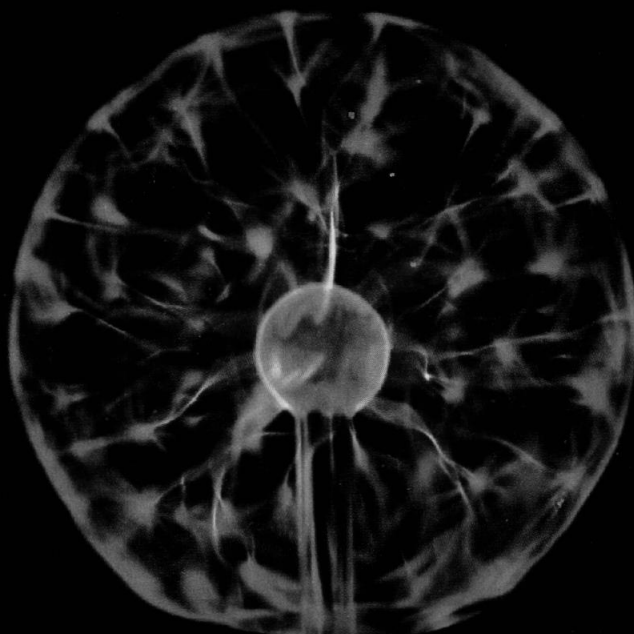
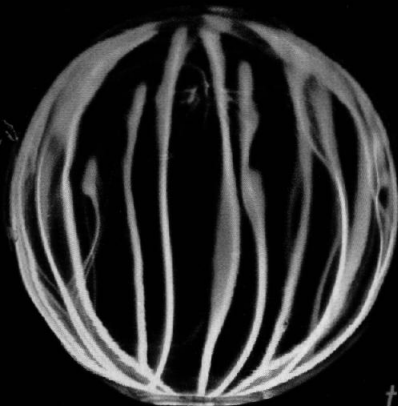
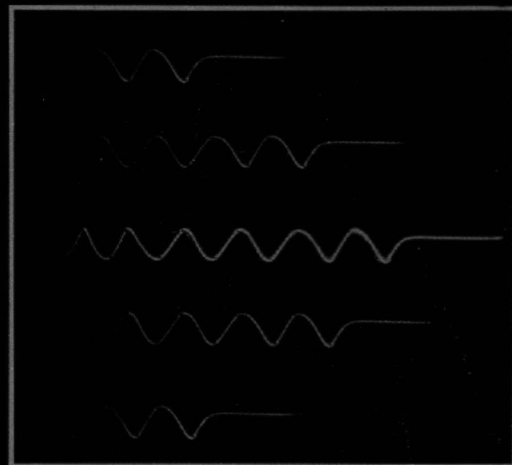


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**PLASMA
DISPLAY
POWER
SUPPLY**



A universal power source for an Eye-of-the-Storm-like display, and other unusual plasma and neon lighting devices.

ROBERT IANNINI

You no longer need to go to a local discotheque to see the latest in unusual lighting effects. Whether it's an Eye-of-the-Storm-like display, a Devil's Furnace, or travelling-wave neon lamps, you can now buy them for your own home at the larger department stores and high-tech boutiques. Only problem is, they usually cost big bucks—in the neighborhood of \$200; but you can certainly can build them for much less if you have the special kind of power supply that's needed. And that's where our universal plasma power supply comes in: it can drive all three kinds of displays—you simply connect the desired display device to the universal plasma power source.

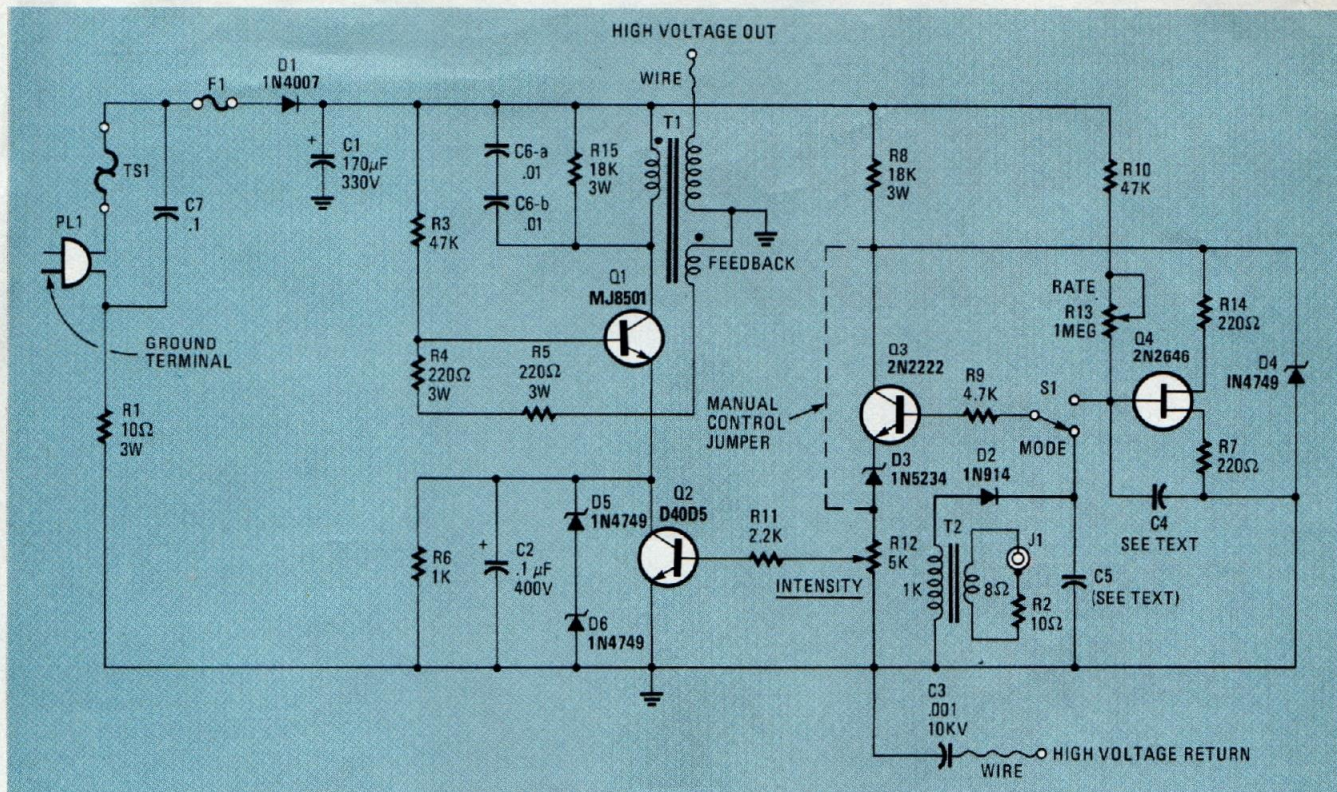


FIG. 1—THE POWER SOURCE USES A COMMON GROUND so make certain PL1 is a polarized linecord plug. The dashed line indicates a shorting jumper that's only installed if the device is to be used only for powering a plasma bulb.

Fire in your hand

For those of you unfamiliar with discotheque lighting, we'll take time out to explain. An Eye-of-the-Storm-type plasma device is a glass bulb that surrounds a small golf-ball-size core. When powered, red and blue streamers resembling flashes of lightning emanate from the ball to the globe. If you move your fingers over the globe the streamers follow your fingers and appear to burst and mushroom at your fingertips.

A Devil's Furnace is also a globe but there is no central ball. Streamers of flame-tipped lightning flow upward from the base and follow the curvature of the globe. As you move your hand or fingers over the globe the Devil's Flame follows them and "explode" against the bulb.

A travelling-wave or tracing neon lamp is a lighting device that illuminates slowly from end to end, then extinguishes, then repeats the cycle. The time it takes for total illumination of the tube and the repetition rate are determined by the characteristics of the power source.

Since the power source for a travelling-wave neon lamp is the most complex, that's the one we'll describe—

so that you get the option of using all three devices. The circuit that determines the speed of end-to-end illumination determines the brightness range of the plasma globes, while the repetition-rate circuit for the neon tube can be easily bypassed for full-time plasma-tube display.

The usual power

The usual way to power neon and cold-cathode gas discharge tubes is to use a high-voltage, current-limited transformer operating at 60 Hz that is connected to both ends of the tube; an approach that only allows the full discharge length to be simultaneously energized. Sequential energizing of the display is therefore impossible, and any display motion must be simulated by using individually-segmented discharge tubes, each having a connection to an individual source of power. Timing and power-control circuits determine the distribution of power to the individual segments of the tube.

In our universal power supply, instead of 60 Hz, we substitute high-frequency energy of approximately 20 kHz as the power source, which makes it possible to excite and re-

energize the tube's gas via a connection to only one end of the tube. That is made possible by the capacitance between the ionized gas and the surroundings, which produces a low enough reactive impedance so the high-frequency energy can cause plasma ignition.

Since ignition depends on the capacitance of one end of the tube to its surroundings, it allows the ignited plasma display to travel along the tube, creating a defined bright and dark band. The degree or type of travel-effect can be a pre-programmable event that determines where the plasma ignition will start, causes the ignition to travel steadily to the end of the tube, and then repeats the electrical effect; thereby creating the visual effect of *handwriting* or *tracing*.

Varying voltage levels such as those from the output of a radio or audio amplifier can also be used to vary the tracing effect or the plasma-lighting discharge-effect in step with the sound amplitude. That creates bizarre and dazzling special effects.

How it works

Refer to Fig. 1. The 117 volts from the AC powerline passes through

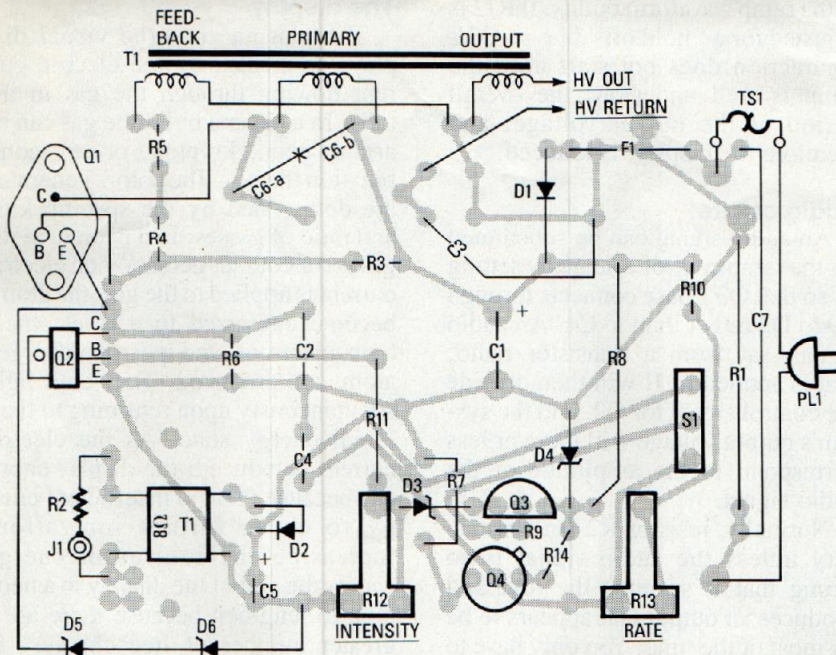


FIG. 2—THE CURVED LINES IN THIS PARTS LAYOUT indicate components that span across other components. That is possible because most of the small-size parts are end-mounted. Capacitor C7 can be placed on top or under the PC board.

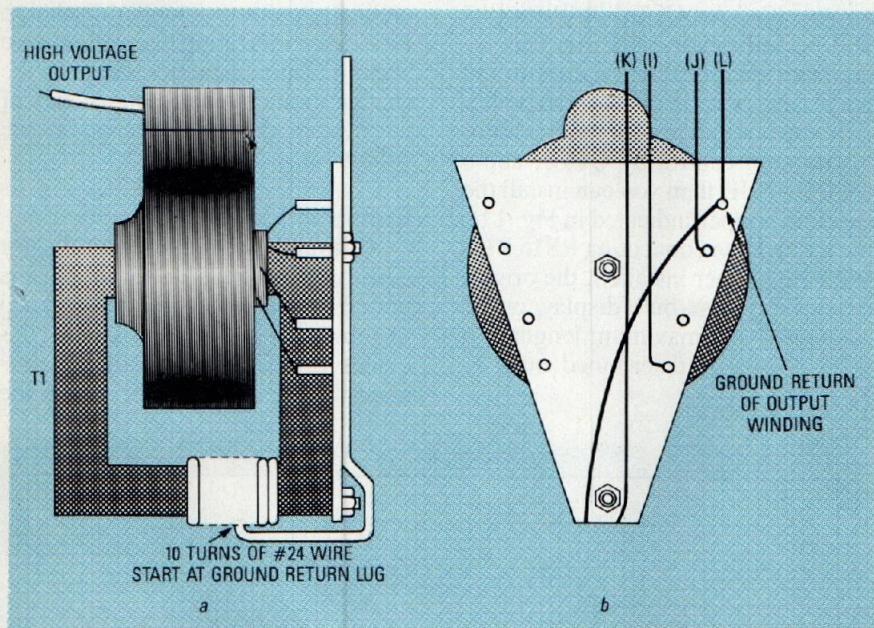


FIG. 3—THE FEEDBACK WINDING, as shown in a, is wound directly over T1's core. Its leads, as shown in b, are routed under T1's mounting plate. The letters in b that identify the wires are the same as those used by the manufacturer; they match the connections shown in Fig. 5.

through thermal safety switch TS1 (which is mounted on the device's heat sink), is rectified by diode D1; and filtered by capacitor C1. Resistor R1 limits the surge current of D1 and C1. Fuse F1 is a *slo-blo* type that allows C1 to charge, yet opens (at 1 amp) if a catastrophic fault exists in the circuit. Thermal switch TS1 turns the device off when the temperature of Q1 exceeds 200°F. (It is necessary

when operating the unit in a high-powered mode, or may be required to comply with local electrical codes.) The rectified voltage across C1 is approximately 160-volts DC.

Transistor Q1 is connected as a Hartley-type oscillator. It is biased into conduction when base current is first applied through R3. Feedback to Q1's base is obtained by a tertiary feedback winding on T1 that is in-

PARTS LIST

Resistors

- R1—10 ohms, 3 watts
- R2—10 ohms, ¼ watt
- R3, R10—47,000 ohms, 1 watt
- R4, R5—200 ohm, 3 watt, wirewound
- R6—1000 ohms, 1 watt
- R7, R14—¼ watt
- R8, R15—18,000 ohms, 3 watt, wirewound
- R9—4700 ohms, ¼ watt
- R11—2200 ohms, ¼ watt
- R12—5000-ohm trimmer potentiometer
- R13—1-Megohm trimmer potentiometer

Capacitors

- C1—170 μ F, 330 volts, electrolytic
- C2, C7—0.1 μ F, 400 volts, paper
- C3—.001 μ F, 10 kV, ceramic
- C4—220-1000 μ F, 25 volts, electrolytic (see text)
- C5—1 μ F, 50 volts, electrolytic
- C6-a, C6-b—0.01 μ F, 1 kV, polypropylene (see text)

Semiconductors

- Q1—MJ8501, NPN high voltage transistor
- Q2—D40D5, NPN power transistor
- Q3—2N2222, NPN transistor
- Q4—2N2646, UJT transistor
- D1—1N4007 rectifier diode
- D2—1N914 small-signal diode
- D3—1N5234, Zener diode
- D4—D6—1N4749, Zener diode

Other components

- F1—1-amp, *slo-blo* fuse
- J1—Phono jack
- PL1—Polarized power plug
- S1—SPDT PC-mounting slide switch
- TS1—Thermal switch
- T1—Ferrite transformer (see text)
- T2—Miniature audio transformer, 8-ohm primary, 1000-ohm secondary

Miscellaneous: Printed circuit materials, insulating board, TO-3 mounting kit, 6-32 nylon screw and nut, mica washer, insulated alignment tool, wire, solder, sheet aluminum, cabinet, etc.

Note: The following parts are available from: Information Unlimited, PO Box 716, Amherst, NH 03031: An etched and drilled PC board (\$5.50); Transformer T1 (\$29.50); 0.01 μ F, 1 kV, polypropylene capacitor (\$2 each); A complete kit containing T1 and all other components as well as the enclosure (\$59.50). Add 5% of the total order for postage and handling.

Plasma globes and custom neon tubes are available from Stratman Design, 791 Tremont St. No. E517, Boston, MA 02118. Tel. 617-266-8821. Write or phone for specific information and prices.

phase with T1's primary winding. The positive feedback is what causes Q1 to oscillate. Base current is limited by resistors R4 and R5.

The resonant frequency of T1 is such that the circuit oscillates at a frequency of approximately 20–25 kHz. A resonating capacitor, C6, tunes the primary of T1 to a smooth, soft waveform, while R15 provides the load impedance that is sometimes necessary when the supply powers very small display tubes and globes.

Since the power supply uses a ground circuit that is common to the AC powerline, capacitor C3 is provided to prevent a hazardous condition should polarized line-cord plug PL1 be defeated.

The gain of Q1 determines the output voltage. The gain is controlled by the conductance of transistor Q2, which is determined by the bias applied to Q2's base through the INTENSITY control, R12. Diode D3 prevents any offset voltage that may occur at the beginning of the turn-on cycle from turning on Q2. Capacitor C2 bypasses any high-frequency signal that might be developed across Q2, while Zener diodes D5 and D6 limit Q2's instantaneous collector-emitter voltage to 48 volts.

The control signal applied to Q2's base—which determines the instantaneous system-output voltage—is determined by the ramp voltage produced by unijunction-transistor oscillator Q4. The period of the ramp is determined by capacitor C4 and the setting of the RATE control, R13. The value of C4 should be in the range of 220–1000 μF . A mid-value of 500 μF is suggested as an initial value. Although 500 μF probably will work out best for most applications, you can experiment to determine the exact value for the kind of display that you prefer.

The ramp voltage is applied through the MODE switch, S1, to emitter-follower Q3, which serves as a buffer-amplifier whose relatively high input impedance isolates C4 from variable resistor R12. The voltage produced by Q3 across R12 corresponds to the ramp voltage, thereby providing a relatively linear change in Q1's power output.

Proper biasing of Q2 by R12 is the point of conduction just as the ramp voltage starts to increase. That provides a minimum or zero tube or globe display that steadily increases

as the ramp waveform builds. If R12 is adjusted for a "hold off" bias so Q2's conduction does not start until the ramp is well underway, the overall period of the output voltage, and therefore the display, is reduced.

Audio control

An audio signal can be substituted for the ramp control voltage by setting S1 so that Q3's base connects through R9 to D2 rather than to C4. An audio signal, say from a transistor radio, that is applied to J1 will then provide the control signal for Q2, and the system's output voltage will more or less correspond to the amplitude of the audio signal.

Normally, resistor R2 isn't necessary unless the audio signal is so strong that it swamps the unit and produces an output that appears to be on most of the time. You only have to install R2 if R12 has little effect on the output when audio is used as the control signal.

As a general rule, the 1- μF capacitor specified for C5 in the Parts List will be satisfactory, but you can experiment with different values to get the plasma or neon display you prefer.

If you have no need for either automatic ramp control by Q4, or audio control via J1, then you can install the shorting jumper indicated in Fig. 1 by the dashed line connecting R8 to R12. With the jumper installed, the brightness of a plasma-bulb display, or the brightness and maximum length of a neon display is determined only by R12.

The display

The plasma arc—the visual display—is created by the electric current flowing through the gas in the tube. In a plasma bulb, the gas can be argon, neon, krypton, or any combination thereof. The colors generated are determined by the specific kind and ratio of gasses. In a neon tube the gas is, of course, neon. When electric current is applied to the gas, the atoms become energized to a level where both electrons and positive-charged atoms are produced. They emit light spontaneously upon returning to their initial energy state. As the electric current is reduced, the display shortens because there is insufficient energy to cause further ionization. Increasing the ionization energy causes the end of the display in a neon tube to lengthen because there are a greater number of free charges. In simple quantitative terms, the number of charges produced in the tube is directly related to the input energy. A smaller-volume tube would theoretically produce a longer discharge for a given ionization energy and vice versa. (That explanation neglects the change in the dynamic impedance of the system due to a change in the volume of gas.)

Construction

Although we provide details for construction of the universal plasma power source prototype shown, keep in mind that a complete kit that includes the cabinet and all prefabricated metal parts is available from the

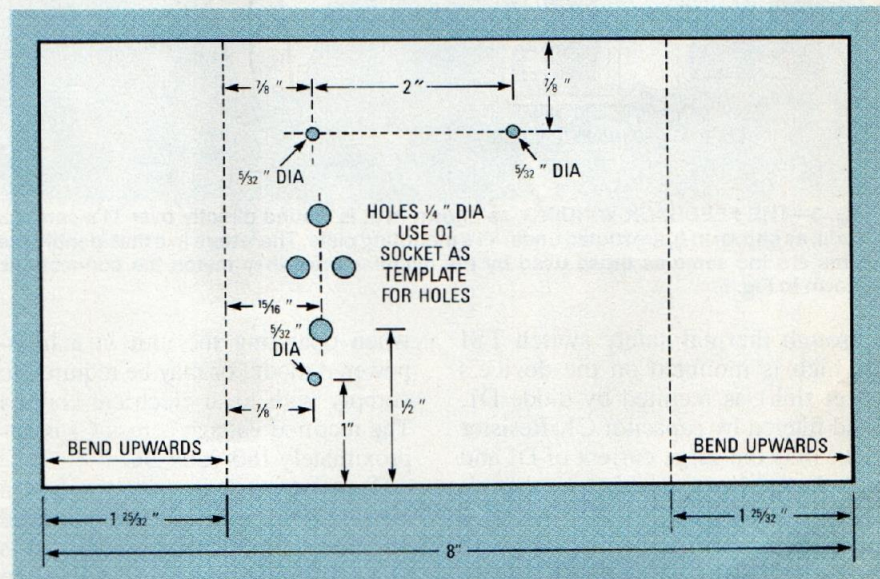


FIG. 4—THIS IS THE TEMPLATE for the metal frame. The holes for Q1 should correspond to the particular socket you use.

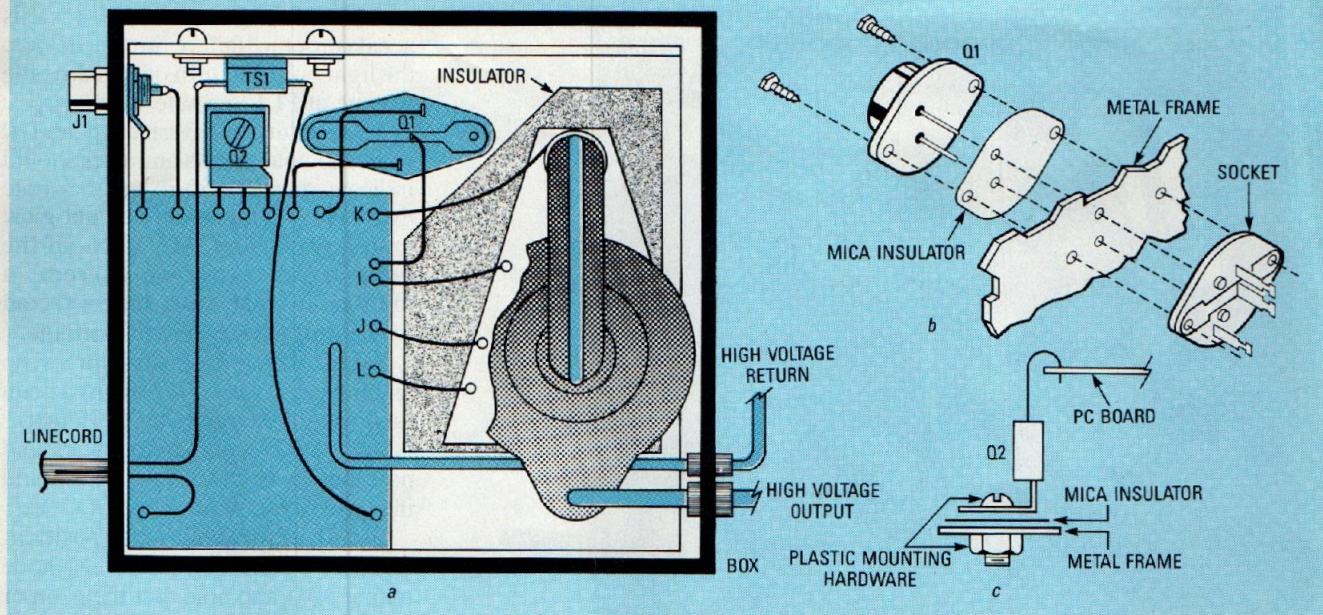


FIG. 5—THE ASSEMBLY ON THE METAL FRAME should correspond very closely to the view shown in *a*. Note in particular how the letter-identified wires from T1 connect to the PC board. If TS1's mounting screws interfere with the frame's installation in its cabinet, eliminate the screws and secure TS1 to the frame with epoxy cement.

source given in the Parts List, which is located on page 45.

The first step is to make the PC board using the template shown in PC Service. Then, using Fig. 2 as a guide, install all board-mounted components. But note that the components are mounted somewhat differently than usual: except for D1, D3, D4, and R1, all components are mounted on end; that is, they stand vertically on the PC board. Although Fig. 2 shows diodes D5 and D6 external to the board, they actually span across the board. They are positioned about 3/4-inch above the board and are located between T1 and C4.

Note that although the leads from Q2 are soldered to the PC board, during final assembly Q2 will be folded downwards so it can be heat-sunk to a metal frame. Be sure to leave sufficient lead length—about 1/2-inch—so the fold can be made without stressing the leads or the board.

In reality, C6-a and C6-b do not exist. There should be only one capacitor, C6, a 0.005- μ F, 1-kV tubular capacitor connected across T1's primary winding. Unfortunately, that value isn't among the easiest to locate, so you can substitute the more easily obtained series-connected 0.01- μ F, 1-kV capacitors, shown in Figs. 1 and 2 as C6-a and C6-b. They are both end mounted, and are con-

nected together at the top after they are installed on the board. Finish up by using an RTV type adhesive such as G.E.'s Silicon II to cement a sheet of insulating material to the underside of the PC board.

When the PC board is completed, you can set it aside and move on to transformer T1.

A feedback coil

Although the T1 specified in the Parts List is supplied completely assembled, it requires the addition of feedback coil, which, as shown in Fig. 3-a, is nothing more than 10 turns of No. 24 solid, insulated wire wound around T1's core. Bear in mind that if you substitute a different transformer for the model specified the required feedback winding might have more or less turns. Also, a substitute transformer should have a primary inductance between 2 and 3 mH. If your T1 has pin connections that interfere with its installation, simply cut them short.

Figure 3-b shows letter-coding for the connections of the particular model T1 specified in the Parts List. The letters only serve as a reference when assembling the project; more on that later. (The letters are the same as those used for identification by the kit supplier given in the Parts List.)

Take note that since T1's terminals extend through its own support

bracket, they must be insulated from the metal frame that is used as a chassis. The insulation can be a strip of epoxy PC material from which the copper foil has been etched. (The insulator is supplied in the complete kit of parts.)

The frame

The metal frame chassis, which is called a *mounting plate* in the instructions packaged with the complete kit, also serves as the heat sink for Q1 and Q2, which is why thermal-switch TS1 is installed on the frame. If the frame gets excessively hot, TS1 opens and turns the power supply off. Since TS1 is self-resetting, it automatically restores power when the heat sink cools.

Figure 4 shows the measurements for a metal frame made from 1/16-inch aluminum. The indicated holes are for the mounting screws used for Q1, Q2, and T1. The precise layout of the diamond-pattern holes for Q1 will be determined by the particular kind of socket you use; but regardless of the kind or design of the socket, make Q1's holes 1/4-inch, and deburr them with a knife or deburring tool before installing the socket.

Make certain you drill all holes before bending the side flanges upwards on the fold marks.

Figure 5 shows how the project is

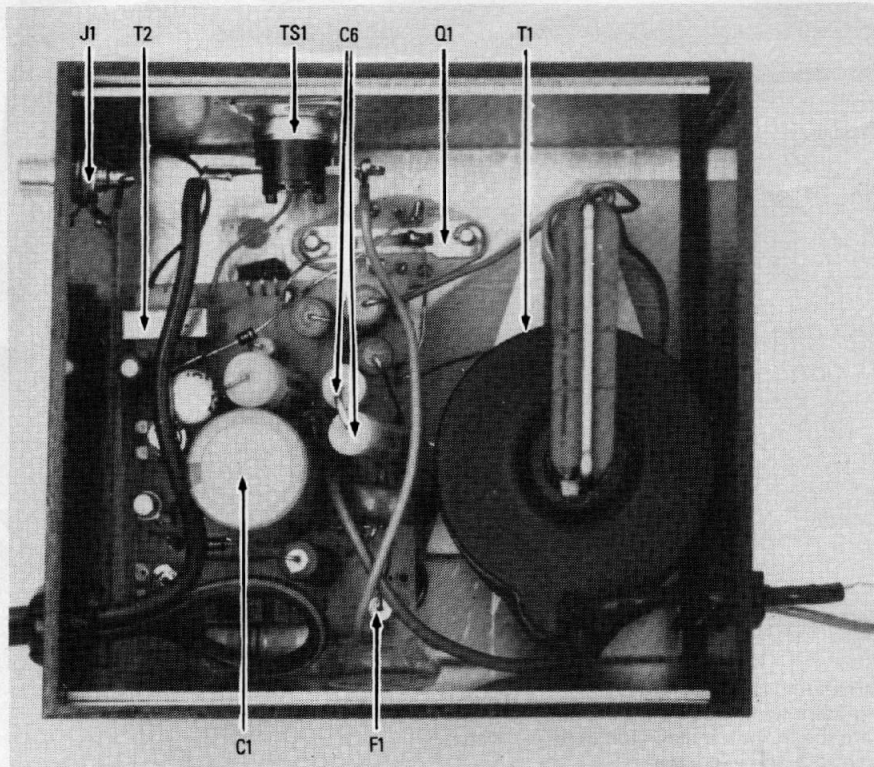


FIG. 6—THE ACTUAL PROTOTYPE. Notice that it is virtually a duplicate of the layout shown in Fig. 5.

assembled. Figure 5-a shows that TS1 is secured to the metal frame with screws and nuts. If you have somehow made the frame a smidgen oversize so the mounting screws prevent the chassis from being installed in its cabinet, you can eliminate the screws and use epoxy glue to cement TS1 to the chassis. Its location is not precise, but it should be reasonably close to the top of the enclosure (away from Q2).

Figure 5-b shows how Q1 is installed on the metal frame using an insulating socket. However, note from Fig. 5-c that Q2 does not use a socket; it is insulated from the frame only by a mica insulator, so a Nylon screw and nut must be used as the mounting hardware.

Finally, use RTV adhesive to cement the PC board to the metal frame. The board must be spaced off the frame because one end is lifted by Q2's mounting; use a stack of rubber grommets for the spacers.

The enclosure

Although the project should not be installed in an enclosure until tested, prepare the enclosure so it is ready as soon as the tests are completed. For safety, the (4½-inch wide × 4¾-inch long × 2¾-inch high) enclosure must be made of plastic; ⅜-inch thick will be ideal. (An appropriate

enclosure is supplied with the kit.)

Fabricate a cover from perforated aluminum that will snap onto the top of the cabinet, but be certain to drill access holes for R12, R13, and S1 before bending the sides of the cover. Also, if you plan on using a plasma globe, assemble a base large enough to support the globe, and place the power supply within the base box.

Do not pre-size a plasma-globe base before you obtain the globe. Since plasma globes range in size from 7 to 22 inches, you must be certain the base has the proper dimensions to fully support the globe.

Checkout

Before applying power, very carefully check the insulation between the metal frame and the connections to Q1, Q2, and T1. Also, check for continuity between PL1's ground lug (the larger one) and the circuit's common (ground) point. Make certain the circuit ground is not connected to PL1's "hot" terminal.

Next, set R13 fully clockwise, R12 fully counterclockwise, and S1 so its handle points toward R10. Then connect T1's output lead to a neon tube, bank, or sign.

Plug the unit into a variable, current-metered AC supply, such as a metered variac. If that kind of equip-

ment is unavailable we suggested connecting a 60-watt light-bulb ballast in series with the power cord. If there is a catastrophic failure in the device, the light bulb will turn on and drop the voltage at PL1 to a safe value.

Slowly turn the variac up to 120 volts and note that its ammeter should indicate only 50–60 mA. Also note that there should be only a faint glow in the neon tube. **CAUTION—if the meter reads excessive current, a fault exists that must be corrected to prevent severe circuit damage.**

Adjust R12 for a maximum sweep reading of 200 mA. At 200 mA a neon tube should energize out to 15 feet.

Adjust R13 counterclockwise and note that the neon sweep speed should increase to the point where it ceases.

Set S1 to its AUDIO input position. Connect a transistor radio's earphone output to J1 and note that the neon or plasma display intensity should respond to the audio sound level.

If everything checks out, install the unit in its enclosure, using strain relief clamps or devices where the linecord, high-voltage, and high-voltage-return wires pass through the enclosure. Figures 6 and 7 show the completed prototype unit.

Special Instructions

Although the unit can power up to 30 feet of neon tubing, best results are obtained by connecting 10–15-foot sections in parallel because maximum sweep travel is usually limited to 15 feet.

The high-voltage-return wire is intended for connection to the end of larger neon displays. It is not necessary for single electrode-ended tubes such as used for visual audio enhancement. Do not ground the high-voltage return if unused; simply tie-wrap the wire and make sure there are no exposed strands.

Do not allow the power-supply unit to run without being connected to a display tube or globe.

Neon displays

- Set R13 fully clockwise, R12 fully counterclockwise, and S1 to INTERNAL (so that Q3 is fed by Q4).
- Lay out the intended neon sign on a clear non-conductive bench. (Not necessary for pre-installed displays).
- Connect the high-voltage return (the ground wire) to the far end of display. Note that the wire is only

continued on page 82

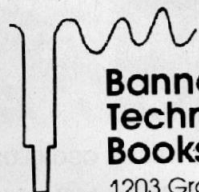
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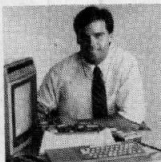
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PLASMA DISPLAY

continued from page 48

used if the display does not completely ignite or is weak.

- Connect the high-voltage output (the black HV lead) to the beginning of the display. **CAUTION: Always route that lead away from any conductive object. The lead must be short and direct.**
- Set R13 fully clockwise (longest trace time). Set R12 fully counterclockwise (minimum display). Set S1 to its INTERNAL position.
- Connect the device to a polarized power outlet and adjust R12 for a full-length neon display. (It will take several trace periods to obtain the correct setting.)
- Adjust R13 for the desired speed of the trace time. Note that a point on the control will cause the system to shut down. Maximum speed occurs right after that point.
- Allow the unit to cycle for about an hour. Remove power and check the temperature of power transistor Q1. It

The length of the display that can be operated will vary considerably. The kind of gas, the diameter of the glass tubing, and stray capacitance can greatly effect operation. It might be necessary to experiment when energizing larger displays.

Modulation effect

Set S1 to its AUDIO position and feed in a signal from the 8 ohm output of a radio or a stereo. Adjust the radio's volume for a display that seems to track the intensity of the sound.

Special note

The output energy of this device is 25 kHz at approximately 10,000 volts. For safe operation, adequate insulation of the output lead is mandatory for safe operation. Silicon or teflon insulation having a rating of at least 25 kV is recommended. Route the output lead so it isn't near any conductive objects, and splices should be sealed in high voltage putty or silicon rubber. R-E



FIG. 7—THE COMPLETED DISPLAY should resemble this author's prototype. Be sure that the globe base you select can support the size of plasma globe that you intend to use.

should only be warm to the touch. If it is running hot, it may be necessary to decrease the setting of R12.

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that ballast resistors were connected. Depending on the particular design, antique radios might use from one to maybe five resistors to control filament voltages; so be sure to check the ballast resistors when substituting tubes in very early radios. The substitute tube's filament voltage and current has to be the same as the tube that is being replaced. If not, you'll have to calculate the value of a new ballast resistor. (Popular early tubes like the 71 have a 5-volt, .025-ampere filament, as do similar tubes like the 01A, 00A, 40, and 12A. Those tubes can be interchanged without changing the value of the ballast resistor.)

Rheostats are two-terminal, wirewound variable resistors that were commonly used in the filament circuit; they permitted the owner to easily correct for the natural decrease over time in the output voltage of the battery that powered the filaments. When the control finally reached its end—or zero resistance—the battery voltage could no longer be compensated and the owner knew that it was time to go out and replace the battery.

An interesting note about rheostats is that their wattage rating is reduced as the resistance is reduced. That is why those devices appear to burn out at the end of least resistance.

Next time

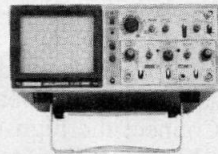
In the next installment of this column we'll cover the tubes used in antique radios, the old-fashioned "condenser" (what we now call a capacitor), and then we'll show you how we go about restoring an antique radio—which is the ultimate goal of the antique-radio hobbyist.

By now, most of you are familiar with the people and businesses who have indicated they have antique radio parts or information available, because every few months I include a list of them in the column. If you need assistance even faster than that, simply send me a SASE. I'll do my best to try to help you out, but please keep in mind that I don't sell parts or information on radios. I can only try and help you locate a source for what you need.

R-E

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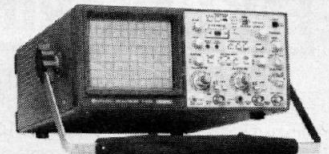
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 All above scopes have a 3 year guaranty on parts and labor

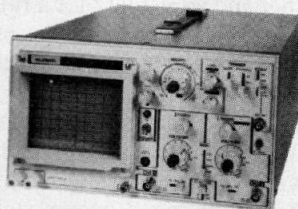
100MHZ



Model V1060 \$1,375

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Model CM-1500A \$58

Reads Volts, Ohms, Current, Capacitors, Transistors & Diodes W/Case



TRUE RMS 4 1/2 DIGIT MULTIMETER

Model M-7000 \$135

.05% DC Accuracy .1% Resistance with Freq. Counter & Deluxe Case



Auto Ranging plus Manual Ranging 3 1/2 Digit Meter 28 Functions Fully protected

M-1180 .7% Acy \$38.95
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 M-1181 .1% Acy \$42.95

GF-8016 FUNCTION GENERATOR with Freq. Counter



\$239

• Sine, Square, Triangle
 • Pulse, Ramp, .2 to 2MHz
 • Frequency .1 thru 10MHz

GF-8015 without Freq. Meter \$179

10MHz OSCILLOSCOPE

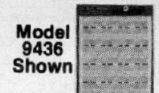


\$239

Model S-3000

• 10MHz DC or AC
 • Triggered Sweep
 • Calibrated Vert & Hor
 • Reads Volts & Freq

BREADBOARD



9430 1,100 pins \$15
 9434 2,170 pins \$25
 9436 2,880 pins \$35

DIGITAL TRIPLE POWER SUPPLY



Model XP-765 \$239

0-20V @ 1A
 0-20V @ 1A
 5V @ 5A

Fully Regulated, Short Circuit Protected with 2 Limit Cont. 3 Separate Supplies

XP-660 with Analog Meters \$169.50

DIGITAL LCR METER



\$138

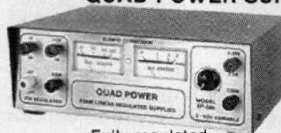
Model LC-1800 Measures: Inductors, Capacitors, Resistors

50MHz LOGIC PROBE 20 nsec with memory LP-700



Logic Pulsar LP-600 \$23

QUAD POWER SUPPLY

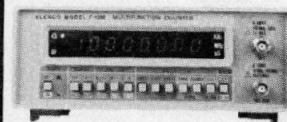


Model XP-580 \$59.95

2-20V @ 2A
 12V @ 1A
 +5V @ 3A
 -5V @ .4A

Fully regulated and short circuit protected Model XP-575 without meters \$49.95

MULTI-FUNCTION COUNTERS



F-1000 1.2GH \$259

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PC SERVICE

One of the most difficult tasks in building any construction project featured in **Radio-Electronics** is making the PC board using just the foil pattern provided with the article. Well, we're doing something about it.

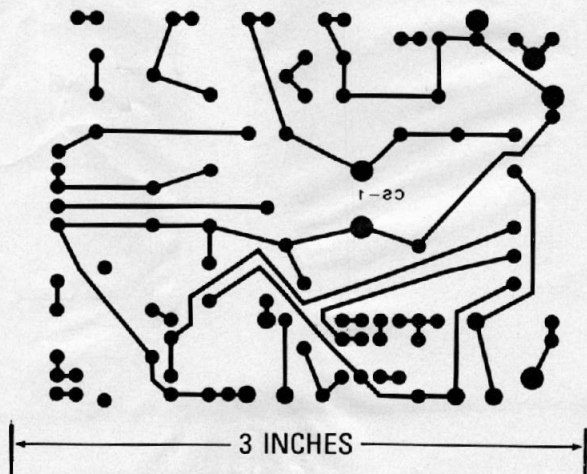
We've moved all the foil patterns to this new section where they're printed by themselves, full sized, with nothing on the back side of the page. What that means for you is that the printed page can be used directly to produce PC boards!

Note: The patterns provided can be used directly only for *direct positive photoresist methods*.

In order to produce a board directly from the magazine page, remove the page and carefully inspect it under a strong light and/or on a light table. Look for breaks in the traces, bridges between traces, and in general, all the kinds of things you look for in the final etched board. You can clean up the published artwork the same way you clean up your own artwork. Drafting tape

and graphic aids can fix incomplete traces and doughnuts, and you can use a hobby knife to get rid of bridges and dirt.

An optional step, once you're satisfied that the artwork is clean, is to take a little bit of mineral oil and carefully wipe it across the back of the artwork. That helps make the paper translucent. Don't get any on the front side of the paper (the side with the pattern) because you'll contaminate the sensitized surface of the copper blank. After the oil has "dried" a



PLASMA DISPLAY power-supply PC board.

PC SERVICE

bit—patting with a paper towel will help speed up the process—place the pattern front side down on the sensitized copper blank, and make the exposure. You'll probably have to use a longer exposure time than you are used to.

We can't tell you exactly how long an exposure time you will need as it depends

on many factors but, as a starting point, figure that there's a 50 percent increase in exposure time over lithographic film. But you'll have to experiment to find the best method for you. And once you find it, stick with it.

Finally, we would like to hear how you make out using our method. Write and tell

us of your successes, and failures, and what techniques work best for you. Address your letters to:

Radio-Electronics
Department PCB
500-B Bi-County Blvd.
Farmingdale, NY 11735

MORE PC BOARDS ON PAGE 83