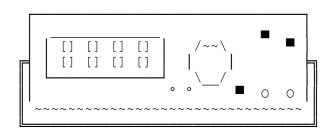
Old Venner Counter Type TSA3334

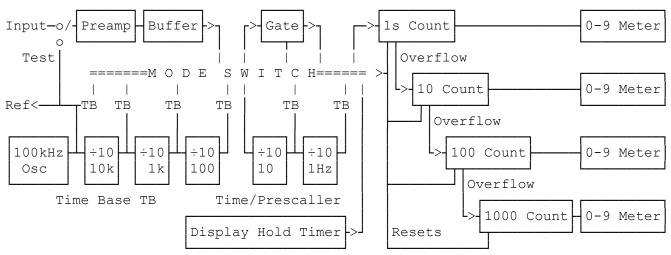
By G8MNY (Updated Feb 11) (8 Bit ASCII graphics use code page 437 or 850, Terminal Font)

I have been investigating how a very old 1MHz Frequency Counter/Timer works. It is all done with Germanium PNPs & no ICs! And it uses 4 2,5cm tall projected numbers for the display, as it was made before Nixi tubes & LEDs!



INPUT  $0.1-1V\ 100k\Omega//60pF$ FREQUENCY Range  $1Hz-1.2MHz\ \pm 1$  count Gate times  $1S\ 10mS\ 1ms\ 100uS\ 10uS$ PERIOD 0.1uS-99.99mSPrescalers  $1:1\ 1:10\ 1:100$ COUNT 0-9999 repeating
Ref Output  $100kHz\ 1V$ Supply 115/230V or 12V dc (+ case!)

## SCHEMATIC



## HOW IT WORKS

The large MODE SWITCH can rearrange the units to COUNT continuously, Gated with a TimeBase for FREQUENCY or count a TimeBase gated with the input for PERIODS.

The display timer (Manual or about 2 seconds) starts the process off, clears down the counters & enables the timer gate.

Each counter & divider circuit uses 8 transistor in 4 bistables as binary ripple counters they are wired to reset @ 10 & overflow to the next counter or divider.

Each display digit consists of a meter with 0-9 number shadow mask & lamp. The DC drive for these uses 4 resistor (72k 36k 18k & 9k) from each binary stage of the counter output, such that the meter current represents the number 0-9.

Continuously

Counting

Signal 1 digit, 10x slower for 2nd

100x slower for 3rd

1000x slower for 4th.

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External presets are used to scale & zero each meter (0 & 9 test buttons provided).

For PERIOD measurement, it rewires the units, to counts the 100kHz & uses the last  $2 \div 10s$  fed from the input frequency, to give of the input gates of 1x 10x or 100x that period. This results in measurements of 10x 1x 0.1x in uS.

## PSU

This is -7.5V for the electronics & a raw -10V regulated for the 4 lamps.

## IN USE

Despite being very old it still all works & is very easy to read. The 4 Digit readout might seem to be a limitation, but overflow counting is possible. So to measure say  $1.250895 \mathrm{MHz}$  you 1st read the  $1250 \mathrm{kHz}$  & then alter the range to see the  $0895 \mathrm{Hz}$ .

For low frequencies like CTCSS tones, where 1/10 of Hz resolution is needed, then Period measurement & a calculator comes into its own.

See other tech buls "Watson 'Hunter' Counter Mods", "PIC Freq Counter Mods", "198kHz Off Air Standard", & "Off Air Lock for Ref Osc."

Why Don't U send an interesting bul?

73 De John, G8MNY @ GB7CIP

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