REALISTIC®

CODE PRACTICE OSCILLATOR

Catalog Number 20-005

The Code Oscillator has been especially designed for the use of boy scouts, novice radio amateurs and various groups interested in radio communications. It will develop your skill in sending Morse code messages, as well as receiving coded messages for camp, home or field use.

It consists of a battery-operated transistor audio oscillator which can be tuned from 400 to 2000 Hertz. A built-in, high quality loudspeaker assures a clear crisp tone. When earphone is used, this speaker is automatically cut off. You can use the flashing lamp for visual indication of code signals. This lamp is good for signalling at night. With a switch you can select

A) tone only

B) both tone and lamp

C) lamp only

This code oscillator features a variable pitch control, 2" (50 mm) speaker and phones jack. Rugged construction provides many years of trouble-free service.

You can use two units and practice with a friend, with 2-way communications. Make connections as shown in Figure 1. Use 2-conductor speaker cable (Radio Shack's Catalog Number 278-1385) for connections. The maximum length of this wire should be no longer than 500 feet 150 meters.

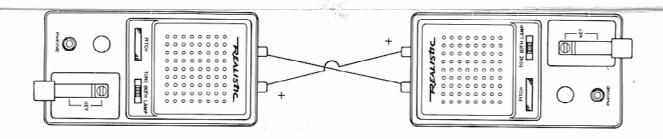


FIGURE 1

SPECIFICATIONS

CONTROLS:

TONE FREQUENCY RANGE:

CURRENT DRAIN (LIGHT):

CURRENT DRAIN (TONE):

BATTERY:

TERMINALS:

CASE:

SIZE:

SPEAKER:

SHIPPING WEIGHT:

ACCESSORY:

3-way switch (tone, lamp, both), variable pitch control

Approximately 400 to 2,000 Hertz

Approximately 140 mA at 1.5 V DC

Approximately 5 mA at 1.5 V DC

One 1-1/2 Volt "C" cell

Key

High impact molded plastic

5-3/8" × 2-3/4" × 2" 137 × 70 × 51 mm (HWD)

2", 50 mm 8 ohms

8.82oz. 250 g

Earphone (8 ohms magnetic)

USING THE MORSE CODE

You can use either sound or light for Morse code. However, the best way to learn is with sound, for you should learn to recognize code by sound, rather than a pattern of light flashes. Every letter of the alphabet is designated by a certain combination of dots and dashes. To read the code characters, say "dit" for a dot, and "dah" for a dash. A dot-dash sequence is read "didah," dropping the "t". By studying a few at a time, you will get used to the "didah" language. Constant practice will increase your code proficiency.

The International Morse Code is given below.

THE INTERN	ATIONAL	MORSE	CODE

Α	didah	P	didahdahdit	5 dididididit	
В	dahdididit	Q	dahdahdidah	6 dahdidididit	
С	dahdidahdit	R	didahdit	7 dahdahdididit	
D	dahdidit	S	dididit	8 dahdahdahdidit	
E	dit	T	dah	9 dahdahdahdahdit	
F	dididahdit	Ū	dididah	Ø dahdahdahdah*	
G	dahdahdit	V	didididah	Period didahdidahdidah	
Н	didididit	W	didahdah	Comma dahdahdididahdah	
1	didit	X	dahdididah	Question Mark dididahdahdidit	
J	didahdahdah	Υ	dahdidahdah	Error dididididididit	
K	dahdidah	Z	dahdahdidit	Double dash (BT) dahdidididah	
L	didahdidit	1 1	didahdahdahdah	Wait (AS) didahdididit	
M	dahdah	2	dididahdahdah	End of message didahdidahdit	
Ν	dahdit	3	didididahdah	Invitation to transmit dahdidah	
0	dahdahdah	4	dididididah	End of work (SK) didididahdidah	

^{*}The numeral zero is usually written ∅ to distinguish it from the capital O.

MAINTENANCE

Your Code Oscillator requires very little maintenance. Replace battery when the panel lamp becomes dim or the sound tone disappears. Do not leave a dead battery in the unit as it may leak and damage electrical components.

When the lamp burns out, replace with a 1.5V/140mA lamp.

If tone works, but there is no light, check the slide switch or lamp.

If lamp works, but there is no tone, check the polarity of the battery.

RADIO SHACK IRS A DIVISION OF TANDY ELECTRONICS LIMITED

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