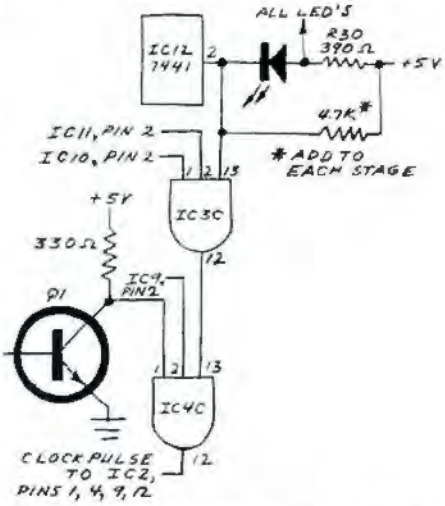
shift" amplifier. The class-K amp is similar to the class-A amp except that the average direct current to the power amplifier is controlled as a function of the audio level. Thus, no more power is consumed than is necessary to minimize distortion for a particular audio level. This makes its average efficiency appreciably higher than for the class-A amplifier. The principal virtue of the class-K amplifier is that it yields about twice the power output of a class-A system, using the same tube or transistor. Of course, the class-K system is not suitable for hi-fi without special refinements because of difficulties in handling transients. But it performs well in voice applications, such as in modulating communication equipment.—*Dale. Hileman, WB6NTR, Topanga, CA*

Out of Tune

In "Bicycle Speedometer" (March 1977), the segment-f pin of *IC2* in Fig. 1 was incorrectly identified as pin 16; it should be pin 10.

In "LED Racing Game" (March 1977), pins 7 and 8 of *IC13* in Fig. 4 are reversed. Also, pin 16 of *IC6, IC7,* and *IC8* must be connected to the +5-volt bus (see Fig. 6). If you add a 4700-ohm, ¼-watt resistor to *IC9* through *IC12* as shown here, the two unused 7411 gates can be used to block the clock pulse



when any one of the four players reaches the finish first. This will eliminate any doubt as to the winner if all four players wish to race at the same time.

In the "Digistart Lock" (April 1977), contact bounce problems in flip-flop A can be reduced by connecting pin 1 (J) to +5V and pin 4 (K) to gnd. On *IC5*, the Q output is pin 1. For more stability in the one-shot multivibrator, change *R6* to 39,000 ohms (¼-watt) and *C1* to 120 μF.