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## IN ELECTRONICS TRAINING



VOLUME 26
JANUARY, 1967
NUMBER

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CIRCLE NO. 10 ON READER SERVICE PAGE

# LETTERS FROM OUR READERS 

Address correspondence for this department to: Letters Editor, Popular Electronics One Park Avenue, New York. N. Y. 10016

## THIS IS THE MID-RANGE!

Your article "Why Are They Still Inventing Speakers" (November, 1966) nonchalantly states that "special mid-range units tackle the frequency range from about 800 to 30,000 Hz." The author must be kidding. Is that a sonar tweeter?

Bob Conway
Austin, Texas
Sorry, Bob; it uas just a case of a cipher too many- 3000 H : is the corvect figure.

## "REFLEXOMETER" WINNER

I was very pleased to find that you thought my modification of the "Reflexometer" (Oc-

tober, 1966) worthy of winning a cash prize. Enclosed is a photograph of my unit.
alC Donald O. Wunst Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

Nice work, Donald. Your project looks aood; wnd w'e're pleased that you're pleased.

## FM STATIONS ON CHANNEL 6

The other night while changing channels on my TV set. I heard a French-language program on Channel 6, right here in New York. (There is nothing on Channel 6 in this area.) It turned out to be Columbia University's FM radio station. I wish you'd explain, if you can, how it got over on Channel 6 ?

Doug Lamerson Richmond Hill, N.Y.

The program you heard, Doug, was from the university's $F M$ station $W K C R$ on 89.5 MHz. They are on the air weekdays from 4

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CIRCLE NO. 7 ON READER SERVICE PAGE

LETTERS
p.m. to midnight, und on weekends from noon to miduight. The Channel 6 fiequency band is from 82 MHz to 88 MHz , but your TV set can tune broully enowsh on this channel to pick up any one of several FM stations in your area.

## INEXPENSIVE RECORD PLAYER

I am interested in your article entitled "Inexpensive Integrated Solid-State Stereo Record Player" (July 1966), but it calls for a ceramic or crystal cartridge and my cartridge is magnetic. What can I do?
W. K. Arnsparger South Ft. Mitchell, Ky.
W. K.. you should either get a ceramic or a cristal cartridue as recommended or you should not modify your record player. Of course, it is possible to build a suitable preamp to work a magnetic cartridye, but then you would be udding to the expense of the moject.

## FROM TEEN-AGERS TO ADULTS

I think you'll get a chuckle out of this human nature story. As a high school teacher, my biggest complaint about teen-agers is that they larely follow directions properly. But I guess many adults are the same way. For some time now. I've been writing to a man who has been trying unsuccessfully to modify a BTC-99 UHF converter for $450-460 \mathrm{MHz}$ as per my article a couple of years ago ("Tuning Up On the New $460-\mathrm{Mc}$. Police Frequencies," May, 1964)

I went over the procedure step by step with this man in minute detail, and even drew pictures. Time and time again he assured me that he followed my directions to the letter,

but he still could not get any $450-460 \mathrm{MHz}$ stations. He scemed like an intelligent fellow from his letters and I was curious to find out why his unit wouldn't work. So, last week I told him to send the converter to me and I'd do what I could to make it work. Here's what I found: A 35-turn coil was speciffed-he wound 40 turns; enameled wire was specified -he used bare wire; number 24 wire was specified-he used $\# 22$; close winding was specified-he wound it loose; one quarter inch (max.) leads on the coil were specified-he made them one inch; and, replacement of the


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## mall for fre catalog

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oscillator compartment cover was mentioned - -he didn't replace it.

In tive minutes. I wound and installed the proper coil in his converter, and it worked perfectly. I thourht rou'd appreciate this story becaluse 1 bet that in 9 out of 10 cases where a P.F. project doesn $i$ work. the builder did not follow instructions.

> KEN GhefNhera Chicago, Ill.

## WHAT'S A DIT AMONG FRIENDS?

Why did vot run $y$ dits in Carl Kohlor's story (Norember, 1966) and elaim they stood for the CW error signal? Seven dits is correct. Cabloton Beake Ft. Smith. Ark.

Our Art Dirertur sums il lowlied hetter with

 to listen lo the somul.

The corroct number of dits is 8 , not 9 .
 Dayton, Ohio

Owr Art Dirafor sums. "See. the readers
 all erferipnerd operatos wombld be whle to de-
 fontr. of fite dits. However. areordind to the Telramolh Remmlations. Paris Revivion 1!49. "thered to Intornalionnl Telerommunira-

 mumber of dits i.s eidht. Dildahditanhditalıh.

## PLEASE SEND MONEY

In response to my listing in "Ham Hobby Clenringhousc." I received a letter from a foresm student which. alter translation. reads in part: "I would like to huild a transmitter and a recoiver that will be able to work 80 to 10 moters. Can sou let me havo money to make this apparatus? Thank you very much."

Davir Cantur. Wenerge
Patchogae. N. Y.
Duvid. why mot ansume his letter and try to find a mutual timde ariangement!

## OUT OF TUNE

"Square Deal" Audio Generator 'November, 1966, paye 60). In Fig. 1. move the lead from pin 1 on $I C I$. which is connected to the junction of $R 1 / \prime$ and $R \cdot \beta$ to the other side of $R 3$. In the caption for Fig. 2. change $I C 2$ to read $I C 1$. $-\sqrt[30]{-}$

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CIRCLE NO. 28 ON READER SERVICE PAGE

## 

DEVICES

## A DUMMY MIKE WILL PREVENT "BLAST" EFFECTS

If you haven't at some time or other had someone "blast" your microphone with what looks like "mouth-to-mike resuscitation," you're one of the very few fortunate tape recorder owners. However, you can prevent "blast" effects if you use a dummy mike. Mount the dummy mike on the same stand with the live one and tell the speak-
 er to talk directly into the dummy. The live mike will be pointed at the speaker's mouth. To make the setup even more convincing, have two mike cables disappear into the tape recorder. The resulting tape should be blast-free.
-Glen F. Stillwell

## PIPSQUEAK IN SIZE BUT MITE-T-IITE

A combination pilot light and dial light assembly for battery-powered equipment can be made with a short length of plastic tubing and a miniature lamp-such as the Sylvania ML-202A Mite-T-Lite. First coat the leads of the lamp with lacquer to insulate them; slot the tubing and slip it over the lamp. Then drill a hole to fit the covered lamp in line with the dial position indicator mark. Use a drop of cement to hold the assembly in
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-William S. Gohl
(Continued on page 105)

# POPULLAR ELECTRONICS READER SERVICE PAGE 

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This is Courier's 23-channel TR-23S-the most reliable solid-state CB rig ever built. So reliable, it's GUAR ANTEED FOR 10 YEARS! With transmitter silicon-transistors manufactured to a higher peak voltage than ever before, plus new sener diode protection. A compact $53 / /^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 61 /{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D} \times 17 / \mathrm{m}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$. Crystals supplied for all 23 channels. Complete with microphone. Illuminated S meter. Ilhuminated chamel selector. PA system. Auxiliary speaker jack. Single-knob tuning. Modulation indicator. DC cord. Exclusive Courier "Safety Circuit" to protect against mismatched antenna, incorrect polarity and overload.

Just \$169, complete!
See it at your Courier dealer, or mail coupon for full data.

56 Hamiton Avenue, White Plains, N.Y.
Yes! I'd like to know all about the Courier TR-23S
-the CBrig you can't kill.

Name $\qquad$
Address. $\qquad$
City $\qquad$ County $\qquad$ State $\qquad$


## Mail card to RCA Institutes today

Thousands of well paid jobs for Electronics Technicians are unfilled now
RCA Institutes Can Train YouAt Home - And Help You Qualify For This Work

It's a sad, but true, fact that today, with so many men yearning for better jobs and better incomes, thousands of well paid jobs are unfilled in the vast electronics industry.
Many of the men who could fill these jobs that is, men with the aptitude and native interest to enjoy a career in electronics-are handicapped because for one reason or another they have not had the opportunity to train themselves for these lucrative positions.


# NOW- <br> THANKS TO RCA <br> INSTITUTES <br> HOME STUDY YOU CAN TRAIN <br> <br> FOR A CAREER <br> <br> FOR A CAREER IN ELECTRONICS 

Realizing that thousands of technical jobs-well paid jobs-in electronics are going unfilled each week, RCA Institutes has done something positive about the problem. To benefit the electronics industry, with its crying need for trained men... and to help men who really want to move into a well paid electronics job, RCA Institutes offers an ideal home training program!

## HOME STUDY CAN PROVIDE CAREER OPPORTUNITIES!

To help meet the need for qualified men in the electronics field, RCA Institutes has created a wide variety of Home Training Courses, all aimed toward a profitable, exciting electronics career in the shortest possible time. Included are exclusive "Career Programs" designed to train you quickly for the job you want! Your study program is supervised by RCA Institutes experts who work with you, help guide you over any "rough spots" that may develop along the way.

## OFF TO A FLYING START WITH AMAZING RCA "AUTOTEXT" METHOD

Each "Career Program" starts with the amazing "AUTOTEXT'" Programmed Instruction Method - the new, faster way that's almost automatic! "AUTOTEXT" helps even those who have had trouble with conventional learning methods in the
past. It is truly the "Space Age" way to learn everything you need to know with the least amount of time and effort.

## RCA INSTITUTES ENGINEERED KITS SPEED YOUR PROGRESS

To speed you on your way to a successful electronics career, your "Career Program" will include a variety of RCA Institutes engineered kits at no extra cost-each complete in itself. As a bonus, you will also receive and build a valuable Oscilloscope. You'll get the new Programmed Electronics Breadboard for limitless experiments, including building a working signal generator and a fully transistorized superheterodyne AM receiver and Multimeter.

## CHOOSE YOUR CAREER PROGRAM NOW

To get a head start today on the electronics career of your choice, look over this list of RCA Institutes "Career Programs", pick the one that appeals most to you, and check it off on the attached card:

- Television Servicing
- Telecommunications
- FCC License Preparation
- Automation Electronics
- Automatic Controls
- Digital Techniques
- Industrial Electronics
- Nuclear Instrumentation
- Solid State Electronics
- Electronics Drafting

To meet other specific needs, RCA Institutes also offers a wide variety of separate courses which may be taken separately from the "Career Programs'. These range from Electronics Fundamentals to Computer Programming. They are described in the material you receive.

## ADVANCED TRAINING TOO

If you are already working in electronics or have some experience but want to move on up, you may start RCA Institutes training at an advanced level. No tedious repetition of work you already know!

## UNIQUE TUITION PLAN

With RCA Institutes, you learn at your own pace, and you pay only as you learn. There are no long term contracts to sign... no staggering down-payments to lose if you decide to stop...no badgering bills. You pay for lessons only as you order them, and should you decide to interrupt your training at any point, you may do so and not owe one cent.

## CLASSROOM TRAINING AVAILABLE

RCA Institutes Resident School is one of the largest schools of its kind in New York City with classroom and laboratory training available in day or evening sessions. Coeducational classes start four times a year. Just check "Classroom Training" on the attached card for more details.

## FREE PLACEMENT SERVICE, TOO!

In recent years, 9 out of 10 Resident School students who used the Free Placement Service have been placed before or shortly after graduation. This Service is now available to Home Study students.

## ALL RCA INSTITUTES COURSES AVAILABLE UNDER NEW GI BILL. <br> SEND ATTACHED POSTAGE PAID CARD TODAY FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION. NO OBLIGATION. NO SALESMAN WILL CALL.

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350 West 4th Street, New York, N. Y. 10014

Additional information on products covered in this section is available from the manufacturers. Each new product is identified by a code mumber. To obtain further details on any of them, simply fill in and mail the coupon on page 15.

## UPSIDE-DOWN TURNTABLE?

Can your turntable operate upside down? $B S R(U S A)$ Limited says that its new lowcost "McDonald 500" automatic turntable can. The 500 has a low-mass pickup that is so well counter-balanced, both vertically and horizontally, that the entire turntable can actually be tilted while in use, withoutinterrupting the record.Stylus pressure is controlled by a micrometerlike pressure setting which
 permits precise
$1 / 3$-gram adjustment from 0 to 6 grams. The 500 also boasts a precision cueing lever-the pickup arm can be raised or gently lowered to the record's surface at any desired spot without record or stylus damage. A fourspeed unit $(16,33,45$ and $75 \mathrm{r} / \mathrm{min})$, the changer will accommodate 7 -, 10 -, and 12 -inch records.

Circle No. 75 on Reader Service Page 15

## UNIVERSAL ANTENNA

Vertical or horizontal mounting anywhere, and under any conditions, is claimed for Cush Croft's Model TS-1 "Trik Stik" universal antenna. A half-wave, omnidirectional, vertically polarized unit, the Model TS-1 can be used for the Citizens Band, short-wave listening, amateur radio, monitoring police, fire, and other emergency services, Business Radio (both low and high bands), tuning in aircraft, and even for TV and FM reception. Complete instructions are supplied with measurements for setting the "Trik Stik" to the correct dimensions for any of the above services. Assembly can be accomplished in minutes.

Circle No, 76 on Reader Service Page 15

## SOLDERING GUN KITS

Wen Products' single-post heavy- and medi-um-duty soldering gun kits (Model 450K4 and 222 K 5 ) now come in shock-resistant, plastic, luggage-type carrying cases. The Model

450 K 4 contains the automatic 3 -in- 1 Model 450 gun, three separate tips for heavy, medium, and light duty, plus a roll of rosin core solder. The 222 K 5 contains the Model 222 Wen "Hot Rod" gun with medium- and light-duty tips, plus a plastic cutting attachment and a flat iron attachment for sealing plastic bags, plus solder. All of the accessories are cardmounted and plastic shrink-packed to keep them dust-free, and storage nests are provided.

Circle No. 77 on Reader Service Page 15

## SOLID-STATE POWER SUPPLY

Round Hill Associates has announced a solidstate power supply, Model PS-200, for generalpurpose use. The PS-200 employs zenerreferenced voltage regulation and delivers 9 volts d.c. at loads up to 200 mA with complete dead short protection. A locking
 screwdriveradjusted programming potentiometer permits the output voltage to be adjusted over a 1-volt range. Weighing 44 ounces, the PS-200 measures $9^{\prime \prime} \times 2 \%_{2}^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 4^{\prime \prime}$, and comes in a brown enameled steel case.

Circle No. 78 on Reader Service Page 15

## PORTABLE "IC" IV KIT

A first in integrated circuit kits! Heath's GR-104 12" black-and-white TV kit incorporates an $I C$ the size of a small transistor which contains 39 parts-and replaces the sound i.f. detector and preamp. Result: re-
 duced heat, less power consumption, and easier kit assembly. Designed to operate on any 117 -volt a.c. or 12volt d.c. source, the GR-104 can be assembled in about 10 hours. An optional rechargeable battery pack is available (also in kit form) which makes it possible to use the set anywhere. The kit includes a built-in telescopic whip for VHF, plus an $8^{\prime \prime}$ UHF loop that attaches in seconds to the back panel. And there are inputs for 300 -ohm balanced and 75 ohm coax fixed antennas.

Circle No. 79 on Reader Service Page 15

## MOBILE CB ANTENNAS

Ever hear of a printed circuit being used for an antenna? Antenna Specialists' new "MACH III" CB mobile antennas feature a spiral-shaped printed circuit coil, waterproofed and shock-suspended inside a wingshaped "futuristic" base. Molded from tough cyco-lac plastic of the type used in auto racing

# LaFAYETTE HB-525 Solid State Mobile 2 Way Ratio 

## All Crystals Supplied!



## Plus 2 Reserve Channels

- 19 Transistors, 7 Diodes, Thermistor
- Dual Conversion Receiver for Extra Selectivity and Sensitivity
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- Range BoostTM Circuitry for Added Power
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## 1967 CATALOG NO. 670

Featuring Everything in Electronics for

- HOME • INDUSTRY • LABORATORY
from the "World's Hi-Fi \& Electronics Center"


## PRODUCTS

(Continued from page 22)
bodies, the base is jet black with a smooth satin finish, trimmed in silver. All quarterwave "MACH III"' antennas are d.c.-grounded, and are reported to have an excellent VSWR, essentially flat at center frequency and 1.3-1 across the band. The $32^{\prime \prime}$ whip is made of stainless steel which can be bent in a full circle without "setting."

$$
\text { Circle No. } 80 \text { on Reader Service Page } 15
$$

## STEREO TUNER AND AMPLIFIER

Near-perfect stereo at moderate cost is offered in EICO's new solid-state "Cortina" line -the Model 3200 FM/MPX automatic stereo tuner and the Model 3070 70-watt stereo amplifier-available both as kits and factorywired. The five tuned circuits in the front end of the Model 3200 tuner (see photo) contain two r.f. stages, all coupled to a four-stage double-tuned i.f. circuit. Sensitivity is $2.4 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ for 30 dB quieting-IHF standard. Channel separation is 40 dB at 1 kHz , harmonic dis-

tortion less than $0.75 \%$. Specifications for the Model 3070 amplifier include: 70 watts total music power into a 4 -ohm load, 50 watts into an 8 -ohm load; a frequency response of 5 Hz to $100 \mathrm{kHz}, \pm 1.5 \mathrm{~dB}$, and 8 Hz to 60 kHz , $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$; and harmonic distortion of less than $0.8 \%$.

Circle No. 8I on Reader Service Page 15

## TAPE RECORDING AIDS

Three new accessories for Kodak sound recording tape have been announced by Eastman Kodak-an "easier-to-use" splicing tape, a tough leader and timing tape, and a tape timing guide. The $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ Presstapes are precut splices of the same width as the recording tape; they come in packets of 40 with complete instructions for use. The leader and timing tape has a matte, opaque surface on $11 / 2$-mil polyester base, enabling write-on identification and damage-free threading; it is supplied in $150^{\prime}$ lengths on a $3^{\prime \prime}$ tape reel in a dispenser box. Measuring $5^{\prime \prime} \times 13 / 4 \prime$, the tape timing guide permits the number of minutes of playing time remaining on a reel to be read off on the proper scale of the guide; each package contains two guides, one for use at a tape speed of $71 / 2 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$, the other for $33_{1} \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{s}$.

Circle No. 82 on Reader Service Page 15

## MOBILE P.A. AMPLIFIER

Called the "Tiny Mite" (it measures only $13 / /^{\prime \prime} \times 35 / 16^{\prime \prime} \times 57 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ ), the imported solid-state
public address amplifier introduced by Lafayette Radio Electronics features 16 watts of output power for mobile applications. It can be used with dynamic, crystal, or magnetic microphones; tape recorder; phono pickup or AM radio. Output impedance is 8 or 16 ohms. Current consumption: a maximum of $1.8 \mathrm{am}-$

peres from the vehicle's battery. Fused for overload protection, the "Tiny Mite" comes complete with microphone plug, battery and speaker cables, and underdash mounting bracket.

Circle No. 83 on Reader Service Page 15

## CONVERTER/CHARGER PLUG AND CORD SET

"Safe-T-Plug Mark II," announced by Dynamic Instrument Corp., is a completely sealed converter/charger plug and cord set that converts ordinary a.c. household current to the low d.c. voltage required by transistorized products and small motor-driven appliances. In addition, it recharges nickel-cadmium batteries used in cordless rechargeable appliances; the recharging ability also applies to the commonly available carbon-zinc batteries. No Underwriters' Laboratories listing is necessary for a product to which the plug is attached, since the Safe-T-Plug Mark II itself is UL-listed,

Circle No. 84 on Reader Service Page 15

## FM STEREO TABLE RADIO KIT

All-transistorized, the new GR-36 FM stereo table radio kit available from the Heath Company features the same tuner and i.f. circuit used in deluxe Heathkit stereo components. Other features include automatic switching to stereo with an automatic stereo

indicator that lights up whenever stereo is being received; an adjustable phase control for optimum station separation and best stereo; fixed automatic frequency control for drift-free stereo; built-in automatic gain control to minimize blasting or fading; and a new clutch-release volume control for independent or simultaneous adjustment of both channels. The "front-end" is factory-assembled and aligned to insure peak performance.

Circle No. 85 on Reader Service Page 15

# F/NVCO "has 'em both" 



## BOOSTER COUPLERS IN 300 OR 75 OHM

 For Deluxe Home \& Commercial UseFinco's famous 2-tube, 4-set VHF•TV OR FM Distribution Amplifier is now available for 75 OHM CO-AX or 300 OHM operation.
Price? You can't beat it! Rugged quality? Finco's got it! Performance? Finco challenges 'em all!
Equip either model with Finco low-loss splitters (\#3001 or \#3003) and you can drive up to 16 sets in a master antenna system!

FINCO MOOEL \#65-1 \$29.95 list Outstanding Features:

- 350,000 microvolts maximum input with +8 dB to each output - Maximum signal output of .85 volts in each of 4 outputs - Low noise 6HA5 premium tubes - One 300 hm input - 4300 ohm outputs. Silicone diode rectifier tor dependability. Flat response $\pm 1 / 4 \mathrm{db}$ per 6 mic channel - Ventilated perforated steel cabinet $63 / 10 \times 3 / 16 \times 3 \% s^{\prime \prime}$. Metal enclosed to eiim nate shock hazard - easy access for servicing - Easy mounting and connecting . All fittings \& bracaets supplied • UL listed AC cord-117 volts. 60 cycies - $100 \%$ test for all electrical characteristics

FINCO MOOEL \#65-2 $\$ 39.95$ list Outstanding features:

- 400.000 microvolts maximum input with +6 dB to each output - 200,000 microvolt input - 1 volt out put per band - Low noise 6HA5 premium tubes. One 75 ohm input - 475 ohm outputs. Most compatible "F" type input and output fixtures. Uitra•flat fre quency response and complete rf isolation. Ventifated perforated steel cabinet $65 / 1 / \times 3 \% \times 3 \% / 1{ }^{\prime \prime}$. metal enclosed to eliminate shock hazard - easy access for servicing - Easy mounting and connecting - All fittings \& brackets supplied. UL listed AC cord -117 volts, 60 cycles $\cdot 100 \%$ test for all electrical characteristics

ALL FINCO PROOUCTS ARE ENGINEEREO FOR COLOR!

# NEW LITERATURE <br> To obtain a copy of any of the catalogs or leaflets described below, simply fill <br> in and mail the coupon on page 15 , 

The latest edition of Amperex Electronic Corporation's "Condensed Electron Tube Catalog" is now available. Containing descriptions of and basic specifications for the full line of Amperex tubes, this 27 -page catalog serves as a quick reference guide for designers of new equipment as well as for replacement tube buyers. A special insert covers microwave tubes and components.

Circle No. 86 on Reader Service Page 15

Over 250 easy-to-build electronic kits are illustrated in the 108 -page 1967 catalog put out by the Heath Company. Kits new this year include a transistor guitar amplifier; electric guitars; SSB receiver and matching transmitter; 2 -way. 2 -speaker system with acoustic suspension design; stereo tape recorder; signal monitor; 4 -speed transistor portable pho-
nograph; and a 2 -watt silicon transistor walkie-talkie.

Circle No. 87 on Reader Service Page 15

New and interesting among the 4000 -plus items in E'dmund Scientific Company's 148page 1967 catalog are: a plastic fiber optics kit; an intriguing computer game called "Dr. Nim"; special bargains on magnets; laserproduced holograms, a new technique in 3-D pictures; and a low-cost solid-state thermoelectric cooling system.

Circle No. 88 on Reader Service Page 15

Turner Microphone Company's 12-page booklet entitled "Connecting the +2 to Your CB Set" describes the proper connections between the Turner " +2 " microphone and more than 100 different $C B$ sets. It also offers helpful hints for getting the best performance out of particular models when using the " +2 ".

Circle No. 89 on Reader Service Page 15

A full-color, 20-page 1967 brochure from $H . H$. Scott, Inc., entitled "At Home With Stereo," features the greatly expanded line of Scott stereo consoles in an exclusive collection of decorator-styled room settings. Included is a complete explanation, in non-technical terms, of the more technical aspects of stereo consoles.

Circle No. 90 on Reader Service Page 15


# Regardless 0f What You Pay For A Color TV... <br> <br> It Can't Perform <br> <br> It Can't Perform As Well As This As Well As This New Heathkit " 180 " New Heathkit " 180 " For Only ${ }^{5} 379^{95 *}$ 

 For Only ${ }^{5} 379^{95 *}$}

## Here's Why!

Exclusive Features That Can't Be Bought In ReadyMade Sets At Any Price! All color TV sets require periodic convergence and color purity adjustments. This new Heathkit GR-180 has exclusive built-in servicing aids so you can perform these adjustments anytime . . withour any special skills or knowledge. Simple-to-follow instructions and detailed color photos in the GR-180 manual show you exactly what to look for, what to do and how to do it.
Results". Beautifully clean and sharp color pictures day in and day out ... and up to $\$ 200$ savings in service calls during the life of your set!
Exclusive Heath Magna-Shield . . . surrounds the entire tube to keep out stray magnetic fields and improve color purity. In addition, Alutomatic Degaussing demagnetizes and "cleans" the picture everytime you turn the set on from a "cold" start.
Choice Of Installation . . . Another Exclusive! The GR-180 is designed for mounting in a wall or your own custom cabinet. Or you can install it in either optional Heath factory-built Contemporary or Early American styled cabinets.
From Parts To Programs In Just 25 Ilours. All critical circuits are preassembled, aligned and tested at the factory. The GR-180 manual guides you the

rest of the way with simple, non-technical instructions and giant pictorials. You can't miss!
Plus A Host Of Advanced Features . . . like the hi-fi 180 sq. inch rectangular tube with "rare earth phosphors". smaller dot size and 24,000 volt picture power for brighter, livelier colors and sharper definition . . . Automatic Color Control and gated Automatic Gain Control to reduce color fading and insure jitter-free pictures at all times . . . deluxe $V H F$ Turret Tuner with "memory" fine tuning . . . 2-Speed Transistor UHF Tuner . . . Two Hi-Fi Sound Outputs for play through your hi-fi system or connection to the GR-180's $4^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ speaker . . Tw'o VHF Antenna Inpurs - a 300 ohm balanced and a 75 ohm coax . . . $I$-Year Warranty on the picture tube, 90 days on other parts. For full details mail coupon on the following page. Better yet, use it to order the best $19^{\prime \prime}$ Color TV buy . . . it's available now in limited quantities.
*Kit GR-180, everything except cabinet, 102 lbs.
$\$ 379.95$
GRA-180-1, walnut cabinet (shown above), 30 lbs. . 181/4" D $\times 281 / /^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 29^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$. . . . . $\$ 49.95$
GRA-180-2, Early American cabinet, 37 lbs... $181 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D} \times 2814^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 313 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$... Available February
$\$ 75.00$

## NEW 12" Transistor Portable TV — First Kit With Integrated Circuit

Unusually sensitive performance. Plays anywhere... runs on household 117 V . AC, any 12 v . battery, or optional rechargeable battery pack ( $\$ 39.95$ ) ; receives all channels; new integrated sound circuit replaces 39 components; preassembled, prealigned tuners; high gain IF strip; Gated AGC for steady, jitter-free pictures; front-panel mounted speaker; assembles in only 10 hours. Rugged high impact plastic cabinet measures a compact $11 \frac{1}{2 \prime \prime} \mathrm{H} \times 153 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W}$ x $93 / \mathrm{s}^{\prime \prime}$ D. 27 lbs .


Kit GR-104

# How To Have Fun While You Save... 

## Harmony-by-Heathkit Electric Guitars \& Heathkit Guitar Amplifier


© NEW Ileathkit Transistor Guitar Amplifier 60 watts peak power; two channels - one for accompaniment, accordian, organ, or mike, - the other for special effects . . . with both variable reverb and tremolo; 2 inputs each channel; two foot switches for reverb \& tremolo; two $12^{\prime \prime}$ heavy-duty speakers; line bypass reversing switch for hum reduction; one easy-to-build circuit board with 13 transistors, 6 diodes; $28^{\prime \prime}$ W. x $9^{\prime \prime}$ D. x $19^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$. leather-textured black vinyl cabinet of $3 / 4$ " stock; 120 v . or 240 v . AC operation; extruded aluminum front pancl. 52 lbs.

American Made IIarmony-By-I Ieathkit Guitars
All wood parts factory assembled. finished and polished . . . you just mount the trim, pickups and controls in predrilled holes and install the strings . . . finish in one evening.


Each guitar includes vinylized chipboard carrying case, cushioned red leather neek strap, connecting cord, Vu-Tuner* vistal tuning aid. tuning record, instruction book and pick . . . worth \$19.50 to \$ 31.50 depending on model.
[BELuxe Guitar . . . 3 Pickups . . . Hollow Body
Double-cutaway for easy fingering of 16 frets; ultra-slim fingerboard - $241 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ scale; ultra-slim "uniform feel" neck with adjustable Torque-Lok

reinforcing rod; 3 pickups with individually adjustable pole-pieces under each string for emphasis and balance; 3 silent switches select 7 pickup combinations; 6 controls for pickup tone and volume; professional Bigsby vibrato tail-piece; curly maple arched body $-2^{*}$ rim - shaded cherry red. 17 lbs.
(c) Silhouctte Solid-Body Guitar . . . 2 Pickups

Modified double cutaway leaves 15 frets clear of body; ultra-slim fingerboard - $241 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ scale; ultraslim neck for "uniform fee]"; Torque-Lok adjustable reinforcing rod; 2 pickups with individually adjustable pole-pieces under each string; 4 controls for tone and volume; Harmony type ' $W$ ' vibrato tailpiece; hardwood solid body, $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ rim, shaded cherry red. 13 lbs .
[0 "Rocket" Guitar . . . 2 Pickups . . . Hollow Body Single cutaway style; ultra-slim fingerboard; ultraslim neck, steel rod reinforced; 2 pickups with individually adjustable pole-pieces for each string; silent switch selects 3 combinations of pickups; 4 controls for tone and volume; Harmony type 'W' vibrato tailpiece; laminated maple arched body, $2^{\prime \prime}$ rim; shaded cherry red. 17 lbs.

## NEW! Deluxe Solid-State FM /FM Stereo Table Radio



Kit GR-36
'6995

Tuner and IF section same as used in deluxe Heathkit transistor stereo components. Other features include automatic switching to stereo; fixed AFC; adjustable phase for best stereo; two $51 /{ }^{\prime \prime}$ PM speakers; clutched volume control for individual channel adjustment; compact $19^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 61 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D} \times 91 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$ size; preassembled, prealigned "front-end"; walnut cabinet; simple 10 -hour assembly. 17 lbs.

## Build Your Own Heathkit* Electronics

NEW Heathkit ${ }^{\circledR}$ /Magnecord ${ }^{\text {® }} 1020$ 4-Track Stereo Recorder Kit


Kit AD-16
${ }^{5} 399^{50}$
(less cabinet)
Save $\$ 170$ by doing the easy assembly yourself. Features solid-state circuitry; 4-track stereo or mono playback and record at $71 / 2 \& 33 / 4 \mathrm{ips}$; sound-on-sound, sound-with-sound and echo capabilities; 3 separate motors; solenoid operation; die-cast top-plate, flywheel and capstan shaft housing; all push-button controls; automatic shut-off ; plus a host of other professional features. 45 lbs. Optional walnut base $\$ 19.95$, adapter ring $\$ 4.75$

New! SB-101 80-10 Meter SSB Transceiver -
Now With Improved CW Transceive Capability


Now teatures capability for front panel switch selection of either the USB/LSB standard 2.1 kHz SSB filter or the optional SBA-301-2 400 Hz CW filter . . . plus simplified assembly at no increase in price over the already famous Heathkit SB-IOO. Also boasts 180 -watt P.E.P. input, 170 watts input CW, PTT \& VOX, CW sidetone, Heath LNO for truly linear tuning and $1 \mathrm{kH} \angle$ dial calibrations. 23 Ibs. SBA-301-2. 400 Hz CW filter . . $\$ 20.95$. Kit HP-13. mobile power supply . . S59.95. Kit HP-23, fixed station supply............................. . . 539.95

2-Watt Walkie-Talkie


New . . . Factory Assembled. Up to 6 mile range; rechargeable battery; 9 silicon transistors, 2 diodes; superhet receiver; squelch; ANL; aluminum case. 3 lbs. 117 v. AC battery charger \& cigarette lighter charging cord $\$ 9.95$. Crystals \$1.99 ea.


World's Largest Electronic Kit Catalog!
108 pages ... many in full color .... describe these and over 250 easy-to-build Heathkits for color TV, stereo/ hi-fi, CB, ham, marine, shortwave, test, educatienal, home and hobby items. Mail coupon for your free copy.

## NEW Portable Phonograph Kit

Kit GD-16 ${ }^{5} 39^{95}$

All Transistor. Assembles in 1 to 2 hours. Preassembled 4 -speed automatic mono changer ; $4^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ speaker; dual Sapphire styli; 45 rpm adaptor; olive \& beige preassembled cab-



NEW STEREO AMPLIFIER FOR PRIVATE HEADPHONE USE


## "SOLO-PHONE"

COMPACT-ECONOMICAL
Specially designed for personalized headphone listening to records, tape recorder or AM/FM tuner. Fully transistorized. Singularly low distortion. Cabinet smartly styled in wood and metal, $70^{1 / 4^{\prime \prime}} \times 3^{3 / 2^{\prime \prime}} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$. Two input jacks for phono and luner or tape. Dualconcentric volume control permits balance of left and right signals for optimum stereo appreciation. Accommodates two sets of headphones. Ideal for home, classroum, record stores, hospitals. student quarters. Model SA-1 for 110V.50/60 cycles. Model SA-2 for 110/ 220 V . $-50 / 60$ cycles.

Only $\$ 45$ net, write:
SHURE BROTHERS, INC.
222 HARTRFY IMF EVANSTON. ILLINOIS
CIRCLE NO. 24 ON READER SERVICEPAGE


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If you have a hobbly or interest in addifion to amateur madio amd would like to talk about it on the air. "1on ran rontact other hams with the same hoblon through this rolumn. To be listed here. just send a leaibly printed pastadid to Ham Hobby Clearinatoonse. Poriolati Ebectrovics, One Parli Ave., New Yark, V.Y. 10и16. including on it your rall letters. other hobbies. the frequencies you luse. mode of operuton, when you operme, and your nume and alldress.

CE5CN-Stamp collecting. chess. electronic experi. menting; usually 7020 KHz . (Roberto bieta B., Freire 357. Concepcion. Chile)

DU1-FP-Experimenting, building projects, corre. spondence: 40 to 10 meters: 0800 to 1700 GMT. (Frederico C. Po, 77 Mayon St.. Quezon City. Philip. pines)

WB2PAG-Ham radio. industrial and commercial photography. English sports cars, coins. industrial electronics; $7.015 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CW}$, and $7.248 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{AM}$. (John A. Lupinskı. 130 Elm St., Kearny, N.J.)
WB2TFN-Science fiction discussions: 80, 40 and sometimes 20 meters, CW: 0700 to 1100 GMT week. ends. (Richard L. Gale, 365 W. 28 St., New York, N.Y. 10001)

WN2VGN-Astronomy, chess, coin collecting; 3730 KHz. CW: evenings, Saturdays and Sundays. (Peter Sockocki, 45 Park Ave., Latham, N.Y.)

WN2WSV-Biology, hi.fi, jazz, classical music, sports cars. stamps. books. writing; 40 meters. 7191 KHz , CW: Fridays and weekends. (Eric Levin, 5 Cheshire Terr., West Orange. N.J. 07052)

WB4CQJ-Skindiving. surfing; 80 to 10 meters. CW and AM: daily and nightly. (Ken Stuber. 200 NW 40 Ct. Pompano Beach, Fla. 33064)

WH6FQW/KH6PE3W-Hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, science: 40 meters: 0800 to 1100 GMT daily. (Guy K. Sueoka. 3328 Makini St.. Honolulu, Hawari 96215)

WA8ESV-Stock market, mutual funds, camping, hypnotism, parapsychology. medicine, travel, fishing, photography, salesmanship, public speaking, sciences: 6 and 2 meters; 1900 to 2200 week-nights. (E. S. Faith. 20584 E. Wood Ave., Cleveland. Ohio 44126)

K8QAT-Chess, radio construction, hunting, fishing, antennas; 80 to 10 meters: 0900 to 1200 weekdays and all day Saturday. (Jae Navotnik. 940 S. Hazel. wood. Youngstown, Ohio)
WN9RMO-Coin collecting, camping, fishing, SWL'ing; 3731. 7182 KHz and $21.219 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CW}$; evenings and weekends. (Ralph Alderson, 1456 N . Eagle St., Naper. ville, III. 60540)
$-30-$

# READ WHAT THE EXPERTS SAY ABOUT knight-kit' VHF-FM MONITOR KITS 



From December 1965 POPULAR ELECTRONICS:
"Well, at long last! A major kit manufacturer has produced a police/fire receiver . . . Allied Radio's KG-221 can be wired from scratch in less than 8 hours ... It's a real bargain."

## From May-June 1966 ELEMENTARY ELECTRONICS:

'Perhaps the best buy we've seen yet in a VHF FM receiver . . . covering the 152 to 174 megacycle band. A companion receiver, the KG-220 covers 30 to 50 megacycles. Building the kit is about a one evening project-even for beginners .. You'd have to spend a lot more before you'd get a significant improvement in performance.'
from July 1966 CB MAGAZINE:
"After two evenings of fun, the receiver was completed . . . Sensitivity was excellent . . . Frequency readout was good ...Bandwidth checked out right on specs an excellent buy for the money."

KG-221A. 152 to 174 Mc FM Monitor Kit is an casy-to-assemble receiver that lets you monitor police, fire, civil defense, U.S. weather bureau, forestry, conservation, and many other broadcasts. Two IF amplification stages and RF stage give top-notch sensitivity. Complete with all
 KG-220. 30 to 50 Me Monitor Kit is same as above without RF stage and covers lewer band. Moniturs same type of services. except U.S. wenthers bureau forecasts. railroads. $\$ 39^{95}$
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Build a Knight-Kit in accordance with our easy-to-follow instructions. When you have completely assembled the kit, you must be satisfied or we will return your money, less transportation charges, under the Allied guarantee of satisfaction. ALLIED RADIO

## ALlIED RADIO, Knight-Kit Div., Dept. 3-AA

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| Please rush-free and without obligation-full details and Special Introductory Offer on the Knight-Kit VHF-FM Monitor Kits.

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Greater talk power with full 5 watts, and $100 \%$ modulation.
Unique double conversion design and Frequency Synthesis Circuitry delivers outstanding performance.
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Canada: Downsview, Ontario.
CIRCLE NO. 34 ON READER SERVICE PAGE

## W <br> OPERATION ASSIST

Through this column we try to make it possible for readers needing information on outdated, obscure, and unusual radioelectronics gear to get help from other P.E. readers. Here's how it works: Check the list below. If you can help anyone with a schematic or other information, write him directly-he'll appreciate it. If you need help, send a postcard to operation Assist, Popular Electronics, One Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016. Give maker's name, model number, year of manufacture, bands covered, tubes used, etc. State specifically what you want, i.e., schematic, source for parts, etc. Be sure to print or type everything legibly, including your name and address. Because we get so many inquiries, none of them can be acknowledged. Popular Electronics reserves the right to publish only those items not available from normal sources.

Superior Instruments Model 710 multimeter. Wiring diagram needed. (David C. Moore, 114 S. 17 Ave., Phoenix, Ariz. 85007)
J. P. Seeburg Model MA1-L6 amplifier, ser. 14421; has 6 tubes. Schematic, operating manual, and source for parts needed. (Mark T. Starr, 3915 Orloff Ave., Bronx, N. Y. 10463)

Philco Model 38-4 receiver, code 121; tunes BC and s.w.; has 5 tubes. Schematic needed. (Alfred Charles Damm, Rt. 1, Box 158, Stetsonville, Wis. 54480)
Browning Model P4 synchroscope; has 14 tubes. Operating manual and information on Richardson T46543 transformer needed. (Sumner Eagerman, 39 Tennis Rd., Mattapan, Mass. 02126)
Zenith Model 1204 receiver, circa 193s. Schematic and source for 5 Y 4 G and 6 L 7 G tubes needed. (Bernard Guerin. 242 South St., Biddeford, Me. 04005)
CG 46115 receiver made by GE, circa 1942; tunes 0.2 to 1.5 MHz on 3 bands. Schematic, operating manual, and source for parts needed. (Leonard H. Kelley, 3074 N. Alvernon, Tucson, Ariz. 85716)

Lysco "Transmaster"' 10-160 transmitter; has 8 tubes. Schematic and parts list needed. (Brian N. Hedland, 410 E. 9 St., Blue Earth, Minn. 56013)
Hallicrafters "Super Skyrider" receiver, ser. H50297; tunes 550 kHz to 61 MHz ; has 11 tubes. Schematic or tube chart needed. Fada receiver, ser. 2039, circa 1920 ; tunes BC ; has 5 tubes. Schematic needed. (Brian Padgett. 432 W. 14 St ., N. Vancouver, B.C. Canada)
Marconi Model 121 receiver, circa 1934; tunes on 3 bands; has 7 tubes. Schematic and source for parts needed. (Norman Emmons, Rt. \#1, Chemainus, British Columbia, Canada)
Philco Model 38-12 receiver. Schematic needed. (Thomas R. Belew, Jr., Rt. $\Rightarrow 1$, Lexington, Ala. 35648)
CW-52063A transmitter, surplus, part of Model GF-12 set. Schematic. operating manual, and voltage, power ratings needed. Michael Lavelle, 450 Oradell Ave., Oradell, N.J. 07649)
Triumph Model 841 oscillograph; has 6 tubes pius CR'T. Schernatic needed. (Bill Hliwa, 4212 Harvey Ave., Western Springs, Ill. 60558)
Zenith Model 1004 "Long Distance" receiver, 'ser. N476912: tunes S.W. on 4 bands; has 12 tubes. Schematic needed. (Wayne Earthman, 1427 Spruce St., Livermore, Calif. 94550)
National Model FSR-2 receiver; has 10 tubes. Source for coil and crystals needed. ABK-4 transceiver made by (Continued on page 34)

Computers Self-Taught Through Experiments. Clearly explains the basic circuits used in computers and demonstrates the fundamentals of computer principles and operation through 28 simple, lowcost construction projects. CEB-1.
\$4.25
Building Your Amateur Radio Novice Station. Provides complete, easy-tofollow construction details for building an inexpensive transmitter and receiver, plus several accessory items. ASP-1
. $\$ 3.50$
Short-Wave Listener's Guide. 2nd Ed. Gives listings for over 300 shortwave stations by country, call letters, frequency, power, and broadcast time. Invaluable for the shortwave fan. SLG-2.
$\$ 1.75$
99 Ways to Improve Your CB Radio. Provides invaluable tips on how to operate, service, and maintain CB radio equipment to achieve optimum performance. ICB-1 ... \$2.50

How to Build Speaker Enclosures. Provides a wealth of both practical and theoretical information for constructing high-performance speaker enclosures for music systems. SEB-1
$\$ 3.25$
Understanding Telemetry Circuits. Clearly explains the four basic telemetry systems in current use. Explains how they are used in space and research to monitor and record remote conditions. UTL-1 . . . \$3.25

101 Questions \& Answers About Transistors. Provides through pertinent questions and answers, a basic understanding of transistor theory and applications. QTS-1 . . . . \$2.50

Electronics in Oceanography. A full description of modern electronic systems and the basic instrumentation used for gathering, measuring, and interpreting oceanographic data. EOL- 1
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101 Ways to Use Your Color-TV Test Equipment. 2nd Ed. Explains practical application of test equipment to diagnose color-TV troubles. Describes setup, proper test procedures, how to evaluate results.
TEM-9A
\$2.95
101 Ways to Use Your Oscilloscope. 2nd Ed. Provides latest information on the proper use of the oscilloscope for faster and better electronics servicing. TEM-2A.... \$2.95

PHOTOFACT®Guide to TV Troubles. 2nd Ed. Photos of actual TV picture defects indicate where to find the trouble source in minutes. PFG-2.

Tube Substitution Mandbook. 9th Ed. Includes hundreds of new substitutions; lists over 11,500 direct substitutions. Includes substitutions for receiving, picture tube, subminiature, industrial, and communications types. TUB-9 . . . $\$ 1.50$
Color TV Servicing Made Easy. Full explanation of color principles, circuitry, setup adjustments, and servicing of color TV sets. Takes the mystery out of servicing color TV. CSL-I.
\$3.25
Tape Recorders-How They Work. New 2nd edition. Fully explains principles of magnetic recording, various types of recorders, mechanisms and components, testing procedures, etc. Best reference on the subject. TRW-2.
\$3.95
How to Read Schematic Diagrams. Not only shows you how to read and interpret diagrams, but analyzes each component, its construction, and its circuit purpose and use. RSD-1
. $\$ 2.25$

Second-Class Radiotelephone License Handbook. New 3rd edition; complete study course for elements I, II and III of the latest FCC exams. Helps you earn the license you need for two-way radio work. QAN-2
$\$ 4.75$
Color TV Training Manual. 2nd Ed. Best guide for technicians preparing to service color TV. Detailed explanation of color principles, circuits, setup procedures, alignment, and troubleshooting; full-color illustrations. TVC-2 ........... $\$ 5.95$
101 Ways to Use Your VOM \& VTVM. Shows you how to get the most from these popular instruments, how to make required connections, how to test properly, how to evaluate results. TEM-3A . $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 9 5}$
Citizens Band Radio Handbook. New enlarged edition. Covers latest CB equipment and circuits, antenna systems, fixed and mobile installations, maintenance and repairs, FCC rules, etc. CBH-2 . $\$ \mathbf{3 . 5 0}$


Computer Dictionary. Defines over 5000 terms and concepts. Valuable appendices include information on computer systems, applications, COBOL, FORTRAN, ALGOL, QUIKTRAN, etc. CDS-1 (soffbound). . $\$ 4.95$ CDH-I (hardbound) \$6.95
Color TV Trouble Clues. Vol. 2. Field-tested guide to procedures for fast color TV receiver repair. Describes symptoms, troubleshooting techniques, proper use of test instruments. COL-2.
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## ASSIST

（Continued from page 32）

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8 channel CB Transceiver


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# How to get into <br> One of the hottest money-making fields in electronics todayservicing two-way radios! 



HES FLIING HIGH. Before he got his CIE training and FCC License. Ed Dulaney's only professional skill was as a commercial pilot engaged in crop dusting. Today he has his own two-way radio company. with seven full-time employees. "I am much better off financially, and really enjoy my work," he says. Read here how you can break into this profitable field.

More than 5 million two-way transmitters have skyrocketed the demand for service men and field, system, and R\&D engineers. Topnotch licensed experts can earn $\$ 12,000$ a year or more. You can be your own boss, build your own company. And you don't need a college education to break in.

HOW would you like to start collecting your share of the big money being made in electronics today? To start earning $\$ 5$ to $\$ 7$ an hour... $\$ 200$ to $\$ 300$ a week... $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 15,000$ a year?

Your best bet today, especially if you
don't have a college education, is probably in the field of two-way radio.

Two-way radio is booming. Today there are more than five million twoway transmitters for police cars, fire department vehicles, taxis, trucks, boats, planes, etc. and Citizen's Band uses-
and the number is still growing at the rate of 80,000 new transmitters per month.

This wildfire boom presents a solid gold opportunity for trained two-way radio service experts. Many of them are earning $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 10,000$ a year more than the average radio-TV repair man.

## Why You'll Earn Top Pay

One reason is that the United States Government doesn't permit anyone to service two-way radio systems unless he is licensed by the Federal Communications Commission. And there simply aren't enough licensed electronics experts to go around.

Another reason two-way radio men carn so much more than radio-TV service men is that they are needed more often and more desperately. A home radio or television set may need repair only once every year or two, and there's no real emergency when it does. But a two-way radio user must keep those transmitters operating at all times, and must have their frequency modulation and plate power input checked at regular intervals by licensed personnel to meet FCC requirements.

This means that the available licensed experts can "write their own ticke" when it comes to earnings. Some work by the hour and usually charge at least $\$ 5.00$ per hour, $\$ 7.50$ on evenings and Sundays, plus travel expenses. A more common arrangement is to be paid a monthly retainer fee by each customer. Although rates vary widely, this fixed charge might be $\$ 20$ a month for the base station and $\$ 7.50$ for each mobile station. A survey showed that one man can easily maintain at least 100 stations, averaging 15 base stations and 85 mobiles. This would add up to at least $\$ 12,000$ a year.

## Be Your Own Boss

There are other advantages too. You can become your own boss-work entirely by yourself or gradually build your own fully staffed service company. Instead of being chained to a workbench, machine, or desk all day, you'll move around, see lots of action, rub shoulders with important police and fire officials and business executives who depend on two-way radio for their daily operations. You may even be tapped for a big job working for one of the two-way radio manufacturers in field service, factory quality control, or laboratory research and development.

## How To Get Started

How do you break into the ranks of the big-money earners in two-way radio? This is probably the best way:

1. Without quitting your present joh, learn enough about electronics fundamentals to pass the Government FCC Exam and get your Commercial FCC License.
2. Then get a job in a two-way radio service shop and "Jearn the ropes" of the business.
3. As soon as youve earned a reputation as an expert, there are several ways you can go. You can move out and start signing up and servicing your own customers. You might become a franchised service representative of a big manufacturer and then start getting into two-way radio sales, where one sales contract might net you $\$ 5,000$. Or you may even be invited to move $u p$ into a high-prestige


THIS COULD BE YOLR "TICKET" TO A GOOD LIVING. You must have a Commercial FCC License to service two-way radios. Two out of three men who take the FCC exam flunk it ... but nine out of ten CIE graduates pass it the first time they try!
salaried job with one of the major manufacturers cither in the plant or out in the field.
The first step-mastering the fundamentals of Electronics in your spare time and getting your FCC License-can be easier than you think.

Cleveland Institute of Electronics has been successfully teaching electronics by mail for over thirty years. Right at home, in your spare time, you learn electronics step by step. Our auto-proGRAMMFD ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ lessons and coaching by expert instructors make everything clear and easy, even for men who thought they were "poor learners." You'll learn not only the fundamentals that apply to all electronics design and servicing, but also the specific procedures for installing, troubleshooting, and maintaining two-way mobile equipment.

## Get Your FCC License... or Your Money Back!

By the time you've finished your CIE course, you'll be able to pass the FCC License Exam with ease. Better than nine out of ten CIE-trained men pass the FCC Exam the first time they try, even though two out of three non-CIE men fail. This startling record of achievement makes possible the famous CIE
warranty: you'll pass the FCC Exam upon completion of your course or your fuition will be refunded in full.

Ed Dulaney is an outstanding example of the success possible through CIE training. Before he studied with CIE, Dulaney was a crop duster. Today he owns the Dulaney Comrrunications Service, with seven pcople working for him repairing and manufacturing twoway equipment. Says Dulaney: "I found the CIE training thorough and the lessons easy to understand. No question about it-the CIE course was the best investment I ever made."

Find out more about how to get ahead in all fields of electronics, including twoway radio. Mail the bound-in postpaid reply card for two FREE books, "How To Get A Commercial FCC License" and "How To Succeed In Electronics." If card has been removed, just send us your name and address on a postcard.

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All CIE courses are available under the new G.I. Bill. If you served on active duty since January 31, 1955, OR are in service now, check box on reply card for G.I. BiII information.

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MESSENGER 323
Everything you could want in a CB transceiver! Ready to go on all 23 channels. Solid-state construction throughout. Crystal filter to minimize adjacent channel interference. Built-in PA system and " $S$ '" meter/power meter. Can be used base or portable with accessory power supplies.
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Now with six channels, built-in PA and provision for Tone Alert! The all-transistor Messenger 100 is one of the best buys on the CB market today. Sensitive, selective receiver. Full 5 -watt transmitter.
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Base, mobile or portable, the Messenger III and 300 are two top performing units designed to please any CB operator. All solid state- 12 channels. Built-in PA. Messenger 300 features a crystal filter which virtually eliminates adjacent channel interference.
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115 VAC and 6 VDC .........
Cat, No. 242-163-Mess. Two, 115 VAC and 12 VDC .
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## MESSENGER 350

Talk right through skip and noise interference with the Messenger 350 single sideband CB transceiver. SSB has been proven to furnish the most reliable and consistent communications over extended range and adverse condi tions. All solid state-maximum legal power input.
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MESSENGER
Top quality components for rugged use. Twice the sensitivity and $40 \%$ more range than similar units with conventional circuitry.
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Pers. Mess. $\$ 109.50$ Net Cat. No. 242-102-11/2 watt Personal Messenger $\$ 129.50$ Net


TONE ALERT

- Dramatically extends contact range.
- Provides silent
"stand by" operation.
Tone Alert silences your system until you are called Avoid distracting noise and calls not intended for you. Mobile Tone Alert
$\$ 59.95 \mathrm{Net}$
Base station Tone Alert $\$ 89.95 \mathrm{Net}$


POWER PACK and PORTABLE FIELD PACK Operate any transistorized Messenger in the field with Power Pack or the Portable Field Pack. Units operate at full power. Recharge. able nickel-cadmium batteries.
Portable Field Pack
(Mess. III only)................ $\$ 169.95$ Net Power Pack (includes antenna).
. 79.95 Net

ANTENNA METER and CB MATCHBOX Assures proper match between transmitter and antenna. A "must" for proper operation. Easy to use. Installs anywhere. Cat. No. 250-49-

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Transistor vibrator eliminator. Stops hash.
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VOLTAGE REGULATOR and IN-CONVERTER Corrects improper voltages and polarity. Enables CB to be installed in almost any type of vehicle, foreign or domestic.
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Regulator (Pos. Grd.)...... $\$ 14.95$ Net Cat. No. 239.119.2-Voltage
Regulator (Neg. Grd.)....
$\$ 17.95 \mathrm{Net}$
Cat. No. 239.120-1-
In-Converter...
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# BUILD <br> IC-67 Metal Locator 

# SOLID-STATE, PRECISION INSTRUMENT OF ADVANCED DESIGN DEEPLY PENETRATES THE EARTH TO LOCATE METAL OBJECTS 

By DON LANCASTER

THERE ARE TWO kinds of metal locators available: those that penetrate deep underground to detect large objects; and those that work on very small objects but do not go much more than a few inches below the surface. You can't have both - the math and the physical laws involved just won't let you. Presented here is a high-performance, deep-
type metal locator employing the latest in solid-state integrated circuitry and military mine detector techniques.

You'll find the IC-67 one of the newest and hottest receiver-transmitter type locators to hit the beach. It is not an experimenter's toy; it is a precision instrument with circuitry as good or better than anything now on the market. You can use it for any large metal object detection problem. It easily and strongly spots pipes, cables, and irriga-

COVER STORY



## TRANSMITTER PARTS LIST

B1, B2-AA 1.5 -wolt pemight cell. (2 required) (1-170-780 pF trimmer capacitor
C2—9100-pF polystyrene capacitor (.17allory typc SX, $\pm 5 \%$; do not substitute)
1Ci- $\mu$ LQ14 e poxy dual gate (Fuirchild)
L1-O" x $11^{\prime \prime}$ loop (1-turn four-conductor fat cable, 16 AII (r, (formed from $37^{\prime \prime}$ o! Beldent 8476 or similar)
R1-470-ohm, 1/4-watt carbon resistor
R2-100-0hm, $1 / 4-w a t t$ carbon resistor
R3-2200-ohm, $1 / 4-w a t t$ carbon resistor
S1-D.p.3-t. slide switch (II'irt G-128 or similar) XTAL-TO-01 A Transfilter (Cleite) $1-11 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ printed circuit board**
$1-4^{\prime \prime} \times 278^{\prime \prime} \times 19 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ plastic case and comer (Harry Davir's \#220 or similar)
1-Battery holder (Lafayette $99 R 6331$ or simi(ar)
Misc.—Dialplate*, hardware, I'C terminals 112), staples, wirc, solder, ctc.

Note: IC1 and XTAL are available from Semiconductor Specialists, 5700 W . North Ave.. Chicago, III. 60639.

```
*,**See Receiver Parts List
```

tion valves buried as deep as seven feet, making it a top instrument for construction or landscape work. As a treasure finder, a silver dollar in air can produce a noticeable output, but when it comes down to the practical matter of reliably finding buried objects, a coffee can is
probably the best you'll be able to do.
Integrated circuits and low battery voltages as well as low power drain go hand in hand; only six penlight cells are used. A fully automatic zero-cost battery-tester feature is included. No headphones or dangling cords are required; a small sonic module easily provides a loud audio output from a very high gain receiver. A "crystal" stabilized transmitter in a CW broadcast system is used. An output meter and a choice of two transmitter power levels help locate the "treasure." Four controls run the instrument, and the entire project weighs in at only five pounds.

Most important, you get some features not found on commercial units. A signal expander circuit lets you reject all the background noise and signal variations to permit you to concentrate on what you're looking for. At the same time, the signal from deep targets is sharpened to enable you to precisely pinpoint deeply buried objects.

Total semiconductor cost is $\$ 4.50$, but the final bill will probably amount to about $\$ 40$-split $\$ 35$ for components and $\$ 5$ for lumber. This is about one-quar-
ter to one-ninth the cost of comparable commercial instruments.

While not intended as a beginner's project. the circuit is not too difficult to build and the parts are easy to get. Pay particular attention to the parts list and construction details; certain changes could cause trouble. A parts kit is available ( see Receiver Parts List) or you can assemble your own parts.

How It Works. Essentially this instrument is nothing more than a receiver and a transmitter equipped with loop antennas. Loop antennas are very directional -two of them at right angles to each other provide practically zero signal coupling. But a metal object in the vicinity of the two antennas will upset a null condition and give you an output signal. Energy transmitted from the vertical rear transmitter loop is "reflected" by the object to the horizontal front receiver loop. Both loops must be rigidly connected and at least one of them precisely adjustable to null the no-target coupling.

The transmitter (Fig. 1) consists of a loop antenna driven by a $455-\mathrm{kHz}$ oscillator. A dual micrologic integrated circuit (IC1) forms a push-pull CW oscillator when feedback is cross-coupled by a ceramic Transfilter ( XTAL). As output power depends in part upon emitter current. a high or a low output level can be obtained simply by switching $R 1$ or $R ?$ into the circuit.

The receiver is a three-stage TRF type, followed by a detector. a signal expander, a meter, and sounder device. The receiving loop resonates at 455 kHz , picks up the signal from the transmitter and drives the r.f. amplifier (IC1). Transformer $T 1$ also resonates at 455 kHz , and couples the amplified signal to IC2 for further amplification; $T 2$ similiarly provides coupling to IC3. (See Fig. 2.)

The amplified output of $I C, 3$ is trans-former-coupled by T3 to a conventional diode detector (D1). A d.c. voltage appears across $R_{4}$ and $C 10$ which is a function of the signal strength. To obtain signal expansion. the output voltage across $R_{4}$ and $C 10$ is added to the voltage across $R 9$ and part of the $E x$ pansion control $R 7$, and applied to the base of a special, high gain transistor (Q1) to increase current flow through
the meter and the sounder, which serve as visual and audible indicators.

If the expansion voltage is large, Q1 operates as an ordinary linear amplifier, and all target and clutter signals are equally amplified. On the other hand, if the expansion voltage is very small, Q1 stays "off" unless a very strong signal is received. In this mode, only the peaks of the strongest signals reach the output, which "sharpens" target positioning and rejects background noise and clutter.

For intermediate settings of the Expansion control, the nonlinear operation of Q1 amplifies the stronger signals more than the weaker ones, and "expands". the target signals at the expense of the clutter. Simply adjust the Expansion control to optimize results for each location.

Total receiver r.f. gain is on the order of 30,000 , which is considerably more than the gain of an average AM radio. The gain of IC1 and IC2, and hence overall gain, is controlled by Gain control $R 6$.

Construction. No metal locator will work properly with a sloppy, loose or out-of-square frame. For topnotch operation, the frame must be absolutely rigid; the loop assemblies must be precisely at right angles: and there must be a means for smoothly adjusting the null between the two loops. Otherwise, "straight-through" transmitter energy will come booming through the receiver and completely "swamp" any target signals. Extra time spent on the frame will be more than made up by improved performance.

The main frame should be made from a quality piece of $3 / 4$ " kiln dried maple, or plywood, as shown in Fig. 3. A $7 / 4 \mathrm{i}^{\prime \prime}$ dado blade, if available, makes child's play out of the rear slot; otherwise, just use repeated cuts and fence settings on a table saw to get the same result. Do not drill the $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ pivot hole just yet.

Flush-mount three $\# 10$ Teenuts ( wash-er-shaped metal fastener about $3 / 1 "$ in diameter, with three large fangs on outside and 10-32 threads on the inside) on the frame as shown. Put a dab of glue under each Teenut. The pilot hole for the Teenut on the rear end of the frame should go all the way through, into the


## RECEIVER PARTS LIST

B1, B2-AA 1.5 -volt penlight cells (4 required) C1-170-780 pF trimmer capacitor
C2--9100-pF polystyrene capacitor (Mallory type $S X, \pm 5 \%$; do not substitule)
C3, C4, C8--3300-pF ceramic capacitor, $10 \%$ tolerance (Vitramon VK33; do not substitute)
C5, С6, C7, C9-0.05- $\mathrm{IF}^{\prime}$ miniature Mylar capacitor, or paper
C 10-2700-pF ceramic capacitor
C11-1- $\mu$ F, 6-volt elcotrolytic capacitor
D1-1N34A diode
IC1, IC2, IC3- -1914 cpoxy dual gate (Fairchild)
L1--9" $\times 11^{\prime \prime}$ loop (1-twrn, four-conductor flat cable, 16 AWG, formed from $37^{\prime \prime}$ of Betden 8476 or similar)
M1-0-1 d.c. milliammeter (Emico Model 13. edgequise-type, or similar)
Q1-MISS6521 transistor (Motorola; do not substitute)
$R 1, R 2, R 3, R 9-470-o h m, 1 / 4-w a t t ~ c a r b o n ~ r e s i s-~$ tor
R4-4700-ohm, $1 / 4$-2eatt carbon resistor
R5-27-ohm, $/ 4$-watl carbon resistor
R6-1000-ohm linear carbon potentiometer with d.p.s.t. switch S 1

R7-500-ohm linear carbon potentiometer, with push-pull s.p.s.t. switch S2
R8--3900-ohm, 1/2-watt carbon resistor R10-2200-ohm, $1 / 2$-watt carbon resistor
RFC1, RFC2, RFC 3, RFC4-10 turns 34-AW'G cnameled magnet wire on Ferroxcube K5-001-
slot. The boards to hold the transmitter and receiver, also shown in Fig. 3, can be cut from $1 / 4$-inch plywood.

Cut two flanges and the pivot from a small piece of $7 / 160^{\prime \prime}$ maple as shown in Fig 4. Flush-mount four Teenuts on each flange. Glue the front flange into the $3^{\prime \prime}$ notch in the front of the main frame. The Teenuts on the flange should be on the bottom side. Be certain the flange is centered and square. Use clamps for the glue job. Insert and glue the pivot into the rear flange.

The pivot and flange assembly should be sanded to a smooth fit in the slot on the main frame. There should be no wobble or side play. After careful alignment, drill the $3 / 4$ " hole through the pivot and frame at the same time. Cut and insert a $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ length of $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ dowel. Secure with a dab of glue at one end only. Be sure that no glue gets into the pivot assembly to restrict movement.

Steel-wool all the woodwork and apply a coat or two of clear varnish. Keep the slot clear of varnish. After the final coat is thoroughly dry, assemble the microbalance as shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

Use a $3^{\prime \prime}$-long 10-32 machine screw, a compression spring, and protecting washers. You may have to try several springs

00/3B shielding bead; do not substitute***
S1--D.p.s.t. switch on R6
S2-S.p.s.t. push-pull switch on R7
Sounder-6-28 volt d.c. audio sonic alarm module (Mallory or Sonalert SC628)
T1, T2, T3-36 turns 34-AWG enamelcd magnet wirc on Indiana Gencral "O-I" CF 101 core, bifilar-wound; do not substitutc***
1-3 $3 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 25 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ printed circuit board ${ }^{* *}$
1- $61 / 4 " x$ x $334^{\prime \prime} \times 17 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ plastic case and cover (Harry Davies \#240 or similar)
1-Battery holder (Lafayctic 90R6331 or similar)
Misc.-Knobs (2), PC terminals (14), staples, dialplate*, hardware, wire, soldcr, ctc.
*Metalphoto dialplate set ( 1 for receiver and 1 for transmitter); both available for $\$ 1.50$ from Reill's Ihoto Finishing, 4627 N. 11 St., Phoenix, Ariz. 85014. postpaid in E'SA.
The following parts are available from DEMCO, Box 16297, San Antonio. Tex. 78216:
**Etched and drilled circuit boards ( 1 for receiver and 1 for transmitter) both for $\$ 3.50$
***RCF and transformer kit consisting of 4 beads and 3 toroid cores with necessary lengths of magnet wire, $\$ 2.50$
Complete kit of parts, including Teenuts. less Jumber, dialplates, and batteries. \$35.00. All prices postpaid in US.A.
to get just the right length and tension. You can redrill and tap a knob equipped with a setscrew for a $1 / k^{\prime \prime}$ shaft to go over the top end of the long screw, and secure it in place with the setscrew. Rotating the knob rotates the pivot, which in turn rotates the transmitter board with respect to the receiver board. Each full turn of the knob represents 0.8 degree of transmitter tilt.

Fasten the transmitter and receiver boards to the main frame with four $10-32 \mathrm{k} / \mathrm{s}^{\prime \prime}$-long machine screws. If you use knurled head or thumbscrews for this purpose, you will be able to remove the boards to facilitate carting and storage. Certain special jobs of tracking pipes, or triangulating for depth measurements, can be more readily accomplished with this disassembly feature.

Metal cases should not be used to house the transmitter or the receiver on this type of metal locator as they would cause field-pattern distortion. Low-cost plastic instrument cases are suitable. Be sure to have all the electronic parts on hand and plan their layout before actual assembly is begun. External component dimensions may vary and you may have to make some allowances.

Drill the cases as shown in Figs. 7 and


Fig. 3


FRONT FLANGE
IREO'D.-7/16"MAPLE


Fig. 4


46
Fig. 3. As in any precision instrument, all parts must be made to fit squarely and securely. Exact contour of frame and boards is not critical, but do maintain relative positions and distance between boards. The less metal hardware, the better. Use maple or other hard, high quality wood for frame.

Fig. 4. Insert and glue the pivot into slot on the rear flange. Rear of pivot should be flush with back side of flange as shown in Fig. 5. The $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$. hole should be drilled through the frame and pivot assembly at the same time. Position the pivot assembly as accurately as possible before drilling.


8, but do this carefully to avoid damage. A rotary file will save you time on the two big holes in the receiver. Glue nylon nuts over the holes in the case, as indicated, and keep the threads and the hole clear. Insert a metal screw while the gluing job is in progress, and then

## FRAME PARTS LIST

1-Bcam: $50^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{1 / 2 "} \times{ }^{14} 3^{\prime \prime \prime}$ maple
2-Antena bourds: $13^{\prime \prime \prime}$. $111^{\prime \prime} x^{1 / 4} 4^{\prime \prime}$ plywood
1-Pitot: $4^{\prime \prime} \times 21^{\prime \prime} x$ x $1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ maple
2-Flanges: $3^{\prime \prime} x 3^{\prime \prime} x$ x $7 / 10^{\prime \prime}$ maple
1-Dowel: $3 / 4$ "-diameter $x 34^{\prime \prime}$ "long maple
11-Teenuts: $10-32 \times 3$ " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ diameter
1 Wachine screw: $10-32 \times 3$ " long, binder head
1-hnob: $34^{\prime \prime}$ diametcr for $1 / 8$ " shaft, weith setscreaw
1-Spring, compression: $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ i.d. x $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ long, 6 turns
4-Themb screws: 10-32 x 3/4"
3-W'ashirs: \#10 metal
5-Washers: \#10 nylon
4-Machine screws: 10-32 x 3/4"
Misc. Gluc, zarnish, sted wool, etc.

Fig. 5. The microbalance assembly (left) should work freely, but not sloppily. One complete turn of the knob is equal to 0.8 degree of transmitter tilt.


Fig. 6. Use of knurled-head bolts or thumb screws facilitates the removal of the transmitter board for storage, and to solve certain locating problems.
remove the screw before the glue sets. Metal nuts can be used if you have difficulty locating the nylon type.

Two plastic battery holders for four AA cells are also cemented in placeone in the receiver, and one in the transmitter. Solder a lead to an appropriate eyelet or conductor on the receiver's battery holder to provide a "center tap," to give you a center-tapped 6 -volt supply. On the transmitter's battery holder, connect the two bottom conductors together and a lead for a center tap, to provide a center-tapped 3 -volt supply. Only two cells are used for the transmitter. You could use a 2 -cell battery holder for this purpose, but the 4-cell holder permits easier access.

If the cases come through without
covers, use any suitable insulated material. A piece of $1 / 11 \beta^{\prime \prime}$ fiberglass is suitable. Add a dialplate to obtain a finished appearance, and to identify the controls.

Electronic Package Construction. Note: Due to the exceptionally high receiver gain, it is important that an exact duplicate of the prototype PC board be used, and that the exact core materials and winding instructions are followed for the transformers and r.f. chokes. Failure to do so will almost certainly result in receiver instability and bandwidth problems.

The r.f. chokes are wound on ferrite beads. Start with about $12^{\prime \prime}$ of $34-\mathrm{AWG}$
enameled magnet wire, and wind 10 turns equally spaced toroidal-fashion around the bead. Keep the wire tight and the turns neat. Do not nick the wire on the bead edge. After winding, cut each end to $1 / 4$ " length and strip the enamel back $3 / 19$ ". Sand your way down to shiny bare copper, and tin the leads.

The transformers are only slightly more difficult. Start with 10 feet of 34 AWG enameled magnet wire. (Do not substitute.) Fold the wire in half and twist it until you get about 12 turns per inch. Guard against kinks, nicks, and abraided insulation. Now, using this bifilar wire, wind exactly 36 turns on a (Continued on page 94)


Fig. 7. Use a small plastic box to house the transmitter. Do not employ any more metal hardware than is absolutely necessary. A metal case will distort field pattern uniformity.


Fig. 8. Receiver housing is also made of plastic; work slowly and carefully when drilling or cutting. Slots in side of box should be large enough to accept antenna without bending or bunching conductors.

## COMMUNICATIONS MYSTIQUE <br> By <br> Walt miller


"'Look. Ethel, a QSL from the jungles of Brazıl."

". .. and replacement parts are no problem. Just pick up your phone and ask the operator for Hong Kong.

"'For a minute I was worried-thought this was from the Internal Revenue about my tax return-but it's only an FCC 'pink ticket".'

## BUILD A Carrier-Current Remote-Control System



By R. ZARR

PUT A<br>RADIO-FREQUENCY SIGNAL ON YOUR<br>II7-VOLT A.C. LINE<br>TO CONTROL<br>ELECTRICAL DEVICES<br>FROM A<br>DISTANT LOCATION

$\mathrm{H}^{\circ}$OW LAZY CAN YOU GET? Now you can turn electrically operated devices on and off without getting out of your favorite chair-or off that couch! Two small easy-to-build units, one a transmitter and the other a receiver, are all that are needed.

Both units are plugged into any a.c. outlet, in the same room or in different rooms. Signals from the transmitter pass through the house wiring and are picked up by the receiver, which is equipped with a sensitive relay. Press the button on the transmitter and any light or electrical device plugged into
the receiver goes on. You need only press the button again to shut things down. The signal frequency is about 120 kHz ; actual frequency is not critical, but it is important that the transmitter and the receiver be tuned to the same frequency.

There's nothing to prevent you from building more than one receiver and using a few of them-all controlled by one transmitter-to operate more devices in more than one location.

How It Works. The transmitter is a Colpitts oscillator as shown in Fig. 1. The oscillator frequency is determined by capacitors $C 4, C 5$ and the setting of coil L1. Resistors R1, R2 and $R 3$ establish the bias for Q1. The signal developed across $R 3$ is coupled to the a.c. line by $C 1$ and $C 2$. Transformer $T 1$ steps down the line voltage to about 12 volts; diode D1 rectifies and C3 filters this voltage to power the transmitter. Capacitor $C 6$ serves as a d.c. blocker and a.c. coupler.

Switch St turns on the transmitter and acts as the control switch for the entire system-when the transmitter is on, the receiver is on. Indicator lamp $I 1$ is optional.

The signal on the power line is picked

up by tuned circuit $C 7, C 8, L 2$ in the receiver (Fig. 2). The signal from the tuned circuit is rectified and used to "turn on" $Q 2$. When $Q 2$ conducts sufficiently, relay $K 1$ energizes and connects whatever is plugged into SO1 directly to the 117 -volt a.c. power line. However, S2 must be on for all this to happen.

The stronger the signal, the greater the current flow through K1. The voltage across the relay winding is a relative indication of the signal strength on the line. Without a signal, you should get about 0.2 to 0.6 volt d.c., depending upon the amount of transistor leakage current. A strong signal, such as you get when the transmitter and receiver are plugged into the same outlet, will produce more than 5 volts. When the units are separated by about 50 feet, about 3 volts will appear across the relay.

Do not exceed the current rating of the relay contacts. If you want to control a larger load, use a power relay and hook it up as shown in Fig. 3. If you duplicate this power relay, no modification of the receiver is necessary.

Transformer $T$ ? puts out about 6.3 volts a.c. (almost any inexpensive fila-ment-type transformer will do) ; $D 2$ and C9 rectify and filter. respectively, this
voltage to power the circuit. Indicator lamp 12 is optional. To de-energize the relay, either $S 1$ in the transmitter or S 2 in the receiver should be shut off.

Construction. Parts layout is not critical. You can arrange the components in any convenient manner, but be on the alert to prevent short circuits.

Molded Bakelite boxes are best to use for the remote control units because these boxes are nonconductive and easy to work with. If you decide to use metal boxes, do not ground or otherwise connect the components to the boxes. Should any of the capacitors ( $C 1, C 2, C 7$ or C8) break down, the entire circuit could be at 117 -volt a.c. line potential. A casegrounded circuit could also put the case at line potential.

A see-saw switch with a built-in indicator lamp can be used to eliminate the need for mounting a separate lamp assembly in the transmitter unit, and it gives the unit a clean, attractive appearance.

You can wire in the parts in "breadboard" fashion as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. Cut two pieces of perforated board to size, one for the receiver and the other for the transmitter. Screw four $1_{1 / 2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$-long metal or plastic spacers onto each of

Fig. 1. The Colpitts oscillator circuit in the transmitter (right) develops a high. frequency control signal which is fed into the a.c. line through C 1 and C 2 . Operating frequency is determined by C4 and C5 and the setting of L1.


Fig. 2. When tuned circuit C7, C8 and $L 2$ in the receiver unit (left) picks up the control signal on the a.c. line, Q2 conducts to energize K1. When K1 energizes, full line power is applied to any appliance plugged into SO1.

## PARTS LIST

(1. ( $2-0.005-\mu \mathrm{F}$, tomor-inld dise capacitor

( +t soo-pr mica caparitor
( 5 -470-pF mica capacilar
(\%-0.02- 0 F" disc capacilor
( $7,(8-0.002-\mu I$, homb-ioll dise capacitor ("1)-40- $\mu$ F. 25-iolt liatralyir capacitor
DI, IO2—DI)-117 diode (Intirnational Rectijier) I. $\quad 1.1+8$ diod.
$1 i$-sens 1
 (imilar)
Ki - Miniatura rilay Latuyttr go ( nowl or similar)

(1. O) 2 2 lom transistor

R1 jo, (000-ohm. 1-a'ath rasistor
R2--15.000-ohn! ' -a'tht resistor
K.i- $500-0$ hm, 1 -äatt rovisior

St- 广.p.s.t. satich áith brill-in indichlor
tamp (Lafayettc 90 ( 6259 or similar): or was
wparater saitich and indicatar lamp
s2-S.p.s.t, suitch

 farmer
T2- on.j-woll, l. U-ampire filament-lype Iransformer
Misc.- Makelife baxes (2). aci. line cords (t). periorated board, terminals, spacirs, atc.
the boards to obtain adequate clearance between the board and the case. And drill a small access hole in each case to line up with the tuning coils, so you can get to the tuning slug.

Tuning. Turn the transmitter and receiver on. If the relay does not pull in


Fig. 3. To control high power equipment, a power relay must be used between the receiver and the equipment to prevent damage to relay in receiver.
immediately, adjust $L 1$ and $L 2$ until it does. Use a voltmeter to tune the units for a peak voltage indication across the relay winding. Center the slug in both coils before you start adjusting.

If you do not peak the adjustment with a voltmeter, you can put some dis-


Fig. 4. Transmitter parts layout is not critical, but avoid excessive component lead length to prevent shorts between the a.c. and d.c. voltage sections.


Fig. 5. Breadboard-type layout in receiver is easy to follow and greatly simplifies construction. How; ever, almost any other type of chassis construction can be used. Drill access hole directly in line with tuning screw of coil L2 to tune the unit.
tance between the transmitter and receiver and optimize the adjustment. The greater the distance, the more critical the tuning.

If you encounter a situation where the relay will not pull in, try connecting another $0.002-\mu \mathrm{F}$ capacitor in series with $C 7$.
$-30-$


Fig. 6. Matching transmitter (top) and receiver units can add a distinctive touch to your room furnishings if you cover their lids with simulated woed or leather grain adhesive-backed vinyl. Leave about $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ of the metal cover showing or cover the entire lid, whichever blends with your room decor and suits your taste.


By RICHARD C. PETERSON

NOW YOU CAN ENJOY the convenience of selective calling and remote receiver monitoring from a simple radio call monitor you can build and install in an evening or two. Employing a fre-quency-selective circuit, the call monitor continuously listens in on the channel you select for the designated call signal, ignoring voice communication and noise peaks outside the selected frequency range.

When the call monitor is in operation, a tone signal from the calling station activates a control relay which turns on a visual or audible indicator at any desired monitoring area to alert the operator that he is being called. It works in conjunction with a transmitting station equipped with a tone-generating device - such as an ordinary code practice oscillator or audio signal generator.

How it Works. The call monitor is shown schematically in Fig. 1. Its LC tuned circuit consists of the secondary of transformer $T 1$ and resonating capacitor $C x$. With coil inductance varying somewhat from transformer to transformer, the resonant frequency of the circuit is determined essentially by the value chosen for capacitor $C x$, as shown
by the graph of Fig. 2. In general, for this application, a capacitor value of $0.0001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ to $1.0 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ provides a tuning range of 50 Hz to 2 kHz .

The circuit also includes current limiting resistors $R 2$ and $R 3$, tuning sensitivity potentiometer $R 1$, neon glow lamp 11, relay $K 1$ shunted by filter capacitor $C 1$, and battery $B 1$ controlled by $\$ 1$. Capacitor $C 1$ eliminates relay chatter by filtering out the a.c. components from the relay coil circuit.

With no input signal applied, and with the correct battery voltage, 11 is biased just below its firing point. With a signal present, the bias threshold is exceeded and lamp 11 conducts, pulling in the relay to activate the alarm.

Construction. Start construction by laying out the chassis and drilling the mounting holes along the lines of Fig. 3. Then mount the relay socket and transformer in place on the chassis, running the transformer leads through the $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ rubber grommet. The transformer black leads are the signal input terminals.

The battery cutoff switch, neon glow lamp, and sensitivity control are mounted on the front panel. The resistors and capacitors are mounted under the chas-


## THIS SIMPLE DEVICE STAYS "GLUED" <br> TO YOUR RECEIVER AND ALERTS YOU WHEN THERE'S A CALL

sis, and a barrier strip on the rear of the unit facilitates input and output circuit connections.

While a couple of 90 -volt dry cell batteries can be hooked up to provide the correct bias voltage for B1 (exact battery voltage to be determined by test), it is usually more feasible to obtain this voltage from a tap on the transceiver's $B+$ circuit through an appropriate dropping resistor, except when working with transistorized equipment. If you must use batteries, they can be mounted externally, or under the call monitor's chassis, if there is space.

Checkout and Installation. With the battery switch off, set the potentiometer
for maximum resistance and connect an audio signal generator, tuned to the frequency you're interested in, across input terminals 1 and 2 (see Fig. 1). Connect the leads of an a.c. VTVM between points 2 and 3. Then adjust the signal generator output for a reading of approximately 10 volts on the VTVM. If this reading cannot be attained, reduce the setting on $R 1$ as necessary.

From Fig. 2, select an appropriate capacitor for the desired frequency, and temporarily connect it between points 2 and 3 (across the VTVM). The VTVM


Fig. 1. With S1 closed, the voltage across 11 is maintained below its firing point. An input signal causes the lamp to fire and relay K1 pulls in.

## PARTS LIST

B1-90-iolt dry cell battery 12 required-sec text)
C1-4- $\mu F, 25-$ zolt elcctrolytic capacitor
Cx—Resonating capacitor-see text
11-.VE-51 ncon glow lamp
K1-Sigma 4F-2500S-SIL relay, or similar
R1-500-ohm potentiometer
R2-33,000-ohn, $1 / 2$-whit resistor
R3-1500-ohm, 1 -watt resistor
S1-S.p.s.t. ioggle or slide szuitch
TI-Stancor $A-3327$ audio output transformer, or similar
1-3"-decp $x$ 4"-wide $x$ ?"-high open-cnd chassis
Misc.-Neon lamp holder, $3 / 8{ }^{2}$-i.d. rubber grommet, control knob, 5 -tcrminal barrier strip, 5-pin relay socket $\begin{gathered}\text { similar to Amphenol }\end{gathered}$ 78-RS5), wire, solder, mounting hardware


Fig. 2. With the transformer specified, the value of resonating capacitor $C x$ can be quickly determined from the coordinates of this FREQUENCY vs. CAPACITY chart.
reading should increase appreciably, making it necessary to turn down the generator output to maintain the 10 -volt reading. Alternately interchange capacitor $C x$ for one of a higher and lower capacity rating-the capacitor produc-


Fig. 3. This rear-view photo of the call monitor shows major components mounted on an open-end chassis. The operating controls are on front panel.
ing the highest voltage reading should be installed permanently in the circuit.

Disconnect the signal generator and connect points 1 and 2 of the call monitor across the receiver's voice coil. Then call up the other station and ask that the tone signal be transmitted. Adjust your receiver volume control for normal listening, and readjust $R 1$, if necessary, for an indication of approximately 10 volts, as was done previously.

Disconnect the VTVM and set the battery switch to on. Using a voltage divider in the battery or B+ circuit, as the case may be, adjust the voltage until the neon lamp just fires, pulling in the relay contacts. Then hook up your alarm circuit to the relay contacts. The call monitor is turned on or off by operating the battery switch.

If you want the call monitor to be tripped by any incoming signal-voice, noise, etc.-simply remove the resonating capacitor ( $C x$ ) from the circuit and set $R 1$ to zero resistance. Or, you can remove $R 1$ entirely. By adjusting the battery voltage to a value just below the lamp extinction voltage, the relay will pull in on any incoming signal and drop out when the signal is removed.


# BUILD THE "TRANS-VOX" 

TRANSISTORIZED, SUPERSENSITIVE,<br>VOICE-OPERATED RELAY<br>TURNS TRANSMITTERS,<br>TAPE RECORDERS, AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

ON AND OFF
By CHARLES CARINGELLA, WONJV

THE "Trans-Vox" will let you enjoy voice-controlled "hands-free" operation of your CB or amateur radio transmitter, your tape recorder, or other electronic or electrical equipment. When the "Trans-Vox" is used with a tape recorder, there is no wasted tape. Airport controllers, detectives, and other monitors depend upon this type of tapesaving feature to record what's going on over a long time period.

For most applications, this gadget can be used without modifying your equipment. You simply plug your microphone


Fig. 1. The high-gain amplifier circuit converts sound to signal voltage sufficient to trigger the relay. Sensitivity can be varied to work distances up to 30 feet at normal voice levels. Unit is completely self-contained, and is plugged into the microphone input of a tape recorder, or a transmitter. No modifications of equipment are necessary. Push-to-talk as well as voice control can be obtained at the flip of switch S 1 . It's on for VOX.
into the Trans-Vox, and plug the TransVox into your rig. All it takes to actuate the device is the sound of your voice. The circuit is extremely sensitive; normal conversation from as far away as thirty feet from the microphone will trip the works.

New low-cost plastic-encapsulated transistors are mounted on a printed circuit board (see Parts List), which greatly simplifies construction. An ordinary 9volt transistor radio battery powers the unit.

How It Works. Transistor Q1 (Fig. 1) serves as an emitter follower and provides a high input impedance to better match the output impedance of a ceramic or crystal microphone which is plugged into the unit at $J I$ or J2. A portion of the sound picked up by the microphone is passed on to Q1 through sensitivity control R13. The signal from Q1 is direct-coupled to $Q 2$. Both of these transistors ( Q1 and Q2) are cascaded
in a unique manner - the combination of the voltage divider action of $R 1$ and $R 2$, as well as $R 4$, stabilizes both transistors.

Transistors $Q^{2}$ and $Q 3$ work as highgain RC-coupled audio amplifiers and pass the signal on to Q4. But before the signal gets to Q4, it is negatively clamped by diode $D 1$ to place all of the signal below a certain d.c. ( 9 volts) reference level. A negative voltage is needed on the base of $Q 4$, with respect to its emitter, and the clamping action places all of the signal in a better position to turn Q4 "on and off."

When Q4 conducts, it drives Q5 into conduction and energizes relay $K 1$. Capacitor $C 7$ takes on a charge while $Q 4$ is conducting, and discharges when Q4 is quiescent. The length of time it takes $C \gamma$ to discharge. below the point where $Q 5$ is conducting sufficiently to hold in Kl. determines the Trans-Vox's hold-in time.

The pull-in time (sometimes called attack time) of the circuit is just a fraction of a second. It is determined mostly by the travel time of the relay armature. When the Trans-Vox is used in

## PARTS LIST

B1-9-20lt baticry
(1-0). $1-\mu F$, miniature ceramic capacitor
 clectrolytic capacitor
 trolytic capacitor
D)
11. I2-Shielded t-pin miniature chassis comec. tor (Amphenol 78-PC(cit or similar)
に1—Rclay, with pull-in current of 7.0 md d.c. (Sigma 11F-1000-G/S/L or similar)

11, 1'? Shiclded 4-pin miniature mate cable connector (.1mphrnol 01-MPMAL or similar. 10 match 11 and I2)
()1, ()2. (03, 05-2.V2025 nphtransistor. or similar
(1)-2N404 pup transistor. or similar

R1-1 megohms
R2—270,000 ohms.
R3, R7, RS-2T00 ohms
Rt, Ro- 500 olmas

R6-15.000 olims
R10-3.3,000 ohms.
R11-22,000 ohms
R12-47,000 olims
R13-1-megohm potcntiometer, with switch S1
-I'rinted circuit board as shown
$1-334^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ metal chassis box
Misc.-Mctal spacers, 1/2" long $x$ 1/4" O.I).. tupped for 4-40 screw (4); knob: shielded cable; solder lugs; battory clip; etc.

An etched and drilled circuit board, complete with all mounting hardwarc. is available for $\$ 2.50$. postpaid. A complete kit of parts. which includes the above circuit board as wedl as a pre-punched and painted chassis box, is also available for $\$ 18.50$ postpaid. Order from Caringella Electronics Inc.. Box 327. Copland. (alii. 91786.
conjunction with a transmitter for voicecontrolled operation, a negligible portion of the first word spoken will be clipped; with a tape recorder, you'll find this clipping effect slightly intensified, because of the time it takes for the tape transport motor to reach operating speed.

Hold-in time is approximately onehalf second when $C 7$ has a value of 10 $\mu \mathrm{F}$. If you find that the relay drops out too quickly to suit your purposes, increase the capacitance. Conversely, you can shorten the hold-in time by decreasing the capacitance. For most purposes, the value of $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ provides enough hold-in time for short pauses between words and sentences, yet the relay drops out quickly enough when the talking has stopped.

The input and output connectors, J1 and $J 2$, are wired in parallel and can be used interchangeably.

If your microphone is equipped with
a push-to-talk switch, wire the switch in parallel with the relay contacts (pins 3 and 4 on P2) as shown in Fig. 2, to obtain either push-to-talk or voice-controlled operation. For voice-controlled operation, you simply turn $\$ 1$ on, and talk into the mike; you don't have to touch the push-to-talk switch. For push-to-talk operation, turn $\$ 1$ off, and use the push-to-talk switch on the microphone in the usual manner. No other connections or disconnections need be made to switch from one mode of operation to another.

Construction. All of the components shown within the dotted line in Fig. 1 are mounted on a printed circuit board, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. If you choose not to use a circuit board, then follow the layout of the illustrated unit as closely as possible. Consideration should be given to proper lead dress in order to prevent feedback loops and parasitic oscillations which are inherently possible in high-gain amplifier circuits, such as this one.

Mount the resistors and the diode vertically to conserve space. Exercise


Fig. 2. Inputs J1 and J2 are in parallel, and can be used interchangeably, but the plugs must be wired in accordance with their specific function. Plug P1, top, serves as an output connector from the Trans-Vox, and is designed for a tape recorder. Plug P1, center, is for connection to a transmitter. Input plug P2 can be wired as shown; if your microphone does not have a push-to-talk switch on it, simply omit the connections to pins 3 and 4 on P2.


Fig. 3. Actual size of printed circuit board is shown to help you make your own. However, almost any type of wiring can be employed, but attention must be paid to proper lead dress to reduce inter-stage coupling in order to prevent parasitics.

Fig. 4. Component side of board. Relay frame must clear the foil on the other side of the board. Observe polarity of the capacitors, diode, and proper transistor connections when installing components.


Fig. 5. Completed board assembly. Note use of shielded cable for input and output connections. Standoffs are used to mount the board in the cabinet and to provide clearance. Components are stood on end.


Fig. 6. Half the battle in stabilizing a sensitive highgain amplifier circuit is neat construction and layout. Cable shields are connected on one end only to avoid setting up hum producing ground loops.
care, so as not to inadvertently connect the relay frame to the copper foil on the board. The relay frame on most relays is electrically connected to the armature. Shielded cable should be used as indicated in Fig. 1, and shown in Figs. 5 and 6. Connect the shield to the ground circuit only at one end, and trim the ends neatly to avoid short circuits. Probably the most difficult part of the project is to trim the shielded cables.

The completed circuit board assembly is housed in a small metal box. Mount the assembly on $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ spacers, and with suitable 4-40 hardware.

Operation. Once you have completed the unit, it is easy to check its operation. Relay idling current (when the relay is not energized) should be about 3 mA ; pull-in current (depending upon the relay) is about 12 mA .

Watch out for stray noise and acoustical feedback; if you place the microphone too close to the Trans-Vox unit especially when the sensitivity control is turned up, the mike could pick up the clicking sound of the relay and cause continual "chattering." To eliminate this condition, turn the sensitivity control down or get more distance between the mike and the noise source.

If you find the normal clicking noise
of the relay contacts objectionable, you can cement a lining of foam rubber, or other sound absorbing material, under the circuit board and along the inside walls of the box, to kill some of the sound.

Many tape recorders have a separate jack (or one or two leads in the mike cable) for external control of the tapedrive motor. If your tape recorder doesn't have a provision for remote control, you can install a jack and wire it in series with one of the motor leads. You will then be able to plug in the control to turn the motor on and off.

Tape recorders that are not internally operated by one or more relays require manual manipulation of a button or a control to engage the tape transport drive mechanisms. These driving elements are usually rubber-clad, and if allowed to retain contact under pressure while the motor is off, will develop flat spots sufficient to cause a thumping mechanical sound and irregular tape transport. Therefore, when you are through with your recording session, be sure to return all switches and controls on the tape recorder to their normally-off position.

Practically all CB and ham transmitters are wired for a push-to-talk switch


Fig. 7. Mounting of the on-off switch on the sensitivity control results in a simple, easy-to-operate, one-knob controlled unit. Input and output jacks and plugs can be of any design, but must be matching.
on the microphone. This switch simply grounds the ground-return lead of the transmitter's transmit-receive changeover relay. Select matching plugs and jacks to enable you to interconnect the control with your equipment. - $30-$

# NEWH MASTER GQURSE IW GOLOR TV 

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TWO TO GO-Each of four new Hughes Aircraft Company satellites is capable of twice Early Bird's power. Two will be launched into orbit over the Atlantic and Pacific (two in reserve) for COMSAT's world-wide communications network.


WHO GOES THERE?-The AN/PPS-6 one* man portable radar set built by the General Instrument Corp. detects a moving vehicle at distances up to 2 miles, a walking man up to 1 mile in pitch darkness.

NOSY AIRCRAFT-Eight Air Force EC-135N aircraft are being modified by the Douglas Aircraft Company to provide better communications coverage for Apollo. Added to the Apollo Range Instrumented Aircraft (A/RIA) as shown below is a $10^{\prime}$ long bulbous nose, housing a 7' parabolic antenna that will scan for a spacecraft, lock
onto it, and transmit and receive voice and telemetry communications.


THEY GET SMALLER AND SMALLER-The NDC-1051, a $1 / 2$-cubic-foot airborne computer developed by Nortronies Division of
Northrop Corp., ras the processing ability of much larger units, yet can be procuced at much lower cost due to miniaturization and advanced packaging techniques. The glass master (below) is used to photographically transfer an etched circuit pattern to the 29 pound computer's two logic circuit boards.



TALLER THAN A TEN-STORY BUILDINGSix foot saucer-shaped antennas will be used to align two huge 85' diameter antennas with sharpshooter precision at "boresight" test ranges being readied in Washington and Havaii by General Telephone and Electronics Corp. The 135 -ton antennas will be used for satellite communications.


RED AND BLACK TVAn ultrasonic diffraction cell that directs acoustic waves of varying frequency to deflect a laser beam across a screen has been developed by Zenith Radio Corp. Other cells provide intensity modulation and vertical deflection, performing the same jobs as picture tubes and deflection yokes in conventional TV sets. Because the helium-neon laser emits a red light beam, the picture on the screen is red and black in this experimental television picture display system.

# BULD A "MAGIC" MOTOR 



MEET THE "MAGIC" MOTOR. It can rotate odd-shaped figures without gears or belts, and will keep both youngsters and oldsters occupied for hours. You can use it to attract people, conduct a contest to see who can describe how it works, or dream up your own special applications. The gadget consists of a small battery-operated motor and a small but powerful cylindrical magnet mounted on the motor's shaft.

When a metal object, such as one of those shown above, is placed in contact with the magnet and the motor is turned on, the object will "slither" its full circumference and will appear to be traveling back and forth, or in a circle, or in random fashion, depending upon its shape. The secret is in the magnetic clutch action between the magnet and a metallic object. The magnetic force holds the object against the magnet; and as the magnet rotates, it drags the object along.

Imagination is really what makes this gadget a winner. Gaily painted and grotesque figures like giant insects, reptiles, and monsters-or even a practical display such as merchandise for salecan be set up to attract attention.

Construction. Center and draw a $9^{1 / 11}$ "diameter circle on a piece of $3 / 6^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$
x $12^{\prime \prime}$ piece of plywood or other suitable board, and mark off eight equally spaced divisions on the circle. Then cut a $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ thick piece of plywood or other suitable board to $10^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter, and drill a $1 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime}$-diameter hole in its center. The first piece of wood is the base; the second is the stage for the project. Smoothly sand one side (top) of the stage.

Mount the battery on the base in any suitable manner-you can shape a metal strap to hold it down. The motor can be mounted on a block of wood, or on a metal bracket. Position the motor so that the shaft is directly over the center of the circle drawn on the base. Use wood screws to hold the motor in place.

Another metal bracket is needed to support the speed control and the switch. Mount the bracket on the underside of the stage, close to the edge, so that the control and switch will project out of a "curtain" which you will wrap around the stage to hide the inner works.

Cut and mount eight $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$-diameter by $61 / 2 "$-long wood dowels over the divider markings on the circle drawn on the base, to support the stage.

A coupler to mount the magnet on the motor's shaft can be made from $1 / 2$ ". diameter $\times 1$ "-long aluminum or brass rod. Drill a $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ hole, about $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ deep, in one end of the rod to accommodate the


## BILL OF MATERIALS

1-Battery-operated motor*
1-Dry cell battery, No. 6
1-25-ohm rheostat
1-S.p.s. 1 . toggle switch
1--1/4"-diametcr ix $1, \frac{1}{\prime \prime}$-long magnet*
1 - $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$-diameter $x 1^{\prime \prime}$-long picce of brass ar aluminum rod
1-12" $\times 12^{\prime \prime}$ shret of $3 / 8$ " plywond
1 - $10^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime}$ shect of $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ plywood
$6-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$-diameter $x$ 6 $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$-long wood dowels
$1-61 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 36^{\prime \prime}$ cardboard-sec text
Misc.-llookup wire, wood screw's, solder, cement, brackets, ctc.

* Battery-operated motor and magnet can be obtained from Edmund Scientific (\%.. Barrington, N.I. (Motor: Catalog No, 30.305, 70 cents; magnets. Catalog No. P-40.418. $\$ 1.05$ for two; minimum order must be $\$ 2.00$ )
magnet. Determine the diameter of the motor shaft and drill a $3 / k^{\prime \prime}$-deep hole in the other end of the rod to fit over the shaft. These holes must be centered or you will run into some pretty wild action when you turn the motor on. Excessive off-centering may cause you more trouble than you bargained for, but if you slow down the motor enough, you may wind up with a usable and possibly more interesting effect.

You can cement the coupler in place or do a little more machine work and install setscrews. Do not finalize the position of the coupler until the stage is
set. as you may find that you'll have to raise or lower the magnet.

Finishing Touches. Set the stage on the upright dowels and check to see if the magnet is centered in the stage's opening. If necessary, you can shift the position of the motor. but if you followed instructions, things will fit right from the start. Adjust the height of the magnet to about $1 / 4 /$ above the top of the stage. Now connect the switch, control, motor and battery in series, using ordinary hookup wire. Turn on the motor and check the action; if you are satisfied, glue the stage in place.

The curtain comes next. Cut a strip of heavy but flexible cardboard about $30^{\prime \prime}$ long by $6!{ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ wide. Cut two holes in the curtain to fit over the switch and the control. Drape and cement the curtain in place around the stage.

You can fashion your reptiles, insects, monsters, and other geometric figures from just about any thin piece of metal that has magnetic properties. A coiled snake (as shown) can be made from a length of iron wire, with a piece of sheet metal for a head. Avoid shapes or angles that will trap your figure so that it can't move. The movement of your figure can be lazy or aggressive, depending on the rotating speed of the motor. - $30-$

# ancoter VOM RAMGESPLITTER 

## DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF VOLTAGE RANGES

ON YOUR MULTIMETER FOR GREATER
VERSATILITY AND UTILITY

By JULIAN ROSSNICK

FOR REASONS OF economy or size limitation, some multimeters do not have a sufficient number of voltage ranges for the test work on hand. While the four to six ranges available on most meters are sufficient for most jobs, there are times when additional or intermediate ranges are more convenient and more accurate.

When a voltage just about swings the


Fig. 1. Little variation exists among average VOM's as to number of voltage ranges available, but you can add in-between ranges when needed with VRS.
meter's pointer beyond the maximum point on the scale on a given range, you must use the next higher range, and wind $u p$ in the lower portion of the dial. When the pointer falls in the lower third of the meter's scale, a greater amount of meter error is likely to be encountered. An "in-between" voltage range could overcome this problem.

Practical in-between ranges can be obtained with the Voltage Range Splitter (VRS), and without any internal changes of the meter.

How It's Done. The project is as simple as it is practical, requiring only one additional resistor for each range you want to add. All you need to know to determine the value of each resistor is the meter sensitivity and the desired extension of an existing range. You multiply these two figures to get the value needed.

For example, suppose you want to read up to 12 volts on an existing 6 -volt range, and the meter sensitivity is 20,000 ohms/volt. The resistor value needed is $\mathbf{1 2 0 , 0 0 0}$ ohms ( $6 \times 20,000$ ). Notice that the input resistance to the meter for the new 12 -volt range is doubled (from 120,000 ohms to $240,000 \mathrm{ohms}$ ), and a significant benefit can be derived by the use of the higher range, even to read as little as 4 or 5 volts, especially if this voltage is across a high impedance.

Plan your new ranges, if possible, so that they are compatible with the meter dial markings. If your meter has the same scales as the meter shown in Fig. 1, the 6 -volt range can be extended to 12 volts, and the 120 -volt scale markings


Fig. 2. Values shown are for meter sensitivity ratings of 10,000 ohms / volt on a.c. and 20,000 ohms/ volt on d.c. For other meter ratings, see text.


Fig. 3. Mount the jacks for d.c. voltage in lower portion of a piece of Bakelite; jacks for COM ${ }^{\prime}$, +' and a.c. voltage can be mounted in upper portion.


Fig. 4. The two plugs going directly to the meter are held in place by machine screws. Drill and tap the screw holes at right angles to each other.

PARTS LIST
R1-12,000 ohms R2-60,000 ohms R3-48,000 ohms R4-300.000 ohms
R5-120.000 ohms
R6- $1 . \delta$ megohms
All resistors $1 / 2$-watt
$R 7-600.000$ ohms
R8- 3.6 megohms
Misc.-Five-way binding posts or jacks (10); test lcad plugs, compatible with meter jacks (2); 5-lug torminal strips (2); small metal box
used to read out the 12 -volt scale; just drop the zero. Similarly, the 30 -volt range can be extended to 60 volts and the 6 -volt scale read; this time, add a zero.

Construction. In order not to compromise the portability feature of your meter, build the VRS in a small metal box. The size of the box depends on the dimensions of your meter-or it can be quite a bit larger if you don't want to mount the VRS directly on your meter. In either case, the jacks or binding posts should be mounted on a piece of Bakelite or fiberboard or other insulating material.

Drill two holes large enough to pass the plugs on the back end of a pair of test leads to connect the VRS to the meter. Then drill and tap two machine screw holes at right angles to hold the plugs in place.

Mount the resistors between two terminal strips, in accordance with the schematic. Since no part of the metal case should come in contact with any part of the circuit, the terminal strips' mounting lugs should not be connected to any of the terminals. Notice that one end of each resistor is connected to a common bus, which is connected to the $+^{\prime}$ jack and lead. Now plug the VRS into the meter.

Operation. The resistor values shown in Fig. 2 are for a VOM rated at 20,000 ohms/volt for d.c., and 10,000 ohms/volt for a.c. meter functions. With the VRS plugged into the multimeter and the test leads plugged into the appropriate $C O M^{\prime}$ and $+^{\prime}$ on the VRS, you can use the meter to measure a.c. or d.c. voltages in the normal manner.
(Continued on page 100)

## Heterodyne Vegetation Meter

ELECTRONIC DEVICE measures the volume OF PLANT GROWTH

By WILLIAM B. MORSE



Donald Neal, co-inventor of HVM, demonstrates its portability. (Photo courtesy U.S. Forest Service)

RANGE SCIENTIST Donald L. Neal and electronics technician Lee R . Neal decided to tackle the job of providing the U.S. Forest Service Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station with a time-saving method for determining the volume of plant growth. Out of their efforts was born the "Heterodyne Vegetation Meter" (HVM), a device that uses the capacitance principle for moisture measurement right in the field. The time formerly required to cut, dry and weigh plants in a laboratory can almost be eliminated with the HVM, which measures a sample in a mere ten seconds.

Two separate units make up the HVM, one a high-frequency-oscillator transmitter and the other a heterodyne receiver. Fifteen $18^{\prime \prime}$-long insulated metal rods or probes, set in a grid pattern, are connected to the transmitter to approximate the plates of a huge capacitor in the oscillator circuit. The plant growth under test acts as the dielectric.

Before measurements-to determine the best method of forest resource man-agement-are made, the receiver's heterodyne oscillator must zero-beat with the transmitter signal to calibrate the receiver. During calibration, the transmitter is kept far enough off the ground so that the probes are in the air. Then the probes are set into the vegetation to measure its growth.

Since the vegetation acts as the dielectric between the capacitor plates formed by the probes, it has a direct effect on the probe's capacitance. As the capacitance changes, the frequency of the transmitter's oscillator also changes. The new signal transmitted to the receiver causes the meter pointer on the receiver to deflect because the new signal doesn't zero-beat with the receiver's initial setting.

When the pointer deflects, the receiver's heterodyne oscillator is retuned for zero-beat with the new transmitter frequency. The difference between the new and original zero-beat settings on the receiver's vernier dial is an indication of the volume of water trapped inside the plant. The amount of water in the plant is related to plant growth.

In order to prevent the body capaci(Continued on page 102)


## SILENT SENTRY FOILS LOCK PICKERS

By GORDON L. ANDERSON

SECURITY against would-be lock pickers gaining entry into your home is one of the benefits you get with the "Sequence Operated Lock" (SOL). Also, the device can lock up almost any electrical tool in your workshop to eliminate the danger of injury to the children when you're not around to supervise them. These are just two of SOL's ap-plications-to give you an idea of what the gadget can do.

When connected to a mechanical lock, SOL becomes an electric combination lock that combines many tamper-proof
features. Six push-button switches, wired into the circuit in a special manner, are used to select the combination. The chances of breaking the combination on the first try are pretty slim, and one chance is all an intruder would get. If the wrong push button is depressed, a lock-out circuit comes into play, blocking any further tampering. At the same time, an accusing red light shows that the lock has been tampered with.

Only you and those you trust with the combination know from the start that once a push button is pressed it must re-

main depressed until the entire sixswitch sequence is complete. A lock picker would naturally assume that all he has to do is press a button, release it, and go on to press another. Not so. If he presses any of the remaining five buttons without holding the first one down, the lock-out circuit will come into play as if he had selected the wrong one on the first try-even if the second push
button happened to be the correct one in the sequence.

How It Works. Of the eight push-button switches shown in Fig. 1, five of them ( $S 1$ to S5) are pressed in a certain specific sequence to disarm the lock-out circuit. One switch (S6) actually energizes the relay that opens the lock, and (Continued on page 100)

| PARTS LIST <br> 11. I2--Xron lamp (Tineon indicator light, standard bezel, red and amber lons, or similar) <br> K1-S.p.d.t. relay (coil soltage and contact ratings depend on we-see text) <br> K-2—D.p.d.t. relay (coil anoltage and contact ratings depend on use-see text ) <br> S1. $S S$-S.p.s.t. normally closed momentaryaction push-button switch (Switchcratt No. 1002, or similar) <br> S2. S3. S4, S5-D.p.d.t, momentary-action pushbutton switch (Suitcheraft .io. 1006, or similar) <br> So—D.p.s.t. normally open momintary-action push-button switch (Switchcraft No. 1004, or similar) <br> S7-S.p.s.t. normally closed momentary-action push-button switch (Switchcraft No. 202, or similar), or normally closed key-in-lock switch -sce text <br> Misc.--Stranded hookup wire, small box, metal bracket, line cord, soldcr, ctc. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
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|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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|  |  |
|  |  |

Fig. 2. To change the combination, positions of S1 through S6 are shifted. Access to lock-out circuit reset switch 57 is through a hole in the case.


# SOLID-STATE MULTIVIBRATOR MODULE MAKES MANY-PURPOSE TESTER 

THE "MULTI-MASTER" generates a $1000-\mathrm{Hz}$ tone and, because it is richly endowed with harmonics, can be used to troubleshoot a.f., i.f., and r.f. circuits in much the same way as a regular servic-ing-type signal generator-yet it weighs only a few ounces and needs no external power source. It can also be used as a code practice oscillator and to check continuity of components and circuits.

Low cost (less than $\$ 5$ ) and short construction time (about an hour) are possible because all you need to do is connect a few easily obtained parts to a preassembled module. Current drain is only about 2 milliamps from a 9 -volt source, which makes the "Multi-Master" as portable as a small transistor radio.

How It Works. The preassembled module consists of a free-running multivibrator and an output coupling capacitor, as shown inside the dotted lines on the schematic diagram. When $S 1$ is closed, power is applied to the multivibrator from B1. Transistors Q1 and Q2 fire alternately, setting up a symmetrical square-wave signal. The time constants of C1, R4 and C2, R2, as well as the applied battery voltage, determine the frequency of operation. The signal across $R 3$ is coupled to jack J2 through C3.

Construction. You do not have to use a commercial module for this project; just about any pair of $p n p$ transistors can be used to build your own. If you would rather work with npn transistors, you can; simply reverse the battery leads. But you may find it more convenient to use the preassembled module.

Choose any metal or plastic box large


Parts inside the preassembled module are arranged to form a multivibrator oscillator circuit. Oscillator frequency is determined by C1, C2, R2 and R4.

PARTS LIST<br>B1-9-volt battery<br>C1, C2, C3-0.01- $\mu$ F disc capacitor*<br>J1-Closed-circuit phone jack, miniature-type<br>J2-Open-circuit phone jack, miniature-type<br>Q1, O2-Sec text*<br>R1, R2, R3, R4-10,000-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor* S1-S.p.s.t. switch<br>Misc.-High-impedance headphones, with miniature phone plug; test leads, with miniature phone plug; battery clip; solder; etc.

*Parts preassembled on module. (Module is available under different trade names and model numbers, such as: Electronic Wholesalers' HSI, Lafayette's 19C0124, Olson's TR-96, and Hytron's HSI)
enough to hold the small 9 -volt battery and the module. You can mount the module on the outside of the box, and connect its three color-coded leads as shown in the schematic.

A pair of regular test leads can be terminated in a single miniature plug to fit $J 1$ or J2. The cord from a pair of headphones can also be terminated in a similar plug to go into J2.

Operation. To use the Multi-Master as a signal injector, turn it on, and plug the test leads into J2. Connect the leads to appropriate check points on the equipment to be tested, and listen. Proceed in the same way as you would with a full-fledged service-type signal generator to find your trouble.

For checking continuity of components, remove the test cable from $J 2$ and plug it into $J 1$, and plug your head-
phones into J2. Momentarily touch the test leads' alligator clips together; you should hear a clear tone in the headphones. Separate the clips, and connect them across the circuit or component under test. If there is continuity, you will hear the tone. If there is resistance, there will be a change in the tone's pitch-the higher the resistance, the higher the pitch. Resistors up to 10,000 ohms can be checked for "continuity" in this manner.

Capacitors can be checked in this way, too; but it takes a little experience to recognize normal and abnormal conditions. Depending on the value of the capacitor, you should hear silence for small values-or a click, or chirp which soon disappears in a rising tone for larger values. A steady low-pitch tone usually indcates a shorted capacitor.

Checking diodes and transistors is simply a matter of testing for "front-toback" tones. As you reverse the leads, you should hear one tone one time, and a different tone another time. If you don't hear a tone when the leads are in one of the two positions, it can be a normal indication; but if no tone is heard in either direction, the component is open.

To use the Multi-Master as a code practice oscillator, connect a telegraph key to the test cable and plug the cable into $J 1$, then plug the headphones into J2. If you prefer to listen to your code practice without headphones, simply plug a loopstick antenna into J 2 , and tune an AM radio to a blank spot on the band and adjust the volume. $-30-$


0NCE AGAIN it is time for us to unveil our crystal ball for a peek into the mercurial future of the consumer electronics industry. But before getting carried away, let's see how well we fared with our predictions for 1966.

- Production of transistorized color TV receivers. Seems like a strikeout. As far as we've been able to determine, no one is currently marketing a transistorized color TV set.
- Introduction of a transistorized black-and-white TV receiver for under $\$ 100$ retail. Score a home run-Sears, Roebuck and Company is featuring a 9 -inch transistorized TV receiver in its 1966 Christmas cata$\log$ for only $\$ 94.95$. Also, some large discount houses are offering standard brands at a cut rate-under $\$ 100.00$.
- Use of integrated circuits (IC's) in automobile electronic systems. We are not sure whether we struck out or not. For a while some local auto dealers were claiming the use of IC's in several of their 1967 model cars, but we've not been able to verify just where the IC's are used. Could it be a secret?
- Use of monolithic integrated circuits (IC's) in television r.f., i.f. and video amplifier circuits. Score a hit-RCA was the first major manufacturer to incorporate an IC in its production-line TV receivers. Since then, others have followed suit, and at least one major kit producer (Heath Company) is now offering, in kit form, a TV receiver incorporating an integrated circuit.
- Development of SHF transistors to compete with klystrons and other "exotic" tubes. Score a hit-Texas Instruments has developed an experimental transistor capable of a gain of up to 10 dB at 6.0 GHz . And other firms are offering "off-the-shelf" production transistors capable of operation in the GHz range. RCA's 2 N 4012 , for example, can deliver up to 2.5 watts output operating as a tripler at 1 GHz , and Fairchild's MT1060/61 can be used as an oscillator at frequencies of up to 2 GHz . International Semiconductors (Newburyport, Mass.) is producing a unit (the ISX-3400) that will deliver up to 70 mW at 3 GHz , and TRW Semiconductors (Lawndale,

Calif.) offers a broad line of UHF and SHF transistors. At least one major equipment manufacturer, Trak Microwave (Tampa, Fla.), offers a line of solid-state microwave energy sources capable of outputs of up to 4.2 GHz , in direct competition with tubepowered sources.

Expanded use of SCR's and related solidstate devices in consumer products other than receivers and amplifiers. Score a home run-space limitations prohibit a full listing, but Rival, Ronson, Westinghouse and Waring, among others, are offering SCRcontrolled food blenders; Hotpoint and Montgomery Ward are among the firms producing solid-state controlled automatic washers; Sears offers a gas range featuring an SCR ignitor in place of conventional pilot lights; and Black \& Decker is only one of the firms manufacturing SCR-controlled hand drills and other power tools for home use. SCR's are also being used in floor polishers, light fixtures, sanders, furnace and air-conditioner controls and, of course, in wall-plate light dimmer switches. - Relatively inexpensive thermoelectric (TE) modules for hobbyist and experimenter applications. Another home runseveral firms are offering multi-couple modules for under $\$ 25.00$. For example, Cambion's No. 3950-1 module is priced at only \$21, while the Model FH12 12-couple Frigistor lists at only $\$ 24.80$. Individual couples suitable for experimental tests are available at even lower prices.

- An appreciable drop in the prices of solid-state light emitters or semiconductor lasers. Home run-Allied Radio's catalog No. 670 offers a GE type LED 9 light emitting diode for only $\$ 12$, while the H1D1 laser diode is priced at $\$ 95.00$. At these prices, a serious experimenter can assemble a complete solid-state laser system at a cost comparable to that of a mediumquality oscilloscope.
We didn't bat 1000 , but in a mercurial electronics industry such as ours, we did do pretty well.

Things To Come. At this point, we are seriously tempted to rest on our laurelsthat is, if we could do so without being deluged by protest mail from our many loyal
readers. So here we go again with our predictions of things to come in 1967: production of a transistorized color TV set in the "under $\$ 200$ " price range; widespread use of IC's in automobiles, especially in voltage regulators, automatic speed controls, radio receivers and stereo tape players; the use of Triacs in place of SCR's in consumer products: the production of a radically new semiconductor device: the introduction of receivers featuring electronic tuning other than the use of variable capacitors or inductors; the development of a new type of solid-state electronic musical instrument; the production of large-screen solid-state TV receivers (only small-screen solid-state sets are in current production): the introduction of an "Experimenter's Integrated Circuit" kit; the development-though not production-of a solid-state automobile "safety-check" system capable of checking, automatically, the engine and electrical systems, and then warning the driver of danger conditions where they exist.

Reader's Circuit. For maximum effectiveness, a burglar alarm system, once tripped, should remain on until reset by the police, tenant, or property owner. Several devices, including electromagnetic or mechanical latching relays. electronic switches such as SCR's. and special bistable circuit designs can be employed to achieve this feature. While any of these methods may prove effective, experimenters are always looking around for new and simpler ways.

Reader Eugene Richardson (Alexandria, Va.) felt that "there must be a simpler way" in this case and set out to find it. The circuit he came up with is illustrated in Fig. 1.

Eugene's circuit achieves the desired "lock-on" action without the use of latching relays, SCR's, or complicated circuitry. Instead, he has relied on an inherent characteristic of all electromagnetic relays for his solution, which is that more current is required to pull in a relay than is necessary to keep it actuated.

The circuit consists of alarm relay Kl controlled by transistor Q1, which is biased by photocell $P C 1$ through sensitivity control RI. A higher bias voltage can be applied across $R 2$ by pressing momentary contact switch $\mathrm{S}_{1}$. Operating power is provided by battery $B 1$.

With $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ open, a light source is focused on PCl from across the protected entrance (such as a door. window, or hallway). When the light beam focused on $P C 1$ is interrupted. as by an intruder, QI's base bias drops, its collector current is reduced, and the relay ( $K 1$ ) drops out, closing the alarm circuit. Thereafter. the alarm stays


Fig. 1. In this intruder alarm circuit submitted by reader Eugene Richardson, relay K 1 is released to activate the alarm when an intruder interrupts the light beam focused on PC1. The alarm stays on until reset switch S1 is pressed to turn it off.
on, even if the light beam is restored, until the reset switch, $\mathbf{S} 1$, is operated to increase the bias on the transistor, causing it to conduct sufficiently to open the relay contacts and deactivate the alarm.

Readily available components are used in the circuit. Photocell $P C 1$ is an International Rectifier S3M unit and QI can be any general-purpose medium-to-high-gain pnp transistor, such as a 2N186. Sensitivity control Rl is a conventional potentiometer. $R 2$ a half-watt resistor, and $S_{l}$ a s.p.s.t., momentary-contact. normally open pushbutton switch. For best results. a fairly sensitive relay should be used-typically, a Sigma + F-1000-S/SIL. A 6 -volt lantern battery is suitable for $B 1$, although a 6 -volt d.c. converter (such as an EicoCraft EC900 or International Rectifier $\mathrm{K}-206$ ) can be used as a substitute where line power is preferred.

The circuit can be built using an etched circuit board, a perforated phenolic board. or a conventional metal chassis, as preferred. The completed assembly can be mounted in a wooden box, or a plastic case. and installed in a small opening made in the door jamb, depending on individual needs.
You mount the assembled circuit on one side of the door or window to be protected, and install a suitable light source on the opposite side of the opening, adjusting the light beam so that it focuses on the photocell. Connect the relay's contacts to the alarm device and power source. Depending on RI's adjustment, the alarm may sound. but in any case, turn this control fully down to sound the alarm.

Next, adjust Rl until $K 1$ pulls in, silencing the alarm. Then back off slightly on the adjustment. Momentarily interrupt the


Fig. 2. This multi-purpose crystal-controlled oscillator is typical of the scores of useful circuits that are described in the new RCA Transistor Manual SC-12. The oscillator can furnish up to 50 milliwatts of power into a 50 -ohm load.
light beam and observe that $K 1$ drops out, sounding the alarm. If the alarm sounds when the light beam is broken, and stops when the beam is restored, readjust $R I$ until the desired operation is achieved. Thereafter, the system is reset by depressing $S 1$

Manufacturer's Circuit. Furnishing up to 4 milliwatts into a 50 -ohm load, the crystal-controlled oscillator circuit illustrated in Fig. 2 can be used in a variety of applications. Typically, it can serve as the first stage of a transmitter, as a signal calibrator, or as a demonstration r.f. source for school experiments. The design is one of some 43 practical circuits described in the latest edition of RCA's Transistor Manual SC-12.

Transistor 81 is used in the commonemitter configuration with stabilized base bias established by voltage divider R1-R2 in conjunction with emitter resistor R3, bypassed by C2. Capacitor C3 acts as an r.f. bypass for the power supply. Transformer Tl's primary winding is tuned by C4 and serves as $Q I$ 's collector load; the step-down secondary winding matches the oscillator to a low impedance ( $50-100 \mathrm{ohm}$ ) load. The positive collector-to-base feedback needed to start and sustain oscillation is furnished through a capacitive voltagedivider made up of the crystal's (Xtal) interelectrode capacity and CI.

Transistor $Q I$ is an RCA 2N1491 unit, the capacitors are 25 -volt-rated disc ceramic types, and the resistors are all halfwatters. The primary of $T 1$ consists of 15 close-wound turns of $\# 22$ enameled wire, while the secondary consists of two turns of $\# 18$ enameled wire wound over the "cold" end of the primary coil. The trans-
former is hand-wound on a Cambridge Thermionic Corporation (CTC) LS5 form equipped with a powdered iron slug. A 27 MHz crystal is used, and only 7 mA are drawn from the 20 -volt power supply.

Although layout and lead dress are not overly critical, good wiring practice should be observed when assembling the device. All signal leads should be kept short and direct, and all ground and r.f. bypass connections should be made to a common point. Final assembly can be on a circuit board or conventional metal chassis, as preferred.

New Developments. High-voltage megohmmeters are used extensively throughout industry as insulation testers. Affectionately called "Meggers," most of these instruments require special high-voltage batteries or employ hand-crank-operated high-voltage generators. A new insulation tester recently introduced by a British firm, Edgcumbe Peebles Ltd. (Surrey, England), features a transistorized high-voltage converter and requires only a 9 -volt battery. Dubbed Metrohm (Fig. 3), the instrument measures $5^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ overall, and weighs only 22 ounces. In addition to its primary function as an insulation tester, it can also
(Continued on page 103)


Fig. 3. Newly developed, this transistorized insulation tester by Edgcumbe Peebles Ltd. (Surrey, England), can also double as a low-resistance continuity tester, or as a general-purpose voltmeter.

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCASTS TO NORTH AMERICA
FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY
Prepared by ROBERT LEGGE

| TIME-EST | TO EASTERN AND CENTRAL NORTH AMERICA |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TIME-GMT | STATION AND LOCATION | FREQUENCIES (MHz) |
| 7 a.m. | 1200 | Copenhagen, Denmark | 15.165 |
| 7:15 a.m. | 1215 | Helsinki, Finland | 15.185 (Tues., Sat.) |
|  |  | Melbourne, Australia | 9.58 or 11.71 |
| 6 p.m. | 2300 | London, England | 6.195, 7.13, 9.51 |
|  |  | Moscow, U.S.S.R. | 7.15, 7.205, 9.665, 9.685 |
| 6:45 p.m. | 2345 | Tokyo, Japan | 11.78, 15.135 |
| 7 p.m. | 0000 | London, England | 6.195, 7.13, 9.51 |
|  |  | Moscow, U.S.S.R. | 7.15, 7.205, 9.665, 9.685 |
|  |  | Peking, China | 15.06, 17.68 |
|  |  | Sofia, Bulgaria | 6.07 |
|  |  | Tirana, Albania | 7.265 |
| 7:30 p.m. | 0030 | Budapest, Hungary | $6.235,9.833$ |
|  |  | Johannesburg, So. Africa | $9.675,11.90$ |
|  |  | Kiev, U.S.S.R. | $7.11,7.31,9.645$ |
|  |  |  | (Mon./Thurs./Fri.) |
| 7:50 p.m. | 0050 | Vatican | 5.985, 7.25, 9.645 |
| 8 p.m. | 0100 | Berlin, Germany | 5.96, 6.16 |
|  |  | Havana, Cuba | 6.17, 11.76 |
|  |  | London, England | $6.195,7.13,9.51$ |
|  |  | Madrid, Spain | 6.13, 9.76 |
|  |  | Moscow, U.S.S.R. | 7.15, 7.205, 7.31, 9.665 |
|  |  | Prague, Czechoslovakia | 5.93, 7.115, 7.345, 9.72 |
|  |  | Rome, Italy | 6.01, 9.63 |
| 8:15 p.m. | 0115 | Berne, Switzerland | $6.12,9.535,11.715$ |
| 8:30 p.m. | 0130 | Bucharest, Rumania | 5.99, 9.57 |
|  |  | Cairo, U.A.R. | 9.475 |
|  |  | Cologne, Germany | 6.075, 9.64 |
|  |  | Hilversum, Holland | 9.59 |
| 8:45 p.m. | 0145 | Stockholm, Sweden | 5.99 |
| $9 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. | 0200 | Lisbon, Portugal | 6.025, 6.185 |
|  |  | London, England | 6.195, 7.13, 9.51 |
|  |  | Moscow, U.S.S.R. | 7.15, 7.205, 9.665 |
| 10 p.m. | 0300 | Bucharest, Rumania | 5.99, 9.57 |
|  |  | Budapest, Hungary | 6.235, 9.833 |
|  |  | Buenos Aires, Argentina | 9.69 (Mon.-Fri.) |
|  |  | Havana, Cuba | 6.135, 6.17 |
| 10:30 p.m. | 0330 | Accra, Ghana | 6.11 |
|  |  | Prague, Czechoslovakia | 6.095, $7.115,7.345,9.72$ |
| TO WESTERN NORTH AMERICA |  |  |  |
| TIME-PST | TIME-GMT | STATION AND LOCATION | FREQUENCIES (MHz) |
| 6 p.m. | 0200 | Melbourne, Australia | 15.22, 17.84 |
|  |  | Tokyo, Japan | 15.135, 15.235, 17.825 |
| 6:50 p.m. | 0250 | Taipei, China | 11.825, 11.86, 15.345 |
| 7 p.m. | 0300 | Moscow, U.S.S.R. |  |
|  |  | (via Khabarovsk) | $9.54,11.755,15.14$ |
|  |  | Peking, China | 9.457, 11.82, 15.095 |
| 8 p.m. | 0400 | Sofia, Bulgaria | 6.07 |
| 8:30 p.m. | 0430 | Budapest, Hungary | $6.235,9.833$ |
| 9 p.m. | 0500 | Berne, Switzerland | 5.965 |
|  |  | Cologne, Germany | 6.145, 9.735 |
|  |  | Moscow, U.S.S.R. (via Khabarovsk) | 9.54, 9.64, 11.755 |

## INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION LOGS

PERHAPS the most complete set of refer－ ence logs that a DX＇er can own is that published by the International Telecom－ munications Union in Geneva，Switzer－ land．The I．T．U．International Frequency List is a publication of massive size，total－ ing eight volumes and listing stations oper－ ating from 10 kHz to $50,000 \mathrm{kHz}$ ．The first three volumes are of greatest inturest to most DX＇ers because they cover frequen－ cies up to $28,000 \mathrm{kHz}$ ．

These three volumes alone run to more than 3200 pages．In addition，supplements are issued periodically to keep each vol－ ume up to date．Information provided in－ cludes the broadcasting station name．coun－ try，call letters，date station was placed in service，geographic coordinates of the trans－ mitter，area or areas of intended reception， class of station and nature of service，pow－ er，the operating administration or authori－ ty，and a good many more facts．

Literally worth their weight in gold，these three logs plus a prefix list（an important


John Sgrulletta，WPE2MXF，Bedford Hills，N．Y．，uses a Hammarlund HQ－100AC receiver and a Norelco two－band transistor set．He has logged 93 coun－ tries（ 75 verified）and 41 states（ 34 verified）．
accessory）cost a little over $\$ 60$ ．Of course，many types of stations besides short－wave broadcast stations are listed．

Another useful and considerably less ex－ pensive I．T．U．publication is the Tentative High Frequency Broadcast Schedule which covers short－wave transmissions from 5955 kHz up．It lists broadcasting stations， transmission times and frequencies，power． antenna gain，areas of intended reception， and stations most likely to cause interfer－ ence．This schedule is published four times a year－in March，May，September，and November－and costs $\$ 4$ per issue．

DX＇ers interested in obtaining more data on these and other I．T．U．publications should write to the General Secretary，In－ ternational Telecommunications Union，Ge－ neva，Switzerland．Six to eight weeks should be allowed for delivery of an order．

New Countries Awards．Several recipients of the WPE 150 Countries Award have in－ quired as to whether we intend to issue any award seals for those who have over 150 countries verified．At present there are not enough eligible DX＇ers who would qualify for such awards to make it economically feasible to have the additional seals print－ ed．However，we are most willing to issue ＂Letters of Certification＂to those who have verified more than 150 countries，in steps of 10 （ 160 Countries Verified，170，and on up）．

To receive a＂Letter of Certification，＂you must meet the same requirements as when applying for any of the award seals．Be sure to list all of the countries verified and not merely those you have verified since receiving your last award．The fee of 50 cents（ 60 cents outside of the U．S．）will still apply．Eventually，if a sufficient num－ ber of DX＇ers qualify，seals will be printed and distributed－at no additional charge－to everyone who has received an interim Letter of Certification．

In the near future，we plan to publish a Monitor Award Honor Roll listing the top DX＇ers based on the awards presented． It would be most satisfying if such an
（Continued on page 113）

## BROADCASTS FROM ASIA AND OCEANIA

## Prepared by BILL LEGGE and BOB HILL

Based on past experience, plus currontly available schochules, here are some "best bets" for hearing stations broadcasting from the countries of Asia and Oceania during the winter $D X$ season. In general, reception of signals from those areas will most likely be from around early morning to just after sunrise, your local time. Bear in mind that the times listed are approximate and not necessarily all-inclusive. Also, many of these stations are low-powered and-especially for DX'ers in Eastern North America-difficult to hear, so don't expect to log them all.

| COUNTRY | LOCATION | EASTERN N.A. | $\begin{aligned} & \text {-GMT } \\ & \text { WESTERN N.A. } \end{aligned}$ | FREQUENCIES (MHz) | LANGUAGES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AUSTRALIA | Brisbane | 0900.1300 | 0700-1400 | 4.90 | English |
|  | Perth | 1030.1400 | 1030-1500 | 9.61 | English |
| BRUNEI | Brunei Town | 1000.1230 | 0900-1430 | 4.863 | English, Malay |
| BURMA | Rangoon | 1100-1230 | $1100 \cdot 1430$ | 5.041 | Burmese, English |
| CAMBODIA | Phnom Penh | 1315-1345 | 1315.1545 | 9.70 | Cambodian, English |
| CEYLON | Colombo | 1230.1400 | 1230-1645 | 9.67 | English |
| CHINA | Peking | 1200-1400 | 1200-1400 | 9.48 | English |
| CHINA | Taipei | $1130 \cdot 1200$ | 1130-1200 | 7.13, 9.685 | English |
| COOK ISLANDS | Rarotonga | 0700.0730 | 0600-0730 | 5.045 | English, Maori |
| FIJI ISLANDS | Suva | 0900-1030 | 0600-1030 | 3.23 | English |
| GILBERT \& |  |  |  |  |  |
| HONG KONG | Hong Kong | ................. | 1400.1600 | 3.94 | Chinese |
| INDIA | New Delhi | 1330-1500 | 1330-1500 | 11.81, 15.23 | English |
| INDONESIA | Djakarta | 1100.1200 | 1430-1530 | 9.867 | English |
| JAPAN | Tokyo | 1200-1230 | 1400-1500 | $9.505,9.605$ | English |
| KAZAKH S.S.R. | Alma Ata | 0000.0200 | 1300-1500 | 10.53 | Russian, Kazakh |
| KIRGHIZ S.S.R. | Frunze | $1100 \cdot 1200$ | 1300-1500 | 4.01 | Russian, Kirghiz |
| KOREA, NORTH | Pyongyang | $1100 \cdot 1200$ | 1400.1500 | 6.65, 7.575 | English |
| KOREA, SOUTH | Seoul | 1030-1100 | 1030-1100 | 9.64 | English |
| LAOS | Vientiane | 1000.1200 | 1000-1400 | 6.115 | Laotian, English |
| MALAYSIA, EAST | Kuching, Sarawak | $1100 \cdot 1200$ | 1200.1400 | 4.95 | English, Chinese |
| MALAYSIA, WEST | Kuala Lumpur | 1115.1215 | 1115-1215 | $6.175,9.75$ | English |
| MONGOLIA | Ulan Bator | 1000-1100 | 1100-1300 | 4.165 | Mongolian |
| NEPAL | Katmandu | ............... | 1320-1520 | 7.10 | Nepali |
| NEW CALEOONIA | Noumea | 1000-1100 | 0800.1100 | 3.355 | French |
| NEW GUINEA | Wewak | 1000-1230 | 0700-1230 | 3.335 | English, Pidgin |
| NEW HEBRIDES | Port Vila |  | 0615-0715 | 3.905 | French |
| NEW ZEALAND | Wellington | $0800 \cdot 1145$ | 0600.1145 | $9.62,11.82$ | English |
| PAKISTAN, EAST | Dacca | 1345-1430 | 1345-1630 | 11.615 | English, Urdu |
| PAKISTAN, WEST | Karachi | 1335-1350 | 1335-1350 | 11.875, 15.09 | English |
| PAPUA | Port Moresby | 0900-1300 | 0730.1400 | 4.89 | English |
| PHILIPPINES | Manila | 1245.1330 | 1245.1400 | $9.505,15.23$ | English |
| RYUKYU ISLANDS | Okinawa | 1000-1200 | 1300-1600 | $7.165,9.74$ | English |
| SINGAPORE | Singapore | 1030-1200 | 1300.1630 | 5.052, 11.94 | English |
| SOLOMON ISLANDS | Honiara | 0930-1030 | 0800.1130 | 3.995, 7.115 | English |
| TADZHIK S.S.R. | Dushanbe | 0000-0200 | 1200-1500 | 4.635 | Tadzhik, Russian |
| TAHITI | Papeete | 0300-0500 | 0300-0800 | 11.825 | French |
| THAILAND | Bangkok | 1000-1300 | 1300-1430 | 11.91 | English, Thai |
| TIMOR, PORTUGUESE | Dili | ............... | 1000-1430 | 3.268 | Portuguese, Chinese |
| U.S.S.R. (Asiatic) | Khabarovsk | $1000 \cdot 1300$ | 1200-1600 | 6.035 | Russian |
| UZBEK S.S.R. | Tashkent | 1200-1230 | 1400-1430 | $9.60,11.925$ | English |
| VIETNAM, NORTH | Hanoi | $1300 \cdot 1330$ | 1300.1330 | $9.76,11.76$ | English |
| VIETNAM, SOUTH | Saigon | 1200.1300 | 1200-1300 | 9.755 | English |



ON THE CITIZENS BAND
By MATT P. SPINELLO, KHC2060. CB Edifor

AMONG the normal operational and interference problems tackled by CB'ers is the challenge of the thousands of walkietalkies in the hands of would-be astronauts, junior G-men, and combat foot-soldiers, to mention a few. CB'ers throughout the United States and Canada have become aware of the acute dilemma

> THE WALKIETALKIE DILEMNA which has been created by legalized interference. CB'ers are also aware that the unlicensed 100 -milliwatt rigs and their enthusiastic users cannot be merely wished away, and that some sort of plan must be put into effect immediately to combat the situation.

When the GRS/CB channels in the London, Ontario, portion of Canada became jammed with walkie-talkies, the South Western General Radio Association sponsored a course to explain their proper use. Club officials were pleased at the turnout of eager youngsters, and with the intelligent questions asked by them about the GRS. Other branches of the SWGRA held similar meetings in St. Thomas, Windsor, and Woodstock, Ontario, following the suc-
cess of the London meeting. The meeting in Windsor drew 42 youngsters who were introduced to a plan to issue each of them a walkie-talkie call-sign with a prefix of WTO.

The prefix idea was generated by $\operatorname{SCOPE}$, the General Radio Service Journal which is distributed throughout Canada free to all GRS clubs and individuals. Although GRS users realize the call-signs will not have any effect on curbing interference, the talkies will at least be identifiable, and GRS licensees will be able to recognize immediately whether incoming calls are for their stations or instead walkie-talkie war patrols being ordered into battle.

South of the border, U. S. CB'ers are following pretty much the same course of action on a local basis as groups of walkietalkie users appear to be taking over the airways. Your CB Editor has received

The youngsters shown below are Canadian walkietalkie users being instructed on proper operating procedures by members of the South Western General Radio Association. Lessons were started last year after thousands of walkie-talkies were presented to the kids as Christmas gifts-and verbal shenanigans began to jam up the $27 \cdot \mathrm{MHz}$ air waves.

Photo courtesy of SCOPE


several reports on meetings and classes held similar to the Canadian meets (for example, the story of how the walkie-talkie situation was handled in Pecatonica, Ill., as told in our May, 1966, column) and has held discussions with CB operators from New York to California about the problem.

During an interesting chat with Chuck and Bev Sisson, KHA3794, your reporter learned that CB'ers in the Sterling, Illinois, area have their regulatory system for the younger (unlicensed) set. Although Sterling area CB'ers allow their offspring to properly execute walkie-talkie transmissions, they limit 5 -watt operation with a stringent set of rules. Many youngsters are not allowed to transmit at any time, while others are allowed occasional necessary transmissions.

Twelve-year-old Mike Sisson has a definite interest in electronics and is allowed to complete a call (when necessary) to a relative. The rest of the time Mike is more of an SWL monitoring the band. The Sissons feel that Mike will get both sides of the picture by acting as a monitor. How to (and how not to) operate a CB transceiver should be pretty obvious to Mike by the time he's of an age to be licensed.

The efforts of CB'ers and GRS users to enlighten, train, and use walkie-talkie teams during emergency operations in 1966 proved worthwhile on several occasions, and the trend should continue in 1967. As for the small fry, we can only hope that they will be governed by parents who realize that they are responsible for false emergency calls placed on the air. on any frequency.

Perhaps the FCC will take a step to alleviate the walkie-talkie situation in 1967. Since walkie-talkie users are not required to obey Part 95 of the Rules and Regulations, it would seem a logical requirement to have manufacturers of 100 -milliwatt units print a standardized warning in the carton that would: (1) warn users thathaving an unlicensed unit operating on

Your CB Editor was welcomed aboard International Crystal's "Flying Showroom '66" near Chicago, III., by engineer Royland Freeland, Jr. Roy is also the son of International Crystal's president, and in addition to performing public relations duties, he acted as co-pilot on the plane's journey around the United States. Below is Susan Susemihl (daughter of Royland Freeland), inside the flying showroom, giving us a close-up view of the latest CB gear.

the $27-\mathrm{MHz}$ band-they are required to cease transmitting whenever legalized call-signs are heard making necessary transmissions; (2) spell out the fine and imprisonment clause about false - emergency signals and profanity; and (3) indicate the probable range in which a low-powered unit may be received by licensed users.

Flying Showroom '66. We can say without reservation that at least one CB manufacturer literally took to the air in 1966. The International Crystal Manufacturing Company, Oklahoma City. Okla., decked out a Martin "202" in full communications regalia with a space-age electronics display. The display, which was flown to cities in 22 states. was designed to showcase International Crystal products to radio equipment dealers. commercial 2 -way radio users, manufacturers. amateur radio operators. CB'ers. radio experimenters and hobbyists. Hundreds of electronic items on display included a full line of CB transceivers. frequency meters, alignment oscillators, multivibrators, sideband filters, modulators, converters, and amplifiers.

Prior to the flying showroom's arrival in a particular area, International Crystal posted ads in local newspapers to alert residents of the date of arrival and the location at which the display could be seen. The airborne tour proceeded from Oklahoma City to Jacksonville, Florida; north to New York: west to Seattle, Washington and Portland. Oregon; and south to the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas. The last stop before the plane headed home to Oklahoma was Salt Lake City. Utah.
(Continued on page 110)


## TRANSMITTER POWER VS. COMMUNICATIONS RANGE

APERENNIAL POINT of discussion among radio amateurs is the importance of transmitter power. Good results obtained by Novices prove that high power is not necessary. Nevertheless, high power is helpful, especially when conditions are poor.

For example, when signals are down around the noise level, doubling power, which adds only 3 dB (half an " S " unit) to signal strength, can make the difference between no contact and a successful contact. But when signals are strong, a power increase of as much as ten times ( 10 dB ) is of no practical importance on a clear channel. When there is competition on the channel, however, a difference of one " $S$ " unit usually means the difference between making or missing the contact.

The fact is that transmitter power, receiver, antenna, location, mode of operation, and other factors all affect results. On the MF and HF bands it is pretty much of a guessing game deciding how important each factor is. On the VHF and UHF bands (line-of-sight propagation), it is relatively easy to predict the results of increasing power, raising your antenna, etc.,

| TYPE OF ANTENNA | HEIGHT (feet) | BAND (MHz) | INPUT RANGE (miles) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | (watts) | AM | CW |
| Dipole, halo, etc. | 25 | 50 | 5 | 25 | 50 |
|  |  | " | 15 | 35 | 60 |
|  | " | " | 150 | 50 | 85 |
|  | " | 144 | 5 | 22 | 45 |
|  | " | " | 15 | 25 | 55 |
|  | " | " | 150 | 38 | 75 |
|  | 50 | 50 | 5 | 30 | 56 |
|  |  |  | 15 | 37 | 68 |
|  | " | " | 150 | 70 | 90 |
|  | " | 144 | 5 | 27 | 48 |
|  | " | , | 15 | 29 | 60 |
|  | " | " | 150 | 43 | 85 |
| Beam (10. | 25 | 50 | 150 | 60 | 220 |
| dB gain), |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5- or | " | 144 | " | 55 | 140 |
| 6-element | 50 | 50 | " | 60 | 250 |
| Yagi* | " | 144 | " | 60 | 220 |

*Figures for 5 watts and 15 watts into a beam antenna are essentially the same as for 15 votts and 150 watts into a dipole.
by using methods described by K2LMG in QST (November, 1961) and printed in the ARRL's Radio Amateur's VHF Handbook.

The distance figures for fairly level terrain shown in the accompanying table are (Continued on page 111)


# POWER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION QUIZ 

JAMES A. ATKINSON, Director, A. T. E. S. Technical School
The electronic draftsman lays out his circuit to achieve good balance and simplicity within established industry guide lines. Thus, most standard circuits can be readily identified by the electronic technician. When circuits are drawn without regard to standardization, they are sometimes difficult to identify. For example, various types of power supplies, each employing four diodes, are presented below. In some cases, all of the diodes are essential to the circuit; in others, some diodes are wired merely to boost the voltage or current rating of the power supply -and to keep you from identifying the circuit by diode count. See how many of these circuits (A-H) you can identify from the list (1-8).



# "FUZZBOX" FOR UNDER \$3 

DEFINITELY NOT RECOMMENDED FOR USE<br>BY MUSICAL PURISTS, THE FUZZBOX IS<br>INTENDED TO GIVE ROCK-'N'-ROLL<br>MUSIC THAT BIG, BRASSY SOUND

By CRAIG ANDERTON, WB2JQC

$A^{\text {s }}$S YOU LISTEN to rock-'n'-roll by the big-time performers, do you often wonder how they can get that fuzzy, raspy, piercing sound from an electric guitar while nonprofessional groups sound distinctively small-time? The answer lies in the use of an electronic gadget called a "Fuzzbox"-and you can build one for about $\$ 3$ in a matter of minutes!

Most commercial "fuzz"-producing de-
vices are transistorized and must be powered by a battery or external line power. But this batteryless Fuzzbox gives the same nerve-shattering sound produced by transistorized commercial units selling for $\$ 25$ and up.

How It Works. The utter simplicity of the Fuzzbox is shown in Fig. 1. Its only parts are a s.p.d.t. momentary(Continued on page 92)

## "Getmore education

## Or

## get out of <br> electronics

..that's my advice."


Ask any man who really knows the electronics industry. Opportunities are few for men without advanced technical education. If you stay on that level, you'll never make much money. And you'll be among the first to go in a layoff.
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APPROVED FOR VETERANS ADMINISTRATIONTRAINING


Fig. 1. The Fuzzbox goes between the amplifier's speaker taps and the speaker voice coil terminals.
contact push-button switch (S1), a power diode such as a GE 1N91 (D1), and a $0.05-\mu \mathrm{F}, 50$-volt ceramic disc capacitor (C1). In operation, the unit is connected between the output of the guitar amplifier and the speaker, and the combination diode-capacitor acts as a simple wave-forming circuit.

The normal waveform produced by a guitar is relatively free of harmonic content. When the switch is pressed, the diode clips alternate peaks of the applied signal, and the signal is further shaped by the capacitor to produce a sawtooth-like waveform rich in harmonics. This enables the Fuzzbox to pro-


Fig. 2. For easy access, the push button is mounted on top of the box, while the diode and capacitor are wired on a terminal strip below the deck.
duce overtones which sound as if they were tearing your speaker to shreds, while actually reducing, slightly, the amplifier output power.

Construction. For professional appearance, the Fuzzbox should be mounted in a small presentable enclosure-a $4^{\prime \prime} \times$ $2^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ aluminum box of the gray hammertone type will do nicely. The push-button switch can be mounted on the top of the box for easy access, and the other two components connected via a terminal strip as shown in Fig. 2. A barrier strip can be mounted through a cutout on the chassis for easy connection to external circuits.

An alternate construction method is to use a footswitch with the few components mounted inside the switch. Also, the diode and the capacitor can be included in the guitar amplifier and controlled from a switch located outside the amplifier.

No shielding is required as the circuit is not susceptible to hum pickup, and no special precautions need be taken. But you must use a power diode for D1, since miniature low-power diodes cannot take the high power levels produced by most guitar amplifiers. Incidentally, slightly different sounds are produced by different types of diodes, and you may wish to experiment with some of the power types for the best sound. However, the author has found the GE 1N91 to be quite satisfactory.

Installation and Use. The Fuzzbox is connected between the amplifier speaker taps and the speaker voice coil, with the switch wired in the "hot" or ungrounded lead. Also, be sure to make connections to the proper speaker impedance taps to prevent excessive power losses.

In addition to its "fuzz"-producing function, the Fuzzbox can be used as an aid in tuning a 12 -string guitar. For if a pair of strings is not tuned an octave apart, as they should be, you will hear a distinct beat that can be overcome only by properly tuning the instrument.

And remember, the Fuzzbox is designed for single-string application, and will not reproduce chords satisfactorily. Have mercy on your audience by using the Fuzzbox as it should be used. $-30-$

# The big squeeze-Multitrack Stereo 

Remember the college fad a few years back-how many brawny brutes could be squeezed into a little car built for plain folks? For a while, it looked like a somewhat similar situation was about to take place in the tape-recording field-first monaural, then 2track, then 4-track, and now even 8 -track recording. Even though these developments continue at a fast clip, 4-track stereo is still the name of the game as far as high-fidelity applications are concerned. And very nice it sounds, too, thanks to the precision built

Thus, to make the most of what you can record, you need a tape with a high-powered oxide layer -one that's going to give you a high output with a good signal-to-noise ratio.

Kodak Sound Recording Tape, Type 34A, fills the bill-gives you $125 \%$ more undistorted output than conventional general-purpose tapes. You get practically the same per-channel output on 4-track stereo with Type 34A that the other tapes would give you on 2-track! But there's more to recommend Kodak tape.

into modern heads. But you do have to watch yourself. Having double the information on a given length of tape means everything has to be just so-including the tape you use.

4-track star. The first thing to worry about in considering a tape for 4 -track stereo is output. As you see in the chart above, adequate separation must be maintained between each track to prevent cross-talk. And as the actual width of the recorded tracks drops down, the output per channel on the tape drops in proportion.
signals completely, even pick up the signals on the tracks going the other way. Horrors! Lucky for you, you have nothing to worry about with Kodak tapes. We keep our tolerance to .001 inches. That's twice as close as industry standards. To make your life even easier, we also backprint all our tapes so you can always tell whether a reel has been wound "head" or "tail" first. Just note
 which comes first off the supply
reel, the " $E$ " of "EASTMAN" or
the " 0 " of "CO". . . and note it which comes first off the supply
reel, the " $E$ " of "EASTMAN" or
the " 0 " of "CO". . . and note it which comes first off the supply
reel, the " $E$ " of "EASTMAN" or
the "O" of "CO". . . and note it on the reel.

Kodak tapes-on Durol and
Kodak tapes-on DUROL and
Polyester Bases-are available at most electronic, camera, and department stores. To get the most out of your system, send for free, 24-page "Plain Talk" for free, 24 -page booklet which covers the major aspects of tape performance.


## Staying on the right track.

Because everything gets smaller in proportion when you go to 4 track, dimensional precision becomes that much more important. Take a tape that suffers from a case of drunken slitting. (That's when the edges of the tape snake back and forth even though the width is constant.) It's not hard to see how this tape isn't going to "track" straight past the head. A slight case of this and you get alternating fluctuations in output on both channels. If the condition is bad enough, a poorly slit tape can cause your heads to drop out the

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N.Y.

## IC-67 METAL LOCATOR

(Continued from page 48)

CF101 core. Work your way evenly around the core until you near the end of the first layer. Leave a small gap on the core, with no wire in it. Then begin a second layer, working your way back to the beginning, and so forth. Keep
your turns neat, tight, and sequential.
After counting out the 36 turns, cut the leads to $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ and strip and tin to $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$, just as you did on the r.f. chokes. There should be four leads. Use an ohmmeter to identify each pair of wires. Also check for shorts between windings and the core.

Circuit boards are available, but if you want to make your own, follow the actual size layouts shown in Figs. 9 and



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Fig. 11. Components are mounted on transmitter board. Note that pin numbers on IC1 run counterclockwise when you're looking at the top of the component.
10. Mount the components as shown in Figs. 11 and 13. Do not substitute capacitors; those called for have the proper "Q" and tolerance. The transformers and chokes are held in place by their leads. After the initial checkout, you can further secure them with a dab of coil dope.

Controls with switches mounted on them are used to simplify operation of the receiver. The Gain control carries on/off switch S1, and the Expansion control has a push-pull s.p.s.t. switch (S2) mounted on its back, as shown in Fig. 14.

Wiring should present no serious problems. Use several colors of wire and double-check all connections. Route all six receiver leads through a single piece of $3 /{ }^{\prime \prime}$ sleeving to keep the receiver orderly and prevent spurious oscillation.

The two loop antennas are identical and are made out of a 37 -inch length of four-conductor 16-AWG flat cable, and shaped into a $9^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime}$ rectangle. It is important that both loops be exactly the same (in size and shape).

It is not possible to simply bend the cable-you'll have to gradually work or
mold it into shape with your hands. The cable must lie flat on the board, so work the cable by alternately bending and flattening as you go. You can best do this on a flat table. Temporarily add a bit of tape in the center of the cable, to mark the center, and work your way towards each end from the middle.

Staple the loops to their respective boards. Remove just enough excess cable (the same amount from each loop) to accommodate the receiver and transmitter terminal spacing. The loop ends are stripped and soldered into place. The loop leads must go to the antenna terminals in sequential order. They will do this naturally if your cable lies flat.

Initial Checkout. Insert the receiver batteries and turn both the Gain and Expansion controls all the way down. Pull out the Pull Audio switch. Bring up the Expansion control until the meter reads 0.4 mA . The audio should cut in initially around 0.3 mA . Now bring the gain up. The meter reading should increase only slightly. If it jumps up, you have

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oscillation problems, which can usually be cured by more careful lead dress. If necessary, try rotating the transformers slightly.

Set the transmitter a few feet away from the receiver, and switch it to Low. The receiver should immediately swing off scale and the audio volume should increase. Decrease the Gain control on the receiver to obtain a meter reading of 0.7 mA , and adjust the trimmer capacitor in the receiver and in the transmitter to peak the response.

To be sure that your metal locator is at optimum sensitivity, perform these three tests. First, have someone hold the receiver while you hold the trans-
mitter (antenna loops) parallel to the receiver, and walk away slowly. Key the transmitter on and off with the switch, as you walk. In the High position, there should still be a discernable receiver output beyond 50 feet; in the Low position, you should easily get a range of about 25 feet.

Second, assemble the locator, hold the beam sideways (receiver loop facing the horizon), turn the Gain up, and adjust the microbalance for a null reading (minimum). Approach a chain-link fence, a truck, or other large metallic body; the meter should show an output when you get within nine feet of the object, and should swing off-scale at seven feet.


Fig. 12. Component layout in the receiver is critical. You may have to slightly rotate or bend the transformers towards or away from the board to prevent unwanted oscillations. Reverse leads on T3's secondary when connecting it to the board as shown.

Fig. 13. All r.f. stages in receiver resonate at 455 kHz . Trimmer capacitor tunes the antenna. This is one project where you must stick as close as possible to instructions and not make parts substitutions or compromises.


Fig. 14. Sounder, meter controls, and batteries are all mounted on cover of receiver. While most of the space is accounted for, layout is not cluttered.

Third, set the locator on a wooden stool (outdoors) and adjust the microbalance slightly off the null position with the Gain control at maximum. Hold a silver dollar or similar-sized piece of metal $4^{\prime \prime}$ above and centered on the receiver loop. As you rotate the coin slowly, it should produce at least one division of meter variation.

If any of these tests fail, you'll have to "ring" out the circuit with a good oscilloscope and an r.f. signal generator to find the stage or stages which are either off resonance or malfunctioning. All stages should peak at 455 kHz . You can check the receiver response independent of the receiving loop simply by
shunting the loop with a 10 -ohm resistor and injecting a signal.

Operating Hints. Become familiar with your instrument and its behavior with known objects before attempting any treasure hunts. Try some sample tar-gets-cookie sheets, pots, coffee cans, water pipes, etc.

You'll find that the microbalance control is best set at one-half turn clockwise from the null position to give you maximum sensitivity to changes in field pattern. Any time you change the operating height, you'll have to readjust this control. Normally, you can carry the instrument at arm's length, but for deepest penetration, you should hold it closer to the ground. Once you have located a target, keep backing down the Expansion control until your target is just barely detectable-to obtain the sharpest possible "outline."

To find the exact position of a target. approach it from several directions and average out the results. With proper use of the Expansion control, you should be able to pinpoint a target to within a few inches. When tracing pipe, always cross the pipe at right angles to get a distinct response. For unknown targets, cover an area first East-West, then NorthSouth, traveling slowly and steadily, and repeating the "dosage" at two-foot intervals.

To test your batteries, turn the Expansion control all the way up. The receiver batteries are good if the meter reads at least 0.8 mA . Replace the transmitter batteries if the signal "drops out" in the Low position at any time.

Happy hunting.
$-30-$


## VOM RaNGE SPLITTER

(Continued from page 71)


Fig. 5. The VRS adapter can be quickly plugged into the meter. It does not affect normal meter functions and increases number of voltage ranges.

To double the meter's range, say from 30 volts to 60 volts d.c., be sure to set the meter range selector switch to the correct position and plug the test leads into the correct jacks on the VRS as well as to observe proper polarity for d.c. measurements, thus preventing damage to the meter.

The VRS does not in any way permanently modify your VOM. It is an auxiliary device for adding in-between ranges when the occasion demands it, and you can use your meter in the regular way at any time.

## SEQUENCE-OPERATED LOCK

(Continued from page 74)
the two remaining switches ( S 7 and S 8 ) are used to reset the circuit.

Switches S1 to S5 must be depressed in proper sequence, starting with S1 and continuing to $S 5$. (You can locate the switches in any random pattern on your lock to confuse would-be lock pickers.) Notice that as each switch is depressed, it "disarms" the lower contacts on the next switch. These lower contacts on S2, S3, S4, S5 and S6, in their down positions, complete the circuit to lock-out relay $K 1$.

If these switches are depressed in incorrect order, they will cause the lockout relay to energize and light 11 . When $K 1$ energizes, it latches closed because of the way the lower contacts on the relay are wired. The relay will remain closed until $S 7$ is momentarily thrown to open the circuit.

After S1 through $S 5$ are depressed in their proper sequence, it is necessary to also push $S 6$ to energize $K 2$, which latches closed, lights 12 , and applies power to a load which can be anything from a solenoid to a TV set.

Once $K 2$ is latched, the push buttons can be released. SOL remains open until $S 8$, the lock reset, is momentarily opened and returns the lock to its originally closed condition.

Construction. Point-to-point wiring between the switches and relays makes construction a snap. Parts layout isn't critical, but take care in wiring and do not use the metal box for a common ground.

Since the easiest way to change combinations is to juggle the positions of the switches, you should use a liberal amount of hookup wire. If you plan to change the combination frequently, you can employ stranded hookup wire to prevent breakage when switch positions are changed.

Reset switch $S 7$ should be concealed or designed so as to prevent unauthorized use of the lock. You can drill a small hole in the panel to provide a secret opening to reach $S^{7}$, which is then mounted behind the panel directly

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348A Transistorized tuneable converter for use with car, home or portable radio. Ranges: 30-50, 115-130, 150-162 MC. Bat. incl. Same but crystal controlled for 12 V car use. (345A) \$29.95. Economy tuneable model (315T) same ranges $\$ 18.95$

348 A
$\$ 34.95$


Variable equalizer necessary for pro-
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in line with the hole. If you want SOL to lock your door, it is better to use a normally-closed key-in-lock switch for S7.

When you select your relays, make sure that the relay frames are not connected to the relay coils. Should you want to operate the lock with batteries or another voltage source, simply select appropriately rated relays. Of course, $K 2$ 's contacts must be able to handle the current drawn by the controlled device. Contacts on $K 1$ handle current through the coils on K1 and K2 only, and need not be as heavily rated as the contacts on $K 2$, especially if $K 2$ is selected to swing a big load.

Mount the switches in any configuration to suit your needs; in-line, circular, random, etc. It might take a little practice to operate your SOL efficiently in the beginning, but so does typing and piano playing. Once you get the hang of it, it comes naturally.

If you want to simplify the manipulation of SOL, you can eliminate one or more of the switches from S2 to S5. (If you had more than two hands, you could add more switches.) But don't forget the combination, or you might have to climb through a window.
$-30-$

## VEGETATION METER

(Continued from page 72)
tance of the operator from interfering with the test, the transmitter and receiver are built as separate units to let the operator step back out of the probes' range; distance is dependent on transmitter power.

Because different plants at various stages of their growth store different quantities of water, some sampling must still be done by the old method to check the accuracy and calibration of the HVM.

The HVM is still undergoing tests to determine what effects nearby shrubs have on readings. But, so far, the preliminary tests show that the HVM is a potentially valuable tool for management of both natural and domestic plant life.
$-30-$

## SOLID STATE

(Continued from page 79)
be used as a low-resistance continuity tester or as a general-purpose voltmeter.

Working under an AEC contract, RCA has developed a new radioisotope-powered thermoelectric generator. Weighing a little over 26 pounds, the experimental model has operated successfully for over two months, furnishing 12.6 watts continuously. A modified version of the test model will furnish over 28 watts. Future versions of the device may be used in our space exploration program and as a power source for remote installations of radar and communications equipment.

Two new VHF/UHF FET's are being offered by the Union Carbide Corporation ( 365 Middlefield Rd., Mountain View, Calif. 94041). Both units, types 2 N 4416 and 2N4417, are essentially similar except for differences in their interelectrode capacities, and can be used as amplifiers at frequencies above 400 MHz , furnishing up to a $12-\mathrm{dB}$ gain.

Transitips. A diagram for a generalpurpose lamp flasher appeared recently in a well-known engineering journal. The circuit used a UJT relaxation oscillator driving a two-transistor flip-flop, a pair of emitter followers, and two power transistors, plus several coupling diodes. Altogether, 10 semiconductor devices were employed, plus some 30 to 40 resistors and capacitors; yet the overall performance, according to the related article, was no better than can be obtained with a simple two-transistor multivibrator using cheap power transistors and lamps as collector loads, and only slightly more efficient than a simple, inexpensive thermostatic flasher.

. . ifs owners are up in the clouds. . .


THIS No. 176

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The BIG STICK 176 is an excellent CB 18'6" - 27.1 mc fiberglass WONDERSHAFT antenna . . . all direction coverage . . . minimum of dead spots . . . no ground radials . . . independent of mounting location.

Paul Crouch (Crouch TV) Newark, Ohio says . . ."A Shakespeare 176 BIG STICK, using identical heights, locations and radios outplayed a antenna forty hilly miles away into a tough location. I think Long Rangers are the best antennas."

User approval of the 176 is so great . . . the manufacturer guarantees the product for its lifetime against any defect in either workmanship or material.


These decorative, yet sturdily constructed cases are just what you've been looking for
to keep your records and tapes from getting tossed about and damaged, disappearing when you want them most and just generally getting the "worst of it' from constant hand.ing. They're ideal too for those valuable old "78's" that always seem to get thrown about with no place to go.
Constructed of reinforced fiberboard and covered in rich leatherette in your choice of eight decorator colors, the HIFI/STEREO REVIEW Record and Tape Cases lend themselves handsomely to the decor of any room, whether it be your library, study, den, music room or pine-paneled garage. The leatherette back (in your color choice) is gold tooled in an exclusive design available only on HIFI/STEREO REVIEW Record and Tape Cases. The sides are in standard black leatherette to keep them looking new after constant use.


With each Record and Tape Case you order you will receive, free of charge, a specially designed record and tape cataloging form with pressure-sensitive backing for affixing to the side of each case. It enables you to list the record names and artists and will prove an invaluable aid in helping you locate your albums. The catalog form can be removed from the side of the case at any time without damaging the leatherette.
Record Cases are available in three sizes: for $7^{\prime \prime}, 10^{\prime \prime}$ and $12^{\prime \prime}$ records. Each case, with a center divider that separates your records for easy accessibility, holds an average of 20 records in their original jackets. The Recording Tape Case holds 6 tapes in their original boxes.

- The Tape Cases or the $7^{\prime \prime}$ Record Cases (with catalog forms) are only $\$ 3.25$ each; 3 for $\$ 9$; 6 for $\$ 17$.
- The $10^{\prime \prime}$ or $12^{\prime \prime}$ Record Cases (with catalog forms) are $\$ 3.50$ each; 3 for $\$ 10 ; 6$ for $\$ 19$.
Add an additional 75 c per order (regardless of number of cases ordered) for shipping and handling.

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In another instance, an engineer-designer in need of a line-powered $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ low-voltage signal source devised an instrument which included a crystal-controlled oscillator, a six-stage frequency divider, a buffer amplifier, a twin T-filter, an emitter follower, and a regulated d.c. power supply. The output signal was quite stable-almost as stable, in fact, as the $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ signal that can be obtained directly from the power line through a stepdown transformer!

These two examples are typical of many that could be cited to show overdesigned equipment. Each circuit represented clever engineering, and demonstrated the skill and ability of the designer. Yet the desired results could have been obtained in much less time at considerably less cost by using a different approach. The moral of the story is, THINK SIMPLE.

This doesn't mean, of course, that one must be "simple-minded." On the contrary, it often takes a lot more effort to devise a simple circuit than a complex oneat least as far as creativity is concerned. But the same approach can be extended to other day-to-day problems. For example, if you are testing a breadboarded circuit and are not sure about the correct bias resistor value, the simple approach is to determine this value by experiment. Often, this may require only a few minutes-in contrast to the hours which might be required to look up characteristic curves, draw load lines, and then calculate the necessary value.

By the same token, if you need a power amplifier and if efficiency is not a factor, you'll find that a Class A stage is less critical insofar as component values are concerned-and, in general, is more stable than a Class B circuit.

So, THINK SIMPLE and save time, money, and parts. Until next month. . . .

## QUIZ ANSWERS

(Quiz appears on page 86)

| $\mathbf{1}-\mathrm{H}$ | Half-wave quadrupler |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2-\mathrm{E}$ | Full-wave doubler |
| 3 - D | Full-wave bridge |
| $4-\mathrm{C}$ | Half-wave doubler |
| $5-\mathrm{A}$ | Half-wave tripler |
| $\mathbf{6}-\mathrm{F}$ | Full-wave tripler |
| $\mathbf{7}-\mathrm{B}$ | Full-wave rectifier |
| $\mathbf{8}-\mathbf{G}$ | Half-wave rectifier |

## SECRET SWITCH <br> SAFEGUARDS YOUR EQUIPMENT

When you're not around, a hidden switch can stop inquisitive people from playing with your radio, TV, etc. Drill a hole in the front panel of the unit you want safeguarded. Mount a push-type switch on a U-bracket, and screw the bracket to the rear of the panel so that the switch is in line with the hole. Then connect the switch to one side of the power cord (leave the regular on-off switch in the circuit). When you want to dis-

connect the power, insert a metal or plastic rod in the hole and press. To restore the power, press again. The rod is the key to your lock, so bend one end of it into a closed loop and carry it around on your key chain.
-Carl Dument

## USE A MOTORCYCLE BATTERY TO DRIVE YOUR PROJECTS

Miniature lead-acid batteries such as thosc found in some small motorcycles (Honda, for example) can be used to power your next bat-tery-powered project in place of conventional dry cells. These 3 -cell batteries deliver 6.6 volts and are good for about 2.25 amperehours, yet they weigh less than a pound and are only $2^{\prime \prime \prime}$ ti" $\times 13^{\prime \prime \prime} \times 3^{3 \prime \prime}$ in size. Special leak-proof filler cap construction virtually eliminates acid spills and prevents toxic fumes from becoming a problem. A flexible plastic tube will direct the fumes harmlessly away during recharge.
-David Collins

[^0]

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3. Frequency of issue : Monthly.
4. Location of known office of publication : One Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016.
5. Location of the headquarters or general business offices of the publishers: Same.
6. Names and addresses of publisher, editor, and managing editor: l'ublisher, I'hillip T. Hefteruan, One Park Avenue, New York, New York; Editor, Oliver P. Ferrell, One Park Avenue. New York, New York; Managing Editor, Robert Cornell, One Park Avenue, New York, New York.
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# ON THE CITIZENS BAND 

(Continued from page 83)

## 1967 OTCB CLUB ROSTER

In order to keep our roster of active clubs current, all CB clubs, rescue teams, and special police groups who have not reported to us in the last 12 months should do so now. Include your current membership totals, officers. club activities, copy of bylaws and constitution, and sample decal and nembership card, if available. All groups are urged to enclose photographs of activities, emergency teams, and any unusual application that would interest other CB users. And be sure to send us your club newspaper or bulletin on a monthly basis. Forward this material to Matt P. Spinello, CB Editor, Popllar Electronics, One Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Tampa, Florida-Tampa CB Radio Club. Member= ship: 180. and on the increase. Officers: Grady Lowe, KKP0915, president: Chuck Howard, KDH1018, vice president; Don Shaffer, treasurer; and Linda Kickliter, secretary.

Defroit, Michigan-Radio Emergency Team, Inc. Organized in 1963, this group monitors and travels Detroit freeways and surface streets to aid motorists: also aids local police agencies at accident scenes. Officers : Ken Miller, KNM2889, president; Harvey Slutskey. KPM6945, vice president; Gary


Brand, KLN6181, secretary; Ella Lettau, KLN2005. treasurer; and Bob Baker, KPM4682, road patrol captain. R.E.T. urges all interested CB'ers in the area to write to P.O. Box 5056 , Detroit, Mich.

Lovisville, Kentucky-Iroquois Gentlemen. Current officers: Harold Schumacher, KLL0320, president; Jerry Brown, KPJ0011, vice president; Jerry Sacksteder', KNK2880, treasurer; James Coyle, KLJ6891, recording secretary; Al McPherson. KPJ3296, corresponding secletary.

Spokane, Washington-CB 7/11 Radio Association. This club maintains a women's auxiliary, interference committee, and an interesting monthly newspaper edited by Don C. McGowan. Current officers are: Larry Proless. KLD0752, president; Jerry Woodland, KFJ2384, vice president; Al Chafee, KLD1434, secretary; Lee Stone, LKD2415, treasurer: and five trustees.

Scarborough, Ontario, Canado-Scarborough Emerfency Communications Team. This is a non-profit organization employing the GRS to aid in emergencies. Membership is made up of experienced radio operators. Constitution includes a code of ethics which enforces proper radio communications in aecord with DOT regulations. Equipment must be kept in peak operating condition with the operator prepared to render assistance at all times. Member stations are required to stand by to be of community or national service at any time.

I'll CB'ing you.
-Matt, KHC2060

## AMATEUR RADIO <br> (Continued from page 85)

based on the use of properly adjusted transmitters and receivers. Receivers must be fairly good and able to handle weak but readable signals. The antenna feed line is assumed to be a $50^{\prime}$ length of $\mathrm{RG}-58 / \mathrm{U}$; substituting $\mathrm{RG}-8 / \mathrm{U}$ will increase range approximately $5 \%$.

Range on SSB is approximately midway between the AM and CW range. Similar tables can be prepared for higher power, bigger antennas, and the like, and for the higher frequency bands. Other things being equal, range drops off approximately $10 \%$ each time you move up one band.

If your reliable 50 - or $144-\mathrm{MHz}$ coverage does not at least approximate the figures shown, your setup could probably stand some improvement. But if you insist on "armchair" copy, cut the figures at least in half. Multiply them by 10 or more under various types of "skip" conditions.

QSO Party. The Second Annual Louisiana QSO Party will be held from 1800 GMT, January 28, to 2200 GMT, January 29, 1967. To participate, you work as many different Louisiana stations as possible. Suggested frequencies to use are 3.6, 3.91. 7.1, 7.23, $14.1,14.3,21.1,21.4,28.1$, and 28.7 MHz . Multiply the number of different Louisiana stations worked per band and mode by the total number of Louisiana parishes worked for your score. Then mail your score with full $\log$ data to the Lafayette Amateur Radio Club, 612 Harding St., Lafayette, La. 70501, before February 28. Certificates will go to high scorers.


Steve Burg, WN6THT, Daly City, Calif., made 458 contacts in 46 states and five continents in two months. How's that for a record? A Hallicrafters HT-40 transmitter and SX-101 receiver and a Hy-Gain 14-AVS vertical antenna are his tools.

January, 1967
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## NEWS AND VIEWS

Dave Hudson, WN6???, 20600 Quedo Dr., Woodland Hills, Calif., forgot to give us his call letters. But Dave uses a Johnson "Viking Ranger" transmitter, a Hallicrafters $8 \mathrm{X}-100$ receiver, and a HyGain vertical imkeynt on 40 and 15 meters- 15 is his favorite. Running 75 watts, he has 12 states, Japan, and Canada verified. By the time you read this, Dave expects to be "sweating out" the arrival of his General ticket . . . Bob Zovrel, WN9RAT, 172 Hawthorne Lane. Chicago Heights. Ill., reports that he is called 'the rat in the shack' by his friends. Looking back at a nine-month Novice career while waiting for his General to arrive, Bob has 600 contacts logged. The contacts were spread over 44 states and eight countries on four continents. The WN9RAT r.f. generator is a Hallicrafters HT-40 running 75 watts to excite a HyGain 18-V vertical antenna mounted on the ground. Bob started out with an old, old Hallicrafters S-20R receiver. which Was replaced oy a Halljcrafters $5 X-140$ after six months. It was then that he started hemring amm morktng DX on 15 meters.

William Neiland, Kiwsm, 11 Athens St., North Weymouth. Mass. has a wall full of QSL cards and certificates, including a card from Russia. From the picture in a newspaper clipping Bill sent, we derluce that he uses a Heathkit DX-60 transnitter and a Hallicrafters $S-85$ receiver (the latter aided by a Heathkit Q-Multiplier on the lower frequencies. A Heathkit Tunch box'" ("Twoer" or "Sixer") is also prominent in the picture. Not only is Bill a successful amateur, he is an enthusiastic salesman as well. Bill's dad also became interested in the hobby and has earned his General license. At present, Bill's brother is working on the code for his Novice license
A nan who wastes no words is Jack Rapp, WN2WNB, West Broadway, Salem. N.Y. In five days, he worked four states on 80 meters. He uses a KnightKit T-60 transmitter to nourish a $60^{\prime}$ antenna and receives on a 'Globe-ceiver.' He likes our column

Roger Grundstrom, WA7GDZ, Box 3357. Yuma Proving Ground. Arizona, reports that DX on 6 meters was great in South Dakota where he was WAOKNO in 1966 before he moved to Arizona. From South Dakota, he worked most of the Midwest and several eastern states. From Arizona, he has worked most of the western states and British Columbia, Canada. All 6-meter work is with a Utica 650 transceiver and a 5-elenient beam. 30' high. Roger also has a 3-band quad beam and dipoles for 80 and 40 meters all waiting for the arrival of his new Swan-350 transceiver

Donnie Brewer, Waskos, Box 611, Jeana, La., has dipoles for 80 and 40 meters and a 2 -element. homebrew beam probably for 15 meters. With a WRL "Globe Scout" 40 A transmitter running 40 watts on phone and CW and a Lafayette $\mathrm{HE}-30$ receiver Donnie has worked 48 states and has QSL cards from all of them to prove it . . . Bob Griffiths, WN3FPM, Box 302. RD \#3, Norristown, Pa., will sked anyone needing a Pennsylvania contact or QSL card on 40 or 15 meters. He is looking tor stations west of the Mississippi River. Bob's electron agitator is a Johnson "Adventurer" running 50 watts, and his receiver is a Hallicrafters SX-110 A 40-meter dipoleis Mr. In-Between. And when Bob gets an 80-meter antenna up, he'll be back on 80 meters. too.

Joe Curilla, WN3FRf, 526 James St., Hazleton, Pa., has a receiver which is far older than he is. It is an RCA 5Q55 to which he has added a phone jack and a bandspread capacitor. Joe "blasts" the competition off the frequency with a AMECO AC-1 transmitter running 15 watts. The WN3FRF antenna farm sprouts a 25' vertical wire for 80 meters and a "long wire" for 40 meters. Although Joe enjoys rag-chewing more than chasing $D X$ (and he has a Rag Chewer's Certificate to prove it), he has worked 17 states and Canada with his low power. As soon as he can arrange transportation on a non-school day. Joe will head up to Philadel-


Tom Fowler, WB4CMU, Myrtle Beach, S.C., can work 80, 40, and 15 meters with his Heathkit HX-11 transmitter and Lafayette HA-230 receiver. But he prefers rag-chewhig on 80 meters-and is currently putting together a Heathkit HW-12 transceiver.
phia to take his General exam. With a 20 -wpm code certificate on the shack wall, he is not much worried about the code . . . Frank Crabtree, WA8PRA, 2813 Silvercliff Dr.. Dayton, Ohio, didn't waste a minute of his Novice carcer. In a year, he worked the 50 states, but he still awaits a promised card from Alaska. His DX log shows 11 countries on four continents. All this was done with a KnightKit T-60 transmitter running 60 watts while exciting a Hy-Gain 14-AVQ vertical antenna mounted on the ground. A Drake $2-B$ handles the receiving chores. Frank has passed his General exam and has a Johnson "Ranger" with a built-in VFO waiting for the license to arrive.

Why not let us read your "News and Views," and see your picture. The first step is up to you. Write that letter and tell us about your successesand disappointments, too. Thanks for keeping your club bulletins coming. And let us know about over-the-air code chasses as far in advance as possible. The address is: Herb S. Brier, W9EGQ. Amateur Radio Editor. Porular Electronics. P. O. Box 678, Gary, Indiana 46401.
73. Herb, W9EGQ

## SHORT-WAVE LISTENING

(Continued from page 81)

Honor Roll were to include at least one DX'er who had gone over the 190 countries mark.

Incidentally, we are seriously considering issuing a new 125 Countries Award seal, as complaints have been received to the effect that the step from 100 to 150 countries is too great.

BBC Ascension Island Relay. Many readers have asked how they can be sure that they have logged the British Broadcasting Company's new Ascension Island relay station, since the station does not specifically announce as being the Ascension Island relay.

We can only suggest that you tune to $15,350 \mathrm{kHz}$ and listen for the usual station

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identification. The announcer will list the regular frequencies and then add ". . , and for our African listeners on $15,350 \mathrm{kHz}$. . ." Tune for the station at the listed 0400-0800 or 0900-2245 transmission times, during which it will relay the World Service.

Those of you who can tune as high as 10 meters, might look for the second harmonic of the $15,350-\mathrm{kHz}$ outlet. It has been reported around 2030 on $30,700 \mathrm{kHz}$. Conditions must be favorable, however.

## CURRENT STATION REPORTS

The following is a resume of current reports. At time of compilation all reports are as accurate as possible, but stations may change frequency and/or schedule with little or no advance notice. All times shown are Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) and the 24 -hour system is used. Reports should be sent to SHORT-WAVE LISTENING, P.O. Box 333 , Cherry Hill. N.J.. 08034, in time to reach your Short-Wave Editor by the fifth of each month; be sure to include your WPE Monitor Registration and the make and model number of your receiver.

Afghanistan- $R$. Kabul, 11.865 kHz , signs on in German at 1830 and in Eng. at 1900. with news and music to 1930. This channel provides very rough reception and the dual $15,225-\mathrm{kHz}$ outlet is no better. The Eng. ID is "This is Radio Afghanistan."

Algeria- R. Algiers is goor in Arabic to North and Central Africa at $1630-1730$ on 11.810 kHz with Arabic music and chanting: news is given at 1715. Another xmsn in the same language was noted on 7172 kHz to $2230 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{off}$.

Angola-Station CR6RZ. R. Angola, Luanda, is heard fairly well on 3375 kHz around 2200 , allPortuguese.

Bechuanaland-The BBC Central African Relay at Francistown is fair on 4845 kHz from 0400 with time pips and BBC news, commentary at 0409, and an ID at 0414 including frequency anmt for BBC African Service and a local time check. Heavy QRM is provided by $R$. Congo on 4843 kHz .

Bolivia- $\boldsymbol{R}$. Universo La Paz, La Paz, 5015 kHz . was heard plainly with complete ID at 1020 . R. Amboro, Station Cruz de le Sierra, is back on the air, and was heard around 4898 kHz (drifting) with Latin Anfrican music and a few voice anmts until 0230, with best reception generally prior to 0100.

Brazil-Station PRC23, R. TV Gaucha, Porto Alegre. is definitely on the air-it was noted on 11.910 kHz from 2325 to past 0005 . Three deep gongs are sounded during station breaks; news in Portuguese is given at 0002. R. Clube Paranaense, Curitiba. is now active on $11,935 \mathrm{kHz}, R$. Cultura dif Bahia. Salvador, is on the air on 9595 and 15.225 kHz . Other miscellaneous loggings include: ZYT44, R. Guaruja, Santa Caterina, 5977 kHz . at 2130-2230, all-Portuguese; ZYF24. R. Maranhao, wandering around but located lately on 4725 kHz at 0330-0430 with Portuguese music; PSF, Agencia Vacional, in Portuguese from 1230 to 1300 on $14,690 \mathrm{kHz}$; PRN9, $R$. Difusora Departamento Seguvanca, A Voz de Policia, Rio de Janfiro. 9295 kHz , at 1210 and 0120 with talks in Portuguese. A QSL in from $R$. Gazeta de Suo Paulo, 9685 kHz , states that they have moved their offless; reports

## SHORT-WAVE ABBREVIATIONS

anmt-Announcement BBC-British Broadcasting Corporation
CBC-Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Eng. English 11)-Identification kHz -Kilohertz
klV—Kilowatt
N.A.-North America ORM-Station interference K.-Radio s/off-Sign-off
s/on-Sign-on xmsn-Transmission xmtr-Transmitter

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New Guinea-Station VLsoly. Mt. Hagrn, 2450 kHz , was noted on thr East Coast in Eng.. with music at 1030 .

Peru-Station OBZ4O . R. Union, Lima. 6115 kHz , is strong at 0100-0530 with Latin American music and many anmits in Spanish.

Station OAX5C, R. Ica. I'a. 9587 kHz is audible when the Brazilian on 9585 kHz is off the air and before the $\boldsymbol{R}$. Nederland s/on at 0125 on 9590 kHz . Reports from the South also indicate reception of music around 1145, an ID at 1200, time check. and commercials.

Saudi Arabia-Djedrah can he heard plainly at strong level as late as 2235. at whinh time a clear ID was picked up. This station has beon airing programs of populat fiano selections on the new frequency of 15.150 kHz

Solomon Islands-Station VQ07. Honatira, is a new outlet operating on 7115 kHz with 500 watts. dual to 3995 kHz . at 0725-1130 in Eng. and pidginEnglish.

South Africa-Numerous ronflicting reports have been received on $R$. South Africa's new xmsns to to N.A.. but p-idently they are ats follows as of press time (subject to changro) to East and Central N.A. at 0025-0125. to Cintral \& Mountain zones at 0126-0225, and to Momntain \& Parific boness at 0226-0325, all on 9675 and $11,900 \mathrm{kJt}$, A cable from the station gives the United King.hom and Europe schedule as $2100-2255$ on 15.205 kHz (replacing 15.220 kHz and $2200-2225$ (1) $15.205,11,785$ (replacing $11.90 \%$ ), and 9720 (replacing 9690 ) kHz . They state that the pressnt antonna situation is temporary; better signals are to ber rxperted when the new antenna is completed. Reports go to P. O. Box 8606. Johannesburg. Listen for the call of the Bokmarierif. a South African bird, with guitar strumming in the backgtound.

Spanish Guineo-Santa Isaber, Fernando Poo, is excellent from 2145 to 2300 s/off with talks in Spanish and varifty music, including U. S. bop tunes, on 6250 kHz . Thi ID is Radio Santa Isubel and the s/off march is "Los Voluntarion." English is scheduled at 1830-1900.

Tanzanio-According to information received, the xntrs supplied by Red China aye almost ready for operation. Tests havo bren noted on 9560 kHz on Sunday at $1000-1300$ and on 21.600 kHz at 1700 with ID and dialect news from the National Program. The new xmtrs are ratid at 240 kW .

Turkey - The Voice of Turkey, Ankam, now has Eng, to S, and S. E. Asia at 1415-1445 on TAV, $17,820 \mathrm{kHz}$, and to Western Europe. United King-


This is a photo of the new newsroom at Radio New York Worldwide, otherwise known as WNYW. Shown are acting news director Mark Bench (left) and newsman John Bradford. WNYW is the only international commercial station in the United States.


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## JANUARY 1967

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dom, and the U. S. A. at $2200-2230$ on TAU, 15,160 kHz . A mailbox program is aired on Tuesdays, and the popular music program "Evening Star" is broadcast on Saturdays.

The Instanbul-Kandilli Observatory is broadcasting test xmsns at 0825-0835 and 1425-1435 on 7615 kHz .

Turks \& Caicos Islands-Station VSI35, Grand Turk Island, operates on 8000 kHz at 1830 for about 10 minutes with local news about schools, weather. shipping, and other items. Also announced as being in use, but not heard. is a 0000 xmsn for hurricane reports on 2590 and 3995 kHz .

Venervela Station YVNW, R. Bolivar, Ciudad Bolivar, 4770 kHz , is often good at $0000-0125$ with time checks, Latin American music, and many Pepsi commercials. A late check indicates that YVOA, La Voz del Tachira, San Cristobal, has moved from 4830 kHz to 4837.5 kHz where it is heard at 0045 . Station YVPM, R. Tovar, Tovar Merida, now operates on a new frequency of 9650 kHz , dual to 3365 kHz , and is good on both channels around 0030 with Latin American music and ads. Station YVOT, R. Junin, San Cristobal, is again active and provides good reception on 4930 kHz around $0025-0033 \mathrm{with}$ a religious service, ID, and then light music. All of the above xmsns are in Spanish.

Windward Islands-Windward Islands Broadcasting Service. St. Georges, Grenada, is now on 11,970 $\mathbf{k H z}$ (replacing 15.105 kHz ) at $0005-0215$ with an unstable signal.

Clandestine-The Greek-speaking 1 Foni Tis Alithias ("The Voice of Truth') was heard on 6216 kHz at 0515 through facsimile QRM; an ID was given at 0525 . The excellent modulation quality would seem to indicate that the $x$ msn emanates from a government-controlled East European station.
$-30-$

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FREE electronics catalog. Tremendous bargains. Send postcard. Electrolabs, Department C-673D, Hewlett, New York 11557.

## PRINTING

EMBOSSED business cards, $\$ 2.99-1,000$, free samples. Gables-405T Clifton, Glenshaw, Pa. 15116.

## STAMPS

FREE mint set given collectors requesting approvals. Ziff, Box 22092, Memphis, Tenn. 38122.
WORLD'S LARGEST STAMP $25 \notin$ to approval applicants. Dukes, Greendale, Wisconsin 53129.

## MISCELLANEOUS

WINEMAKERS: Free illustrated catalog of yeasts, equipment. Semplex, Box 7208, Minneapolis, Minn. 55412.
BEERS, PEACH BRANDY, WINES-Strongest Formulas, $\$ 2.25$. (complete brew supplies hydrometers catalog 10¢) -Research Enterprises, 29-D Samoset, Woburn, Mass.
LEARN Radio Announcing! Magazines, Beginners Books: Deejay, Box 11-PE, Aberdeen, South Dakota 57401.
STOP AUTO THIEVES THE EASY WAY!! Affix Auto Alarm Decal to your car window (whether you have alarm or not) and burglars stay away! Send only $\$ 1.00$ for two authentic decals to: J. Ross, 80-34 Kent St., Jamaica, N. Y. 11432, Dept. PE.

TEN Winemaking Recipes and Winemaking Supplies Catalog. 10¢. Country Winemaker, Box 243EGA, Lexington, Mass. 02173.
BOOK " 300 Tricks You Can Do" Dollar. Free Catalogue. Mandell, 2912Q Neptune Ave., Brooklyn, New York 11224.
STAMMER - Stutter - No More (Dr. Young.) Write: Gaucho, Box 9309-E8, Chicago 90.


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# RCA Hi-Lite color picture tubes bring OEM quality to 

 your replacement tube customersOdds are that when you're called to replace a customer's color picture tube and you replace it with an RCA Hi-Lite, you're giving him a better product than he had when his set was new.

That's because RCA Hi-Lite picture tubes are RCA's best .. . the same quality... the same tubes...that go into today's original equipment sets. RCA Hi-Lites are all-new... glass, gun, the works! And incorporate the continued advancements in picture tube technology achieved by the world's leading color picture tube manufacturer. So you literally "up-date" your customer's color set when you install one.

Here's picture brightness and color fidelity at its finest, available for the service trade in 19 -inch and 25 -inch rectangular and 21 -inch round tube types.

How about you? Are you offering your customers today's color?
RCA Electronic Components and Devices, Harrison, N.J.


## Plus GAIN Plus FLATNESS Plus MATCH

Why is color harder to receive than black \& white? Because color detecting circuits cannot tolerate phase shift caused by multipath reception, tilted response, or mismatch.
The new Jerrold Paralog-Plus improves color reception three ways:

1. Plus Gain-is provide sharper directivity to eliminate multipath reception.
2. Plus Flatness-to eliminate tilts which cause incorrect colors on the TV screen. Industry experts say that color antennas must be flat within $\pm 2 \mathrm{db}$. Paralog-Plus antennas are flat within $\pm 1 \mathrm{db}$ per channel.
3. Plus Match-to prevent color-distorting phase shifts.

How does Paralog-Plus give you these exclusive color features? A urique Bi Modai Director system actually works on high and low band shannels simultaneously, making each element serve double duty.
Also. you get choice of 75 and 300 ohm coaxial outputs, plus excellent gain over the entire IM band.
For life-like color in your home, try the Paralog-Plus.

JRRTUD


[^0]:    "TIPS" WANTED
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