

# NEW AMIGA 500. NOW OTHER HOME COMPUTERS ARE JUST TOYS. Your Amiga can also synthesise the human voice. It can speak back anything you care to write on the keyboard. So this is one computer that can not only word process with faultless professionalism, and incorporate superlative graphics into the text, it can also read the text back to you aloud.

Amiga 500 is here.
With a mind-blowing array of features and capabilities.
And a £499.99 price ticket (inc.VAT), hundreds of pounds less than anyone could have predicted.
"... a miracle of compression..." writes Popular Computing Weekly"... it all adds up to a formidable system which is clearly better than anything else at the price.
This elegant little machine takes family computing into new dimensions of creativity, excitement and productivity.

takes family computing into itsel dimensions of creativity, excitement and productivity. It outruns and outguns office PCs as a business multi-tasker, performing a deskful of different jobs simultaneously, at over 7 million steps per second in realtime. So other home computers may to the the only machines it consigns to the toy cupboard.

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AMAZING SCIENCE FACT.

Amiga is used by Disney,
Universal and other Hollywood studios for its dazzling 3D graphics manipulation and animation powers.

A sophisticated high-speed graphics processor called a blitter chip transforms images in realtime. You can paint the sereen with more than 4,000 colours. Create and modify designs and effects as you like, with pin-sharp resolution.

You command an almost limitess workshopful of sunning, professional graphics capabilities.

With an optional Genlock interface, you can capture images off videotape. Manipulate and mix

GAMESMANSHIP AND WORKMANSHIP! The new Amiga 500, in fact, dumbfounds its competitors in

them with graphics. Then re-transfer them to videotape!
This means you can produce spectacular special effects like those created by Amiga computers for Channel 48 Chart Shove and the American TV science fiction series American Stories. Amazing Stories.

YOU AIN'T HEARD NOTHING YET

YOU AIN'T HEARD NOTHING YET
Concealed within the sleek
Amiga shape, there is also
a pro-quality sound synthesiser an
four-track stereo sound system.
Driven by another powerful
and unique custom chip, it can
synthesise musical instruments and

An optional digitiser allows you to take onboard real sounds. Mix and modify the two. Translate your compositions from keyboard to sheet music. Play them back through the monitor's speaker and other than the monitor's speaker and the spea through the monitor's speaker or your hi-fi.

fact, dumbfounds its competitors in every way.

Graphics, stereo sound, multi windowing, multi screens, 512K to 1Mb RAM (expandable by an incredible 8 further megabytes externally\*\*), 3½" internal disk drive with 880K of mass memory, 4 unique dedicated chips plus the 16/32-bit power and 7.14MHz speed of its central processor, communications and vast expansion potential all add up to a computer of immense professional capability. all add up to a computer of immense professional capability. Yet the same technology ows the Amiga 500 to play games so mind bending that only full-scale arrade machines have been able to play them until now.

AND AMIGA MEANS

However many of the Amigas extraordinary talents you find yourself using, they will all be beautifully simple and natural. You will be totally at home in the friendly and effortless Amiga

happens by windows, icons, me and pulldown menus.



And the Amiga 500 simplifies life in another way too.

There is now no comp
home computer. At any price omparable



Try the astonishing new

Try the astonishing new Amiga 500 at your nearest Commodore Amiga dealer. And discover why Personal Computer World', having tested the graphics performance of Amiga's latest and most powerful rival, concluded "...Amiga still reigns surgeme..." supreme





Once Amiga had detangled itself from the tentacles of Jack I'VE MACHINES (LIK) LTD, CON Tramiel's Atari Corporation, Commodore's licensing agreement became a full-blown buyout, and the Amiga was announced in mid-1985 with a plan to have the machine widely available by Christmas. However, production issues meant the computer didn't begin shipping until November, and only 35,000 machines were sold by the end of the year.

Resultant cashflow problems meant marketing suffered, and sales in early 1986, limited largely to niche computer stores, were sluggish. A plan was hatched to re-invent the Amiga as two models: the Amiga 500, a lower-cost version meant as an upgrade to the Commodore 64 and a competitor to Tramiel's Atari ST; and the Amiga 2000, a higherend workstation targeted at the creative market, intended to take on Apple's Macintosh.

Launched in the US in late 1987, the Amiga 500, unlike its predecessor, sold in department stores along side the Commodore 64. This improved sales immensely. Its stereo sound and high-resolution graphics were attractive to gamers, who were willing to pay the \$100 premium over the price of the Atari ST for what they saw as a better machine.

The Amiga 500 would arguably win the war over the ST in North America and mainland Europe, but they would both eventually lose to the PC in the mid-1990s.









Amiga designer Jay Miner earlier worked at Atari on the 2600; his team subsequently developed the integrated chips behind the 8-bit Atari home-computer line. When Warner Communications rejected Miner's proposal to develop a 16-bit machine, he left, and in 1982 he was approached to head hardware engineering on a new 16-bit game console. The project would quickly pivot towards a home computer instead, and a prototype was shown at the January 19-84 Consumer Electronics Show.

By late 1984, the components in the prototype had been consolidated into a number of custom chips, including a graphics chip that had the ability to "genlock", or match its frequency timing with that of another video signal, useful for overlaying an external video source with graphics, and a popular Amiga feature with videographers and TV stations.

The sound chip, codenamed Paula, sported stereo output, with each stereo channel mixing two digital hardware channels (for a total of four hardware channels, in comparison to the Atari ST's single hardware channel). Music software, known as "trackers" could send digital samples to each of these four channels (stored as the MOD file format); later, more advanced software would allow for software mixing and double the

number of available channels to 8.

The Amiga's graphics and sound would be the envy of the computing world until the mid-1990s brought SVGA and hi-fi audio to PCs.

## ONLY COMMODORE AMIGA MAKES ALL THIS POSSIBLE.

When you first see a Commodore Amiga you'll be amazed at how much it can do. After you've seen its capabilities you won't be surprised that over a million Commodore Amigas have been sold worldwide.

That's because Commodore Amiga is the world's most advanced home and small business computer. It is also the leader in specialised applications such as Desktop Publishing, video graphic design and music.

It talks, animates, educates. Whether you're nine or ninety, student or teacher, Commodore Amiga has the software to aid learning. As well as these applications, it offers a wealth of enter-

tainment with the latest hi-tech video games.

The potential of the Commodore Amiga doesn't stop there. Commodore Amiga ha thousands of software packages availab well as a huge range of supporting ma

The Commodore Amiga 500 and 2 make so much possible you're limited only by your imagination.

For further information and your nearest Commodore dealer phone (008) 023 233.





















NEW

## A TOTAL MIDI/MUSIC PACKAGE

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THIS IS FOR YOU!!

COMPLETE PACKAGE
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PLUS YAMAHA SHS
10 SYNTHESISER
KEYBOARD PLUS
FREE MIDI CABLES
ALL FOR
ONLY



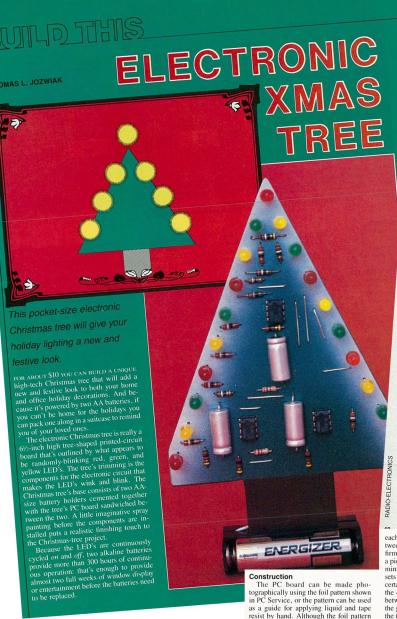
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Popularized by glam-rock, new wave and synth-pop bands such as Devo, the "keytar" allowed keyboardists to get out from behind the synthesizers and perform on stage. Originally a full-blown synthesizer itself, later models were merely MIDI controllers.

This popularity led to consumer demand for versions targeted at amateur musicians, and Yamaha answered with the SHS-10, a miniature version with 32 small keys and a 25-instrument in-built FM synthesizer. Like its larger cousins, it has a MIDI-out port for controlling other equipment, and its demonstration song is an arrangement of Wham's "Last Christmas".

The "ghetto blaster" or "boombox" were common terms for large portable stereos which gradually increased in size during the 1980s as listeners of hip-hop music demanded greater levels of bass from their units, culminating in the Tecsonic Super Jumbo J-1, made famous in the Spike Lee movie "Do The Right Thing". With dual 8" woofers and 20 watts of power per side, this 25-pound (11kg) beast led to numerous cities banning boomboxes from public places.





Radio Electronics published these plans to make an electronic Christmas tree, with parts list and a circuit board.



This page reprints everything you need to build this project yourself.

Construction

The PC board can be made photographically using the foil pattern shown in PC Service, or the pattern can be used as a guide for applying liquid and tape resist by hand. Although the foil pattern itself is only 5-inches high, the PC board material must be 6½ inches high because the tree's 1¼-inch trunk is part of the PC board. Since etching large copper areas not only takes excessive time but also shortens the life of the etchant, we suggest you trim away the unwanted PC board material before you etch the board. Or, if you prefer to cut the tree to size after the pattern is etched, protect the foil of the

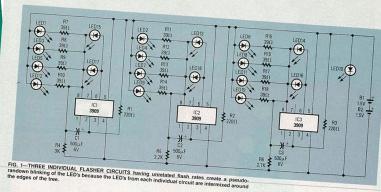
material before you etch the board. Or, it you prefer to cut the tree to size after the pattern is etched, protect the foil of the large unused trunk area with resist and simply let the copper remain. As long as the trunk's foil doesn't come in contact with any of the circuit traces it makes no difference whether it's there or not.

If you want to decorate the front of the tree, do it before the holes for the components are drilled. For example, the author sprayed the component side with a bright automotive metallic-green paint. To prevent a defined line, a cardboard mask was held about ½ inch above the board. Then, the edge of the PC board was "dusted" with a fine mist of white paint to simulate snow. After allowing for adequate drying, again using a cardboard mask, the trunk portion of the board was painted with a metallic-brown paint.

again using a cardboard mask, the trunk portion of the board was painted with a metallic-brown paint.

Allow the decorative paint to dry overnight before drilling the component mounting holes. Then install and solder the eight jumpers, the resistors, the IC's, and the capacitors. Then insert all the LED's, observing the polarities shown in Fig. 2. Position the LED's so that they are raised approximately ½ inch off the board. To do that, turn the board over and lay it down on a flat surface, being careful not to allow any LED's to fall out; that can be done easily by holding a piece of stiff cardboard against the LED's while turning the board over. Keeping the board parallel to your work surface, solder one lead of each LED. Turn the board over and carefully look across the surface to see whether the LED's are straight and at the same height. If not, correct as needed. When you're satisfied with their alignent, solder the other lead of each LED.

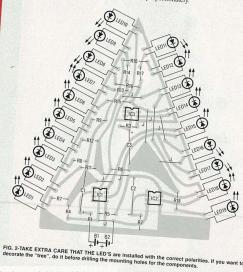
Adding the base
Prepare the surfaces of the battery holders and the PC board for gluing by sanding the back of each holder and a 3s-inch strip on both sides of the circuit board at the bottom of the trunk. Mix a small amount of a 5-minute epoxy and apply some to the 8s-inch strip on both sides of the circuit board. With the battery polarities opposite



How it works

As shown in Fig. 1, three individual flashing circuits that use an LM3909 LED flasher/oscillator IC create the appearance of a pseudo-random firing order. The combination of Cl/R4, C2/R5, and C3/R6 control the blink rate, which is between .3 and .8 second, while the inherent wide

tolerance range (-20% to +80%) of standard electrolytic capacitors add to the irregularity of the blink cycles. The continuous current drain is about 10 mA; however, if you decrease the values of A4-6 or Cl-3 in order to to increase the blink rate, the current will then increase proportionately.



## PARTS LIST

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All resistors are "\evant, 5%.

R1-R3-200 ohms

R4-3000 ohms

R6-200 ohms

R6-2700 ohms

R6-2700 ohms

R6-2700 ohms

R7-R18-39 ohms

Capacitors

L-C3-500 µF 6 volts, electrolytic

Semiconductors

Semiconductors

CI-I-C3-LAM3909, LED flasher

LEDI, LED4, LED7, LED13, LED 16, LED

LED LED5, LED6, ED11, LED14, LED17-LED17-LED18-LED

Note: An etched and drilled PC board is available for \$10 postpaid from Fen-Tek P.O. Box \$012, Babylon, NY 11707-0012. NY residents must add appropriate sales tax.

Note in partcular that external current-limiting resistors aren't needed for LED13 through LED18; the resistors are built into the IC's. LED10, which seves as the tree's "star," is a special kind of flashing LED1 that blinks continuously at a fixed rate.

rate.
Power can be turned off by simply removing either battery, or by slipping a small piece of paper between any battery and either of its battery-holder terminals. Of course, a switch can also be added.

continued on page 82

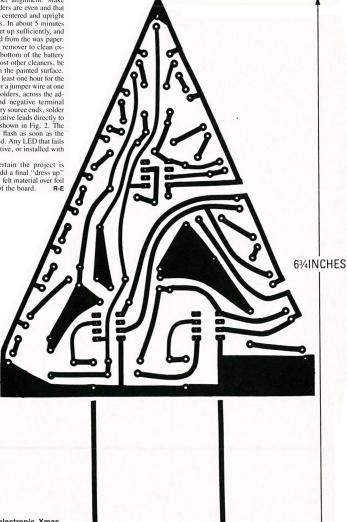
each other, sandwich the PC board between the holders. Hold the assembly firmly on a flat surface that's covered with a piece of wax paper. You will have a few minutes working time before the epoxy sets to ensure proper alignment. Make certain that the holders are even and that the circuit board is centered and upright between the holders. In about 5 minutes the glue will have set up sufficiently, and the true can be lifted from the wax paper. Use acctone or flux remover to clean excess glue from the bottom of the battery holders. As with most other cleaners, be careful not to touch the painted surface. After allowing at least one hour for the epoxy to cure, solder a jumper wire at one end of the battery holders, across the adjacent positive and negative terminal

end of the battery holders, across the adjacenet positive and negative terminal lugs. From the battery source ends, solder the positive and negative leads directly to the foil traces—as shown in Fig. 2. The LED's will start to flash as soon as the batteries are installed. Any LED that fails is most likely defective, or installed with reversed polarity.

When you're certain the project is working, you can add a final "dress up" by gluing a colorful felt material over foil traces on the back of the board.

R-E

traces on the back of the board.



LIGHT UP THE HOLIDAYS with the electronic Xmas





Thanks to you, pools coming...

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BYTE December 1987
Amazing Computing December 1987
Amiga World December 1987
Antic December 1987
Apple 2000 December 1987
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John Murvine

