## An exciting hobby.... for everyone

## eyeryday

## MINI ORGAN



## Build yourselfaTRANSETOR RADIO <br> WITH AFTER SALES SERVICE ROAMER 10 WITH VHF INCLUDING AIRCRAFT

10 TRANSISTORS. 9 TUNABLE WAVEBANDS, MW1, MW2, LW, SW1, SW2, SW3, TRAWLER BAND, VHF AND LOCAL STATIONS ALSO AIRCRAFT BAND Built in Ferrite Bod Aerial for MW/LW. Retractable, chrome plated 7 section Tclescopic Aerial, can be angled and rotated for peak short wave and VHP lutening. Puna Pull output
 separate coil for Airaraft Band. Volume on/ofí. Wave Change and tone Control. Attractive Case in black with silver blocking. size $9^{\circ} \times 7^{\circ} \times 4^{-2}$. Easy to follow instructions and dingrams. Parta price list and emy build plans 30 ( ${ }^{2}$ (PEE with parto). Earpiece with plag and awitched socket for private listening 83p axtra.

Total building cost £9•35



TONE CONTROL
7 Tumable Wavebands: MW1, MW2, LW, 8W1, BW2. BW3 and Trawler Band. Bulit in Ferrite Rod Aerial for MW and IWF. Retractable chrome plated Telle. acopic atrial for ghort Waven. Paab pull ontput nulos 600 mW tranalators. Car aerial and Tape record wockets. selecivity rwitch. 8 tranaistors plue 3 diodes. Pine cone denser. Volumeaker. Air apaced ganged tunias tone controln. Attractive case in Jich chestnut shade with gold blocking. Sizo $9 \times 7 \times 4 i n$ approx. Eisey to follow instructions and diagrams. Parts Price List and Eney Build Plans 25p (FHEE with parta). Earplece with plug and switched socket for private intening $33 p$ extra.
Total building cost
(Oversess $P . \&$ P. \& $1 \cdot 0 \%$ )

## POCKET FIVE



- Tunable Wavebande:

MW, LT. Trawler Band
bind for eated tunligs
of Laxembourg, etc
7. atages- 5 tranaintora and 2 diodes
upersensitive ferrite rod aerial. fin
tone moving coil speaker. Attractive black and gold care. Size $64 \times 14 \times 3$ in. Rary bolld plane and parts price ilist 100 (FREE with parts)
 (Oversest P. \& P. 65p) 5-3 In In. 24 p


Band. Extre Mediom waveband providos enater tunlog of Redio Laxembourg. atc. Built in farrito rod narial for MW and LW. Retractable 4 section 24 in. ehrome plated telescoplo aerial for 8 W. Socket for Car Aerial.
Powertul pusb-pull output. 7 tranalators and 2 dlodea powerful pusb-puil outpok. hinalator and diodea fine tone moving coil speaker. Atr speced ganged change controln. Attractive eate with carrying handia 8ize $9 \times 7 \times 4 \mathrm{in}$. approz Rasy to follow instructions and diantatras. Parto price Itot and eamy build plane 25p (FREE with parts). Rurpiece with plag
listening 88 p oxtra


TRANSONA FIVE

5 TRANSISTORS
AND 2 DIODES


3 Tuasble Warebands: MW. LW and Trawler Band. 7 stage-5 tranisistore and 2 diodes, ferrite rod serial. tuning condenser volame control, ane cone
 parts price list 10 (FREE with parts).
Total building costes
(Orerseng P. P. $85 p$ )

ROAMER SIX

6 Tunable Whrebands: MW. LW. SW1, SW2, BWS Tra wier.bandplus an extra Medlum Favebind for of Iasiar uning tc Seasitive fer. rite rod sertal and ritelescopic aerial for Short Wavea.
3in. Speaker. 8
ctages-6 transiatorn and 2 diodes. Attractive black cane with red grillo, dial and black knobs with poliahed metal inserts. 8ize $9 \times 52 \times 21 i n$ approx. Easy build plane and parts price list 25p (FREE with parts) Total building cost
(Orersan P. \& P. $41-05$ )

## TRANS EIGHT

transistors
and 3 DIODES
6 Tunable Fare-
bands: MW, LW
5W1, 8W2. SW5
and Trawler Rand.
Sensitive ferrite rod serial for M.W. and L.W. Telecople aerial ior 8 hort wavel 3 in. Spesker. 8 improved black with red srille, dind diond black Attraotive case is netal invertal. Size $9 \times 8 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \mathrm{in}$. approx. Puah pull output. Battery economiver switch for extended battery iff. Amplo powor to difve larger speaker. Part price list and easy brild plens 25p (FREB with parts).
Total building cost
(Overnes P. $\$$ P. $41-05$ )

## RADIO EXCHANGECO



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Unit: 10 Transistors: 4 Diodcs: Beaistors: Capscitore: Three in Knobe. Unita once constructed are detichable from Monter Unit, enabling thein to be stored for future use. Ideal for Scbools, Bductional Anthoritics and all those intereated in radio construction.
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Parts price list and plans for

In addition to telling you about our Catalogue each month we would like to bring to your notice one or two items which we believe are UNIQUE TO HOME RADIO (Components) LTD.

quick joints. A constructor building something with a large number of joints might find a conventional iron quicker.


We carry complete spares, right down to the last nut and bolt, even spare mains leads. Our price for this desirable object is only $\mathbb{£ 3} \mathbf{- 9 8}$ plus $\mathbf{I 8}$ pence $p$ \& $p$. Essentially this is a tool for the field service engineer or the handyman and experimenter wishing to make a few

3 Parts can be changed in seconds.
4 Can be used on anything from a transistor upwards.
(A friend of ours used one to repoir his woter tonk. We think this is osking too much!)

The "ERSA" SPRINT IRON is just one of the many exciting things to be found in the famous $\mathbf{2 5 0}$-page Home Radio Components Catalogue. No less than 6,785 electronic components are listed and indexed, and 1,750 items are illustrated. A free bookmark with a useful list of technical abbreviations is included. The catalogue costs 55p plus 22p post and packing. Every copy contains 10 vouchers each worth 5 pence when used as directed. Regularly updated price lists are supplied to you free.

* Send now for catalogue I Please write your Name and Address in block capilals
NAME.................................................... ADDRESS


## Device of the Month NE540L



35Watt Amplifier The Signetics 540 is a monolithic, class $A B$ power audio amplifier designed specifically to drive a pair of complementary
 output transistors.
This device features: internal current limiting; low standby current; high output current capability; wide power bandwidth; low distortion - features which make this device ideal for use as an audio power amplifier.
Signetics power driver NE540L Yours for just including application notes.

## Compatible device MC1339P



From Motorola, a monolithic dual stereo preamplifier for low noise preamplification of stereo audio signāls. Just look at some of these features:

* Low audio noisé
* High channel separation
* Single power supply
* High input impedance
* Built-in power supply filter
* Emitter follower output

Motorolo monolithis duel stereo preamplifier

including applications notes.

## A DEXTER DIWWISTHITH

ALLOWS COMPLETE


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$10,000 \mu 75 v_{v} 68,000 \mu 16 v, 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in. diz., $25,000 \mu 25 \mathrm{v}, 20,000 \mu 30 \mathrm{v}$, $5.000 \mu \mathrm{~m}$, $35,000 \mu 15 \mathrm{v}, 8.000 \mu$. 55 v , $4 \frac{1}{2} x_{3}^{k} 3 \mathrm{in}$. diz... 50 p (12p). $15,000 \mu 15 \mathrm{v}, 10,000 \mu 35 \mathrm{v}, 4 \frac{1}{2} \times$ 2 in . dia.. 30 p ( 10 p ). $2,000 \mu 25 \mathrm{v}$ wire ends 15 p (5p). 12 for $\mathrm{fl} \cdot 50$ ( 15 p ).
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Freq. response $\quad 20-20,000 \mathrm{HZ} \doteq 2 \mathrm{~dB}$
Cnput sengitivity 200 mV Into 10 K
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This compact and reliable unit operates from ampliffers with outputs from 5-100 watts. Does not impose a heavy load on the amplifter, of, If connected in the wrong polarity, cause any damage, as with some units.
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also available $£ 1-50$ plus $\mathrm{P} . \&$ P. 20 p .

## DOOR INTERCOM

Know who is caling and speak t them without learing ber, or chsir call puah button, connectors ans call puah button. connectors and
master inter-com. Simply plugs master inter-com. Simply plupx
together. Orlginalls sold at $\mathrm{El0}$. Spectal snip price 58.85 phon 20 i poctagc.
DIGITAL DISPLAY
Panel mounting unit measuring approx. siln.
$x \quad 1$ in $\times 1$ in. $d e p$. Blize of the display aper-
 oquipment but unased and in pericct order. Price $21-10$ cach.
10 AKiP. DIMNER CONTROLLER. For the control of lighting on stage or la studio or for the control of portable equipment in workahops
ctc. This hes two 18 amp. socket outlets. Each is ctc. This has two 13 amp. socket outchs. Each 10
controlled by ol amp. solid starc recuiator.
 In the end is fitted a master on/or switch indicator. amp and fuse. Price $£ 8.25$.

## ZPM-MODULATION MOTOR

Conid also be used to open ventilators, doors, falve, damper etc., particularly suitable for remote control. Mrade by stchwil Imit fwitches to erop it at the and of ite travel aternal limit кuitches to stop it at he ead of ito tro 10 bs This is extremely porcriful and would ilft a hespy door or open a lour line of ventilators. To operate this motor you put the 50 cycie supply through a chsnge over switch For instance a thermostat with change-over contacta conid ulomaticilly regulaic the tempcrature in a growing house chicken hatchery etc. An fndicator on the motor gradigated $0-10$ shows the state of open or closc. Also internally titted is a rcriable realsto wires from this to a rolt meter woald give a remote indication of the open or come position. A rery expengire motor if both direct

CENTRIFUGAL FAN
Iains operated turbo blower type. Pressod steel housin contains motor and slaminium impeller. Motor is $1 / 10$ ib h. kiving conadderuble air flow but virtually no noies. ADprox dimensions $10 \frac{2}{3} \mathrm{in}$. Wide $\times 12 \mathrm{ias}$. dia. outlet into trumking


FORTYLITE


Floorescent lighting unlew tith polyeater choke and oriaked white enamel. 40 ine model, ideal kitchen bedroom, hallway, porch. loft etc. With tube



PROCESS TIME CONTROLLER
Made by Smiths. Motorined and mains drifen in motal case with giass front and chrome surround. the controlled device can be made to awitch on for a period of 15 uninutes to 3 hours. Probsble cost from Bmiths over s. Special snlp price (80 plw 20 p pt and

## THIS MONTH'S SNIP

## KETTLE ELEMENTS

Made by the famous A.E.I. Co. Completa with washers and comblned axing ring and plug ahroud. Nornas 12 round pin and flat pin earth connection



24-HOUR TIME SWITCH
Yade by Smlthe, thesc มre AC main operated NOT GFOCK WOPK. Ideal for mounting on rack or anclf or can be hullt into box with 13 A mocket. 2 completely
adjustable time periods for 24 hutus, 5 amp changeover adjustable time perlods for 24 houra, 6 amp cbangeover vontacts will switch circult on or off during thesc periods £2.75. poat and Ins. 29p. Additional tirte contacts 50 p

PAPST MOTORS
Est $1 / 40$ th h.p. Misde for $110-120$ valt working, but wo of these work ideally together ofl our atandand 240 vole mains. A really beautifol motor, exiremely quiet runging and reversible. $21-65$
one $2 \$ \mathrm{p}$, tro 53 p . 230 v model 23.20 .


RADIO STETHOSCOPE
Easiest wisy to fanit and-trsces signal from aerial
to speaker-when algnal atope gou'va found the
tault. Use it on Radio, TV amplifice, anything - com-
piete kit comprises two special ranslators and all partineiading probe tube and ergatal arpiece. $22 \cdot 20$-twin atetho citre-post and ios. 20 p .


## MULLARD AUDIO AMPLIFIERS

All In modulc form, each resdy built complete with-hent sinke and tranection tagn, data ouppljed.
Model 1153500 m watt power ontput 83 p.
Hoicl 1172 750m walt porrer cutput 94 g .
Fodel EP9000 4 watt power output 81.66
P9001 Stereo preamp 29
$10 \%$ discount if 10 per type or more ordered.


## I HOUR MINUTE TIMER

Tade by famous smiths compiny, these have a large clear diul, slze $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times 3$ inin., which can be set in minutes np to 1 hour. Affcr preset period the bell rints. Ideal for processing. a memory jogger of, by adding simple lever, would operate micro-switch. si-2 8

DIGITAL COUNTER TIMER
Very stable and reilahic crystal con-
trolled elrcoitt Capablc of work in crocss ast of 15 integrated circulte Complete kit with case $£ 48-50$ or constraction ata and price list 50p.


TIME SWITCH


Sniths malns driven clock with 15 amp switch, also notes khowing how you can wake up with music playing, kettle hoiling or come bome to a warm house, ware oft burblars keep nets warm, halve jour heating bII, etc. 22.20 .

## PRESSURE SWITCH

Containlng a 15 amp. elasnge over hich icrer is aperadiaphragl which in turn is operated by air
res uperal metal lube not is set to operate in approx. 10 in set to operake in aigorox. 10 is
ure derictes at an in fact be opersted simply hy blowing into放 inlet tube, Oriafnal uac mas for mashing maschines to turn off witcr when tob has reached orrect level but no doubt bas many other

## 5 PUSH BUTTON SWITCHES

Isins, sultabie for aadio or R.F. Each wwitch ated at 250 r .15 amps . 1st (black puah button) closes 2 circoits, 2 nd (white panh button) operatea one changc-over. 3rd (white push battan) operates oue change-over, 4th (white push button) opens one cincuit. Note: sll depresed buttons remain purther note. It is a relativels eses job to slter urther note: It is a relatively easy job to niter he positioc of the thgs thus making the switchen
nit sour circuat. Fitled with 3 white. 1 red and 1 black button. 33 g each or

## 5A 3-PIN SWITCHED

 SOCKETSAn excellent opportunity to anke that bench his hard you uture fobe or to stock up for future jobs. Thas month $\bar{W}$ akelite fluah mounting ahut ered sritch sockets for on! 5 p plus 20 D poot and insur
ance. ( 20 boxes post free.)


CAR ELECTRIC PLUG
Fita in place of cigarette lighter Useful method of making a -lectrical system. 429 each or 10 for 53 -78.

## EXIT

XIT SIGNS Onc of our customers has
polnted out how eanlly onr pointed out how eanlly our to exit sigas These are
illominated, harlag s 20 W iluorescent lamp witb associated control hear. The front is very thick, cleas plastic. Draecty on to this you can stick down the ietters a arallahle at most atationers. There is room inslie the box for a batterg and low rolt 2 fh high $\times 14 \mathrm{in}$, wide $\times 5 \mathrm{in}$. deep. Solidly made from sheet steel and hammer inished in enfunel Price $58-85$ plus 50 p cartiage per 200 milea.

## SPRING COIL LEADS As fitted to telephones, 4 core 175 each, 10 for $21-53$. $\$$ core 11p each. 10 for 51 .

## LARGE PANEL MOUNTING

MOVING COIL METERS
Size 5 m . $\times$ in. Centre zero 200-0-200 micro armp. Yaje bs Bancamo Weston. Hegular price probbis £8. Otr price 88.85 .
A.C. AMMETER
$0-5$ ampe funs mounting moving iron. Ex quipinctut but guaranteed periect si-65. CIRCUIT BOARDS
Heary copper on $3 / 32$ paxolin sheet, ideal for making porrer packs etc. as sheet is rery strong and thick enough to allow copper to be cut amas $151 \mathrm{n} . \times 5 \mathrm{~m} .28 \mathrm{p}$.

## PHOTO-MULTIPLIER TUBE

Hakuto Co. Ltd., Ret. No. R.450. The regula price is anderatood to be between 514 and 21. cach. We offer these hrand new and perfect fo $24 \cdot 50$ esch.

## RESISTANCE WIRE

Kanthal, Nlchrome ctc. Approx. 2 Cons of this coming in-muny sizes and grades. If jou are a User of this you can sue yourself halt the cost Send now for our likt. Sorts, not avallable on small slze reela.

## PP3 BATTERY CHARGER

Almost 3 timea the life can be obtained from l'P3 battery if gou re-aharge it from the mains instructions only 55D.


SUB-MINIATURE MOVING COIL MICROPHONE
as used in behind the ear deaf aids Acts also as earphonc, size only ifn. $x$ inn. $x ~ \$ 1 \mathrm{n}$. Regular price probably es or more our price perfect working order they will be exchanged.
PROTECT VALUABLE DEVICES
FROM THERMAL RUNAWAY OR OVER HBATITE
Thytiators, rectifiers, transistors, ctc., Which ure heat-sinks can
essily be protected. simply essily be protected. simply parke of the heat-kink. Motor and equipment kenerally, cans
by hasing thermostats in strat.
egic spots on the caring. Our
contact thermostat has caliemel in ther getting betwen for dial removed range setting is between 80 to 800 deg.F. Price 83 p .

Unless otherwise atated, Kits contain electronie parts only. The cane and special items can be Eits mas be returned for refund it construetion Kits mas be returned. Ween rested. Wo rese the right to rubetitute components should dellveries be protracted so as to avoid undue delay.
If reprint of data is required add $1 a_{p}$.

## HOMES SENTIFEL

"Fard ofl the unwanted intruder"-No ciabural "EIAAP" IRDICATOR
Preas your button first and snor opponent is blocked also sultable for Qulz ganies and reartion testing. Kit of parts $81 \cdot 10$
RECORD PLAYER
Good quallty at a rcasonable priee-guod enoukh WISTBCREEN WIPER COXTROL
Wet dirty road-Drizze-For-Smeared sercenscrsping wipersi-combant

## TUZZ BOX

Add weird and interesting effecta to Evitar plasing with this solid stale Fuzz box. Kit of pasts 22.50 .

## PEOTOGRAPHC COLOUR TEMPERATURE

3ust for colour photographer get the colnurx ight gires qulck indication of filterm necessary or correction to lisht. (in be used nitb astural or Stadio lighting. Fit of parta $53-68$.

## ASTROX Y. W. RADIO

aimple M.W. reflex circuit receiver sany to bulld. $58-80$.
REMOTR TEMPERATURE COMPARATOR Keanures amell temperature ehanges in liquils or otatically controlled rooms etc. Kit $£ 5.25$.

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Keep your waching dry With thix antomatic alarm de vice Eit 28.80.

## WAA WAA PEDAL

Add excittement and sound ribration to yout music. KIt 23 -60.

## ELECTRO LAUGH

aler, uneful electronic alarm Kits of part 22.20 .

SOLI MOISTURE KETER
Mans plants are killeri through nect-wateringhis meter measures sol molstare at root depthprobees can be icft parmanently beaide the plantndicator remotely housed could monitor sercra planta. Kit $£ 8-90$.

## gGazal mjectoi

A useful pocket instrament for faull andlug in radiog and amplifera. KIt $21 / 10$.
BABY ALARM
Keep a chect on the kids-this device Fill glve gmple casculator
Teaching sid for miultiplication-can be used for quick cbecks. Kit 2310 .
POWER SUPPLT EIIT
Just right for testing iow voltage eirculta-a otmple stabilised supply proviling o-16 volta D.C. continuousis vapiable. Kit $25 \cdot 20$.
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A simple easy to constract self-contuined metal locator giving a meter indication of baried metal.

AUDIO TORE GEAERATOR
Makes electronto mosio- ooverx range from 50 2000 hx Speciftcally desigued for une with tape recorder. KIt $23 \cdot 25$.
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Produces an audlo tone-the trequency of which Is dependent on the light ievel. Kit $\mathbf{5 2} \mathbf{1 5}$.

## GHAVER MYERTER

Provided 240 w S0hz from 12 rolt car batterygirea spprox 10 watto which 16 enough for mont

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Electronic Metronome with pulse irequency continuourls variable from $40-225$ be3ta per minute. Kit $22 \cdot 15$.

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A simple light meter for use with singic len refiex camers. Kit $\mathrm{f} 4 \cdot 35$.
MEDIUS AMD LONG WAVE RADIO TUAER A siroole radio tor
IIFRA BRD BURGLAR ALARM
Uses an invisible, reflected bean to detect in trudera when beam la intercepter-a powe output is
Kit $24: 35$.

> TERMS:- $10 \%$ discount if ten of an item ordered, send postage where quoted-riber terme, post tree if order for these, over $\$ 8.00$ otherwise add 20 p .

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To recelve parts for these and other prolects featured in this lssue send quoted approximate amount any eash adjustment can be made later.

THYRISTOR LIGHT DIMMER
Domestic model for any lamp up to 250 watt. Mounted on switch plate to it in place of standand switch. Virtuany no module with control knob $\$ 8.30$.

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Just what you need for work bench or lab standard 13 amp funed plaga and onforit selteh amp socketo in metal box to take complete with 6 feet of flex cable. Wired ap ready to work. 29.50 plus 23 p P. \& I


PORTABLE ELECTRIC DRILL
Vers suberior quality made by 3 amous Dutch toolmaker. Yodel No. ASM1 330.300 w- speed 2200 ces, also separate alde handle and hammer facijity for dealing with concrete. ett. An equiralent Britinh
made drml would coot $\mathrm{SIF-00}$.
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either model oq approval for 7 days.

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## HORTSMAN 24 HOURTIME SWITCH

With 6 position programmer. When fitted to bol water systems this could programme as follows
Programme
Hot

## systems this con Programme 0


entral Heating
OHI
ofl
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Of
Twice dalls
Allday
All day
Suitable of course, to programme other than central beating and hot water, for instance, programme routalrs and nownstirs electric heating or heatiog and cooling or apity of this Programmer. Malns operated - Size $3^{n \prime} \times 3^{n} \times 2^{n}$ deep as illustrated but less case. Price 48.50 each.

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This aystem which bas proved to be amazingly efficlent. We ofiter kit of parls as P.W. Circuit 88.55 plus 20D D. \& D. Deloxe model with prepared olrcait board 57.05 . When ordering please otate wbether for positive or negative syutems.

## CENTRIFUGAL BLOWER

Ministore minina driven blower centrifagal type blower unit by Woods. Powerfol but gpeelally buift for quiet running-driven by cumbloned indoctlon motor with
 equipment but to ruck sir oat, mount it from centre using elamp. Ideal for coollog electrical equiptwent or niting into a cook or hood, alm dritiag cabinet or for removing fur aroke whea noldering ete. etc. A real bargain 2188.05 .

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A parcel of integrated eircaits tande-by the tamona Plessey Company. A oncein -a-lifetime offer of micro-electronic devices well below cost of manutacture. The parcel conlains 5 ICis all new and pericet, trst-grade deviec, definitely not rub-standard or seconde. 4 of the ICo are aingle silleon chip GP amplifere. The 5th is a monolithic NPN matched pair. Regular price of parcel well over 45 . Foll clrcolt details of the ICs are included and in additlon you will receive a and technical dats of each. Complcte parcel only 41 poat paid.


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We can now offer thene agatn in ic. rertion using Ferrant 2N414 and Mollard AP Modules 1172 . Bxcellent tone $\times 3$ in. deep. Complete aseembly instructious 25.75 plus $25 p$ poot and ing.


MIGHTY MIDGET
Probahly the tinient posaible radio, as described in Practical Wireleas, January 73. All elect ronice parta 22 20 poot pald.

## CONTROL <br> DRILL

SPEEDS


COMRECTING WIRE
50 mm . coils- 7 st tanded fex copper P.Y.C. per coil. plus 40p poet.

## $8^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$ P.M. SPRAKER

15 ohen- in 50 . Thin is a good quality speaker by Iamous maker. Figh flux ideal lor une witb our Mullard 4 vatt amplifer.
8 GAFG TUTIEG CONDERSERS.
soopf each eection ideal for transmitter or commaniciations receivera. 81D.
RECTIFIER PAKELS
Contain 4 of 1 N 40 ( 400 F ) wire ended rectiters. a glam encased fose. foning current not known but only 16 D each, whlch is lese than many ohapo charge for onc of the rect iffera.

## 16 TRACK TAPE BIEAD

for $\mathfrak{F}^{n}$ or $1^{\prime \prime}$ tape. Thls io $a$ brass encased tape
 ance is approx. $20-0.20$ ohms. These hesdid are beautifuly made but "e hare no rechnicar aak. or 10 for 250 .

## RECORD PLAYBACK HEADS

(TRUVOX)
2 Indifldand priecs of these are:-
4 track record plasback heads 72p each.
Erace heads are aleo arailsble etparately-
2 track 17D-itrack 88 p .

## AC CONDENSERS

In addilion to the normal uses as motor starters, power factor correction etc. These make very good voltage droppers for working low voltage appliances from matnk. The roltage worktos quoted is $A O$ and condensers are wrually sultable for working on DC at 2i times the quoted AC
1.5 mid
1.5 mfd 400 v 29 p 5 mfd 570 r 68 p 12 mfd 250 r 77 p
 $\begin{array}{rl}3.4 \mathrm{mfd} 440 \mathrm{~V} 4 \mathrm{p} \\ 3.5 \mathrm{mfd} 250 \mathrm{v} 38 \mathrm{p} & 850 \mathrm{~V} 5 \mathrm{p} \\ 8 \mathrm{mfd} 440 \mathrm{~V} 83 \mathrm{p}\end{array}$
THITEST AUDIO UAIT
Although onily the same size as an Oxo cube these are completels self contalned and compriee microphone, 3 transistor amplifier whth volume controi and battery cormpartment and finally a dynamic earplece. All in a plastic cane Made by Ardent (8old, we bellieve at orer $\mathbf{\$ 5 0}$ emeh). Theae are realls hearing aids complete exoept for the ear tabe but we are not achling these as heartng aids only for the micro midget parts they coatatn. ested. Price $£ 880$ each.

## QUALITY STEREO AT BUDGET PRICES! The STEREO 20 <br> The 'Stereo 20' amplifier is mounted, ready wired and tested on a one-plece chassis measuring $20 \mathrm{~cm} \times 14 \mathrm{~cm}$ $\times 5.5 \mathrm{~cm}$. This compact unit comes complete with on/ off switch, volume control, balance, bass and treble <br> STABILISED POWER <br> MODULE SPM80 <br> £3-25

 controls, Attractively printed front Danel and matching control knobs. The 'Stereo 20' has been designed to flt Into most turntable plinths without Interfering with the mechanism or, alternatively, Into a separate cabinet. Output power 20 w peak Input I (Cer.) 300 mV into 1 M Frea, res. $25 \mathrm{Mz}-25 \mathrm{kHz}$ Input 2 (Aux.) 4 mV Into 30 K Harmonle distortion Bass control $\pm 12 \mathrm{~dB}$ at 60 Hz typically $0.25 \%$ at 1 watt Treble con. $\pm 14 \mathrm{~dB}$ at 14 kHz £13-48 free p. \& p.AP80 especially designed to power 2 of the AL50 Amplifiers, up to 15 watt (f.m.s.) per channel simultaneously. Embodies latest circult technlaues Incorporating complete short circult protection. With the addition of the Maling Transiormer MT80, will provide outputs of up to 1.5 amps at 35 volts, Size: $63 \mathrm{~mm} \times 105 \mathrm{~mm} \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$. These units enable you to bulld Audio many other applicatlons Including:-Disco Systems, Public Address, Intercom Units, etc. Handbook avallabie. 10p.

TRANSFORMER BMT80 $£ 2 \cdot 15$ p. \& p. 27p.

## AL50 HI-FI AUDIO AMP |STEREO PRE-AMPLIFIER <br> 50W pk 25 (RMS) TYPE PA100 <br> Bulit to a speciffcation and NOT a price, and yet still the greatest value on the

$0.1 \%$ DISTORTION
Frequency Response 15 Hz to $100,000-1 \mathrm{~dB}$.
Load-3, 4, 8 or 16 ohmis.
Supply voltage $10-35$ Volts.
Distortion-better than $0.1 \%$ at $\mathbf{i k H z}$
Signal to noise ratio 80 dB .
Overall size $63 \mathrm{~mm} \times 105 \mathrm{~mm} \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Tallor made to the most stringent specifications using top quality componerte and Incorporating the latest solld stata clreuitry tho AL50 was concelved to fill the need for all your A.F, amplification neede.
FULLY BUILT-TESTED-GUARANTEED.
BRITISH MADE only $£ 3 \cdot 58$ each
market, the PA100 steroo pre-amplifier has been conceived from tha late circult techniques. Designed for use with the AL50 power amplifier syatem, this quality made unlt incorporates no less than eight sllicon planar translstors, two of these are speclally selected low nolse PNP devices for use in the Input atages. Three switched stereo Inputs, and rumble and seratch fiters ars features of the tinuously variable bass and treble controls. tinuously variable bass and treble controls.
SPECIFICATION:
Frequency response Harmonic distortion inputs: 1. Tape head 2. Radlo, Tuner
$20 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$
better than $0.1 \%$
1.25 mV into $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$

35 mV Into $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
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Bass control
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Fliters: Rumbie (high pass)
Signal/nolse ratlo pass) All input voltages are for an output of 250 mV . Input overload Tape and P.U. Inputs equalised to RIAA curve Supply within $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ from 20 Hz to 20 kHz . SPECIAL COMPLETE KIT COMPRIBING 2 ALSO'E. I SPMzN. 1 BMT80 \& 1 PA100 ONLY \&25-30 FREED. \& A .

$\pm 15 \mathrm{~dB}$ at 20 Hz $\pm 150 \mathrm{~B}$ at 20 kHz 100 Hz
8 kHz
8 kHz
better than +65 dB
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All $2 x 68 \mathrm{p}$

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Complete with omble
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This sensicive, quality microphonc is uni-directional and is complete with nute switch and 20 feec of cable and S00\%. $100-12,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. Dual impedance
$66 \cdot 60$ plus 24p p. \& p.
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with swivel (as supplied with the mic. above). Fits most tubular mics. and TAPE ERASER

|  | erases a whole reel of tape in seconds. 240 V . A.C. Full instruccions. 20 plus 22p p. \& p. |
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SCREENED CABLES
Single for mics, audio leads, etc. S1p yd
Twin, as above, common screen IOp yd.
Twin, as above, common screen 10p yd
sereo, two cores, individuslly sereened IIp yd
Four core, individually sereened 30 p yd.
Coiled screened leads, 20 feet long fi -0S each
PLUGS
Car aerial
D.I.N. 2 pin (speaker)

OIN. 3 pin
D.I.N. 4 pin
D.IN. 5 pin, $180^{\circ}$
D.I.N. 5 pin, $240^{\circ}$
D.I.N. 6 pin
jack, 2 tmm unscreened
jack, $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$ screened
ack. 3 mm unscreened
Jack, 3 mm screened
jack. tin sereened
ack, stereo. unscreened
jack, stereo, screened
Phono, plascie cop
Phono, plated metal
Wander, red or black
LINE SOCKETS
Car aerial
D.I.N. 2 pin (speaker)
D.I.N. 3 pin $180^{\circ}$
D.I.N. 5 pin. $180^{\circ}$
D.I.N. 5 pin, $240^{\circ}$ lack, $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~mm}$
jack. tin screened
jack, stereo, screened
Phono, plared metal
151p
$10 p$
$11 p$


15p
POST FREE


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| $2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 63 V | 7p | 150ヶF | 63 V | 15p |
| $3 \cdot 3 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 63 V | 7p | 220 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 4 V | 7p |
| 4-7uF | 63 V | 7p | 2204 F | 10V | 7p |
| 6-8 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 40 V | 7p | $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 16V | 8p |
| $6 \cdot 8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 63 V | 7p | $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25V | 13p |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | 7p | 2204F | 40 V | 15p |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 63 V | 7p | $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 63 V | 22p |
| 15 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 16 V | $7 p$ | $330 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 4 V | 7p |
| $15 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 40 V | 7p | $330 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 10 V | 8p |
| $15 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 63 V | 7p | $330 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 16 V | 13p |
| 22aF | 10 V | $7 p$ | 330 4 F | 63V | 26p |
| 22, 2 | 25 V | $7 p$ | $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 6.3 V | 8p |
| 22川F | 63 V | 7p | $430 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 10 V | 13p |
| $33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 6.3 V | 7p | $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | 15p |
| $33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 16 V | 7p | $470 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 40 V | 22p |
| 33 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 40 V | 7p | $680 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 6.3V | 13p |
| 47aF | 4 V | $7 p$ | $680 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 16 V | 15p |
| $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 10 V | $7 p$ | $680 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25V | 22p |
| $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | 7p | $680 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 40 V | 26p |
| 474F | 40 V | 70 | $1000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 4 V | 13 p |
| $47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 63 V | $8 p$ | $1000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 10V | 15p |
| $68 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~V}$ | $7 p$ | $1000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 16 V | 22p |
| $68 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 16 V | 7p | $1000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25V | 26p |
| $68 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 63 V | 13p | 1500यF | 6.3 V | 15p |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 4 V | 7p | 1500 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ | 10V | 22p |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | loV | $7 p$ | $1500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 16 V | 26p |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | 7p | $2200 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 6.3 V | 22p |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 40 V | 8p | $2200 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 10 V | 26p |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 63 V | 15p | $3300 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 6.3 V | 26p |
| $150 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 6.3 V | $7 p$ | $4700 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 4 V | 26p |

## TRANSFORMERS

all with 0-250 Volt primaries.
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MM6 $6 \mathrm{~V}, 50$
MM6 $6 \mathrm{~V}, 500 \mathrm{~mA}+6 \mathrm{~V}, 500 \mathrm{~mA}$.
MM12 $12 \mathrm{~V}, 250 \mathrm{~mA}+12 \mathrm{~V}, 250 \mathrm{~mA}$. MM20 $20 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{~mA}+20 \mathrm{~V}, 150 \mathrm{~mA}$ fi 42 plus 14 p p. 8 p .

LTi 6-3V, 1.5A - 82 p plus 20p $p$. \& $p$. LT2 6.3V, 3A-96p plus 28 p p . \& p . LT3 12V, $1-5 A-29 p$ plus 28p p . \& p . LT5 9-0.9V $0.5 A-83 p$ plus $23 \mathrm{p} p$. \& $p$ LT6 12-0-12V.1A-\&1.04 plus 29pp. \& Multi-tzpped
MT30/2 0-12-15-20-24-30V, 2A-E2. 15
 plus 33 p p. 8 p . $30-40-60 \mathrm{~V}, 2 \mathrm{~A}-\mathbf{2 5} \cdot 25$
MT60R plus 37p p. \& $p$.
Charger
CT101 1 A- $£ 1 \cdot 16$ plus $28 p$ p. \&
CT/02 2 A
CT/03 2A- $£ 1 \cdot 43$ plus $33 \mathrm{p} p$. E p.
Secondaries $0-5-1 \mathrm{l}-17 \mathrm{~V}$.
Spenaker Matching 3-8-16
Example: $16 \Omega$ speaker to $8 \Omega$ amplifier.


## ALUMINIUM BOXES

| Type L | W. | D. | Price |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 637* 51 in | 2zin | Itin | 42p | 16p |
| GB8* in | 4 in | Itin | $42 p$ | 16p |
| G89* 4 in | 2tin | $t$ in | 42p | 14 p |
| GB10* 5 tin | 4 in | 1-1 in | 49p | 19p |
| GB11 in | 2tin | $2 i n$ | 42p | 140 |
| GBi2 3in | 2 in | lin | 36p | 150 |
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## PRINTED CIRCUITS

The so-called "printed" circuit board has for long been the standard method of assembly used in industry for large quantity production of electronic equipments. Each printed circuit board is unique, for it comprises a wiring pattern created exclusively for one particular circuit design. Once the master has been proved and tested, mass production is an easy process without any possibility of errors creeping into individual boards. Thus the chance of substandard products emerging from a production line is reduced to the very minimum.

Ideal for mass production, yes. But does the printed circuit technique have any special advantages to offer to the private constructor? On the face of it it might well seem that the initial preparatory work is hardly warranted in the case of one single item of equipment, and the average constructor is normally concerned with building just "one off". A high productivity rate is certainly not one of the needs that have to be met.

Yet many private constructors do use this technique on occasions in preference to a standard breadboard or wiring board.

## PRACTICAL—AND ATTRACTIVE

Without a doubt the p.c.b. has an increasing value as the size and complexity of the circuitry increases. The danger of wiring errors is considerably reduced, and components are more readily mounted in position since their individual locations are precise and are easily recognised.

Our July issue will be published on Friday, June 15

Yet there are also other considerations. The finished p.c.b. has a stamp of individuality about it and an appearance which is usually more pleasing to the eye than the regimented pattern of a general purpose wiring board. Though just how important such aesthetic effects are is, of course, a matter for each individual to decide.

One undeniable fact is that a knowledge of the printed circuit technique and some practice in its application are useful and valuable acquisitions for any constructor.

## REAL AND IMAGINARY

From an essentially practical matter to something more "in the mind". When one tries to envisage electrons-to say nothing of "holes"the imagination is indeed put to quite a severe test.

It is not at all essential to understand the principles underlying the operation of a transistor or other semiconductor device in order to use it in an applied circuit. But as likely as not, the newcomer to electronics will eventually find his curiosity getting the better of him, and will begin wondering what makes these tiny devices tick.

Well it is not an easy subject, certainly not at the first encounter. But we feel the series commencing this month will provide a good basic insight into the semiconduction phenome-non-the mechanism which is the real hidden "works" of solid state electronics.


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[^0]
## EASY TO CONSTRUCT SIMPLY EXPLAINED

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of this article; suffice it to say that a capacitor charges via $R_{c}$ until the "pinch" voltage is reached. At this point the capacitor discharges rapidly through the emitter/base 1 junction of the device. The rising edge of the emitter sawtooth waveform (a) is determined by the value of $R_{c}$ and $C_{a}$ and the trailing edge is dependent upon the value of $C_{\mathrm{s}}$ and the emitter/base 1 resistance.

Short pulses are produced at bl(b) and b2(c) when the capacitor voltage rises to the value of the "pinch" voltage. It was decided not to use
(a)


Everyday Electronics, June 1973


Fig. 3. Circuit diagram of the Mini Organ. Various values for $R_{t}$ and $V R_{t}$ for corresponding notes are given in Table 1.
these outputs as the sound was thought to be too staccato due to the short duration of the pulses. The emitter waveform seemed to be more promising, but for reasons explained later it was desirable to have a "square" waveshape rather than a sawtooth: TR2 (Fig. 3) accomplishes this.

## FREQUENCY

The frequency of a unijunction oscillator is almost a linear function of the CR product. From the formula for the inter-semitone step for the standardised "concert pitch", the value of timing resistors for the circuit were calculated. A value of 15 kilohms was used as a starting point for the higher end of the scale.

As is probably known, the frequency of a note doubles for a complete octave step; thus it was to be expected that the value of timing resistor would halve, since the product of $C R$ gives a time, and time is the inverse of frequency. This is shown in the formulae:

$$
\mathrm{f}=\frac{1}{\mathrm{t}} \quad \mathrm{t}=\mathrm{C} \times R \times \mathrm{K}
$$

where f is the frequency, t is time, C and $R$ are the timing elements, and K is the constant for the oscillator under given conditions.

The results of the calculations are shown in Table l. In practice it is easier to "tune" an oscillator using trimmer resistors rather than with fixed resistors due to the large tolerances involved. It is not sufficient to say that a 5 per cent error in the pitch would not be noticed by the average child or, indeed, adult.

The values obtained for Table 1 were used to determine the values of fixed and variable resistors shown. The instrument may be tuned "by ear" against any convenient piano, guitar, etc, simply by adjusting the trimmers, starting with $\mathrm{VR}_{\mathrm{B}}$ and working down the scale.

A rather more accurate method of tuning the organ is the method I chose; being rather tone deaf, and with a fairly large stock of resistors to hand I fed the output of the organ into a convenient frequency counter and replaced the trimmers with fixed resistors until the counter read the correct frequency. For those with access to a frequency counter I can recommend this method of calibration, particularly if you, too, are tone deaf.

## MULTI-OCTAVE VERSION

It is possible, by altering the value of base 2 voltage to the unijunction transistor whilst keep-

Table 1: Resistor Values For Various Notes

| Note | C | C\# | D | D\# | E | F | F\# | G | G* | A | A\# | B | C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | $261 \cdot 6$ | $277 \cdot 2$ | 293.7 | 311.2 | 329.7 | 349-2 | $370 \cdot 0$ | 392.0 | $415 \cdot 4$ | $440 \cdot 0$ | $466 \cdot 2$ | 493.9 | $523 \cdot 3$ |
| Resistance Value (k $\Omega$ ) | $30 \cdot 0$ | 28.3 | 26.8 | 25.2 | 23.8 | 22.5 | 21.2 | 20.0 | $18 \cdot 9$ | 17.8 | 16.8 | $15 \cdot 9$ | $15 \cdot 0$ |
| Fixed Resistor (k $\Omega$ ) | $\stackrel{27}{4.7}$ | 27 | 24 | 24 | $\frac{22}{1.7}$ | $20$ | $20$ | $18$ | 18 | 16 | $16$ | 15 | 15 |
| Trimmer ( $k \Omega$ ) | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | $4.7$ | 4.7 | 4.7 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | 2.2 |  |

[^1] resistor for $D$ is $24 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and its designation is $R_{D}$, similarly the trimmer will be $4 \cdot 7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and $V R_{D}$.

ing the emitter supply voltage constant, to change the basic frequency of the oscillator shown in Fig. 1.

Initially it was proposed to utilise this fact to tune the one-octave organ to the octave starting at "middle C". It was found, however, that it was possible to alter the frequency over such a wide range that it would be feasible to provide a full octave above and below this range merely by switching in different values of base 2 voltage.
To provide the full three octaves the components VR1, VR2, VR3, R1, and the switches S1, and S2 were added to the basic circuit of Fig. 1 (see Fig. 3). The trimmers are used to tune the three octaves to standard pitch (and to each other). In the normal positions of S1 and S2 the centre range is selected; with S1 depressed a lower octave is selected and with S2 depressed a higher one. Depression of both switches simultaneously results in the higher octave being selected.

## KEYBOARD

As was stated at the beginning, the original design concept of the organ was that it should be both simple and inexpensive. A full set of keys, it was found, would be too expensive for such a simple design; making the keys was too complex.

A simple solution to the problem was to etch the key-pattern onto the printed circuit component board. The resulting layout is shown in

Fig. 4; if necessary the keyboard and oscillator/ amplifier sections may be transferred to different relative positions or divorced from each other completely. The probe used on the keys can be of any suitable insulated metal object from a wander plug to a piece of brass rod in an old ball-pen case.

## OUTPUT AMPLIFIER

Transistor TR2 (Fig. 3) is an overdriven amplifier, and is used to convert the sawtooth waveshape from the emitter of TR1 to a reasonable facsimile of a square wave. It was decided that
normal amplifier techniques were unnecessarily complicated, and a direct coupling was made from the output of TR2 to the base of TR3.

With no note keyed the current supplied by R4 holds TR2 "on", or conducting heavily. This in turn holds TR3 non-conducting, so that no current flows through the speaker coil. This serves two purposes, first that of conserving power from the battery, and second, preventing the possible overheating of the speaker coil due to a continual power supply to it.

When the oscillator is "keyed", TR2 is momentarily turned off by each pulse, causing current to be supplied to the base of TR3 by R5. This turns TR3 on, allowing a current pulse of about 120 milliamps to flow through the speaker coil. This causes the speaker to emit strange noises which children appear to enjoy

Adults, on the other hand, may object to the weird noises produced by the device, and shout phrases like "Turn it down!" or worse. To this end a volume control (VR4) has been provided.

The pulse amplitude at the collector of TR3 does not diminish, but the power available to the speaker coil does. In fact, the output power diminishes to somewhat less than 30 milliwatts r.m.s with adjustment of VR4.

For masochists who enjo, noisy children provision has been made for the unit to be plugged into the family hi-fi via SK1. It must be stressed that the amplifier input "low" terminal must be connected to the amplifier chassis, and that the chassis must be connected to earth, because of the open keyboard and probe used.

The collector of TR3 is disconnected from the speaker system by S3 and reconnected to the network of R6, R7 and VR5. Resistor R6 provides
the collector load, whilst R7 and VR5 drop the voltage output to about 0 to 0.5 volt r.m.s. If this output is too high to be easily adjusted by VR5 then R7 may be increased.

## POWER SUPPLY

Because of the low quiescent current of the organ it is eminently suitable for battery operation. Due to the open contact type of keyboard it is inadvisable to operate the instrument from a mains derived source! Under no circumstances can the unit be operated from a "battery eliminator" type of device, since most of these are not isolated from the mains supply in any way, and a fatal shock could result.

The frequency of the oscillator is somewhat voltage-sensitive. To ensure that the basic note does not alter too much with battery voltage changes, the oscillator supply voltage is stabilised by means of a Zener diode D1.

The 120 mA current pulses when the oscillator is keyed originally caused the battery voltage to drop by about 700 millivolts. Despite the Zener stabilizer this change was acting on the oscillator to cause false operation. To overcome this the value of Cl was increased to its present value, but it should be noted that only the larger battery types should be used.

## CONSTRUCTION

Commence construction of the unit by cutting and making the printed circuit board to the design shown in Fig. 4. This should be carried out with reference to the Making P.C. Boards article in this issue (page 300).

Having completed the board, checked it and

## Components

Resistors

| R1 | 1 kS | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{D}}=$ | 24kS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R2 | 27S | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{E}}$ | 22 kS |
| R3 | 680, ! | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R4 | 8.2k! | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{F}}$ = | 20ks, |
| R5 | 2.2ks? | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{G}}$ | 18ks |
| R6 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{G}}=$ | 18kS |
| R7 | 10kS | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | $16 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{Cl}}$ | 27 k ת | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{A}}=$ | $16 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {c: }}$ | 27k! | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B}}$ | 15 k ( 1 |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | 24kS2 | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{C}}$ | 15k! |

Capacitors
C1 $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ elect. 12 V
C2 $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
C3 $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ elect. 12 V
Variable Resistors

| VR1 | $220 \Omega$ | $V R_{D}$ | 4•7ks) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VR2 | $220 \Omega$ | $V R_{D}=$ | $4 \cdot 7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| VR3 | 220@ | $V R_{E}$ | $4 \cdot 7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| VR4 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ TV type |  |  |
|  | preset | $V R_{F}$ | 4•7ks |
| VR5 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $V R_{F}=$ | $4 \cdot 7 \mathrm{kS}$ |
| $V R^{\text {ci }}$ | $4 \cdot 7 \mathrm{k}$ ! | $V R_{G}$ | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $\mathrm{VR}_{\text {CI }}$ | $4 \cdot 7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $V \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{G}}=$ | $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

 TAIK

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { VR } A \cdot 2 \mathrm{kS} \\
& \text { VRA } 2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{kS} \\
& \text { All horizontal p.c. mounting, miniature skele- } \\
& \text { ton presets, except where stated. } \\
& \text { Switches } \\
& \text { S1, S2 d.p.d.t. pushbuttons (Radiospares } \\
& \text { miniature type or similar-2 off) } \\
& \text { S3 s.p.d.t. toggle switch. } \\
& \text { S4 s.p.s.t. toggle switch. } \\
& \text { Semiconductors } \\
& \text { D1 } 4 \cdot 7 V 400 \mathrm{~mW} \text { Zener diode } \\
& \text { TR1 TIS43 unijunction transistor } \\
& \text { TR2 BC184L silicon npn } \\
& \text { TR3 BFY51 silicon npn } \\
& \text { Miscellaneous } \\
& \text { LS1 75』 or 80s2, approximately } 300 \mathrm{~mW} \\
& \text { B1 miniature loudspeaker } \\
& \text { SK1 coaxial socket and plug to suit } \\
& \text { SK1 } \\
& \text { Single sided copper clad paxolin or fibreglass } \\
& \text { panel } 6 \frac{3}{4} \text { inches by } 3 \frac{3}{4} \text { inches. Materials for } \\
& \text { case (see text) 6BA fixings, wire, connectors } \\
& \text { for B1, bannana plug or similar for probe. }
\end{aligned}
$$




Fig. 5. Layout and wiring of the components mounted on the p.c. board.
drilled the holes, the components and flying leads can be attached as shown in Fig. 5. Note that the copper areas on the back of the board are shown tinted (as if looking through the board) in Fig. 5. Solder the transistors in after all other connections have been made, using a heat shunt on each lead as it is soldered.

Check the board and components against Fig. 5 paying particular attention to the transistor lead connections, diode polarity and capacitor polarities as shown. This is easily done by holding the board in front of a light so that the components can be checked and the image of the copper can be seen through the board. Finally wire up the complete unit as shown in Fig. 6 construct the case (Fig. 7) and install the electronics.

To test the unit switch on and place the probe on one of the key positions, check that all the notes are operable-including the upper and lower octaves and finally tune the organ by adjustment of the presets as mentioned earlier.


When drilling the componeni locating holes in a small. home made printed circuit, secure the board to the smooth side of a lafger piece of hardboard using doublesided Sellotape.

The hardboard will support the brittle Paxolin and you can drill quickly and smoothly through it into the hardboard, making clean holes_with less risk of breaking the fragile twist drill. Afterwards prise the circuit board and hardboard apart with a thin blade or a tab of tape left projecting from the "sandwich". Double-sided tape proves useful in many situations and a reel of 1 inch width is a handy addition to the hobbyist's toolkit.

> E. Mullis
> Dunmow, Essex.

The problem of overheating, oxidising, and eroding of soldering iron bits has always caused me concern, and annoyance. After trying various methods, including switched reduced voltage, I eventually devised a simple, long lasting, and foolproof method which kept the iron hot, but not too hot, and served the additional purpose of an iron bench stand and heat shunt.
Manufacture and construction; a length of heavy duty conduit is sawn to the desired length, and compressed near one end in the vice to produce a constriction in which the iron bit will rest. Secure the tabe to the bench in a convenient place by means of two conduit clamps (the stand off type) and you have an almost everlasting, convenient iron stand and shunt; I used the same one for 30 years.
Incidentally I regularly notice in "radio books" different methods of heat shunts when soldering transistors, no doubt all the methods have some merit, but the one I use is to hold the transistor wire with a pair of small medical forceps of the self locking type, with these you can safely wave the transistor around and then present it accurately to any pinpoint, the forceps can usually be obtained as "throw outs" once personal contact has been established.

> J. Hardman
> Thornton-Cleveleys, Lancashire.

Instead of using long nosed pliers as a heat shunt use a hair grip "the type with a spring in". This gives a free hand for holding the solder.

> P. Ransey
> Berks.


Easy step by step instructions.

by J. A. Nekrews

THE printed or etched circuit is used in virtually every piece of commercial electronic equipment produced these days. In fact projects detailed in this and other technical journals sometimes provide a ready designed layout to assist the amateur constructor in the production of his own printed circuit board.

Not all constructors are familiar with the techniques involved, especially the relative newcomer to solid-state circuitry, so if you are one of the many constructors who would like to attempt this most satisfying branch of our hobby, but you are not too sure where to start, read on.

## REQUIREMENTS

The complete newcomer to this field may be well advised to start with one of the proprietary "printed circuit kits" currently available from suppliers who advertise in the technical journals from time to time.

These kits usually provide everything necessary to complete an etched circuit, including an instruction leaflet detailing the use of the etchant supplied.

However, all the "ingredients" are available separately and you will need;
(a) copper clad s.r.b.p. or fibreglass board
(b) resist
(c) solvent
(d) etchant

The copper clad board is available from the larger component retailers as well as several smaller firms who specialize in printed circuits. The board is generally sold in "stock size" pieces.

For the resist there are two main choices: small jars or tins of plastic enamel paint used by model makers or the special printed circuit pens available such as the Dalo Marker and the G.S.P.K. P.C. pen.


Photograph of the Dalo Marker pen used in this article.

Turpentine or white spirit makes an excellent solvent for removal of the paint and this also is readily available. Special solutions are available to remove the pen type resist or alternatively a light abrasive paste can be used such as Solvol Autosol-sold in garages.

There are several chemical agents used as etchants for printed circuits, one of the most common being ferric chloride.
The author has found this etchant to be reliable and efficient as well as relatively easy to obtain. Your local chemist should be able to supply this, if not then you must resort once more to mail order component suppliers.

Ferric chloride is normally supplied in powder or crystalline form for dissolution in water. A suitable etching solution for a board size 3 in. by $2^{1}{ }_{2} \mathrm{in}$. can be made by adding about four heaped teaspoonfuls of ferric chloride powder to a quarter pint of luke warm water. For these conditions the etching time will be about 45 minutes.

A point worth mentioning here is to always add the chemical to the water, never add the water to the chemical.

Ferric chloride should be treated with some care as it will burn the skin and clothing if contact is prolonged. When using ferric chloride
make sure that it does not come in contact with the eyes. If some is spilt on clothing or comes in contact with the skin it should be washed off under running cold water as quickly as possible.

## LAYOUT DESIGN

It is preferable, in fact almost a necessity to have all the components on hand and to design your circuit to suit the components, rather than have to shop around to find components to suit your design.

The author's experience has proved standard $0 \cdot 1$ inch graph paper to be an ideal medium on which to formulate a design.

Now to get to the actual design, the method is best described using a simple example such as the circuit of the Beta Fuzz as described in E.E. January 1973, see Fig. 1.

First of all decide on an approximate size for the completed board, and here you must be realistic; if you are striving for microminiaturization with discrete components then this system is not for you.

Getting back to the drawing board, first of all draw the outline of the board on the graph paper leaving the right-hand side blank just in case it is not possible to fit the complete circuit on the size of board originally desired. Conversely it may be found that the board could be made smaller if required.

Next, working from left to right on the circuit diagram and using the actual components as templates, mark the positions of all the components and connections using pencil until a satisfactory layout is produced.
Then, using coloured crayon or better still a felt-tip pen, shade in the interconnections to form a pattern similar to that shown in Fig. 2. It is common practice to have the "live" supply line along the top and an earth or zero volt line at the bottom just as in conventional circuit diagrams, see Fig. 2.


Fig. 1. The circuit diagram of the Beta Fuzz to be put on to the printed circuit board.

Remember that you are working from the topside i.e. the unclad side of the board, therefore all components and connections are to be viewed from the topside. This is of particular importance with transistors and integrated circuits.

The resulting drawing should look something like Fig. 2. In this case, space was of no importance so a neat functional layout was obtained.


Fig. 2. The final design of printed circuit layout on graph paper.

## CLEAN BOARD

A piece of copper clad board should now be cut to the required size, a fretsaw or hacksaw is very handy for this, and the edges carefully filed smooth. The board should then be thoroughly and scrupulously cleaned. Ordinary household scouring powder such as Vim or Ajax makes an excellent job of this, after which be careful not to touch the copper surface as fingerprints leave greasy marks which could impair the etching action.

## TRANSFER

Using the pattern of Fig. 2 we shall make the master drawing of the printed circuit-this is the pattern given with most printed circuit articles and which is usually full sized so that a direct transfer can be made to the board. The areas shown in black are the areas of copper strip to remain on after the etching process.

Place a piece of carbon paper (face side up) on the bench and then place your pattern of Fig. 2 on top of it. Run a soft pencil over the outline of the pattern so that a mirror image of the latter is produced on the reverse side. This "mirror image" is the master drawing. Shade in the areas of copper to be left on after etching, this will be helpful later. See Fig. 3.

A. The carbon paper tracing from the master drawing on the copper side of the board.

B. Using a printed circuit marker pen to fill in the areas of copper to remain after etching.

C..The board dry and ready for etching: 302

D. The board after etching with resist cleaned off.

E. The components mounted in position.


## F. The underside of the completed board.

Everyday Electronics; June 1973


Fig. 3. The master drawing of the printed circuit board (full size).

Now place the carbon paper face side down on the copper clad side of the board (cut to size) and then place the master on top of this and align correctly with the board. Secure this in position with paper clips or Sellotape and then run a pencil over the outline of the master to produce the same on the copper. The result of this is shown in photograph A.

If using paint, such as Airfix or Humbrol (as used for painting models), paint in the areas of copper to remain (with reference to the master drawing) with a fine artists brush and leave to dry. Make sure there are no uncovered spots or "pin pricks", if there are, cover in.

If using one of the printed circuit pens, fill in the appropriate areas of the board according to the master drawing using the nib of the pen as shown in photograph B.

In both cases, ensure the edges of the-resist are sharp and clean otherwise a ragged and diffuse type edge will result which looks unprofessional; allow the paint or pen resist to dry completely; photograph $C$ shows the board ready for etching.

## ETCHING

The following method of etching was selected for its simplicity and reliability. A Pyrex or photographic developing dish, large enough to allow the board to lie flat inside, is filled approximately half an inch deep with the ferric chloride solution, and the board is placed copper side upwards in the solution. This must then be constantly agitated. The etching process is complete after about 45 minutes.

The need for constant agitation cannot be overstressed as failure to do this results in the ferric chloride molecules combining with the copper forming an inactive coating on the surface of the board and halting the etching action.

If the board is left in the solution too long the etchant may start to undercut the painted areas, so be warned.

Once the etching process is finished, the board should be removed from the solution, well rinsed in fresh water and dried. The resist can now be removed using the solvent or light abrasive, leaving a neat and professional looking printed circuit board (see photograph D).

## DRILLING AND COATING

- Once the board is etched there remains the job of drilling the holes. This process needs to be carried out with care, otherwise the copper may be lifted from the board and then a new board has to be made.

With reference to the master drawing, mark the positions of all holes to be drilled on to the copper clad side of the board, and then carefully drill these with a $1 / 32$ in. diameter drill.

Drill slowly and apply minimum pressure to ensure that the drill breaks through the board cleanly; this will help to give the board a professional appearance; don't forget to drill the mounting holes before component assembly.

At this stage, if desired, the remaining copper on the board, thoroughly cleaned, can be coated with a thin layer of solder to protect the copper from oxidation. This also gives a neater appearance to the back of the board.

As an alternative to this, a coating of varnish may be applied to the back of the board after the components are soldered in position.

## MOUNTING COMPONENTS

All component wires should be bent at right angles to the component body so that their bent leads exactly span the distance between the holes that have been allocated them. They should then be inserted in these holes such that the body of the component clears the board by about $1 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. and then the leads cut off so they protrude only about $1 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. beyond the copper. They should then be soldered in this position. See photographs E and F.
It is important to carry out the soldering of each component swiftly, as prolonged heat on the board (from the soldering iron) may cause the copper lamination to come adrift.
Transistors and other semiconductors should, as usual, be left until last, and when being soldered in position a heat shunt should be used.

## CONCLUSION

In cases where several boards of the same design are required, special light-sensitive laquer is available. This process requires the design to be painted on a piece of thin acetate sheet. With this method an unlimited number of boards of the same design may be produced.

# FREE! SOM 5 <br> Win this VISCOUNT Audio System! 700 other prizes for Runners-up 

This fantastic Viscount Audio System can be yours-free! It's the first prize in this exciting competition, open only to Everydar Electronics readers. The system comprises the new RTVC Viscount III P102 stereo amplifier, two duo type III speakers and a Garrard SP25 Mk III turntable mounted on a perspex covered plinth. It's selling for around $£ 70$ !
The competition is all about soldering and so, appropriately, are the rest of our prizes. Just take a look at this list of soldering goods making up the 100 runner-up awards:
From Adcola Products Ltd. Soldering kits, soldering irons and iron stands. From Antex (Electronics) Ltd. Soldering kits and soldering irons.
From Multicore Solders Ltd. Soldering handbooks, wire strippers and solder dispensers.

## HOW TO ENTER

Listed below are eight points which make for successful and efficient soldering. All you have to do is place them in what you consider to be their order of Importance in contributing to a perfect soldered connection. For example, if you consider that "Use non-corrosive flux cored solder" is most important of all, write C in the box marked 1st on your entry coupon. The key letter of your second choice goes into the box marked 2 nd, and so on for all elght.
Complete the coupon, all in ink or ball-point, with your full name and address, then post it in a sealed envelope to:

EVERYDAY ELECTRONICS SOLDERING COMPETITION,
16 GARRICK STREET,
LONDON, WC2E 9PR.'

## IMPORTANT

Another free entry coupon for this competition will appear in the July Everyday ElECTRONICS.
The closing date for entries-Friday, July 27 th, 1973 -gives you ample time to wait for our next issue and then post two different attempts together in one envelope.

A Parts to be soldered should be cleaned and tinned.
B Use soldering iron of correct size and weight.
C Use non-corrosive flux cored solder.
D Use soldering iron with tip of correct size.
E Maintain heat on joint until solder flows evenly over it entirely.
J Keep tip of iron "wet" with solder.
K Use soldering iron of correct temperature and wättage.
L Make good mechanical contact prior to soldering.
FREE ENTRY COUPON
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SOLDERING COMPETITION.
16 GARRICK STREET, LONDON WC2E 9PR
My order of importance for the eight features is listed on the right. In entering the competitlon, I agree to the rules as final and legally binding.
NAME
(Mr./Mrs./Miss)
ADDRESS
(Block letters)

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Closing date for entries: Friday, July 27, 1973
CUT ALONG THIS LINE


This series has been written to provide a very simple explanation of how common semiconductor devices function. No knowledge of mathematics or of the details of chemical bonding will be required in order to understand any part of the series. It is only necessary to know that, when a voltage is applied across a material, the electrons in the material are attracted towards the positive electrode and the positive charges towards the negative electrode.

This first part of the series introduces the basic principles of the semiconductor and semiconductor materials but later in the series it will be orientated more towards understanding the functioning of the various devices.

Simple ways of testing the various devices will be described in later articles, partly because the carrying out of such tests is very instructive for the beginner. The only equipment which will be required for the tests is a suitable meter, a battery and a few resistors.

## CONDUCTION

All materials contain negative charges-electrons-and an approximately equal number of positive charges. The number of these charges in a small amount of matter is enormous (about one million million million million [ $10^{29}$ ] in one gram of a substance).

A material will conduct electricity if it contains electric charges which are free to move under the influence of an applied voltage. The moving charges "carry" the current, since an electric current is merely a movement of electric charge.

Current flow in a material may consist entirely of electrons moving towards the positive electrode (anode) of the applied voltage and in some cases it consists only of positive charges moving towards the negative electrode (cathode) of the applied voltage, whilst in other circumstances both the electrons move to the cathode and the positive charges move to the anode at the same time. Any charges which are free to move will do so.

Metals are very good conductors of electricity because they contain very large numbers of free electrons, the word "free" implying that the


Fig. 1.1a. Schematic of conduction in a metal, movement of electrons.
electrons are able to move. Conduction in a metal is illustrated in Fig. 1.1a.

Solutions of acids, alkalies and salts are also good conductors of electricity, since they contain very large numbers of positive and negative charged particles (or ions as they are called) which are free to move. Conduction in such a solution is depicted in Fig. 1.1b.

A similar type of conduction occurs in the familiar yellow street lamps where an electric current passes through a gas which contains large numbers of electrons and positively charged sodium ions.

Insulators, such as glass, Perspex, air, etc., contain electrons and positive charges, but virtually all of these charges are firmly bonded to the atoms of the material and are not free to move when a voltage is applied across the substance. Insulators will not therefore conduct electricity unless an extremely high voltage is


Fig. 1.1b. Electrical conduction in a solution, ionic movement.
applied across a very thin layer of the material so that some electrons are wrenched from their bonds.

## SEMICONDUCTORS

Semiconductors form a class of substances intermediate between metals and insulators. The best known semiconductor materials are the hard grey brittle elements, germanium and silicon.

Such materials contain some electrons which are free to move, but the number of these mobile electrons is far far less than in a metal. Semiconductor materials will therefore pass a small current when a potential difference is applied across them, as depicted in Fig. 1.Ic.

For example, metallic copper conducts about a million times better than germanium and about a thousand million times better than silicon.

The number of free electrons in a pure semiconductor material increases very rapidly as the temperature rises. At higher temperatures there is more energy in the material and this enables more electrons to break away from the bonds which secure them to a particular atom. As a "rule of thumb", it can be stated that the number of free electrons in a pure semiconductor material is doubled for each 10 degree


Fig. 1.1c. Schematic of electrical conduction in a semiconductor.
centigrade rise in temperature.
Electrons which are at some time free, become bonded to atoms, and other electrons break their bonds and become free so that the total number of free electrons in a piece of material remains fairly constant with time.

Pure germanium contains many more free electrons per unit volume than pure silicon at the same temperature. In general germanium devices cannot operate at temperatures much above 90 degrees centigrade, since at higher temperatures the number of electrons in the material becomes so great that the current cannot be controlled.

Silicon devices can operate at temperatures up to about 180 degrees centigrade. Some semiconductor materials, such as gallium arsenide, contain fewer free electrons than silicon at a given temperature and can therefore be used at even higher temperatures.

Conduction in a pure semiconductor material is known as intrinisic conduction, the word intrinsic merely showing that the conduction is taking place in the pure material itself.

## IMPURITIES

Most chemicals are regarded as being pure if the total impurity content is less than one part in a thousand or even one part in a hundred.

However, the material used in semicondictor devices must contain a far smaller impurity concentration than this. Typically, the pure germanium and silicon used for manufacturing semiconductor devices contains less than one part of impurity in ten thousand million parts
of the material.
The preparation of materials in such extreme degrees of purity cannot be achieved by normal chemical methods, special techniques have been perfected to enable the required materials to be prepared at a suitable level of purity.

It is useless preparing such a pure material unless it is kept pure throughout the life of the device. Semiconductor devices are therefore sealed in metal (with insulated leads), glass or a suitable plastic material so that no impurities can reach the semiconductor material itself.

## SINGLE CRYSTALS

Most semiconductor devices not only require materials of extreme purity, but also require that the material shall be present as a single crystal. A crystal contains an orderly pattern of atoms in three dimensions extending throughout its volume, whilst non-crystalline materials do not have such an orderly pattern extending over an appreciable distance. Impurity atoms or atoms which are in such a position that they spoil the pattern, constitute defects in the crystal.

## N-TYPE MATERIAL

A semiconductor material contains few free electrons. If certain impurities (such as arsenic or antimony) are introduced into the crystal in extremely minute concentrations (typically one impurity atom in many millions of atoms of the semiconductor material), the number of free electrons (and hence the conductivity) is greatly increased.

Each atom of the impurity material can release an electron relatively easily. At normal temperatures almost all of these electrons are free to move in the crystal.
Semiconductor materials containing such impurity atoms are known as n-type or negative carrier materials, since conduction takes place by means of negative charge carriers, that is, electrons.
The atoms of arsenic, antimony or a similar element which donate the electrons are known as donor atoms.

## P-TYPE

Certain other types of impurity atom such as aluminium, indium and phospherous, also have a profound effect on the conductivity of a semiconductor material when they are added to it in minute amounts. These atoms are known as acceptor atoms, since each atom of such an element can readily accept one electron from a neighbouring atom of the semiconductor material.

## holes

Let us consider how conduction takes place in a material containing acceptor atoms. In Fig. 1.2


Fig. 1.2. Conduction in p-type germanium.
a single row of atoms is considered for simplicity.

An indium atom is next to the positive electrode, whilst the other atoms in the row are germanium. Under the influence of the applied electric field, the indium atom readily accepts an electron from the neighbouring germanium atom.

This leaves a vacancy or a hole in this germanium atom which can be filled by an electron. Under the influence of the electric field, an electron moves from the adjacent germanium atom to fill the vacancy as shown by the arrow. Similarly the new hole thus formed is in turn filled by an electron from the next atom.

Finally, an electron moves from the negative plate to fill the hole formed in the last germanium atom, and the electron which first moved into the indium atom now moves into the positive electrode. This whole process can be repeated indefinitely.

## hole conduction

We have seen that conduction in a semiconductor material containing acceptor atoms actually consists of a movement of electrons from the cathode to the anode.

However, it is often easier to consider that one hole is moving from the anode to the cathode rather than to consider that the process consists of the movement of a large number of electrons in the opposite direction. This type of conduction is therefore known as hole conduction.
-Holes behave as if they are positive charges. In Fig. 1:2 the holes move to the right, that is from the anode to the cathode, in the same direction as a positive charge would move.

Materials containing acceptor atoms are therefore called p-type materials, since conduction occurs by a movement of the hypothetical positive charge carriers known as holes.

In case any reader is in doubt about the matter, perhaps it should be made quite clear
that the hole is not equivalent to the positron (which is the antiparticle of the electron).

## ANALOGY FOR HOLE CONDUCTION

The analogy shown in Fig. 1.3 may make the process of hole conduction clearer. Let us imagine a bookshelf containing five books, $A B C D$ and $E$.

Book A is removed (by an external force) for reference, thus leaving an empty space or hole at the left hand end of the shelf.

Book B is moved into this space, and then the rest of the books, one at a time, are moved to the left.

Although each of the books have been moved, the net effect is the same as if a hole (that is, a book space) had moved from the left hand side to the right hand side in the opposite direction to the movement of the books.

Fig. 1.3. An analogy showing movement of a hole ${ }_{e}$


## DOPING

The addition of donor or acceptor impurities to a semiconductor material is known as doping. A material is said to be lightly doped if it contains few impurity atoms per unit volume and heavily doped if it contains a relatively large number of impurity atoms.

## BOTH TYPES OF IMPURITY

If a semiconductor material contains both donor and acceptor atoms, electrons from the
donor atoms will fill holes in the acceptor atoms. If the donor atoms are more numerous than the acceptor atoms, there will be more electrons than there are holes to be filled. The material will therefore be $n$-type.

Similarly, if there are more acceptor than donor atoms, there will not be enough electrons to fill all of the holes. The material will therefore be $p$-type.

As electrons tend to fill any holes they may meet as they pass through the semiconductor crystal, the number of holes in an $n$-type material will be less than the number of holes in the same volume of the pure semiconductor material

Similarly, the number of electrons in a p-type material is less than in the pure semiconductor material, since the electrons keep tumbling into the more numerous holes where they are no longer free to move.

## SUMMARY

As shown in Fig. 1.4, an $n$-type material contains mobile electrons. As the material is normally electrically neutral, there must be an equal number of positive charges to balance the charges of the electrons. However, these positive charges are fixed in position, as indicated by the broken circles around them.

In the case of $p$-type material, the positive holes are free to move, whilst the negative charges are fixed in position.

The very small number of holes in an $n$-type material and the free electrons in a $p$-type material are not shown in Fig. 1.4 since their numbers are so small. These charges are known as minority carriers because their numbers are far smaller than that of the carriers of opposite charge

Thus the electrons in $n$-type material and the holes in $p$-type material may be referred to as majority carriers.


N-TYPE MATERIAL ELECTRONS CAN MOVE


P-TYPE MATERIAL HOLES CAN MOVE
EIECTRONS
HOLES
Fig. 1.4. N and p -type semiconductor materials. The broken circles show "fixed" charges.

The vast numbers of neutral atoms in any crystal are not shown in Fig. 1.4 since they play no part in the conduction process.

Suitably doped semiconductor materials employed in carefully designed devices have made modern miniature electronics possible.
Next month: Semiconductor diodes.

by C. Embleton

GREAT BRITAIN is well known for its bad weather, and when the busy housewife hangs out her washing to dry, she often has to dash out and bring her washing in again as the rain starts to fall.
Sometimes she is busy in another part of the house, and by the time she realises that it is raining, the washing is quite wet again.

One answer to this problem is to install an electronic device which attracts the attention of the housewife before it is too late.

The Rain Alarm described here sounds an audible alarm as soon as the first few drops fall.

## the circuit

The complete circuit diagram of the Rain Alarm is shown in Fig. 1.

The circuit consists of a Veroboard sensor, a trigger circuit loaded with a relay, and a two transistor oscillator.

When rain falls on the sensor, the rain drop in effect connects the free end of R1 to the positive supply rail which causes a positive potential to be applied to the gate of the thyristor CSR1.

This immediately turns on the thyristor and causes current to flow through the relay RLA and the latter is energised. The thyristor does not turn off, this can only be done in this circuit by switching off the supply.

When the relay is activated, its contacts cause the oscillator circuit to be "made" and hence the audible alarm is heard through the loudspeaker.
The oscillator, which is of the relaxation type, functions in the following way: when the relay contacts close and make the circuit, a positive
bias is applied to the base of TR1 and to the emitter of TR2.
This positive bias switches on TR1 via R2 and this conducts a negative voltage to the base of TR2.

Because TR2 is a pnp transistor, this negative voltage switches on TR2. When TR2 conducts, it causes current to flow through the loudspeaker.

This positive signal is then passed back to the base of TRI via Cl and the whole process is repeated producing a continuous tone for the whole time the relay contacts are closed. The pitch of the tone can be altered by changing the value of capacitor Cl ; increase Cl to decrease the pitch and vice versa.
The light dependent resistor PCC1 in series with the Veroboard sensor is included so that the alarm will not sound if it happens to rain during the night and the unit is switched on.
When the l.d.r. is subjected to dark conditions, its resistance is very high, in the order of megohms, and this prevents the gate of the thyristor receiving enough current for it to "fire."


## Components....

Resistors<br>R1 330:2<br>R2 10k $\Omega$<br>$\frac{1}{4}$ watt i $10 \%$ carbon<br>\section*{SEE (1) ${ }^{\text {SEE }} 11 \mathrm{l}$}<br>Capacitors<br>C1 $0.1 / 1 F$<br>\section*{Semiconductors}<br>TR1 2N3704 silicon npn<br>TR2 OC72 germanium pno<br>CSR1 CRS1/25-600 or any similar 1 A device<br>PCC1 ORP12 or similar<br>Relay<br>RLA Post Office type 3000 with 400 ! coil or similar (see text)<br>Miscellaneous<br>S1 On/off toggle or slide<br>LS1 3 ohm to 20 ohm loudspeākèr<br>B1 9 V battery PP7<br>Veroboard: 0.1 in . matrix $5 \mathrm{in} . \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in} ., 0.15 \mathrm{in}$. matrix $8 \times 7$ holes; battery connectors; 4 -way terminal block; 4BA nuts, bolts and spacer: ${ }_{4}^{3} \mathrm{in}$. diameter dowel; length of two core cable: suitable case.

In daylight conditions, the resistance of the l.d.r. is very low, and does not prevent the thyristor from firing.

## RELAY AND LOUDSPEAKER

The relay used in the prototype was a Post Office type 3000 with a coil resistance of 400 ohms. It is not essential to use this exact type as any 9 V relay with a coil resistance of 100 to 400 ohms will suffice.

If desired, the relay can be used to switch heavier loads, i.e. a power alarm, the limit of power being determined by the rating of the
relay contacts.
The loudspeaker used in the prototype had an impedance of 3 ohm , but this is not critical as any speaker up to 20 ohms will do.

## CONSTRUCTION

Begin construction by cutting to size the Veroboard, $8 \times 7$ holes $\times 0.15 i n$. matrix and making the necessary cut-outs on the reverse side see Fig. 2.

Next, mount all the components as detailed in Fig. 2 leaving the transistors until last. Use a heat shunt on the legs of the transistors when soldering them in position.

Obtain a suitable case-the prototype used an old sandwich tin with lid-and fix the components RLA, LS1, S1, and the two-way terminal block in position. The layout shown in Fig: 3 is not critical and may be changed to suit individual requirements

With these components firmly fixed in position, wire up to the Veroboard as shown in Fig. 3 and then fix the board to the case using a 4BA nut, bolt and insulated spacer.


Photograph of the completed component board


Fig. 1. The complete circuit diagram of the Rain Alarm. The I.d.r. prevents the alarm from sounding in dark conditions, i.e. at night.

# RAIN ALARNM 

Fig. 2 (below). The layout of the components of the Veroboard.


Fig. 3. (above). The complete wiring diagram of the Rain Alarm. Shown left are the thyristor and transistor lead outs viewed from the underside.

## SENSOR

The sensor of the Rain Alarm should be made from a piece of $0 \cdot 1$ in matrix Veroboard. The size used in the prototype was $5 \mathrm{in} . \times 2{ }^{1}{ }_{2} \mathrm{in}$.
The sensor is shown in Fig. 4 and the Veroboard has alternate strips joined at each end forming an interlocking finger pattern.
It is necessary to use 0.1 in . board to obtain the required sensitivity.
Wire up the l.d.r. to the Veroboard and the two-way terminal block and then glue to a piece of $3_{4} \mathrm{in}$. diameter dowel. Araldite is a suitable adhesive.


Fig. 4. Details of the Veroboard sensor.

## TESTING

Before testing, check all wiring in the main control case. If satisfied, proceed.

Join, by means of a length of two-core cable, the sensor to the main unit and switch on.

Under bright conditions, place a wetted finger across the copper strips of the sensor and a tone should be heard from the loudspeaker; this tone will persist when the finger is removed and even when the board is completely dried.

To remove the tone, the unit must be switched off. Immediately switching on again should not trigger the alarm if the board is dry.

Repeat the above test procedure under dark conditions-no tone should be heard. If you do not obtain these results, check out your wiring and rectify.

## MOUNTING AND USE

The sensor should be mounted somewhere in the garden such that it will not be sheltered from rain or daylight. It is recommended that the sensor should be mounted at an angle so that
the rain will run off; the photocell must be uppermost.

The control unit is mounted in the house so that its tone can be heard anywhere in the house when it is raining. Join the two parts by means of a suitable length of two core cable.

The unit is switched on when the laundry is hung out to dry and the alarm will sound when the first few drops of rain fall.

To reset the alarm, the unit is switched off by switch $\mathrm{S1}$ and, assuming it has stopped raining, the switch can be switched on again after the sensor has become dry. If the sensor is not dry the alarm will continue.

The Rain Alarm can be left on permanently, hence the purpose of PCCl , since the current drain with no rain is minute, the battery should last for a couple of months or more.

Finally the sensor board should be cleaned every couple of months to ensure maximum sensitivity.

## What doy you know? RESISTORS

1 What are the missing numbers in this series, and what is the series called?
$1 \cdot 0,1 \cdot 2,1 \cdot 5, ? 2 \cdot 2$, ?
2 What is the overall tolerance of two $\frac{1}{ \pm} 5$ per cent tolerance resistors wired in series?
3 What does the pink band on some carbon resistors mean?
4 What are the following resistor values?
(a) 4K7; (b) 1 RO; (c) red, red, red; (d) yellow, mauve, gold; (e) 4M7K
5 What do the following symbols represent?

(c) $\rightarrow$ Na

## ANSWERS

[^2]

Due to their small size, low cost, and portability, cassette tape recorders have become extremely popular. These do, however, usually suffer from having a rather limited output power (typically 500 milliwatts), and only a small internal speaker. The quality of the output is not therefore all one would desire.
It was therefore decided to construct an amplifier which would boost the output of the recorder to two or three watts, which is sufficient for most domestic requirements.

While it was originally intended to modify the recorder to take the output from it's volume control circuit, so as to obtain a virtually noise, and distortion free signal, this was not found necessary, and perfectly satisfactory results were obtained by taking the output from the earphone socket.
The amplifier can be used in the same way with small pocket radio receivers.

## CIRCUIT THEORY

A circuit diagram of the cassette recorder amplifier is shown in Fig. 1, VR1 is the volume control, which consists of a variable voltage divider. The full input signal voltage will be present across VR1; the slider can tap all, or part of this voltage.

Capacitor Cl is a d.c. blocking capacitor which feeds the alternating input to the base of TR1. The voltage set at the base of TRI by the biasing
resistors, Rl and R 2 would be altered with the setting of the volume control if Cl were to be omitted.

Transistors, TR1 and TR2 are wired as a Darlington pair. The Darlington pair is a method of connecting two transistors together in such a way that they in effect form a single transistor with a gain equal to that of the product of the gains of the two transistors-approximately 20,000 in this case.

## OUTPUT STAGE

Resistors R1 and R2 bias the Darlington pair so that about half the supply voltage appears at TR2 collector.

Transistors TR3 and TR4 form the complementary class B output stage.

The output transistors are used in the common collector (also known as the emitter follower)



Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the Cassette Amplifier.
configuration. An emitter follower has almost exactly unity voltage gain, but has considerably more current available at the output (the emitter) than is put in at the base. It has a very low output impedance compared to the input impedance. The output transistors are thus able to match the 500 ohms output of TR2 to the 8 ohms impedance of the speaker.

## OUTPUT STAGE OPERATION

It will be easier to understand the operation of the output stage if reference is made to the skeleton circuit diagram, Fig. 2.

With no input signal applied to the amplifier, the voltage at TR3 and TR4 emitters will be the same as that at their bases (approximately half the supply voltage). The transistors are in effect working from two separate 8.5 volt supplies. As the output transistors stand, only leakage currents will flow, as their bases are in effect earthed.

If we now consider a positive pulse applied
Fig. 2. Basic amplifier diagram.

at TRI base, this will cause TR2 to conduct more heavily, the voltage at TR3 and TR4 bases falling in consequence. This will cause the voltage at TR3 base to in effect fall below "earth", and TR3 will remain cut off. However, the base of TR4 will now in effect be above "earth", and it will conduct heavily. The voltage at its emitter will drop for the duration of the pulse, and then return to normal.

If a negative pulse is now applied at the input, TR2 will conduct less heavily, causing the voltage at TR3 and TR4 bases to increase. Now TR4 will be cut off, while TR3 conducts for the duration of the pulse, causing the voltage at the output to swing to a high level, and then back to normal. Thus TR4 amplifies positive input half cycles, while TR3 amplifies negative input half cycles.

The capacitor between the output, and the loudspeaker LSI is required to block direct currents from entering the speaker.

## EXTRA COMPONENTS

Comparing the circuit of Fig. 1 with the skeleton circuit of Fig. 2, it will be noticed that in Fig. 2, R4, R6 and R7 are omitted.
Resistor R4 is required in order to minimise cross-over distortion.

This distortion is due to the fact that a germanium transistor (which the output transistors are) will not begin to conduct between its collector, and emitter terminals until about 0.2 volts is present at its base. When it is just turning on it has rather a non-linear characteristic; R 4 is used to give a small biasing voltage to the output transistors, and so overcome cross-over
distortion, reducing it to an unnoticeable level.
Resistors R6 and R7 are current limiting resistors, which are required as a precaution against damage to the output transistors due to what is termed "thermal runaway".

## NEGATIVE FEEDBACK

The biasing resistors for the Darlington pair obtain their biasing current from the output, and the biasing will alter as the output voltage fluctuates. This is in order to give negative feedback to the circuit. Negative feedback is required in order to reduce distortion. It also greatly reduces the gain of the circuit, but the distortion is reduced by a greater amount than the required signal.

Providing the amplifier is perfectly linear, the feedback will be linear also, and its only effect will be to reduce the gain of the amplifier.

No amplifier yet designed is completely linear, and thus the feedback will not be linear either. As the feedback is negative, however, this nonlinearity will be in opposition to the non-linearity of the amplifier, and will tend to cancel out the distortion.

## TONE CONTROL

In the output from the tape recorder there will be a certain amount of high frequency noise, known as tape hiss. Potentiometer VR2, and capacitor C2 form a simple tone control which can greatly reduce the high frequency response of the amplifier, and consequently this noise.

## POWER SUPPLY

A stabilised mains power supply giving about 17 V at up to 500 mA is incorporated in the amplifier. A circuit diagram of this is shown in Fig. 3. Switch Sl is the on-off switch which is ganged with the volume control, VR1. The mains transformer, T1, reduces the mains supply of 240 V down to $12-15 \mathrm{~V}$. This refers to the r.m.s. value, and the peak value will be a little over 1.4 times this.

The bridge rectifier D1-D4 converts the alter-
nating currents from the mains transformer to a pulsating direct current.

Transistor TR5 is connected as an emitter follower. Resistor R5 and D1, the Zener diode, are used to hold the base of TR5 at 18 V . In an emitter follower circuit using a silicon transistor, (such as TR5) the emitter voltage will be the same as base voltage, minus about 0.5 to 1 volt. The voltage at the output is thus stabilised at about 17 to $17 \cdot 5$ volts. Capacitor C5 smooths the output in the same way as C4, giving an almost ripple free output.

## CONSTRUCTION

The unit is housed in a home made aluminium case measuring approximately 7 by 6 by $2^{1}{ }_{2}$ inches. This is made in two sections, one forming the base, front, and rear, and the second forming the sides and top. The two are fastened together by four self tapping screws. Details of the case are given in Fig. 4. It is made from 18 or 22 s.w.g. aluminium sheet.

The three power transistors, TR3, TR4, and TR5 are mounted on the rear of the case. TR3, and TR5 must be insulated from the case using the insulating mica washers and plastic bushes supplied with the AD161/162 matched pair. The AD162 (TR4) case, which is the connection to it's collector, is connected to the negative supply, which is in turn connected to the case. There is therefore little point in insulating this transistor from the case. The spare insulating set should be used for the BD124 transistor, TR5.

No dimensions are given for the positioning of the mounting holes for the power transistors, in Fig. 4, as these are best found by using a mica insulating washer as a template-taking care not to damage the washer.

No exact dimensions are given for the mounting of Tl , the 8 -way tag strip, or the bridge rectifier, only their approximate positions being given. This is because the mountings for these components can vary tremendously. Usually the components themselves can be used as templates.

As well as details of the case, Fig. 4 also gives constructional details of the mounting bracket

Fig. 3. The stabilized power supply for the amplifier.


# cassette amplifier 



Fig. 5. Layout and wiring of the complete amplifier. The case is shown flat for clarity. It should be bent to shape before any components are fitted.


Fig. 4. Case construction details,
for VR11, and VR2. Details of how this is fixed are shown in Fig. 5. This bracket is to enable the control knobs to fit flush against the front panel.

## ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION

Full wiring details of the complete unit are given in Fig. 5. It is important to make sure that no mistakes are made, as any incorrect wiring could result in ruining components, and as a mains supply is involved, could be dangerous.

The wiring up of the tag strip should be undertaken first and is quite easy, providing each of the component leads, and each tag is tinned with solder, before wiring is commenced. The connection to the negative supply is made to a solder tag on one of the tag strip mounting bolts.

The tag strip must be mounted on stand off insulators, so as to prevent the connections underneath the strip from being short circuited through the metal case. Use a heat shunt when soldering in the transistors and finally wire up the remaining circuitry

The amplifier should be connected to the mains supply by way of a three core mains lead and a three pin plug fused at 1 amp . Check the wiring carefully before switching on.

## USING THE AMPLIFIER

An external loudspeaker is required, and this should have an impedance of 8 ohms, and be capable of handling at least three watts. This is plugged into the output socket.

To connect the amplifier, and the cassette recorder, a screened lead about 18 inches long with a 3.5 mm . jack plug at each end is required. The output from the recorder is taken from the earphone socket.

Best results will probably be obtained with the volume control on the recorder set fairly high, so as to obtain a low degree of background noise. If a tone control is fitted on the recorder, this should be set to the midway point, and then the tone control on the amplifier is set for the lowest background noise, consistent with a good treble response.

## Components....

Resistors

| R1 | $5.6 \mathrm{k}!$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| R2 | $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R3 | $470 \Omega$ |
| R4 | $27 \Omega$ |

R6 $1 \Omega$
R7 $1 \Omega$
All $\frac{1}{4} W: 10 \%$
Capacitors
C1 $5 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ elect. 25 V C4 $500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ elect. 25 V
C2 $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
C3 $500 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ elect. 25 V
Potentiometers
VR1 $5 k \Omega \log$. carbon with d.p.d.t. ganged mains switch (S1)
VR2 100 k ! lin. carbon
Semiconductors
TR1 BC109
TR2 2N1711
TR3 AD161) matched pair (including mica
TR4 AD162 $\}$ washers and plastic bushes)
TR5 BD124
D1-D4 $24 \mathrm{~V}, 500 \mathrm{~mA}$ metal bridge rectifier
D5 $18 \mathrm{~V}, 400 \mathrm{~mW}$ Zener diode

## Miscellaneous

T1 $12-15 \mathrm{~V}, 500 \mathrm{~mA}$ mains transformer
SK1, $2 \quad 3.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ jack sockets (2 off)
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# DEMO CIRCUITS (7) By MIKE HUEHESS 

The Differential Amplifier

A$s$ its name implies the differential amplifier operates by amplifying differences between two input signals. This operation is frequently required to show very small variations in quite large levels of clectronic signal between that produced by a standard-or reference-and a variable. Imagine an application where you want to measure minute differences in lighting level that can be detected by a couple of photoelectric cells, one of which is illuminated by a standard level.

## SIMPLE DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER

The simplest form of differential amplifier is shown in general form in Fig. 7.1. Sometimes this circuit is called a long tailed pair-those who can remember valves will no doubt recall the term-because the emitters of both transistors terminate in a single emitter resistor (R4); this resistor forming the "tail" to the pair.

Imagine that the circuit in Fig. 7.1. is broken at the point $C$. Transistor TR1 becomes a straightforward common emitter amplifier biased into a quiescent operating condition by the potential divide effect of R1 and R2. If the transistors are silicon types the potential at point $B$ will be 600 mV less than the potential set at $A$ and the current that flows between collector and emitter will produce a voltage drop across R3 giving a quiescent potential at the collector of TR1

If we now reverse the operation and imagine that the circuit is broken at point $B$, TR2 is
Fig. 7.1. Circuit of the simple differential amplifier.


Everyday Electronics, June 1973
biased in exactly the same way as TR1 and if $h_{\text {FE }}$ and the forward base/emitter drop are the same in both cases and identical biasing resistors are used, the quiescent potential at TR2's collector will be the same as at TR1 collector. Assuming both transistors are operating independently with separate emitter resistors a voltmeter (ME1) connected between the collectors would show a voltage difference of zero.

Imagine what would happen if a single emitter resistor is shared by the two transistors as shown in Fig. 7.1. The resistor (R4) having a value exactly half that of the imaginary independent resistors. Assuming both transistors are absolutely identical in every parameter and that all equivalent resistors have the same value, the circuit would act in the same way as before; the potential at $B$ would equal that at C. $A$ would equal $D$ and the quiescent collector potentials would be the same.

Each transistor would be able to draw the same emitter current as before because we have halved the value of the emitler resistor and it will have twice the current flowing through it.

If we now reduced the value of R6 the potential at $D$ will increase and more base current will flow in TR2. Several things now happen simultaneously, the potential at $C$ will rise to become 600 mV less than $D$ and the potential at TR2's collector will fall because we are passing more base current; however that is not all! Because $C$ and $B$ are the same point (electrically) the potential at $B$ will also rise; there will be less current drawn into the base/emitter circuit of TR1 and 'TR1 will conduct less between collector and emitter and thus its collector potential will rise.

Notice that there is a "see-saw" action; TR2's collector voltage falls and TR1's rises. Increasing the value of R 6 to a value greater than R1 would produce the opposite effect. If R1 and R6 were photo conductive cells and R1 was illuminated by a standard source you can see that, provided both cells have identical photo-resistive characteristics, our circuit would show up differences in lighting levels falling on the two cells. The difference would be seen both in magnitude and direction if a centre zero meter was used as the voltmeter (ME1).

## PRACTICAL CIRCUIT

We have, of course, assumed ideal characteristics so far and unfortunately it is impossible to get perfectly matched transistors-or for that matter resistors. Our practical circuit takes this into account and we compensate for slight differences in emitter current drawn by the two transistors with VRl in Fig. 7.2.

As there is no centre zero meter on the Demo Deck a diode bridge is used to feed ME1; the diodes ensure that current always flows the same way through the meter, irrespective of whether TRl's collector is more positive than TR2's or vice versa. We therefore will not be able to see the direction of difference signals.

Wire up the circuit of Fig. 7.2 on the Demo Deck (Fig. 7.3) but initially make sure the circuit is broken at point $X$ and temporarily connect a shorting link between both transistor bases (this is for setting up purposes to ensure that both transistors have identical bias conditions while we compensate for variations in their parameters). Set VR2 to the top of its track so that plenty of bias current is available; if you have a multimeter measure the collector potentials and see if you can tell whether both
transistors are passing identical current-one will almost certainly be conducting more than the other.

Imbalance will be shown on ME1 but the direction of imbalance will not be obvious. The difference in collector currents is caused by slight differences between the transistors' base/ emitter voltage drops and can be compensated for by adjustment of VR1. The latter should be set so that MEl reads zero and it should then stay at zero irrespective of what bias current is then applied to both transistors from VR2.

Remove the shorting link and connect up the photo conductive cell (PCCl) together with R6 and R7. The bias on TR2 will now be dependent on the amount of light falling on PCCl and this -almost certainly-will be different from the last bias setting we had on TR1 from VR2; as a result ME1 will show a large deflection. Carefully re-adjust VR2 until ME1 again reads zero; thus restoring identical bias currents on both sides. Any small variations in lighting level on PCC1 will now show a positive indication on ME1 and the reading can be made extremely sensitive by shorting out the voltmeter series resistor R3.


## PHOTOMETER

If you have another ORP12, try experimenting with a simple photometer by discarding R1 and re-connecting R8, PCC2 and VR2 as shown in Fig. 7.2. When identical illumination falls on PCCl and PCC2 adjust VR2 so ME1 reads zero; from then on any differences in light level on the two cells will show as an indication on ME1

Fig. 7.2. (above) The practical differential amplifier circuit.

Fig. 7.3. (right) Layout and wiring of Fig. 7.2 on the Demo Deck.



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| 55 | 50, | SN7448 | 1-10p | 1-03p | SN7486 | 38p | 85p | 8NT4122 | $1 \cdot 54 \mathrm{p}$ | 1.48p |

Devices may be mixed to qualify for Price Breaks

- 100 Plus less $10 \%$ off 25 plus break


## Linear Integrated Circuits

| 301 | DIL |
| :--- | :--- |
| 301 | TO99 |
| 301 | 8 YIN DH |
| $301 A$ | DIL |
| $301 A$ | TO99 |
| $301 A$ | 8 PIN DIL |
| 307 | DIL |
| 307 | TO99 |
| 307 | 8 PIN DIL |
| 308 | TO99 |
| 308A | TO99 |
| 709 c | DIL |
| 709 c | TO99 |


| 509 | 723 c | DII. | 999 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55p | 723c | T099 | 25] |
| 48p | 741c | 8 PIN DIL | 280 |
| 690 | 75lc | 14 PLN DIL | 889 |
| 699 | 741 c | T099 | $41 p$ |
| 86p | 747e | DIL | 400 |
| 690 | 748 c | D1L | 39p |
| 69p | 748 c | T099 | $41 p$ |
| 6.45p | 1437 | DIL | 1.25p |
| $6-407$ | 1458 | T000 | 1.27p |
| 35p | 3046 | DIL | 84p |
| $81 p$ | 7503 | DIL | 1.27 |

## Transistors




## Transistor Point

As a complete beginner to electronics at the time of buying the first issue of Everyday Elec. tronics, 1 found great difficulty in differentiating between transistors of types pnp and npn as shown on circuit diagrams.
I therefore devised a method of remembrance by saying that pnp $=$ point in plate.
The "point" and "plate" referred to of course, being the "emitter" and "base" respectively of the standard transistor configurations. Knowing this, it follows, that if the "point" is away from the "plate" then the transistor is of type $n p n$.
Possibly this sounds rather elementary, but I find it useful even now and hope other readers may also.
C. C. Cullen, Thetford

## Volume

I have completed the Audible Indicator Warning unit and am very pleased with the result, but it seems to be too loud. Would it be possible to install a volume control?
J. Welch,

Shoreditch
The volume may be reduced by putting a low value resistor in series with LS1-try 100 ohms.

## Guitar Impedance

Ref. your General Purpose Amplifier. I note you refer to guitars as being in the 200 ohms (impedance?) category. Well this just 'aint so. With one exception, every guitar I have ever owned used, or experimented with has
had a d.c. resistance of between 10 kilohms and 50 kilohms. So the nominal impedance must be at least that high. The exception has a measured resistance of 10 megohms. No, I don't understand it either, but it works well into a high impedance valve (EF 86) amplifier:
This fallacy about guitars is repeated regularly in your family of magazines and just does not have any factual basis, except perhaps for the home-made pick-ups featured at various times. I would suggest you check this with any reputable guitar manufacturers and stop this rather silly "old wives tale."
If you treat a guitar as a rather inefficient ceramic cartridge you won't go far wrong. (Still a good mag. though.)
A. Gamble,

Ormskirk
We have unfortunately, misled some readers. The text stated "Two inputs are provided one being rated at 5 mV which is suit. able for low level signal sources such as 200 ohm microphones or guitars." By this we did not mean 200 ohm guitars but simply that a guitar could be inputted into the low level socket. Most guitar pick. ups are around 50 kilohms impedance.

## Ruminations <br> By Sensor

## The I.C. and the Haggis

I wrote recently in "Ruminations" (April 1973) drawing some comparisons between an integrated circuit and a haggis. I concluded the piece by observing that I had yet to hear an address to the I.C!

A reader in Hull has written one for me, based somewhat irreverently, on the Lord's Prayer. With apologies to anyone who may be offended, I offer a "Creed for Semiconductor Men."
"I believe in epitaxial growth, in the planar technology, and the diffusion of silicon."

## Are You Receiving Me?

When reading of the increase
in telephone tapping, room "bugging" and other forms of snooping taking place these days, $I$ began to wonder if it will ever be possible to "listen in" to an animal's mind. The thought was prompted by watching the dog, asleep in front of the fire, her paws twitching, nose wrinkling, ears moving, as she presumably, dreamed of a great chase.
It is easy enough to detect brain waves by means of an electronic encephalograph, but what a fascinating world might be opened to us if we could share the visual, alfactory, and other sensations experienced by the animals, birds and insects which share our planet.

Some very complex equipment would be needed to translate, for our appreciation, the pleasurable sensations of the dog on finding a putrefying old bone.
The possibilities are almost limitless. I can visualise the family sitting gathered around the equipment in the evenings (the television ignored) and ex-
periencing, say-"The life of the honeybee-from brood chamber to outcast, edited and condensed on tape to a two hour, never to be forgotten, experience."
Or, if you want thrills, what about "Be the horse that won the Grand National-jump Bechers Brook, feel the bit in your mouth as you clear Valentine's."
I would like to experience the soaring flight of an eagle, or the across the globe flight of the arctic tern, to join in the migration of the wild geese, or go with the salmon, down to the sea.
Impossible, do you say? I don't think so, much stranger things have happened. Perhaps, in the next ten years, we shall see suitable circuits and constructional details in Everyday Electronics! There are snags of course, I would not wish my own "brain waves" to become available without my consent. And there would be many organisations that would attempt to obtain information of this kindfor our own good, of course!

Many readers may be surprised to find that they can make their own printed circuit panels and, provided you follow our instructions, the result is well worth a little time and care.

There are one or two firms selling p.c. board "construction kits" and these are generally excellent to start off with. The alternative-which will probably be cheaper if a number of boards are likely to be made-is to buy the board, resist and etchant individually in reasonable quantities.


There seems to be something of a shortage of single sided copper clad paxolin or fibreglass board at the moment, but the larger suppliers should be able to help if your local dealer cannot. Incidentally, the fibreglass board is more expensive but should preferably be used where heat or moisture are present, e.g., for car gadgets that are fitted under the bonnet.

The resist can be either paint (Humbrol model type) available from model shops, or you can use one of the p.c. resist pens. A recently announced pen is now available from G.S.P.K. (Sales) Ltd., Hookstone Park, Harrogate, HG2 7BU, Yorkshire. The pen is priced at 60 p and postage and packing are 10p. The ease with which such a pen can be used probably makes it worth the extra cost.
Having talked about the p.c. board we can now look at this month's projects and first at the one that uses a p.c. board both for component mounting and to form a "keyboard!"

## Mini Organ

There should be little trouble with component buying for the Mini Organ-the p.c. board may be difficult to get but this has been mentioned above. Other problems should be limited to some resistors-try Electrovalue of 28 St. Jude's Way, Englefield Green, Egham, Surrey, for these -and the two push-button type switches. One of the larger suppliers should be able to help with the push-buttons although they may not be exactly the same style, as those shown in the photographs.

Small 75 ohm speakers are generally available for about 50 p.

## Cassette Tape Amplifier

Looking through the ad's in a recent issue we were amazed at the price differences for a natched pair of AD161/162's as used in the Cassette Tape Amplifier. Although these are not that expensive, the prices vary by relatively large amounts; it just shows that it can be worth looking around even for transistors!

Aside from the above note there are no particularly helpful hints we can give for buying. The bridge rectifier can be almost any type of adequate ratingsthere are a number of different types available from advertisers.
Incidentally, the current quoted for both the transformer and the rectifier are the minimum ratings -if the one you get is quoted as having a higher current rating, this is suitable.

## Rain Alarm

If we keep publishing straightforward designs like the Rain Alarm the need for this page may disappear since we find it difficult to give advice on buying components that are all readily available. A case for this unit can be any suitable box or can be made up from an aluminium chassis and a wood or perspex front panel.

## New Products

Not a completely new product but an improved version of a well-known existing amplifier; the Radio and TV Components, Viscount III. This amplifier has been uprated from 14 to 20 watts
r.m.s. per channel with no price increase (except for V.A.T. of course).

However, if a complete Viscount audio system is purchased, the V.A.T. increase is not passed on to the customer.

The latest amplifier, designated the R102, has a frequency response of 40 Hz to $40 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$ and incorporates f.e.t. input stages, the price of the amplifier is £24-20.

Readers of E.E. have a chance to win one of these amplifiers, together with a record deck and speakers, in this month's com-petition-see page 304 for details.

Kabi (Electrical \& Plastics) Limited of Cranborne Road, Potters Bar, Herts., have introduced a new series of cómpartment trays which have a wide range of uses. The range comprises four sizes. $5^{1} 4 \times 7 \times 1^{1}{ }_{2}$ inches, $6 \times 10^{5} \times 11_{2}$ inches, $6 \times 10^{3_{4}} \times 1^{1}{ }_{2}$ inches and $6^{1}{ }_{4} \times$ $12 \times 2$ inches.

All models except the last quoted have fixed compartments of various sizes and all are formed in strong plastic which will give long service in normal usage (see photograph).

The largest model has moveable compartment modules, each module being capable of subdivision, so that compartments of virtually any size up to the total dimensions of the tray can be formed.

The trays are ideal storage units for electronic componentsand, in fact, anywhere where small parts have to be stored. Most are available in a range of colours at prices ranging from 45p to $£ 1 \cdot 50$ each according to size. The trays are complete with clear plastic lids, having a hinge and snap fixing, and could accommodate small tools as well as components.




For several years now you have been able to assemble your own high fidelity system to world beating standards using Sinclair modules. We have progressively improved these technically but hitherto the method of assembly at your end has remained the same - there has been no alternative to a soldering iron. Now for those who prefer not to solder, there is an alternative - Project 605.
In one neat package you can now obtain the four basic Project 60 modules plus a fifth completely new one - Masterlink - which contains all the input sockets and output components you previously bought separately. Also in the Project 605 pack are all the inter-connecting leads, cut to length and fitted at each end with plugs which clip straight onto the modules. eliminating soldering completely. The pack contains everything you need to build a complete 36 watt stereo amplifier together with a clear well illustrated Instruction Book. All you have to do is to arrange your modules in the plinth or case of your choice and then clip them together - ine work of a few minutes,
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Sinclair Radionics L.dd., London Road St. lves. Huntingdonshire PE174HJ. Telephone: St Ives (04806) 4311 Reg. No. 393594


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Signal to noise ratio - Better than 70 dB .
Distortion - better than $0.2 \%$ under all conditions.
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| soov. D.C. | 觡 40 | 300v. A.C. .. 93.40 |
| 1 amp d. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 88.40 | vu Meter .. 84.15 |
| Type SD. $83082.5 \mathrm{~mm} \times 110 \mathrm{~mm}$ Fronts |  |  |
|  |  | 10 maA ..... $£ 2.50$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}50 \mathrm{~mA} \\ 100 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \cdots & . . & 82.50 \\ 82.50\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 50 ma | \$2.75 | 5V. D.C. 10V. D.C. |
| $80-0-50 \mu$ $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  | 20V. D.C. ${ }^{\text {cose }}$ |
| 100-0-100 $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | \$8.70 | 50 F D.C. .. 82.50 |
| $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 82.70 | \$00V. D.C.82-50 <br> 16V. A.C. <br> 8.75 |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | \$2.55 |  |
| 1 mA | 82.50 |  |
| Bma | 22-50 | VU Meter .. 23.00 |
|  |  |  |
| boun | 22.80 | $500 \mathrm{~mA} \quad 82.25$ |
| 50-0-60رA | 28.55 |  |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | ¢2.55 |  |
| 100-0-100 $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | ¢2.55 |  |
| $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 22.55 |  |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 28.85 |  |
| 1 ma | 42.85 | 20V. D.C. ${ }^{\text {S0V. }}$ |
| 3 ma | 28.35 | $1500 \mathrm{~V} . \mathrm{DC.C}$. |
| 10 mA | 22.85 |  |
| 50 mA | t2.35 |  |
| 100 mA | \$8.35 | vU Meter $\quad 28.70$ |
|  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{BO} \mu \mathrm{A}$ | ¢2. 40 | $1 \mathrm{mmp} . . . . . .28 .15$ |
| 30-0-50 LA | 22.35 | $5 \mathrm{amp} . . .1 . . .{ }^{109}$ |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | £2. 35 |  |
| 100-0-100 $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | 82.85 | 5V. D.C. .. 52.15 |
| $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | E2-35 | 10V. D.C. |
| soous | 22.20 |  |
| 1 mA | 82.15 | 50V. D.C. .. 28.15 |
| 5 mA | 28.15 | 300V. D.C.15 E A.C. |
| 10 ma | 22.15 |  |
| ${ }^{5} \mathrm{mmA}$ | ¢ 28.15 | 300V. A.C. .. 59.30 |
| S00mi | 22-15 | VU meter .. 82.35 |

-MOVING IRONall others moving coil

Please add postaze

| 50 mA ... 53.10 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 100mA .... 58.10 |
|  |  | 500mA .... es.10 |
|  |  | 1 amp...... |
|  |  | $5 \mathrm{mmp} . . . . . . . ~ 88.10$ |
|  |  | $15 \mathrm{arnd} . . .$. |
|  |  | 30 amp .... 83.20 |
|  |  | 20V- D.C. 8310 |
|  |  | 50V. D.C. 58.10 |
| $50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 48.95 | 150V. D.C. 88.10 |
| 50-0-50 A | E850 | \$00VV. D.C. 8810 |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$. | \$ 8.40 | 15V. A.C. . 85.10 |
| 100-0-100 1. | ¢8.80 | 300V. A.C. .- ${ }^{3} 8.10$ |
| $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | +830 | 8 Meter lma 88.15 |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 8820 | VU Meter $\because \because 8.95$ |
| 500-0-500 $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | 58.10 |  |
| $1 \mathrm{in} A$ | 68.10 | 5 mmp A.C. ${ }^{10} \mathrm{mb-10}$ |
| $1-0-1 \mathrm{~mA}$ | 58.10 | $10 \text { amp. A.C. } 8810$ |
| 5 ma | \$3.10 | $20 \mathrm{mmp} . \text { A.C. } 83.10$ |
| 10 mA | \$8.10 | 30 mmp A.C.* 88.10 |
| Type MR.52P. 2 2in, square fronts |  |  |
| 50, A . . . . . | 28.40 | 10V. D.C. . 52.20 |
| $50-0-50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 42.85 | 20F. D.C. . 62.20 |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\underline{89} 8$ | 50V. D.C. . 58.20 |
| 100-0-100/1. | 28.75 | 300V. D.C. 1820 |
| $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 22.35 | 15V. A.C. . 5280 |
| 1 mA | 28.20 | 300 V . A.C. . 52.30 |
| 5 mA | $\underline{22.20}$ | 8 Meter 1 mA \% 2.30 |
| 10 mA | 2880 | VU Mater . $\quad 83.30$ |
| 50 mA | 52.20 | 1 mmp. A.C. - 22.20 |
| 100 mA | 42.20 | 5 mmp A.C. ${ }^{22} 20$ |
| 500 ma | 28.20 | 10 mpp A.C. 22.20 |
| 1 amp | 58.20 | 20 mmp . A.C. 22.20 |
| 5 amp | 22.20 | 30 amp A.C. * 22.20 |
| Type MR.65P. 3 tin. $\times 3$ in. fronts |  |  |
| $50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | ¢8.70 | 10V. D.C. .. 52.40 |
| $50-0-50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 88.00 | 20V. D.C. - 48.40 |
| $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 88.00 | 50 V. D.C. .. 82.40 |
| $100-0-100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 22.80 | 150 V. D.C. 29.40 |
| $200 \mu$ A $\quad .$. | 28.90 | \$00\%. D.C. $\mathbf{3 2 . 4 0}$ |
| 50011 A | 59.85 | 15v. A.C. .- 29.55 |
| 500-0-500 LA | 89.40 | 50V. A.C. . 22.55 |
| 1 mA . | 22.40 | 150V. A.C. . 29.55 |
| 5 mat | 52.40 | 300V. A.C. . . 525 |
| 10 mA | 28.40 | 500V. A.C. 52.55 |
| 50 mA | 42.40 | S Meter 1mA 28.60 |
| 100mA .... | 59.40 | V0 Meter $\because$ \% 8 -70 |
| 500 min | 22. 40 | 50 mA A .C- 58.40 |
| 1 smp.. | 22.40 | $100 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{A.C}$. |
| 5 amp. | 22.40 | $200 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{A.C}.{ }^{\text {ct }} 40$ |
| 10 mmp . | 28.40 | $500 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{A.C}=$. |
| 15 amp . | 28.40 |  |
| 20 amp. | 12.40 | 5 mmp A.C. $\quad 29.40$ |
| 30 amp . | 22.55 | 10 amp. A.C. 89.40 |
| 50 mmp . | 38.75 | 20 mp. A.C. - 29.40 |
| BV. D.C. | 82.40 | 30 mmg A.C. *2.40 |


"SEW" EDGWISE METERS Type PE.70. 3 17/321ת. $\mp 1$ |5/32in. $x$

 | $100-0-100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $23 \cdot 20$ | $300 \mathrm{~V} . \mathrm{A.C}$. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | $\cdots$ | $58 \cdot 20$ | VU Meter |

"SEW" BAKELITE
PANEL METERS
Type MR.65. $3 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{in}$. square fronts

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## METERS



Type ED.107. Size overail
$90 \mathrm{~mm} \times 108 \mathrm{~mm}$ A new range of high tuslity moring eoil for nchool experi-
frenta and other roenta and ataer
bench applicatlona.
$3^{\circ}$ min $3^{\circ} \mathrm{mircor}$ scale. The geter moremetat is easily accesaible to in the following ranges:

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $100 \mu 4$ | 25.10 | 30 V . d.c. | 24.85, |
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HIOKI MODEL 720X 20.000 O.r.v.

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HIOKI MODEL 730X 30.000 O.P.V. Orerload protection. $6 / 30 / 60 / 300$ $600 / 1200$ VDC. 12/60/1200
60011200 VAC. $\mathrm{mA} / 300 \mathrm{~mA}$. $2 \mathrm{~K} / 200 \mathrm{~A} / 30$ $\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{mA} / 300 \\ \text { megohm. } & \mathrm{mA} . \\ -10 \mathrm{~K} / 200 \mathrm{~K} / 2 \\ \text { to }+68 \mathrm{db}\end{array}$ E.50. P. \& P. 15 p .


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-20 A. A.C 82 ClB . $0 / 2 \mathrm{~K} / 200 \mathrm{~K} / 2 \mathrm{meg} /$ E18-95. Post 30p
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20,000
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$1,000 \mathrm{~V}$. D.C. $0 / 10 / 50 / 2501$
1 $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$. D.C. $0 / 10 / 50 / 2501$
$1,000 \mathrm{~V}$ A.C. $0 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~mA}$. $1,000 \mathrm{~F}$. A.C. $0 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~A} / 250 \mathrm{~mA}$. $0 / 60 \mathrm{~K} / 8$ meg $\Omega-20-20$
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30,000 O.P.V. with arerload protectlon mirror peale

$01-5 / 2 \cdot 5 / 10 / 25 / 100 / 250 / 5001$ | $01.5 / 2 \cdot 5 / 10 / 25 / 100 / 250 / 5001$ |
| :--- |
| $\left.1.000 \mathrm{v} . \quad D . C^{2} \quad 0 / 2 . / 10 / 25\right]$ | 1.000 v . D.C. $0 / 2 \cdot 5 / 10 / 25$ ]

$100 / 250 / 500 / 1,000 \mathrm{v}$. A. $0 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~A} / 5150 / 500 \mathrm{~mA}$. 12
 88-87. Poat paid.
HIOKI MODEL 750 X
50.000 O.D.v. 43 renges $0-0.3$
to 1.200 V D.C. $0-3$ to $1,200 \mathrm{r}$ A.C. $0-30 \mu 4 / 300 \mathrm{ma}$. $0-3 \mathrm{~K} / 30$ meg. obins. -10 to
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## MT100B4 MULTI-METER



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 ROUND SCNLE MODEL T.S. 68 Completely portable simple to use pocket sized tenter. Ranges $0 / 3 / 30 / 300 \mathrm{~V}$ ACand DC $2 t \quad 2000$ o.p.t. and DC at 2.000 o.p.r. Resistance $0 \cdots 0 \mathrm{~N}$ ulimes.
ONLT 51.97 P. \& R. I $\$ \mathrm{P}$.


LTGOI
New style 20,000
o.p.v. pocket multio.p.v. pocket multi-
meter. $5 / 25 / 50 / 250 /$ 800 i 2500 च. D.C. $10 / 80 / 100 / 500 / 1000$ A.C. $50 \mu \mathrm{LA} / 250 \mathrm{~mA}$. 6 K / 6
meg ohms -20 t
28.75 . Post 20 p .


## MODEL TE-300

30,000 O.P.N. Mirror scale. overioad protection of $-6 / 3 / 15 / 60 /$
$300 / 1.200 \mathrm{~V}$.D.C. $0 / 6 / 30 / 120 / 600 /$ 1.200 V A.C. $0 / 3 \mathrm{n} \mu \mathrm{A} / 6 \mathrm{~mA} /$ $60 \mathrm{~mA} / 300 \mathrm{~mA} / 600 \mathrm{ma} . \quad 0 / 8 \mathrm{~K} /$
$80 \mathrm{~K} / 800 \mathrm{~K} / 8 \mathrm{mez} .0 \mathrm{~mm}-20$ to +63 db . $55-97$. P. \& P. 15p.


MODEL PL436 $206 \Omega /$ Vott D.C. $8 \mathrm{k} \Omega /$ $6 / 3 / 2150 / 201600$ D.C. $3 / 301200 / 600$ V




## TMK MODEL TW-50K

48 rangec. mirror Rcale.

D.C.: Folts $-125,-25,125$ $2.6,5,10,25,50.125 .250$, $500,1000 \mathrm{~V}$, A.C. Volta: 1 15,
$3.5,10.25,50,125,250,500$ $3.6,10.25,50,125,250,500$,
1000 F,
 $500 \mathrm{~mA} .5,10 \mathrm{amp}$. Resistance:
$10 \mathrm{~K}, 100 \mathrm{~K}, 1 \mathrm{MEG}, 10 \mathrm{YEG}$ $\Omega$. Decluels: -20 to +81.5 db 88.50 . P. \& P. 17 D .

## MODEL <br> K228A <br> Tant band <br> overload <br> protection <br> reverting


switch. 30,000 o.p.v.
$0 / 5 / 2.5 / 15 / 50 / 250 / 0$
$600 / 1000 / 2500 \mathrm{~V}$. D. C. $0 / 15 / 50 / 150 /$ $500 / 1000$ V. A.C. $0 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~A} / 5 / 50 / 150$ $500 \mathrm{~mA} / 5 A$ D.C. $0 / 3 \mathrm{~K} / 300 \mathrm{~K} / 3$ mes. 28-05. Post 20p.
HIOKO MODEL 700X
100.000 O.P. F. Overload
$-3 / 6 / 2 \cdot 2 / 2 / 2 / 5 / 3 / 6 / 12 / 30 / 80 /$ $-3 / \cdot 6 / 1-2 / 1-5 / 3 / 6 / 12 / 30 / 60$
$120 / 300 / 800 / 1200 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{C}$ $1 \cdot 5 / 3 / 6 / 12 / 30 / 60 / 150 / 300 / 600 /$ 1200 V A.C.
$15 / 30 \mu \mathrm{~L} / 3 / 6 / 30 / 60 / 150 / 300 \mathrm{~m}$ $6 / 12$ SMP. DC. $2 \mathrm{~K} / 200 \mathrm{~K} / 2$ $\mathrm{Meg} / 20 \mathrm{MeF}$ ohm -20 to
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0/1.5/6/5/60/150/8003IM/
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Асоиасу DC 1\%. AC 1.5\%.

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$-/ 13 / 12 / 30120 / 600$ - - /9/12/30/120/600 F DC. $0 / 6 / 30 / 12008000$ V AC. O/12)
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or display of pulsed periodle waveforms FRRT. AMPR. Randwidth 10 MHz . sensimun. $-1-25$; HOR. $A$ YP. Bandwidth 500 KHz . Senviturity at 100 KHz . V RMS/mm. 3 -25: Preset triggered aweep 1-3,000usec.; free Calibrator Dips. $220 \times 360 \times 430 \mathrm{~mm}$ $115-230 \mathrm{~V}$. AC operation.
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 compact. transistorined, compact. fulls port-
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250 V P.C. mounting: $0.05 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.015 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 3 \mathrm{p} .0 .033 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.068 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ $34 \mathrm{p} .0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 4 \mathrm{p} \cdot 0 \cdot 15 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0 \cdot 22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 5 \mathrm{p} \cdot 0 \cdot 33 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p} \cdot 0 \cdot 47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p} \cdot 0 \cdot 68 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. $11 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{i} \cdot 0 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 13 \mathrm{p}$

$1 \cdot 5 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 20 \mathrm{p} .2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 24 \mathrm{p}$. $1 \cdot 5 \mu F, 20 p \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 24 \mathrm{p}$. | MYLAR |
| :--- |
| $0.001 \mu F$, |
| FILM |
| $0.002 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.005 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{P} .0 .04 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.05 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.068 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0-1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$.

CERAMICDISC CAPACITORS
100pF to 10,000pF. 2p each
ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS-MULLARD 015/6/7 RANGE
REPLACES C426, C487 RANGES
 $68 / 16,22 / 10,22 / 25,22 / 63,33 / 6 \cdot 3,33 / 40,47 / 4,47 / 10,47 / 25,47 / 40,47 / 63,68 / 6 \cdot 3$, $\begin{array}{ll}68 / 16,100 / 4,100 / 10,100 / 25,100 / 40, & 150 / 6 \cdot 3 \text {. } 150 / 16,150 / 25,220 / 4,220 / 10,220 / 16, \\ 330 / 4, & 330 / 10,470 / 6 \cdot 3,5 p \text { each. } 68 / 63,150 / 40 \text {, } 220 / 25,330 / 16,470 / 10,68016,3\end{array}$
 $470 / 40,680 / 25,1000 / 16,1500 / 10,2200 / 6-3,15 p, 330 / 63,680 / 40$, $1000 / 25,1500 / 16$, $2200 / 10,3300 / 6 \cdot 3,4700 / 4$. 18p.

## SOLID TANTALUM BEAD CAPACITORS

$0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
0.22 V
$0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
35 V
$1.0 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
15 V


### 0.15

 JACK PLUGS AN Standard sereened Standard insulare Stereo screened $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 2p } & 3.5 \mathrm{~mm} \text { insulared } \\ 35 \mathrm{p} & 3.5 \mathrm{~mm} \text { screened }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Stereo socket } & 15 \mathrm{p} & 2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~mm} \text { socket } \\ & 18 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~mm} \text { socker }\end{array}$ D.I.N. PLUGS AND SOCKETS 2 pin. 3 pin. 5 pin $180^{\circ}, 5$ pin $240^{\circ}, 6$ pin Plug 12p. Socket 8p. 6 way screened cable 22p/mesreBATTERY ELIMINATOR
$\begin{array}{lr}22 \mu \mathrm{~F} & 16 \mathrm{~V} \\ 33 \mu \mathrm{~F} & 10 \mathrm{~V} \\ 47 \mu \mathrm{~F} & \mathrm{~S} \cdot 3 \mathrm{~V} \\ 00 \mu \mathrm{~F} & 3 \mathrm{~V}\end{array}$

| CAD |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 35 V |  |  |
| $4.7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 35 V | $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 16 V |
| $6.8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V | $33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 10 V |
| $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ | 25 V |  | $17 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |

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\section*{gav7400 <br> gN74} $\begin{array}{lll}0.20 & 0.18 & 0.16 \\ 0.18 & 0.16\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}0.20 & 0.18 & 0.16 \\ 0.20 & 0.18 & 0.16\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { EN7403 } & 0: 20 & 0.18 & 0.16 \\ \text { BN7404 } & 0.16\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { SN7 } & 0.20 & 0.18 & 0.18 \\ \text { SN7405 } & 0.20 & 0.18 & 0.18\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}8 N 7406 & 0.80 & 0.18 & 0.16 \\ 8 & 0.87 & 0.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}187407 & 0.80 & 0.87 & 0.95 \\ 8 & 0.85\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}8 N 7408 & 0.20 & 0.10 & 0.18\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { QN7405 } & 0.45 & 0.48 & 0.36 \\ \text { QN7410 } & 0.20 & 0.18 & 0.18\end{array}$ GN7411 $\begin{array}{lllll} & 0.28 & 0.82 & 0.20 \\ \text { BN7412 } & 0.48 & 0.40 & 0.86 \\ \text { BN7418 } & 0.40 & 0.27 & 0.25\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll} & 0.80 & 0.87 & 0.86 \\ \text { EN7416 } & 0.80 & 0.27 & 0.25 \\ & 0.80 & 0.87 & 0.25\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}8 \times 7417 & 0.80 & 0.27 & 0.25 \\ & 0.27 & 0.25\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}8 N 7420 & 0.80 & 0.27 & 0.25 \\ 8 N 742 & 0.20 & 0.18 & 0.18\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll} \\ \text { gN7422 } & 0.20 & 0.18 & 0.18 \\ & 0.48 & 0.44 & 0.40\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}8 N 7423 & 0.48 & 0.44 & 0.40 \\ 8 N 7425 & 0.48 & 0.40 & 0.85\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}8 N 7425 & 0.48 & 0.40 & 0.85 \\ 8 N 7427 & 0.48 & 0.89 & 0.85 \\ 8 N 749 & 0.40 & 0.4 & 0.48\end{array}$ | $8 N 7427$ | 0.48 | 0.89 | 0.85 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| BN7428 | 0.50 | 0.45 | 0.48 |
| $N 7430$ | 0.80 | 0.18 | 0.2 | $\begin{array}{llll}10.45 \\ 8 N 7430 & 0.80 & 0.45 & 0.49 \\ 8 * 7432 & 0.48 & 0.18 & 0.18\end{array}$ 8 N 7

8 N 77
$\begin{array}{llll} & 0.20 & 0.18 & 0.18 \\ \text { BN7441AK } & 0.75 & 0.78 & 0.70 \\ \text { BK77442 } & 0.75 & 0.78 & 0.70\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 2n744 } & 8.00 & 1.75 & 1.80 \\ \text { EN744 } & 2.00 & 1.75 & 1.80\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { BN74 } & 2.00 & 1.75 & 1.80 \\ \text { BN7447 } & 1.75 & 1.60 & 1.45\end{array}$
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline AAY80 \& 10p \& BC147 189 \& BU105 2.25 \& $0 \mathrm{C4}$ 16p \& TIP43 250 \& 2N3065 55y <br>
\hline AAY42 \& $16 p$ \& BC169C 12 \& BY100 15p \& 004515 \& V405A 25\% \& 2 N 344075 <br>
\hline A4719 \& 10 p \& Bc182 10p \& BY126 15p \& 005780 \& ZTX108 12 \& $2 \mathrm{NS442} 1.25$ <br>
\hline AC107 \& 850 \& 3C214 16p \& BY127 15 \& $0 \mathrm{C71} 169$ \& 2TX300 12p \& 2 N 3525 F 5 <br>
\hline A0126 \& 25 \& BCF32 75p \& BYZ13 859 \& 0C7 85 \& ZTX 501 15p \& 2N3814 59 <br>
\hline AC127 \& 250 \& BCY34 85p \& C106D 850 \& 0077 \& 2TX802 185 \& 2 N 361675 <br>
\hline AC128 \& 250 \& BCY39 1.00 \& GET111 55 \& OC81 259 \& ZTX 14180 \& 2N3702 103 <br>
\hline A0176 \& $26 \%$ \& BCY42 80p \& GET115 650 \& $0 \mathrm{OC83}$ 259 \& ZTX 600150 \& $2 N 370410$ <br>
\hline $4 \mathrm{Cl} 8^{7}$ \& 850 \& BCY43 250 \& GET880 6\% \& 0 OL 40 55\% \& ZTX503 175 \& 2N8705 100 <br>
\hline AC188 \& 250 \& BCYS5 2.50 \& L3C309K \& OC170 269 \& 2G301 80D \& 2N8714 1-80 <br>
\hline $\triangle C Y 17$ \& 800 \& BCY70 15p \& (T03) 1.87 \& $0 \mathrm{Cl71} 5$ \& $2 \times 404809$ \& $2 N 37711.76$ <br>
\hline ACY20 \& 20p \& BCY71 90p \& Matl21 2.5 \& 00200 \& 2 N 527 859 \& 2N3773 8 -00 <br>
\hline ACY21 \& 20p \& BCY72 15p \& MJES40 60p \& $00^{0} 20175$ \& 2N696 15p \& 2N8790 8.25 <br>
\hline ACY30 \& 359 \& BCY87 8.60 \& MTE ${ }^{\text {M }} 70700$ \& 0020280 \& 2N697 150 \& 2N3819 85p <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {ND140 }}$ \& 500 \& BCZII 509 \& WJE620 769 \& 0020350 \& $2 \times 708100$ \& 2N3820 609 <br>
\hline ADl 49 \& 60p \& BD124 809 \& M ${ }^{\text {We9 }} 955$ \& OOP71 1.25 \& 2N930 900 \& 2N8866 85\% <br>
\hline AD181 \& 859 \& BD131 750 \& $2 \cdot 10$ \& ORP12 509 \& 2N987 45 \& 2K3903 180 <br>
\hline AD162 \& 259 \& BD132 809 \& MJESOS5 \& ORP60 409 \& 2N1181 85 \& 2N3906 1\% <br>
\hline AF117 \& 205 \& BF115 85p \& 759 \& P34A 800 \& $2 N 1152$ 250 \& 2N4061 18 <br>
\hline AFI18 \& 800 \& BF167 259 \& MPP105 400 \& RABS10ap \& 2N1302 18D \& 2N4062 180 <br>
\hline 4 P 124 \& 26\% \& BF178 25 \& NKT21420 \& 45 \& 2 N 1304829 \& 2N4128 18p <br>
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BF9989
850 \& OAS $60 p$ \& TIP294 60 \& $3 N 1673$
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| 40636 | 7.10 | <br>

\hline BCl43 \& 85. \& BSY27 15p \& 0048 \& TIP42A 85\% \& 2 N 305460 p \& 40430 <br>
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