



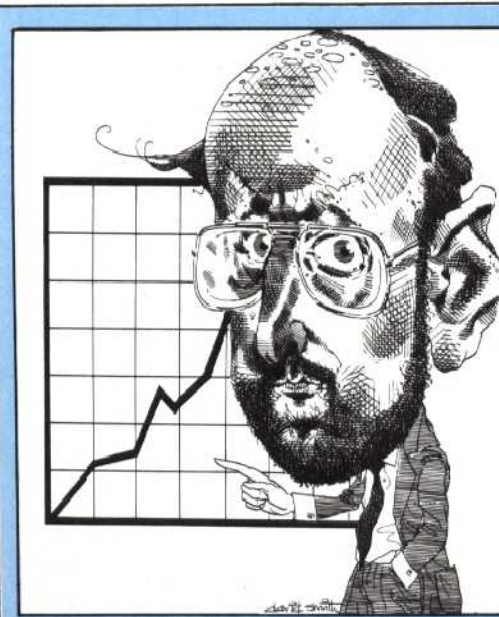
**The ZX Microdrive**

The ZX Microdrive connects to the Spectrum via an interface attached to the rear of the base of the machine. It provides 100 Kbytes of storage and the average time needed to access stored material is 3.5 seconds



**The ZX Printer**

The ZX Printer plugs directly into the Spectrum. It prints nine lines of text to the inch. The printer also produces graphics by printing the graphics characters. The contents of the screen can be copied out on the printer using the COPY command



**Sir Clive Sinclair**

Sir Clive Sinclair founded his first company, Sinclair Radionics, in 1962. The introduction of the first pocket calculator, the Executive, in 1972 confirmed his flair for miniaturising and styling popular products, as well as that for selling them in huge numbers. In 1979 Sir Clive left Sinclair Radionics and founded Sinclair Research. In 1980 he developed the ZX80, followed a year later by a modified and improved version, the ZX81. These were both monochrome computers, but 1982 saw the arrival of the ZX Spectrum. In 1983 Sinclair established his own research centre in Cambridge.

**Clock**

This electronic clock beats 3.5 million times a second to provide the timing reference for the operations carried out within the Spectrum

**Video Chip**

The integrated circuit produces the colour signal that is sent to the modulator to produce the display on a television screen

**16K RAM**

This is the memory of the Spectrum. The 16K size is made up from 2K memory chips arranged in a row of 8

**User Memory**

This is the memory which is provided with the computer for the programmer to store programs and data. The smaller of the standard allocations is 16 Kbytes, the larger is 48 Kbytes

**Heatsink**

This large aluminium plate dissipates any unwanted power as heat. The Spectrum will become hot after being left on for a long time, which means that this plate is doing its job

**Keyboard Socket**

This is where the keyboard plugs into the main computer

