

Three British computer manufacturers not yet covered by the *Our Computer Heritage* project:

AEI.

AEI, Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., was first registered as British Westinghouse in 1899. It changed its name to Metropolitan-Vickers Electric in 1919 and then to AEI in 1928 with the merger of Metropolitan-Vickers and the British Thomson-Houston Company (BTH). In 1967 AEI was acquired by GEC. Within the time-frame 1950 – 1965 the company produced two relevant computers: the Metrovic MV950 in 1956, of which about six were built, and the AEI 1010 in 1960, of which about ten were built. The MV950 was the production version of a Manchester University prototype transistor computer that first ran a program in November 1953 – probably the world's earliest transistorized computer?

Marconi.

In 1961 the Chelmsford Division of Marconi produced the Marconi TAC (*Transistorised Automatic Computer*). This was a 20-bit word machine, of which about seven were built for process control. In 1963 came the Marconi Myriad computer, a machine aimed at specialist military and process-control applications.

STC.

Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd. (STC) started in 1883 as an agent for the American Western Electric Company. The Stantec Zebra computer (1958) used both vacuum tubes and transistors in approximately equal numbers, illustrating the chronological overlap of technologies. The Stantec Zebra's design was a collaboration between mathematicians from the Laboratory of the Netherlands Postal and Telecommunications Services at Leidschendam and engineers from STC. The machines were built in STC's Monmouth factory. STC was owned by ITT of America until the mid-1980s.