FUNCTION GENERATOR KIT

MODEL FG-600K

Assembly and Instruction Manual

ELENCO®

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PARTS LIST

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RESISTORS

Qty.	Symbol	Description	Part #
❒ 1	R2	10kΩ Potentiometer	192531
❒ 1	R3	100kΩ Potentiometer	192612
❒ 1	R6 (201)	Resistor chip 200Ω 5% 1/8W	196320
❒ 1	R1 (621)	Resistor chip 620Ω 5% 1/8W	196362
❒ 1	R5 (392)	Resistor chip 3.9kΩ 5% 1/8W	196434
❒ 1	R7 (822)	Resistor chip 8.2kΩ 5% 1/8W	196484
❒ 1	R8 (103)	Resistor chip 10kΩ 5% 1/8W	196514
❒ 1	R4 (223)	Resistor chip 22kΩ 5% 1/8W	196522
❒ 1	R9 (104)	Resistor chip 100kΩ 5% 1/8W	196614

CAPACITORS

Qty.	Symbol	Value	Description	Part #
❒ 1	C6	820pF	Capacitor chip	228297
❒ 1	C5	0.01μF	Capacitor chip	241095
❒ 1	C4	0.1μF	Capacitor chip	250195
❒ 1	C3	1μF	Electrolytic chip	260127
❒ 3	C2, C7, C8	10μF	Electrolytic chip	271024
❒ 1	C1	100μF 16V	Electrolytic radial	281044
❒ 1	C9	1000μF 16V	Electrolytic radial	291044

SEMICONDUCTORS

Qty.	Symbol	Value	Description	Part #
❒ 1	U1	XR-2206	Integrated circuit, surface mount	332206SM

MISCELLANEOUS

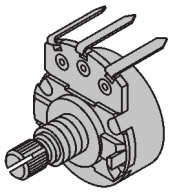
Qty.	Description	Part #	Qty.	Description	Part #
❒ 1	PC board FG-600	511002	❒ 2	Binding post yellow	625034
❒ 2	Switch slide PC mount (S2, S3)	541009	❒ 4	Screw 2.8 x 8mm	641102
❒ 1	Switch rotary 2p 6 pos. (S1)	542207	❒ 2	7mm Hex pot nut	644101
❒ 1	Battery snap 9V	590098	❒ 1	9mm Hex switch nut	644102
❒ 1	Battery holder 9V	590099	❒ 2	8mm x 14mm Flat washer	645101
❒ 3	Knob	622009	❒ 1	9mm x 15mm Flat washer	645103
❒ 1	Case, top	623061	❒ 4	Feet, rubber	662015
❒ 1	Case, bottom	623062	❒ 1	Label, top	721009
❒ 1	Binding post black	625031	❒ 1	Tape, double-sided 3/4” x 3/4”	740020
❒ 3	Hex nut for binding post	625031HN	❒ 12”	Wire 22ga. black solid	814120
❒ 3	Lockwasher binding post	625031LW	❒ 1	Solder, lead-free	9LF99

PARTS VERIFICATION

Before beginning the assembly process, familiarize yourself with the components and this instruction book. Verify that all of the parts are present. This is best done by checking off the parts in the parts list.

RESISTORS

Chip



Potentiometer

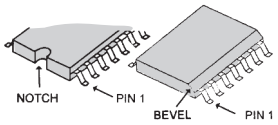
CAPACITORS

Chip

Electrolytic chip

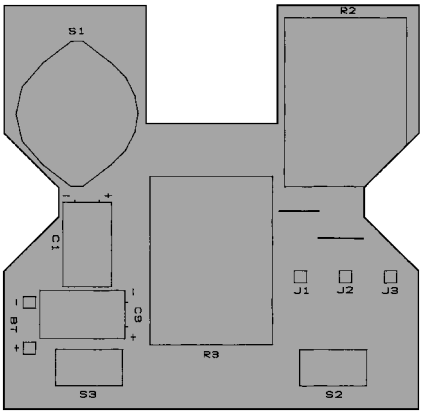
Electrolytic (radial)

SEMICONDUCTOR

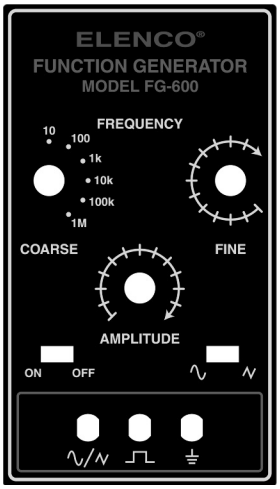


XR-2206 Integrated circuit (IC)

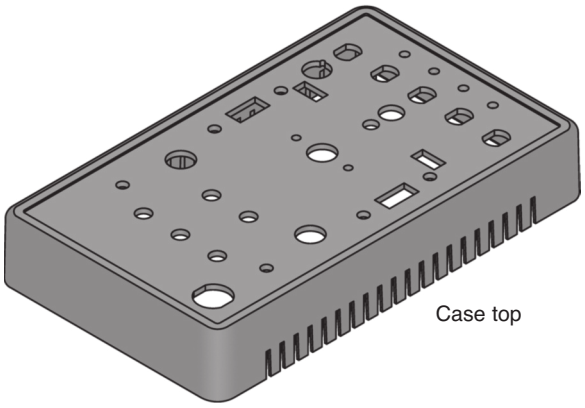
MISCELLANEOUS



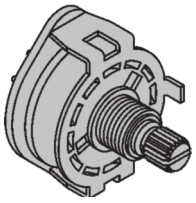
PC board



Label

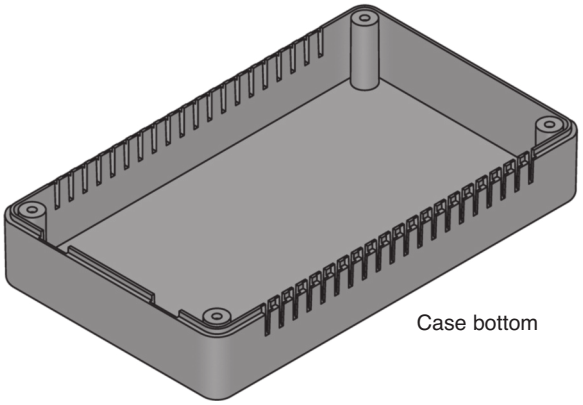


Case top

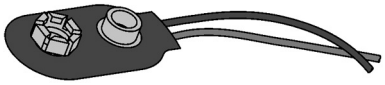


Rotary switch

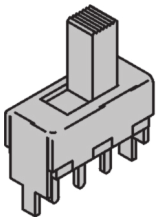
Lead-free solder



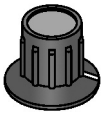
Case bottom



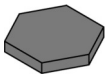
Battery snap



DPDT switch

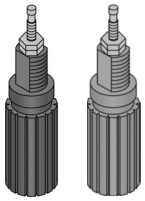


Knob

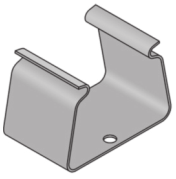


Rubber foot

Binding posts

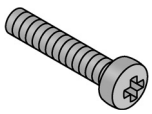


Black Yellow



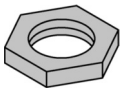
Battery holder

Screws

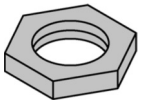


2.8 x 8mm

Nuts

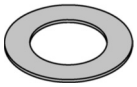


7mm

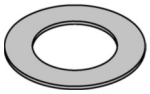


9mm

Washers



Flat 8 x 14mm



Flat 9 x 15mm

Binding post nut

Binding post lockwasher

Double-sided tape

Black wire 22ga.

INTRODUCTION

Assembly of your FG-600 Function Generator will prove to be an exciting project and give much satisfication and personal achievement. The FG-600 contains a complete function generator capable of producing sine, square and triangle wave forms. The frequency of this generator can be contiuously varied from 1Hz to 1MHz in 6 steps. A fine frequency control makes selection of any frequency in between easy. The amplitude of the wave forms are adjustable from 0 to 3Vpp. This complete function generator system is suitable for experimentation and applications by the student. The entire function generator is comprised of a single XR-2206 monolithic IC and a limited number of passive circuit components.

The FG-600 uses surface mounted components. By building this kit, you will obtain an interesting electronic device and also gain valuable experience in surface mount technology.

SPECIFICATIONS

OUTPUT:

- Waveforms: Sine, Triangle, Square
- Impedance: 600Ω ± 10%.
- Frequency: 1Hz - 1MHz in 6 decade steps with variable ranges.

SINE WAVE:

- Amplitude: 0 - 3Vpp.
- Distortion: Less than 1% (at 1kHz).
- Flatness: ±0.05dB 1Hz - 100kHz.

SQUARE WAVE:

- Amplitude: 8V (no load).
- Rise Time: Less than 50ns (at 1kHz).
- Fall Time: Less than 30ns (at 1kHz).
- Symmetry: Less than 5% (at 1kHz).

TRIANGLE WAVE:

- Amplitude: 0 - 3Vpp.
- Linearity: Less than 1% (up to 100kHz).

POWER REQUIREMENTS:

- Standard 9V Battery

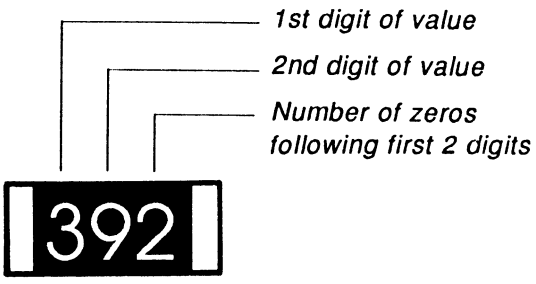
OPERATING TEMPERATURE:

- 0°C TO 50°C.

PARTS VERIFICATION

Before beginning the assembly process, familiarize yourself with the components and this instruction book. Verify that all parts are present. This is best done by checking off each item against the parts list.

Care must be taken when handling the chip resistors and capacitors. They are very small and are easily lost. Chip resistors are marked with their component value. The first 2 digits are the first 2 digits of the resistance in ohms. The last digit gives the number of zeros following the first 2 digits. The resistor shown at right is therefore 3900Ω.



The values of the chip capacitors are not marked on the component. The chip capacitor C6 (820pF) is in the bag with the chip resistors, the chip capacitor C5 (0.01μF) is in the bag with the lytic capacitors and the chip capacitor C4 (0.1μF) is in the bag with the IC. To avoid mixing these parts up, they should not be taken out of their packages until just before they are soldered to the PC board.

CONSTRUCTION

Introduction

The most important factor in assembling your FG-600 Function Generator Kit is good soldering techniques. Using the proper soldering iron is of prime importance. A small pencil type soldering iron of 25 watts is recommended. **The tip of the iron must be kept clean at all times and well-tinned.**

Solder

For many years leaded solder was the most common type of solder used by the electronics industry, but it is now being replaced by lead-free solder for health reasons. This kit contains lead-free solder, which contains 99.3% tin, 0.7% copper, and has a rosin-flux core.

Lead-free solder is different from lead solder: It has a higher melting point than lead solder, so you need higher temperature for the solder to flow properly. Recommended tip temperature is approximately 700°F; higher temperatures improve solder flow but accelerate tip decay. An increase in soldering time may be required to achieve good results. Soldering iron tips wear out faster since lead-free solders are more corrosive and the higher soldering temperatures accelerate corrosion, so proper tip care is important. The solder joint finish will look slightly duller with lead-free solders.

Use these procedures to increase the life of your soldering iron tip when using lead-free solder:

- Keep the iron tinned at all times.
- Use the correct tip size for best heat transfer. The conical tip is the most commonly used.
- Turn off iron when not in use or reduce temperature setting when using a soldering station.
- Tips should be cleaned frequently to remove oxidation before it becomes impossible to remove. Use Dry Tip Cleaner (Elenco® #SH-1025) or Tip Cleaner (Elenco® #TTC1). If you use a sponge to clean your tip, then use distilled water (tap water has impurities that accelerate corrosion).

Safety Procedures

- **Always wear safety glasses or safety goggles to protect your eyes when working with tools or soldering iron, and during all phases of testing.**
- Be sure there is **adequate ventilation** when soldering.
- Locate soldering iron in an area where you do not have to go around it or reach over it. Keep it in a safe area away from the reach of children.
- **Do not hold solder in your mouth.** Solder is a toxic substance. Wash hands thoroughly after handling solder.

Assemble Components

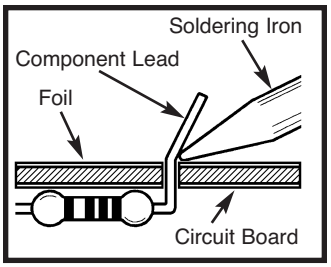
In all of the following assembly steps, the components must be installed on the top side of the PC board unless otherwise indicated. The top legend shows where each component goes. The leads pass through the corresponding holes in the board and are soldered on the foil side.
Use only rosin core solder.

DO NOT USE ACID CORE SOLDER!

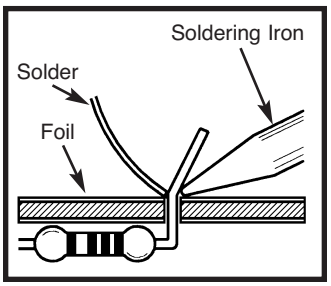
What Good Soldering Looks Like

A good solder connection should be bright, shiny, smooth, and uniformly flowed over all surfaces.

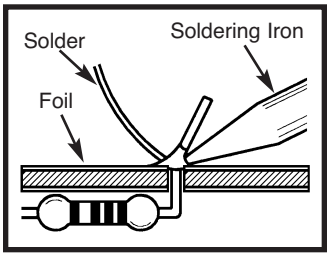
1. Solder all components from the copper foil side only. Push the soldering iron tip against both the lead and the circuit board foil.



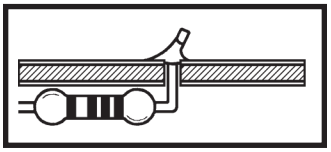
2. Apply a small amount of solder to the iron tip. This allows the heat to leave the iron and onto the foil. Immediately apply solder to the opposite side of the connection, away from the iron. Allow the heated component and the circuit foil to melt the solder.



3. Allow the solder to flow around the connection. Then, remove the solder and the iron and let the connection cool. The solder should have flowed smoothly and not lump around the wire lead.

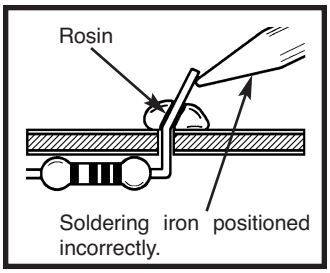


4. Here is what a good solder connection looks like.

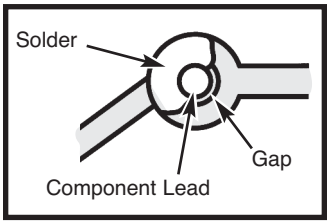


Types of Poor Soldering Connections

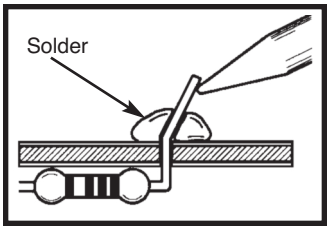
1. **Insufficient heat** - the solder will not flow onto the lead as shown.



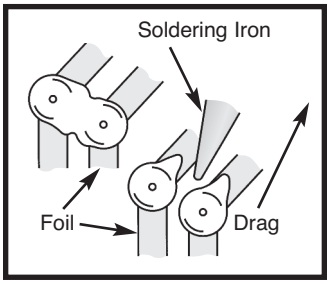
2. **Insufficient solder** - let the solder flow over the connection until it is covered.
Use just enough solder to cover the connection.



3. **Excessive solder** - could make connections that you did not intend to between adjacent foil areas or terminals.



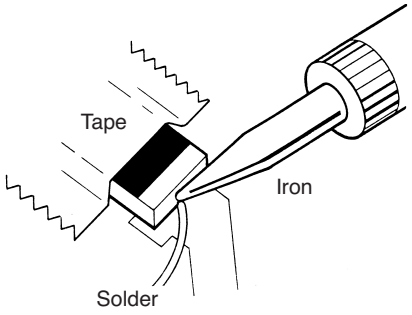
4. **Solder bridges** - occur when solder runs between circuit paths and creates a short circuit. This is usually caused by using too much solder.
To correct this, simply drag your soldering iron across the solder bridge as shown.



Assemble Surface Mount Components

The most important factor in assembling your FG-600 Function Generator Kit is good soldering techniques. Using the proper soldering iron is of prime importance. A small pencil type iron of 10-15 watts is recommended. A sharply pointed tip is essential when soldering surface mount components. The tip of the iron should be kept clean and well tinned at all times. Many areas on the printed circuit board are close together and care must be given not to form solder shorts. Solder shorts may occur if you accidentally touch an adjacent foil, particularly a previously soldered connection, using too much solder, or dragging the iron across adjacent foils. If a solder short occurs, remove it with your hot iron. Use only rosin core solder. Before soldering the FG-600 board should be taped to the workbench to keep it from moving when touched with the soldering iron. For a good soldering job, the areas being soldered must be heated sufficiently so that the solder flows freely. When soldering surface mount resistors and capacitors, the following procedure may be used:

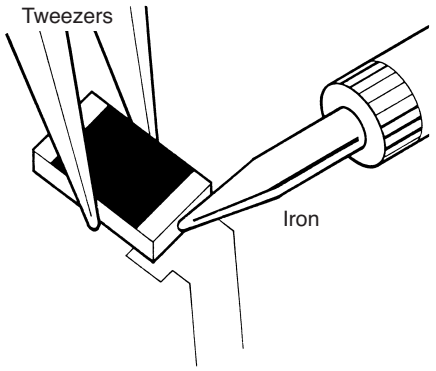
1. Using tweezers, place the surface mount component on the PC board pads and secure in place with tape.
2. Apply a small amount of solder to the soldering iron tip. This allows the heat to leave the iron and flow onto the foil.
3. Place the iron in contact with the PC board foil. Apply a small amount of solder simultaneously to the foil and the component and allow them to melt the solder.



4. Remove the iron and allow the solder to cool. The solder should have flowed freely and not lump up around the component.
5. Remove the tape and solder the other side of the component.

When soldering the transistors, diodes and integrated circuits, the following procedure may be used:

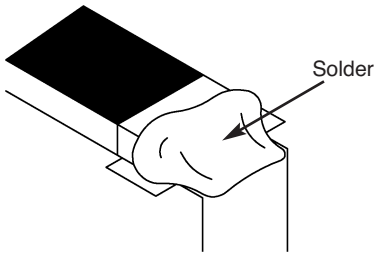
1. Place the component on the PC board pads and secure in place with tape.
2. Apply a small amount of solder to the soldering iron tip.
3. Place the soldering iron tip on top of the component lead to be soldered and apply solder simultaneously to the lead and the PC board foil.
4. Remove the iron and allow the solder to cool. The solder should have flowed freely and not lump up around the component.



After a component is completely soldered, each solder joint should be inspected with a magnifying glass. If the solder has not flowed smoothly, a bad solder joint is indicated. This occurs when the component and pad have not been heated sufficiently. To correct, reheat the connection and if necessary add a small amount of additional solder.

Another way to solder surface mount components is as follows:

1. Apply a small amount of solder to the soldering iron tip.
2. Using tweezers, hold the component on the PC board pads.
3. Apply the soldering iron simultaneously to the component and pad and allow the solder to flow around the component.
4. Remove the soldering iron and allow the connection to cool.



ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS TO THE PC BOARD

Care must be given to identifying the proper components and in good soldering habits. Refer to the soldering tips section in this manual before you begin installing the components. Place a check mark in the box ☑ after each step is complete.

☐ R1 - 620Ω 5% 1/8W Res. Chip (621)

☐ C7 - 10μF Electrolytic Chip (see Figure A)

☐ U1 - XR-2206P IC Surface Mnt. (see Figure B)

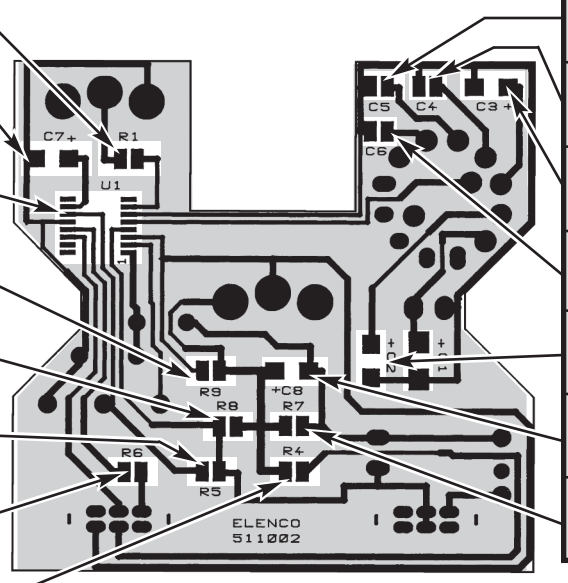
☐ R9 - 100kΩ 5% 1/8W Res. Chip (104)

☐ R8 - 10kΩ 5% 1/8W Res. Chip (103)

☐ R5 - 3.9kΩ 5% 1/8W Res. Chip (392)

☐ R6 - 200Ω 5% 1/8W Res. Chip (201)

☐ R4 - 22kΩ 5% 1/8W Res. Chip (223)



☐ C5 - 0.01μF Capacitor Chip (in the bag with lytic capacitors.)

☐ C4 - 0.1μF Capacitor Chip (in the bag with IC.)

☐ C3 - 1μF Electrolytic Chip (see Figure A)

☐ C6 - 820pF Capacitor Chip (in the bag with resistors.)

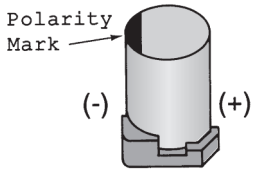
☐ C2 - 10μF Electrolytic Chip (see Figure A)

☐ C8 - 10μF Electrolytic Chip (see Figure A)

☐ R7 - 8.2kΩ 5% 1/8W Res. Chip (822)

Figure A

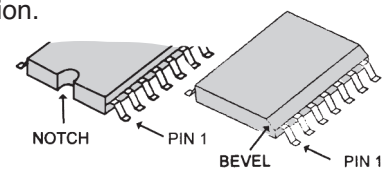
This capacitor is polarized, be sure that the (+) and (–) sides are positioned correctly.



Warning: If the capacitor is connected with incorrect polarity, it may heat up and either leak or cause the capacitor to explode.

Figure B

Mount IC with pin 1 as shown on the PC board illustration.



ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS TO THE PC BOARD

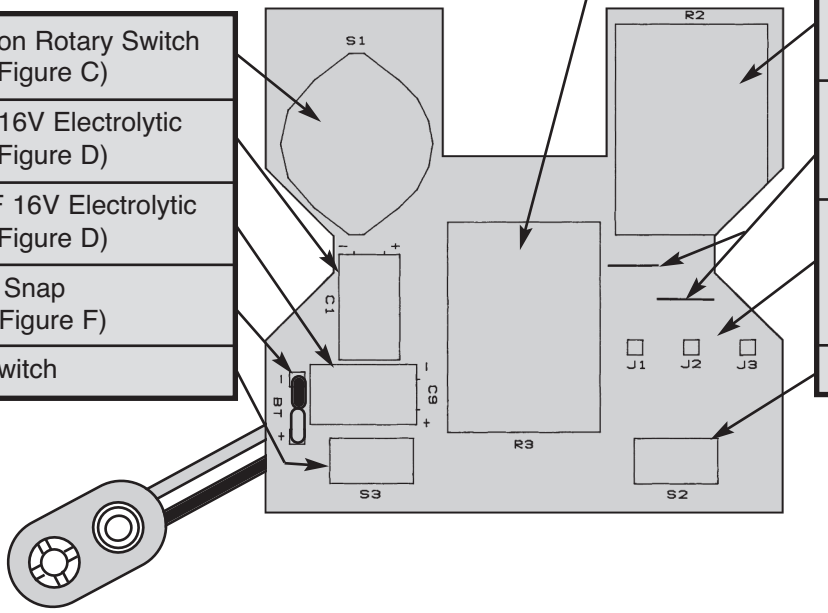
☐ S1 - 6 position Rotary Switch (see Figure C)

☐ C1 - 100µF 16V Electrolytic (see Figure D)

☐ C9 - 1000µF 16V Electrolytic (see Figure D)

☐ BT - Battery Snap (see Figure F)

☐ S3 - Slide Switch



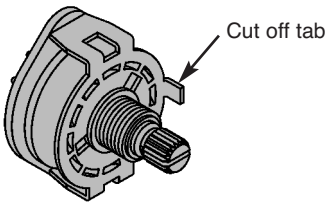
☐ R3 - 100kΩ Pot PC Mount
☐ R2 - 10kΩ Pot PC Mount (see Figure E)

☐ Jumper Wire
☐ Jumper Wire (see Figure G)

☐ J1 - 3" Black Wire
☐ J2 - 3" Black Wire
☐ J3 - 3" Black Wire (see Figure H)

☐ S2 - Slide Switch

Figure C



Mount down flush with PC board.

Figure E

Mount the pot down flush with the PC board. Solder and cut off excess leads.

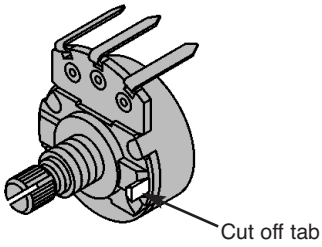


Figure D

Electrolytic capacitors have polarity. Be sure to mount them with the negative (–) lead (marked on side) in the correct hole. Bend the electrolytic capacitors as shown.

Warning: If the capacitor is connected with incorrect polarity, it may heat up and either leak or cause the capacitor to explode.

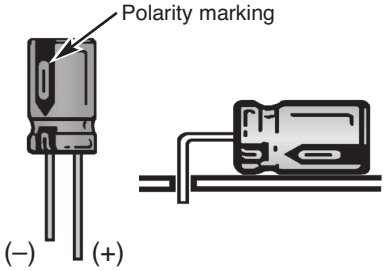


Figure F

Thread the battery snap wires through the hole in the PC board from the solder side as shown. Solder the red wire to the BT+ point and the black wire to the BT– point on the PC board.

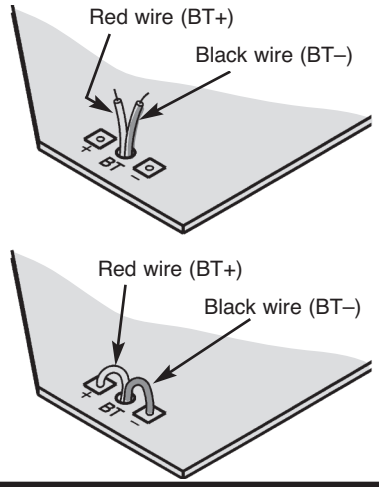


Figure G

Form a discarded piece of an electrolytic lead into a jumper wire by bending the wire into the correct length and mounting it to the PC board.

Figure H

Cut three 3" wires and strip 1/4" of insulation off of both ends of the wires. Solder these wires to the points J1, J2 and J3.

INSTALL COMPONENTS TO FRONT PANEL (continued)

❒ Install the colored binding posts to the panel as shown in Figure I. Use the hardware shown in the figure. Make sure that the small nuts are tight.

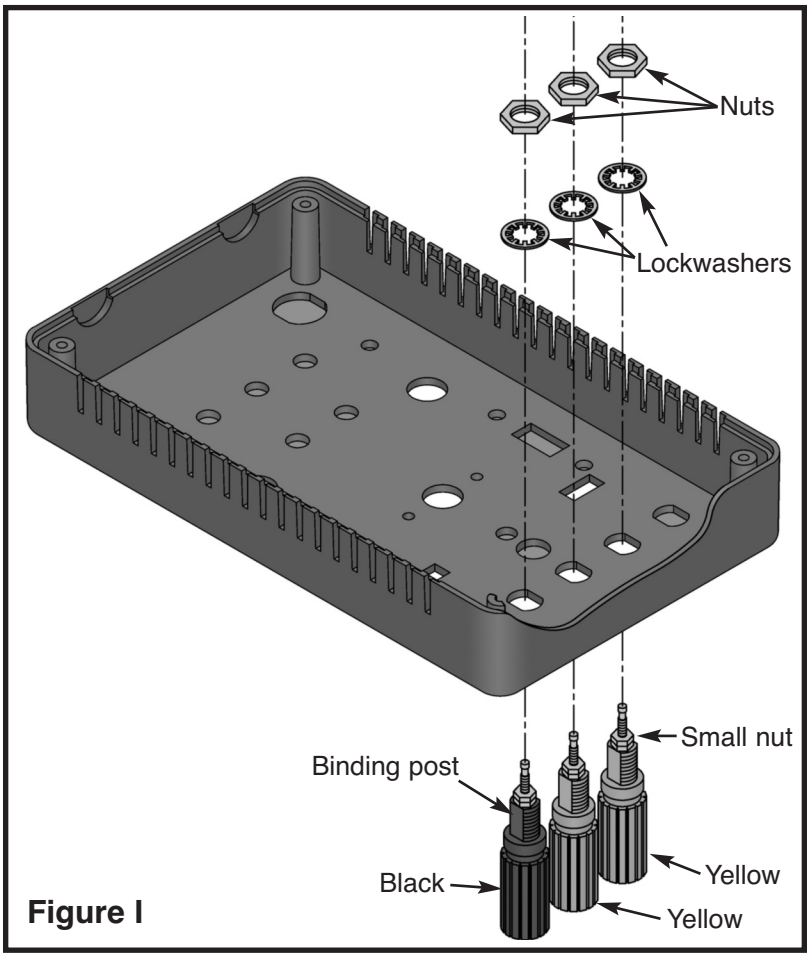


Figure I

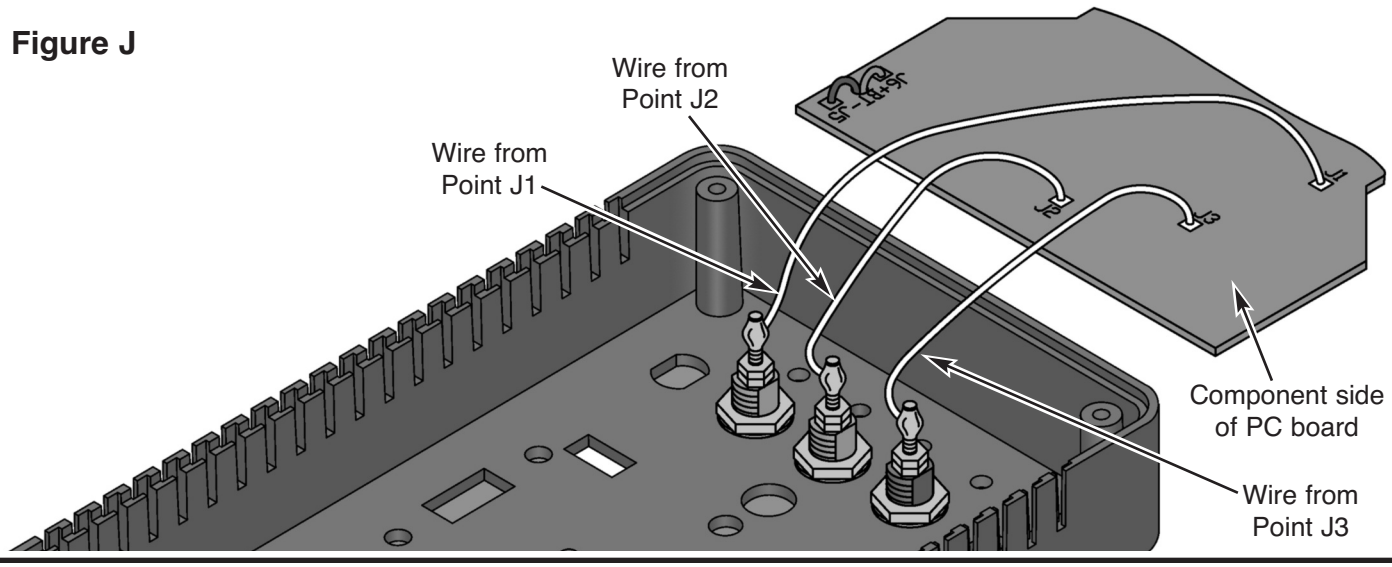
WIRING (See Figure J)

❒ Solder the wire from hole J1 on the PC board to the first yellow binding post as shown.

❒ Solder the wire from hole J2 on the PC board to the second yellow binding post as shown.

❒ Solder the wire from hole J3 on the PC board to the black binding post as shown.

Figure J



FINAL ASSEMBLY

- ❒ Fit the PC board assembly into the top case, making sure that all switches and pots come through the holes in the panel as shown in Figure K.
- ❒ Place the washers onto their locations as shown in Figure K, being careful to check the sizes. Then, tighten the hex nuts onto the potentiometers and rotary switch, noting their size as shown in Figure K.
- ❒ Peel off the protective backing on one side of the double-sided tape and adhere it to the bottom case in the location shown in Figure L.
- ❒ Peel off the remaining protective backing from the tape and adhere the battery holder to the tape, with the battery holder in the direction shown in Figure L.
- ❒ Obtain a 9 volt battery (alkaline preferred). Press the battery snap onto the battery terminals (see Figure L) and then mount the 9V battery onto the holder.

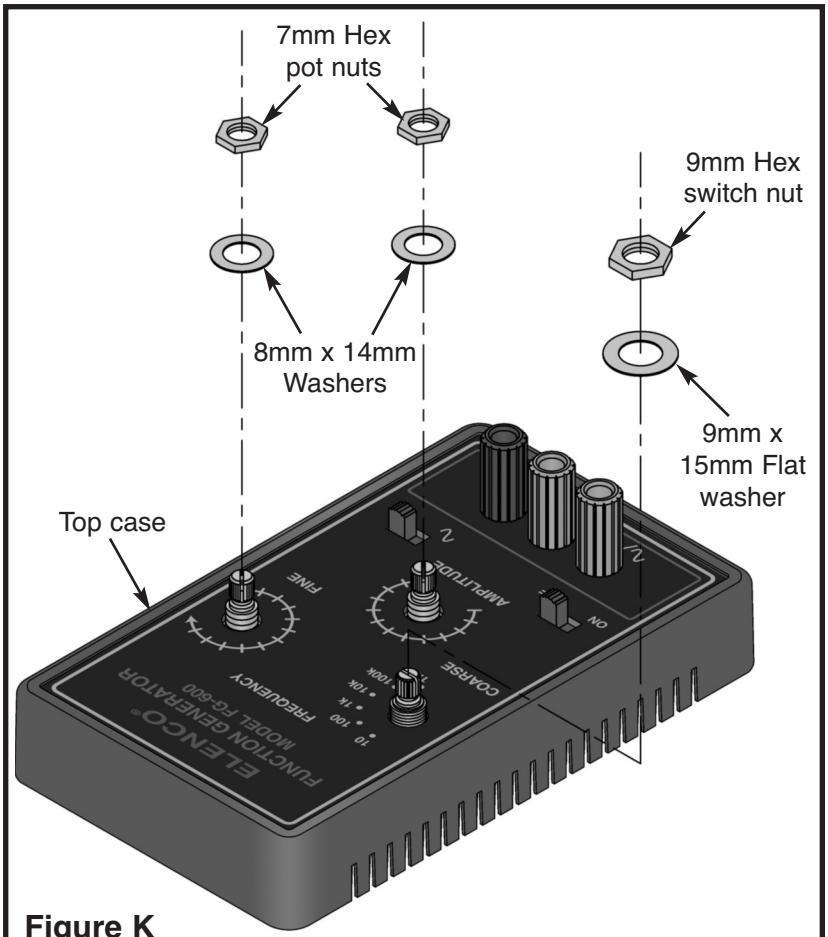
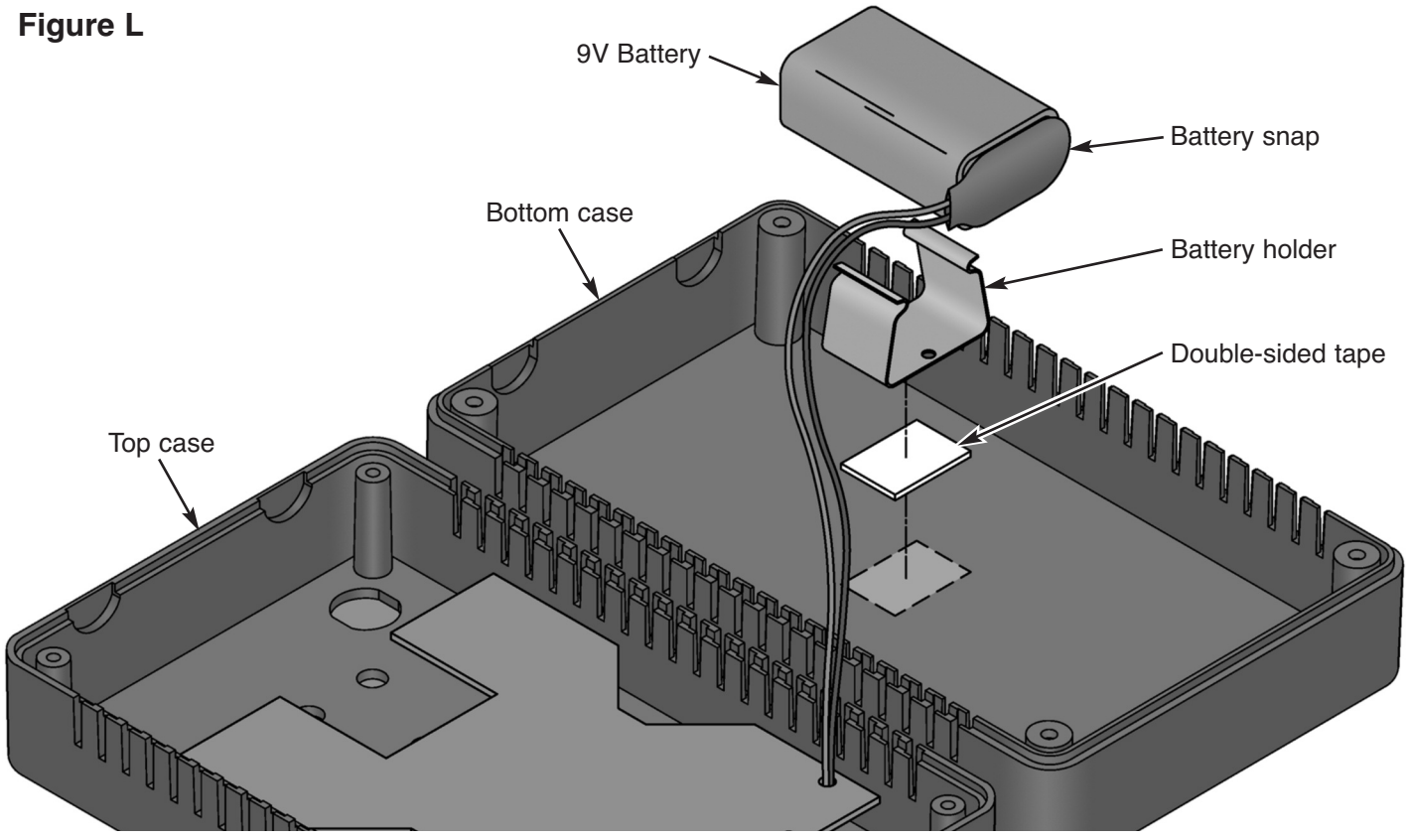


Figure K

Figure L



FINAL ASSEMBLY (continued)

❒ Remove the backing from each rubber foot and place them in the locations shown in Figure M.

❒ Assemble the top and bottom case sections and fasten with four 2.8 x 8mm self-tapping screws as shown in Figure M. Make sure the slots on the side line up with one another.

❒ Turn the shafts on the two potentiometers and rotary switch fully counter-clockwise. Push the three knobs onto the shafts so that the line on the knobs are on the points shown in Figure N.

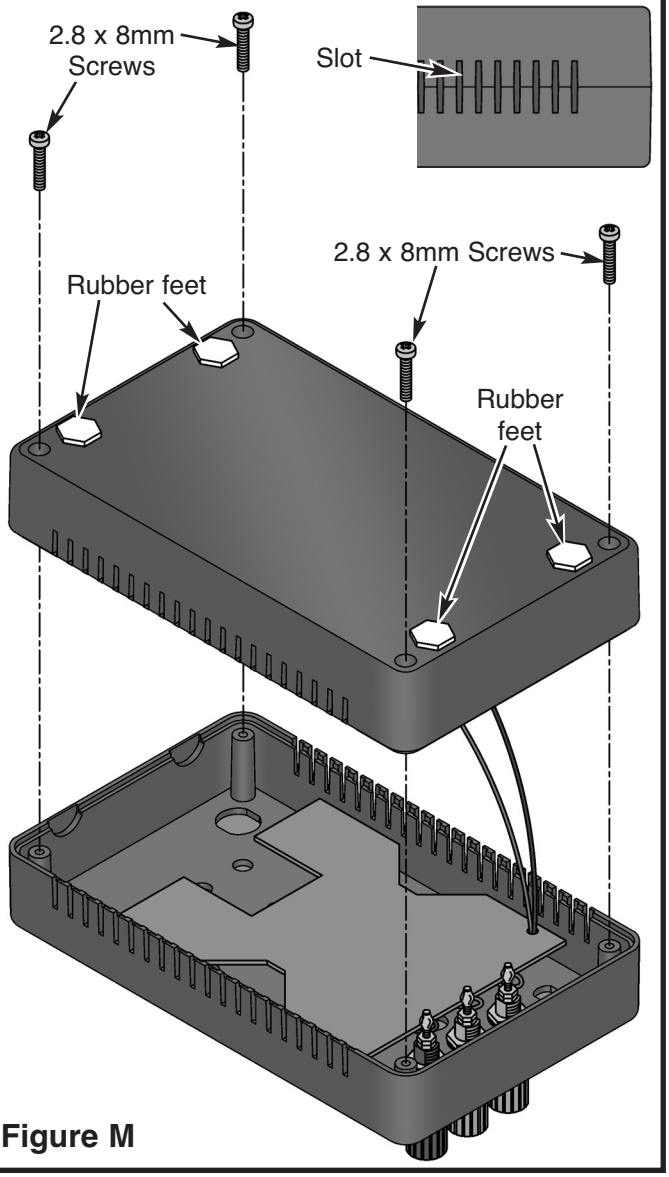


Figure M

Figure N

TESTING THE FG-600 FUNCTION GENERATOR

The unit may be tested by following the 4 steps listed below. Should any of these tests fail, refer to the Troubleshooting Guide below.

1) SET THE SWITCHES AND POTS AS FOLLOWS:

On/Off	On
Range	10
Frequency	Maximum (clockwise)
Amplitude	Maximum (clockwise)
Sine/Triangle	Set Sine/Triangle switch to Sine position

In each of the following steps, start with the switch and pots as shown above.

2) OUTPUT WAVEFORMS

Connect an oscilloscope probe to the square wave output. You should see about 8V peak to peak square wave of a little over 15Hz. Connect the oscilloscope probe to the sine/triangle wave output. You should see a sine wave of approximately 3V peak to peak or greater. Set the Sine/Triangle switch to the Triangle wave position. You should see a triangle waveform of approximately 3V peak to peak or greater. In both sine and triangle waves, the frequency is also a little over 15Hz.

3) FREQUENCY CONTROLS

6 range settings, vary the FREQUENCY pot from max to min and check that the frequency varies according to Table 1 on page 13.

4) AMPLITUDE CONTROLS

Set the switch and pots as in Step 1. Connect the oscilloscope to the sine/triangle wave output and vary the AMPLITUDE pot. The sine wave amplitude should vary from near zero to approximately 3V peak to peak or greater.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

A) NO SINE/TRIANGLE OR SQUARE WAVE OUTPUT

1) Check the soldering on switch S3.
2) Check the soldering on IC U1.
3) Check for +9V on IC1 pin 4.
4) Check that U1 is not installed backwards.
5) Check all of the values and soldering on R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R7, R8, R9, C8, and C9.

B) WRONG FREQUENCY ON ANY RANGE SETTING

1) This indicates a wrong value capacitor in the bad range position.

C) SINE/TRIANGLE SWITCH DOESN'T WORK

1) Check the soldering on switch S2 and R6.
2) Check the value of R6.

D) AMPLITUDE CONTROL DOESN'T WORK

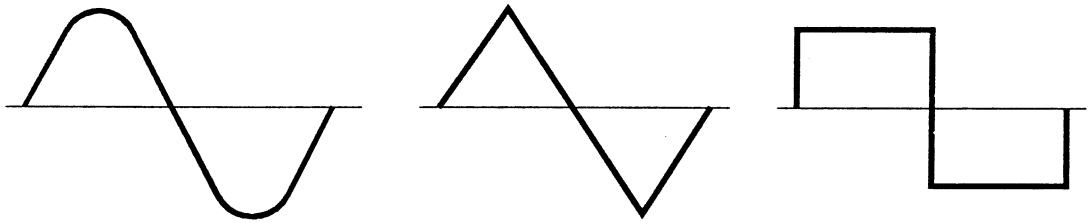
1) Check the soldering on R3, R7, R8, R4 and R9.
2) Check the values of the above mentioned components.

E) FREQUENCY CONTROL DOESN'T WORK

1) Check the soldering on R1 and R2.
2) Check the values of the above two resistors.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The FG-600 is a function generator integrated circuit capable of producing high quality sine, triangle, and square waves of high stability and accuracy. A picture of each waveform is shown below:



Sine Wave Triangle Wave Square Wave

THEORY OF OPERATION

The heart of the FG-600 Function Generator is the XR-2206 monolithic function generator integrated circuit. The XR-2206 is comprised of four main functional blocks as shown in the functional block diagram (Figure 1). They are:

- A Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO)
- An Analog Multiplier and Sine-shaper
- Unity Gain Buffer Amplifier
- A set of current switches

The VCO actually produces an output frequency proportional to an input current, which is produced by a resistor from the timing terminals to ground. The current switches route one of the currents to the VCO to produce an output frequency. Which timing pin current is used, is controlled by the FSK input (pin 9). In the FG-600, the FSK input is left open, thus only the resistor on pin 7 is used. The frequency is determined by this formula:

$$f_o = 1/RC \text{ Hz}$$

where f_o is the frequency in Hertz
R is the resistance at pin 7 in Ohms
C is the capacitance across pin 5 and 6 in Farads

Note that frequency is inversely proportional to the value of RC. That is, the higher the value of RC, the smaller the frequency.

The resistance between pins 13 and 14 determine the shape of the output wave on pin 2. No resistor produces a triangle wave. A 200Ω resistor produces a sine wave.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

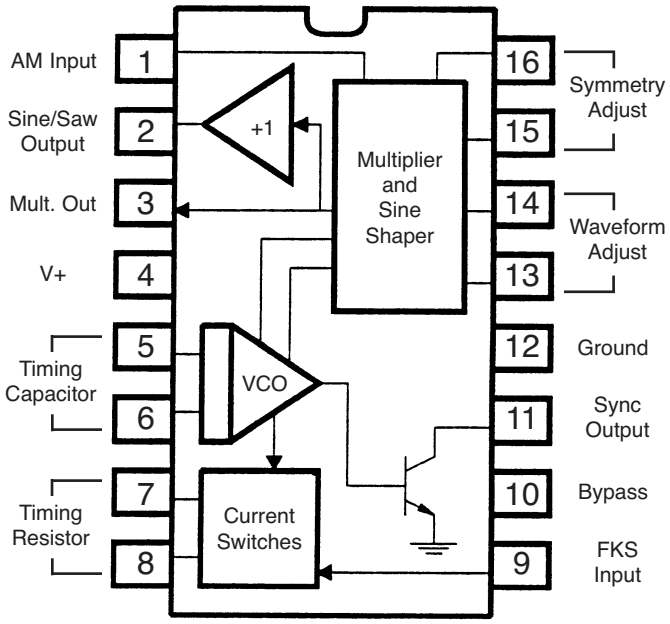


Figure 1

CONTROLS

RANGE SWITCHES

Six ranges of frequency are provided by the range switch as shown in Table 1.

POSITION	TYPICAL FREQUENCY RANGE
1	1Hz - 15Hz
2	10Hz - 150Hz
3	100Hz - 1.5kHz
4	1kHz - 15kHz
5	10kHz - 150kHz
6	100kHz - 1MHz

Table 1

SINE/TRIANGLE SWITCH

This SINE/TRIANGLE Switch selects the waveform, sine wave or triangle wave, sent to the SINE/TRIANGLE output terminal.

FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER

The multiplier is a variable control allowing frequency settings between fixed ranges. The ranges are as shown in Table 1.

AMPLITUDE CONTROL

The Amplitude Control provides amplitude adjustment from near 0 to 3V or greater for both sine and triangle waveforms.

ON/OFF SWITCH

The ON/OFF Switch turns the power to the FG-600 on or off.

OUTPUT TERMINAL

The output marked SINE/TRIANGLE provides the sine and triangle waveforms. The output marked SQUARE WAVE provides the square wave. The output marked GND provides the ground for all output waveforms.

QUIZ (answers on bottom of following page)

1) The heart of the FG-600 Function Generator is the _____ monolithic function generator integrated circuit.

2) The XR-2206 is comprised of four main blocks. They are _____, _____, _____, and _____.

3) The VCO actually produces an output frequency proportional to an input _____.

4) The current switches route one of the currents to the VCO to produce an output _____.

5) The frequency is determined by the formula _____.

6) Frequency is inversely proportional to the value of _____.

7) The resistance between pins 13 and 14 determine the shape of the _____ wave on pin 2.

8) No resistor produces a _____ wave.

9) A 200Ω resistor produces a _____ wave.

10) The six ranges of frequency provided by the range switch are:

_____ to _____.
_____ to _____.

_____ to _____.
_____ to _____.

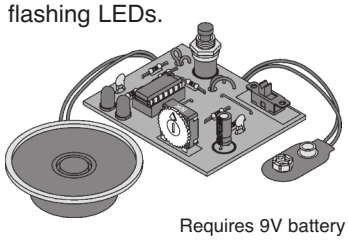
_____ to _____.
_____ to _____.

EDUCATION KITS

Complete with PC Board and Instruction Book

Space War Gun
K-10

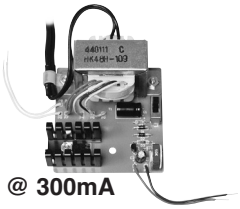
Rapid fire or single shot with 2 flashing LEDs.



Requires 9V battery

0-15V Power Supply
K-11

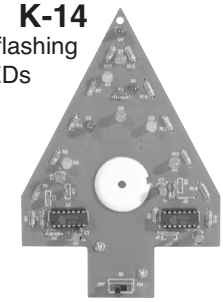
A low-cost way to supply voltage to electronic games, etc.



0-15VDC @ 300mA

Christmas Tree
K-14

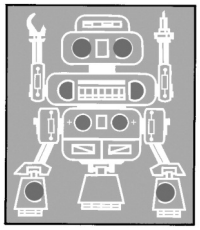
Produces flashing colored LEDs and three popular Christmas melodies.



Requires 9V battery

LED Robot Blinker
K-17

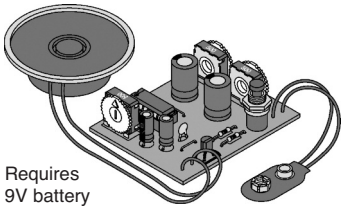
You'll have fun displaying the PC board robot. Learn about free-running oscillators.



Requires 9V battery

Digital Bird
K-19

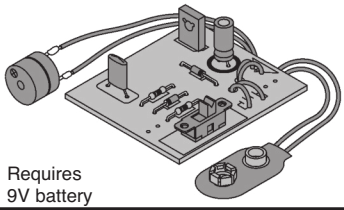
You probably have never heard a bird sing this way before.



Requires 9V battery

Burglar Alarm
K-23

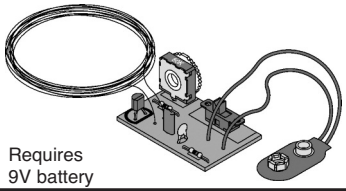
Alarm for your car, house, room, or closet.



Requires 9V battery

Metal Detector
K-26

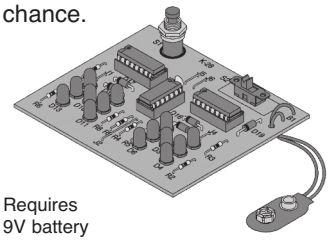
Find new money and old treasure. Get started in this fascinating hobby.



Requires 9V battery

Pocket Dice
K-28

To be used with any game of chance.



Requires 9V battery

FM Microphone
AK-710/K-30

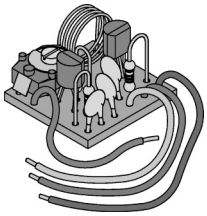
Learn about microphones, audio amplifiers, and RF oscillators. Range up to 100 feet.

Requires 2 "AA" batteries

Training course incl.

Telephone Bug
K-35

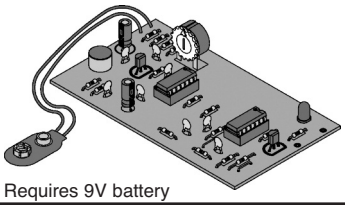
Our bug is only the size of a quarter, yet transmits both sides of a telephone conversation to any FM radio.



No batteries required!

Sound Activated Switch
K-36

Clap and the light comes on . . . clap again and it goes off.



Requires 9V battery

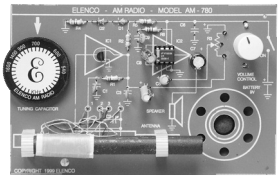
Solder Practice Kit
AK-100/SP-1A

You will achieve good soldering techniques while building a European siren.

Requires 9V battery

Two IC AM Radio
AM-780K

New design - easy-to-build, complete radio on a single PC board. Requires 9V battery.



Auto-scan FM Radio Kit
FM-88K

Unique design - two-IC FM receiver with training course.

Requires 9V battery

Transistor Tester
DT-100K

Test in-circuit transistors and diodes.

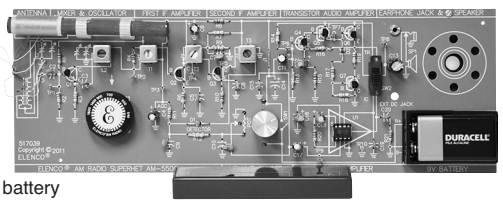
Requires 9V battery

0-15VDC Variable Voltage DC Power Supply Kit
XP-15K

Ideal for students, technicians, and hobbyists. Great for breadboarding.

AM Radio Kit (combo transistor and IC)
AM-550CK

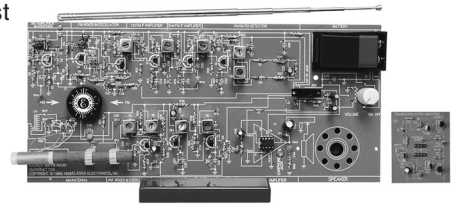
The AM-550CK Radio is a "superheterodyne" receiver of the standard AM (amplitude modulated) broadcast frequencies.



Requires 9V battery

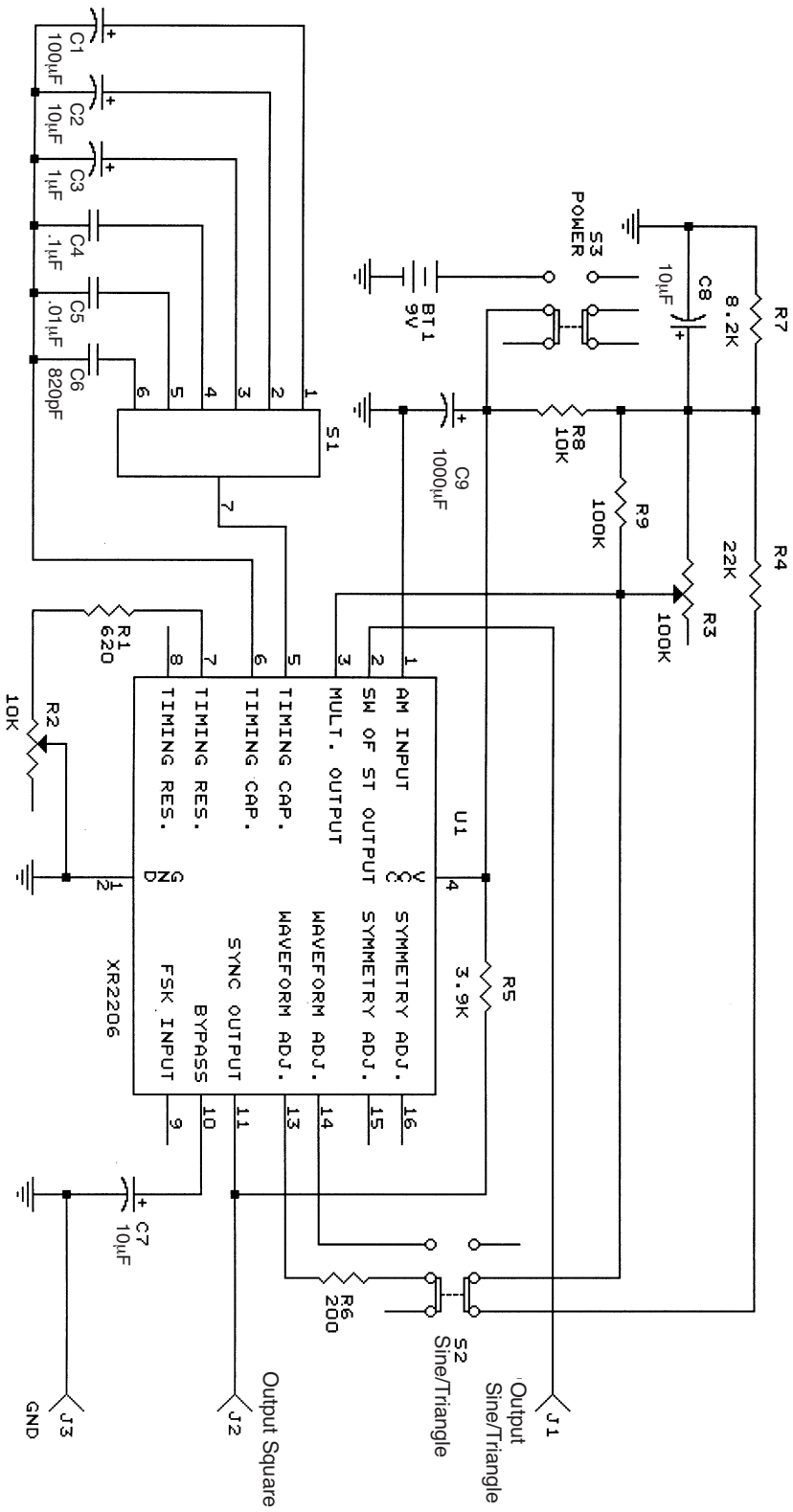
AM/FM Radio Kit (combo transistor and IC)
AMFM-108CK

The AMFM-108CK Radio is a "superheterodyne" receiver of the standard AM (amplitude modulated) and FM (frequency modulated) broadcast frequencies.



Requires 9V battery

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



Answers: 1) XR-2206; 2) A Voltage Controlled Oscillator, An Analog Multiplier and Sine Shaper, Unity Gain Buffer Amplifier and A Set of Current Switches; 3) Current; 4) Frequency; 5) 1/RC; 6) RC; 7) output; 8) triangle; 9) sine; 10) 1Hz to 15Hz, 10Hz to 150Hz, 100Hz to 1.5KHz, 1KHz - 15KHz, 10KHz - 150KHz, 100KHz - 1MHz.

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