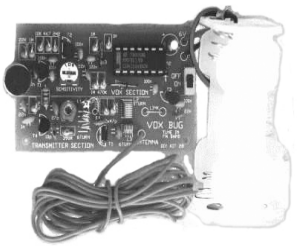
KITS - R.F PROJECTS

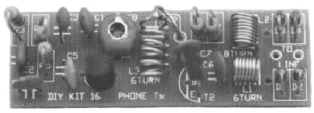
Sound Activated FM Transmitter



Sound turns on the transmitter, which operates in the FM radio band. A neat way to catch a thief in another room or garage. The volume of sound needed to trigger the circuit is adjustable. The two stage transmitter has good range and the circuit powers down unless it “hears” sounds; reactivates with a sound.

No. 80-280

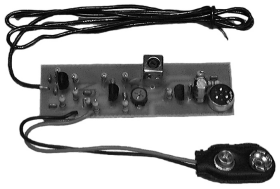
FM Telephone Transmitter



Miniature transmitter attaches to the phone line and transmits the conversation. Transmits 200 yards and more in most installations. Tunable to clear spot on the FM band of your radio. Completely parasitic; i.e. uses the power from the telephone line and needs no battery. The circuit might be used to share or record conversations, but please do not use illegally.

No. 80-160

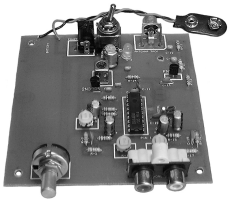
Varactor Tuned FM Transmitter Wireless Mike Kit



This is the Cadillac of FM transmitters, and wireless mikes . Transmits in the standard FM radio band; tune to open frequency. Varactor tuning results in stable signal, free from stray capacitance and drifting. Sensitive, picks up conversations from several feet. Powerful operation on a nine volt battery but could use 12V DC if you are going for distance. Easy to build, good for teaching beginners with just a bit of supervision.

No. 80-065

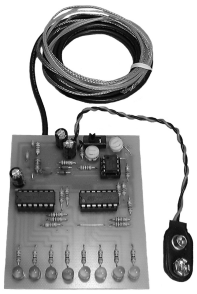
FM Stereo Transmitter



This is a circuit that will broadcast CD quality sound to your FM Walkman, home stereo or automobile radio. It produces a strong signal that will generally cover the average home and yard. It is stable enough to use even with digitally tuned FM receivers. Typical uses include broadcasting your own music to a receiver at pool-side or in the garden. Or, you could broadcast from a personal, portable CD player to a car radio that has no CD player. School uses include running a “broadcast station” from another room as a speech class exercise. The unit is powered by a 9V transistor battery, or you could use an AC wall adaptor.

No. 80-060

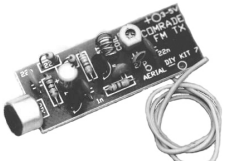
R.F. Bug Sniffer (Locator)



If someone put a BUG (listening device) in your meeting room, would you know it? Today’s small circuits make listening devices too easy to conceal to ignore. You may want to assemble this one for resale to nervous and needy users. A high quality circuit, should be considered even by the professional. It will detect any transmitter sending A.M. or F.M. or just C.W. at frequencies anywhere from ten to 450 mHz; peak sensitivity is in the 80 to 120 MHz portion where many bugs would be found. The signal strength is indicated on a bargraph, so the closer to the source you get, the higher the indication. With some practice, you should be able to find a covert transmitter to within a few inches of its location. “Professional” bugs, placed by serious operators can be found easily. Operation on 9 Volt battery for portability.

No. 80-990

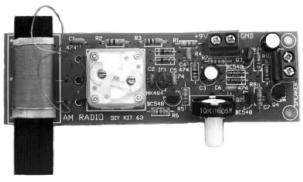
3 Volt FM Transmitter



The most powerful circuit we’ve seen that operates on such low voltage (just two AA cells). A range of 100 meters can be expected and given a good antenna and good conditions, 500 meters is not unusual. Can be operated on up to about 9 volts. Transmits to the FM radio band. Teaches basics of transmitters. Microphone is included.

No. 80-070

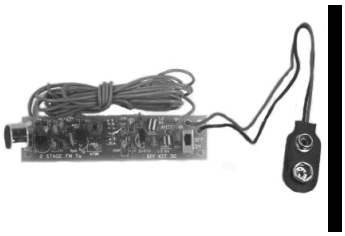
One Chip AM Radio



This is a complete AM radio for the standard broadcast band, most of which is on a single IC. Other components, such as the coils and variable capacitor to make a finished radio, are included. The IC is the RF amp, detector and AGC circuitry. The IC’s output drives a two stage, transistor audio amplifier and 3” speaker. Operates from 9 volt battery. A good kit for beginners to see and build.

No. 80-630

Two-Stage FM Transmitter, or Wireless Microphone



A powerful little circuit with surprisingly good audio quality. Can transmit up to about 1/2 mile in open country. This is probably the most powerful FM transmitter that you can legally purchase. An electret microphone is used to add sensitivity. The circuit can run on six volts, greatest output is at 12 volts, but use 9 volts and short antenna wire to stay legal.

No. 80-320