebased applications, providing a regulated dc output, nominally 12 volts but adjustable from 11 to 13.5 volts dc. Maximum current rating is 3.5 amps.
All the necessary items are supplied with the kit, including a high quality PCB, all electronic and mechanical components, an attractive case with front panel termi-
nals, on/off switch and indicator LEDs. Full instructions are included to make assembly and testing very simple.
Full overload protection is included with an overload LED. Although designed for CB applications, the performance of the K2556 makes it suitable for a wide range of amateur radio and laboratory applications.

ECW can supply the kit at a price of $£ 30.87$ including post/ packing and VAT.

## Electronic \& Computer

Workshop Ltd,
171 Broomfield Road, Chelmsford,
Essex CM1 1RY.
Tel: (0245) 262149.

## ON THE RAK

RAK Electronics now have a completely new range of audio amplifier, pre-amplifier, PSU and active crossover modules for the audio professional and enthusiast. The range includes a series of MOSFET power amplifiers featuring low distortion and high reliability, in powers ranging from 150 W rms to 500W rms.

In addition, a range of low cost, high quality bi-polar modules is also offered, this time covering powers from

50-300W rms. Both the MOSFET and bi-polar ranges of modules can be bridged if required to generate even higher powers - in excess of 1.2 kW continuous from two of the company's MF500s!

These modules are particularly well suited to applications such as PA, studio monitoring, and musical instrument amplification.

## RAK Electronics,

Rosewood House, Bridge Rd, Downham Market,
Norfolk PE38 OAE.

## RX MOD

R Withers Communications Ltd have announced a modification for the Yaesu FRG9600 scanning receiver.

As many users will know, the standard frequency range is $60-905 \mathrm{MHz}$. The company has now extended the range to cover up to 945 MHz ( 940 MHz guaranteed) with adequate sensitivity to cover the 934 MHz range.

The modification also includes improved receiver sensitivity on earlier models, and S-meter recalibration for more realistic readings.

Customers who purchase the FRG9600 at RWC can have the option fitted at no cost. Owners of the FRG9600 can have the mod fitted by RWC

## 20M TRANGVERTER

The CM Howes Communications HC220 enables a 2 metre SSB/CW or multimode transceiver to be used on the 20 metre band. It will produce a good 10 W or RF output from mismatch proof transistors when operating from a 13.8 V dc supply.

In addition to main station use, the HC220 makes HF mobile operating a practical possibility for anyone who can squeeze a 2 m rig under the dashboard; the HC220 can
(and the improvements) for $£ 25.00$ inc VAT.

Further developments are in progress, with a low frequency option under development to enable operation below 60 MHz . It may also be possible to include additional bands to be fitted in 20 MHz increments.

Owners are warned, however, that the warranty will be affected on sets not supplied by RWC.
$R$ Withers Communications Ltd,
584 Hagley Road West,
Oldbury,
Quinton,
Birmingham B68 0BS.
Tel: (021) 4218201.
be mounted away out of sight.
The HC220 is available in kit form or as a ready-built and tested PCB module. Full. clear instructions, a parts list and a circuit diagram are included in the package. The kit price is $£ 48.90$ and the assembled PCB module costs £79.90 plus 80 p P\&P.

CM Howes Communications, 139 Highview,
Vigo, Meopham,
Kent DA13 OUT.
Tel: (0732) 823129.

## TNTELUGENTITSTLAY

A new programmable 8character display is now available from RR Electronics Ltd, the Siemens PD-2816, for use with 8-bit micros.
Each character is directly addressable and includes a highlight attribute control bit (blinking, non-blinking, underline) and a decimal point.
A built-in CMOS chip contains memory, ASCII ROM character generator, multiplexing circuitry, display drivers and bus control. Any number of PD2816s can be cascaded.
The display comprises eight 18 -segment, $160 \mathrm{mil}-$
high characters. All displays are intensity-coded for ease of matching in multiple-module designs.

RR Electronics, part of Electrocomponents Group plc, stocks a product range of over 22,000 different lines, all carefully selected 'state of the art' semiconductor, passive components, electromechanical products and cables and connectors from over 60 of the world's leading manufacturers.

## RR Electronics Ltd,

St Martin's Way,
Cambridge Road,
Bedford MK42 OLF.
Tel: (0234) 47211.


ENGINJERING SOFTW/ARE
Seasim's growing range of professional engineering software, which includes Harcourt's range of Circuit Modellers and Tatum Lab's ECA 2, has just been expanded to include two new products Microspice, an electronic circuit and component modelling package supplied on disk for the BBC computer; and Logic Simulation, a MS.DOS and PC.DOS package for nipping tricky problems in the bud.
Microspice is a comprehensive circuit simulator for the BBC computer, having many of the features of Spice (Simulation Program with Integrated Circuit Emphasis) developed at the University of California and used in integrated circuit design where computer simulation is often the only viable method of assessing circuit performance before manufacture
Microspice handles operating points, small signal (linear) ac analyses, and noise (thermal shot and flicker contributions). These may be used in conjunction with a sweep facility which, at a spot frequency (or dc operating point), allows changes in response with component values to the investigated. Microspice will be valued in engineering
research, design and development, and should prove a very useful educational aid. Price, complete with a manual, is $£ 99$ plus VAT
Tatum's logic simulation system (LSS) allows the behaviour of logic circuits to be checked and analysed. A built-in editor (or your word processor) allows you to build the circuit from a variety of components, including user defined macros which may be nested indefinitely.
The command list is short and memorable and the simulation is fast, typically 5000 gate evaluations per second. Four logic states are supported - logic 1, logic 0 . Hi-z and unknown - and a number of user-defined signal sources may be introduced. The output pro vides a timing diagram, loading report (fanout) and circuit listings.
Full disk save and load facilities are included. A complete manual is provided containing step-by-step tutorial instructions for first-time users. It costs £350 plus VAT.

## Seasim Engineering

Software Ltd,
The Paddocks,
Frith Lane,
Mill Hill.
London NW7 1PS.
Tel: (01) 3469271.

## PORIABLE PC

Rapid Terminals have received their initial stock of Hewlett-Packard's latest battery powered personal com puter, the HP Portable Plus.
Physically similar to the popular HP110 portable, the Portable Plus (measuring $33 \times$ $25 \times 7.6 \mathrm{~cm}$ and weighing 4 kg ) has a full size keyboard, large

LCD display and a built-in electronic disc. This provides 128 KB of mass storage in RAM and can be expanded to 896 KB . It has the advantage of being much faster than floppy disc drives.
The Portable Plus can be configured with up to 896 KB RAM and $3 M B$ ROM. The machine can be customised



An EPROM eraser which is capable of erasing up to 14 EPROMs simultaneously by exposing them to short wave, ultra-violet radiation is now available from GP Industrial Electronics

Called the Model 141 EPROM Eraser, the device incorporates an electronic timer adjustable from 5 to 50 minutes in discrete steps. This provides a very useful 'set and forget' facility, preventing accidental over-
posure which can shorten an EPROM life.
The 141 also features an easy-to-use slide in tray for the loading of EPROMs, and a panel indication to show when the device is in use. It is priced at $£ 88$.

## GP Industrial Electronics,

 Unit E,Huxley Close,
Newnham Industrial Estate, Plymouth.
Tel: (0752) 332961.
with ROM-based programs to suit specific needs. In a typical configuration, six to eight frequently used programs can be accommodated (twelve 128KB ROMs per software drawer).

## ROM software includes

 Lotus 1-2-3 MemoMaker/Time Management Microsoft Word (word processing) and PC2622 (terminal emulation - HP2622 or DEC VT102).A variety of peripherals may be connected to the computer and two built-in I/O ports are provided - an RS232 and an HP interface loop (HPIL) Battery powered peripherals include the HP9114A 3.5 inch double-sided microfloppy disc drive with 710 KB capacity, and the HP2225B ThinkJet personal printer
Suitable graphics plotters are the 2-pen HP7470A or 6 -pen HP7475A. An optional $300 / 1200 \mathrm{bps}$ modem is available.
The price of the Portable Plus with battery pack is £2,154.

## Rapid Terminals,

Rapid House,
Denmark Street,
High Wycombe,
Bucks HP11 2ER.
Tel: (0494) 450111.


#### Abstract

mate EUROBUS Eurobus, an intelligent I/O channel, is the only bus system which supports the most popular 8 -bit (internal 16/32-bit) microprocessors which are available in NMOS high speed CMOS, or a mix of these technologies. With 20 address lines and 8 data lines this bus supports all the important industry standard microprocessors, the ease of use and the low cost of interfacing to the bus providing a product suited to a diverse range of industries and applications. The Eurobus standard which has been refined over the past decade, is now supported by multiple vendors world-wide. The Eurobus supports both asynchronous and synchronous access to memorydue to the wide variety of processors supported. The asynchronous mode is applicable to the more pseudo 16/32-bit processors (ie 68008) whereas the synchronous mode allows ease of interfacing to earlier generations. For ease of compatibility I/O is always accomplished synchronously.

PEP Modular Computers, Am Klosterwald 4, D-8950 Kaufbeuren.




## FBB-THROUCH CARACIIORS

Specialist capacitor distributors Newsham Components Ltd have signed a deal to stock the range of highcurrent feed-through capacitors made by Belling Lee Intec Ltd, the RFI technology company in the Cambridge Electronic Industries Group.

These capacitors are believed to be the only ones still made in the UK with oilimpregnated paper and foil. This time-consuming manufacturing method produces capacitors of exceptional resilience and durability thanks to the self-healing
properties of the paper layer They can be used on mains supply circuits as well as in equipment and in the arduous conditions of ship-borne and military applications.
The Intec range extends from $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ to $8.0 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, with current capacities up to 200 amps. A data sheet is available on request.

Newsham Components Ltd, Holly Bank,
Newsham Hall Lane,
Woodplumpton,
Preston PR4 OAS.
Tel: (0794) 22743.


## THE PLUE

LCR Components, manufacturers of a broad range of capacitors and other electronic components, has produced a new plug-in mains filter. Designed to protect microcomputers and sensitive electronic equipment from mains-borne interference, the filter can remove both high energy transients and symmetrical and asymmetrical interference over a wide frequency range.

By simply connect
filter to the equipmentle.uin a similar manner to a 13 amp plug, the resultant single plug
and socket connection to the mains supply reduces the risk of accidental disconnection.

The LCR mains filter consists of both a transient suppressor for removing mains-borne spikes and a filter to remove interference. The transient suppressor has an energy rating of 32 J and a response time of less than 25 ns for a peak current of 1200A.

The filter consists of a twin choke wound on a high permeability ring core coupled with an arrangement of two $2,500 \mathrm{pF}(\mathrm{Y})$ capacitors and a $0.1 \mu f(X)$ capacitor. The $Y$ capacitors are of a fail-safe design which prevents short circuits. This is important, since in other makes of filters employing inferior $Y$ capacitors, ignition can result from a short-circuit. The filter gives both symmetric and asymmetric attenuation of mainsborne interference over the frequency range 0.1 to 30 MHz .

LCR also offer low earth leakage current filters. This is particularly important for medical equipment etc.
1... . nenta

Viuvilield works,
Tredegar,
Gwent NP2 4BH.

NO AHCIRONTC ANNESA
A new IC 'smart socket' for RAMs from MS Components eliminates loss of data due to power failure.

Two lithium batteries built into the socket provide dual redundancy back-up in case of power failure. A transparent and automatic switching circuitry senses the loss of power when it occurs and selects which of the two batteries has the highest potential to supply memory retention voltage. If both of the batteries fall below 2 volts, a battery status warning is initiated.

The smart socket accepts either 28 -pin $8 \mathrm{~K} \times 8$ or 24 -pin $2 \mathrm{~K} \times 8$ CMOS static RAM chips, and provides a 'write protect' signal at switchover to prevent garbled data. Memories used with the smart socket should have a standby current of less than 1 microamp. Typical types include the Toshiba TC5564PL and TC5517BPL.

## MS Components Limited,

Zephyr House,
Waring St.
West Norwood,
London SE27 9LH.
Tel: (01) 6704466.

## NEW FROM TORODD

Toroid Technology Ltd are manufacturing a new range of toroidal current transformers designed to be used as linear interface elements between electronic circuitry at low power, and high power primary circuits.

The range of transformers features total encapsulated units allowing simple installation direct to printed circuit boards or chassis, with the provision for the primary conductor to be horizontal or parallel to the mounting surface.

Mouldings are flame retardant $A B S$ and casting resins meet UL94VO standards. Input to output insulation is in excess of 4 kV ac rms.

Twelve models are included in the range, each providing current ratings from 5A to 200A with a liriear response extending into a $200 \%$ overload region for

[^0]
pulsed and transient inputs. Applications for these products include: as motor controllers, ac, dc and 3 phase; as temperature controllers; power supplies and inverters; energy management control systems; and many uses in the electronic, electrical, engineering and manufacturing industries.

Toroid Technology Ltd,
175a Brigstock Road,
Thornton Heath,
Surrey CR4 7JP.
Tel: (01) 6898002.
appliance being switched on or off either manually or by means of a thermostat, for example, a fridge or central heating.
Voltage 'spikes' appearing on the mains supply can, if transmitted to a computer. appear on the supply line and cause data to be corrupted.
Home computer systems are likely to suffer from similar problems without the use of Smoothline.

Conblock Electrical Limited. Mochdre Industrial Estate. Newtown,
Powys SY16 4LF.
Tel: (0686) 27100.

Ex SOLDERING OX
A new low-oxide solder cream is now offered by Indium Corporation of America. The second-generation spherical powder used in the new Indalloy solder creams offers less surface area than conventional non-spherical powders and suffers less oxidation, leading to reduced tendency for solder balling.

Indium employs a proprietary technique to produce a highly uniform spherical powder, available in three sizes: $-100 /+200$ mesh, $-200 /+325$ mesh, and - 325 mesh.

Dage (GB) Ltd,
Intersem Division,
Rabans Lane,
Aylesbury,
Bucks HP19 3RG.
Tel: (0296) 33200.

## MKFIUP

Anglepoise Lighting Ltd have increased their range of magnifying lamps with a new hobby magnifier.

The lamp has an acrylic lens with a magnification of $\times 2$, a safety cover, and is housed in a stylish white plastic shade. It comes complete with a 40 watt SES candle lamp.
Precise positioning is easy with a neat, chromed adjustment handle, and the lamp is supported by spring-balanced arms. An adjustable clamp is provided, and the 11 mm diameter base pin will fit any of the standard Anglepoise bases or brackets.

The lamp, which retails at about $£ 25$, is model 87 V in the Anglepoise range.

Anglepoise Lighting Ltd, Unit 51,
Enfield Industrial Estate, Redditch B97 6DR.
E. MGHWHGHITRON

The comprehensive Oryx soldering iron range has been extended by the introduction of the Oryx 15. This is a 15 watt, 240 volt lightweight iron. It is based on a successful unit

Oryx buift for a national public service organisation.
Now in 'civvy' colours, with an orange handle and black bush, and presented in a point-of-sale transparent package, this unit will serve all aspects of the market, from the hobbyist through to industrial applications. The temperature is set at $350^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ nominal from a wirewound element in a tubular ceramic insulator.

Also available from Oryx is an electronically controlled soldering iron, the Oryx Platinum 45 , which is designed for use in the most demanding of
production environments.
The iron incorporates a unique thick film cermet element and an ultra stable platinum resistance temperature sensor, together with miniaturised electronic control circuitry.

The Platinum 45 is available in 24 volts, 45 watts. Its tip temperature is controllable to within $\pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over the range $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $420^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and nominal temperature is easily adjustable by the user.

Greenwood Electronics,
Portman Road,
Reading RG3 1NE.


## ITT show off

At this year's Ideal Home Exhibition, ITT Consumer Products (UK) will equip the prestigious Potton show house throughout with working models from the electronics company's extensive range of televisions, videos and audio products.

On display outside the show house will be the most sophisticated colour television in ITT's Digivision range, the Multicontrol, which was unveiled earlier this year.

The Multicontrol has a revolutionary 'picture in picture' facility which adds a postcard-size 'window' to the top right-hand corner of the main screen. In addition to a freeze frame function, pic-ture-in-picture also opens up other opportunities.

The one-sixteenth screen area 'window' of Multicontrol allows other parts of the house (eg, the front door or a child's bedroom) to be monitored via a video camera while a TV channel may be viewed simultaneously. Similarly, it allows the image in the inset picture to be interchanged with the image on the main screen. Thus a computer display can be seen on the main screen, while viewing a TV channel in the window.

Alternatively, teletext can be shown on the main screen while monitoring a video or TV channel in the window.

## Letter from America

Ever heard of Opelika? Well, nor had I until a press release landed on my desk from one H D Norman Junior, who aims to start a new short
wave radio station from this city in Alabama.
NDXE Global Radio is due to start broadcasting, apparently, on 4 July this year, using a 100 kW transmitter and a 100 foot rotatable log periodic antenna. Programming will be based on a mass appeal format of live concerts, sporting events, worldwide phone-ins, news and weather, etc, with financing provided through paid advertising as well as through a 'massive' mail order business. Listeners will be able to write to or call the station to order goods 'from blue jeans to refridgerators'.
An interesting aspect of the new station is its QSL card, which incorporates a 3-D holographic image (much like the new cheque guarantee cards).
No details were given of the frequency to be used, but advertiser enquiries and listener suggestions regarding NDXE should be directed to: NDXE Global Radio Headquarters, PO Box 569, Opelika, Alabama 36801, USA.

## Distribution contract

Marconi Instruments has appointed Electronic Brokers as an authorised distributor for the company's ranges of high performance RF and microwave test and measuring instruments, including signal sources, digital voltmeters, power and modulation meters, and spectrum analysers.
The appointment marks Marconi's first move into distribution of its top-of-therange products as an extension of the company's own sales and marketing efforts,

and it also represents a big expansion in the distribution activities of Electronic Brokers.

## BT hits high seas

Telex messages for shipping on the high seas can now be received and stored, and relayed later - all automatically - through a new com-puter-based system installed at British Telecom's Portishead long range radio station in Somerset.

Previously, storage and later transmission of telex messages was done manually by operators. Now, once a vessel is ready to receive the telex message, the new system will automatically transmit.

All ships need do is enter their own watchkeeping arrangements in advance to the Portishead computer's database for automatic transmission during pre-determined times. In this way telex messages can be received on board ship within minutes.
A land-based customer wanting to send a telex to a ship sends the message on a
telex machine in the normal way. The message is relayed to Portishead, where it is held in the radio station's computerised store, and forwarded to the ship. Ships not supplying watchkeeping instructions are called on a regular basis by Portishead until messages have been successfully delivered.

Users of the service can also now send multiple messages during a single call. This feature will benefit companies using modern telex terminals with memory and pre-recorded address list facilities.
One exclusive feature of BTI's radiotelex service is the Frequency Watch facility. This enables watchkeeping instructions to be sent automatically to Portishead. Up to ten instructions a day can be stored for a maximum of 21 days.
BTl's charge for its long range automatic radiotelex service is 21.60 a minute, excluding VAT. With the introduction of new facilities calls are now charged in steps of six seconds.


PACE from Plessey

## In-car navigation

An electronic compass, capable of giving a motorist precise road-by-road directions to any address anywhere in the world while he is driving, has been developed by Plessey.
Motorists with cars equipped with the device will no longer have to consult road maps or stop in busy city streets to ask the way to an address.

They will be able to read the directions from a small display panel on the instrument facia.

All the driver will have to know is the grid reference of his starting point and destination. Once he has entered those into the miniature computer it will give him precise directions: 'Turn left at next junction'; 'Take the A33 at the next roundabout'; 'Road forks - bear right'.

The device, called PACE (Plessey Adaptive Compass Equipment), also has farreaching security and military applications where there is a need for instantaneous identification of a vehicle or aircraft's precise position.

## Channel change

The Department of Trade and Industry recently announced a change in the designated use of international maritime VHF radio Channel 70 ( 156.525 MHz ) which took effect on 1 January 1986.
Channel 70 was available for 'intership' communications but now it will be used exclusively for distress and safety purposes using digital selective calling. The DTI has instructed that all intership use of that frequency must cease.
The change is necessitated by Resolution 317 of the International Radio Regulations. It follows a decision made at the 1983 World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) for mobile services and the clearing of that channel will enable testing to get under way of the future global maritime distress and safety system.

## Satellites in education

The UK Co-ordinating Committe on Satellites in Education has published a strategy paper, Satellites in Education, which outlines the possible uses in schools and colleges of the data received from radio amateur satellites, University of Surrey satellites and weather satellites.
It will provide the opportunity for technological projects such as constructing detecting apparatus and creating computer models; allow experimentation which reflects many aspects of large-scale research, that is, collecting, processing and interpreting considerable amounts of live data; promote cross-curricular activities linking mathematics, science and technology with the humanities, particularly geography.
Other educational applications currently under way include the use of direct broadcasting satellites as an aid in modern language teaching.
A large number of interested organisations have joined forces to form The UK Co-ordinating Committee for Satellites in Education. The group will assist and liaise with teachers who wish to become involved in using satellite data in education,
individuals or institutions who wish to conduct research on the educational uses of satellites, and agencies that may fund projects.
An immediate task that the group will tackle is the identification of the roles of satellites and satellite data in education.
As part of the initiative a 40page booklet, Satellites in Education - a guide for teachers, is now available. The booklet is distributed by AMSAT (UK), 94 Herongate Road, Wanstead Park, London E12 5EQ. The price is $£ 3.50$ (inc p\&p) and cheques should be payable to SEUK.
The strategy paper is available free of charge from Dr John Gilbert, Dept of Educational Studies (AA), University of Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH. Other enquiries regarding the activities of the committee should be directed to the UoSAT project, tel: (0483) 509143.

## Education offer

Atari Corporation (UK) Limited has introduced a special educational offer for its top selling 16 -bit personal computer, the 520ST.

This will enable educational establishments to purchase the 520 ST , with 500 K disc drive, 12 inch high resolution monochrome monitor and mouse, for $£ 499$ excluding VAT - a saving of over $£ 150$ against normal retail. The same system with 14 inch colour monitor is available for £699 excluding VAT - a saving of over £130 against retail.
A software pack including '1st Word', a window based word processor, DB Master One, a data base, ST Basic and Logo programming languages will also be included with both packages.

Full details are available from all Atari authorised dealers or direct from the Atari Education Desk on (0753) 33344.

## Electronic messages

Contracts worth about £5 million are to be placed by British Telecom for a public message handling service which will help to make electronic transfer of messages as commonplace as the post.


## Shipmate

In order to meet CCIR and IMO recommendations regarding the new international weather and warning service for all types of vessels at sea, Shipmate launched its new generation Navtex receivers at the London Boat Show '86.
Available now is the RS6101 Basic Navtex, where area selection is carried out manu-
ally. To follow shortly will be the RS6100 Automatic Navtex, where area selection will be automatic when connected to Shipmate's navigation receivers. A spin-off from Navtex production will be the RS6150 printer which can be connected to navigation receivers, computers and other equipment requiring a hard copy record of data displays.

This new managed-network service will be started by British Telecom's National Networks Division later this year. It will offer a 'conversion' facility, enabling users to exchange messages electronically between dissimilar equipment such as office workstations, personal computers, word processors, teletex and telex terminals or facsimile. It will also be capable of interconnecting different electronic mail systems.
The message handling service (MHS) will adopt the principles of Open Systems Interconnection (OSI). In general, OSI enables users to mix equipment from different suppliers.
In particular, British Telecom's service will comply with international and European standards for public message handling services, such as the $X 400$ recommendations of the CCITT the International Consultative Committee on Telephones and Telegraphs.

## African connection

Final testing has just been completed in the Incomtel workshops on three new studio transmitter links which the company have designed
to win a major North African contract.
This line-of-sight FM radio relay communications system will provide a high quality broadcast audio channel, with sub-channels, and the 10 watt output transmitters will operate in the $800 / 960 \mathrm{MHz}$ band.
Ease of use and minimal maintenance are seen as of prime importance to the customer, and Incomtel have built the whole system into custom designed racks equipped with ac distribution


Incomtel's transmitter terminal
and protection. Four silent vibrationless extractor fans will ensure ventilation in a hot humid environment.

The system provides a oneway broadcast link between the studio and transmitter, and duplicate two-way links connect into the local telephone network and, if necessary, telemetry by means of subcarriers. Telephone interfaces have been designed specially for the unit.
All transmitters and receivers have been duplicated and a facility for automatic changeover incorporated in case of failure. Sophisticated metering will facilitate trou-ble-shooting. Complete antenna systems were also provided.

## Hunt for the sun

Growing interest in alternative energy sources has resulted in a great deal of research into ways of improving the efficiency of known technologies.

The solar cell has a lot of promising applications. Unfortunately, not only is the available sunlight subject to the amount of cloud cover and seasonal variations but also to the angle of the sun at any given hour. Significant improvements, often as much as $100 \%$, can be made by mounting the cell array on a rotating mount that tracks the sun. Some of the systems currently available are fairly costly but a much simpler drive should soon become available.

Mr Alan Freeman has recently patented a sun-seeking cell array. This senses the angle of the sun by means of a pair of solar cells mounted on the array. An opaque screen, between the cells, casts a shadow on one or other of the cells if the array is not pointing directly at the sun.

As the sun passes across the sky, the shadow causes the output of one cell to fall. The cells are connected in inverse parallel so that the
outputs cancel out when both are equally illuminated.
As one output falls, it produces a differential voltage according to the polarity of the higher output. This voltage is passed to a Portescap miniature dc motor/gearbox combination which turns the array towards the sun until both cells are equally illuminated once again. After sunset, the array remains in position until the dawn rays cause it to realign itself on the sun.
Despite the simplicity of the design, the array does not hunt for the sun if a cloud passes overhead, since both sensing cells remain equally illuminated.

## Japanese award

On 20 December 1985 Philips, together with Sony, received the Japanese Mainichi Technology Award for the development and commercialisation of the compact disc system. It is the first time that a non-Japanese company has received this award.

It is the eighth international award that Philips have received for the development of the compact disc system.

## The Chinese way

Analogic Corporation has announced the signing of an exclusive long-term agreement with Kejian Corporation of the People's Republic of China.
The agreement calls for the establishment of a corporation in China to be known as Analogic Scientific Inc, which will be equally owned by Analogic and Kejian. Under the terms of the agreement, Kejian will work exclusively with Analogic in various areas of technology, including precision data acquisition, signal processing and high-speed computational electronic instruments.

Analogic will manufacture sub-assemblies in the United States and supply these to the joint venture to be combined with assemblies manufactured in China.


## AERIAL TECHNIQUES



Yes indeed we have - and it s ali in our CATALOGUE FOR 1986 packed with Aeratis. Amplifiers Filters. Rotators. Hardware etc. etc for all types of aerıal installation/requirement including TV/FM DXing within Bands 1 to 5 inclusive. Multt-Standard PAL/SECAM colour televisions are featured for DXing. Domestic and Overseas television reception. AERIAL TECHNIQUES also provide a complete and comprehensive consultancy service for ALL reception queries, problems (SAE please). We can now offer an attractively priced 11 GHz Satellite System for the reception of ECS 1. INTELSAT V and other Satellites. separate leaflets are available on request.
For a speedy dispatch. ACCESS and VISA Mail \& Telephone orders may be placed for any of the tems listed in our comprehensive Catalogue
We are active TV, FM DXing specialists - your guarantee of honest and knowledgeable advice. DXers-Special Offers:
ANTIFERENCE UP 1300 VHF Masthead Amplifier $(40-230 \mathrm{MHz})$ for Bands 1.2 \& 3. Gain 19dB Noise figure only 2.5 dB £16.90 Noise figure only 2.5 dB
Matching 12 V Power supply unit for use with the above amp LABGEAR CM6022/RA. UPCONVERTERS (Ideal for TV.DXing) with gain control. mains powered. limited stock at this special pice $\quad$ E22.50 WHETHER YOUR NEED IS FOR LOCAL OR FRINGE RECEPTION ALTERNATIVE CHANNELS TV FM DXING. OR FOR A DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. AERIAL TECHNIQUES IS THE ONE STOP ADDRESS FOR ALL EQUIPMENT.

## AERIAL TECHNIQUES IS UNIQUE -

 OUR HIGH QUALITY CATALOGUE COSTS ONLY 65p

## MIDLAND RADIO CENTRE

Model TT/9003 Automatic In Circuit Transistor Tester.
The Repro Automatic Transistor Tester is an Invaluable aid to the technician, and hobbyist alike. The TT/9003 is unique in that, without the faulty circuit board being powered up, both PNP and NPN transistors can be tested whilst they are still in circuit, without the use of any other ancillary equipment. Until now it has been neccessary to remove the component for testing at the work bench, a time consuming and repetitive chore. Comprising a compact unit measuring only $12 \times 7 \times 3 \mathrm{cms}$ and operated by a standard 9 volt battery, the TT/9003 can be used by anyone with an elementary knowledge of electronics.
£38.85


Model LA/2502 Linear Amplifier.
A 25 watt switchable Linear Amplifier with 'supply on' and 'Power on' LED indicators. 2630 MHz . Complete with instructions. Made in UK. £22.95

NOW AVAILABLE FROM:-
MIDLAND RADIO CENTRE 133 FLAXLEY ROAD STECHFORD, BIRMINGHAM Tel: 0217844928

Mail Orders Welcome sent by return. Cheques Please allow 7 days.

```
NAME
```

ADDRESS $\qquad$

# SPECTRUM WATCH 

## NIGEL CAWTHORNE G3TXF



The IBA has launched a campaign to win acceptance of its Enhanced C-MAC (or E-MAC) TV transmission system. E-MAC enters the arena at a time of intense international battling over the next generation of TV standards.
The E-MAC transmission system is designed to get the most out of the already defined C-MAC satellite transmission format. Europe's first two DBS birds (France's TDF-1 and Germany's TV-SAT) are due to be launched later this year. C-MAC is one of a family of MAC standards that are being adopted by EBU members for transmission through DBS satellites.
E-MAC as a theory was first announced by the IBA in 1982, but it was not until late 1984 that a prototype was engineered. E-MAC was demonstrated alongside the rival Japanese NHK 1125 line 60 Hz system at the International Television Symposium in Montreux last summer.

## Evolutionary development

E-MAC is an evolutionary development towards HDTV from the C-MAC/packet system, which allows extra 'sides' to be added to a normal 4:3 aspect (width-toheight) ratio TV picture to produce a wider picture. Wide screen TVs of the future will have an aspect ratio of around $5: 3$. The optimum aspect ratio for future TV systems is one of the several technical parameters at the centre of the current international debate on TV standards.
The IBA achieve this extra picture width by putting additional picture information in part of the line blanking interval that is otherwise used for sound/data signals in the standard

C-MAC format. E-MAC can carry two high-quality sound channels (instead of the eight with C-MAC)

The IBA believe that an evolutionary development towards a future HDTV system is preferable to a revolutionary leap with its consequential forced obsolescence of equipment.
Tom Robson, IBA director of engineering, told the managing directors of the ITV companies and government officials who had been invited to view the system that E-MAC was evolutionary and compatible with existing receivers and studio equipment. This is in sharp contrast to the Japanese MUSE system for the transmission of HDTV, which Robson described as revolutionary and non-compatible. The IBA feel strongly that the NHK 1125 line 60 Hz HDTV with its MUSE transmission system is not the solution for 50 Hz countries.
The theme of 'evolution or revolution' in the development of higher definition TV systems was also taken up by Philips Electronics' new boss, Mr C J van der Klugt, speaking recently at the Royal Television Society. Philips, said van der Klugt, preferred the evolutionary approach of the MAC system which is 'able to transmit both the TV programming of today as well as that of tomorrow and the day after'.
Referring to the global 'field frequency' conflict, van der Klugt reminded his RTS audience that the world falls into two categories, 50 Hz and 60 Hz , 'but that the crucial fact is that $75 \%$ of the world falls into the 50 Hz group'.
Both the IBA as broadcasters and Philips as manufacturers have come out with clear statements in favour of an

The IBA s proposed evolutionary route towards the higher definition TV standards of the future (courtesy of the IBA)


TV sets of the future will be wider than the present generation (photo IBA)
evolutionary rather than revolutionary approach to HDTV. Evolution, unlike revolution, they argue, would make possible an orderly transition from today's TV standards to those of tomorrow.

## Cellular dumping

The number of cellular radio subscribers in the US has now passed 200,000 (in the UK it was around 40,000 at the turn of the year). A large number of cellular carphones in the United States come from Japan. Some $\$ 150 \mathrm{~m}$ worth of cellular sets were imported into America last year.

US cellular phone manufacturers, and in particular Motorola, have been accusing the Japanese of dumping. Now it appears that Motorola have won their case against the Japanese importers who have been selling their product at unrealistically low prices.
Anti-dumping duties imposed on Japanese carphone imports to the US range from $3 \%$ to $107 \%$. Following the imposition of such swingeing antidumping duties in the US, Japanese manufacturers may now be redoubling their efforts elsewhere.
Japan is reported to have opted for the TACS system for their next generation domestic cellular carphone network. This may be good news for the egos of the designers of the UK's TACS system (which was derived from the US AMPS cellular system), but is also likely to signal an even stronger Japanese presence in the UK cellular carphone market.
In amateur radio there is an ominous parallel. The vast home market generated by Japan's own amateur radio population and the Japanese domination of the European amateur transceiver market are not unrelated phenomena! Cellular radio carphones in the UK may be going the same way.

## Mobile radio in Germany

Germany's first ever mobile radio conference and exhibition, 'Funk ' 85 ', took place in Dusseldorf in mid-November. The clash of dates of the two-day German event with a similar event in the UK (Comex '85) no doubt reflects, in its own small way, the general lack of effective co-ordination that exists in
mobile radio throughout Europe!
The 500 delegates attending Funk '85 heard eight well documented papers on the current situation and future developments in mobile radio in Germany.

A general overview paper by the DBP (German Post Office) explained that there are some 1.5 million mobile radio installations in service in Germany today, and that they were all confined to a spectral bandwidth (below 1GHz) totalling no more than 80 MHz (mobile radio in Germany, unlike in the UK, has not had the 'windfall' allocation of Band III).

About 600,000 of the German mobiles are PMR in one form or another. Public services such as police and ambulances account for 300,000 units. Paging systems where each unit is counted separately represent another 300,000 units. Germany's saturated Netz-B2 carphone network (which was originally installed in 1972) has 26,000 subscriber units. The European paging network accounts for another 100,000 units.

Germany's new Netz-C 450 MHz cellular network came on stream on a test basis in September and will be opened to the public on 1 May 1986. In September Netz-C area coverage was $70 \%$, and this will be increased to $100 \%$ (including West Berlin) before the public opening.
The German C-450 cellular system is not compatible with any of the first generation cellular systems being used by its neighbours (Benelux: NMT 450, France: Radiocom 2000, Switzerland: NMT 900, Austria: NMT 450), but it has been exported to South Africa.

## Radiopaging in the UK

With more than a quarter million pagers already in service on British Telecom's radiopaging network and an annual growth rate in excess of $25 \%$, radiopaging in the UK has come a long way since the days of the first experimental networks in 1973.
National coverage has always been a primary objective of $B T$ 's planning engineers. The UK is divided into 40 radiopaging zones, which cover in excess of $95 \%$ of the population. Radiopager users can select geographic zones according to the coverage they require.
The backbone of BT's national pager network is the network of 360 transmitters sited all around the UK operating on a pair of radio channels at 153 MHz .

By the use of 30 -second and 60 -second time-slot sequences within a two minute calling cycle, as well as judicious planning of the zones, it has been possible to combine good service coverage with an efficient use of radio spectrum.

BT claim that no more than two minutes ever elapses between the request for paging and the transmission of the radiopaging call in all the required zones. Five interconnected, high-capac-
ity terminals are used to manage the routing of paging calls. The present network can accommodate up to one million tone-alert pagers. BT claims to have the largest national radiopaging system in the world.

As part of an expansion programme, BT are now adding a third calling frequency. The new 'message display' pagers take up more air time than tone-only pagers and put a heavy demand on the network. Initially the new third frequency will be used in the busiest areas only. Rediffusion Radio Systems are currently supplying BT with a hundred PT2100 paging transmitters for the new third paging channel. The second channel of these new dual-channel transmitters can eventually be used for a fourth channel at 153 MHz .

## Cordless QRM!

There is, it seems, ever increasing interference to users of the amateur HF bands from both near and far. Computer hash, over-the-horizon radar, the DIY
brigade with their electric drills and TV timebases have now been joined by another spectral pollutant: the cordless telephone.

The majority of cordless phones in use are the $1.7 \mathrm{MHz} / 49 \mathrm{MHz}$ type. There is a full-duplex link between the fixed and the portable unit, and the base unit transmits into an inefficient antenna on frequencies none too far from Top Band. Even though cordless telephone antenna efficiencies at 1.7 MHz and power are both low, a casual spin around the dial between the top end of medium wave and the low end of Top Band in any built-up area reveals numerous 'ringingtones' and a clutter of cordless telephone conversations.
The unsuppressed first harmonic of some local cordless phones can land right in the middle of the CW portion of 80 metres! There's nothing worse than trying to winkle out some juicy DX station on 80 metres CW only to have it blotted out by a neighbour's cordless telephone ringing all across the band!

BT's national radio paging network on 153 MHz is divided
into 40 zones and covers $95 \%$ of the population


## More News From Scarab Systems

SPECTRUM USERS - HAS THE RTTY BUG BITTEN YET?
Have you had your appetite whetted on cheap ineffective programs from part time software writers who claim superb performance for the minimum outlay? If so you'll now want to start enjoying and developing your RTTY interests along more serious lines. Scarab Systems make no exaggerated claims, we don't have to! Our software does not rely on 599 signals, to achieve a respectable performance it simply relies on logic (if you'll pardon the pun). Our software uses an interface board and terminal unit to decode and process the RTTY signal, and now we are proud to announce our new SS99H.

## SPECTRUM RTTY/CW DELUXE COMMUNICATION BOARD

This popular unit has now been upgraded to give you the following outstanding features.

1. Buffered input and outputs incorporating Schmitt trigger operation to enhance the incoming logic signal
2. Improved Baud rate frequency adjustment by means of multiturn presets (three baud rates are available)
3. PTT operation now includes relay switching and selection of normally open/normally closed operation.
4. Input mark/space LED indication.
5. CW operation is available
6. Free CW/RTTY applications software.
7. The board may be used to send and receive ASCll
8. Write your own routines using the interface board

The good news is that this board is still available at the old price of $£ 37.50$ (inc VAT) + P\&P (u 75 p which makes it even better value than before. Existing users need not feel left out, your old interface board can be upgraded - please write or ring for details

PLEASE NOTE. The $S S 99 \mathrm{H}$ requires an external 5 V logic compatible terminal unit, such as the MPTU-1 (See previous adverts).

## SPECTRUM LOG BOOK

We are pleased to also announce the introduction of a new electronic log book. This program will allow you to enter details of up to 232 contacts including name, callsign, date, time, RST. Routines available include the ability to search, printout, save, load and amend files. The program is written in machine code for compact fast operation and is MICRODRIVE compatible. The software also features an automatic cassette to MICRODRIVE transfer routine. Order code - SS03C. Price $£ 5.95$ (inc VAT) +25 p P\&P.

SCARAB SYSTEMS produce many other high quality software programs for other computers - please write for further details.

## Distributors

## UK Ward Electronics, D W Electronics, S P Electronics. <br> Scandinavia. Chara Electronics, Hofors - Sweden. <br> Australasia. Essex Mellor Pty Adelaide.

Or available directly from:-
SCARAB SYSTEMS
39 STAFFORD ST, GILLINGHAM, KENT ME7 5EN
TEL: MEDWAY (0634) 570441

## The Archer 780 8BC

The SDS ARCHER - The Z80 based single board computer chosen by professionals and OEM users.
$\star$ High quality double sided plated through PCB

* 4 Bytewide memory sockets - upto 64 k
$\star$ Power-fail and watchdog timer circuits
* 2 Serial ports with full flow control
$\star 4$ Parallel ports with handshaking
$\star$ Bus expansion connector
* CMOS battery back-up
* Counter-timer chip
* 4 MHz . Z80A

OPTIONS:

* SDS BASIC with ROMable autostarting user code
* The powerful 8 k byte SDS DEBUG MONITOR
* On board 120 / 240 volt MAINS POWER SUPPLY
$\star$ Attractive INSTRUMENT CASE - see photo.
* $64 \mathrm{k} / 128 \mathrm{k}$ byte DYNAMIC RAM card
* 4 socket RAM - ROM EXPANSION card
* DISC INTERFACE card


Sherwood Datasystems Ltd
Sherwood House, The Avenue, Farnham Common, Slough SL2 3JX.Tel. 02814-5067

# AMATEUR RADIO WORLD 

## Compiled by Arthur C Gee G2UK

0ne of our daily papers recently ran the headline: 'Radio Hams Run Higher Risk of Killer Disease!' In so doing they resurrected the old question of high frequencies being dangerous to health. Their heading related to two short papers which appeared in The Lancet, a much respected medical journal, concerning the death statistics from leukaemia - a malignant disease of the blood system.
During the last war constant rumours circulated that those operating the newfangled system known as 'radar' were being subjected to influences which would hasten their death from that much dreaded disease, cancer. As far as the writer knows, no concrete evidence was ever produced which supported these rumours. They were in the same category as those which asserted that the depressant drug 'bromide' was put into army tea 'to keep the boys off the girls', or that vitamin A was given to night-fighter pilots in the form of carrots to enable them to see better in the dark! However, it started the popular belief that radiation of the type associated with 'radio waves' was dangerous.
With the greater concern about atomic radiation coming along with the arrival of the 'nuclear age', the possible dangers of radio waves fell into disregard. But from time to time the argument reappears, as the daily paper heading above indicates.
The matter has been further brought to public attention by a report from Poland that military personnel who have been exposed to microwave radiation are statistically more likely to suffer from cancers than those not so exposed. And again, the media recently came out with the suggestion that microwave cookers might be a possible source of dangerous radiation, resulting in skin cancers and cataract.

## Thermal danger

Undoubtedly constant exposure to high levels of microwave radiation could cause harm, if only due to the heating effects they can produce in fiuman tissue. Similarly, damage to the eyes could be caused by the heat generated if the tissues of the eye were exposed to it for any considerable time. One can safely say, however, that with the amount of radiation which may be absorbed from such equipment as amateur radio trans-
mitters, domestic microwave cookers TV and computer type cathode ray tubes etc, the chances of being exposed to sufficient radiation to damage one's health is small indeed

Further reassurance is contained in a reply the RSGB received from the National Radiological Protection Board to an enquiry they made relating to the matter. From a note in Radio Communications for August last we reproduce their observations: 'NRPB scientists keep all the harmful effects of nonionizing radiation under continual review, and it is still our opinion that electromagnetic fields are not carcinogenic. However, we would repeat our previous warnings against excessive exposures to the thermal effects of electromagnetic fields: in amateur radio, such exposures can always be avoided.'

## Licensing information

The Radio Regulatory Division of the DTI has recently issued a useful and interesting information sheet outlining the radio amateur licensing work carried out by the department. It begins by saying that the job of looking after the interests of radio amateurs has high priority. This entails issuing amateur licences, interpreting licence conditions, taking responsibility for the Radio Amateur Examination and the Morse test, enforcing the Wireless Telegraphy Acts and deciding on changes to the licence where they appear necessary.
The RRD advises the government on amateur radio policy and takes part in international discussions about such matters as reciprocal licensing, etc.
The leaflet explains in detail a number of these topics. The Post Office, for instance, through its Radio Amateur Licensing Unit, issues licences by computer on behalf of the department. Full definitions of the A and B licences are given as well as the procedure for issuing repeater and beacon licences. There is an interesting paragraph on Morse code and the desirability of keeping it in the amateur licence for the foreseeable future.
The leaflet can be obtained from the DTI Radio Regulatory Division, Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, London SE1 8UA. It is issued free of charge and should be read by those persistent complainers who continue to gripe at the
licensing procedure for radio amateurs in this country.

## Band planning

The newcomer to amateur radio transmitting may find it difficult to know just where in the various bands he should be for transmissions in, say, CW or SSB: this is not always obvious. Tuning over the 80 metre band recently the writer came across a newcomer innocently calling CQ on CW right on top of a very wellestablished and much respected SSB net! His efforts rapidly got him a request - very nicely given I must add - to please QSY as a phone net was on that frequency, and anyway convention indicated that CW should be at the other end of the band. True enough - quite apart from the fact that he would not have found anyone else around that frequency to have a CW QSO with!
So, if this catches the eye of any raw beginner just starting off 'on the air', make sure you are in the right part of the band for what you are attempting to do. Band planning is not determined by any 'radio regulations'. It has 'grown up over the years', more or less by gentlemen's agreement, weighted by the accord of the IARU at conferences.
Very roughly, the lower frequency ends of the bands are reserved for CW operators and the rest is taken up by SSB operators who use more space and make up the majority of users. Between the two is a small band of frequencies occupied by those using 'specialist' types of communication, such as RTTY, etc. This is more or less the pattern, so make sure you don't get into the wrong patch!

## AMSAT-UK

Towards the end of last year, AMSATUK circulated a questionnaire among its members to ascertain their views on the possibility of AMSAT-UK 'co-ordinating a building project to make a satellite-or part of a satellite-and if so, what sort of a satellite should it be?
This was sparked off by a feeling, expressed more and more frequently recently, that the builders of satellites due for launch in the near future are putting their energies into 'high tech' projects which, whilst very praiseworthy in stimulating technical advances, are not providing the majority of amateur radio satellite users with the facilities
they really want. There is a bit of a rift developing between the majority of users of amateur radio satellites and those who design and build them.
The questionnaire was put together and subsequently analysed by AMSATUK committee member Richard Limebear G3RWL. A comprehensive report on the survey results is given in Oscar News No 56, December 1985, p10.

Of 2,000 questionnaires sent out, 301 were returned; a response level of about $15 \%$, which is said to be about typical. The preferred transponder mode was Mode B, ie, 70 cm up, 2 metres down. There was good support for types of communication techniques requiring the use of computers; on the other hand many were opposed to what they regarded as unnecessarily complex systems.

There seemed to be enough opposition to this trend to warrant planners considering carefully that, whilst there is obviously a need for high-tech development, the needs of the less experienced must not be forgotten. It is the newcomers and less experienced who will keep the organisation going and it is just as important to keep them interested and coming into the fold as it is to provide something challenging for the

## experienced 'high-tech' enthusiasts.

## Oscar 10 memory fault

One often wonders, with all the satellites up in space these days, and what must be masses of bits and pieces of rockets, old satellites, etc floating around, whether any damage gets caused to the former by the latter! Even the professionals are getting concerned by what they call 'space debris', judging from a recent article in the ESA Bulletin entitled Space Debris - a Hazard for the Space Station?

It seems that a memory unit on Oscar 10 has been damaged, not by a bit of spacecraft debris, but possibly by an 'energetic' cosmic particle. A fault in the Integrated Housekeeping Unit (IHU) memory unit has occurred. The $1 H U$ memory was designed to correct what are called 'soft errors', the kind which occur randomly and are one-shot events, and so-called 'hard errors', ie ones which represent a physical change in the hardware and are permanent. The IHU software can not only detect errors when they occur but can automatically correct them so as to avoid any serious consequences. The satellite is completely under computer control and any uncorrected software error could be devastating.

The system is designed to count the number of times the error-correcting feature has functioned. This count indicates the number of errors incurred. Some time ago it was noticed that the number of errors had increased. After some diagnostic software was applied to the satellite it became apparent that the errors were hardware based (the memory chips involved, 16 K NMOS devices, had been modified by AMSAT to reduce radiation hazards. The modification included a tantalum metal strip on the chip and a brass enclosure).
Fortunately the memory is concerned with data collection and not with functional aspects of the satellite so no degradation of performance is likely.

## Amsat Arsene

The French amateur radio satellite Arsene is progressing satisfactorily and a launch for it is being sought on a future Ariane launch. The mechanical structure is complete and spin balance and vibration tests have taken place. The prototype spacecraft electronics are performing satisfactorily and work is progressing on the aerials and the solar array panel deployment mechanisms, a new kick motor and the command and telemetry systems.


## The prices quoted in my Catalogue are below normal trade price - some at only one tenth of manufacturers quantity trade. Just send large 24p stamped addressed envelope for free copy.

Millions of components: thousands of different lines Rechargeable Nickel Cadmium batteries (ex unused equipment)
AA(HP7) 1.25 volt 500 mA
Set of four $£ 2$.
AA(HP7) 1.25 volt 500 mA
ITT Mercury Wetted relay 20-60 VDC Coil. SPCo. 2A.
$79 p$ or 10 for $£ 7$.
Clear LED illuminates Red, Green or Yellow depending upon polarity/current. Oblong $5 \times 2^{1 / 2 m m}$ Face.

25 p or 100 for $£ 23$ or 1000 for $£ 200$.
25 p or 10 for $£ 2.25$.
5 mm Red Flashing LED
Watch/Calculator/Light etc. Mercury Batteries Made by Ray-O-
VAC 10 mixed popular sizes.
$£ 1.50,50$ for $£ 5.00$.
VAC 10 mixed popular sizes.
IN4004 or IN4006 Diodes.
300 for $£ 6.50$. KBS005/01/02 3 amp $50 \mathrm{~V} / 100 \mathrm{~V} / 200 \mathrm{~V} /$ bridge rectifiers, $35 \mathrm{p} / 36 \mathrm{p} / 40 \mathrm{p}$. 10 off $£ 3.20 / £ 3.40 / £ 3.70$. 100 off $£ 30 / £ 31 / £ 34$.
Plessey SL403 3 Watt amp. From Bankrupt source, hence sold as untested. 4 for 60 p or 10 for $£ 1.20 \mathrm{p}$. 5 mm LED, clear, lighting hyperbright ( 600 mcd ), red up to 200 times brighter (gives beam of light). $25 p, 100 / £ 20,1000 / £ 15$ Mullard 5 mm LED, 40 red, 30 green, 30 yellow $=100$ mixed,
'HARVI' Hardware packs (nuts-bolts-screws-self tappers, etc) marked 35 p retail, 100 mixed packs for $£ 11$.
Marked 35 p retail, 1 as 10 sets of $4+5$ sets of $2-15$ different type/sizes).

## SEND PAYMENT PLUS 17p SAE

Postal orders/cash - prompt dispatch.
Cheques require 9 days from banking to clear.
Crossed postal orders and cheques - add 20p handling due to Bank's increasing 'commission' on business accounts.

Cheques drawn on Barclay's Bank not accepted.
Prices you would not believe before inflation!
BRIAN J. REED
TRADE COMPONENTS, ESTABLISHED 28 YEARS 161 ST JOHNS HILL, CLAPHAM JUNCTION LONDON SW11 1TQ.
Open 11 am till 6.30 pm Tues. to Sat. Telephone 01-223 5016


# =VARIABLE AC -POWER SUPPLY 

Most electrotechnicians have encountered variable mains autotransformers (commonly known as variacs) in laboratories and colleges, but it seems that the use and virtues of such devices are hardly appreciated by radio amateurs in general.
Admittedly they are expensive; a new 8 amp unit costs nearly $£ 90$, and this fact alone deters most domestic buyers, but second-hand units (usually very robust and as good as new) are not so difficult to find. The Service Trading Co, for example, were advertising some at Chiswick some time ago for $£ 40$, and if you are lucky you may see them for around $£ 10$ at bring-and-buy stands. So, assuming you can get hold of one, it just remains to convince you of its merits, which should leave you wondering how you ever managed to live without one before.
Genuine experimenters and persons of the type quite happy to rewind normal mains transformers to get the secondaries they want are the people who will benefit most by having an adjustable ac
bench supply with automatic earthfailure cut-out and current metering. We will also discuss the topic of mains 'isolation', which is familiar to television repair technicians on account of the bad habit many manufacturers have of not fitting input transformers and so causing one side of the mains to be wired direct to the chassis. This is becoming a problem to radio amateurs as they increasingly use TV monitors for compu-ter-controlled RTTY and data transmissions.

## Great need

If you are like me, with about 30 healthy-looking but unmarked transformers stacked in various cupboards and other equally interesting pieces of equipment bought for next to nothing simply because they were of foreign origin and needed 110 V ac supply, then a variac becomes really useful
The great problem with switching any ac motors or primary windings of uncertain type straight onto 240 V ac is
simply that of restricting the ac current consumption to within the limit you reason it might take. If you guess incorrectly (see later) as to which is the primary winding on a transformer, then applying 240 V could draw 20 amps and blow the fuse, or even worse burn out the winding itself. A variac allows you to gradually turn up the voltage and watch how the current is increasing.
First, then, we will present the circuit diagram of the equipment to be described, and later talk about the uses to which it can be put.
Referring to the circuit diagram and starting at the top left with the 240 V mains input socket, we see that the amber neon is directly across the input to indicate 'stand-by' when the equipment is connected.
The 'Auto-Memota' is a solenoid contactor switch manufactured by Mem Ltd and available from local electrical installation shops. On pressing the spring-return 'push to start' switch, the solenoid will only hold down the contac-

Variac power supply circuit diagram

tor if the supply earth exists, and will immediately release (thus disconnecting the equipment) if the earth route becomes disrupted. The Auto-Memota operates with quite a loud clunk and proceeds to hum and buzz with authority.

The $15 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor is for power factor correction in view of the inductive loads which the unit may supply, but it's not likely to be essential unless you plan to leave anything running for days at a time. It must, however, be rated at 600 V ac if you do fit one.

## 'Quick test'

The 'quick test' spring terminal block is one of those (similar to 'Safebloc' and 'Keynector') which allows any apparatus without plugs to be quickly tested by snapping the bare wire ends under the levers and shutting the lid to apply 240 V .
The 10 amp (or 13 amp ) fuse is necessary since the variac itself is highly inductive, and the switch-on surge will blow a 5 amp fuse even though the noload steady current is only 50 mA ac.

The four position selector switch (get one off an old electric cooker) gives (1) off, (2) variable output, (3) fixed 120 V ac, and (4) fixed 240 V ac via the current transformer and metering. The red neon emphasises that the live terminal is live (even though the voltmeter should also be reading 240 V when position 4 is selected). The blue light is of the 24 V MES type since neons in blue are so dull, and it shows that the variac itself is operating in either mode 2 or 3.

The variac used here had terminals labelled K, L, Z, M, N, T, where $Z$ is the centre tap and $L$ and $M$ are each 35 V away from the end terminals. $T$ is the actual carbon slider which you can rotate around the winding causing the output voltage to vary from zero to 275 volts. Other makes of variac may be labelled differently but usually follow this design; there's not much scope for them to be different.

## Negligible

The current transformer is so named due to it only having 2 or 3 turns of copper bar on its primary but hundreds of fine wire turns on the secondary, with the result that voltage on the primary is negligible and does not subtract from the 'live' line output voltage. However, the current through the primary does cause a fairly high (about $27 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{amp}$ on this one) voltage on the secondary which can be rectified and used as an indication of the current flowing in the primary.

This device has an unpleasant nonlinear characteristic, which means that a moving coil dc meter can only be arranged to be exact at (say) the middle of its scale but may be severely in error at the far right. However, it's better than nothing, and since you're most likely to never be using more than 5 amps it's advisable to calibrate (using an AVO 8)


Showing a cheap TV with only 2 wire mains leads


Showing oscilloscope chassis and probe screen bonded to mains earth


Showing 3 pin sockets with earth not wired in because of the transformer
for 5 amps at centre scale.
The spring-loaded switch allows a $\times 10$ expansion for the more normal transformer primary currents, which will be less than 1 amp.

Another approach would be to mark the scale on the meter with actual operational values of current, then take it out and repaint it. I didn't do so on this variac, but have often changed scales on meters with good results. You can buy typists' 'Tipp-Ex' correction fluid and 'Letraset' black rub-on lettering and make quite a nice job of custom scales.

The voltmeter similarly has a $\times 10$ expansion switch and of course the actual metering devices can depend on what you have available.

In retrospect I may try replacing the current transformer with a low value heavy duty resistor. 0.1 ohms would only drop 1 volt at 10 amps and the scale would be linear provided the resistor doesn't heat up and change its value (as noted once in a dc supply). Actually the wiring you use between terminal $T$ and live may be resistive enough to develop a few millivolts at 10 amps and so drive a meter direct without adding a resistor.

You will find in practice on transformer
cores of less than 1 kW that you will not be concerned with decimal places of accuracy, nor with linearity on current readings. The primary concerns are (1) whether the current is less than 1 amp, or (2) whether it rapidly increases, indicating saturation of the core, as you slowly turn up the voltage.

## Alternatives

Alternatively, of course, if you can buy one of the older types of moving iron ac meters for 10 amps, its scale will already be marked non-linearly and can directly replace the current transformer etc.

The control dial on a variac is usually marked $0-275 \mathrm{~V}$ on one side and $0-100 \%$ on the other, giving you a choice. I prefer the $0-100 \%$ and rely on an accurately calibrated voltmeter on the output.
In the photograph showing the internal layout there is a large transformer on the left which is not actually wired in yet. It delivers a ferocious 2700 volts. I don't yet know what use it may have but since the variac case had plenty of space inside it this transformer was fixed there ready for future design. Thus the apparatus can be considered a comprehensive ac bench supply.


Showing the three sections of core transformers

Television technicians in particular may wonder why this design does not inslude a one-to-one 'isolation' transformer to 'protect' them as they connect their oscilloscope earth clip onto what can often be a live TV chassis. Well, if you've got such a transformer then certainly include it in the final circuit, but it should be clearly understood that an 'isolated' 240 V supply can still kill you just as efficiently as direct mains, and this fact is often understated in books on TV servicing.
Real 'protection' occurs more in your thinking processes prior to making connections to anything, and personally I prefer to check each and every TV to make sure that the mains plug is not wired so as to bring the chassis live. Thus the false sense of security induced by having isolation transformers is avoided. Sockets should also be fused at about 3 amps maximum for each television.
The principle of mains isolation is best shown by the diagrams. Cheap TVs do not have input transformers and have
only 2 -wire mains leads. If the wires are reversed through carelessness, the TV would still work but the chassis would be at +250 V potential. The oscilloscope chassis and probe screen are both bonded to mains earth. Thus if you hastily clip your scope onto a TV chassis you could be connecting mains earth directly to mains live, with a flash and a bang if you're lucky, or a bad shock if your left hand is holding the TV chassis while the right holds the oscilloscope earth clip.

## One-to-one

To reduce this danger, most TV servicing company benches supply the mains through a one-to-one ratio transformer. The sockets have 3 pins but earth is not wired to them, and because of the transformer eitherside of the socket can be earthed by an oscilloscope probe clip without shorting the pin shown as Lin the diagram.

However, I repeat that it is a much better habit to first check the wiring of the TV plug and chassis, and if it has been

wired incorrectly you will then have also improved its safety for whoever next services it. People who do have isolated mains benches are the ones who get careless when working elsewhere on a bench that is not isolated.

## Eanthing systems

A few paragraphs should be added about earthing systems likely to be encountered around England. According to the IEE regulations on domestic and industrial wiring of public mains supplies (pages 107-110) there are several variations on exactly how and where the earth line is connected. These are known as 'TN-S', 'TN-C', 'TN-C-S', 'IT' and 'TT' and may come as a surprise if you thought all earthing was nationally the same (TN-C = terra neutral combined).
As far as users need be concerned, the main message of these variations is that there is plenty of cable and junctions between your socket and the local substation transformer, and consequently plenty of opportunity for earth connections to become faulty; or perhaps, your building was never wired properly in the first place. Are you sure that your earth actually provides a return route for large currents?
It's no good testing with a neon, since one of these will light without any definite copper route to earth at all, and the well-known 'push to test' earth circuit breakers are legally optional and rarely fitted in domestic houses, so you probably haven't got one.
In short then, merely because your socket has got an earth pin this does not mean it's got a functional or reliable earth.
The use of the Auto-Memota in this variac design will save any worries as it automatically drops out in the event of an earth failure, and you can't switch it on at all if the earth doesn't exist to start with.
Incidentally, if anyone cares to write in and explain, I've never yet heard any convinçing reason why this country needs 3 -wire supplies at all. What's wrong with 2 and a law to say that the return neutral must be earthed at the user's end and at all other junctions en route? This would seem to simplify the system, and America runs on 2-wire distribution, doesn't it?

This completes the description of the apparatus' design, and now we can consider its uses.

## Transformer testing

With regard to the testing of transformers, some readers might be keen to enquire why they should not use an ohmmeter to sort out the various windings, and not bother with variacs?
Well, of course you should do that, drawing a diagram at the same time, and on most small and medium sized (less than 300 watt) cores you can deduce reliably what the connections are.

However, with larger cores the primary windings can be of such low resistance (less than an ohm) that normal ohmmeter readings become untrustworthy. Not only may the basic accuracy of the meter itself be inadequate to discriminate, but your test leads, their sockets, and solder blobs on winding terminations cause resistances similar to the winding itself.

So in short you can't easily be sure which are primary and which are secondary windings. It is quite ridiculous that transformers costing $£ 20-£ 100$ to produce are commonly not fitted with good quality tags and engraved with their voltages, but such is the tendency of manufacturers nowadays anxious to save £2 with these bad habits.

Older transformers of higher quality by companies such as Gardner and Partridge always used to have good termination panels, but even then the tags might annoyingly be numbered instead of marked with voltages.

## Further confusion

A further confusion with large core transformers is that the primaries may be in three sections: (a) 110 V , (b) $110 \mathrm{~V}+10 \mathrm{~V}$ +5 V , (c) $360 \mathrm{~V}+60 \mathrm{~V}$, to allow connection to different types of supply.

Obviously the 110 V would suit American users, and the first two windings in series (make sure they are magnetically in series as well) would suit English users. The third winding is for industrial 3-phase supplies from which 415 V ( $=240 \vee \sqrt{ } 3$ ) is obtainable between lines in England (or 360 V in France).

Thus the simple idea of a transformer. having only two wires in and two wires out has to be expanded to maybe 10 wires' in and another 10 out with multiple secondaries, and you are faced with a full hour's work sorting them all out.

Note that 'magnetically in series' means that any two windings put electrically in series must also cause an increase (not decrease) of a secondary voltage being monitored. This indicates that the 'finish' of one winding is correctly feeding the 'start' of the next.

Furthermore, these heavy duty types of primary can also be used as secondaries. If in the above example you had a 240 V ac supply then the $360+60 \mathrm{~V}$ winding could be used as an output of probably at least 5 amps ac. Try to physically see the thickness of copper wire on the windings as a gauge of what current you think it can take by comparison with known windings such as the ubiquitous 18 swg used on little 12V 5A units. To make sure that the copper wire you can see (if at all) is the actual winding you've got an ohmmeter connected to, use a pin in the test lead clip and stick it through the enamel to make contact with the copper.

Actually these types of multi-choice primaries can be very convenient. If the secondary happened to be, say, 50 amps at 15 V and you really wanted a couple


Delta generation and star distribution
more volts to allow for regulation circuits, it would not be easy to dismantle a thoroughly dipped core and bend extra turns of $3 / 8 \times 1 / 16$ copper bar onto the secondary, but according to the fundamental relation

$$
\frac{V_{1}}{V_{2}}=\frac{N_{1}}{N_{1}}
$$

we see that

$$
V_{2}=\frac{V_{1} N_{2}}{N_{1}}
$$

So to increase $V_{2}$ without changing $V_{1}$ (volts) or $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ (turns) we need to apply the available supply to less turns ( $N_{1}$ ), and if the primaries were as shown above then wiring one of the 110 V windings in series with the 60 V section of the 'phase' winding would give you about 18 or 20 V .
A pedantic designer would object to this and say that the core might saturate or too much primary current be drawn, but unless you are loading the transformer to its full limit this is unlikely. As long as the off load primary current is less than $1 / 2$ an amp and on load current is less than 3 amps you're probably safe. Another gauge for amateurs is to put your hand on the laminations after 10 minutes of running. If it's too hot to touch then it's overloaded; if it's just 'hot' then it's probably OK.
A further technique to remember is that of applying a few volts ac (about 5 V ) to one of the thick wire secondaries (rather than to a primary) and then checking around with a voltmeter to note

What the other windings aire producing. This 'reverse' testing is useful to make it clear which taps on a very low resistance primary are the 10 V tail sections and which is the main 220 V section.

In summary of testing transformers, then, we can say that a variac with an ammeter allows you much more safety and relaxation, as you choose the most likely primary and gradually turn up the applied voltage. If the current stays well below one amp you've probably found the right winding.

Actually, most primaries off load only draw 100 or 200 mA after the initial switchon surge. Stop at about 30 V and check around the other windings with a voltmeter to get an idea of what they will produce by the time you've applied the full 240 V . Be especially careful for any unexpected high voltage windings which may be giving several hundred volts already.

Continue turning up the variac, and if the consumption is still looking good stop at 100 V exactly, then go round all the windings and measure their outputs exactly. 100 is a convenient number for using in subsequent ratio calculations when finally deciding what the original design intentions for the transformer were.

In general, a variac can be used in a similar 'gradually increase the volts and watch the current' way on any unmarked ac device: motors, fans etc. So don't delay, build one today!

REW]


# 50MHI,A New Dimension for the U.K. 

## IC-505. 50 MHz transceiver



The IC-505 is a 50 MHz band SSB, CW, FM (optional) transceiver, and has already gained an excellent reputation worldwide. The dual VFO system has been developed using advanced computer and.PLL technology. The IC-505 features 6 channel memories and can be used independent of emission modes, memory scan, program scan which searches only specified frequency band LCD ensures clear visibility even in sunlight. The R.F. amplifier, a dual gate MOSFET features high gain and low noise characteristics. The IC-505 accepts a standard dry cell pack, rechargeable nicad battery pack (BP10) or 13.8 v external power supply, 3 watts R.F. output, 0.5 watts low power, 10 watts at 13.8 v . Accessory circuits include split frequency operation, noise blanker, squelch and CW break-in. Options include-- EX248 FM unit, PS45 AC Power Supply and LC10 Carrying Case
All these features make the IC-505 a great transceiver for operation on the 50 MHz band.

## IC-551. 50MHz Base station



This base station has all mode capability, SSB, CW, AM and FM (when optional FM is installed). It covers $50-54 \mathrm{MHz}$ with 80 watts variable R.F. output power ( 40 watts A.M.), Dual VFO's for split frequency operation. 3 memory channels and memory scan, program scan with adjustable scanning speed and auto stop when a signal is received. A powerful audio output, 2 watts at 8 ohms for easy listening even in noisy surroundings.
Other features include a noise blanker, AGC fast or slow RIT, VOX passband tuning and speech processor . Options include:- PS15 20 amp external power supply, IC-EX106 FM unit and IC-HP1 headphones.
These two transceivers allow you to explore this fascinating part of the spectrum. UK stations have worked int VE, VO, W $1,2,3,4$ and 8 . The UK beacon GB3NHQ has been received as far west as Washington State Please contact Thanet Electronics Limited or your local ICOM dealer for more information on these 6 m transceivers.



## IC-751 The ICOM Flagship



The IC-751 is the Flagship of the ICOM range, it is a competition grade ham transceiver with a $100 \mathrm{KHz}-30 \mathrm{MHz}$ continuous tuning, general coverage receiver and a full featured all mode solid state transmitter that covers all the WARC bands. Utilising an ICOM developed J-Fet DBM, the IC-751 has a 105 dB dynamic range and a switchable choice of pre-amp 0-20dB attentuator. The transmitter features a high reliability 2 SC2904 transmittors in a low IMD ( -32 dB (u) 100 W ) full $100 \%$ duty cycle. Other features include 32 tunable memories, mode selective scan, frequency scan and memory scan, full break in on CW and Amptor compatibility, Pass band tuning, notch filter, variable noise blanker, Dual VFO's for DX or 10 m repeater operation. The IC-751 is fully compatible with ICOM auto units such as the AT500 and IC-2KL. Options include internal or external power supplies, frequency controller, Speech synthesizer, various optional filters and SM6 or SM10 Desk Microphone.
The SM10 desk top microphone consist of an electret condenser microphone element with a compressor-amplifier, plus tunable equalisizer for maximum control of the audio characteristics of your transmitted signal. The SM10 is highly sensitive and produces clean crisp audio

## IC735 compact HF Transceiver



As predicted the ICOM IC-735 has rapidly gained the reputation it deserves. When compared with similar 'top names' transceivers the IC-735 towers above them (despite its smaller size). The IC-735 has a larger number of programmable channels, but notably most important is the superb sensitivity in all modes SSB, CW, AM and FM. This superior sensitivity is due to the excellent front end performance. All amateur frequencies from 1.8 MHz to 30 MHz are available including the three new bands 10,18 and 24 MHz . RF output is approximately 100 Watts. Tuning ranges from 100 KHz to 30 MHz , made continuous by using a high-side IF and a CPU control system. RTTY operation is also possible.
Dynamic range is 105 dB with a 70.451 MHz first IF circuit. Pass-band tuning and a sharp IF notch filter provide clear reception even under duress. Preamp is 10 dB and attenuator 20dB. Computer remote control is possible via the RS-232C jack. Options include: the AT-150 automatic antenna tuner, the PS55 AC power supply and the SM-6, SM-8 and SM10 desk mics. Why not find out more about the IC-735 by ringing us or your local ICOM dealer.


The Morse generator program listed here has been successfully used by several amateurs to gain their Morse certificate for the class A licence. Although it was specifically written for the Dragon 32 and 64 it should easily be adaptable for the Tandy $\mathrm{Co}-\mathrm{Co}$ and might, with slight changes, work on computers such as the Colour Genie.
The program is written in Basic and makes use of the very advanced sound commands on the Dragon. Also, by using the computer in its high speed mode (POKE HFFD7,0), the very slight timing errors associated with Basic are eliminated to the point where the machine can still send more accurately than the average operator. A look at the program will show that despite the options chosen, once a character has been selected it is referred to a central string library between lines 1020 and 1450 where its Morse character is stored. The

# Peter Rouse presents a comprehensive and easily entered Morse generator program for those with little or no knowledge of machine code or assembly language 

string is then converted to sound by the 'PLAY' command.
The entire program is menu driven, and at any stage it is possible to stop the program and either recycle that section

Note: The lack of a hash symbol (\#) on the writer's printer means that $£$ has been used as a substitute. Whenever $£$ occurs, replace with \#
10 POKE\&HFFD7,0
20 CLS:CLEARGOOO
20 CLS:CLEAR600
30 PRINT@393
30 PRINT@393, "DRAGON MORSE"
40 PRINT@424, "COPYRIGHT 1985"
50 PRINT@456, "BY PETER ROUSE"
60 PLAY"T34"+"L1GP3L3GP3L3GP1L3GP3L1GP3L3GP1L3GP3L1GP1L1GP3L1GP3L3GP1L1GP3L1GP3L 1GP1L1GP3L3G"
70 FORTL=1TO1000: NEXTTL: CLS
80 CLS:PRINT@137, "DRAGON MORSE"
90 CLS:PRINT@259, "SELECT REQUIRED SECTION BY"
100 PRINT@291,"PRESSING THE KEY INDICATED"
110 PRINT@355,"LEARNING = 'L' 120
120 PRINT@387,"SELF TEST $=$ 'T'
130 S $\$=$ INKEY $\$$ : IFS $\$=" \times$ THEN 130
140 IFS $\$=$ "L"THEN $1630 E L S E 150$
150 IFS $\$=" T "$ THENGOTO170ELSE160
160 IF S\$<>"T"ORS\$く>"L"THEN130
170 CLS: PRINT@6, "SELF-TEST OPTIONS": PRINT@65,"DO YOU WANT: LETTERS 'L'":L ETLR $=0:$ LETNR $=0:$ LETPR $=0$
180 PRINT@110,"NUMBERS
190 PRINTO174 "MIXED
N',":PRINTR142, "PUNCTUATION 'P'"
190 PRINTQ174, MIXED
200 CC $\$=$ INKEY $\$$ : IFCC $\$="$ " THEN200
210 IFCC $\$=$ "L" THEN 1460 ELSE220
220 IFCC $\$$ ="N THEN 147 OELSE 230
230 IFCC $\$=$ "P"THEN 1480 ELSE240
240 IFCC $\$=$ "M" THEN 1490 LSER200
250 CLS:PRINT@258,"SPEED=";:PRINTSP;:PRINT" ";:PRINT"DELAY=";:PRINTTD;:PRINT"S ECOND"
260 PRINT@295, "PRESS '\$' TO STOP":PRINT@451, "PRESS 'SPACE BAR' TO START

270 IFINKEY\$<>" "THEN270
280 CLS
290 CLS:PRINT:PRINT" ";:XX=10*SP:FORW=1TOXX 300 REM
310 IFTD=1GOT032OELSE330
320 FORX $=1$ TO1000: NEXT
330 IFLR $=1$ ANDNR $=0$ THENL $=$ RND $(26)$
340 IFLR $=$ OANDNR $=1$ THENL $=26+$ RND $(10)$
$350 \mathrm{IFPR}=1$ THENL $=36+$ RND $(6)$
360 IFPR $=1$ ANDLR $=1$ THENL $=R N D(36)$
360 LS $\$=$ INKEY $\$:$ IFLS $\$==$ " $\$$ "THEN950
370 LS\$=INKE
390 IFL=1THENGOSUB1020
390 IFL=1 THENGOSUB1020
400 IFL=2THENGOSUB1030
410 IFL=3THENGOSUB1040
420 IFL=4THENGOSUB1050
430 IFL $=5$ THENGOSUB1060
440 IFL=6THENGOSUB1070
450 IFL=7THENGOSUB1080 460 IFL=8THENGOSUB1090 470 IFL=9THENGOSUB1100 480 IFL $=10$ THENGOSUB1110 490 IFL=11 THENGOSUB1120 500 IFL=12THENGOSUB1130 510 IFL=13THENGOSUB1140 520 IFL=14THENGOSUB1150 530 IFL=15THENGOSUB 1170 540 IFL=16THENGOSUB1180 550 IFL=17THENGOSUB1190 560 IFL=18THENGOSUB1200 570 IFL=19THENGOSUB1210 580 IFL=2OTHENGOSUB1220 590 IFL=21THENGOSUB 1230 600 IFL=22THENGOSUB1240 610 IFL=23THENGOSUB 1250 620 IFL=24THENGOSUB1260 630 IFL=25THENGOSUB1270 640 IFL=26THENGOSUB1160 650 IFL=27THENGOSUB1280 660 IFL=28THENGOSUB 1290

670 IFL=29THENGOSUB 1300
680 IFL=30THENGOSUB1310
690 IFL=31THENGOSUB1320
700 IFL=32THENGOSUB1330
710 IFL=33THENGOSUB1340
720 IFL=34THENGOSUB1350
730 IFL=35THENGOSUB1360
730 IFL=35THENGOSUB1360
750 IFL=37THENGOSUB1380
750 IFL=37THENGOSUB1380
760 IFL=38THENGOSUB1390
770 IFL=39THENGOSUB1400
780 IFL=40THENGOSUB1410
790 IFL=41THENGOSUB1420
800 IFL=42THENGOSUB1430
810 IFSP $=4$ THENPLAY" ${ }^{17} 7$ " + A\$
820 IFSP $=6$ THENPLAY"T12"+A\$
830 IFSP=8THENPLAY"T15"+A\$
840 IFSP $=10$ THENPLAY"T19"+AS
850 IFSP $=12$ THENPLAY "T24"+A\$
860 IFSP $=14$ THENPLAY"T29"+A\$
870 IFSP $=16$ THENPLAY" ${ }^{2} 34$ " + A $\$$
$880 \mathrm{MU}=650$ : WD $=\mathrm{MU} / \mathrm{SP}$
890 IFSP>12THENWD=1
900 FORNX=1TOWD: NEXTWX
910 WS=RND (5) : IFWS=4THEN920ELSE940
920 PRINT" ";:FORA=1TO100:NEXTA
$930 \mathrm{WU}=600$ : WU=WU/SP:FORYY=1 TOWU: NEXTYY
940 NEXTW
950 PRINT"" ": PRINT" MESSAGE ENDS": PLAY"P6L3GP3L1GP3L3GP3L1GP3L3G"
960 POKE65496,0
970 PRINT@448,'"' $=$ '=CONTINUE 'R'=RE-CYCLE": PRINT@480,"'M'=MENU 'E'=END";
980 TE $\$=$ INKEY $\$$ : IFTE $\$=" \mathrm{C} "$ THEN290ELSE 990
980 TE $\$=$ INKEY $\$$ :IFTE $\$=$ C C THEN2
1000 IFTE $\$="$ M"THEN8OELSE1010
1000 IFTE $\$=" M "$ THEN80ELSE1010
1010 IFTE $\$=" E "$ THEN2350ELSE980
1010 IFTE $\$=" E "$ THEN2350ELSE980
1020 PRINT"A"; : A $\$==$ L3GP3L1G": RETURN
1030 PRINT"B"; $:$ A $\$=" L 1 G P 3 L 3 G P 3 L 3 G P 3 L 3 G ":$ RETURN
1040 PRINT"C"';:A $\$=" L 1 G P 3 L 3 G P 3 L 1 G P 3 L 3 G ":$ RETURN
1050 PRINT"D";:A $=$ "L1GP3L3GP3L3G": RETURN

1060 PRINT"E"; :A $\$=" L 3 G ":$ RETURN
1070 PRINT"F"; :A\$="L3GP3L3GP3L1GP3L3G": RETURN
1080 PRINT"'G";:A\$="L1GP3L1GP3L3G": RETURN
1090 PRINT"H": A\$="L3GP3L3GP3L3GP3L3G": RETURN
1100 PRINT"I"; A\$="L3GP3L3G": RETURN
1110 PRINT"J"; : A\$="L3GP3L1GP3L1GP3L1G": RETURN
1120 PRINT"K"; :A\$="L1GP3L3GP3L1G": RETURN
1130 PRINT"L";:A\$="L3GP3L1GP3L3GP3L3G": RETURN
1140 PRINT"M"; : A\$="L1GP3L1G": RETURN
1150 PRINT"N"; As="LIGP3L1G": RETURN
1160 PRINT"O"
1160 PRINT"O 1170 PRINT"P"
1180 PRTNT"Q":A\$="L3GP3L1GP3L1GP3L3G": RETURN
1100 PRTNT"R"; $\$=$ L1GP3L1GP3L3GP3LIG : RETURN
1190 PRINT"R"; A\$="L3GP3L1GP3L3G": RETURN
1200 PRINT"
1210 PRINT"T"
1220 PRINT"U
1230 PRINT"V"
1240 PRINT"W"
1250 PRINT"X" 1260 PRINT" $\mathrm{Y}^{\prime}$ 1270 PRINT" ${ }^{2}$ " 1280 PRINT ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{-\prime}$ 1290 PRINT" ${ }^{1}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ 1300 PRINT"2" 1310 PRINT"3"
1320 PRINT" 4 "
1330 PRINT"5"
1340 PRINT "6"
1350 PRINT." 7.
1360 PRINT"8"
1370 PRINT" ${ }^{13}$ "
1380 PRINT."
1380 PRINT..
1400 PRINT..か.
1400 PRINT
1410 PRINT".
1420 PRINT"="
1430 PRINT "•"; : A $\$=" L 3 G P 3 L 3 G P 3 L 3 G P 3 L 3 G P 3 L 3 G P 3 L 3 G P 3 L 3 G P 3 L 3 G ": R E T U R N$
1440 PRINT": "; : A\$="L3GP3L1GP3L3GP3L1GP3L3G": RETURN
1450 'LIARARY
1450 'LIBRARY ENDS
1480 LETLR=1:GOTO1500
1470 LETNR=1:GOTO1500
1480 LETPR=1:GOTO1500
1490 LETLR=1: LETNR=1:LETPR=1:GOTO1500
1500 PRINTE289, "WORDS PER MINUTE ?"
1510 PRINT©321, " $(4,6,8,10,12,14,16$ )"
1520 PRINTO353, "ENTER NO. \& PRESS RETURN"; : INPUTSP
1530 IFSP<4 OR SP>16 THEN SP=12
1540 PRINTQ417,"1 SECOND DELAY Y/N?": DL\$=INKEY\$:IFDL\$=" "THEN1540
1550 IFDL $\$=" N$ "THEN1580ELSE1560
1560 IFDL $\$=$ "Y"THEN1570ELSE1540
1570 TD=1:GOTO1590
$1580 \mathrm{TD}=0$
1590 PRINT@ 449, "SCREEN OFF Y/N?": SC\$=INKEY\$:IFSC $\$=$ ""THEN 1590
1600 IFSC $\$=" Y " T H E N 1620$
1610 SC=65496:GOTO250
1610 SC=65496:GOTO250
1630 CLS: PRINT@34,"THE KEYBOARD WILL REPEAT IN": PRINT@66, "MORSE ANY CHARACTER PR ESSED
1640 PRINTQ130, "PRESS '大' FOR ERROR CODE": PRINTO162, "PRESS ': FOR END TX CODE" 1650 PRINTQ258, "PRESS '\$' TO STOP AND CHANGE": PRINT@290, "PRESS '£' TO END" 1660 PRINT@322," (DONT FORGET THE SHIFT KEY)
1670 PRINTO386, "ENTER SPEED $(4,6,8,10,12,14, ": \operatorname{PRINTO418,"16).":~INPUT~"~AND~PRES~}$ S RETURN"; KS
1680 IFKS<4 OR KS>16 THEN KS=12
1690 CLS:PRINTC481," $\$=$ STOP $e=E R R O R:=E N D-T X$ \& $=E N D "$
$1700 \mathrm{KX}=\mathrm{KS}$
1710 PRINTE232, "CHARACTER $="$;
situated in lines 2180-2240. The value of $T$ should correspond roughly to twice the wpm figure required.

1730 IFK $\$=$ "A"THENGOSUB1020 1740 IFK\$="B"THENGOSUB1030 1750 IFK\$="C"THENGOSUB1040 1760 IFK $\$=$ "D"THENGOSUB1050 1770 IFK $\$=$ " E " THENGOSUB1060 1780 IFK $\$=" F "$ THENGOSUB1070 1790 IFK $\$=$ " G "THENGOSUB1080 $\begin{array}{ll}1790 \\ 1800 & \text { IFK } \$=" \text { "H"THENGOSUB1080 } \\ \text { IF }\end{array}$ 1800 IFK $\$=" H " T H E N G O S U B 1090$ $\begin{array}{ll}1810 \text { IFK } \$=" I " T H E N G O S U B 1100 \\ 1820 & \text { IFK } \$=" J \text { 'THENGOSUB1110 }\end{array}$ 1820 IFK\$="J"THENGOSUB1110 1830 IFK\$="K"THENGOSUB1120 1840 IFK $\$=" L "$ THENGOSUB1130 1850 IFK $\$=" M$ "THENGOSUB1140 1860 IFK $\$=$ "N "THENGOSUB1150 1870 IFK\$="O"THENGOSUB1160 1880 IFK $\$=" P$ "THENGOSUB 1170 1890 IFK $\$="$ Q" THENGOSUB1180 1900 IFK $\$=$ "R"THENGOSUB1190 1910 IFK\$="S"THENGOSUB1200 1920 IFK $\$=$ "T"THENGOSUB 1210 1930 IFK $\$=$ "U"THENGOSUB1220 1940 IFK $\$=$ "V"THENGOSUB1230 1950 IFK $\$=$ " $W$ "THENGOSUB1240 1960 IFK $\$=$ " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ THENGOSUB1250 1970 IFK $\$=\cdot Y$ "THENGOSUB1260 1980 IFK $\$=\cdots$ Z ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ THENGOSUB1270 1980 IFK $\$=$ Z THENGOSUB1270 1990 IFK $\$=$ "O"THENGOSUB1280 2000 IFK $\$=" 1$ "THENGOSUB 1290 2010 IFK\$="2"THENGOSUB1300 2020 IFK $\$=" 3 "$ THENGOSUB1310 2030 IFK $\$=4$ THENGOSUB1320
2040 IFK $\$=4$ THENGOSUB1330 2040 IFK $\$=" 5$ "THENGOSUB 1330 2050 IFK $\$=" 6$ "THENGOSUB1340 2060 IFK $\$=" 7$ "THENGOSUB 1350 2070 IFK $\$=" 8$ "THENGOSUB1360 2080 IFK $\$=" 9$ "THENGOSUB1370 2090 IFK $\$="$. "THENGOSUB1380 2100 IFK $\$="$, "THENGOSUB1390 2110 IFK $\$=" ? "$ THENGOSUB1400 2120 IFK $\$="="$ THENGOSUB1420 2130 IFK $\$=" / " T H E N G O S U B 1410$ 2140 IFK $\$="$ " 0 THENGOSUB1430 2150 IFK $\$=":$ "THENGOSUB1440 2160 IFK $\$=" £ " T H E N 2300$
2170 FORM=1TO5
2180 IFKX $=4$ THENPLAY"T7"+A\$ 2190 IFKX=6THENPLAY"T12"+A\$ 2200 IFKX=8THENPLAY"T15" + A $\$$ 2210 IFKX=10THENPLAY"T10"+A\$ 2220 IFKX $=12$ THENPLAY "T24"+A\$ 2230 IFKX $=14$ THENPLAY ' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ T29" + A\$ 2240 IFKX=16THENPLAY"T34"+A\$ 2250 FORTX $=1$ TO8000/KX: NEXTTX
$2260 \mathrm{~KB} \$=\mathrm{INKEY}$ : $\mathrm{IFKB} \$=$ " $\$$ "THENGOTO1700
2270 IFKB $\$=" \$$ "THENM=0
2280 NEXTM
2290 GOTO1700
2300 CLS: PRINTO481, ''R'=RE-CYCLE 'M'=MENU 'E'=END
2310 T\$=INKEY\$:IFT\$=""THENGOTO2310
2320 IFT $\$=" R "$ THEN 1630
2330 IFT $\$=" M$ "THEN90
2340 IFT $\$=$ "E"THEN2350
2350 END

## A shorter version

You may well find that you can live without the 'LEARN' section, in which case a shorter program can be used. Delete lines $90-160$ and 1630-2340. naw

## (0) Hitachi Oscilloscopes the highest quality



## the most competitive prices

Hitachi Oscilloscopes provide the quality and performance that you'd expect from such a famous name, with a newly-extended 14 model range that represents the best value for money available anywhere.
V-212/222 20 MHz Dual Trace $\quad V-650 \quad 60 \mathrm{MHz}$ Dual Timebase V. $223 \quad 20 \mathrm{MHz}$ Sweep Delay $\quad V-1050 \quad 100 \mathrm{MHz}$ Quad T 20 MHz Sweep Delay V-1050 $\quad 100 \mathrm{MHz}$ Quad Trace V-1070 100 MHz Four Channel V-1100 $\quad 100 \mathrm{MHz}$ DMM/Counter V. $134 \quad 10 \mathrm{MHz}$ Tube Storage VC- $6015 \quad 10 \mathrm{MHz}$ Digital Storage VC- 604140 MHz Digital Storage

V-209 20 MHz Mini-Portable
V. $422 \quad 40 \mathrm{MHz}$ Dual Trace

V-423 40 MHz Sweep Delay
V-509 50 MHz Mini-Portable

Prices start at $£ 299$ plus vat ( 20 MHz dual trace) including a $2 y$ r. warranty. We hold the range in stock for immediate delivery.
For colour brochure giving specifications and prices ring (0480) 63570 Thurlby-Reltech, 46 High Street, Solihull, W.Midlands, B91 3TB. (SELECTRON HOUSE, SPRINGHEAD ENTERPRISE PARK


SEMICONDUCTORS

## 


 |

## 80238 <br> 0.40



INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

 TBAB2
TBAB200
TBA80 TBA920
TBA950/2X
TBAg90
TBA9900 $\begin{array}{lll} & \\ \text { MC1723 } & \mathbf{7 . 9 5} \\ \text { MC3357 } & 2.75 \\ \text { MC3401L } & 2.50 \\ \text { ML2318 } & \mathbf{1 . 7 5} \\ \text { ML3 } & \\ & \end{array}$

## PHONE <br> 047460521 3 LINES

## P.M. COMPONENTS LTD

SELECTRON HOUSE SPRINGHEAD ENTERPRISE PARK, SPRINGHEAD ROAD GRAVESEND KENT DA11 8HD

## ROAD

STOCK OF BRANDED VALVES


QQVO2-6 19 QQVO3-10MMul-
18.00
fard
UOVO3.20A

2.00
3.00
0.70
1.00
0.05
1.00

## The Editor investigates the development of TV reception via satellite and concludes that, despite some setbacks, the future looks bright

TThe subject of TV reception from satellites has attracted a lot of interest lately, not least because of the money being invested by companies large and small in the production of equipment suitable for the consumer market. This level of interest has remained high in spite of the major setback suffered by DBS (direct broadcast by satellite) in the UK last year.

After the failure of Britain's original DBS proposals, due largely to some quite ridiculous meddling by the Government, the IBA called for further ideas on the subject during the autumn. As a result of this, they are now considering a dozen or so representations regarding a future DBS service, although it looks as though it could be some time before this service gets off the ground (pardon the pun!).
All this is in sharp contrast to what is going on in the neighbouring European countries, with France and Germany both due to launch DBS satellites, TDF-1 and TVSAT respectively, later this year (as detailed in Spectrum Watch).

Another significant development last year was the relaxation of the rules regarding the reception of those TV signals already being broadcast via
certain satellites. These signals were originally intended to reach ordinary domestic users only through cable TV network operators, but it is now permissible for anyone to receive such broadcasts if they obtain the necessary licence from the DTI (fee £10).
The combination of DBS being no more than a distant possibility and the legalisation of public reception of existing services has created a market for domestic equipment which a number of companies are now seeking to exploit.

## The satellites

Two satellites are of interest with respect to TV transmissions, namely ECS1 and Intelsat V. Both are general telecommunications satellites and accordingly use much lower power transponders than satellites intended specifically for TV broadcasts, such as DBS (which will use around 200W per channel compared with typically 20W for telecommunication use).
The European Communications Satellite (ECS) 1 is operated by Eutelsat, an organisation formed in 1977 by more than a dozen European countries, and is in geostationary orbit at $13^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. Intelsat,


NEC manufactures and installs almost $50 \%$ of the world's total satellite communications systems


Tratek block downconverter
which was originally an organisation of 11 countries but has, since its birth in 1964, grown to include 100, runs Intelsat V , which is at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$.

The orbits of these satellites are such that their period of rotation about the Earth's centre of mass is 24 hrs , and since they orbit in the equatorial plane they appear stationary above a single point on the globe. Their height $(35,800 \mathrm{~km})$ makes them, in effect, extremely high transmitting antennas with none of the problems of shadowing or multipath effects which cause picture degradation encountered with lower terrestrial transmitters.

However, because of the frequency used, $11 / 12 \mathrm{GHz}$, there is the possibility of signal attenuation due to heavy rainfall, but this is a minor problem. In addition to this, there is the drawback that only those sites with line of sight access to the satellites (ie, no buildings in the way) will be able to receive them.

## Reception equipment

Numerous companies are now offering suitable equipment for the 10.9511.20 GHz and $11.45-11.70 \mathrm{GHz}$ signals involved. Reception is via a dish of 1.8 m diameter made of aluminium or glassfibre coated with aluminium. This reflects signals to a low noise downconverter/amplifier, usually known as an LNC (low noise converter) or LNB (low noise block converter).

This employs GaAsFETs (get everywhere, don't they?) to achieve an acceptable noise figure (typically 2.5 dB ) and produces an IF of $700-1750 \mathrm{MHz}$ which is fed to a set-top tuner (or, indeed, a tuner within the set with Salora or Luxor). The tuner produces an output suitable for the TV, and has a facility for tuning different audio subcarriers (different channels which are not all using the same subcarrier).
The downconverter, small though it is, forms a considerable proportion of the cost of a system, and a price tag of $£ 500$ for this unit alone would be typical. Furthermore, since the satellite signals may be either vertically or horizontally polarised, depending on the channel, you will need two of them to receive all the channels available. These can both be mounted on one dish, although the NEC NESAT system is unique in allowing them to be end-stackable (casting a smaller 'shadow' on the dish).

There have been rumours that Greenwich Satellite, who are the sole UK importers of NESAT equipment (with a growing network of dealers - applications welcome!), might have a facility to allow one converter to receive signals of either polarity. This will be through a rotating system in the unit, in much the same way that a rotating mount can be used to move the dish between satellites in different directions.

## Why bother?

Programmes available include news, films, pop music, and general entertainment in French, German, Italian etc, as well as in English.
Only one of these programmes, Sky Channel, is scrambled at present, which means that a wealth of material can be received without making the payments
who simply cannot receive them due to their geographic location. Reception in cities can be tricky because of large buildings getting in the way, and for these areas satellite master systems (SMATV) might be the answer.
An SMATV system uses a $2.5 / 3.5 \mathrm{~m}$ dish to feed a mini cable network to, say, a block of flats or an hotel. This larger dish gives an increase in gain over smaller ones of 3 or 4 dB , which is necessary to counteract the loss inherent in the greater signal processing for such a network.

Satellite TV generally seems to have a brighter future than cable TV in the UK. Cable has suffered from serious lack of revenue, with companies pulling out, a revision of the franchise arrangements, and in some cases a change of plan to use overground, low-tech coaxial cables

demanded by the programme providers. Until all transmissions are scrambled, these providers will have to rely on honest customers paying up, and it is worth bearing in mind that without sufficient revenue they will withd raw and take their programmes with them!

## The future

Judging by the interest shown already, there should be a sizeable market for equipment to receive these transmissions. There are many people, however,


[^1]rather than underground high-tech optical fibre.
The reasons for such market resistance seem, in retrospect, fairly clear. Unlike say, the USA, where cable TV is much more successful, there are no great expanses in the UK which would be inadequately covered by more conventional broadcast services. It is also generally acknowledged that British TV programmes are better than those in other countries, which in countries like America must surely account for the enthusiasm which greeted cable TV when it was first introduced.

There is, of course, always the question of whether people actually want more TV. Although there are no conclusive results to work with, it is clear that those who do form a financially viable market even now, mainly because cable laying does not involve huge outlay by the companies concerned.
The satellite TV coming via telecommunications satellites is receiving a response which will provide an indication of the level of interest in such schemes to DBS organisers, and will also raise the level of awareness of the general public about the subject.

## Competition?

Before long it won't be just ECS1 and Intelsat $V$ that provide satellite TV in the


NEC's stack-mounted LNCs enable dual polarisation reception

UK. The publisher Robert Maxwell has booked a channel on the French DBS satellite TDF1, due to be launched later this year. This English-language channel should be receivable in much of the UK.
So if you've got between $£ 1,000$ and $£ 1,600$ to spare, why not buy yourself a satellite receiving system? Be sure to get it mounted properly; many firms installing dishes fail to appreciate the tremendous force even a moderately high wind can exert on such a shape. If the price sounds a little steep, bear in mind that many people are quite happy to pay $£ 1,000+$ for a video camera/recorder (I'm not one of them, not on my pay!).
Depending on how the market develops, it is quite possible that prices will fall as sales rise, so it might be worth while waiting. It all depends on how much of a TV addict you are!
[ [BW]

## SATELLITE EQUIPMENT SUPPLIERS

## ESP Services Ltd,

(European Satellite Projects),
Unit M22,
Stanningley Industriai Centre,
Varley Street.
Varley Street.
Pudsey,
Teeds LS28 $7 \times$ XG.
Marrison Electronics.
22 Milton Road,
Westcliff-on-Sea,
Essex SSO 7JX.
Tel: (0702) 332338.
Connexions Satellite Systems Ltd
125 East Barnet Road,
New Barnet,
Tel: (01) 4411282
Tratek BV.
POD 385 ,
3900 AJ Veendendaal
Molland.
Greenwich Satellite,
Tex House,
Li-64 Beresford Street,
Tel: (01) 3161200 .
Luxor (UK) Equipment Lid.
87-89 Farnham Road.
Slough,
Slorkshire SL1 4UL.
Euro-Sat.
107 Cross Street,
Sale,
Cheshir
Tel: (061) 437 2631,
Astec Europe Lid,
16 Albury Close.
eading
Berkshire RG3 180.

Distributors of NEC equipment

## Suppliers of Systerm-2000.

 System- 3000 and add-onmodules for the SX9 modules for the SXe

## Distributes TVRO

 antennasOER is running a trial rental scheme of the NEC NESAT system through wenty of its outlets around the Home Counties. It costs 550 per month for the equipment, plus $£ 12$ per month to receive programmes.

## Affordable entertainment

Reliable, simple satellite systems from Connexions.

With a Connexions satellite system, up to fourteen channels of entertainment and information are available to you - whether private home, pub, club, disco, hotel, restaurant or educational establishment.

The channels currently available are broadcasting a wide range of top quality material including current cinema films, national/international and minority sports, pop videos, childrens programmes, news channels and general entertainment.

Trade and dealership enquiries welcome.


125 East Barnet Road, New Barnet, Herts. EN4 8RF Telephone: 01-441 1282 (5 lines) Telex: 295181 SMC G


The bipolar transistor is probably the most important element used in modern electronics, and forms the basis of many linear and digital integrated circuits. In its discrete form the bipolar transistor can function as either a digital switch or as a linear amplifier, and is available in many low, medium and high power forms.
In the present edition of Data File we look at the basic characteristics of the discrete bipolar transistor, and present a round-up of basic application configurations. In later editions of 'The File' we will take a detailed look at a variety of practical linear and digital application circuits.

## Bipolar basics

A bipolar transistor is a 3 -terminal (base, emitter, and collector) current amplifying device, in which a small input current can be used to control the magnitude of a much larger output current. The term 'bipolar' indicates that the device is made from semiconductor materials in which conduction relies on both positive and negative (majority and minority) charge carriers.
A practical transistor is, in essence, made from a 3 -layer sandwich of n-type and p-type semiconductor materials, with the base terminal connected to the central layer, and the collector and emitter terminals connected to the outer layers. Thus the device may use an n-p-n construction sandwich, as shown in Figure 1a, in which event the device is known as an npn transistor and uses the standard symbol shown in Figure 1 b. Alternatively it may use a $p-n-p$ structure, as shown in Figure 2a, and the device is known as a pnp transistor with the standard symbol shown in Figure $2 b$.
In practice, npn and pnp transistors must each be used with a power supply of the appropriate polarity, as shown in Figure 3. An npn device must be used with a supply that makes the collector positive to the emitter; in this case the 'output' or main-terminal signal current flows from collector to emitter, and has its amplitude controlled by an input current that flows from the base to the emitter via an external current-limiting resistor ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{b}}$ ) and a positive bias voltage. A pnp transistor must be used with a negative supply; the main-terminal current flows from emitter to collector, and is controlled by an emitter-to-base input current that flows to a negative bias voltage.

## Wide variety

A wide variety of bipolar transistor types are readily available. Figure 4 lists the basic characteristics of two typical general purpose low power transistors, these being the 2 N 3904 npn-type and the 2N3906 pnp-type, which are each housed in a TO-92 plastic case.
Looking at Figure 4, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CEO}}(\max )$ is the

Ray Marston looks at bipolar transistor principles and applications


(b)

(b)

Fig 1 Basic construction (a) and symbol (b) of Fig 2 Basic construction (a) and symbol (b) of npn transistor


Fig 3 Polarity connections to (a) npn and (b) pnp transistors

| Parameter | 2N3904 | 2N3906 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transistor type | npn | pnp |
| $I_{\text {c }}($ max $)$ | 200 mA | 200 mA |
| $V_{\text {CEO }}(\max )$ | 40 V | -40V |
| $V_{\text {cso }}(\max )$ | 60 V <br> 310 mW | $\begin{aligned} & -40 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 310 \mathrm{~mW} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & P_{\top}(\text { max }) \\ & h_{f e}(=a c \text { beta }) \end{aligned}$ | 100-300 | 100-300 |
| $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{T}}$ (typ) (= gain/bandwidth product) | 300 MHz | 250 MHz |

Fig 4 Outine of the 2N3904 and 2N3906 low power transistors

Fig 5 Static equivalent circuits of npn and pnp transistors

maximum voltage that may be applied between the collector and emitter when the base is open-circuit, and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cbo }}$ (max) is the maximum voltage that may be applied between collector and base when the emitter is open-circuit. I (max) is the maximum mean current that can be allowed to flow through the collector terminal of the device, and $P_{T}$ (max) is the maximum mean power that the device can dissipate, without the use of an external heatsink, at normal room temperature.

One of the most important parameters
of a transistor is its forward current transfer ratio, or $h_{f e}$, and this can be simply described as the current gain or output/input current ratio of the device (typically 100 to 300 in the devices shown).

The $f_{T}$ figure indicates the available gain/bandwidth product frequency of the device, ie if the transistor is used in a voltage-feedback circuit configuration that provides a voltage gain of $\times 100$ the bandwidth will be 100th of the $f_{T}$ figure, but if the voltage gain is reduced to $\times 10$ the bandwidth will increase to $f_{T} / 10$, etc.


Fig 6 Typical transfer characteristics of low
powernpn transistor with $h_{r e}$ value of 100 nominal


Fig 8 A transistor used as a Zener diode


Fig 10 Common-emitter linear amplifier

Fig 11 Common-base linear amplifier

Fig 12 dc common-collector linear amplifier



Fig 7 Clamping diode circuit, using npn transistor as diode


Fig 9 Transistor switch or digital inverter

## Transistor characteristics

To get the maximum value from a transistor, the user should have a basic understanding of both the static and the dynamic characteristics of the device. By 'static' characteristics we mean the way the device appears between individual terminals, under dc conditions, or when looked at with an analogue ohmmeter.

Figure 5 shows the static equivalent circuits of npn and pnp transistors. As can be seen, each device is equal to a pair of reverse-connected Zener diodes wired in series between the collector and emitter terminals of the transistor, with the base terminal wired to the 'common' point of the two Zeners.
The Figure 5 equivalent circuit can in fact be inferred from the basic construction of the transistor shown in Figures 1 and 2: a diode is inevitably formed at each n-p or p-n semiconductor junction of the device, and when this diode is sufficiently reverse biased it inevitably reaches an avalanche or 'Zener' point; thus a Zener diode is formed at each $n-p$ or p-n junction of the device. In most practical low power transistors the base-to-emitter junction has a typical Zener value in the range 5 to 10 volts, while the base-to-collector junction has a typical Zener value in the range 20 to 100 volts.

## Forward biased

Thus, if the base-to-emitter junction of the device is forward biased it exhibits the characteristics of an ordinary diode, and if reverse biased it exhibits the characteristics of a Zener diode. If the transistor is a silicon type, the forwardbiased junction will pass virtually zero current until the bias voltage rises to roughly 600 mV , but beyond this value the current will increase rapidly: when forward biased by a fixed current, the
forward voltage of the junction has a temperature coefficient of about $-2 \mathrm{mV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
When the transistor is used with the emitter open-circuit, the base-to-collector junction exhibits similar characteristics to those just described, except for a greater Zener value. If the transistor is used with its base open-circuit, the collector-to-emitter path acts like a Zener diode wired in series with an ordinary diode.
The basic dynamic characteristics of the transistor can readily be understood with the aid of the graph of Figure 6, which shows the typical forward transconductance characteristics of a low power npn silicon transistor with a nominal $h_{f e}$ value of about 100.

Note the following points: when the base current ( $I_{b}$ ) is zero, the transistor passes only a very small collector 'leakage' current; when the collector voltage is greater than a few hundred millivolts, the collector current value is almost directly proportional to the base current value, and is little influenced by the actual collector voltage value. Thus the device can be used as a constantcurrent generator by feeding a fixed bias current into the base, or it can be used as an excellent linear amplifier by superimposing the input signal on a nominal input bias current (we'll show how later).

## Practical applications

The transistor can be used in a vast. range of useful applications, and in a broad range of different basic circuit configurations. The following is a brief summary of the most important of these basic configurations (we will take more detailed looks at most of these designs in future editions of Data File). Unless otherwise mentioned, all the specific circuits shown are based on npn transistor types, but can be used with pnp transistors by simply changing circuit polarities etc.

## Diodes and switches

It has already been mentioned that the base-emitter and base-collector junctions of a silicon transistor each take the form of a Zener diode. In practice, either of these junctions can readily be used as either a fast-acting diode or rectifier, or


Fig 13 'Darlington' dc emitter follower
as a Zener diode, depending on the polarity in which it is used.

Figure 7 shows the two alternative ways of using an npn transistor as a diode - in this particular case in a 'clamping' circuit which converts an accoupled rectangular input waveform, which swings equally above and below the zero-volts point, into an output signal of similar form and amplitude which swings between zero and a positive voltage value only, ie which 'clamps' the output signal to the zero-volts reference point. In practice, it is best to use the base-collector diode in this type of application, as it has the greater Zener voltage value.

Figure 8 shows how an npn transistor can be used as a Zener diode in a circuit that converts an unregulated supply voltage into a fixed-value regulated output voltage with a typical value in the range 5 to 10 volts, depending on the individual transistor. Only the baseemitter junction is suitable for use in this application.

Figure 9 shows how a transistor can be used as a simple electronic switch or digital inverter. Here the base is driven (via $R_{b}$ ) by a 'digital' input voltage that is at either zero volts or at a significant positive value, and load $R_{L}$ (either a simple resistor or a useful load such as a lamp or relay coil etc) is connected between the collector and the positive supply rail.
When the input voltage is zero the transistor 'switch' is cut off, so zero current flows through the load and the full supply voltage is available between the collector and emitter terminals. When the input voltage is high the transistor 'switch' is driven fully on, so maximal current flows in the load and near-zero volts (usually a few hundred mV ) is developed between the collector and emitter terminals. The output voltage signal is thus an 'inverted' form of the input signal.

## Linear amplifiers

A transistor can be used as a linear current or voltage amplifier by simply feeding a suitable bias current into its base and then applying the input signal between an appropriate pair of terminals. In practice a transistor can be used in any one of three possible basic


Fig 14 ac common-collector amplifier operating modes, each of which provides a unique set of characteristics. These three modes are known as 'commonemitter' (Figure 10), 'common-base' (Figure 11), and 'common-collector' (Figure 12).

## Common-emitter

In the common-emitter circuit of Figure 10, load resistor $R_{L}$ is wired between the collector and the positive supply line and a bias current is fed into the base via $R_{b}$, the $R_{b}$ value being chosen so that the collector takes up a quiescent value of roughly half-supply voltage (to provide maximal undistorted outputsignal swings). The input signal is applied between base and emitter via C1, and the output signal (which is phaseinverted relative to the input) is taken


Fig 17 Long-tailed pair phase splitter
between the collector and emitter. This circuit gives a medium-value input impedance and a fairly high overall voltage gain.
In the common-base circuit of Figure 11, the base is biased via $R_{b}$ and acdecoupled (or ac-grounded) via $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{b}}$. The input signal is effectively applied between the emitter and base via C1, and the amplified but non-inverted output signal is effectively taken from between the collector and base. Note that this circuit features good voltage gain, but near-unity current gain and a very low input impedance.
In the common-collector circuit of Figure 12, the collector is wired directly to the positive supply rail and is thus


Fig 15 Complementary or 'bilateral' ac emitter follower circuit


Fig 16 Phase splitter


Fig 18 Manually-triggered bistable multivibrator


Fig 20 Astable multivibrator or free-running square-wave generator


Fig 19 Manually-triggered monostable multivibrator


Fig 21 Schmitt trigger or sine-to-square waveform converter

12 with a pair of transistors connected in the 'Darlington' or 'Super-Alpha' mode, as shown in Figure 13. Here the emitter current of the input transistor feeds directly into the base of the output transistor, and the pair act like a single transistor with an overall $h_{f e}$ value equal to the product of the two individual $h_{f e}$ values, ie if each transistor has an $h_{f e}$ value of 100, the pair act like a single transistor with an $h_{\mathrm{fe}}$ of 10,000 .
The Figure 12 voltage follower circuit can be modified for ac use by simply biasing the transistor base at half-supply volts and feeding the input signal to the base. Figure 14 shows the connections.

## Unilateral output

Note that the emitter follower circuits of Figures 12 to 14 can 'source' or feed fairly high currents into an external load via the emitter of the transistor, but that the circuits cannot 'sink' or absorb high currents that are fed to the emitter from an external voltage source, since the emitter becomes reverse biased under this condition. These circuits thus have only a 'unilateral' output capability.
In many practical applications (particularly in audio amplifier output stages), a 'bilateral' output characteristic (in which the amplifier has equal 'sink' and 'source' output capabilities) is essential. This can be obtained by using the 'complementary' emitter follower circuit of Figure 15, in which the series-
connected npn-pnp pair of transistors are biased to give a modest quiescent current via the R1-D1-D2-R2 network. In use, Tr1 can provide large 'source' currents, and Tr2 can absorb large 'sink' currents.

## Phase splitters

Transistor linear amplifier circuits can be made to act as active filters or as oscillators etc, by connecting suitable feedback networks between their inputs and outputs. Another useful linear amplifier application is that of a phase splitter, which provides a pair of antiphase output signals from a single input signal. Figures 16 and 17 show alternative circuits of this type.
In the Figure 16 circuit, the transistor is wired as a common-emitter amplifier with virtually $100 \%$ negative feedback applied via emitter resistor R 4 , which has the same value as collector resistor R3. A unity-gain inverted output signal is thus available at output 1 , and a unity-gain non-inverted signal appears at output 2.
The Figure 17 phase splitter circuit is known as a long-tailed pair, since the two transistors share a common emitterfeedback resistor (R7). The basic circuit action is such that a rising signal on Tr 1 base causes the R7 voltage to rise and thus reduce the Tr2 bias voltage, and vice versa, thus causing anti-phase signals to be generated at the collectors of the two transistors.

## Multivibrators

To complete this edition of Data File, Figures 18 to 21 show how transistors can be used to make the four basic types of multivibrator.
The Figure 18 circuit is that of a simple manually-triggered cross-coupled bistable multivibrator, in which the base bias of each transistor is derived from the collector of the other so that one transistor automatically turns off whenthe other turns on and vice versa. Thus the output can be driven low by briefly turning Tr2 off via S2; the circuit automatically locks into this state until Tr1 is turned off via S 1 , at which point the output locks into the high state, and so on.

Figure 19 shows a monostable multivibrator or one-shot pulse generator circuit. The output is normally low, but switches high for a preset period (determined by C1-R5) if Tr1 is briefly turned off via S1.

Figure 20 shows the circuit of an astable multivibrator or free-running squarewave generator. The on and off periods of the squarewave are determined by C1-R4 and C2-R3.
Finally, Figure 21 shows the circuit of a Schmitt trigger or sine-to-square waveform converter. The circuit action is such that Tr2 switches abruptly from the on state to the off state, or vice versa, as Tr1 base goes above or below pre-determined 'trigger' voltage levels.

A COMPLETE SECURITY
SYSTEM
FOR ONLY
$£ 39.95$ + v.a.t.


EXTENOEO SYSTEM CS 1480 Price $\mathbf{f 6 2 . 5 0}+$ V.A.A.



SELFCONTAINEO ULTRASONIC ALARM UNIT CK 5063

> only £37.00 + V.A.T.
ROM


 penerrating 9odbs of sound or even noabs with an additional speaker All




TIMER SWITCH \& POWER SUPPLY MOOULE DP 3570 Price f 13.95 + V.A.T.
The OP 3570 consists of an adustable umeer swich and stabilised 12 V powee
supply for use in a wide range of applications mincluding se curty, lightimg contiol The timer section of the module provides switching of loads up to 34 tor pre
 closing of exxiernal contacts with the timed period commencing The power supply section of tre madule provives a 12 V output of up ro 250 m a which is sufficient for most apphcations the mocule operates fore inctuded Connections to the
soiderng needed

For mounting the
ME 357 only $£ 2.85$ + VA.T.

Provides extit and ent
with fixed alarm time

- Battery back up with trickle or agether

Operates with magnetic switicherge precsily
pads.
ultrasoric or IR

- Antit 1amper ando panict facility
- Stabilisee outtout voitage
and panc facitity
- Screw connections for ease of installation
and
- Separate relay contacts for extemnal foads

HAROWARE KIT HW 1250

1250
only
$f 950$
19.50

This atractive case is designed to house the
Ontrol Unit CA 1250 togethes with the control unit CA 1250 together with the
aporontate LED indicators and key Swith.
Supplied with the necessary mounting pilars


SIREN \& POWER
SUPPLY
MODULE
PSL 1865
only
9.95 + VA.

Which is capable and power supply module hoabs at 2 meires when used with a horn
 Switching retory is atso inciuded so that the unit
mar be usea in coniunction with the US 5063


INFRA.REO SYSTEM IR 1470 only £25.61+V.A.T
Consisting of separate transminter and receiver both of which are housed in
atractive moutded cases the system provides an invisible modulated peam
 intended tor use in security systems, but also ideal for photographic and
measurement applications $80 \times 50 \times 35 \mathrm{~mm}$
mity

| DIGITAL ULTRASONIC OETECTOR US 5063 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| only |  |
| f13.95 + V.A.T. | - 3 levels of discrimination aganst lalse alarms <br> - Crystal control for greater stability <br> - Adjustable range up to 25 h <br> - Built-in delays $\quad 12 \mathrm{~V}$ operaton |
| This advanced mod highest level ol sens alarm conditions | uses digital sugnal processing to provide the ty whilst discriminating against potential false |



## C. M. HOWES COMMUNICATIONS EASY TO BUILD KITS BY MAIL ORDER

## 139 HIGHVIEW, VIGO, MEOPHAM, KENT DA13 OUT TEL: FAIRSEAT (0732) 823129



IT'S MAGIC!
Hey Presto! Your 2M rig is also a 20M rig, with the new HOWES HC220 transverter! Add a fascinating new dimension to your radio. All the tricks happen in the HC220 - your 2 M multimode is not affected in any way - it just receives and transmits on 20 M when the transverter's connected! A really magic idea for both the car and home station. HF mobile becomes feasible for anybody who can squeeze a 2 M multimode under the dash!

* 10W RF output on CW or SSB from missmatch proof transistors
* Accepts 5 to 5 W (adjustable) 2M input for full output.
* Operates from a nominal 13.8 V DC
- Balanced receive mixer
* Balanced, broadband transmit strip.
* 10 element bandpass receive filtering, 5 element low pass fitter on transmit - no alignment required for either
The HOWES HC220 kit is designed to not only work welt, but to be easy to build by anyone who is competent with a soldering iron. No fancy test equipment is needed to align the module either. If you prefer, the kit is also available ready assembled and tested. Whichever form you decide on, add a case and connectors to fit in with your station, and Hey Presto, your 2 M rig works on 20 ! Open up some exciting new horizons!
HC220 Kit: $£ 48.90$ Assembled PCB Module £79.90

DCRX DIRECT CONVERSION COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER
his is our very popular single band receiver. Versions are available for $20,30,40,80$ \& 160 Mer We have suitable capactors (approx 50 pF ) for all but the 160 M version at $£ 1.50$ each You will be amazed how good a simple receiver can be! DCRX Kit: £14.80

Assembled PCB Module: $£ 19.90$
CTU25 ANTENNA TUNING UNIT
The CTU25 is a limited edirson - available until we run out of tuning capacitors. It covers 1.8 to 30 MHz and is rated at 25 W for transmilting or receiving. The alr-spaced tuning capacitors and all other parts are PCB mounted in this novel design. Please phone to see if we stif have stock eft before you order - they have been going like hot cakes
CTU25 Kit: £17.10 (not available assembled)
CTX LOW POWER TRANSMITTERS
Two versions are available at the moment one for 40 M ( 3 W output) and one for 80 M ( 5 W output). These are great fun and are an ideal introduction to QRP CW ocerating. The outpu power level is adjustabie, and one crystal is supplied. You can add the CVF VFO to give full band coverage if you wish

Assembled PCB Module: £18.95
CVF EXTERNAL VFOS
The CVF40 or CVF 80 can be used with the CTX transmitters to give full band coverage. They can aiso drve the DCRx as well to provide transcerve operation. IRT (claritier), a stabie FET oscillator and onboard voltage stabilisation are just some of the features included. You will need CVF40 or CVF80 Kit: $£ 9.30$ Assembled PCB Module: $£ 14.90$

ST2 CW SIDESTONEJPRACTICE OSCILLATOR
The ST2 provides a nice sounding 800 Hz sine wave note al up to 1 W of output. It can work from your key, or by RF sensing of your transmitter's output. ST2 Kit: £7.30

XM1 Crystal Calibrator (8 $\alpha$ (p)
AP3 Automatic Speech Processo CM2 "Hands free" Mic with VOGAD EM1 Electret Mic Capsule

Kit: $£ 16.80$
Kit: $£ 15.90$ M1 Elearet Mic Capsule Kit: $£ 1.90$

Assembled PCB Module: $£ 2130$ Assembled PCB Module: $£ 21.40$ Assembled PCB Module: $£ 13.75$

All HOWES kits come with a good quality fibre-glass crout board that has the componen ocations screen pmed on is for straightonward assembly. All board mounted components are supplied, as are clear, easy to understand instructions, parts list, circuit etc. All the equipment will operate from a 12 to $14 \mathrm{~V} D \mathrm{C}$ supply.

If you woutd like further detaits of the products mentioned above, or the other kirs in our expanding range. simply drop us a line encosing an SAE. We have an information sheet on each product, plus a general listing of our goodies

73 from Dave G4KOH, Technical Manager
(PLEASE ADD 80p P\&P to your total order value)

Delivery is normally within 7 days

## This month we look at the software involved in the project

(8) Test program.

The test program consists of a main menu and a number of small subroutines (most written in machine code) called from the main menu. This was arranged to allow the program and the hardware to be developed and tested piece by piece, and should allow the constructor to understand (and modify if desired) each element of the program.
Alignment aids have been included in the program to allow the filters and the baud rate to be set up without the need
for specialised equipment (only a multimeter is required).

## The program

To conserve memory, REMs have been kept to an absolute minimum. However, a brief description of the program is given below.
The $F(3)$ array sets the test tone frequencies.

The poke in line 30 sets the caps shift. The receive routine (lines 150 to 190) is extremely simple, since all the hard work
is done by the machine code routine located at 31153 decimal.

The transmit routine provides the option of transmitting one of five 255 byte memories, a continuous stream of RYs, or up to 255 characters entered from the keyboard. Before sending a memory, the routine at lines $410-460$ calculates its position in memory and its length, and stores this for the program's use in locations 31309, 31310 and 31311. The OUT statements in lines 260 and 225 turn the PTT bistable off and on respectively

Basic program listing
10 DIM F
20 PAPER 7:INK 0:BORDER 7
30 POKE 23658 , 8
40 REM
50 LET $\mathrm{E}\{1\}=27.4: \operatorname{LET} \mathrm{F}(2)=29.6: \operatorname{LET} \mathrm{F}(3)=32.4$
60 CLS
70 PRINT AT 3,12;"MENU";AT 5, 8;"RECEIVE.....(I)";AT 6,8;"TRANSMIT
....\{2\}";AT 7,8;"SET MEMORIES \{3\}";AT 8,8;"SET UP/TEST. (4\}": AT 9,8:"END...........(5)
0 PRINT AT 11,8;"WHICH ?":PAUSE 0:LET I=CODE(INKEY\$)
90 IF $I=49$ THEN GOSUB 150
100 IF I=50 THEN GOSUB 200
110 IF I=51 THEN GOSUB 550
120 IF I=52 THEN GOSUB 800
130 IF I=53 THEN GOTO 1010
140 GOTO 60
150 REM RX
160 CLS
170 PRINT AT 0,0
180 RANDOMIZE USR 31153
190 RETURN
200 REM TX
210 CLS:PRINT AT 3,8:"TRANSMIT:-"
220 PRINT AT 5,8;"MEMORY 1.(1)";AT 6,8;"MEMORY 2.(2)";AT 7,8; "MEMORY 3.(3)";AT 8,8;"MEMORY 4.(4)";AT 9,8;"MEMORY 5.(5)" "MEMORY 10,$8 ; " R Y$ 's.....(6)";AT li, $8 ; " K E Y B O A R D .(7) " ; A T 12,8 ;$ :AT 10,$8 ;$ RY
"MAIN MENU
( )"
225 OUT 95,1
230 PRIN'T AT 15,8:"WHICH ?"
240 PAUSE 0:LET $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{CODE}$ (INKEY\$) -48
250 IF I<1 OR I $>8$ THEN GOTO 210
260 IF I=8 THEN OUT 95,0 : RETURN
270 CLS
270 CLS
280
IF Iک6 THEN GOSUR 410:RANDOMISE USR 30966:GOTO 200
280 IF $I<6$ TEEN GOSUR 150 RAND 290 IF $I=6$ THEN RANDOMISE USR 31053
290 IF I=6 300 LET
300 LET C=0 310 CLS:PRIN' "ENTER TEXT \# TO STOP:-"
310 CLS:PRINT ENTER TEXT \#
320 PAUSE 0:LET
330 BEEP 04 , 35
$335 \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{I}=35$ THEN GOTO 390
335 IF I $=35$ THEN GO
340 PRINT CHRS (I);
350 POKE $30576+C, I \quad$ THEN GOTO 390
370 LET C=C+l:IF C=255 THEN GOTO 390
380 GOTO 320
390 POKE 31310,112:POKE 31311,119:POKE 31309, C
400 RANDOMIRE USR 30966:GOTO 200
410 LET ADD $=31319+256 *(I-1)$
420 LET LSB=INT (ADD/256):LET LSB=ADD-256*MSB
430 POKE 31310, LSB: POKE $31311, \mathrm{MSB}$

```
440 LET L=PEEK(31313+I
    40 POKE 3)309.
    460 RETURN
    50 REM SET MEMORIES
    50 REM SET MEMORIES
    60 CLS:PRINT"WHICH MEMORY {1-5}?"
    70 PRINT:PRINT"{ENTER} FOR MENU"
    50 PAUSE 0:LET I=CODE(INKEY$)-48:IF I=35 THEN RETURN
    590 IF I<! OR I>5 THEN GOTO 550
    600 CLS:PRINT "PRESENT CONTENTS OF MEMORY ".I.".-"
    60 PRINT
    620 FOR C=1 TO PEEK{31313+I}:PRINT CHRS{PEEK{31318+C+256*{I-1}}}
    ;:NEXT C
    60 PRINT:PRINT "ALTER {Y/N}?
    640 PAUSE 0:LET IS=INKEY$
    650 IF I$<<"Y" THEN GOTO 560
    66U PRIN':PRINT "ENTER NEW MESSAGE:- { | ENDS"
    670 LET C=0
    80 PAUSE 0:LET I$=INKEY$
    686 BEEP.04,35
    690 IF CODE I$=35 THEN GOTO 770
    700 IF C>240 THEN BEEP .2,10
    710 IF C=255 THEN GOTO 770
    720 IF CODE I$=9 THEN GOTO }75
    730 POKE 31319+C+256*{I-1},CODE I$
    7 4 0 ~ P R I N T ~ I S ;
    750 LET C=C+1
    7 6 0 \text { GOTO 680}
    770 POKE 31313+I,C
    91 KETURK
BUW REM SETY UP/TEST
810 CLS:PRINT AT 3,12;"TESTS:-";AT5,8;"1275Hz TONE..{1}";AT
    6,8;"1445Hz TONE.{2}";AT 7.8;"1700Hz TONE..{3};A;AT 8,8
        ""BAUD TEST....{4}";AT 9,8;"MAIN MENU....{5}";AT 11,8;
    820 PAUSE 0:LET I=CODE{INKEY$}-48
    830 IF I<i OR I>5 THEN GOTO 810
    840 IF I=5 THEN RETURN
    850 EF I=4 THEN GOTO 870
    860 BEEP 10,F{I}:GOTO 800
    70 CLS:PRINT AT 3,8;"BAUD RATE
    80 POKE 23560,0
    890 LET A=USR 31109
    900 LET A=INT(A*0.97656+.5}/10
    910 PRINT AT 3,18;A;
    920 IF PEEK 23560=13 THEN GOTO }80
    y30 GOTO 890
    1010 SAVE "RTTY" LINE }105
    1020 SAVE "rtty" CODE 30966,1635
    1040 STOP
    1050 CLEAR 30000
    1060 LOAD "rtty" CODE 30966
    1070 GOTO 10
```

|  | Letter shift | Fig shift | Code |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | (BIN) | (HEX) |
| when transmitting. <br> The routine from 550-790 allows the contents of the memories to be changed if required. The new message may be stored by ending the program (option 5 on main menu), whereupon the user will be asked to start the recorder then press a key. The saving routine $1010-1040$ saves the BASIC program first, followed by the bytes which include the memories, eliminating the need to find the start of the memory code block on the tape-just rewind to the beginning and start recording. <br> Lines 1050-1070 load the bytes on initial start-up after reserving sufficient space. If the program is re-run without reloading, then these lines are not executed. | A B C D E F G $H$ I $J$ K L M N O $P$ Q $R$ S T $U$ V W $X$ $Y$ $Z$ SPACE |  | 00011 <br> 11001 <br> 01110 <br> 01001 <br> 00001 <br> 01101 <br> 10100 <br> 00110 <br> 01011 <br> 10010 <br> 11100 <br> 01100 <br> 11000 <br> 10111 <br> 01010 <br> 00101 <br> 00111 <br> 11110 <br> 11101 <br> 10101 <br> 10001 <br> 00100 | $\begin{aligned} & 03 \\ & 19 \\ & 0 \mathrm{E} \\ & 09 \\ & 01 \\ & 0 \mathrm{D} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 14 \\ & 06 \\ & 0 \mathrm{~B} \\ & 0 \mathrm{~F} \\ & 12 \\ & 1 \mathrm{C} \\ & 0 \mathrm{C} \\ & 18 \\ & 16 \\ & 17 \\ & 0 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 05 \\ & 10 \\ & 07 \\ & 1 \mathrm{E} \\ & 13 \\ & 1 \mathrm{D} \\ & 15 \\ & 11 \\ & 04 \end{aligned}$ |
| 31311, and secondly the length of the block ( 255 characters max) should be stored in address 31309. The routine takes one character at a time from the | CARRIAGE RETURN <br> LINE FEED <br> LETTER SHIFT <br> FIGURE SHIFT |  | $\begin{aligned} & 01000 \\ & 00010 \\ & 11111 \\ & 11011 \end{aligned}$ | 08 02 1 F 18 |
| the table of characters for a match. The least significant 5 bits of the address of the matching character is the ASCII code for that character. <br> The program then checks if the UART is ready to send. If so the character is printed on the screen and then sent (a | These characters are not used by the current program. Their table entries are set to 04 HEX (space character) but may be changed as required. Any other characters not used are given a table entry of 0 , which when printed gives a question mark. <br> ** Carriage return and line feed characters both give the same response, ie move to beginning of next line. |  |  |  | pigure shift or scteen and preceas character if required).

If a return character is found, or if the 'enter' key is pressed, the program returns to BASIC. If the transmission of a string is chosen, the typed-in text is loaded starting from address 30576, and the transmit routine then treats this entry as if it was a memory.
(2) Transmit RYs.

This routine alternately sends the 5 -bit ASCII code for letters R and $Y$ after first checking if the UART is ready to send. The keyboard is checked at regular intervals for the 'enter' key.
(3) Baud rate check.

This routine uses bit 5 of the frame counter bytes of the Spectrum as an accurate 640 millisecond gating signal. During this time period, the number of cycles of the baud clock generator are counted in the DE register pair. On completion of the time period, this count is returned to the BASIC program (in the $B C$ register pair) and the baud rate calculated.

## (4) Receive RTTY.

This routine uses the 5 -bit parallel ASCII code from the UART's receive register as an offset pointer in the table of characters used for transmitting to find the required character to print. Bit 0 of the status register is the data received' bit of the UART, and is

List of 5-bit ASCII codes
(1) Transmit memory or string input


## (2) Transmit RYs

EXIT:

| LD HL, 5 CO XOR A |
| :---: |
| LD (HL), A |
| IN A, (3F) |
| BIT 1, A |
| JR NZ,READY1 |
| LD A, $\mathrm{HLL}^{\text {d }}$ |
| CP OD |
| JR 2,EXIT |
| JR TSTATI |
| LD A,OA |
| OUT (3F), A |
| IN $\mathrm{A},(3 \mathrm{~F})$ |
| BIT 1, A |
| JR N2,READY2 |
| LD A, \{HL\} |
| CP OD |
| JR 2,EXIT |
| JR TSTAT2 |
| LD A, 15 |
| OUT ( 3 F ), A |
| LD A, (HL) |
| CP OD |
| JR NZ,TSTATl |
| RET |

keyboard buffer
clear keyboard
ready to send ?
if not check for an "enter" key

ASCII R
send character
send character
ready to send
check keyboar
as before

ASCII " $Y$ "
back to BASIC

## (3) Baud rate check

| LD HL, 5C78 | frame count add |
| :---: | :---: |
| LD DE, 0000 | zero the count |
| BIT 5, (HL) | wait for gate |
| JR Z,WAIT1 | to go high |
| BIT 5, (HL) | and then low- |
| JR NZ, WAIT 2 |  |
| IN $A$, ( 5 F ) | look at input |
| BIT 5, \{HL\} | is gating time |
| JR NZ, EXIT | up yet ? |
| BIT 0,A | wait for input |
| JR 2,WAIT3 | to go high |
| INC DE |  |
| IN $\mathrm{A},(5 \mathrm{~F})$ |  |
| BIT 5, \{HL\} | is gating time |
| JR NZ, EXIT | up yet ? |
| BIT 0,A | wait for input |
| JR NZ,WAIT 4 | to go low |
| JR WAIT3 |  |
| LD B, D | put count into |
| LD C, E | BC registers |
| RET | back to BASIC |

## (4) Receive RTTY

$\mathrm{cc}:$

| 21 | 00 | $7 A$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $A F$ |  |  |
| 32 | 08 | $5 C$ |
| $3 A$ | 08 | $5 C$ |
| FE | $0 D$ |  |
| $C 8$ |  |  |
| FE | 37 |  |
| 20 | 04 |  |
| $2 E$ | 20 |  |
| 18 | $E E$ |  |
| FE | 36 |  |
| 20 | 04 |  |
| $2 E$ | 00 |  |
| 18 | $E 6$ |  |
| $D B$ | $3 F$ |  |
| CB | 47 |  |
| 28 | $E 2$ |  |
| DB | $1 F$ |  |
| $D 3$ | $1 F$ |  |
| FE | $1 B$ |  |
| 28 | $E 0$ |  |
| FE | $1 F$ |  |
| 28 | $E 4$ |  |
| B5 |  |  |
| $6 F$ |  |  |
| $7 E$ |  |  |
| C5 |  |  |
| E5 |  |  |
| D5 |  |  |
| D7 |  |  |
| D1 |  |  |
| $E 1$ |  |  |
| C1 |  |  |
| $7 D$ |  |  |
| E6 | 20 |  |
| $6 F$ |  |  |
| $3 E$ | $F F$ |  |
| 32 | $8 C$ | $5 C$ |
| 18 | $B D$ |  |
|  |  |  |


| LD HL, 7A00 |
| :---: |
| XOR A |
| LD $\{5 \mathrm{COB}$, A |
| LD A, $\mathrm{Sc}^{\text {co8 }}$ \} |
| CP OD |
| RET 2 |
| CP OB |
| JR N2, BB |
| LD L, 20 |
| JR CC |
| CP OA |
| JR NZ,DD |
| LD L, 00 |
| JR CC |
| IN A, (3F) |
| BIT O,A |
| JR 2, EE |
| IN A, (1F) |
| OUT(1F), A |
| CP 1B |
| JR 2,FF |
| CP 1F |
| JR 2,GG |
| OR L |
| LD L, A |
| LD A, HL ) |
| PUSH BC |
| PUSH HL |
| PUSH DE |
| RST 10 |
| POP DE |
| POP HL |
| POP BC |
| LD A, L |
| AND 20 |
| LD L, A |
| LD $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{FF}$ |
| LD $\{5 \mathrm{C} 8 \mathrm{C}\}, \mathrm{A}$ |
| JR EE |

monitored to tell the program that a character has been successfully received.
To enable the UART to accept another character the 'data received' bit is cleared by outputting an arbitrary number to address 31 (1F HEX). Characters which the Spectrum does not recognise are replaced with question marks, although this action may be changed by modifying table entries.
The current shift state is held in L register, and can be modified in two ways: firstly from the ke'yboard (key '7 will change to figure shift, key ' 6 ' to letter shift), and secondly on receipt of the appropriate code from the receiver. The print routine used is resident in the Spectrum ROM.

## Entering the program

The machine code should be entered first, by running the simple loader program shown. The BASIC is then entered, overwriting the loader. Note: do not use 'NEW' or switch off the supply to clear out the loader, otherwise the machine code will be lost!!
It is advisable to save the BASIC and the code before attempting to run the program, since even a small error could corrupt the whole program. Save the program in the following way

## SAVE "RTTY" LINE 1050 <br> SAVE "rtty" CODE 30966, 1635

Remember that an improved version of the program is available from the author!!

## Construction

The unit may be built on standard 0.1 stripboard provided that the usual layout and building techniques are employed. The prototype was constructed on a board of size $9 \times 4$ inches. All ICs should be mounted in holders, and normal CMOS handling precautions should be observed.
To reduce radiated interference, the terminal should be housed in a metal case and a multicore screened cable used to connect the terminal to the computer. Fourteen cores are required, and should be kept as short as possible.
The terminal is connected to the Spectrum using a double-sided edge connector with a pitch of 0.1 inch. A locating peg is required in position 5 to prevent misalignment of the connector.
As with all peripherals, the interface should be connected to the computer before switching on the supply-damage to the computer may result if this is not done. When the power is applied, the Sinclair Research message should appear as usual. If not, switch off and check connections, paying particular attention to address and data lines.
When all appears to be well the program should be loaded in the usual

| Memory layout | Address |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HEX | DEC |
| MEM 5 (255 bytes) | 7F56 | (32598) |
|  | 7 7E57 | (32343) |
| MEM 4 (255 bytes) | 7E56 | (32342) |
|  | 7D57 | (32087) |
| MEM 3 (255 bytes) | 7D56 | (32086) |
|  | 7C57 | (31831) |
| MEM 2 (255 bytes) | 7C56 | (31830) |
|  | 7B57 | (31575) |
| MEM 1 (255 bytes) | $7 \mathrm{B56}$ | (31574) |
|  | 7A57 | (31319) |
| MEM 5 LENGTH | 7A56 | (31318) |
| MEM 4 LENGTH | 7A55 | (31317) |
| MEM 3 LENGTH | 7A54 | (31316) |
| MEM 2 LENGTH | 7A53 | (31315) |
| MEM 1 LENGTH | 7A52 | (31314) |
| ADD OF CURRENT MEM (msb) | 7A4F | (31311) |
| ADD OF CURRENT MEM (lsb) | 7A4E | (31310) |
| LENGTH OF CURRENT MEM | 7A4D | (31309) |
| FIG/CHAR TABLE | 7A3F | (31295) |
|  | 7A20 | (31264) |
| LETTER TABLE | 7A1F | (31263) |
|  | 7 700 | (31232) |
| RECEIVE PROG | 79FC | (31228) |
|  | 79B1 | (31153) |
| BAUD RATE CHECK | 79AF | (31151) |
|  | 7985 | (31109) |
| TRANSMIT RYS | 7983 | (31107) |
|  | 794D | (31053) |
| TRANSMIT MEM/STRING | 794B | (31051) |
|  | 78F6 | (30966) |

way (using LOAD " "), whereupon the operator is greeted with the main menu. Note that the program is loaded in two parts - so don't stop the tape until you see the menu.

Alignment will only be required initially when the unit has been constructed or when components have been changed, and should be carried out in the following order:
(1) Select 'set-up/test' on main menu, then 'baud check' on set-up menu; the current receive/transmit baud rate is then displayed. With SW1 in the ' 45.5 baud' position, RV1 on the serial/parallel board should be adjusted until a reading of 45.5 is obtained. This should be repeated with SW1 in the '50 baud' position, adjusting RV2 for a reading of 50.0. To stop the baud check routine, press the 'enter' key.
(2) Connect the input lead of the terminal into the 'ear' socket of the Spectrum and select 'set-up/test' on main menu. Monitor the dc voltage on test point 1 , select the ' 1445 Hz tone' option and adjust RV3 for a maximum positive reading (about 3 volts). Note that the test tone lasts only 10 seconds; if a longer time is needed, the tone should be re-selected.
(3) Repeat (2) above for 1700 Hz tone after changing the position of SW2,

adjusting RV4 for a maximum positive reading on test point 1.
(4) Repeat (2) above for 1275 Hz tone, adjusting RV5 for a maximum negative reading on test point 1 (about -3 volts).
(5) Connect link 1, and with SW2 in the 1445 Hz position, adjust RV7 for a maximum positive reading on test point 1.
(6) Repeat (5) with SW2 in the 1700 Hz position, adjusting RV6 for a maximum positive reading.
(7) Make link 2 and adjust RV8 for a maximum negative voltage on test point 1.
(8) Remove links 1 and 2; calibration is now complete.

## Using the program

Operation of the program should be self-explanatory, since it is completely menu driven. It is best to firstly set up the five 255 byte memories as required, then end the program (option 5 on main menu). The program will then prompt the operator to start the recorder in order to save the memories, rewind the tape to
the beginning, then press record. The saving operation is in two parts, so look out for the second prompt. Once the memories have been saved, the program may then be re-started.

Whenever the program is ended in the above way it will be assumed that the memories require saving. If this is not so, simply press any key without starting the recorder.
[REW]

## SOFTWARE TAPE

For those of you who don't want to risk breaking your nails by typing the program(!), S Dean has software tapes available for $£ 4.50$ including postage. Please send your order and cheque (made payable to $S$ Dean) to the magazine at the usual address.

## Radio\& Electronics

## LONG WAVE LOOP ANTENNA

Richard Marris supplies a construction project which will enable you to make more of the much neglected long wave band

## A USER'S REVIEW OF THE ICOM R-71E

This general coverage receiver is in a class of its own, according to Ken Michaelson's comprehensive review
PLUS ALL THE USUAL FEATURES!
On sale 13 March
To be sure of your copy, why not take out a subscription?

## THE PERFECT COMPLEMENT TO RADIO \& ELECTRONICS WORLD



With regular features like:
is DX DIARY: Don Field G3XTT with all the news of rare DX, contests and DXpeditions
in $\mathbf{G} 305 \mathrm{~S}$ TESTS: Angus McKenzie - the fairest, most comprehensive reviews available anywhere
MORE NEWS, MORE FEATURES, MORE FUN, MORE STYLE
Make sure of your copy by placing a regular order at your newsagents or by taking out a post free, inflation proof subscription, with early delivery to your door each month



## RADIO \& ELECTRONICS WORLD BACK ISSUES

TO: Back Issues Department - Radio \& Electronics World - Sovereign House - Brentwood • Essex - CM14 4SE

NAME $\qquad$
ADDRESS $\qquad$
$\qquad$ POSTCODE

PLEASE SUPPLY: (state month and year of issue/s required) NOTE: Jan \& Feb '82 and Dec '83 issues not available at $£ 1.10$ each

## PAYMENT ENCLOSED:

$\square$
Cheques should be made payable to Radio a Electronics World. Overseas payment by International Money Order or credit card.

$\square$
SIGNATURE $\qquad$
|C|P|I

## ATTENTION ALL CIRCUIT DESIGNERS!! LOW COST ELECTRONICS C A D

 IBM PC/XT, BBC MODEL B and SPECTRUM 48KAnalyser' computes the AC Frequency Response of linear (analogue) circuits Gain and Phase calculated over the frequency range required. The effects on performance of Modifications to the circuit configuration and component values can be speedily evaluated
Circuits containing Resistors, Capacitors. Inductors. Transformers, Bipolar and Field Effect Transistors and Operational Amplifiers can be simulated - up to 150 components (iBM version). Ideal for the analysis of Active and Passive Filter Circuits Audio Amplifiers, Loudspeaker Cross-Over Networks, Wide-Band Amplifiers, Tuned RF Amplifiers, Aerial Matching Networks TV IF and Chroma Filter Circuits. Linear Integrated Circuits. etc. etc
'Analyser' can greatly reduce or even eliminate the need to breadboard new designs.
Used by Industrial R\&D Departments and Universities world-wide. Very Easy to Use. Prices from zo ex VAT. Access or American Express welcome
For further details and example computation or for details on our New Draughting Program.

## ple

## NUMBER ONE SYSTEMS LIMITED

Dept REW, 9A Crown Street, St Ives, Huntingdon, Cambs PE17 4EB, UK Tel: (0480) 61778 Telex: 32339

## The RX-4 Multimode receive program for SSTV - RTTY - AMTOR - CW

Text and picture store for instant recall, save and printer dump. Frequency scale and fine-tune adjustment for easy, accurate tuning and a long list of other scale and fine-tune adjustment for easy, accurate tuning and a long list of othe For SPECTRUM

## RTTY and CW TRANSCEIVE

Split-screen, type-ahead. 26 saveable memories, auto CR/LF, autotrack CW to 250 wpm, QSO review and lots more
For BBC-B , CBM64 , VIC20 (+ at least 8k). Tape $\mathbf{2} 20$
A CW-only version is available for SPECTRUM (no QSO review). Tape £12 Nether of these programs need any expensive hardware
SPECTRUM versions need no hardware at all. The others use the same simple interface - kit $£ 5$, ready-made $£ 20$ inc all connections (state rig if transceive) They can also use a TU for RTTY and CW
We have lots of other programs, too. See November's advert.
Any BBC-B, CBM64, VIC20 program on disk at $\mathbf{2}$ extra. BBC: state 40/80 tk, Prices include VAT and p\&p by return 1st Class inland, airmail overseas. Channel Islands. Eire, BFPO Europe deduct 13\%

## technical software

Fron, Upper Llandwrog, Caernarfon, Gwynedd LL54 7RF. Tel 0286881886


## SUPER DEAL? NO - SUPER STEAL THE FABULOUS 25 CPS "TEC STARWRITER"


registration and print quality. Micro-processor

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { electronics offer full } \\
& \text { DIABLO/QUME command compatability and full controt via CPM WORDSTAR }
\end{aligned}
$$ ETC. Many other features include bi-directional printing, switchable 10 or 12 pitch full width 387 mm paper handling with up to 163 characters per line, friction feed rollers for single sheet or continuous paper, internal buffer, standard RS232 serial interface with handshake. Supplied absolutely BRAND NEW with 90 day guarantee

and FREE daisy wheel and dust cover. Order NOW or contact sales information. Optional extras RS232 data cable £10.00. Tech manual £7.50. Tractor Feed £140.00. Spare daisy wheel £3.50. Carriage \& Ins. (UK Mainland) £10.00.

## SUMMER OFFER ONLY £399.99!!

## DIY PRINTER MECH

Brand New surplus of this professional printer chassis gives an outstanding opportunity for the Student, Hobbyist or Robotics constructor to build a printer - plotter-digitiser etc, entirely to their own specification. The printer mechanism is supplied ready built, aligned and pre tested but WITHOUT electronics. Many features include all metal chassis, phosphor bronze bearings. 132 character optical shaft position encoder, NINE needle head, $2 \times$ two phase 12 V stepper motors for carriage and paper control, 9.5" Paper platten etc etc. Even a manufacturer's print sample to show the unit's capabilities! Overall dimensions $40 \mathrm{~cm} \times 12 \mathrm{~cm} \times 21 \mathrm{~cm}$.
Sold BRAND NEW at a FRACTION of cost ONLY £49.50 + pp £4.50

TELETYPE ASR33
DATA I/O TERMINALS
Industry standard, combined ASCII 10 baud printer, keyboard and 8 hole paper tape punch and reader. Standard RS232 serial interface deal as cheap hard copy unit or tape prep. for CNC and NC machines. TESTED and in good condition. Only £235.00 floor stand £10.00. Carr \& Ins. £15.00.

## EX NEWS SERVICE PRINTERS

Compact ultra reliable quality built unit made by the USA EXTEL Corporation. Otten seen in major Hotels printing up to tion, the News and Financial inform BAUDOT CODE from a Current loop RS232 or TTL serial interface. May be connected to your micro as a low cost printer or via a simple interface and filter o any communications receiver to
nable printing of worldwide NEWS nable printing of worldwide NEWS TELEX and RTTY services
Supplied TESTED in second hand condition complete with DATA, 50 and 5 baud xtals and large paper roll. TYPE AE1 1
50 Column ONLY £49.95 Spare paper roll for AE11 ONLY £4.95 TYPE AF11R 72 Col . + Ribbon 11R 80 Col $£ 65.00$ TPE AHITIBAUDOT £185.00
Carriage and insurance $£ 7.50$

## 20,000 FEET OF ELECTRONIC AND COMPUTER GOODIES

 ENGLAND'S LARGEST SURPLUS STORE - SEEING IS BELIEVING!!
## DEC CORNER

PDP 1140 System comorising of CPU $124 k$ memory \& MMU 15 line RS232 memory \& MMU 15 line A
RPO2 40 MB hard disk drive
TU10 9 track 800 BPI Mag tape drive, dual track system. VT52 VDU, etc. etc. Tested and $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Unning. } \\ \text { BA11-MB } 3.5 \text { " Box, PSU, LTC } & \mathbf{E 3 , 7 5 0 . 0 0} \\ \mathbf{E 3 9 5 . 0 0}\end{array}$ DH11-AD $16^{\prime \prime} \times$ RS 232 DMA

E395.00
nterface
DLV11-J4 x EIA interface UV1-E Serial. Modem support DQ200 Diiog - multi RK controlier DZ11-B 8 line RS232 mux board KDF11-B M8189 PDP 1123 PLUS
La30 Printer and Keyboard LA36 Decw
20 mA loop
MS11-JP Unibus 32 kb Ram MS11-LB Unibus 128 kb Ram MS11-LD Unibus 256 kb Ram PDP11/05 Cpu Ram, i/o etc PDP11/40 Cpu, 124 k MMU RT11 ver 3 B documentation ki RKO5- 2.5 Mb disk drives M18E PDP 8 Bootstrap option VT50 VDU and Keyboard - VF 52 VD
£1,900.00 £350.00 £190.00 £495.00 £650.00
£1,100.00 ' 880.00 £270.00 $\$ 80.00$ £ 450.00
£ 850.00 \& 450.00 £1,850.00 £70.00 £650.00
$£ 175.00$ $\varepsilon 175.00$

ع175.00 $\mathbf{E} 250.00$

Give your VT100 a Birthday!!
Brand New VI100 Keyboards
*************************** $\qquad$
1000's of EX STOCK spares fo peripherals. Call for details. All types of Computer equipment and spares wanted for PROMPT CASH PAYMENT

## MAG TAPE DRIVES

Many EX STOCK computer tape drives and spares by PERTEC, CIPHER, WANGO, DIGIDATA, KENNEDY etc. Special offer this month on DEI Cartridge tape drives ONLY $£ 450.00$ each.

## CALL FOR DETAILS

## COMPUTER/SYSTEM CABINET \& PSU

## All in one quality computer cabinet with integra

 cooling. Originally made for the famous DEC PDP8 computer system costing thousands of pounds. Made to run 24 hours
screened and will deliver a massive $+5 v D C$ at 17 amps, $+15 v$ DC 1 amp and $-15 v$ DC at 5 amps. The complete unit is fully enclosed with removable top lid, filtering, trip switch, power and run leds mounted on ali front panel rear cable entries, otc oic good but used condition - supplied for 240 v . eration. Units are in full circuit and tech man Give vir for only $£ 49.95+$ carr $19^{\prime \prime}$ wide $16^{\prime \prime}$ ditem that protessional finish $16^{\prime \prime}$ w $105^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime} 1^{\prime \prime}$ " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ wide $16^{\prime \prime}$ deep $10.5^{\prime \prime}$ high. Useable area 16 w 10.5 h 11.5 d.
Also available less psu, with fans etc. Internal dim. $19^{\prime \prime} w, 16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}, 10.5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h}$ £19.95. Carriage £8.75

Due to our massive bulk purchasing programme, which enables us to bring you the best possible bargains, we have thousands of ICs. Transistors. Relays, Caps. PCBs, Sub-assembles, Switches etc. etc. surplus to OUR requirements. Because we don items into the BARGAIN OF A LIFETIME. Thousands of components at giveaway prices. Guaranteed to be worth at least 3 times what you pay Unbeatable value and perhaps one of the most consistently usetut items you witl every buyll Sold by weight.
$2.5 \mathrm{kls} £ 5.25+\mathrm{pp} £ 1.25$
Okls £11.25 + pp E2.25

GE TERMIPRINTER


A massive purchase of these desk to printer terminals enables us to offer you SUPER $10 W$ PRICE cps printers at a SUPER LOW PRICE against their comprises of full OWERTY 000. Unit keyboard and printer mech with print face similar to correspondence quality ypewriter. Variable forms tractor unit enables full width - up to $13.5^{\prime \prime} 120$ colmn paper, upper - lower case, tandard RS232 serial interface, internal standard ribbon, ad tab settings. rates, quiet operation plus many other eatures. Supplied complete with manual Guaranieed working GE30 £130.00. GE1 200120 cps E175.00 Untested GE30 E65.00 Optional floor

## SEMICONDUCTOR 'GRAB BAGS

## Mixed Semis amazing value contenis

 include transistors digital, linear, IC's triacs diodes, bridge recs, etc. etc an devices guaranteed brand new full markings, fuli guaranteedTL $74.95100+\varepsilon 5.15$
across the board" range purchase of an C's enables us to offer $100+$ mixed "mostly TTL" grab bags at a price which iwo or three chips in the bag would ic's $200+£ 12.30,300+£ 19.50$

## CENTRONIGS 710 PRINTERS

Ex RENTAL Heavy duty full width carriage printer up to 132 columns on orint speed with standard RS232 or 20 mA loop intertace. Supplied in TE STED used condition with data. ONLY £85.00 carriage and insurance £10.00.

## MAINS FILTERS

CURE those unnerving hang ups and data glitches caused by mains interference with professional quality filters. SD5A match box size up 10 1000 watt 240 V
Load ONLY E5.95. L12127 compact completely cased unit with 3 compac completely cased unit with 3 pin fi
socket up 750 watts ONLY 89.99 .

## EPROM COPIERS

The amazing SOFTY 2 The "Complete Toolkit" for copying, writing, modifying and 2532, 2732 range. Many other, 2716. include integral keyboard. cassette inter face, seria and parallel i/o UHF modulato ZIF socket etc
ONLY £195.00 + po £2.50
"GANG OF EIGHT" intelligent 280 controlled 8 gang programmer for ALL copy 827128 in ONLY 3 MINUTES. Interna LCD display and checking routines fo IDIOT PROOF operation. Only $£ 395.00+$ pp £3.00.
"GANG OF EIGHT PLUS" Same spec a above but with additional RS232 seria computer etc. ONLY $£ 445.00+$ pp $£ 3.00$

Data sheets on request

## 1000's of other EX STOCK items including POWER SUPPLIES, RACKS, RELAYS, TRANSFORMERS, TEST EQUIPMENT, CABLE, CONNECTORS, HARDWARE, MODEMS, TELEPHONES, VARIACS, VDU'S, PRINTERS. POWER SUPPLIES, OPTICS, KEYBOARDS etc. etc. Give us a call for your spare part requirements. Stock changes almost daily. <br> Don't forget, ALL TYPES and QUANTITIES of electronic surplus purchased for CASH

| TRANSISTORS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BC107/8/9 | -12p | BC184L | -10p | BFY50.51.52 | -20p |
| BC147/8/9 | -10p | BC212,212L | -10p | BFX88 | -15p |
| BC157/8/9 | -10p | BC327,337,337L | ${ }^{12 \mathrm{p}}$ | BSX19 | -12p |
| BC547/8/9 | -8p | BD135,136 | -25p | BS×20 | -15p |
| BC557/8/9 | -8p | BD137,138,139 | -25p | ${ }^{2} 21296$ | -7p |
| BC182L | -10 p -100 | BF195,7 BCY70 | -12p | 2N3055 TIP31A | -50p |

SUBMINIATURE TANTALUM ELECTROLYTICS, (MFDSNOLTS)
$0.1 / 35,0.22 / 35,0.47 / 35,1.0 / 35,3.3 / 16,4.7 / 16$..
$2,2 / 35,4.7 / 25,10 / 6-15 P$ 4.7/35,6.8/16,.....
$10 / 16,10 / 25,22 / 6-20 \mathrm{P}, 15 / 25,22 / 16,33 / 10$
ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS. (Mids Nol Its)
$1 / 25,1 / 50,2.2 / 25,2.2 / 50,4.7 / 25,4.7 / 50,10 / 16,10 / 25,10 / 50$.
$22 / 16,22 / 25,22 / 50,47 / 16,47 / 25,47 / 50,33 / 10-6 p .100 / 1$
$100 / 50-12 p, 100 / 100-14 p .220 / 16-8 p .220 / 25,220 / 50$
$100 / 50-12 \mathrm{p}, 100 / 100-14 \mathrm{p} .220 / 16-8 \mathrm{p} .220 / 25,220 / 50$
$470 / 16,470 / 25-11 \mathrm{p}, 470 / 35-12 \mathrm{p} .470 / 40-15 \mathrm{p} .1000 / 16$
470/16, 470/25-11p. 470/35-12p. 470/40-15p. 1000/16
1000/35-22p. 1000/40-35p. 2200/10-8p. 2200/25
Carbon Film resistors $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W} 5 \%$ E24 series 0.51 R to 10 MO . ${ }^{.355}$
100 off per value - 750, even hundreds per value totalling $\qquad$
Metal Firm resistors $/ 4 W$ 1OR to 1MO 5\% E12 series-2p, 1\% E24 series.
Mixed metal/carbon film resistors $1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$ E12 series 1RO to 10MO.........
Mixed metal/carbon film resistors 1 watt E12 series 10RO to 1OMO
Miniature polyester capechors 250 V working for vertical mounting 01, 015, 022, 033, 047, 0684 p. 015, $0226 p .0 .33 \& 0.47$
Myler (polyester) capachors 100V working E12 serles vertical mourting. 1000 p to $8200 \mathrm{p}-3 \mathrm{p} .01$ to $068 \mathrm{mfd}-4 \mathrm{p}$. $0.15 \mathrm{p} .0 .12 \& 0.15$.
Plate or disc ceramic 50V E6 series 1.0 pf. to 47,000 pf.
Subminiature ceramic plate capecitors 100 V wkg vertical mounting. E12 serles.
$2 \% 1.8$ pf to 47 pf -3 p. $2 \% 56$ pf to 330 pf - 4 p. $10 \% 390$ p- 4700 p.................. 4 p Pohystyrene capactiors 63 V working E12 serles long axial wires 10 pf to $820 \mathrm{pf}-3 \mathrm{p} .1000 \mathrm{pf}$ to $10,000 \mathrm{pf}-4 \mathrm{p} .12,000 \mathrm{pf}$... $\qquad$

## DIODES (pil.v/amps)

75/25mA 1N4148 2p. 800/1A 1N4006 6p. 400/3A 1N5404 14p. 115/15mA OA91 100/1A 1N4002 4p. 1000/1A 1N4007 7p. 60/1.5A S1M1 5p. 100/1A bridge 400/1A 1N4004 5p. 1250/1A BY127 10p. $30 / 45 \mathrm{~mA}$ OA90
Zener diodes E2 4 series 3 V 3 to 33 V 400 mW - 8 p . 1 watt ...
L.E.D's $3 \& 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ Red 10 . Green, Yellow 12p. Grommets $3 \mathrm{~mm}-2 \mathrm{p}, 5 \mathrm{~mm} .$. 20 mm fuses 100 m A to 5 A . Q/blow 5 p . A surge 6 p . Holders pc or chassis. 20 mm fuses 100 m A to 5A. Q/blow 5p. A surge $6 p$. Holders pc or chassis. HELPING HANDS 6 ball joints and 2 croc clips to hold awkward jobs
Nicads AA - 80p. HP11-£2.00. HP3 - £4.20 Universal charger................ Glass reed switches with single pole make contacts - 8p. Magnets. All prices are inclusive of VAT. Postage $20 p$ (free over £5). Lists Free

> THE C.R. SUPPLY CO

## RTTY/AMTOR/SS.TV

Pc boards and complete units and kits. Suitable for BBC, Commodore 64 and many other computers.
FT757 GX C.A.T. Control Program-Interface. Please SAE or Ring
J MELVIN G3LIV, 2 Salters Court, Gosforth, Newcastle, Tyne and Wear NE3 5BM. Tel: 0912843028.

## AUDIO MODULES <br> For all PA discos, hi-fi \& musical applications *Rugged and reliable * Exceptional audio performance Full installation data supplied * Immediate despatch * Complete range of match PSU's, pre-amps, protection and bridging modules also available (SAE for lists) *

| TYPE | OUTPUT | KIT | BUILT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BI-POLAR | $50-100 \mathrm{~W}$ | $£ 8.75$ | $£ 10.95$ |
| BI-POLAR | $100-200 \mathrm{~W}$ | $£ 10.95$ | $£ 14.95$ |
| BI-POLAR | $200-300 \mathrm{~W}$ | $£ 19.75$ | $£ 24.50$ |
| MOS-FET | $100-150 \mathrm{~W}$ | N/A | $£ 19.95$ |
| MOS-FET | $200-300 \mathrm{~W}$ | N/A | $£ 32.95$ |
| MOS-FET | $275-475 \mathrm{~W}$ | N/A | $£ 54.50$ |

Prices include VAT. Add £1.75 P\&P. RAK, Rosewood House, Bridge Road, Downham Market, Norfolk, PE38 OAE (0366)-382614

# THE COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS MAGAZINE 

 - Regular well-informed columns on various aspects of amateur communication- Up-to-date news on the latest technology
- Simple and useful constructional projects, plus clear explanations of the theory behind them
- Delivery to your door by publication date each month
- Inflation proof - price guaranteed for 12 months


## On sale NOW at your newsagent and at equipment dealers

## RADIO \& ELECTRONICS WORLD SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

To: Subscription Department - Radio \& Electronics World • 1 Clarendon Road - Croydon • Surrey • CR0 3SJ

Tel: 01-760 0409
$\qquad$
ADDRESS $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

# SHORT WAVE NEWS FOR DX LISTENERS 

By Frank A Baldwin<br>All times in GMT, bold figures indicate the frequency in kHz



,$n$ the last two instalments of this series, attention was drawn to some of the stations currently operating from Asia on the 60 metre band, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka being the countries under discussion.
In this issue, a review of some of the transmitters located in other Asian areas is presented for the interest of Tropical Band DXers.

## Bangladesh

Radio Bangladesh, Dhaka operates a 100 W transmitter radiating Home Service programmes in Bengali from 0030 to 0130 , from 0300 to 0505 , from 1230 to 1500 and from 1700 to 1715, at least according to one published schedule, the frequency also being stated as 4880 (ex-4890 and 4879). Just recently the writer logged it on a measured 4893.5 at 1557 and a few days later on 4894.1 at 1558 , putting a good signal into the UK on both occasions.
No doubt the channel will have changed by the time these words appear in print. A search around the frequencies mentioned at the times specified may bring results.

## Mongolia

There are several Mongolian stations listed on the 60 metre band. Some of them are considered by the DX world to be probably inactive; they will not therefore be mentioned here.
Only rarely do the two Mongolian stations dealt with here appear in DXer publication reports - at least those available to the writer. However, for a wide coverage of Asian transmissions and in order to make the information available to readers, the following are listed.

Ulgii, Bayan-Ulgii Province radiates Home Service programmes, mostly in Mongolian from 2200 to 1600 which includes relays of the Moscow Foreign Service in Mongolian from 0600 to 0630,
from 0930 to 1000 and from 1200 to 1245.
On Tuesday and Friday there are programmes in Russian from 1130 to 1200 , in Chinese from 0830 to 0900 and in Kazakh from 1330 to 1500. The frequency is 4750 and the power is 12 kW .
Choibalsan, Eastern Mongolia is occasionally heard on or around 4995, the frequency varying on occasions from 4994 to 4996. At 12 kW it features Home Service 1 programmes in conformity with the above schedule, except for the Kazakh programme which is omitted.

## Nepal

Radio Nepal can often be heard on 5005 at which frequency its 100 kW transmitter operates the Channel 2 Commercial Service from 0020 to 0520, from 0620 to 1020 and from 1150 to 1720. An external service in English is radiated from 1050 to 1150, identifying as Radio Nepal. The identification in Nepali is Yo Radio Nepal Ho.
On occasion, it is possible to note Radio Nepal gaining in signal strength from a mere whisper to an almost stentorian bellow as time progresses from initial tune-in until final sign-off.

## Vietnam

Than Hoa operates on 4886. The schedule, in Vietnamese and/or local vernaculars, is from 2330 to 2400 and from 1030 to 1100 . The power is unknown and the frequency is subject to some variation. It is reported to operate irregularly and the chance of logging this station here in the UK or Western Europe is remote indeed.
Hanoi broadcasts programmes in the Home Service on 4770 from 2145 to 0200 (Sunday until 0400). The time-slot matches in well with Radio Pyongyang on the same channel, this North Korean radiating the Foreign Service in Korean from 1000 to 1025,1200
to 1225 and from 1400 to 1425 at 120 kW . The power of Hanoi is unknown to the writer at this point.

In the next issue, some of
the Far Eastern stations operating between 4000 to 4460 will be brought to the attention of interested readers.

## AROUND THE DIAL

In this section areas of the world and countries logged within them are listed in alphabetical order, and the frequencies numerically. Align the receiver dial at some of the latter, coinciding with the times quoted, when you may hear the wanted signals.

## Ascension Island

BBC Atlantic Relay on 17885 at 1514, OM with announcements and programme preview in an English World Service transmission for East Africa, scheduled from 1400 to 1600.

## Botswana

Gaborone on 3356 at 1845, YL with a pop song then OM with some announcements in English, including a promo, two chimes then OM in SeTswana.
Radio Botswana, Sebele (transmitter site) is on the air from 0400 to 0630 (Tuesday to Thursday inclusive until 0530, and during school terms also Monday to Friday inclusive) and from 1400 to 2100 . There is an English newscast at 0510 Monday to Friday, at 0600 (BBC relay), at 1610 and at 1910. The power is 50 kW .

## Mall

Bamako on a measured 4783.4 at 2252, OM with announcements in French followed by OM with a folk song in a vernacular complete with a backing of localstyle music.

This 18 kW transmitter is on the air from 0600 (on Sunday this is from 0700) to 0800 and from 1800 to 2400.

## Swaziland

TWR (Trans-World Radio) Manzini on 9550 at 1926, OM
with the station identification in English, musical chimes interval signal repeated several times, YL with station identification in both English and French at the commencement of the French transmission to Zaire.

## CENTRAL AMERICA <br> Antigua

BBC Relay on 9510 at 0450, OM with a financial review of the UK market in an English programme for Australasia and the Pacific Islands, timed from 0430 to 0915.

## Netherlands Antilles

Bonaire on 9715 at 0624, YL with the station identification at termination of an English transmission for North and Central America, scheduled from 0530 to 0625.

## NORTH AMFRICA <br> Canada

Montreal on 15325 at 1940, OMs and a YL with the English programme for Western Europe timed from 1900 to 2000.

## USA

WYFR (Family Radio) Okeechobee, Florida on 9510 at 1944, YL with the station identification and announcements including address for listeners' letters as 94621 Oakland, California, USA, then OM with the song 'Amazing Grace'. The schedule is from 1900 to 2000.

## SOUTH AMERICA <br> Brazil

Radio Relogio, Rio de Janeiro on 4905 at 0312, OM with a talk in Portuguese, and a time signal ( 3 pips ) superimposed every minute. At 5 kW , Radio Relogio is scheduled from 0730 through to 0330 .

## Colombia

Radio Sutatenza, Bogata on 5095 at 2224, OM and $Y L$ with a discussion in Spanish about the earthquakes. Radio Sutatenza works around the clock with a power of 50 kW .

## Peru

Radio Atlantida, Iquitos on 4790 at 0443 , OM with a folk song in Spanish complete with guitar backing. The schedule is from 0900 (Sunday from 1130) to around 0500 (Sunday until 0400) with a power of 5 kW . The frequency can vary slightly on occasions.
Radio Eco, Iquitos on $\mathbf{5 0 1 0}$ at 0440, OM with a sports commentary in Spanish mixed with some interference from the co-channel Radio Garoua in Cameroon. Radio Eco is scheduled from 0900 through to 0300 but, as will be noted, the closing time can vary when radiating programmes of national or local interest. The power is 1 kW .

## Venezuela

Radio Bolivar, formerly Radio Mundial, 4770 at 0134, OM with records of local pops and announcements in Spanish. This one is on the air from 0900 to 0400 at 1 kW .

## ASIA <br> Bangladesh

Dhaka on 17670 at 0720, OM with a song in Bengali. According to the latest information to hand, the Bengali programme - assuming that this is what I heard - is listed from 0830 to 1000.

## China

Voice of the Strait, Fuzhou on 2430 at 1458, YL with announcements in Chinese (Amoy), YL with some songs then Chinese orchestral music.
This 10 kW transmitter radiates programmes in Chinese and Amoy to Taiwan and other offshore islands from 1345 to 1755. Amoy is used from 1400 to 1415 , from 1445 to 1500 , from 1600 to 1615 and from 1645 to 1700.

Zhejiang PBS on 2475 at 2213, OM with a talk in Chinese during a Home Service 1 programme. The schedule is from 2100 to 0530 and from 0850 to 1505 with a power of $10 / 50 \mathrm{~kW}$. English language
lessons are featured from 2140 to 2210 and from 1330 to 1400.

Voice of the Strait, Fuzhou on 2490 at 2218 , OM with a talk in Chinese, OM with a song then some local-style orchestral music. At 10 kW this one is on the air from 1205 through to 2355.

Voice of the Strait, Fuzhou has also been logged on $\mathbf{2 6 0 0}$ at 1506 and on $\mathbf{2 8 1 0}$ at 1509.

## India

Gauhati on 3235 at 1515, OM and $Y \mathrm{~L}$ with a talk in a vernacular in the East Regional Service scheduled on this channel from 1230 to 1740 with a power of 10 kW .
Kurseong on 3355 at 1518, OM with a talk in a vernacular, also in the East Regional Service. Kurseong radiates from 1130 to 1740 with a power of 10 kW .
Delhi on 9550 at 2125 , YL with a talk about an Indian religious festival in an English presentation to Australia and New Zealand, timed from 2045 to 2230.

## SOUUP-EAST ASIA <br> Indonesia

RRI Medan on a measured 4764.2 at 1558 , OM with some announcements in Indonesian then $Y \mathrm{~L}$ with a talk. This 50 kW Sumatra transmitter is on the air from 2230 to 0300 (Sunday from 2300 to 0800), from 0500 to 0800 and from 0900 to 1700.

RRI Yogyakarta on a measured 5046.8 at 1545, OM announcer then OM and YL with a duet in Indonesian. This one is on the air around the clock with a power of 20 kW .

## NFAR AND MIDDLE EAST

## Iraq

Baghdad on 9610 at 0440, YL and OM with songs in Arabic, also logged in parallel on 9635, schedule unknown.

## Oman

Muscat on 9735 at 0617, YLs with songs in Arabic, localstyle music, OM with announcements, schedule 0400 to 1400.

## Cyprus

BBC Relay on 9580 at 0600 , time-check then OM with the station identification (BBC London) followed by a news-
cast of world events in the English World Service programme which is directed to the USSR and Northern Europe, scheduled from 0500 to 0630 .

## Saudi Arabia

Riyadh on 9870 at 1950, OM and YLs with songs in a relay of the Arabic Home Service, scheduled from 1700 to 2130 on this channel.

## Syria

Damascus on 9565 at 2012, OM and YL with news of the Arab world in an English transmission to Europe, schedule 2000 to 2100.

## Turkey

Ankara on 9560 at 0412, OM with local news, YL with the station identification, all in the English programme for North America, Australia and New Zealand, scheduled from 0400 to 0500.

## United Arab Emirates

Abu Dhabi on 9610 at 1952, OM and YLs with songs in Arabic during an External Service presentation to Africa, timed from 1800 to 2000.

## PACIFIC <br> Australia

Melbourne on 7205 at 1548 , OM with announcements, YL with a programme preview in an English transmission to Asia, scheduled from 1530 to 1730.

## Guam

KTWR Agana on 9820 at 0927 with interval signal of chimes then OM with announcements, station identification and programme in Russian timed from 0930 to 1000.

## NOW HEAR THESE

Radio Bangladesh on a measured 4893.5 at 1557, OM with a talk in Bengali, some instrumental music, pips time-check at $1600, \mathrm{YL}$ with the station identification.
Radio Neuva America, La Paz, Bolivia on a measured 4796.8 at 0038, YL with pop songs, $O M$ with announcements in Spanish and mentions of La Paz. The power is 1 kW and the schedule is from 1000 to 1430 and from 2200 to 0400 (Sunday from 1030 to a closing time of around 2300).

Ulan Bator, Mongolia on 4080 at 2214, YL with a talk in Mongolian then some stringed instrumental music in a Home Service 1 transmission, scheduled from 2200 to 1600.

The schedule includes the Moscow Foreign Service in Mongolian and some Russian and Chinese transmissions. The power is 50 kW .

Radio Tropical, Tarapoto, Peru on 4935 at 0324, OM with a talk in Spanish until full identification at 0328. At 1 kW , Radio Tropical is on the air from 0900 to 0300, both times being variable. It has been reported signing off as late as 0400.

## NOW LOC IHESE

Radio Voz de Sao Vicente, Cape Verde on a measured 3929.8 at 2031, OM with a pop song then OM with announcements in Portuguese.
This 10 kW transmitter is scheduled on the air from 1800 to 2400 . The frequency can vary up to 3931 on occasions.
Rangoon, Burma on 4725 at 1425, YL with a song, $Y L$ with announcements and a talk in Burmese until 1439 then some music in typical local style. Signal lost under interference at 1443.
The power is 50 kW and this one signs off at 1445 (Saturday and Sunday at 1545) in October, January and February, at 1545 (Saturday and Sunday at 1445) in November, December and March.
PBC Karachi, Pakistan on 4815 at 1802, a programme of local-style music in the Regional Service, scheduled on this frequency from 0230 to 0600 and from 1200 to 1900 with a power of 10 kW .
CPBS Beijing, China on 4770 at 1934, YL with a talk in Chinese. This was a transmission in the Taiwan Service 1 which is on this channel from 1515 to 2300 . CPBS Beijing has a power of approximately 50 kW .
Radio Beijing, China on 4960 at 1442, YL with announcements in Japanese then some Chinese orchestral music. This was a programme in the Foreign Service in Japanese which is on this channel from 2130 to 2200 and from 0930 to 1530. The power is $50 / 120 \mathrm{~kW}$.


Following a month of hectic activity, DX-TV reception returned to a more leisurely pace during November. On the whole it was a fairly typical winter month for DX-TV reception, with many days being somewhat inactive.
Sporadic-E reception was recorded on at least three days in various parts of the UK. November 2nd and 3rd were particularly interesting, with sustained signals from most points of the compass. Tropospheric DX failed to produce anything of significance. Reception came from the Low Countries and was present between the 13th and 18th. It was mainly Band III frequencies which were affected.
Meteor shower activity resulted in DXTV reception from time to time during the month. The 17th was perhaps the best. day with early morning 'pings' being noted on the lower Band I channels.

## DX-TV log for November

Despite the fairly quiet conditions, Bob Brooks of South Wirral has managed to produce an interesting log. The details are as follows:
1/11/85: Austria (ORF) on channel E2a showing the Philips PM5544 test pattern with 'ORF FS1' identification; Sweden (SR1) E2 with 'TV1 SVERIGE' PM5534 and clock insert.
2/11/85: Italy (RAI) on channel IA showing a film at 0915 via SpE reception. Cycling was noted on this channel from RAI at 1302. An unidentified film, Our Gang, was present on channel E3 at 1045 - no clues as to its origin could be gleaned; Spain (TVE) on channel E3 with a lottery at 1325 .
3/11/85: Unidentified station transmitting Madame Butterfly, an opera, on channel E3. This was at 1030 via SpE propagation; Sweden (SR1) E2 on test pattern with digital clock at 1045 (the clock was showing 1145); Norway (NRK) E2 radiating the PM5534 test card incorporating the transmitter identification 'Steigen'; Czechoslovakia (CST) R1 with 'PRAHA' studio identification logo at 1203.
4/11/85: Czechoslovakia (CST) R1 using the EZO electronic test pattern bearing the letters 'RS-KH'. A cartoon appeared on the same channel at 0825 possibly of Hungarian origin; Sweden (SR1) E2 was noted at 0853 with the station opening clock identified by the letters UR.
5/11/85: Sweden (SR1) E2 with the UR station opening clock caption.
8/11/85: Sweden (SR1) E2 showing the PM5534 test pattern at 1000.
$11 / 11 / 85$ : Russia (TSS) on channel R1 radiating the colour electronic test pattern 0167 type; Czechoslovakia (CST) R1 with the 'RS-KH' EZO test card at 0845 Switzerland E2 with the '+PTT SRG1' FuBK electronic test pattern from the Bantiger transmitter at 1020.
12/11/85: Sweden (SR1) E2 showing the 'TV1 SVERIGE' PM5534 test card at 1050. 15/11/85: Quite a productive day with Hungary (MTV1) R1 on clock caption at 0750 followed by programmes via SpE through until 0925; Austria (ORF) E2a transmitting the monochrome


## Compiled by Keith Hamer and Garry Smith

Telefunken TO5 test card at 1450; an unidentified clock was noted on E2 at 1452 but the signal faded before any identification captions appeared.
16/11/85: A film was noted on channel E2 at 0900 - no clues as to its origin could be gained.
20/11/85: Another unidentified film on channel E2, this time at 1050.
21/11/85: Poland (TVP) R1 radiating the dark background PM5544 without identification; West Germany E2 (Bayerischer Rundfunk) showing the FuBK test card with 'GRUNTEN' identification.
22/11/85: Czechoslovakia (CST) R1 radiating the EZO test card with RS-KH insert.
23/11/85: Unidentified clock caption on channel E2 noted at 1000 .

## Reception reports

Tony Privett of Basingstoke has been busy with both broadcast and ATV DX during the month. The 2nd was extremely active with signals from Italy (RAI) on channels IA and IB. Russia on R1 with programmes and Spain on all Band I ' E ' channels. Italy was again seen on the 4th at 2129GMT via sporadic-E ( SpE ). On the 8th and 14th, tropospheric DX occurred and several Belgian and Dutch transmissions were present.

Tony is looking for another DX receiver, ideally a 9 -inch colour portable with French system $L$ facilities as well as the usual sound switching for European and British standards. He's also on the look-out for new aerials. His present array system would appear to be a little top-heavy, as he's commented that 'everything has a nice 10 -degree declination and list to port!' Tony reckons the bending was due to the length of his MH308 Bands I/III array and he's seriously contemplating changing over to separate Band I and III aerials. We feel this should be all right provided it is positioned on the stub mast close to the rotator and that the whole structure is suitably guyed.

William Maries of Studley in Warwickshire has sent a letter of apology regarding his depressed DX-TV log for November! Don't worry - we know the feeling. Fortunately it wasn't all gloom for William. The 3rd brought a display of Scandinavian signals in Band 1 on channels E2, E3 and E4. Between 1100 and 1215GMT he logged NRK (Norway) on test with the PM5534 with the
transmitter identifications 'NORGE MELHUS' and 'NORGE GULEN'. Bagn and Gamiem were seen on E3 while on E4 the test card displayed 'NORGE KONGSBERG'. During the same period, programmes from Sweden were noted occasionally as co-channel signals.

## Illegal telephones

Sporadic-E was present in Scotland on the 2nd. lain Menzies of Aberdeen saw Russian programmes on channel R1 at 0800. During the afternoon he noted Spain on E2 and Italy on IA. There was also a fair amount of meteor shower activity. lain uses a scanner to alert him of any early morning $D X$. On the 24th he awoke to find East Germany on E4, Poland on R2 and Norway on E2. The scanner is occasionally turned off during the night because some illegal cordless telephones (thought to be in use at the local fish market) on 49.75 MHz often shatter his dreams in the early hours!
Canal Plus (France) was logged in Band I by John Bray of St Neots on the 17th. The signal appeared slightly HF of channel E2. The strange thing is, the frequency of 49.25 MHz is supposed to be the sound frequency of channel L2. Note that in Band III the sound channel is 6.5 MHz higher than the vision carrier but in Band I it is 6.5 MHz below.
An improvement in tropospheric conditions from the 13th allowed John to view RTL from Luxembourg on E7, WDR (West Germany) from Langenberg on E9, Belgium on E8 from the Wavre transmitter and NOS-1 (Netherlands) on E4 (Lopik) and E7 (Markelo)
Bob Brooks has questioned a mystery noted during mid-October on channel E2. At 0817 on the 15th, a test card was resolved via an SpE opening. It consisted of a centre circle which enclosed a word resembling 'Greece' in the Cyrillic alphabet. The pattern had four corner circles making it look very much like one of the early monoscopic types. Earlier there was a report of a news programme on E2 carrying the logo 'YENED'. This used to be transmitted by the Greek Armed Forces TV service. However, this network was disbanded some time ago. One likely explanation is that another country, such as West Germany, was broadcasting a 'Guest-worker' programme aimed at Greeks working there. If anyone has further ideas, please write to Bob via ourselves.

Kevin Jackson (Leeds) reports a poor month for DX-TV reception. He's obviously flogged his equipment to death during the October trops! Italy (RAI) was seen on programmes at 1606 on the 2nd via SpE while on the 3rd an opening produced Russian signals on channel R1. The Swedish 'TV1 SVERIGE' PM5534 test card was also noted during the morning, on E2.

The highlight of the month for Kevin took place during the evening on November 18th between 2123 and 2205GMT. He was tuning through the FM radio band when he noticed an Italianlanguage station at 95.60 MHz . The signal appeared to be propagated via trops. To rule out sporadic-E he checked for transmissions in Band I on channel IA and on the 27 MHz CB. There was absolutely nothing. Working on the assumption that it was indeed via enhanced tropospheric conditions, he searched through Band III expecting to see Swiss signals. Again nothing was resolved. After some head-scratching Kevin decided that the signal must have been the Italian-language FM network in Switzerland. He consulted various books only to discover that nothing was listed on this frequency. A glance through the Italian listings revealed a 24 kW outlet at Torino radiating RAI-2 FM.

So, then, why no sign of TV signals? Well, TV from Torino is radiated on channel IC ( 82.25 MHz vision) and Kevin doesn't have any means of covering this
frequency. This was a very odd logging indeed! Although the trailing edge of a high pressure system was sitting over Europe from Switzerland towards Iceland Kevin wasn't really expecting a great deal.

## Alarming DX

Dave Lauder of Barnet (Hertfordshire) has devised a DX alarm system which detects the 15.625 kHz sync pulses of a received signal. The circuit is extremely sensitive and will detect transmissions which are not normally viewable on the screen. His circuit was published in issue 20 of the DX magazine TeleRadio News. This publication is available via subscription ( $£ 6$ for six bi-monthly issues or $£ 1.50$ per single copy) from: HS Publications, 17 Collingham Gardens, Derby DE3 4FS.
Dave is situated in a valley, so DX reception is usually poor. However, he's moving to High Barnet shortly. His new location will be 400 feet above sea level and there will be nothing in the way to the south-east between him and Europe.

## AFTV Iraklion

Bakos Gabor of Hungary has sent information confirming that the American Forces TV service in Iraklion (Crete) is still operational. The station has been received in the UK on several occasions, mainly during the mid-seventies, although we have not received reports about the service since then.
In June 1974 the network was received
in Derby using the RETMA monoscopic test card. Enthusiasts in the south of England also noted the station on programmes. Perhaps this service is unique, since it is the only one in the European area (and one of the very few around the world) which uses channel A2 ( 55.25 MHz vision, the same as E3). The transmission system is 525 lines $/ 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, so reception from AFTV would necessitate adjustment of the frame timebase lock and picture height controls to secure a true picture.

The transmitter has an output of 100W and NTSC colour is used. Broadcasts normally begin at around 0700GMT on Saturdays and Sundays. On weekdays the station opens up at 1100 GMT . They don't have programme announcers. Photographs of flowers are sometimes shown instead.

## Italian TV in Kuwait mystery

We recently received a very interesting telephone call from a DXer in Kuwait. Jamil Charawi of Safat reported that he could receive transmissions from an AFRTS satellite intended for US Forces personnel stationed in Italy. The station logo is 'SEB TV' (Southern European Broadcast) although an AFRTS (American Forces Radio \& Television Service) identification caption is also radiated.
Mystery surrounds these transmissions because Jamil can receive them on his standard UHF receiver in Kuwait. He

## PHOTO FILE P PHOTO FILE P PHOTO FILE O PHOTO FILE O PHOTO



Identification caption used by WDR in West Germany


Test card transmitted by Abu Dhabi with channel details at the top


PM5544 test card from the French 'Canal Plus service


Programme caption used in East Germany for educational broadcasts


A modified PM5534 pattern radiated in Saudi Arabia


News summary from NOS in the Netherlands (Middle East photos - Fred Pilkington)

## DX-TV RECEPTION REPORTS

telephoned the AFRTS headquarters in America and they were fairly forthcoming with information until he happened to mention that he was speaking from Kuwait. The phone line suddenly went dead and all further attempts to find out exactly what 'SEB TV' is have failed.
Jamil has sent a video tape of his reception and we hope to feature photographs in the near future. If any of our readers can shed light on Jamil's strange reception of Italian TV, please write in and we'll pass on the details.

## Service information

Sweden: The SR/SVT-1 transmitter on channel E2 at Hörby closed down on January 1st. This is yet another Band I transmitter which will be missing from DX-TV enthusiasts' logs!
West Germany: There are three regional variations to the normal programme radiated by Norddeutscher Rundfunk (NDR-1). The regions are Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein and Niedersachsen. Details of the regional broadcasts are as follows:
Hamburg radiates a programme called 'Hamburger Journal' from its outlet on channel E9.
'Schleswig-Holstein Magazin' is transmitted from the following outlets: E4

Flensburg; E5 Kiel; E7 Lübeck; E10 (V) Heide; E28 Neumünster; E41 Sylt; E46 Lauenburg; E50 Bungsberg; E53 Mölln.
The region of Niedersachsen radiates a programme called 'Hallo Niedersachsen' from the following transmitters: E7 (V) Viselhövede; E8 Hannover, E10 HarzWest; E41 Lingen; E43 Dannenberg; E47 Stadthagen; E50 Osnabrück; E51 Cuxhaven; E53 Aurich; E55 Steinkimmen; E56 Hamburg.
The regional programmes are aired between 1920 and 1950 local time, Monday-Friday. At all other times each NDR region transmits the same programme.
Regional test cards are also transmitted as follows:
Hamburg: FuBK with circle and 'NDR 1 HAMBURG' identification
Schleswig-Holstein: FuBK without circle and 'NDR KIEL' identification;
Niedersachsen: FuBK with circle and 'NDR 1 HANNOVER' identification.
The regional test card from Hamburg with the identification 'LF-HH' (Landesfunkhaus Hamburg) and the NDR test card showing 'LFHS-NDS' (Landesfunkhaus Niedersachsen) are no longer radiated. The other idents, however, are still used, namely 'NDR 1 SH', 'NDR1 HH', 'NDR 1 WN ' and 'NDR 1 ON '. ' SH ' =

Schleswig-Holstein, 'HH' = Hamburg, 'WN' = West Niedersachsen and 'ON' = Ost (East) Niedersachsen.

There are also five regional programmes from WDR-3 originating from five different studios ('Landesstudio') as follows:
Bielefeld via: E46 Bielefeld; E48 Eggegebirge; E57 Minden.
Dortmund via: E40 Hochsauerland; E53 Dortmund; E60 Lüdenscheid.
Münster via: E45 Münster.
Köln (Cologne) via: E49 Bonn; E50 Monschau; E55 Düsseldorf; E58 Aachen. Düsseldorf via: E39 Düsseldorf (new!); E42 Wuppertal: E48 Wesel.
The regional programmes are broadcast Monday-Friday between 1945 and 2000 local time, during the news bulletin 'Aktuelle Stunde'. The new transmitter at Düsseldorf on channel E39 has an ERP of 100 kW . During commissioning tests a special identification was used on channels E39, E42 and E48, namely 'DSSD KANAL $39^{\prime}$.
The channel E5 outlet at Bonn, which carries programmes from WDR-1, will remain in service until December 31st 1986.

This month's service information was kindly supplied by Gösta van der Linden (Rotterdam, Netherlands).

## AFFORDABLE ACCURACY QUALITY MULTIMETERS FROM ARMON



FULL DETAILS ON APPLICATION FROM:
ARMON ELECTRONICS LTD
DEPT A, HERON HOUSE, 109 WEMBLEY HILL ROAD, WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX HA9 8AG
TELEPHONE: 01-902 4321. TELEX: 923985
VISA PLEASE ADD 15\% to your order for VAT, P\&P Free of charge. Payment by cheque with order
Trade enquiries invited
Offer applicable to mainland UK only
Please allow 28 days for delivery

KIRSTI JENKINS-SMITH

## HEARD ISLAND ODYSSY

Kirsti Jenkins-Smith
This paperback tells the complete story of the perilous journey to this uninhabited and remote island isolated by stormy seas in the Antarctic (see the articles in the August and September editions of Radio and Electronics World. written by this author's husband, Jim Smith).

In 1983 the multi-interest private expedition set off for the island in a 36 year old whale-chaser, Cheynes II. But as the ship travelled south through the 'roaring forties', the expeditioners and crew on board learnt that there was more than rough seas to worry about. The Cheynes /I herself presented numerous problems.
After considerable delays, the expedition finally reached Heard Island where the members lived ashore for 11 days in primitive conditions, pursuing their various aims.
At the end of their stay, they re-embarked, only to find that it was the voyage home which would really test their mettle.

HIDI-'Y' Enterprises, PO Box 90, Norfolk Island, Australia 2899. ISBN 0-9589185-0-3

## Cirkit

Cirkit has introduced many new products in their 144page spring catalogue, which will shortly be obtainable from leading bookstalls or by post from the company's Broxbourne headquarters at the cover price of $£ 1.15$.
Featuring components, equipment and information for the home constructor, the new issue features for the first time a special section with pin-outs of linear ICs plus an enlarged section on computer communication peripherals for the Amstrad, including modems, text dump, RS232 interface, parallel/centronics interface and ROM card. Among the new construction kits featured are low power HF amplifiers and HF pre-amps plus a windscreen wiper delay mechanism for motor cars.
The catalogue also includes an expanded range of PCB drafting materials.
Originators and co-sponsors of the Young Electronic Designer Awards Scheme for full-time students in the United Kingdom, Cirkit has set up a special educational desk with its own telephone number, (0992) 445736, to service the individual requirements of schools, colleges, polytechnics and universities. By contacting Cirkit, science and technology
departments can receive a complimentary copy of the catalogue and regular updates about all the latest introductions and special offers from the company.

## Cirkit Distribution,

Park Lane,
Broxbourne
Herts EN10 TNQ.
Tel: (0992) 444111.

## Marconi

Available from Marconi Electronic Devices' Microwave Division is a new 22 page technical catalogue (M38) of surface acoustic wave devices. Information is given on SAW oscillators, filters and dispersive delay lines.
Marconi's broad capability is shown in the range of filters in the catalogue: from the DA9201 ST cut quartz wideband bandpass filter, at a centre frequency of 200 MHz , to the DA9210 lithium niobate filter at 120 MHz .
Of note in the oscillator section are the DA9822F and DA9825F low cost tunable oscillators at 504 MHz and 420 MHz respectively, and the 500 MHz resonator based oscillator, DA5908C, which is optimised for single sideband noise.

Highlighted in the catalogue are dispersive SAW
delay lines for pulse compression radar, compressive receivers and ECM applications. Due to the nature of these devices, no standard specifications are given, but Marconi offers a complete design service against customer requirements.

## Marconi Electronic Devices, Doddington Road, <br> Lincoln LN6 3LF. <br> Tel: (0522) 688121.

## Siemens

Siemens Components most recent catalogue features the usual comprehensive information about its components group as well as many useful and interesting articles for the home electronics constructor.
The catalogue is available from bookstores and newsagents but can also be obtained from the company by subscription.

## Siemens Ltd

Siemens House Windmill Road,
Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex TW16 7HS.
Tel: (09327) 85691.

## Dage

Dage has released a catalogue of Positronic D-subminiature connectors, made in the United States and Switzerland.
This catalogue describes thirteen families of products, giving full specification data in each case. The data includes the component materials and finishes, mechanical features, electrical specifications, sizes and contact layouts. There are simply explained formatted guidelines for ordering the precise specification of the connectors required.
There is a section of the catalogue devoted to accessories such as hoods, quick release devices, mounts, etc for use with the connectors.

Two useful cross-reference tables are provided. One lists the equivalent part numbers of competitors' products. The other lists the official United States military designations against Positronic part numbers which are qualified under Military Specification

MIL-C-24308 and MIL-C39020.

Dage (GB) Ltd,
Eurosem Division,
Rabans Lane,
Aylesbury,
Bucks HP19 3RG.
Tel: (0296) 33200.

## Tandy

Tandy, the world's largest electronics retailer and one of the UK's leading suppliers of consumer electronics, toys and business products, has sent us its 1986 catalogue.
The new range includes the company's own-branded quality LCD pocket televisions, personal and portable stereos, British Telecom approved telephones for home and office, video recorders and business computers.

Tandy offers full guarantees on all products and has 215 UK stores. The company has over 135 dealers and owns $50 \%$ of the AT ComputerWorld business computer chain, which is a joint venture with ACT.

## Tandy Corporation

(Branch UK),
Tameway Tower,
Bridge Street,
Walsall.
West Midlands WS1 1LA.
Tel: (0922) 648181.

## Matra-Harris

A 450-page digital products data book just published by Matra-Harris is available free from RR Electronics of Bedford.
The book features their range of CMOS and HMOS RAMs, microprocessors, microcontrollers and peripherals together with a dual port RAM controller and circuits for telecommunications and video storage displays.
Data sheets are included for all products and include functional diagrams, pinouts, electrical characteristics and where necessary commercial, industrial and marketing specifications.

## RR Electronics Ltd,

St Martins Way,
Cambridge Road,
Bedford MK42 OLF.
Tel: (0234) 47211.

Many thanks to all those who sent letters for this edition's activity round-up; I must say i could have done with some more, though. Amazing that so few operators noticed the openings during October, for instance!

## Seventy centimetres

Anyway, one of those who exploited the lifts was Peter G8KZG, residing in Wargrave. On October 16th both he and Mike G8LES received pictures from Bob G1DPM in Paignton. Bob was running about 20W and Peter was able to give him P1. Mike did better, being closer and higher and with a better pre-amp. Peter says that excluding F1EDM this is the longest 70 cm path for him.
Later the same evening G1IRF in Dawlish was sending to G8LES and seen at 'KZG's. Peter hazards a guess that this is the first time 'KZG, 'DPM or 'IRF have been mentioned in this column, which just shows there are some others active!

## Bad blood in the air?

There were very few letters, but I have had passed to me some contest logs from the 1985 international event. These reveal no little dissatisfaction plus some interesting tips, such as this one from G8MNY: "Again the 0.5 MHz narrow-band TV receiver worked well. This meant that running 250 W peak sync on $T x$ we could see many stations with only 20 W at the same grade 1."
John continues: "Some stations' technique leaves a lot to be desired, such as calling almost continuously on 144.750, leaving no gap after another station had just called. Also long colour shack shots not only during the early hours, and stations transmitting while the QSO partner was unready or unable to receive. With fifty or more stations on at the same time, some slicker operation might push up the $G$ entry in the international ratings."
G4TGM of the G4WRA contest group also had some complaints to make about operating standards, so it appears there was bad feeling in more areas than one. It seems a shame, really, as we ATVers only have a few contests annually. Perhaps the 'ignorant' operators will get better with experience ... Of course it is easy to let excitement take over, but this should be avoided if it leads to bad feeling. Thank goodness this is only a hobby!

New station: GOBII is now active at Cassington, near Oxford. Welcome to 70 cm !

## Megastars on 24

Another welcome, or welcome back on the air, goes to media megastar of BATC promo tapes, Eric GW8LJJ. Married life has 'taken its toll' on his ATV activities but he is making a come-back on 24 cm . This he hopes will compensate for the total lack of TV activity in his neck of the woods, once a real hot spot.
It's a new regime now - no more constructing until 3 in the morning - but Eric plans to build a portable/mobile outfit as well as the fixed station at his new Barry QTH. The video effects and

 ON THE AIR

## Andy Emmerson G8PTH puts you in the picture

production side are due to be modernised, too, probably with the aid of a BBC micro. Let's hope this sparks off more activity in south Wales

Another media star (did you see him in New Scientist?) and keen 24 cm operator is Garry G4CRJ in High Wycombe. He now runs a Solent transmitter (1.5W) into a loop yagi. For receive there is an MGF1402 pre-amp and G8LES converter. A recent operating highlight was a 2-way duplex hook-up with G8LES (Four Marks): Garry transmitted on 70 cm and received on 24.
The transmitted pictures were genlocked to the incoming signals and mixed with them for retransmission. This was over a lengthy path and under flat conditions - just shows what you can do when both ends are mountain tops!

A week later an interesting chain of six stations was tried out. Starting on 70 cm with G3MCS (Farnham) to G8LES, then on 23 to G4CRJ, out on 23 again to G6HVQ (West Molesey), onward on 70 cm to G8MNY (Croydon) who recorded it on tape then played it back to the others on 70 cm . Apparently it worked well, and John 'MNY employed the useful dodge of a camera pointing at a monitor to reduce or integrate the noise on the video playback.

Garry tells me things are starting to move on the Home Counties repeater project. So far no interfering signals have been noted on the proposed input and output frequencies, and simplex activity has been stepped up on the 'output' in order to establish "squatters' rights".

The air traffic control centre at West Drayton has also been alerted to this source of signals. Occupancy of the 23 cm band increases, though, with a new radar source with a low repetition rate springing up south of Heathrow. This may be the new Pease Pottage machine.

The repeater group has also been experimenting with aerials. The Alford slot has been a bit of a disappointment and they may instead use numbers of quad loops. This is the twin-square 'figure of eight' design from the UHF Compendium, which has surprising gain for its simplicity.

## Clever tricks on the south coast

News from the deep south comes now from Robin G8XEU, who is treasurer of the Worthing and District Repeater Group.
The repeater is located at G6MPE in Brighton for the moment, and stations working through it include G6MPE and G4LXC (Brighton), G4HSY (Shoreham), G8XRX and G8VEH (Lancing), G8DHE, G8XEU and G4WTV (Worthing), G8KOE (East Preston), G1NBX, G3UEQ and G6CSX (Chichester), G1DSO (Havant) and "would you believe, all are members!" G6XGH is also a member but cannot get in from home, though he did when on the Isle of Wight. Guest user is F1EDM, of course.
They have almost completed a second back-up repeater, as access to the new site will be less easy than currently. This will simplify repairs, "not that we expect any failures, but this lot just love tinkering around with new ideas." As proof of this, the repeater can now relay both 5.5 and 6.0 MHz sound and several users can transmit both standards; useful for transmitting computer data on one channel while continuing a conversation uninterrupted on the other. This is also useful for any foreign contacts.

Video AGC has now been fitted to the repeater and a dynamic range of 23 dB can now be handled. This means that between 0.2 and 4.0 volts can be detected and cleaned up. The practical utility of this is that many computers do not put out 1.0 V video and users would need to adjust deviation if they intended to switch between camera and computer. Now they can let the 'box' worry about that. It is not recommended that deviation is set watching the repeater output, though.
Another novelty is G8DHE's band scanner design, which can be used with a Wood \& Douglas or other tuner. Scanning info comes up on the receiver screen showing the state of the 24 cm band and a tuning indicator in great clarity. It proved of great value in the recent contest and it is hoped to have constructional details in CQ-TV soon (join the BATC to get this!)

## October opening

Back on the band, the evening of October 13th proved memorable for several folk. F1EDM was active and was heard (but not seen, perhaps because of ducting) at my QTH in Northampton. I gather he may have worked G6EHJ in Tamworth, though.

People who gave me useful two-way contacts were Richard G8BWC, 10 km NNW of Nottingham, and Allan G8CMQ down in Solent country. Richard was providing 15 W from a 2 C 39 on 1250 MHz and we both noticed deep fading on this path. Allan chose 1285 MHz and sent 4 W , which seemed to reach here much better. He even recorded my signals and sent them back for checking!
Others in the party that evening included G3DFL, G3YQC and G4EUF, and all found this a welcome opportunity to work a bit of DX for a change. Conditions faded out just after midnight.
Activity on the Isle of Thanet continues: a new 24 cm 'catch' was F1ESA received by Roy G6OKB on September 29th. F1ESA is at Seclin, south-west of Lille - not a bad haul

## Slow-scan and sign-off

All the running this time comes from G3WW, who has been licensed for over 47 years now - not bad going, Richard! On


This is not GW8LJJ's shack but it used to be not dissimilar. It shows an early Ampex video recorder at the $B B C$ research establishment

November 3rd DL1KAD/A gave Richard his 2100th new station on SSTV - others worked that day were HBOAWQ, DL9DAC, G1OZH, HA5XY, SP9KJM, EA9NN and G3KDD. On the 9th, Robot 12 and 36 second colour pix were exchanged with W1JKF and K4KG, the latter reporting 90 per cent reception on an opening band; later 100 per cent colour pix were received by G3WW.
Richard is currently hoping to move home somewhere southwards to be closer to his family, but this does not
mean he is giving up the hobby. The aerial system has been simplified but activity continues! G3WW has updated his Robot 450 C to 1200 C but still finds the SC-2K very good. G4NJI is now the agent for Volker Wraase in the UK.
That's it for this time. As I said, I could do with a few more letters for the next round-up, so don't keep all the news to yourselves. Drop me a line care of Sovereign House or run up your phone bill and leave a message on the answering machine (0604) 844130. [REW

| SPECLAL OFFERS 6 in GREEN SCREEN 75RCOMP. VIDEO MONTIORS IN CASE TESTED, $12 \mathrm{VOC} 9 \mathrm{~g}^{1 / 4 \times 6^{1 / 2} \times 4^{1 / 2 \mathrm{in}} \text { C/P } 3.00 £ 15.95 .6 \mathrm{n} \text { GREEN SCREEN SAME AS ABOVE BUT WITH } 240 \mathrm{~V}, ~}$ PSU NEW. £ 40.00 C/P 4.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRESTEL ADAPTOR MODEL PI COMPLETE WITH REMOTE CONTROL KEYPAD IN WOODEN CASE. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS COMPLETE WITH ALL ELECTRONICS ETC. NEW \& BOXED. £15.95 C/P 3.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALI-DIE <br> CAST BOX <br> $114 \times 64 \times 30 \mathrm{M} / \mathrm{M}$ <br> $\$ 2.00$ <br> C/P 50p | VERO CASE TWO TONE SLOPED. $220 \times 156 \times 100 \times 52$ C/P $1.00 £ 5.00$ |  | 0-20V DC <br> PANEL METER $\begin{gathered} \sum 3.50 \\ C / P 1.00 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | N-CAD HARGEABLE NKWRAP ¢200 EX-NEW-EO | PC BOARD 47 VARIOUS IC'S <br> 1×16MHZ XTAL <br> 5×D2764-4 <br> EPROM'S <br> £13.00 N/80XED INC C/P |  |
| SAFT 24 V 3.3Ah RECHARGEABLE BATTS $7^{1 / 4} \times 2^{3 / 4} \times 5 \operatorname{in} £ 10.95 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{P} 3.00 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{BOXED}$ SEALED ALKALINE |  |  |  | ADVANCE/GOULD SWITCM MODE PSU 19V18A 240V INPUT £28.00 $12^{1 / 2 \times 4 \times 43 / 4 i n . ~ C / P ~} 3.00$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1/2HEIGHT DISK/DRIVE BBC COMPAT. 40 TRACK S/SIDED. NEW EX-EQUIP TESTED. TANDON/TEC CINNON. C/P 2.75 £49.95 CASES AVA: 16.00 |  | AC/DC ELECTRONICS 24 V 4.8A LINEAR PSU C/P 3.75 240 V INPUT £ 19.95 N/BOXED |  |  |  |  | 9in GREEN SCREEN. 75月 COMP: VIDEO MONITORS IN CASE 240VAC HIGH RES: TESTED $10 \times 91 / 2 \times 91 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. C/P 5.00 £36.00 |  |  |
|  |  | BROTMER HR10 D/WHEELPRINTER. PARALLEL. N/BOXED$£ 310.00$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 20AMP <br> $160 \times 105 \times 90 \mathrm{M} / \mathrm{M}$ <br> SWITCH <br> MODE PSU C/P 2.75 <br> £14.95 240 V INPUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | FARNELL <br> FAN COOLED PSU <br> $+5 \mathrm{~V} 10 \mathrm{~A}-5 \mathrm{~V} 1 \mathrm{~A} 240 \mathrm{~V}$ IN <br> +12 V3A-12V1A <br> £28.00 C/P 2.75 |  |  | GOULD/FARNELL 12V10A SWITCH MODE PSU C/P 2.75 240 V INPUT $£ 35.00$ |  |  |
| TATUNG VT 4100 TERMINAL EMULATO VT-100. VT 52 ETC $£ 350.00$ <br> NEW EX-DEMO |  |  |  | GOULD PMA 47 12V3A LINEAR PSU 240 V INPUT C/P $2.75 £ 16.95$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | FARNELL + 5V 10.3A + 12 V 1A -12V1A SWITCH MODE PSU NEW $71 / 2 \times 4^{1 / 2} \times 2^{1 / 2}$ in C/P 2.75 240v INPUT £22.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | MARCONI FM/AM SIGNAL GENERATOR TF995A/2M $£ 200.00$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DATA TECHNOLOGY MODEL 30 DVM <br> CN LEATMER CASE £85.00 |  |  |  |  | FLUKE 8200A DIGITAL MULTMMETER $£ 125.00$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | DIGITAL TYPE TSA6614 <br> TIMER VENNER $1800 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{P} 3.00$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| KINGSHILL STABILISED PSU 0.30A £390.00 METERED $0-60+15 \%$ VAT 240 INPUT |  | HEATSINKS DOUBLE FINS $161 / 2 \times 4 \times 1$ in $13 \times 2$ N 3055 \& VARIOUS COMPONENTS NEW EX-EQUIP: INC C/P SMALLER SIZES AVA $£ 4.50$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | POLARAD SPECTRUM ANALYZER 10-63.680MC £490.00 |
| KINGSHILL <br> VARIABLE PSU <br> TYPE AS 1164:2 <br> $0-30 \mathrm{~V} \times 2240 \mathrm{~V}$ <br> 0-1Ax2 INPUT <br> FROM $£ 50.00+$ <br> METERED 15\% VAT |  | TEKTRONIX TYPE 422 OSCILLOSCOPE £300.00 <br> 15MHZ D TRACE FET INPUTS |  |  |  |  |  |  | TELEOUIPMENT D67 D TRACE 25MHZ DELAY SWEEP $£ 250.00$ |  |  |  | MARCONI WIDE <br> RANGE OSC <br> TF 1370A <br> $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-10 \mathrm{MHz}$ <br> £85.00 |
|  |  | HEATSINK 6FT LENGTH £25.00 OR $£ 5.00$ PER FT CUT <br> THERMAL RES $2.5 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TEKTRONIX TYPE 454 OSCILLOSCOPE 150 MHZ D /TRACE $£ 600.00+15 \%$ VAT |  |  |  | HEWLETT PACKARD 53258 UNIVERSAL COUNTER $£ 200.00$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | AIRMECMOD METER409$3-1200 \mathrm{MHZ}$$£ 200.00$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\Omega$ FIELD ELECTRIC LTD = <br> 3 SHENLEY ROAD, BOREHAMWOOD, HERTS $01-953-6009$ <br> OFFICIAL ORDERS/OVERSEAS ENQUIRIES WELCOME. OPEN 6 DAYS 9AM/5PM THUR $9 A M / 1.00 \mathrm{PM}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ALL PRICES INC 15\% VAT UNLESS STATED PLEASE RING FOR CJP NOT SHOWN |  |  |  |

## 0 <br> WHY SEARCH FOR AN ORDINARY JOB? TRY SOMETHING NEW.

If you are leaving College, or if your present job lacks interest and challenge and you are planning a career in modern communications consider GCHO.

## We are recruiting

## TRANE COMMUNICATIONS SCHコNCE AND TECWNOLOGY OFFTCURA

 (1) to be trained as TECHNHCLALS for a career in Telecommunications, Electronics or Computer Software. After training GCHQ offers:- Challenging work in the research, development and support of highly sophisticated communications and computer systems.
- Job Security.
- Good Career Prospects - when fully trained salary ranges from £6,599-£9,135 plus a Special Pay Addition of $£ 1,550$ per annum with opportunities for further advancement and salaries over $£ 19,000$ per annum.
- Overseas service on a voluntary basis.

Applicants should hold or expect to obtain a BTEC or SCOTEC Ordinary National Certificate or Diploma in Telecommunications, Electronics or Computer Engineering. Preference will be given to candidates aged under 25 years as at 31 December 1986 and who hold GCE 'O' levels (or equivalent) in Maths, Physics and English Language.

Salaries as a trainee start at $£ 4,157$ at aged 16 rising to $£ 6,615$ plus Special Pay Additions of $£ 450$ pa rising to $£ 1,100$ pa.

Disabled people are welcome to apply.
For full details and application form 'phone or write to the Recruiting Officer at the


Welcome to the March issue of R\&EW. This month l'll be looking at a subject that affects not just the MWDXer but just about every radio listener; that unwelcome occupant of the radio spectrum, interference. In fact it is usually the level of interference rather than any other factor that limits the reception of weak and distant stations on the MW band.

Interference is usually taken to mean any unwanted signal (or noise) that, by adding to the desired signal, degrades reception of the wanted information. It is generally the case that the interference most often encountered on MW is manmade, and whereas there is very little one can do about naturally occurring interference, it is possible, theoretically at least, to eliminate man-made sources.
The first step in suppressing interference is in fact recognising it and identifying its origin. Having identified a source of interference it is an unfortunate fact of life that it may prove impossible to do anything about it. The following are the most common forms of man-made interference to affect MW reception.

## Co-channel interference

Since the MW band is operated in a channelised manner, and because there is only 1080 kHz of available MW spectrum, there are inevitably several stations transmitting simultaneously on each channel.

Normally the powers and locations of stations allocated to a particular frequency are chosen to ensure that a low level of co-channel interference occurs within the target area of each transmitter. However, listeners outside the target areawill experience this form of interference, which generally gets worse at night as interfering signals propagate further via the 'sky wave'. In fact it is the acceptable limit of co-channel interference (also known as the protection ratio) that defines the target area boundary for a particular transmitter.

## Modulation splash

Modulation splash, or adjacent channel interference, can be recognised as unintelligible modulation or programmes heard mixed with the desired programme, with the interfering signal originating from a station transmitting on a channel adjacent to that of the desired station. Given that stations are adhering to the 9 kHz MW band channel separation, there are two main causes of modulation splash.

Firstly, splash can be the result of a station not limiting the bandwidth of its transmitted audio which results in components of the transmitted sidebands interfering with signals on adjacent channels. This form of splash can also result from a poorly maintained or overmodulated transmitter.

Secondly, a form of adjacent channel interference can be generated within a receiver with insufficient front end selectivity when receiving very strong signals. To test whether adjacent chan-

nel interference is in fact receiver generated, an aerial attenuator should be used to reduce the strength of the incoming signal; if the relative degree of interference reduces a receiver effect should be suspected, but if no change is observed then it is likely that the interference is actually being transmitted.

## Heterodyne interference

A heterodyne is an audible beat note or whistle that is generated in a receiver when two signals on slightly different frequencies are received simultaneously. In a perfect world, where all MW stations operated exactly on their allocated channels, heterodyne interference would not be a problem.

An example of heterodyne interference can be heard by tuning to 1404 kHz , when a 2 kHz whistle will be heard as a result of the off-channel Libyan transmission on 1402 kHz .

## Electrical inferference

This title covers a multitude of interference sources which will tend to affect listeners living in built-up areas, particularly near industrial zones. Man-made electrical interference comes in all shapes and sizes but can be classified as intermittent or long-term.

It can be difficult to track down intermittent sources of interference, but fortunately their nuisance value is not long-lasting. Common examples are engine interference from the poorly suppressed spark plugs of passing cars, and arcing of electrical contacts in thermostats and switches. If the source is identified it is not too difficult to suppress this sort of interference.

The longer-lasting variety is commonly due to harmonic radiation from television timebases. This is audible (only if a nearby TV is operating) as a rough buzzing located at intervals of 15.625 kHz across the MW band. Unfortunately this form of interference often restricts any serious DXing to outside TV hours.

Generally, as more and more electrical equipment enters the home and office the greater the level of interference and the less chance there is of suppressing it. Among the more recent sources of (very potent) interference are VDUs,
computers, electronic telephones and office exchanges. Regrettably there is usually little DXers can do to cure this affliction unless they own the offending piece of equipment.

## Jamming

This is a deliberate attempt to interfere with reception and is usually a transmission of man-made noise intended to blanket another programme to make it unintelligible. The amount of jamming present tends to reflect the degree of political unrest in the world, and at present there is relatively little to bother the MW listener. One very prominent and well established jammer can be heard during the evening on 720 MHz , designed to prevent reception of R Free Europe.

Even if one lived in a world without any man-made interference, one would still notice a whole range of noises that limit reception of very weak signals. Of these the least significant (for the MW listener) are the thermal noise and other electrical noise components actually generated within the receiver. This is because the level of other naturally occurring noise sources picked up by the receiver's aerial is many times greater.

Common examples of these types of interference are atmospheric static, which manifests itself as a continuous crackling noise, and lightning discharges, which are heard as loud crashing noises. The distinguishing feature of these signals is their broadband nature; the noise will be heard at all frequencies in the MW band at roughly the same intensity.

## DX file

After some excellent $D X$ in October and November MW-DX conditions appear to have deteriorated somewhat. This seems to be a regular feature of the winter DX season and has come to be known as the mid-winter anomaly. However, if conditions follow pattern, better DX should be heard as we approach February and March.

Some of the more unusual stations recently heard in the UKinclude Jamaica Broadcasting ( 750 kHz ), Radiodiffusion Tchadienne ( 840 kHz ), CBS Luchiang Taiwan ( 600 kHz ), BSKSA Saudi Arabia ( 1512 kHz ) and R Gronlands ( 570 kHz ) REM

ELMASET INSTRUMENT CASE
$300 \times 133 \times 217 \mathrm{~mm}$ deep
£10.00 ea ( $£ 1.50$ ) REGULATORS

| LM317T Plastic T0220 variable | £1.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| LM317 Metal | £2.20 |
| 7812 Metal 12v $\dagger$ A | £1.00 |
| 7805/12/15/24 plastic | 50p |
| 7905/12/15/24 plastic | 50p |
| 3085 T099 Var | 1.0 |

## COMPUTER ICS

Used Eproms are erased and verified
27128-300nS ..............New $\mathbf{\varepsilon 3 . 5 0 1 0 + £ 3 ~ U s e d ~} £ 2.50$
2764 Intel/Fujitsu 300 nS ................ £2.50 Used £1.50
2716 EX EQPT
ع2 100-£.1
2732EX EQPT .................................................... £2.50
2114 EX EQPT 60p 4116 EX EQPT ...........................70p
6264LP15 8K static ram ................................................ $\mathbf{8}$
6116 LP-2 (TC5517APL-2) ...........................................50
6116-2 (TC5517AP-2) ............................................... $\mathbf{2} 20$

## POWER TRANSISTORS

2/£1.00
TIP35B £1.30 TIP35C ........................................ $£ 1.50$
SE9302 100V 10A DARL SIM TIP121 ..................2/£1.00
2N3055 Ex eqpt tested ................................... 4/£1.00
Plastic 3055 or 2955 equiv 50p.................... 100/£30.00
2N3773 NPN 25A 160V 1.80 ............................. 10/ع16.00

## DISPLAYS

Futaba 4 digit clock, fluorescent display 5-LT 16
Futaba 8 digit calculator, fluorescent display 9CT-

## 

LCD Clock display 0.7" digits ............................... $\mathbf{\varepsilon 3 . 0 0}$
Large LCD Clock display 1" digits ..................... £3.00

## QUARTZ HALOGEN LAMPS

A1/216 24v 150w...........................................................25
H1 12v 55w (car spot).......................................................

## MISCELLANEOUS

Modem line transformer ...................... $£ 1.50100+80 p$
Coax plugs..........................................................5/E1
$4 \times 4$ MEMBRANE KEYBOARD ............................... $\mathbf{\Sigma 1 . 5 0}$
INDUCTOR $20 \mu \mathrm{H}$ 1.5A ......................................... $5 / \Sigma 1.00$

15,000 F F 40v ......................................................... $\mathbf{\Sigma 3}$ (1.50)
NEW BRITISH TELECOM PLUG + LEAD ............ $\mathbf{\Sigma 1 . 5 0}$
1.25" Panel Fuseholders ...................................... 5/£1.00

MAINS ROCKER SWIT CHES 6A SPST ...................5/£1
STAINLESS STEEL HINGES $14.5^{\prime \prime}$ BY $1^{\prime \prime}$ OPEN $£ 1.00$
each ........................................................................ 10/£7.00
MAINS TRANSIENT SUPPRESSORS 245 V .... $3 / \varepsilon 1.00$ TOK KEY SWITCH 2 POLE 3 KEYS - ideal for car/home alarms -....................................... $£ 100$ - 2.00 12 v 1.2 w small wire ended lamps fit AUDI/VW TR7 VOLVO SAAB 10/E1.00
PTFE sleeving pack asstd colours ..................... $\mathbf{\Sigma 1 . 0 0}$ 250 mixed res diodes, zeners..................................00 Mixed electrolytic caps ............................... 100/£2.00
Stereo cass R/P head Monohead £1, Erase head...
 Thermal fuse $121^{\prime} \mathrm{C} 240 \mathrm{v} 15 \mathrm{~A} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .5 / \mathbf{~} 1.00$ Vero pins fit $0.1^{\prime \prime}$ Vero.................................. 200/£1.00 TO220 Micas + bushes 10/50p ..................... 100/£2.00 TO3 Micas + bushes

RELAYS 240v AC coil PCB mounting 2 pole changeover $£ 13$ pole c/o.....................................00 Fig. 8 mains cassette leads ............................ 3/£1.00 KYNAR wire wrapping wire 202 reel $£ 1.00$ PTFE min $10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{E} 1.00$
 IEC Chassis plug/rfi filter 10A E3.00
Mercury tilt switch small ع1.00 Min. rotary sw. 4 p c/0 1/8" shaft ....................... $2 / \mathbf{\text { E } 1 . 0 0}$ Thorn 9000 TV audio ofp stage 10 m 7 CERAMIC FILTER 50 p . 6 m or 9 m CERAMIC FITLER 50p $240 v$ AC FAN $4.6^{\prime \prime}$ SQUARE NEW 240/115v AC FAN $4.6^{\prime \prime}$ SQ. NEW BELLING-LEE 12 -way block L1469 POTENTIOMETERS short spindle 2k5 10k 25 K 1 M Lin $\qquad$
500 k lin 500 k log long spindle 4OKHZ ULTRASONIC TRANSDUCERS EX-EQPT NO DATA ........................................................ 1.00 STICK-ON CABINET FEET 30/E1.00 10/E1.00 TRANSISTOR MOUNTING PADS T05/T018 £3/1K TRANSISTOR MOUNTING PADS T05/T018 $£ 3 / 1 \mathrm{~K}$
DIL REED RELAY 2 POLEN/O CONTACTS..... £1.00 ZETTLER 24 V 2 POLE c/o relay $30 \times 20 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{sim}$ RS 348-649

E1.50 100+E1

## RECTIFIERS

| Ov 35A stud | 65p |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12FR400 12A 400v small stud | 4/\&1.50 |
| BY127 1200V 1.2A | 10/E1.00 |
| BY254 800v 3A | 8/E1.00 |
| BY255 1300v 3A | 6/E1.00 |
| 1A 800v bridge rectifier | 4/E1.00 |
| 6A 100v bridge | 50p |
| 10A 600v bridge | $E 1.50$ |
| 15A 100v bridge | $E 1.50$ |
| 25A 200v bridge $£ 2.00 \mathrm{ea}$ | 10/E18.00 |
| 25A 400 v bridge $£ 2.50$ | 10/E22.00 |

## SCRs

MCR72-6 400v
35A 600v stud 2.00

2N5061 800mA 60 V T092
 $\varepsilon 2.00$

TICV106D .8A 400v T092 3/E1.. $\qquad$ 4/E1.00

MEU21 Prog. unijunction 100/£15.00

## TRIACS

400 V 5 mA gate $2 / £ 1.00$
diacs 25p
TXAL225 8A 400V 5mA gate $2 / £ 1.00$
100/235.00

## CONNECTORS (EX EQPT, price per pair) <br> D' 9 -way $£ 1.15$-way $£ 1.50$; 25 -way <br> $\varepsilon 2.00$ <br> 37-way £2, 50 -way £3.50; covers 50 p ea

## WIRE WOUND RESISTORS

W21 or sim 2.5 W 10 OF ONE VALUE FOR $\Sigma 1.00$
R47 1R0 2R0 2R73R95RO 10R 12R 15R 18R 20R 27R 33R 36R 47R 120R 180R200R 330R 390R 470R 560R680R 820 R 910
1K 1K15 1K2 1K3 1K5 1K8 2K4 2K7 3K3 10K
R05 ( 50 milli -ohm) 1\% 3watt
4 for $\varepsilon 1$
W22 or sim 6 watt 7 OF ONE VALUE for............. £1.00 R 47 1R5 9R1 10R 12R 20R 33R 51R 56R 62R 120R 180 270R 390R R 47 560R 620R 1K 1K2 2K2 3K3 3K9 10K W23 or sim 9 watt 6 OF ONE VALUE for ........... $£ 1.00$ R22 R47 1R0 3R0 6R8 56R 62R 100R 220R 270R 390R 680R 1K 1 K 810 K
W24/ sim. 12 watt 4 OF ONE VALUE for ............. $£ 1.00$
R50 2R0 10R 18R 47R 68R 75R 82R 150R 180R 200R

## PHOTO DEVICES


MULTI TURN PRESETS

50p

## IC SOCKETS

6-pin 15/£18-pin 12/£1; 14-pin 10/£1.00: 18/20-pin 7/£1; 100/£12: $1 \mathrm{~K} / \Sigma 50 ; 22 / 28-$ pin 25p; 24-pin 25p; 100/£20; $1 \mathrm{k} / £ 100 ; 40-\mathrm{pin} 30 \mathrm{p}: 16-\mathrm{pin} 12 / £ 1 ; 100 / £ 6$

TRIMMER CAPACITORS small
GREY $1.5-6.4$ pF GREEN 2-22pF ...................... 5 for 50p
GREY larger type $2-25 \mathrm{pF}$................................... 5 for50p
SOLID STATE RELAYS NEW 10A 250v AC
Zero voltage switching
Control voltage $8-28 v \mathrm{DC}$
$\Sigma 2.50$
VARIAC 0 to 130 V 6 A new uncased ............... $\mathbf{8 . 0 0}$ (£2)
POLYESTER/POLYCARB CAPS
$1 \mathrm{n} / 3 \mathrm{n} 3 / 5 \mathrm{n} 6 / 8 \mathrm{n} 2 / 10 \mathrm{n} 1 \% 63 v 10 \mathrm{~mm} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ 100 / \mathrm{E} 6$
$10 \mathrm{n} / 15 \mathrm{n} / 22 \mathrm{n} / 33 / 47 \mathrm{n} / 68 \mathrm{n} 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ rad ............... 100/£3.00 100 N 250 V radial $10 \mathrm{~mm} 100 / £ 3$...

100/E7.00 (£1)
1u5 P/carb 15 mm rad
00/乏10.00 (£1.50)
470 n $250 \vee \mathrm{AC} X$ rated rad .. ................................... 4/£1.00
$33 \mathrm{n} / 47 \mathrm{n} 250 v \mathrm{AC} \times$ rated rad $15 \mathrm{~mm} . . . . . . . . . . . . .10 / \mathbf{1} .00$
10n 250v AC X rated rad $10 \mathrm{~mm} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .10 / \mathbf{1 . 0 0}$
100 n 600V SPRAGUE axial 10/£1 ......... 100/ $\mathbf{6} 6.00$ ( $£ 1$ )

## BEAD THERMISTORS

GLASS BEAD NTC Res (" $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$............................. 80p
250R 1K2 50K 220K 1M4
R53 THERMISTOR
$\mathbf{2} 2.00$

## BEAD TANTALUM CAPS

825V 47 u 3 V 12/£1....................................... 100/£6.00 2u2 20V 8/£1................................................ 100/£8.00
MONOLOTHIC CERAMIC CAPS
100N 50V axial Shortleads............................ 100/£3.00
10N 50V ......................................................100/£3.00
470N 50V $100 / 571$ F 50V
10N $50 v$ dil package 0.3 " rad. $£ 4 / 100$.................... £35/1k
STEPPER MOTOR 4 PHASE 2 9y WINDINGS

KEYTRONICS
332 LEY STREET, ILFORD, ESSEX Shop open Mon-Sat 10am-2pm TELEPHONE: 01-553 1863

## On these pages we present details of interesting contacts from clubs and individuals. We would be happy to receive any similar items from readers

## Components fair

The Pontefract and District Amateur Radio Society is having a components fair on Sunday 16 March from 11 am to 4.30 pm at the Carleton Community Centre, Pontefract (between Darrington and Pontefract town).

The event is based on the Mobile Radio Rally but the difference is that it is aimed at the home constructor and the DIY enthusiast.
Traders are invited to sell only components, surplus equipment, instruments and antennas. New black box type equipment is not allowed.
There will be talk-in on S22, a licensed bar, a bookstall and a QRP club stall.
For further information about this and the society's other activities contact: $C$ Mills GOAAO, 27 Pendennis Avenue, South Elmsall, Nr Pontefract. Tel: (0977) 43101.

## Publicity please!

The UoSAT Spacecraft Control Centre of the University of Surrey receives many letters asking for details, descriptions and results of experiments carried out on UO-9 and 11. While they do their best at UoS to write articles and papers for publication, they believe that there must be many experimenters around the world carrying out interesting activities which could be published and shared with other enthusiasts.
So please take some time this year to write up your activities (articles from the simplest station to the most complex can be equally interesting) and send them to G3YJO at UoS (and to your national society and radio magazines). Suitable articles/ papers/descriptions will be included in the UoSAT Oscar9 Bulletins and also forwarded (if desired) to AMSAT-UK for possible
inclusion in Oscar News.
A further point raised by the UOSAT team was that there still seems to be a widespread lack of confidence in the programme's relevance to amateur radio - mainly due to a lack of published information, particularly results. Do, therefore, devote a little time to making your national society, other radio magazines, and AMSAT groups aware of what is going on with UoSAT the chances of success in raising support for further UoSAT spacecraft depend on this publicity.

## Bath-time

The Bath and District Amateur Radio Club meets on alternate Wednesdays at 7.45pm in the Englishcombe Inn, Englishcombe Lane, Bath.
Club night generally includes talks and demonstrations, as well as 'On The Air Nights' using the club callsign, G4TMH. In March, club nights will be on the 5th, when there will be a talk on the use of computers in amateur radio, and the 19th, when there will be a natter night.
All facets of amateur radio are catered for and newcomers will be given a warm welcome.
For further information contact H Welchman G6EIY on (0225) 318128 (home) or (0225) 28010 (business), or L Lear G3FIH on (0225) 837539.

## 75th anniversary award

As part of their 75th anniversary celebrations, the Derby and District Amateur Radio Society, incorporating Derby Wireless Club which was founded in 1911, are issuing a special commemorative certificate.
The certificate, issued in conjunction with the Derby City Council, is for contacts with the special event station

GB3ERD during the anniversary year 1986. The station is operational each month. The first occasion was on 8 January from the Council House in Derby.
To obtain the award, stations in the UK are required to contact GB3ERD and four other Derby stations. Amateurs outside the UK have to work GB3ERD and two other stations in Derby.
All contacts must be made during 1986 and claims, with a copy of log details, should be certified by two other amateurs and sent with a 9 inch by 6 inch SAE plus 75p (UK) or 5 IRCs (outside UK) to: G4HDP, 97 Woodlands Road, Allestree, Derby DE3 2HH.
Special QSL cards are to be issued for contacts with GB3ERD and claims should be sent to G4HDP.

## Dubus subscriptions

Readers with an interest in UHF projects will doubtless be aware of the magazine Dubus. It is published in Germany four times a year and distributed in the UK by Kenneth J Hatton.

Dubus is a non-profit making publication, with no advertising or support from commercial enterprises.
Subscriptions for 1986 are currently being collected,
and cost $£ 7.50$ from: Mr K J Hatton, 'Thorneycroft House', Shield Hill, Haltwhistle, Northumberland NE49 9NW.

## Sexist comer

We recently heard some most intriguing news from the QTI Talking Newspaper Association for radio amateurs. Apparently, the organisation has a new employee, Shirley Evans, described as: '18, blond with blue eyes' and the QTI-TNA 'fully expects amateurs to beat a path to its door' in future.
We are sure that Shirley Evans has many talents other than her ability to be decorative and are curious as to what the association is suggesting. Anyway, good ruck in your new job, Shirley, and we hope that the QTI-TNA's press release doesn't bring you too much unwanted attention!
The QTI-TNA can be contacted at: 2 Cartmel Walk, North Anston, Sheffield S31 $7 T U$. Tel: (0909) 566301.

## GB3KB apologies

We would like to apologise to the Kent Border Repeater Group (GB3KB) for some erroneous information published in QSO in the January 1985 issue.
In an article entitled Biggin

## The Russians are coming!

In an article entitled Conspiracies thrive on seventyfive in the December 1985 issue of Media Monitor, a monthly bulletin for SWLs and DXers, the following report was made:
'Right-wing American hams are using amateur radio to swap horror stories about alleged threats to the American way of life.
'The Soviet Union, 'world government', liberal US politicians and sexual permissiveness are all targets on the Liberty Net, monitored in London on Sundays at around 03.45-4.30UTC.
'The participants meet on 3950 kHz ( 75 metres) in LSB. Prominent among them is KI2J/Maritime Mobile.'
KI2J's operator has apparently said of the Russians: 'All the people in our government that are talking to these monsters, these jail-
ers, these Gulag operators, are in my opinion party to the crime. Shame on them; shame on them indeed.. soon we will all be behind the same Gulag when they've colonised the entire planet.'
Many readers may disapprove of the hobby being used as a political mouthpiece, although, according to Media Monitor, Liberty Net is not the only political forum conducted by radio amateurs. The World Peace Net meets on Saturdays at 23.55UTC on 14250 kHz , •...for the exchange of ideas and information connected with the peace movements in different countries'.

Media Monitor makes interesting reading. The subscription rates for the UK are £30 for 52 issues or $£ 15$ for 26 issues. Contact Roger Tidy at: 11 St Philip House, Lloyd Baker Street, London WC1X 9BA. Tel: 01-833 0978.

Hill repeater we referred to the GB3KB repeater as a project of the Biggin Hill ARS, when in fact it is under the control of the Kent Border Group.
It is correct that the group are currently negotiating about the possible use of a site in Farnborough, Kent, but it is apparently too early to say whether the repeater will be installed there.
Up to date information can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary G4NSY QTHr, and not, as previously stated, from Robert Senft GOAMP.

## Radial

The Radio Amateur Invalid and Blind Club has sent us its newsletter, Radial, which is full of useful and interesting information.
One item mentions that the manual for the Icom 751 HF all band transceiver has now been transcribed into Braille by the Leeds Braille Group and is obtainable, free of charge, from Custom Liason, 338-346 Goswell Road, London EC1V 7JE, or by telephoning the night-line service on (01)278 9615.

Also the recent publication How to Improve Television and Radio Reception, produced by the Radio Investigation Service of the Department of Trade and Industry, will be recorded on one C90 cassette if the cassette is sent to The Express Reading Service, 79 High Street, Tarporley, Cheshire.

If you are interested in joining the RAIBC or would like to find out more about them, write to: 9 Conigre, Chinnor, Oxon OX9 4JY.

## Grovel, grovel . . .

Can any of you charitable TV-DXers help a newcomer to the hobby? Mr G Godfrey would like to share some of your valuable experience and is also looking for suitable equipment, so if you can help write to him at: 558 Fulbridge Road, Werrington, Peterborough PE4 6SB.

## Weather or not

The City of Bristol RSGB Group is having a visit from the Bristol Weather Centre staff on 24 March.
The group meets at the Small Lecture Theatre, Uni-
versity of Bristol, University Walk, Clifton, Bristol at 7.30 pm and meetings are usually held on the last Monday of the month.
For further information contact: Colin Hollister G4SQQ, 34 Battersby Way, Henbury, Bristol BS10 7SU. Tel: (0272) 508451.

## Green flash

The Irish Radio Transmitters Society has sent us its newsletter which features, among other things, a very useful article about lightning and its effects on antenna sites.
The society is crying out for articles for the newsletter (who isn't?), so if you've got a few spare minutes, why not knock out a piece on your own special interest?
If you live on the Emerald Isle and are interested in finding out more about the society, write to them at PO Box 462, Dublin 9.

## More from MARS

Happily settling into new premises at Broad Street, Birmingham, the Midland Amateur Radio Society has managed to achieve its objective of having something happening every night of the week.
On Monday nights there is an RAE class in preparation for the May exam. On the third Tuesday of each month there is usually a lecture. Morse classes by Ian G4TKM are on Wednesdays, and Thursday is now 'Night on the Air.' A recent innovation is a club 'Activity Night' on Fridays, when members can use the premises for any radio amateur activity.
If you want to know more contact: Stewart G8ODT, 138 Hillside Road, Great Barr, Birmingham.

## G-QRP Club

The diary for the G-QRP Club in 1986 reminds us that the ARRL International DX SSB and DX CW contests are being held on 15/16 February and $1 / 2$ March respectively.
The club's journal, Sprat, is choc-full of interesting and practical items including an ingenious design for a 'fag box transmitter' by Chris Page G4BUE.
Further details can be
obtained from: Rev George Dobbs G3RJV, St Aidan's Vicarage, 498 Manchester Road, Rochdale, Lancs OL11 3HE. Tel: (0706) 31812.

## FET fetish

On 21 February the South Manchester Radio Club will host a lecture called 'Introduction to FETs' by Chris Ward G4HON.

The club meets at 8.00 pm every Friday at the Salemoor Community Centre, Norris Road, Sale, and there is an informal meeting on most Monday nights in the shack.
For more details contact: J $R$ Higson G4NTY, 24 St Mary's Road, Walkden, Manchester M28 5RF.

## Venue change

The Biggin Hill Amateur Radio Club wishes to remind its members that from Tuesday 18 February the new meeting place will be the Downe Village Hall (next to the George \& Dragon pub), 24 High Street, Downe, Kent.
Meetings will start at 7.30 pm and finish at 10.00 pm to enable younger members to attend and to allow the dipsomaniacs of the club to have a noggin before closing time in the George, next door!
For more details about the club's activities contact Robert Senft GOAMP, Mill Hay, Standard Road, Downe, Kent BR6 7HL. Tel: (0689) 57848.

## Movin' on

The Southgate Amateur Radio Club's meetings will now be held at the Holy Trinity Church Hall, Green Lanes,

Winchmore Hill, London N21. On 13 February, Harry G4CCM will give a talk on VSWR meters and this and all other meetings will start at 8.00 pm , with doors opening at 7.30 pm .

For further details please contact: R F Snary G4OBE, 12 Borden Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex EN1 2BZ. Tel: (01)360 6555.

## Edgware net

The Edgware \& District Radio Society meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 8.00 pm at the Watling Community Centre, 145 Orange Hill Road, Burnt Oak, Edgware.
The society has a net on 1.875 MHz at 22.00 hrs (clock) and transmits slow Morse on 1.875 and 144.175 MHz from 20.30 to 22.00 at $4-14$ words per minute on Mondays, and from 19.30 to 21.00 hrs on the first and third Thursdays of each month at $8-16$ words per minute.
For further information contact: John Cobley G4RMD, 4 Briars Close, Hatfield, Herts. Tel: Hatfield 64342.

## Brighton and District

The Brighton and District Amateur Radio Society meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 8.00 pm in the Seven Furlong Bar of the Brighton Race Course.

Each Monday there is a Morse class and details of this can be obtained from G4HLH or G3YY, both QTHr.

For more information contact Peter Turner G4IIL on Brighton 607737.

## AN APOLOGY

It appears we've been rather naughty boys and girls. In January's Medium Wave DXing we reproduced a drawing of a 40 inch box loop for MW which was, unbeknown to us, copyright of IPC Magazines. It originally appeared in the article Out of Thin Air by the late lamented Charles Molloy, in Practical Wireless during 1981.

We would like to offer IPC our wholehearted apologies for this unforgivable piece of poaching. Although inadvertant it was still inexcusable, and Yours Truly has quite rightly had his wrist slapped. Sorry. Won't happen again. DAL.

FREE CLASSIFIED ADS CAN WOAK FOR YOU
We are pleased to be able to offer readers the opportunity to self your unwanted equipment or advertise your 'wants'.

Simply complete the order form at the end of these ads, feel free to use an extra sheet of paper if there is not enough space on the order form. We will accept ads not on our order form.

Send to: Radio a Eloctromice Wond, Sovereign House, Brentwood. Essex CM144SE.

DEADLNE AND CONDITIONS
Advertisements will be inserted in the first available issue on a first come first served basis. We reserve the right to edit and exclude any ad. Trade advertisements are not accepted.

## FORISAIE

- Sommerkamp KT7B HF transceiver with matching frequency counter (YC7B). Will sell or do deal for Zm multimode (Yaesu FT480R preferred). Also Bremi BRL210 200 watt linear valve amplifier complete with cooling fan, $£ 55$. Also wanted, 20A PSU to swap for 10A PSU plus cash adjustment (13.8V). Tel: Joe, (061) 2025764 after 5pm weekdays, anytime weekends.
- Yaesu FRG-7700 HF communications Rx, 030 MHz . Used only a few hours, mint condition, boxed with manuals, $£ 280$ ono. Tel: (0274) 594880 (Bradford, W Yorks).
- Ultra Cub 2 metre handy-talkie. Five channei rugged rig, $1 / 2 W$ RF to BNC socket. Metal cased type 4B7 PH2T. Xtalled on R7, S20, S22, S23. Complete info and ccts, free 12 V ' Nicads, only $£ 35$. Phone Steve G8KDL, Ipswich (0473) 54405 evenings.
- 10 m SSB 28.275-28.740, 12 watts, Realistic 40 ch $\pm 4 \mathrm{kHz} \mathrm{vgc}, ~ £ 50$. WPO Morse memory, unwanted gift, 120 sec , brand new, £45. Heathkit Rx HR10B, $3.5-30 \mathrm{MHz} \mathrm{vgc}, £ 50$ ono. MBM $48 / 70 \mathrm{~cm}$ ant, $£ 15$. $\mathrm{H} /$ man rotator with 25ft lead, £25. P Darcy, 254 James Greenway, Lichfield, Staffs WS13 7JZ.
- Bird Thruline element, $70 \mathrm{cms} 50 \mathrm{~W}, £ 25$. Advance industrial power supply, 10A cont. metered and fused, 13.8 V adjustable, $£ 30.12$ core screened cable, $80 \mathrm{ft}, ~ 55.24 \mathrm{cms}$ valve PA, CQ-TV design, brass cavity, includes 2C39A, unused, silver plated anode and fingers, needs PSU. Offers? Tony G4NGU. Tel: King's Lynn 760667.
- Trio TS520S with VFO 520 and $Z$ match in very good condition, £350. Marconi Commander 400 watt marine Tx with handbook and QV08/100 valves, $£ 200$. Buyer collects. G I Syndenham, 41 Alexandra Road, Beccles. Suffolk NR34 9UD. Tel: (0502) 715419.
- Commodore Vic20 computer with C2N cassette recorder, Kempston Competition Pro Joystick, 50 games program book, manual. All boxed in good condition, £65 ono. Also Aquarius computer with Mini Expander 2 joysticks and 2 games (Tron and Snafu). Boxed in excellent condition, offers around $£ 40$. Mr Witham, 4 King George Road, Colchester, Essex CO2 7PE.
- Model 8 AVOmeter. Very good condition, recently recalibrated, £85. Tel: (0942) 31155.
- Oscilloscope: Crotech 333730 MHz dual trace triggered model, current list price over £450. Only two years old, virtually unused. Telephone Tucker on Chesterfield (0246) 882113.
- Yaesu FRG-7700 HF comms Rx, mint condition, boxed, manual, hardly used. $0-30 \mathrm{MHz}$, USB, LSB, AM (3), FM, good bargain at $£ 260$ ono. Edwards. Tel: Bradford (0274) 594880.
- Sony ICF-7600D PLL synthesised receiver with long wire aerial, mains supply and headphones, £99. Tel: Brighton (0273) 37459 after $6 p m$.
- Yaesu FT 290 multimode 2 m , $£ 200$. Prism VTX 500 modem for $Z X$ Spectrum, £40. RTTY unit, complete, connects via transceiver and Spectrum computer, £90. 2 m mobile antenna, $£ 15$. 2 m home base antenna, £20. PRO47 scanner, complete. 70 cm crystals, £45. Tel: Harpenden 64349 after 7pm. - Metal detector, C-scope K5000, VLF,TR, ground exclude, discriminator. New, only used once. Cost new as kit, $£ 120$. Now made up in perfect working order complete with manual, half price bargain, £60. Tel: Whitstable 264983 afternoon or evening. - Icom IC271E 25W 2 m base multimode, fitted muTek front end, $£ 525$. Brother $\mathrm{M}-1009$ Centronic parallel dot-matrix printer, true descenders. Nearly brand new, £130. Tripler i/face: link Commodore computer to Centronic printer, no software required, £30. Terry Bruce G6IAT QTHr. Tel: Luton (0582) 23750.
- Trio 23002 m trevr and 10 W linear. Synthesised

80ch, super for portable/mobile/base, complete with $1 / 4$-wave telescopic, and 'rubber' flexi aerials, Nicads, charger, case, all leads, manuals. Boxed, mint condition, $£ 150.00$ complete or consider p/x for HF transceiver. Wanted: HF ATU, 100W + power handling, and DFM up to 30 MHz +. Please contact Roy GobZT on Sedgley (West Midlands) (09073) 78792.

- Large amount of tested ex-equip parts: semiconductors, resistors, caps, motors, aerials, varicaps, trans, valves, VO640, VO620, VO310, 6 BH 6, etc. Complete Pye sets F27, Reporter, Westminsters/Cambridge, Vanguard, Bantams. RTC modmeter freq counter, test osc, sig gen. All at ridiculous prices. Alan Page, Homeleigh House, East Taphouse, Liskeard, Cornwall DL14 4NQ. Tel: (0579) 20187 for details.
- 400 W HF ATU, 1.8 to 30 MHz with two roller coasters etc and RF ammeter, $£ 60$. Carriage $£ 8.00$ extra. muTek TVVF50a 10 m to 6 m transverter, high performance, new and unused, £200 ono Unwanted Xmas present. John Moxham G8KBQ, 22 Whiting Road, Glastonbury, Somerset BA6 8HP Tel: (0458) 34105.
- R2000 gen cov Rx, all mode, one year old, £350.Used with HQ1 triband minibeam $10 \mathrm{~m}, 15 \mathrm{~m}$, 20 m , other frequencies, with ATU. HQ1, $£ 80$. £420 both. Tel: Ely ( 0353 ) 61323 anytime.
- Shack clear out by order of XYL. Lots of transformers, meters etc, SAE list. Army C42 Tx/Rx, covers 6 m , offers or swap for 2 m mobile. Public address system, CTH amplifier, 100W $12 \mathrm{~V}, 6$ horn speakers, mic, stands etc, offers or swap for radio/video gear WHY. Marconi V322 studio camera c/w manual, cables etc, £40. Wanted: Circuit diagram info for R210 Rx Army. Ray Hill G6TSL, 7 Willowbrook, Greytree, Ross on Wye, Hereford HR9 7JS.
- Trio TS530SP HF transceiver, as new, boxed, £565. Triband HF Gem quad, $£ 100$; buyer dismantles. FT902 speaker, £15. FP707 12 volt power supply, as new, £90. FT707 linear relay, £15. National (USA) NC81X hamband receiver, 10 tubes, 1938, £60. Early French superhet, C1928; four early Marconi portables 1927-1932; Ekco mains TRF C1930; Pye portable, 1929; Cossor Melody Maker, 1929; McMichael 135 superhet; Philips Monoknob table and console: many other early radios. Jim Taylor, 5 Luther Road, Winton, Bournemouth. Tel: (0202) 510400.
- 23 cm gear, new and unused, no time for use as XYL ill. Fortop TVR1300 Rx, £95. Fortop TVD100 demodulator, £15. Two CR23 J/B antennas, £20ea. Two AR100250kg rotators, £20ea. Two oscilloscope transformers, £5ea. All prices collect, carr extra. Burton G2JR, 149 Longfellow Road, Coventry. Tel: (0203) 455021.
- Have AR40 rotor, 2 metre beam, also 15 m UR67 cable, HF5 vertical and Trio grid dip meter. Would swap for BBC hardware, modem, DFS, disc drive, printer etc or general coverage receiver WHY?. John. Tel: (0606) 550258 after $6 p m$.
- HW-8 deluxe CW QRP trncvr. 5W out on 80/40/20/15 bands, superbly built and includes fitted RIT, 25 kHz xtal calibrator, audio amp, Rx mute switch. Very small/light, runs off 12 V . Ideal portable car/caravan holiday rig, beautiful trncvr, £110. Heath SB-620 Scanalyser: see visually state of any band. Suits all IFs. Also selling complete weather satellite system for BBC-B, ring for details. Wanted: Sony ICF2001 scanning Rx. Steve GM4GTU (QTHr). Tel: (0224) 743039 or (0224) 646464 Ex 251 daytime.
- Samantha Fox! Now that I have your attention, I am clearing out electronic components. All are new and unused. For full details contact: D Martin, 6 Downland Garden. Epsom, Surrey. - FT101ZD with 250 Hz CW filter, £390. FRG-7
receiver with commercial FM board fitted, $£ 120$ Trio TR2400 2 m hand-held with ST1 base stand, speaker mic, leather case, $£ 145$. WPO Comms Universal Morse Memory, £40. 4m AM dash Westminster, $£ 30.70 \mathrm{cms}$ Westminster, $£ 55$. Dragon 32 computer with books, tapes and G4BMK RTTY cartridge, $£ 60$. Three-band trapped HF vertical, £40. Buyer to inspect and collect. George GI4SJQ QTHr. Tel: (0762) 334648.
- Wood \& Douglas 70 cm Tx/Rx 600 mW output on RB6, £45. G8RHU QTHr. Tel: (0273) 516801.
- Marconi bridge TF868/1, £75. Nicolet range translation unit, £25. Oscillograph thermal recorder, £45. Modems, Racal 5500/96, £45. Tektronix oscilloscope, dual beam 25 MHz Type 551 , £ 110 . 30 MHz with delay sweep Type 555, £185. CT436 oscilloscope, needs attention, £25 ono. Solartron 'scope, CD1740 with CX1741 and CX1744 plug-ins, spares or repair, $£ 65$ ovno. Tektronix manuals, plug-ins, trollies and spares. Tel: (01) 8684221.
- HF Rx, Eddystone $830 / 9300 \mathrm{kHz}-30 \mathrm{MHz}$, AM, SSB, CW, very good condition, working. May be able to deliver, £175 ono. Will exchange WHY. Tel: Leeds 677101.
- Wireless World FM tuner and hi-fi preamplifier, both working. Black and white television camera, should work. Wireless World magazines 1968-1982. Offers. Mr D Corder, Low Weasdale, Newbiggin-on-Lune, Kirkby Stephen, Cumbria CA17 4LY. Tel: (05873) 246 after 6pm.
$\square$ Signal R532 digital airband scanner, £140. Swinburne DR600 airband monitor, $£ 140$. Samatron U-verter - converts $118-136 \mathrm{MHz}$ to $225-400 \mathrm{MHz}$, £40. Altai AR200XL rotator + controller, $£ 25$. Tel: (051) 4263375 (after 5.00pm).

■ Frequency counter: Black Star Meteor 1000 , 1 GHz , brand new with leads, PSU and manual. Unwanted gift, £175 ono or WHY. John G1LUG. Tel: Coventry 450476.

- 20 MHz dual trace scope, HP, vgc, $£ 70$ ono Aircraft band converter 118/24, £20 ono. Cassette head de-magnetizer, £5. Buyer collects. Tel: (031) 2297012 office hours, ask for Tommy.
- Yaesu FTV-901R 2 m transverter with manual, in good condition, also Yaesu FT-901DM VFO with manual, good condition, $£ 150$ each ono or both for £275 ono. Tel: (01) 4710669 after 5 pm , ask for Danny. - DX302 general coverage receiver, $0-30 \mathrm{MHz}$, digital display, AM, SSB, CW modes, mains/battery operation, telescopic aerial, handbook, boxed in excellent condition. Cost $£ 290$ new, will accept £135 ono or exchange for Spectrum Plus computer. Howard, 9 St Catherines Road, Pound Hill, Crawley, West Sussex RH10 3TA. Tel: (0293) 884327. - Transistor curve tracer, Telequipment model CT71. Measures and displays dynamic characteristics of transistors, FETs and diodes. In first class condition and complete with full operating instructions and maintenance and calibration details. Full details and specifications will be sent on receipt of an SAE. Price, £300. Tel: Milton Keynes 662791.
- Trio 9130, as new, 3 months old under guarantee (recently passed Morse, going to HF), £420. Tel: Nailsea 851608.
- Clearing out: Model 40 AVO; Pye power/SWR meter; CB SWR meter; Shibaden video camera with electronic viewfinder; zoom lens: Phillips stereo speakers; Goodmans heavy duty 20 watt speaker; BSR 3 speed autochanger with diamond stylus; GEC wire recorder, last used in WWII but still working; Agavox dictaphones; QQV03-20A valves; Pye Vanguard and Bantam manuals. Also many other bits for Pye Cambridge and Westminster. Offers invited. Walker, 23 Forest Hill, Yeovit. Tel: (0935) 25225.
- Maplin Matinee organ, £250 or exchange WHY? Mr J Tyler/Tel: Worcester 429413.


## WAMIED

Heathkit airband receiver, faulty one considered. Also seek set Radioshack books understanding dc and ac circuits; data and circuit Hitachi 5446-P766 tuner display module plus LC7257 chip data. Jones, 14 Algreave Road, Cheadle Heath. Stockport, Cheshire SK3 ONH. Tel: (061) 4289539 after 6 pm please.

- TV DXers, newcomer to hobby seeks advice and equipment. Please write to Mr G Godfrey, 558 Fulbridge Rd, Werrington, Peterborough PE4 6SB. E A young man wants to be trained and work for any electronics company or small electronic home constructor. I want to know about making and repairing electronics: PAs, alarms, video, audio etc. I want to have my own company in future. I shall be glad to hear from any firm, company or home constructor. Please write to Anthony Oboh, 31 Farnborough Way, North Peckham Est, London SE15 6HQ.
HFATU, 100 W + power handling, and DFM up to $30 \mathrm{MHz}+$. Please phone Roy GOBZT on Sedgley (09073) 78792.
- Wanted urgently, 807 valve bases + Woden type UM3 modulation transformer, will pay cash. Alan Page. Homeleigh House, East Taphouse, Liskeard, Cornwall PL14 4NQ. Tel: (0579) 20187.
- Ex-army receivers, R107, R109, W538, R209, W519, command receivers, BC453, BC454, BC946, R28, Aircraft receiver R1155, also other ex-forces receivers and transmitters working or suitable for spares. Tel: (091) 4103706.
-WW2 British airborne radio collection still requires R1116, R1082, H2S, R3136, DF loop type 1, 3 or 4. Also need bits and pieces for these and other airborne set-ups WHY? Available for other museums: Loran APN-4 and Gibson Girl BC778. Mr C Baker, 71 Sunnyhill Ave, Littleover, Derby DE37JR. Tel: (0332) 769404.
- Q multiplier unit for Heathkit RA1 receiver, also SSB unit for Murphy B40d receiver. Can collect

London or Oxford area. Eason, Lynwood, Holton, Oxon OX91PU. Tel: (08677) 2300.

- SX200 scanner or similar, must be cheap. Tel: (0762) 42870 (Craigavon, N. Ireland) after 6pm. - Marconi 1017 receiver, Heathkit RA-1 receiver, Codar AT5 transmitter. Please write to Richard Marris, 35 Kingswood House, Farnham Road, Slough, Berks SL2 1DA.
- Pye pocket phone PE2UB, must be working with mike. Also CB rig, any condition, prefer 27 MHz multi-mode, must be cheap: very limited budget due to unemployment. Steve Kelly, 137 Brookhurst Ave, Bromborough, Merseyside L63 OLE. Tel: (051) 3344301
- Totsuko TR-2100M 2 metre SSB rig. State condition of equipment and price, letters only please. Mr lain J Menzies, 105 Craigton Road, Aberdeen, Scotland AB17TY.
- Sony ICF2001 scanning Rx. Tel: (0903) 776570 (West Sussex)
- Samantha Fox! Now that I have your attention, please can anyone with TV knowledge correspond. I need to get two TVs working again so I can sell them to buy some radio gear. In one I need to locate the video amp; I can't work out what components make up the video amp and get colour going. I would be extremely grateful for your help and will pay all postage. I also want CB radio gear - nothing too large or small, but for this please send SAE. I am also trying to get a TV Tank Battle game, a dedicated chip type similar to the Stunt Cycle type game. It was a project in some electronic magazine in '79 or early '80. Must be working or main chip must be OK. Please write and enclose stamp for reply. D Martin, 6 Downland Garden, Epsom, Surrey KT185SJ
- Add-on Teletext decoder with remote control for use with a colour TV set. Unit must be in excellent working order. Tel: Walsall (0922) 27011 - Details of any mods for the receiver section of the Redifon A43R Mark 2 UHF radio set. Also copy
of circuit and data to photocopy. Also handset and rod antenna for same. A Blair, 55 Burnopfield Road, Rowlands Gill, Tyne and Wear NE39 1QQ. - Marconi TM9954 log amp, AR88 Rx cabinet, AR88 S meter, Marconi TF2172 amp, Marconi TE137 2 piece trimming tool for CR100/B28 receiver. Tel: Winchester (0962) 56064.
E Cheap scanner or 2m Rx for a new SWL. Also has anyone got any unmodified Pye Motofones. Spares also needed for Motofones: crystals, spare boards etc. Contact Ian or Simon on Lincoln (0522) 46145.
- Any info, operating instructions, circuits etc on the following: ex-govt test set TD279, Weston oscillator model E692, Roberts valve and circuit analyser. All expense gladly met. D J Tabor, Woodside Cottage, Wheelers Lane, Smallfield, Horley, Surrey RH6 9PT. Tel: (034284) 3144.
$\square$ Pensioner needs Arac 102 receiver, as cheap as possible please. Walter Gates, 16 Highmill Drive, Scarborough, North Yorkshire YO12 6RN. Tel: (0723) 365093.
- Revcone discone antennas, multi-channel 70 cm rig, eg PF2UB or PF70 or WHY. Short wave comms Rx, eg Eddystone EC10 Mkll or similar, about £50. G8RHU QTHr. Tel: (0273) 516801.
- Manual for Hewlett Fackard 185B oscilloscope 1963 to buy or copy. Tel: (09276) 5562.
- R107 ex-army Rx, complete and in original condition. Details to Tony Howard, 55 Harpur Centre, Bedford MK40 1TH. Tel: (0234) 68559. - Codar AT5 transmitters in working, dying, or dead condition. Also circuit, handbook or any info on Heathkit Model FM-4U and SD-1 tuner. Also handbook for Heathkit RG-1 Rx. Please write to Marris, 35 Kingswood House, Farnham Road, Slough, Berks SL2 1DA.
- Yaesu HF transceiver FT77, good working order. Also power pack, HF horizontal aeriał, multi-band, reasonable price. William McCann, 1 Ross Rd, Belfast, Northern Ireland. Tel: Belfast 242663.


## FREE CLASSIFIED AD ORDER FORM

Send to: Radio \& Electronics Worid Classified Ads•Sovereign House • Brentwood •ssex • CM14 4SE
Classification: (tick appropriate box) if you want to insert ads under more than one classification use separate sheets for second and subsequent ads
For Sale $\qquad$
$\square$ Wanted.
USE BLOCK CAPITALS (One word per box)
To avoid mistakes please write clearly and punctuate your ad

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nameladeres |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

USE SEPARATE SHEET FOR MORE WORDS
Ensure that you have included your name and address, and/or telephone number
CONDITIONS: Your ad will be published in the first available issue. We will not accept trade advertisements. We reserve the right to exclude any advertisement.


# MAXI - Q 

COILS AND CHOKES PREVIOUSLY MADEBY DENCO SAE PRICE LIST 8 BRUNEL UNITS, BRUNEL ROAD, GORSE LANE IND ESTATE, CLACTON, ESSEX CO15 4LU.
TEL: (0255) 424152

## Falcon DIY SPEAKERS

Send for our FREE price list PL15 all we ask is a large SAE (22p stamp) (Overseas US $\$ 2$ bill) (Europe-2 International reply coupons) SYSTEM DESIGNS (Total Kits): Focal, KEF Constructor Series, etc DRIVE UNITS Focal, KEF, Audax, Celestion, Coles, Peerless, Seas, Siare, Scanspeak, etc Also Group/Disco Units CROSSOVER NETWORKS - Active \& Passive Components, Accessories etc Expert advice via our enquiry service. ELEKTOR/KEF PL301
Units, Networks \& Components Full details from
FALCON ELECTRONICS
Dept RE, Tabor House, Mulbarton, Norfolk NR14 8JT
(Proprietors: Falcon Acoustics Ltd)

## RF DEVICES AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES!

Over 30,000 RF devices at low prices REPLACEMENT RF TRANSISTORS MRF454 HF/SSB 80W £20.20 MFR450 HF/SSB 50W £12.60 MRF238 VHF/FM 25W 2SC1969 HF/SSB 18W £12.80 2SC2043/1307 HF 16W £2.50 2SC1947 VHF 3.5W £2.00 £7.60 2SC1946A VHF 32W £14.30

## REPLACEMENT RF POWER MODULES

M57704/SAU3 UHF 15W
$£ 39.00$
M57712/SAV7 VHF/FM 25W £43.60
M57713/SAV8 VHF/SSB 15W £39.00
M57716/SAU4 UHF/SSB 15W $£ 52.90$ $£ 39.00$ M57719 VHF/PMR 15 W M57727 VHF/SSB 38W $£ 52.20$
M57749/SAU11 934/FM 7W

Send $£ 1.00$ p\&p and SAE for full list
RAYCOM LTD
UNIT 2584 HAGLEY RD WEST OUINTON BIRMINGHAM B68 OBS
0214218201
(24hr answer phone)

XXX ADULT VIDEO CLUB
For the genuine adult films. Available only from ourselves. Ring
0924-471811 (24hrs)
For the intimate details or write ADULT VIDEO CLUB P.O. Box 12, Batley, W. Yorks.

## * MICROCOMPUTERS * PERIPHERALS * INSTRUMENTATION

For fastest, best CASH offer, phone
COMPUTER APPRECIATION Oxford (0865) 55163 Telex: 838750

## B45HG VIDEO

Transmit from your video recorder throughout the house. Price $88.90+$ P\&P 50p. SAE for leaflet Electronic Mailorder 62 Bridge Street, Ramsbottom D Lancs BLO 9AG Tel: 070682.3036

## Radiog Electronics

This method of advertising is available in multiples of a single column centimetres (minimum 2 cms ). Copy can be changed every month.
RATES
per single column centimetre:
1 insertion $£ 9.65,3-£ 9.15,6-£ 8.65,12-£ 7.75$.


RADIO \& ELECTRONICS WORLD SMALL AD ORDER FORM
TO: Radio \& Electronics World . Sovereign House
Brentwood Essex CM14 4SE England (0277) 219876
PLEASE RESERVE...............centimetres by...............columns
FOR A PERIOD OF 1 issue....... $\square 3$ issues........ $\square 6$ issues....... $\square 12$ issues........ $\square$
COPY enclosed........ $\square$ to follow........ $\square$
PAYMENT ENCLOSED:
$E$
Cheques should be made payable to Radio
charge to my account.
COMPANY $\qquad$
ADDRESS
SIGNATURE
TELEPHÓNE



## JAYCEE ELECTRONICS

## JOHN GM30PW

20 Woodside Way, Glenrothes, Fife KY7 5DP
Tel: 0592756962


Open: Tues-Sat 9-5

Quality secondhand equipment in stock. Full range of TRIO goodies. Jaybeam Microwave Modules - LAR.

## 6809 <br> HARDWARE/SOFTWARE

## HARDWARE:

(PCB's: $\mathbf{£ 3 2 . 9 5 ~ + V A T ~ - ~ A l s o ~ a v a i l a b l e ~ b u i l t ~ a n d ~}$ tested)
6809 CPU CARD:
Full RS232 Serial Interface ( 6551 ACIA) (with TTL to drive Casette Interface)
Two Port Parallel Interface ( 6821 PIA) Up to 16 K EPROM/RAM on board 1 MHz or 2 MHz operation 64 K Static RAM Card: Up to eight $2 \mathrm{~K} / 8 \mathrm{~K}$ devices (with battery backup)
Floppy Disk Interface Card

## SOFTWARE:

System Monitor (2K)
$810.95+$ VAT
Disassembler ( 2 K ) $\mathbf{£ 1 0 . 9 5}$ +VAT
Editor/Assembler (4K) $\varepsilon 21.95$ +VAT
Fig FORTH Language ( 8 K )
£43.95 +VAT
Cheques/Postal Orders accepted
For further details send SAE ( $9^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ )
SOLASCAN MICRO-SYSTEMS LIMITED
8 OAKLANDS GROVE, COWPLAIN, PORTSMOUTH PO8 8PS TELEPHONE: 0705263956

## NEXT ISSUE ON SALE 13 MARCH 1986

## QSL CARDS

Printing on colour or white gloss cards printed to your own design. Save money by having a reprint of your own cards. We also print all jobs for clubs or customers printing.
Send to: Treadle Press,
King Street, Bude, Cornwall

## FIBRE OPTICS

Best quality Mitsubishi Rayon 0.5 mm cut to length $25 p$ per metre. Add 75 p for postage. packing and data.

JAR Microengineering Ltd 63 Alexandra Street, Thurmaston Leicester LE4 8FE (0533) 696568

## SERVICE SHEETS

For most Makes, Models and age of electronic equipment Audio, Video. TV. Test, Amateur Radio, Vintage etc. Thousands stocked
MAURITRON TECHNICAL SERVICES
Dept REW, a Chery Tree Road, Chinnor, Oxon OX9 40Y

## MORSE READER PROGRAMMES SPECTRUM CBM E4 BBC'B' VIC 20 ORAGON 2×81 16K ATARI 600/800XI AMSTRAD 464

Sinclair computers need NO interface. others use simple one transistor (BC107 or similar) interface Programmes self tracking $8 / 30$ WPM. All connections to existing sockets
Cassette with full instructions and interface circuit where required $\mathbf{\Sigma 6 . 0 0}$ inc P\&P. Interface bult and tested $£ 2.50 \mathrm{inc}$ P\&P

## RTTY

FOR YOUR 48K SPECTRUM
Menu driven, 10 programmable memories, split screen morse ident, four baud rates, etc etc. NO TERMINAL UNIT morse ident, four baud rates, etc etc. NO TERMINAL UNIT,
just a simple filter! Cassette with full instructions, circuit and filter layout $£ 8.50$ or SAE for full details. Filter unit built and tested $£ 600$.

JEP ELECTRONICS
NEW ROAD COMPLEX
NEW ROAD
KIDDERMINSTER DY10 1AL
TEL: 0562753893

## G4BMK RADIO SOFTWARE

** NEW FOR DRAGON 32/64 AND TANDY COLOR ** SSTV RECEIVE decodes audio direct from radio with tuning indicator and printer support. Tape $£ 11.25$ GREYLINE \& MUF/LUF PLOT. Draws great circle world map with propagation data superımposed. Tape $£ 8$
CBM64/128 RTTY TRANSCEIVE with Baud rate detector, and unattended mode. Tape $£ 11$ disk $£ \dagger 4$
CBM64/128 MORSE TRANSCEIVE with speed tracking and full type ahead. Tape $£ 10$. RTTY + CW disk $£ 22$
DRAGON AND TRS8OC PROGRAMS ON TAPE OR ROM RTTY + ASCII, Morse and AMTOR transceive Send SAE for details State callsign (if any). GROSVENOR SOFTWARE (REW)
2 Beacon Close, Seaford, Sussex (0323) 893378

## COUNYY cuibe



## NOTIS

Thanet
Electronics
95 Mortimer St, Herne Bay Tel: 02273-69464
Open: Mon, Tues, W'ed 9-5
Thurs 9-1, Fri, Sat 9-5.30
All mail order \& service enquiries to head office, 143 Reculver Rd, Tel: 02273-63859


# ADVERTISERS INDEX 

Aerial Techniques 14 J Melvin ..... 48
Armon Electronic 54 Midland Radio ..... 15
Bi-Pak ..... 45
Number One Systems ..... 45
J Bull ..... 21
PM Components ..... 30,31
Connexions Satellite ..... 34
Paxton Inst ..... 11
RAK ..... 48
Brian Reed ..... 20
Display Elec 46,47 Repro Electronic ..... 15
Reltech ..... 29
East Cornwall 67 Riscomp ..... 14,39
Economic Devices ..... 6,7
Edwardschild ..... 20
Scarab Systems ..... 18
Sendz ..... 68
Field Electronic 57 Sherwood Data ..... 18
C R Supply ..... 48
GCHQ ..... 57
Hart Electronic 34 Telecoms ..... 45 ..... 51
CM Howes39 Thanet Elect
Keytronics 59 R Withers ..... 2
ADVERTISNG RATES \& INFORMATION

ADVERTISING RATES \& INFORMATION

Radios

| DSBEAM AD |  |  | series rates for consecutive insertions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| depth $\mathrm{mm} \times$ width mm | ad space | 1 issue | 3 issues | 6 issues | 12 issues |
| $61 \times 90$ | 1/8page | £91.00 | โ86.00 | £82.00 | £73.00 |
| $128 \times 90$ or $61 \times 186$ | 1/4 page | £160.00 | £15000 | £145.00 | £125.00 |
| $128 \times 186$ or $263 \times 90$ | 1/2 page | £305.00 | £290.00 | £275.00 | £245.00 |
| $263 \times 186$ | 1 page | £590.00 | £560.00 | £530.00 | £475.00 |
| $263 \times 394$ | double page | £1140.00 | £1070.00 | £1020.00 | £910.00 |








[^0]:    ## SMOOTHLIN3

    Conblock Electrical Ltd have introduced the new 'Smoothline' connector. It costs no more than a couple of computer games and allows the enthusiast to almost totally eliminate system problems caused by interference transmitted via the mains supply.

    Program loading and running problems and other data corruption in computer systems can often be attributed to mains-borne interference. This interference is generdied by a variety of electrical equipment and may be attributed in the home to any

[^1]:    A Salora dish antenna

