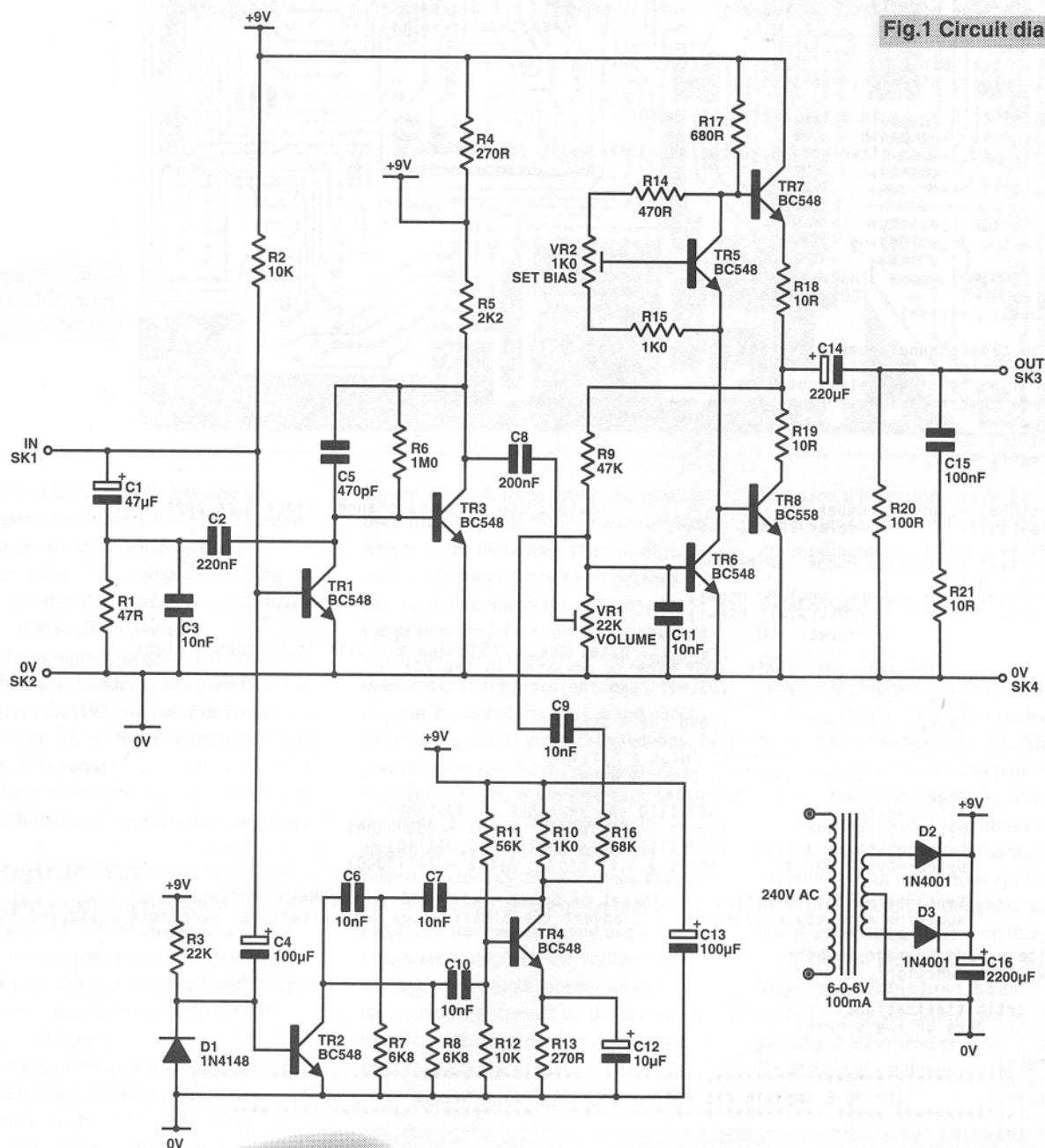


Intercommuni

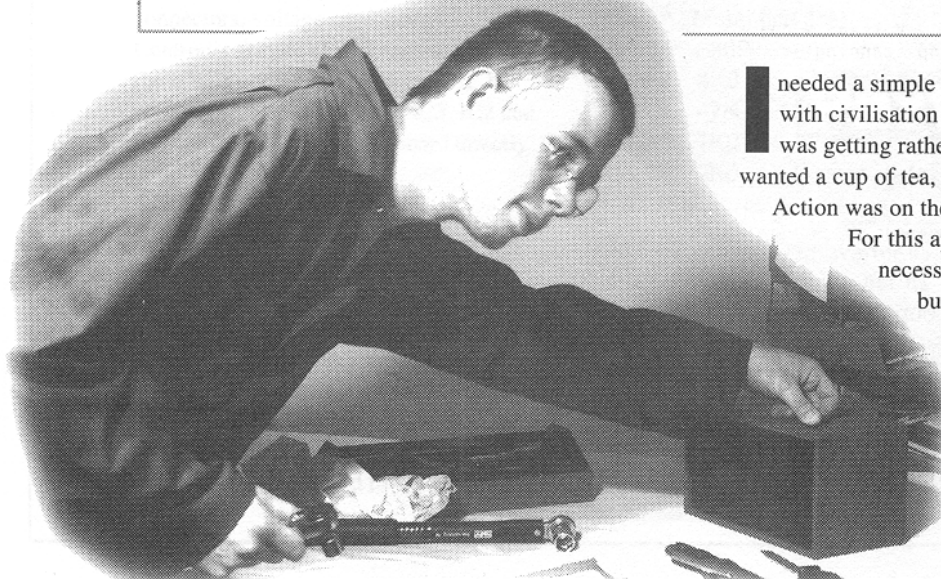
Fig.1 Circuit diagram



I needed a simple intercom system, so that I could keep in touch with civilisation when I was hiding in my workshop! My partner was getting rather fed up of making journeys just to ask me if I wanted a cup of tea, or to tell me that the editor of Electronics in Action was on the phone!

For this application a separate "call" function is not necessary. Instead I opted for a short tone when the talk button was pressed. This is to get the other person's attention, rather like the "bing" sound on the announcement systems in public places. I was originally hoping for a "peep" sound, although it ended up more like a "pweee"!

There is a talk button at each end, so it's impossible to eavesdrop on the other party -



ications

Mark Price keeps in touch with a simple 2 wire intercom.

unlike some cheap commercial systems. However if the remote talk button is replaced with a normal switch, it can be left on so that the system may be used as a baby monitor.

I already had a twelve-core cable between the workshop and the living room, carrying audio from the hi-fi, serial computer data and a telephone extension. There were just two cores left, hence this design for a two-wire system. Any convenient two core cable can be used.

What - No Chips!

I built this unit using bits from the "Junk Box", and assumed others might like to do the same. If you don't have the right chips, there's no option but to buy them. If you don't have the right transistors, you can usually find something similar, and the same applies with most of the other components. Since the circuit doesn't have to do anything exacting, a simple transistor design is ideal.

There is sufficient gain in the system that a person can be heard clearly when talking at a normal volume, about two feet from the unit. Since the person speaking would be pressing the talk button, this is the maximum distance necessary.

Construction

The circuit is assembled on a single sided PCB, available from Electronics in Action (page 57). The component overlay and track layout is shown in Figure 3.

Assembly is straightforward and should present no difficulties. None of the component values are critical, there should be no problems using the value above or below if the correct part is not available. If you are using different transistors, ensure that TR7 and TR8 have a maximum collector current rating of at least 100mA.

Ceramic disk capacitors can be microphonic and are not recommended for C2, C3 and C5. The oscillator phase shift capacitors, C6, C7 and C10, should have a good Q rating or the circuit may fail to oscillate. Disk and dipped polyester

The Works

Figure 1 is the main circuit diagram, and shows the components mounted on the PCB. Figure 2 is the interwiring diagram, which shows the switching arrangement and loudspeakers.

The requirement for a talk switch at each end on a two-wire system complicated the design slightly. Capacitor C17 is connected in series with the remote speaker, and is short-circuited when the talk switch is pressed (R22 limits the discharge current). The electronics at the local end detects the DC path when the switch is pressed.

TR3 and the associated components form the first audio amplifier stage. When a low resistance DC path is present between SK1 and SK2, TR1 will switch off, allowing TR3 to be biased by R6. The audio signal is coupled to the base of TR3 by C1 and C2.

R1 reduces the input impedance to reduce the chance of noise pickup along the long connecting lead. C3 and C5 remove any RF interference that may be present and limit the top end of the frequency response to about 4KHz. The low values of C2 and C8 limit the lower end of the frequency range to about 200Hz. This frequency response is adequate for speech, and allows a high gain to be achieved with minimal problems

due to hum and noise.

Since TR3 is biased off when the unit is not in use, the gain is low and no hum or noise can be heard.

TR5 to TR8 and surrounding components form a basic class B audio output stage, with a power output of about 200mW RMS into 8R. VR2 is adjusted to give a quiescent current of 2mA, to minimise crossover distortion. Preset VR1 sets the audio gain. In use this will probably be set to maximum, although it is useful to be able to reduce this when testing to avoid feedback.

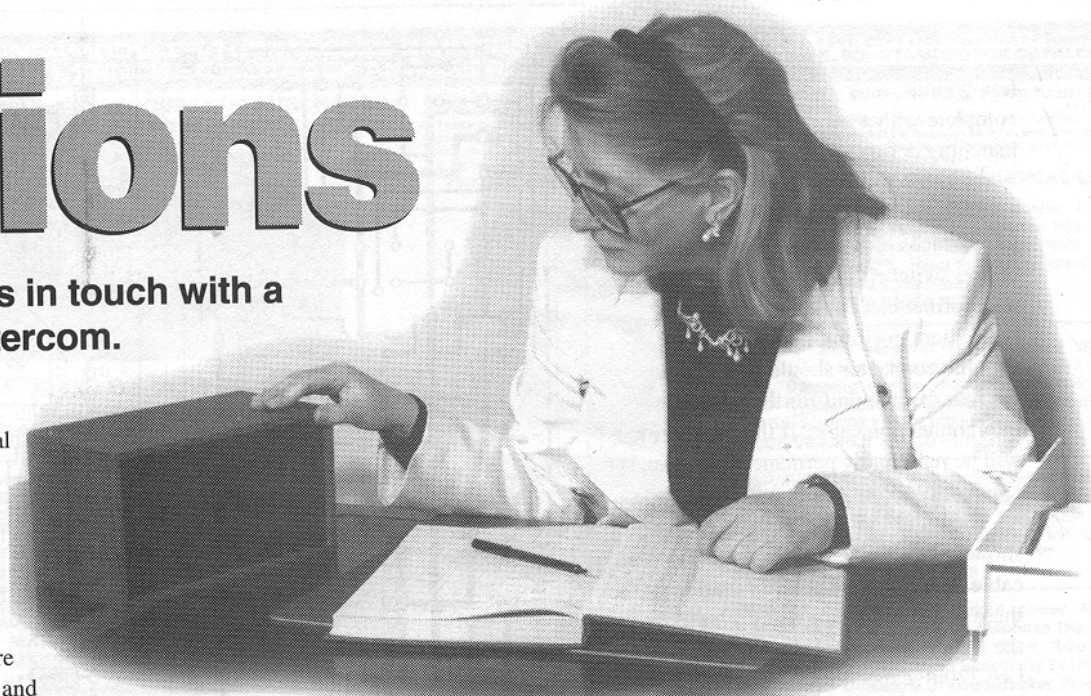
TR4 and surrounding components form a standard RC phase shift oscillator. The output of this is fed into the power amplifier via R16 and C9. TR2 has been added to short out the signal at one of the phase shift points, disabling the oscillator. This transistor is normally held on by R3, however when one of the talk buttons is pressed it is turned off for about half a second. This time is set by the values of R3 and C4. Thus the oscillator produces a brief tone when a talk button is pressed.

The circuit is mains powered using a small six volt transformer. Since the current requirement when the unit is silent is minimal, a 100mA transformer is adequate. The supply to TR3 and TR4 is additionally decoupled by R4 and C13.

types are fine, but the small resistor sized tubular devices are not suitable.

The PCB should be mounted in a suitable enclosure, together with a loudspeaker. A similar box will be

needed for the remote unit. The prototype system was built into a pair of small stereo loudspeaker cases, containing 16R oval speakers. These are readily available at car boot sales for a



few pounds, complete with a matching defunct stereo record player!

Suitable holes should be made on the top surfaces of both case, for the push button switches. The PCB and transformer can be mounted in any convenient position, in one unit. A suitable connector should be fitted on the rear of each unit for the interconnection cable. If the installation will be reasonably permanent, electrical chock-block connectors will suffice.

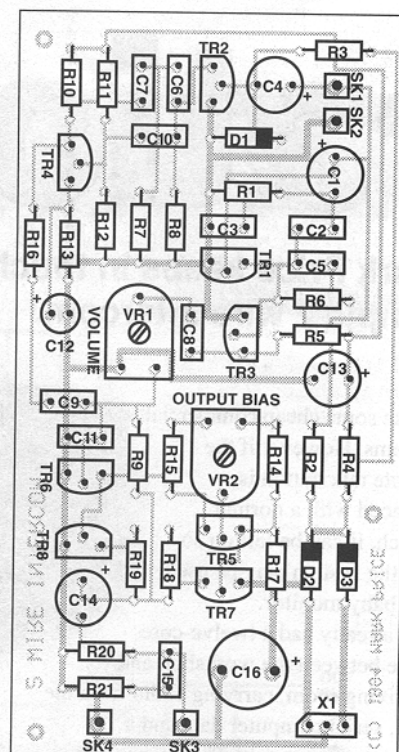
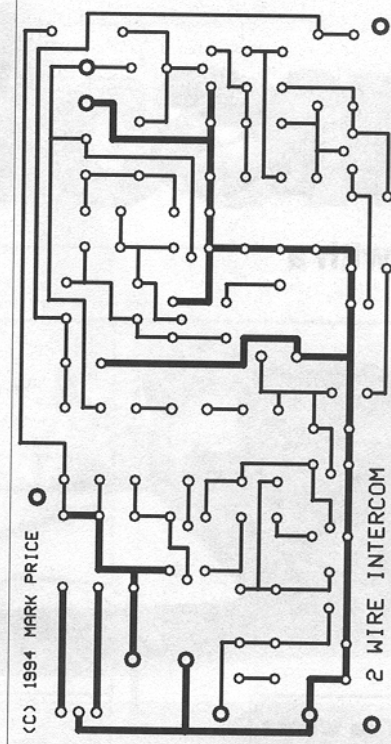
The units should then be wired up as shown in Figure 4. If the interconnection cable does not have polarity markings there is a 50% chance that C17 will be the wrong way round! In this case fit two 220uF capacitors in series but opposite ways round as shown.

Testing

Initially set VR1 to the centre position and VR2 fully anticlockwise. Connect the two units together and connect the master unit to the mains. Connect a voltmeter across R18 or R19 and adjust VR2 to obtain a reading of 20mV. This gives a quiescent current of 2mA, which is sufficient to eliminate crossover distortion with 16R speakers. With 8R speakers it may be necessary to increase this to 3 or 4mA (30 or 40mV), this should only be done if distortion is noticeable.

Both speakers should now be silent. Press the talk button on the remote unit. A brief tone should be heard from the local unit, and you should then be able to hear yourself speaking through the system. Check this the other way too. VR1 should be set so that speech is loud enough to be clear without being deafening. This setting can only be finalised once the units are installed, since feedback will be a problem with both units in the same room.

Fig.2 Component positioning and foil pattern



If the volume of the bleep is too loud (unlikely), it can be reduced by increasing the value of R16

In Use

Push the button to talk and release to listen. If both buttons are pressed simultaneously, the master unit will dominate.

The units will pop as the buttons are pressed and released, this is due to the varying bias on TR3. It is useful to hear when the other party has released the button.

You can now keep in touch with your loved one, and enjoy your hobby. However, there is one problem with such a useful communication system installed - it is much easier for your partner to nag you about how much time you spend in the workshop! Make sure you have the master unit, then you can always "accidentally" unplug it!

Parts

Resistors (0.25W 5% or better)

R1	47R
R2,12	10K
R3	22K
R4,13	270R
R5	2K2
R6	1M0
R7,8	6K8
R9	47K
R10,15	1K0
R11	56K
R14	470R
R16	68K
R17	680R
R18,19,21,22	10R
R20	100R
VR1	22K Horiz Preset
VR2	1K0 Horiz Preset

Capacitors

C1	47µ 10V
C2,8	220n
C3,6,7,9,10,11	10n
C4,13	100µ 10V
C5	470p
C12	10µ 10V
C14,17	220µ 10V
C15	100n
C16	2200µ 10V

Semiconductors

TR1,2,3,4,5,6,7	BC548
TR8	BC558
D1	1N4148
D2,3	1N4001

Miscellaneous

X1 6-0-6V 100mA Transformer
SW1,2 DPDT Push Switch
PCB, Two Loudspeakers (8 or 16R),
Two Cases, Two Connectors and Thin 2
Core Flex for Interconnection, Mains
Flex.

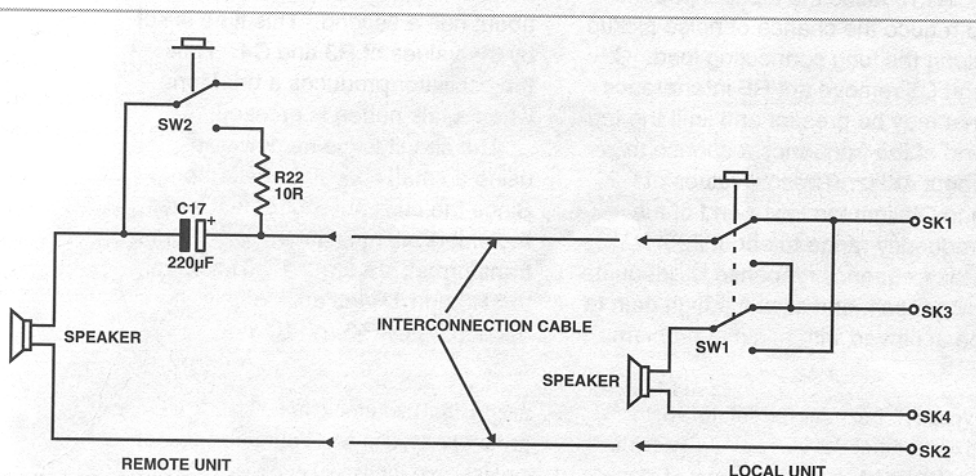


Fig.3 Interwiring

If the polarity of interconnection cable is unknown, replace C17 with two capacitors connected as shown left.

