

PHIL'S UPDATE
 REC'd. from PAN
 OCT. 1979

OCT 78 OCT 79
~~FEBRUARY 28, 1976~~

CORRECTION OF ERRORS IN DOCUMENTATION

Master Parts List:

The following-

ADVENT ELECTRONICS
 7110-16 N. LINCOLN AVE.
 ROSEMONT, ILL. 60018

10	1-526-063-11	6-PIN FEMALE CHS MT	.90	9.00	AP
30	09-02-1152	MOLEX P-C BOARD CON.	.58	17.50	AP
300	8-30110	MOLEX INSERTS	.036	10.70	AP
* 1	CEN-4092-5	COLOR ENCODER BRD	400.00	400.00	AP
* 1	713-6140 225-2222-401	44 CONTACT CON	5.89	5.89	A
			TOTAL	437.20	

should be changed to-

ADVENT ELECTRONICS
 7110-16 N. Lincoln Ave.
 Rosemont, Ill. 60018

30	09-02-1152	Molex P-C Board Con.	.58	17.50
300	8-30110	Molex Inserts	.036	10.70

ADVANCED PHOTO SOUND PRODUCTS
 49 So. Washington St.
 Hinsdale, Ill. 60521

10	1-526-063-11	6-Pin Female Chassis Mt.	.90	9.00
----	--------------	--------------------------	-----	------

(also, Color Encoder Board when design is finished)

COLOR ENCODER:

The Sony board that was used in the color encoder is no longer available. I am redesigning the encoder based on another card. The new design will be very similar to the old one. With the exception of the encoder board itself and its P-C Board connector, it would be fairly safe to order the parts (this is a prediction not a promise).

NO NEW ENCODER DESIGN IS NOT OUT OF DATE!
DOCYON DXC5000 OK USE IF YOU CAN FIND 5000 CARD

VS5 BOARD:

The VS5 board is used to route power into the Sync Strip, Input Mod, Comparator, Function Gen. modules. Due to a drafting error on the card, the tongue that sticks out to receive the power connector may be too large for the Molex connector on the power buss. File the tongue equally on both sides so that the connector will fit if necessary.

→ NEW DESIGN DUE BY FEB 79 80

PHIL'S UPDATE
 REC'd. from PAN
 OCT. 1979

OCT 78 OCT 79
~~FEBRUARY 28, 1976~~

CORRECTION OF ERRORS IN DOCUMENTATION

Master Parts List:

The following-

ADVENT ELECTRONICS
 7110-16 N. LINCOLN AVE.
 ROSEMONT, ILL. 60018

10	1-526-063-11	6-PIN FEMALE CHS MT	.90	9.00	AP
30	09-02-1152	MOLEX P-C BOARD CON.	.58	17.50	AP
300	8-30110	MOLEX INSERTS	.036	10.70	AP
* 1	CEN-4092-5	COLOR ENCODER BRD	400.00	400.00	AP
* 1	713-6140	225-2222-401	44 CONTACT CON	5.89	A
				TOTAL	437.20

should be changed to-

ADVENT ELECTRONICS
 7110-16 N. Lincoln Ave.
 Rosemont, Ill. 60018

30	09-02-1152	Molex P-C Board Con.	.58	17.50
300	8-30110	Molex Inserts	.036	10.70

ADVANCED PHOTO SOUND PRODUCTS
 49 So. Washington St.
 Hinsdale, Ill. 60521

10	1-526-063-11	6-Pin Female Chassis Mt.	.90	9.00
----	--------------	--------------------------	-----	------

(also, Color Encoder Board when design is finished)

COLOR ENCODER:

The Sony board that was used in the color encoder is no longer available. I am redesigning the encoder based on another card. The new design will be very similar to the old one. With the exception of the encoder board itself and its P-C Board connector, it would be fairly safe to order the parts (this is a prediction not a promise).

NO NEW ENCODER DESIGN IS NOT OUT OF DATE!
DOCYON DXC5000 OK USE IF YOU CAN FIND 5000 CARD

VS5 BOARD:

The VS5 board is used to route power into the Sync Strip, Input Mod, Comparator, Function Gen. modules. Due to a drafting error on the card, the tongue that sticks out to receive the power connector may be too large for the Molex connector on the power buss. File the tongue equally on both sides so that the connector will fit if necessary.

→ NEW DESIGN DUE BY FEB 79 80

OCT 78

FEBRUARY 28, 1976

This edition of the documentation was paid for by a grant from the Illinois Arts Council. Thank you, Ill. Arts!

HI:

A bunch of miscellaneous notes -

If you didn't send postage, send it in stamps, money or check, or any thing else of comparable value (*surprise has intrinsic value*); postage costs me \$2.00.

AND COPPIES OF CORRECTIONS COST ME 1\$
INFORMATION

The master parts list contains the minimum order to complete the Image Processor. It is necessary to order more than the minimum of nearly everything. Parts may be damaged in assembly or may be defective. Although the Image Processor is very reliable, replacement parts are necessary for maintenance. Furthermore, I attempt to design with a minimum of different parts, therefore new modules or modifications of modules are likely to use the same parts. With the exception of the hardware and the most expensive components, I recommend ordering many extra.

If you need clarification on details; CALL (or send video tape). Don't write; I hate to write.

New corrections and additions are forth-coming in a few months. When ready to build, send self addressed stamped envelope ~~(50¢ should do)~~.
Mention the last date of corrections you have. STILL TRUE IN ? .78

CORRECTION OF ERRORS IN DOCUMENTATION

Master Parts List:

The following-

1000 FT	36F 110W M	RG 59/U	COAXIAL CABLE	60.85	54.54	N
---------	------------	---------	---------------	-------	-------	---

SHOULD BE CHANGED TO

1000 FT	36F 110W M	RG 59/U	COAXIAL CABLE	60.85	54.54	N
			(Belden # 8241-1000)			

PAGES FOLLOWING DOCUMENTATION ERRORS SHOULD BE REPAIRED

SANDIN IMAGE PROCESSER

QUANTITY= _____

BOARD

ORDER FORM

ORDER FORM (Use one form for each type board) 967

QUOTATION REQUEST

SEND _____ FORMS #

PRICE CHART

foil wt./oz	foil sides	PLATING (dip process)	XXXXP PAPER PHENOLIC				G10 GLASS EPOXY				CUSTOMER SUPPLIED		Chart Instructions
			THICKNESS				THICKNESS				Non sens.	Photo sens.	
			1/32	1/16	3/32	1/8	1/32	1/16	3/32	1/8			
1	1	None	.040	.044	.051	.056	.072	.087	.122	.144	.050	.000	1
		Water dip lacquer	.045	.049	.056	.061	.077	.092	.127	.149	.055	.005	2
		Silver	.048	.052	.059	.064	.080	.095	.130	.152	.058	.008	3
		Tin	.047	.051	.058	.063	.079	.094	.129	.151	.057	.007	4
1	2	None	.058	.062	.069	.075	.089	.105	.134	.164	.050	.000	5
		Water dip lacquer	.063	.067	.074	.080	.093	.110	.139	.169	.055	.005	6
		Silver	.069	.073	.080	.086	.099	.116	.145	.175	.061	.011	7
		Tin	.067	.071	.078	.084	.097	.114	.143	.173	.059	.009	8
2	1	None	.042	.046	.053	.059	.074	.090	.123	.145	.050	.000	9
		Water dip lacquer	.047	.051	.058	.064	.079	.095	.125	.150	.055	.005	10
		Silver	.050	.054	.061	.067	.083	.099	.131	.153	.058	.008	11
		Tin	.049	.053	.060	.066	.081	.097	.130	.152	.057	.007	12
2	2	None	.063	.067	.075	.081	.097	.113	.137	.169	.050	.000	13
		Water dip lacquer	.068	.072	.080	.086	.096	.112	.142	.174	.055	.005	14
		Silver	.074	.078	.086	.092	.102	.118	.148	.180	.061	.011	15
		Tin	.072	.076	.084	.090	.100	.116	.146	.178	.059	.009	16

CHART INSTRUCTIONS:

From left side of chart, select in order, foil weight, number of foil sides, and type of PLATING.

From top of chart, select type of base material and THICKNESS.

The figure, at intersection of PLATING and THICKNESS, is base cost per square inch.

Use letter at bottom of column and number at right of row for order number.

Enter E.D.I. order number here. F12

SERVICE SCHEDULE	Price/ board	
	1 DAY	20 DAY
quantity 1	5.00	4.
2	3.50	3.
3	3.00	2.7
4	2.75	2.4
5	2.50	2.25
6 to 9	2.25	2.03
10 to 25	2.00*	1.80
25 to 50	1.90*	1.71*
50 to 100	1.82*	1.64*
100 & Up	1.77*	1.59*

E.D.I. has Changed
It's Name and Moved

E.C.I., Inc
811 Hulman st.
Terre Haut, Ind
47802

_____ = base price = \$ _____ A
 _____ = service = \$ _____ B
 _____ = misc. charg = \$ _____ C
 _____ = \$ _____ D

* Call to confirm delivery on these quantities.

We are selling service. You will be notified failure to fill order. Payment refunded.
 Be sure to enclose artwork and payment or P.
 If desired, send blank check (With limit) and

(A+B+C) x _____
 Call 812-232-4442
 To find out new prices and delivery.

Customer Name & Address. Correct if necessary.

DISTRIBUTION RELIGION

THE IMAGE PROCESSOR MAY BE COPIED BY INDIVIDUALS AND NOT-FOR-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS WITHOUT CHARGE. FOR-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS WILL HAVE TO NEGOTIATE FOR PERMISSION TO COPY. I THINK CULTURE HAS TO LEARN TO USE HIGH-TEK MACHINES FOR PERSONAL AESTHETIC, RELIGIOUS, INTUITIVE, COMPREHENSIVE, EXPLORATORY GROWTH. THE DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINES LIKE THE IMAGE PROCESSOR IS PART OF THIS EVOLUTION. I AM PAID BY THE STATE, AT LEAST IN PART, TO DO AND DISEMINATE THIS INFORMATION; SO I DO.

As I am sure you (who are you) understand a work like developing and expanding the Image Processor requires much money and time. The 'U' does not have much money for evolutionary work and getting of grants are almost as much work as holding down a job. Therefore, I have the feeling that if considerable monies were to be made with a copy of the Image Processor, I would like some of it.

Put in your own method of returning energy to me here: _____

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Of course enforcing such a request is too difficult to be bothered with. But let it be known that I consider it to be morally binding.

Much Love,

I DECIDED THAT I
WOULD LIKE 1 good.

Daniel J. Sandin
Department of Art
University of Illinois at Chicago Circle
Box 4348
Chicago, Illinois 60680
Office phone: 312-996-8689
Lab phone: 312-996-2312
Messages: 312-996-3337 (Department of Art)

TAPE FROM
EACH COPY
of THE
I. P.

ADDER MULTIPLIER:

The adder multiplier is used to add (superimpose), fade and gain control (multiply) signals.

J11, J12, J13 and the inverted signal of J17 are added together to form input channel A.

J14, J15, J16 and the inverted signal of J18 are added together to form input channel B.

The knobs above the connectors control the gain (contrast) of each individual input.

The amount of channel A and B mixed into the output, J01 through J04, is dependent on the position of R9 and the voltage inputted to J19.

The effect of the knob position and the voltage are additive; the knob to the left and/or a maximum negative voltage on J19 will cause channel B to be outputted only, similarly, the knob to the right and/or a maximum positive voltage will cause channel A to be outputted only.

The knob at approximately the center with no voltage applied to J19 will cause half-of channel A and half-of channel B to be added together and outputted.

TEST STUFF:

The adder multiplier should have a net gain of slightly greater than 1. That is, a (+) or (-) .5 volt signal into the module should result in an undistorted output of approximately the same magnitude into a 75 ohm load.

With no input the output should be approximately 0 volts (+ or - .05 volts).

Adjust 20k trimmer pot so with R9 in center position and no input to J19 channel A and channel B have equal gain.

C1* STUFF:

The capacitor, C1, is used to filter the bias control, R9. One may choose a value which will vary the 'feel' of the knob.

20uF is a minimum value which will remove some noise...

50uF is the minimum value that I use; it doesn't affect the feel of the knob...

100uF removes some shakiness of the hand (included in the parts list)...

500uF is Phil's recommendation (very slushy feeling)...

R1

R2

R3

J11

J12

J13

R4

R5

R6

J14

J15

J16

R7

R8

J17

J18

R9

J02

R10

J01

ADDER
MULTIPLIER

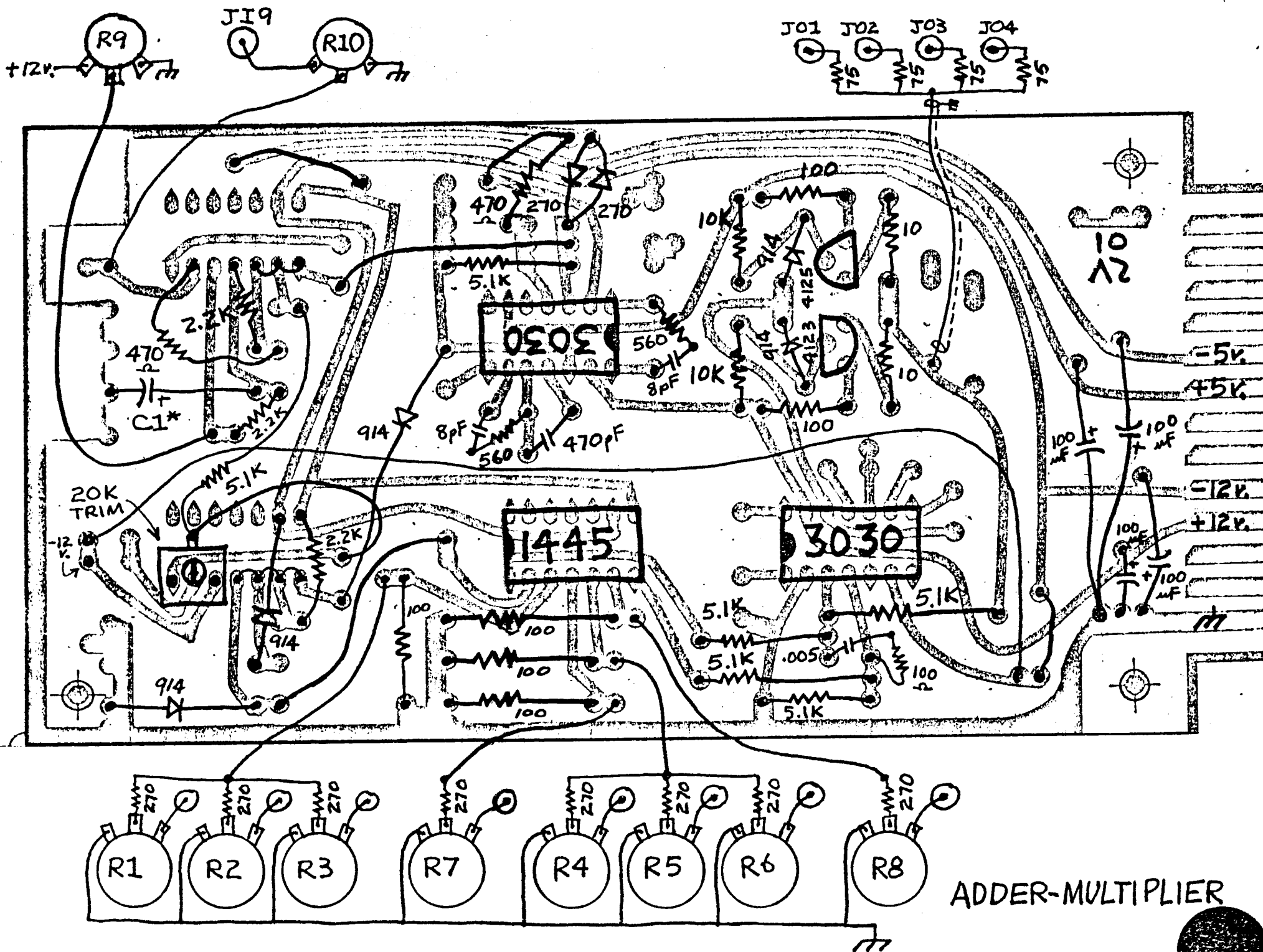
J04

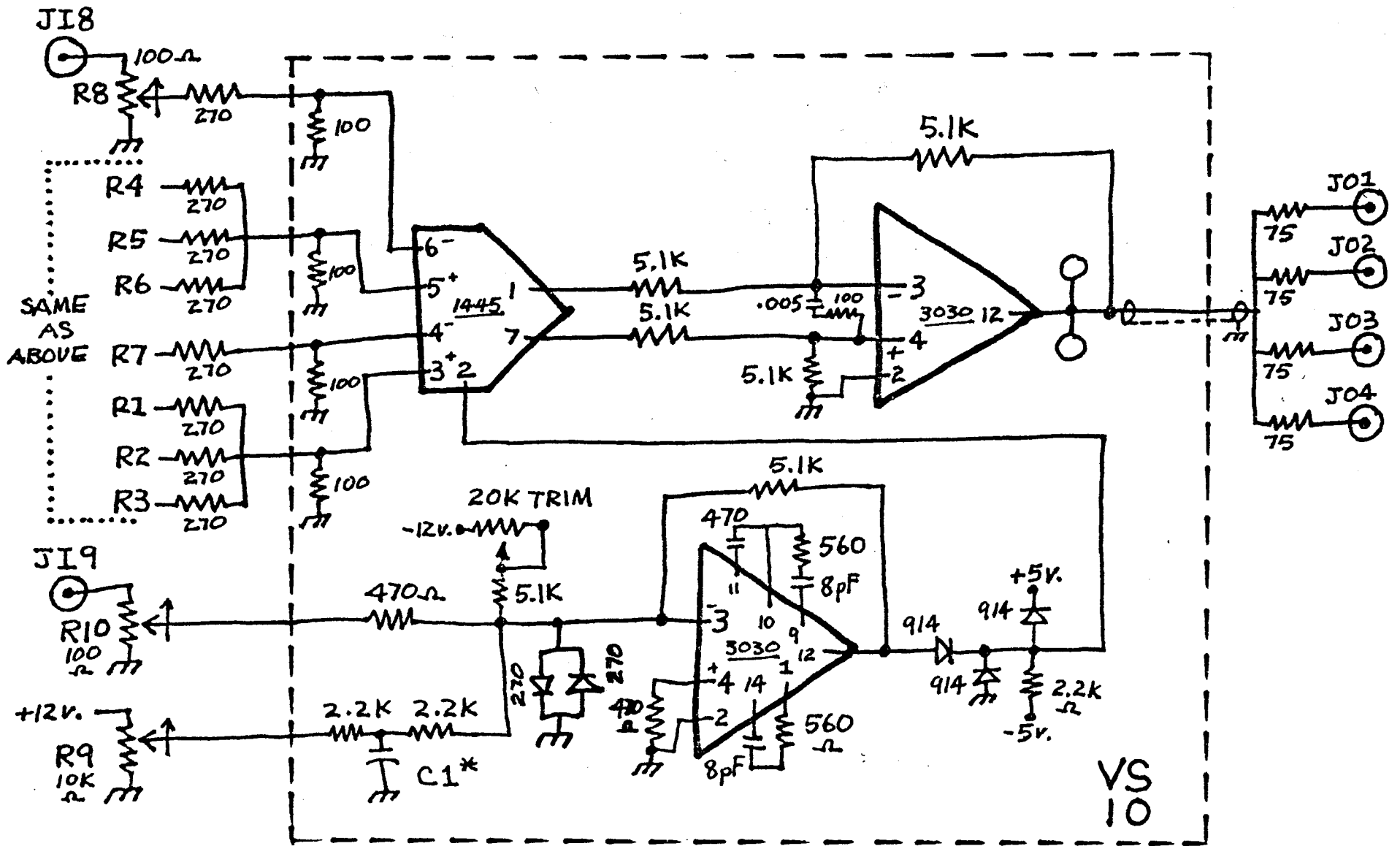
J19

J03

J55

176





ADDER-MULTIPLIER



2 0 0 0 1 3 2 2 3 1 1		525-1000 1W UHM, 1/4 W RES .06 525-1105 75 UHM, 1/4 W RES .06 525-1202 100 UHM, 1/4 W RES .06 525-1203 270 UHM, 1/4 W RES .06 525-1203 270 UHM, 1/4 W RES .06 525-1300 1K UHM, 1/4 W RES .06 525-1300 1K UHM, 1/4 W RES .06 525-1407 0.1K UHM, 1/4 W RES .06 525-1502 10K UHM, 1/4 W RES .06 525-1502 470 UHM, 1/4 W RES .06 525-1405 2.2K UHM, 1/4 W RES .06 525-1550 15K UHM, 1/4 W RES .06 525-1603 27K UHM, 1/4 W RES .06		A A A A A A A A A A A A A	AM AM AM AM AM AM AM AM AM AM AM AM AM
0 1 1	10F454 9F009 12F4000	1010K 100 UHM POT 1/4SFAD 020 10K UHM POT 1/4SFT 3309P 20K TRIM BU-MT	1.71 1.45 .65	N N N	AM AM AM
2 0 0 1	14F592 14F1209 14F1209 710-1200	UM15-4170 470 PF, DIP-MICA CAP. UM15-0020 0 PF, DIP-MICA CAP. UM5-0020 0 PF, DIP-MICA CAP. 7-0-1000 100 PF, 25VDC, ELEC. .005	.32 .10 .36 .24	N N N A	AM AM AM AM
5 2 1 1 2 1	553-0914	1N414E SIL-DIODE 1N270 GERM-DIODE 2N4123 NPN TRANS 2N4125 PNP TRANS CA3030 DIP OP-AMP, RCA MC1445L DIP GAIN-CONT. AMP	.19 .22 .22 .27 1.32 1.90	A S S S S S	AM AM AM AM AM AM
1 1 4 4 1 1	59F1337 RD-67-1-UC-P-L-9 RD-67-1-UC-M-L-9 RD-67-1-UL-M-L-9 RD-67-2-UC-M-U-9	13-236 ENC, FR-CHS. MT. CHASSIS, AM-FACE RNUB, BLACK/INLAY 299 RNUB, BLACK/INLAYSIL RNUC, BLACK/INLAY 120 RNUB, BLK/INLAY 299	.72 8.25 1.00 1.00 1.20 1.00	N UG R R R R	AM AM AM AM AM AM

POWER SUPPLY

The power supplies are purchased modules and should come with complete documentation; if not request from LAMDA.

In the IP, power supply regulation and high frequency transient response are critical. Substitution of other power supply modules is NOT recommended.

In each box all corresponding terminals of the 10 pin Jones connector are connected together.

The output of the power supplies are connected to the appropriate pin of one of the connectors.

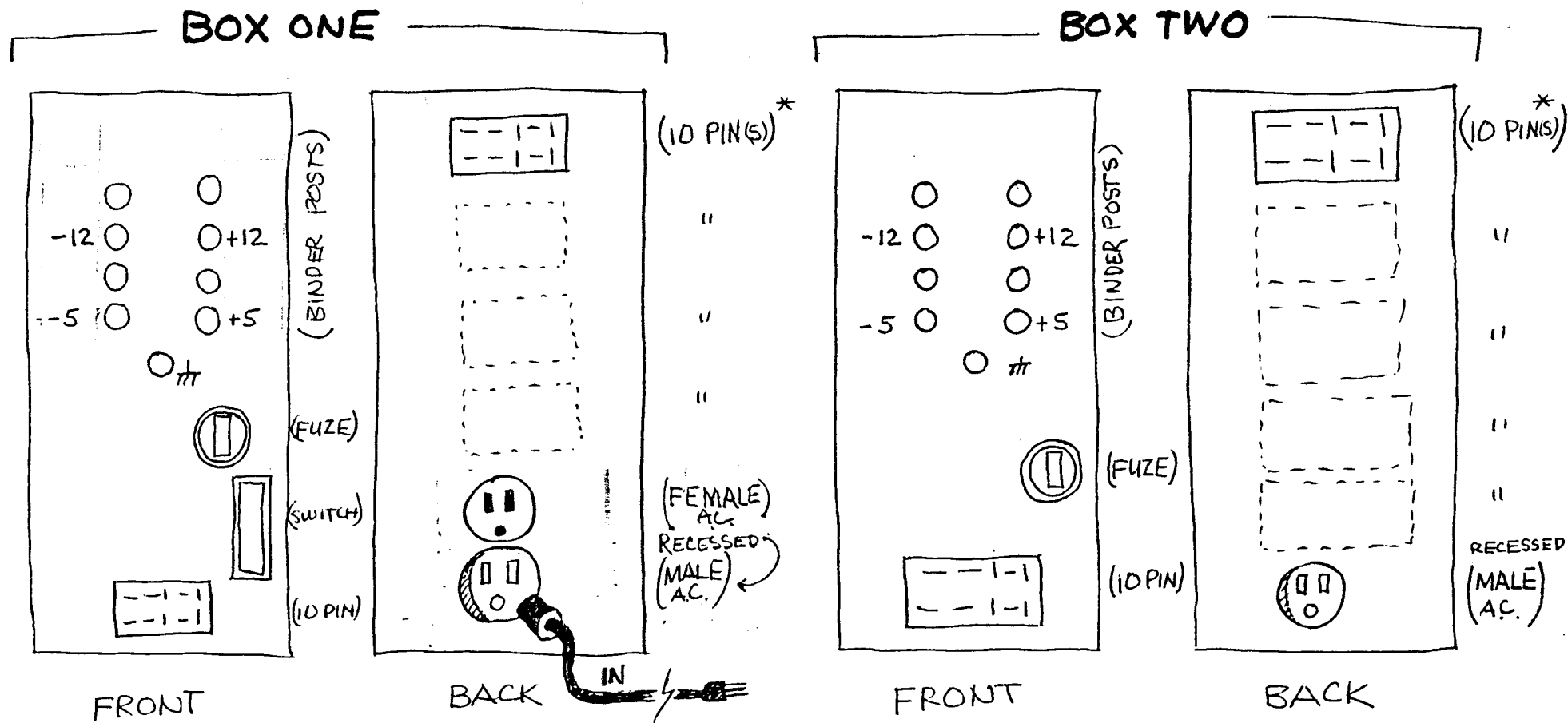
In both power supplies (Box one and Box two), the binding post terminals are connected to the appropriate 10 pin Jones.

A cable with two male Jones plugs and corresponding pins connected together is used to communicate power between the boxes.

One side of each box should be covered with perforated metal or screen to allow for ventilation. This side should never be blocked to prevent ventilation. DO NOT let transistors touch screen.

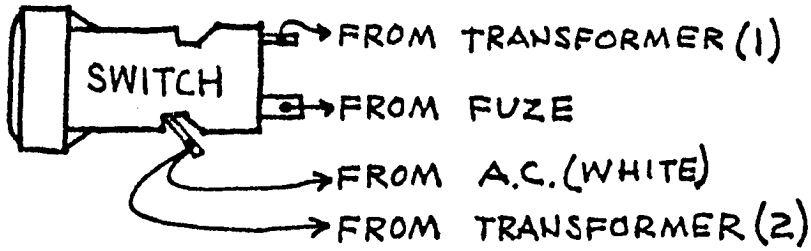
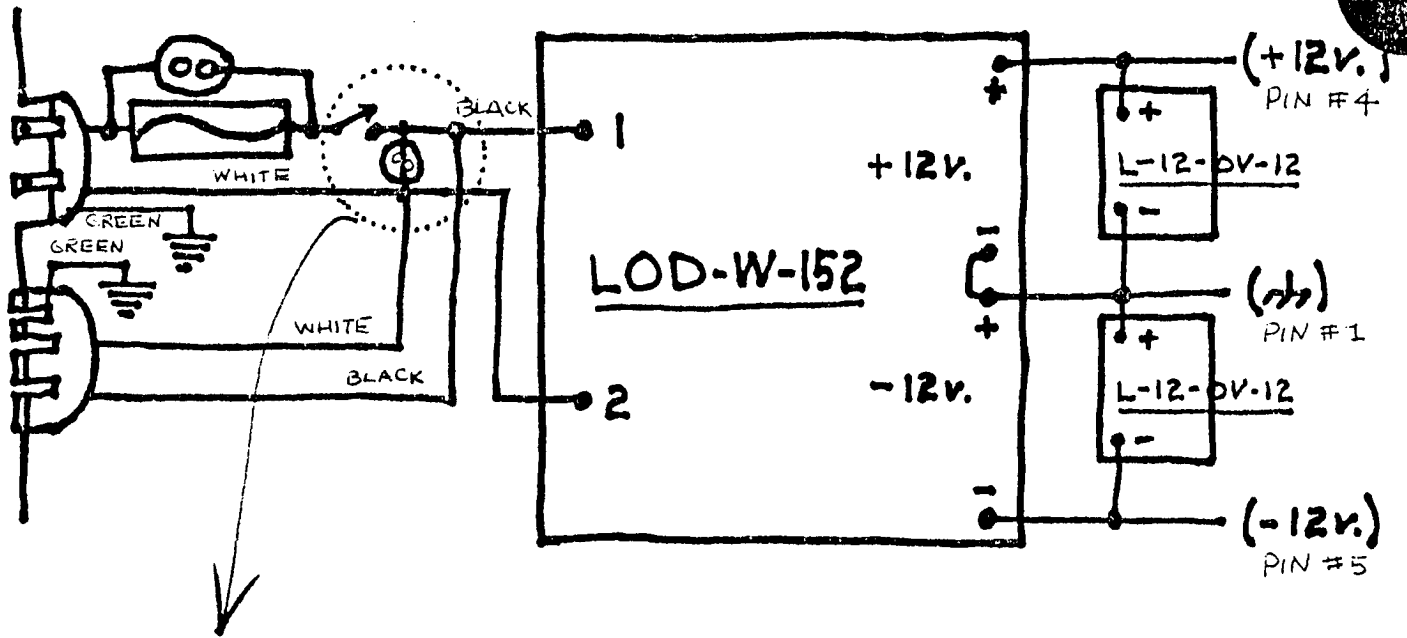
The 110 v. AC which powers the power supplies is the only potentially lethal voltage in the IP. BE CAREFUL AND WATCH YOUR FINGERS.

- Box one contains +12, -12 power supplies.
- Box two contains +5, -5 power supplies.



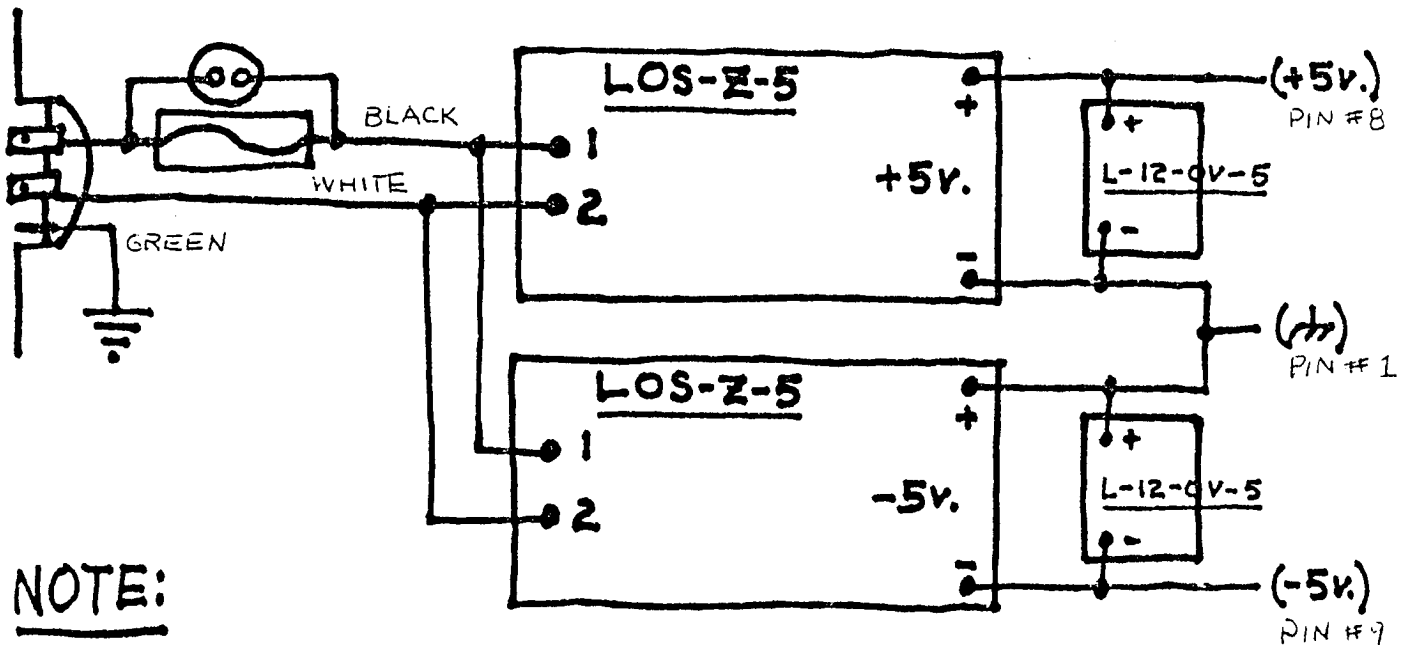
- * TRY TO MOUNT AS MANY 10 PIN CINCH-JONES (FEMALES) AS POSSIBLE.
- A.C. POWER IS JUMPED FROM "BOX ONE" TO "BOX TWO" BY MALE-FEMALE AC. CORD SO AS TO BE SWITCHED ON/OFF BY COMMON SWITCH ON 'POWER I'.
- "BOX ONE" AND "BOX TWO" ARE ALWAYS CONNECTED BY ONE MALE-MALE 10 PIN CABLE SO AS TO MAKE ALL 10 PIN CONNECTORS HAVE ALL POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGES.





BOX ONE

BOX TWO



NOTE:

⏏ - MEANS GROUND TO METAL BOX
 ⏏ - MEANS GROUND TO PIN #1

J11

R1

J02

J12

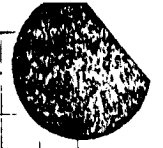
J01

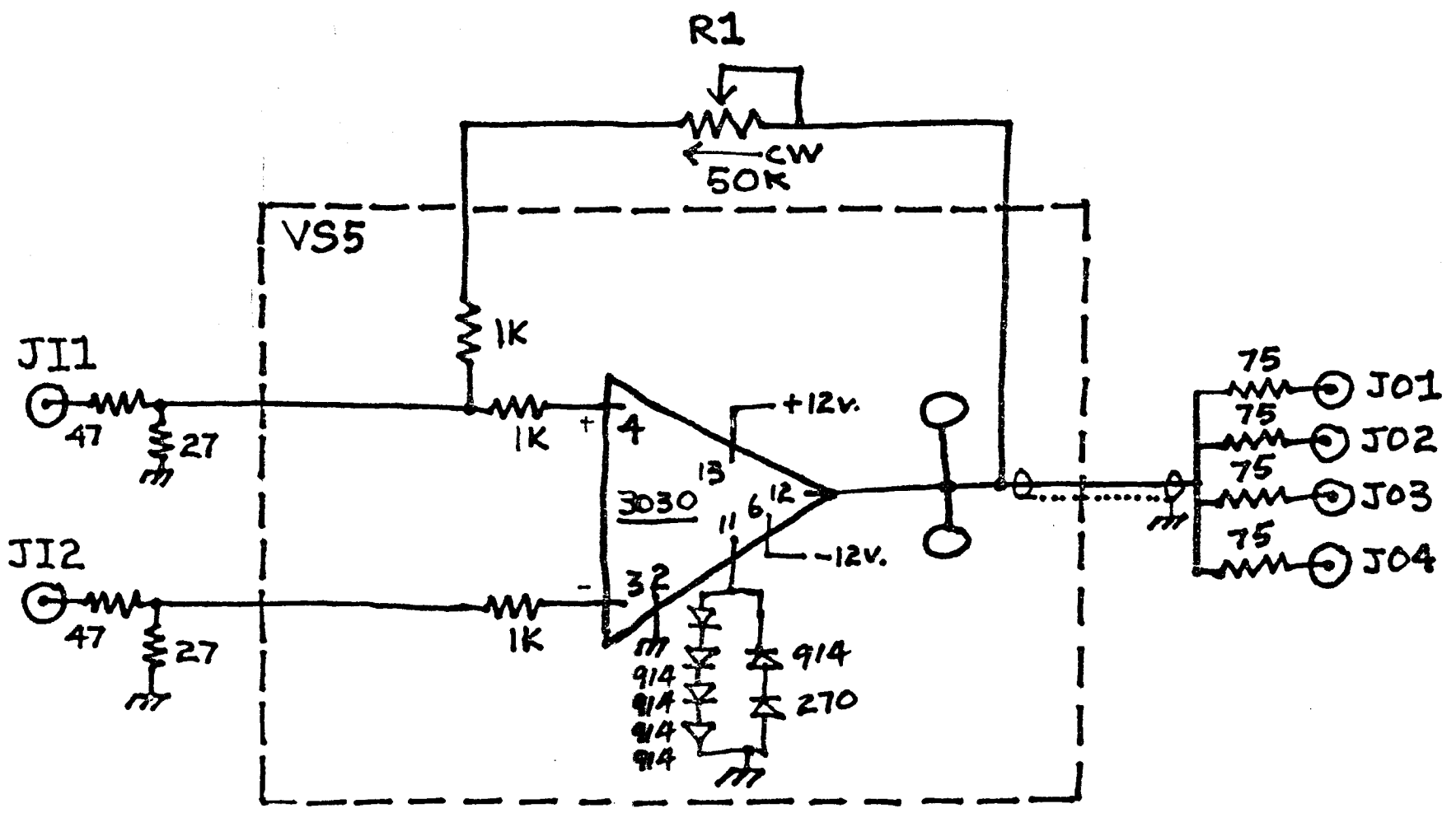
J04

J03

FRONT
FACE

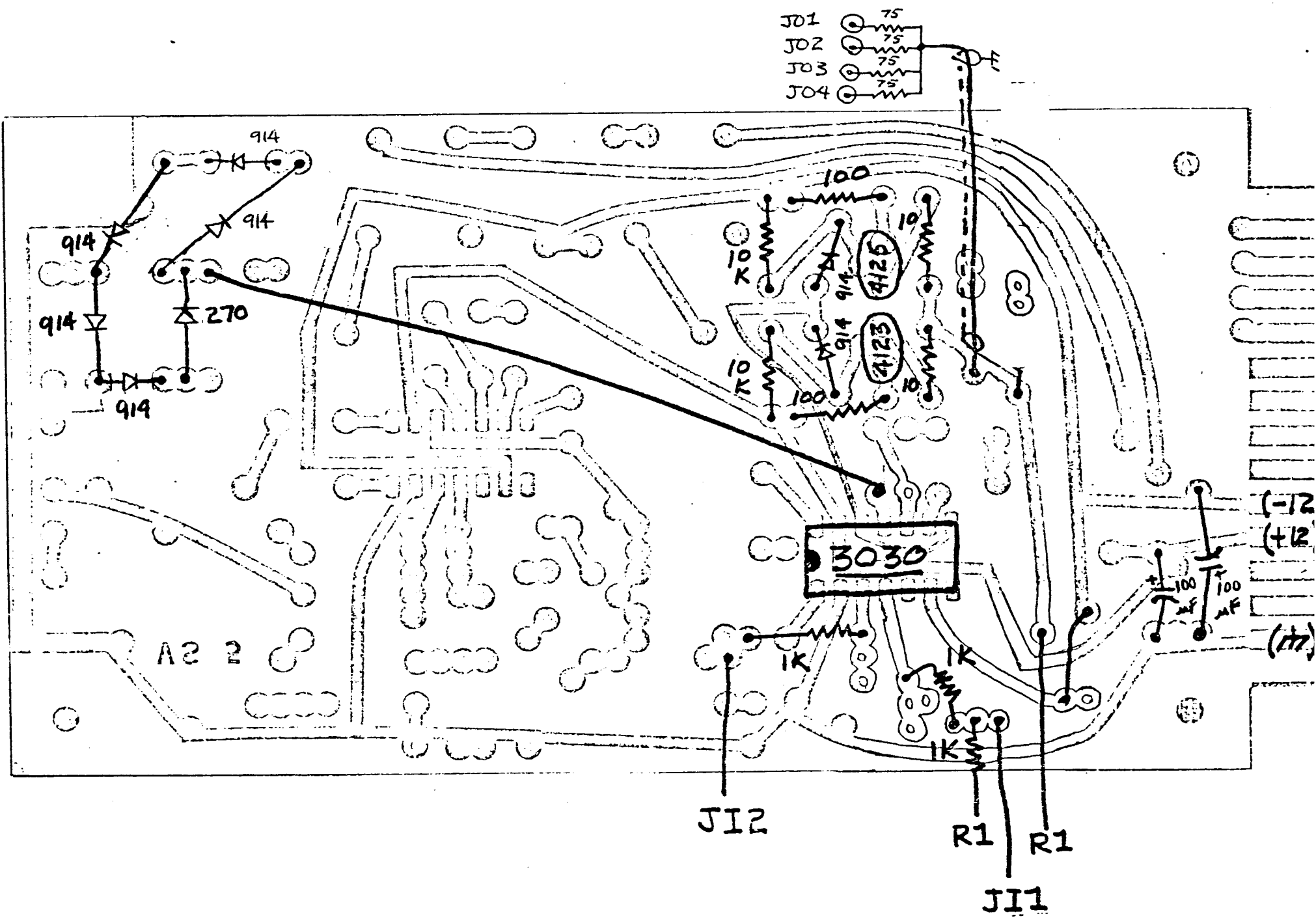
COMPARATOR





COMPARATOR





COMPARATOR 9-75



		020-1107	10 OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	COM
		020-1117	27 OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	COM
		020-1155	47 OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	COM
		020-1165	75 OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	COM
		020-1202	100 OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	COM
		020-1500	1K OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	COM
		020-1522	10K OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	COM
3	10F473	503UA	50K OHM POT 1/4SFAB	2.21	N	COM
	11-1200	7-0-1400	100 MF, 25VDC, ELEC.	.24	A	COM
24	020-114	11-114	51L-01000	.19	A	COM
3		10070	50K-01000	.20	S	COM
5		020-123	10W TRANS	.20	S	COM
0		020-125	5W TRANS	.27	S	COM
0		043030	51L-01000, PCA	1.32	S	COM
0			750 P-C BOARD			COM
18	020-1530	15-250	5VDC, 10-015.MT.	.70	N	COM
1			0445515, COMP-FACE	1.25	UG	COM
3	RB-67-1-DC-M-L-9		KNOB, GRAY/LINE, 9-BL	1.00	R	COM

FUNCTION GENERATOR

The function generator generates an output which is an arbitrary function (with up to two points of inflection) of the input at J11. This results in an effect that is similiar to but more complex and controllable than photographic solerization.

The function is controlled by R1, R2, and R3.

R1 controls the slope of the function for large negative inputs.

R2 controls the slope of the function for inputs near 0 voltages.

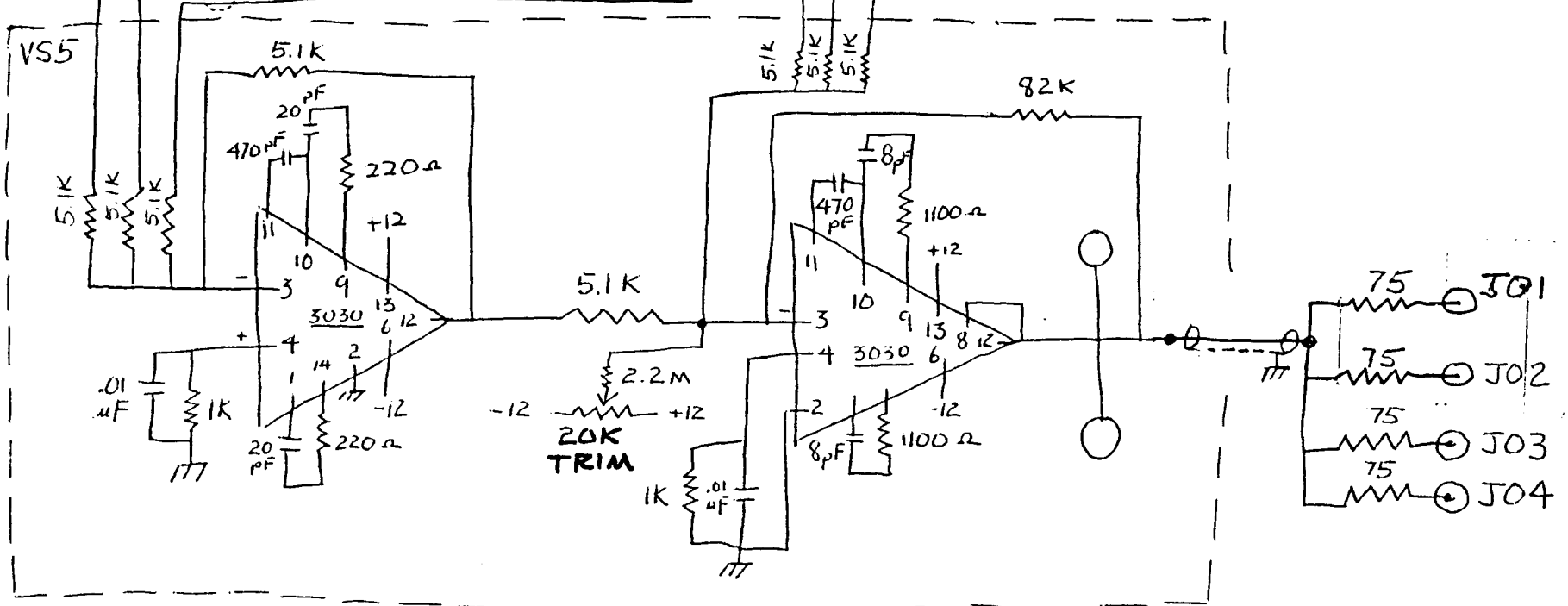
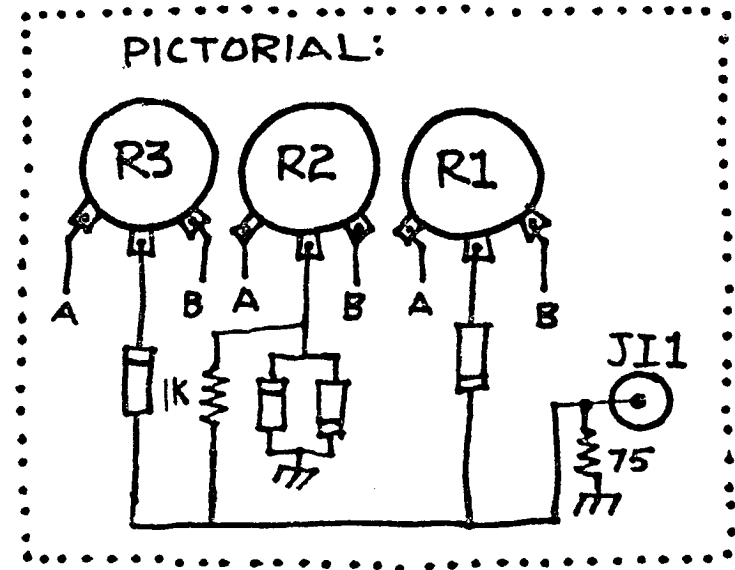
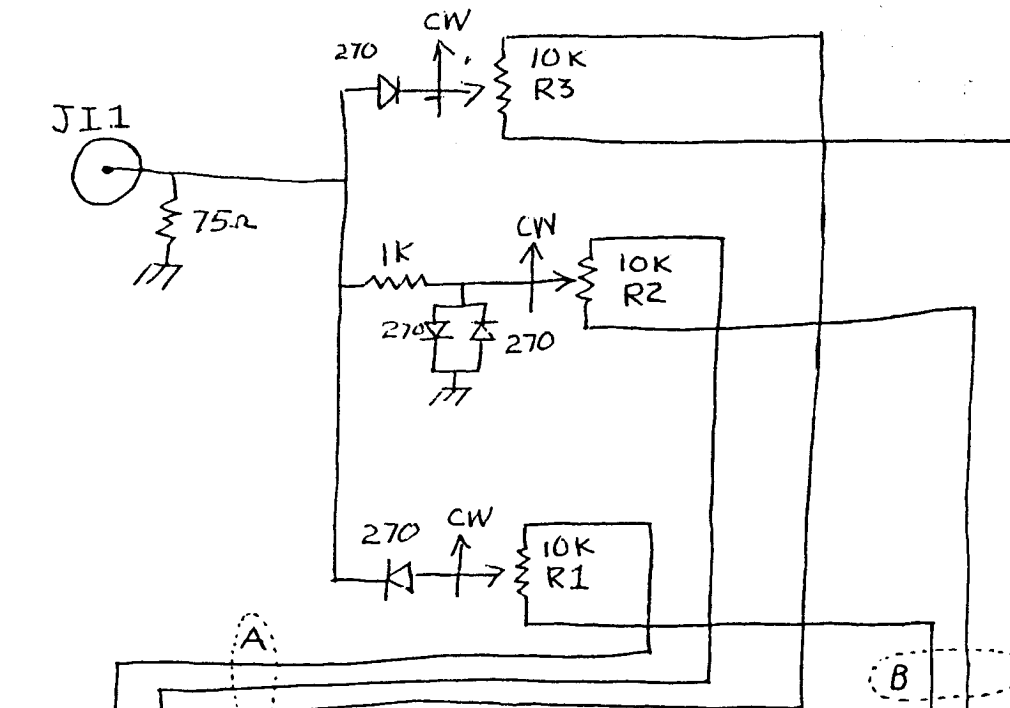
R3 controls the slope of the function for inputs of large positive voltage.

Clockwise is positive slope; counterclockwise is negative slope.

There are three electrical modules in one chassis box, so replicate work three times. Remember to buss (connect) +12 and -12 and ground wires from middle board to top and bottom board. Soldering directly to the foil is convenient.

TEST STUFF:

The 20K trimming resistor on the VS5 board is adjusted such that no input results in 0 output voltage + or - .05 volts.



FUNCTION GENERATOR 9-75



	525-1152	12 OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	FGN	
	525-1155	75 OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	FGN	
	525-1202	120 OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	FGN	
	525-1240	220 OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	FGN	
	525-1306	180 OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	FGN	
	525-1361	1.1K OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	FGN	
	525-1467	5.1K OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	FGN	
	525-1522	10K OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	FGN	
	525-1703	52K OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	FGN	
	525-1927	2.2K OHM, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	FGN	
7	100958	10004	10K OHM POT 1/4 SHAD	2.21	N	FGN
8	14-2200	5349P	20X TRIM BU-MT	.65	N	FGN
9	14-1259	DM5-2020	5 FF, DIP-MICA CAP.	.36	N	FGN
10	14-1257	DM5-2000	27 FF, DIP-MICA CAP.	.18	N	FGN
11	14-1252	DM5-4170	470 FF, DIP-MICA CAP.	.32	N	FGN
12	575-507	100-105Z	.01 MF, OSC-CER CAP.	.05	N	FGN
13	710-1200	7-0-1200	12V MF, 25VDC, ELEC.	.24	A	FGN
14	555-2314	109140	SIL-DIODE	.19	A	FGN
15		10270	GERM-DIODE			FGN
16		204125	OP. TRANS	.22	S	FGN
17		204125	EXP TRANS	.27	S	FGN
18		0A5050	DIP OP-AMP, RCA	1.32	S	FGN
19			VS S F-C BLAND			FGN
20	57-1057	15-256	PLC, PH-ONS, MT.	.72	N	FGN
21			CHASSIS, F.G. FACE	3.25	DG	FGN
22	RS-67-1-DC-M-L-9		KNOB; #290, NAT-BLACK			
			INLAY, IND. 7 WHITE			
			=9 / WHITE	1.00	R	FGN

DIFFERENTIATOR

The differentiator produces an output which is proportional to the rate of change of the input signal. Fast rates of change correspond to edges in a picture and are preferentially amplified by the module.

J16 amplifies only the sharpest edges...

J15 amplifies the sharpest edges and slightly softer edges...

J14, J13 and J12 amplify progressively softer and softer edges until by J11 almost all of the whole picture is amplified.

There are three electrical modules in one chassis box. One diagram is supplied, so replicate work three times. Remember to buss (connect) +12, -12 and ground from the center board to the upper and lower boards; soldering directly to the foil or connecting corresponding bypass capacitors is convenient.

TEST STUFF:

The module should amplify high frequency (greater than 20 kHz) sine waves with greater gain than lower frequency sine waves. The sine waves should be undistorted.

Square waves should be differentiated; that is, there should be a positive spike associated with the rising edge of the square wave, and a negative spike associated with the falling edge of the square wave.

No input should result in 0 volts output + or - .05 volts.

J11
•

J12
•

J02
•

J13
•

J14
•

J01
•

J04
•

J15
•

J16
•

J03
•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

•

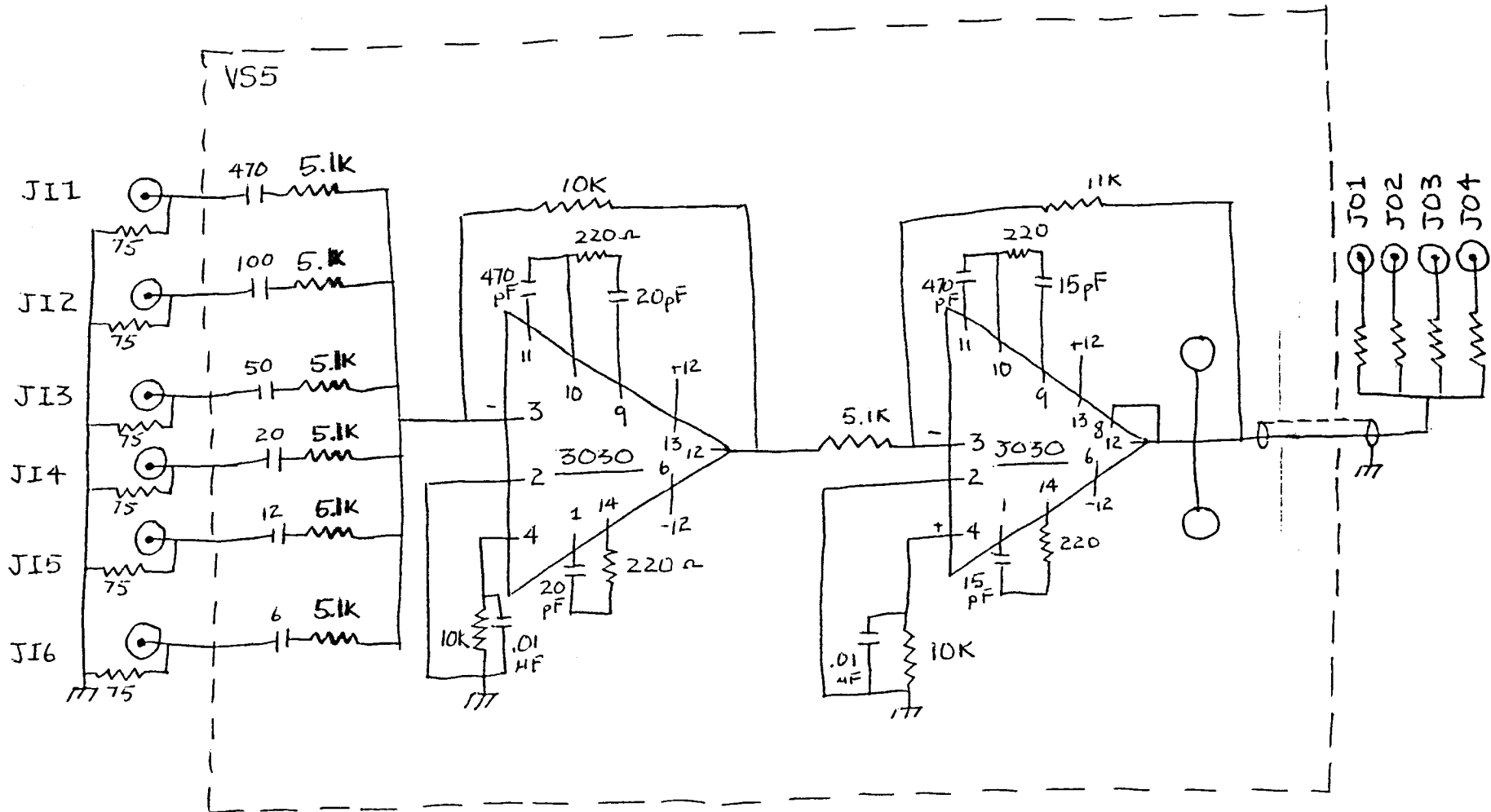
•

•

•

FRONT
FACE

DIFFERENTIATOR



DIFFERENTIATOR 9-15



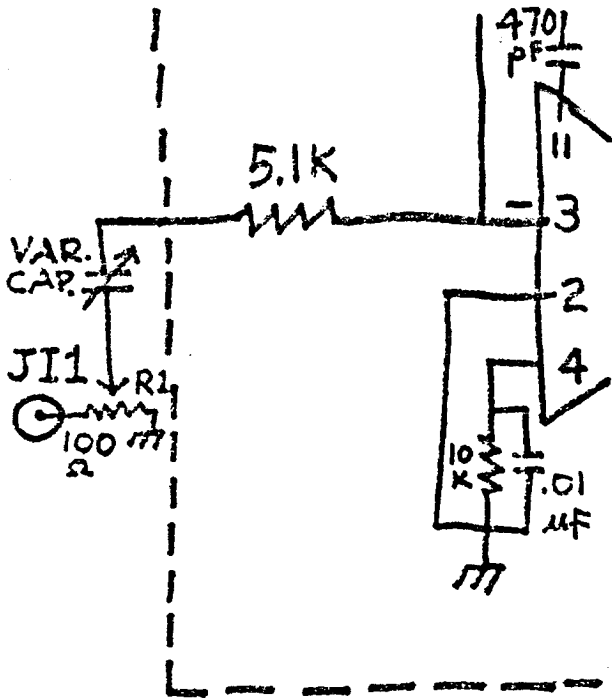
ADDENDUM

This addendum provides brief data for an optional differentiator (opt. diff.). The opt. diff. has some trade-offs compared to the original differentiator (orig. diff.). Consider the following and evaluate for yourself:

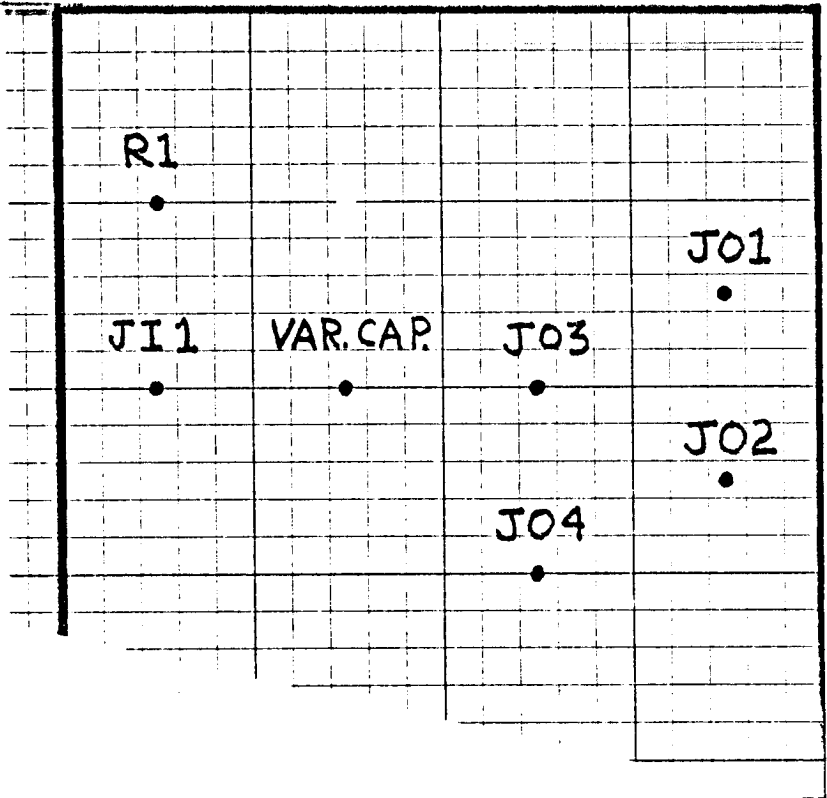
In the orig. diff. you input a signal via any 6 BNC inputs (JI1-thru-JI6); and, in the opt. diff. you input a signal to 1 BNC input (JI1), control its gain with R1, and its differentiation constant via a variable capacitor (VAR. CAP.). The VAR. CAP. will give you the same approximate differentiation constants as JI2-thru-JI6 in the orig. diff.; but, will not give you the largest differentiation constant available at JI1 in the orig. diff.

PART NUMBER FOR THE VAR. CAP. IS: ALLIED #695-2300 (7.2pf-151pf) \$9.00/ea.

SCHEMATIC for opt. diff. -



FRONT FACE for opt. diff. -





2		220-1060	10	OHIO, 1/4 W RES	.26	A	DIF
20		220-1163	75	OHIO, 1/4 W RES	.26	A	DIF
1		220-1212	100	OHIO, 1/4 W RES	.26	A	DIF
14		220-1246	220	OHIO, 1/4 W RES	.26	A	DIF
21		220-1467	5,150	OHIO, 1/4 W RES	.26	A	DIF
12		220-1522	105	OHIO, 1/4 W RES	.26	A	DIF
2		220-1526	1100	OHIO, 1/4 W RES	.26	A	DIF
5	14-1237	2015-2600	5	PR, DIF-MICA CAP	.30	N	DIF
2	14-1234	2015-1200	12	PR, DIF-MICA CAP	.26	N	DIF
2	14-1233	2015-1500	15	PR, DIF-MICA CAP	.26	N	DIF
1	14-1237	2015-2500	20	PR, DIF-MICA CAP	.18	N	DIF
3	14-1237	2015-2500	20	PR, DIF-MICA CAP	.19	N	DIF
2	14-1237	2015-1010	100	PR, DIF-MICA CAP	.18	N	DIF
2	14-1237	2015-4170	.70	PR, DIF-MICA CAP	.32	N	DIF
1	14-1237	100-1052	.01	PR, DIF-COR CAP	.25	N	DIF
2	14-1237	7-0-1200	1.00	PR, DIF-COR, FLEU.	.24	A	DIF
2	13-1231	2015-140	0.10	PR, DIF-COR	.19	A	DIF
2		2015-123	0.01	PR, DIF-COR	.22	S	DIF
2		2015-123	0.01	PR, DIF-COR	.27	S	DIF
1		2015-123	0.01	PR, DIF-COR	1.32	S	DIF
30	13-1237	13-220	0.00	PR, DIF-COR, MI.	.12	N	DIF
2				PR, DIF-COR			DIF
1				PR, DIF-COR	1.25	UG	DIF

3

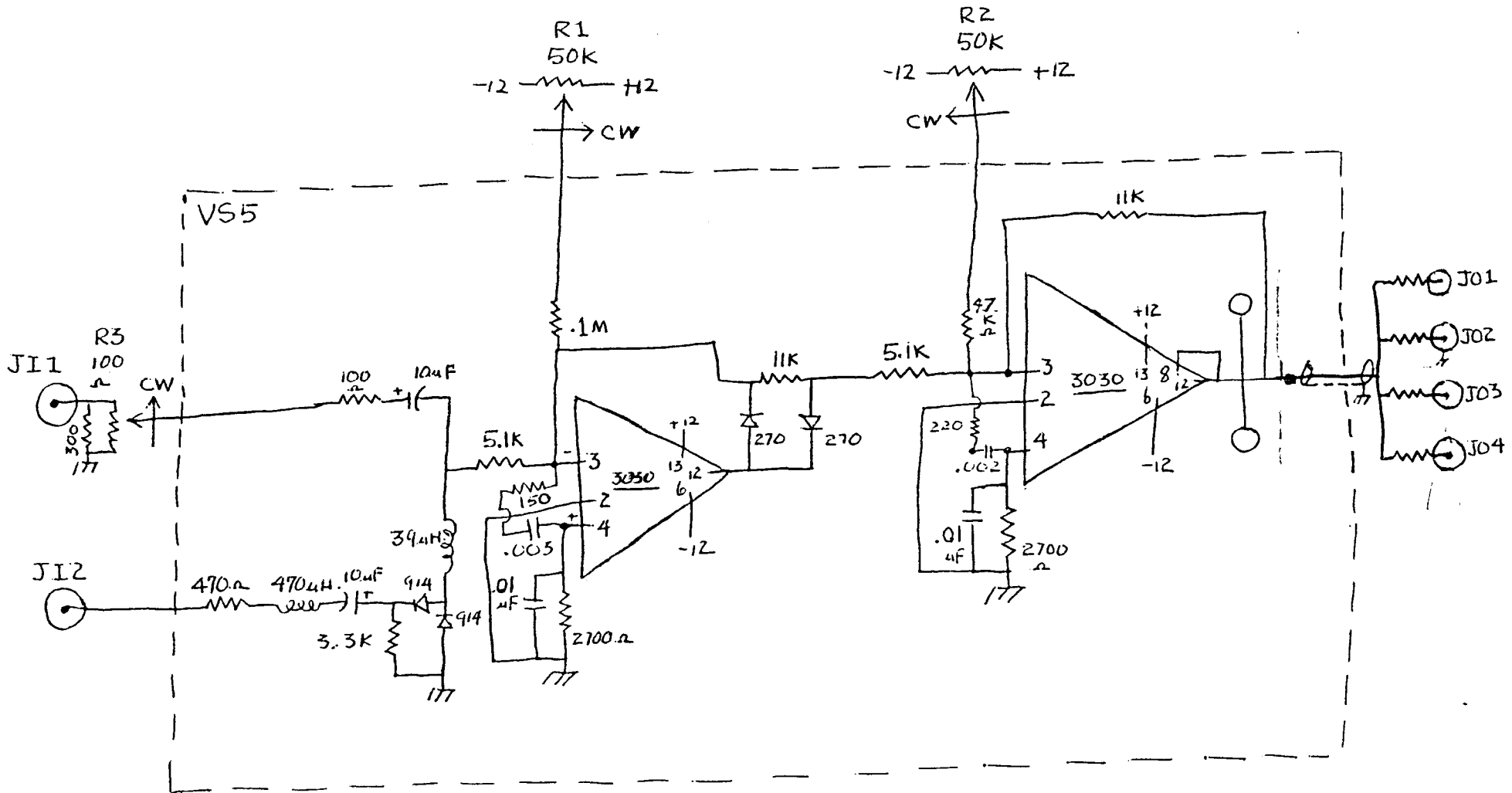
(see ADDENDUM)

695-2300

7.2-151 pf, var. cap. 9.00

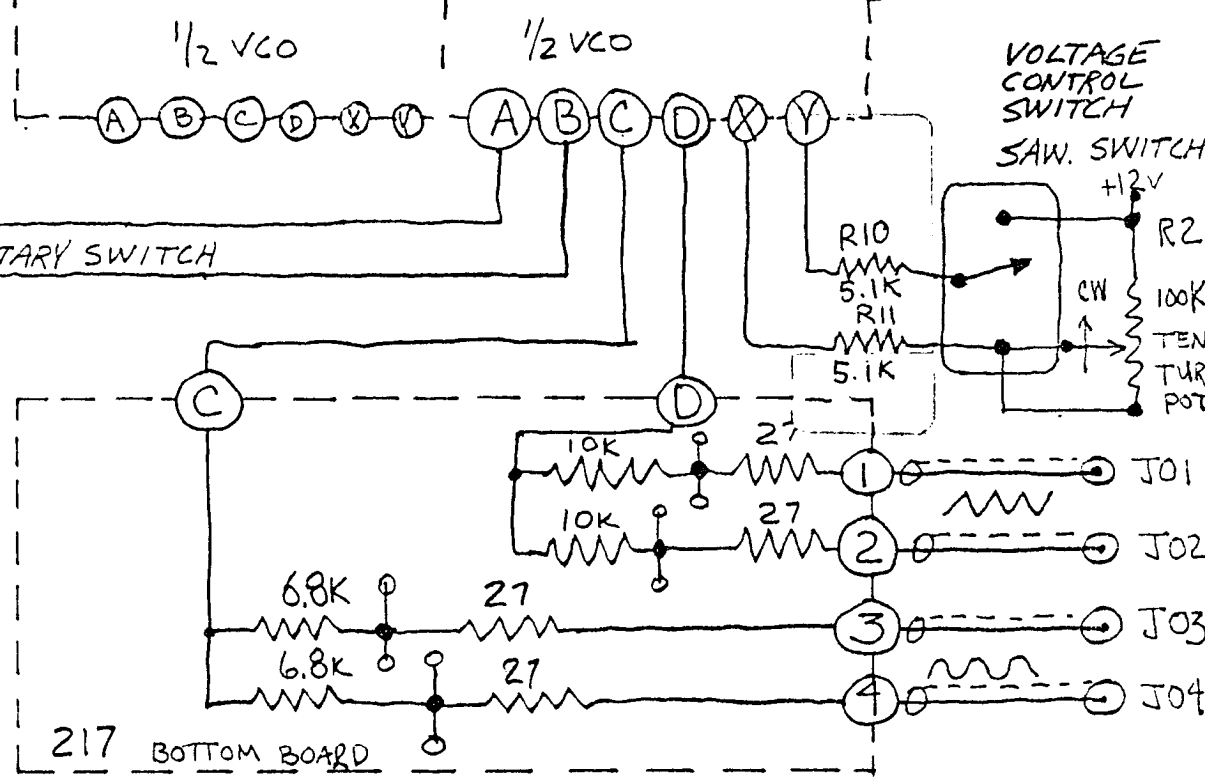
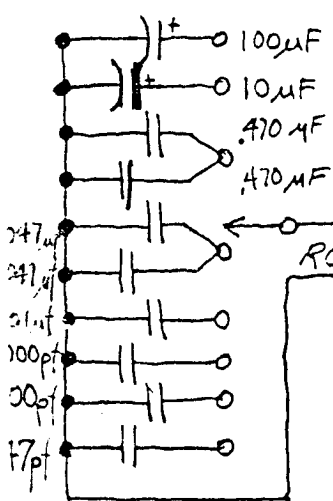
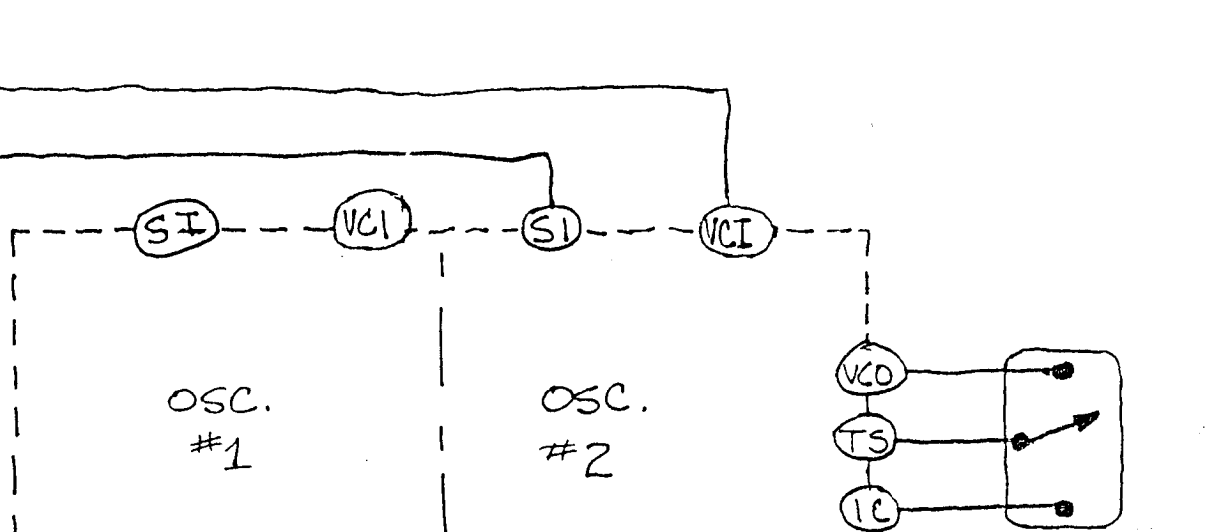
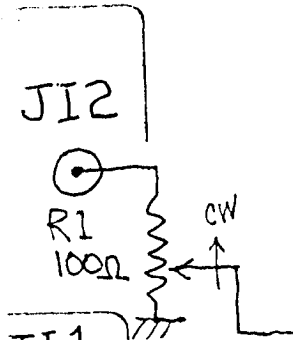
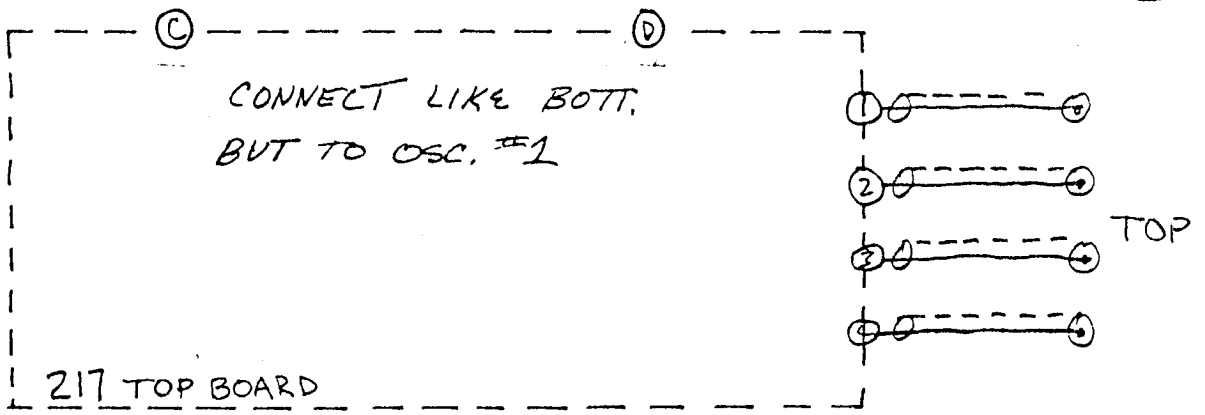
A

DIF



INPUT

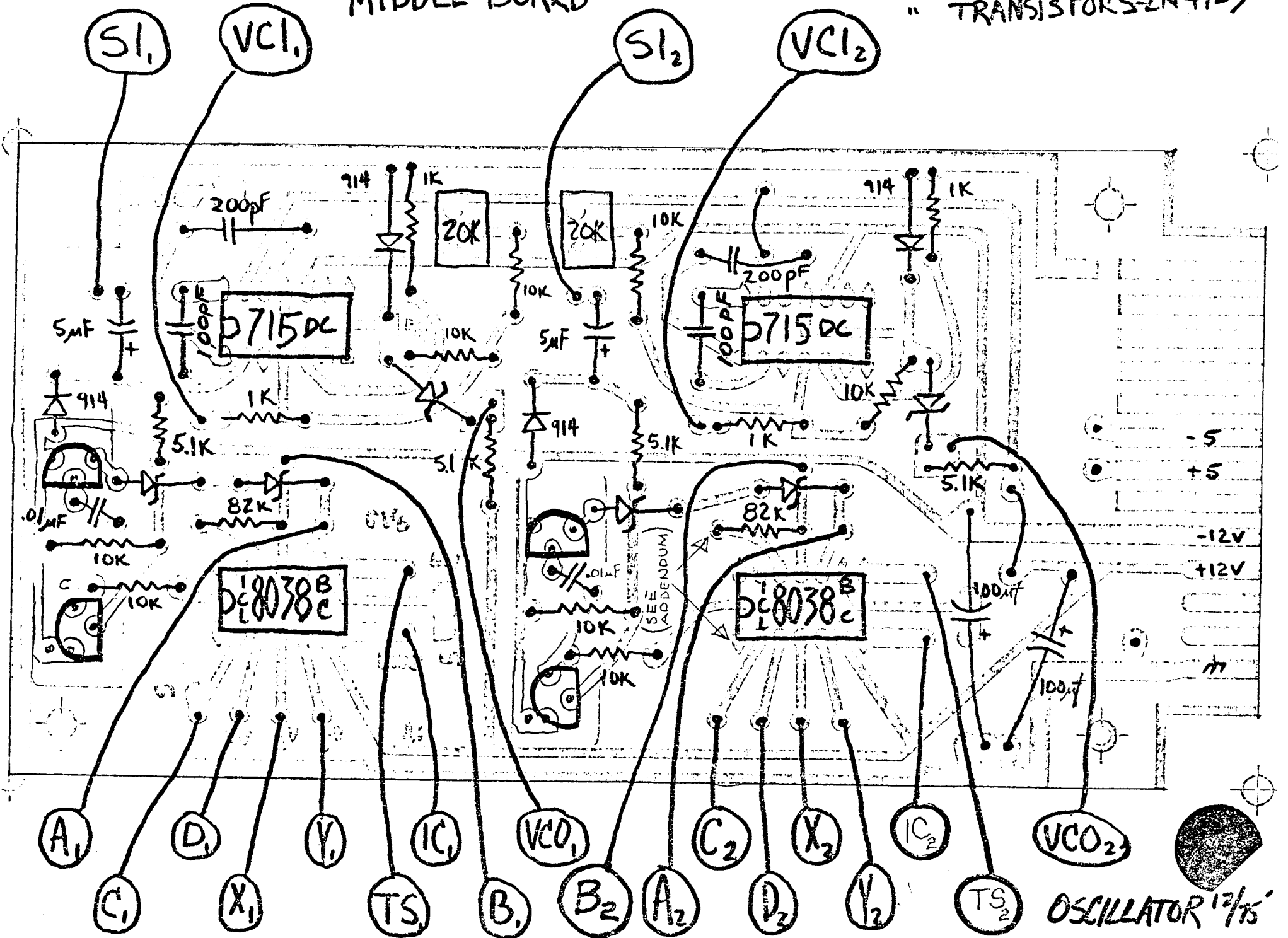




OSCILLATOR 9/75

MIDDLE BOARD

ALL ZENERS - $\text{ZF} = \text{IN5338B}$
" TRANSISTORS = 2N4123



10		525-1060	10 UNITS, 1/4 W RES	.20	A	OSS
0		525-1117	27 UNITS, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	OSS
2		525-1165	75 UNITS, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	OSS
15		525-1222	100 UNITS, 1/4 W RES	.20	A	OSS
2		525-1356	1K UNITS, 1/4 W RES	.20	A	OSS
2		525-1425	2.0K UNITS, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	OSS
6		525-1457	5.1K UNITS, 1/4 W RES	.20	A	OSS
4		525-1469	6.0K UNITS, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	OSS
33		525-1522	10K UNITS, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	OSS
2		525-1763	00K UNITS, 1/4 W RES	.06	A	OSS
0	10F454	1010A	100 UNITS POT 1/4W RES	1.71	N	OSS
0	12F9800	3389P	20K TRIM BD-MT	.65	N	OSS
0	9F1000		100K UNITS 10-TURN POT	5.30	N	OSS
0	050-0019		4/PF, POLY CAP	.13	A	OSS
2	050-0020		100PF, POLY CAP	.13	A	OSS
4	050-0030		1000PF, POLY CAP	.13	A	OSS
2	050-0110		.01 MFD, POLY CAP	.13	A	OSS
4	050-0190		.047 MFD, POLY CAP	.13	A	OSS
4	050-0104		.47 MFD, POLY CAP	.13	A	OSS
2	050-4001		10 MFD, ELEC CAP, 35V	.40	A	OSS
2	050-5050		100 MFD, ELEC CAP, 150V	2.41	A	OSS
0	14F022	UN15-0010	050 PF, OIL-MICA CAP.	.20	N	OSS
2	110-1240	1-0-005	5 MF, 25VDC, ELEC.	.42	A	OSS
0	110-1200	1-0-100M	100 MF, 25VDC, ELEC.	.24	A	OSS
00	050-0914	109140	SIL-DIODE	.19	A	OSS
10		1003000	5.1V ZENER SW	2.30	N	OSS
0		204123	NPN TRANS	.22	S	OSS
0		204125	PNP TRANS	.27	S	OSS
2		10000000	OIL OSC (V-CONT)	8.40	S	OSS
0		0A710	OIL OSC	8.25	S	OSS
0			217 P-C BOARD			OSS
1			VCO P-C BOARD			OSS
0	02F023	1402	SW. 0-PUS.	3.00	N	OSS
4	050-0007	0007	SW. SPDT	2.13	A	OSS
10	04F1331	13-030	ONC, PD-CHS, MT.	.70	N	OSS
0	04F071000-0000-0000		047 0.001, L=9/101	1.20	N	OSS
0	04F071000-0000-0000		050100T, L=9/70	1.70	N	OSS
1			CHASSIS, OSC-PALE	2.25	DG	OSS
2	61F1175	KD-1250A-1/4"	ALUM. KNOB	1.75	N	OSS
2	12F6045	DFA-N	COUNTING DIAL	4.75	N	OSS
2	12F9800	3389P	5K TRIM BD.MT.	.65	N	OSS
2	12F9800	3389P	100K TRIM. BD.MT.	.65	N	OSS

OSCILLATOR

ADDENDUM

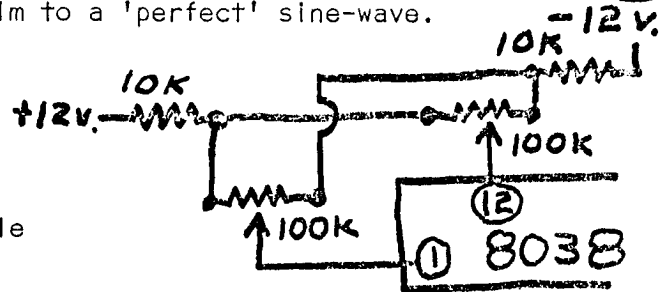
MARCH, 1977

1.) SINE-WAVE PURITY CONTROL:

Remove 82K resistor; and, add 100K trim-pots as shown in diagram. These 100K trim-pots correct sine-wave purity. You should be able to trim to a 'perfect' sine-wave.

PROCEDURE-

- Before supplying power to the module, center all trim-pots.
- Set the oscillator at a middle frequency range, and display sine-wave on scope.
- Tweak the trim-pots for highest amplitude possible (± 1 volt) without creating any flats or peaks in the waveform; i.e. 'perfect' sine-wave.



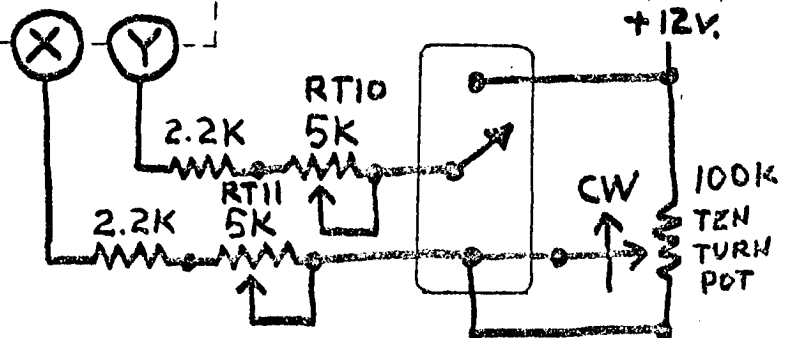
2.) HIGH-FREQUENCY SYMETRY CONTROL:

R10 and R11 maybe replaced by a series combination of 2.2K resistor and a 5K trim-pot. This series combination (RT10 and RT11) correct high-frequency symetry and low-frequency quenching of waveform; see diagram.

If both trim-pots are too large, the high-frequency end of each range will be lower than optimum.

If both trim-pots are too small, the low-frequency end in some ranges may quench, particularly in SAWTOOTH mode.

The difference between the trim-pots determines the high-frequency symetry.



PROCEDURE-

- Turn 10-turn pot to extreme left (lowest freq.); check to make sure that no range quenches in sawtooth mode. If quenching happens in any range, tweak trim-pot to get rid of it...
- Turn 10-turn pot to extreme right (highest-freq.); check to make sure that in a higher frequency range you still have good symetry in triangle mode. If you don't have good triangle symetry, tweak trim-pot to get it...

GO BACK AND CHECK FOR SAWTOOTH QUENCHING...

- To maximize high-frequency in ranges, decrease both trim-pots equally and go-to-step B). If oscillator quenches at low-frequencies, back up some; i.e. increase resistance, go-to-step C). Stop.

NOTE:

These trim-pots will have to be outboarded on a perf-board and attached to card support frame of the module. Leave enough lead length on the trim-pots so it can be gotten out of the way for servicing the cards...!

Some 8038 integrated circuits appear to behave better than others; you may want to try various 8038's, choosing the best behaved ones...!

REFERENCE MODULE:

The Reference module produces a constant voltage proportional to front panel knob position. It uses 2¼ #217 printed circuit boards; save other 3/4 of board for making 3-D Joystick later...

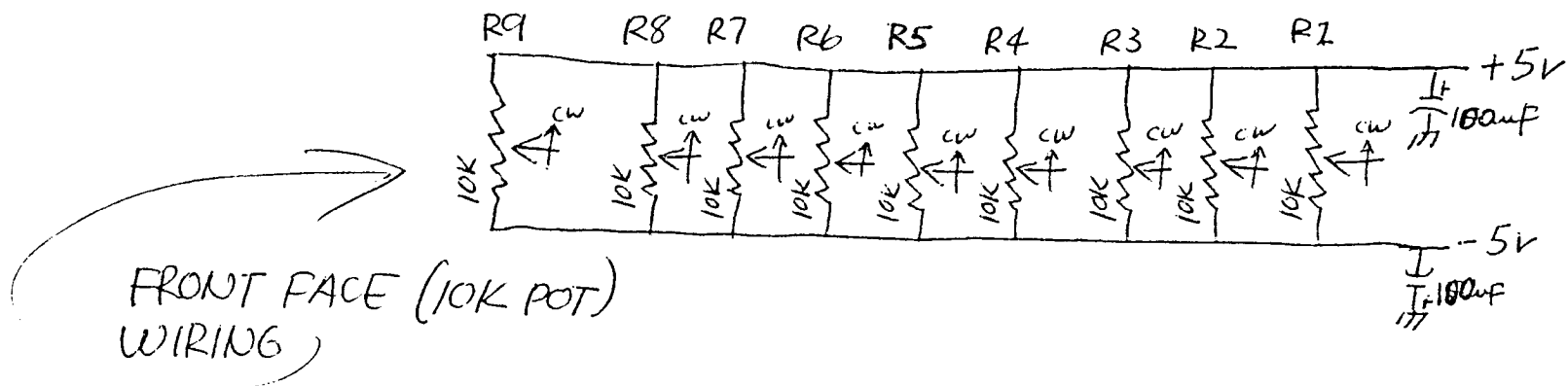
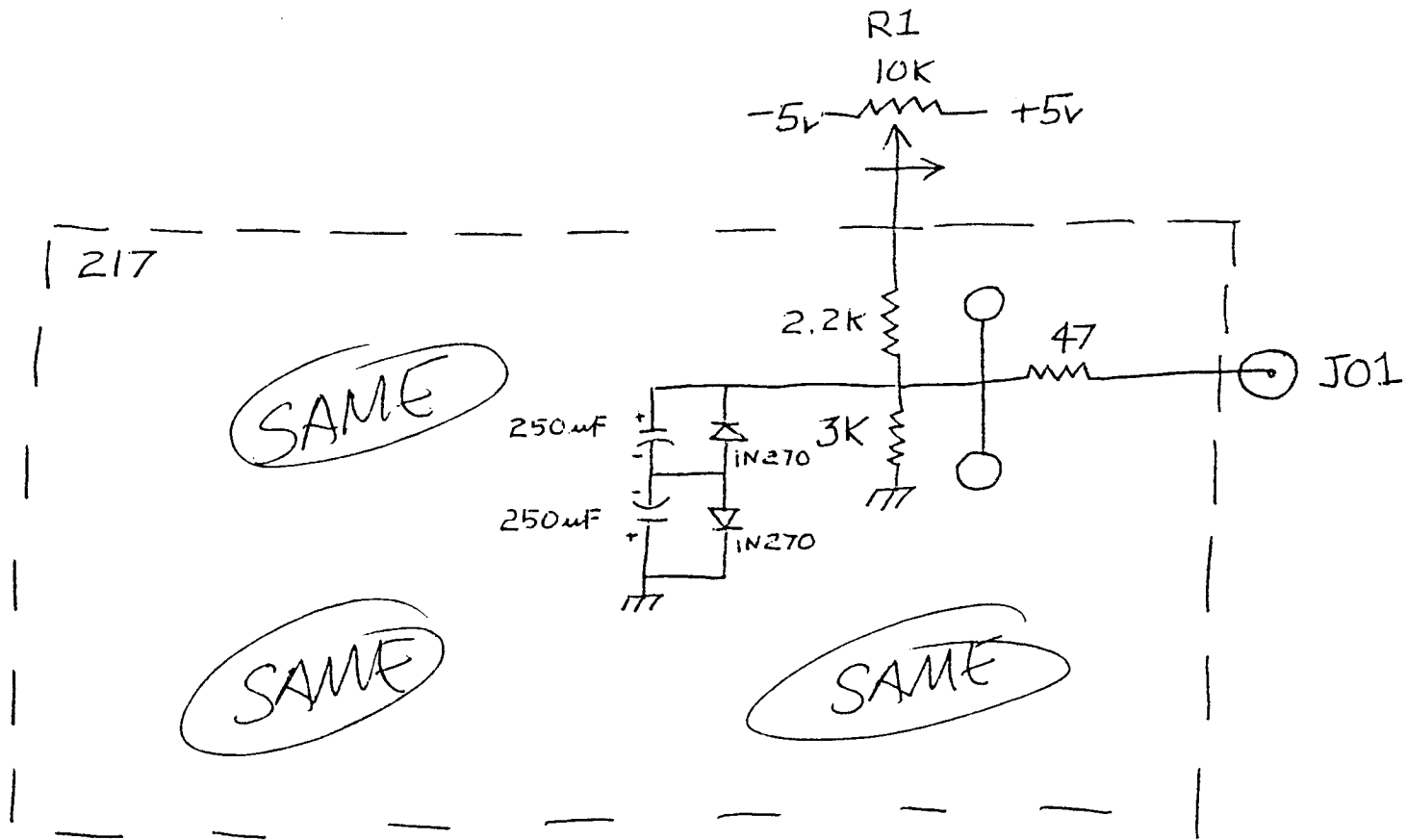
Joystick and slide pot inputs could be created in analogous manner. The value of input resistor, R1 through R9, is not critical; for instance if 5K ohm pots in joysticks are available, use them.

Capacitors C₁, C₂, are used to filter out noise. 100uF is the minimum and does not affect the feel much. Dan chose 250uF and Phil chose 1000uF; 1000uF is very 'slushy'.



18		523-1113	100 OHM, 1/4 W RES	.26	A	REF
-		523-1125	100 OHM, 1/4 W RES	.26	A	REF
18		523-1212	100 OHM, 1/4 W RES	.26	A	REF
-		523-1405	2.2K OHM, 1/4 W RES	.26	A	REF
18		523-3427	100 OHM, 1/4 W RES	.26	A	REF
18		523-1022	100 OHM, 1/4 W RES	.26	A	REF
-	1000-1,1P	1000-1,1P	100 OHM POT 1/4W 5% TOL	2.21	N	REF
-	1000-1,1P	7-0-1100	100 OHM, 25VDC, ELECT.	.24	A	REF
18	1000-1,1P	1000-1,1P	SIL-DIODE	.19	A	REF
-		504105	GERM DIODES	.22	S	REF
-		504105	GERM DIODES	.21	S	REF
-			217 P-C BOARD			REF
-	1000-1,1P	1000-1,1P	500, P-CMS, MT.	.72	N	REF
18			CHASSIS REFERENCE POINT	.25	UG	REF
18	1000-1,1P	1000-1,1P	500, BLACK/INLAY 2981	1.28	R	REF

18		1N270	GERM-DIODE	.22	S	REF
18		710-1260	100uF, 25v, ELECT.		A	REF
-or-						
18		710-1218	250uF, 12v, ELECT.		A	REF
-or-						
18		623-0701	470uF, 16v, ELECT.		A	REF
-or-						
18		623-0703	1000uF ELECT.		A	REF



REFERENCE

