electronics

OCTOBER · 1956

A McGRAW-HILL PUBLICATION • PRICE 75 CENTS

Packaged
Four-Transistor
Amplifier

In
This
Issue

32 Page
Report on
MATERIALS

DOTS

Deci-Ouncer Transformers

REVOLUTIONARY TRANSISTOR TRANSFORMERS

of unequalled power handling capacity and reliability

Conventional miniaturized transistor transformers have inherently poor electrical characteristics, perform with insufficient reliability and are woefully inadequate for many applications. The radical design of the new UTC DOT transistor transformers provides unprecedented power handling capacity and reliability, coupled with extremely small size. Twenty-two stock types cover virtually every transistor application. Special types can be made to order.

High Power Rating . . . up to 100 times greater.
DOT-1 has 5% distortion at 100 mw, other mfr. 6% at 1 mw.

Excellent Response . . . twice as good at low end.
DOT-3 is down 1 db at 200 cycles, other mfr. is down 4 db.

Low Distortion . . . reduced 80%.
DOT-1 shows 3% distortion where other mfr. shows 20%.

High Efficiency . . . up to 30% better.
DOT-1 has 850 ohm pri. resistance, 125 ohm sec.; other mfr. approx. 1200 and 200.

Moisture Proof . . . processed to hermetic specs.
DOT units are hermetic sealed compared to other mfr. open structures.

Rugged . . . completely cased.
DOT units can withstand all mechanical stresses.

Anchored leads . . . will withstand 10 pound pull test.
Lead strain completely isolated from coil winding.

Printed Circuit Use . . . plastic insulated leads at one end.
Other variations available.

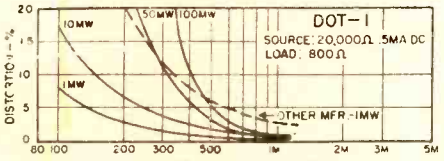
1.3X ACTUAL SIZE

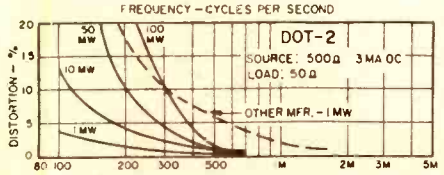
DOT CASE

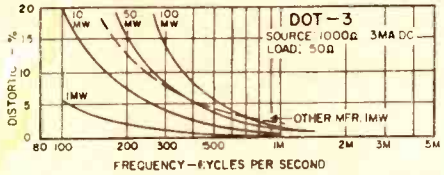
Diameter . . . . . $5/16$"
Length . . . . . $13/32$"
Weight . . . . . $1/10$ oz.

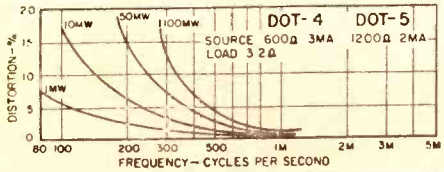
TYPICAL DOT PERFORMANCE CURVES

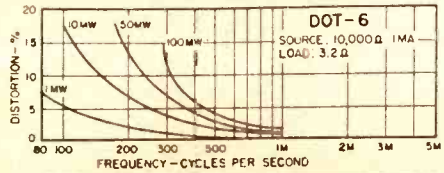
Power curves based on setting output power at 1 KC, then maintaining same input level over frequency range.

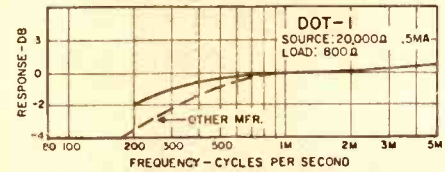


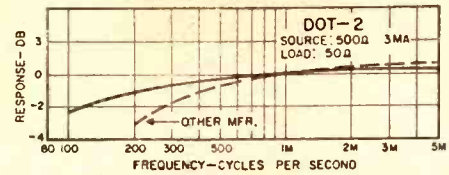


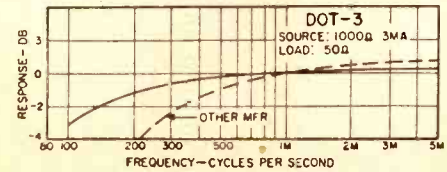


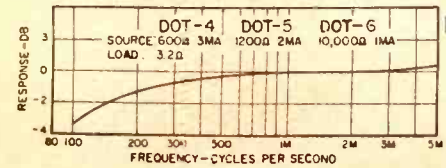












*DOT units have been designed for transistor applications only . . . not for vacuum tube service **Pats. Pending

Type No.	Application	Level Mw.	Pri. Imp.	D.C. Ma.‡ in Pri.	Pri. Res.	Sec. Imp.
DOT-1	Interstage	50	20,000 30,000	.5 .5	850	800 1200
DOT-2	Output	100	500 600	3 3	60	50 60
DOT-3	Output	100	1000 1200	3 3	115	50 60
DOT-4	Output	100	600	3	60	3.2
DOT-5	Output	100	1200	2	115	3.2
DOT-6	Output	100	10,000	1	1000	3.2
DOT-7	Input	25	200,000	0	8500	1000
DOT-8	Reactor 3.5 Hys. @ 2 Ma. DC				630	
DOT-9	Output or driver	100	10,000 12,500	1 1	930	500 CT 600 CT
DOT-10	Driver	100	10,000 12,500	1 1	930	1200 CT 1500 CT
DOT-11	Driver	100	10,000 12,500	1 1	930	2000 CT 2500 CT
DOT-12	Single or PP output	500	150 CT 200 CT	10 10	11	12 16
DOT-13	Single or PP output	500	300 CT 400 CT	7 7	20	12 16
DOT-14	Single or PP output	500	600 CT 800 CT	5 5	43	12 16
DOT-15	Single or PP output	500	800 CT 1070 CT	4 4	51	12 16
DOT-16	Single or PP output	500	1000 CT 1330 CT	3.5 3.5	71	12 16
DOT-17	Single or PP output	500	1500 CT 2000 CT	3 3	108	12 16
DOT-18	Single or PP output	500	7500 CT 10,000 CT	1 1	505	12 16
DOT-19	Output to line	500	300 CT	7	19	600
DOT-20	Output or matching to line	500	500 CT	5.5	31	600
DOT-21	Output to line	500	900 CT	4	53	600
DOT-22	Output to line	500	1500 CT	3	86	600

‡DCMA shown is for single ended useage (under 5% distortion—100MW—1KC) . . . for push pull, DCMA can be any balanced value taken by .5W transistors (under 5% distortion—500MW—1KC)

UNITED TRANSFORMER CO.

150 Varick Street, New York 13, N. Y. • EXPORT DIVISION: 13 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

CABLES: "ARLAB"

electronics

A McGRAW-HILL PUBLICATION

OCTOBER • 1956

PACKAGED FOUR-TRANSISTOR AMPLIFIER—Germanium transistors, conductive silver wiring, printed resistors and ceramic capacitors are encased in ceramic wafer by mass-production methods at Centralab Milwaukee plant. Unit needs only output and volume control connections (see p 272)..COVER

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

contents

continued

SHOP

▶ **SPEED** . . . We've increased the number of editorial pages in ELECTRONICS this year and one result has been publication of featured technical articles in about half the time expected of engineering publications (though still not fast enough for impatient authors!).

Suggested manuscripts will be handled still faster from now on, but with no less attention to the details of presentation our readers have come to expect of us; we are expanding staff to meet growing industry needs.

▶ **EXTREME COOPERATION** — When writing an article, an editor tries to visualize the best illustrations to accompany the text. Some times he makes a crude drawing, perhaps showing how each photograph should appear.

Occasionally he gets the opportunity to direct the taking of the picture by one of our company photographers. More often he must remote control others and depend on them to use the best vantage point.

In the days when tv antennas were few and far between, one ELECTRONICS editor needed a photo for an article on multiplex antenna systems. He scouted New York City for a view of many antennas atop an apartment house. Finding a good setup, he got permission to take a picture from the roof of a nearby tall hotel.

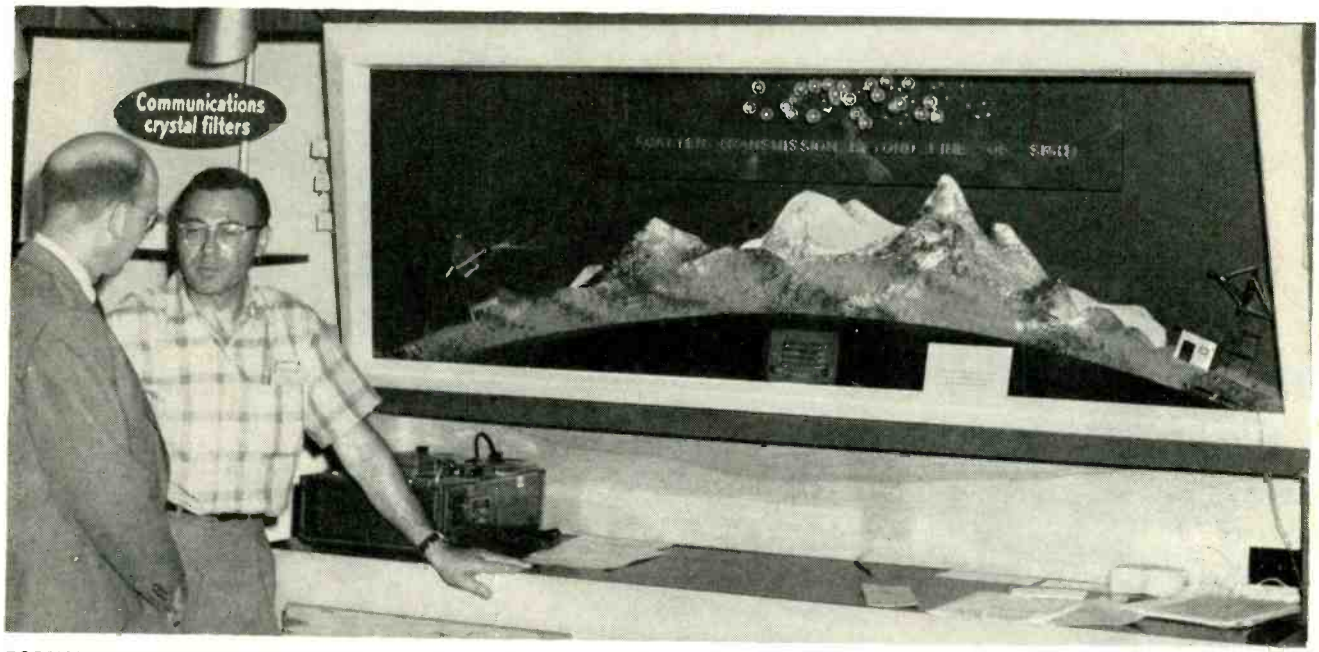
Phoning the office, he arranged for one of our photographers to

electronics

OCTOBER, 1956 Vol. 29, No. 10

Member ABC and ABP

TALK



FORWARD SCATTER demonstration uses glass balls suspended by threads to refract a modulated light beam over a nonoptical path. When the ball assembly is removed, the music transmitted over the beam stops. A puff of smoke blown into the scatter point restores the circuit permitting signals to be received again

come up and take the photo. While waiting, he busied himself dragging a piece of timber that had been stored on the roof over to the edge.

When the photographer arrived, he solemnly informed him that he proposed to tie him to it and lever him out over the edge to the best vantage point . . . Minutes later, the picture was taken, but with a telephoto lens from a different point.

Recently, an editor requested that one electronics company take photographs of a certain sizable equipment. He received two shots, with the following note:

"Enclosed are a medium closeup showing two engineers at a portion of the equipment and a shot of the scale model to show its scope.

"We found that the only way to get a decent shot of the actual system in its present location was to chop a hole in the roof. If you'd like us to try again, however, we'll be glad to."

►**EDITOR AT WORK** — When Alex McKenzie left on a recent swing through electronics plants and laboratories in the west and southwest, he expected to see a lot of new faces. He did, but among the thirty thousand engineers attending Wescon, he also encountered some old friends who had likewise traveled 3,000 miles from home offices and labs.

One of these was a chap he hadn't seen for a long time, although they live only a couple of hundred miles apart. Jack Memishian had been a radio engineer with Alex at Radiation Lab. MIT, during the war when they worked on the Loran project. Jack is now with Hycon Eastern and, at Wescon, helped enliven a demonstration of forward scatter by occasionally blowing cigarette smoke at the exhibit.

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Single copies 75¢ for United States and possessions, and Canada: $1.50 for Latin America; $2.00 for all other foreign countries. Buyers' Guide $3.00. Subscription rates—United States and possessions, $6.00 a year; $9.00 for two years. Canada, $10.00 a year; $16.00 for two years. Other western hemisphere countries and the Philippines, $15.00 a year; $25 for two years. All other countries $20.00 a year; $30.00 for two years. Three-year rates, accepted on renewals only, are double the one-year rate. Entered as second-class matter August 20, 1936, at the Post Office at Albany, N. Y., under act of Mar. 3, 1879. Printed in U.S.A.
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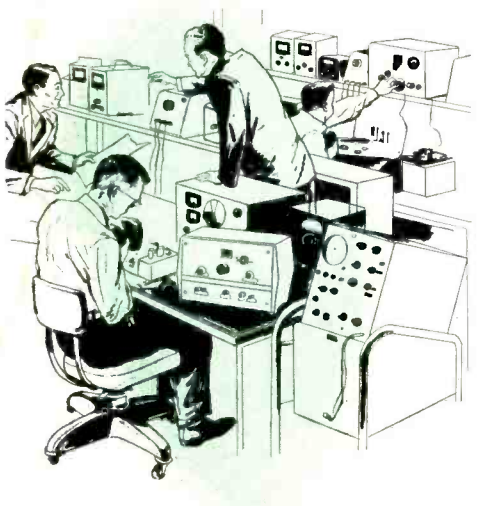
NOW-PORTABLE 400 cycle power



This new frequency changer makes it possible to provide well regulated 400 cycle power conveniently and quickly. This unit, Model FCR 250, is extremely useful in a wide variety of applications including testing, production, airborne frequency control, computers, missile guidance system testing, and in practically any application where the use of 400 cycle power is advantageous.

Model FCR 250 is only one of a complete line of frequency changers available from Sorensen . . . the authority on controlled power for research and industry. Write for complete information.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Input	105-125 VAC, 1 phase, 50-65 cycles
Output voltage	115 VAC, adjustable 105-125V
Output Frequency	320-1000 cps in two ranges
Voltage regulation	±1%
Frequency regulation	±1% (±0.01% with auxiliary frequency standard fixed at 400 cycles)
Load range	0-250 VA

MODEL FCR 250

SORENSEN & COMPANY, INC. Sorensen **STAMFORD • CONN.**

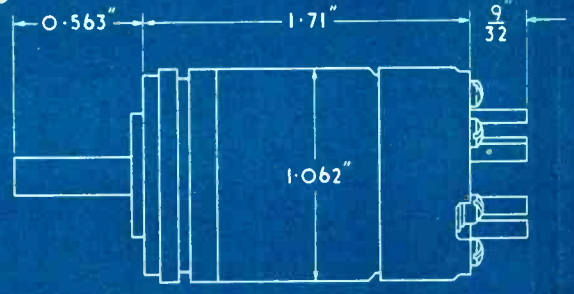
In Europe, contact Sorensen-Ardag, Eichstrasse 29, Zurich, Switzerland, for all products including 50 cycle, 220 volt equipment.

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

MUIRHEAD SYNCHROS

EXACTLY To BuOrd Spec

SIZE 11 — 115V 400c/s



MUIRHEAD

F11 M-1-A/1 SIZE 11 CONTROL TRANSMITTER — **U. S. Bureau of Ordnance Number 11 CX 4a MARK 41 MOD. 1.**

Supply 115V 400c/s — Nominal Rotor/Stator voltages 115/90V

MECHANICAL DATA

BEARINGS	Single row ball journal bearings	**ACCURACY (MAXIMUM ELECTRICAL ERROR)**	7 minutes
ROTOR CONNEXIONS	Silver strip brushes, Silver slip rings	**MOMENT OF INERTIA OF ROTOR**	0.014 oz in^2 2.5 gm cm^2
MAXIMUM FRICTION TORQUE (at room temperature)	0.05 oz in 3.5 gm cm	**WEIGHT**	4.2 oz 120 g

Shaft splined and threaded to enable gear to be fitted.

ELECTRICAL DATA

INPUT Rotor		OUTPUT Stator	
WINDING	Single phase	**WINDING**	3-phase star connected
NO LOAD CURRENT	0.03A	**VOLTAGE BETWEEN TERMINALS (No Load)**	90V max
NO LOAD POWER	0.7W	**RESIDUAL VOLTAGE AT NULL POSITIONS**	
IMPEDANCE AT 115V 400c/s	700 + j 3700 ohms	**FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENT**	45mV max
		TOTAL RESIDUAL	75mV max
D. C. RESISTANCE	445 ohms	**IMPEDANCE BETWEEN TERMINALS AT 90V 400c/s**	490 + j 2520 ohms
		D. C. RESISTANCE BETWEEN TERMINALS	300 ohms

MUIRHEAD

F11 M-2-A/1 SIZE 11 CONTROL TRANSFORMER — **U. S. Bureau of Ordnance Number 11CT 4a MARK 24 MOD. 1.**

Supply to energizing synchro 115V 400c/s — Nominal Stator/Rotor Voltages 90/58V

MECHANICAL DATA

BEARINGS	Single row ball journal bearings	**ACCURACY (MAXIMUM ELECTRICAL ERROR)**	7 minutes
ROTOR CONNEXIONS	Silver strip brushes, Silver slip rings	**MOMENT OF INERTIA OF ROTOR**	0.014 oz in^2 2.5 gm cm^2
MAXIMUM FRICTION TORQUE (at room temperature)	0.05 oz in 3.5 gm cm	**WEIGHT**	4.2 oz 120 g

Shaft splined and threaded to enable gear to be fitted.

ELECTRICAL DATA

INPUT Stator		OUTPUT Rotor	
WINDING	3-phase star connected	**WINDING**	Single-phase
SUPPLY FROM TRANSMITTER PER PHASE	90V maximum	**VOLTAGE ACROSS 20,000 OHM LOAD**	1V per degree initial misalignment
CURRENT PER PHASE	12mA	**RESIDUAL VOLTAGE AT NULL POSITIONS**	
IMPEDANCE BETWEEN TERMINALS AT 90V 400c/s	1250 + j 7400 ohms	**FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENT**	30mV max
		TOTAL RESIDUAL	60mV max
D. C. RESISTANCE BETWEEN TERMINALS	535 ohms	**IMPEDANCE AT 58V 400c/s**	680 + j 3200 ohms
		D. C. RESISTANCE	370 ohms

Copies of the above data together with mounting instructions may be had free on request by writing to the address below.

MUIRHEAD

MUIRHEAD INSTRUMENTS, Inc. 677 Fifth Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

United States Sales and Service for **MUIRHEAD & CO., LIMITED** • Beckenham • Kent • England

Sylvania Tubes and **designed for**

Full line of tubes and semiconductors is carefully designed and produced to exhibit reliability characteristics essential in good computer design.

In the computer field, as perhaps in no other, the importance of Sylvania's integrated production of tube and semiconductors from raw material to finished product assumes important proportions.

A prime example is the development of special cathode alloys to reduce cathode interface problems. Another is the controlled processing of germanium to achieve properties which contribute to diodes and transistors with faster transient response.

These and many other factors in the design and production of tubes and semiconductors make Sylvania a supplier of major importance to computer manufacturers.

TYPE 6888—

A gated pentode built to rugged computer specifications. Features sharp cut-off, controlled to close tolerances. Designed to minimize flicker shorts and interelectrode leakage for greater reliability.

TYPE 6350—

A high perveance twin triode designed for heavy duty computer applications. Capable of delivering peak cathode currents of 300 ma and total dissipation up to 7 watts. Features separate cathode construction.

OTHER COMPUTER TYPES:

7AK7	sharp cut-off pentode	**5844**	low mu dual triode
5915A	sharp cut-off pentode	**5963**	low mu dual triode
6145	sharp cut-off pentode	**5965**	low mu dual triode
6814	sharp cut-off pentode	**6211**	low mu dual triode
		5964	low mu dual triode

SYLVANIA

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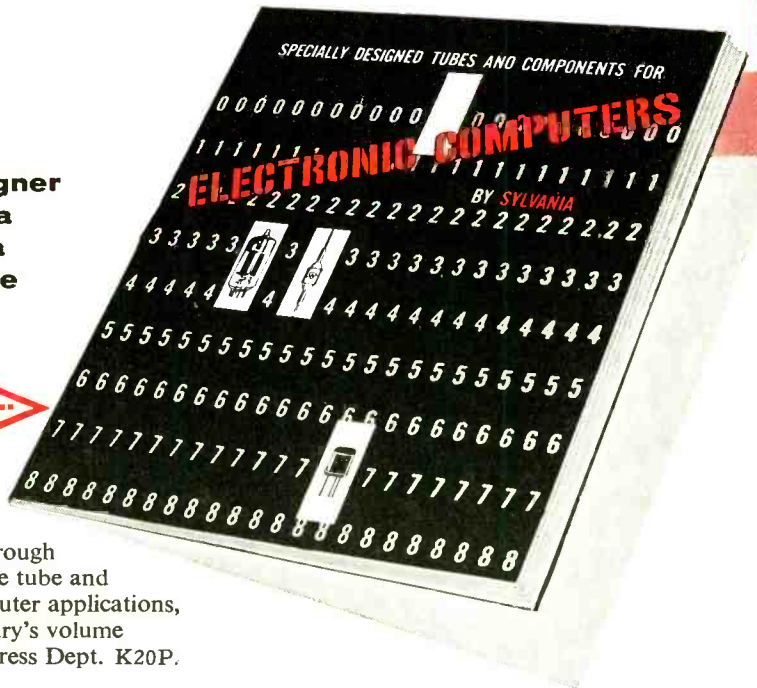
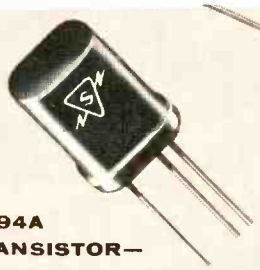
Semiconductors

computers

What every computer designer should know about Sylvania components is detailed in a new 64-page book available upon request—

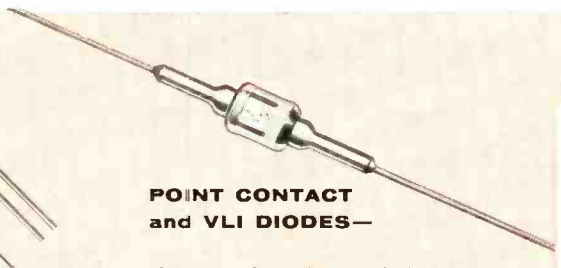


Here, in one book, is the complete story of Sylvania's service to the computer manufacturer: Sylvania's philosophy of reliability; thorough testing procedures; ability to develop the tube and transistor parameters required for computer applications, and Sylvania's ability to meet the industry's volume requirements. Write for your copy. Address Dept. K20P.



2N94A TRANSISTOR—

A high speed NPN switching transistor designed for reliable operation in computers. The type 2N94A combines excellent transient response with high gain at high peak current levels.



POINT CONTACT and VLI DIODES—

Very Low Impedance Diodes offer high forward conductance with fast recovery time and stable drift-free performance. A complete line is offered to meet a range of current and voltage requirements. Point contact diodes for extremely fast transient response featuring high back resistance at elevated temperatures.

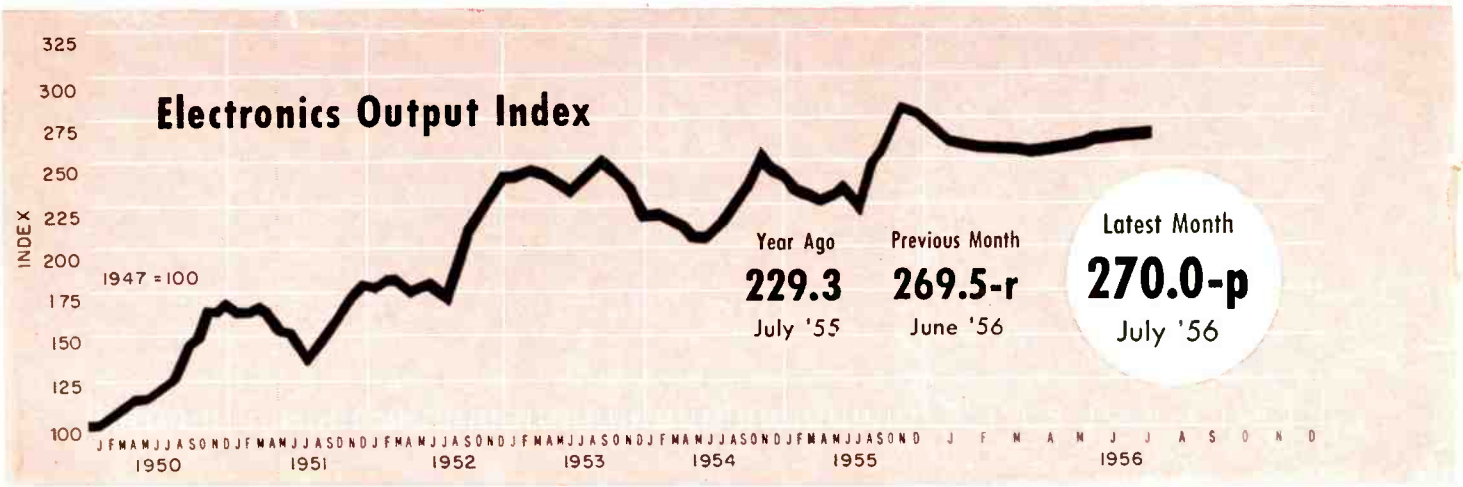
COUNTER TUBES—

TYPE 6802—

A multiple output, cold cathode bidirectional decade counter providing visible and electrical outputs.

TYPE 6879—

A miniaturized version in a T5½ bulb, this tube features the advantages of the 6802 which includes reliable long-life operation.



FIGURES OF THE MONTH

RECEIVER PRODUCTION

(Source: RETMA)	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
	July '56	June '56	July '55
Television sets, total	336,931	553,025	344,295
With UHF	41,803	78,512	63,466
Color sets	nr	nr	nr
Radio sets, total	566,697	1,073,775	718,489
With F-M	273	nr	2,385
Auto sets	198,565	296,256	404,443

RECEIVER SALES

(Source: RETMA)	July '56	June '56	July '55
Television sets, units	405,310	439,362	381,567
Radio sets (except auto)	576,453	839,830	303,965

RECEIVING TUBE SALES

(Source: RETMA)	July '56	June '56	July '55
Receiv. tubes, total units	31,400,000	39,037,000	28,340,000
Receiv. tubes, value	$24,781,000	$32,176,000	$21,167,000
Picture tubes, total units	585,380	776,601	515,793
Picture tubes, value	$10,861,634	$13,663,408	$9,498,169

INDUSTRIAL TUBE SALES

(Source: NEMA)	Quarterly Figures: Latest Quarter	Previous Quarter	Year Ago
	1st '56	4th '55	1st '55
Vacuum	$8,754,054	$9,967,411	$8,784,478
Gas or vapor	$3,394,059	$3,251,621	$3,747,490
Magnetrons and velocity modulation tubes	$15,136,522	$13,726,323	$14,229,442
Gaps and T/R boxes	$1,455,558	$1,578,767	$1,434,683

MILITARY PROCUREMENT

(Source: Defense Dept.)	1st '56	4th '55	1st '55
Army	$40,490,000	$48,477,000	$2,833,000
Navy	$28,700,000	$20,378,000	$43,147,000
Air Force	$124,828,000	$131,938,000	$133,503,000
Total—Electronics	$194,018,000	$200,793,000	$179,483,000

BROADCAST STATIONS

(Source: FCC)	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
	Aug. '56	July '56	Aug. '55
TV stations on air	507	499	469
TV stations CPs—not on air	113	116	111
TV stations—new requests	49	42	24
A-M stations on air	2,939	2,922	2,758
A-M stations CPs—not on air	112	119	115
A-M stations—new requests	268	263	215
F-M stations on air	525	530	540
F-M stations CPs—not on air	20	19	16
F-M stations—new requests	9	7	6

COMMUNICATION AUTHORIZATIONS

(Source: FCC)	July '56	June '56	July '55
Aeronautical	49,639	48,745	44,435
Marine	57,529	56,915	51,528
Police, fire, etc.	20,943	20,718	18,593
Industrial	30,776	30,597	25,189
Land transportation	9,027	8,990	7,792
Amateur	149,032	150,549	137,682
Citizens radio	19,253	18,602	12,801
Disaster	327	327	317
Experimental	722	706	639
Common carrier	2,356	2,308	1,964

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

(Source: Bur. Labor Statistics)	June '56	May '56	June '55
Prod. workers, comm. equip.	389,100-p	386,900-r	357,400
Av. wkly. earnings, comm.	$74.59 -p	$75.55 -r	$71.56
Av. wkly. earnings, radio	$72.40 -p	$72.22 -r	$69.43
Av. wkly. hours, comm.	40.1 -p	40.4	40.2
Av. wkly. hours, radio	40.0 -p	39.9	39.9

SEMICONDUCTOR SALES ESTIMATES

	June '56	May '56	Apr. '56*
Transistors, Units	1,130,756	897,862	832,676

STOCK PRICE AVERAGES

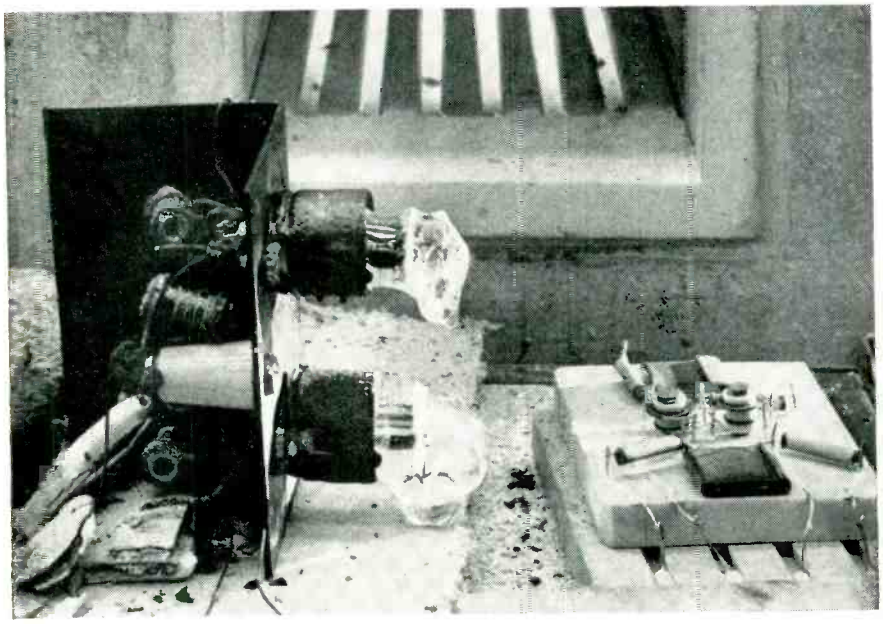
(Source: Standard and Poor's)	Aug. '56	July '56	Aug. '55
Radio-tv & electronics	405.8	412.6	462.1
Radio broadcasters	510.2	509.8	533.9

p—provisional r—revised nr—not reported
*1955 not available

FIGURES OF THE YEAR

FIGURES FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS	1956	1955	Percent Change	1955 Total
Television set production	3,752,133	4,173,088	—10.1	7,756,521
Radio set production	7,225,862	7,777,378	— 7.1	14,894,695
Television set sales	3,273,560	3,584,562	— 8.7	7,421,084
Radio set sales (except auto)	3,967,555	2,732,983	+45.2	6,921,384
Receiving tube sales	259,056,000	254,842,000	+ 1.6	479,802,000
Cathode-ray tube sales	5,738,123	5,429,817	+ 5.7	10,874,234

Future Missile Components Withstand 500 C



Two-tube developmental circuit at right operated thousands of hours in 800 C oven, far beyond critical aircraft temperature barrier. Comparable conventional components at left melted almost immediately

Red-hot operating units now feasible for ICBM missiles, satellites and nuclear aircraft

DEVELOPMENT of high-temperature electronic equipment capable of operating in future high-speed aircraft has been announced by General Electric Research Laboratories. The new components and insulating materials withstand high levels of nuclear radiation as well.

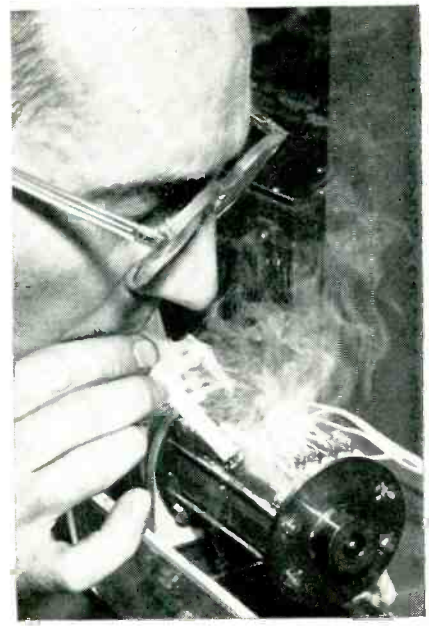
Cost of the high-temperature research program has been shared by AEC, Air Force, Army and Navy. Work on some components, particularly tubes, permits operating temperatures over 800 C.

►**Heaterless Tubes**—At ambients over 600 C, ceramic-envelope tubes provide ample cathode emission without external heater power. Heaters are needed only for operation within the earth's atmosphere. These can be disconnected when the ambient gets high enough. Diode and triode versions will go into production for military use this fall.

Use of titanium for tube electrodes gives gas-absorbing action at high temperatures and minimizes grid or plate emission. Heaterless tubes have a simple six-piece design that lends itself to automatic production and has engineering advantages.

►**Transformers** — Windings of high-temperature transformers, motors and servos can be made conventionally at only slight extra care, using Inconel or silver-clad copper wire coated with a high-temperature glass. Range of diameters is 5 to 70 mils. A medium-silicon grain-oriented steel having a Curie temperature well above 500 C is used for cores. With woven glass outer insulation, sample units have operated hundreds of hours at 520 C.

►**Resistors**—Deposited-film resistors developed in the program can withstand up to 600 C. The film is inside a ceramic tube with titanium



Transformers and servo motors operate at temperatures hot enough to light cigarette

end caps and sealed under vacuum.

▶**Capacitors**—Special heat treatment for certain types of natural mica prevents crumbling when water molecules are driven out at around 600 C, permitting capacitors to operate up to 800 C.

▶**Printed Circuits** — Forsterite ceramic base plates with platinum wires and fired silver conductors withstand up to 700 C. Circuits using this construction have operated in the flame of gas torches.

Tape Maker Enters Video Recording

Minnesota Mining takes over Bing Crosby Enterprises' tv recording equipment

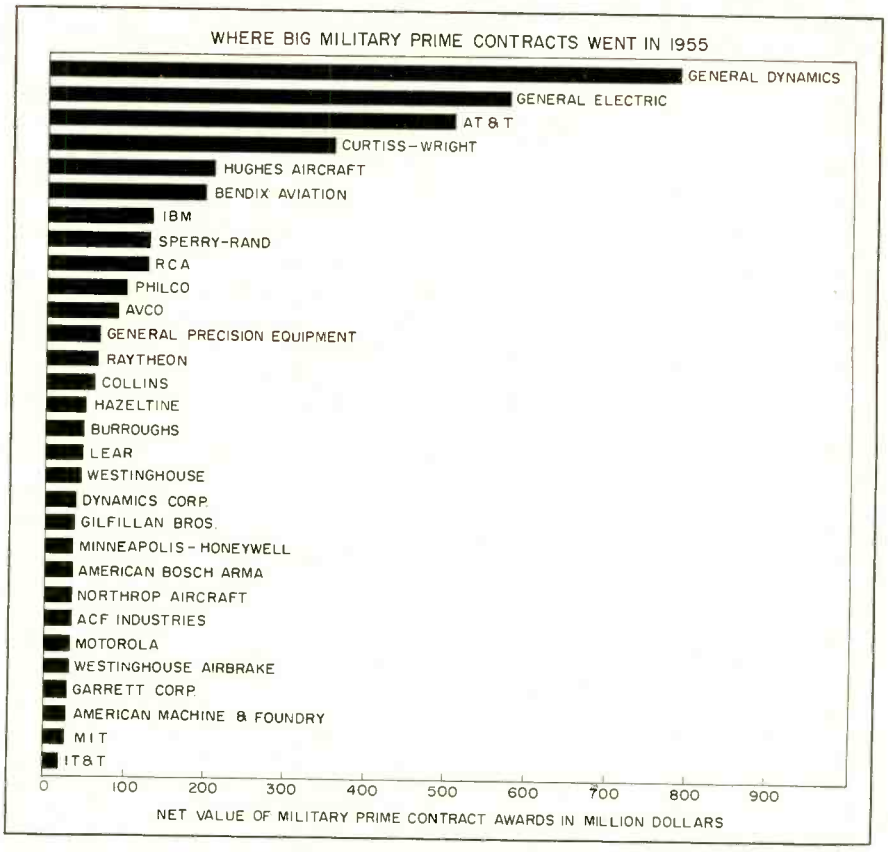
MAGNETIC tape manufacturer, Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co. has purchased the television tape recording activities of Bing Crosby Enterprises. The firm takes over and will continue the video recorder and certain other research programs conducted by the electronics division of the Crosby organization.

The transaction involved an initial payment by 3M of $75,000 toward an undisclosed sum for Crosby equipment and inventories including the video recording equipment. A number of Crosby patents to be transferred to 3M will be paid for from future sales.

▶**Personnel** — Under the agreement, a group of Crosby research staff members will become 3M employees. The group, headed by John Mullins and Wayne Johnson, has worked for several years on Crosby video tape recording projects. Research will be done at new lab headquarters in the Los Angeles area.

▶**Future**—Minnesota Mining has no immediate plans to produce a tv tape recorder but the firm has not entirely closed the door on that possibility. The main reason for the purchase, according to the company, is to improve magnetic tape for tv and to keep abreast of tv recording developments so as to have magnetic tape products available when they are needed.

Industry High In Defense Business



Nearly one-third of the 100 leading military contractors last year were in electronics

THIRTY companies in the electronics field garnered 25 percent of total military prime contracts awarded during 1955. The awards totaled $3.8 billion out of a $15.2-billion total. The firms were among the top 100 companies in awards for 1955 that accounted for 69.2 percent or $10.5 billion of total contracts. Individually the 30 electronics companies had contracts worth from 0.1 percent to 15.5 percent of 1955 awards.

▶**Normal Period** — The Defense Department identifies the 1955 period as the third phase of the U. S. military procurement program. It represents a more normal period of procurement to modernize the equipment of the armed forces, build up mobilization reserves and maintain the mobilization base.

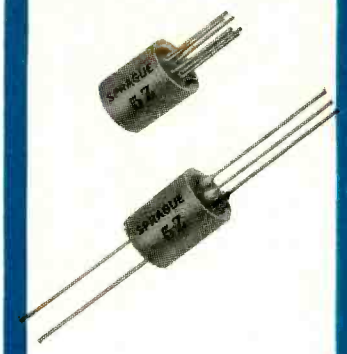
The first phase, from July 1950 through June 1953, is described as a period of greatly expanded procurement to support combat in Korea. The second phase, from July 1953 to December 1954, was one of extensive cancellations of contracts for combat equipment that was no longer needed after the cease fire in Korea and readjustment of the military buying program to a peacetime basis.

▶**Changes**—The Defense Department's list of the top 100 companies in military contracts is constantly changing. Many of the shifts are caused by acquisitions of new subsidiaries which are also military prime contractors. A total of 304 companies, including parent and subsidiary companies, was represented on the list as of December, 1955 compared to 240 in 1953.

During the first six months of 1955, companies in electronics accounted for about 20 percent of total prime contract awards compared to 25 percent for the entire year (ELECTRONICS, p 12, June '56).

Increasing emphasis on procurement of aircraft and missiles has also changed the list. During 1955, aircraft and missile companies re-

(Continued on p 12)



ACTUAL SIZE

a new complete line of

subminiature pulse transformers

Take maximum advantage of available space on crowded wiring boards and in crammed chassis with Sprague's truly miniaturized line of reliable pulse transformers.

Designed to meet the environmental requirements of specification MIL-T-27A, these new Sprague designs offer dependability without sacrifice in electrical performance of their larger counterparts. The hermetically-sealed tubular metal cases are available with pin terminals on one end for mounting on printed wiring boards or with the conventional wire leads on opposite ends. The complete set of standard ratings shown below will take care of most circuit requirements.

• • •

Complete data on Sprague's new type 5Z pulse transformers are shown in Engineering Bulletin 503, available on letterhead request to the Technical Literature Section, Sprague Electric Company, 35 Marshall Street, North Adams, Mass.

TYPICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Cat. No.*	Turns Ratio	Lp (mH)	L_L (μH)	Cd (μμF)	Source Impedance 100 Ω			Source Impedance 500 Ω			Source Impedance 1000 Ω		
					Load (Ohms)	Pulse Width** (μsec)	Rise Time (μsec)	Load (Ohms)	Pulse Width** (μsec)	Rise Time (μsec)	Load (Ohms)	Pulse Width** (μsec)	Rise Time (μsec)
5Z1 and 5Z2	1:1	0.5	1.0	6.0	50	1.8	0.01	250	0.40	0.01	500	0.24	0.01
					100	1.2	0.01	500	0.28	0.01	1000	0.20	0.01
					200	0.8	0.01	1000	0.22	0.01	2000	0.15	0.01
5Z3 and 5Z4	3:1	0.5	2.0	6.0	5	1.8	0.02	27	0.40	0.02	55	0.24	0.02
					11	1.2	0.02	55	0.28	0.02	110	0.20	0.02
					22	0.8	0.02	110	0.22	0.02	220	0.15	0.02
5Z5 and 5Z6	5:1	0.5	2.5	6.0	4	1.2	0.02	10	0.40	0.02	20	0.24	0.02
					8	0.8	0.02	20	0.28	0.02	40	0.20	0.02
								40	0.22	0.02	80	0.15	0.02
5Z7 and 5Z8	1:1:1	0.5	2.0	12.0	50	1.8	0.025	250	0.40	0.02	500	0.24	0.02
					100	1.2	0.025	500	0.28	0.02	1000	0.20	0.02
					200	0.8	0.025	1000	0.22	0.02	2000	0.15	0.02
5Z9 and 5Z10	1:1	1.0	1.5	6.0	50	3.4	0.015	250	0.70	0.015	500	0.38	0.015
					100	2.2	0.015	500	0.54	0.015	1000	0.28	0.015
					200	1.6	0.015	1000	0.40	0.015	2000	0.25	0.015
5Z11 and 5Z12	3:1	1.0	2.5	6.0	5	3.4	0.02	27	0.70	0.02	55	0.38	0.02
					11	2.2	0.02	55	0.54	0.02	110	0.28	0.02
					22	1.6	0.02	110	0.40	0.02	220	0.25	0.02
5Z13 and 5Z14	5:1	1.0	4.0	6.0	4	2.2	0.02	10	0.70	0.02	20	0.38	0.02
					8	1.6	0.02	20	0.54	0.02	40	0.28	0.02
								40	0.40	0.02	80	0.25	0.02
5Z15 and 5Z16	1:1:1	1.0	2.5	12.0	50	3.4	0.025	250	0.70	0.025	500	0.38	0.025
					100	2.2	0.025	500	0.54	0.025	1000	0.28	0.025
					200	1.6	0.025	1000	0.40	0.025	2000	0.25	0.025
5Z17 and 5Z18	1:1	2.5	3.0	6.0	50	8.7	0.02	250	1.9	0.02	500	0.94	0.02
					100	5.4	0.02	500	1.2	0.02	1000	0.66	0.02
					200	3.6	0.02	1000	0.8	0.02	2000	0.45	0.02
5Z19 and 5Z20	3:1	2.5	3.5	6.0	5	8.7	0.025	27	1.9	0.025	55	0.94	0.025
					11	5.4	0.025	55	1.2	0.025	110	0.66	0.025
					22	3.6	0.025	110	0.8	0.025	220	0.45	0.025
5Z21 and 5Z22	5:1	2.5	5.0	6.0	4	5.4	0.025	10	1.9	0.025	20	0.94	0.025
					8	3.6	0.025	20	1.2	0.025	40	0.66	0.025
								40	0.8	0.025	80	0.45	0.025
5Z23 and 5Z24	1:1:1	2.5	6.5	12.0	50	8.7	0.04	250	1.9	0.04	500	0.94	0.04
					100	5.4	0.04	500	1.2	0.04	1000	0.66	0.04
					200	3.6	0.04	1000	0.8	0.04	2000	0.45	0.04
5Z25 and 5Z26	1:1	6.0	6.0	6.0	50	21.0	0.03	250	4.0	0.03	500	1.8	0.03
					100	13.0	0.03	500	2.6	0.03	1000	1.4	0.03
					200	8.4	0.03	1000	1.8	0.03	2000	1.0	0.03
5Z27 and 5Z28	3:1	6.0	11.0	6.0	5	21.0	0.04	27	4.0	0.04	55	1.8	0.04
					11	13.0	0.04	55	2.6	0.04	110	1.4	0.04
					22	8.4	0.04	110	1.8	0.04	220	1.0	0.04
5Z29 and 5Z30	5:1	6.0	14.0	6.0	4	13.0	0.04	10	4.0	0.04	20	1.8	0.04
					8	8.4	0.04	20	2.6	0.04	40	1.4	0.04
								40	1.8	0.04	80	1.0	0.04
5Z31 and 5Z32	1:1:1	6.0	17.0	12.0	50	21.0	0.07	250	4.0	0.07	500	1.8	0.07
					100	13.0	0.07	500	2.6	0.07	1000	1.4	0.07
					200	8.4	0.07	1000	1.8	0.07	2000	1.0	0.07

*First cat. no. is for 2-ended style, second is for single-ended plug-in style.
NOTE: Two winding transformers can be furnished with tapped windings to customer specifications.

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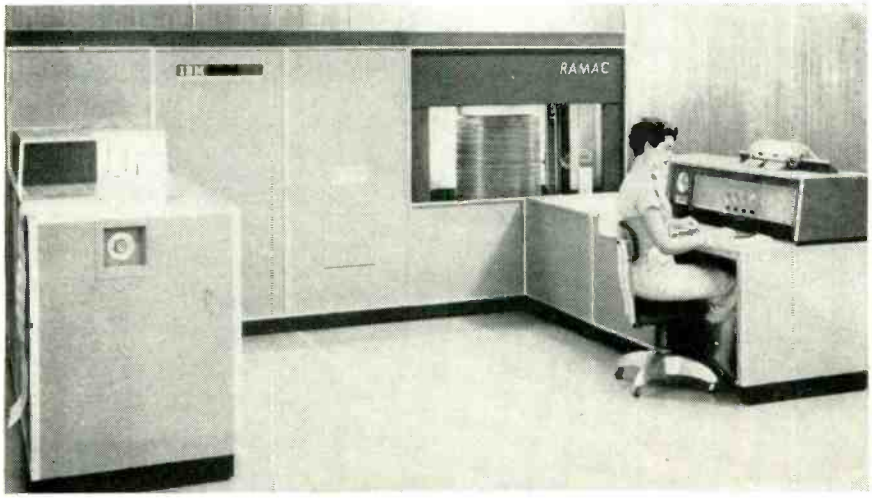
ceived 34.9 percent of total awards. In 1953, the portion was 27.1 percent. For the period from June, 1950 through the end of 1955, the companies received 30.3 percent of all prime contract awards.

▶ **Total**—During the same period, the net value of prime defense contracts reached $130 billion. The top 100 contractors accounted for $81.5 billion or 62.7 percent of the amount.

Among the 100 were 28 firms heavily engaged in electronics. They accounted for $23.3 billion or 17 percent of total awards. Seven of the companies had contracts totaling over $1 billion.



CONTINUOUS or in-line accounting may become feasible when . . .

Computer Stores 5 Million Digits

Electronic typewriter control, new scientific computer and special-purpose units appear

PRODIGIOUS rapid-access memories make two recently introduced computers especially well suited to processing large volumes of business data without resorting to batch handling. This could provide much closer management control over business operations.

The IBM model 305 RAMAC relies upon the juke-box memory developed at the firm's San Jose, Calif. laboratory. The memory consists of 50 magnetic metal disks arranged in a vertical stack.

There are 100 recording tracks on each disk face. Each track will hold upwards of 10,000 characters.

Access is gained by an electronically controlled reading arm that moves vertically and horizontally. The entire stack rotates at 1,200 rpm.

The RAMAC computer also includes a printer, 100-card-a-minute card punch, data-processing unit consisting of a magnetic drum and a 100-character magnetic-core storage unit and operating console.

Typical applications include billing, inventory, sales analysis, payroll, budget and production control.

Fourteen prototype Ramac units are under construction at IBM's San Jose, Calif. plant. The machine is already in use at Crown Zellerbach Paper Co. in San Francisco. Schedule calls for building 123 Ramac's in 1957 and by 1958, 900 a year.

Electric typewriter with electronic tabulator control

▶ **Wedding**—The juke-box memory has been wedded to the model 650 magnetic-drum calculator. There are about 350 basic 650's in use today with nearly 1,000 on order.

The basic 650 has a magnetic-drum memory that will store 20,000 digits. As a first step in improving its memory, up to six magnetic-tape handling units can be connected to the computer through a 600-digit magnetic-core storage unit.

Up to four juke-box random-access memories each with a capacity of 6,000,000 digits can be connected.

▶ **Typewriter**—Possibly the ultimate step in electronics invasion of the business office would be a electronic typewriter. One step in that direction was recently taken by IBM. A new model of the firm's electric typewriter is equipped with a device that senses vertical lines printed in conductive ink on business forms.

When the electronic tab lever on the typewriter keyboard is depressed, the electrically conductive vertical rules program the typewriter's tabulator. The electronic unit, mounted beneath the keyboard, uses one tube, one rectifier and at least one diode.

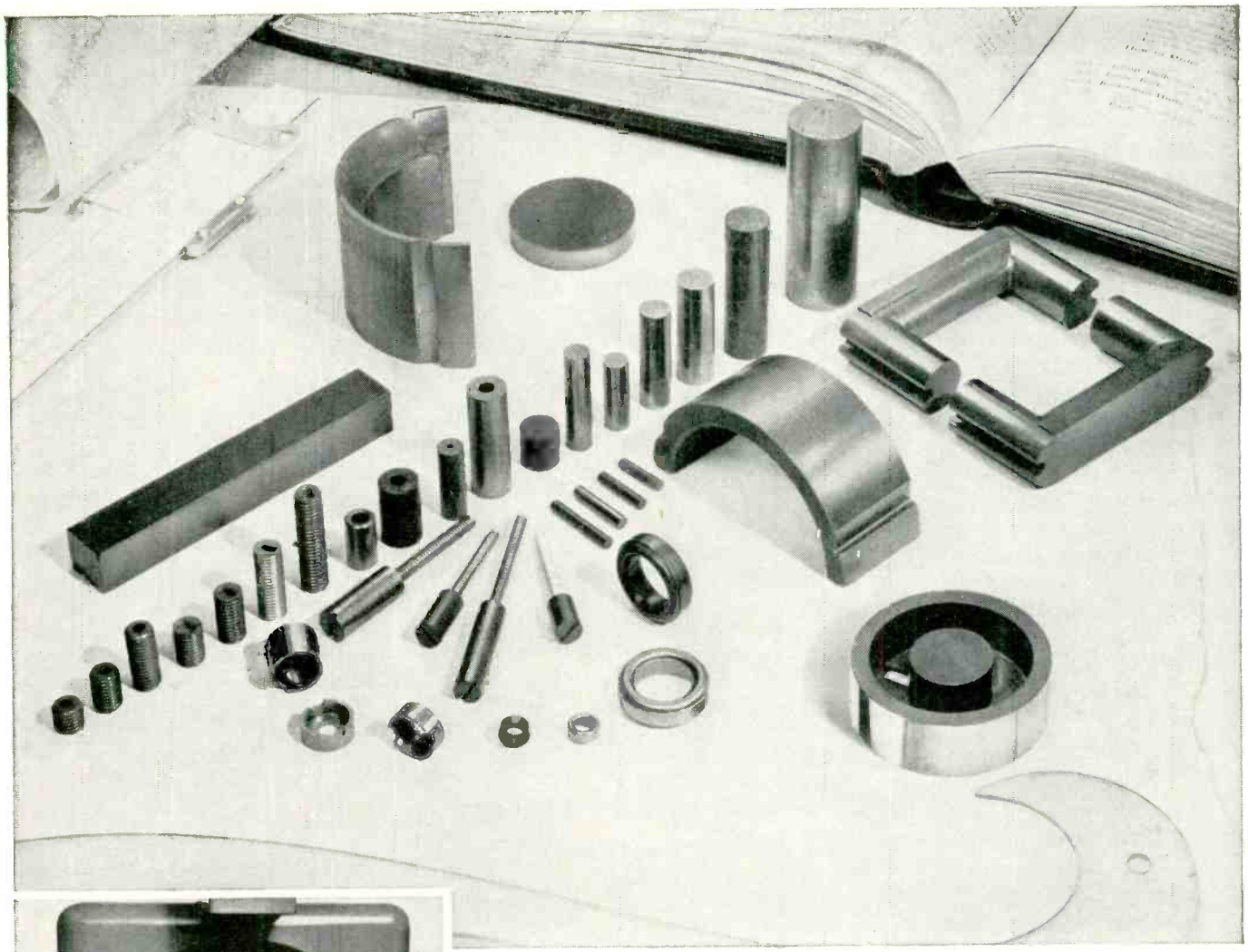
U. S. To Double Research Reports

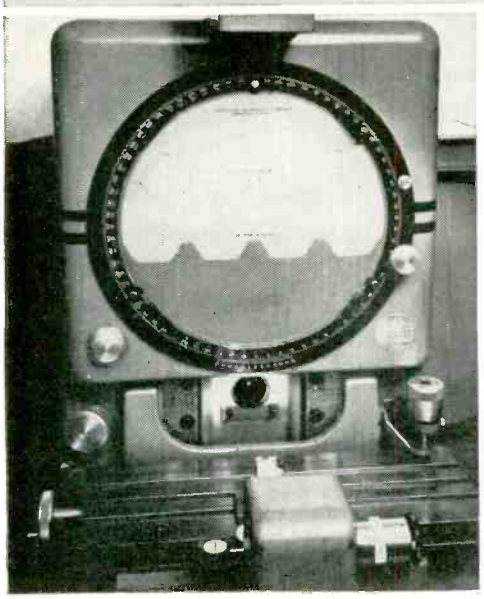
New service for research scientists will make results of federal projects available

THE Government plans to make available to research scientists the results of thousands of basic research projects carried out with federal money by private and academic groups. It aims to provide basic scientific researchers with the same kind of information service that has been furnished heretofore on developmental and applied research.

▶ **Organization** — The Office of

(Continued on p 14)





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Scientific Information of The National Science Foundation has set up a new unit for the program—The Government Research Information Clearinghouse headed by Dwight E. Gray.

GRIC will help research scientists to:

Learn what unclassified scientific reports on government research are being issued in his field of interest and how he can obtain them.

Obtain, on a subscription basis, a report-announcement service that automatically keeps him posted on the bulk of such reports in fundamental research.

Obtain access to a catalogued reference collection of scientific reports on federally-supported basic research, being offered by the Library of Congress with a $10,000 NSF grant.

▶ **Volume** — Gray estimates that federal agencies receive upwards of 20,000 technical reports a year from organizations engaged in scientific research sponsored by the Defense Dept. and other federal agencies. Of the total, the Office of Technical Services reproduces for public sale about 6,000. The majority cover developmental work.

The new program will enable OTS to double its publication schedule to about 12,000 different reports a year, about equally divided between basic and applied research projects.

Business Briefs

▶ **TV Broadcaster,** American Broadcasting-Paramount Theaters, and Western Union Telegraph Co. each purchased a 25-percent interest in Wind Tunnel Instrument Co. of Newton, Mass., the third electronics firm in which the two companies now have a financial interest. The others are Microwave Associates and Technical Operations

▶ **Tantalum** production capacity will go up 50 percent when a new $6.5 million tantalum-columbium plant planned by Fansteel Metallurgical goes into production. Construction will be financed by a $4-million bank loan and the sale of $3 million in debentures

▶ **Merged** firms, Baird Associates-Atomic Instrument, plan to issue up to $750,000 in debentures to acquire new plant facilities. The company expects sales to total $5.8 million at the end of the first fiscal year of combined operation on May 31, 1957

▶ **Dictating** machine manufacturer, T. A. Edison, borrowed $2.5 million to finance the cost of recently acquired business, for other expansion plans and for additional working capital

▶ **Parts** maker, Amphenol Electronics, offered 120,000 shares of $1 par value common stock at $18.50 per share to repay $1 million in bank loans and increase working capital. Net sales of the firm, which has approximately 5,000 customers, were $12.9 million in the first six months of 1956 compared to $11.8 million during the period in 1955

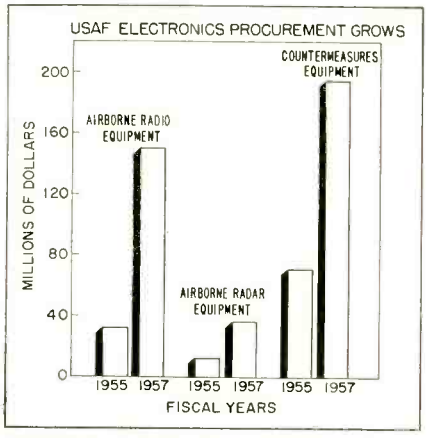
▶ **West Coast** company, Hycon Manufacturing, sold 400,000 shares of common for $1.6 million. Proceeds will be applied to product development, equipment purchases, expansion and working capital

Bomber's Electronics Now Costs $6 Million

Military-type aircraft require more tubes. Air Force boosts electronics share of budget

GROWING importance of electronics in military aircraft is highlighted in a comparison made by the Aircraft Industries Association of today's bombers and fighters with those of World War II.

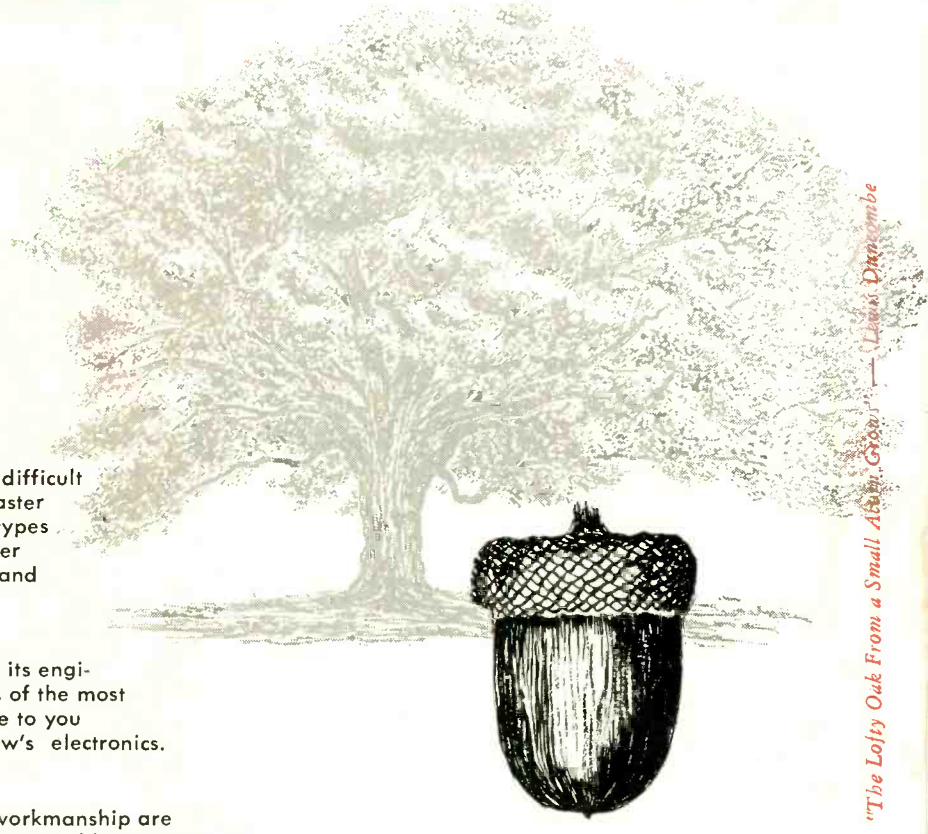
▶ **Increases**—A medium bomber today requires 40 miles of wiring compared to 10 miles for the World War II model and contains over 1,500 electronic tubes. A World War II fighter required 515 wires totaling 1,545 feet compared to 5,500 wires totaling nearly 23,000 feet for a jet fighter today. The modern all-weather fighter has almost $80,000 worth of radar, rocket-firing-control and navigation equipment which was not used at all on the World War II plane. The Norden bombsight used in World War II cost $8,000 per unit—a small fraction of the $250,000 cost of the K-1 used in one of today's bombers. The cost of electronics alone, on three medium bombers today would buy a complete World War II bomber.



▶ **Complexity**—A World War II

(Continued on page 16)

GROWTH



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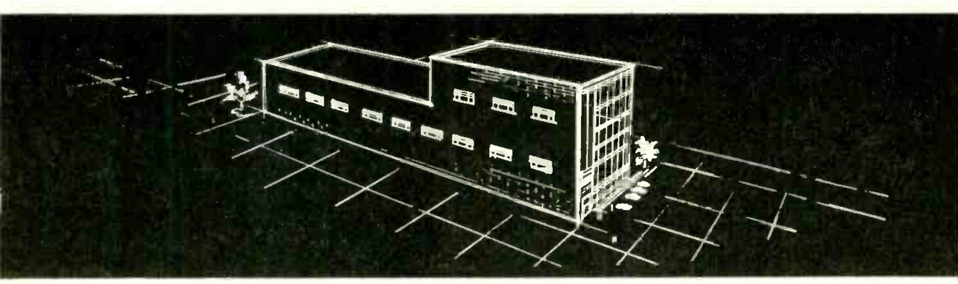

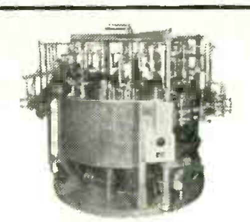

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bomber had eight electronic systems, a basic weight of 37,672 pounds and a flyaway cost of $220,-249. A modern bomber had 14 electronic systems, a basic weight of 167,685 pounds and a flyaway cost of $6,429,259.

A World War II fighter had three electronic systems, a basic weight of 7,198 pounds and a flyaway cost of $53,635. A modern fighter has nine electronic systems, a basic weight of 10,536 pounds and a flyaway cost of $384,225.

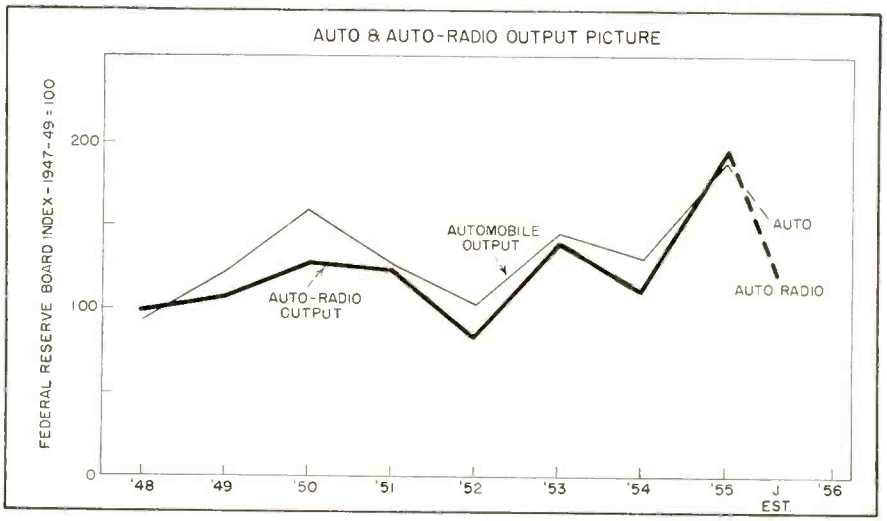
▶ **Budget** — More electronics is being used by the Air Force as an integral part of aircraft coming off the production line. In fiscal 1957, $1.4 billion out of $8.4 billion, or 17.3 percent of the USAF aircraft procurement budget, is allocated for electronics. In 1952 approximately $883.3 million out of $9.2 billion was for electronics.

More electronics is also being used by the Air Force for modernizing in-service aircraft. Nearly $800 million has been allocated.

The requirements for the airborne radar equipment, for example, have increased from $11.4 million in fiscal 1955 to $35.6 million in fiscal 1957. Electronics countermeasure equipment requirements call for $195.5 million in fiscal 1957.

TellerVision Takes Curbside Deposits

Closed-circuit television and an underground pneumatic tube enable a teller in a Bridgeport, Conn. savings bank to transact business with motorists more than 100 feet away. Developed by Mosler Safe Co., the system allows banks to add to service without opening a branch



More Auto Radios Use Transistors

Major auto makers increase transistorized set installations. Fuel system uses transistors

NEARLY one-third of all car radios produced this year incorporate transistors and the portion may rise next year to over 60 percent, according to estimates by leading car radio and transistor producers. Estimates range from 27 percent to 35 percent of this year's car set output.

Bendix estimates that about 35 percent of its current car radio output is transistorized. Motorola has announced that it has shipped several thousand car radio sets equipped with its power transistors.

Most of the transistorized car radio sets now being produced are hybrid sets using one power transistor.

▶ **Output** — Although transistorized car radios have increased in volume this year, total car radio business has declined. Through the first six months, 2,313,651 sets were produced, compared to 2,602,691 in the first half of 1955 for a drop of over 11 percent.

Car radio manufacturers expect that total output for 1956 will be 15 percent below that produced in 1955. For 1957 they see the business coming back to the 1955 level.

The close tie between auto radio production and automobile output is indicated in the chart.

Auto output for the first eight months of 1956 totaled 4.0 million, a decline of nearly 27 percent from the 5.5 million for the same period in 1955. Most auto manufacturers will introduce 1957 models in October.

Bendix Aviation has developed an electronic fuel injector system for automobiles that use transistors. It eliminates the carburetor and air cleaner and is designed to determine engine fuel requirements and to provide each cylinder with a precisely synchronized supply of fuel.

▶ **Future application** — With emphasis increasing on safety devices for auto driving, a new development by Army's Engineer Research

Power transistors for auto radios go in vacuum bake oven at new Sylvania plant in New Hampshire

(Continued on page 18)

Type 1800-B

Vacuum-Tube Voltmeter

for Long Term Accuracy and High Stability . . .

Convenient for Routine Work
Ready for that Difficult Measurement

The G-R Type 1800-B Vacuum-Tube Voltmeter is a superb measuring instrument . . . the finest dioce-type VTVM available.

This instrument provides accuracy of ±2% on all a-c and d-c ranges. It incorporates unique design features that make possible measurements which are exceedingly difficult with less precise, less adaptable equipment.

Most important, when you specify this precision instrument, your VTVM will have the extra features and refinements designed to maintain the initial high accuracy throughout the long life of the instrument. Such provisions are essential to first-class operation. They are to be found in *all* General Radio instruments.

The Type 1800-B retains all of the "A" model's outstanding features. In addition, a panel switch and circuit modifications have been included to permit convenient, direct measurement of either positive or negative d-c voltages without need of reversing test leads. . . . . $415.

What it takes to Make a Precision Voltmeter . . .

Features specifically engineered into the G-R Type 1800-B to make it the most convenient and useful Vacuum-Tube Voltmeter on the market:

- Excellent high-frequency response — measurements to at least 500 Mc without need of special grounding devices, probe disassembly, or external capacitors.
- Measurements to 1500v — 0.1 to 150 volts, a-c in six ranges and 0.01 to 150 volts, dc — 0.5v range for accurate low-voltage readings — accessory multipliers attach to probe, extending a-c and d-c ranges to 1500 volts.
- Successively higher ranges are obtained by adding amplifier degeneration, making the calibration essentially independent of tube transconductance changes — the conventional voltage divider feeding a constant-gain amplifier cannot provide this degree of reliability.
- No "wandering" zero — thorough, two-stage power supply regulation provides complete independence from line voltage fluctuations — upon zeroing on 0.5v range, no further resetting required for any range.
- Separate "balancing" diode insures stability on a-c ranges, a feature not found in many voltmeters.

Long-time-stable, wire-wound resistors eliminate component drift as a source of instability.

- High 25-megohm input impedance — open grid connection for dc provides input impedances in kilo-megohm range.
- Thoroughly shielded amplifier circuit and well filtered probe eliminate any possibility of large errors at 60 cps.
- Panel and chassis may be grounded without grounding a-c, d-c, or probe terminals, permitting voltage measurements between two points, both above d-c ground — also an important safety feature.
- Completely shielded probe affords excellent accuracy even in strong r-f fields.
- Probe cap bolts to ground plane of test circuit, effectively minimizing error from ground loop inductance or pickup.
- Type 874 coaxial fitting and 50-ohm termination are provided for convenient use of probe on coaxial lines.
- Probe conveniently plugs into standard ¾-inch binding posts for prolonged work—additional a-c terminals on panel accept test leads.
- Illuminated meter scale, knife-edge pointer, and mirror insure ease and precision of reading under all conditions.

GENERAL RADIO Company

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8055 13th St., Silver Spring, Md. **WASHINGTON, D. C.** 1000 N. Seward St. **LOS ANGELES 38**

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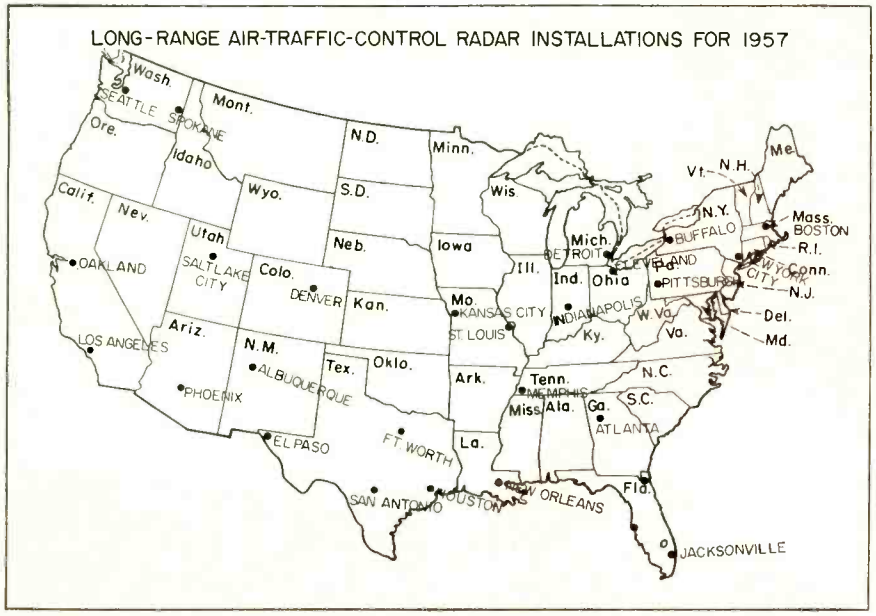
and Development Lab may find application in cars. A system consisting of two-parallel wires and a vehicular-mounted receiver has been tested on the Greenland ice cap.

An alternating current is fed to wires buried in the snow on either side of the trail. The receiver detects the current and indicators in the vehicle give the driver his position on the trail.

Warning devices alarm the driver when the vehicle gets out of bounds.

Army weasel equipped with General Mills-designed loop antenna system is used to test new trail marking system on the ice cap of Greenland

CAA To Buy More Long-Range Radar Equipment



Radar and other air traffic aids are scheduled for installation in 1957

CIVIL Aeronautics Administration is moving ahead faster on plans to increase the nation's air navigation and traffic control facilities. It hopes to complete its five-year federal airways plan in three years. Within 18 months it expects to control flights of all civil aircraft operating on instruments at more than 15,000 feet.

The Administration has split its Office of Federal Airways into one office for air traffic control and one for air navigation facilities. The change is expected to help speed CAA's $246-million program authorized by Congress to improve and expand air traffic control and navigation aids.

▶ **Radar**—First step is an increase in long-range radar equipment. The original plan scheduled $12.4 million for 18 long-range radars to be installed during fiscal 1957 which ends next June 30.

CAA has now announced that long-range radars will be established at 26 locations, shown on the map, during the year. Investment for this equipment could run to $18 million this year.

The New York air route traffic control center which already has a long-range radar in operation will get additional information from a long-range Navy radar at Atlantic City, N. J. The Washington, D. C. air route traffic control center has a long-range radar in operation. Another is to be commissioned in Norfolk, Va. in September and another in Chicago in November.

▶ **Other Facilities**—CAA has also increased its VOR program for fiscal 1957. It originally scheduled $6.3 million for 76 installations. Under the stepped-up program, 82 VOR installations are to be made. Equipment cost could run to $6.8 million.

During 1957 CAA also plans to install airport traffic control at 17 locations; airport surveillance radar at Miami, Fla. and Colorado Springs, Colo.; and additional frequencies at 34 airports for air-ground communications in traffic control. In addition, one new air route traffic control center will be established at Phoenix, Ariz. and equipment for automatic weather broadcasting will be installed at 16 locations throughout the U. S.

Color TV Sales Head Toward $75 Million

Manufacturers revise sales estimates. More studios and stations to open in '57

As the important last quarter of the year starts, television set makers are reappraising the potential of color tv in the light of present business conditions.

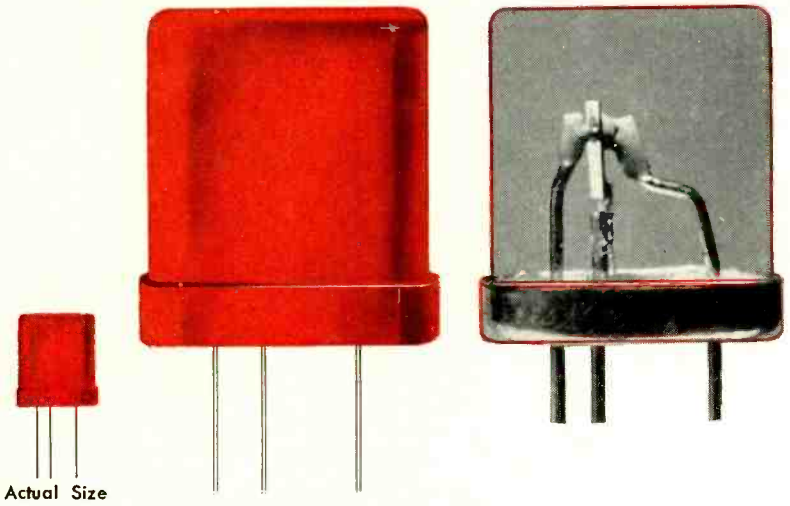
▶ **Estimates** — Sylvania Electric now estimates that about 150,000 color sets will be sold to the public in 1956. There are some 80,000 tv dealers in the U. S. so that small stocks with large dealers could make color set production figures

(Continued on p 20)

RAYTHEON PNP SILICON TRANSISTORS

made with the *FUSION ALLOY* process

have MAXIMUM RELIABILITY



The reliability of transistors depends upon both electrical and mechanical properties.

Transistor technology has now solved most electrical problems encountered during life. As a result, greater emphasis must now be placed on the mechanical factors.

Mechanical reliability has always been inherent in the Raytheon *Fusion Alloy* process. Life tests starting early in 1953 and aggregating over 20,000,000 transistor hours show *less than one "open" per 800,000 hours, and no shorts.*

Raytheon PNP Silicon Transistors, made by the *Fusion Alloy* process, have all this proved reliability in service, plus extraordinarily low cutoff current, low noise factor and the other desirable characteristics shown in the chart.

RAYTHEON SILICON TRANSISTOR TESTS INCLUDE:

- *Life* — conducted at 135°C and 50 mW dissipation
- *Temperature Cycling* — 116°C (Steam at 10 lbs. gauge) and minus 60°C
- *Temperature Aging* — 100 hours at 160°C
- *Acceleration* — 5000 G centrifuge
- *Shock* — 500 G

RAYTHEON NEW HIGH TEMPERATURE SILICON TRANSISTORS

Type	Reverse Current at −20v Collector μA (max.)	Reverse Current at −20v Emitter μA (max.)	Beta	Base Resistance ohms	Collector Resistance kilohms	Noise Factor db (max.)	Collector Capacity μμf	Alpha Freq Cutoff KC
CK790	0.2	0.2	14	1200	500	30	30	400
CK791	0.2	0.2	24	1400	500	30	30	600
CK793	0.2	0.2	16	1300	500	15	30	500

MAXIMUM JUNCTION TEMPERATURE 150°C. Temperature Rise (free air) 0.50°C/mW

For superior electrical performance —
For superior reliability in service —
For superior ability to meet your quantity and delivery needs —

specify RAYTHEON PNP Fusion Alloy TRANSISTORS
More In Use Than Any Other Construction Or Make

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SEMICONDUCTOR DIVISION

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Want more information? Use post card on last page.

50,000 units higher than retail sales.

The company estimates that there are about 110,000 sets now in use with 40,000 to 60,000 to be sold in the remaining months. For 1957, Sylvania estimates that about 250,000 color sets will be sold.

RCA estimates that some 270,000 color sets will come into use this year to bring total color sets in use to 300,000. By the beginning of 1958 it expects that color sets in use will reach 1 million going to 3 million by the beginning of 1959, 7.2 million by 1960 and 12.5 million by the beginning of 1961.

As of July 1, RCA reports 60,000 sets in use, and expects that by Oct. 1 the total will reach 100,000. The company estimates that during the last quarter of this year some 200,000 color sets will come into use.

▶ **Tubes**—Sign that color tube business is beginning to move is evidenced in Superior Tube Company's establishment of a new department for the manufacture of color tube aperture masks. Production, which began in September, is under license of Buckbee Mears Co. of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Last year, Buckbee Mears laid plans for the establishment of additional aperture mask manufacturing facilities in New York but the lag in color tv delayed the move.

▶ **Programs**—NBC plans at least one major color program every night of the week in addition to spectaculars. On some nights as much as 3 hours of color tv will be available. For the fourth quarter night-time color programs will total between 120 to 130 hours per month compared with 22.5 hours in the last three months of 1955.

NBC is building a color tv station in Washington, D. C. Completion is scheduled for the fall of 1957 with the cost of the plant to be approximately $4 million. Three new color studios, two in New York and one in Hollywood, go into operation this Fall. The studios represent the bulk of a $12-million expenditure made within the past year to double color production facilities.

▶ **Color Film**—The expansion program also includes the installation of a recording system using lenticular film, a development carried out jointly by NBC, RCA and the Eastman Kodak. The system will go into operation soon. The film system will permit the network to delay color programs for the west coast so that they can be seen at the most convenient hours.

Using the lenticular system, electronic color information is registered in black-and-white film through minute lenses which form a portion of the film itself. The film can be processed rapidly with normal black and white techniques and then played back as a color tv program.

TELEPRINTER designed by Creed is actuated by fsk receiver developed at Federal Telecommunication Labs. Atlantic forecast signals are picked up by recessed loop antenna to help . . .

Airliners Avoid Bad Weather

Experiments by trans-Atlantic planes will cut interference and free voice channels

TRANSMITTERS at Chatham, New Brunswick and Galdenoch, Scotland have recently begun keying out teleprinter signals for use of eight airlines flying the Atlantic. Weather reports can be received aboard aircraft in flight and recorded automatically.

This system frees personnel from listening watches and likewise frees communications channels for instant message service. Under present practice, weather bulletins constitute about 80 percent of airways communications traffic.

▶ **NARCAST**—Portmanteau word to identify the new service is made up of the significant letters of North Atlantic Radioteleprinter Broadcast. Frequencies now in experimental use are 119 and 122 kc. They are expected to eliminate interference and fadeouts resulting on higher frequencies from ionospheric disturbances.

Loop antennas of a type that will not interfere with the aerodynamic characteristics of the aircraft are used to pick up the signals that are translated into copy at the rate of 60 to 100 words a minute.

Broadcast Employees Get Top Pay

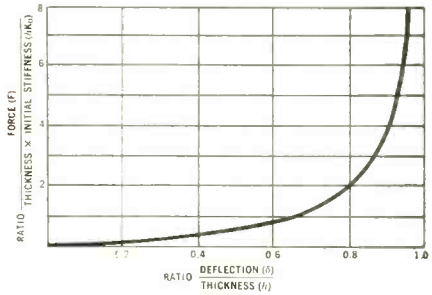
Average annual earnings of radio and tv broadcasting workers second highest in U.S.

NATIONAL income and product statistics for 1955 compiled annually by the Department of Commerce show that full-time employees of radio and tv broadcasting organizations received average

(continued on p 22)

How to Design for Isolation during Sustained Acceleration

It is becoming increasingly important that vibration isolators continue to provide isolation during sustained acceleration. *This is a requirement in some classes of guided missiles* If the force-deflection characteristic of the isolator is linear, it is easy to calculate the required deflection by multiplying the static deflection of the isolator under the deadweight load by the sustained acceleration expressed as a dimensionless multiple of the gravitational acceleration. Unless it has clearances at least equal to this calculated deflection, the isolator bottoms during the sustained acceleration, and provides no vibration isolation. One way to alleviate this effect is to use an isolator having non-linear force-deflection



characteristics, as shown by this dimensionless curve and defined by the equation

$$\frac{\delta}{h} = \frac{2}{\pi} \tan^{-1}\left[15.37\left(\frac{\ddot{x}_s}{f_0^2 h}\right)\right]$$

where δ is the deflection of the isolator under the sustained acceleration x_s, is the natural frequency under normal deadweight load, and h is the "effective thickness" of the load-carrying spring. When sustained acceleration increases the static force on the isolator, deflection increases, but less than if the stiffness of the isolator were linear. This increase in deflection is accompanied by an increase in stiffness; i.e., by an increase in the slope of the force-deflection curve. The effective natural frequency is thus increased because there is no increase in mass, and the transmissibility increases.

To simplify the evaluation of changes in transmissibility, we have prepared a nomograph and set of curves for graphic solution of this problem. Write for your free copy of these useful design data — Bulletin #THO-5 — to BARRY CONTROLS Incorporated, 707 Pleasant St., Watertown 72, Mass.

From "Natural Frequency of a Nonlinear System Subjected to a Nonmassive Load", Transactions ASME, January, 1954

earnings of $6,333 in 1955. Their pay was exceeded by only one other classification in entire American industry, employees of security and commodity brokers, dealers and exchanges, who received average earnings of $8,078 in 1955.

The average wage figure is obtained by dividing the industry's total payroll by the total number of full-time employees. Thus, the salaries of the highest paid directors, executives and full-time performers, are included with those of clerical employees.

▶**Technical**—The government survey does not break down wage information to indicate the average pay of broadcast engineers. But the NARTB, which makes studies of wages and hours in broadcasting by job classification, estimates that engineering salaries in broadcasting run as follows:

▶**Television**—The typical range of gross weekly wages for television technicians in September, 1955 in markets of up to 100,000 population was $75 to $94. In markets from 100,000 to 1-million population, weekly gross salaries ranged between $78 to $121. For markets having over 1 million people, tv broadcast technician salaries ranged from $123 to $151 a week or from $6,396 to $7,852 annually.

▶**Radio**—For radio broadcasting technicians, NARTB estimates that in cities of less than 10,000 population, the average weekly wage is about $65. In the largest city classification, 2.5 million and over, the average weekly wage runs to about $115. The radio salaries are strictly average figures, NARTB points out, so that in both cases there are many men earning considerably more or less.

▶**Trend**—In 1952 average annual broadcasting wages were $5,559; 1953, $5,889; 1954, $6,029 and last year, $6,333.

The high average annual wage of broadcasting employees in 1955 compares with an average annual wage for total U. S. industry of $3,830 and with wages in the electrical machinery field of $4,474.

Military Electronics

▶**Three** electronics firms received Air Force contracts worth more than $15 million in September. Hughes Aircraft received a $7.3 million contract for modification and overhaul of fire control systems; Western Elecertic got a $4.1 million supplemental contract for antennas and receiver transmitters; Motorola was awarded a $3.7 million contract for radar set components

▶**Air Research** and Development Command plans to construct a $2.3 million, 40,000 sq ft facility for testing components of future radar systems at ARDC Air Development Center in Rome, N. Y. next spring. It will be available to Air Force engineers and industrial contractors

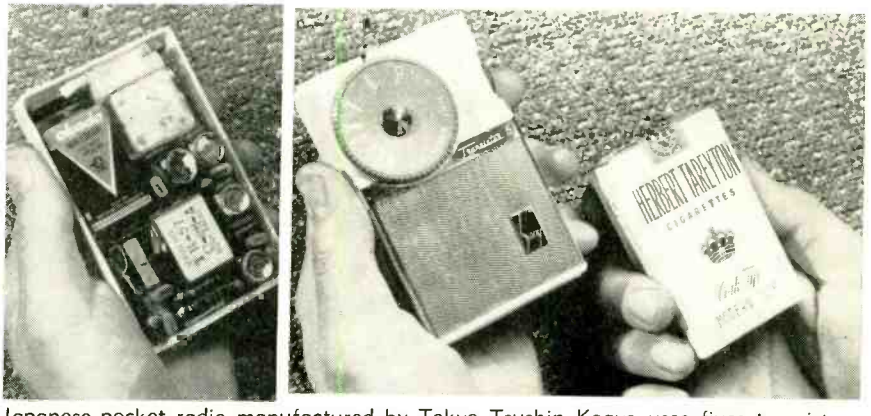
▶**Traveling-wave** tube for military aircraft that weighs much less than present equipment is announced by Sylvania. The tube uses a system of permanent magnets instead of electromagnets for focusing. Weight is reduced from 13 pounds to 2¾ pounds

▶Navy contract of approximately $1 million for pilot production of a number of airborne early warning search radars that operate at higher average power than previous types has been received by GE

▶**Flight** simulator maintenance contracts from the Air Force went to Union Switch and Signal and ACF Industries for $1.3 million and $1.1 million respectively.

▶**Talking** beacons, to be produced by Air Associates for the Signal Corps, utilize a plane's vhf receiver, keep aircraft on course by broadcasting bearing intelligence in a recorded voice at specified intervals

Transistor Superhet Fits Pocket



Japanese pocket radio manufactured by Tokyo Tsushin Kogyo uses fives transistors, one diode and a 2¼-inch dynamic loudspeaker, operates from a 22.5-volt battery. The set has a sensitivity of approximately 1 mv/m and weighs 290 grams

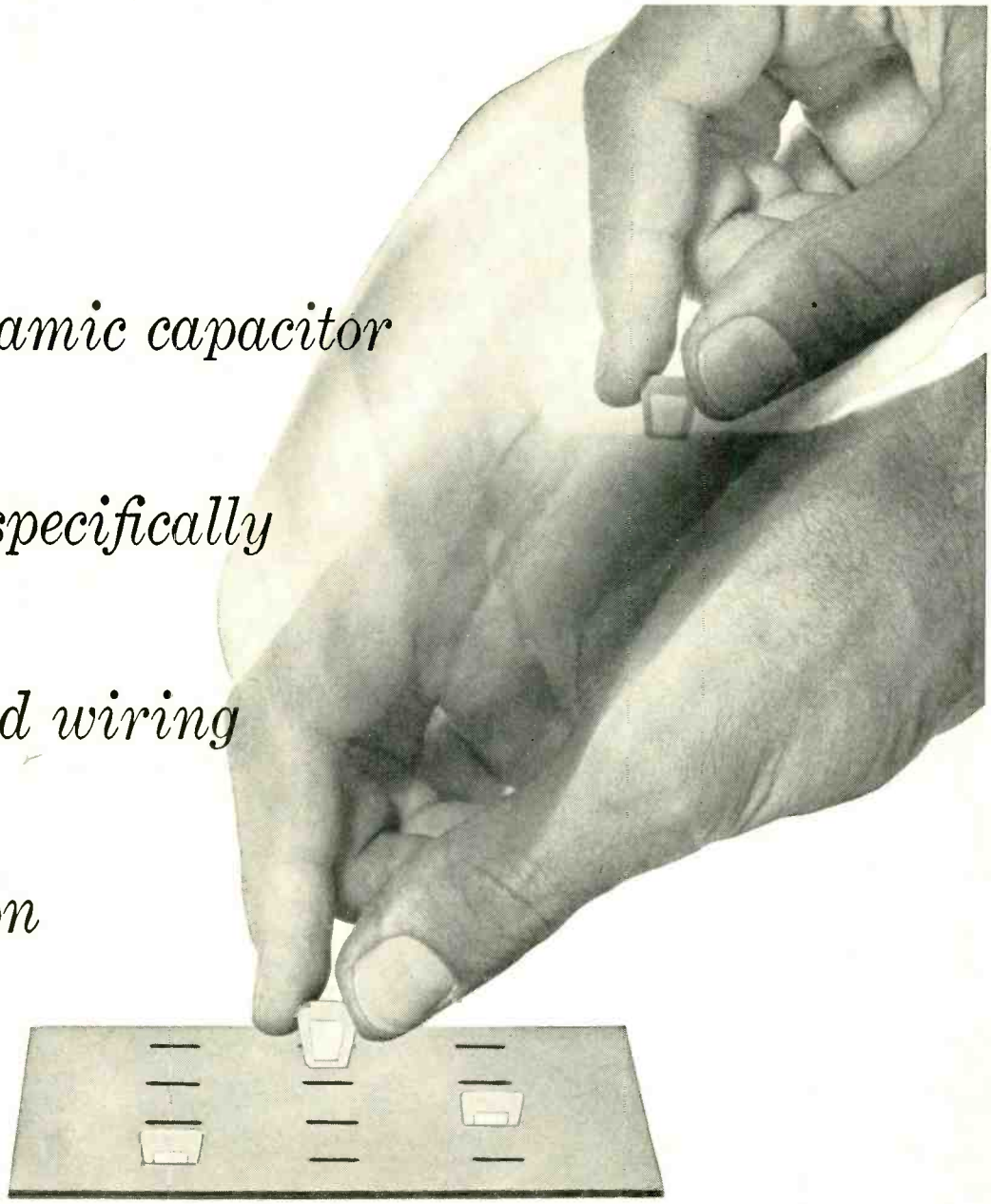
(Continued on page 24)

a new ceramic capacitor

designed specifically

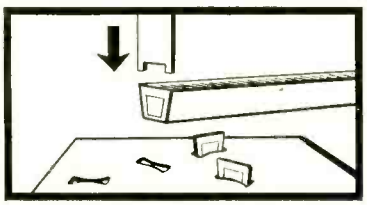
for printed wiring

application



WEJCAPS

These rugged, high performance miniature units will meet your requirements in most coupling, by-pass and other general applications. Bulky lead terminals and outside covering are completely eliminated. The dense, non-porous dielectric material withstands the most severe humidity conditions.



- Design problems for automatic placement heads are greatly simplified by the tapered edges and flat sides of the units.
- Strong mechanical mount is achieved by the solder connection of the silver electrode to the copper circuit.
- "Wejcap" Capacitors represent the lowest possible unit cost for comparable quality in capacitor components and offer perfect adaptability to low-cost high volume production methods.
- Developed by the producers of famous General Electric "Thru-Con" Print Wire Boards these units are the result of extensive development effort in ceramic dielectric material by General Electric scientists.

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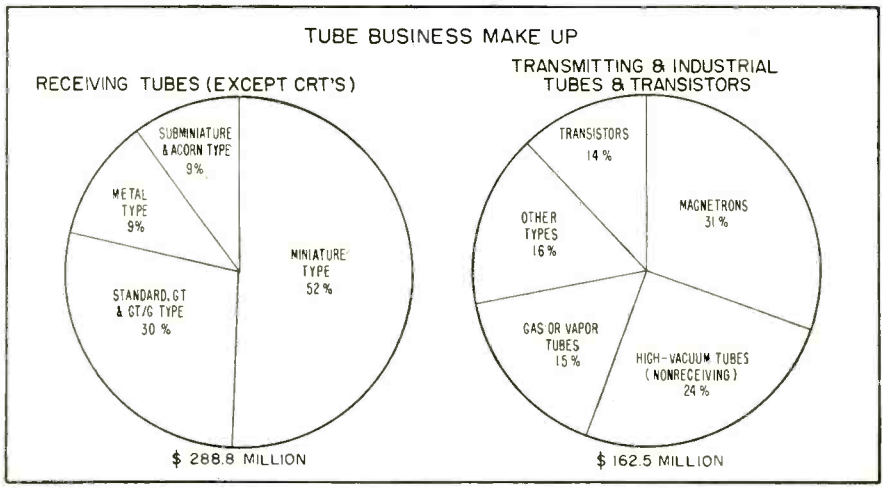

Tube Business Hits $800 Million

Volume keeps rising as tube types change and more firms enter the field

TOTAL factory shipments of electron tubes of all types have increased six-fold since 1947. This includes picture tubes, receiving tubes, transistors, transmitting and industrial type tubes. Factory sales increased from $122 million in 1947 to about $800 million in 1955.

► **Types**—Receiving tubes excluding picture tubes account for the largest volume of sales for tube makers. They represent approximately 42 percent of total tube business. Cathode-ray tubes follow with 32 percent and transmitting and industrial types account for the remaining 26 percent.

In 1947 receiving tubes accounted for 71 percent of total volume, crt's 6 percent and industrial and transmitting tubes, 23 percent.

► **Growth** — Cathode-ray tubes have shown the greatest growth of all electron tubes since 1947 due to the growth of tv. Receiving tube volume has also grown fast.

Industrial-type tube sales have risen as a result of increasing use of radar which has boosted magnetron sales from less than $4 million in 1947 to more than $49 million. in 1954.

► **Shift**—Breakdown of receiving tube sales by types shows that miniature tubes now account for approximately 52 percent of receiving tube dollar volume. They have registered a nine-fold increase in sales since 1947.

Standard types account for 30 percent followed by subminiature and acorn types with 9 percent and metal types with 9 percent. In 1947 the portion of total receiving tube dollar volume that each type accounted for was: standard, 57 percent; miniature and acorn, 19 percent; subminiature, 3 percent; metal types, 20 percent.

The percentages show the rise of miniature and subminiature tubes and the decline in importance of standard and metal types in the past 8 years.

► **Companies** — Average employment in the tube industry has increased 156 percent since 1947 to 70,900 employees. Today there are 156 tube manufacturers in the U. S. compared to 51 in 1947.

About 80 of these manufacturers employing over 33,000 workers are located in the Middle Atlantic states with Pennsylvania accounting for 19 tube manufacturers and over 15,000 employees. North Central states have 25 tube makers with close to 12,000 workers. Illinois has over 2,300 tube employees.

New England has 22 tube manufacturers but employs the second largest number of workers, nearly 15,000. The West has 20 tube makers and employs approximately 2,400 workers. The South has 7 tube firms employing nearly 8,000 workers.

Canadian Electronics Nears Half Billion

Major show and convention for the industry takes place this month in Toronto

SHOWCASE of Canada's growing electronics industry will be the Canadian IRE Convention; to be held Oct. 1-3 in Toronto's Exhibition Park.

The convention will report on an industry which has enjoyed a seven-fold growth since 1946. Annual volume is now $500 million. More than 120 exhibitors including government departments will participate. Engineers will deliver some 130 technical papers.

► **Radio-TV**—The Dominion has become one of the world's major tv markets since World War II. It now has over 2 million tv sets in use and ranks only behind the U. S. and Great Britain in set population. As for tv stations, only the U. S. has more than Canada's 33.

In 1955, 865,936 tv receivers were produced compared to 593,856 n 1954 for a 45.8-percent increase, according to RETMA of Canada. Sales in 1955 totaled 776,536 compared to 619,428 in 1954.

Radio production also increased in 1955. A total of 481,328 sets were made in 1955 compared to 406,078 in 1954 for an 18.5-percent increase. Radio sales last year totaled 523,066 compared to 431,456 in 1954 for a 21.2-percent increase.

► **Defense**—Growth of Canada's defense electronics business is indicated by the dollar volume of contracts awarded by the Department of Defense Production. For unclassified contracts over $10,000, volume in representative months has ranged from $500,000 to $2.7 million to nearly $4 million.

During 1954, the Department of Defense Production placed almost 90 percent of its total electronics orders with Canadian firms. Previously, the portion was about 75 percent. However, many of the Canadian firms are sales offices of foreign manufacturers so that

(Continued on p 26)

TUNING FORK RESONATORS • THE ULTIMATE IN PRECISION AUDIO FREQUENCY CONTROL

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actual production of these orders took place outside of the country.

▶ **Companies**—According to Canadian Aviation Electronics, of the 24 radio and tv set manufacturers in Canada, 20 are foreign controlled or owned outright and this is representative of the conditions of ownership in other specialized areas of electronics and its supporting parts industry in Canada.

There are approximately 25,000 production workers employed in the present basic Canadian electronics industry with an annual payroll of over $75 million, according to Canadian RETMA. The figure does not include workers in telephone and telegraph manufacturing and other associated services.

▶ **Export**—Following World War II, about 100,000 radios per year were exported by Canadian manufacturers but as countries increased trade controls the total dropped. In 1954 it was down to 16,000 radios per year and 1955 exports were about 10,000 units.

▶ **Future**—By the end of 1957 it is expected that there will be 3.5 million tv sets in use in Canada. By 1958 sales are expected to rise even higher because the coast-to-coast microwave tv network is scheduled to be in operation.

It is hoped that by early 1957 the CBC will convert its existing transmitting equipment for color to retransmit U.S. color programs.

FCC Actions

▶ **Reconvened** at end of August after recess

▶ **Replied** to Colorado governor Ed Johnson (who has "blessed" operation of unlicensed tv booster transmitters) saying government control of radio must be at the federal level and warned against recurrence of difficulties leading to Radio Act of 1927

▶ **Postponed** until Nov. 15 the deadline for comments on deintermixture rule-making involving 13 channel shifts

▶ **Suggested** formation of industry television allocation research committee under RETMA chairman to advice FCC on uhf-vhf problems.

▶ **Maintained** deadline of Oct. 1 for comments on proposal to shift all tv into uhf channels

▶ **Invited** to uhf study meeting representatives from NARTB, RETMA, Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Committee for Competitive TV and Joint Council on Educational TV

▶ **Relaxed** temporarily requirements regarding spurious emissions from uhf translators to encourage use under limited type approval

▶ **Granted** first three tv translator construction permits. When built, these uhf repeater stations will extend program coverage of Los Angeles and San Francisco stations.

▶ **Finalized** rule making relative to marine frequencies in the 2-mc range for the Miami, Florida area and Seattle, Washington

Isotopes Boost Electronic Instrument Sales

Users of the materials increase five-fold, boosting market for associated electronic equipment

INDUSTRIAL users of radioactive isotopes have increased more than 500 percent within the past five years, widening the sales potential of the field for electronic instruments and equipment by a corresponding amount. According to a survey by the Atomic Industrial Forum, over 1,000 industrial organizations in the U. S. are now using atomic energy byproduct materials in 1,347 different installations.

Radioactive materials supplied by AEC are used for gaging and control operations in the manufacture of a wide variety of consumer products, ranging from roofing and flooring materials to cigarettes, by more than 400 organizations. In the first six months of this year 304 additional users applied for radioisotopes raising the total to 3,279, according to AEC.

▶ **Savings**—Some 350 firms are using nuclear by-product materials in radiation inspection of welds and castings and in other metalworking operations. According to estimates by AEC, these and other radioisotope applications now mean an annual saving to industry of $200 million. AEC estimates that the figure will reach $1 billion annually within the next ten years.

▶ **Markets**—Research, development and testing organizations, according to the Forum survey, account for the largest number of isotope user organizations, with manufacturers of electrical equipment, electronics and instrumentation, and the metalworking industry next in order. Other users include companies in almost every industry.

(Continued on p 28)

The emphasis is shifting

It used to be that you would design an airframe for payload—and provide *minimum* required instrumentation.

The emphasis is shifting.

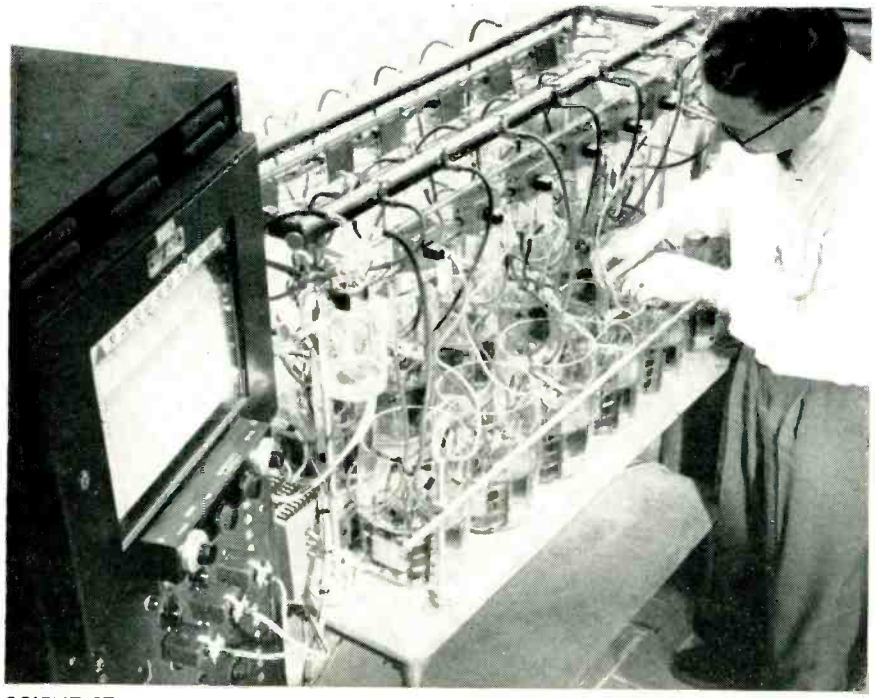
In this new age of electronic missile guidance and identification, the chicken is now the egg and the cart pulls the horse. Instrumentation comes first—after which a mobile container is designed that will carry it with greatest efficiency.

This shift finds the sturdy shoulders of Stewart-Warner Electronics braced for the greater load. Stewart-Warner has pioneered in electronics for thirty years. Today, S-W Electronics is pioneering in the stratospheric (see note) electronics of tomorrow.

STEWART SW WARNER **ELECTRONICS**

a Division of Stewart-Warner Corp.
1300 N. Kostner Ave., Chicago 51, Ill.

Note: We have room for a few more GOOD engineers up here.



SCIENTIST at National Carbon obtains current from gases in experimental fuel cell as . . .

Solid State Lures Physicists

Electronics research employs 25 percent of the nation's physicists

ABOUT twice as many physicists are employed in the electronics and electrical machinery field as in any other manufacturing industry. The professional and scientific equipment field, which also includes electronic equipment, is the next highest employer, followed by the chemical field.

About 25 percent of all physicists in the U. S. specialize in electronics regardless of the industry in which they are employed. It is the highest percentage for specialization in any branch of physics. About 15 percent specialize in nuclear physics, the next highest field.

▶**Functions**—Most of the physicists in electronics specialize in general electronic research followed by circuits, tubes, microwaves, physical electronics and communications. The remainder specialize in fields ranging from telemetering to fluorescent materials.

In solid-state physics most physicists specialize in general solid-state physics, the physics of metals and in semiconductors, including transistors. The remainder specialize in solid state fields ranging from magnetism to the physics of gases and high polymers.

▶**Jobs**—National Carbon Co. estimates that there are 16,500 physicists in the U. S. and that between 3,000 and 4,000 have specialized in solid-state physics. During the 1930's there were only about 100 physicists in the field. The company sees the possibility within the next decade that the demand for specialists in solid-state fields will double.

▶**Development** — Although the transistor is the most publicized product of solid-state research to date there are other developments that have a similar potential. One is the fuel cell shown, an experimental battery by National Carbon that produces electricity from such gases as oxygen and hydrogen which serve as positive and negative poles respectively.

National Carbon also announced that it has grown in its new Ohio laboratory, single crystals of cadmium sulfide three-eights of an inch in diameter and several inches long using newly-developed research techniques.

VORTAC Unites VO.

Compromise reco. implements aim of common system

CONTROVERSY over the radio-frequency spectrum ments of the military's . and CAA's VOR-DME radio gation systems has been res by decision of the Air Coordi. ing Committee to adopt VORTA. which combines features of both.

▶**Implementation** — Until now, U. S. pilots have looked to VOR (vhf omnidirectional range) for directional information and to DME (distance measuring equipment) for their actual mileage from a given station. Features of the display equipment make it possible to tie in with ILS (instrument landing system) at some economy of space, weight and dollars.

To date, no appreciable quantity of DME transmitting or receiving equipment has been put into service. There are from 100 to 300 DME receivers installed and effort will be made to retain existing DME transmitters until 1960.

▶**Tactical Use**—TACAN (tactical air navigation) was developed for the military to perform the same functions as those of VOR-DME. Because different electronic techniques were employed, it has been found easier to site TACAN transmitters (ELECTRONICS, p 174, Oct. 1955). Since some frequencies are shared in common by the two systems, it was, for this reason, impossible for both to exist indefinitely.

Financial Roundup

NINETEEN more companies in the electronics field made net profit reports in the past month. The results were mixed but 13 companies made gains over 1955 periods. Six firms reported profit declines.

Following are the net profits

(Continued on p 30)

FOR SPATIAL REFERENCE

Gyros

BY Greenleaf

QUALITY ABOVE ALL!

HIG-5, Model PCK GYRO

DATA

1. Spin Motor: 9.5 volts, line to line, 400 cps, three phase.
2. Power Required: 4.5 watts @ 0.35 p.f. running.
3. Synchronous Speed: 12,000 R.P.M.
4. Run-up Time: 45 seconds maximum.
5. Angular Momentum: 1 x 10^5 gram-centimeters ^{2}/second.
6. Gimbal Travel: ± 8° maximum.
7. Signal Generator Sensitivity: 72 millivolts/milliradian with 200 milliamperes, 400 cps excitation.
8. Signal Generator Null Voltage: 21 millivolts maximum.
9. Signal Generator Linearity Deviation: ± 1%.
10. Torque Generator Sensitivity: 44 dyne-centimeters/milliampere^2 (τ type, direct current).
11. Torque Generator Linearity Deviation: ± 1%.
12. Input Rate: 0.029 to 57.3 degrees/second.
13. Characteristic Time Constant: 0.0024 seconds.
14. Drift Rate: 5 degrees/hour maximum.
15. Output Angular Rate, Input Angular Rate Ratio: 1.0.
16. Heater Power: 225 watts total from one 75 watt and one 150 watt section, 28 volts direct current.
17. Operating Temperature: 167° F. (75°C).
18. Weight: 3 pounds.
19. Single Degree of Freedom.
20. Viscous Damped.

NOTE: *This Gyro can be readily modified to meet your requirements. We invite inquiries listing specifications.*

The Greenleaf Line of Gyros and associated devices is being steadily expanded. It now includes a wide selection of Free and Rate Gyros, and the HIG-3 and HIG-4 Gyros.

ENGINEERING · DEVELOPMENT · PRODUCTION

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THE Greenleaf MANUFACTURING COMPANY

A Division of **MANDREL INDUSTRIES, INC.**

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Producers of the HIG-3 and HIG-4 Gyros, Rate and Free Gyros, Differential Pressure Mach Meters, Air Speed Indicators, Computers, Switches and many other precision-built components.

ENGINEERS WANTED

Greenleaf offers unusual opportunities for mechanical and electrical engineers.

GRE-66

of the companies for the fiscal periods indicated:

Company	Net Profit 1956	1955
Admiral 6m	$1,748,055	$1,946,192
Am. Bosch Arma 6m	2,228,281	2,367,282
Am. Cable & Radio 6m	573,449	404,732
Am. Electronics 6m.	185,412	144,161
Amphenol 6m	626,446	442,984
Applied Science 6m.	73,400	227,800
Burroughs 6m	6,303,428	4,760,626
CBS 6m	5,308,990	6,327,672
Curtiss-Wright 6m.	20,452,133	15,065,859
Edo Corp. 6m	309,000	203,000
Eitel-McCullough 6m	817,167	351,994
High Voltage 6m	78,765	52,173
Lear 6m	1,017,044	876,366
Electronic Eng. 6m.	50,965	30,744
National Co. 6m	52,425*	88,405*
Sperry Rand 6m	10,062,046	9,027,895
Texas Instruments 6m	1,029,847	696,010
Tung-Sol 6m	1,296,654	1,528,792
Varian Assoc. 9m	223,007	234,215

*loss

Movie Makers Use More Electronics

Equipment reduces retakes and capital investment requirements while maintaining quality

TELEVISION and radio equipment is helping the motion picture industry to reduce production costs. Extensive retakes that absorb production time and dollars are cut through use of the equipment.

► **Video**—Use of industrial tv by a piggy-back system of attaching an itv camera to a film camera has been used experimentally. This idea has been carried a step further in Du Mont's Electronicam system which unites a Mitchell 35-mm motion picture camera with an image-orthicon tv camera through a common optical system so that parallax is eliminated and an identical picture goes to each unit.

► **Equipment**—All equipment is contained in a pair of trailers that can be moved from studio to studio and set to set. This reduces the capital investment required in permanent stage installations.

► **Cost**—The system will be leased to movie studios at from $1,500 to $3,000 a week depending on facilities required. A Du Mont field engineer will accompany each mobile system.

The unit shown has been leased to the Paramount-Sunset Studios in Hollywood. Du Mont expects 15 mobile units to be in use by the end of 1957.

Meetings Ahead

Oct. 1-3: IRE Canadian Convention, Automotive Bldg. Exhibition Park, Toronto.

Oct. 1-3: Twelfth Annual National Electronics Conference, Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

Oct. 1-4: Semiconductor Symposium Electrochemical Society, Statler Hotel, Cleveland.

Oct. 1-5: AIEE Fall General Meeting, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 3: AIEE program, New Concepts In Control Systems, Wednesday evenings through Dec. 19, Westinghouse Auditorium, New York, N. Y.

Oct. 8-12: SMPTE 80th Convention, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

Oct. 8-9: Second National Symposium on Aeronautical Communications, IRE, Hotel Utica, Utica, N. Y.

Oct. 10-11: Engineering Convention of the Central Canada Broadcasters Association, Seaway Hotel, Toronto.

Oct. 10-12: Third National Symposium On Vacuum Technology, Committee On Vacuum Techniques, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 11: IRE, AIEE Creative Engineering Symposium, six lectures to be presented on Thursday evenings through Nov. 13, University Museum Auditorium, Phila., Pa.

Oct. 11-12: URSI Fall Meeting, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Oct. 15-17: Radio Fall Meeting, IRE, RETMA, Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 16-18: Conference On Magnetism & Magnetic Materials, IRE, AIEE, APS, AIMME, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.

Oct. 18-19: AMA Conference, Organizing Research And Engineering For Profit, Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y.

Oct. 22-23: Fall Meeting of Assembly, Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics, Hotel Marrott and CAA Technical Development Center, Indianapolis, Ind.

Oct. 25-26: Second Annual Technical Meeting of the IRE Professional Group on Electronic Devices, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Oct. 29-30: East Coast Aeronautical & Navigational Conference, IRE, Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore, Md.

Oct. 29-Nov. 2: International Convention On Ferrites, British IEE, London, England.

Nov. 7-9: Ninth Annual Conference On Electrical Techniques In Medicine And Biology, IRE, AIEE, ISA, Gov. Clinton Hotel, New York, N. Y.

Nov. 8-9: Kansas City IRE Technical Conference, Town House Hotel, Kansas City, Kan.

Nov. 14-16: Symposium on Optics and Microwaves, IRE, G.W. University, Lisner Auditorium, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

Nov. 15-16: New England Radio Engineering Meeting, IRE, Hotel Bradford, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 29-30: IRE PGVC Annual Meeting, Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Dec. 5-7: Second IRE Instrumentation Conference & Exhibit, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

Dec. 10-12: Eastern Joint Computer Conference, IRE, AIEE, ACM, Hotel New Yorker, New York, N. Y.

Industry Shorts

► **Prediction** that next year's tv sets will be four or five inches shorter in depth, made by W. R. G. Baker of GE, is based on the availability of 110-degree deflection angle picture tubes by the end of this year or early next year.

► **Distribution** revenues in the electronics industry should reach about $2.3 billion this year and should be up to $3.5 billion in five years, according to D. G. Mitchell, president of Sylvania.

► **Cost** of converting solar energy into electricity by silicon solar cells should be reduced from the $600 per watt present cost to about $30 per watt, according to Hoffman Electronics.

► **Electronic** equipment on the DC-8 jet airliner may weigh as much as one ton and cost $140,000 more than the entire cost of the prewar DC-3, according to Douglas Aircraft.

► **Price** increases on all of its capacitor lines averaging about 7.5 percent, just announced by GE, were made to cover higher materials and labor costs. Aluminum and steel account for about 23 percent of an average capacitors weight.

KAY

NOISE FIGURE MEASUREMENT 10-3000 MC

KAY
Mega-Node-Sr.

- **Absolutely no modulation on noise output**
- **Built-in stability**
- **Longer life on noise diode**
- **Ease of operation due to front panel design**
- **All power supplies regulated**

A calibrated random noise source providing an output from 10-3,000 mc, the Mega-Node Sr. may be used to measure noise figure and receiver gain and for the indirect calibration of standard signal sources.

At the lower end of the frequency range noise figure may be obtained directly from the meter. For greater accuracy at higher frequencies, corrections for diode transit time and termination mismatch are available from charts supplied with each instrument.

SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency Range: 10 mc to 3,000 mc

Output Impedance: 50 ohms unbalanced into Type N Connector

Noise Figure Range: 0 to 20 db

Filament Voltage Supply: From regulated supply

Meter Calibration: Linear in db noise figure; logarithmic in D.C.M.A.

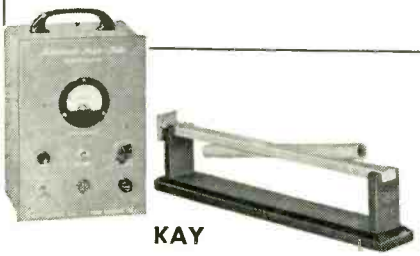
Fuse Protection: One Type 3AG, 2 amps

Tubes: 1 Eclipse Pioneer TTI Diode

Power Supply Source: 117 Watts ± 10% 60 cps A.C. Available for 50 cps

Power Consumption: 200 Watts

Price: $790.00 FOB Plant



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Microwave Mega-Nodes

Calibrated random noise sources in the microwave range, used to measure noise figure, and receiver gain and calibrate standard signal sources in radar and other microwave systems. Available in following waveguide sizes to cover range of 960-26,500 mc.

RG-69/U	$400.	†RG-51/U	$195.
†RG-48/U	195.	†RG-52/U	195.
†RG-49/U	195.	RG-91/U	250.
†RG-50/U	195.	RG-53/U	250.

Available with fluorescent or inert gas (argon or neon) tubes. Noise output fluorescent tubes, 15.8 db ±.25 db; argon gas tubes, 15.2 db ±.1 db*; neon tubes, 18.0 db ±.5 db*.
*Noise output of inert gas tubes independent of operating temperature.
Universal Power supply for both fluorescent or argon gas and all wave-guide sizes: $100.
†$167. per Guide when 3 or more are purchased with $100. Power Supply.

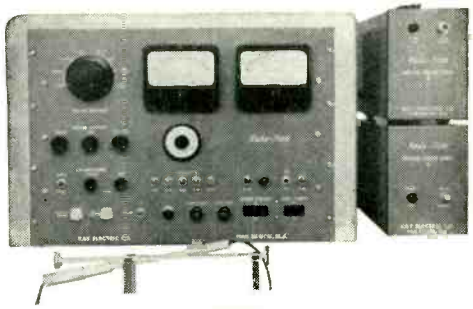
NEW! WR-770; WR-650—$595.00 each; WR-510; WR-430; WR-340—$495.00 each. All WR numbers fluorescent only.

KAY

Mega-Node

Calibrated random noise source reading direct in db, for measurement of noise figure, receiver gain and for indirect calibration of standard signal sources. Frequency range, 5 to 220 mc; Output impedances, unbalanced—50, 75, 150, 300, Infinity; balanced—100, 150, 300, 600, Infinity; noise figure range, 0-16 db at 50 ohms 0—23.8 db at 300 ohms.

Price.....$295.
FOB plant



KAY

Rada-Node

Complete radar noise figure measuring set for IF and RF, including attenuators, detector and noise sources. Complete with power supplies. Frequency range: 5 to 26,500 mc; noise figure; range, up to 21 db, in lower part of spectrum. *Prices on request.*

For Complete Information Regarding These, and Other Kay Instruments, Write:

KAY ELECTRIC COMPANY

DEPT. E-10 **14 MAPLE AVENUE** **PINE BROOK, N. J.**

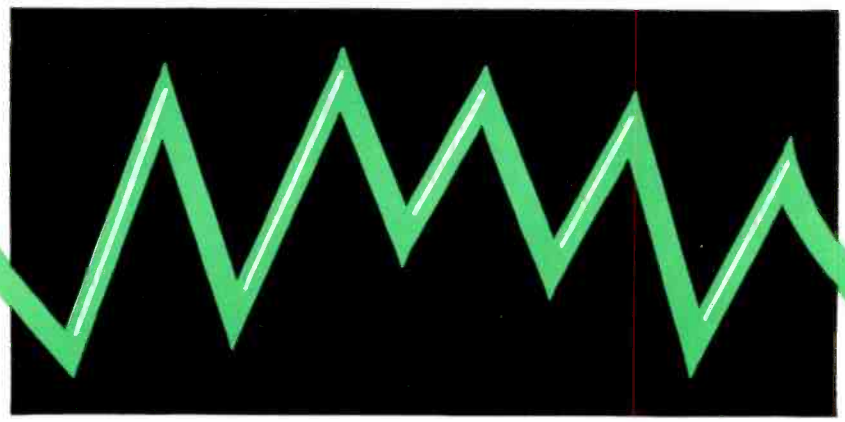
CAldwell 6-4000

Want more information? Use post-card on last page.

Another **BH** *first*

UL *approval for* VINYL-GLASS SLEEVING

BH VINYL-SIL 105



BH Vinyl-Sil 105 is the first vinyl-glass sleeving to be awarded Underwriters' Laboratory approval for operating temperatures of 105°C. Even the best extruded vinyl sleevings cut-thru when bent over sharp edges. But BH Vinyl-Sil 105's patented Fiberglas braid prevents total cut-thru and reduces the danger of shorting out. Important as it is, UL approval is only one advantage of BH Vinyl-Sil 105. Another is its 8,000 volt *minimum* short-time dielectric breakdown, and here are six more:

- heat-aging resistance.
- flow resistance.
- chemical and oil resistance.
- abrasion resistance.
- low temperature flexibility (minus 45°C.)
- no capillary attraction to water.

BH Vinyl-Sil 105 is available in all colors — on spools, in coils, 36" lengths or in cut lengths on special order — in all NEMA standard sizes. To distinguish it, the product name is printed directly on the sleeving. Data sheets and samples are available FREE. Send for some today and make your own tests.

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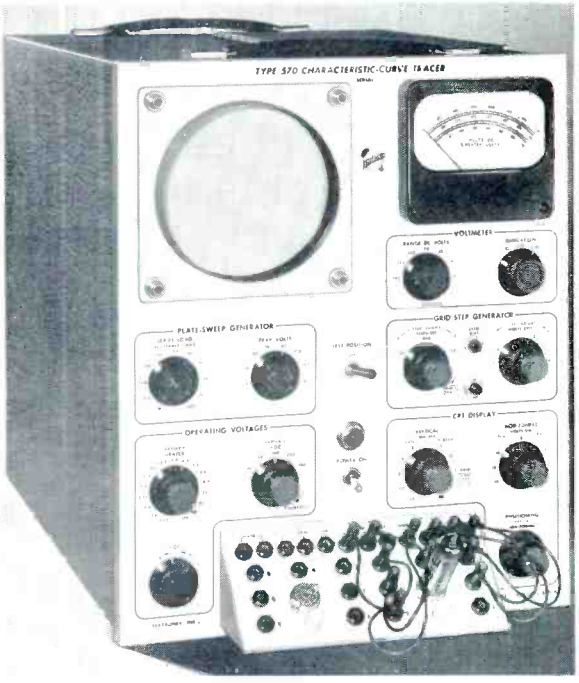
*Fiberglas** **SLEEVINGS**

BH . . . *first in* use of Fiberglas, heat-treated Fiberglas, true high temperature flexibility, vinyl-coated Fiberglas, silicone rubber coating, colors in silicone rubber, true Class B (130°C.) protection, UL approved vinyl-glass sleeving (105°C.)

*BH Non-Fraying Fiberglas Sleevings are made by an exclusive Bentley, Harris process (U.S. Patent Nos. 2393530; 2647296; 2647288). "Fiberglas" is Reg. TM of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.

Save Time in Circuit Design

Get advance information... in graphic form... on vacuum-tube behavior in new circuitry — with the Type 570 Characteristic-Curve Tracer



The Tektronix Type 570 Characteristic-Curve Tracer can save you many hours in circuit-development work by providing quick, accurate pictures of vacuum-tube characteristics. You have complete control of the operating-condition setup, permitting a realistic approach to actual circuit conditions, whatever they may be. You get curves that can be very important in a particular circuit problem; but are rarely, if ever, published in handbooks.

The Type 570 can also be used for rapid preselection of vacuum tubes, either by comparison with another vacuum tube, or with curves outlined on a crt mask.

Please call your Tektronix Field Engineer or Representative or write direct for new booklet, Type 570 Technical Description.

Displays Families of Curves on CRT Screen

Choice of four to twelve characteristic curves per family—with as many as 8 positive-bias curves per family.

Plots All Important Characteristics

Plate current against plate voltage.
Plate current against grid voltage.
Screen current against plate voltage.
Screen current against grid voltage.
Grid current against plate voltage.
Grid current against grid voltage.

Calibrated Controls

Accurate current and voltage readings directly from the crt screen.

Wide Display Range

11 current ranges from 0.02 ma/div to 50 ma/div.

9 voltage ranges from 0.1 v/div to 50 v/div.

11 series-load resistors from 300 ohms to 1 megohm.

7 grid-step values from 0.1 v/step to 10 v/step.

Price — $925

f.o.b. Portland, Oregon

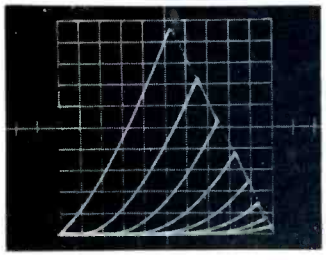


Fig. 1 — *Plate current plotted against plate voltage for one triode section of a 12AU7. Plate load is 5 k, peak plate-supply voltage is 500 v. Grid voltage is changed 5 v between curves, from —35 v. to zero. Vertical sensitivity is 5 ma/div, horizontal sensitivity 50 v/div. Calibrated controls permit accurate current and voltage readings directly from the screen.*

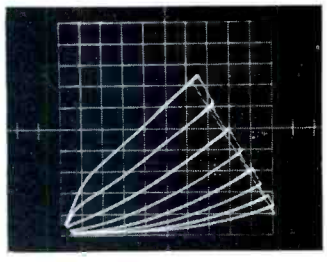


Fig. 2 — *Same triode section of 12AU7 with only 20-v peak plate supply and sensitivities increased to 0.2 ma/div vertical and 2 v/div horizontal. Grid voltage is changed 2 v between curves, from —14 v to zero. This is essentially a 25-times magnification of the lower left portion of Fig. 1, showing the operating characteristics at low plate-supply voltage.*

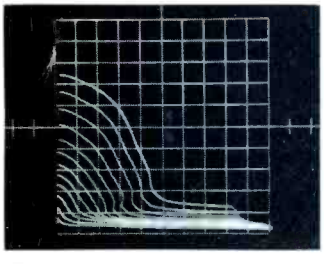


Fig. 3 — *Screen current plotted against plate voltage with positive grid bias on a 6AQ5. Plate load is 300 ohms, peak plate voltage is 100 v, screen-grid voltage is 100 v, with grid voltage changing 2 v/step from +16 v to below zero. Vertical scale is 10 ma/div, horizontal scale 10 v/div.*

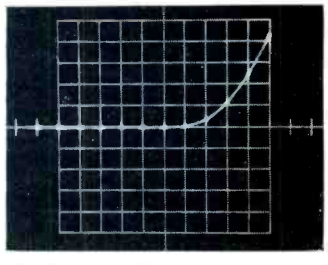


Fig. 4 — *Typical Germanium Diode curve. Inherent flexibility of the Type 570 permits accurate evaluation of diode characteristics and detailed examination of any part of the curve. Calibrated scales above are 0.2 v/div horizontal, 0.5 ma/div vertical, with zero points at center of screen.*

ENGINEERS — interested in furthering the advancement of the oscilloscope? We have openings for men with creative design ability. Write to Richard Ropiequet, Vice Pres., Engineering.

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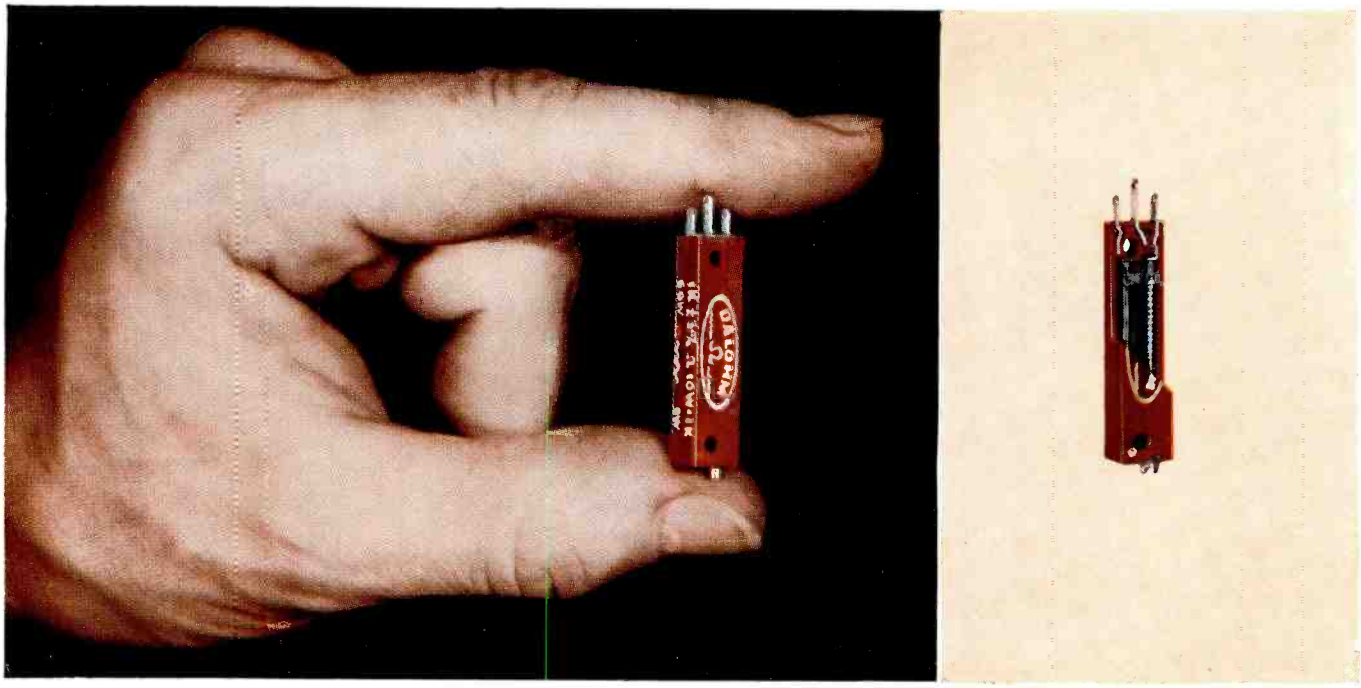
Three new additions to the DALOHM Ω ® line of
America's finest precision electronic components



PAT. PENDING

Wire wound, high temperature,
humidity proof, ruggedized,
Mil-E-Trized

DALOHM A10-W-TRIMMER POTENTIOMETER

The culmination of four years of research and development, Dalohm A10-W-Trimmer is designed to meet the ever-increasing requirements of MIL specifications such as MIL-E-5272A and MIL-R-12934. It provides precision adjustment in critical electronic circuits under extreme environmental conditions. It has an extended winding surface and assures high precision resolution without sacrificing sub-miniature design. Size is .220 x .310 x 1.250; weight is 2.25 grams.

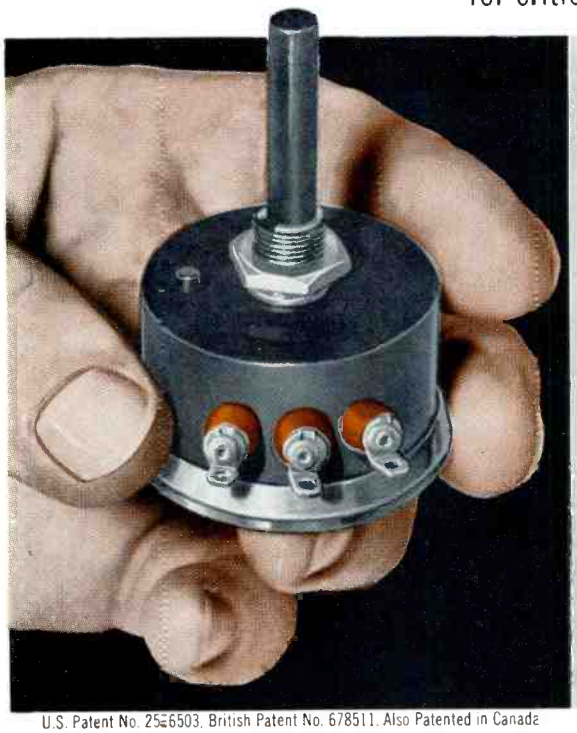
- **Resistance values 10 ohms to 50,000 ohms with standard tolerance of 5%. Power rating 0.8 watt. Temperature coefficient of wire 0.00002/Deg. C. Other resistances, tolerances, and leads available on special order.**
- **Completely sealed. Housing is of thermosetting, glass filled material with heat resistance of 200° C continuous. Precious metal plating on all metal parts to eliminate corrosion and electrolysis. Air evacuated and replaced with silicone grease to eliminate breathing, moisture, dirt, oxidation and undesirable vibration characteristics.**
- **Unique new type sliding contact assures continuity at high vibration levels and eliminates slider to lead screw damage.**
- **Unique safety clutch prevents damage from over-excursion of trimmer adjustment screw.**
- **Unit holds set resistance values—internal units have nearly identical coefficients of expansion.**
- **Mounting flexibility provided by two #2-56 mounting screw holes for either stacked or multiple arrangements.**

TWINS...

Hermetically sealed,
moisture proof, ruggedized

Mil-E-Trized DALOHM DP-12 POTENTIOMETER

for critical electronic circuitry—built to surpass JAN-R-19



U.S. Patent No. 2566503. British Patent No. 678511. Also Patented in Canada

Dalohm DP-12 potentiometers are completely protected from arctic cold or tropic damp, from shock, vibration, salt-laden air and ultra-high altitude. The mechanism, winding and contacts are unaffected by atmospheric conditions outside the unit and are able to give the highest performance under extremely adverse conditions.

Powered at 4 watts, the DP-12 has a power rating of 100% at 40° C, derated to 0 at 125° C. Housing and shaft are made of black anodized aluminum with the back plate of corrosive resistant aluminum. The unit is designed for back panel mounting with integral threaded base.

- **OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS**—Operating temperature range is −55° C to 125° C. Minimum rotational life is 25,000 mechanical cycles.
- **WIDE RESISTANCE RANGE**—Standard resistance range is 100 ohms to 40K ohms with standard tolerance of 5%. (Other ranges and tolerances available on special order.)
- **PRECISION WINDING**—Dalohm resistance winding gives excellent linearity with 3% maximum deviation. Resolution is precise with 0.5% maximum.
- Temperature coefficient of the wire is 0.00002/Deg. C on values of 500 ohms and up; 0.00050/Deg. C on values below 500 ohms. Dielectric strength is 1,000 VAC up to 50,000 feet altitude—1000 megohms, minimum.
- **SENSITIVE SHAFT ADJUSTMENT**—Constant shaft torque of 6 inch-ounces, max., throughout operating temperature range provides ease in sensitive adjustment. Effective shaft rotation is 275 degrees minimum. Shafts available screwdriver slotted, flatted or round in lengths of ½", ⅞", 1", 1¼", 2", and 2½".

and their power packed little brother...

Wire-Wound DALOHM PH-25 POWERHOUSE RESISTOR

Here is a rugged new resistor for panel mounting. Like all Dalohm resistors, it is carefully designed and skillfully made for all applications where equipment must survive the most severe environmental, shock, vibration, temperature and humidity. Coated with special silicone material and sealed in black anodized finned aluminum housing, Type PH-25 is impervious to moisture, salt ions, vapors and gases.

- Resistance ranges from 0.1 ohm to 15,000 ohms with tolerances of .05% to 5%. Powered at 25 watts.
- Inductive winding; temperature coefficient of wire 0.00002/Deg. C.
- Applicable MIL specificotions: Applicable paragraphs of MIL-R-26-B and MIL-R-18546-A (Ships).
- Two terminal lugs; 1¼-7 lock nut furnished as standard equipment.

Write for bulletins on these and other

DALOHM Ω

equipment, including wire wound resistors, deposited carbon resistors and collet-fitting knobs

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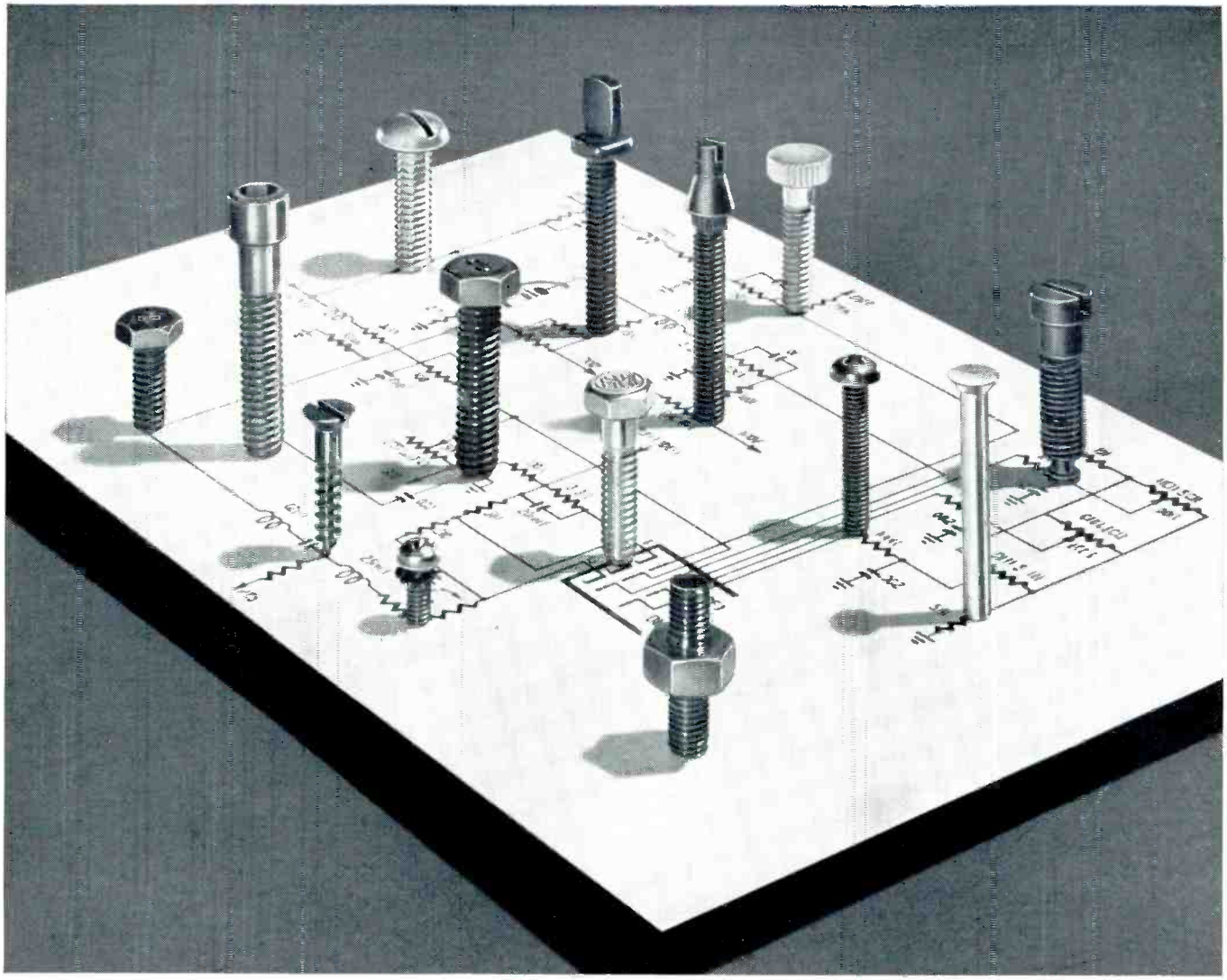

QUALITY PERFORMANCE

depends on small things

Manufacturers of electronic equipment recognize that such small things as fastenings are vitally important to the operation of that equipment...to the service that it gives...to the length of life that it serves.

Harper Everlasting Fastenings cost no more and you benefit by:

- The speed of assembly due to the clean threads and precision manufacture.
- The assurance of quality performance due to corrosion resistance and superior strength.
- The improvement in appearance due to the fact that Harper fastenings never rust.

More than 7000 different Harper fastening items are carried in stock in both non-ferrous and stainless steels. See your nearest Harper distributor or write for the Harper catalog.

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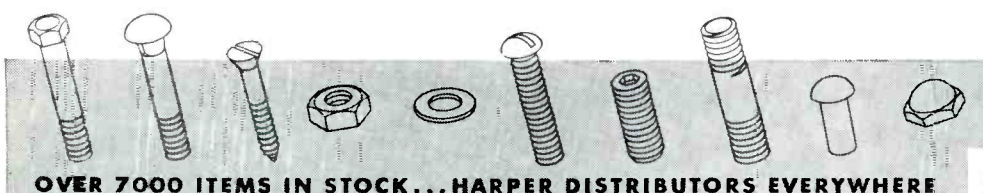
If you have a headed part that you are now milling from bar, it will pay you to investigate the Harper Flo-Form® method of producing such parts in quantities economically. Savings range up to 50%. Information on request from a Harper Field Engineer.

Specialists in all corrosion-resistant fastenings

Bolts • Nuts • Screws • Rivets • Washers
of Brass • Bronze • Monel • Aluminum • Stainless



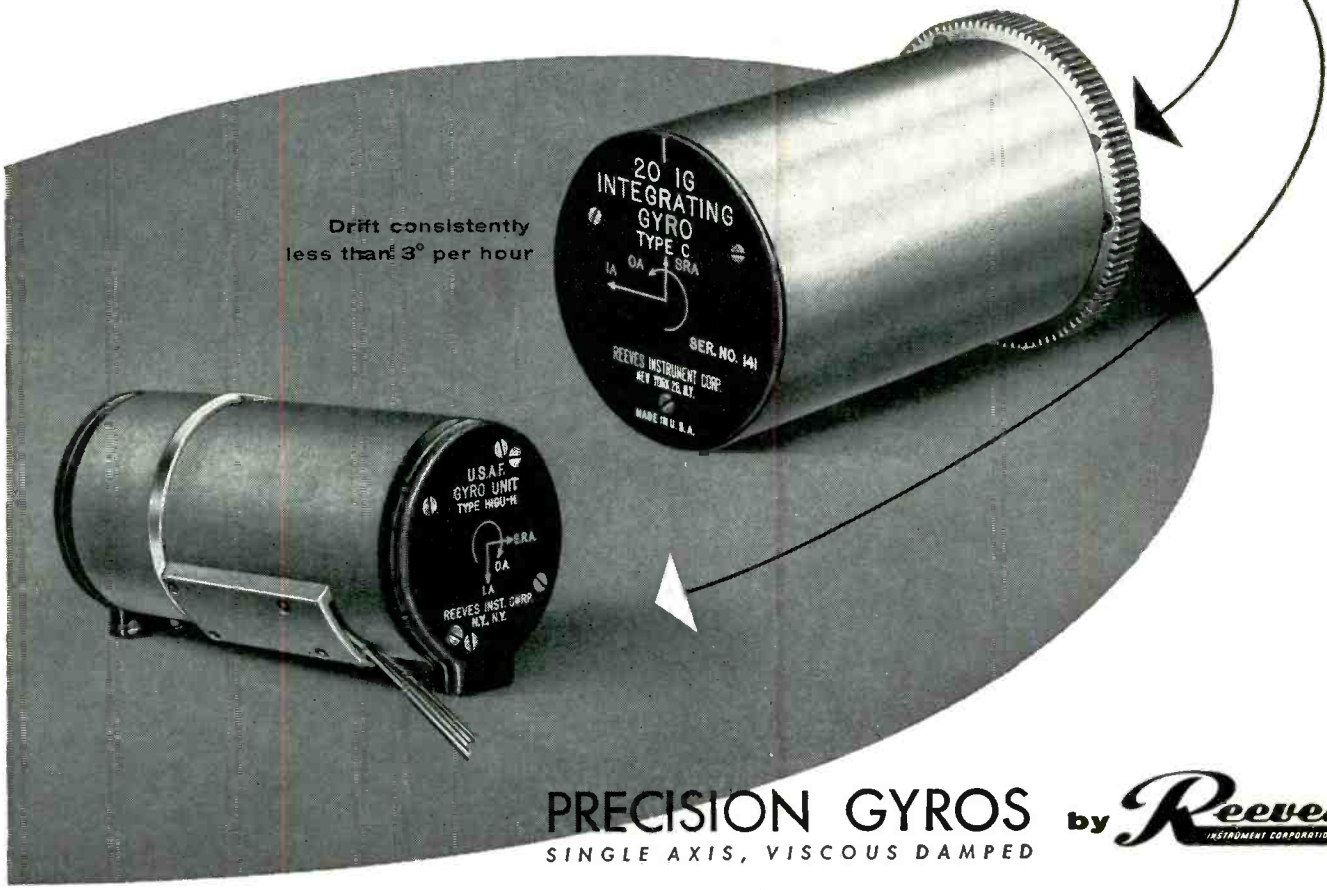
OVER 7000 ITEMS IN STOCK...HARPER DISTRIBUTORS EVERYWHERE

HARPER
Everlasting Fastenings

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

in volume production . . .

backed by 5 years' know-how and over 10,000 units in service



PRECISION GYROS by Reeves INSTRUMENT CORPORATION

SINGLE AXIS, VISCOUS DAMPED

No manufacturer can show a matching record of precision engineering achievement in this most exacting department . . . or better our record of PROVED service in the field. Reeves was one of the first to achieve quantity production to high precision standards of the HIG-5 Gyro . . . the "work-horse" of the gyro field.

Now Reeves has stepped up volume on the new HIG-4 to meet both military and commercial needs . . . with these exceptional features:

EXTREMELY LOW DRIFT: Trimmed drift rate less than 3° per hour.

FULLY FLOATED: Will withstand over 100 G's shock.

MASS UNBALANCE: Less than 0.5 dyne-cm.

WIDE RANGE: Signal generator sensitivity and torque generator sensitivity.

EXTREMELY COMPACT: Only 2" dia. x 3" long.

Reeves is now ready to meet your requirements with a full range of single-degree-of-freedom, viscous damped rate and integrating gyros and accelerometers, volume produced to exceptional standards in one of the finest gyro facilities in the world. Outline your needs for our recommendations.

REAC Analog Computers

Precision Floated Gyros

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Reeves INSTRUMENT CORPORATION

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A Subsidiary of Dynamics Corporation of America

201 East 91st Street, New York 28, New York

8RV56

versatile

Multi-channel -- telegraph A1 or telephone A3.

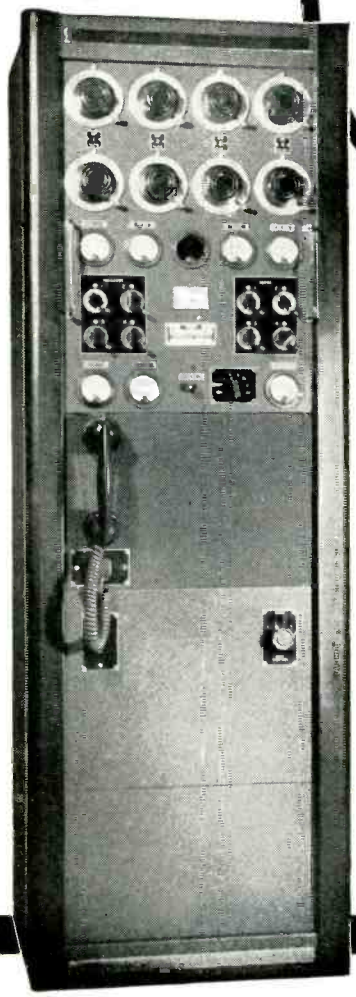
FROM GROUND TO AIR OR POINT TO POINT

STABLE

High stability (.003%) under normal operating conditions.

RUGGED

Components conservatively rated. Completely tropicalized.



Model 446 transmitter operates on 4 crystal-controlled frequencies (plus 2 closely spaced frequencies) in the band 2.5-24.0 Mcs (1.6-2.5 Mcs available). Operates on one frequency at a time; channeling time 2 seconds. Carrier power 350 watts, A1 or A3. Stability .003%. Operates in ambient −35° to 45°C. Nominal 220 volt, 50/60 cycle supply. Conservatively rated, sturdily constructed. Complete technical data on request.

Here's the ideal general-purpose high-frequency transmitter! Model 446... 4-channel, 6-frequency, medium power, high stability. Suitable for point-to-point or ground-to-air communication. Can be remotely located from operating position. Co-axial fitting to accept frequency shift signals.

Now! Complete-package, lightweight airborne communications equipment by Aer-O-Com! Write us today for details!

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Raytheon — *World's Largest Manufacturer of Magnetrons and Klystrons*

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for microwave and special tubes

Here are just six Raytheon Microwave and Special Tubes from the largest, most complete line in the industry. You can add many hours of reliable service to your microwave, radar and special equipment by designating Raytheon Tubes.

Data booklets on Magnetron, Klystron and Special Tubes are available on request – without cost or obligation. Write for your copies today.

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Raytheon makes: Magnetrons and Klystrons, Backward Wave Oscillators, Traveling Wave Tubes, Storage Tubes, Power Tubes, Receiving Tubes, Picture Tubes, Transistors.

QK464

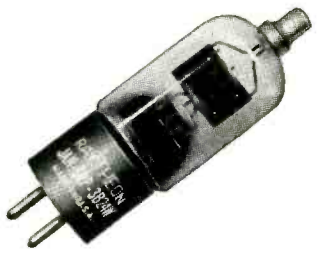
Storage Tube
Magnetic Deflection Type
Resolution—400 lines

6116

Klystron
Ruggedized
Thermally Tuned
Frequency—
8500 to 9660 mc
Power Output—
35 mw

RK3B24W

Half Wave-High Vac.
Diode Rectifier
Max. Peak
Inverse Voltage—
20,000
Max. Peak
Current—300 ma



QK518

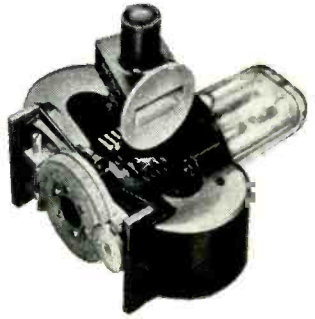
Backward-Wave
Oscillator
Frequency Range—
2000 to 4000 mc
Voltage Tunable
Power Output—
0.1 to 1.0 watts

QK329

Square Law Tube
Function Multiplier

RK2J51A

Magnetron
Tunable—
8500 to 9600 mc
Peak Pulse Power—
40 kw min.



AMERICAN AIRFREIGHT OFFERS BENEFITS THAT ELECTRONICS EXECUTIVES WANT MOST

When electronics executives use airfreight to get component parts delivered in hours rather than days, they specify American Airlines Airfreight. American is their best assurance of fast, reliable service because of these important reasons:

COVERAGE

Only American offers the extra speed of direct one-carrier service to seventy-seven leading cities . . . all twenty-three leading industrial states.

CAPACITY

American has space for your shipments when and where it's needed most. A combined daily lift potential of over a half-million pounds gives American the greatest capacity of any airline.

FREQUENCY

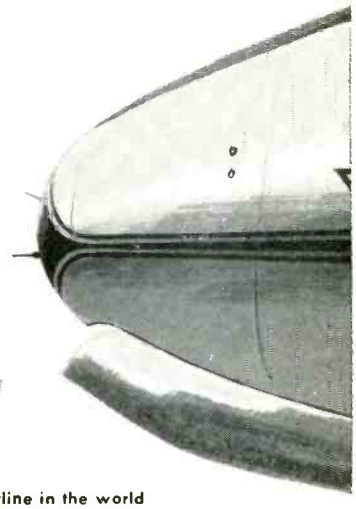
Shipments get faster forwarding . . . spend less time in terminals with American's greater frequency of schedules. Over 1000 departures daily offer more service to more cities than any other carrier.

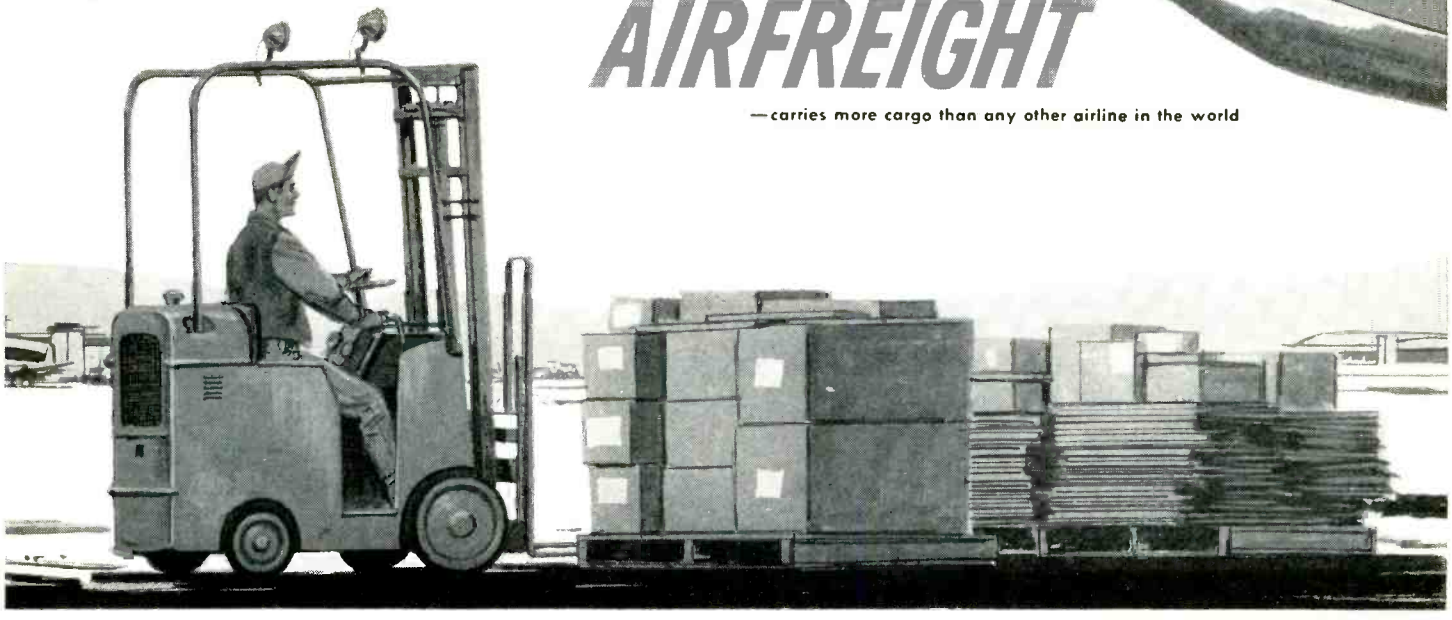
DEPENDABILITY

First with scheduled airfreight, American today has the largest, most experienced personnel force . . . most modern handling facilities. Is better able to solve shipping problems . . . provide dependable on-time deliveries.

AMERICAN AIRLINES AIRFREIGHT

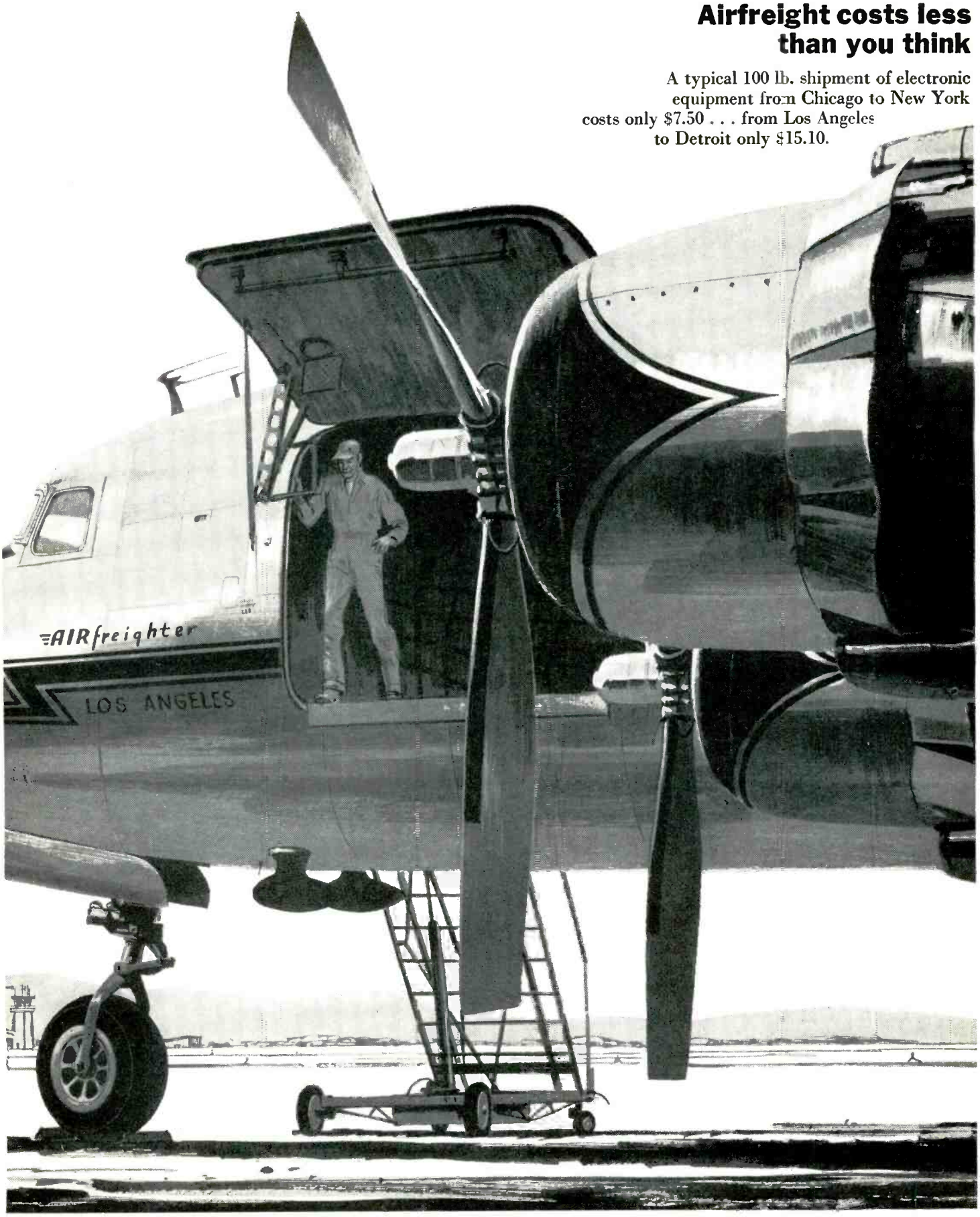
—carries more cargo than any other airline in the world





Airfreight costs less than you think

A typical 100 lb. shipment of electronic equipment from Chicago to New York costs only $7.50 . . . from Los Angeles to Detroit only $15.10.



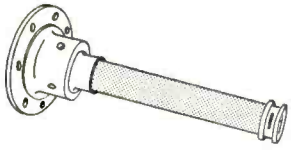
TAYLOR
Laminated Plastics
Vulcanized Fibre

Shop Talk

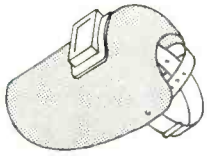
TAYLOR FIBRE CO.
Plants in Norristown, Pa. and La Verne, Calif.

PHENOL—MELAMINE—SILICONE—EPOXY LAMINATES • COMBINATION LAMINATES • COPPER-CLAD LAMINATES • VULCANIZED FIBRE

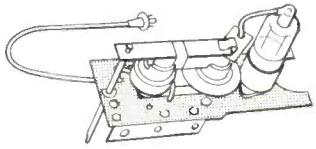
Tips for designers



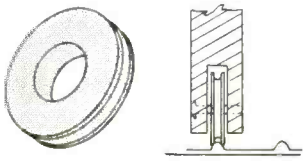
Aircraft fuel gage tank unit uses a tube of Taylor epoxy glass base laminate . . . an unusual material noted for excellent corrosion resistance and electrical insulation over a wide humidity range.



Welders' helmets are fabricated from tough durable Taylor vulcanized fibre . . . readily formed to many desired contours.



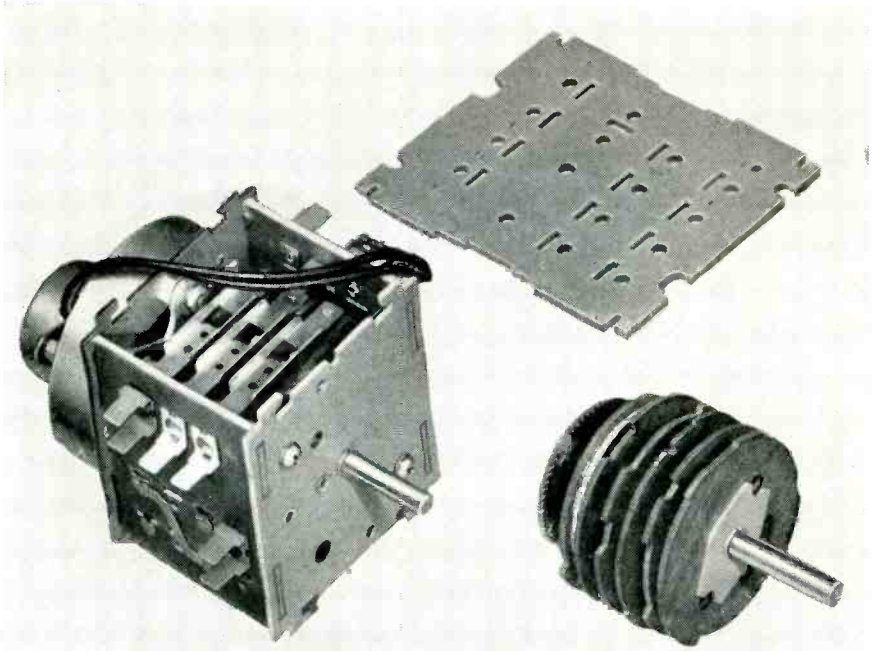
Base plate for high-voltage TV component, punched from Taylor canvas melamine laminate, has high dielectric strength and arc resistance.



Rollers for flush doors are now being made from Taylor paper base tubing with ball bearing insert . . . providing smooth, silent operation at a low cost.

NEW TAYLOR
COPPER-CLAD LAMINATES

Taylor GEC (glass-epoxy) Copper-Clad and Taylor XXXP-242 cold punching (paper-phenol) Copper-Clad. Taylor uses high purity rolled copper on base materials with outstanding electrical properties.



Interval timer switches, made by P. R. Mallory & Co. Inc., use various grades of Taylor paper base phenol laminates for cams and terminal boards. These laminates provide electrical insulation, strength, dimensional stability.

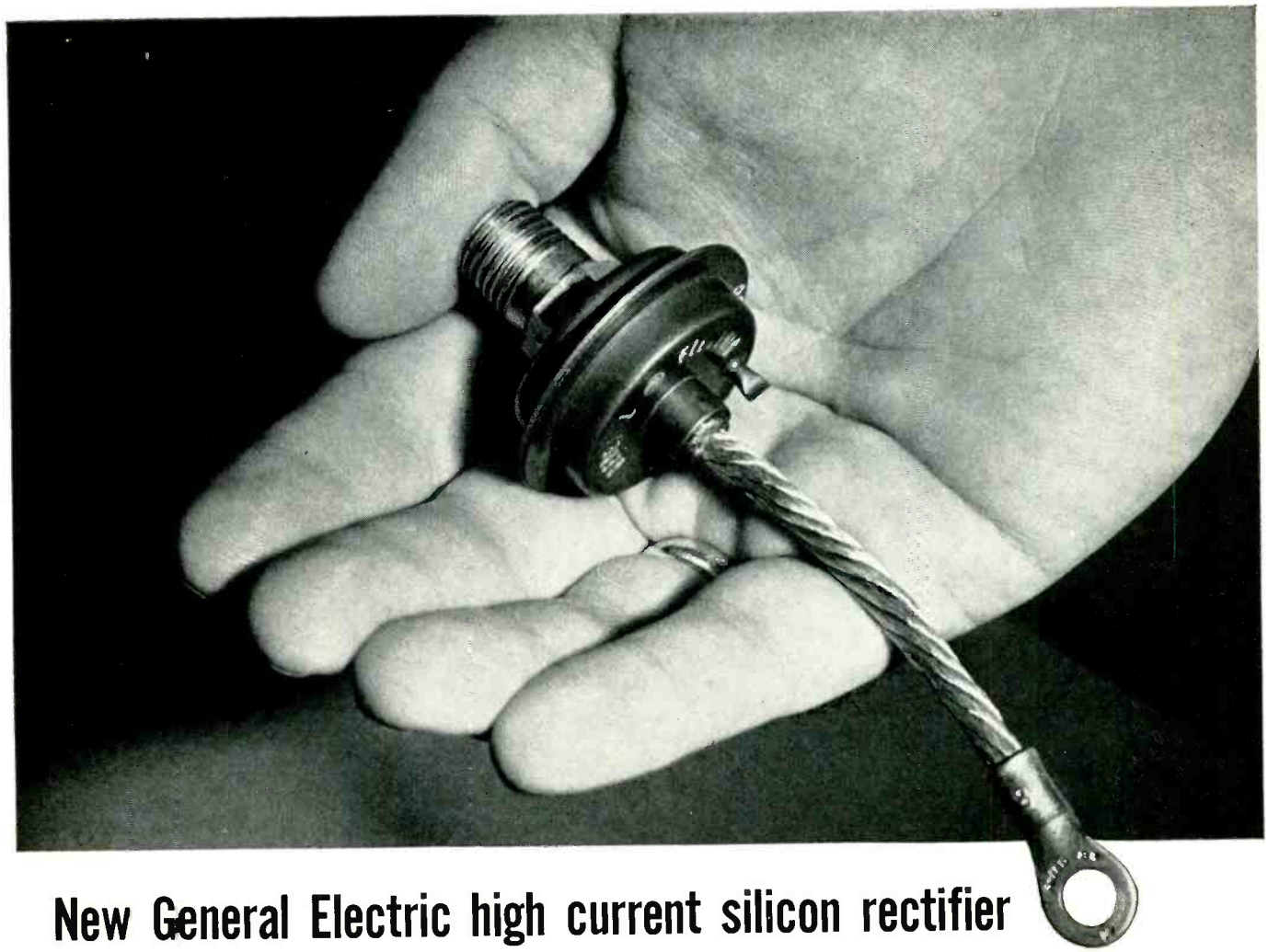
Tough specifications?
check Taylor phenol laminates

Choose from over 30 grades of Taylor phenol laminates, for the combination of electrical, physical, and machining properties you want. These rugged, versatile laminates can meet your most demanding specifications, improve end-product performance . . . and bring you major savings in material and fabrication costs.

These laminates, consisting of a paper, cotton fabric, asbestos, glass cloth or nylon base impregnated with Phenol resins, were developed to meet the need for dependable, moisture resistant insulation. They possess high dielectric and mechanical strength. Unaffected by heat or cold (except extremely high temperatures) they resist oils and most chemicals, and are especially suited to the punching and machining of accurately-sized parts. Because of their high moisture-resistance qualities, Taylor phenol laminates will not readily warp or become distorted when subjected to alternating wet and dry conditions.

You'll like the way these laminates handle in the shop . . . how they punch and stake cleanly, how they readily machine to hairline tolerances. And you'll like the way they perform in product application, how they retain their original characteristics over long periods of time and under severe operating conditions.

Taylor offers the service of its field specialists to help you choose the grade of material that matches the exact requirements of your application. Check with Taylor now. Write for the general catalog of Taylor materials. And contact your nearest Taylor sales engineer for a discussion of your particular requirements.



New General Electric high current silicon rectifier delivers 10 kilowatts at 200° C junction temperature

The new General Electric high current silicon rectifier delivers 10 kilowatts—from a much smaller, rugged, and more compact package. It offers improved efficiency in a wide variety of applications such as jet aircraft, locomotive propulsion motors, and electro-chemical equipment.

Exclusive General Electric Design

The compact, steel package is hermetically sealed to prevent contamination. The exclusive pipe thread stud design provides best possible thermal connection to the heat sink. As a result: The new General Electric silicon rectifier offers a more efficient and reliable method for converting AC to DC for any application. A full year warranty is your assurance of fine performance.

Many Possible Applications

The new semiconductor device will prove invaluable for rectification in the new AC distribution systems of modern jet aircraft. In the locomotive industry, the unit is used to rectify the power supply for traction motors. In the electro-chemical field—for use in electrolysis and plating equipment. Other possible applications include computer power supplies and DC central station telephone power supply equipment.

Your G-E Man Has The Details

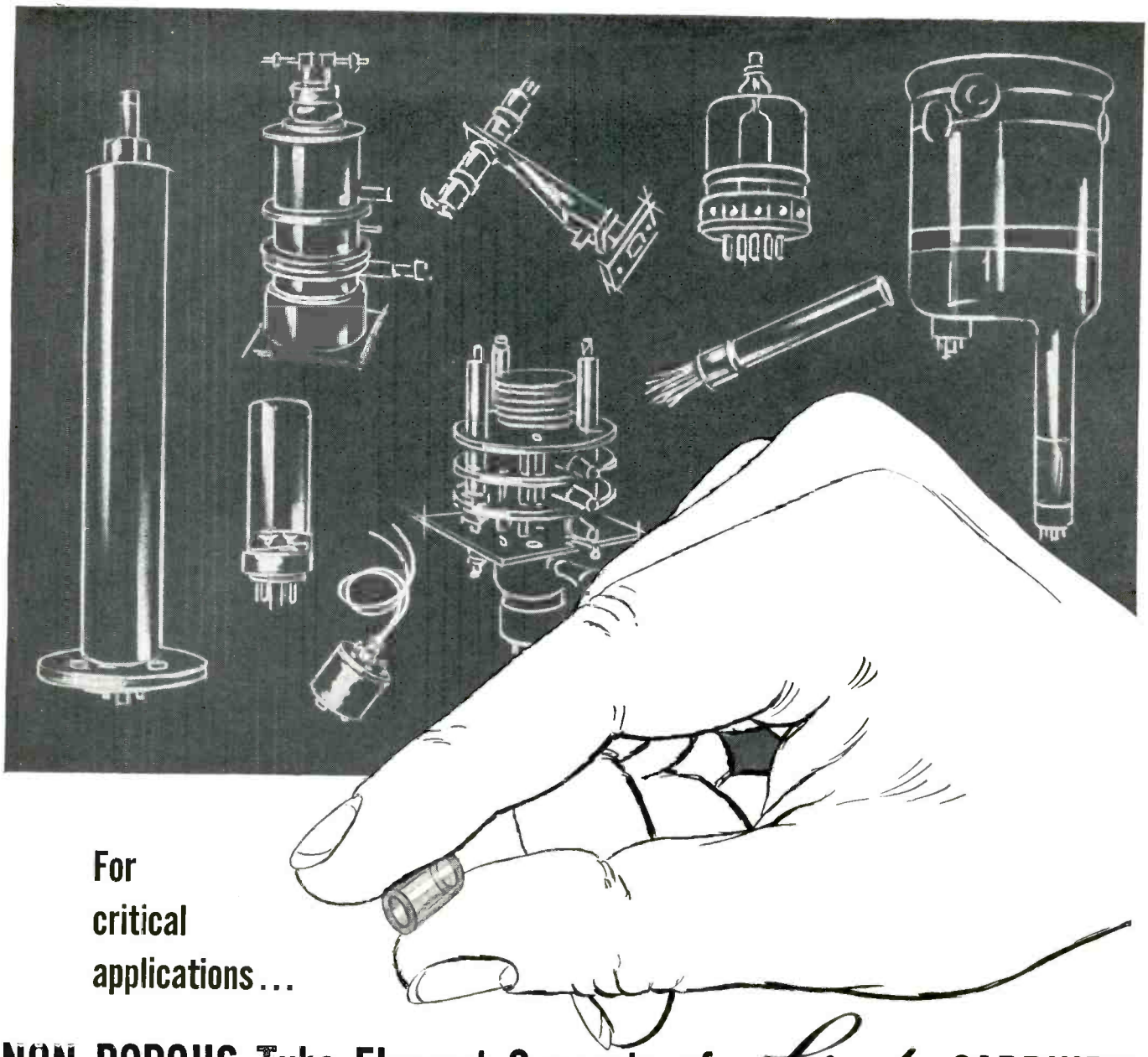
Ask your G-E Semiconductor Specialist for the full technical characteristics, ratings, and specifications together with production and delivery information. Or, write today to: *General Electric Company, Semiconductor Products, Section X4106, Electronics Park, Syracuse, New York.*

TYPICAL APPLICATION GENERAL ELECTRIC HIGH CURRENT SILICON RECTIFIER

CIRCUIT	Three Phase Bridge Rectifier, Resistive Load.
D-C OUTPUT	280 volts, 215 amperes, 60 kilowatts.
RECTIFIER LOSSES	Less than one percent (½ KW).
COOLING REQUIRED	One 6½ inch square ⅛" thick copper fin for each of six rectifying units when used with 2000 fpm 30°C forced air. Free convection cooling may be utilized by increasing the fin area.
VOLUME	Total volume of rectifiers and fins—less than ⅓ of a cubic foot.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

GENERAL ELECTRIC



For critical applications...

NON-POROUS Tube Element Supports of *Linde* SAPPHIRE

LINDE Industrial Sapphire provides several outstanding advantages when used for tube element supports and spacers in microwave tubes and related equipment. LINDE sapphire is a *single* crystal of 100% aluminum oxide, optically clear, and having zero per cent porosity. There are no outgassing problems. Its dielectric constant is 11.0 at 10,000 megacycles. It has excellent ultra-violet and infrared transmission characteristics. Seals can be made to metals as well as to glass and ceramics.

Tube supports of LINDE sapphire are particularly suitable for klystrons, magnetrons, backward wave oscillators, electron guns, and similar devices. LINDE sapphire is available in the form of windows, rods, balls, tubes, and special shapes.

Detailed information regarding physical and electrical characteristics of LINDE sapphire is available on your request. LINDE engineers will be glad to discuss your applications with you. Write to "Crystal Products Dept. BD-10."

Linde Trade-Mark

LINDE AIR PRODUCTS COMPANY

A Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

30 East 42nd Street UCC New York 17, New York

In Canada: Linde Air Products Company, Division of Union Carbide Canada Limited, Toronto

The term "Linde" is a registered trade-mark of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation.

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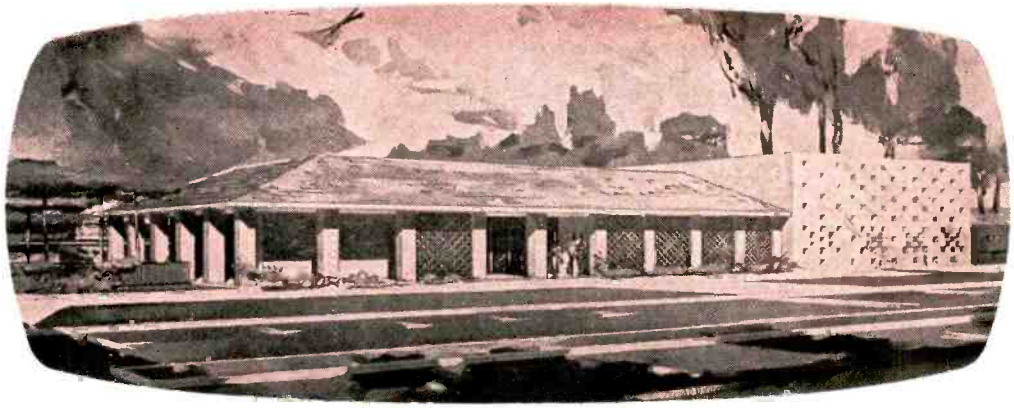
MARSHALL HEADQUARTERS

OFFERS INSTRUMENT AND COMPONENT CUSTOMERS FASTER, MORE COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE



Expanding to fully integrated main offices in San Marino, Calif., the G. S. Marshall Co., Manufacturers' Representatives, offers broader, better facilities to the electronic and aircraft industries. Now available under one roof are the following services:

Stocking facilities *for supplying small quantities quickly.*

Demonstration rooms—*where you can choose from several alternates.*

Facilities for housing *the field demonstration bus.*

Instrument service department—*for warranty and other service work.*

Literature and prices *supplied promptly, on all items sold through Marshall.*

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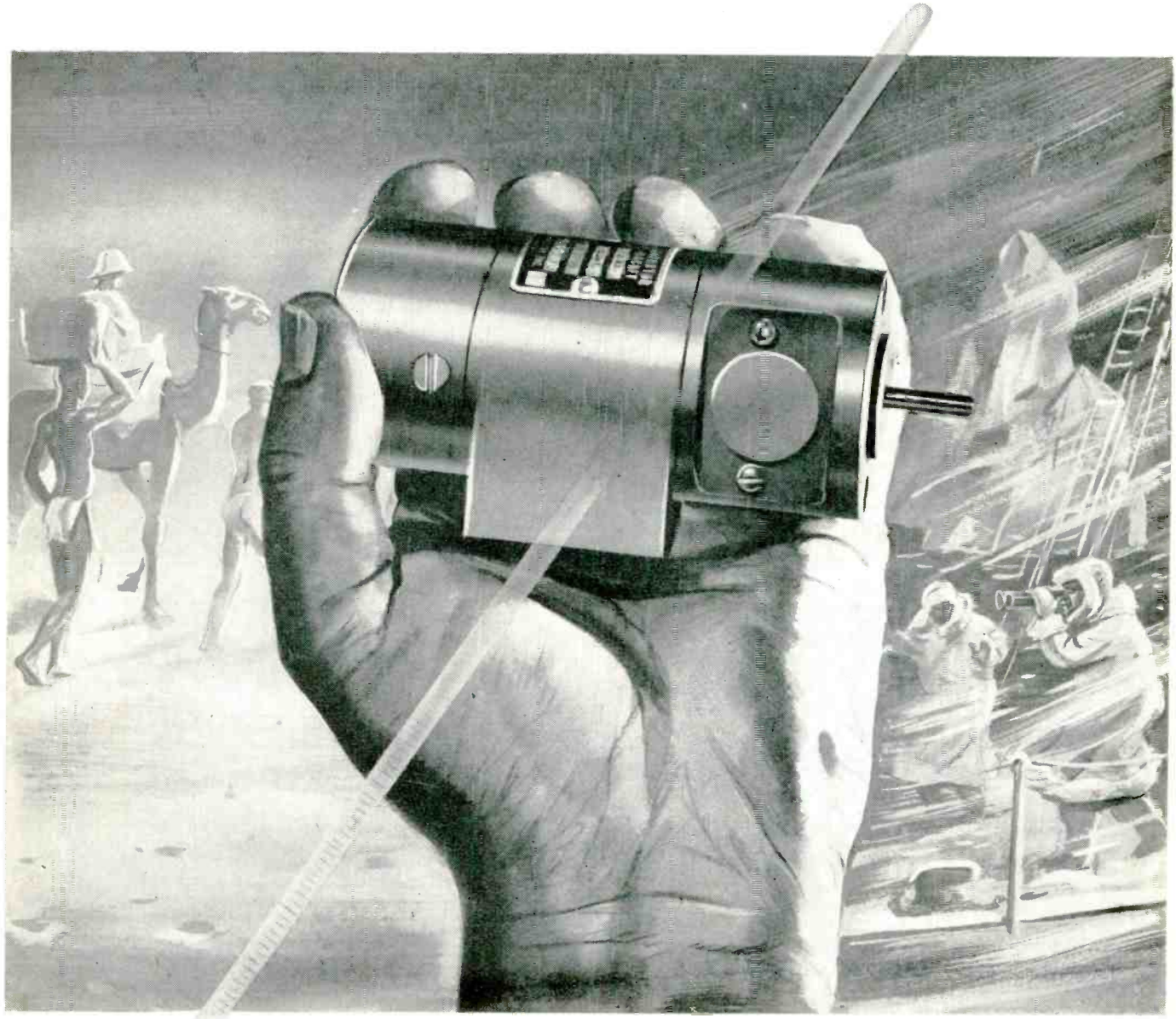

ENTIRELY NEW!

temperature compensated DC tach generators

Now, for the first time, you get precise speed measurement, simply and without having to make the usual temperature corrections. ELINCO's new line of temperature-compensated DC tach generators, available in two types, provides outputs held to within ± 0.1% or to ± 0.25% voltage variation due to temperature change, over a range of −40° to +100°C. This amazing accuracy, compared to the 5%-7% variation encountered in uncompensated units, eliminates the need for external corrective networks, reduces cost, and simplifies installation in any application calling for precise visual or automatic speed control. These new time and money-saving ELINCO generators are custom-made to individual specifications in six basic frame and mounting types. Available outputs for operating speeds up to 10,000 rpm and from 1 to 175 volts per 1,000 rpm.

OTHER **ELINCO** CUSTOM-BUILT COMPONENTS

HYSTERESIS MOTORS — outstanding for greater output per watt input — single, 2, 3, and 5-speed types, sizes to 1/8 hp.

TORQUE MOTORS — designed for continuous or intermittent stall conditions. Continuous stall torques to 80 oz. in. — intermittent duty to 225 oz. in.

Plus over 1,000 basic models of precision instrument-type components including: AC & DC GENERATORS • COMMUTATOR MOTORS • INDUCTION & TORQUE MOTORS • SELF-SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS • SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS • SPECIAL APPLICATION UNITS

Free detailed catalogs on request

ELINCO

ELECTRIC INDICATOR COMPANY, INC.
111 Camp Avenue Stamford, Conn.

Represented in California, Arizona and New Mexico by

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Non-Linear Dinner

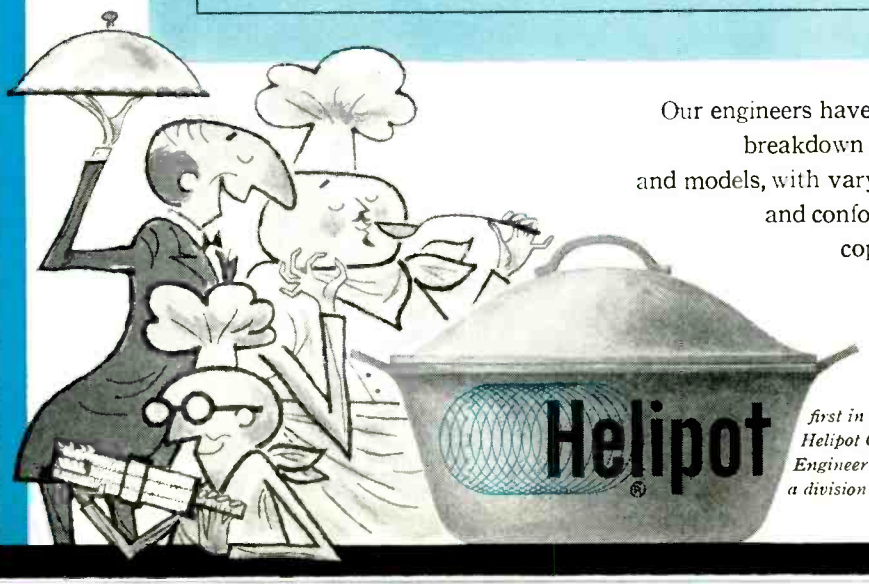
What a bill of fare! Seventy-five standard† non-linear precision potentiometers . . . six of them in stock . . . available for your prototype electromechanical system.

The service is excellent. No waiting, no cover, no minimum • And that's just the table d'hote menu . . . to satisfy your breadboard appetite • To order a la carte, send us your empiricals. We'll feed them into our digital computer . . . to save hungry hours and eliminate human error . . . to check for practicability of manufacture . . . and to confirm the points in your data curve. Then, before you can say, "HELIPOT* custom-made non-linear potentiometer", you'll have one on the table!

†*Standard functions include:*

360° sine-cosine	*single-sided square*
360° sine or cosine	*double-sided square*
180° sine	*20 db log*
90° sine	*40 db log*
tangential ±75°	*50 db log*

. . . available in nine series of single-turn and multi-turn potentiometers



Our engineers have cooked up a detailed breakdown of standard functions and models, with varying resistance ranges and conformities. Send for your copy, It's data file 1021.

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first in precision potentiometers
Helipot Corporation, Newport Beach, California
Engineering representatives in principal cities
a division of Beckman Instruments, Inc.

788* REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

NEW! SUB-MINIATURE 3-POLE P & B RELAY FOR MULTIPLE SWITCHING

KM SERIES ENGINEERING DATA

CONTACTS:
Max. 3PDT. 3/32" Dia. Silver
2 amps, 115V 60 cy. resistive

VOLTAGE RANGE:
Up to 48V DC nominal

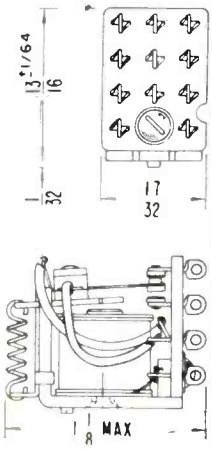
COIL RESISTANCE:
Up to 6700 ohms

COIL POWER REQUIREMENT:
1 watt

TEMPERATURE RANGE:
—45° C to + 55° C

PULL-IN:
75% of nominal voltage

TERMINALS:
Solder lugs



This new P&B KM series was engineered to meet the pressing demand for miniaturization and multiplicity of action within a single relay. Application possibilities cover a wide field of diverse products, such as:

SMALL BUSINESS MACHINES
ALARM SYSTEMS — INTERCOM SYSTEMS
AUTOMATIC TOYS — REMOTE CONTROLS

Here is only one of the great family of P&B relays . . . one of more than 20,000 design variations. Custom modification of relays, too, is a P&B specialty. Thus you have *one dependable source* for ALL your relay needs!

KM RELAY ABOVE SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE

P&B STANDARD RELAYS ARE AVAILABLE AT MORE THAN 500 DISTRIBUTORS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

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Including a new government bonded warehouse fully equipped to make off the shelf shipments of source inspected wire and cable. Phone, or write for fast service on your wire and cable requirements!

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In Teflon® Hook-up Wire...

ONLY Tensolite MAKES ALL 3

1. EXTRUDED TEFLON insulation featuring greater abrasion resistance in a rugged construction, available in sizes 10 through 30 AWG in 14 solid colors or spirally striped.

2. PARALLEL WRAPPED TEFLON insulation utilizing our exclusive patented technique which provides longest continuous lengths, greater cut-thru resistance and maximum flexibility. Sizes 20 through 34 AWG, in 14 solid colors.

3. SPIRAL WRAPPED TEFLON insulation with special cross-lapped construction and unlimited color coding, with striping that meets commercial (GEN-104) and military (MIL-W-76A) specifications. Sizes 8 through 30 AWG.

—and all three Tensolon Hook-up Wire constructions are in accordance with MIL-W-16878A, Types E and EE!

Call your local Tensolite field engineer* for assistance in selecting the particular Teflon wire construction to meet your specific requirements — or call directly on Tensolite's extensive engineering facilities for the design, development and production of your custom-engineered wire and cable needs. Catalog sent on request.

Tensolite Insulated Wire Co., Inc.
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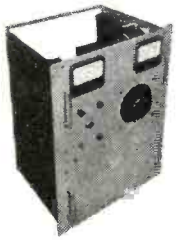
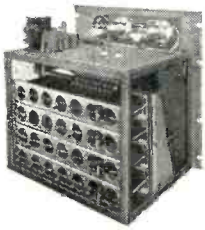


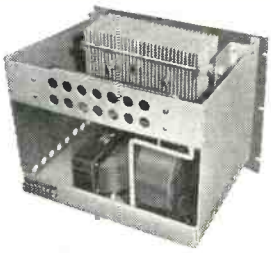
GERMANIUM RECTIFIER D-C POWER SUPPLIES

240 stock models available from 0-10 volts, 0-4 Amperes DC, to 0-160 volts, 0-100 Amperes DC, with or without line regulators. **Catalog E-5**



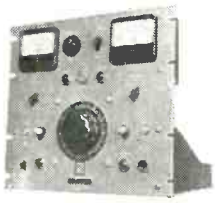
THYRATRON-REGULATED HIGH-CURRENT D-C POWER SUPPLIES

120 stock models available from 4-10 volts, 0-4 Amperes DC, to 64-160 volts, 0-100 Amperes DC. **Catalog E-5**



SELENIUM RECTIFIER D-C POWER SUPPLIES

240 stock models available from 0-10 volts, 0-4 Amperes DC, to 0-160 volts, 0-100 Amperes DC, with or without line regulators. **Catalog E-5**



HIGH VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLIES

77 stock models available from 0-2.5 KV at 0-2 ma DC, to 0-120 KV at 0-5 ma DC. Intermediate voltage ranges to 200 ma. **Catalog H-5**

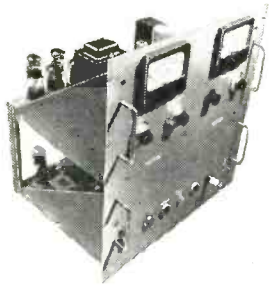
ZERO-LAG D-C POWER SUPPLIES

120 stock models available from 4-10 volts, 0-4 Amperes DC, to 64-100 volts, 0-100 Amperes DC. **Catalog E-5**

all this and custom, too! ▸▸▸▸

881 stock models available from NJE . . .

POWER SUPPLIES UNLIMITED



CHOPPER-STABILIZED STANDARD CELL REFERENCE SUPER-REGULATED POWER SUPPLY

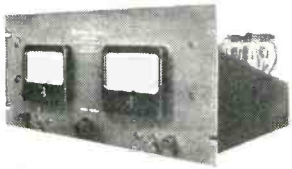
Stability, 50 parts per million. Set-ability, 100 parts per million. Custom Design File Available.

LABORATORY GRADE REGULATED PLATE POWER SUPPLIES

16 stock models available from 0-300 volts, 0-300 ma, to 0-600 volts, 0-600 ma. **Catalog L-5**

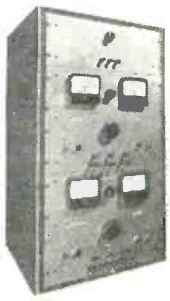
STANDARD GRADE DUAL REGULATED PLATE POWER SUPPLIES

20 stock models available from 0-650 volts, 0-200 ma, to 0-1200 volts, 0-600 ma. **Catalog S-5**



STANDARD GRADE REGULATED PLATE POWER SUPPLIES

32 stock models available from 200-325 volts, 0-100 ma, to 0-600 volts, 0-300 ma. **Catalog S-5**



LABORATORY GRADE DUAL REGULATED PLATE POWER SUPPLIES

16 stock models available from 0-600 volts, 0-600 ma, to 0-1200 volts, 0-1200 ma. **Catalog L-5**

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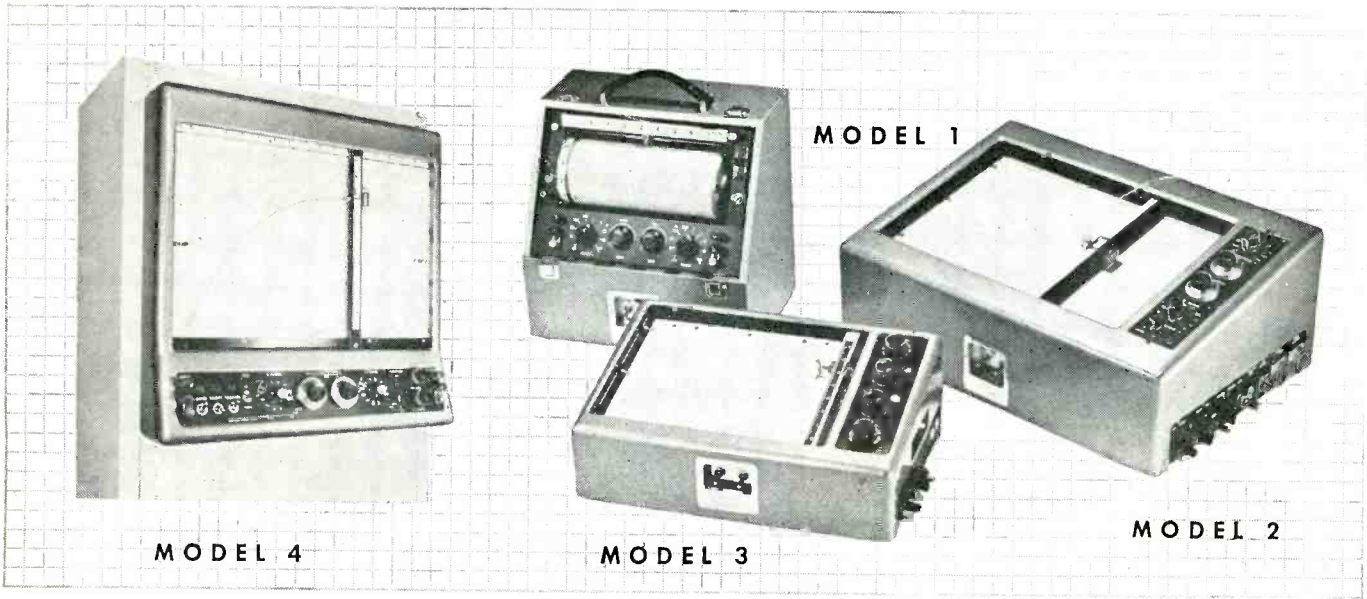
THE MOSELEY AUTOGRAF trade mark X-Y RECORDER



Now available in four versatile models, the Moseley AUTOGRAF X-Y recorder is a high quality, precision instrument providing economical means for plotting data quickly, easily, and accurately. It is widely used in research, development, and test laboratories where quantities of mechanical, physical and electrical data are being collected daily.

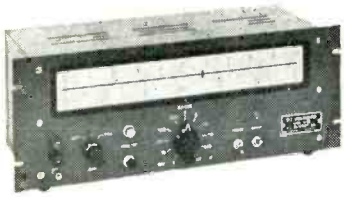
MODEL 1
Drum Type
8½"x11" paper
X-Y Recorder-
Curve Follower

MODEL 2
Flat-bed
11"x16½" paper
X-Y Recorder-
Curve Follower-
Point Plotter

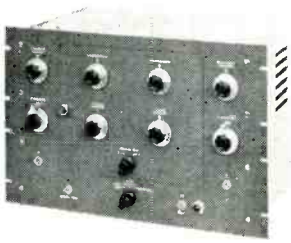
MODEL 3
Desk Type
8½"x11" paper
X-Y Recorder-
Curve Follower

MODEL 4
Rack Type
11"x16½" paper
X-Y Recorder-
Curve Follower-
Point Plotter

MOSELEY ACCESSORY PRODUCTS



MODEL 20 DC VOLTMETER
A servo-actuated, fast, accurate instrument with large, easy to read scale. Ranges from 3 millivolts to 300 volts.



MODEL 30 CARD TRANSLATOR or MODEL 50 TAPE TRANSLATOR
Converts information from punched cards or perforated tape for automatic plotting.

MODEL 40 KEYBOARD
For plotting large amounts of tabular data in point-curve form. Self-contained voltage source with full three column keyboard in both axes.

MODEL 60 LOGARITHMIC CONVERTER
For the plotting of gain-frequency runs in the 20-20,000 cps region. Couples audio circuit under test to Y axis of AUTOGRAF. 60 db dynamic range.

We'll be glad to furnish additional information, write

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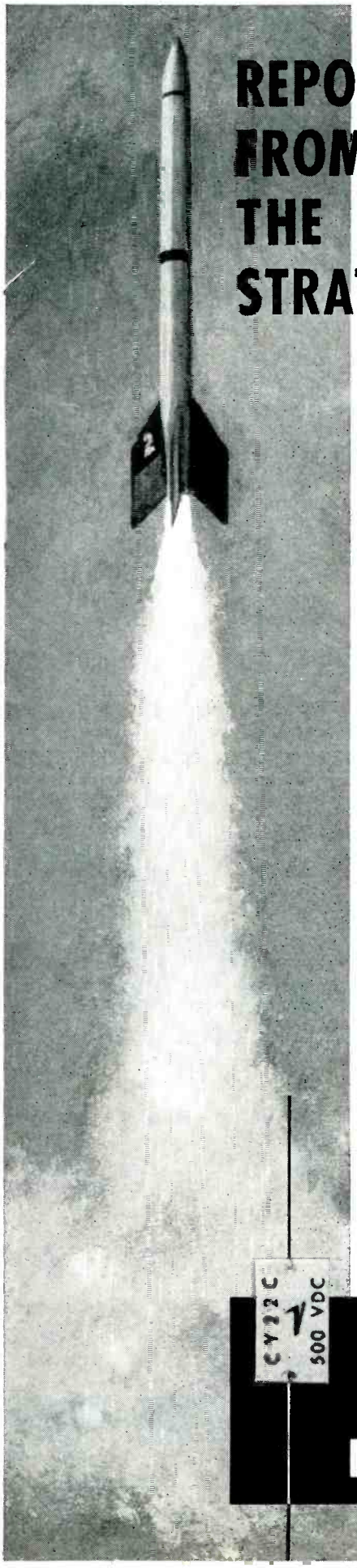

REPORTS FROM THE STRATOSPHERE

with

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- *LOW LOSS*
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- *MINIATURE*
- *VAPORPROOF*
- *WIDE TEMPERATURE RANGE*

NOW — A new design — the CY Series — adds two *additional* plus values:

- Unitized electrode/lead construction
- Complete insulation.

This new series, too, is available in values from 0.5 to 6800 $\mu\mu$f. Catalog 55-1 tells the whole story. It's yours for the asking.

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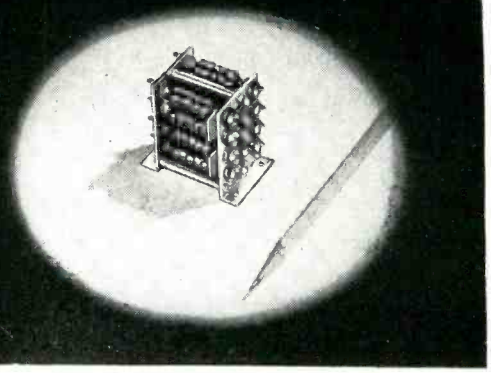
MUST YOUR EQUIPMENT BE RADIO INTERFERENCE FREE?



8 circuit miniaturized filter for wide band RF Interference Suppression.

IF YOURS IS A TOUGH RF INTERFERENCE PROBLEM— LET FILTRON SOLVE IT . . . .

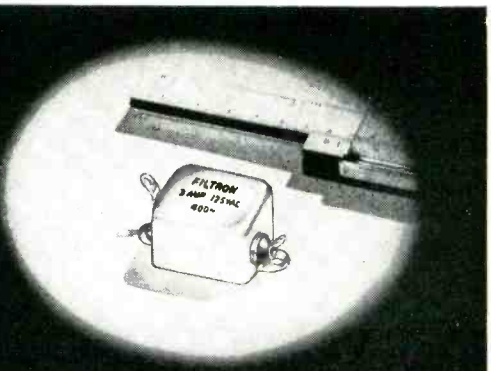
FILTRON'S engineering department, cooperating with engineers of leading companies, has solved RF Interference Suppression problems throughout the country.

If your equipment must meet the RF Interference limits set by the military specifications, consult with FILTRON'S engineers in the earliest stages of design. FILTRON can furnish RF Interference Suppression Filters whose size, weight and overall configuration will fit into your equipment.

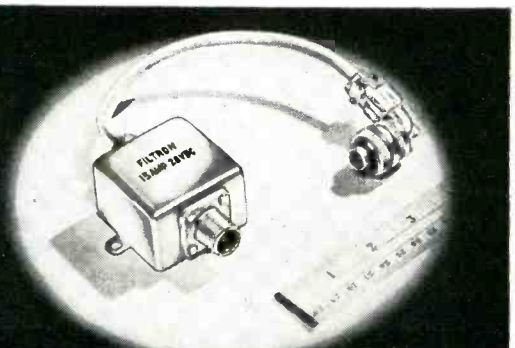
FILTRON has *custom designed* over 1000 different types of RF Interference Suppression Filters for equipment that meets military RF Interference Suppression limits and specifications.

FILTRON'S completely equipped screen rooms are always available for the RF Interference testing of your units and equipment.

An inquiry on your company letterhead will receive prompt attention.



Miniature 3 amp.–125 VAC–400~ filter–hermetically sealed–size 1⅛" x 1" x 1⅛16"



15 amp.–28 VDC filter, size 2" x 2" x 1¼", with pressurized AN connectors–high attenuation from 150 KC to 400 MC.

FILTRON can best solve your RF Interference problems because:

- **FILTRON'S** engineering, research and design divisions are staffed by experienced RF Interference Suppression filter engineers.
- **FILTRON'S** modern shielded laboratories are equipped to measure RF Interference from 14 KC to 1000 MC in accordance with military specifications.
- **FILTRON'S** production facilities, comprising a capacitor manufacturing division, coil winding division, metal fabrication shop, metal stamping and tool and die shops, are exclusively producing the highest quality components for FILTRON'S RF Interference Suppression Filters.
- **FILTRON'S** extensive production facilities permit us to meet your delivery requirements. NOW!

RF INTERFERENCE SUPPRESSION FILTERS FOR:

Motors	Dynomotors
Generators	Power Plants
Inverters	Actuators
Electronic Controls	Gasoline Engines

And other RF Interference producing equipment

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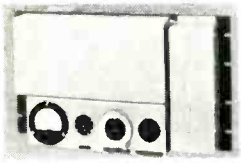
JK PRODUCTS

PACKAGED FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT

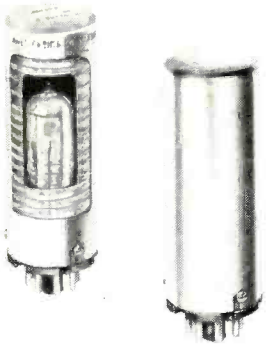
JK SULZER FREQUENCY STANDARD



JK Sulzer Frequency Standard: For your most precise laboratory measurements, the JK SULZER 1 megacycle Frequency Standard provides stability of better than 1 part in 10^9 per day. Frequency is variable over a range of 0.9 cycles or more, and capable of being reset to 5 parts in 10^{10}.

JK THERMYSTAL

JK TRANSISTOR OSCILLATOR



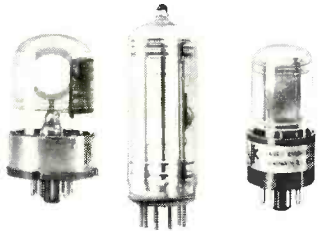
JK Thermystal: An advanced-design frequency control unit combining plug-in simplicity with extreme precision. *Frequency stability:* 30 to 900 kc, ±.0001%; 1000 kc to 150 mc, ±.00005%.

JK Transistor Oscillator: Complete, compact, precise plug-in signal source providing fixed temperature and humidity environment for transistor and circuitry elements. *Frequency stability:* (24-hr. period) 1 part in 10^6.

JK CRYSTAL FILTERS

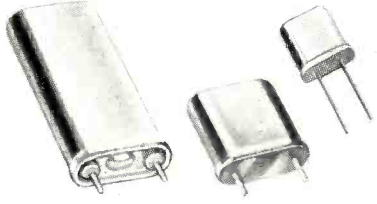
JK Crystal Filters: Compact, rugged, hermetically-sealed and stable, JK CRYSTAL FILTERS (band pass filters) have a *Frequency Range:* 1 mc to 17.5 mc., and are available for special filtering purposes to 150 mc. *Band Width* at 6 db: 0.01% to 4% of nominal on all frequencies, and up to 12% for certain frequencies.

JK GLASLINE CRYSTALS



JK Glasline Crystals: For ultra stable frequency control, JK GLASLINE CRYSTALS provide unprecedented stability and reliability. Compact, evacuated and hermetically-sealed against moisture, contamination, shock, and barometric pressure. Over a complete range of 800 cycles to 5 mc. and up.

JK MILITARY TYPES



JK Military Types: Hermetically-sealed, JK MILITARY TYPE CRYSTALS are metal-cased and in *Frequency Ranges:* 16 kc to 100 mc.

JK OVENS

JK Ovens: Capable of maintaining set temperatures around components or cicuitry with less than ±1° C. variation over the range of −55° to +100° C., JK OVENS are light, compact, inexpensive, uniform and reliable.

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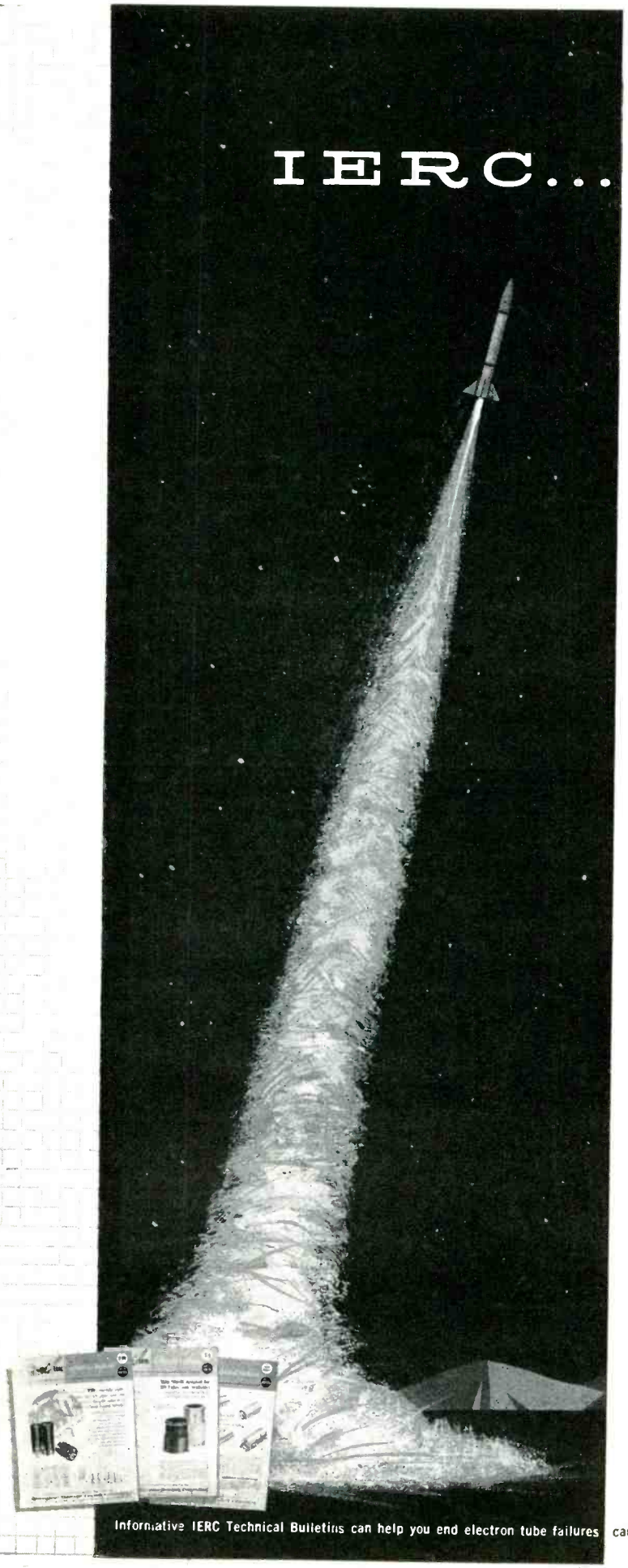

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SIGNAL GENERATOR

TYPE LG-20 (42 KC to 50 MC)

APPLICATIONS:

Design or production test and alignment functions in IF, police, marine and amateur bands.

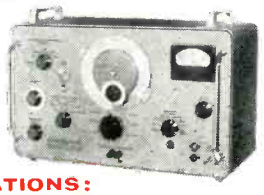
FEATURES:

- Negligible RF leakage
- IF spread band 420-500 KC
- High output for RF bridge excitation
- Portable
- Output from 1 μv to 1 volt
- Excellent stability

VHF Signal Generators also available

STANDARD SIGNAL GENERATOR

TYPE LG-21 (50 KC to 50 MC)



APPLICATIONS:

Circuit development and alignment; signal source for sensitivity, selectivity and resonance curves.

FEATURES:

- Negligible RF leakage
- Choice of Modulated RF, CW, or audio through output attenuator
- Variable metered output
- Internal or external modulation
- Multi-vibrator for making tracking measurements
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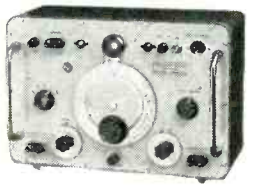
VHF Signal Generators also available

IMPEDANCE BRIDGE

TYPE LB-50



APPLICATIONS:

Rapid, accurate, direct, and comparison measurements of resistance, capacitance, inductance and dissipation factor.

FEATURES:

- Comparison Bridge reads directly in percentage difference
- "Magic Eye" indicator
- Simple to operate
- Portable

Precision Impedance Bridges also available

MULTIMETER

TYPE LM-1

APPLICATIONS:

Accurate measurement of resistance, AC and DC voltage and current.

FEATURES:

- Instantaneous overload protection
- High sensitivity—20,000 ohms per volt, AC and DC
- One range-selector switch
- Accurate, rugged meter movement
- Batteries replaceable without opening case
- Easy vision case design

DC NULL VOLTMETER

TYPE LV-15 (0 to 100 V)

APPLICATIONS:

Fast, accurate voltage measurements related to transistors, thermocouples, strain gauges, power supplies, accelerameters, resistive pressure gauges, displacement transducers, humidity indicators, DC amplifier, photocells, pH meters, bolometers, position indicators, batteries.

FEATURES:

- Excellent accuracy
- High resolution
- Negligible loading
- High sensitivity
- Wide range
- Internal calibration
- Portable

Also a DC Null Voltmeter Type LV-14 (0 to 600 V)

VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER

TYPE LV-10

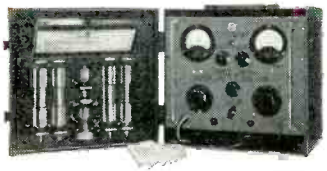
APPLICATIONS:

Precise measurement of: AC or DC voltages and resistance; audio, video and UHF circuit characteristics; general high impedance circuits.

FEATURES:

- Excellent stability
- Specially balanced and rugged meter movement
- Measurements to 700 MC
- High input impedance
- AC measurements to 1,500 V.
- DC measurements to 30,000 V.
- Resistance measurements to 1,000 megohms
- Storage space for cables

RF POWER METERS



TYPE LP-90 (20 MC to 1,000 MC)
TYPE LP-91 (1,000 MC to 10,000 MC)

APPLICATIONS:

Television • Radar • Navigation • Transmission lines • Antennas • Production testing • Microwave links • Communications • Signal generators • Telemetering

FEATURES:

- Complete, ready to operate
- Direct reading
- Portable, compact
- Rugged components
- Reliable operation

MECHANICAL FILTER

250 KC upper and lower sideband
TYPE MFU-250-1
TYPE MFL-250-1

APPLICATIONS:

For use in

- Highly selective IF stages of single sideband communication receivers and modulation circuits for single sideband transmitters.
- Upper (Type MFU-250-1) and lower (Type MFL-250-1) sideband mechanical filters at this frequency are available.

FEATURES:

- Extremely low insertion loss
- Highly stable over wide temperature range
- Special shock resistant construction
- Excellent selectivity

Designed to the exacting standards of RCA precision electronic equipment, these instruments will facilitate the design, development and testing of radar, computers, fire control systems, radio and television receivers, communications and sound equipment. For additional information, ask for RCA's new Precision Instruments brochure. Write Department KM-46, Building 15-1, Camden, N.J.

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- *Permanent instantaneous oscillograms*
- *Eliminates need for messy liquid chemicals*
- *No darkroom required*
- *Automatic continuous dry processing*
- *View oscillogram while recording*
- *Utilizes sensitive light-beam galvanometers*
- *Up to 24 traces on eight inch paper*
- *Traces can overlap*
- *Precision timing lines*
- *Low power consumption*

Century's engineers are the first to accomplish the long dreamed-for wedding of photographic recording and completely automatic dry processing to eliminate the need for costly darkroom facilities and liquid developing, rinsing and fixing.

The greatest advancement in the technique of multi-channel oscillograph recording in over 20 years, the CENTURY ELECTROGRAPH is essentially a direct-writing recording oscillograph utilizing the RADICALLY new technique of Electrophotography combined with light-beam galvanometers.

NOW investigate CENTURY ELECTROGRAPH—the most modern approach to simplified oscillographic recording — when planning your instrumentation program whether for research, engineering, test, quality control, process control, or any other analog recording requirement.

COSTS NO MORE THAN OLD-FASHIONED METHODS

Century

Century Electronics & Instruments, Inc.

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EXPORT OFFICE: 149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY — TEL.: BARCLAY 7-0562

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N.Y.-NEW ENGLAND AREA
29-46 NORTHERN BLVD.
LONG ISLAND CITY 1, N. Y.
TEL.: STILLWELL 4-7120

MIDWEST AREA
363 W. FIRST ST.
DAYTON 2, OHIO
TEL.: FULTON 8888

TEXAS-N. M. AREA
5526 DYER ST.
DALLAS, TEXAS
TEL.: EMERSON 7716

ARIZONA AREA
3686 BAKER PL.
TUCSON, ARIZONA
TEL.: 7-1521

SO. CALIF. AREA
40 SO. LOS ROBLES
PASADENA 1, CAL.
TEL.: RYAN 1-6888

NO. CALIFORNIA
2015 EL CAMINO REAL
REDWOOD CITY
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MICRO precision switches

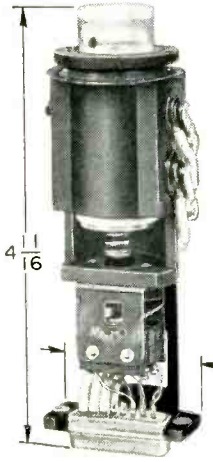
...THEIR USE IS A PRINCIPLE OF GOOD DESIGN

HONEYWELL

there is always "SOMETHING NEW" at MICRO SWITCH for product designers

Experienced designers know both time and money are saved when they check with MICRO SWITCH on their complex switching problems. If we have not already solved their problem, MICRO SWITCH engineering is experienced in cooperating with product designers to quickly develop a precision switch to meet the requirements.

Here are four such new switches, each developed to meet a specific need, each capable of many variations of actuation, circuitry and housings.



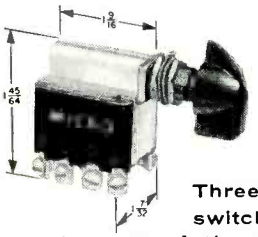
"PB" Series 3-light pushbutton actuated switch

3-LIGHT PUSHBUTTON SWITCH FOR COMPLEX CONTROL PANELS

Here is a new, unique indicating pushbutton switch which lights in three different colors. This compact assembly is the result of an original requirement for a "super-reliable" long-life pushbutton switch for use in computer consoles for guided missiles control systems.

Designed for use in applications where *absolute dependability* is required, this switch is manufactured under extremely careful quality control procedures. The result is a reliable life through hundreds of thousands of operations.

A special, exclusive feature is the incorporation of a "radio tube" type connector, or plug-in base, which carries all the connections to the basic switches and lamp terminals. The entire assembly is easily pulled out for lamp replacement. (*Send for Data Sheet 110*)



Three-position rotary type toggle switch. "TR" Series

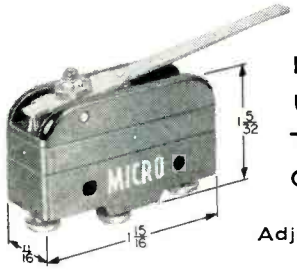
THIS TOGGLE SWITCH HAS LONG LIFE AND BETTER DETENT "FEEL"

Here is a new solution to the problem of mechanical actuation of many circuits with a single manual motion. This new series of "TR" switches offers all the advantages of a toggle switch mechanism plus *longer operating life and better detent "feel."*

These switches provide a high electrical capacity in a very small space, permitting the elimination of relays and other electrical devices in many circuits.

They are rugged enough for most airborne and industrial applications and have successfully passed rigid tests for impact, shock, acceleration and vibration.

The "TR" switch shown is a four-pole double-throw switch with 12 terminals. It is maintained in all three actuation positions: on-off-on. Other "TR" switches are available with up to 24 terminals (8 poles). (*Send for Data Sheet 112*)



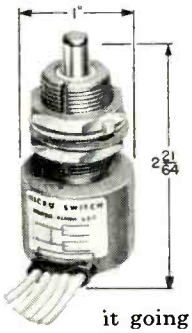
Adjustable lever actuated switch

PRECISE, UNERRING ACTUATION THROUGH MILLIONS OF OPERATIONS

An adjustable lever actuator on this switch permits close adjustment of the operating point without removing the switch from its mounting.

This switch is designed for use on such equipment as timers, computers or other multiple-mounted switch devices which require *precise, unerring actuation* through *millions of operations.*

The operating position is adjustable through .210 inch. The switches are available with a wide selection of pre-set operating characteristics. They are also available with split-contact double-throw circuitry. (*Send for Data Sheet 100*)



THIS SWITCH GIVES PRECISE PERFORMANCE UNDER MOST EXTREME CONDITIONS

The MICRO "EN" Switch is completely sealed, cylindrical in shape. Tests have shown its precise performance to be unaffected by ice-coating at −65°F or by heat to +180°F. A thousand hours in salt brine spray or 30 days operation at 104°F (95% humidity) still finds it going strong—and precisely. No chattering of contacts, no loosening of parts occurs during vibration tests of 10 to 500 cycles per second.

Contact arrangement is double-pole, double-throw. Weight (without leads) 2½ oz.

(*Send for Data Sheet No. 105*)

MICRO SWITCH *Engineering is at your service from convenient branch offices in key cities everywhere. It is as close as your telephone. Consultation costs you nothing. Can save you time and money.*

MICRO SWITCH

A DIVISION OF MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR COMPANY

HONEYWELL

In Canada, Leaside, Toronto 17, Ontario • FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

New Grant 3400 Thinslide

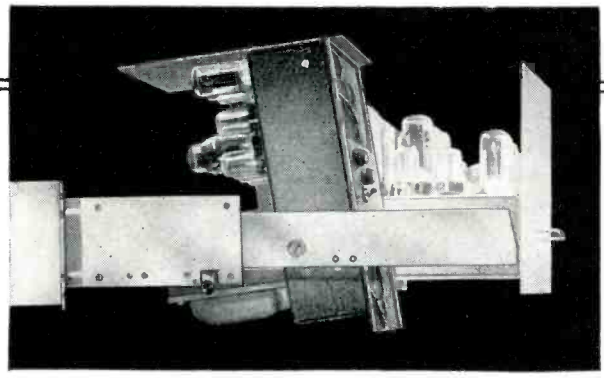
mounts standard 17" chassis in standard 18" rack or cabinets

REQUIRES ONLY 19/64" SPACE PER SIDE—

YET HAS

FULL ROLLER ACTION

(fits RETMA *rack hole spacing)*



The Grant 3400 Thinslide requires only 19/64" space per side—installs readily in standard racks and cabinets. Allows instant access to chassis measuring from 10" to 16" deep. Tilts through 100° for under-chassis servicing. Positive lock in "out" position. Lock has finger-tip release for instant return or removal of chassis. Eight hardened steel rollers carry the rated load of 100 lbs. smoothly and easily—durability insures frictionless rolling for thousands of cycles of use.

Slide mounting not only provides for quick access—it usually eliminates need for rear access doors and rear aisles—a very important saving of space.

The Grant 3400 is a versatile slide, suited for use in your *product*, in *plant equipment, prototype* and *breadboard* work, and in *production line or field test equipment.* Very moderate cost allows a wide range of applications in original equipment.

Write today for Grant 3400 Thinslide Technical Bulletin—contains full data and specifications.

Grant INDUSTRIAL SLIDES

Grant Pulley and Hardware Corporation

factories: **31-73 Whitestone Parkway, Flushing 54, N. Y.**

944 Long Beach Avenue, Los Angeles 21, Calif.

RAYTHEON RADAR FOR THE B-52

Finding and smashing a bombing target through thick overcast when you are miles high, traveling at fantastic speeds, is no easy proposition.

To help solve this complex problem, the Air Force worked with Raytheon—a leader in both CW and pulse radar techniques and world's largest manufacturer of the magnetron and klystron tubes essential to radar.

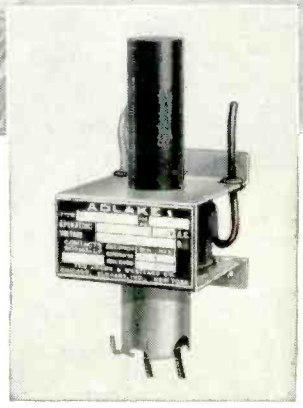
Result? A precision radar of uncanny accuracy and outstanding reliability—a bombing radar which adds to the punch of this remarkable aircraft conceived by the foresight of the United States Air Force.

Excellence in Electronics

RAYTHEON

RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS



If you have a dust and dirt problem, it'll pay you to use

Adlake mercury relays

Adlake relays require no maintenance whatever...are quiet and chatterless...free from explosion hazard. Dust, dirt, moisture and temperature changes can't affect their operation. Mercury-to-mercury contact gives ideal snap action, with no burning, pitting or sticking. Time delay characteristics are fixed and non-adjustable.

For more information about Adlake Relays, write The Adams & Westlake Company, 1171 N. Michigan, Elkhart, Indiana

The Adams & Westlake Company

the *original* and largest manufacturers of mercury plunger-type relays

Established 1857 • ELKHART, INDIANA • New York • Chicago

Adlake 99th year of serving the transportation, building and central industries

E-I COMPRESSION TYPE PLUG-IN CONNECTORS

Exclusive E-I compression construction provides super-rugged seals that withstand the most gruelling operating environments

These time-proven E-I seals have demonstrated their ability to withstand the most severe environments encountered in today's critical applications. Highly resistant to shock and vibration, E-I compression plug-in connectors provide maximum immunity to humidity and wide temperature fluctuations. In thousands of commercial and military components, rugged E-I compression seals have been proven to possess electrical and mechanical characteristics that exceed requirements.

Your nearest E-I field engineer will gladly supply complete information on—

- SPECIAL APPLICATION and CUSTOM SEALS
- CRYSTAL and SUB-MINIATURE CLOSURES
- DIODE and TRANSISTOR CLOSURES
- MULTI-LEAD HEADERS
- SINGLE LEAD TERMINALS • END SEALS

Octal Plug-in Connectors

Keyed and gaged for use with RETMA octal type sockets. Terminations supplied to meet practically any requirement.

Vibrator and Special Connectors

Designed for vibrator, chopper and lock-in sockets. Except for lock-in types, orientation by pin arrangement eliminates locating key need.

Noval Plug-ins

Gaged for precise fit in standard type noval sockets.

Miniature types

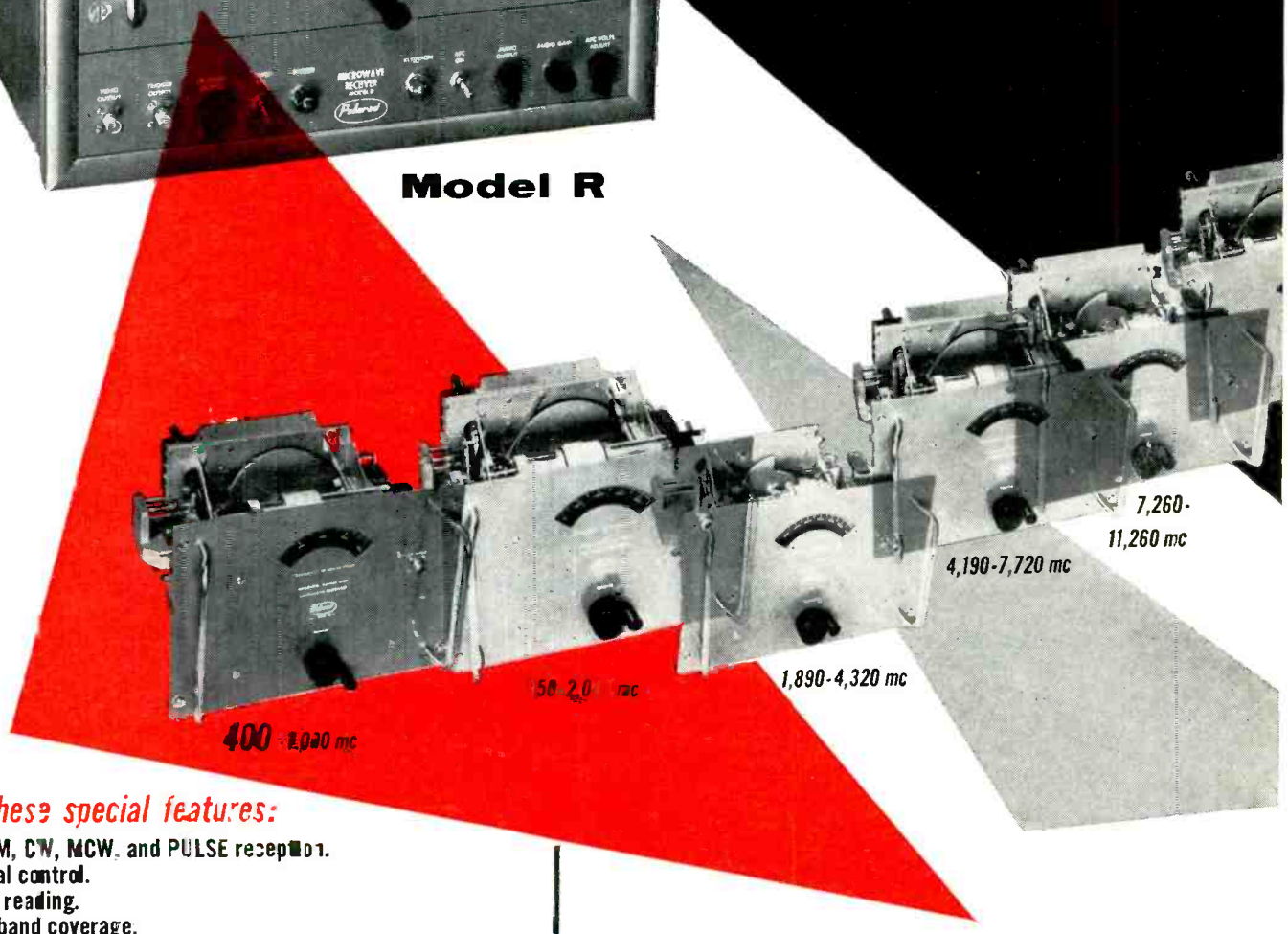
Same super-rugged construction as large connectors.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES

44 SUMMER AVE, NEWARK 4, NEW JERSEY

NEW

Model R



Note these special features:

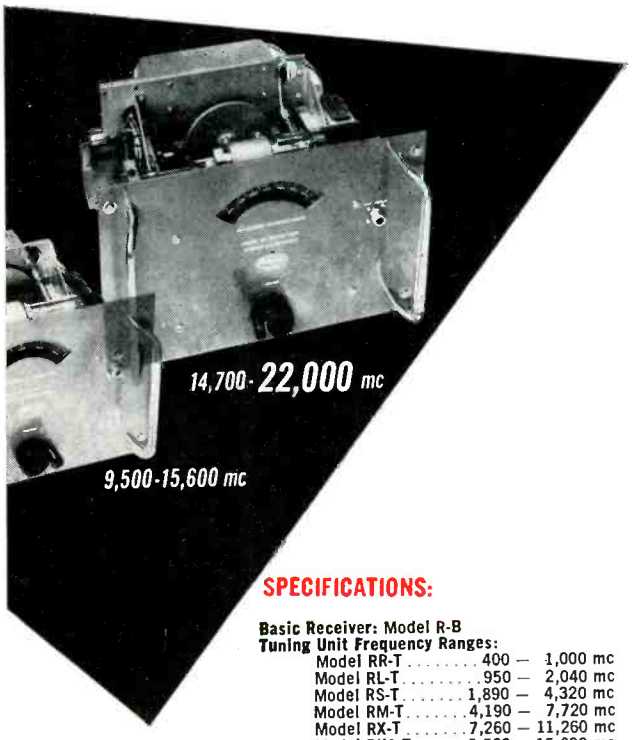
- AM, FM, CW, MCW, and PULSE reception.
- Uni-dial control.
- Direct reading.
- Broadband coverage.
- Output level reading directly in db.
- High sensitivity.
- Seven interchangeable plug-in r-f tuning units cover the entire frequency range.
- Low noise figure; excellent gain stability.
- Microwave preselection, tracked and double-tuned, used in the plug-in tuning units covering the range 400 to 11,260 mc.
- Audio, video, and trigger outputs.
- Special recorder output.
- High video output—low impedance.
- AGC and AFC circuits.

For these applications:

- General communications.
- Field intensity meter.
- Frequency meter.
- Measurement of radiation and leakage of microwave devices.
- Measurement of bandwidth of microwave cavities.
- Measurement of relative power of fundamental and harmonic signal frequencies.
- Measurement of noise figure.
- Antenna field patterns.

EXTENDED RANGE MICROWAVE RECEIVER!

400 to 22,000 mc



Three new r-f tuning units double the frequency range of the well-known Polarad Microwave Receiver. Now more than ever the Model R becomes a basic multi-purpose instrument for microwave research and production in the field, in the laboratory, and in the factory.

This receiver is designed for quantitative analysis of microwave signals and is ideal for the reception and monitoring of all types of radio and radar communications within the broadband 400 to 22,000 mc. It permits comparative power and frequency measurements, by means of its panel-mounted meter, of virtually every type of signal encountered in microwave work.

It is compact and functional, featuring 7 integrally designed plug-in, interchangeable RF microwave tuning units to cover 400 to 22,000 mc; non-contacting chokes in pre-selector and microwave oscillator to assure long life and reliability; and large scale indicating meter for fine tuning control.

Call any Polarad representative or direct to the factory for detailed specifications.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Basic Receiver: Model R-B
Tuning Unit Frequency Ranges:
Model RR-T . . . . . 400 — 1,000 mc
Model RL-T . . . . . 950 — 2,040 mc
Model RS-T . . . . . 1,890 — 4,320 mc
Model RM-T . . . . . 4,190 — 7,720 mc
Model RX-T . . . . . 7,260 — 11,260 mc
Model RKS-T . . . . . 9,500 — 15,600 mc
Model RKU-T . . . . . 14,700 — 22,000 mc

Signal Capabilities:
AM, FM, CW, MCW, pulse

Sensitivity:
(a) For Model RR-T: Minus 85 dbm
(b) For Models RL-T, RS-T, RM-T, and RX-T: Minus 80 dbm
(c) For Models RKS-T and RKU-T: Minus 65 dbm

Frequency Accuracy: ±1%
IF Bandwidth: 3 mc
Video Bandwidth: 2 mc
Image Rejection:
(a) For Models RR-T thru RX-T: Greater than 60 db
(b) For Models RKS-T and RKU-T: Spurious response rejection obtained through the use of a bandpass filter

Gain Stability with AFC: ±2 db
Automatic Frequency Control:
Pull-out range 10 mc off center

Recorder Output: 1 ma. full scale (1,500 ohms)

Trigger Output:
Positive 10-volt pulse across 100 ohms

Audio Output:
5 volts undistorted, across 500 ohms

FM Discriminator:
Deviation Sensitivity: .7 v./mc

Skirt Selectivity:
60 db — 6 db bandwidth ratio less than 5:1

IF Rejection: 60 db

Input AC Power:
115, 230 V ac, 60 cps, 440 watts

Input Impedance:
Models RR-T through RX-T: 50 ohms
Models RKS-T & RKU-T: waveguide

VSWR: Less than 4:1 over the band

Range of Linearity: 60 db

Receiver Type: Superheterodyne

Maximum Acceptable Input Signal Amplitude: 0.1 volt rms, without external attenuation

Video Response: 30 cps to 2 mc

Size: 17″ w x 23″ d x 19″ h

Weight: 180 lbs. for basic unit with one tuning unit.

Price:

Model R-B (basic unit)	**$1,500**
Model RR-T	**2,500**
Model RL-T	**2,500**
Model RS-T	**2,500**
Model RM-T	**2,500**
Model RX-T	**2,500**
Model RKS-T	**2,500**
Model RKU-T	**2,500**

Note: To the basic cost of $1,500 add cost of tuning units required.

Prices subject to change without notice

AVAILABLE ON EQUIPMENT LEASE PLAN

Immediate maintenance available by field service specialists

POLARAD
PROVEN RELIABILITY

ELECTRONICS CORPORATION
43-20 34th Street · Long Island City 1, New York

REPRESENTATIVES: Albuquerque, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Dayton, Denver, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Schenectady, Syracuse, Washington, D. C., Winston-Salem, Canada; Arnprior, Ontario. Resident Representatives in Principal Foreign Cities

all new

precision

18 KMC

each covers full waveguide band
accurate, stable, versatile
***-hp-* quality at low cost**
easy set-up, simple operation

The revolutionary new waveguide equipment shown here represents a practical, efficient adaptation of an ultra-modern concept of waveguide instrumentation. Emphasis throughout is on functional simplicity, rugged dependability, highest accuracy, and low cost. The instruments are offered as individual basic test components, yet all are integrated electronically and mechanically with the *-hp-* waveguide line.

There has been no compromise with traditional *-hp-* quality in extending *-hp-* waveguide instrument coverage to the 40 KMC region. Yet there is present the same ingenious design simplicity which make possible mass-production economy—low cost to you.

Today, more than ever, *-hp-* offers you the best value in waveguide instrumentation ever available.

***-hp-* 375A Variable Flap Attenuators.** For introducing variable power levels, or isolating power sources and loads. Consists of a single slotted section with movable matched resistive strip. SWR less than 1.15. *-hp-* K375A, $60.00. *-hp-* R375A, $70.00.

***-hp-* 752 Directional Couplers.** Available with coupling factors of 3, 10 and 20 db ± 0.7 db full range. SWR better than 1.05. Directivity 40 db or better over entire range. *-hp-* K752, $100.00. *-hp-* R752, $120.00.

***-hp-* 910A Waveguide Terminations.** Matched load for use where waveguide must be terminated in its characteristic impedance. Residual reflection approx. 1.0%. Average power 0.5 watts. *-hp-* K910A, $30.00. *-hp-* R910A, $35.00.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

3809A Page Mill Road • Palo Alto, Calif., U.S.A.
Cable "HEWPACK" • DAvenport 5-4451
Field engineers in all principal areas

See your hp representative for quality

to **40** KMC

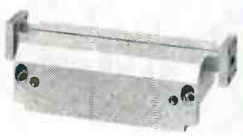
complete coverage

K-band
18 to 26.5 KMC
.500" to .250"

R-band
26.5 to 40.0 KMC
.360" to .220"

-hp- 814A UNIVERSAL PROBE CARRIAGE

Covering frequencies 12.4 to 40.0 KMC, the new, convenient -hp- 814A mounts -hp- 815A Waveguide Slotted Sections in P, K and R bands. Waveguides may be interchanged instantly with positive-accuracy alignment. For use with the new -hp- 446A Broadband Probe ($145.00), the 814A Carriage provides direct readings to 0.1 mm and interpolation to 0.01 mm (approximately 0.001 wavelength). Dial adjusts quickly for differential readings; accuracy is assured by a precision-threaded drive free of backlash. SWR to 1.02 is easily read, and slope error can be eliminated. $225.00.



-hp- 815A Slotted Sections. Extremely careful machining insures time-saving accuracy for measuring SWR to determine reflection, match and impedance. Machined from tellurium copper; exterior rhodium plated to prevent corrosion. -hp- P815A, K815A, or R815A, $200.00.

-hp- 487A Thermistor Mounts. Broadband mounts for fast, accurate power measurements. Negative-temperature coefficient thermistors provide burnout protection. SWR approx. 2.0. -hp- K487A, $85.00.

-hp- 870A Slide Screw Tuners. For flattening waveguide systems. Probe sets up SWR which cancels existing SWR. No back lash in adjustments. Accuracy SWR 1.02. -hp- K870A, $140.00. -hp- R870A, $140.00.

-hp- 880A E-H Tuners. For tuning high power systems or setups where low leakage is essential. Consists of hybrid tee, with movable choke shorts in shunt and series arm. -hp- K880A, $155.00. -hp- R880A, $170.00.

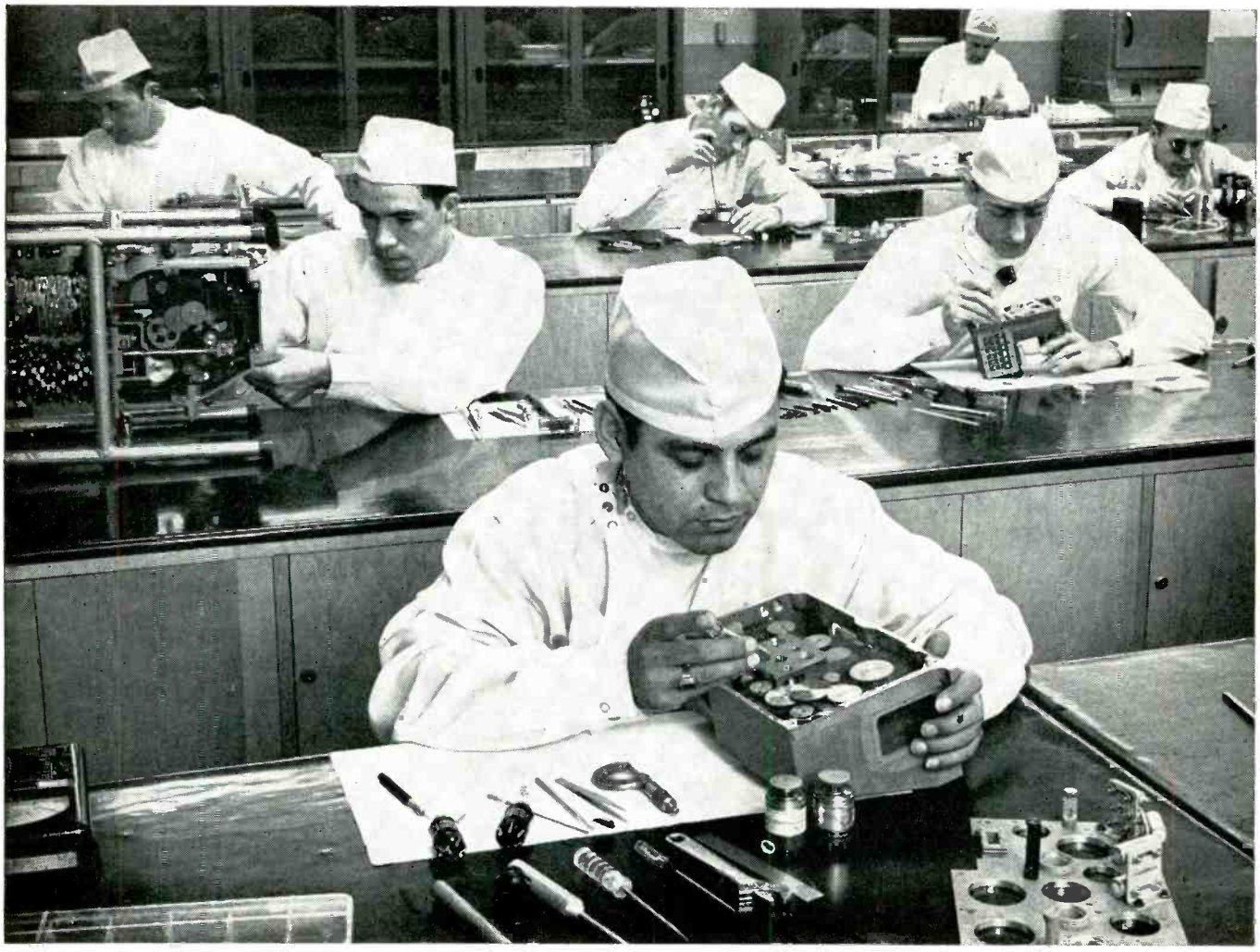
Remember

-hp- also offers complete waveguide instrumentation 3 through 18 KMC for S, G, J, H, X and P bands!

-hp- 914A Moving Loads. Low reflectance load (1.0%). Load position variable at least ¾ wavelength, permitting reversing phase of residual reflection. -hp- K914A, $65.00. -hp- R914A, $75.00.

-hp- 920A Adjustable Shorts. Choke type adjustable shorts for introducing reactance in combination with detecting sections, series, shunt or hybrid tees -hp- K920A, $75.00. -hp- R920A, $85.00.

waveguide instrumentation 3 through 40 KMC!



Operating room conditions for
Inertial Instrument Development Engineering

The work in this 5000 square-foot room at AUTONETICS is surgical in its precision, clinical in its standards of cleanliness. Here are assembled the precise mechanisms devised by the engineers and physicists engaged in the new field of INERTIAL NAVIGATION SYSTEMS. Among the units are highly-specialized types of Gyros and Accelerometers as delicate as a living organism.

Each cubic inch of air in this room contains fewer than 6 dust particles whose diameter exceeds 0.3 micron. Temperature variation is held to plus or minus 1°; humidity to less than 50%. AUTONETICS provides these ideal conditions, comparable with the standards attained in primary laboratory instrument work, to insure optimum results in the function of the tiny components, so painstakingly designed. The men who create them are reaching the highest levels of professional skill, as they obtain definitive answers to the problems of miniaturization and reliability under environmental extremes.

This facility is soon to be doubled. The hitherto unpublicized program is already ahead of the rest of the field. Prime need of the current expansion is for men who can make a *creative* contribution.

See us at booths 626 and 627 at the Instruments and Automation Conference and Exhibit, New York, September 17-21.

You Can Participate In This Work. Act Now:
Here are the fields in which your individual contribution can bring you distinction in your profession:

Mechanical Engineering: Analysis, Development, Design and Test of ultra-precision inertial sensing and measuring instruments.

Physics: Solution of unique instrumentation problems far beyond the scope of routine design or mere extrapolation from existing knowledge.

Electrical Engineering: Design and development of miniature, continuously-rotating and servo motors, and special transducers of extreme precision.

Electronic Engineering: Development of transistor and vacuum tube circuits as integral parts of instrument systems, and the electronic equipment for the unique and elaborate testing demanded by inertial systems.

Response to your inquiry will be prompt.

Write: Mr. A. Brunetti, Autonetics Engineering Personnel, Dept. 991-10EL, P. O. Box AN, Bellflower, California.

Autonetics
A DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.

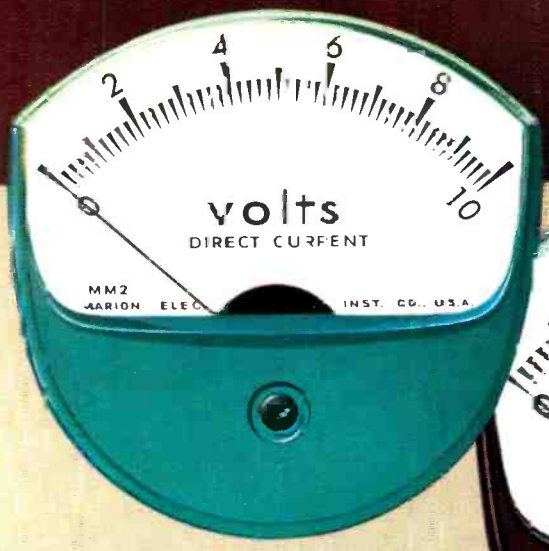
AUTOMATIC CONTROLS MAN HAS NEVER BUILT BEFORE

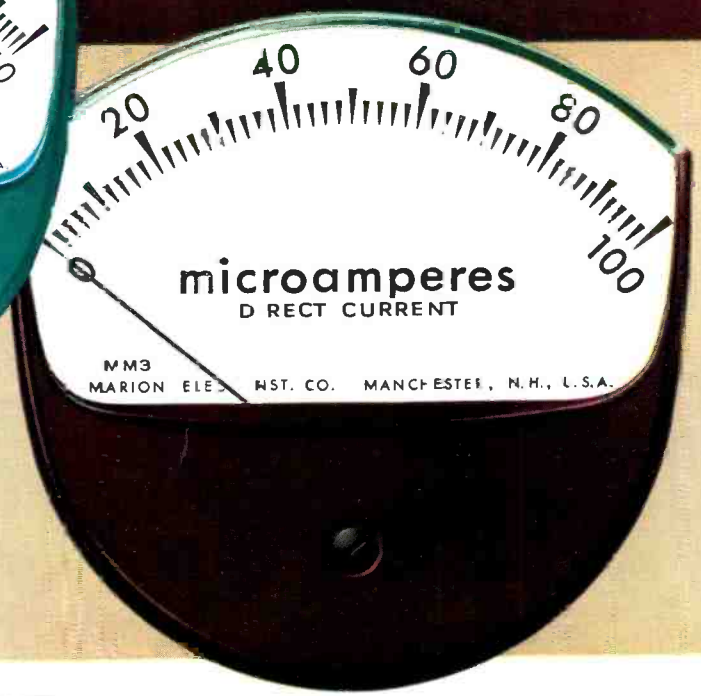
and now a third MEDALIST model

Recently, Marion introduced a new concept in panel meter design, successfully combining for the first time greater readability with distinctive "color harmony" styling. These "MEDALIST" meters were made available in standard 2½ and 3½ inch sizes, interchangeable with ASA/MIL type mounting.

marion
MM1 1½" MEDALIST*

The MM1, shown actual size, provides scale length equal to or greater than most 2½" meters . . . and up to 50% more scale length than 3½" conventional meters. The new 1½" Medalist is available in all standard ranges including self-contained DC Ammeters and rectifier-type AC voltmeters. Basic mechanism of the MM1 is the Marion "Coaxial" MEP2-D, which assures performance and durability far surpassing conventional mechanisms. And like the MM2 and MM3, the MM1 is offered in a variety of standard and special case colors. Easy mounting is accomplished by a threaded ring.

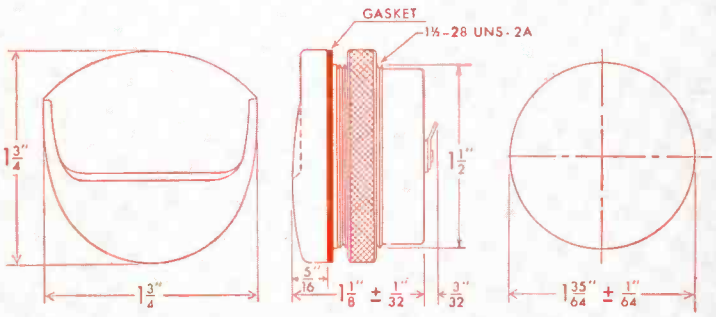




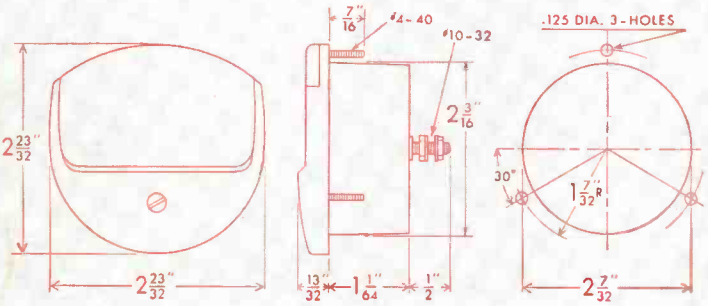
Medalists shown actual size

marion electrical instrument company
GRENIER FIELD, Manchester, New Hampshire

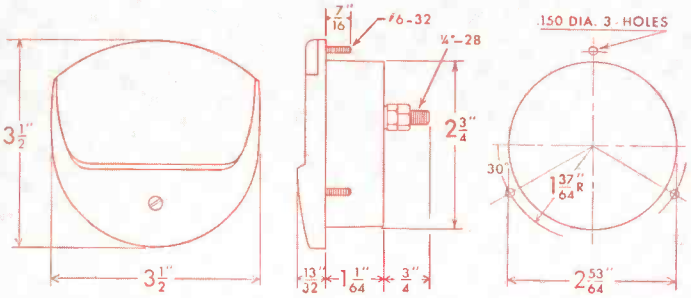
MM1 1½"



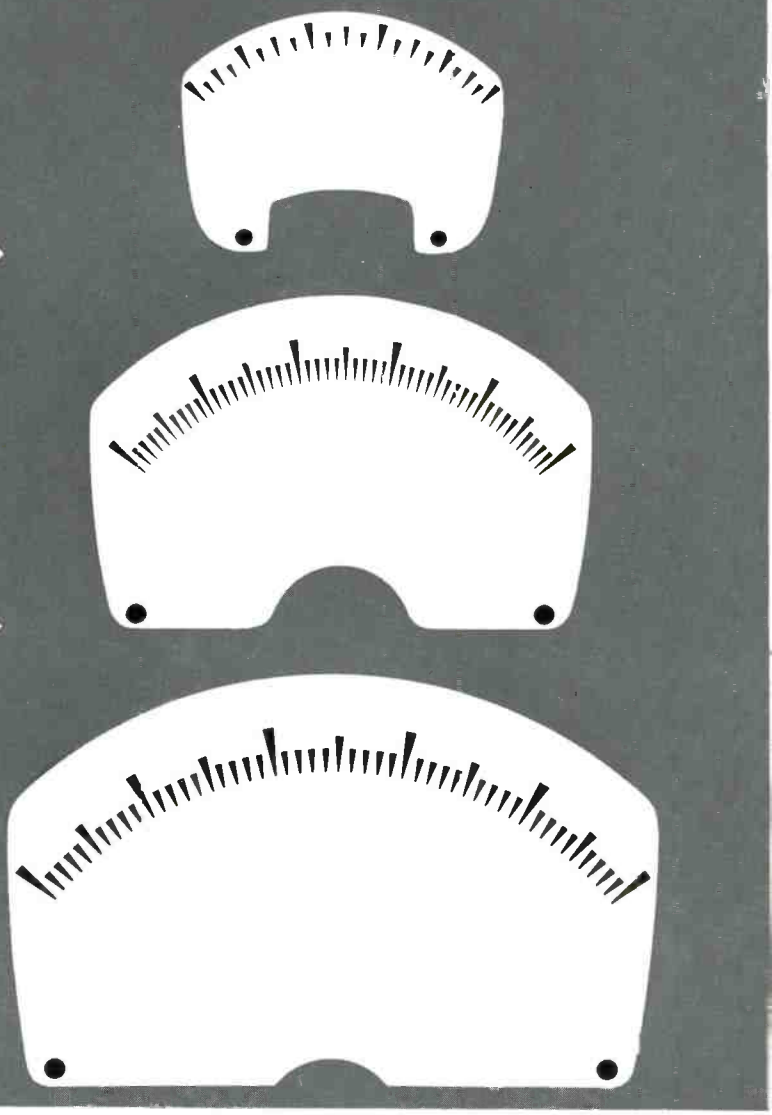
MM2 2½"



MM3 3½"



THESE ARE ACTUAL SIZE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MM1, MM2 AND MM3 DIALS. USE THEM WITH YOUR OWN TRADEMARK AND SCALE CONFIGURATION TO VISUALIZE A MEDALIST IN YOUR APPLICATION.



marion MEDALIST* **meters**...*"setting new standards"*

descriptive data

CONSTRUCTION

Undesirable shadows are eliminated and greater natural dial illumination is provided by the use of crystal clear, high temperature Plexiglas† fronts. Longer dial arc and distinctive markings provide greater readability in these space-saving meters.

COLORS

All "MEDALIST" meters are available in a wide choice of standard colors to harmonize with your equipment. Custom case and dial colors to match your individual requirements can also be supplied.

RANGES

"MEDALIST" meters are supplied in all standard DC ranges of microamperes, milliamperes, amperes, millivolts, volts, kilovolts, and AC rectifier types including VU and DB meters.

marion meters

marion electrical instrument company

GRENIER FIELD, Manchester, New Hampshire

*T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. U.S. & Foreign Patents

†Reg. T.M. Rohm & Haas Co.

TYPICAL OPERATION
(Frequencies up to 175 Mc per tube)

	Class-C CW or FM Phone	Class AB, R-F Linear	Class-C AM Phone
D-C Plate Voltage	2000 volts	2000 volts	1500 volts
D-C Screen Voltage	250 volts	350 volts	250 volts
D-C Grid Voltage	—90 volts	—50 volts	—100 volts
D-C Plate Current	250 ma	100 ma	200 ma
D-C Screen Current	25 ma	250 ma	25 ma
D-C Grid Current	27 ma	15 ma	17 ma
Peak R-F Grid Voltage (approx.)	115 volts	50 volts	121 volts
Driving Power	2.8 watts	0 watts	2.1 watts
Plate Power Input	500 watts	175 watts	300 watts
Plate Power Output	410 watts	325 watts	250 watts

Meet Eimac's New Ceramic Power Tetrode

Dependability and performance put the new Eimac 4CX300A in a class by itself. Ceramic-metal construction, along with Eimac's high temperature processing techniques, means a "harder," cleaner tetrode. It inhibits deterioration of electrical characteristics while the tube operates continuously at an envelope temperature of 250°C. And it provides the ruggedness that enables the 4CX300A to take 11 millisecond, 50g shocks without internal shorts or mechanical damage.

Featuring extremely low series lead inductance, the 4CX300A functions at full ratings through 500 megacycles, and operates over a wide range of plate voltages — 500 to 2000 volts — with power inputs from 125 to 500 watts.

Shown with the 4CX300A is its new Eimac air system socket. In addition to providing the optimum in cooling arrangements, this air socket employs a screen-to-cathode bypass capacitor for stable high-gain operation, a lock-in socketing action, and extremely low inductance terminals.

For further information contact our Application Engineering Department.

Eimac

EITEL-McCULLOUGH, INC.
SAN BRUNO CALIFORNIA
The World's Largest Manufacturer of Transmitting Tubes

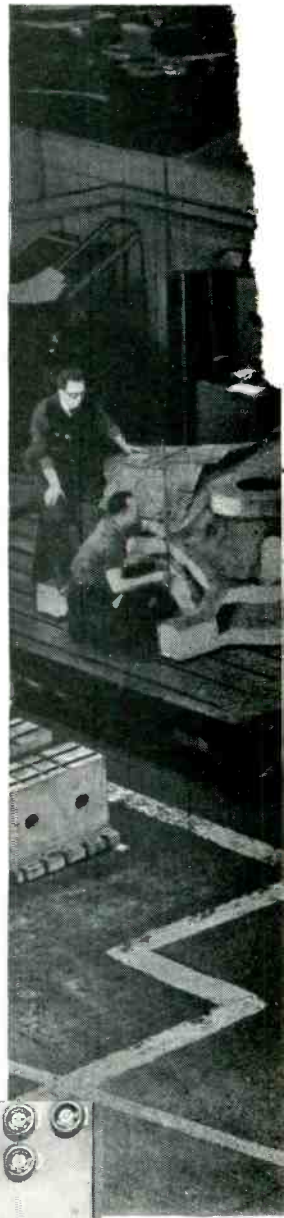
NEW GENERAL ELECTRIC MOTOR-IMPROVED PERFORMANCE,

WITH General Electric's three new advanced-type thyratrons, the electronic motor-control designer can work to new, high standards of circuit efficiency. Built into the GL-6807, 8, and 9 are such basic tube improvements as outside-air cooling of anode and grid . . . solidly brazed anode terminal . . . metal-to-glass-bonded internal tube structure.

Here are cooler-operating, longer-life thyratrons than any built before. Three base designs—pin, spade-lug, flying terminal—give application flexibility. Still more important . . . price of the tubes is down! The GL-6807, 8, and 9 come to you for 16% less than the 5545 they replace. New, more efficient manufacturing methods have made this possible.

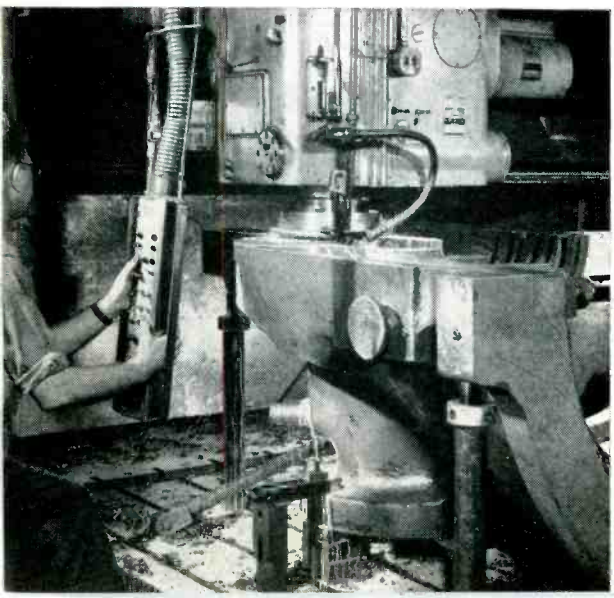
General Electric leadership in thyratrons is exemplified by these three new motor-control types. They do a better job, and do it for less. Also, they increase G-E type selection—always the industry's largest—to 46 thyratrons, enabling you to pinpoint every control and circuit requirement.

A convenient selection chart has been prepared to help you find the exact thyratron you need. Write to *Electronic Components Division, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, New York.*

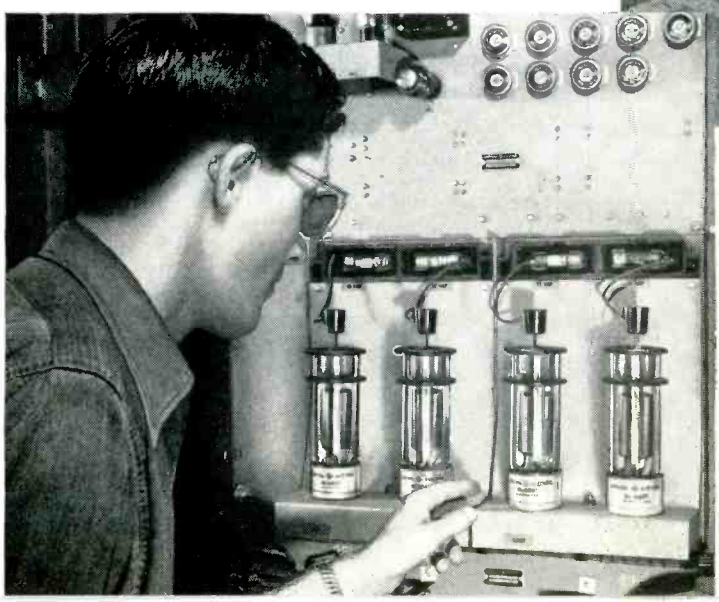


This mammoth planer-miller depends on new-design General Electric thyratrons to provide efficient and flexible motor control for finishing steam-turbine shells. Here a large turbine casting is moved through the planing phase of the machine's operation. ▶

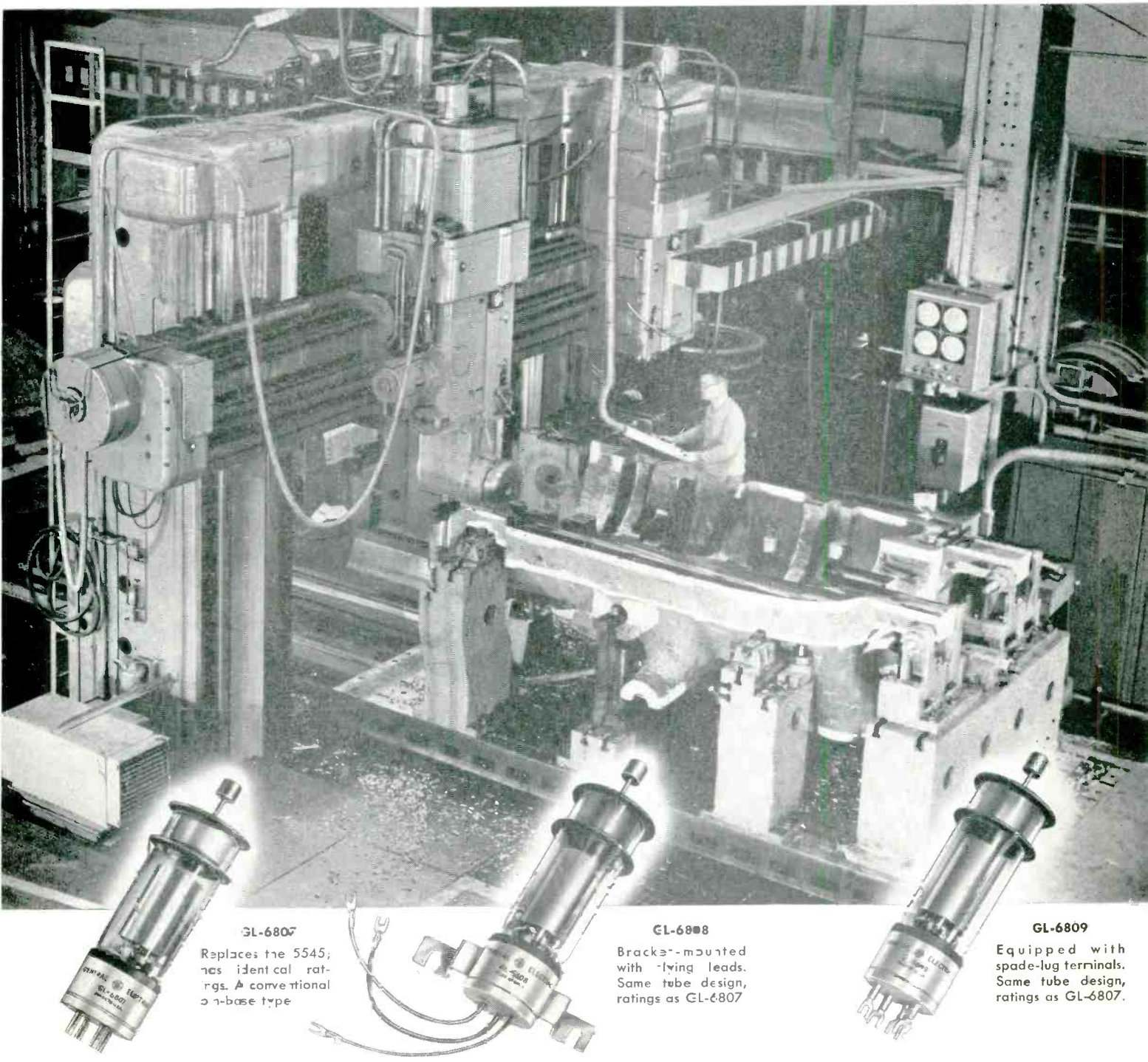
Micro-milling a casting joint. A cut 4/1000″ deep, 10″ wide, is being taken at a steady rate of four inches per minute. The machinist guides each move of cutter and casting electronically, by means of a push-button control panel. ▼



A maintenance electrician checks four General Electric GL-6807 thyratron tubes in the planer-miller control cabinet. These new G-E motor-control thyratrons are available with three different base structures, as shown at lower right. ▼



NTROL THYRATRONS GIVE
IDEN DESIGNERS' CHOICE OF TYPES!



GL-6807
Replaces the 5545; has identical ratings. A conventional 5-pin-base type

GL-6808
Bracket-mounted with flying leads. Same tube design, ratings as GL-6807

GL-6809
Equipped with spade-lug terminals. Same tube design, ratings as GL-6807.

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162-1E3

Split Seconds

ELAPSED TIME . . . AS CLOSE AS 0.001 OF A SECOND

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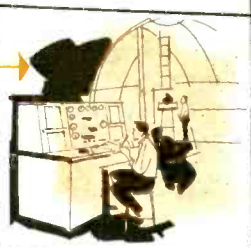
At one of the world's largest automotive manufacturers — timing test action in automatic transmission research.

It is our frank belief that literally hundreds of concerns have not yet scratched the surface of usefulness to which Standard Precision Timers can be put to work in their plants.

For Glenn L. Martin Co.'s Gunnery Trainer — in 12-channel Playback System designed by Cook Research Laboratories.

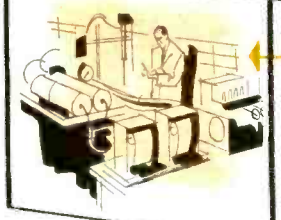


At Eastman Kodak Co. — timing photo cell controlled exposures in automatic photo printing machine.

At Yucca Pass, Nevada Proving Grounds — helping maintain split-second control of atomic bomb tests.

At General Electric Co. — Trumbull Division — measuring operating time of circuit breakers.

In Bell Telephone offices throughout the U. S. — timing elements required to complete telephone connections.



At Bendix — Westinghouse Research Dept. laboratories — measuring brake application and release time to 1/100th of a second.

At American Brass Co. — indicating metallurgical analysis in Direct Reading Spectroscope developed by Baird Associates.

Model	Scale Divisions	Totalizes	Accuracy
S-100	1/5 sec.	6000 sec.	±.1 sec.
S-60	1/5 sec.	60 min.	±.1 sec.
SM-60	1/100 min.	60 min.	±.002 min.
S-10	1/10 sec.	1000 sec.	±.02 sec.
S-6	1/1000 min.	10 min.	±.0002 min.
S-1	1/100 sec.	60 sec.	±.01 sec.
MST	1/1000 sec.	.360 sec.	±.001 sec.
MST-500	1/1000 sec.	30 sec.	±.002 sec.

World's most accurate and rugged time measuring instrument. Built in many different and advanced designs to meet practically every need of precision time measurement. Requires minimum maintenance.

Synchronous motor drive. Electric clutch controlled by manual switch, automatic switch or output of electronic tubes. Manual or electric zero reset.

SEND TODAY for Bulletin #198 describing entire line with partial list of thousands of customers, and summary of some of the most frequent (and some of the most unusual) ways they use STANDARD ELECTRIC TIMERS.

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how DAVIES puts magnetic tape to work

. . . in an automatic recorder, reproducer . . . vibration analysis . . . a dead time simulator . . . a casualty recorder

you push the button

With automation putting more and more information on magnetic tape, the tape equipment itself has become a fit subject for automation. Which is why we developed automatically programmed tape equipment. The transport starts, stops, and rewinds automatically . . . scans any track or combination of tracks once or any number of times . . . automatically matches tape speed to requirements over a wide range . . . permits fast search and slow read-out . . . and all without human attention. It can also be programmed for continuous recording over hundreds of hours, recording on one track, rewinding, restarting, recording on the next track, etc., without attention.

All this we can do with standard Davies shelf-type equipment. But if your needs are very special, we can also build to satisfy them from the ground up.

what's in a bump

Vibration in an automobile is annoying . . . in a plane, worrisome . . . and in a missile, downright expensive! Vibration, as a result, has been subjected to considerable and serious study. Should you ever want to analyze vibration, the first thing to do is *catch the vibration*. Whether you put a Davies recorder in the vehicle (and they can be installed in missiles) . . . or at the other end of a telemeter link on the ground, somehow get the vibration on magnetic tape. Now you have a lot of complex waves, and you're ready to analyze them, a job best accomplished in the immediate vicinity of a Davies Automatic Wave Analyzer. Fed with a complex wave, it hands back a complete Fourier analysis, graphing every component from 3 to 10,000 cps, and basing the results, depending on your whim, on either linear or square law response. We'll sell you the wave analyzer alone if you wish, but we'd just as soon work up the complete system . . . recording equipment, reproducing equipment, analyzer . . . even the tape.

Davies Automatic Wave Analyzer

the voltage goes round and round

Our dead time simulator is particularly appreciated by analog computers in need of a variable time delay. In heat exchanger problems, for example, it can be rigged to accept a voltage simulating pump speed, and voltages representing temperatures at various points in the exchanger, from the computer. After delaying the temperature analogs for a time inversely proportional to the pump speed analog, back they go to a much relieved computer.

where were you when?

A thorough analysis of process failures can considerably reduce the chance of future failures. Thus the market for continuous logging devices in the process industries. But continuous logging facilities are extremely expensive if the information they print is only important as it applies to events immediately preceding an abnormal condition. For the job of closing the barn door only when a robbery is in the offing, we propose our Casualty Recorder, which works like this: Conditions at critical process points are continuously recorded on the many tracks of a loop of magnetic tape, with loop length determined by the amount of hindsight desired. In normal operation, information is recorded on the tape, passes around the loop, is erased, and new readings are recorded. When an off-normal situation develops, information is fed to suitable read-out devices before erasure for later examination. While this system gives you only the data you need, that's all you have to *pay* for.

COMPLETE DETAILS on the systems covered are available. But it's difficult in booklet form to give any adequate idea of the seemingly limitless applicability of magnetic tape systems in data handling. We'll be happy to pass on what literature *is* available, but we'd rather discuss your data accumulation, storage, or reduction problem with you directly. Just name the time and place.

Davies

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WEbster 5-2700

Miniature DC VTVM uses AIRPAX chopper

RATING ON TYPE 300 CHOPPER

Drive: 6.3 volts at 400 CPS
Contacts: up to 100 volts at 2 ma
Dwell Time: 147 electrical degrees
Phase Angle: 65 electrical degrees lagging
Noise: 200 microvolts average across a 1 megohm resistance into a band from 20 CPS to 50 KC from each contact to ground

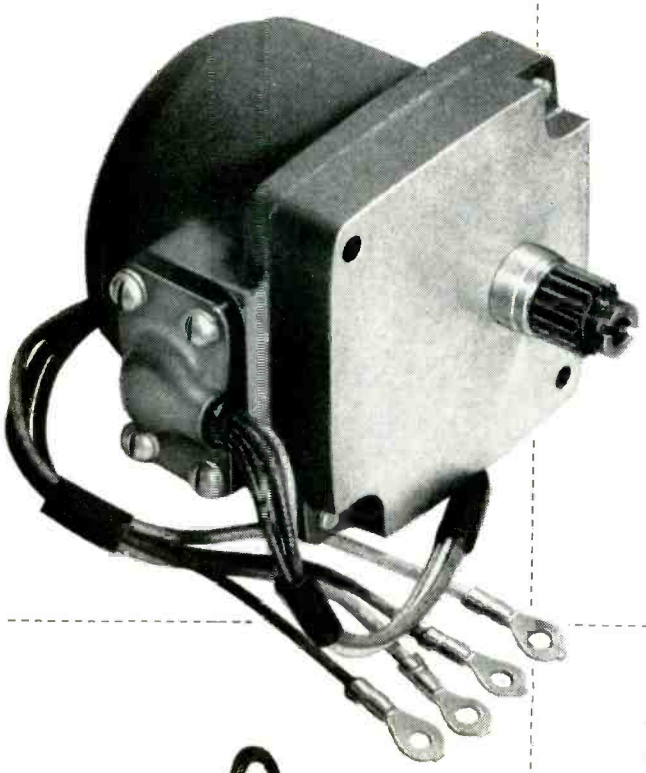
Hermetically sealed for maximum life under all ambient conditions. Available to plug into a 7-pin miniature tube socket, or with solder lugs and flange mount.

Zero Drift Is 0.5% Maximum

An Airpax Type 300 chopper gives this panel-mounting instrument several unusual characteristics. It has a 5-megohm input impedance, yet only 0.5% maximum drift. With it you can read as low as 500 DC microvolts and as high as 300 DC volts, both to an accuracy of 2%.

You may have another equipment that can benefit from a chopper to convert DC to AC. Why not discuss your problem with us today? Airpax makes the chopper (Trio Laboratories, Seaford, New York makes the VTVM).

AIRPAX
DESIGNERS ENGINEERS
MIDDLE RIVER BALTIMORE 20, MD.



For positive positioning

use Brown 2-phase motors

in your servomechanisms

NEED up to 85 inch-ounces of torque, at low speeds—for remote positioning in servos, computers, null circuits?

Brown 2-phase reversible motors are ideal for these applications. They're the same design that has given years of continuous service in thousands of Brown *ElectroniK* instruments throughout industry. And continuing refinements make them better than ever.

Long-life needle bearings reduce friction and maintenance. Improved gear trains deliver a smooth flow of power. Better seal, better lubrication, simpler and more attractive housing . . . all add to greater value in the latest models of Brown servo motors.

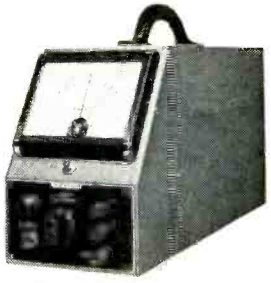
Shaft speeds of 27, 54, 162, 333 or 1620 rpm are available. Many variations in design of pinion, shaft, leads and materials can be supplied for special applications.

Power input is 115 volts, 60 cycles . . . 25-cycle model also available. Line field takes 11 watts; amplifier field 2.5 watts. Motor load impedance averages 12,000 ohms.

Check the table below for the models you need. Order single units for development work, or thousands for production runs. Prices from $42.00 (even more favorable depending on quantity).

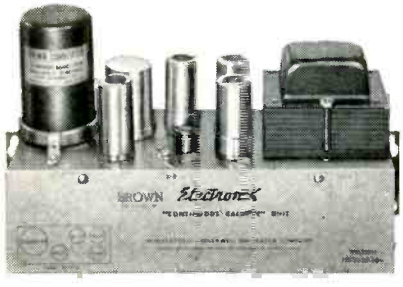
MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR CO., *Industrial Division*, Wayne and Windrim Avenues, Philadelphia 44, Pa.

No-load speed—rpm	27	54	162	333	1620
Rated torque—in. oz.	30	15	5	4	5
Max torque—in. oz.	85	43	19	11	9
rpm for max power	15	31	92	190	900



***ElectroniK* Null Indicator**

Modern successor to the spotlight galvanometer. Immune to vibration . . . self-protected from overloads. Needs no leveling, no special mounting. Ideal for lab or factory. Sensitivity 0.001 microamp or 1 microvolt per mm. Price $175.00 f.o.b. Philadelphia.



Brown Servo Amplifiers

For instrument and computer servo loops. Convert low-level d-c input signal to ac, and amplify it to power level to drive a Brown servo motor. Extremely low stray pickup, high stability, excellent sensitivity, fast response. Four models with gains of 1, 4, 12 or 40 × 10^6. Choice of 4 input impedances from 400 to 50,000 ohms. Prices from $98.50.

MINNEAPOLIS **Honeywell**

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First in Controls

MILLIONS OF VARIABLE RESISTORS
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- A world-wide reputation . . . for economical uniform high quality assembly . . . on a precision mass production basis . . . by 1500 skilled, trained-on-the-job specialists . . . to your exact individual specification.
- 315,000 sq. ft. of plant area devoted to variable resistors.
- Exceptionally good delivery cycle . . . on both commercial and military orders.
- Write for complete 62 page catalog today.

Typical Bushing Mounted Controls

Miniaturized 3/4" diameter composition

15/16" diameter composition

15/16" diameter composition with SPST switch

1-1/8" diameter concentric tandem tone switch and composition variable resistor with SPST on-off switch

1-1/8" diameter composition with SPST switch

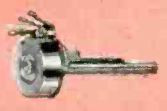
1-17/64" diameter 2 watt wirewound

1-17/32" diameter 4 watt wirewound

Typical Ear-Mounted Controls

Molded shaft twist ear mounted 15/16" diameter composition

Hollow shaft twist ear mounted 15/16" diameter composition for screwdriver adjustment



Twist ear mounted 15/16" diameter composition with flatted shaft for push-on knobs

Twist ear mounted 15/16" diameter composition with SPST switch

Twist ear mounted 15/16" diameter pre-set tandem

Miniaturized clinch ear mounted composition

Miniaturized clinch ear mounted composition with SPST switch

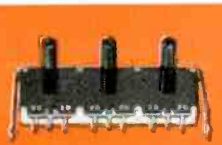
Typical Printed Circuit Controls

Solder or clinch ear mounted 15/16" diameter composition with flush shaft

Bushing mounted 15/16" diameter concentric tandem composition with SPST switch

Self-supporting snap-in mounted 15/16" diameter composition

Self-supporting snap-in bracket mounted 15/16" diameter composition with SPST switch



Self-supporting snap-in mounted compact 3-section multiple composition

Miniaturized bushing mounted 3/4" diameter composition

Terminals For Wire Wrapping

Bushing mounted 15/16" diameter composition with SPST switch.

Typical Military Controls

Miniaturized 3/4" diameter 1/2 watt composition

15/16" diameter 1 watt composition

15/16" diameter composition with water-seal between shaft and bushing and bushing and panel

1-1/8" diameter composition

1-1/8" diameter 2 watt composition

1-17/64" diameter 2 watt wirewound with locking type bushing

1-13/32" diameter 4 watt wirewound

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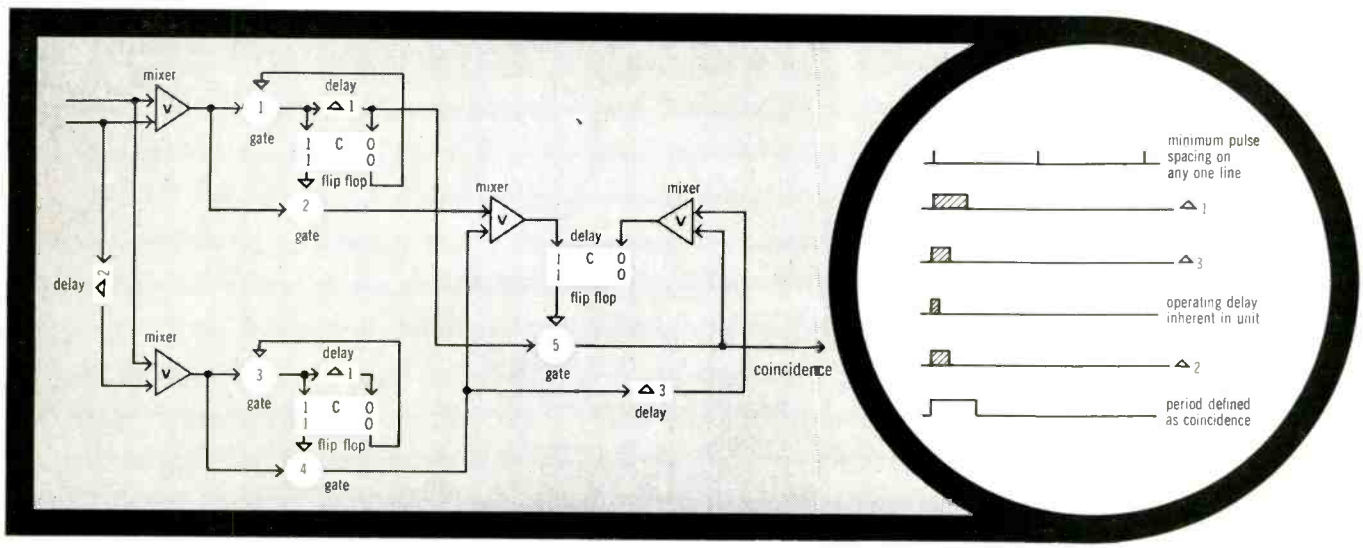
solving logical problems with Burroughs pulse control systems

detecting coincidence between two random trains of pulses

The diagram below shows a quick, easy logical method of detecting coincidence between random pulses on two different lines—pulses which might occur simultaneously, well within the switching time of even the fastest units. In this case, the systems approach proved to be more feasible than increasing the precision of the components.



TOOLS FOR ENGINEERS

Logical problems such as this one still tie up most of today's engineers . . . making them design breadboard equipment to prove out their solutions . . . relegating their creativeness to secondary projects. Burroughs Pulse Control Systems cut through these time-consuming operations by giving the engineer a quick, logical method for checking his results.

Each unit in the Burroughs System represents a basic logical function. The engineer has only to hook up a number of these units to correspond with his block diagram, and the solution is ready for proof. Intermediate breadboarding is completely eliminated . . . his concept is proved or disproved quickly . . . and he is free to concentrate on the end result.

You can give your engineers this creative edge by letting Burroughs Pulse Control Systems take over the burden of proof. A Burroughs engineer will be glad to call on you—at your convenience—and show you how to save hours of engineering time and production headaches. Or, write for Bulletin 236.

Burroughs

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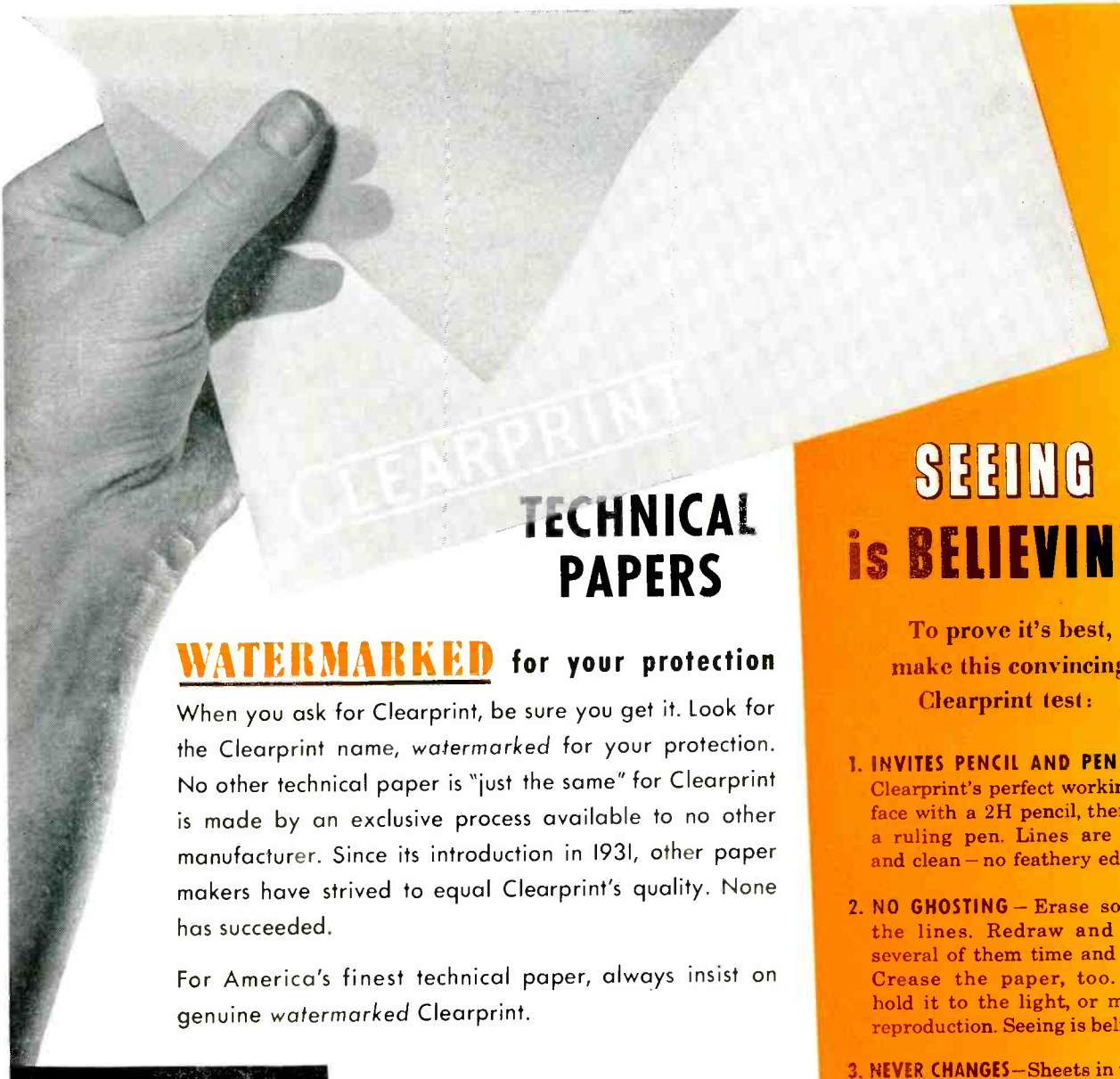
Department C • 1209 Vine Street • Philadelphia 7, Penna.



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COMPARE THESE FEATURES WITH SIMILAR SYSTEMS:

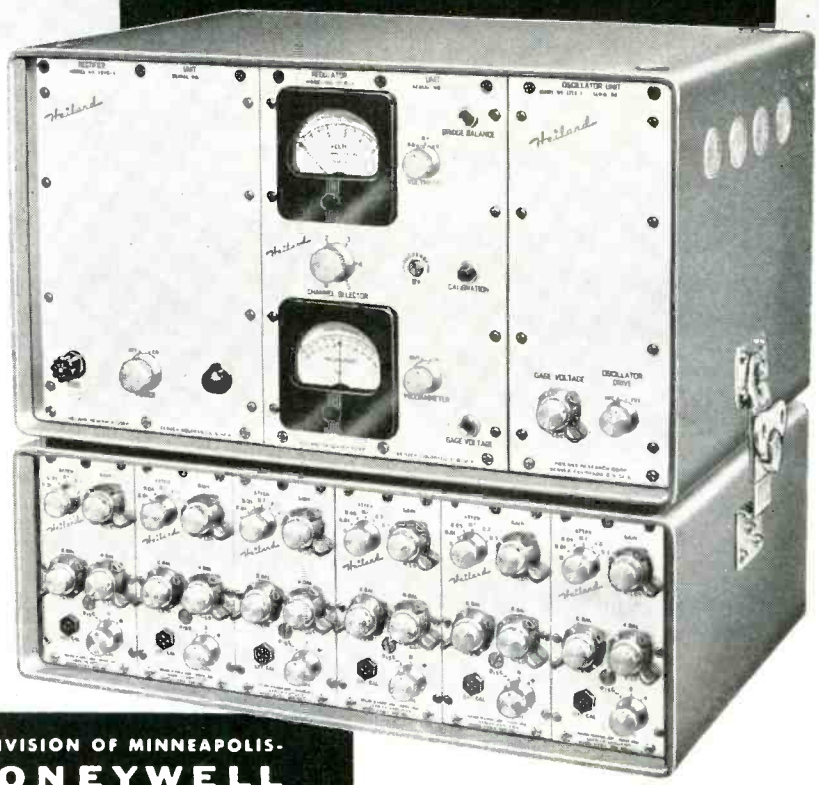
TWICE THE SENSITIVITY—½ millivolt for full current output

TWICE THE FREQUENCY RESPONSE—0 to 1000 c.p.s.

TEN TIMES THE CURRENT OUTPUT—50 ma into 20-ohm load

with–

EXCELLENT STABILITY—less than 2% variation with line voltage fluctuation and wide range of ambient temperatures



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Linear differential transformer pickups

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Linear-Integrating Amplifiers for:

Self-generating transducers.

Heiland® H HONEYWELL

A DIVISION OF MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL

5200 E. Evans, Denver 22, Colo.

FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS WRITE FOR BULLETIN 101K

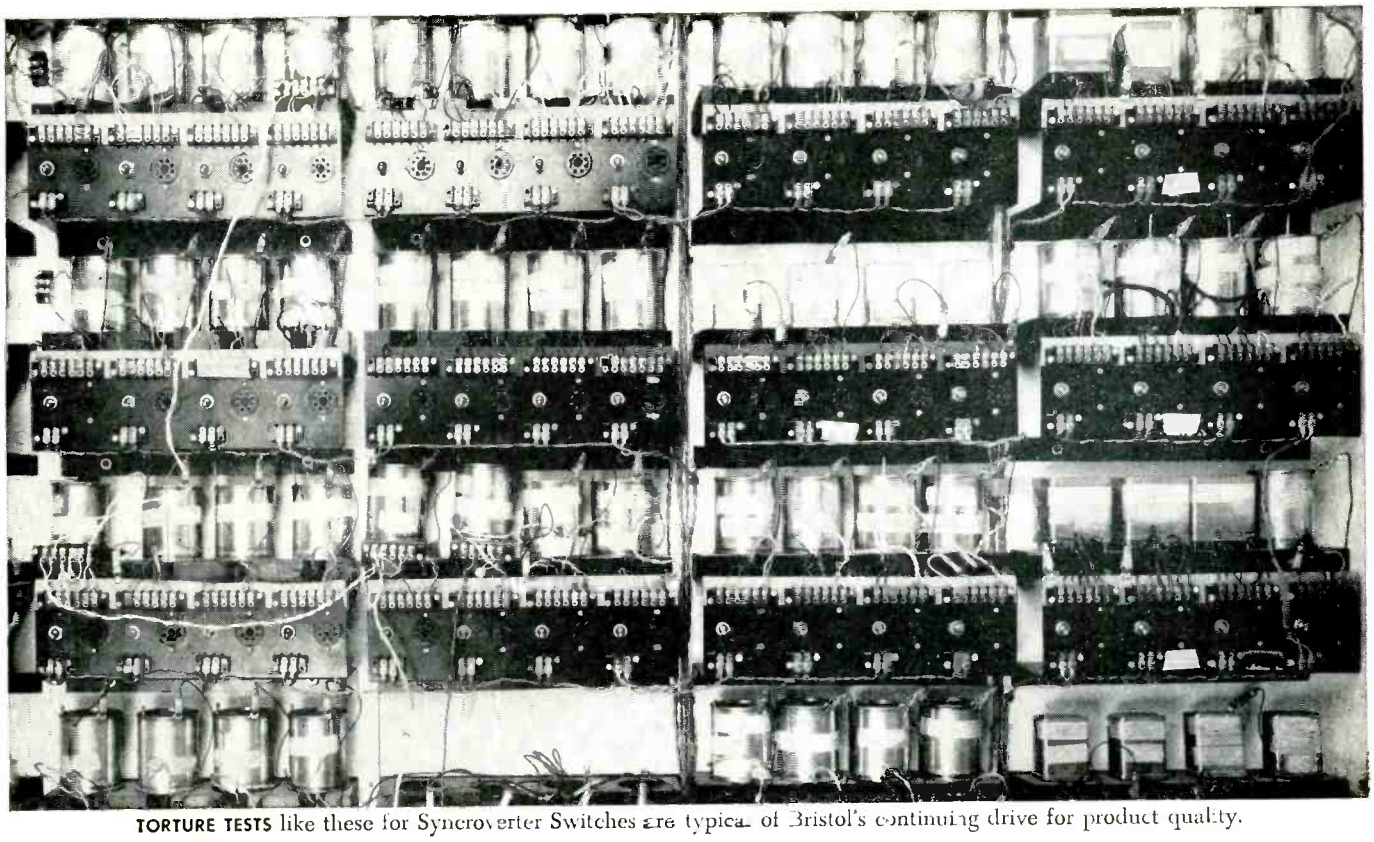
All these features—plus many more—have moved Heiland 119 Amplifier Systems into leadership in the field!

All operating controls are on the front panel; all cabling is on the back panel for handy relay rack or test bench mounting without modification.

The 119 System is flexible to meet present or future needs, since all 6 individual amplifier units within the system are easily removable. You can build your system from the ground up, adding new individual units as your need expands.

In addition, linear-integrate and carrier units are interchangeable within the system case.

FOR PERFORMANCE AND CONVENIENCE—CHOOSE THE HEILAND 119 AMPLIFIER SYSTEM.



TORTURE TESTS like these for Syncroverter Switches are typical of Bristol's continuing drive for product quality.

100 billion operations and they're still going strong!

Syncroverter Choppers have run almost six years continuously at 400 and 600 cycles per second

That's the laboratory shelf-test record of a group of Bristol's® Syncroverter® Switches that are being run at no load as a test for actual mechanical wear out. They are still operating after almost six years.

These Syncroverter Switches are predecessors of those being used in aircraft fire control systems, guided missiles, electronic instruments, ground control equipment, and many other electronic systems.

Long life is a feature of the miniature Syncroverter Chopper and High-Speed Polar Relay. They are unaffected during severe shock and vibration and are available with the typical operating characteristics shown in the tables at right. They meet a wide variety of requirements. Write for further information on these precision components. Or we'll be glad to discuss specific application problems with you. The Bristol Company, 152 Bristol Road, Waterbury 20, Conn.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Bristol's Syncroverter Switch (covered by patents)

Driving frequency range:	0-2000 cps (400 cps used for these characteristics)
Coil voltage:	6.3V sine, square, pulse wave
Coil current:	55 milliamperes
Coil resistance:	85 ohms
*Phase lag:	55° ± 10°
*Dissymmetry:	Less than 4%
Temperature:	−55°C to 100°C
*Switching time:	15° = 5°
Operating position:	Any
Mounting:	Flange or plug-in—fits 7-pin miniature socket

*These characteristics based on sine-wave excitation

Bristol's Syncroverter High-Speed Relay (covered by patents)

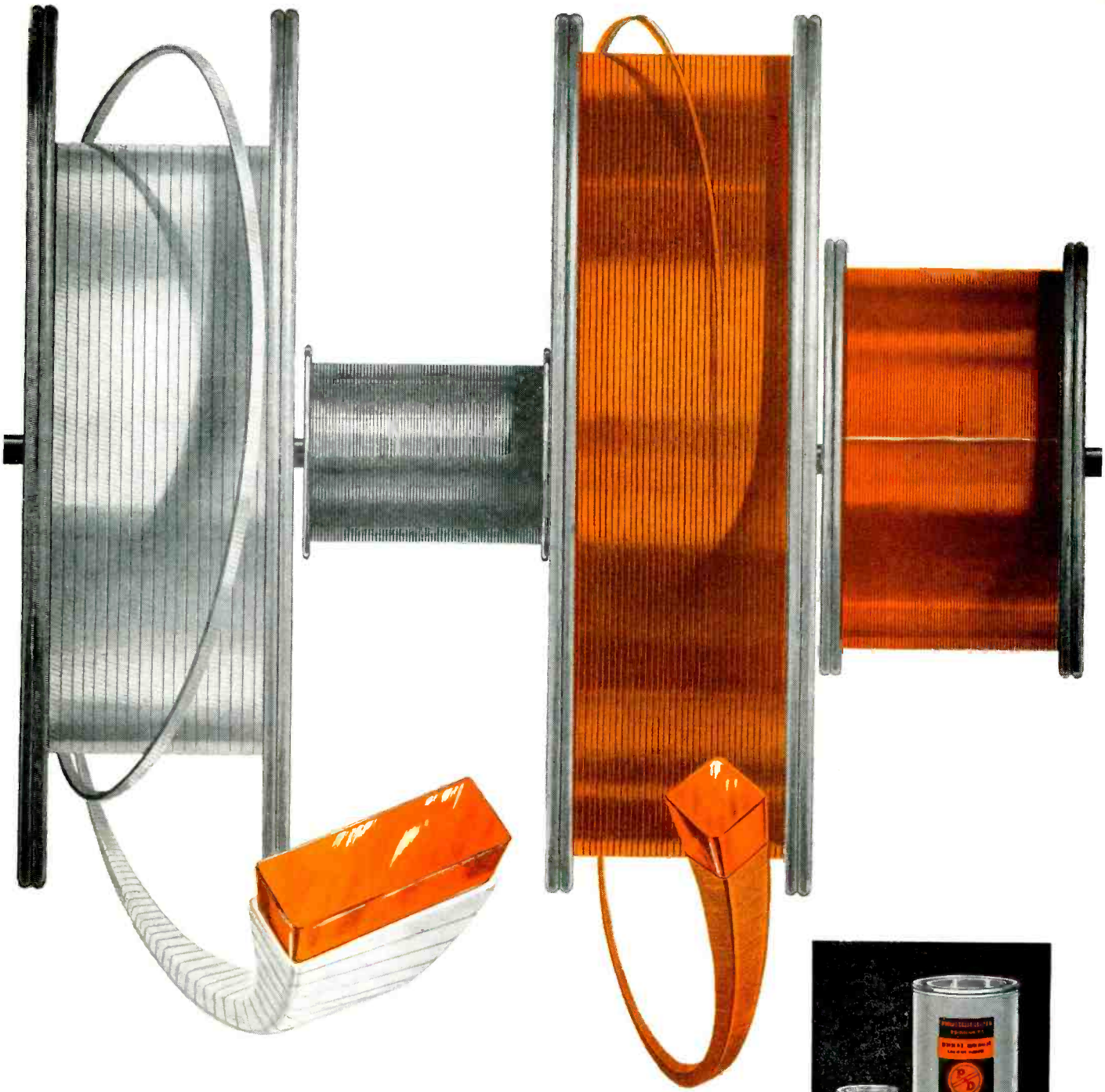
Temperature range:	−55°C to 100°C
Operating shock:	30G; 11 milliseconds duration
Vibration:	10-55 cps (see below mounting); 10G
Contact ratings:	Up to 35V, 45 microamperes
Stray contact capacitance:	Less than 15 mmf.
Pull-in time (including bounce):	As low as 200 microseconds
Drop-out time:	300 microseconds
Life:	Over a billion operations under dry-circuit conditions
Mounting:	Octal tube socket; others available, including types for vibration to 2000 cps

6.47

BRISTOL

TRAIL-BLAZERS IN PROCESS AUTOMATION

AUTOMATIC CONTROLS • RECORDERS • TELEMETERS • SOCKET SCREWS • CHOPPERS AND HIGH-SPEED RELAYS • AIRCRAFT PRESSURE-OPERATED DEVICES



Wire packaged in Phelps Dodge special "Pakeze" containers if required.

First for Lasting Quality—from Mine to Market!

If it Calls for **MAGNET WIRE**—*Call on* **PHELPS DODGE** *for*

INDUSTRY'S MOST COMPLETE, MOST UP-TO-DATE LINE!

- Every type of insulation to meet design requirements.
  Enamel • Formvar • Sodereze® • Bondeze® • Daglas® • Thermaleze®
  Silicone • Paper • Cotton • Multiple Combinations.
- Available in all sizes and shapes—round, square, rectangular.
  Over 400 different types!
- Special emphasis on research and development—your assurance of the latest advances in magnet wire.
- Vast background of application engineering experience to help solve your problems.

PHELPS DODGE COPPER PRODUCTS CORPORATION
MINE TO MARKET
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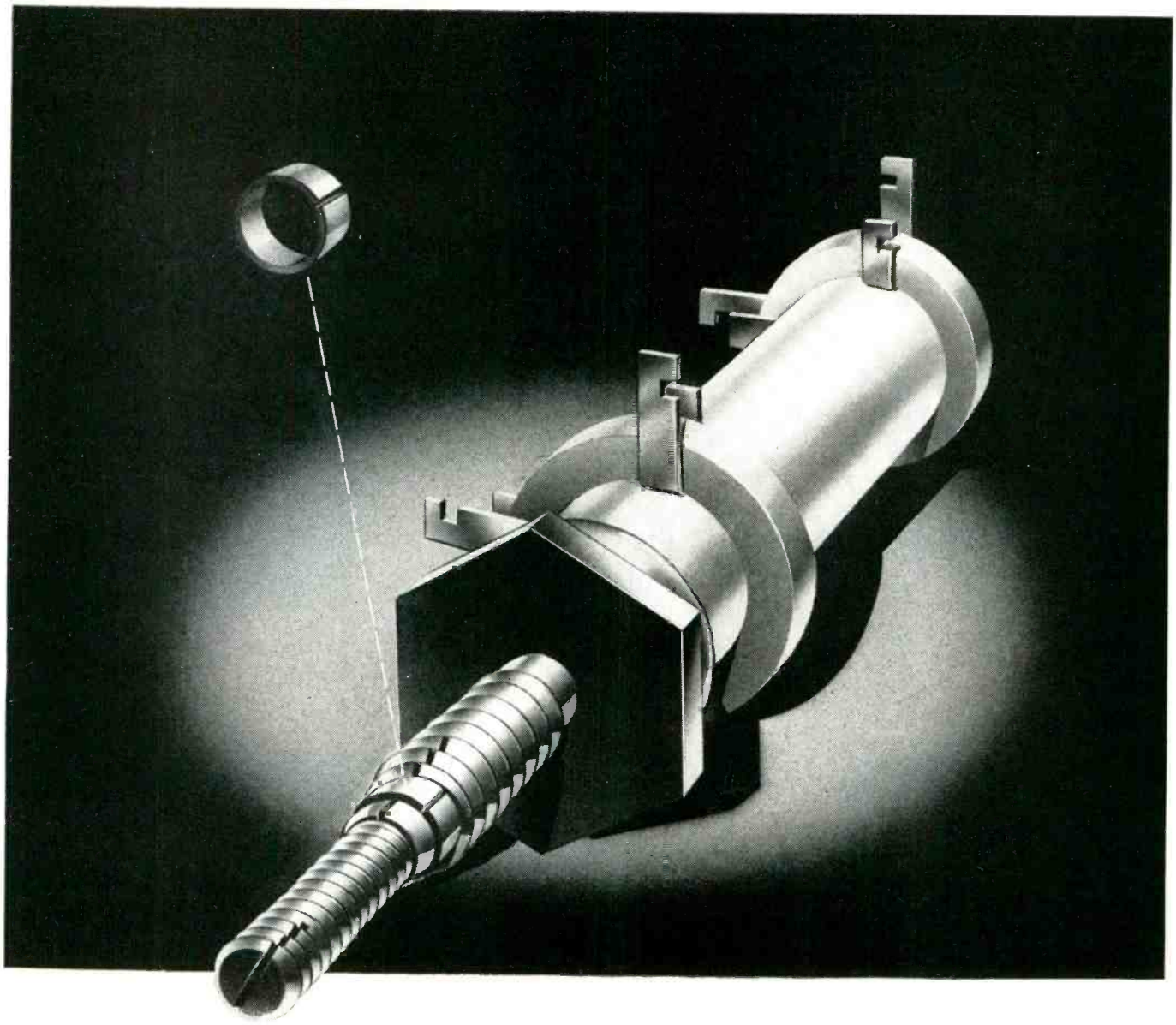
PHELPS DODGE COPPER PRODUCTS CORPORATION

INCA MANUFACTURING DIVISION

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA



Always tense but never tired

Again CTC comes up with an advancement for more secure, more effective electronic assemblies. It's the new Perma-Torq* constant tensioning device for tuning cores of standard CTC ceramic coil forms.

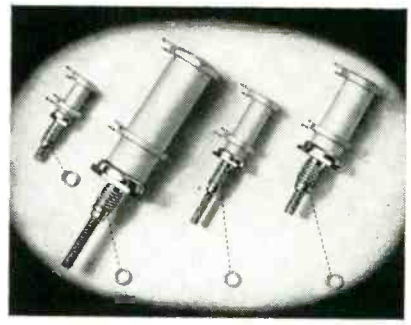
CTC's Perma-Torq, a compression spring of heat treated beryllium copper, has very high resistance to fatigue and keeps coils tuned as set, under extreme shock and vibration. It allows for immediate readjustment without removal or loosening of any mounting nut or locking spring. But most important of all — Perma-Torq like all CTC components is *quality controlled.*

CTC's *quality-control* means you get consistent top quality components. Each step of production is checked, each component part — even though already certified — is checked again. And finally CTC's finished product is checked. That's why CTC can offer you a guaranteed electronic component — standard or custom — whose performance you can depend upon.

CTC researchers and practical experts are always available to help solve your components problems. For samples, specifications and prices write to Sales Engineering Dept., Cambridge Thermionic Corporation, 437 Concord Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass. On the West Coast contact E. V. Roberts, 5068 West Washington Blvd., Los Angeles 16 or 988 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

NEW PERMA-TORQ UNITS come completely factory assembled to mounting studs, eliminating the bother of assembling and adjusting separate locking springs. CTC coil forms with Perma-Torq Tensioning Device are designated PLST, PLS5, PLS6 and PLS7, are completely interchangeable with the LST, LS5, LS6 and LS7 series, and are available at no increase in price.

*Patent pending



CTC

CAMBRIDGE THERMIONIC CORPORATION

makers of guaranteed electronic components custom or standard

NEW!

BK-3300, BK-3500, BK-3700—ultimate in precision made multichannel heads.

BK-1300, BK-1500 series—up to 25 interlaced channels per inch.

BK-1605 series—simple mounting and adjustment, ideal for drum computers.

BK-1501 series—compact, wafer-thin permit individual adjustment.

BK-900, BK-1000, BK-1200 series—variety of types for single channel applications.

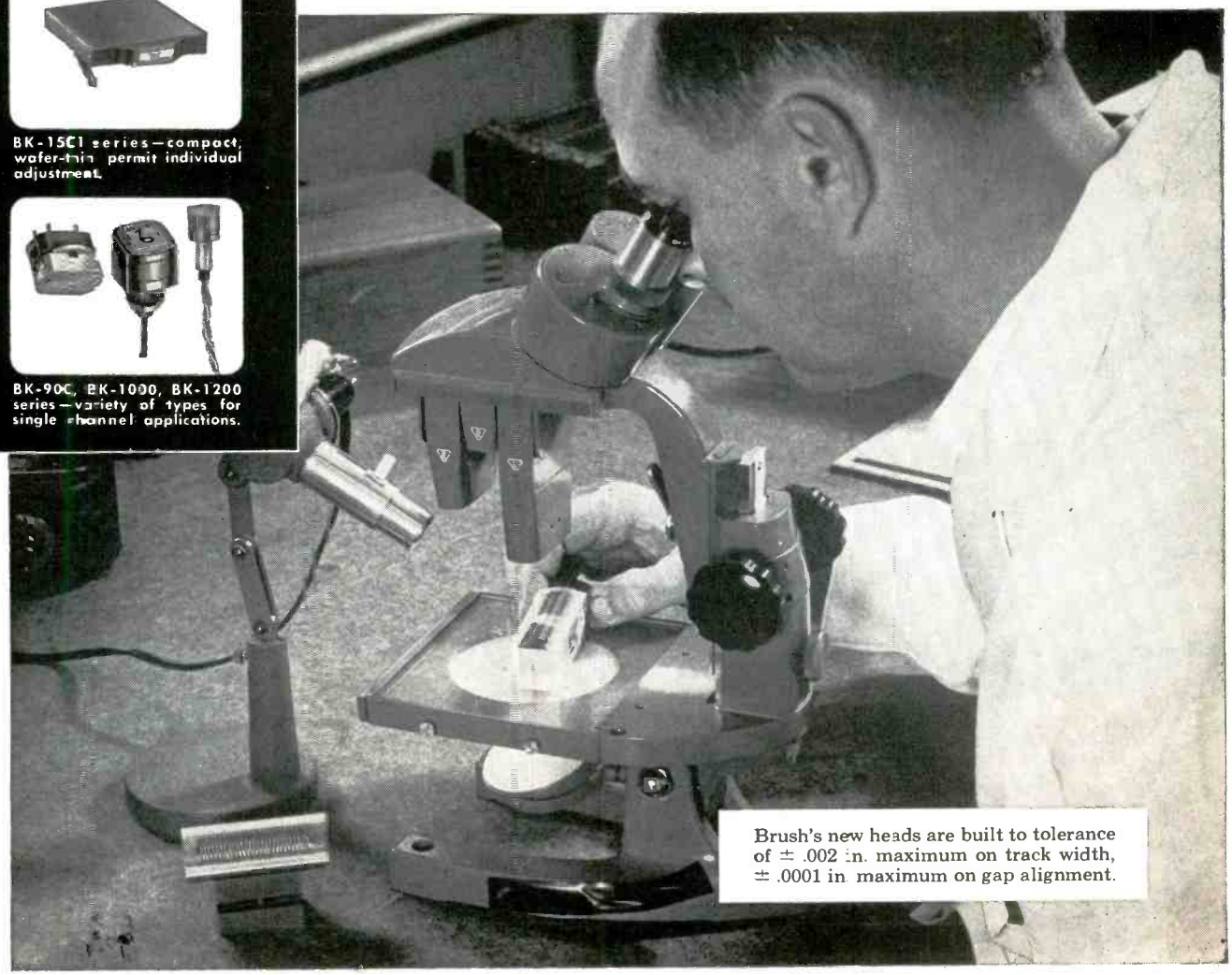
How Brush Magnetic Heads improve product performance

Microscopic inspection is a familiar tool in Brush's manufacturing of magnetic heads. Track width and gap alignment must be held to ten-thousandths; pole faces and tips must be lapped to a surface finish of better than 8 microinches.

This craftsmanship improves product performance. Precision gap alignment assures perfect time phase accuracy. Close tolerances permit greater pulse packing, increased storage capacity, uniform output and frequency response.

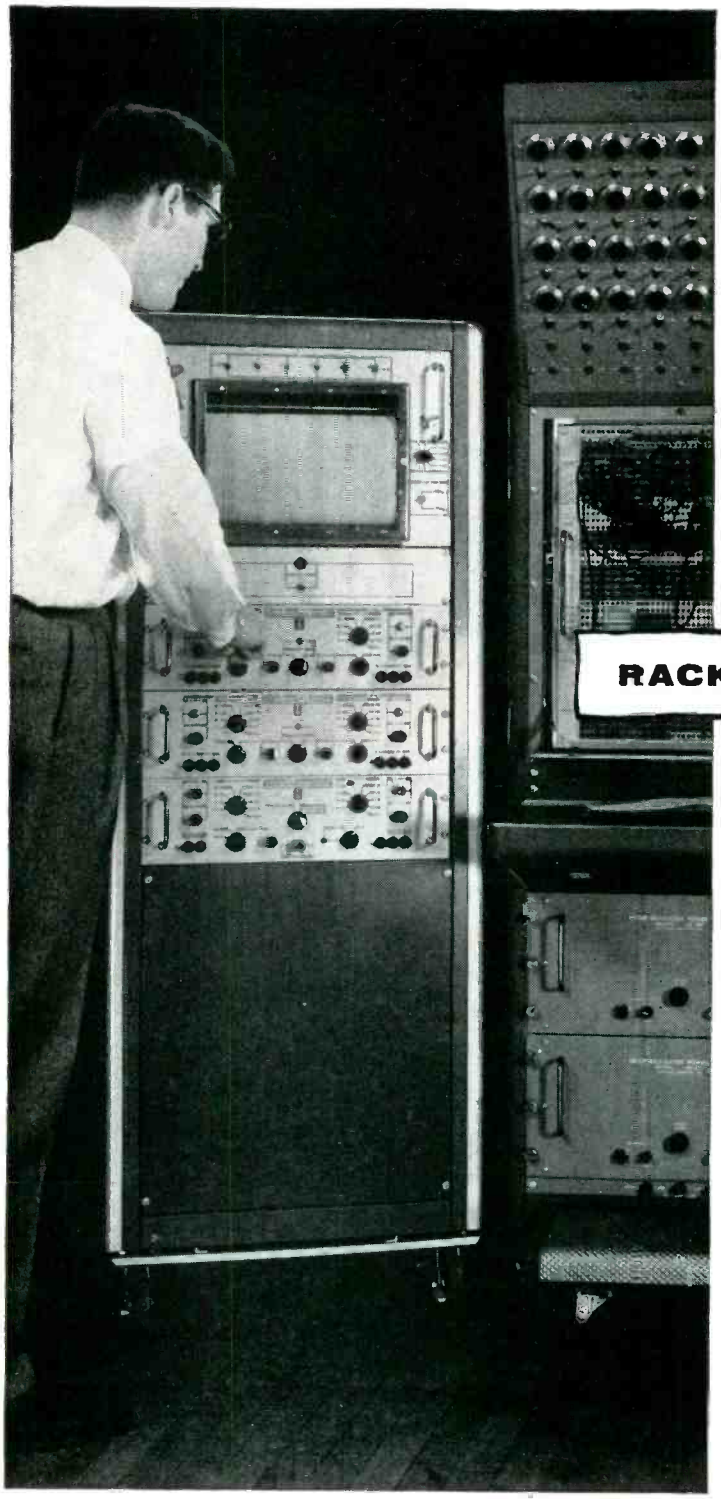
Get the facts on Brush's complete line of magnetic heads, including the new precision multichannel heads. Write Brush Electronics Company, Dept. K-100, 3405 Perkins Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

BRUSH ELECTRONICS COMPANY
3405 Perkins Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio
BRUSH ELECTRONICS
DIVISION OF CLEVITE CORPORATION



Brush's new heads are built to tolerance of ± .002 in. maximum on track width, ± .0001 in. maximum on gap alignment.

HOW TO SPEED YOUR TESTING



Complete line of
BRUSH RECORDING SYSTEMS
offers exact
instrumentation
you need to record data
faster... more easily

RACK-MOUNTED SYSTEMS

Oscillographs and amplifiers fit standard 19-inch racks. For 1, 2, 4 or 6-channel systems.

MOBILE INSTRUMENT CART

Single or dual-channel oscillograph with accompanying amplifiers may be mounted in this mobile instrument cart. "Instrumentation on wheels" saves engineers' time.

AND DEVELOPMENT

These direct-writing oscillographic systems record variables from d.c. to 100 cycles per second immediately, eliminate the manual labor in data recording.

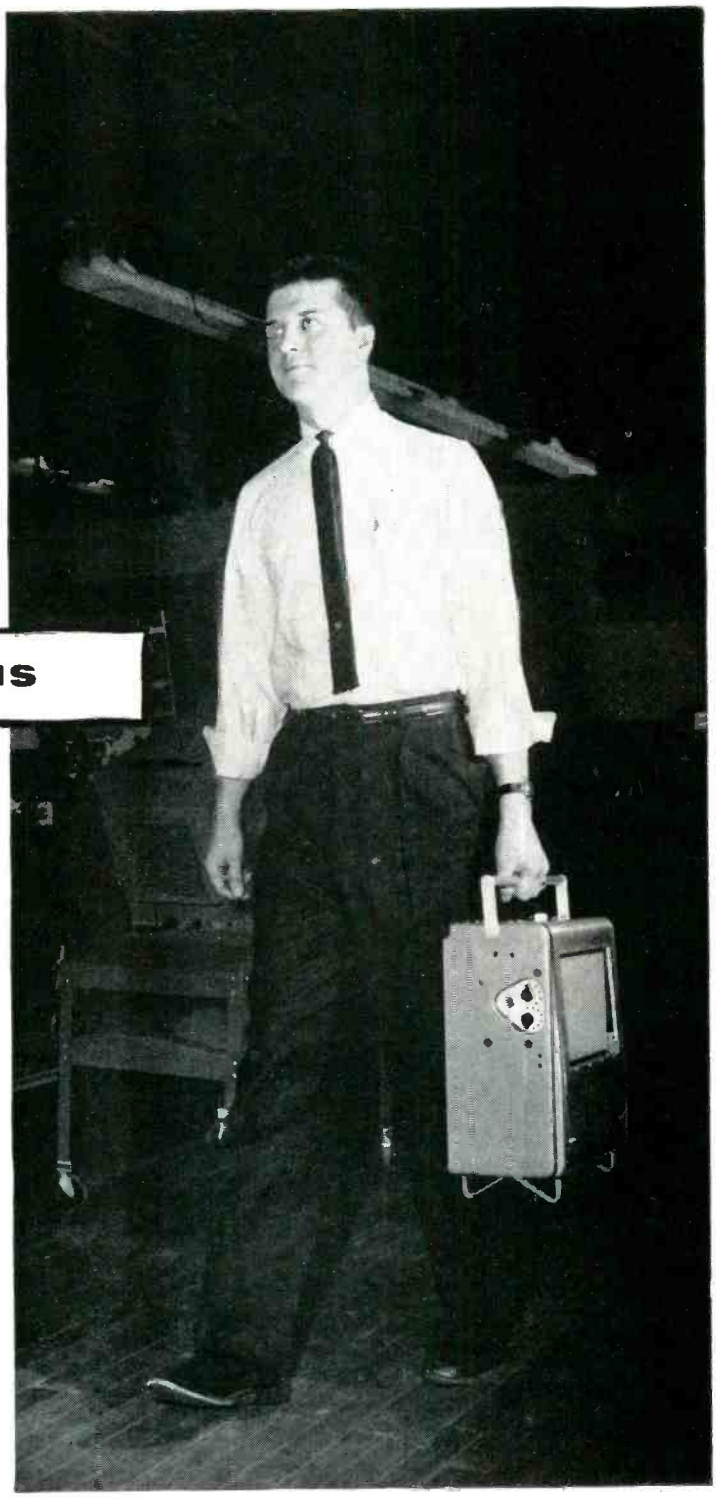
Only Brush offers all these features:

WIDE SPEED SELECTION . . . choice of 8 or 16 chart speeds allows you to select the speed best suited for the variable being measured, assuring optimum readability, accuracy and economy in chart paper.

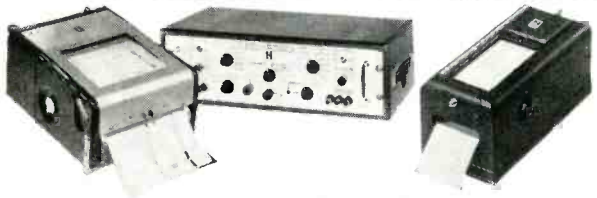
EASILY OPERATED . . . set-up time is at a minimum. Instantaneous switching and remote control streamline operation.

COMPLETE LINE . . . Brush Systems are complete. You have a choice of D.C. Amplifiers, amplifiers for use with either resistive or inductive transducers, or high gain amplifiers. Choice of ink or combination ink and electric writing oscillographs.

GET THE FACTS. . . Ask your Brush Representative for complete specifications, or write Brush Electronics Company, Department K-10, 3405 Perkins Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio.



PORTABLE SYSTEMS



Portable oscillographs and amplifiers are light in weight, easy to set up on the job. Four channel oscillograph weighs 38 pounds, 6-channel unit 51 pounds.

IDEAL FOR FIELD USE

Portable units are rugged, designed to stand up under tough field testing conditions, yet perform with laboratory accuracy. Brush equipment is ideal for instrumentation set-up in station wagon, trailer, etc.

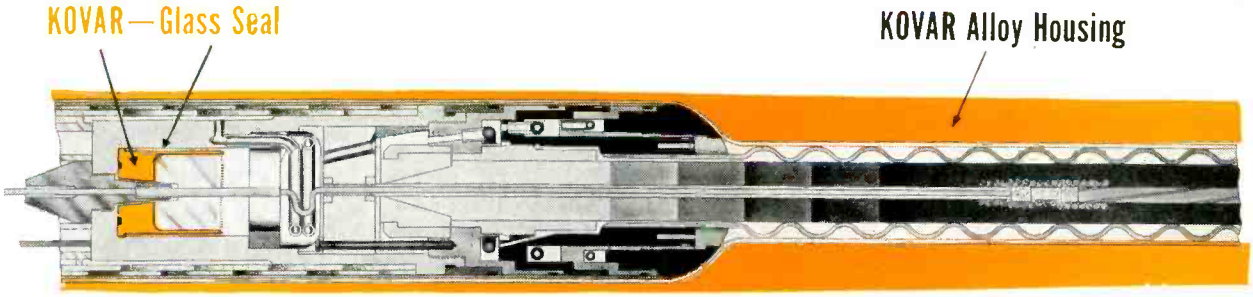
BRUSH ELECTRONICS
3405 Perkins Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio

BRUSH 6 ELECTRONICS

COMPANY
DIVISION OF
CLEVITE CORPORATION

another FIRST *for* KOVAR!®

(The Glass Sealing Alloy)



Submarine Cable Repeater Courtesy of Western Electric Co.

in the new

TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEPHONE CABLE

In the development of this project, one of the engineering problems was to design, build and test a series of electronic tubes of the amplifying type to meet severe conditions never previously encountered. Not only would the repeater unit be subjected to several tons pressure, but it must have a minimum life of 20 years.

The project is now nearing reality and the undersea repeaters developed by Bell Laboratories and manufactured by Western Electric will soon have a vital role as part of the world's first transoceanic telephone cable. In the precision manufacture of the repeater units, the best obtainable materials were selected—including Kovar Alloy for the interior glass-to-metal seals as well as for the outer housing.

Kovar Alloy has won the confidence of the electron tube industry for the past twenty years—and we invite you to call upon us with your metal-to-glass sealing problems.

®Westinghouse Trade Mark No. 337,962

STUPAKOFF DIVISION OF

The CARBORUNDUM Company

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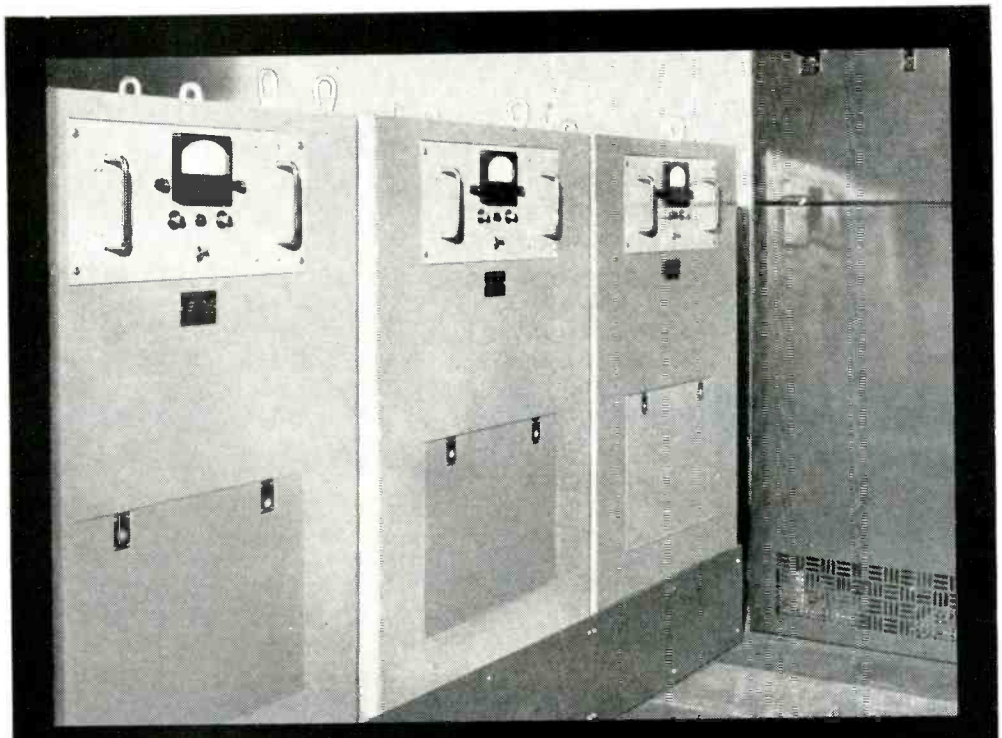


The STABILINE Automatic Voltage Regulator installation at station KTTV. Input: 215-245 volts, 50/60 cycles, 3 phase. Output: Individual Phase Control, 220 volts, 525 amps., 200 KVA.

Electronic equipment is designed to operate at specified voltages. There is no easier or better way to maintain constant voltage to electrically-operated equipment than with a STABILINE type EM. Available in standard models in capacities up to 100 KVA, a STABILINE type EM is highly efficient and has zero waveform distortion. To eliminate your Varying Voltage Troubles, install a STABILINE Automatic Voltage Regulator.

How Time Worth $1000 a Minute is Protected by a

STABILINE*

Automatic Voltage Regulator

Station KTTV, Mount Wilson, California, is owned by the Los Angeles Times.

At Television Transmitter Station KTTV a STABILINE Automatic Voltage Regulator has been in continuous operation, with no replacement of parts, for over two years. *By maintaining constant voltage to the transmitter, it has already paid for itself.* Expensive transmitter tubes require constant voltage for peak performance and long life.

At literally no cost, this STABILINE type EM helps to keep the station on the air by preventing lost time (worth nearly $1000 a minute) due to tube failure.

Be sure to visit SUPERIOR ELECTRIC'S Mobile Display when it is in your area

*Trademark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Branch Offices at: 14663 Titus St., Van Nuys, California • P. O. Box 946, 2881 El Camino Real, Redwood City, California 482-B Eglinton Ave., West, Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada 2217 Biscayne Blvd., Miami 37, Florida • P. O. Box 48, 721 So. Blvd., Oak Park, Illinois • 4033 W. Rogers Ave., Office #2, Tippett Bldg., Baltimore 15, Maryland • 250 Park Ave., Rms. 502-504 Postum Bldg., New York 17, New York P. O. Box 132, 101 Public Sq., Medina, Ohio • 4515 Prentice St., Room 201, Dallas 6, Texas • 839 Central Bldg., 810 Third Ave., Seattle 4, Washington.

THE
SUPERIOR ELECTRIC
COMPANY

210 MIDDLE STREET, BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT

Please send me your STABILINE Bulletin S157.

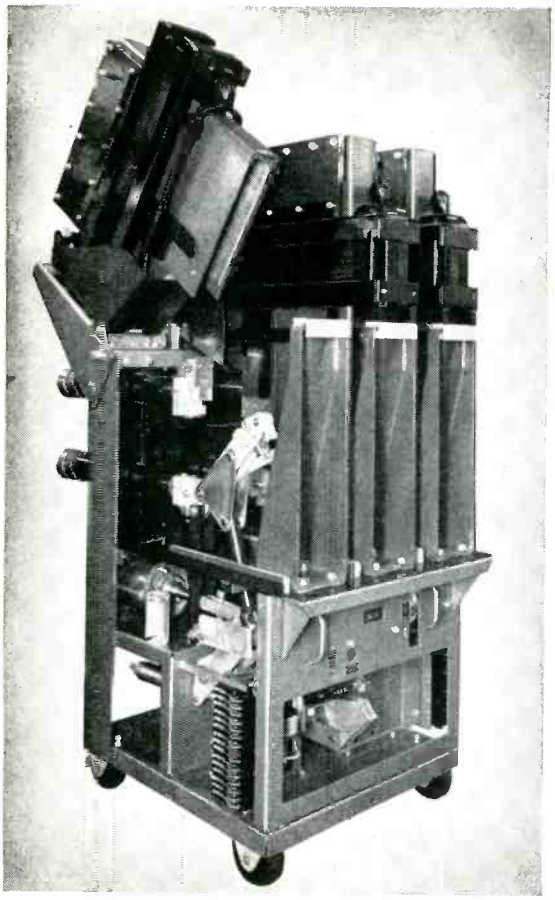
Name .....

Company .....

Address .....

City ..... *Zone* ..... *State* .....

Want more information? Use post-card on last page.



ROLLED AND MOLDED ARC CHUTE SHELLS, made by C-D-F for the I-T-E Circuit Breaker Company for 7.5 and 15 KV air magnetic circuit breaker, are good examples of paper-base Dilecto doing a hard job. Each completely closed insulating shell (NEMA grade X) has flame-retardant construction, negligible water absorption, and high dielectric strength at all points to withstand impulse test requirements.

High strength, low cost...

C-D-F paper-base Dilecto®

Excellent electrical properties, ease of machining and punching, with low costs are features of the many paper-base grades of Dilecto laminated plastics. Adaptable to forming, Dilecto is a mechanically versatile insulating material that withstands difficult operating conditions, moisture and temperature variations.

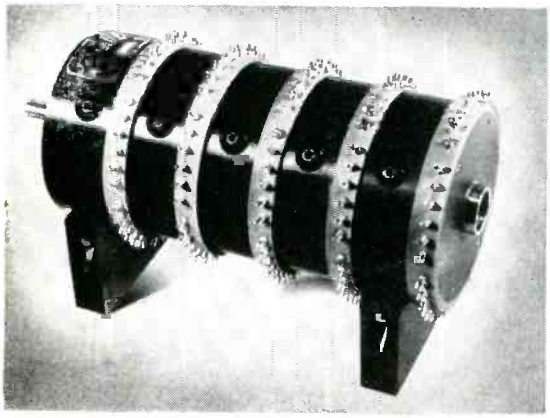
Insulating papers include kraft-alpha, cotton rag, and asbestos. Improved phenolic, or melamine silicone laminating resins are used. C-D-F builds flame resistance into a paper-base laminate—you get a worthwhile, easier-to-machine substitute for a glass-base laminate. C-D-F bonds copper uniformly to Dilecto — you get a superior metal-clad laminate for printed circuit applications.

A big, reliable source of supply, C-D-F helps you improve design, simplify purchasing, speed production. Look in C-D-F's catalog in the Product Design File (Sweet's) for the address of your nearest C-D-F sales engineer. Write for samples and new Dilecto catalog:

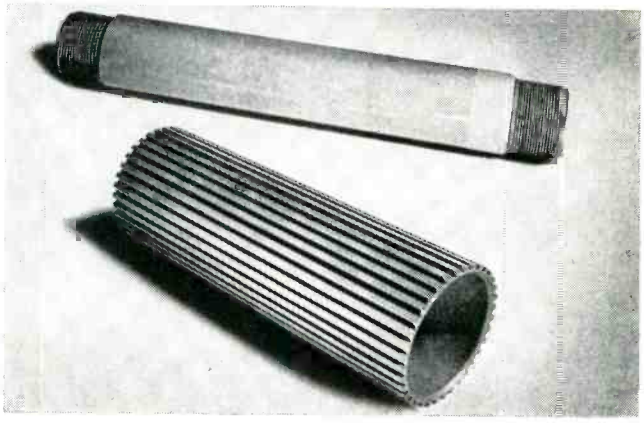
CONTINENTAL DIAMOND FIBRE

CONTINENTAL-DIAMOND FIBRE DIVISION OF THE BUDD COMPANY, INC.

NEWARK 16, DELAWARE



THIS HIGH-SPEED SAMPLING SWITCH, for missile telemetering and automation applications has a paper-base Dilecto tubing body. Materials engineers at General Devices, Inc., selected Dilecto "for its mechanical properties and low moisture absorption."



ACCURATE MACHINING, SMOOTH FINISHING are two merits of paper-base Dilecto. Note the perfection of milling cuts and threads! C-D-F has mass-production equipment, or can furnish sheets, tubes and rods with cost-cutting machining information.

A new perspective to Springmaking

Multiple sources for "Things" not called SPRINGS

Yours to put to work . . . . our mechanical ingenuity and craftsmanship . . . . experienced in producing an infinite variety of metal parts in such fields as automation, communication, medical, electronics, safety devices, product development, etc. The capacity of ASC springmaking minds and machines is unlimited. Ask any Division to examine your sample or blueprint.

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ASSOCIATED SPRING CORPORATION

How to make a Magnetic Core that's really SMALL?

use AL PERMENDUR

When the conditions of service make it imperative for you to hold the size and weight of magnetic cores at an absolute minimum, that's the place to use Permendur. With it you can push the flux density up to 20 kilogausses, and practically eliminate weight as a consideration.

Along with its suitability for cores wherever the premium is laid on compactness, Permendur is just the thing for sonar magnetostriction applications, too. We maintain proper annealing facilities for this alloy. Write for technical data on it, and let our engineers help you to cash in on its possibilities.

In addition to Permendur, we offer a range of high-permeability alloys, oriented silicon steels and other electrical alloys that is unmatched in its completeness. Our services also include the most modern facilities for lamination fabrication and heat treatment.

Let us supply your requirements. *Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.*

Write for your copy "MAGNETIC MATERIALS"

This 32-page book contains valuable data on all Allegheny Ludlum magnetic materials, silicon steels and special electrical alloys. Illustrated in full color, includes essential information on properties, characteristics, applications, etc. Your copy gladly sent free on request.

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STEELMAKERS to the Electrical Industry

Allegheny Ludlum

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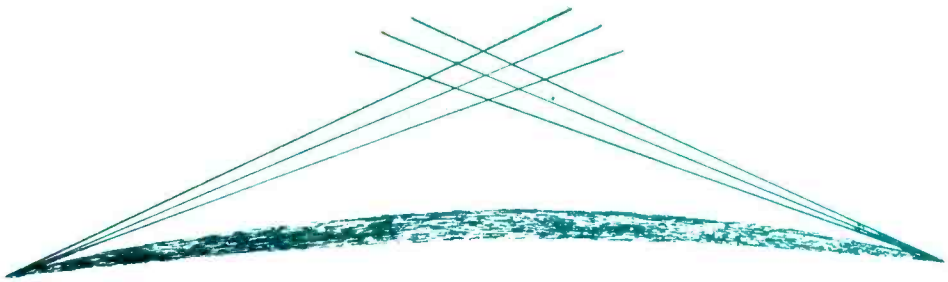
AL ® STEELS FOR THE ELECTRONIC AGE



TOP NAME IN TROPO SCATTER

World leadership in the design and manufacture of radio equipment for tropospheric scatter systems is established by the selection of REL equipment for these major projects:

THE FIRST: POLEVAULT
THE LARGEST: WHITE ALICE
THE NEWEST: AN/FRC-39

REL's patented Serrasoid® modulator has a six-year record of unequalled reliability and transmission quality.

Combiner receivers incorporate unique REL circuits, and exploit to the maximum the possibilities for diversity advantage in scatter signalling.

The Serrasoid®, the combiner, and other special circuit features enable REL to produce systems with toll quality transmission of up to 150 telephone channels.

More kilowatt miles of Tropo equipment by REL is in use and in production than that of all other companies combined.

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Canadian Representative:

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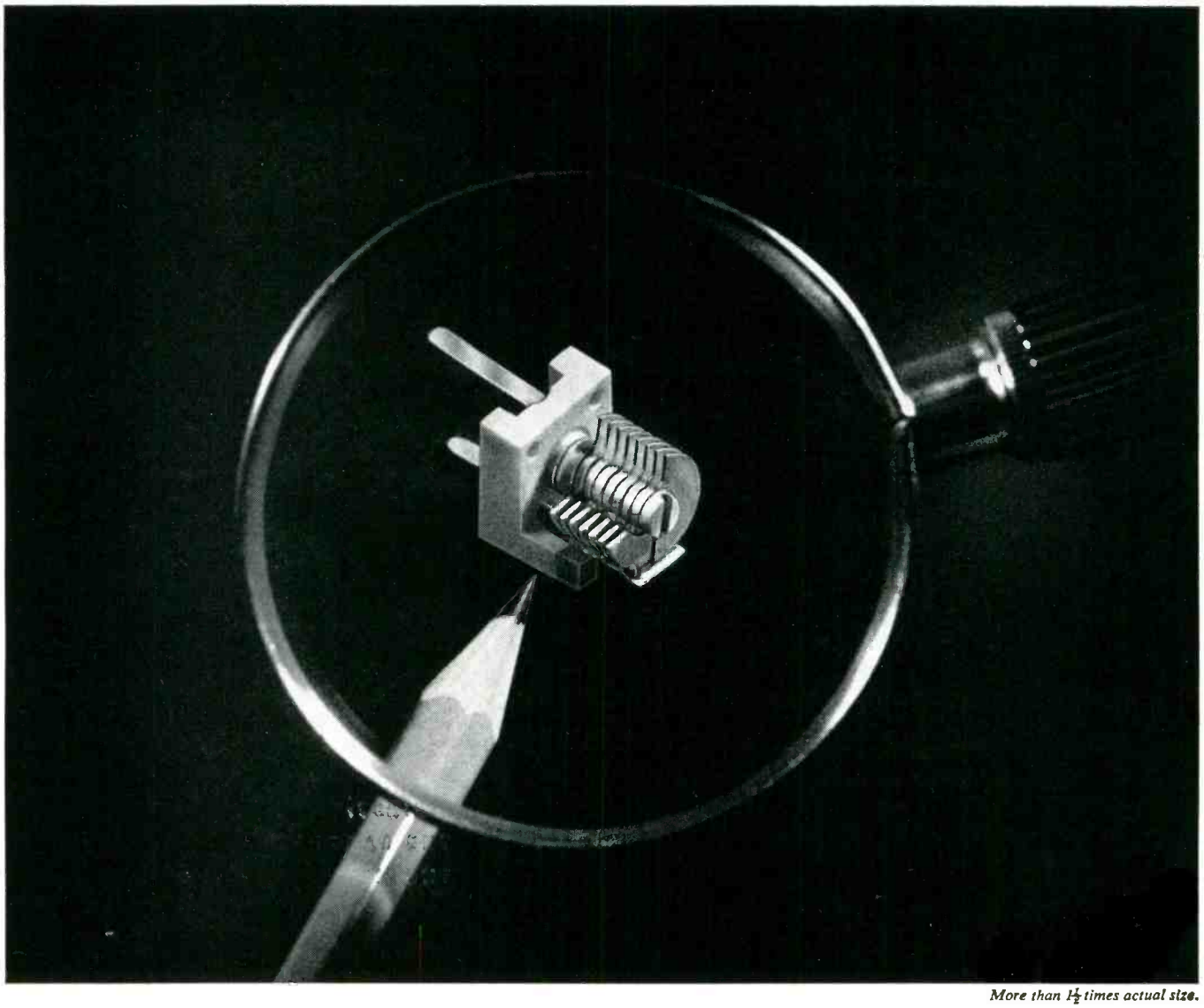
Creative careers at REL await a few exceptional engineers. Address resumes to James W. Kelly, Personnel Director.



More than 1½ times actual size.

NOW! even smaller air trimmer capacitors

For every type of electronic equipment—printed wiring board or conventional chassis—Radio Condenser's new Series 75 trimmers mean more circuit in less space. Measuring just 25/64″ x 7/16″ x 17/32″ behind mounting surface, they're the tiniest trimmers ever made in the United States.

Three capacitance ranges are available, as tabulated below. Each is equipped with plug-in tabs for printed wiring board insertion, as well as two holes for conventional screw mounting. The sturdy low loss ceramic body, brass plates soldered and silver plated, assure a rugged unit, able to take extreme shock, vibration and temperature change. Capacitance is easily varied by means of a screwdriver slot in the rotor shaft.

Insulation resistance, "Q" and thermal stability characteristics are excellent.

Complete Engineering data and specifications for the new Series 75 Subminiature Trimmer capacitors are provided in Bulletin TR-123, available free on request. Write Radio Condenser now for your copy.

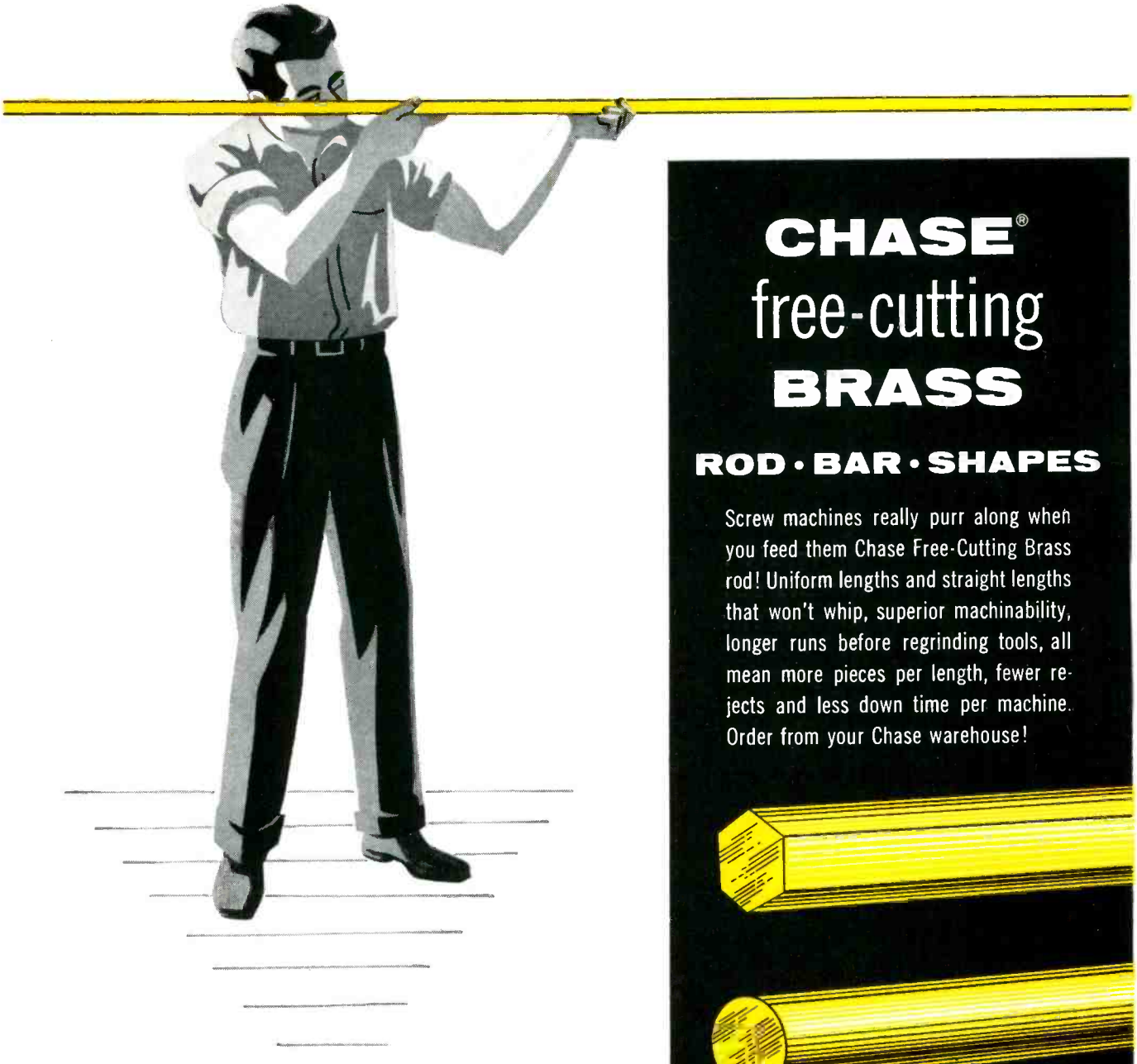
RADIO CONDENSER
MINIATURE AIR TRIMMER CAPACITORS

Type No.	Min. Cap. $\mu\mu$F	Effective Max. Cap. $\mu\mu$F	Air Gap	No. Plates
875001	1.2	5	.014	9
875002	1.2	10	.008	11
875003	1.5	15	.008	15

RADIO CONDENSER CO.

Davis & Copewood Streets • Camden 3, New Jersey
EXPORT: Radio Condenser Co., International Div., 15 Moore St., N.Y. 4, N.Y.,
CABLE: MINTHORNE
CANADA: Radio Condenser Co. Ltd., 6 Bermondsey Rd., Toronto, Ontario

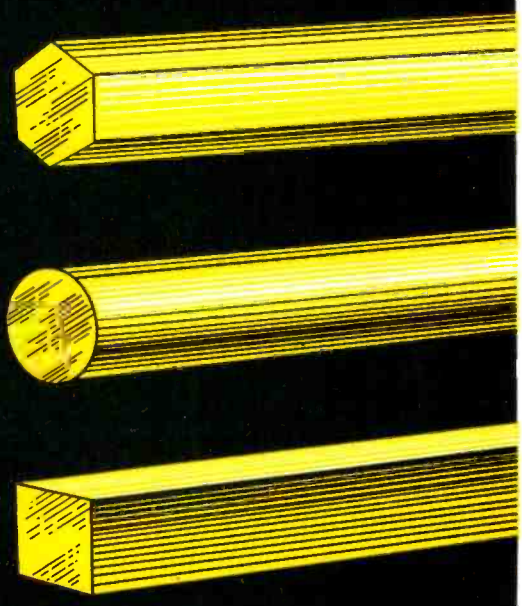
GOOD AND STRAIGHT—*won't whip!*



CHASE® free-cutting BRASS

ROD • BAR • SHAPES

Screw machines really purr along when you feed them Chase Free-Cutting Brass rod! Uniform lengths and straight lengths that won't whip, superior machinability, longer runs before regrinding tools, all mean more pieces per length, fewer rejects and less down time per machine. Order from your Chase warehouse!



Chase®

BRASS & COPPER CO.

WATERBURY 20, CONNECTICUT • SUBSIDIARY OF KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION

The Nation's Headquarters for Brass, Copper and Stainless Steel

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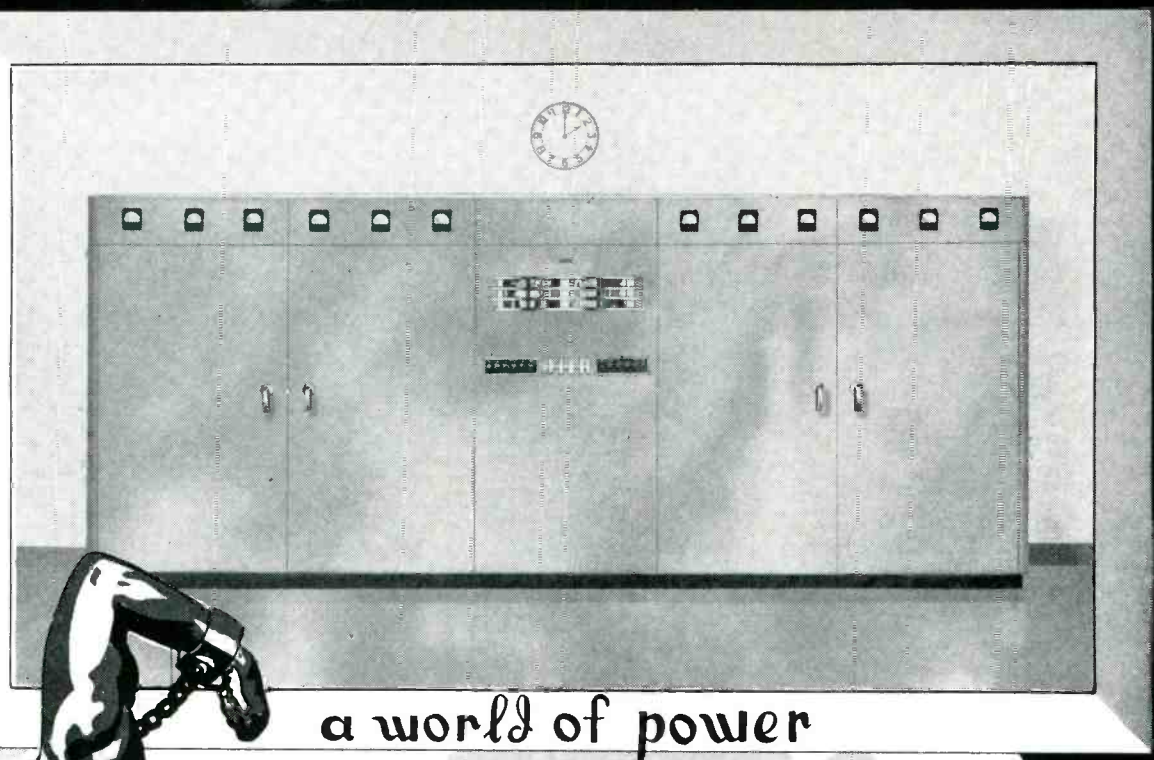
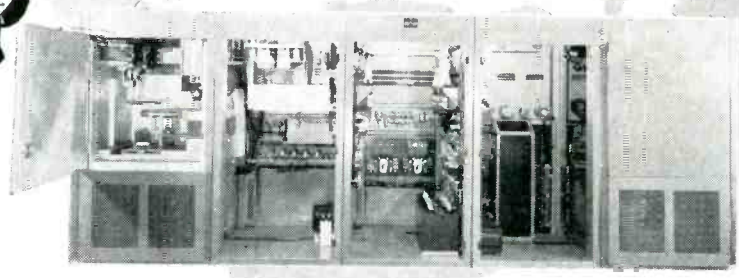
20 KW medium or high frequency



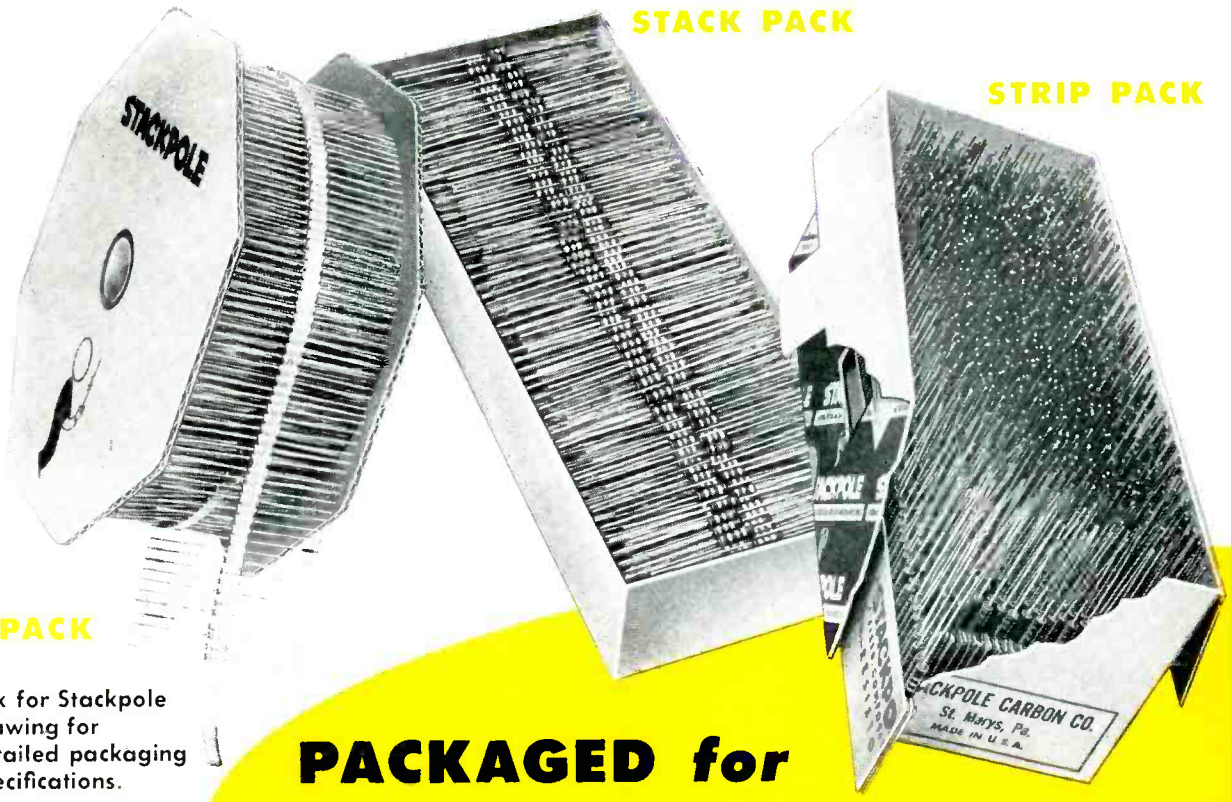
a world of power

Full 20KW output available in four models: (1) medium frequency 540-1600 Kc broadcast; (2) short wave broadcast; (3) high frequency telephone and telegraph; (4) high frequency telegraph. Built to exacting, around-the-clock commercial requirements, this series of 20KW transmitters is already serving in some of the world's toughest climates for both intercontinental and broadcast service. Fully described on Pages 4-10 in Gates catalog No. 59, supplied on request.



Ease of servicing is mighty important to engineers responsible for world-wide communication. Gates walk-in design is one big reason why, in the important places, Gates high power transmitters predominate.

GATES RADIO COMPANY • *Manufacturing Engineers Since 1922* • **Quincy, Illinois, U. S. A**



Ask for Stackpole drawing for detailed packaging specifications.

PACKAGED *for* PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY

on your assembly lines

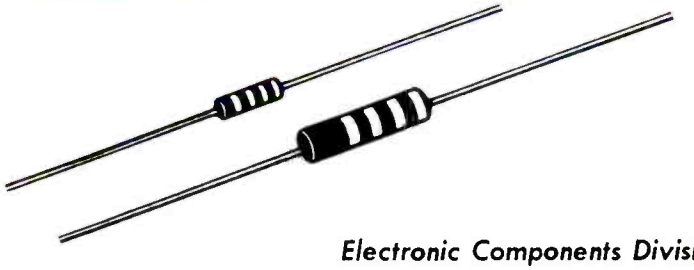
Conservatively rated at 70°C.

Low noise level.

Unsurpassed humidity protection.

Easy-to-solder, firmly anchored leads.

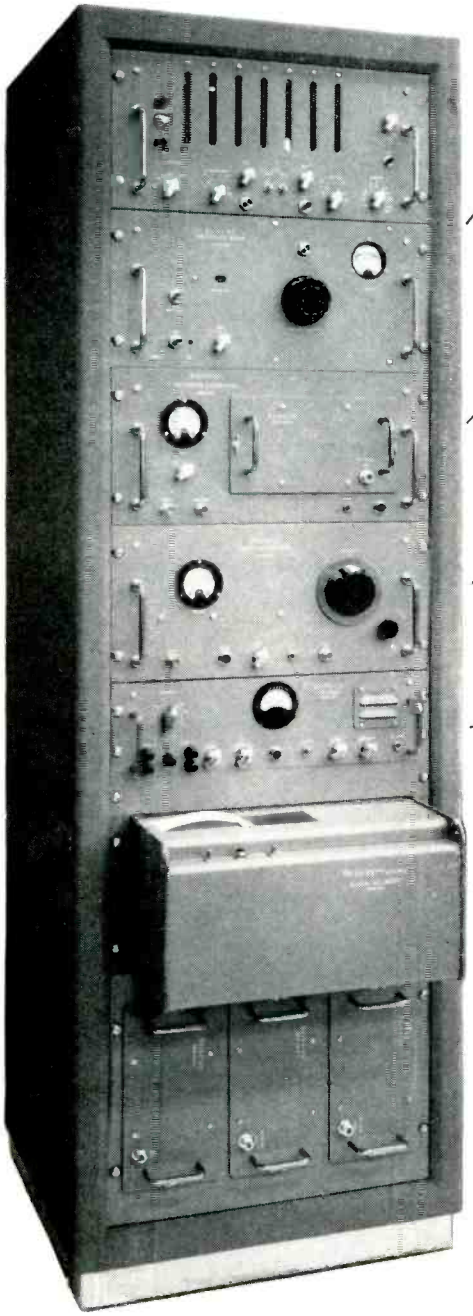
STACKPOLE FIXED COMPOSITION RESISTORS



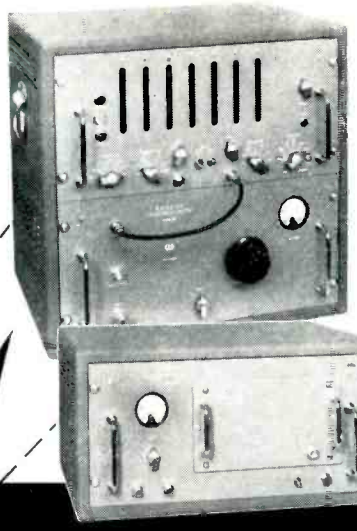
Electronic Components Division

STACKPOLE CARBON COMPANY • *St. Marys, Pa.*

Stackpole Fixed Composition Resistors are stocked by leading parts distributors



Typical automatic frequency measurement and logging system showing (top to bottom) Model 5571 Frequency Meter, Model 5580 Reference Generator with Model 5581 Plug-in, Model 5585 Selective Amplifier, Model 5590 WWV Receiver, and Model 1452 Digital Recorder.

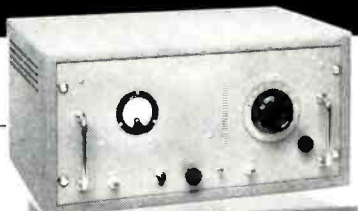


Model 5571 0-42 mc Frequency Meter; price, $1,745.00

Model 5580 Reference Generator, with 5581 series plug-ins, extends range to 515 mc. Price, Model 5580, $300.00; 5581/4 plug-in (42-155 mc) $150.00; 5581/15 thru 48 (152 to 515 mc in 33 mc bands), $100.00 each.

The Frequency Meter That Grows With The Job

Berkeley Model 5571



Model 5585 Selective Amplifier provides 100 microvolt sensitivity in the 0-42 mc range. Price, $425.00

Model 5590 WWV receiver permits calibration of 5571 within ± 2 parts in 10^8, for use as secondary frequency and time standard. Price, $495.00

Model 1452 Digital Recorder automatically prints readings on standard adding machine tape. Price, (6-digit), $850.00

Note: All prices f.o.b. factory, subject to change without notice.

FLEXIBILITY...

here's the **one** frequency meter that won't be out-dated as your requirements grow or change. By adding matched accessory units, you can extend its range to 515 mc, add a WWV receiver for calibration within ± 2 parts in 10^8, or a digital recorder to print measured frequency automatically on standard adding machine tape.

VERSATILITY...

functions as a frequency ratio meter, 0-1 mc period meter, 1 μsec to 10,000,000 sec time interval meter, or 0-2 mc EPUT* meter as well as a 0-42 mc frequency meter.

*Trademark

Why not get the facts? Write now for new Berkeley Frequency Measuring Equipment bulletin; please address Dept. G-10.

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BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS INC.

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113

To meet the increasing demand for miniaturization, Fairchild's line of sine-cosine potentiometers has been expanded and now includes 3", 2" and 1⅛" diameter sizes. Development of these sizes resulted from Fairchild's continuous and extensive research to provide users with the practical balance between size and functional conformity to best meet their individual needs. As an example, an entirely new winding technique has been developed by Fairchild which assures greater accuracy and reliability with longer life.

SINE-COSINE POTENTIOMETERS

What size do you need?

These new all-metal-case sine-cosine potentiometers are easily gangable and available in three sizes.

The 3" diameter (Type 753) has a resistance range up to 45K ohms per quadrant and a functional conformity of ±0.35% measured peak-to-peak. The 2" unit (Type 754) has a resistance range of 300 to 25K ohms and ±0.65% functional conformity. The miniature 1⅛" diameter (Type 741) has a resistance range up to 12K ohms per quadrant and a functional conformity of ±1%. Conformity values as low as 0.25%, 0.50% and 0.75% are available under special conditions in Types 753, 754 and 741 respectively.

The exclusive new winding technique, eliminating wire changes and tapping or shunting, provides longer life and greater accuracies than previously obtainable.

No matter what factors govern your choice of precision potentiometers, you'll find the answer in Fairchild's complete line. Write Dept. 140-71A, Fairchild Controls Corporation, Components Division, 225 Park Avenue, Hicksville, Long Island, New York.

FAIRCHILD

PRECISION POTENTIOMETERS and COMPONENTS

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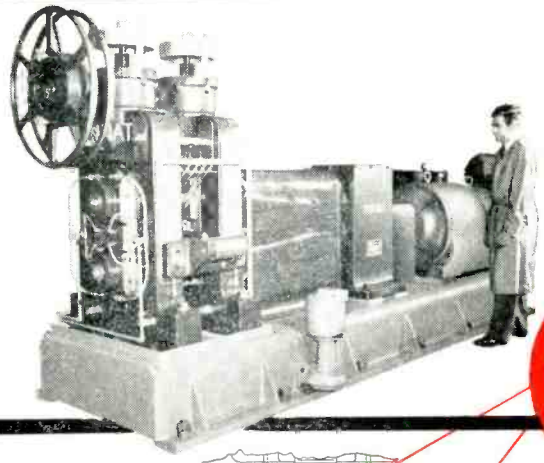
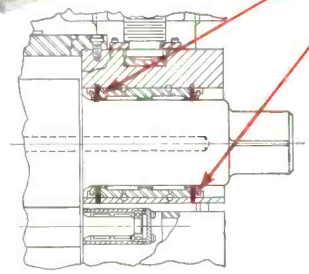
7-inch Waldes Truarc retaining rings cut costs, speed assembly-disassembly of 2-high/4-high mill

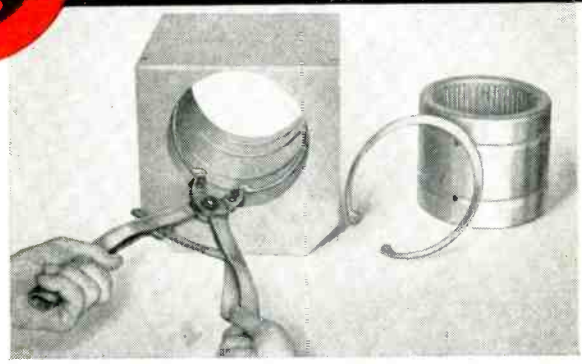


New Model TA-625 2-high/4-high combination rolling mill designed by Stanat Manufacturing Co., Long Island City, N. Y., reduces 2½" ingot to precision-rolled strip as thin as .001".

Waldes Truarc retaining rings help make possible a complete change of work rolls in 20 minutes...solve difficult problems of accuracy control by achieving positive location of bearings to extremely close tolerances. Rings eliminate costly parts and machining, save space, reduce maintenance.



In the assembly illustrated above, 7" Waldes Truarc (Series 5000) retaining rings—three on each roller—are used to position heavy-duty needle bearings in the bearing housing. Smaller rings position bearings in other roller assemblies and retain the shaft of a dual handwheel screwdown. All in all, 18 Waldes Truarc rings are used in the mill. They replace machined shoulders, spacers and lock nuts...eliminate costly threading, other machining operations.



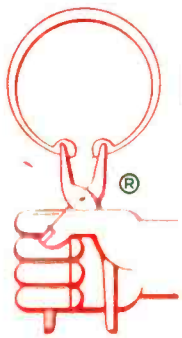
Assembly is simple, even with giant 7" diameter Truarc ring. Special Truarc ratchet pliers grasp the ring securely, ease it into the groove, snap it securely into position. Smaller pliers and various high-speed assembly jigs are available for other rings, permit assembly-disassembly to be performed rapidly even by unskilled labor.

Whatever you make, there's a Waldes Truarc Retaining Ring designed to improve your product...to save you material, machining and labor costs. Quick and easy to assemble and disassemble, they do a better job of holding parts together. Truarc rings are precision-engineered and precision-made, quality controlled from raw material to finished ring.

36 functionally different types...as many as 97 different sizes within a type...5 metal specifications and 14 different finishes. Truarc rings are available from 90 stocking points throughout the U.S.A. and Canada.

More than 30 engineering-minded factory representatives and 700 field men are available to you on call. Send us your blueprints today...let our Truarc engineers help you solve design, assembly and production problems...without obligation.

For precision internal grooving and undercutting...Waldes Truarc Grooving Tool!



WALDES TRUARC® RETAINING RINGS

Waldes Kohinoor, Inc., 47-16 Austel Place, L.I.C. 1, N.Y.
Please send the new supplement No. 1 which brings Truarc Catalog RR 9-52 up to date.
(Please print)

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E 108

New trends and developments in designing electrical products . . .

How to magnetize permanent magnets to obtain maximum energy product and magnetic stability

According to the domain theory of ferromagnetism, a magnetic material is composed of elementary magnetic volumes called domains. These domains are randomly oriented in unmagnetized materials (Figure 1). Their fields cancel each other, and no external field results.

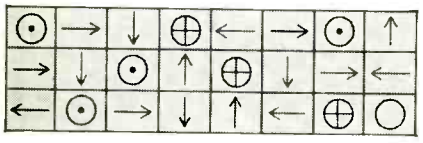

Figure 1—Demagnetized material (domains completely disorganized)

Subjecting the magnetic material to an external field rotates the elementary magnets in the direction of the applied field (Figure 2). In permanent magnets, this orientation is retained to some extent after the field is removed. The magnetic material exhibits poles and an external field.

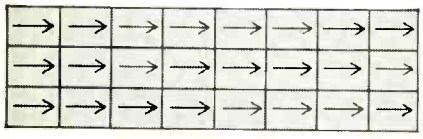

Figure 2—Magnetized material (domains rotated into alignment)

The improvement of permanent-magnet materials has made the elementary domains more difficult to align. Proper magnetization techniques have thus become highly important because of the adverse results of partially magnetized magnets.

Partial magnetization means that the full external field capabilities of the magnet are not realized. And, the magnet is less resistant to demagnetizing influences – hence less stable.

Consequently, General Electric has done extensive work with users of permanent magnets on the problems of effective magnetization.

Modern magnetizing equipment takes advantage of the fact that magnetization is essentially an instantaneous process, and may be achieved with short-duration current impulses. Consequently, direct-current equipment, like generators and electromagnets, are giving way to impulse equipment.

The main advantages of impulse-type magnetizers are lower equipment cost, reduced demand on power supply, and greater flexibility in shapes of fields that can be set up. Impulse equipment generally falls into two basic types:

(1) Half-cycle type, operating from A.C. line (Figure 3). Here, an ignitron tube with suitable control allows current to flow for one-half cycle.

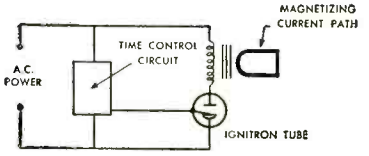

Figure 3—Circuit for half-cycle-type magnetizer

(2) Energy-storage type (Figure 4). Here, a capacitor is charged at a relatively slow rate, and then discharged into the magnetizing circuit. This type of equipment is extremely versatile; tremendous peak currents are possible from low-capacity power systems.

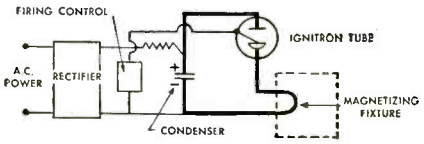

Figure 4—Circuit for energy-storage-type magnetizer

Using this equipment, a simple magnet shape like the "C" magnet in Figure 5 can be magnetized by a single conductor threading the magnet.

Figure 5—Conductor arrangement for "C" magnet

The "E" shape configuration (Figure 6) uses two conductors arranged to carry current in opposite directions to achieve correct polarity.

Figure 6—Conductor arrangement for "E" magnet

Multi-pole magnets (Figure 7) require alternate conductors carrying current in opposite directions to establish simultaneous magnetization of all poles.

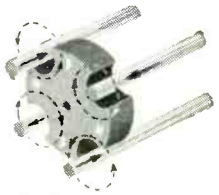

Figure 7—Conductor arrangement for multi-pole magnet

One of the more recent developments in magnet configurations – the "bowl" magnet – can be magnetized radially by the conductor arrangement in Figure 8.

Figure 8—Conductor arrangement for "bowl" magnet

These examples give some idea of the variety of magnetizing problems encountered by users of permanent magnets. Each configuration represents a distinct engineering problem in which such variables as conductor size, conductor arrangement, peak current, and current duration must be accurately balanced.

General Electric magnet engineers have at their fingertips all the knowledge and techniques requisite for efficient magnetization. They are always ready to assist designers and users of permanent magnets in getting maximum-energy product and stability.

For more information on G-E Alnico magnets, or assistance on any phase of your magnet design problem, write *Metallurgical Products Department of General Electric Company, 11137 E. 8 Mile Ave., Detroit 32, Michigan.*

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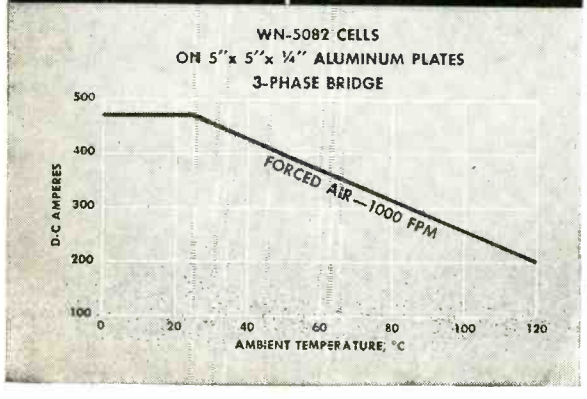

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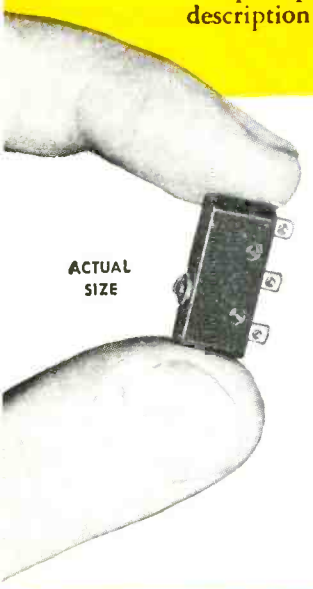

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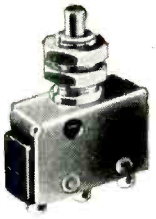
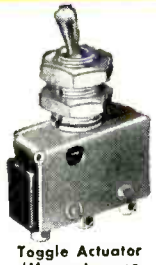

Push Button Actuator

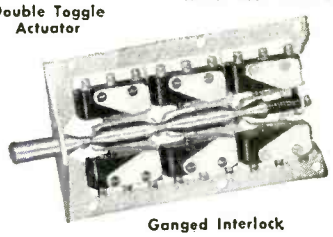

Toggle Actuator (Momentary or Constant Contact)


Double Toggle Actuator

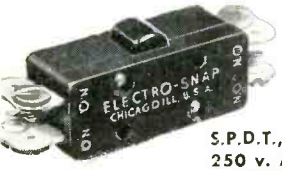

Roller Leaf Actuator


Leaf Actuator

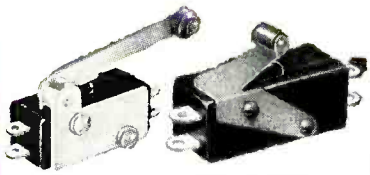

Extension Leaf Actuator

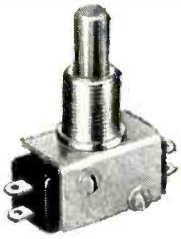

Ganged Interlock

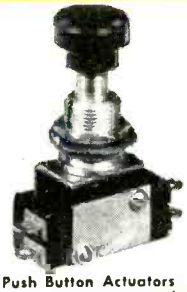
TYPE S SWITCHES
Series S1



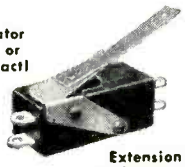
S.P.D.T., 2 circuit; 10 amps, 125/250 v. AC/ 30 v. DC. Ind. Screw or solder terminals on ends or one side of switch. Also available with reset button at bottom of switch or in Type S-100 Make-Before-Break Series where switch completes a new circuit before interrupting old one.

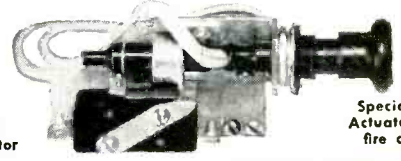

Roller Lever Actuator — Roller Actuator

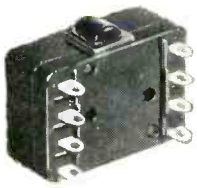



Push Button Actuators (Various button sizes available)


Toggle Actuator (momentary or constant contact)


Extension Leaf Actuator


Special Push Button Actuator designed for fire control system



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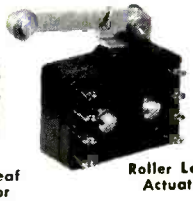
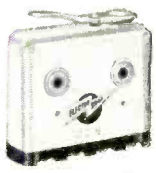

Roller Lever Actuator


Leaf Actuator


Extension Leaf Actuator


Push Button Actuators (Various button sizes available)

HERMETICALLY-SEALED DOUBLE-POLE SWITCH


Type J2-4


Toggle Actuator for J2-4

D.P.D.T., 4 circuit 10 amps, 125/250 v. AC/30 v. DC.

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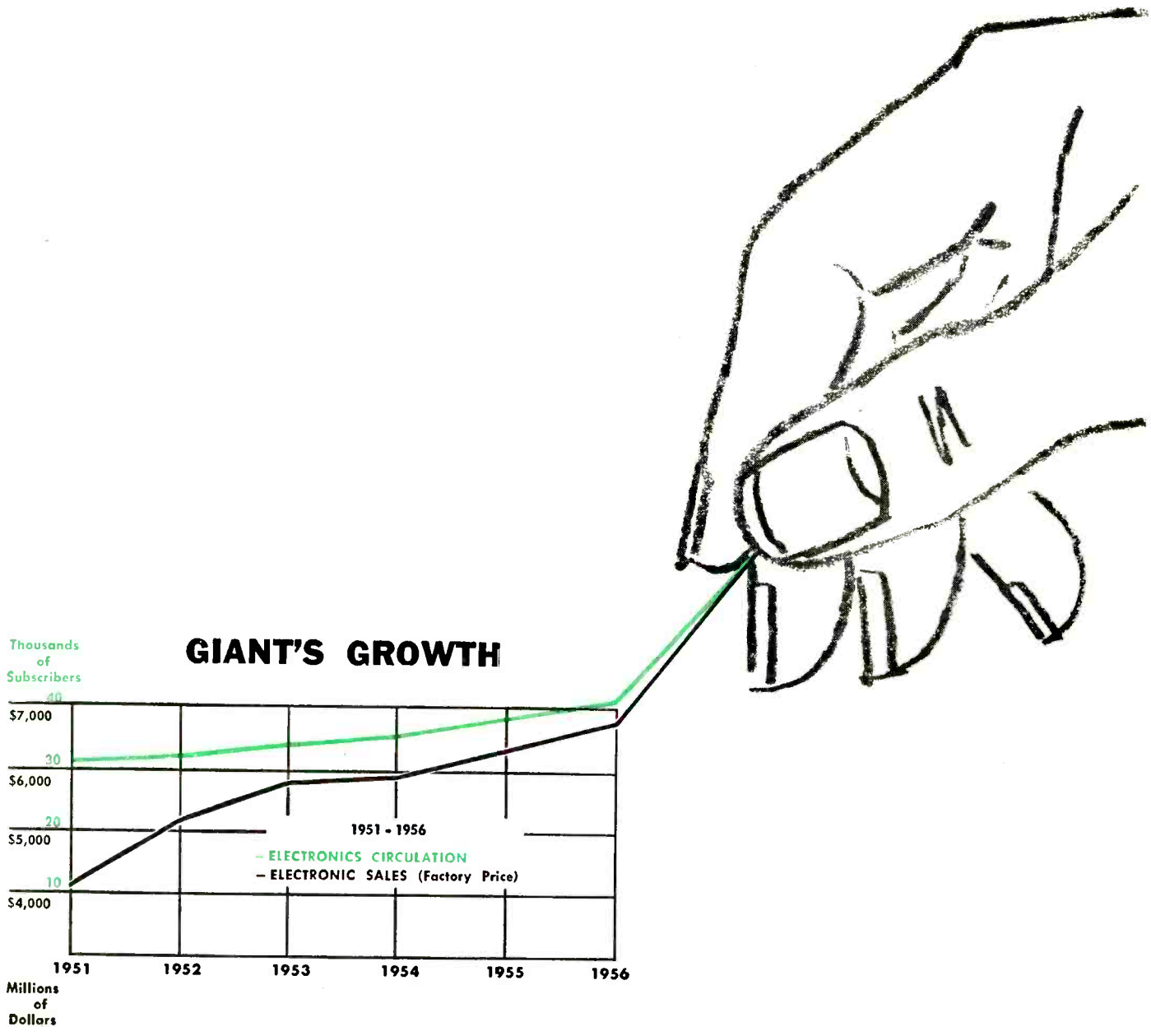
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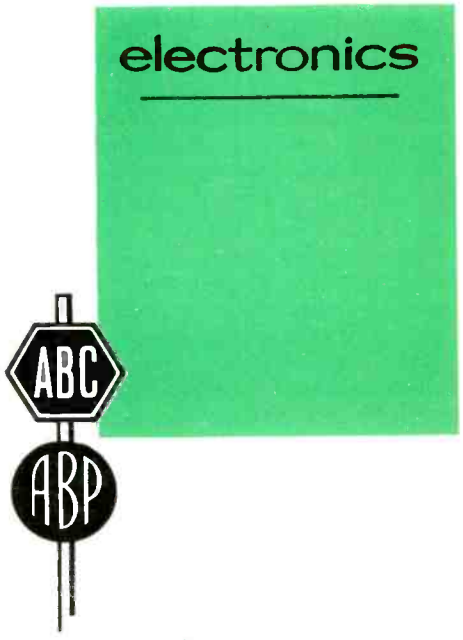

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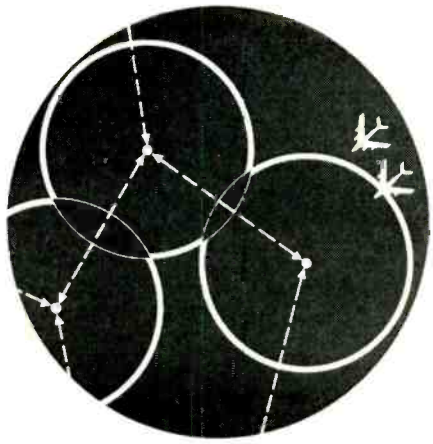

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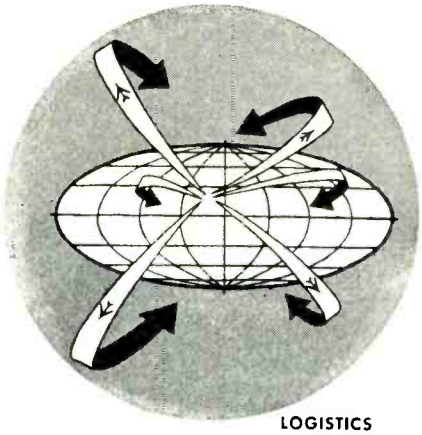
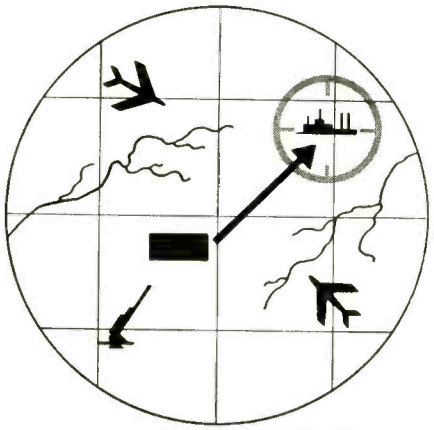
The contributions of the Ground Systems Laboratory have helped to make Hughes the West's leading center for advanced electronics. Hughes offers its Engineers and Scientists excellent salaries, constant challenge, and the luxury of Southern California living. For further information concerning the great opportunities at Hughes write us at the address below.



LOGISTICS



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experienced in the equipment design of digital computers. These engineers should be capable of working with schematic diagrams to design complete equipment packages. Knowledge of etched circuit design techniques is desirable.

COMPONENT ENGINEER

to select, evaluate or develop specialized components such as transformers, delay lines, capacitors, etc.

DATA SYSTEMS ENGINEER

to work on digital data processing in the area of storage memories and computer-type processing circuits.

MICROWAVE ENGINEER

for work on large high-gain antennas and transmission lines.

THEY MAY LOOK ALIKE—BUT
there is a difference... and the difference is inside, where it counts.

All Hughes diodes resemble each other—externally. Germanium point-contact or silicon junction, they are all glass-bodied* and tiny (actual dimensions: 0.265 by 0.105 inch). But minute, meticulously controlled variations in the manufacturing process impart individual characteristics to the diodes, make them just right for specific applications. This gives you the opportunity of selecting from a line which includes literally hundreds of diode types.

So, when your circuitry requires varying combinations of such characteristics as . . . high back resistance . . . quick recovery . . . high conductance . . . or high temperature operation, *specify Hughes.* You will get a diode with mechanical and electrical stability built in. You will get a diode which was manufactured first of all for reliability.

*Nowhere else have glass packaging techniques been developed to a comparable extent, for the Hughes process has many unique aspects. They are difficult to duplicate, yet are instrumental to the manufacture of diode bodies which are completely impervious to contamination and moisture penetration.

HUGHES
SEMICONDUCTORS

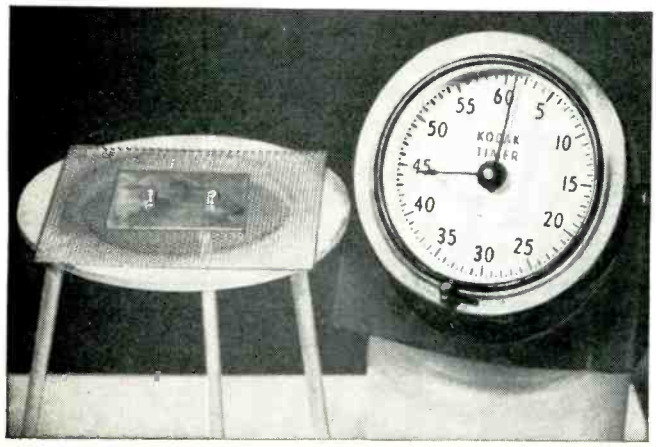
HUGHES PRODUCTS
A DIVISION OF THE HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY

For descriptive literature please write: HUGHES PRODUCTS · SEMICONDUCTORS
International Airport Station, Los Angeles 45, California

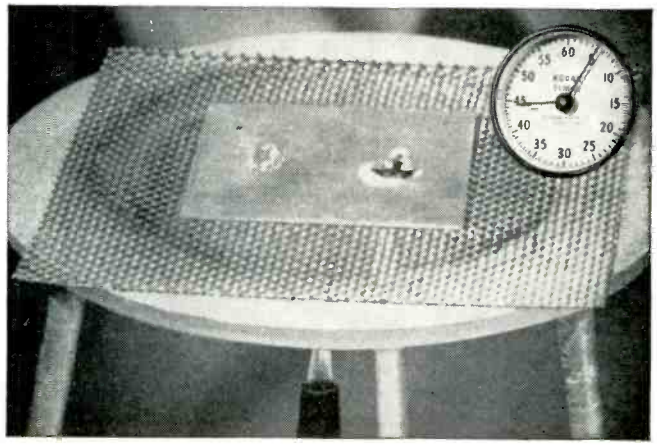
Make this test yourself

and prove "Dutch Boy" Solder with Activated Rosin Flux* gives you

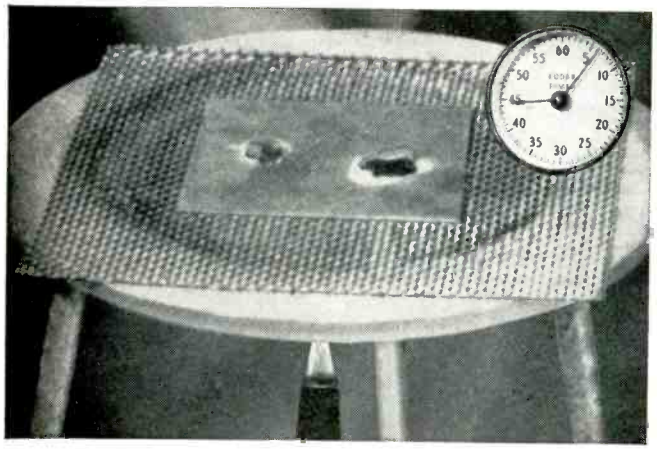
50-100% faster soldering
50-60% more soldering "mileage"



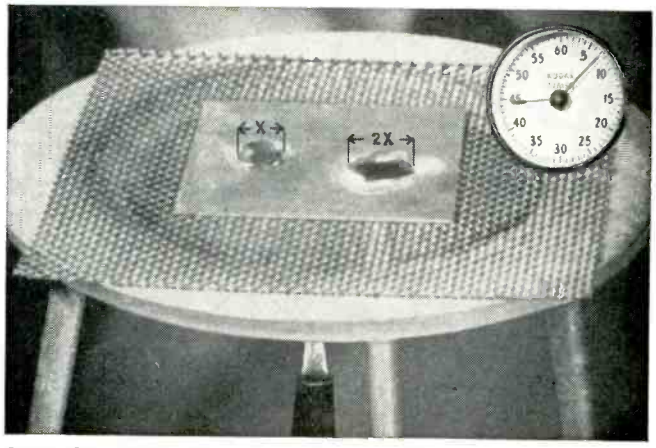
Set test up like this! Place one-inch, doubled-up samples of ordinary rosin core and "Dutch Boy" *activated* rosin core solders on sheet of clean copper. (In these pictures, "Dutch Boy" sample is on your right.)



Center torch flame under the copper sheet! Notice how the flux runs out — "Dutch Boy" a little ahead. All at once, the "Dutch Boy" sample melts, the special flux helping to conduct heat through the solder.



Keep the heat on! A second or so later, the ordinary solder starts to melt. But look at the "Dutch Boy" sample. See how it has spread . . . thanks to superior wetting properties of the activated flux.



Stop the clock when the ordinary solder reaches maximum spread (two to four seconds). No need to measure. "Dutch Boy", with *activated* flux, covers over 60% more area.

*"Dutch Boy" rosin core wire solder with activated flux sold under trade names "NUAX" and "HYAX".

Look to National Lead for . . .

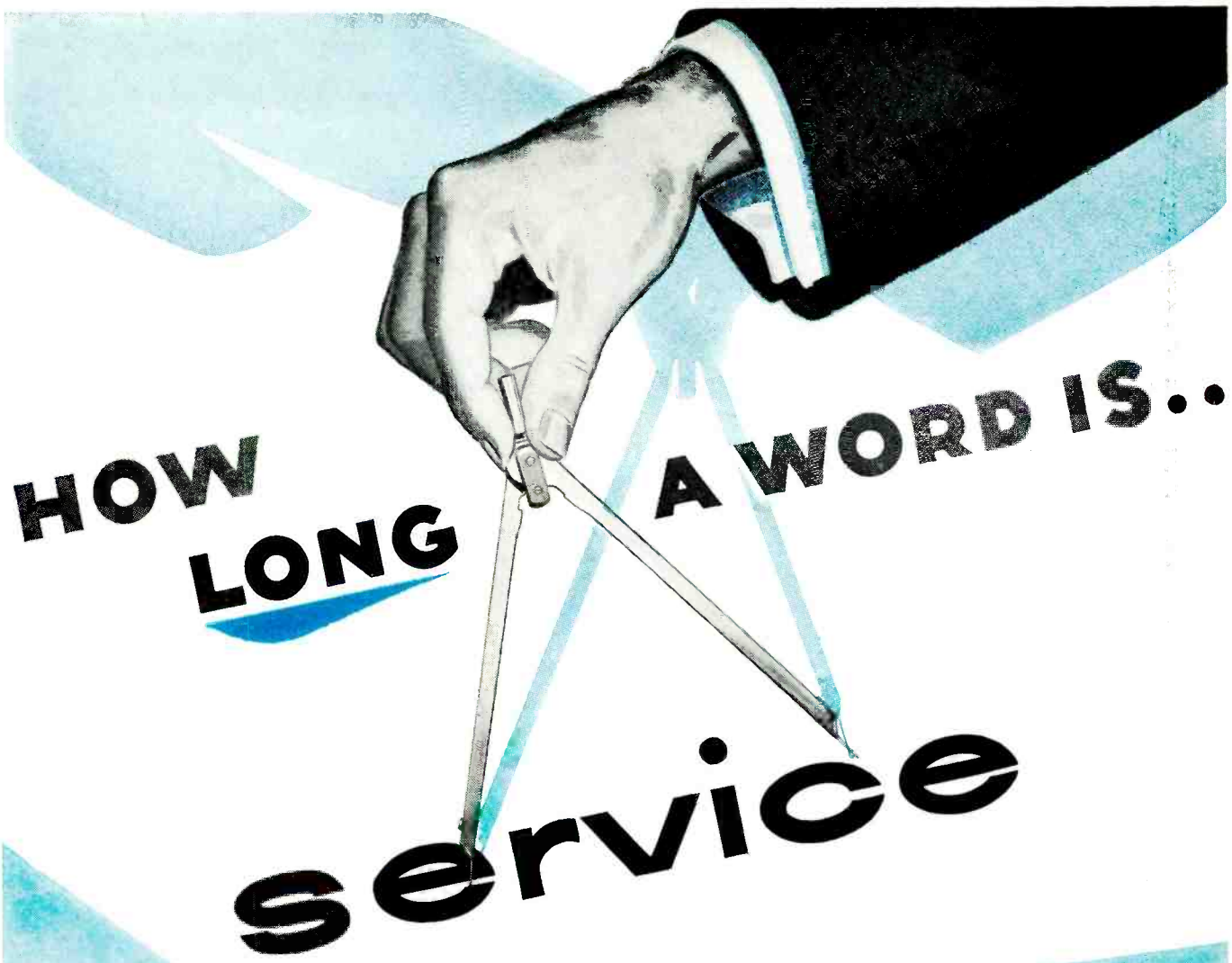
1. **Solders and fluxes** . . . all "standard" and "specification" types, forms, and pre-forms.
2. **Solder application help** . . . National Lead specialists in metal-joining jobs are at your service . . . literally. They have the "backing" of plant laboratories all over the country and of the central Research Labs in New York.

What do users say?

Major producers of electronic equipment report "Dutch Boy" solder with "Dutch Boy" *activated* flux gives them 50 to 60% more joints per pound. Piece workers swear by it. Costs move down.

But don't take *anybody's* word for it. Try it yourself. Send for free samples. Write National Lead Company, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

"Dutch Boy" solders and fluxes



HOW LONG A WORD IS..

service

The Dictionary says "Service" is "The Act of Helping another or promoting his interests in any way."

Applying the dimension of time to this definition, the answer becomes obvious: — SERVICE IS AS LONG AS THE LENGTH OF TIME IT IS RENDERED.

. . . intelligent sales service actually begins BEFORE the sale through the sound recommendations of qualified FIRST SIX engineers.
. . . intelligent sales service CONTINUES with authoritative, technical assistance both in the selection of proper instruments — and in their practical applications.

. . . intelligent sales service further EXTENDS to back each sale with an experienced service department factory-trained to provide efficient maintenance.

No doubt about it, service reaches its LONGEST dimension when you're being helped by the FIRST SIX.
Put that advantage to work for you!

With The FIRST 6

* THE FIRST SIX — Six leading, independent manufacturers' representatives functioning cooperatively for the advancement of improved electronic instrumentation in industry.

A. CROSSLEY ASSOC., INC.
Chicago, Ill.
Dayton, Ohio
St. Paul, Minn.

S. STERLING CO.
Detroit, Mich.
Cleveland, Ohio
Dayton, Ohio

HORMAN ASSOC., INC.
Washington, D. C.

THE I. E. ROBINSON CO.
Philadelphia, Pa. — (Upper Darby)
Camp Hill, Pa.
Asbury Park, N. J.

J. D. RYERSON ASSOC., INC.
Syracuse, N. Y.

YEWELL ASSOC., INC.
Waltham, Mass.
Bridgeport, Conn.

Oxygen-free high conductivity copper... *in convenient* rod form

Tube manufacturer ends rejects by using PB&B O.F.H.C. copper rod

A major manufacturer of transmitting tubes was getting rejects of approximately 2 per cent in finished tubes, due to microscopic leaks in a copper part made from extruded rod. Each reject meant loss of a tube worth nearly $100. This source of high vacuum leakage was impossible to detect before assembly. Since switching to O.F.H.C. hot rolled rod, supplied by PB&B, rejects from this cause have completely vanished.

Need *certified grade* O.F.H.C.® copper rod—for use in vacuum tubes or other electrical or electronic equipment?

We can supply you quickly from stock, to highest quality standards. You'll find this material useful and economical in many special applications. It is pre-forged and hot rolled, to produce a dense, homogeneous grain structure free from microscopic porosity. It is not subject to hydrogen embrittlement during hydrogen atmosphere brazing. We certify its conductivity to be at least 98% I.A.C.S.

Cold-straightened rod, in diameters of ¾", 1", 1¼", 1⅜", 1½" and 1⅝", to standard hot rolled tolerances, is regularly stocked in "as rolled" condition. You can order in random lengths, or we can cut to your specifications.

Write today for a quotation on your particular requirements.

® Registered Trade Mark
The American Metal Co. Ltd.

PHILADELPHIA BRONZE & BRASS CORP.
22nd and Master Streets, Philadelphia 21, Pa.

—a subsidiary of

P.R. MALLORY & CO. Inc.
MALLORY

It will take still more years of testing —at 1.89 x 10^9 operations a year— to fix the life span of this relay

When we first claimed a life of a billion operations for CLARE Mercury-wetted Contact Relays, we were guilty of a serious understatement.

Here is the proof:

A life test was started in January, 1955. The relays on test are carrying a contact load of 5 amperes at 50 volts d-c (resistive load). A suitable spark suppressor is employed.

These relays have been operating continuously at a rate of 5,184,000 operations a day ever since, without any attention whatsoever.

As this is written they are closely approaching the 3 billion mark, with every indication they will go on operating for years.

Think of it! Here is a relay that in normal service will outlast a man's lifetime!

Have you a job for which none but the best relay is good enough? It can cost you much more to settle for less than this CLARE RELAY.

Price is reasonable. Prices for Multi-element Mercury-wetted Contact Relays have recently been reduced. Delivery is quick—a few days to a few weeks, depending on assembly desired and size of order.

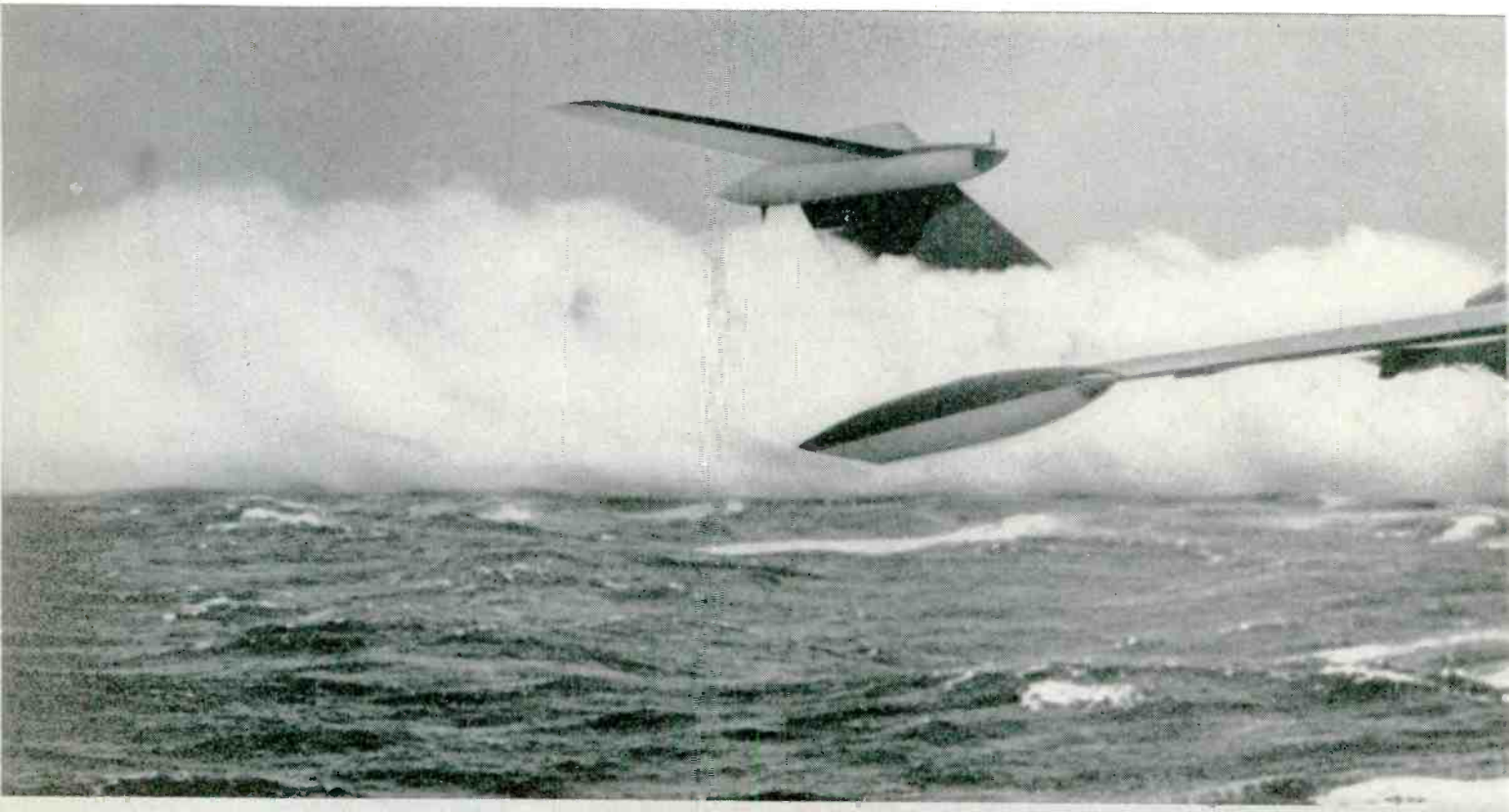
FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION on CLARE Mercury-wetted Contact Relays for single or multiple circuits contact your nearest CLARE representative or address: C. P. CLARE & Co., 3101 Pratt Blvd., Chicago 45, Illinois. *In Canada:* C. P. CLARE & Co., 659 Bayview Avenue, Toronto 17. Cable address: CLARELAY.

Send for CLARE Sales Engineering Bulletins Nos. 120 and 122

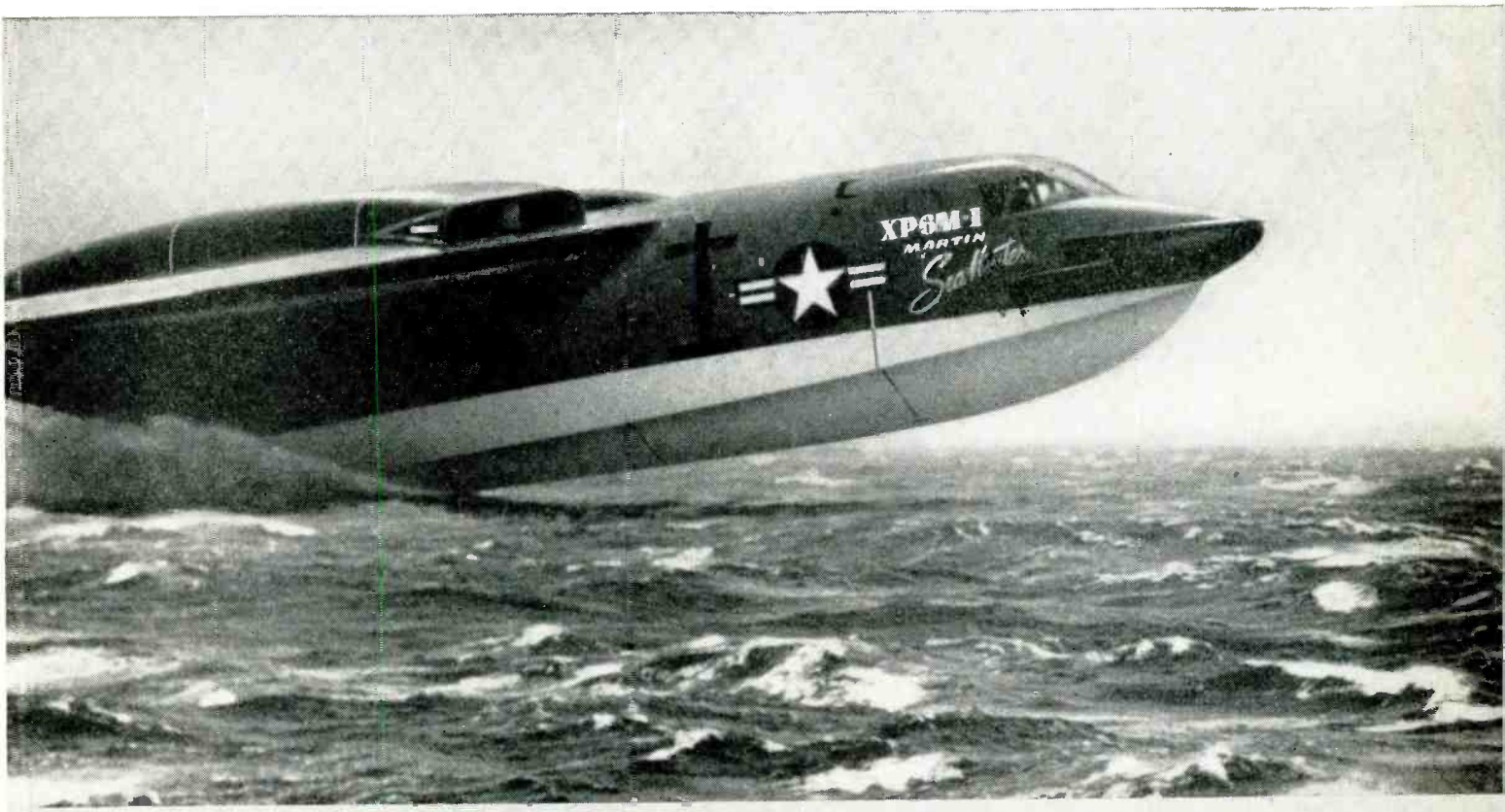
CLARE RELAYS

FIRST in the industrial field

P6M



This is one of the most important and exciting aircraft in the world. It is the new Martin SeaMaster, the Navy's first multi-jet attack seaplane. It is now in production and soon to be in fleet service as the spearhead of a powerful new arm of the naval arsenal—the Seaplane Striking Force. The SeaMaster's importance is a matter of inevitability: It is in the over 600 *mph* class, with a normal cruise altitude of 40,000 feet, an unrefueled combat radius of 1,500 miles, and is operable in "Sea State 3" (waves averaging 6 feet) with a payload of 30,000 pounds. Thus, the endless runways of this world's oceans, lakes and estuaries provide unlimited and indestructible bases for SeaMaster operation, making it the first aircraft of any type having global striking power, independent of fixed installations. *For virtually the whole of our habitable world is within flight minutes of open water!* This new aircraft development is another powerful reason why the U. S. Navy offers to the military enlistee one of the most exciting futures in the world today.



MARTIN

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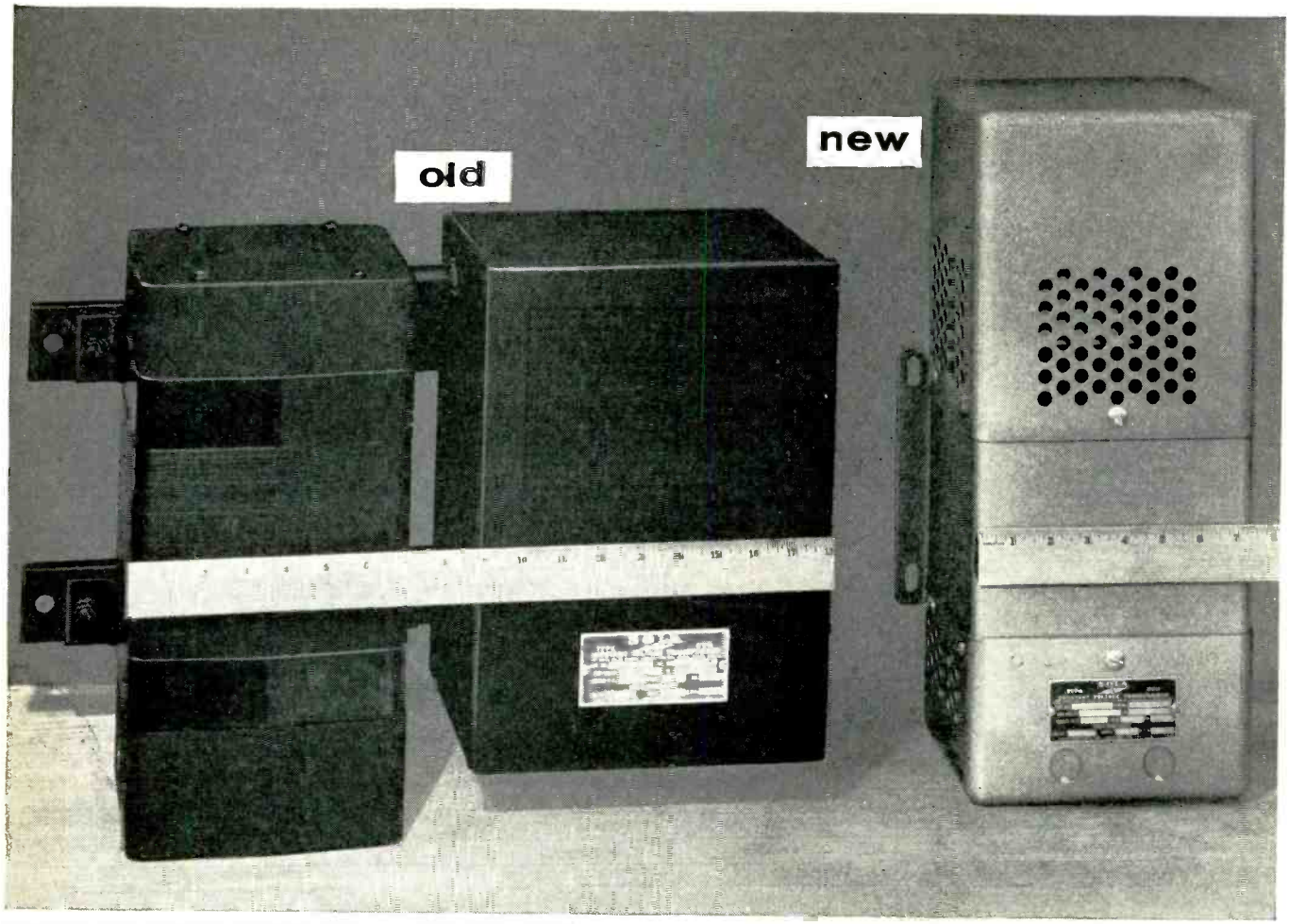

SMALLER SIZE, LIGHTER WEIGHT *of the new Sola Type CVH regulating transformer design is shown by the comparison of 1000va units shown above. The new unit shown at the right utilizes a single, rectangular housing that replaces the core-and-coil-assembly and separate neutralizer component. Also available in the new design are 250 and 500va capacities. Finish is gray hammerloid.*

New Sola Harmonic-Neutralized Constant Voltage Transformers greatly reduced in size and weight

Now the valuable performance features of the Sola Harmonic-Neutralized Constant Voltage Transformer (Type CVH) are offered in a new unit design that provides up to 60% reduced size and 54% lighter weight. In addition to significant size and weight reductions, the new Sola Type CVH regulator design provides the lowest external field of any stock static-magnetic stabilizer available.

Essentially, electrical characteristics of the new Type CVH regulator are unchanged. Stabilization is ±1% regardless of primary voltage swings over a newly-expanded range of 95-130 volts. Sinusoidal output is delivered with less than 3% harmonic distortion at rated load. The nominal output rating has been raised to 118 volts to correspond with similar input reratings of electronic and other equipment.

Sola harmonic-neutralized regulators may be used for the most exacting applications with equipment having elements which are sensitive to power frequencies harmonically related to the fundamental. They are especially suitable for input to a rectifier when close regulation of the dc output is required.

New design Sola Type CVH regulators are available in three capacities — 250, 500, and 1000va. For specific advice on your particular application, consult your Sola representative listed below.

SOLA *Constant Voltage* **TRANSFORMERS**

Request Explanatory Circular

SOLA ELECTRIC CO.
4633 W. 16th Street
Chicago 50, Illinois

CONSTANT VOLTAGE TRANSFORMERS • FLUORESCENT LIGHTING BALLASTS • MERCURY VAPOR LIGHTING TRANSFORMERS
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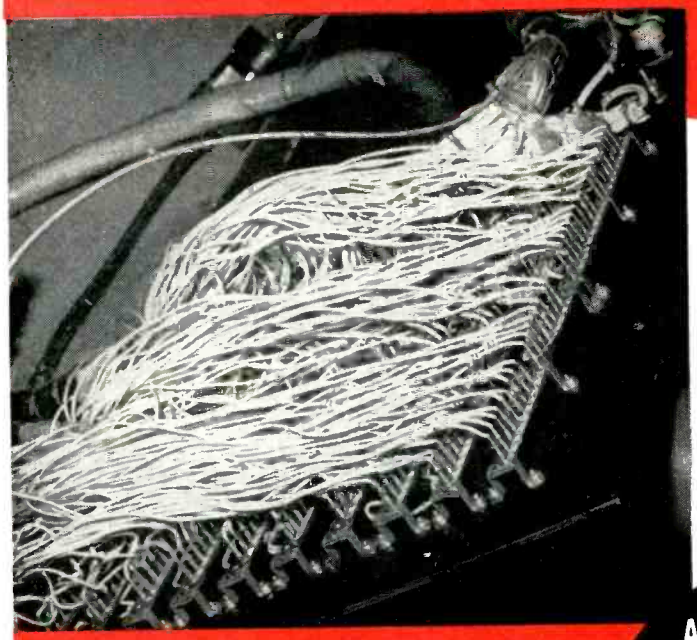
1836 Euclid Ave., PRospect 1-6400 • KANSAS CITY 2, MO.: 406 W. 34th St., Jefferson 4382 • LOS ANGELES 23: 3138 E. Olympic Blvd., ANgelus
9-9431 • SOLA ELECTRIC (CANADA) LTD., TORONTO 17, ONTARIO: 102 Laird Drive, Mayfair 4554 • Representatives in Other Principal Cities

HUBBELL *Interlock* TRADE-MARK PLUGS and TERMINAL STRIPS



Close-up of Analyzer's junction box. Note how Type "A" Interlock Plugs lock securely into Hubbell Terminal Strips. Wires cannot be disconnected accidentally, yet plugs will release quickly and easily when intended.

Help to TEST THOUSANDS OF FEET OF WIRE *IN MINUTES* FOR TWA

Automatic Locking — Quick Disconnect Plugs in DIT-MCO Circuit Analyzer* Provide Accurate Readings for Aircraft Circuits

Interlock Plugs and Jacks provide a positive, locked connection between each aircraft circuit and the Circuit Analyzer to assure accurate readings every time. Hundreds of circuits can be connected or rearranged in minutes with these automatic-locking, quick-disconnect plugs.

Hundreds of aircraft electrical circuits, adding up to thousands of feet of wire, are tested in minutes by an analyzer connected by Hubbell Interlock Plugs. Only a locking contact, such as Interlock provides, can assure the uninterrupted flow of current and accuracy required for this vital circuit testing . . . and only plugs that disconnect so quickly and easily, when circuit changes are necessary, would be feasible in a mass wiring set-up such as this, used by Trans World Airlines, Inc. Hubbell Interlock Plugs and Connectors play an important part in this, as in a wide variety of applications that require absolute accuracy of readings. They are used by some of the world's largest manufacturers of electrical and electronic equipment.

*Circuit Analyzer manufactured by DIT-MCO, Inc., Electronic Division, Kansas City, Mo.

For Complete Information On Other Interlock Products, Write

IT PAYS TO HAVE HUBBELL GOOD CONNECTIONS

SELF-LOCKING HUBBELL CONNECTORS Pats. & Pdg. Pats.

HARVEY HUBBELL, INC.

Interlock Electronic Connector Dept., Bridgeport 2, Conn.

This one new Counter gives

Time or 10 cps to

523B ELECTRONIC COUNTER

- **Etched circuits, extreme reliability**
- **Rugged unitized construction**
- **Permits visual identification on oscilloscope of exact time interval measured**
- **High accuracy crystal oscillator circuit**
- **Trouble-localizer lights—plug-in circuit sections**
- **Counts pulses of selected levels for nuclear measurement**

Check the exclusive features of the new *-hp-* 523B and see if you don't agree this is the most useful, convenient, and value-packed counter of its type ever offered commercially.

Construction throughout is of highest quality. Etched circuits are rugged and ultra-dependable. Circuits are arranged for complete accessibility and visibility. Trouble-localizer lights and plugs disconnecting circuit elements further simplify maintenance.

An exclusive feature of the *-hp-* 523B is the pulse output for oscilloscope Z-axis modulation making possible visible indication of exact time interval being measured. Other important features include a pulse count discriminator counting only pulses of voltage above a pre-determined level, and a high accuracy crystal oscillator circuit for maximum stability. Controls are color-coded and concentric, arranged by function. Readings are direct in clear, bright numerals visible under all light conditions. The automatic decimal point is also brightly illuminated.

FREQUENCY, PERIOD, TIME

In frequency counting, Model 523B covers 10 cps to 1.1 MC with accuracy of ± 1 count ± crystal stability of 2/1,000,000 per week. Time base crystals are pre-aged. For ultimate accuracy, a front panel connector permits application of a 100 KC external standard. Gate times are 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1 and 10 seconds. The gate also may be operated manually.

In period measurement, the unknown controls gate opening and closing, while the 523B's high-dependability *-hp-* AC-4A Decade Counters record cycles of an internal standard frequency. The result is a 10-period average measurement which reduces ten-fold effects of any triggering uncertainty. Period may be measured from 0.00001 cps to 10 KC in seconds, milliseconds or microseconds.

-hp- 523B also measures time from 3 μsec to 100,000 seconds (27.8 hours.) Results are presented directly in seconds, milliseconds and microseconds. A threshold feature permits measurements to be started and stopped only by signals of predetermined amplitude, polarity and slope. Separate adjustable stop and start channels are provided for maximum flexibility. Measurements may be started or stopped at any level from −300 to +300 volts on positive or negative slopes.

BROADEST USEFULNESS

In addition to industrial use as a precision counter of production quantities, *-hp-* 523B is ideal for measuring nuclear pulses, power line frequencies, rps and rpm, very low frequencies, oscillator stability and repetition rates. With suit-

hp provides complete coverage in quality

Direct Frequency Period Readings

1.1 MC!

able transducers, local or remote measurements of weight, temperature, pressure, acceleration and other phenomena may be made.

-hp- 523B also quickly and conveniently measures time between impulses, pulse lengths, shutter speeds, projectile velocity, relay operating times, precise event timing, interval stability, frequency ratios, phase delay, etc.

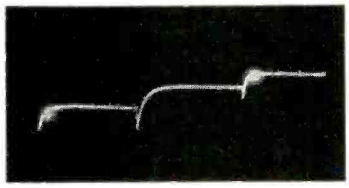


Fig. 1. Visual presentation is extremely helpful when studying complex waveforms. Exclusive *-hp-* 523B pulse output for 'scope Z-axis modulation permits viewing time-interval start and stop points on waveform being measured.

Specifications

FREQUENCY MEASUREMENT:

Range: 10 cps to 1.1 MC.
Accuracy: ± 1 count ± stability (see General).
Input Requirements: 0.2 volt rms minimum.
Input Impedance: Approx. 1 megohm, 30 μμf shunt.
Gate Time: 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10 seconds.
Reads In: KC; decimal point automatically positioned.

PERIOD MEASUREMENT:

Range: 0.00001 cps to 10 KC.
Accuracy: ±0.3% (for measurements of one period), ±0.03% (10 period average) at 1 volt rms. Improved by greater input voltage.
Input Requirements: 1 volt rms minimum. Direct coupled.
Input Impedance: Approx. 1 megohm, 40 μμf shunt.
Gate Time: 1 or 10 cycles of unknown.
Standard Frequency Counted: 10 cps, 1 KC, 100 KC, 1 MC, or external applied frequency.
Reads In: Seconds, milliseconds, microseconds; decimal point automatically positioned.

TIME INTERVAL MEASUREMENT:

Range 3 μsec to 100,000 sec. (27.8 hours).
Accuracy: ±1/std. freq. counted ± stability (see General).
Input Requirements: 1 v peak minimum. Dc coupled.
Input Impedance: Approx. 1 megohm, 25 μμf shunt.
Start and Stop: Independent or common channels.
Trigger Slope: Positive or negative on start and/or stop channels.
Trigger Amplitude: Continuously adjustable on both channels from —300 to + 300 volts.
Std. Freq. Counted: 10 cps, 1 KC, 100 KC, 1 MC; External.
Reads In: Seconds, milliseconds, microseconds; decimal point automatically positioned.

GENERAL:

Registration: Six places on neon lamp decade units.
Stability: 2/1,000,000 per week. May be standardized against WWV.
Display Time: Variable approx. 0.1 to 5 seconds; display held indefinitely if desired.
Output Frequencies: Secondary standard frequencies available at front panel: 10 cps, 1 KC rectangular, 100 KC and 1 MC sine-wave (stability as above).
Trigger Output: Start and Stop pulse output (width approx. 0.5 μsec). Available for:

1. Voltage level selection of input signal for frequency measurements.
2. Z-axis modulation of oscilloscope for time interval measurements.

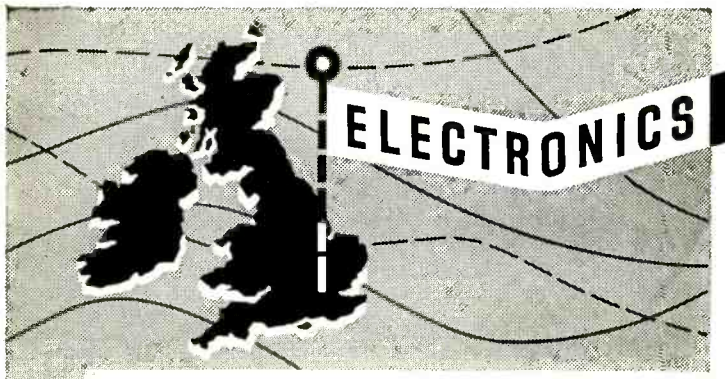
Self Check: Panel control provides automatic count of internal 100 KC and 1 MC frequencies to assure accuracy of gate and proper operation of counters.
External Standard: 100 KC from external primary standard can be applied to unit for highest accuracy.
Power: 115/230 volts ±10%, 50/60 cps. approx. 285 watts.
Dimensions: Cabinet Mount: 13¾" wide x 16¼" high x 21" deep. Rack Mount: 19" wide x 14" high x 21" deep.
Weight: Net: 48 lbs. Shipping: 85 lbs. (cabinet mount).
Accessories Furnished: 2 AC-16D Cable Assemblies.
Price: $1175.00.

Data subject to change without notice. Prices f.o.b. factory.

SEE YOUR *-hp-* REPRESENTATIVE OR WRITE DIRECT FOR DATA SHEETS

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
3637A PAGE MILL ROAD, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.
Cable "HEWPACK" DAvenport 5-4451
FIELD ENGINEERS IN ALL PRINCIPAL AREAS

electronic counters. Request details.



The British Electronics Industry is making giant strides with new developments in a variety of fields. Mullard tubes are an important contribution to this progress.

For medium power equipments

British high fidelity experts choose the

EL84

The Mullard range of high fidelity tubes is accepted in Britain as the standard by which others are judged. This is because many years of research and development have been spent in producing a range that will meet the requirements of high fidelity sound reproduction in all respects. Take the Mullard EL84 for example. A pair of these tubes provide a power output of 10W at a distortion level of less than 1%. Furthermore, their transconductance of over 11,000 μmhos results in an exceptionally high sensitivity.
The EL84 may be used for higher powers too. Two tubes in push-pull will provide outputs of up to 17W at an overall distortion of 4%.
At maximum ratings one EL84 has a plate dissipation of 12W and gives an output of 5-6W for an input signal of less than 5V r.m.s.
Supplies of the EL84 for replacement in British equipments are available from the companies mentioned below.

Principal Ratings

Heater	6.3V, 0.76A
Max. plate voltage	300V
Max. plate dissipation	12W
Max. screen voltage	300V
Max. screen dissipation (max. signal)	4W
Max. cathode current	65mA

Base
Small button noval 9-pin

Supplies available from:—
In the U.S.A. International Electronics Corporation, Dept. E10, 81 Spring Street, N. Y. 12, New York, U. S. A.

In Canada Rogers Majestic Electronics Limited, Dept. I-M, 11-19 Brentcliffe Road, Toronto 17, Ontario, Canada.

Mullard

ELECTRONIC TUBES

used throughout the world

MEV37

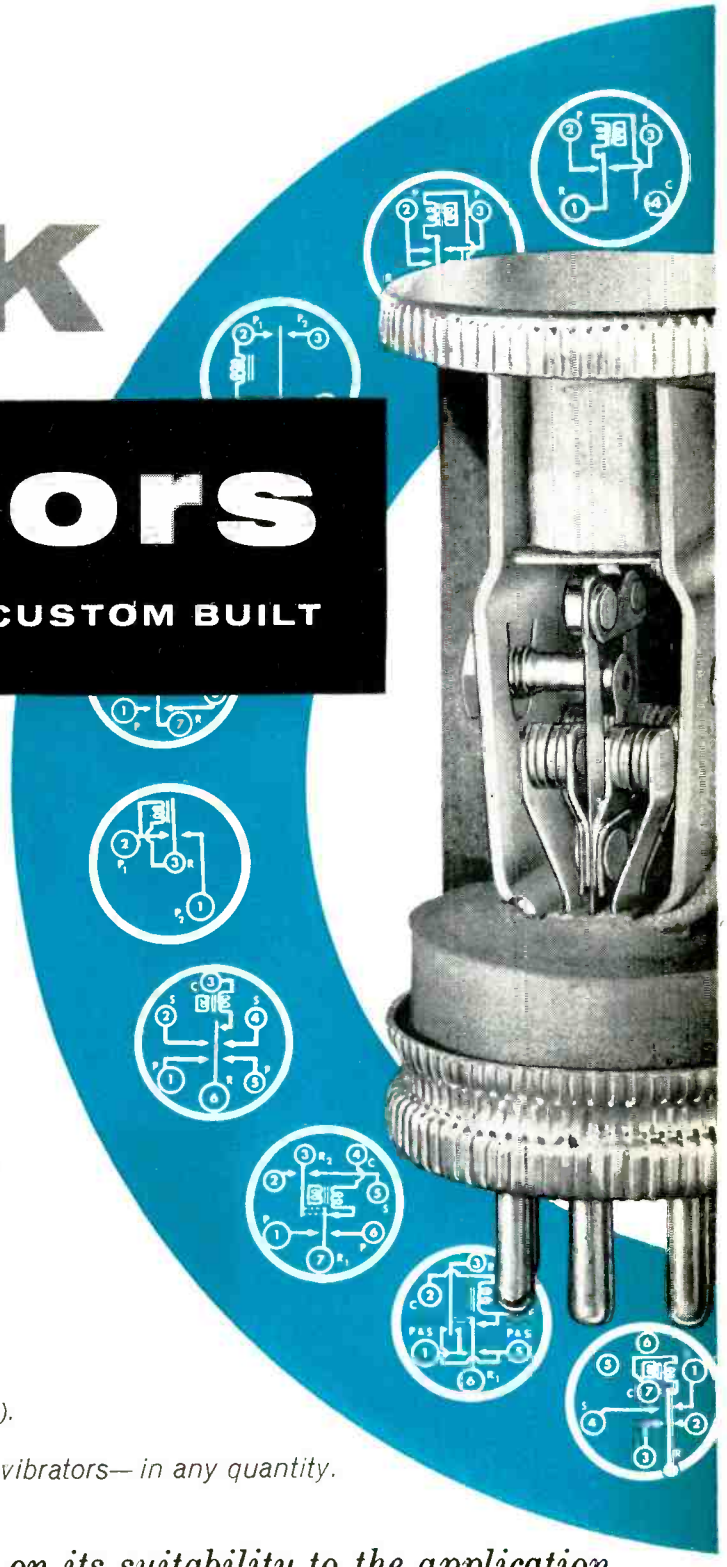
MULLARD OVERSEAS LTD , CENTURY HOUSE, SHAFTESBURY AVE., LONDON, ENGLAND

when a "standard type" of vibrator won't do . . .

OAK

vibrators

CUSTOM DESIGNED and CUSTOM BUILT



complete engineering cooperation from prototype to production

With information about what you want to accomplish, in voltage, current, signal or frequency conversion for your performance, environmental and load conditions, OAK can pre-engineer for your application by:

- *Designing or checking your circuit.*
- *Specifying protective components.*
- *Designing your transformer.*
  (we do not manufacture transformers).
- *Designing and producing your vibrators— in any quantity.*

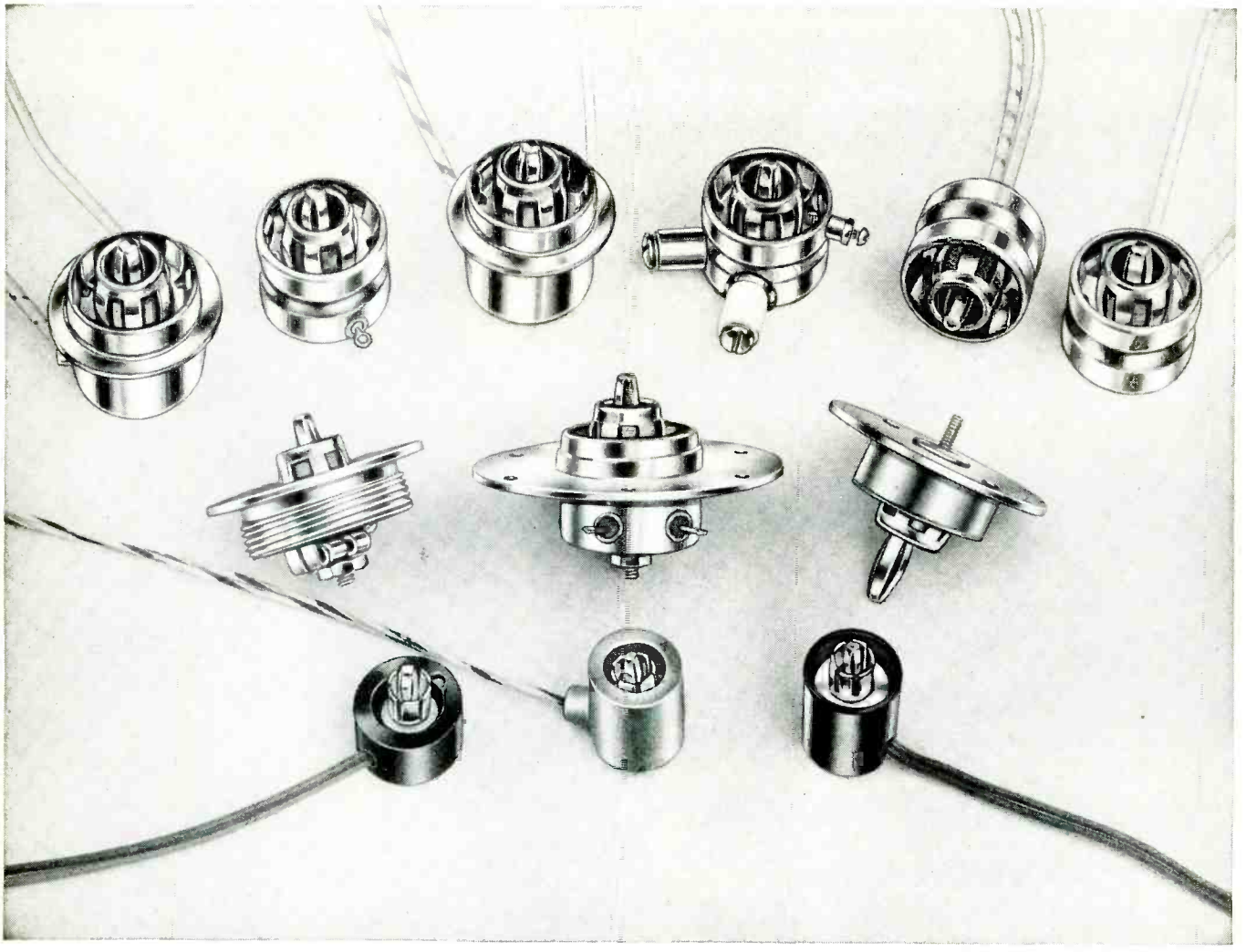
vibrator performance and life depend on its suitability to the application.

send for descriptive brochure and performance chart—address dept. "O"

OAK MFG. CO.

1260 clybourn ave. • chicago 10, ill.

also manufacturers of OAK switches, tuners, choppers and other electro-mechanical devices.



Ucinite Magnetron Connectors

Ucinite manufactures a variety of special connectors for the heater and heater-cathode terminals of magnetrons. Many of these have been adapted for special applications as to size and function to meet the sealing and mounting requirements of high temperature and high altitude operation and other special conditions.

Connectors are coaxial in construction and can be supplied with built-in capacitors for added protection. Connecting leads of any length can be furnished to customer's specifications.

With an experienced staff of design engineers, plus complete facilities for volume production, Ucinite is capable of supplying practically any need for metal or metal-and-plastics assemblies. Call your nearest Ucinite or United-Carr representative for full information or write directly to us.

ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLIES
Ucinite
RADIO AND AUTOMOTIVE

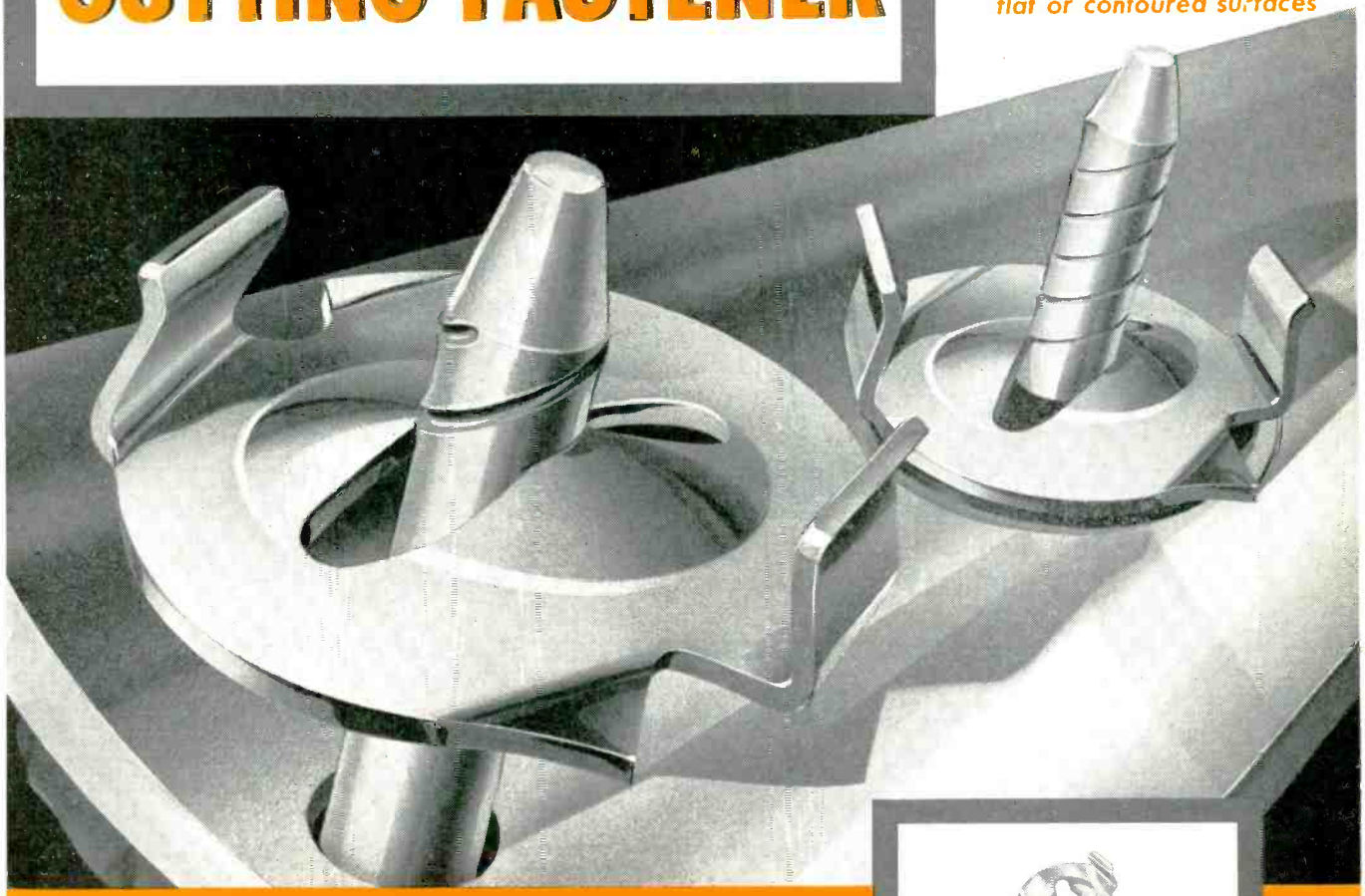
The UCINITE CO.
Newtonville 60, Mass.
Division of United-Carr Fastener Corp.

Specialists in
ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLIES,
RADIO AND AUTOMOTIVE

NEW THREAD CUTTING FASTENER

- LOW COST
- RE-USABLE
- SELF-LOCKING
- VIBRATION-PROOF
- SPRING TAKE-UP

Pulls up tight without backup on flat or contoured surfaces



Specially designed to hold die-cast or cold-forged name plates, emblems and trim against sheet metal surfaces, DOT's new T. C. F. cuts clean, deep threads on unthreaded studs, even those that are chrome plated. Immediately available to fit 1/8" and 3/16" studs.

When used with its pre-assembled plastic sealer, the new T. C. F. makes a watertight seal. The sealer *precedes* the fastener onto the stud so that it is not damaged by the thread-cutting process.

Available *in quantity* with or without sealer from Monadnock Mills subsidiary and Carr Fastener Division.

United-Carr's design staff is ready to apply the same engineering creativity that produced the T. C. F. and thousands of other special-purpose fastening devices to the solution of your special fastening problems. Field representatives are located in most principal cities.

T.C.F. for 1/8" stud shown actual size. Also available for 3/16" stud.

T.C.F. for 1/8" stud with plastic sealer.

MONADNOCK MILLS
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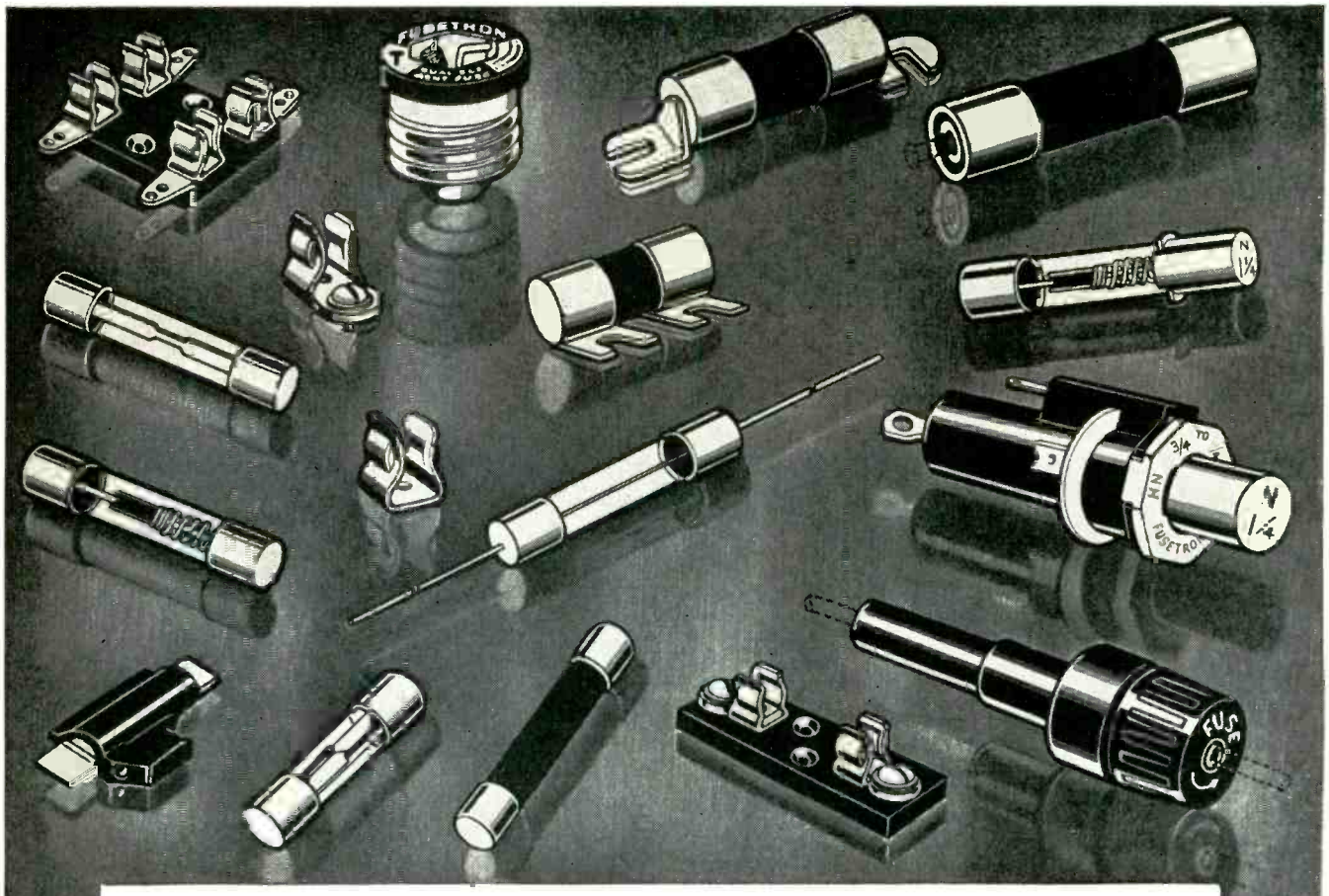

For safe electrical protection — and the elimination of needless blows, rely on BUSS FUSES . . .

When electrical faults occur, BUSS fuses open and clear the circuit. The danger of damage to equipment is reduced to a minimum.

Yet, BUSS fuses are designed and engineered to eliminate needless blows. Your equipment operates as intended — and users are not plagued with irritating, useless shutdowns.

By standardizing on dependable BUSS fuses, you can help safeguard against loss of customer good will and the possibility of faulty fuses effecting the proper operation of your equipment.

Save engineering time on difficult protection problems—The BUSS fuse engineers are always at your service to help you determine the fuse or fuse mounting best suited to your application. If possible, they will suggest a fuse already available in local wholesalers' stocks, so that your device can be easily serviced.

Be sure to get the latest information on BUSS and FUSETRON small dimension fuses and fuseholders . . . Write for bulletin SFB.

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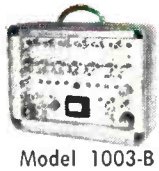
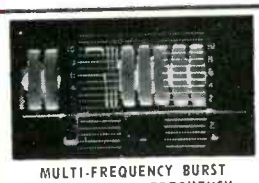


Model 1003-B

PORTABLE VIDEO TRANSMISSION TEST SIGNAL GENERATOR

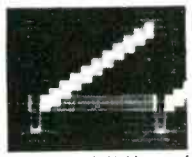
★ Completely self contained ★ Portable ★ Multi-frequency burst ★ Stairstep ★ Modulated stairstep ★ White window ★ Composite sync ★ Regulated power supply.



MULTI-FREQUENCY BURST AMPLITUDE vs FREQUENCY. Check wide band coaxial cables, microwave links, individual units and complete TV systems for frequency response characteristics without point to point checking or sweep generator.

WHITE WINDOW

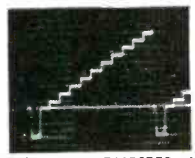
LOW & HIGH FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS. Determine ringing, smears, steps, low frequency tilt, phase shift, mismatched terminations, etc. in TV signals or systems.



STAIRSTEP SIGNAL modulated by crystal controlled 3.579 mc for differential amplitude and differential phase measurement. Checks amplitude linearity, differential amplitude linearity and differential phase of any unit or system.
Model 1003-C includes variable duty cycle stairstep (10-90% average picture level).

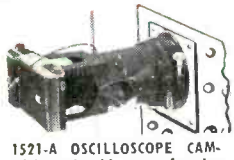
Model 608-A HI-LO CROSS FILTER for Signal analysis.

MODULATED STAIRSTEP signal thru high pass filter. Checks differential amplitude.



MODULATED STAIRSTEP signal thru low pass filter. Checks linearity.

1004-A VIDEO TRANSMISSION TEST SIGNAL RECEIVER for precise differential phase and gain measurements. Companion for use with 1003-B.



1521-A OSCILLOSCOPE CAMERA—Polaroid type for instantaneous 1 to 1 ratio photo-recording from any 5" oscilloscope.

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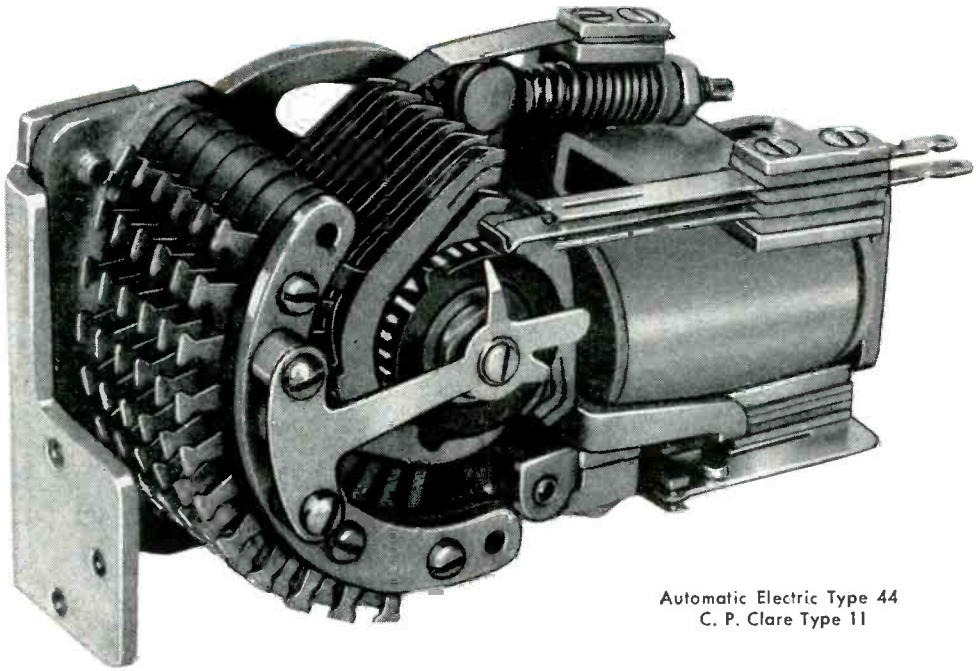

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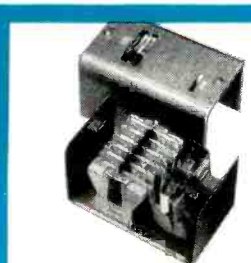

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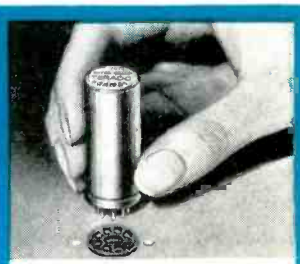

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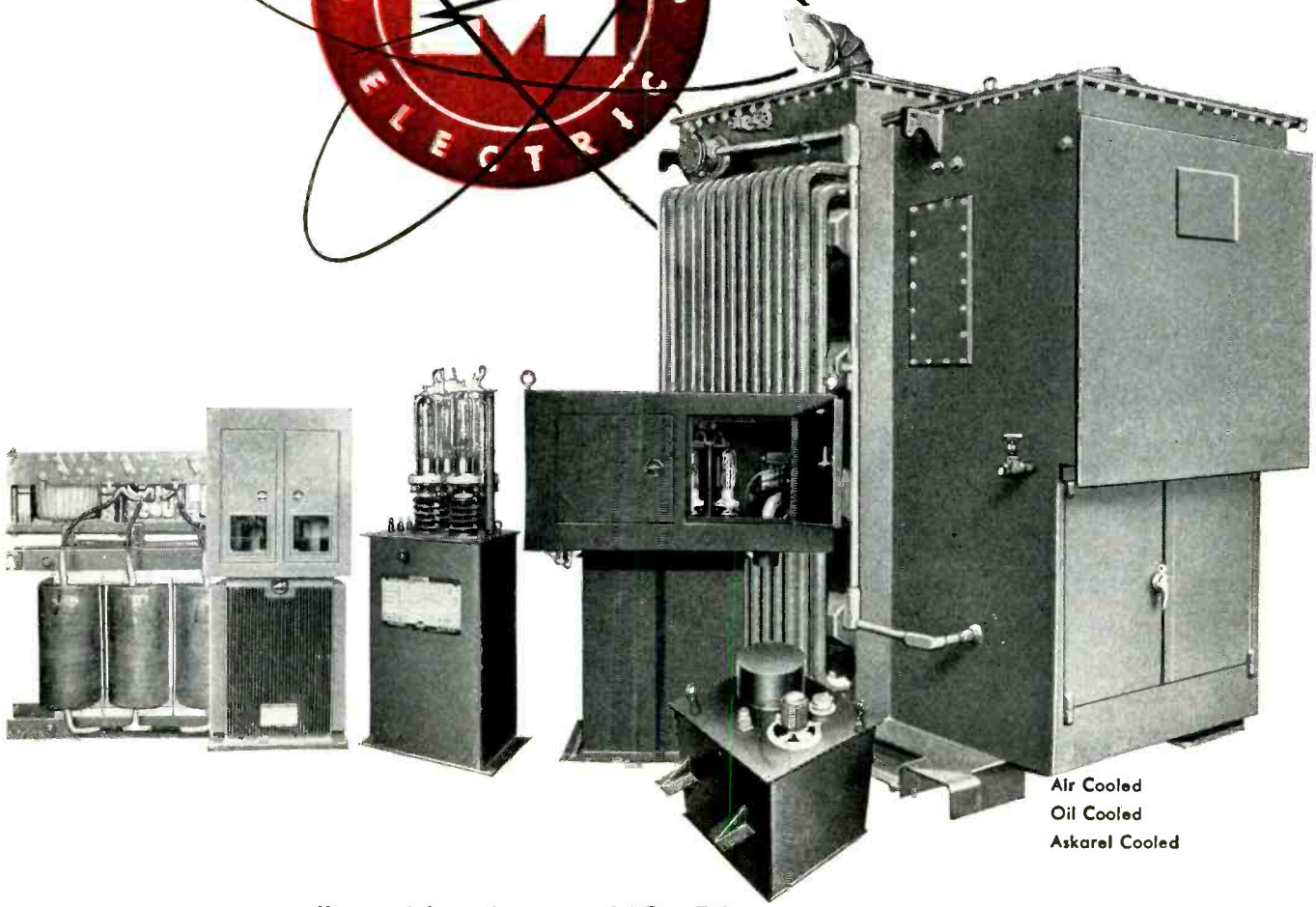

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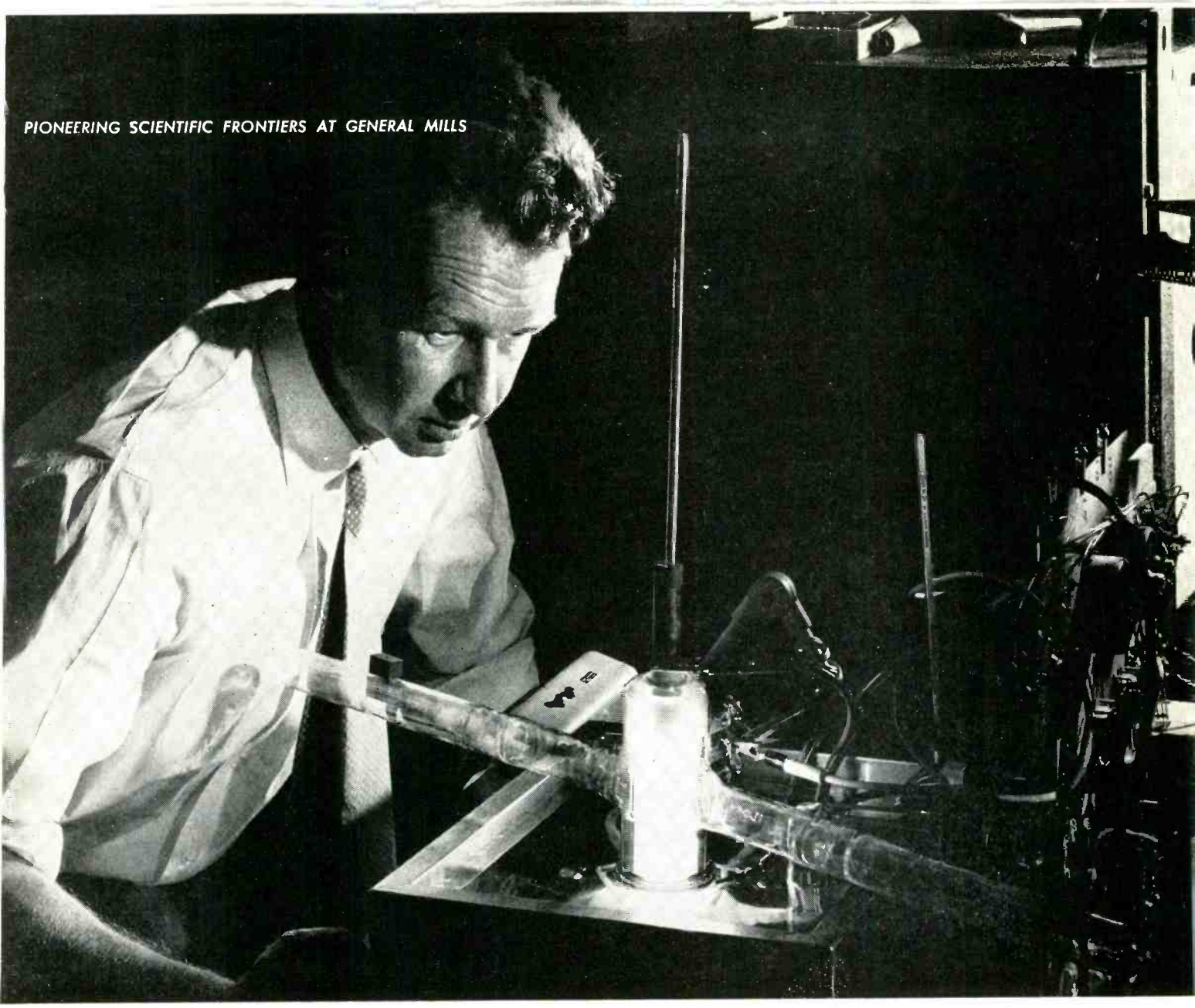


This scientific pioneer is Dr. G. K. Wehner, designer of the space chamber which he uses here to determine the "sputtering" or disintegration rate of molybdenum under bombardment from atoms moving at 25,000 m.p.h., 200 miles above the earth.

What happens to metals at 25,000 m.p.h. 200 miles up?

General Mills scientists are finding some of the answers to this question, which bears directly on space ships and man-made satellites.

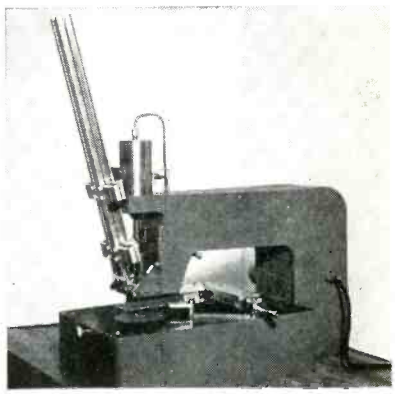
Their findings indicate that materials to be sent into space must possess properties not found in today's ores and alloys. Since few new metals remain to be discovered, they conclude that present ones must be given new properties to cope with the heat barrier and to keep vehicles from disintegrating under particle bombardment.

The study of metals in space flight represents but a single phase of General Mills' over-all program of advanced exploration in theoretical and developmental physics.

Findings in this "research for tomorrow" are being translated regularly into practical applications for industrial and military use today. If you have product or production problems, you can profit from these applications, and from our high-level production facilities.

Send for Production Facts

This interesting booklet tells the story of how you profit by giving us your difficult production problems. Write Mechanical Division, Dept. EL10, General Mills, 1620 Central Ave. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.



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From General Mills' creative research and precision manufacturing come machines for industry to use today—machines such as *Autofab*, for near-automatic assembly of electronic components on printed circuit boards.

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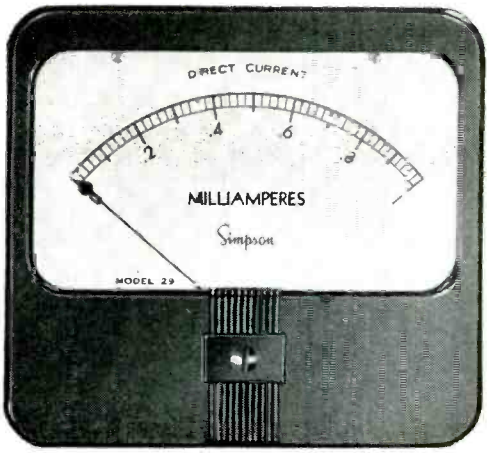

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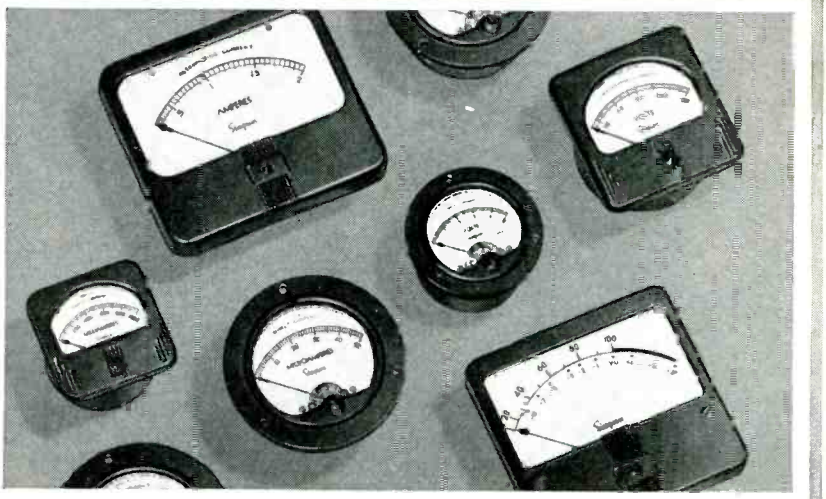
Over 50,000 stock units, in 800 sizes and types, are available for *immediate delivery* through 1,500 electronic distributors in the United States, Canada, and abroad. This wide distribution can save you time and prevent expensive delays.



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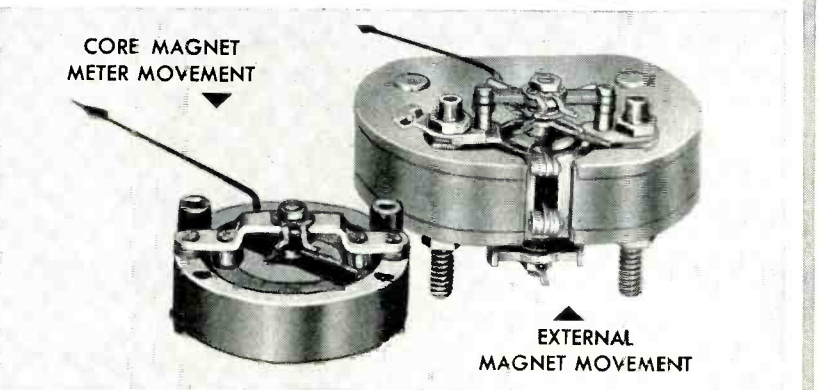
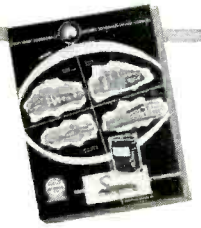
Many meters quickly built from *standing tools*. Others designed to your specifications. Delivery schedules on which you can rely. Movements include three sizes of Simpson's superb Core Magnet Meter Movement—*self shielded* and exceedingly rugged.





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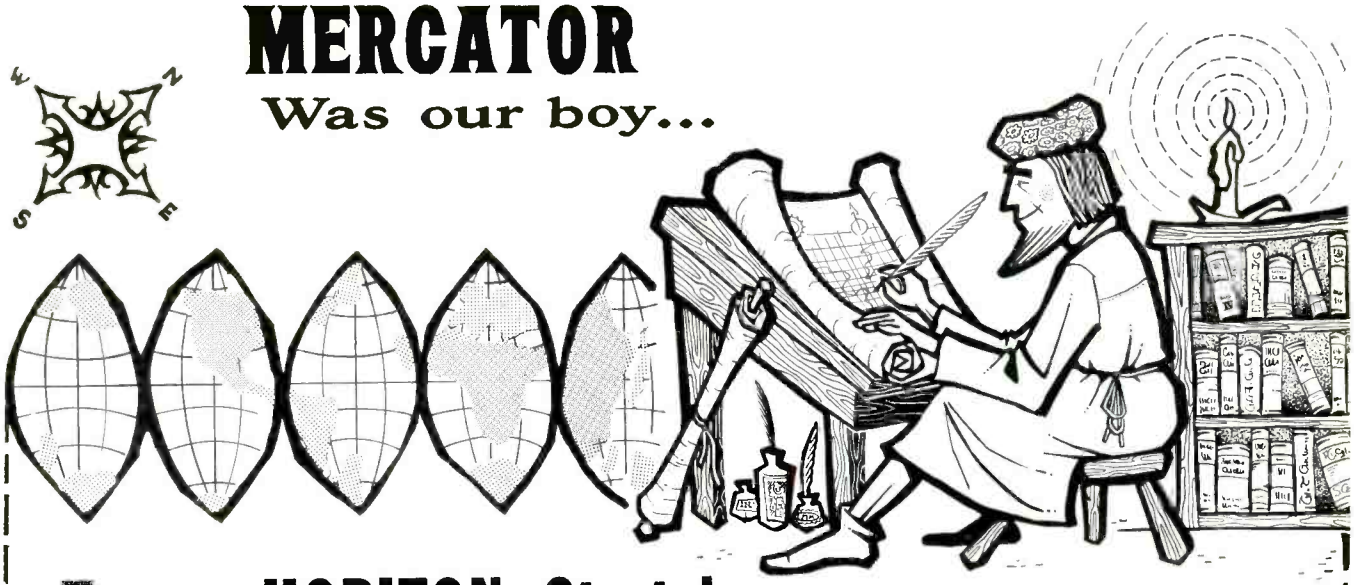
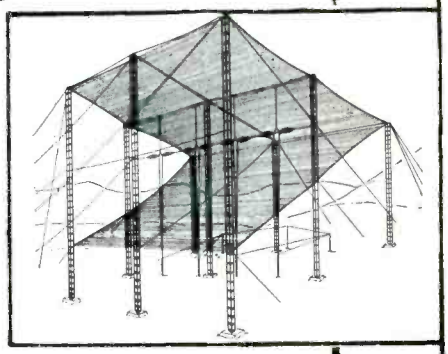


Tower HORIZON Stretcher Makes the Earth FLAT, Too



It was for Gerhard Mercator, history says, to solve some mighty knotty 16th century navigational problems by accurately projecting the earth's curved surface onto a flat plane. Adventurous navigators needed more than crude maps to safely venture beyond their horizons. From the pen of this Flemish mapmaker came the "projection" method of chartmaking. On Mercator's drawing board is found the birthplace for the reliable maps and charts of modern navigation.

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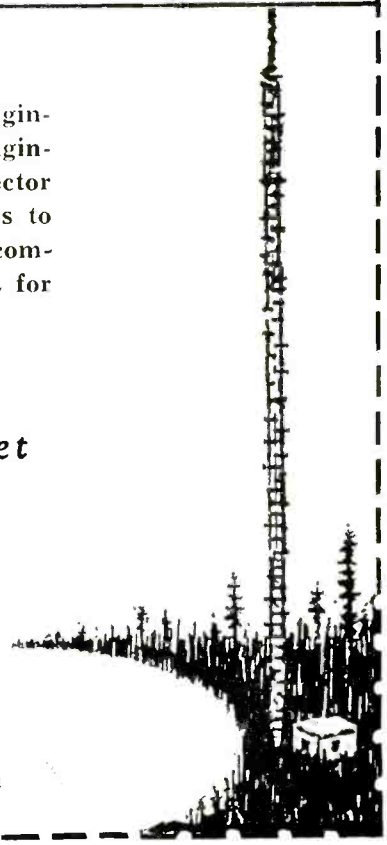

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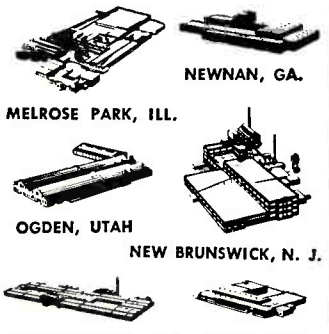

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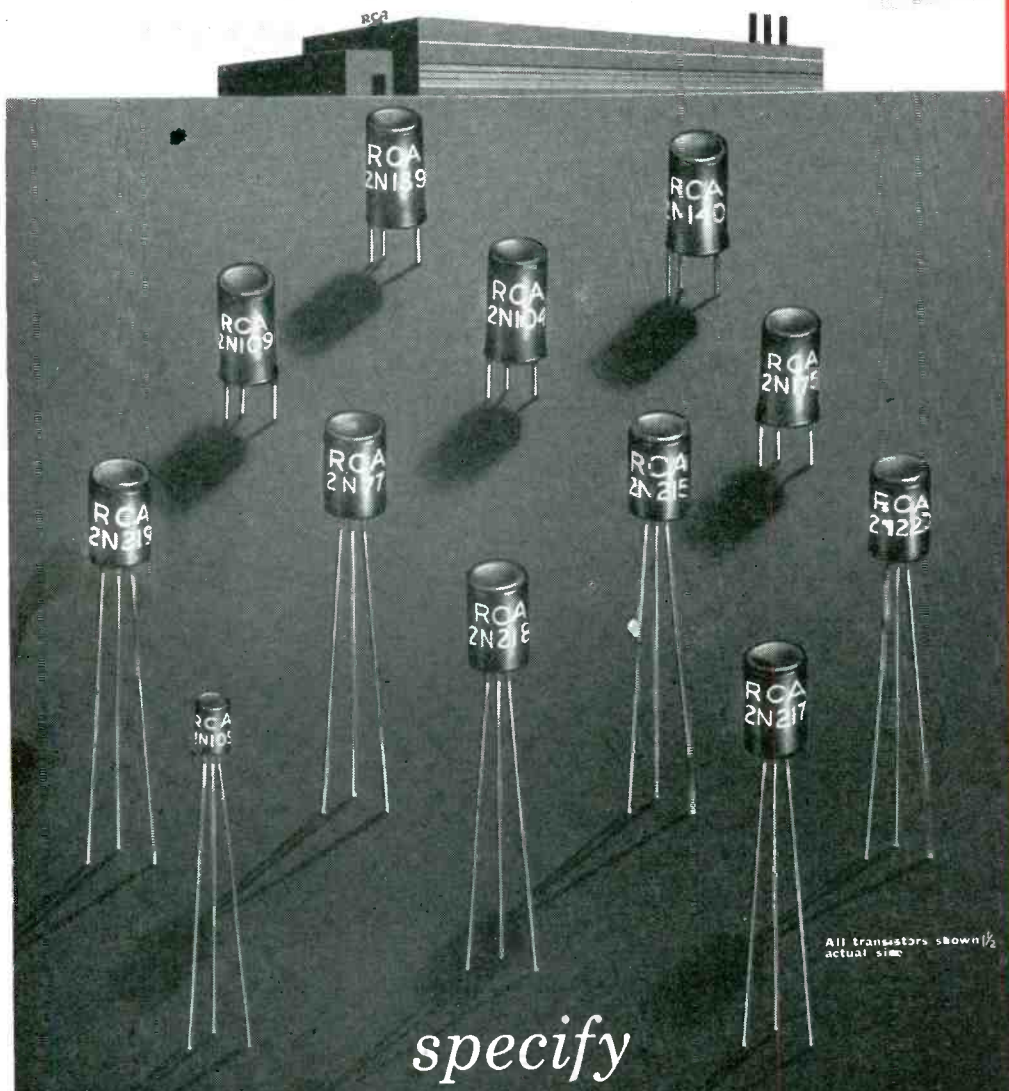

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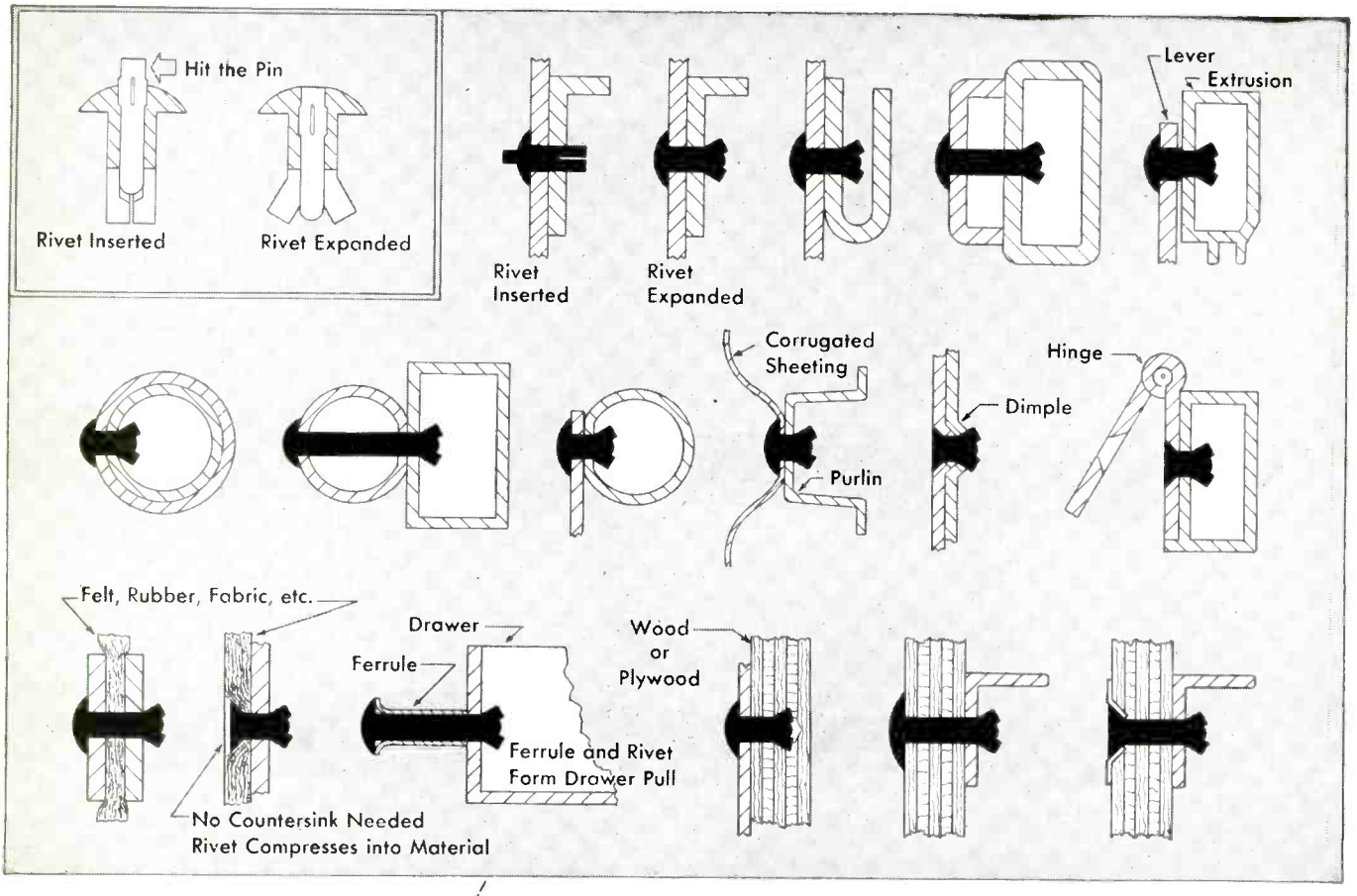

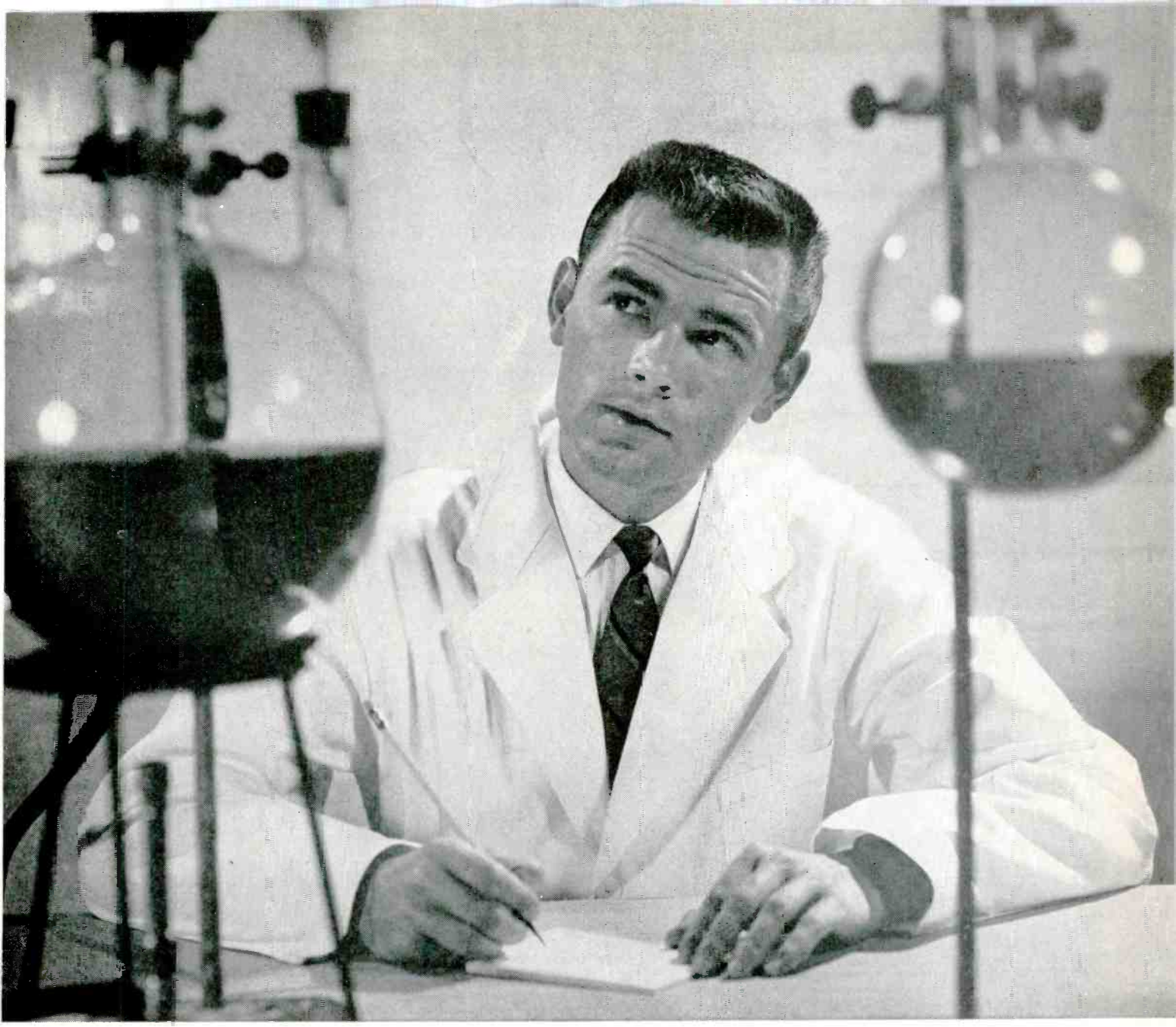

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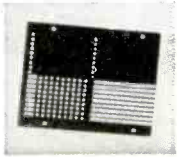
For complete information on Resinox 3700, write to Monsanto Chemical Company, Plastics Div., Dept. 409, Springfield 2, Mass.

And in case after case, **"THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED"** *gets the job!*



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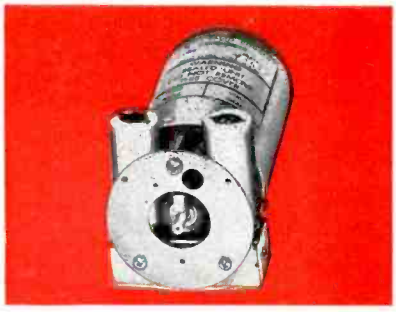

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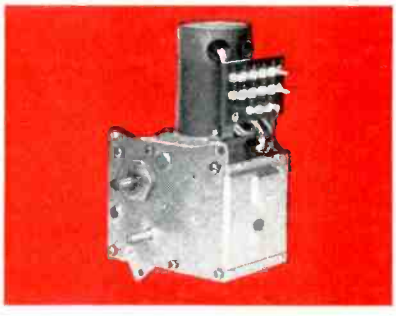

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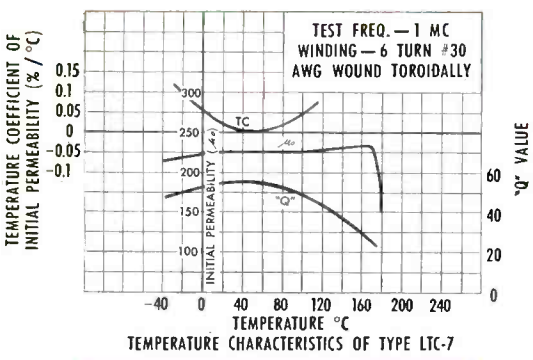


TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPE LTC-7

FERRITE CORES *(Mfd. by Collins Radio Co.)*

Requirements for extreme temperature stability and consistently reproducible cores encouraged the Collins Radio Company to enter the magnetic materials field. Now, after several years of intensive research and development, these cores are available through CAC in many standard or custom forms for all applications. Temperature characteristics developed exhibit 10 times improvement over previous materials. Special saturation and other properties are presently available. Technical bulletins upon request.

TUBE SHIELDS *(Mfd. by Collins Radio Co.)*

Heat treated beryllium copper corrugated liner and socket insert are highly resilient and accommodate wide variations of tube diameter. Base liner reduces bulb temperature in most critical tube area. Interchangeable with standard JAN equipment. Tube cannot work out of socket through long term vibration. Maximum electrostatic shielding.

Catalogs on Individual Components are Available on Request.

ACCURACY 5 PARTS IN 10^4... and rugged!

THE MARCONI S.H.F. WAVEMETER

Type TF 1059

The Marconi TF 1059 is a 4-10 KMC cavity wavemeter in which ruggedness and dependability take equal place with high accuracy. The resonating system with its precision-built micrometer tuning is guarded from knocks and dust by total enclosure in a conventional instrument case. Micrometer adjustment is by means of a panel knob and friction drive; micrometer setting is viewed through a port incorporating a magnifying lens. The meter, which responds to inputs as low as 1 mw, is protected against overload by a cut-out relay. A coaxial input connector, a sensitivity control, and terminals for coupling to an extra-sensitive external meter, are further features contributing to the all-round utility of the Marconi TF 1059.

SPECIFICATION

FREQUENCY RANGE
4 to 10 KMC

ACCURACY
0.05%

DISCRIMINATION
0.02 to 0.03%

SENSITIVITY
A meter reading of greater than 15% f.s.d. is obtained for 1 mw input.

MARCONI INSTRUMENTS

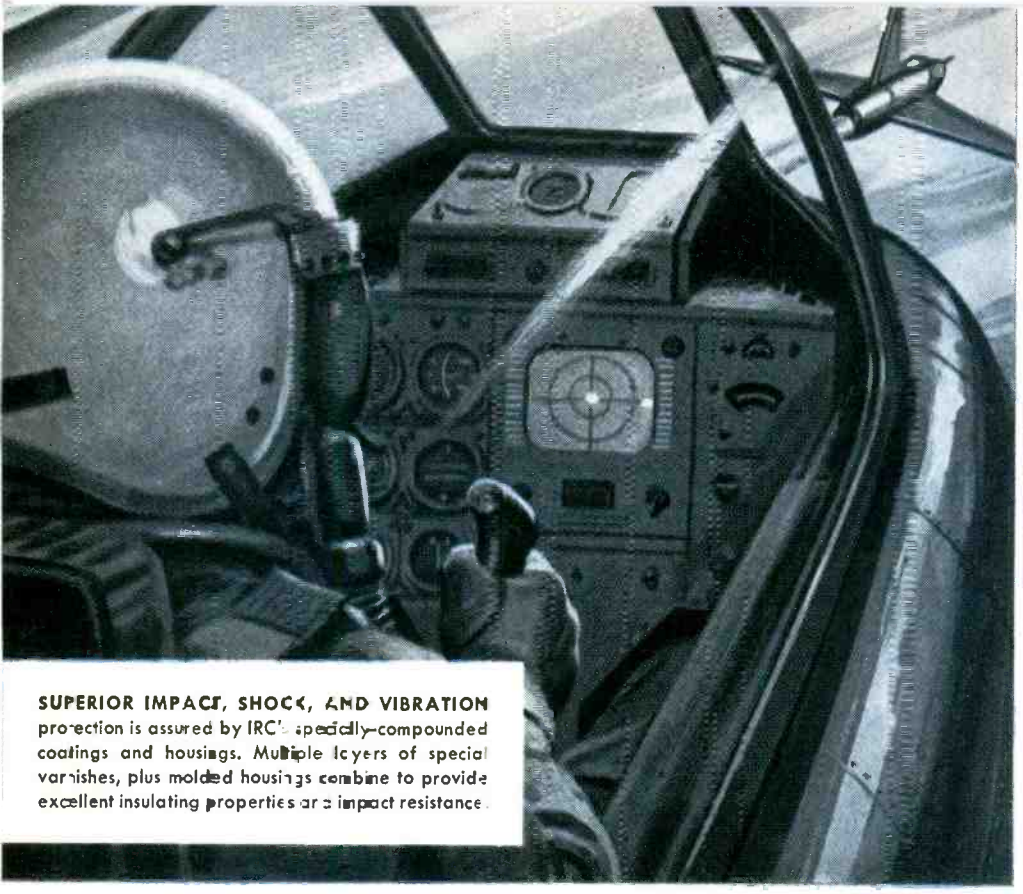
Marconi-since 1897

44 NEW STREET · NEW YORK 4

CANADIAN MARCONI COMPANY
6035, COTE DE LIESSE,
MONTREAL 9, CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: MARCONI INSTRUMENTS LTD., ST. ALBANS, HERTS., ENGLAND

TC 87

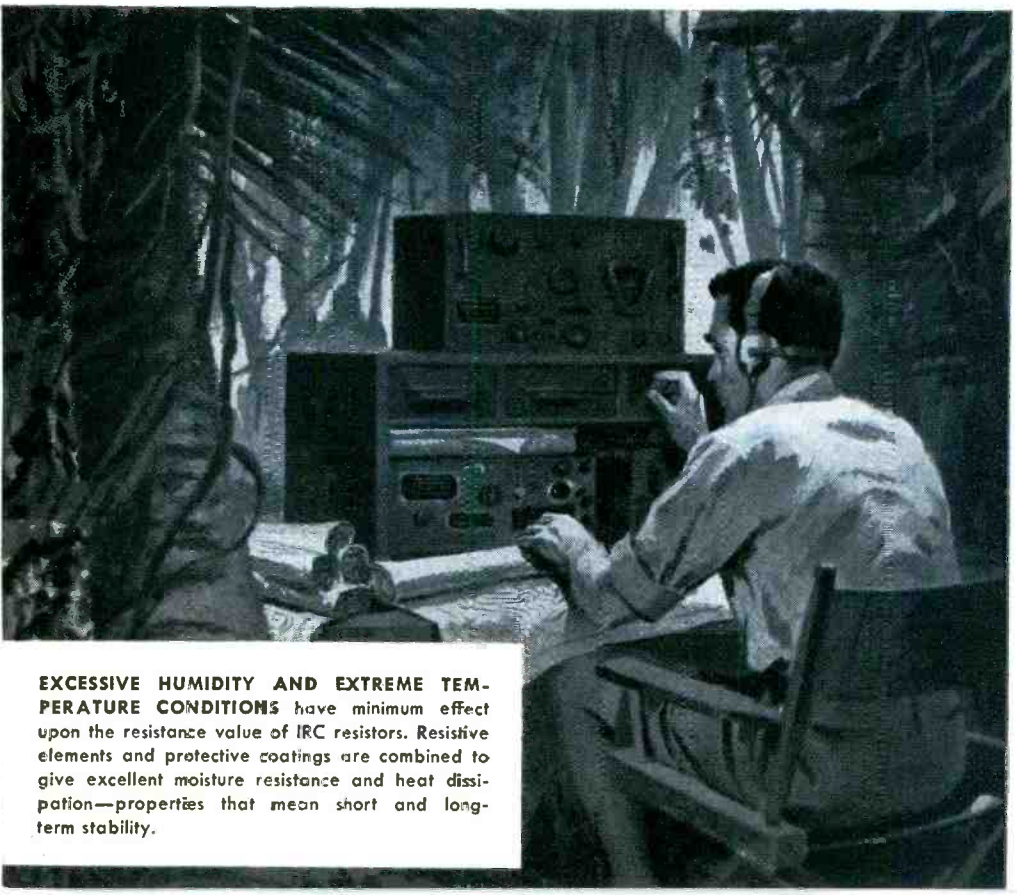


SUPERIOR IMPACT, SHOCK, AND VIBRATION protection is assured by IRC's specially-compounded coatings and housings. Multiple layers of special varnishes, plus molded housings combine to provide excellent insulating properties and impact resistance.

In a sense, a resistor is simply a mechanical device for packaging ohms. So it's easy to see why the materials entering into the mechanical package are extremely important to resistor performance. That's why more than one-third of the 200 technicians at IRC are occupied in developing insulating coatings and housings that give *extra* protection

Extra IRC® resistor protection pays off

...but you pay no more for it!



EXCESSIVE HUMIDITY AND EXTREME TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS have minimum effect upon the resistance value of IRC resistors. Resistive elements and protective coatings are combined to give excellent moisture resistance and heat dissipation—properties that mean short and long-term stability.

against mechanical damage, humidity effects, and temperature variations.

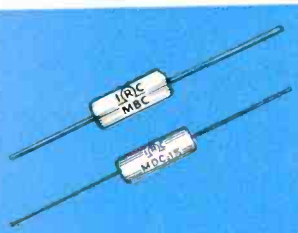
Out of this never-ending activity come coatings and molding compounds that are custom-tailored for each and every type of resistor. As a result, every IRC resistor gives far more protection from damage and ambient conditions than any other of its type!

How IRC resistors give added protection

molded resistors

TYPE BT Fixed Composition Resistors

TYPE PW TYPE BW
Insulated Wire Wound Resistors



TYPE MB TYPE MD
Molded Deposited and Boron Carbon Resistors

TYPE CL
Insulated Wire Wound Chokes

Plastic compounds used in IRC molded resistors are all specified by IRC to combine excellent insulating properties, moisture resistance, and impact resistance.

varnish coated resistors

TYPE DC TYPE BO
Deposited and Boron Carbon Resistors

TYPE MV High Voltage Resistors

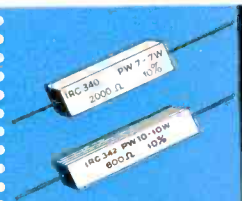
TYPE MP High Frequency Resistors

TYPE HFR High Frequency Resistors

Where mechanical damage isn't a major problem, IRC resistors give excellent protection at lower cost through the use of IRC-developed varnish coatings. Because several layers are applied and cured under specially controlled conditions, these resistors offer superior humidity and temperature characteristics.

cement insulated resistors

TYPE PWW TYPE FRW
Power Wire Wound Resistors



TYPES PW-5, 7 and 10
Small Insulated Power Resistors

The special cement coatings used to insulate IRC power resistors give excellent mechanical protection. Type PWW Resistors, for example, withstand a transverse pressure of 25 pounds. These exclusive IRC cements also permit maximum heat dissipation and give superior moisture protection.

impregnated and encapsulated resistors

TYPE WWJ Precision Wire Wound Resistors

SERIES "PH"
Encapsulated Precision Wire Wound Resistors

Type WWJ Resistors feature a special compound that thoroughly impregnates the winding and remains stable at varying temperatures. This compound not only gives maximum mechanical protection, but also serves as an insulating barrier and minimizes moisture effects. In IRC encapsulated resistors, the same epoxy resin is used for both the core and the outer housing, thus minimizing the effects of expansion and contraction due to various temperature conditions. This epoxy resin also imparts excellent insulating and moisture-resistant properties to the housing.

Insulated Composition Resistors • Deposited and Boron Carbon Precistors • Power Resistors • Voltmeter Multipliers • Ultra HF and Hi-Voltage Resistors.

Wherever the Circuit Says

Low Wattage Wire Wounds • Resistance Strips and Discs • Selenium Rectifiers and Diodes • Hermetic Sealing Terminals • Insulated Chokes • Precision Wire Wounds.

IRC®

HYCOR, Division of International Resistance Co.,
Sylmar, Los Angeles County, California

Subsidiaries:
Circuit Instruments Inc., St. Petersburg, Florida
Hycor Company, Inc., Vega Baja, Puerto Rico

INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE COMPANY

Dept. 234, 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa.
In Canada: *International Resistance Co., Ltd., Toronto, Licensee*

Please send technical bulletins describing ☐ Fixed Compositions ☐ Deposited and Boron Carbons ☐ Low Power Wire Wounds ☐ Power Wire Wounds ☐ High Voltage Types ☐ High Frequency Types ☐ Insulated Chokes ☐ Precision Wire Wounds ☐ Encapsulated Precisions

Name_____

Company_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

NOW E-I OFFERS
THE COMPLETE GRAPHIC DATA
HANDLING LINE...

3 NEW *x-y recorders*

plus a COMPLETE line of ACCESSORIES!

Every operating convenience possible has been built into these new E-I X-Y Recorders to provide maximum simplicity of control and ease of maintenance.

In addition, numerous performance features such as freedom from jitter, isolated inputs, automatic pen lift, vacuum hold-down, high-performance servos, and sensitivities from 0.5 mv per inch to 50 volts per inch provide performance excellence found in no other recorders.

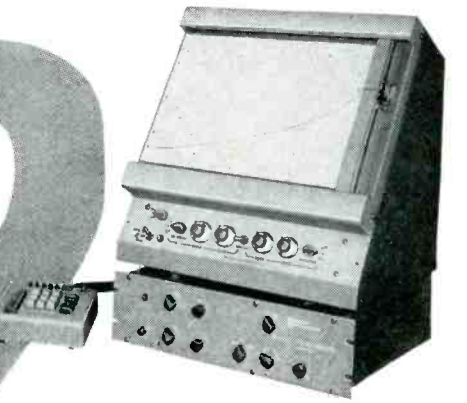
Models are available for general-purpose recording, data handling, and analog computer recording and function generations. Ask your E-I representative for the complete story.

1

model 100

8½ x 11", flatbed, or rack mounted
0.25% accuracy
½-second full scale pen speed
11 scale ranges, 5 mv to 500 v full scale
200,000 ohms-per-volt input impedance

2



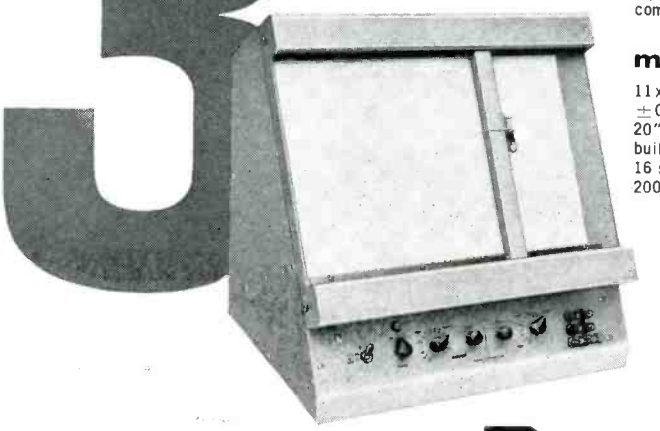
model 200

11 x 17", flatbed
±0.15% of full scale accuracy
20" per second slewing pen speed
3 scales; 0.1 v, 1.0 v, 10 v per inch
scale and zero potentiometers with in-line dials
1 megohm input resistance

Shown with Keyboard (Model 175) and Symbol Generator (Model 250)

10-key keyboard
six electrically selected characters
complete operational controls

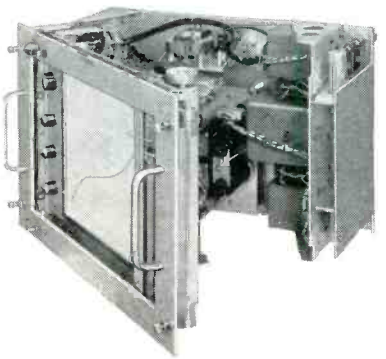
3



model 225

11 x 17", flatbed
±0.2 full scale accuracy
20" per second slewing pen speed
built-in electronic reference
16 scale ranges, 0.5 mv to 50 v per inch
200,000 ohms-per-volt input impedance

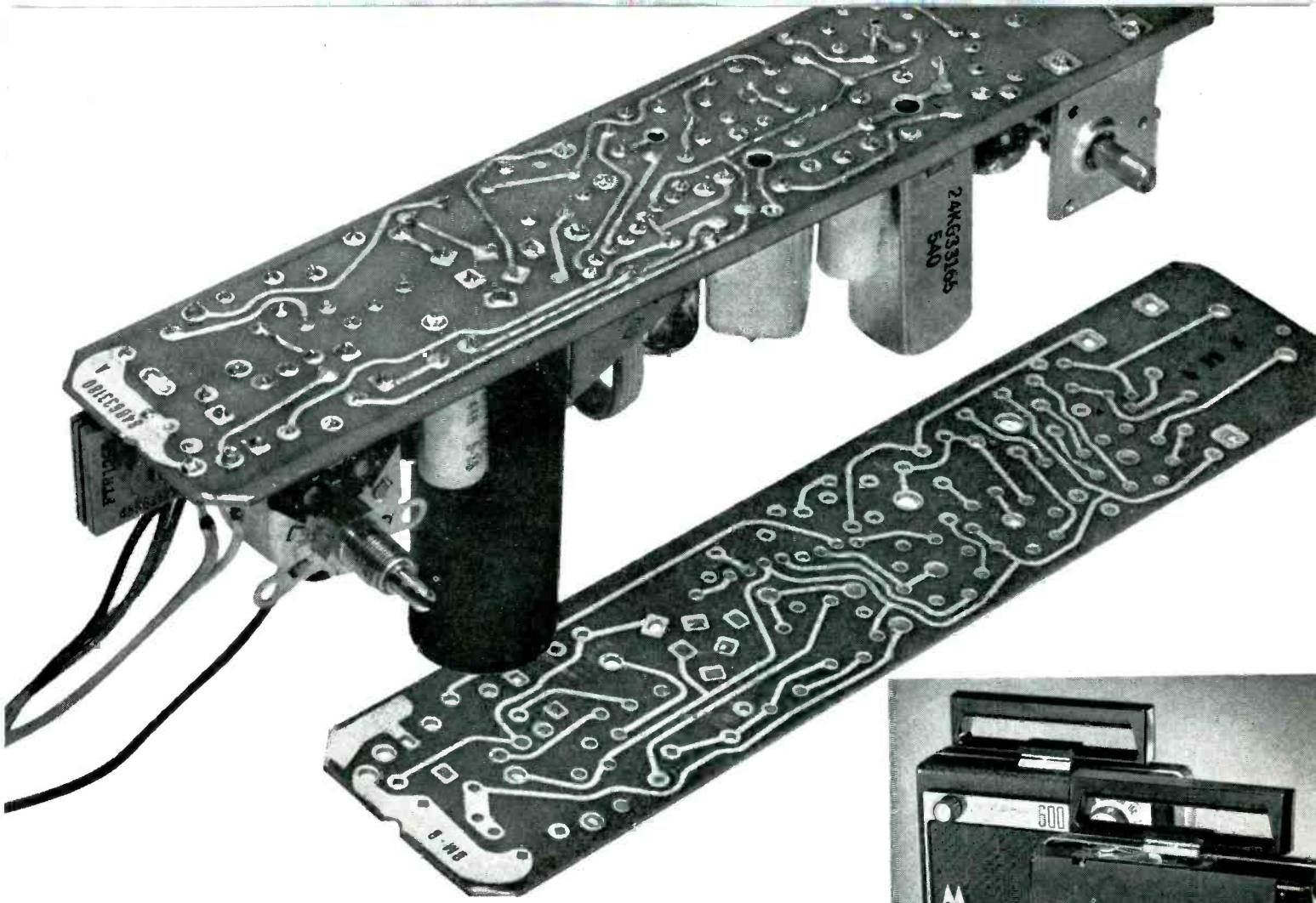
All models available for standard rack mounting. 11 x 17" instruments may be used in standard cabinet or rack mounted — without changing metalwork!



Accessories include: Curve follower (Model 210), Card-Tape Converter (Model 150), Keyboard (Model 175), and Symbol Generator (Model 250).

ELECTRO INSTRUMENTS INC.

3794 Rosecrans Street, San Diego 10, California



The Motorola "Ranger" achieves compact, sturdy construction and fast assembly with plated circuits on laminated stock produced by **Farley & Loetscher Mfg. Co.**, Dubuque, Iowa, using BAKELITE Laminating Varnishes.

What this resin does for Motorola's plated circuits

- **. . . gives a good base for bonding of copper firmly to the laminate**
- **. . . provides high insulation resistance and low dielectric loss**
- **. . . forms a translucent laminate permitting easy checking of reverse side circuit alignment**
- **. . . withstands 500° F. heat of dip-soldering**
- **. . . results in a lamination that exceeds U. S. Government standards and NEMA specifications.**

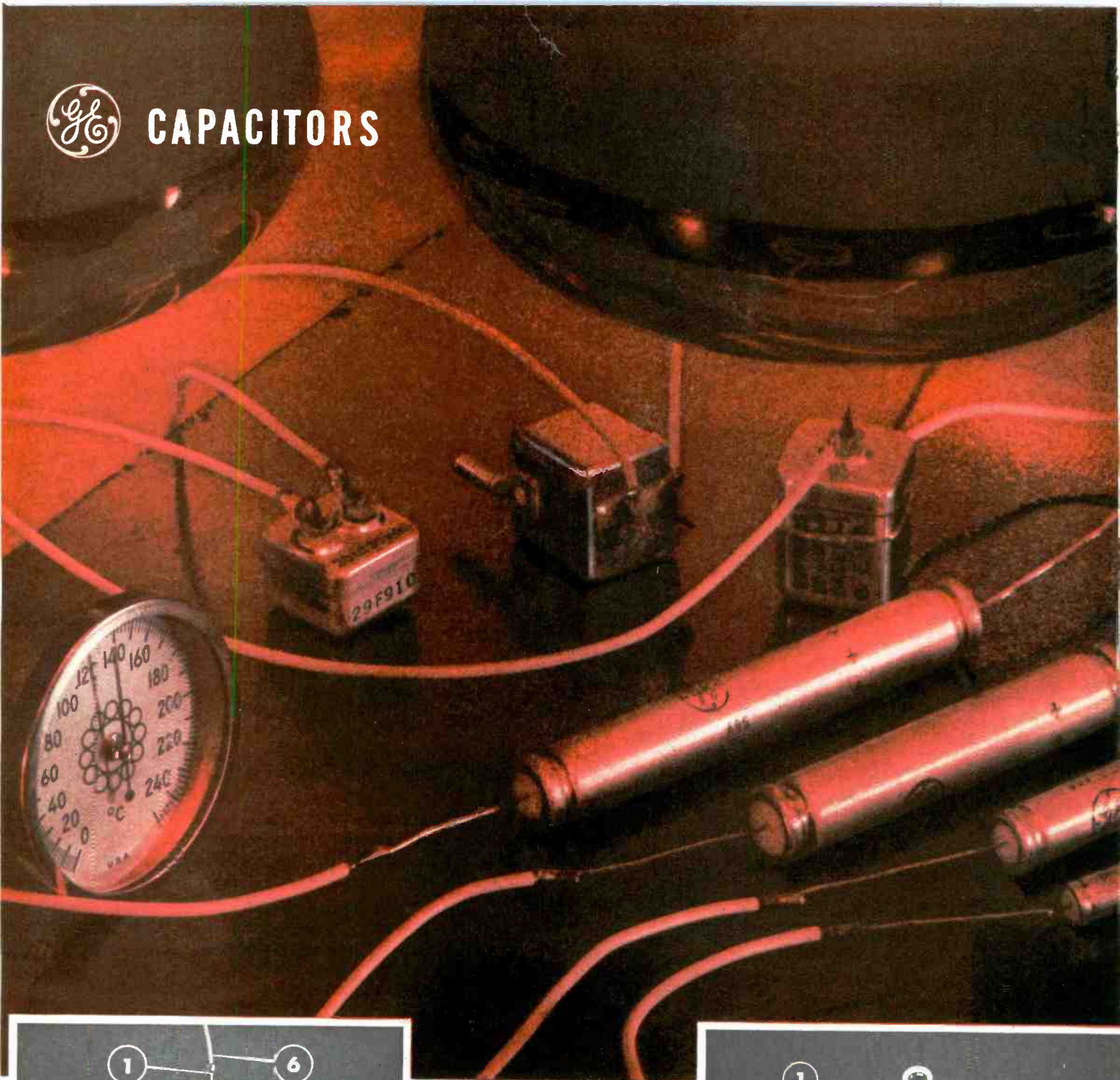
All these advantages are found in BAKELITE Brand Phenolic Resin CLSA-3914, a superior hot punch laminating varnish used in the Motorola "Ranger" portable radio shown here. When high surface resistance is needed, CLSA-3914 is used on paper stock pre-treated with 12 to 16 per cent of a water-miscible resin, such as BAKELITE Phenolic Resin BLL-3913. Both XXXP and XXXP-1R grade laminates are produced by this method.

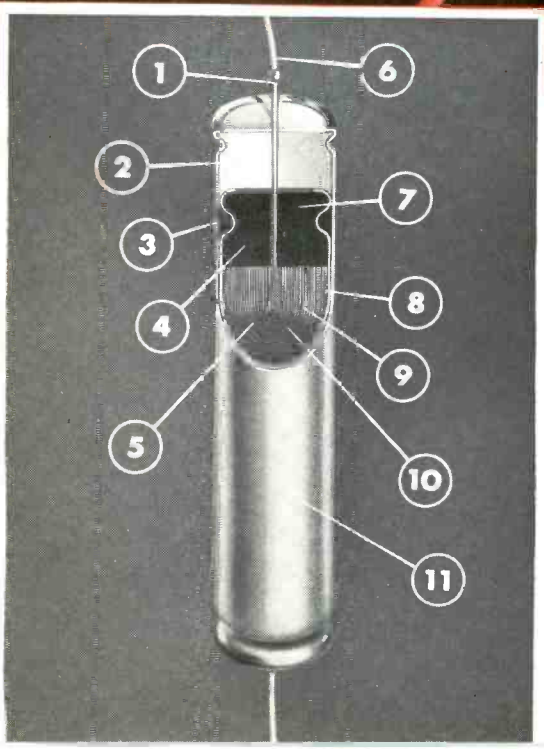
Technical information on BAKELITE Laminating Varnishes made especially for printed circuits is available by writing Dept. SO-50.

BAKELITE BRAND PHENOLIC RESINS

BAKELITE COMPANY, *A Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation* UCC 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

CAPACITORS

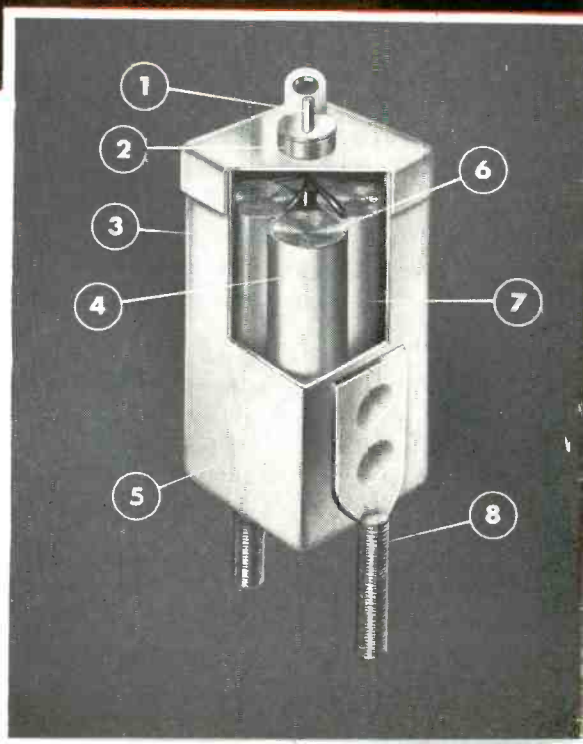




HIGH TEMPERATURE TANTALYTIC CAPACITOR — TUBULAR — features: 1 —Tantalum lead, 2 — Teflon* bushing, 3 — Mylar* insulating sleeving, 4 — Insulation, 5 — Paper and tantalum foil roll, 6 — Solderable nickel lead, 7 — Rubber bushing, 8 — Double metal case construction, 9 — Non-acid electrolyte, 10 — Plain and etched foil, 11 — Polar or non-polar construction.

HIGH TEMPERATURE TANTALYTIC CAPACITOR — RECTANGULAR — features: 1 — Tantalum stud, 2 — Silicone bushing, 3 — Polar or non-polar construction, 4 — Paper and tantalum foil rolls, 5 — Silver-plated metal case, 6 — Plain and etched foil, 7 — Non-acid electrolyte, 8 — Mounting stud (optional).

*DuPont Co. Trade Mark



General Electric Tantalytic* capacitors

operate at +125 C ambient

for 1000 hours at full rated voltage

To help you solve difficult space problems in design functions demanding high reliability miniaturized equipment capable of operating in ambient temperatures ranging from −55C to +125C at full rated voltage, General Electric offers a variety of shapes and sizes of high temperature Tantalytic capacitors.

The Tantalytic capacitor is built for at least 1000 hours operation at +125C with no more than 20% loss in capacity. Below +125C, capacitor life is extended in proportion to the reduction in ambient temperature.

Whatever your capacitor requirements might be, there is a General Electric subminiature capacitor for most applications. Take, for example, the metal-clad tubular capacitor — mineral oil impregnated, built to MIL-C-25A — often applied to "work horse" applications in military electronic circuits. Or, capacitor pulse forming networks, adhering to strict capacitance tolerance and temperature range, are engineered for missiles and radar equipment.

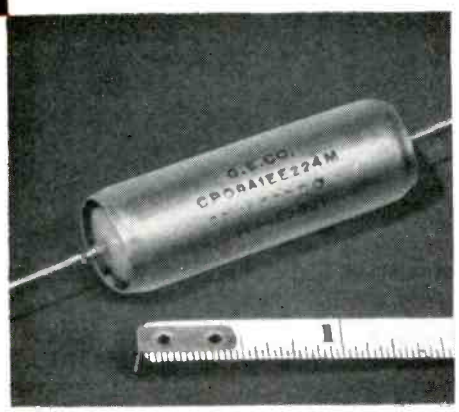
New permafil capacitors, built to meet the characteristic "K" requirements of MIL-C-25A, are now available in rectangular case styles. These solid dielectric capacitors can withstand the violent shock and vibration found in today's missile and airborne electronic systems.

For assistance with capacitor applications contact your General Electric Apparatus Sales Engineer or write to the General Electric Company, Section 442-40, Schenectady 5, New York.

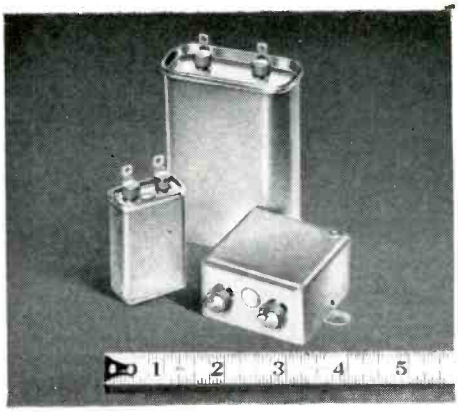
*Registered Trade Mark of General Electric Co.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

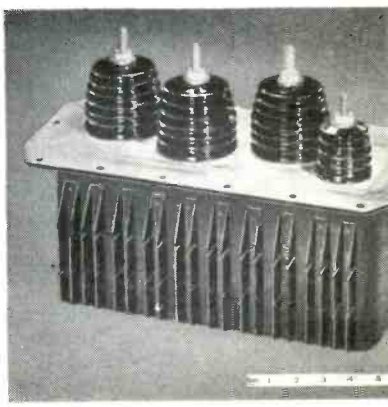
GENERAL ELECTRIC



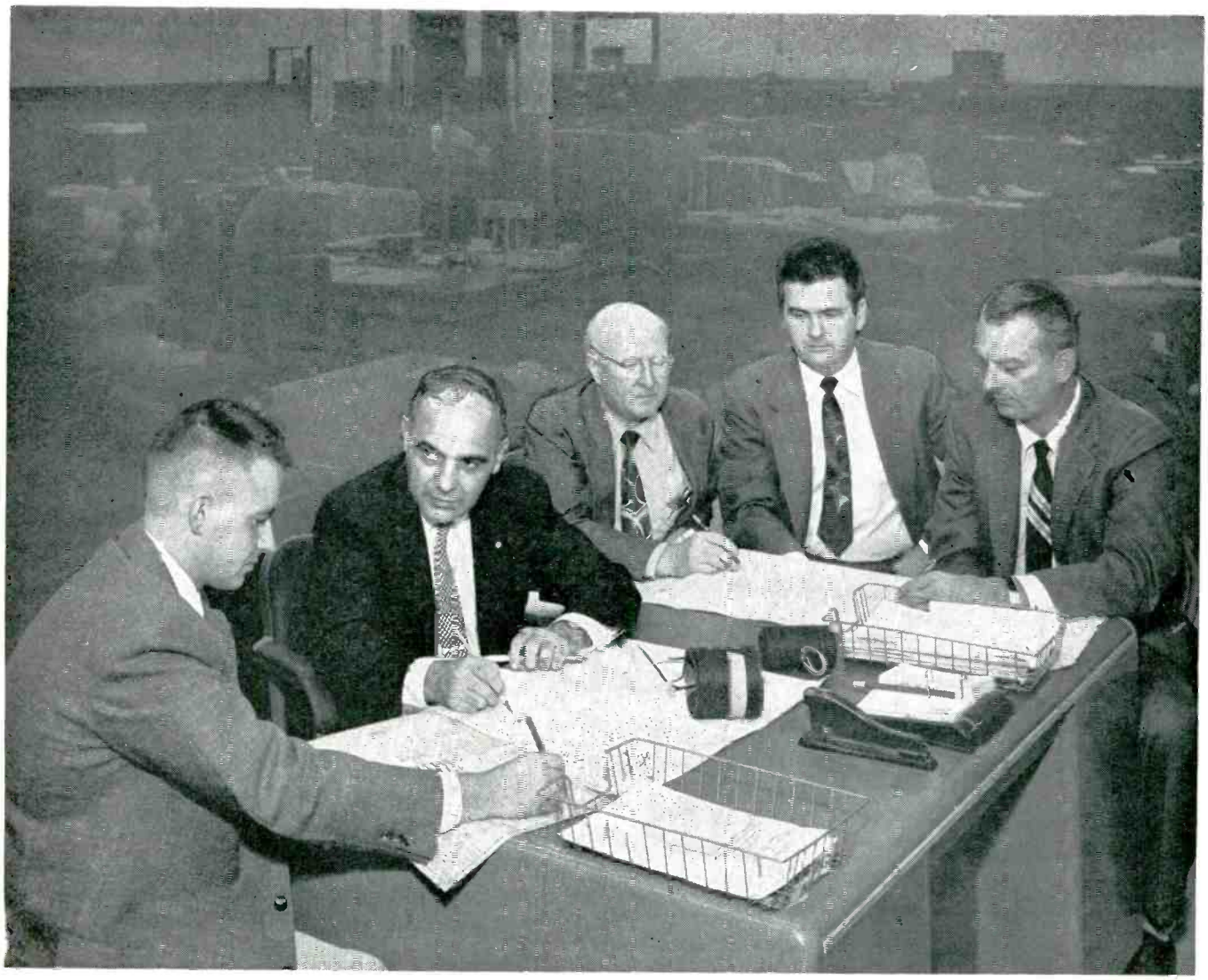
METAL-CLAD TUBULAR CAPACITORS— +85C, mineral oil impregnated. Built to MIL-C-25A. Ratings: .001 to 1.0 uf, 100-600 v. d-c. Tol: ± 5%, ± 10%, or ± 20%. Write for GEC-1390.



PERMAFIL RECTANGULAR solid dielectric in case styles CP50, CP60, and CP70 series. Built to electrical requirements of characteristic "K", MIL-C-25A. Ratings: .01 uf to 10 uf, 100 v. d-c to 1500 v. d-c, Temp. range: −55C to +125C.



CAPACITOR PULSE FORMING NETWORKS — for missiles and radar equipment. Capacitance tolerance: + 7% (at +25C). Temp. range: −55C to +125C. Write for GEA-4996.



What's YOUR Dynamotor Problem?

WINCO®
DYNAMOTORS

for guidance, fire control, radar, homing, transceivers and telemetering

problem-solving is our specialty here at Wincharger

WHEN a vital Defense establishment recently needed to develop a new power supply unit for a major project, they came to Wincharger's engineers with the job. We are already delivering production units, and the Defense agency is frankly delighted with both the design and the production.

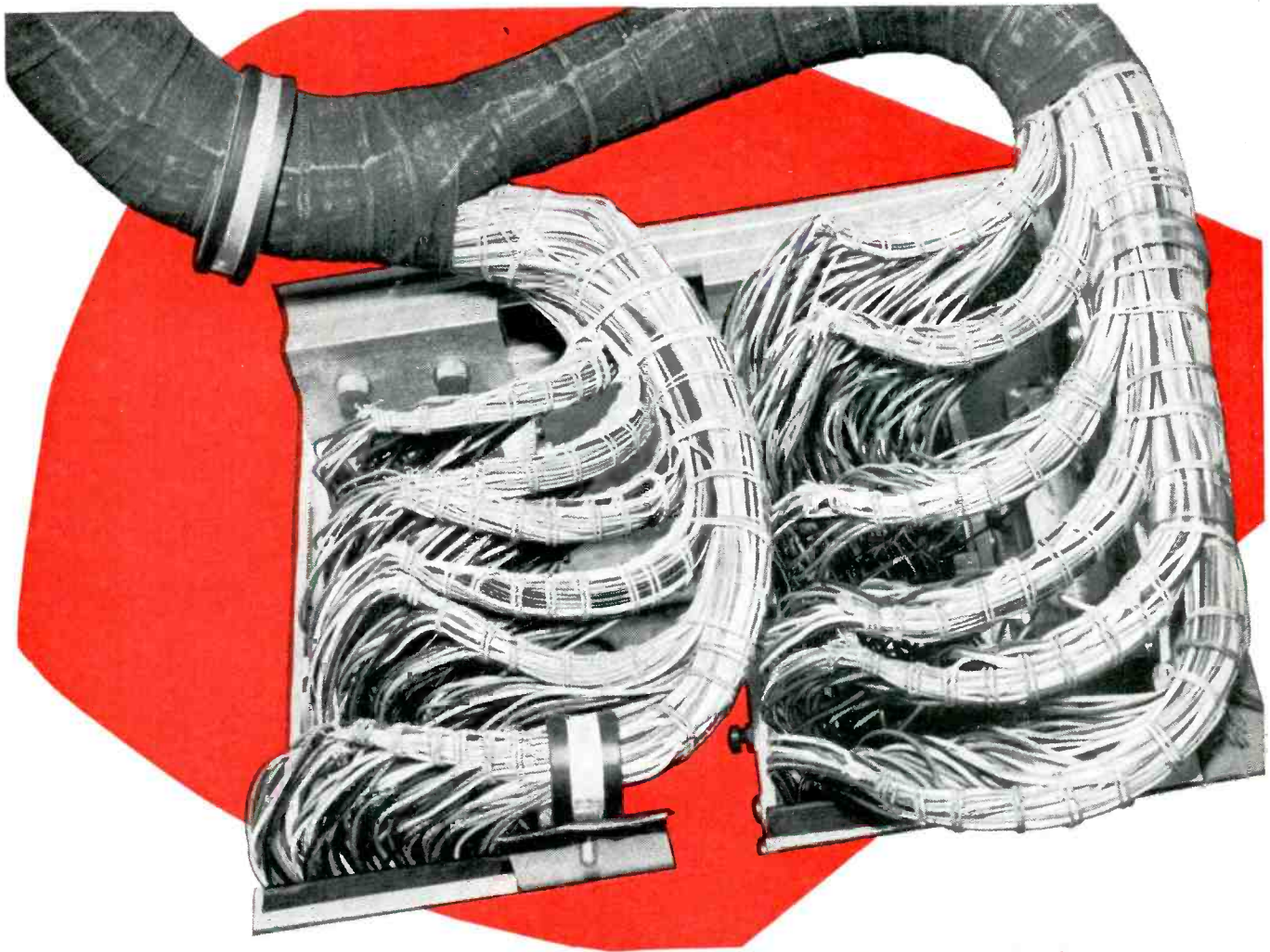
Do YOU have a special application with special problems of vibration, altitude, heat, shock, humidity, regulation?

Wincharger's Chief Engineer and his section heads like nothing better than solving such problems.

They feel, in all modesty, that they know more about Dynamotors than anybody else in the world! They have some justification for this confidence, because they have been demonstrating a remarkable understanding of Dynamotors for many years.

You might ask somebody—just about any leading name in the electronics industry—about Winco engineering. Then send us a letter or phone us, outlining your requirements in electrical and mechanical characteristics, and your special problem. You will be well on the way to having it out of your hair.

Manufactured by WINCHARGER CORPORATION . . . . Sioux City , Iowa
Subsidiary of the Zenith Radio Corporation.



Here's One Reason Why You Should Know About AMP Terminals

A-MP meets the requirements of modern business machine and computer manufacturers for reliable, miniature wire terminations which can be installed at high speed. As the complexity of circuits and number of terminations increases, so must the dependability, efficiency and ease of application increase. A-MP is constantly working to develop better and better solderless wiring to meet these requirements.

Have your name put on the A-MP mailing list to receive valuable information about these developments.

Examples of the advanced thinking that is part of all AMP solderless wiring devices:

A-MP TAPER PINS (1) and TAPER TAB RECEPTACLES(2) designed to save space and weight in electronic circuitry. A-MP Pre-Insulated Diamond Grip Terminals (3) eliminate tape and spaghetti and are used extensively by every major aircraft producer. A-MPLIVAR Splices (4) speed production for mass produced motor windings, transformers, etc., using enamel, poly-vinyl acetal or similarly coated wire. A-MP FASTON Terminals (5) for all kinds of electrical appliances have revolutionized harness sub-assembly methods.

AIRCRAFT-MARINE PRODUCTS INC.
2100 Paxton Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
IN CANADA: Aircraft-Marine Products of Canada, Ltd. 1764 Avenue Road, Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada

AMP

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

Now...TV pictures magnetically recorded on tape!

Here's why magnetic tape is recommended by Ampex

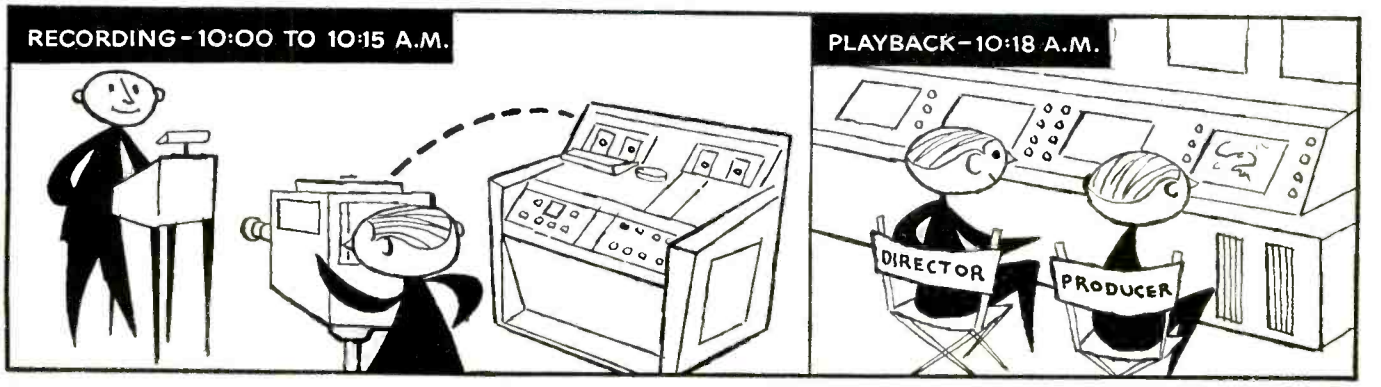
Tests by Ampex Corporation show tape made with Du Pont "Mylar" gives best all-around performance on new "Videotape" recorder

"In developing our 'Videotape' recorder, we made extensive tests on various types of magnetic tape," reports the Ampex Corporation. "We had to be sure the performance of the tape was commensurate with the quality and durability built into our equipment. We found that tape made with 'Mylar' met all our requirements—that's why we recommend it to people who will be using our 'Videotape' recorder."

THE first practical method for recording TV *sound* and *pictures* on magnetic tape has been announced by the Ampex Corporation, Redwood City, California.

The Ampex "Videotape" recorder uses tape made with Du Pont "Mylar"* for these important reasons: It's tape that can withstand unusual recording rigors without the risk of cracking or breaking—it can be stored indefinitely and played many times without any harm to either picture or sound quality.

Tape made with "Mylar" is strong, but thin enough to reproduce a whole hour's TV program on one 14-inch reel. It's virtually unbreakable—

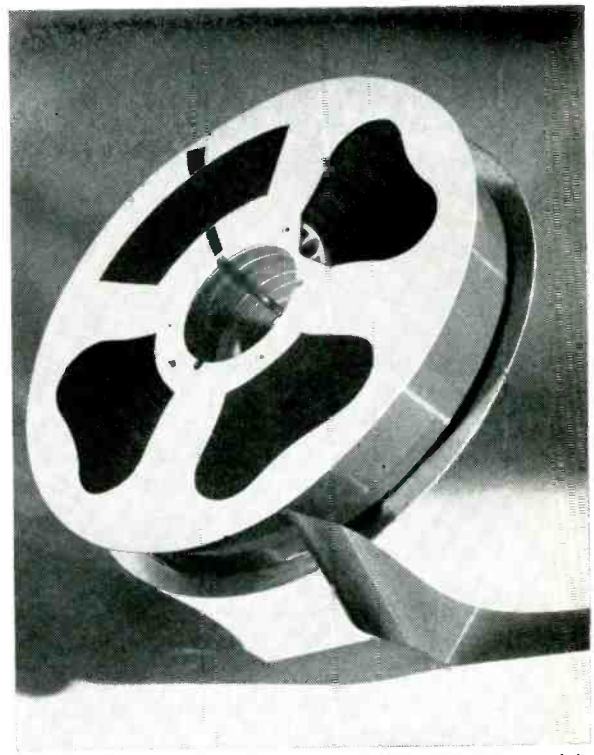


Here's how the new "Videotape" recorder works: As TV camera captures the action, it is recorded on magnetic tape along with the sound. The tape can then be played back *immediately*. This enables the producer and director to check the performance immediately without tying up costly talent and studio time.

made with Du Pont "Mylar" for "Videotape" recording

unaffected by changes in temperature and humidity. In short, the high tensile strength and dimensional stability of "Mylar" offer unlimited tape life under *all* conditions.

Here is another dramatic example of how Du Pont "Mylar" is helping industry improve established products and create new ones. Whether you make guided missiles or ladies' handbags, there may be a way this versatile new film can add value to your product. For more information on properties, applications and types of "Mylar" available, send in the coupon below.



Reel of magnetic tape made with Du Pont "Mylar" is used in Ampex "Videotape" recorder. Because "Mylar" is extra-strong, even in thin gauges, a full hour's TV program can be recorded on a single 14-inch reel. Tapes assure faithful reproduction, even after repeated usage—can be stored indefinitely without becoming brittle or dry.

*"MYLAR" is Du Pont's registered trademark for its brand of polyester film. Du Pont manufactures the base material, "Mylar"—not finished recording tape. In Canada, "Mylar" is sold by Du Pont Company of Canada Limited, P. O. Box 660, Montreal, Quebec.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

DU PONT MYLAR® POLYESTER FILM

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Film Dept.
Room E-10, Nemours Bldg., Wilmington 98, Del.

☐ Please send your booklet on properties, applications and types of "Mylar" polyester film available (MB-4).

☐ Please send your booklet outlining advantages of magnetic recording tape made with "Mylar" (MB-3).

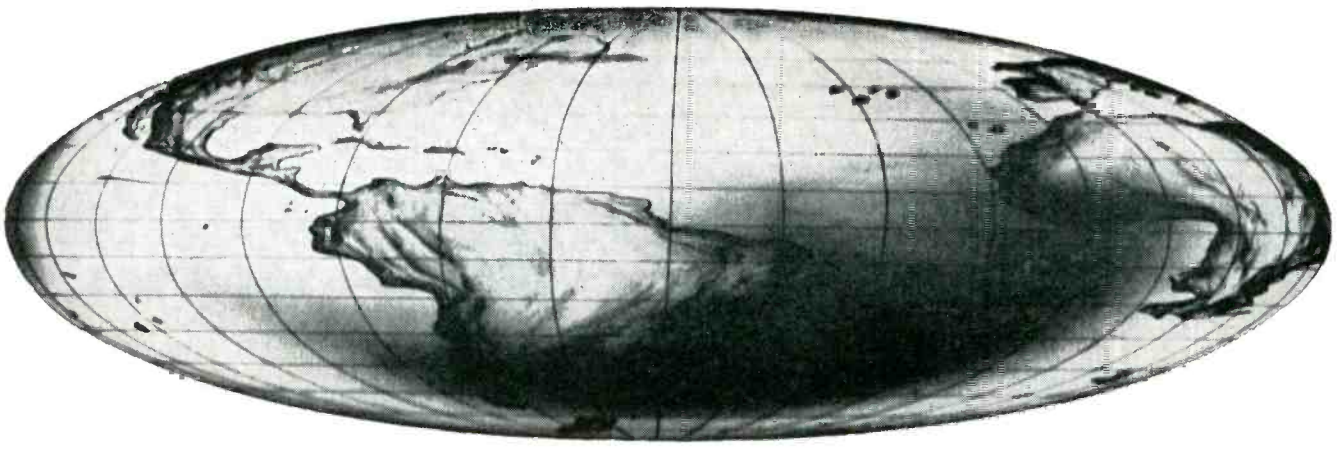
Application_____

Name_____

Firm_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____



in a thousand different environments . . .

Same

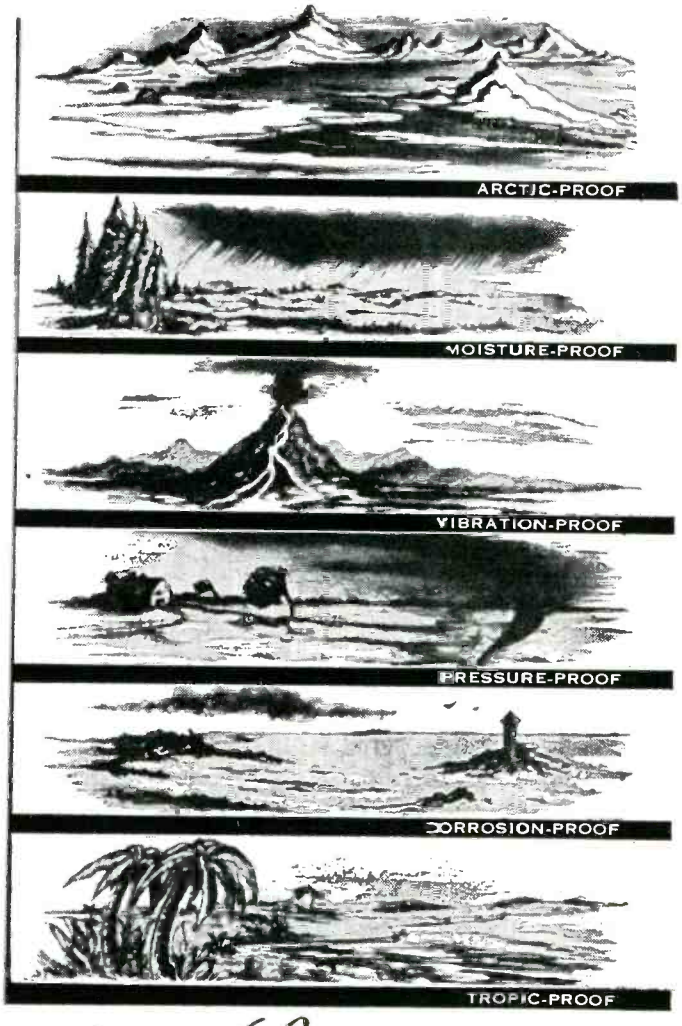
RELIABLE PERFORMANCE

WITH *Constantin*
GLASS-TO-METAL SEALS

Constantin's pre-testing assures quality glass-to-metal seals that stand up under climatic extremes . . . and **any** one of the thousands of different Constantin seals will improve your present project, no matter what your particular requirement may be.

Constantin has long been noted in the electrical and electronic industries for its rigid inspection of **all** parts, from start to finish. They have pioneered in unique and difficult designs in such diversified items as multi-headers, all-in-one assemblies, transistor mounts, single terminals, end seals, crystal mounts, and other superior fabrications.

Constantin's experienced staff of design engineers are ready to help you with **any** glass-to-metal sealing problem. Write today for complete information.



L. L. Constantin & Co. MANUFACTURING ENGINEERS

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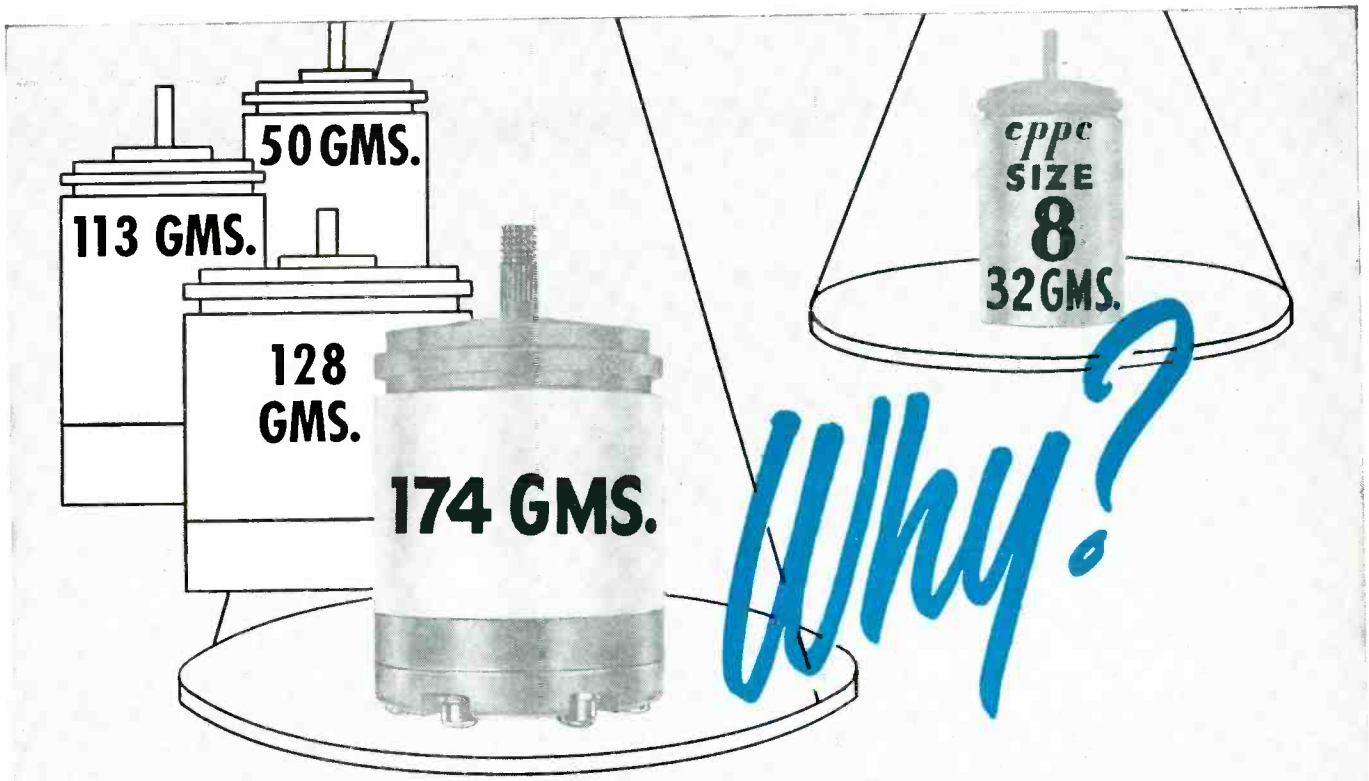

WHY USE 1945 SYNCHROS IN 1956 DESIGNS?

Available in all Types!

ACCURACY 7 MINUTES

STANDARD UNITS		ROTOR						STATOR						IMPEDANCE						
SYNCHRO FUNCTION	CPPC TYPE	Input V400cy	Input Amps	Input Watts	Ohms (DC)	Output Rotor	Sensitivity (MV/deg.)	Output Volts	Sensitivity (MV/deg.)	Input Volts	Input Amps	Input Watts	Ohms (DC)	Zro	Zso	Zrss	Phase R-S	Shift S-R	Nulls (MV)	Possible Error	Possible Spd.	Length in inches
Torque Transmitter	CGC-8-A-7	26.0	100	.5	37	—	—	11.8	200	—	—	—	12	54+j260	12+j45	76.4+j19.6	8°	—	30	7′	14′	1.240
Control Transformer	CTC-8-A-1	26.0	.050	.25	143	24	410	11.8	200	11.8	.090	.23	25	220+j740	28+j110	246+j60		8.5°	30	7′	14′	1.240
Control Transformer	CTC-8-A-4	—	—	—	381	24	410	—	—	11.8	.037	.09	60	508+j1680	67+j270	640+j190	—	9.2°	30	7′	14′	1.240
Control Differential	CDC-8-A-1	—	—	—	36	11.8	200	—	—	11.8	.085	.21	25	38+j122	27+j120	48.6+j13.8	—	9°	30	7′	14′	1.240
Electrical Resolver	CSC-8-A-1	26.0	.039	.43	230	23.2	400	10.6	180	11.8	.084	.27	27	280+j600	38+j136	70+j136	20°	11°	30	7′	14′	1.240
Torque Receiver	CRC-8-A-1	26.0	.100	.50	37	—	—	11.8	200	—	—	—	12	54+j260	12+j45	85.1+j20.4	8°	—	30	30′	30′	1.240
Vector Resolver	CVC-8-A-1	1-26	.057	.34	78	—	—			11.8	.294		27	103+j444	28.8+j27.9		10.2°	—	1MV/V			1.240

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In equipment which must be flown, why load on extra weight? Clifton's new Size 8 Synchros can take the place of larger units at very significant saving in bulk and weight. These new Size 8's are now in use in some of the latest and lightest avionic equipment. Samples are available from stock, quantities from the production line.

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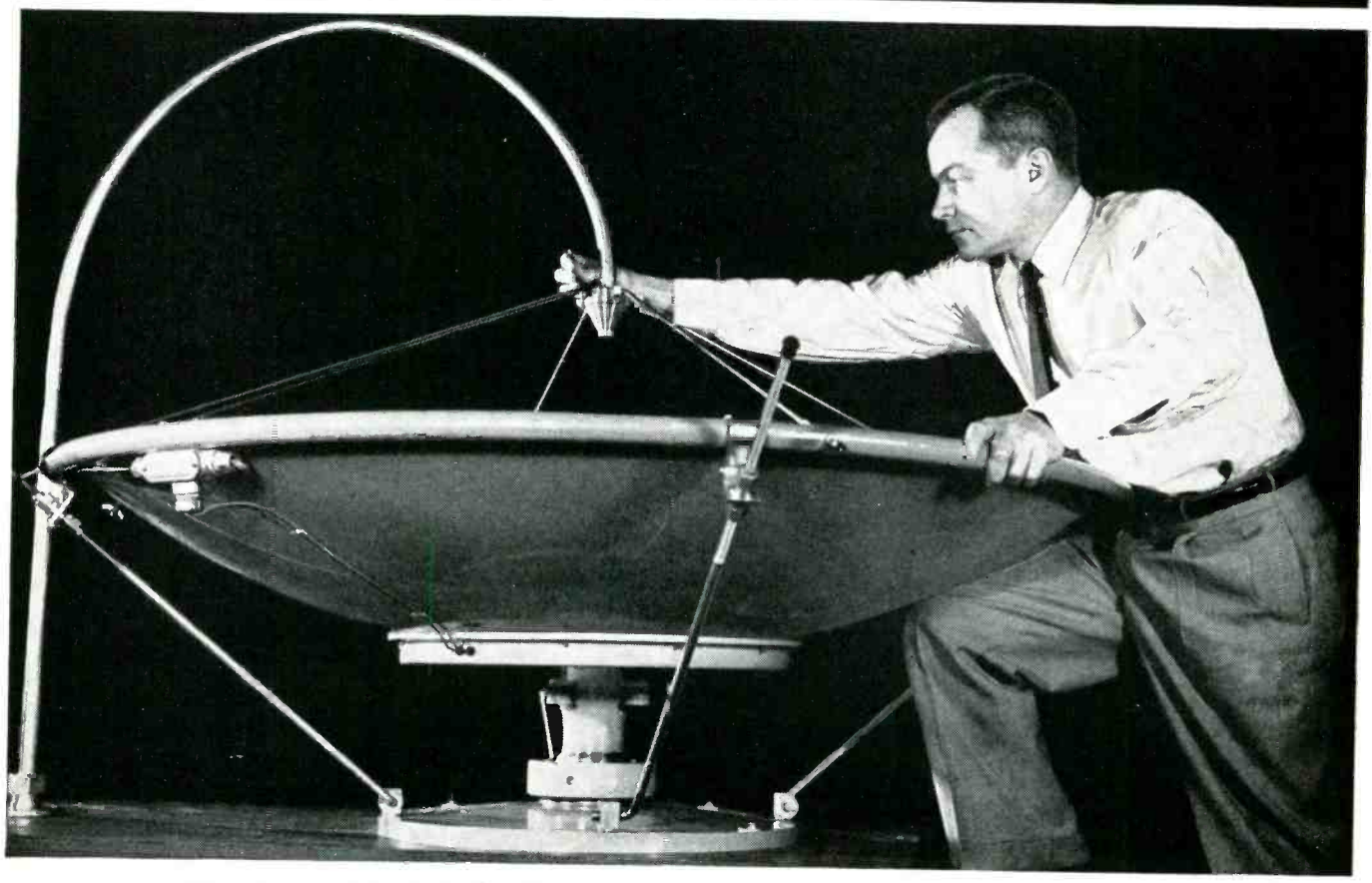
TEACHING A GIANT TO TAKE SHORT STEPS



Bell Laboratories' Dr. J. W. Fitzwilliam adjusts a waveguide feed to a parabolic dish reflector. Dr. Fitzwilliam, who has a Ph.D. in physics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, leads the practical development of Bell's new 11,000-mc. system. Components had to be developed to operate in a frequency band not previously utilized.

The giant microwave highway that carries your TV programs along with telephone conversations from coast to coast has a versatile new partner — an entirely new microwave system which was created, and is now being developed, at Bell Laboratories. The new system operates at 11,000 megacycles — a much higher frequency than ever before used in telephone service.

Bell's present microwave systems — operating at 4000 megacycles — were designed for heavy traffic and long distances. The new system is designed especially for lighter traffic and shorter distances—up to 200 miles. Its traffic capacity is extremely flexible. Depending on traffic needs, the system can provide only one one-way or as many as three two-way broadband channels. Each two-way channel can carry 200 telephone conversations simultaneously or one television program in color or black and white in each direction along a route. The new microwave system, which is already being operated experimentally, will be valuable in providing additional telephone service and television programs for cities in remote areas.

This is another example of how research and development work at Bell Telephone Laboratories help the Bell Telephone System to serve you better.

Mr. L. C. Tillotson, who originated the new system, adjusts the klystron-isolator combination which made the system feasible. Mr. Tillotson, an M.S. from the University of Missouri, is in charge of research in microwave applications.

BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES

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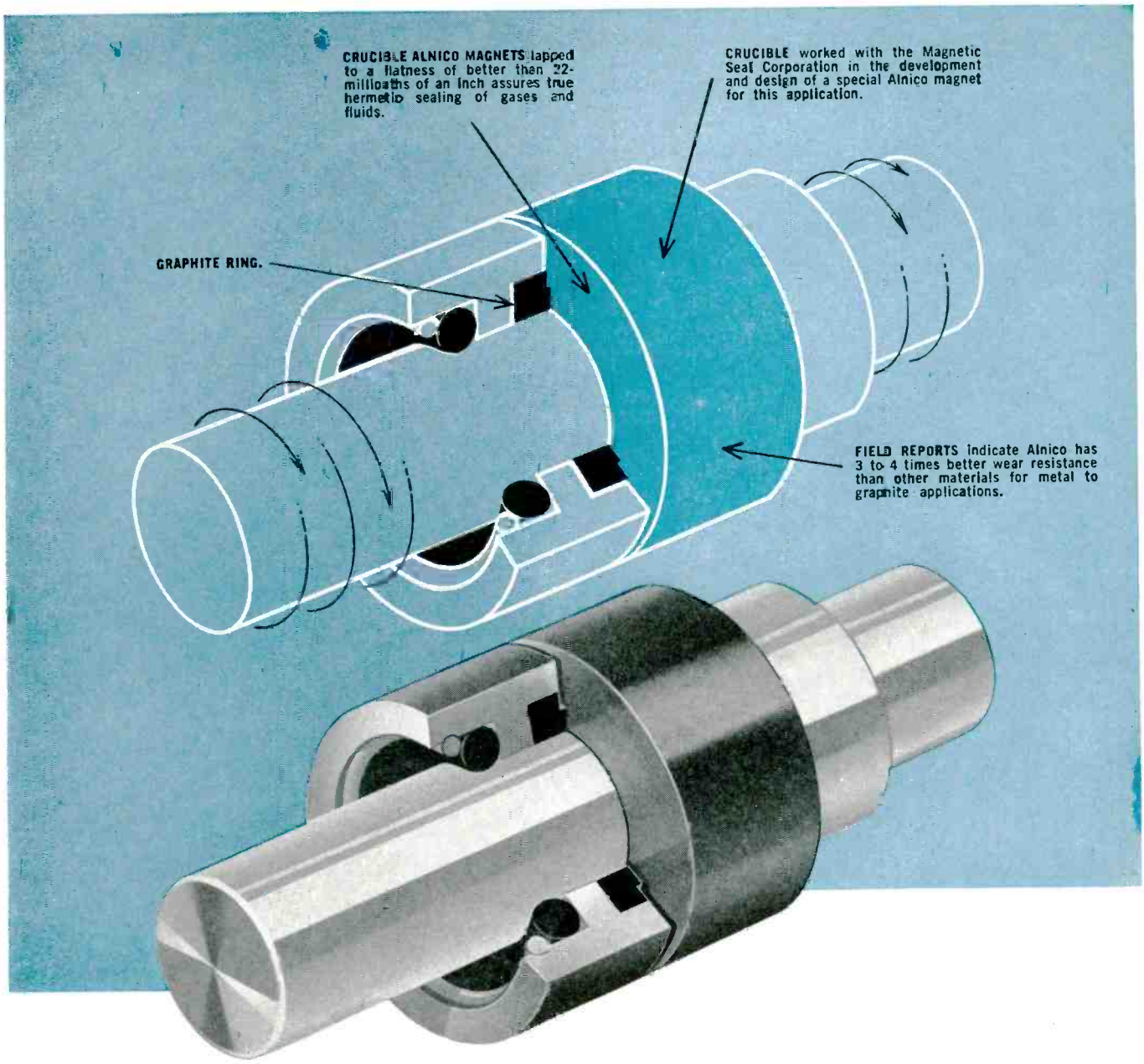

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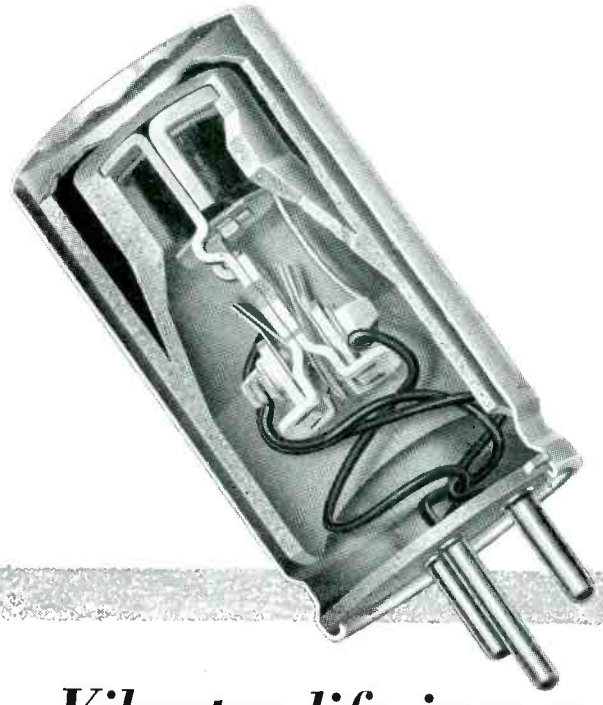

Completely new design concept eliminates usual button contact, provides larger contacting area. New units have far longer life, lowest noise level yet . . . but cost no more.

Vibrator life increased 50 to 100% . . . in

newest Mallory design

STANDARDS of vibrator performance never before possible are being set by the latest development in Mallory vibrator engineering. Through the use of new design and materials, contact is made directly between vibrating reed arm and side arm—eliminating conventional contact buttons—providing far greater contacting area and longer life.

And in addition, a further refinement in the mounting of the vibrator establishes a new high standard of quieter operation.

The results of these new design concepts are important to everyone who designs, makes or uses vibrator-powered equipment.

Life is increased 50 to 100% . . . due to greater contacting area and far lower rate of wear.

Sticking of contacts is eliminated.

Complete uniformity of characteristics is made possible by this simplified design, which permits automatic production and adjustment techniques.

Extra-quiet operation. Mechanical hum is held to a new low level, due to the lighter mass of the mechanism, and to noise-squelching Mallory refinements.

Smaller size for equivalent load rating.

The new Mallory 1600 series vibrator is now available for auto radios, headlight dimmers, garage door openers and many other applications. In addition, the new leaf spring contacting concept is available in another new Mallory vibrator—the 1700 series for two-way communications equipment and other heavy duty applications.

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electronics

W. W. MacDONALD, Editor

OCTOBER • 1956

CROSS TALK

▶ **MATERIALS . . . No component can be better than the materials of which it is made, and no electronic assembly can be better than its components.**

The need for better and better materials has never been greater —there may be more new systems and circuits awaiting the birth of new materials than vice versa—so we recommend a particularly close reading of the special report beginning on page 185 of this issue and entitled Materials for Electronics.

▶ **PROTECTION** . . . Patent applications seem to be lagging behind the rate at which new developments are emerging from corporate research laboratories.

Reasons may include consent decrees that have made some existing patents available to the public without royalties and unwillingness of some higher courts to grant judgments against alleged patent infringers. A few firms now believe that strict commercial secrecy offers the best protection of their proprietary interests.

We disagree. The engineering mind is not like a well from which only a finite number of ideas can be drawn. Rather it is like a river that accepts the contributions of tributary streams that help it flow onward.

The sure road to technical progress and commercial success lies in the continuing multiplication of ideas rather than in the jealous protection of past developments.

▶ **APPLAUSE** . . . A palm for the television receiver manufacturer who has just brought out a set incorporating at least half a dozen features deliberately designed to facilitate servicing.

It takes nothing away from this company to say that throughout the business servicing difficulties encountered by distributors and dealers alike are now reflecting so seriously back to manufacturers that they have to do something about it to protect themselves if nobody else.

▶ **BRIGHTNESS** . . . Portable tv sets are used outdoors more than other types. And outdoors in daylight the light level is high.

Older sets using small picture tubes frequently provide nice bright pictures, so it comes as something of a shock to purchasers of some new portables that these appear to be deficient in brightness. Part of this is imaginary and due to the different conditions of use, but some of it is due to a skimping of power supply to hold the price down or keep the set compact or both.

Even worse infringement upon the minimum requirements of design is the skimping or utter omission of reflection-reducing devices.

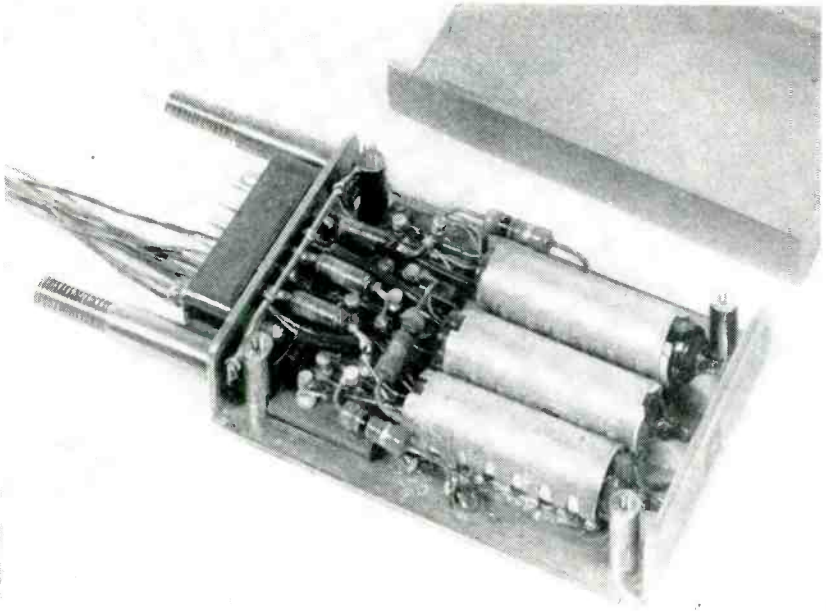
LOOKING AHEAD . . .

Improved wide-band circuit design and electron-tube mixers of radically new design may once again make untuned-radio-frequency-amplifier receivers practical reality

Increasing flow of technical information from Russia and satellite countries could indicate possible thaw in cold war

Specially designed glow tubes show increasing promise as measurement devices. Automobile industry is especially interested

Electronic consumer products such as refrigerators, clocks and stoves may one day rival radio-tv sales in volume. On the immediate horizon is an electronic typewriter



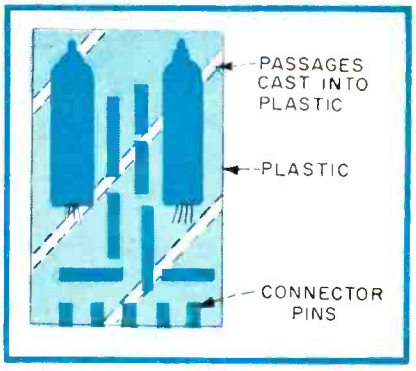


FIG. 1—Simple plastic encapsulation with tubes and resistors near the surface for maximum cooling

Heat from tubes passes to chassis and then through heavy studs to cold plate

Taking The Heat Off

MOST electronic equipment must incorporate some means for heat rejection. This will be necessary until the efficiency of electronic equipment is improved. As long as power is dissipated it will be rejected in the form of heat. The purpose of any electronic cooling system is to provide a low-resistance thermal path to a low-temperature heat sink that will absorb this waste heat. Such a system will reduce the temperature rise of electronic parts and equipment.

There are two basic philosophies of cooling electronic equipment. The first is the brute force approach, wherein high temperature electronic parts are used without special cooling means. The temperatures soar and heat rejection is achieved through operation of the parts at high temperatures.

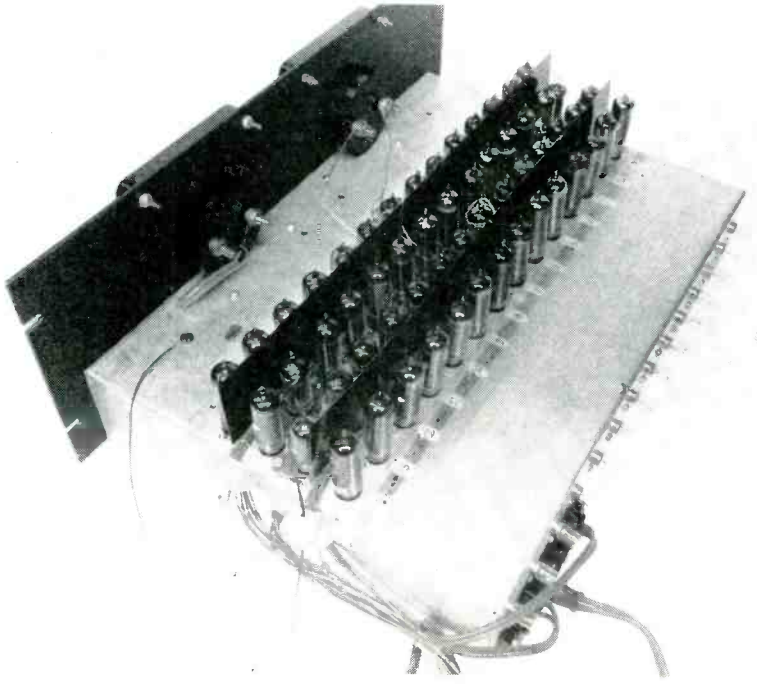
When used at low ambient temperatures to alleviate hot spots, this approach is inherently inefficient and expensive. The utilization of high temperature parts is not recommended for the deficiencies of an inferior cooling system.

The second concept is controlled heat removal whereby the heat is directed along desired paths. This approach requires the application of careful design to the entire thermal system and the establishment of low temperature gradients to protect temperature-sensitive parts and circuits.

Of prime importance is the necessity for directing the heat from the sources along specified paths to a low temperature sink so the heat is not indiscriminately scattered and transferred into adjacent electronic parts.

Rating Parts

In general, component parts are individually rated for certain performance at specified ambient temperatures. Ambient temperature



Multitube unit upon which tests were performed. Thermocouple wires show below

SUMMARY——Decreased size and increasing complexity of electronic equipment promises ever greater heat concentration. Brute-force methods of reliable operation dependent upon high-temperature components are now giving way to establishment of low-temperature-gradient paths, maintained by adequate heat transfer and effective heat sinks

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Miniature Equipment

rating alone is not satisfactory, because almost every organization has a slightly different definition and interpretation.

Not only should individual part rating be considered, but the group characteristics of parts must also be assayed collectively. The thermal interaction owing to the mutual heating of adjacent parts can cause greatly increased temperatures over those obtained with solitary parts.

Ambient temperature is only the temperature of the medium surrounding an object. This does not always define the true thermal situation as it may exist around an electronic part. With densely packaged equipment, the local air temperature is not directly related to the heat radiation or conduction effects from nearby heat sources.

These effects are frequently significant and can lead to the overheating of parts even though the ambient rating is not exceeded. Ambient temperature rating is satisfactory only for conventional equipment, with widely separated heat sources operated at relatively low temperatures.

The limiting temperatures involved in part rating are those that the constituents can withstand before they oxidize, melt, decompose or change value. Internal temperatures are usually difficult to measure. Therefore, the best practical index of the thermal condition of the interior of an electronic part is its surface temperature or the change in value of a readily measurable electrical parameter. Neither of these characteristics is necessarily related to the temperature of the surrounding air.

Equipment Rating

Most electronic equipment is rated in terms of ambient temperature. Specifications generally define ambient ratings. A more realistic approach would incorporate thermal environment ratings that can provide the equipment designer and user with definite thermal parameters.

The thermal environment can be defined as the condition of fluid type, temperature, pressure and velocity; it involves surface temperatures, configurations and emissivities; it includes all conductive thermal paths surrounding an electronic device.

A figure of merit for cooling is

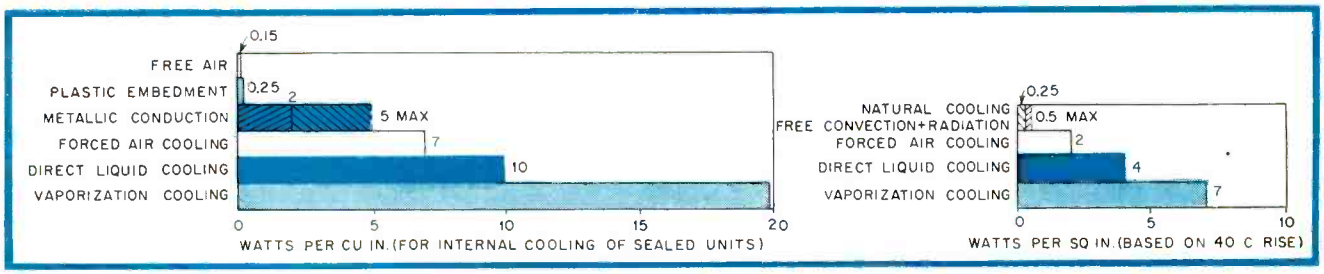

FIG. 2—Comparison of cooling methods

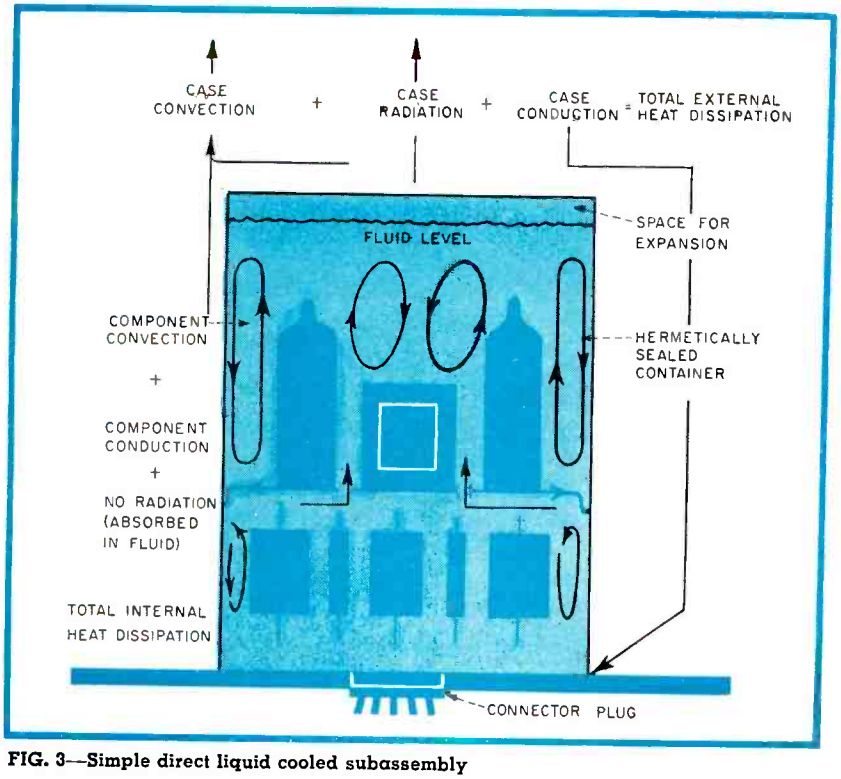

FIG. 3—Simple direct liquid cooled subassembly

the heat concentration in watts per cu in. In those instances wherein the external surface area of the device limits the thermal resistance, the unit heat dissipation in watts per sq in. is also employed as a secondary figure of merit.

While the thermal design of electronic equipment has not been reduced to an exact mathematical science, the order of magnitude of any specific cooling design can be determined. Since this places the design in a finite known range, the limits of the design and experimentation can be established.

Selection of the cooling method should be preceded by the breadboard development of the electronic circuit. If the electronic performance is influenced by the cooling method, the circuit of the prototype model should be modified after the initial breadboard tests.

Cooling methods discussed below are predicated upon the heat concentrations and signal frequencies involved in shipboard and ground based equipments. Other factors such as the complexity of the equipment, space, power, thermal environment, available sinks and cost must also be considered by the designer.

The optimum method of heat removal within a subassembly and a unit may differ from that used to transfer heat to the ultimate sink.

Various Methods

The method of heat removal from within a unit must provide a low temperature gradient between the heat producing parts and the cooled surface or the local sink. The cooling method must be simple, light weight, reliable, easily maintained and economical. It should occupy a minimum of volume, preferably utilizing the voids between densely packaged parts.

Table I presents the relative magnitudes of various heat transfer methods. The values listed are representative and may vary with conditions. Comparison is made on the basis of conductance, which is the heat transfer rate per unit area per degree temperature difference.

Natural cooling means are recommended for use within most miniaturized electronic subassemblies. They are frequently the only possible means of heat removal. Hermetic sealing and the dense packaging of parts can prevent the use of other techniques.

Metallic conduction should be considered initially as the primary cooling means. Radiation cooling is not recommended as a primary means, since high temperature differences are required for appreciable heat transfer. The control of the cooling path is lost since the heat may be radiated into nearby units.

Convection cooling requires large areas, which are seldom available within subassemblies. Convection currents will frequently transfer the heat into other locations that

Table I—Representative Magnitude of Heat Transfer Processes

	Btu hr × sq ft × deg F	Watts sq in. × deg C
Conduction through copper 0.1 in. thick	26,160	95.20
Conduction through Pyrex glass 0.1 in. thick	87.36	0.322
Conduction through cork board 0.1 in. thick	3.0	0.011
Free convection from 6 in. high vertical plate at 120 C, air at 80 C	0.96	0.00348
Forced convection, air over 6 in. plate at 8 ft/sec, mean temp air and plate of 100 C	2.84	0.0104
Forced convection 40 C water flowing at 5 ft/sec in 2 in. diam pipe	1,420	5.19
Water boiling on a flat plate at atmospheric pressure	2,000	7.30
Steam condensing on a flat plate at atmospheric pressure	1,000	3.65
Radiation between two black bodies at 100 C and 50 C	1.72	0.0063
Radiation between two black bodies at 500 C and 50 C	9.81	0.0287

will then require additional cooling.

Plastic embedment may be used only for heat concentrations up to the order of 0.25 watt per cu in. at ambient temperatures in the order of 85 C maximum. Figure 1 illustrates such a configuration. Metallic conduction can be used for heat concentrations as great as 2 watts per cu in. as shown in Fig. 2. The maximum unit heat dissipation for free-air cooled surfaces is usually 0.25 watt per sq in. In a few high temperature devices, unit heat dissipations as high as 0.5 watt per sq in. have been achieved.

A conduction-cooled subassembly similar to that illustrated in a photograph has a power dissipation of 10 watts, a volume of 4.7 cu in. and a weight of 0.49 lb. It has a unit heat dissipation of 0.5 watt per sq in., a heat concentration of 2.1 watts per cu in. and is rated for operation at 150 C sink connector temperature at the cooling terminations.

This subassembly is not capable of dissipating its internally generated heat from its external surfaces. If such dissipation were necessary, the subassembly would need to be considerably larger, which would defeat the aim of miniaturization. The subassembly is designed so its rejected heat can be removed from the cooling studs into a controlled path.

The internal temperatures at 150 C sink connector temperature are approximately 175 C at the hot spots of the tubes and 160 C on the other parts. Thus, the maximum internal temperature rise is 25 C.

Sealed Units

Hermetic sealing is essential for certain equipments that must operate under rigorous climatic and environmental conditions. Protection using one large seal is advantageous but it prevents easy access for servicing by requiring the entire subassembly to be opened with consequent loss of any inert gas or liquid and the possible entrance of moisture.

Sealed subassemblies, however, can be easily replaced, especially if they are plug-in types. Certain electronic circuits such as r-f, i-f and video amplifiers cannot tolerate the increased capacitance and losses associated with plastic embedment. In such instances an inert gas is advisable. Gases with high thermal conductivities such as helium or hydrogen can be used to increase heat transfer by gaseous conduction. Helium penetrates glass.

Forced air provides an excellent cooling method, which can be used if the spacing between parts within the unit is adequate for air flow. Considerable heat can be removed by this method as shown in Fig. 2.

Individual parts with heat dissipations as great as 2 watts per sq in. can be cooled at low Reynolds numbers. However, the power required to force air over objects and through ducts and heat exchangers may be considerable. The interchangeability of forced air cooled subassemblies will be limited to a few special equipments that are provided with adequate fans and ducting for each subassembly.

Larger equipments can be cooled efficiently with forced air. The 56-tube chassis shown in one of the photographs dissipates 950 watts. Wire leads at lower center come from thermocouples that are used to monitor the anode 6AQ5 bulb temperatures.

Liquid Cooling

Direct liquid cooling is particularly applicable to subassemblies having high heat concentrations or those that must operate in high temperature environments with small temperature gradients between parts and cooled surfaces. Unfortunately, direct liquid cooling can be used only in circuits that can tolerate the increased stray capacitance and electrical losses resulting from high dielectric constant and power factor of liquids used.

New equipments can be designed for several types of liquid cooling systems, any one of which may have cooling capacities greater than that of forced air systems, as shown in the chart. The cases of sealed subassemblies can be designed for direct immersion in the coolant (indirect liquid cooling) or the subassembly can be filled with a liquid

EIGHT RULES OF COOLING

1. Temperature difference controls the rate of heat transfer in any given configuration.
2. Under steady-state conditions, thermal equilibrium or a heat balance is maintained and all heat will be rejected with resultant high temperature gradients.
3. Measurement of temperature is necessary to define thermal parameters.
4. Heat flow is analogous to Ohm's Law. With constant power dissipation temperature rise or gradient is a function of the resistance of the thermal path.
5. Only the earth, its atmosphere or a large body of water are ultimate sinks; a chassis has finite heat capacity, but it can be used as an intermediate or local heat sink.
6. Satisfactory thermal design starts simultaneously with electrical and mechanical design of electronic equipment.
7. Electronic performance must not be affected by thermal design; compromise is more often the rule rather than the exception.
8. Owing to the complex nature of heat transfer, high accuracy can seldom be achieved, but this is no hindrance to accomplishment of practical cooling systems.

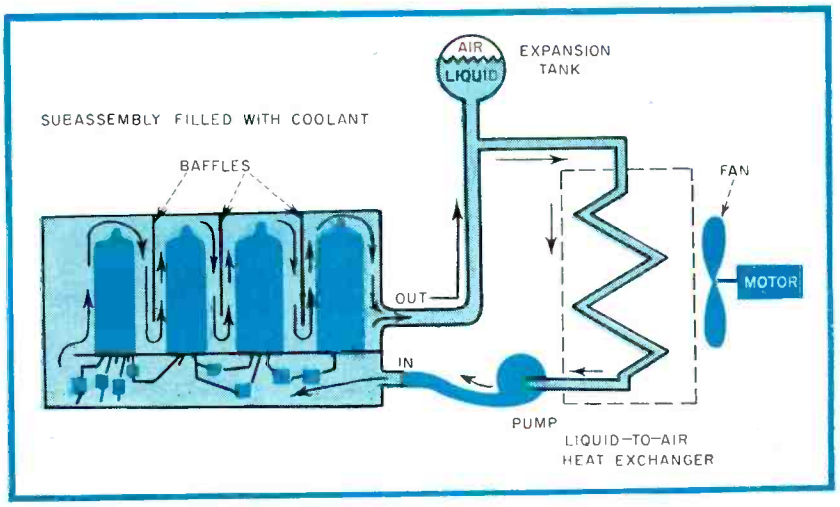

FIG. 4—Direct forced liquid cooling system

such as a silicone fluid (direct liquid cooling). The elements of such a system are shown in Fig. 3.

Heat removal may be increased by the addition of forced circulation of the coolant. However, this additional cooling is at the expense of more power to operate the pump and its accessory equipment. The weight of directly immersed equipment may be reduced by spraying the coolant over the heat producing parts and pumping the heat-bearing coolant from the bottom of the container through a heat exchanger and back to the spray nozzles. Such a cooling system (Fig. 4) represents a saving in the amount of coolant liquid required, but requires a higher pressure pump and more power to run the pump.

Direct liquid cooling is most applicable to power supplies, modulators, servo amplifiers and wideband low-frequency amplifiers. The coolant must be chemically and electrically compatible with the electronic parts and the case. If liquid cooling is applied to equipments that operate over a wide range of environmental temperatures, a nonfreezing coolant must be used.

Miniature Components

Liquid cooling frequently permits a greater degree of miniaturization because of the larger permissible heat concentrations. If a coolant with a high dielectric strength is used, voltage ratings can be increased. Containers must be able to expand at elevated temperatures.

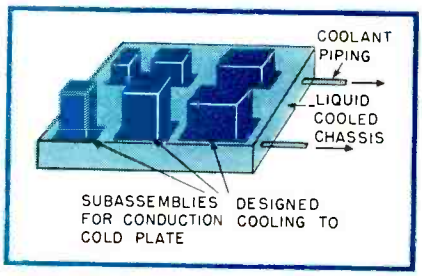

FIG. 5—Liquid cooled cold chassis

Unless the coolant is chemically inert, electronic parts may decompose; also, maintenance is increased and a leak may disable the unit.

Repairing direct liquid cooled equipment is complicated by the need for draining the fluid before working on the unit. Indirect liquid cooling overcomes some of the above disadvantages but requires a pump and heat exchangers. See Fig. 5.

Vaporization cooling is the most effective heat removal method known. It has the advantages and disadvantages of the direct system together with greatly increased cooling power. Expendable systems are simple, but involve disposal of the vapor and replacement of the coolant. Nonexpendable or continuous systems are complex, expensive and necessitate the use of a heat exchanger to condense the vapor back into a fluid. A direct evaporative spray cooling system is shown in Fig. 6.

Vaporization cooling systems are particularly suited to installations with extremely high heat concentrations and those installations where no sink is available or the sink is remotely located.

Ultimate Sinks

Transfer of heat from the unit chassis to the sink depends upon the method of heat removal from within owing to the common connection between the two phases of heat rejection. The optimum method of heat transfer also depends upon the type of sink available, its location and its temperatures. Temperatures of local or intermediate sinks may increase with additional heat.

Natural heat transfer from miniaturized subassemblies to an intermediate sink is best accomplished by metallic conduction cooling. However, the intermediate sink cannot be located at any significant distance from the subassemblies. Structural parts may be used, if they have low thermal resistance.

Natural convection and radiation may be used at the sink if the local sink is air of a relatively low temperature. The maximum heat dissipated by the surfaces should seldom exceed 0.25 watt per sq in. and should be limited to approximately 0.50 watt per sq in. Even so, relatively high temperatures can easily be achieved. It is, therefore, recommended that this mode of cooling be used only with equipments of low heat concentration, provided that the rejected heat is not introduced into other nearby equipment.

Forced air is more applicable to this phase of cooling than natural methods particularly if the sink is nearby air. The air should be properly directed and distributed over the subassemblies. Unit heat dissipations of the order of 2 watts per sq in. can be obtained readily.

When electronic equipment is to be operated in high temperature environments at high heat concentrations or when the sink is located at a distance from the equipment, optimum cooling can be achieved by an indirect forced liquid cooling system. This cooling mode, using fresh water, is especially recommended for shipboard usage.

Indirect vaporization cooling will provide the maximum obtainable cooling. It is recommended for use only with devices having extremely high heat concentrations.

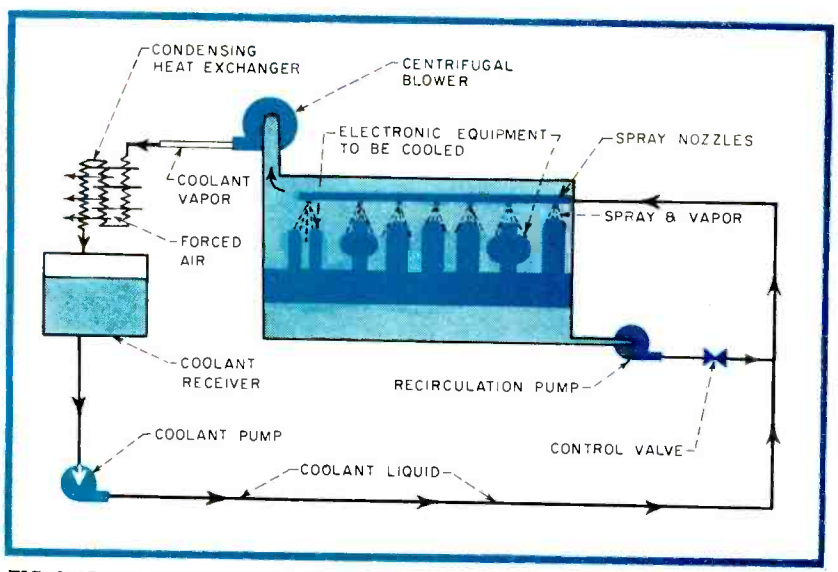

FIG. 6—Direct evaporative spray cooling system

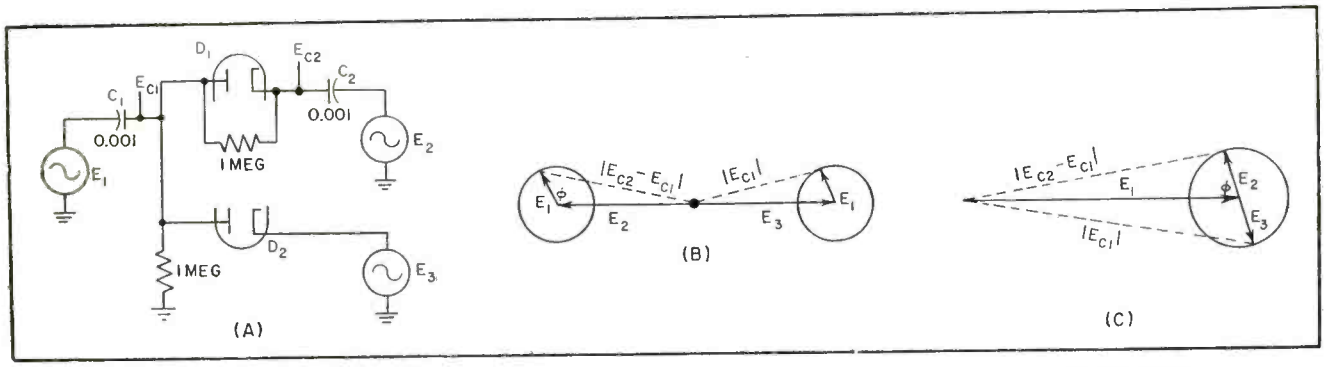

FIG. 1—Basic double-diode balanced phase detector (A) of prior art and vectors and voltages across C_1 and C_2 (B and C)

Three-Phase Detector for Color-TV Receivers

SUMMARY —— Replacing two double-diode detectors with one triple-diode balanced phase detector provides noise-immune operation for color receiver automatic-frequency-control, automatic-chroma-control and color-killer circuits. Action of automatic-chroma-control and color killer remains effective with signal levels as low as 20 microvolts

By A. A. GOLDBERG

Project Engineer
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New York, N. Y.

BALANCED PHASE DETECTORS are used in color television receivers for comparing the phase of the incoming 3.58-mc color-burst signal with the phase of the locally generated 3.58-mc signal and correcting the latter (afc). A balanced phase detector is characterized by good noise immunity.

Color-killer and automatic chroma control (acc) circuits are also actuated from the color burst. These control signals are usually derived from nonsynchronous, unbalanced detectors and prevent good color killing and acc with incoming signals of less than 100 μv.

This article describes a three-diode detector that replaces two double-diode detectors to provide noise-immune operation for all three receiver functions, afc, acc and color killer.

Double-Diode Detector

The double-diode detector of the prior art is shown in Fig. 1A. Basically, this circuit consists of two peak detectors in series; the d-c output voltage is the sum of the potentials. If the R-C time constants are sufficiently large, the output is insensitive to the values of R and C.

The exact equations for E_{c1} and E_{c2} are

$$E_{C1} = -[E_1^2 + E_3^2 - 2\,E_1\,E_3 \cos\phi]^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

$$E_{C2} = [E_1^2 + E_2^2 + 2E_1E_3 \cos\phi]^{1/2} + E_{C1} \quad (2)$$

where ϕ is the phase difference between E_1 and E_2. Inputs E_2 and E_3 are always 180 degrees apart. All a-c voltages are peak values.

Table I—Factors Affecting AFC

Parameter	Double Diode	Triple Diode
Damping Coefficient	0.475	0.268
Noise Bandwidth (cps)	219	157
A-C transmission ratio	0.052	0.0123
Filter shunt time constant (sec)	0.0033	0.0033
Static phase error (deg)		
for Δf = 50 cps	1.62	0.68
100 cps	3.24	1.36
150 cps	4.86	2.04
Pull-In range (cps)		
for T = 0.1 sec	375	260
∞	570	660

If E_1 is smaller than E_2 and E_3, the vectors are as shown in Fig. 1B and the simplified approximate forms of Eq. 1 and 2 are

$$E_{C1} \approx -(E_3 - E_1 \cos\phi) \quad (3)$$

$$E_{C2} \approx E_2 + E_1 \cos\phi + E_{C1} \quad (4)$$

Replacing E_{C1} in Eq. 4 with Eq. 3

$$E_{C2} \approx E_2 - E_3 + 2E_1 \cos\phi \quad (5)$$

and, if E_2 equals E_3, then

$$E_{C2} \approx 2\,E_1 \cos\phi \quad (6)$$

If E_1 is larger than E_2 and E_3, the vectors of Fig. 1C are representative. When E_2 equals E_3

$$E_{C2} \approx (E_2 + E_3) \cos\phi \quad (7)$$

When E_1 is zero, E_{C2} is zero, assuming that E_2 equals E_3. If a nonsynchronous signal such as noise is inserted at E_1, E_{C2} still remains zero. A nonsynchronous signal can be represented by a vector rotating at a random rate and thus integrating to zero because of the detector time constant. Voltage E_{C2} remains zero only when E_2 equals E_3, otherwise E_{C2} equals the differ-

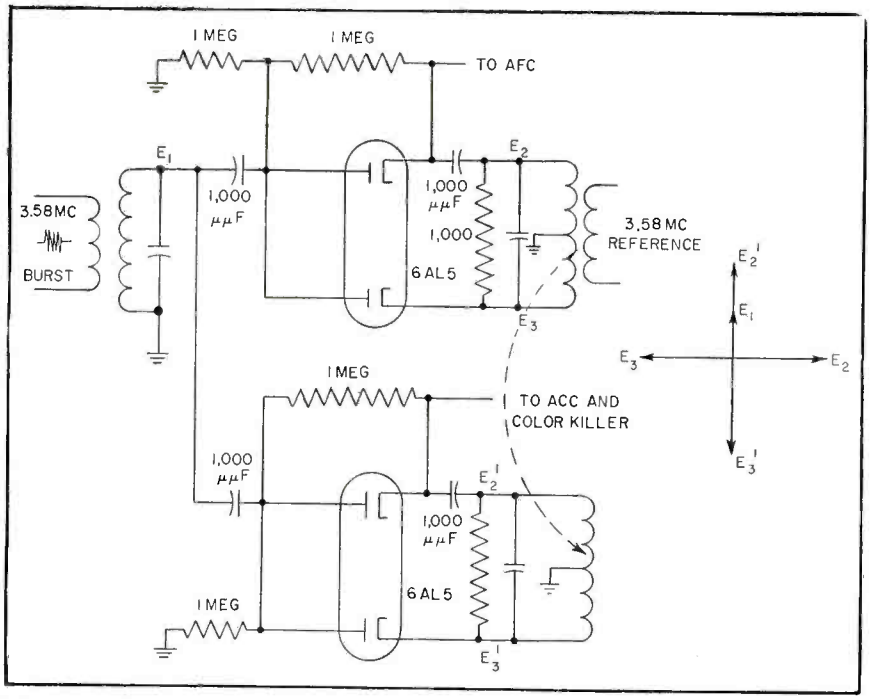

FIG. 2—Application of dual double-diode detectors for noise-immune operation

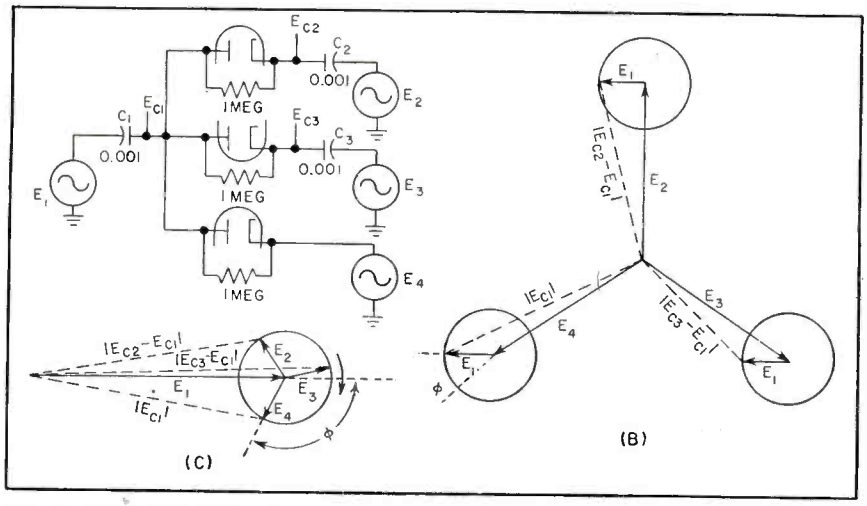

FIG. 3—Basic triple-diode detector (A) and voltage and phase relationships (B and C)

ence of the absolute values of E_2 and E_3.

When E_1 equals E_2 and E_3 and the exact Eq. 1 and 2 are plotted, E_{C1} and $E_{C2} - E_{C1}$ become cycloidal in shape and the resultant E_{C2} approximates a triangular wave shape as ϕ is varied.

Dual Double-Diode Detector

Figure 2 shows how two detectors can be employed for noise-immune operation.[1] The incoming color burst is applied at E_1 in parallel to the two detectors. The locally generated 3.58-mc reference voltage is coupled into the top detector bifilar transformer and phase-split into voltages E_2 and E_3. As shown in the vector diagram, E_2 and E_3 are in quadrature with E_1 and the resultant afc output voltage is zero.

Any departure from the quadrature relationship causes the afc output to go symmetrically either negative or positive, depending upon the direction of phase error. The afc output controls the bias of the reactance tube which in turn corrects the phase of the local 3.58-mc oscillator.

A second resonant circuit is loosely coupled to the E_2, E_3 circuit and produces two additional voltages E_2' and E_3' which are in quadrature with E_2 and E_3. This causes the lower detector to operate in a synchronous mode and the acc, color-killer output is a negative d-c voltage. The acc voltage is usually applied through a pulse amplifier to the chroma amplifier and varies the chroma gain as an inverse function of burst amplitude. The color-killer voltage is used to shut off the chroma amplifier in the absence of a color burst (monochrome reception).

Triple-Diode Detector

In the interest of reducing the required number of envelopes from two to one, the circuit of Fig. 3A was developed. Voltages E_2, E_3 and E_4 are equal and 120 degrees apart in phase.

The exact equations for E_{C1}, E_{C2} and E_{C3} are

$$E_{C1} = -[E_1^2 + E_4^2 - 2E_1E_4\cos\phi]^{1/2} \quad (7)$$

$$E_{C2} = [E_1^2 + E_2^2 - 2E_1E_2\cos(\phi + 120)]^{1/2} + E_{C1} \quad (8)$$

$$E_{C3} = [E_1^2 + E_3^2 - 2E_1E_3\cos(\phi - 120)]^{1/2} + E_{C1} \quad (9)$$

If E_1 is smaller than E_2, E_3 and E_4, the vectors are as shown in Fig. 3B and the simplified approximate forms of Eq. 7, 8 and 9 may be employed

$$E_{C1} \approx -(E_4 + E_1\cos\phi) \quad (10)$$

$$E_{C2} \approx E_2 + E_1\cos(\phi + 120) + E_{C1} \quad (11)$$

$$E_{C3} \approx E_3 + E_1\cos(\phi - 120) + E_{C1} \quad (12)$$

Replacing E_{C1} in Eq. 11 with Eq. 10

$$E_{C2} \approx \sqrt{3}\,E_1\cos(\phi+150) + E_2 - E_4 \quad (13)$$

Replacing E_{C1} in Eq. 12 with Eq. 10

$$E_{C3} \approx \sqrt{3}\,E_1\cos(\phi-150) + E_3 - E_4 \quad (14)$$

When $E_2 = E_3 = E_4$

$$E_{C2} \approx \sqrt{3}\,E_1\cos(\phi + 150) \quad (15)$$

$$\text{and } E_{C3} \approx \sqrt{3}\,E_1\cos(\phi - 150) \quad (16)$$

If E_1 is larger than E_2, E_3 and E_4, the vectors are as shown in Fig. 3C and the approximate equations are

$$E_{C2} \approx E_2\cos(\phi + 120) - E_4\cos\phi \quad (17)$$

$$E_{C3} \approx E_3\cos(\phi - 120) - E_4\cos\phi \quad (18)$$

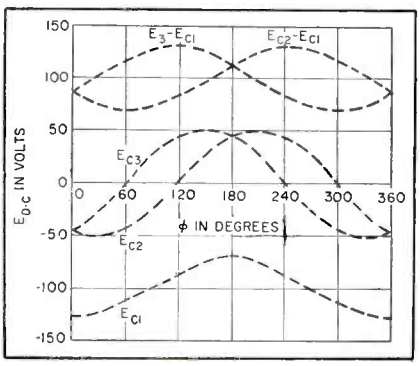

FIG. 4—Vectors of Fig. 3C as a function of phase-difference angle ϕ

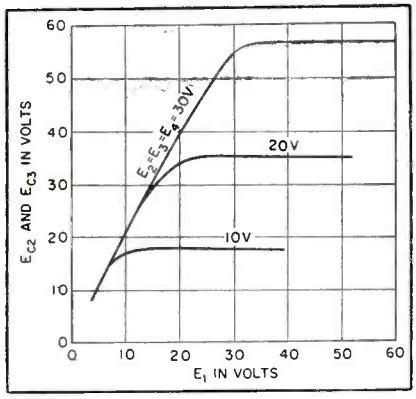

FIG. 5—Output characteristics of Fig. 3A

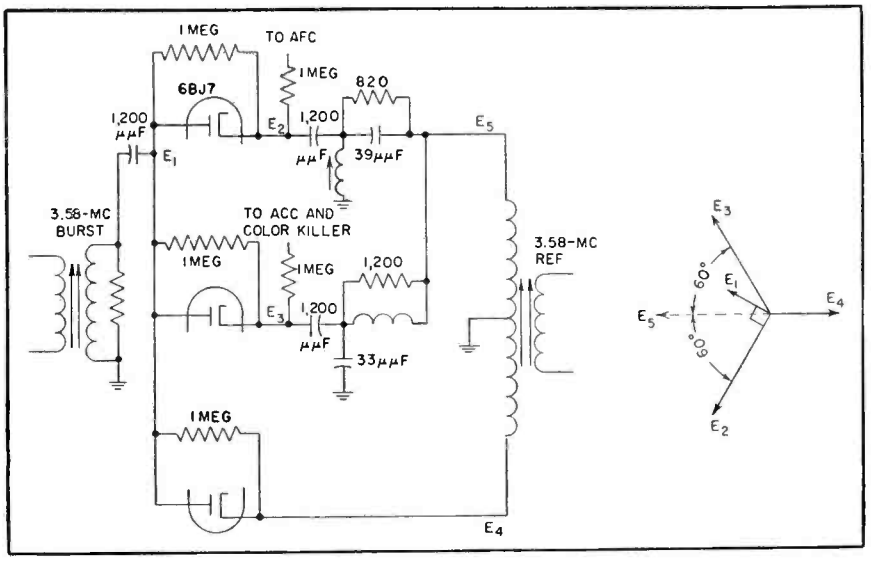

FIG. 6—Practical triple-diode phase detector and phase relationships

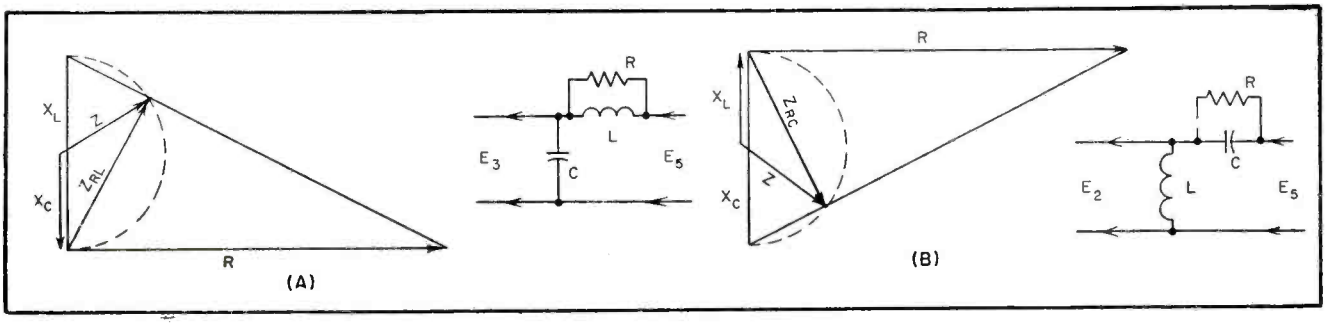

FIG. 7—Vector relationships of circuit in Fig. 6; phase-shifting circuit associated with each diagram is shown at its right

The relative efficiency (a-c input to d-c output) of the triple to the double-diode detector is $\sqrt{3}/2$ or 0.866.

Refering to Fig. 3C and using Eq. 10, 15 and 16, a plot of E_{c2} and E_{c3} versus ϕ is shown in Fig. 4. Note that E_{c2} and E_{c3} are 60 degrees out of phase. If E_{c2} is used for receiver afc and E_{c3} is used for acc and color killer, the point where $\phi = 300$ degrees may be used. Here E_{c2} passes through zero voltage and E_{c3} is at 0.866 of maximum.

If E_1 is the incoming 3.58-mc color burst and E_2, E_3 and E_4 are the 3.58-mc locally generated c-w signals, it is necessary that the E_{c3} d-c output vary with the amplitude of E_1 for acc and color-killer action. Figure 5 shows E_{c2} and E_{c3} as functions of E_1 as $E_2 = E_3 = E_4$ are varied. The knee occurs where $E_1 = E_2 = E_3 = E_4$. It is important, therefore, to operate the detector with E_1 less than E_2, E_3 and E_4.

The noise immunity of the three-phase detector is excellent. With E_1 at zero, 18 volts of noise peaked at 3.58 mc can be applied at the E_1 input. With $E_2 = E_3 = E_4 = 50$ volts, E_{c2} and E_{c3} changes a maximum of one volt. This allows the color receiver's acc and color-killer action to remain effective with signal inputs as low as 20 μv.

Circuit

The circuit, as used in a color receiver, is shown in Fig. 6. The incoming color burst is applied through a tuned coupling transformer to the plates of the three diodes at E_1. The 3.58-mc reference signal from the local oscillator is coupled through a tuned bifilar transformer and phase-split into E_4 and E_5 which are 180 degrees apart in phase and equal in amplitude. Voltage E_5 in turn is phase shifted ± 60 degrees to derive E_2 and E_3.

The 60-degree phase shifters are noncritical, low-impedance circuits, Figure 7 shows the vectors involved.[2] As R is varied in Fig. 7A, parallel R-L combination impedance Z_{RL} varies as the locus shown in the dashed line. If $X_L = 2X_C$, the total impedance Z of the circuit is of constant magnitude, equal to X_C and varies from -90 degrees through zero to $+90$ degrees as R is varied from zero to infinity. Voltage E_3 is therefore equal to E_5 and lags it in phase from zero to 180 degrees.

The 60-degree lead network is shown in Fig. 7B. Here $X_C = 2X_L$ and E_2 can lead E_5 from zero to 180 degrees.

A triple-diode phase detector was installed in a color receiver and its performance compared to a production-model color set.[3] The latter uses an ordinary back-to-back, double-diode, balanced phase detector for afc. Table I shows comparison of the parameters affecting afc.[4]

The author acknowledges the assistance of J. Hollywood, F. Weinstein and S. Yusem.

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TRANSISTOR-MAGNETIC

SUMMARY — Four-quadrant analog multiplication is performed by instrument that uses magnetic cores and junction transistors instead of electron tubes. One input variable controls amplitude of a square wave while a second variable governs the phase. Multiplication of variables is achieved by averaging the resulting square wave. Linearity is within 3 percent with 10 degrees phase shift at 100 cps

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VOLTAGE MULTIPLICATION in airborne control systems is generally accomplished by a servo-driven potentiometer. This paper describes a four-quadrant voltage multiplier developed for possible airborne application. It uses only magnetic cores and transistor switches.

The main features of the multiplier are simplicity of operation, single-ended inputs and output, single d-c supply voltage, small size and low power consumption. Prototype tests indicate an output error of less than ±3 percent of full scale can be maintained from room temperature to 150 F using germanium transistors.

Theory of Operation

Multiplication is accomplished by averaging a square wave with an amplitude proportional to one voltage and a time difference between two half cycles proportional to another voltage. Figure 1A indicates how multiplication is performed. Pulse amplitude is made proportional to the X input by sampling the X voltage with a transistor chopper in the modulator.

By coupling the modulator to the demodulator with a centertapped transformer, the ground reference is shifted so that input voltage polarity is transformed into a phase-sensitive signal at the input of the demodulator. The demodulator output is thus sensitive to both the X input voltage polarity and the demodulator switching signal phase which is controlled by a saturable reactor.

By making the phase of the demodulator switching signal proportional to the Y voltage input, the demodulator output becomes a square wave with an amplitude proportional to the X voltage input and the difference of the positive and negative half-cycle widths proportional to the Y voltage. The square wave switching signals are supplied by a transistor magnetic-core oscillator.[1]

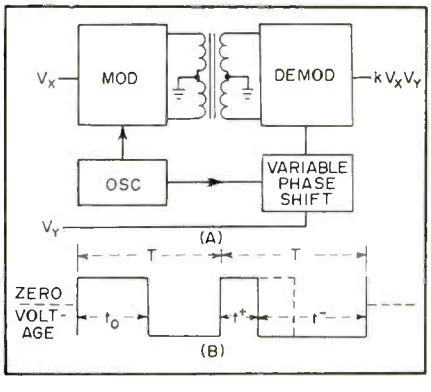


FIG. 1—Block diagram of analog multiplier (A) and waveforms for square-wave multiplication (B)

Figure 1B illustrates voltage multiplication. The first cycle shows the output waveform for Y equal to zero. For the second cycle the Y voltage is not equal to zero. The areas under the positive and negative pulses are

$$A^+ = V_x(t_o - kV_yt_o) \quad (1)$$
$$A^- = V_x(t_o + kV_yt_o) \quad (2)$$

where t_o is the time for one quarter cycle of the oscillator and k is a constant of the magnetic circuit. The net difference in area obtained by filtering appears as the output voltage.

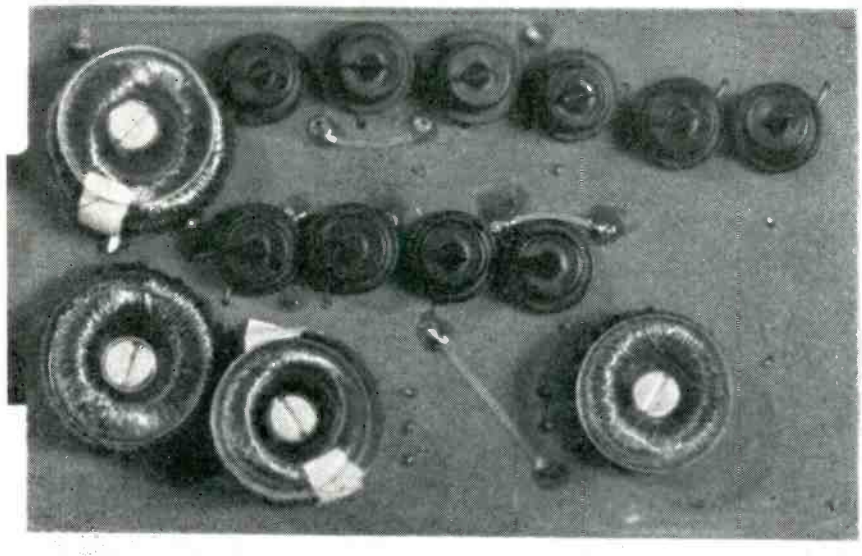
Therefore

$$V_o = A^+ - A^- \quad (3)$$
$$= 2kV_xV_yt_o \quad (4)$$
$$V_o = KV_xV_y \quad (5)$$

Transistor Switch

The impedance between the emitter and collector of a fused-junction transistor approaches that of a relay contact when a switching signal is applied between emitter or collector and base. In a *pnp* transistor with an emitter-to-base voltage of a few tenths volt positive, the on impedance is of the order of one ohm, while the off impedance with a few tenths volt negative is of the order of one

ANALOG MULTIPLIER



Prototype transistor-magnetic analog multiplier requires 250 mw from 12-v supply

megohm. Since the transistor is a current device, the operation of the transistor switch may be defined by the collector and base currents.[2]

A rule of thumb for signals of the order of one volt is to maintain the collector-to-base current ratio less than or equal to one for closed-switch or current-saturated condition. For the open-switch condition the emitter-to-base voltage should be greater than or equal to one-half volt.

In addition to the on and off impedance of the switch, consideration must be given to the current, voltage, power, frequency and temperature limitations of the transistors. In the current-saturated condition the current is limited by the power dissipation of the transistor. For a 150-mw transistor this is generally around 100 ma.

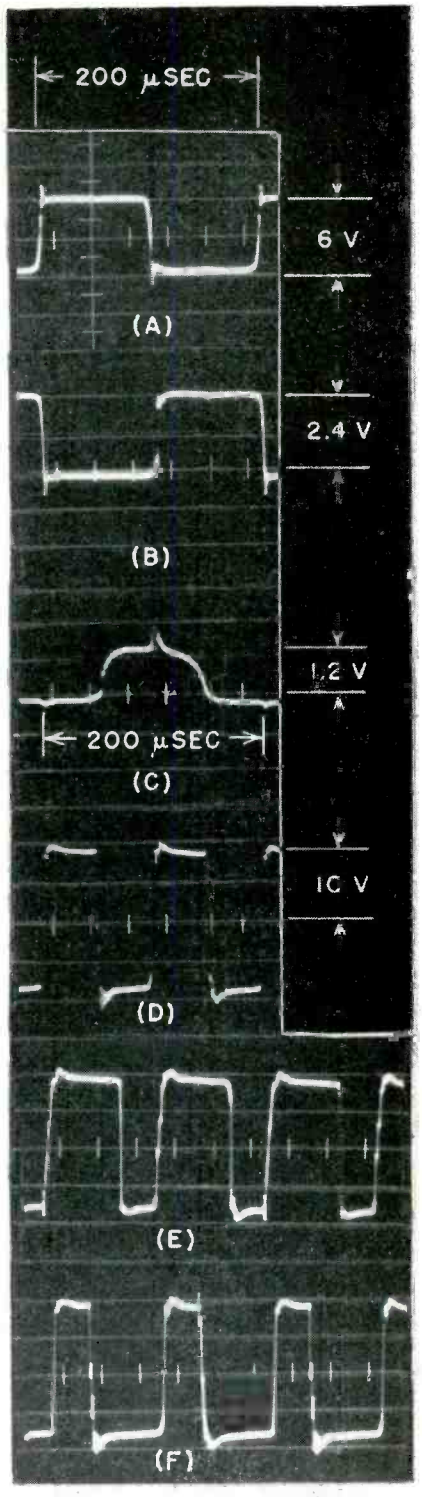
The switch is limited in the off condition by the voltage breakdown of the collector or emitter diode. Since the base is maintained at a positive voltage, with respect to both collector and emitter, all the leakage current is supplied through the base. Therefore, no leakage-current multiplication occurs, as would be the case if part of the collector diode leakage current were to flow through the emitter.

Power Dissipation

The power limitation of the switch is the rated power dissipation of the transistor. Due to the 1 to 2-sec thermal time constant of most transistors the power dissipated is the average power per cycle for frequencies greater than a few cps. The power dissipated in the transistor switch is the sum of the average switching power, the average signal power dissipated in the switch and the average power dissipated in the transition from the on to off condition.

Since the transistor is almost always in a low power dissipation condition it can control much larger powers than it is rated to dissipate.

The effect of increased ambient temperature is to reduce the rated power dissipation and off impedance, and to shorten the useful life of the transistor. Not only does



Multiplier voltage waveforms: oscillator signal (A), modulator switching signal (B), demodulator switching signal (C), unfiltered output for $V_X = 10$ v, $V_Y = 0$ (D), output for $V_X = V_Y = 10$ v (E) and for $V_X = 10$ v, $V_Y = -10$ v (F)

the rated power dissipation of a transistor decrease with temperature, but the total power dissipated in the transistor increases due to increased leakage. This can result in an unstable condition known as thermal runaway.

The efficiency of the transistor switch is so high that considerable liberties can be taken in its design. It is generally only in critical applications that careful design and transistor selection are necessary.

Switch Design

The switches used in the multiplier circuit consist of two 2N43 transistors back-to-back because of the necessity of blocking voltages of both polarities. These switches are designed to switch a maximum current of 5 ma. The base current is limited to approximately 5 ma by the resistors in series with the switching voltage.

If the X voltage is limited to 10 volts, the switches must block 22.4 volts because of the induced voltage in the coupling transformer and the reverse voltage bias on the base. The average dissipation for the ten transistors in the multiplier is approximately 10 mw. Since the allowable room temperature dissipation is 150 mw, the ambient temperature can be increased considerably before maximum power dissipation is reached.

Timing Oscillator

Using the transistor switches in the chopper modulator, square-wave modulation of the input signal can be obtained for frequencies as high as 5 or 10 kc. The demodulator, which is identical with the modulator, is coupled to the latter by a centertapped transformer. This coupling transformer must be broadband to maintain the shape of the output square wave.

The switching signal for the transistor switches is supplied by a transistor oscillator that utilizes a magnetic material and a pair of transistor switches. The saturation of the magnetic material limits the oscillation by breaking the feedback coupling. The output is a square wave having a frequency

$$f_s = V/4N_s\phi$$

where V is the supply voltage, N_s the number of turns on the primary of the transformer and ϕ is the saturation flux of the core material. To reduce the induced voltage peaks that appear across the transistor at the beginning of each cycle, it is best to use square-loop magnetic material, such as Hymu or Orthonol in toroidal form.

Since N_s and ϕ are fixed, the frequency is dependent on the supply voltage. Since the multiplier output voltage is a function of the switching frequency, the oscillator must have a well regulated power supply to minimize the drift in the output voltage.

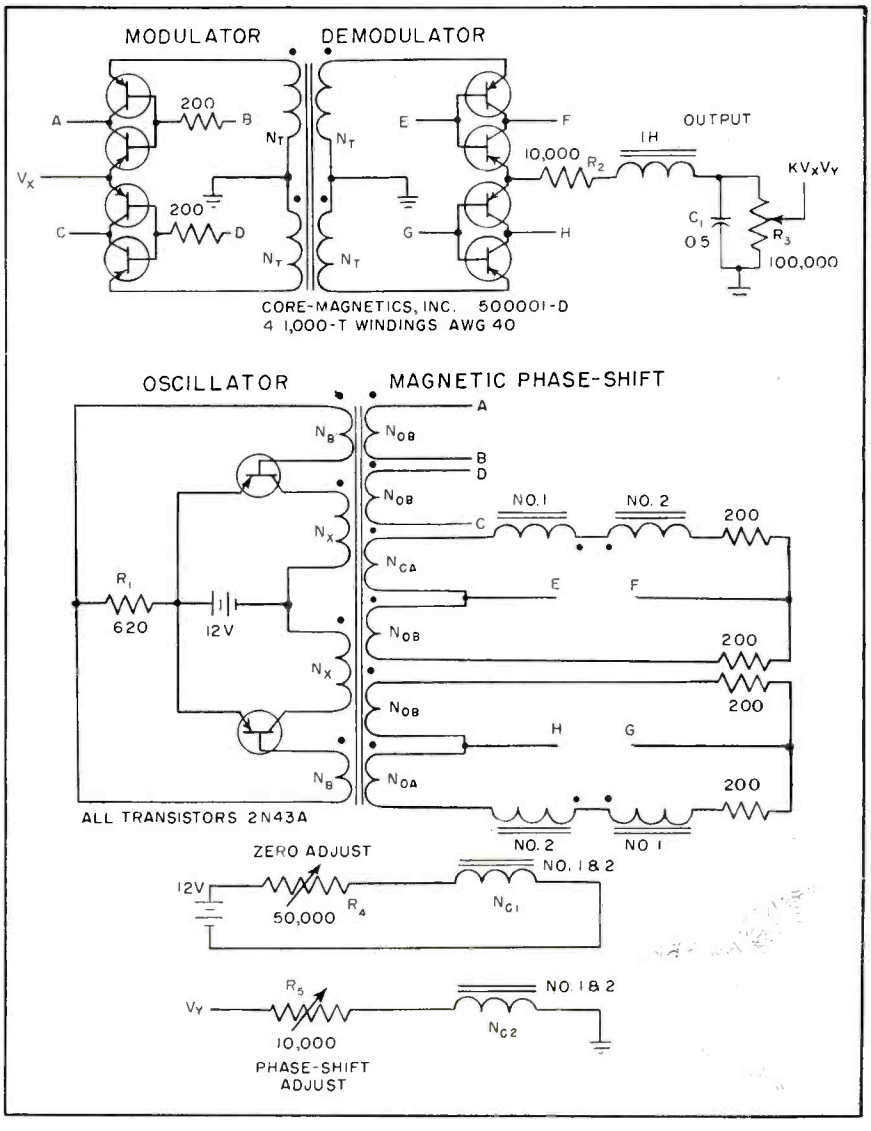


FIG. 2—Circuits of transistor-magnetic multiplier include oscillator, modulator, demodulator and magnetic phase-shifter

Fig. 2. During the first half cycle of the oscillator, the switching voltage is determined by the voltage across coil N_{OB} because of the high reactance of the series reactors.

At some time during the first half cycle the reactor will saturate. Since the voltage across coil N_{OA} is greater than across coil N_{OB}, the switching voltage polarity will change. By varying the d-c ampere-turns bias the phase or time of reactor saturation can be controlled.

The saturable reactor is designed so that it will be saturated by one-half cycle of the oscillator switching voltage. The saturation time is adjustable over the complete half cycle in a linear fashion by a voltage applied to one of two control windings that are wound common to the two reactors.

One control winding is used to

Magnetic Phase Shift

The phase shift for the demodulator switching signal is obtained by the saturable reactor shown in

adjust the multiplier for zero output by setting the saturation time to exactly one quarter cycle for the oscillator. The second control winding is used for the Y signal and is adjusted to give a shift in saturation time proportional to the Y voltage.

This type of low-gain saturable reactor requires selection of a control-to-reactor turns ratio and control-circuit resistance which will insure a linear variation of reactor saturation time with control voltage. This means that the control-circuit resistance reflected into the phase-shift circuit must be small relative to the phase-shift circuit impedance. This choice involves a compromise since the response time of the phase-shift reactor is also proportional to the control-to-reactor turns ratio. A ratio of 40 to 1 was found to give a satisfactorily linear range, with an error of ±3 percent of full scale and a phase shift of 10 degrees at 100 cps with an oscillator frequency of 5 kc.

A parallel self-saturating magnetic circuit with series diodes was tried in place of the series saturable reactor but the increased voltage gain made the circuit much less stable to variations in the supply voltage. This variation of the multiplier circuit could be used to advantage where voltage gain is required.

The design information for the magnetic circuit is related directly to the requirements of the oscillator. For a supply voltage of 12 volts, oscillator frequency of 5,000 cps, and Magnetics, Inc. core 50056 1-D, the windings should be: N_X = 175 turns, $N_B = 0.1\ N_X = 17$ turns, $N_{0A} = 0.4\ N_X = 70$ turns, $N_{0B} = 0.2\ N_X = 35$ turns, $N_E = (N_{0B} + N_{0B})/2 = 52$ turns and $N_C = 40 \times 52 = 2{,}000$ turns.

Experimental Operation

The complete schematic diagram of the multiplier shows the interrelationship of the various units: the transistor modulator and demodulator appear at the top with the oscillator and phase-shifting circuits in the center and the phase-shift controls at the bottom. There are three adjustments to be made before the multiplier is ready for operation.

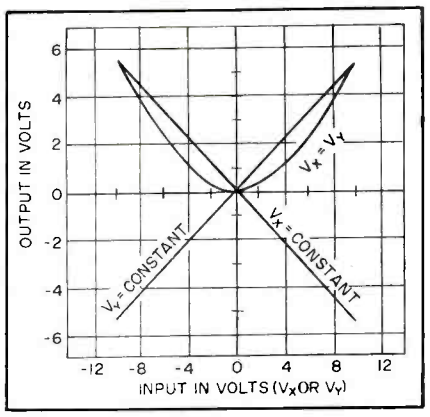


FIG. 3—Output characteristics of multiplier demonstrate its linearity

With a signal at the X input, R_4 is adjusted for zero output voltage. Next R_5 is adjusted to give the most linear output. Since the zero is affected by this adjustment, a second adjustment of the zero may be necessary.

For a particular application R_5 can be replaced by a fixed resistor. When the linearity adjustment is optimized, the output voltage can be set to the desired value by the variable resistance of the output filter.

The output wave shape and thus the zero and linearity of the multiplier are affected by the X input driver impedance. Although the X input impedance is 20,000 ohms, it is necessary to have a driving source with an output impedance of approximately 500 ohms to obtain a suitable output wave shape.

The oscilloscope photographs show the output and switching signal waveform as they appear in time with reference to the oscillator signal. Since the switching signals appear between base and collector, the low voltage represents the on condition and the large voltage the off condition. Although the demodulator switching signal does not have a fast rise time, the active nature of the transistor sharpens the output waveform.

The oscillations on the output waveform are a function of the input and output reactances of the coupling transformer and the resistance damping of the circuit. Typical characteristics of a realizable design are ± 10 v in each input, ±5 v out for ±10 volts in, linearity of ±3 percent of full scale, 10 deg phase shift at 100 cps and good stability with changes in ambient temperature from room temperature to 150 F.

The photograph shows a prototype multiplier and demonstrates its small size. A total of 250 mw is required from a single 12-volt power supply. The linearity of the multiplier is shown in Fig. 3 for an oscillator frequency of 5,000 cps. A more linear output can be obtained by reducing the oscillator frequency which improves the output waveform. Temperature characteristics are given in Fig. 4.

By using transistor switches and saturable reactors, an analog voltage multiplier has been devised. Its simplicity of construction and operation, its small size and low power consumption as well as its stability of operation both at room temperature and at elevated ambient temperatures make it attractive for airborne applications.

The linearity of the multiplier can be improved if a narrower passband can be tolerated. By including the oscillator as an integral part of the multiplier, it can be operated from a single source of direct current.

The author thanks K. D. Johansen for his discussions and suggestions on the magnetic circuit and Dale Jenkins for aid in construction and testing of the prototype.

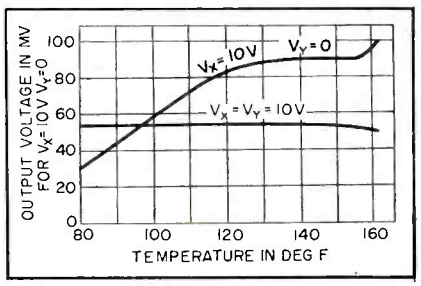


Fig. 4—Temperature characteristics illustrate good stability to 150 F

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R. L. Van Allen, Four Quadrant Multiplication with Transistors and Magnetic Cores, *Trans AIEE*, Paper No. 55-461, June 1955.

SUMMARY — Pulses at constant repetition rate are integrated producing stairstep function for comparison with modulation signal in difference circuit. Pulse transmission stops when stairstep exceeds modulation and negative pulses automatically reach local receiver, in feedback loop with transmitter, to reverse integration process. When stairstep level is below modulation, pulses are again transmitted producing pulse train capable of providing satisfactory voice communication

Transmitting System

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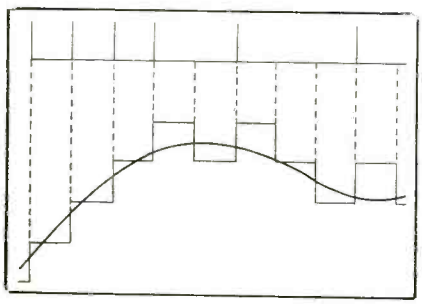


FIG. 1—Stairstep integration shows approximation to modulation

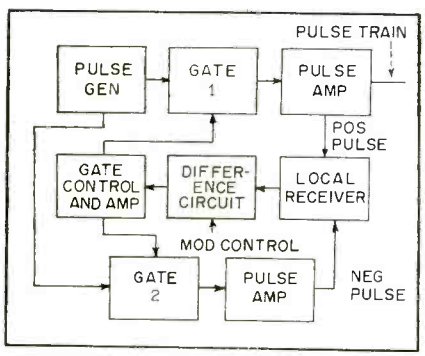


FIG. 2—Block diagram of delta modulation system

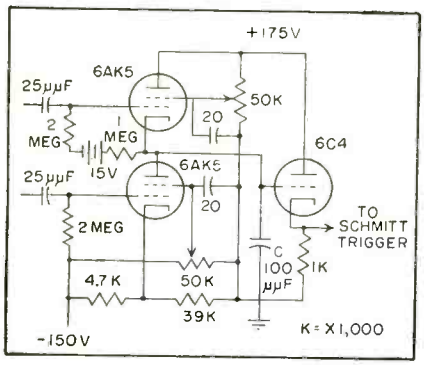


FIG. 3—Single-integrating local receiver detector generates stairstep function

DELTA MODULATION is a coded pulse-modulation system employing a train of equally spaced, identical pulses transmitted only when the magnitude of the output from a local receiver, within the transmitter, falls below the modulation signal to be transmitted.

The local receiver is placed in a feedback loop in the transmitter. It is supplied with the transmitted pulses and pulses of the opposite polarity, whenever the transmitted pulses are absent. The pulse train at the receiver is integrated to form a stairstep function as shown in Fig. 1.

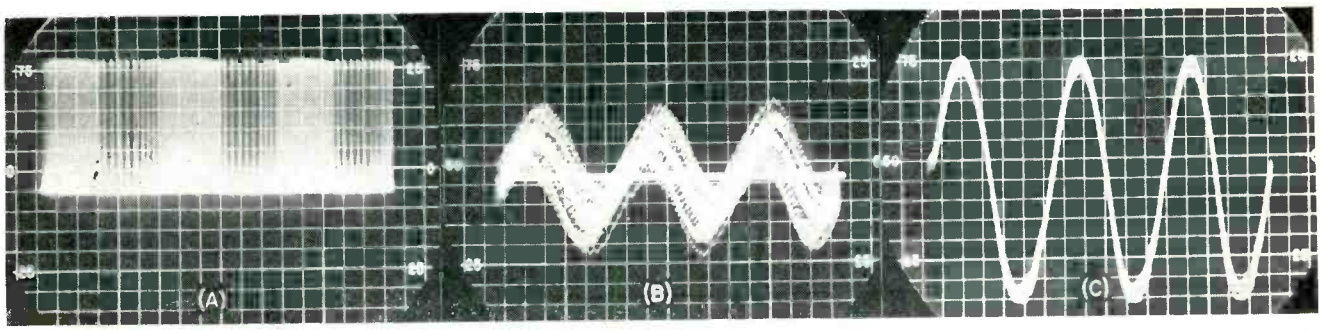
The stairstep function is compared to the modulation signal in a difference circuit. When it is greater than the modulation, no pulses are transmitted and pulses of opposite polarity reach the receiver. When it is less than the modulation, pulses are transmitted and reach both the local and any remote receiver. Thus the local receiver output approximates the modulation signal in a stepwise manner and the train of transmitted pulses is a measure of the modulation signal.

The transmitter consists of a pulse generator, two gates to control the passage of pulses, a local receiver, a difference circuit, a gate control circuit and amplifiers. Referring to the block diagram of Fig. 2, when gate 1 is open, positive pulses are transmitted and also reach the local receiver. Its positive stairstep output is compared with the modulating signal in the difference circuit and if the difference between the stairstep and modulation signal is negative, gate 1 remains open and transmitted pulses continue to reach the local receiver causing the difference to approach zero in a stepwise manner.

If the difference becomes positive, gate 1 is closed and gate 2 is opened, allowing negative pulses to reach the receiver, causing the difference to approach zero again.

The pulse generator is a conventional unit producing 100,000 pps. The gate circuits employ 6BN6 tubes. Switching voltages for these tubes are derived in the difference circuit using a Schmitt trigger. The trigger circuit is controlled by the difference between the stairstep function from the local receiver and the applied modulating signal. Amplifiers in the gate control isolate

* *Now with Dowell Inc., Tulsa, Okla.*



Waveshapes show pulse carrier nearly fully modulated by 1,000 cps sinewave (A), stairstep function at remote receiver detector with jitter caused by unstable power supply (B) and output of double-integrating detector (C)

Uses Delta Modulation

the trigger circuit from the gates and also provide proper polarity of switching voltages for the gates.

The local receiver generates the stairstep function by charging or discharging a storage capacitor through two pentode constant-current generators. For each pulse, the proper generator adds a fixed increment of charge to the capacitor. The capacitor thus exhibits the stairstep voltage used for comparison at the Schmitt trigger circuit. The capacitor charging circuit is shown in Fig. 3.

A second type of local receiver detector makes use of two integrations of the pulses applied to the local receiver to provide a comparison signal having a discontinuous slope instead of discontinuous magnitude. Capacitor C_1 of Fig. 4 produces the first integration and C_2 produces the second. This local receiver output gives a better approximation to the modulation signal.

Remote Receiver

The remote receiver detector shown in Fig. 5 operates much like the local receiver at the transmitter. Whenever transmitted pulses are received, C is charged through the pentode tube. In the absence of transmitted pulses, negative pulses are not available to discharge the capacitor. Instead, it is continuously discharged through a shunt resistor and the waveform does not have stairstep form, but is made up of short sections of exponential transients separated by abrupt charging transients. By proper choice of the R-C time constant the output satisfactorily reproduces the original modulation signal.

The use of a stepwise approximation to the modulating signal produces quantizing noise. This approximation also produces a threshold effect; the modulation signal must have a minimum amplitude before it can control the transmitter.

When the modulating frequency becomes sufficiently high the system produces periodic errors and an additional tone is heard. The frequency of this extra tone varies with the modulation frequency, passing through zero in the manner of a heterodyne beat note. The lowest frequencies for which beating occurred were 3 kc for the detector of Fig. 3 and 1 kc for the detector of Fig. 4. The maximum number of quantum levels available for transmission decreases with increasing modulation frequency in a hyperbolic manner. When the

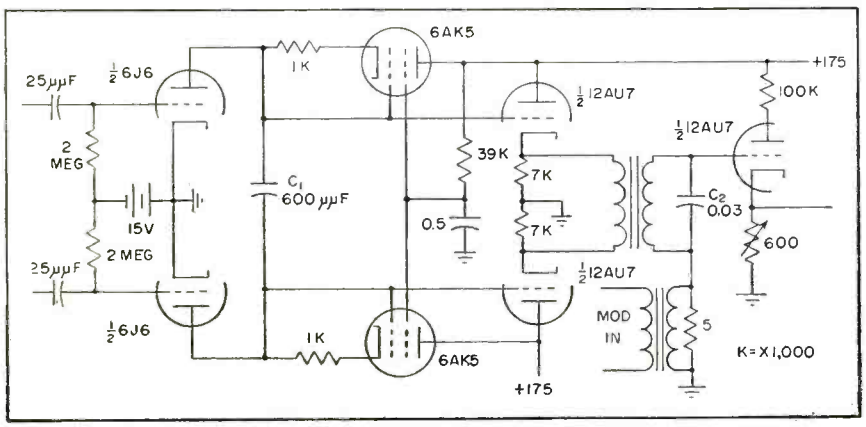


FIG. 4—Double-integrating local receiver detector approximates modulation signal

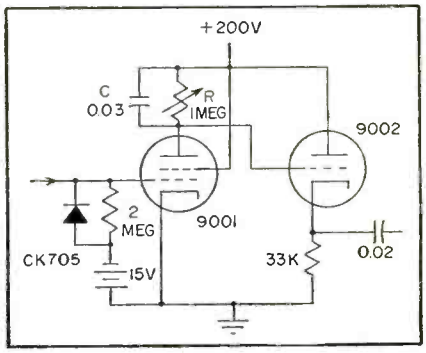


FIG. 5—Detector used in remote receiver operates in same manner as local receiver at transmitter

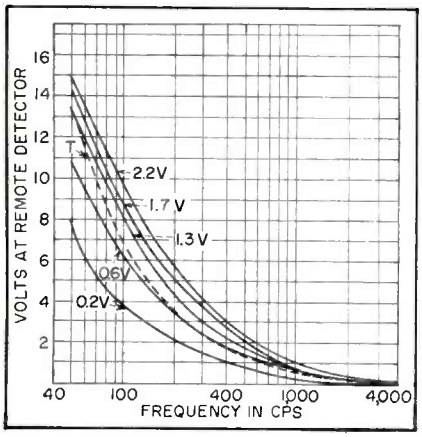


FIG. 6—Output characteristics of single-integrating detector

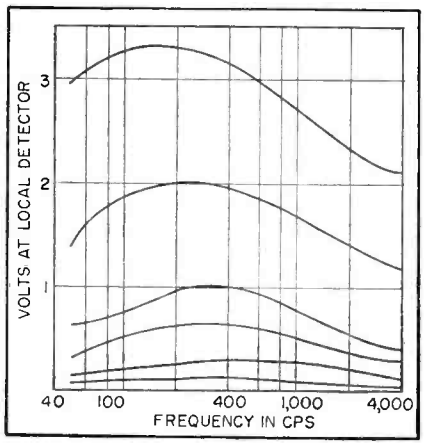


FIG. 7—Frequency response of double-integrating detector

modulation voltage is so large that nearly all the quantum levels are used, the system begins to make periodic errors.

Frequency Response

The frequency response is limited by the fact that the number of levels available for approximating a given signal is limited by the frequency and amplitude of the signal. Suppose the signal is to be approximated by a train of pulses occurring at a rate of f_e pulses per sec, of amplitude e.

The detected signal changes most rapidly when all pulses are transmitted and the instantaneous magnitude at the detector is on the average $f_e\ e\ t$ at any time t. The rate of change of this signal or the maximum slope of the approximating curve is $f_e\ e$. It is assumed that this slope matches the maximum slope of a sinusoidal signal hence

$d/dt\ (A_m \sin \omega_m t)_{max} = f_e\ e$, $A_m\ \omega_m = f_e\ e$ and $A_m/e = f_e/f_m/(2\pi)$

Thus for the pulse repetition frequency of 100 kc and the modulation frequency of 1,000 cps, A_m/e is about 16. Accordingly the maximum possible amplitude of the modulating signal, for best theoretical reproduction is 16 times the pulse height or the maximum number of levels or quanta in the received signal is 16.

As the modulating frequency decreases, the ampulitude that may be transmitted increases rapidly since the number of available levels increases similarly. The shape of the limiting curve of amplitude versus modulation frequency is shown in Fig. 6 as curve T. This curve is based on the formula $A_m = K/f_m$ where K is a constant obtained by letting $A_m = 15$ v at 50 cps. Whenever the permitted number of levels is exceeded, overmodulation exists. The effect is to replace a segment of a given curve, whose slope is greater than the maximum permitted slope, with a chord having the maximum permitted slope and passing through the end points of the segment. The output waveform approaches a zig-zag curve in the limit.

The normal frequency response depends on whether single or double integration is used at the detector. In the local and remote detectors essentially single integration is used. The experimental frequency response of this type of detector is illustrated in Fig. 6.

The voltage derived from the detector is inversely proportional to the frequency as

$$|Z| = R/[1 + (\omega RC)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Therefore $|Z| \propto \frac{1}{\omega}$ if $(\omega RC)^2 >> 1$. A typical value at the remote detector is: $R = 0.5$ megohm and $C = 0.03\ \mu f$ so $\omega RC = 2\pi f(0.015) = 0.1\ f$. If $(\omega RC)^2 = 10$, then $f = 30$ cps satisfies the inequality by a factor of 10, so that above 30 cps the approximation is satisfactory. This analysis is proper since the output voltage is proportional to the impedance when a constant current source is used. For the single integration local detector of Fig. 3 the condition is rigorously valid since R approaches infinity.

Good agreement is observed between experiment and theory as shown in Fig. 6. Experimental points below 100 cps are low owing to the poor frequency response of the vacuum tube voltmeter used. The data for Fig. 6 were taken at the remote receiver. The measured frequency response was nearly identical for the local receiver detector of Fig. 3.

The measured frequency response of the receiver detector of Fig. 4 is shown in Fig. 7. Lack of response for frequencies below 100 cps is attributed to the coupling transformer. The effect of double integration is the same as that of adding a low-pass filter to a single integration system, producing no essential change in the frequency characteristic.

Dynamic Range

The dynamic range of delta modulation is limited at high levels by the process just described and is limited at low levels by the threshold effect. The dynamic range is thus proportional to the maximum number of levels available at a given frequency.

There exists an optimum value of time constant of integration at the remote receiver. When the time constant is too large the signal output is reduced. As the time constant is made smaller, output at first increases without change of quantization noise. Thereafter quantization noise increases without increase of signal output. For all measurements, the time constant was set for maximum output without increased quantization noise.

The data taken on the experimental model show that satisfactory voice communication is possible with a pulse repetition rate of 100,000 pps. Higher modulation frequencies may be transmitted if a higher pulse repetition rate is used.

Delta modulation has the characteristics of any pulse-code-modulation system plus the advantage of simplified encoding and decoding. The system may find unique application as a possible modification to a radar to provide communication channels.

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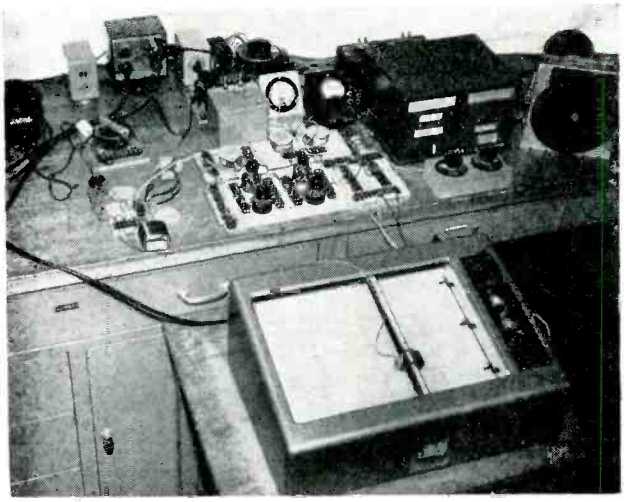

Breadboard model of magnetic-switch dynamic hysteresis curve plotter with a B-H curve shown on the plotting board. Two light-spot galvanometers are shown at right

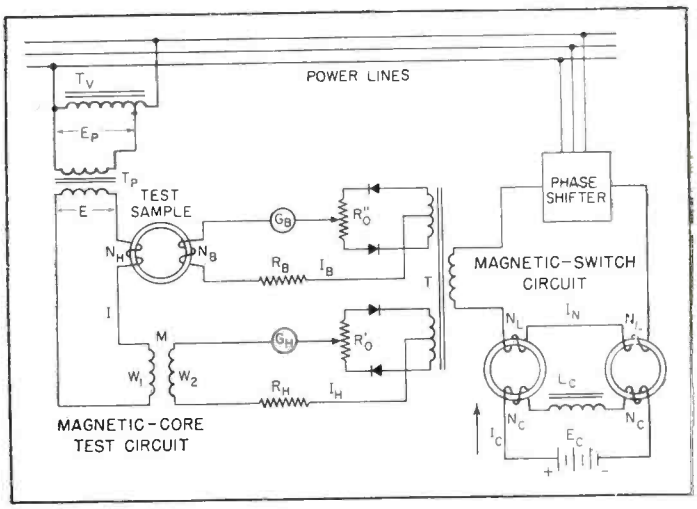

FIG. 1—Magnetic-switch B-H loop tracer for point-to-point plotting uses two silicon junction diode chopper circuits. Galvanometers show magnetic-field intensity and flux density

MAGNETIC-SWITCH B-H Loop Tracer

By WILLIAM GEYGER

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SUMMARY — Silicon junction diode chopper circuits synchronously operated from a magnetic switch replace phase-sensitive mechanical rectifiers in instrument that traces dynamic hysteresis loops of magnetic materials at supply frequencies as high as 20,000 cps. The B-H loop tracer uses no electron tubes and can provide for either point-to-point loop tracing or automatic recording using an x-y plotter

SIMPLEST FORM of the magnetic-switch B-H loop tracer uses two silicon-diode bridge-type half-wave chopper circuits as shown in Fig. 1. The magnetizing primary winding N_H of the test core is series-connected to the primary winding W_1 of an air-core transformer with mutual inductance M. Magnetizing current I is derived from a three-phase power supply through variable transformer T_V and step-down transformer T_P.

Secondary windings W_2 and N_B are connected to moving-coil galvanometers G_H and G_B, resistors R_H and R_B, and silicon-diode chopper circuits with balance potentiometers R_O' and R_O''. These circuits are supplied with current I_N from a saturable reactor having rectangular-hysteresis-loop core material, series-aiding a-c load windings N_L and series-opposing d-c control windings N_C. The wave shape of I_N is nearly rectangular since the control-circuit loop carrying constant direct current I_C presents a high impedance, choke L_C, to even-harmonic currents.

The synchronously operated silicon junction diodes have a comparatively low forward resistance, about 100 to 1,000 ohms, and a high reverse resistance, about 10 to 100 megohms. They close secondary

Table I—Core and Winding Data for Saturable-Reactor Elements

		Supply Frequency in cps 60	400
	Material	½ by 0.002-in. Orthonol tape	¼ by 0.002-in. Orthonol tape
Core	Size in in.	1¼ i-d 1⅝ o-d	1⅛ i-d 1⅜ o-d
	Awg Wire Size	No. 29	No. 28
Winding N_L	Turns	1,100	700
	Resistance in ohms	26	6
	Awg Wire Size	No. 29	No. 28
Winding N_C	Turns	700	350
	Resistance in ohms	12	4

Primary voltage from phase shifter = 38 v rms

Table II—Core and Winding Data for Current Transformer

		Supply Frequency in cps 60	400
	Material	½ by 0.002-in. Supermalloy tape	¼ by 0.002-in. Supermalloy tape
Core	Size in in.	1¼ i-d 1⅝ o-d	1⅛ i-d 1⅜ o-d
	Awg Wire Size	No. 32	No. 28
Primary	Turns	48	24
	Resistance in ohms	0.8	0.1
	Awg Wire Size	No. 32	No. 28
Secondary	Turns	4×1,000	4×500
	Resistance in ohms	4×35	4×8

Primary current I_N = 100 ma ave

circuits W_2 and N_B during one half-cycle and open these circuits during the succeeding half-cycle. The phase shifter can vary the time interval or switching phase angle α between closing of the switching circuits and the instant the secondary voltages go through zero.

Measurement Principle

The sinusoidal-flux test circuit measures the instantaneous values H_a and B_a of magnetic-field intensity and magnetic-flux density with various phase displacements α between square-wave reference current I_N and power-supply voltage E_P. With any phase displacement between I_N and E_P, the average values of the unidirectional currents I_H and I_B given by galvanometers G_H and G_B are proportional to the instantaneous values of H and B if the B-H loop is symmetrical. That is, if the wave shape of magnetizing current I has neither d-c nor even-harmonic components. This assumption is valid for magnetic materials which are in cyclical magnetization and have no d-c component of flux.

If resistors R_H and R_B are sufficiently large then the following relationships can be used

$$I_{Ha} = H_a f_P M l/0.2\pi N_H R_{HT} \quad (1)$$
$$I_{Ba} = B_a 2 f_P N_B A/10^8 R_{BT} \quad (2)$$

where f_P is the power-supply frequency; M is the mutual inductance; l is the length of the magnetic path in the test core; A is the effective cross-sectional area of the core; N_H and N_B are the numbers of turns on the core; and R_{HT} and R_{BT} are the total resistances of the secondary circuits of windings W_2 and N_B.

The time variations of H_a and B_a can be measured point-by-point by varying the instant at which the chopper circuits close and noting the average values I_{Ha} = constant × H_a, Eq. 1, and I_{Ba} = constant × Ba, Eq. 2, indicated by the galvanometers at each setting of the phase shifter.

Coercive Force and Remanence

When the problem is to determine coercive force H_c and remanence B_r of the core for grading and matching of magnetic-amplifier cores, the average value of I_B can be made zero by the phase shifter. Galvanometer G_H will indicate coercive force H_c in oersteds. By adjusting the phase shifter, the average value of I_H can be made zero. Galvanometer G_B will indicate remanence B_r in gausses. Calibration of G_H and G_B may be accomplished by measuring peak values of known sinusoidal voltages derived from an auxiliary circuit.

To trace $B_a = f(H_a)$ using the point-by-point method, numerous average values of I_{Ha} = constant × H_a and I_{Ba} = constant × B_a can be computed at each setting of the phase shifter.

Another possibility is to trace the B-H loop with a high-speed x-y recorder.[1] To reproduce $B_a = f(H_a)$ on the chart, the rotor of the phase shifter may be moved slowly, preferably by a motor with speed-reducing gear train.

When reproducing dynamic B-H loops by x-y plotter, the phase shifter may be replaced by an electron-tube oscillator or a switching-transistor d-c to a-c converter, the frequency of which is slightly lower or higher than power-supply frequency f_P.

With the operating frequencies 60 and 60.04 cps, the pen will trace the B-H loop in 25 seconds and with 400 and 400.025 cps, the loop will be traced in 40 seconds. This proce-

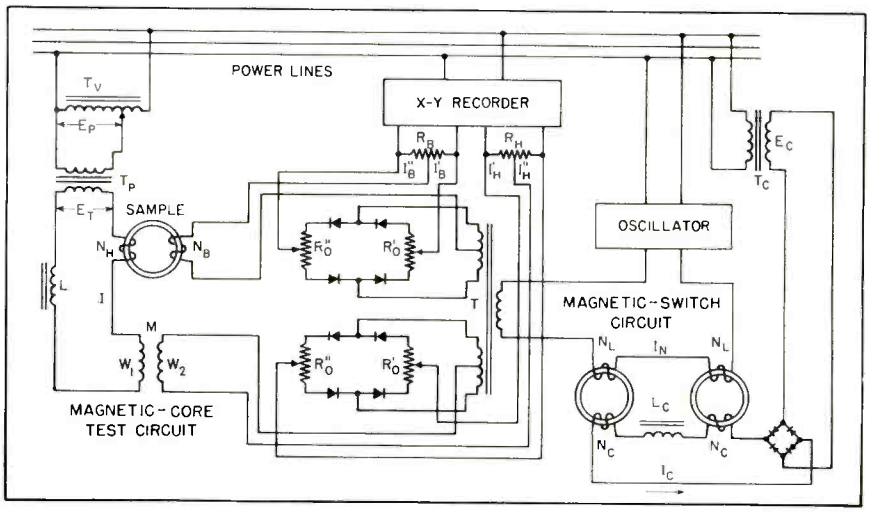

FIG. 2—Loop tracer for automatic recording with high-speed x-y plotter employs two silicon junction diode full-wave ring modulators acting as synchronous commutators

dure is a heterodyne method because the cycling of the pen is determined by the beat frequency which can be controlled by varying the frequency of square-wave reference current I_N.

Figure 2 illustrates replacing the half-wave bridge circuits of Fig. 1 by two full-wave silicon-junction-diode ring modulators acting as synchronous commutators. Input channels of the x-y recorder are connected across center-tapped resistors R_H and R_B and the magnetic switch is excited from an oscillator. The d-c control circuit of the saturable reactor is supplied from full-wave selenium rectifier.

When using a galvanometer-type x-y recorder[1], in which a pair of two-phase induction motors are separately controlled by two moving-coil galvanometers, the input channels may be directly connected through resistors. However, use of a chopper-type x-y recorder makes it necessary to eliminate the even-harmonic a-c components of unidirectional currents I_H' and I_H'', and I_B' and I_B'' by two equally rated filter circuits, Fig. 3.

The circuit of Fig. 2 is based upon a sinusoidal-current test. Primary windings N_H and W_1, series-connected with a large linear reactor L, carry the nearly sinusoidal magnetizing current I. The waveform of magnetic flux in the core will be highly distorted.

Switching Performance

The duration of phase reversal through the phase-sensitive rectifiers is exactly equal to 180 deg since each half-cycle of alternating current I_N is inherently equal to that of the succeeding half-cycle. Correct operation also requires that each of the silicon-diode bridge circuits be balanced.

The center taps of the secondary windings of current transformer T and the sliders of potentiometers R_o', R_o'' must represent equipotential points. After zero adjustment of I_H and I_B with no-signal conditions, no error voltage will be injected from these points into the secondary circuits of W_2 and N_B.

To increase zero stability, square-wave forward currents of the silicon diodes should be minimized. However, these reference currents

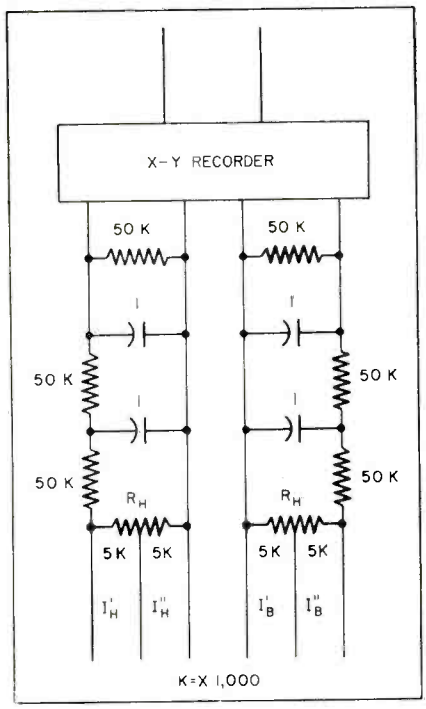

FIG. 3—Filters used with chopper-type x-y recorder

must be sufficiently large compared to the peak values of signal currents I_H and I_B to avoid saturation of the chopper circuits. When employing light-spot galvanometers for testing small core samples, zero stability in the order of 10^{-10} watt or better at room temperatures can be achieved[2] by reducing the silicon-diode forward currents, derived from the constant-current source I_N, to about 200 to 800 microamperes.

Experimental Results

Magnetic-switch B-H-loop tracers can be built using commercially available components. Test windings having only a few turns, for example $N_H = 4$ and $N_B = 5$, are applied to the test core by miniature 9-pin plugs.

Tables I and II give core and winding data for saturable-reactor elements and current transformer T for 60 and 400-cps power-supply frequencies.

The validity of Eq. 1 and 2 requires that the loading of secondary windings W_2 and N_B by the galvanometer circuits have no appreciable effect on the galvanometer indications. When testing large cores and using panel-type moving-coil microammeters, the power values E_H^2/R_{HT} and E_B^2/R_{BT} may be in the order of 0.1 to 1 microwatt without excessive loading. For testing small cores, these power values may be reduced to about 10^{-8} watt or less by using fast-response light-spot galvanometers.

To check operation of the system, the test-core may be replaced by an air-core transformer. Two pure mutual inductances are then compared and the result of the point-by-point measurement or x-y recording will be a straight line through the origin.

The photograph shows the 60-cps B-H loop of an Orthonol 2-mil tape core, i-d = $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., o-d = $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., tape width = 1.0 in., obtained by sinusoidal-flux testing. This diagram was recorded in about 30 seconds with a hand-operated phase shifter. The B-H loop of this core having a comparatively small i-d/o-d ratio displays a double-peak deformation at the beginning of flux reversal.

The resolution power is excellent. After calibration by measuring peak values of known sinusoidal voltages, an overall accuracy of ±1 to 2 percent can be expected. With power-supply frequencies up to about 20,000 cps, the conventional techniques for dealing with capacitive currents and magnetic stray fields must be employed.

Other Applications

The magnetic-switch B-H-loop tracer may also be used for point-by-point measurement and recording of other dynamic characteristics.[3] Another possibility is measuring and recording the time functions of H, B and dB/dt, or other symmetrical waveforms[4] of a-c circuits. The system produces an immediate, direct and permanent record, not requiring subsequent photographic processing.

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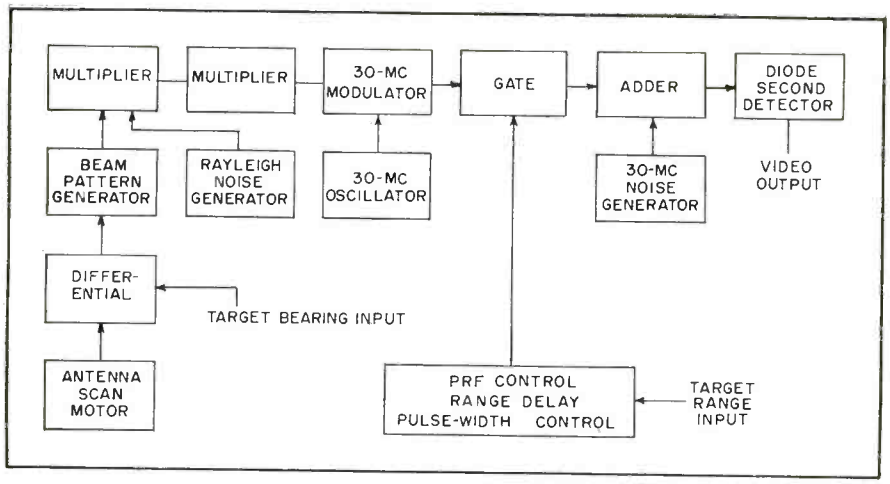

FIG. 1—Functional block diagram of complete radar video simulator

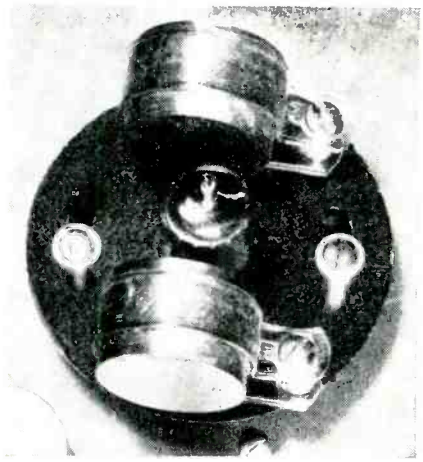

FIG. 2—Noise-generator thyratron

Radar Simulator

SUMMARY — Equipment for design and testing of data-processing systems dupulicates statistical and systematic characteristics of video signal from search radar receiving echoes from flying target. Among other factors, target scintillation is simulated by regulated wide-band Gaussian noise generator, antenna beam pattern is simulated by photoelectric function generator using commercial cro and receiver noise is simulated by 30-mc noise generator

NEED for an entirely realistic radar simulator arises in the design and testing of automatic detection, track-while-scan, beam-splitting and other data-processing systems. The study and training of human operators employing radar presentations for target detection, tracking, beam splitting and aircraft control also requires highly authentic radar simulation. The equipment to be described provides a simulated search radar output having the same statistical and systematic characteristics as are obtained from a real radar receiving echoes from a flying target.

The realistic simulator allows the following parameters which characterize radar targets and radar systems to be accurately controlled: target scintillation amplitude probability distribution; target scintillation spectrum; antenna beam axis rms signal-to-noise ratio; receiver noise figure; receiver bandwidth; antenna pattern shape and beamwidth; pulse shape and pulse width; pulse repetition frequency; antenna scan rate.

Provision is made for the position of the simulated target to be controlled by the output of a conventional target-motion generator. Range of the target is determined by a d-c voltage input to the simulator and bearing is controlled by the rotation of an input shaft.

The simulator output can be fed directly to a ppi or A scope for presentation. It can also be fed to an automatic device for further processing.

Radar Process

The operation of the realistic simulator can best be explained after a discussion of the phenomena which constitute the radar process. There are three salient features.

The size of a radar target is large compared to a radar wavelength. For example, an aircraft may have a wing span of 100 feet while the radar wavelength may be only three centimeters so that the target is about 1,000 wavelengths long. As a consequence, the aircraft appears as a body composed of many individual reflectors rather than as a single source of reflection.

Echoes from various portions of the target surface reenforce or cancel by wave interference. The resultant echo fluctuates in a random manner as the aircraft attitude shifts because of wind buffeting and because of the skin vibration caused by the engines.

The phase of the fluctuating echo has a uniform probability distribu-

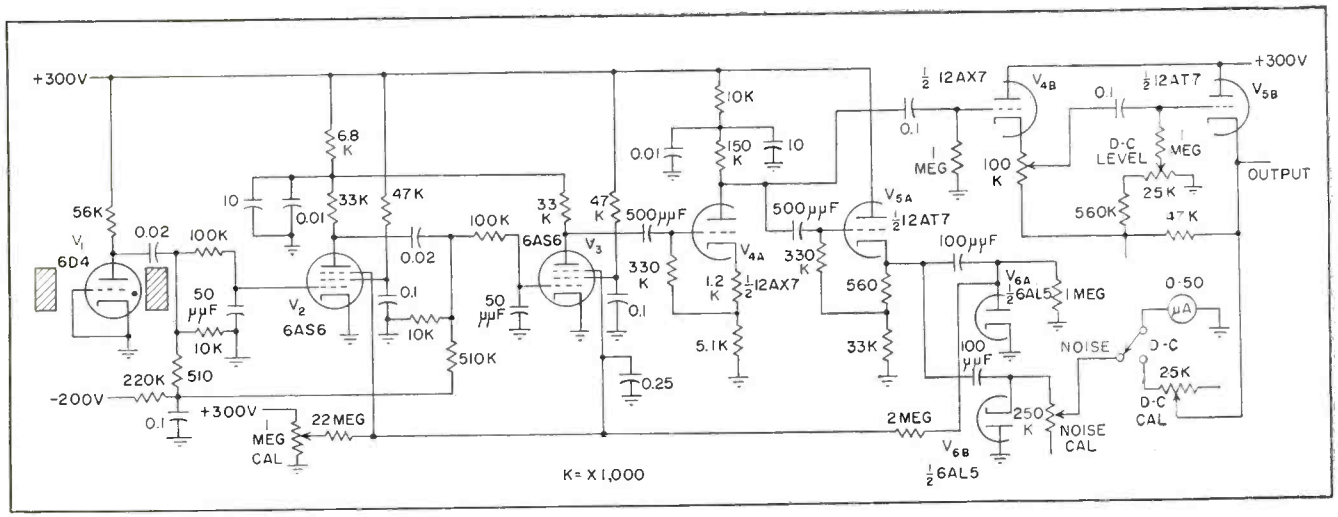

FIG. 3—Regulated wide-band Gaussian noise generator has maximum output of 10 v rms, ±1 db from 0 to 15 kc

for Laboratory Use

By HENRY J. BICKEL and ROBERT I. BERNSTEIN

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tion from zero to 2π radians, while the amplitude of the fluctuating echo possesses a Rayleigh distribution. The power spectrum which characterizes the rate of fluctuation has been measured for various types of targets.

Antenna Scanning

The antenna beam pattern modulates the echo as it scans over the target. The amplitude of the signal in the receiver is proportional to the product of the instantaneous effective target reflecting area and the instantaneous two-way gain of the antenna in the direction of the target.

Receiver noise possesses a Gaussian amplitude probability distribution and a power spectrum which is determined by the frequency characteristic of the receiver. The receiver noise adds linearly to the signals at the front end of the receiver. Relative strengths of the signal and receiver noise can be specified accurately by stating the rms signal-to-noise ratio.

The signal and receiver noise are combined linearly before reaching the diode detector located at the i-f amplifier output. It would not be a valid simulation of the process to add receiver noise to the video signal which is obtained at the output of the diode second detector.

A block diagram of the simulator is shown in Fig. 1.

The random fluctuations of an aircraft's radar reflectivity possess the same statistical properties as the output of a properly designed narrow-band-pass filter excited by wide-band Gaussian noise. If the filter's frequency characteristic is properly chosen the output will

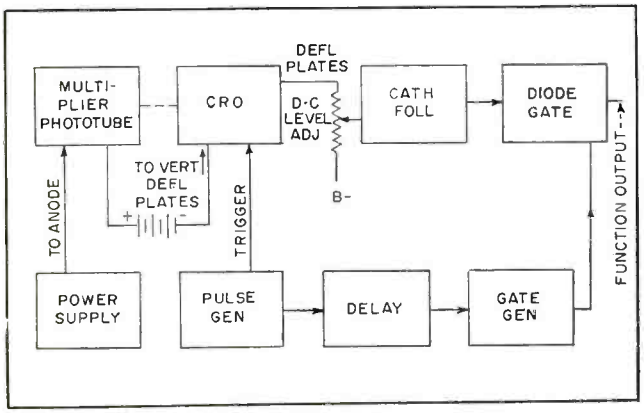

FIG. 4—Photoelectric function generator portion of simulator

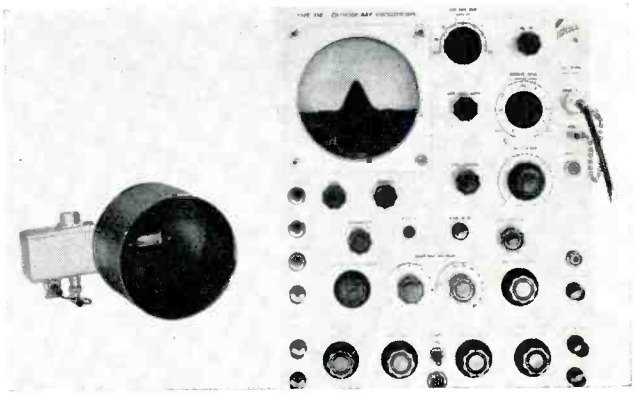

FIG. 5—Phototube housing and cro used in function generator

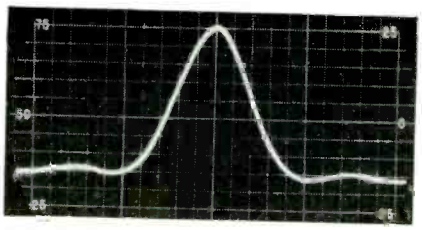

FIG. 6—Function generator output simulates antenna beam pattern

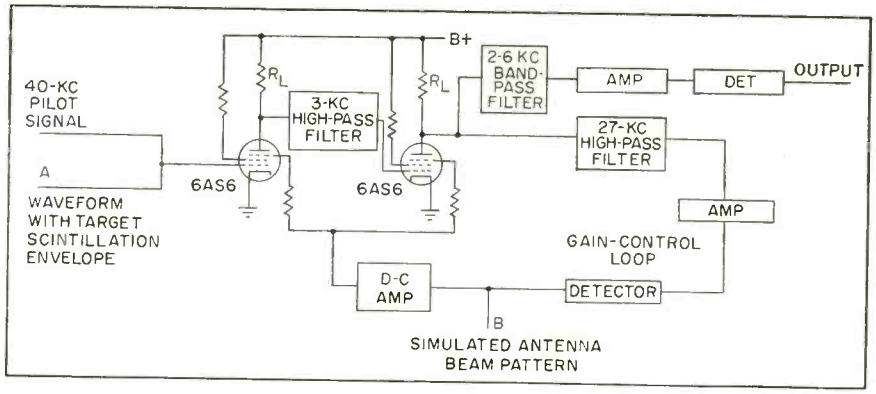

FIG. 7—Multiplier produces product of target-scintillation-envelope signal and antenna-beam-pattern signal

have an envelope which possesses the same power spectrum as the aircraft scintillation. The amplitude probability distribution of the filter output envelope will be the Rayleigh distribution.

Scintillation Noise Generator

Wide-band Gaussian noise is generated by a 6D4 thyratron in a magnetic field as shown in Fig. 2 and 3. The magnetic field is adjusted to prevent plasma oscillations within the gas discharge which would disturb its statistical properties.

The noise voltage is fed to amplifiers V_2 and V_3. Gain is automatically controlled to maintain a constant mean square output voltage because the gas discharge experiences a slow and unpredictable drift in intensity.

The signal grid to plate transconductance of the 6AS6 dual-control pentode is determined by its suppressor grid bias, which, in this case, is derived from the rectified and filtered output of the noise generator. If the noise generator output should increase, the 6AS6 suppressor voltage will become more negative and the resulting decrease in amplifier gain will tend to reestablish the desired noise level at the output.

The wide-band Gaussian noise, whose rms value is now closely regulated, is fed to a crystal filter. The filter is designed so that its output will have the same statistical characteristics as the scintillation of a given type of aircraft. The crystal's characteristic can be changed to accommodate aircraft of several types.

The noise generator has been designed for a maximum output of 10 volts rms. Its frequency spectrum is flat to within one db between one and 15 kc.

The antenna scan motor can be adjusted to turn at the same speed as the antenna of the radar under simulation. Angular motion of the target is introduced as one input to a differential gear, while the antenna rotation obtained from the motor is the other input. The differential output then is the same as the antenna rotation relative to the target's motion.

Once every scan the beam axis of the antenna coincides with the target bearing. Slightly before that point is reached, the antenna beam pattern generator is triggered by a thyratron pulse generator.

Beam Pattern Generator

The antenna beam pattern is produced by a photoelectric function generator (Fig. 4) that has a standard wide-band oscilloscope as its major constituent.

As shown in Fig. 5, a template cut to the shape of the two-way antenna pattern is mounted over the face of the crt and a multiplier phototube is placed in front of it. When there is no output from the phototube, the crt beam is deflected upward; when the photocell produces an output, the cathode ray is deflected downward. The equilibrium condition is for the beam to follow the edge of the template.

As the horizontal sweep drives the beam across the screen a voltage corresponding to the shape of the template is produced at the vertical deflection plate, as shown in Fig. 6. Each time the output shaft of the differential gear reaches the triggering point the horizontal sweep of the function generated begins. It is necessary to adjust the horizontal sweep rate to correspond to the desired antenna beam width and antenna scan rate.

The voltage which appears at the vertical deflection plates of the crt

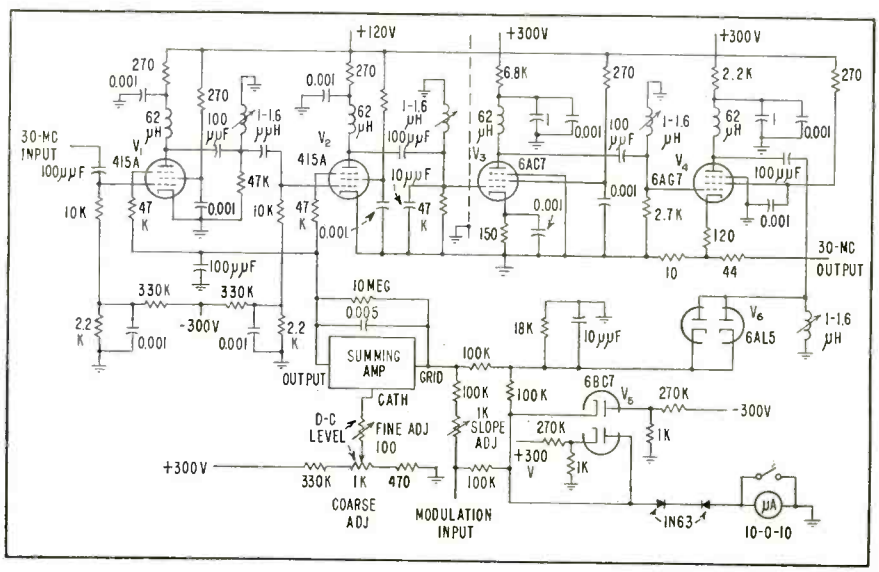

FIG. 8—Thirty-mc modulator imposes product voltage from multiplier on i-f carrier

contains undesirable discontinuities in addition to the desired waveforms. A linear bidirectional diode gate[1] is employed to select the useful function output.

The switching waveform, which is fed to the diode gate, is generated by a monostable cathode-coupled multivibrator. The delay unit consists of a phantastron.

To assure proper performance of the function generator the intensity and focus of the electron beam must be held constant as a function of time and spot position. A change in the spot intensity or its size is equivalent to a change in the loop gain of the function generator.

Multiplier

The multiplier, shown in Fig. 7, is of the pilot-signal type. It consists of a variable-gain amplifier whose gain is controlled by one of the signals to be multiplied, signal A, and into which is fed the other signal, B. The output is proportional to the product of the two.

To obtain good control of the gain, a constant amplitude pilot signal at 40 kc is added to signal B. A filter at the output of the variable gain amplifier passes only the pilot signal and its adjacent sidebands to a detector which recovers the sidebands.

The output of the detector is fed to a voltage comparator where it is compared to signal A. The difference is amplified and fed to the gain-control grids of the variable gain amplifier. This feedback arrangement insures that the amplifier gain will follow signal A closely. Signal B is fed to the signal input of the amplifier. The final output follows the product of A and B with an accuracy of 2 percent over a dynamic range of 44 db.

To improve the dynamic range of the multiplier, the gain control characteristic of two 6AS6 tubes was used. In the absence of the gain-control feedback loop, the use of these tubes for modulation would result in multiplying A by the square of B. The feedback loop suppresses this undesirable modulation of A.

The product voltage obtained from the multiplier must be imposed as amplitude modulation on an i-f carrier. This is done by the 30-mc modulator, which operates on the same principle as the multiplier.

A variable gain 30-mc amplifier has its gain controlled by the output of the multiplier. The output is the same as the signal that would occur in a radar i-f amplifier except that it is not gated and receiver noise is absent.

The schematic diagram of the modulator is shown in Fig. 8. Because of their lower control grid to plate capacitance, 415-A tubes were employed instead of 6AS6.

The 30-mc input is amplified by four synchronously tuned stages. In the first two amplifier stages gain is a function of suppressor bias. The amplified 30-mc signal is detected and compared to the modulation input to obtain an error signal. The error is amplified and applied to the suppressors of the variable-gain amplifier stages.

A microammeter indicates any appreciable difference between the magnitudes of the modulation input and the detected 30-mc envelope. The useful 30-mc output is obtained from a tap in the cathode of V_4.

When the suppressor bias of V_1 and V_2 is -1 volt and the detector output is 100 volts d-c the low-frequency gain of the feedback loop is approximately 76 db. As the detector output is decreased, the loop gain changes proportionally such that at an output of 10 volts d-c the loop gain of the system has decreased to 56 db.

The plot of detector output voltage versus modulation input voltage, in Fig. 9, shows linearity of better than one percent of full scale for inputs ranging from 0.1 to 120 volts d-c.

Total harmonic envelope distortion for approximately 100-percent modulation at a 60-cps modulation frequency was determined with a Barker and Williamson distortion meter. With a modulating voltage amplitude of 20 volts peak-to-peak, 5-percent envelope distortion was found. A similar measurement at 600 cps indicated 10-percent distortion.

Range Gate

The range gate is a pentode whose transconductance is controlled by the signal on its suppressor grid. In the absence of a pulse on the suppressor the tube is cut off.

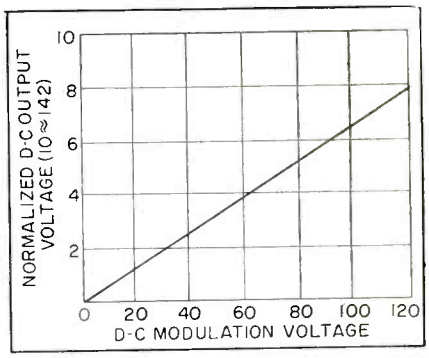

FIG. 9—Thirty-mc detector characteristic for high voltage level

The gate is controlled by several pulse circuits. A free-running adjustable multivibrator determines the prf. A phantastron triggered by the multivibrator determines the range delay.

The delay of this phantastron is controlled by a d-c voltage which is fed to the simulator, thus furnishing a means of controlling target range. Pulse width is determined by an adjustable monostable multivibrator triggered by the phantastron.

Thirty-Mc Circuitry

It is necessary to add 30-mc receiver noise to the grated output of the modulator to reproduce fully the voltages that occur in the i-f amplifier of a real radar. The signal pulse from the gate is combined with noise in the adder.

The 30-mc noise generator is a high-gain amplifier whose bandwidth is matched to the desired pulse width. The natural noise at the front end is amplified by about 120 db.

The arrangement is such that noise is always present at the output of the adder, while the signal is present only during the pulse duration. This duplicates the situation in a radar, since receiver noise is always present, while the signal occurs with a small duty cycle.

The diode second-detector and post-detector circuits are the same as those of a radar set.

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(1) J. Millman and T. H. Puckett, Accurate Linear Bidirectional Diode Gates, *Proc IRE*, 43, p 27, Jan. 1955.

Transistors and Diodes

SUMMARY — Two-channel transistor amplifier uses feedback developed by silicon junction diode of zener reference type. Diode forward resistance is varied as a function of input signal amplitude to control amplifier gain. Overall servo sensitivity can be held constant within ±25 percent over a control-voltage range of 100 to 1 and temperature range of —55 C to +85 C

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SERVOS employed in a-c analog computers are variable gain types, where the servo-loop gain is a function of one of the inputs. Depending on the desired accuracy, servo gain must be held within specified limits, for example, ±20 percent. In practice, variable-gain servos may have gain variations of 50 to 1, making it apparent that some form of gain equalization must be used.

A transistorized agc circuit to be described uses a shunt-feedback amplifier with a nonlinear element in the feedback loop to control gain. The small signal resistance of the nonlinear element is made to vary inversely with control voltage.

With the feedback amplifier inserted in the servo error-voltage path, overall sensitivity of the servo can be held constant within ±25 percent over a range of control voltage variations of 100 to 1. This control can be maintained over an ambient temperature range of —55 C to +85C.

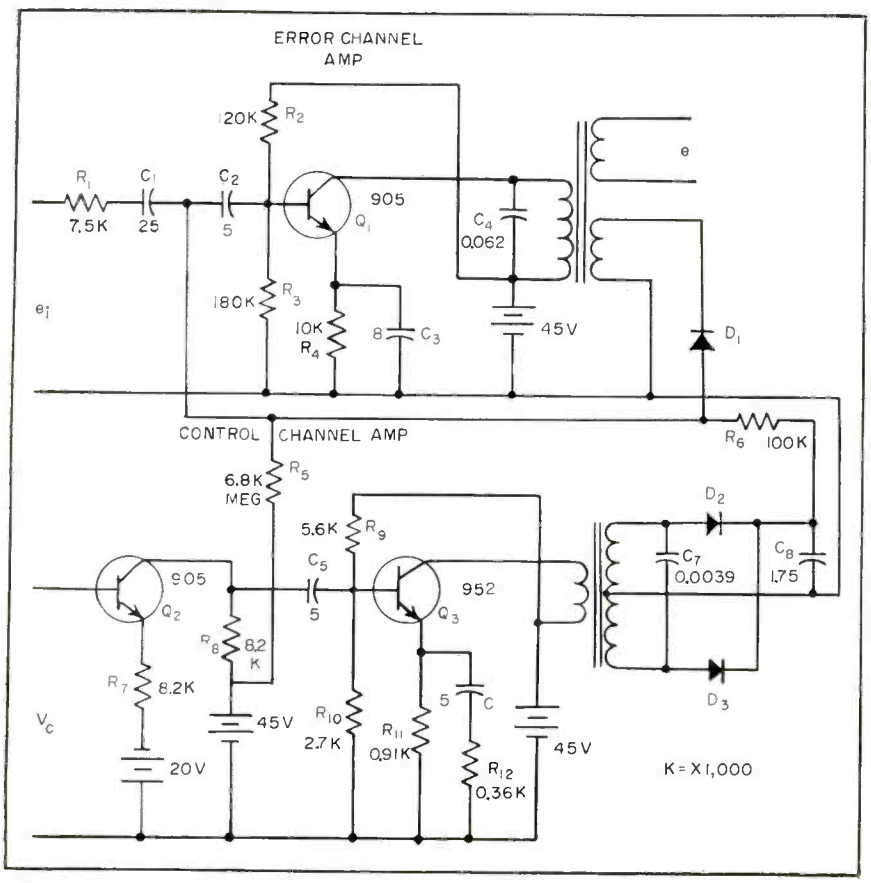


FIG. 1—Complete agc servo amplifier circuit

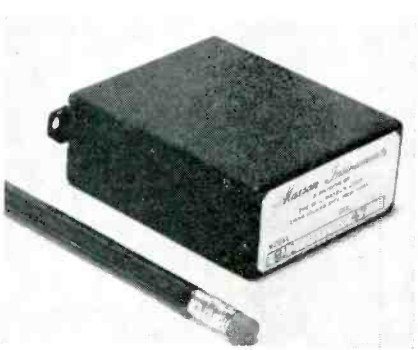
Control Element

The nonlinear control element is a silicon junction diode. The small signal resistance of the diode may be varied over a wide range by biasing with d-c in the forward direction.

Biasing allows the diode resistance to be controlled by a linear variable, hence its resistance can be accurately controlled by a voltage in series with a resistance that is high compared to the highest value of diode resistance of interest.

For a typical silicon junction diode the forward resistance is about 30,000 ohms for a forward bias of one microampere and about 30 ohms for a bias of one milliampere.

Saturation current is temperature-dependent and approximately doubles in value for an 11 C rise in



Servo amplifier with agc is compact

Stabilize A-C Servos

diode junction temperature. At room temperature, it is usually less than 0.1 microampere and can be ignored. At higher temperatures, the increased saturation current will limit the lower bias current range of operation of the diode.

Another factor that limits the range of operation of the diode is a constant ohmic resistance due to imperfections introduced during manufacture. This resistance limits use of the diode at high bias currents.

It is not uncommon to obtain a forward-current range in excess of 1,000 to 1 in junction diodes and those with high forward conductance and low saturation currents are generally used. Zener reference diodes are excellent for this application.

Circuit Description

The complete agc circuit is shown in Fig. 1. This particular circuit was designed to be used in the resolver servo illustrated in Fig. 2. The servo error-voltage applied to the agc amplifier is e_i. The output voltage e_o drives a servo amplifier. The quadrature voltage winding of the resolver V_c is used to obtain the agc control voltage.

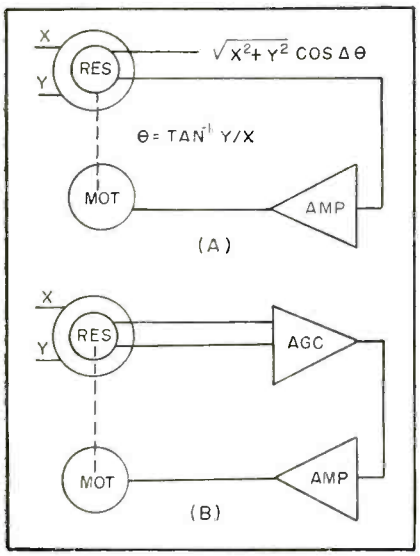


FIG. 2—Basic resolver servo system without agc (A) and with agc (B)

The circuit is divided into two channels. The feedback amplifier, designated the error-voltage channel, is inserted in the servo forward transmission path. The second channel, designated the control-voltage channel, converts the sensitivity voltage of the resolver into d-c for biasing the control diode.

Error-Voltage Channel

The error-channel amplifier is a one-stage shunt-feedback amplifier using an output transformer for isolation and for providing the proper amount of feedback. Control diode D_1 is d-c isolated from the error-voltage amplifier by the two input capacitors C_1 and C_2. The direct current bias for the diode is provided by resistance R_6. Input impedance to the error-voltage channel need not be high since no coupling exists between the resolver air gap flux and the rotor winding at servo null.

The a-c voltage applied to the diode is limited to about 30 mv. Above this level the diode begins to rectify and the output voltage is greatly distorted. Only one-thirteenth of the output voltage is used for feedback. The maximum undistorted output in this case is approximately 0.4 v.

Control Voltage Channel

The first stage of the control-channel amplifier provides a high-impedance input for the quadrature winding of the resolver. This is obtained by inserting resistance R_7 in the emitter of Q_2.

The second stage converts the a-c control voltage to d-c through a full-wave rectifier and resistance R_6. At low control voltages, rectifiers D_2 and D_3 have high forward resistance and poor rectification properties. Because of this, the forward bias current delivered to the control diode D_1 is low. Resistor R_5 biases control diode D_1 to linearize the circuit at low control voltages.

Resistor R_{12} degenerates the gain of Q_3 and serves as a convenient gain trimmer for the entire circuit.

Experimental Data

Experimental data for the circuit is plotted in Fig. 3 for ambient temperatures of —55 C, 25 C and 85 C. The gain does not vary for control voltages less than 0.1 v or greater than 15 v. For control voltages less

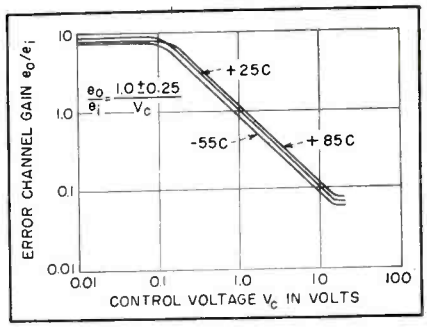


FIG. 3—Transfer characteristics of agc amplifier over temperature range of —55 C to +85 C

than 0.1 v, diodes D_2 and D_3 do not receive sufficient voltage to act as rectifiers. For control voltages greater than 15 v, the second stage saturates and the forward bias current through diode D_1 is limited.

The transfer function of the circuit increases from $1.0/V_c$ at 25 C to $1.12/V_c$ at 85 C. The increase in the small-signal resistance of control diode D_1 should result in an increase in the transfer function to approximately $1.2/V_c$ at 85 C, but an increase in gain of the control-voltage channel tends to compensate for this. The increase in gain of the control channel is caused by an increase in current gain of transistor Q_3. Similarly, at —55 C the decrease in the transfer function of the circuit to $0.9/V_c$ is not severe because of the reduction of current gain of transistor Q_3. The degenerative feedback introduced by resistor R_{12} tends to minimize changes in the gain of Q_3.

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TANTALUM Capacitors

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SUMMARY——Acqueous electrolytes found in standard electrolytic capacitors are replaced by solid semiconductor material which provides capacitance values from 5 to 100 microfarads at a working voltage of 8 volts when used with tantalum and tantalum-oxide anodes. Units can be used at up to 35 volts by dividing capacitance value by five. Power factors of 2 percent have been obtained up to 200 kc and leakage current compares favorably with standard units. Capacitors have immediate application in transistor circuits

CONVENTIONAL ELECTROLYTIC capacitors have many limitations imposed by the aqueous electrolytes which they contain. At elevated temperatures electrolytes dry out unless the capacitors are effectively sealed. At low temperatures electrolytes congeal or actually freeze introducing series capacitance and series resistance. Limitations at high frequency also result from the electrolytes.

In the new tantalum solid-electrolyte capacitor the aqueous electrolyte is replaced by a solid semi-conductor. Thus this capacitor consists entirely of stable, non-volatile inorganic materials.

Tantalum

The anode is tantalum metal which may be had in a variety of forms such as sintered porous bodies, wire or foil. Most of the development to date has been directed at capacitors with porous tantalum anodes, because they give the highest capacitance-to-volume ratio.

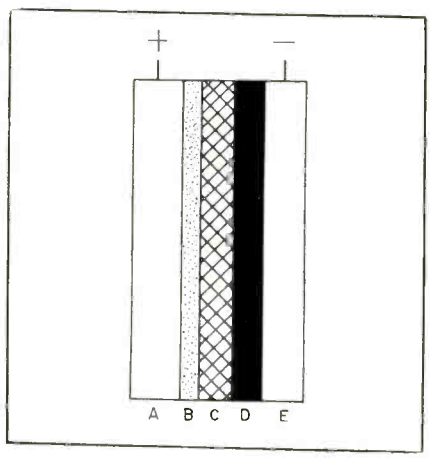


FIG. 1—Structure of solid-electrolyte capacitor

A thin layer of tantalum oxide, Ta_2O_5, is formed on the tantalum surface by making the tantalum piece positive with respect to a cathodic member in a suitable electrolytic bath. The thickness of oxide film is proportional to the formation voltage.

Capacitance is proportional to the tantalum surface area, and inversely proportional to the oxide thickness. The working voltage is approximately proportional to the oxide thickness.

An intimate layer of the semiconductor MnO_2 is deposited over the surface of the Ta_2O_5. This MnO_2

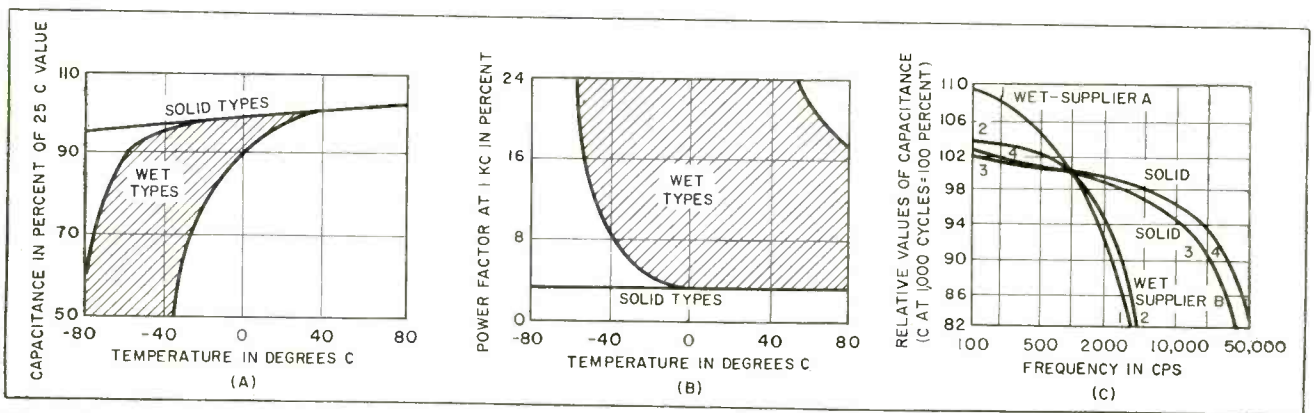


FIG. 2—Typical characteristic curves for solid electrolyte capacitors are: capacitance-temperature (A), power factor-temperature (B) and capacitance-frequency (C)

Use Solid Electrolyte

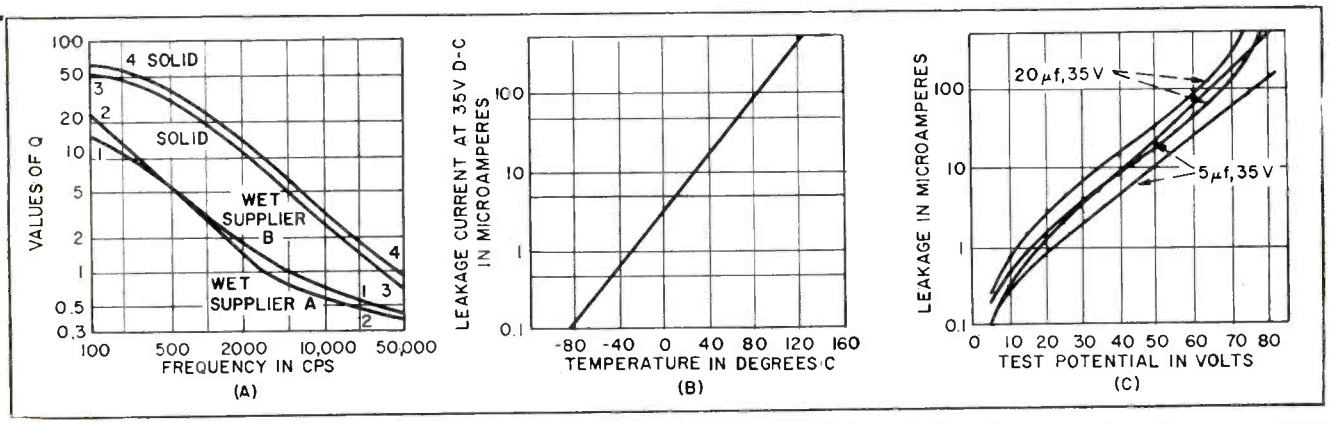
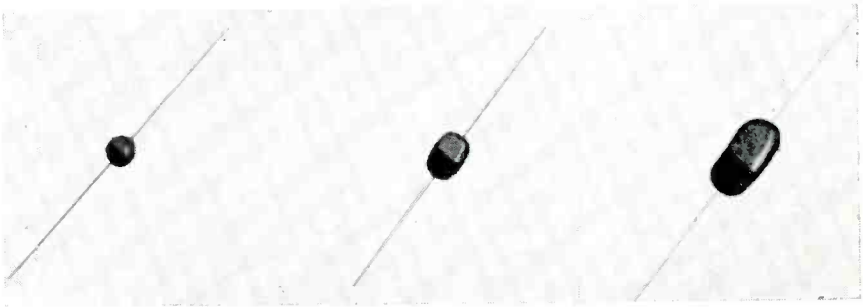


FIG. 3—Curves show Q-frequency (A), leakage current-temperature (B) and leakage current-voltage (C) characteristics of solid-electrolyte capacitors



Typical porous-tantalum solid-electrolyte capacitors range from ¼ to ½ inch in length

layer is formed by decomposing manganous nitrate introduced in aqueous solution. A carbon layer is added by applying an aqueous dispersion and allowing the water to evaporate.

The carbon produces intimate electrical contact with the M_nO_2 and constitutes a mechanical buffer between the inner structure and the cathode which relieves strains and allows for differential thermal expansion.

Structure

The structure of the tantalum solid-electrolyte capacitor is represented schematically in Fig. 1. The capacitance values for a working potential of 8 volts are 5, 25, and 100 microfarads. For a working voltage of 35 volts, these values are divided by five.

Like other electrolytics, these capacitors are polar. At present, the porous type is being restricted to an upper operating potential of about 35 volts.

Voltage rating practice has been to establish ratings for the temperature range up to 65 C, with voltage derating for higher temperatures.

Characteristics

Capacitance-temperature characteristics of various solid-electrolyte capacitors are shown in Fig. 2A for a frequency of 1 kc. It is believed that the capacitance change with temperature represents the temperature dependence of the dielectric constant of Ta_2O_5. Only at the higher temperatures is this true for the wet types. Low temperature behavior is controlled by the electrolytes which interpose series capacitance as their resistivity increases.

Power factor values against temperature are shown in Fig. 2B.

From Fig. 2B and other measurements it appears that the losses in solid electrolytics consist primarily of dielectric loss in the tantalum oxide.

Power factors in the range of 2 percent have been obtained up to 200 kc.

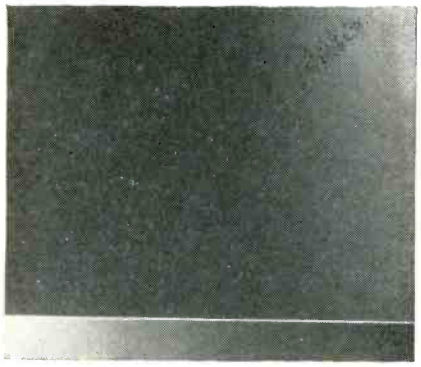
In frequency characteristics, the solid type appears to be limited by the MnO_2 and carbon layers. However, at equal capacitance and voltage ratings, the solid type characteristics hold to about a decade higher frequency when compared with wet types at equivalent capacitance and voltage ratings. This is illustrated in Fig. 2C and Fig. 3A.

Leakage

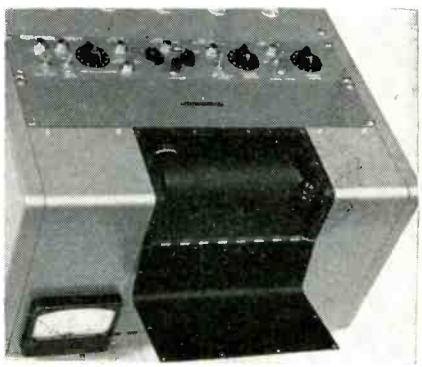
Figure 3B shows a typical leakage current-temperature curve for solid electrolyte capactors while Fig. 3C shows leakage current-voltage curves.

The leakage current values observed for the solid type are much more dependable and stable than those for the wet types. In particular, the values do not deteriorate with shelf aging even at elevated temperatures and no forming period is required after disuse.

Leakage currents are stable on long continued application of voltage if the voltage and temperature are moderate. Leakage currents do increase progressively if voltage and temperature are too high.



Sample film plate in which density corresponds to z dimension is shown at extreme left. Gray-scale standard is evident along the bottom of the plate



Instrument for preparing photographic film plates for use with the Phosiac. Film drum is shown with light source behind it

Photoelectric Analog

By ROBERT A. SINKER

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THREE-DIMENSIONAL data which has previously been stored as density variations in photographic film can be read out by the *Phosiac*, *Pho*tographically *S*tored *I*nformation *A*nalog *C*omparator. The unit is part of a system which reduces data from curves to film-density storage.

Data read out involves measuring the light intensity allowed to pass through a film plate at any given x-y coordinate. A cathode-ray tube is used as the light source and the means for positioning the spot. A multiplier phototube measures the light intensity.

Photographic data storage of this type has frequently been unsatisfactory because of variations in photographic, lighting and optical conditions. The instrument to be described achieves satisfactory accuracy for function-generator use by incorporating a gray-scale standard deflection feedback loop and an intensity servo feedback loop both used with a second beam of light in a nulling correction arrangement.

The instrument provides three-dimensional function generation with response speed high relative to two-dimensional servo-driven potentiometers. Equations may be changed merely by exchanging film plates. A sample data-storage film plate is shown in a photograph. The gray scale may be seen at the bottom of the plate.

Current specifications call for an accuracy of 2 percent and a frequency response of 100 cps. Development is underway to extend the system capabilities to 1-percent accuracy and 2,000-cps response.

Deflection Feedback

Figure 1 illustrates the basic operation of the instrument. Two spots are generated on the screen of a two-gun crt. The intensities of the spots are modulated at 5 kc, 180 deg out of phase with each other.

The combined intensity of the two spots is constant when the gray-scale deflection beam is deflected to read equal film intensity. The screen of the crt is imaged on the information plate by the primary lens causing one spot to focus on the information area and the other on the gray scale. The light transmitted by both areas of the information plate is refocused on the cathode of a multiplier phototube.

The output of the phototube is thus a 5-kc supressed-carrier signal indicating the relative light transmission of the interrogated points

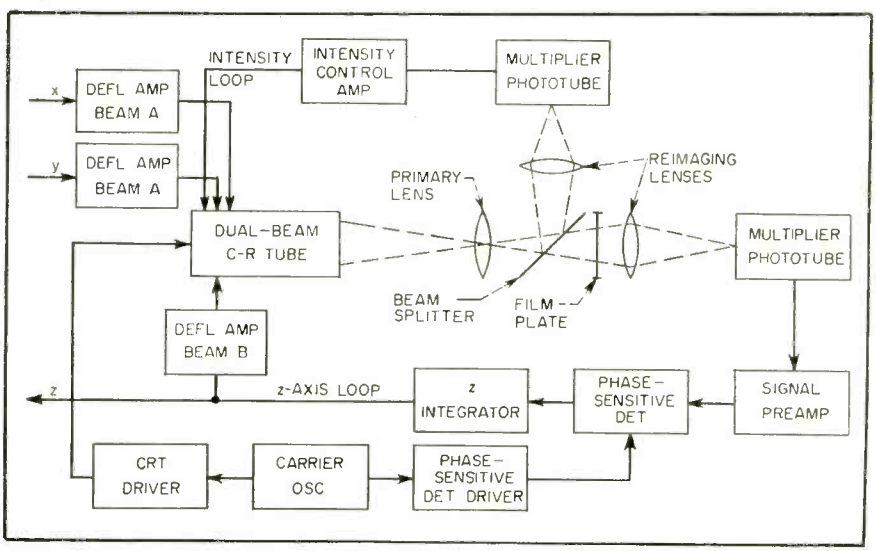

FIG. 1—Function generator includes intensity-control servo loop and nulling arrangement that compares density information with gray-scale standard

SUMMARY —— Nonlinear functions of three variables can be fed into analog computers by making one variable correspond to density variations in a photographic film plate and using an instrument resembling a flying-spot scanner to read it out electrically. Accuracy is insured by a gray-scale-standard feedback loop and a servo loop that keeps light intensity within tolerance. Transistors work side by side with electron tubes deriving their collector potential from a simple voltage divider across the power supply

FUNCTION GENERATOR

in the information area and on the gray scale. A preamplifier, phase-sensitive detector and ouput amplifier convert this signal to a d-c voltage.

The d-c voltage is fed to a deflection amplifier which positions the gray-scale spot to null the 5-kc output from the phototube. At null the signal from the output amplifier controlling the position of the gray-scale spot indicates the transmission of both points on the data plate. This is the dependent variable z.

Intensity Feedback

To compensate for variations in phosphor efficiency over the face of the crt and for differences between on-axis and off-axis transmission by the lenses, a second light path is provided by a beam-splitting mirror, reimaging lens and multiplier phototube. The second light path is identical to the first except for the omission of the data-storage plate in the second light path.

The output of the second phototube is held constant by an intensity servo, insuring that the first phototube senses only differences in light transmission caused by the data plate.

Two deflection amplifiers control the position of one spot in response to the x and y inputs to the instrument to interrogate the desired area of the data storage plate.

All optical axes lie in a single plane. The primary lens focuses the screen of the crt on the information plate. A 2-to-1 optical reduction matches the 3-in. square area on the face of the crt to the 1.5-in. square area of the information plate. The secondary lens images the aperture of the primary lens on the cathode of the phototube.

Since useful light from any point on the screen of the crt must pass through the aperture of the primary lens, the secondary lens causes all light to be focused on a fixed area of the phototube cathode irrespective of the crt spot positions. This eliminates susceptibility to variations in electron-emission efficiency over the photocathode surface. The beam-splitting mirror directs a constant fraction of the light to a second reimaging lens and phototube.

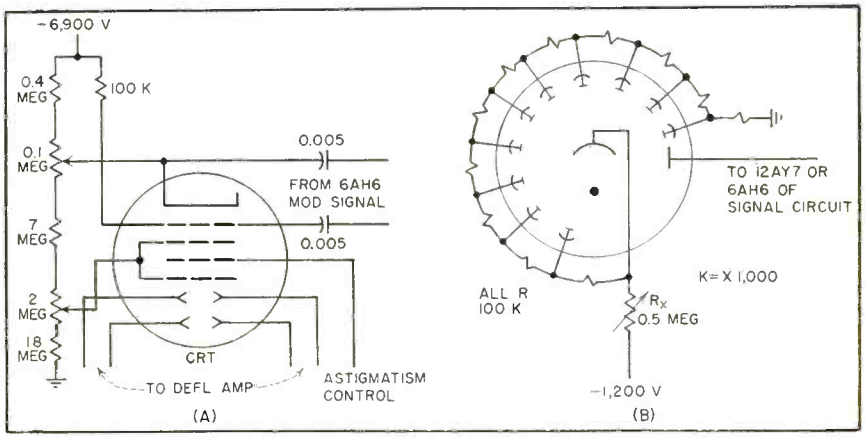

FIG. 2—High-voltage supplies for cathode-ray tube, one circuit for each gun, (A) and for multiplier phototube (B)

The primary requirement of the optical system is symmetry between the two light paths exclusive of the data plate, so that when a null is reached on one phototube a null will exist on the other phototube, subject only to a balanced transmission through the data plate. The primary lens is common to both optical paths and thus contributes no asymmetry. Uniformity and symmetry between the two secondary lenses is achieved by careful design and manufacture. Nonuniformity of reflection and transmission of light caused by different angles to the beam splitter is controlled by means of a variable reflective coating.

Multiplier Phototube

A schematic of the crt and phototube high-voltage circuits is shown in Fig. 2. The crt has two guns which are completely independent except for a common accelerating

anode. Since deflection linearity is of prime importance to accuracy, no post-deflection accelerator is employed.

Since the deflection amplifiers must be directly coupled to the deflection plates of the crt, the acceleration and deflection plates are operated at +600 v d-c. To obtain good spot resolution and intensity, 7,500 v d-c accelerating potential is realized by operating the cathodes of the tube at —6,900 v.

The intensity modulating signals are 5 k-c sine waves capacitively coupled to the grids of the two electron guns. An astigmatism control and dual focus and intensity controls set the static operating levels.

The phototube high-voltage circuit is a uniform voltage divider providing equal accelerating voltage to each dynode. Series resistor R_x ajusts the voltage to compensate for the variations in sensitivity among phototubes. The tuned circuit forming the anode load for the phototube is located on the signal-amplifier chassis.

Deflection Amplifiers

The deflection amplifier subassembly schematic is shown in Fig. 3. The circuit contains three identical deflection amplifiers, a control for positioning one spot on the gray scale and the astigmatism control. The high accelerating potential of the crt and lack of post-deflection accelerators require a deflection amplifier output of ±400 v.

Minimization of spot size requires balanced output, and end accuracy dictates extreme linearity. These requirements are met in a circuit combining the balance characteristics of the grounded-grid phase inverter with the gain and linearity stability of the feedback computing amplifier.

To obtain the required voltage output, it was necessary to use a supply voltage in excess of the capabilities of receiving-type voltage-amplifier pentodes. The type 6842 is designed to operate with anode potentials in the kilovolt region and meets the output voltage requirements for the deflection amplifier. The circuit is similar to the grounded-grid phase inverter, often used in computer circuits.

Since the drive to the crt deflection plates is a push-pull signal with only one output contained in the feedback loop, it is necessary to maintain precise balance between the two outputs. This is accomplished by using a large common cathode resistor returned to —300 v. The large cathode resistor closely regulates the total current drawn by the two tubes and therefore the mean output voltage.

This eliminates any variations in astigmatism due to deflection amplifier tube characteristics. The signal level at the input to the deflection amplifier, which is the scale for both the input and output signals is ±50 v. The required gain of approximately 8 is controlled by the ratio of the feedback resistor R_1 to input resistors R_2 and R_3.

The gain of the pentode circuit is approximately 1,000 so that the gain with the feedback network is primarily dependent upon the resistance ratios as in computing amplifiers. Since the output voltage is not the same as the input, it is necessary to supply a compensating bias. This is supplied by R_4 and R_5.

Variable resistor R_4 allows for variations in components including tube unbalance. Variable resistor R_5 matches the fixed input range of ±50 v to the variations in deflection sensitivity of crt's.

Resistor R_6 balances the load in the deflection amplifier and insures a balanced output voltage. Since the deflection sensitivity and spot position for zero deflection vary among crt's, the gain and balance controls for the deflection amplifier are set after the complete unit is assembled. Manual positioning control R_7, R_8 and R_9 provides a balanced deflection voltage to position one spot at the center of the gray scale. This control compensates for variations in the position of the undeflected beam in crt's. Astigmatism control R_{10}, R_{11} and R_{12}, ad-

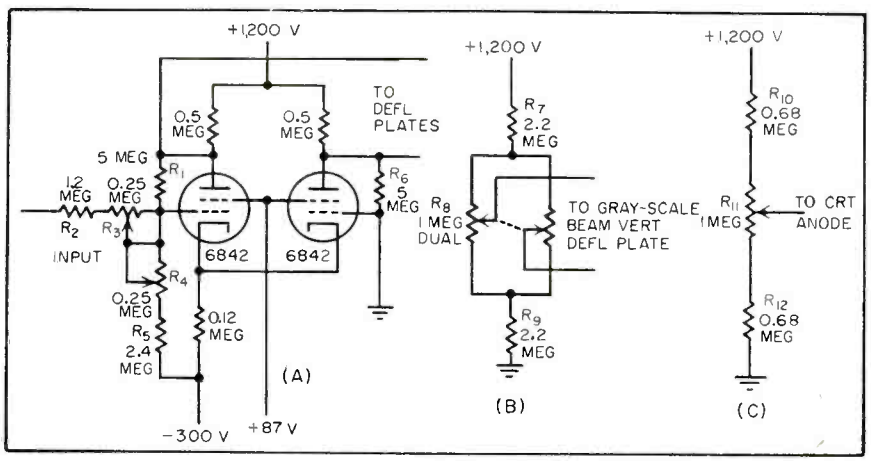

FIG. 3—One of three identical deflection amplifiers (A), the control used to center one crt beam in the gray-scale band (B) and the astigmatism control (C)

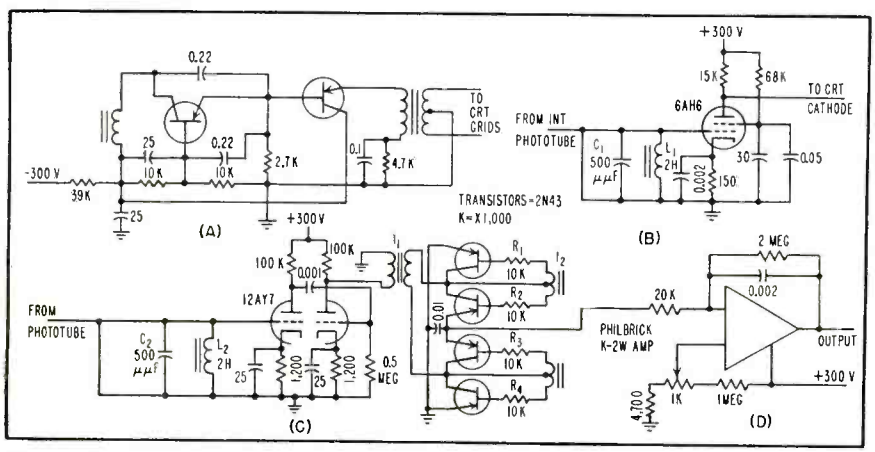

FIG. 4—Signal amplifir chassis includes: transistor carrier oscillator and emitter follower (A), amplifier for intensity phototube (B), signal amplifier and transistorized phase-sensitive detector (C) and modified feedback computing amplifier (D)

justs the anode voltage of the crt to the mean deflecting voltage.

The signal amplifier subassembly is shown in Fig. 4. It comprises a carrier-frequency oscillator and amplifier, an intensity control circuit to equalize the intensity of the two spots on the screen of the crt and the gray-scale servo to control the position of one spot along the gray scale of the data plate.

The carrier frequency is generated by a transistor oscillator utilizing a circuit similar to the Colpitts oscillator. The oscillator operates at a supply voltage of −22 v obtained by a divider from the −300-v power supply and delivers a carrier output of 2 v peak to peak at the emitter. The oscillator drives a second transistor connected as an emitter follower to isolate the oscillator from the rest of the circuit.

The emitter follower drives transformer T_2, one secondary of which provides the balanced drive signal to the grids of the two guns in the crt while the other secondary windings are used in the phase-sensitive detector.

The output of the intensity phototube, which monitors the light beams not passing through the data plate, is developed across tuned circuit C_1 and L_1. Any signal developed across this tuned circuit indicates an unbalance between the intensity of the two light sources.

This signal is amplified by the 6AH6 intensity-control amplifier whose output is coupled to the cathodes of the crt. The phase relations are such that the signal applied to the cathodes is of the proper polarity to equalize the carrier-frequency component of the two light sources.

Since the intensity control compensates for all optical variations except the data plate, the gray-scale servo achieves a null at carrier frequency at the output of the phototube which measures the light transmitted through the data plate. The output of the gray scale phototube is developed across tuned circuit C_2 and L_2. A carrier-frequency signal at this point indicates, by its magnitude and phase, the direction and distance which one spot must be translated along the gray scale to the point of balance. This signal

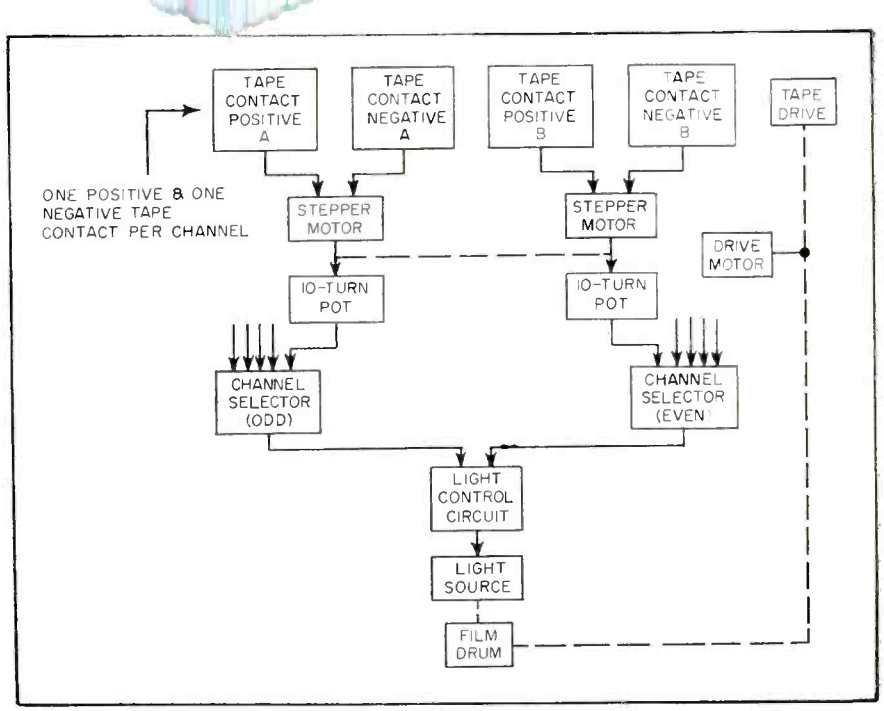

FIG. 5—Block diagram of instrument used to transfer quantized function of three variables from punched tape to light variations that are recorded on photographic film

is amplified by two sections of a 12AY7 operated as resistance-coupled amplifiers and applied to the phase-sensitive detector through transformer T_1 which provides d-c isolation and proper impedance match. The phase-sensitive detector consists of four transistors in a bridge-rectifier circuit. Reference voltage is applied to the bridge by two secondaries of T_2.

This reference voltage applied between base and collector causes the transistors to function as switches at carrier frequency. Features of the demodulator circuit are its linearity of signal in the millivolt region and its ability to provide low null shift without matching components.

Using 5-percent resistors for R_1, R_2, R_3, and R_4 and unselected 2N43 transistors, a null output of less than 10 mv is consistently achieved. This null output is stable to within 1 mv under laboratory operation. A null output of less than 1 mv has been realized with selected transistors.

The output of the phase-sensitive detector is amplified to the ±50-v range by a Philbrick K-2W amplifier. The output of the d-c amplifier is fed to the input of the deflection amplifier which positions one spot along the gray scale of the data plate. This signal is also fed to the output terminal of the instrument where it indicates variable z.

Preparing Data

The original data may be a family of curves with the abscissa and ordinate representing two of the dimensions and the parameter identifying the members of the family being the third dimension. This data is reduced to digital form and is recorded on a tape from which the photograph plate may be prepared.

One axis of each curve is arbitrarily divided into 300 units of linear dimension and the other into 300 units to be converted into photographic density.

Individual members of the family of curves are converted into a linear dimenson on the photographic plate. Interpolation in the photographic exposure process converts the digital data to analog form.

Exposing the Plate

Figure 5 shows the unit used to transfer the information from the tape to the photographic plate and to convert it from digital to three-dimensional analog form.

This development was sponsored by the U. S. Air Force, Air Research and Development Command through a contract awarded by Wright Air Development Center.

SUMMARY —— System provides voice transmission over 3-kc bandwidth with high degree of stability over wide temperature and humidity range. Up to sixty telephone sets may be coupled to only one pair of wires by stacking six ten-telephone channels. Using 1,000-cps reference, system response is not more than 3 db down between 250 and 3,000 cps

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CARRIER TELEPHONE

EXTENSION OF RURAL telephone services is one of the major problems now confronting the telephone industry in North America.

Rural subscribers are often scattered over wide areas, so that telephone service can usually be provided only by constructing long wire-line connections to a switchboard located in a neighboring town. Thus first cost and annual maintenance charges per subscriber tend to be much higher in rural than in urban areas.

Design Considerations

It is normal in rural telephony to operate, on a party line basis, up to ten subscribers with individual telephone numbers connected to one pair of wires. To provide party line service with separate metallic circuits for sixty subscribers along one route would require six wire-like pairs.

By correct application of present carrier techniques the same result may be achieved by superimposing five carrier telephone channels on one pair of wires.

Voice transmission should have a bandwidth of approximately 3 kc with overall system response not

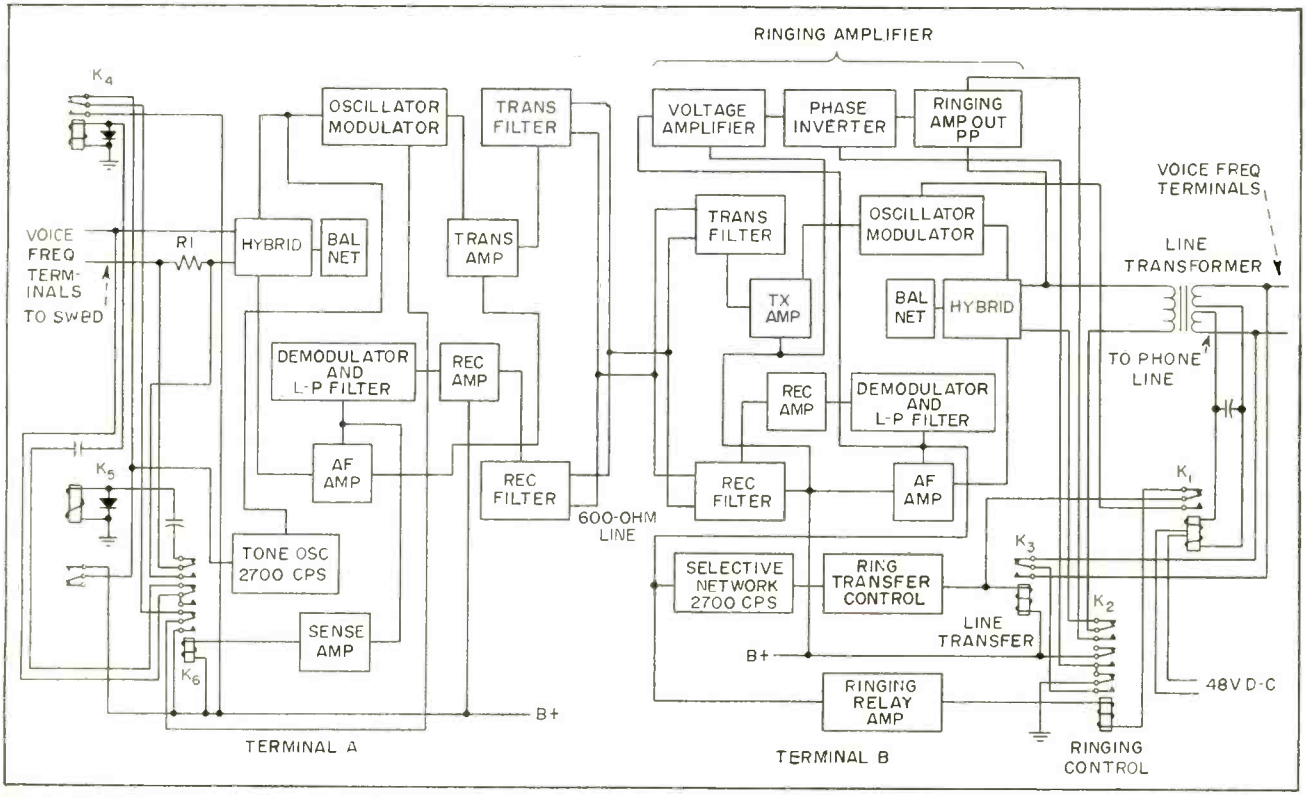
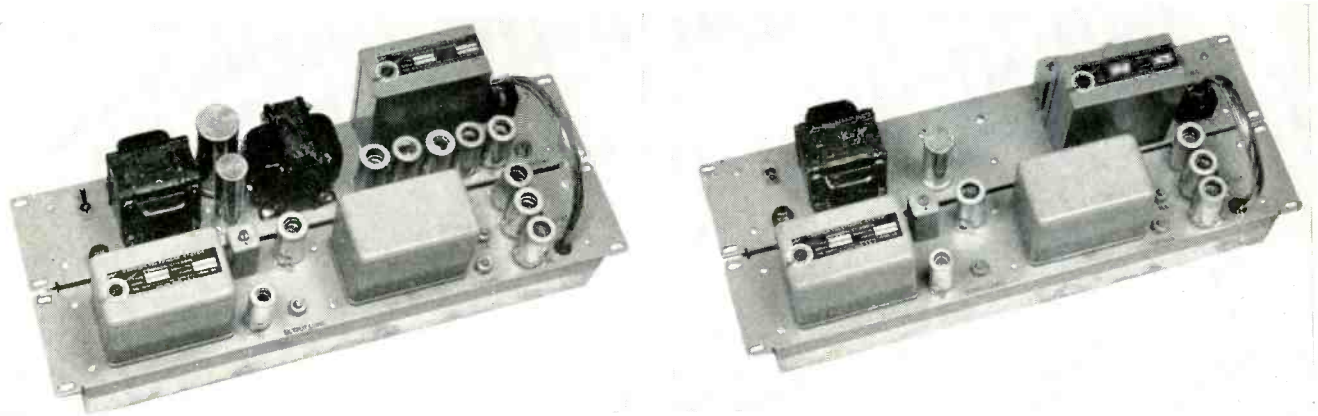


FIG. 1—Block diagrams show central-office terminal equipment (A) and remote terminal equipment (B)



Carrier terminal equipment (left) used at remote location to feed telephone sets. Central-office terminal equipment (right) drivs 600-ohm two-wire line. Lower chassis of each terminal set contains common transmitting and receiving circuits

Expands Rural Service

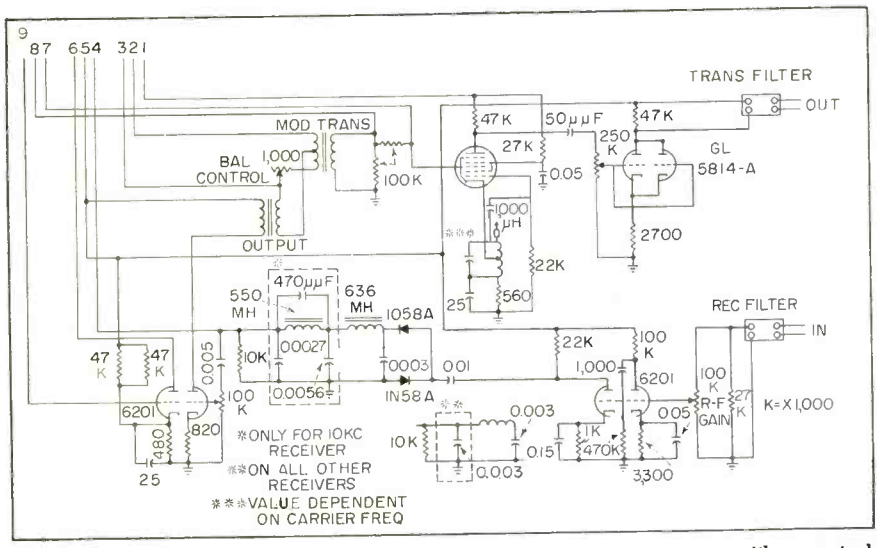


FIG. 2—Schematic shows transmitting and receiving circuits common to either central-office or remote terminals. Lower chassis in photographs contains circuit

more than 3 db down from 1,000 cps reference level at the 250 and 3,000 cps points.

Carrier terminating equipment should be arranged for interconnection with either automatic or manual switchboards.

Telephone ringers are required either across the wire circuit (bridged) or from each side of the wire circuit to ground (divided), with ringing frequencies extending over the range of 16 to 66 cps.

Response is needed to all supervisory signals from automatic or manual switchboards and a source of voltage is required for operation of carbon microphones.

Terminals should have low power consumption and twelve separate channels should be stackable on a pair of wires.

A high degree of stability is needed over a wide range of temperature and humidity conditions and installation, test, and maintenance should be simple. Total cost per channel is preferable around $500.00 to encourage widespread economical application.

Typical System

The block diagrams of Fig. 1. and schematics of Fig. 2, Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 show a double-sideband subscriber carrier system of recent design.

The carrier is transmitted at full level. The transmitter and modulator functions are combined in a single electron-tube operating as a suppressor-grid modulated oscillator.

The transmitter output is +15 dbm maximum into a 600-ohm line.

Modulating percentage with a −10 dbm level at 1,000 cps into the voice terminals varies from 60 to 90 percent.

The receiver employs a conventional two-stage amplifier with manual gain control. It is followed by a voltage doubler type of detector while a low pass filter removes the carrier component.

The photographs show a complete channel consisting of the remote terminal (terminal *B*) and the switchboard or central office terminal (terminal *A*).

Circuit Operation

In Fig. 1, the central office terminal *A* is shown connected to an automatic switchboard. The switchboard connects an incoming call to the carrier-switchboard line-pair and applies a ringing voltage from either side of the voice frequency terminals to ground as directed by the switchboard. This ringing voltage operates either ringing relay

K_4 or K_5. Operation of K_1 energizes the local transmitter. The ringing voltage directly modulates the transmitter and this modulated carrier signal is transmitted to terminal B.

At terminal B, the modulated carrier frequency is demodulated. The ringing voltage operates relay K_2 which places B+ on the ringing amplifier, transfers the line transformer from the hybrid to the ringing amplifier output and extends ground to the selected side of the voice frequency terminals.

The ringing voltage is also fed to the input of the ringing amplifier, thence applied to ringers of telephones to reach the desired subscriber. When the called party answers, relay K_1 will operate and immediately disable K_2, disconnecting the ringing amplifier and connecting the voice frequency terminals to the hybrid. This energizes the local transmitter which sends the carrier signal to terminal A.

At terminal A, the carrier signal operates relay K_6 which disables ringing relays K_4 and K_5 and removes the series resistor R_1 allowing the seizure of the switchboard line relay. This relay operation energizes the carrier transmitter at terminal A, and connects through the switchboard to the calling party.

Replacing the handset at terminal B deenergizes its carrier transmitter releasing K_6 at terminal A, reconnecting ringing relays K_4 and K_5 to the voice frequency terminals and sending the hang-up signal into the switchboard by reinsertion of series resistor R_1.

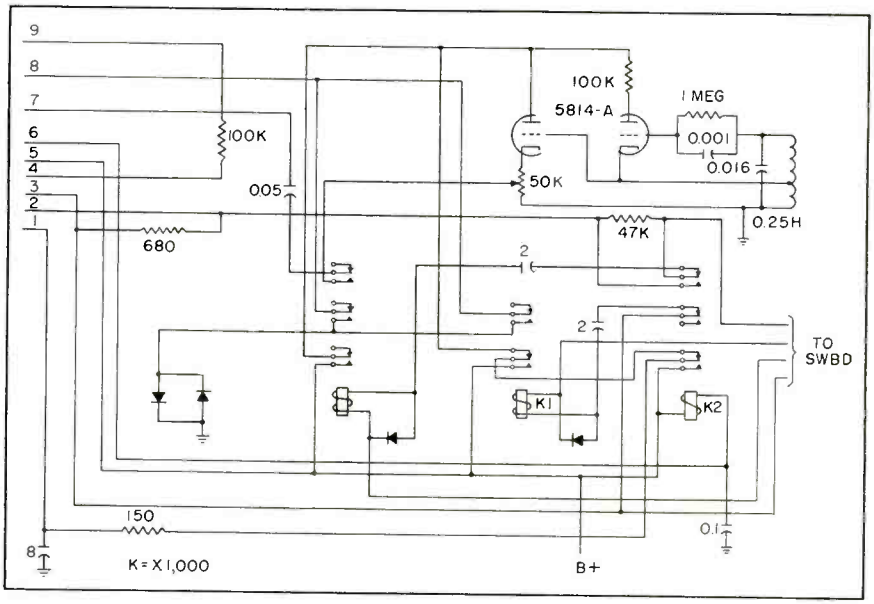


FIG. 3—Tone oscillator and relay circuits associated with central-office terminal

At the origin of this sequence, had relay K_5 operated at terminal A, in addition to the described operations, the 2,700-cps tone oscillator would have modulated the carrier signal as well as the ringing voltage. The tone being received at terminal B would then have operated the line transfer relay K_3 which applies the ringing voltage from the opposite side of the voice frequency terminals to ground.

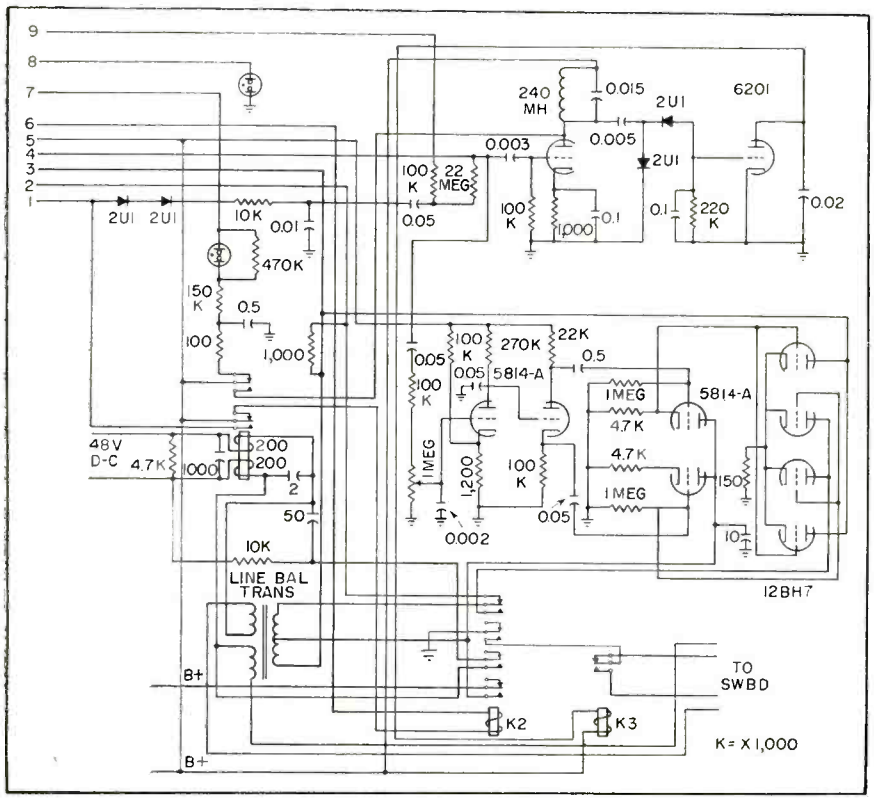


FIG. 4—Ringing amplifier, transfer control and relay circuits associated with remote terminal equipment provide path to reach desired subscriber

Conventional Circuit

A carrier-terminal subscriber call through the exchange switchboard to a telephone subscriber on a conventional telephone circuit proceeds as follows. Lifting the telephone handset operates relay K_1 at terminal B, which energizes the transmitter, sending a carrier signal to terminal A. In addition, K_1 disables K_2 so that false operation of K_2 cannot occur.

At terminal A, the rectified carrier signal operates K_6, which removes ringing relays K_4 and K_5 from the circuit. Relay K_6 also disconnects the series resistor R_1, allowing seizure of the switchboard line relay and returning dial tone over the carrier channel to the subscriber at terminal B.

The subscriber at terminal B dials, interrupting K_1 causing interruption of the carrier signal at the dialing rate. These interruptions are transmitted to the switchboard line relay through K_6 at terminal A signalling the called party.

MATERIALS for Electronics

By JOHN MARKUS
Associate Editor
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Assistant Editor

An electronics Special Report
OCTOBER · 1956

MATERIALS for ELECTRONICS

adhesives now work hand-in-hand with rivets, bolts, screws, solder and welds

New adhesives make news because their uses parallel both the fastening and hermetic sealing fields. For lap joints in electronic housings they give strong and leakproof joints

EPOXIES—Practically all epoxy adhesives adhere well to metals, glass, ceramics and plastics.

Desirable qualities include high shear strength after curing, along with high impact strength and low shrinkage. Mica and other fillers further reduce shrinkage over the working temperature range.

Epoxy adhesives are available in three forms. There are one-part pastes or putties that are cured by heat; these are also available in molded rods for wiping of preheated joints, and as dry powders. The basic form, however, is a two-part combination cured by catalyst with or without heat. Three-part combinations give control over the amount of powdered filler included. Characteristics of typical examples are given in the accompanying table. Others include Aritemp 403 (Aries Labs); Bondmaster M620 (Rubber & Asbestos Corp.) heavy 1-part filled paste; Hysol 2-part filled (Houghton Labs); Dixon W-10 (Dixon Corp.) giving up to 40 lb peelback strength and 300 psi shear strength on fluorocarbons; Nureco GR 701 (Nureco, Inc.) 1-part for cementable Teflon; Superhold (Louis Labs).

Epoxy adhesives can be used for holding together the laminations of iron-core transformers and chokes. The laminations are coated with the adhesive, assembled and cured under light pressure. Stacks assembled in this way are usually quiet because laminations are permanently anchored right out to the edges. Moderately flexible epoxies give the best results here; highly rigid epoxies cured to maximum hardness can boost coil losses as high as 12 percent if they apply external stress to the magnetic material.

In one example of the use of adhesives for assembly, a Fairchild playback cartridge using Mylar film, aluminum, mu-metal, sintered iron, Alnico, copper, rubber and brass is assembled with a Bondmaster epoxy-polyamide adhesive which cures in 24 hr at room temperature or can be cured in one hour at 212 F. Many other cements are available for such operations, including plastic cements by Emerson & Cuming, Putite 1B waterproof adhesive by Ever-Plastic Corp. and quick-drying Ambroid cements (Ambroid Co.) having high dielectric strength.

Where dissimilar metals are to be joined, use of an adhesive reduces or eliminates galvanic corrosion.

In general, phenolic or epoxy-phenolic resins are used where high shear strength is required at high temperatures (up to 500 F). Where temperatures range to 200 F, epoxies are valued for their ease of application, room-temperature curing and bonding by contact pressure.

Addition of fillers such as asbestos or aluminum dust to an epoxy adhesive increases both shear strength and temperature rating; 2,000 psi at 300 F may soon be achieved with a filled epoxy adhesive.

Flexible adhesives that will withstand up to 500 F in nonstructural applications are already part of the silicone group. Experimental resins are being synthesized currently to boost this limit to 600 F. In the other direction, work is under way at such establishments as the Forest Products Laboratory to boost shear strength above 4,000 psi at room temperature.

SILICONES—Silicone adhesives are pressure-sensitive, providing good adhesion to virtually all surfaces over the temperature range of −80 F to 500 F or more. They are particularly adhesive to such normally abhesive materials as silicone rubber, fluorocarbons and silicone-varnished materials. One use is in making pressure-sensitive insulating tapes. Another is the bonding together of small parts prior to installation.

An example is Dow-Corning C-269, which is a nontacky, viscous liquid that can be applied by knife coating or can be diluted for brushing, spraying or dipping. The solvent is then removed by air drying or by heating for 15 to 30 min at 150 F to 200 F. The resulting coated surface requires no further treatment. It can be joined to any clean surface regardless of whether that surface is −80 F or 500 F. Shelf life is over one year, dielectric strength is 600 v/mil, dielectric constant at 100 cps is 2.8, dissipation factor is 0.005 and surface resistivity is 2,000 megohms.

When used to make pressure-sensitive silicone-varnished glass cloth tape, C-269 is applied to the tape and cured 5 min at 480 F; the resulting tape carries a class H rating. Where such high curing temperatures are not permissible, C-271 may be used.

TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF NEW AND IMPROVED EPOXY ADHESIVES

Product	Curing Schedule	Comments
Araldite 502 (Ciba) 2-part; unreinforced; clear	7 days at room temp or 8 hr room plus 14 hr at 140 F or 8 hr room plus 2 hr at 212 F	Contact-pressure laminating resin. Volume resistivity is 8 x 10^{13}; surface resistivity is 5.7 x 10^{12}; dielectric strength is 500 v/mil; dielectric constant is 3.8 and loss factor 0.02 at 1 mc. May be used with glass cloth. Shelf life 1 yr; pot life 40 min
Armstrong A-2 (Armstrong Cork Co.) 2-part	5-6 days at room temp or 2 hr at 165 F	Values for activator B; others give different pot lifes and cure cycles. Activator B is highly volatile. Volume resistivity is 5 x 10^{16}, minimizing galvanic corrosion. Dielectric constant is 5.24 and loss factor is 0.25 at 10 kc. Pot life 2-3 hr. Shear strength 4,000 psi. For −100 F to 220 F
Armstrong A-6 2-part	45 min at 200 F	For steel to steel, gives up to 4,500 psi. Cure is with activator E; activator A gives fast initial set at room temp but requires 6-7 days at room temp for full strength and gives 40 minute pot life. Armstrong A-5 has aluminum-powder filler, gives up to 2,000 psi for aluminum to aluminum. A-4, also metal-filled, gives up to 2,000 psi for aluminum. Pot life 2-3 hr. Shear strength 3,000 psi
Biggs R-823 (Carl H. Biggs Co.) 2-part; thin liquid; clear	2-3 hr at room temp	No single solvent yet found will soften when fully cured (after 16 hr at room temp). For applying thin glue line, and for bonding core laminations. Cures transparent; gives moisture protection for bonding and pressure-sealing windows of meters. For hermetic sealing of capacitors, etc. Volume resistivity is 2.5 x 10^{13}; dielectric constant is 4.7 and loss factor 0.19 at 10 kc. Shear strength 2,000 psi. Pot life 1 hr; shelf life 2 yr. For −100 F to 350 F
Biggs R-313 2-part; clear	2 hr at room temp	Similar to Biggs R-823 except soaking several hours in Biggs solvent 101 will soften. Used also to bond copper foil to plastic laminates for etched wiring, and for bonding mica to itself or to metal. Ultimate shear strength of 3,200 psi in 16 hr. Shelf life 2 yr; pot life 1 hr
Biggs R-835 1-part heavy paste; adhesive filler	1 hr at 325 F	Developed as adhesive for metal honeycombs, to withstand 500 F generated by air friction in supersonic aircraft and guided missiles. Heating in water bath to 200 F makes it easier to apply. Coated parts may stand several days before baking. Pot and shelf life 1 yr. Shear strength 3,500 psi. Good to 500 F
Tygoweld 30-B (U. S. Stoneware) 2-part; heavy paste; metal filled	6 days at room or 1½ hr at 180 F or ¾ hr at 220 F	High shear for nonferrous metals and rigid dissimilar materials. Use 27-B with same characteristics for ferrous metals. Shear strength 2,500 psi. Shelf life 12 mo; pot life 3 hr. For −60 F to 275 F
Tygoweld 114 1-part; fluid unfilled	1-2 min at 450 F or 60 min at 250 F or 5 hr at 220 F	Temperature-indicating; changes to clear amber at 450 F. Shear strength 2,000 psi. Shelf life 6 mo. Good to 375 F
Tygoweld PB-1 1-part; alloyed epoxy extruded rod	3 min at 500 F or 80 min at 338 F	Temperature-indicating rod; changes from dark green to amber at 482 F when cured. Heat work to 300 F or higher, then wipe on. Type III color changes from aluminum to gray. Type II has no color change. Type I is a color-changing 200-mesh powder. Will not adhere to fluorocarbons, rubber, polyvinyls or most silicones. Shear strength 4,900 psi. Good to 350 F

LIQUID LOCKNUTS—A thermosetting liquid plastic developed by American Sealants Co. locks threaded fasteners such as the positioning nut for the shaft of a variable tuning capacitor. A drop of the liquid applied to the tightened nut penetrates the threads. Curing is initiated by absence of air and accelerated by catalytic action of the metals being locked.

Maximum strength is obtained in 24 hours at room temperature, and is adjustable to meet various needs. Locked joints can be loosened with ordinary tools.

The material will also penetrate and seal pores in aluminum and other castings, bond glass to itself or to metal, and bond sleeve joints in metal. In air it remains for days as a semi-liquid film, so that bolts can be treated in bulk and stored for days before assembly. Surplus can be wiped off after assembly.

LAMINATING ADHESIVES—A laminate currently in wide use is an absorbent paper bonded with a phenolic resin (known as XXXP), but many other combinations are also coming into use or are under development. These generally use paper, glass cloth, cotton fabric or Orlon fabric as the base and various forms of phenolic, epoxy, silicone, polyester, melamine or dialphthalate resins as the adhesive or bonding.

As one example of a modern adhesive, Armstrong's D-253 makes possible new assembly-line techniques in producing laminated sandwiches because the bond is instantaneous. A conveyor brings the sheets under adhesive spray guns, then through an infrared drying oven to pressure rolls that make the bond.

Give consideration to new adhesive fastening methods that hold through severe vibration tests now called for by military specifications

casting resins are here to stay as a method of housing components

Modern resins and alloys broaden working temperature ranges of equipment, improve electrical performance and serve as packaging. Curing time, curing temperature and pot life can be tailored to meet production requirements

EPOXIES—High adhesion and low moisture absorption are among the features of epoxies. Mechanical strength is good and shrinkage is low. Depending upon the hardener used, epoxies are either cured at room temperature and then post-cured in ovens to develop maximum properties, or cured completely at temperatures of 200 F and above.

If coils and precision resistors are wound on epoxy resin bobbins or forms and then encapsulated with an epoxy resin, an integrated all-epoxy structure is obtained which overcomes the problem of differential coefficients of thermal expansion. In one example, an epoxy rod cast from Scotchcast No. 5 (Minnesota Mining) by Polytronics, Inc. is machined into a bobbin for a precision resistor. Similar epoxy resin bobbins are available in finished form from Thor Ceramics.

A variation of this technique, involving use of lengths of epoxy tubing as one-shot molds for encapsulating coils, is used by Deluxe Coils; after curing, no demarkation can be seen at the fusion of the tubing with the newly poured epoxy.

Round, square and rectangular tubing made from epoxy-impregnated glass cloth by Furane Plastics and others is widely used for coil forms scheduled for later solid epoxy encapsulation.

Epoxies adhere so well to both metals and nonmetals that separating agents are generally required for molds. Silicone products such as Dow-Corning 200 oil and DC 11 grease will give clean parting. This coating must be renewed after each use. Where high production is involved, a thin coating of Teflon can be sprayed on the mold and sintered at 750 F. There is also a Dow-Corning silicone varnish called Pan Glaze, which is sprayed on the cleaned mold surfaces and baked.

In addition to the two-part materials tabulated here, other new or improved encapsulating epoxies include Marblette 622B (Marblette Corp.) for overnight curing at room temperature; Epon (Shell Chemical Corp.); Colplast (Topper Mfg. Co.) for room-cure encapsulating of semiconductor circuits; Bakelite's epoxy resins; Resin 2255 (Boston Div., U. S. Testing Co.); Araldite 502 and other basic epoxy resins (Ciba Co.) for use with various hardeners and fillers; Scotchcast filled or unfilled and rigid or flexible types (Minn. Mining); Melpak V BM (Melpar).

Single-component epoxy casting resins requiring only heat for curing are now available from companies such as Aries Labs (Aritemp 201 and 202). These particular products are cured at 255 F, rated for class H and come as free-flowing powders. Dielectric strength is 500 v/mil for 202 and 700 v/mil for 201.

Leadcast (Telectro Industries) is a filled epoxy that is 95 percent lead by weight, for producing homogeneous castings used as radiation shields for x-rays, gamma rays and neutrons, or as a high-density molding compound.

POLYESTERS—Though similar to epoxies in electrical characteristics, polyesters are most often used in low-frequency applications.

Typical of new polyester resins are four made by Electronic Plastics Corp. Their EP-220 is a general-purpose casting resin that can be cured in less than 5 min. at room temperature, withstands —85 F to 300 F and is nontoxic. EP-320 is nonshrinking during cure and has low curing exotherm, for delicate components requiring protection from temperature and pressure. EP-422 is fiber-reinforced for greater strength, permitting 10-lb and larger castings in production. EP-681 cures at room temperature also and remains flexible enough to permit large metal inserts as in transformer encapsulation.

Four-part epoxy-modified polyesters by Acme Wire Co., such as Acme 2008, permit varying the ratios of base, activator, hardener and filler to get a wide variety of characteristics, including working ranges of —65 F to 355 F. A typical curing cycle is 3 hr in mold at 230 F plus 3 hr in air at 230 F after removing from mold.

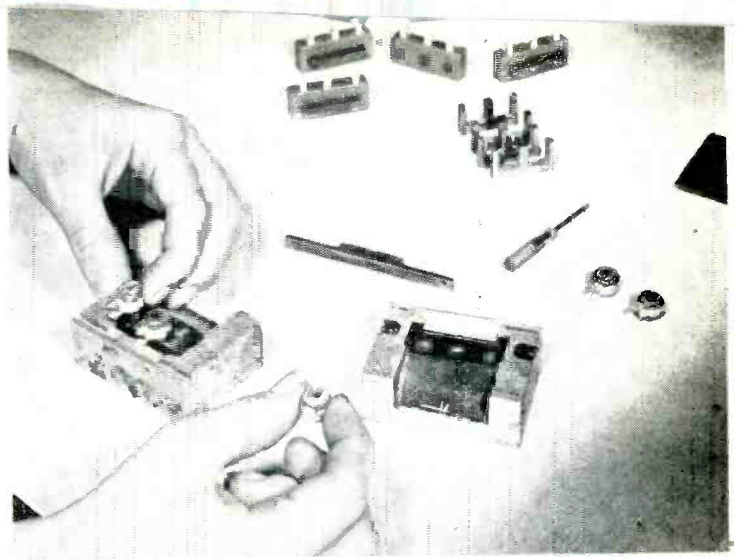
Typical Emerson & Cuming casting resins include Stycast 4030 CM for general use. Stycast 40 is an unfilled polyester that cures up transparent, and is thus used for preliminary embedments where visual

DEFINITIONS

Until recently the potting of electronic units was generally done by placing the units in metal cans and pouring in a hot pitch or similar asphaltic material. Now the can is being replaced by a reusable casting mold. As a result, terminology is in an interim state of confusion.

In the aircraft industry, potting now usually means embedment, encapsulation or impregnation of electronic components with resins. In the electronic industry, potting usually still means the hot pitch and can technique; encapsulation and embedment are used interchangeably for the new casting resin techniques.

Impregnation still means what it always did — a thorough soaking, usually in a vacuum.



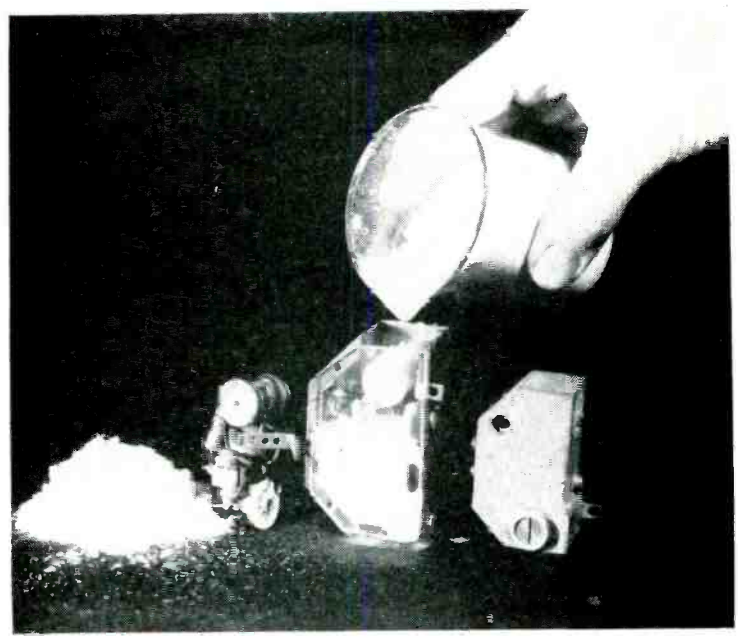
Placing coils of missile gyro pickoff assembly over core legs in aluminum mold, in preparation for encapsulating with Laxolene modified epoxy resin at Deluxe Coils plant

inspection is desired. Ecco W 44 HT is an impregnating resin when used alone, and becomes a casting resin when filler is added, while Stycast 62 is strictly a polyester-type impregnant for capacitors and coils.

POLYSTYRENES—The styrene-type casting resins have excellent electrical properties, particularly at high frequencies. On the other hand, styrenes have a relatively low heat distortion point, and hence are rarely used at temperatures much over 185 F. They require a relatively long cure time and can shrink up to 25 percent by volume during curing.

Polystyrene casting resins are used extensively in r-f and microwave embedment applications, as a low-loss impregnant for coils and capacitors and as the resin for flexible low-loss glass fiber laminates, because of their low-loss characteristics.

Typical of polystyrene casting resins is Stycast 35, having a useful temperature range of −5 F to 185 F, dielectric strength of 600 v/mil, dissipation factor of 0.0008 and dielectric constant of 2.59 to 10^9 cps and a resistivity of 10^{14} ohm-cm. Stycast TPM-2 is another low-loss casting and impegnating resin, having a still lower dielectric constant (2.32) and a dissipation factor below 0.0006 up to 10^{10} cps; cure overnight at 120 F plus 4 hr at 175 F.

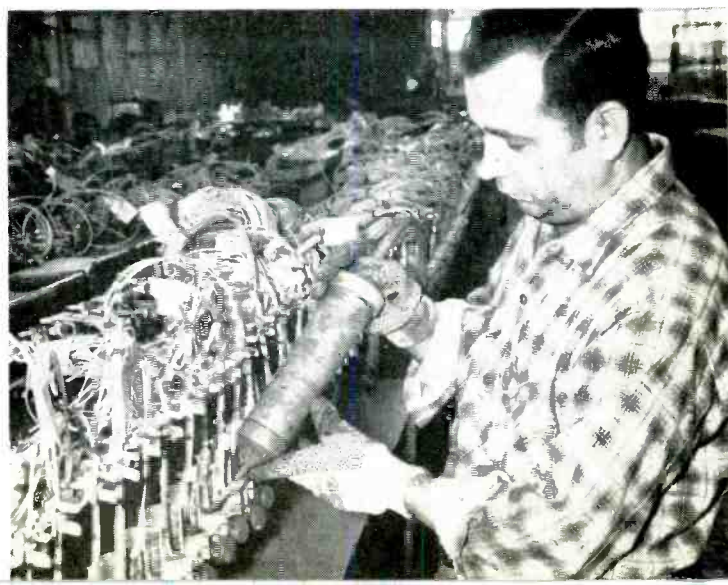


One-tube assembly before and after encapsulation with Eccofoam GL phenolic-epoxy powder (Emerson & Cuming) that foams when heated. Socket is flush with rear side of embedment. For temperatures up to 600 F, same firm's Stycast 2662 epoxy resin is used instead

POLYSULFIDES—Where flexibility is required along with oil resistance and good electrical insulating properties, polysulfides are widely used for encapsulating. Typical applications are as dielectric sealers for electrical connectors and as protective coatings.

Representative of the newer polysulfides is Ecco CPC-2 which has a pot life of 90 min after mixing, cures in 24 hr at room temperature, withstands −70 F to 220 F, has a dielectric constant of 7.7 and dissipation factor of 0.03 to 10^{10} cps, a dielectric strength of 230 v/mil and a volume resistivity of 2×10^{13} ohm-cm. Other examples include Elastiseal (Ellanar Chemical Co.) and Pro-Seal 727 (Coast Pro-Seal & Mfg. Co.).

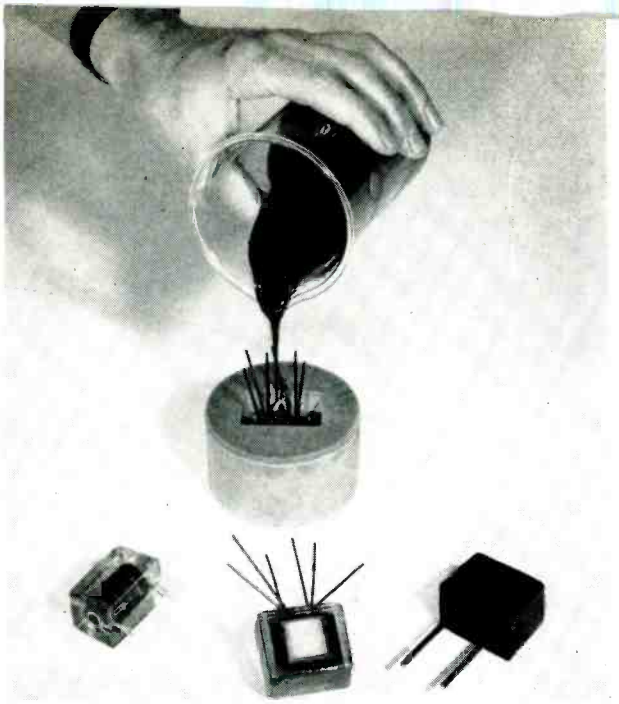
Sealing connectors for TM-61 Martin Matador tactical missile with synthetic rubber while fixtures and clips center wire leads



SILICONES—When encapsulating, a preliminary coating with a resilient material such as a polysulfide or a silicone rubber can prevent damage to tubes and

EXAMPLES OF NEW TWO-PART EPOXY ENCAPSULATING RESINS

Trade Name & Manufacturer	Curing Schedule	Dielectric Constant	Dielectric Strength v/mil	Dissipation Factor	Continuous Temperature	Comments
Aritemp 316 (Aries Labs)	.....	3.7 (60 cps)	500	0.0018 (60 cps)	—65 F to 300 F	Fire-retardent and self-extinguishing
Aritemp 325	May be cured at room temperature	3.9 (60 cps)	500	....	....	For dip coating. Low moisture absorption and high insulation resistance. Thickness of coating can be adjusted
Aritemp 308B-6ST	Low-temperature cure	....	450	....	—110 F to 265 F	Low exotherm during curing. High humidity resistance
B-415 (Carl H. Biggs Co.)	24 hr at room temperature	4.55 (100 kc)	..	0.005 (100 kc)	—80 F to 250 F	Transparent and somewhat flexible after cure. For encapsulating amplifiers, transformers, resistance bridges and coils. Compounds P-420 and P-460 are similar. Pot life 8 hr
C-4 (Armstrong Products Co.)	3 hr at room plus 30 min at 170 F	3.18 (1 mc)	435	0.086 (1 mc)	....	No filler. Available in various formulations. Pot life 35 min
EP-1014 (Electronic Plastics Corp.)	1½ hr at 250 F plus 24 hr at 355 F	2.4 (100 mc)	686	0.011 (100 mc)	—85 F to 445 F	Post-curing gives continuous temperature resistance to 495 F and short-time resistance to 570 F
Epocast 13 (Furane Plastics; Permacel Tape Corp.)	2 hr at 250 F or 5 hr at 200 F	2.8 (11 mc)	..	0.014 (11 mc)	—65 F to 300 F	Long pot life (1 week), yet quick cure and good mechanical and electrical properties. No dermatitis
Epocast 15	6 hr at 200 F or 3 hr at 250 F	3.5 (11 mc)	400	0.038 (11 mc)	—65 F to 300 F	Clear modified epoxy resin for encapsulating and sealing applications requiring semirigid low-strain material. Pot life 4 days
Freed Resin D (Freed Transformer Co.)	4 hr at 212 F or 5-15 min at 392 F	....	..	....	—85 F to 392 F	Can be mixed and poured at room temperature. High dielectric strength. Pot life 90 min
Hysol 6600 (Houghton Labs)	24 hr at 230 F or 7 hr at 284 F or 1.5 hr at 338 F	3.56 (1 mc)	..	0.0194	300 F	Resilient to allow for differential coefficients of thermal expansion. Hysol 6800 is less resilient and lower in price
Nureco GR 101 (Nureco, Inc.)	.....	5.0 (1 kc)	435	0.023	—65 F to 100 F	Rigid but nonbrittle polysulphide epoxy type
Randac R-4058 (Mitchell Rand)	4.25 hr at 165 F plus 5 hr post cure at 212 F	4.39 (1 kc)	..	0.006 (1 kc)	Class A	Heavy dip coating easily applied at 200 F, at which pot life is 1 hr. Lasts 1 week at room temp
Randac R-4060	6-10 hr at 212 F or 3-6 hr at 300 F	3.8 (1 kc)	..	0.0038 (100 cps)	to 275 F	Designed for vacuum encapsulation. Volume shrinkage 1.2% during cure. Pot life 3 days
Randac R-4061	2-4 hr at 212 F or 15 min at 255 F	13.6 (1 kc)	..	0.019 (1 kc)	....	Mineral-filled. Designed primarily for making low-cost molds for encapsulating applications
Stycast 2662 (Emerson & Cuming)	3 hr at 212 F	3.0 (10^9 cps)	420	0.01	—94 F to 500 F	Withstand 600 F for short time. Pot life 2 days. Rod and sheet form is R25
Stycast 1090	24 hr at room or 1 hr at 212 F	3.8 (10^9 cps)	400	0.03	—110 F to 400 F	Low weight (0.9 specific gravity). Pot life 30 min to 4 hr, depending on catalyst used
Stycast 2340M	4 hr at 200 F or 12 hr at 150 F	3.5 (10^9 cps)	500	0.045 (10^9 cps)	—100 F to 400 F	Flexible epoxy coating resin. Cures tack-free even when exposed to air
Stycast 2850GT	24 hr at room temp or 1 hr at 212 F	4.7 (10^2 to 10^{10} cps)	455	0.02 (10^{10} cps)	—130 F to 392 F	Low shrinkage during curing. Low expansion coefficient. Will withstand 500 F for short time
Versamid 125 (General Mills)	2 hr at 150 F or 10 min at 300 F	3.1 (1 mc)	430	0.06 (1 mc)	—65 F to 265 F	Polyamide hardener for combining with liquid epoxy resins such as Bakelite ERL 2795, for which typical values are given. Nontoxic. Pot life 90 min



Pouring Randac R-4060 epoxy resin around small transformer in mold

other delicate components by shrinkage during curing or temperature cycling.

Where flexibility is required along with good dielectric properties and good thermal conductivity up to 500 F, the use of silicone rubbers also becomes justified for dipping and brushing applications. Feasibility for encapsulating is currently being evaluated.

Silicone rubbers are furnished as two components which are diluted with toluene before mixing. The diluted mixture is applied by dipping or brushing, followed by curing at room or slightly elevated temperatures. Additional coats, each followed by curing, may be applied to build up the thickness.

Silicone rubbers have good corona, ozone and electrical fatigue resistance, high resistance to arcing and excellent heat stability. Typical examples of new formulations include Melcoate I by Melpar and RTV Silastic by Dow Corning.

METAL PUTTIES—Precision castings for microwave radar and other electronic equipment need no longer be scrapped because of blow holes, small gas holes, sandpits, cracks, nicks, scratches, porous areas or machining flaws. New metal-filled epoxies provide the practical repairs.

One example is Flawmaster (Carl H. Biggs Co.), furnished as a kit containing a can of resin, a bottle of hardener and a supply of blended finely powdered metals. Varying the amount of filler changes the compound from a free-flowing liquid for fine cracks and holes to a heavy paste or putty for large repairs or for covering countersunk screw heads. The powdered metal filler is available in aluminum, brass, bronze, zinc, iron and magnesium to match the object being repaired, as well as in steel and other metals. Powders can also be blended to match the color of the base metal. The putty hardens in about 4 hr at room temperature. After this, any surplus can be ground or sanded off the surface, to get a practically undetectable repair. Volume resistivity is 2.5×10^{15}.

Formex 77 (Travaco Labs) is another example of a self-hardening plastic metal compound. This comes as a two-part material having a pot life of 3 to 80 minutes after addition of the catalyst and a curing time of 1 to 3 hours. It can be brushed, poured, applied with a putty knife or pressed in place, and will hold any shape to which it is molded, without sagging. The cured surface has a smooth fine grain that sands and machines like soft gray iron. Normal temperature range is −60 F to 300 F, but the cured material will take up to 650 F for a few seconds at a time. Surfaces may be built up to any thickness in one operation. Adherence is also good to wood, glass, unplasticized plastics and ceramics. The powdered metal filler is normally nonmagnetic, but Formex 5 comes with about 75 percent finely powdered steel filler for magnetic assemblies.

FILLERS—Selection of the proper type and amount of filler added to epoxy or polyester resins is highly important in encapsulation. Examples include aluminum oxide, asbestos, calcium carbonate, glass beads, glass powder, glass flakes, glass fibers, mica, quartz, silica, talc, powdered metals like aluminum and steel, and clays such as bentonite. Calcium carbonate is generally used only with epoxies, because it causes premature gelation of polyesters.

SOLVENTS—Rejects after encapsulation with epoxy or polyester resins may be reclaimed by immersing in a solvent such as one brought out by Ram Chemicals as De Solv 292. This disintegrates the resin, permitting removal of components for repair and reencapsulation.

TRENDS—Laboratory reports indicate that new mixtures of various resins will make news in the early future.

Such combinations as epoxy-polyester, epoxy-Thiokol, epoxy-phenolic and epoxy-polyamides have already been developed or are being worked on; these are being called epoxy alloys. Illustrative of those already available is Electroplast, a room-curing Teflon-based copolymer brought out by Topper Mfg. Co.

The aircraft industry expects to be confronted with a 500 F to 600 F temperature problem within the next 3 to 5 years. This means that connector-encapsulating resins and wire insulation both must be radically improved temperature-wise.

Can one of the modern encapsulating plastics solve packaging, mechanical, electrical and other problems simultaneously in your new design?

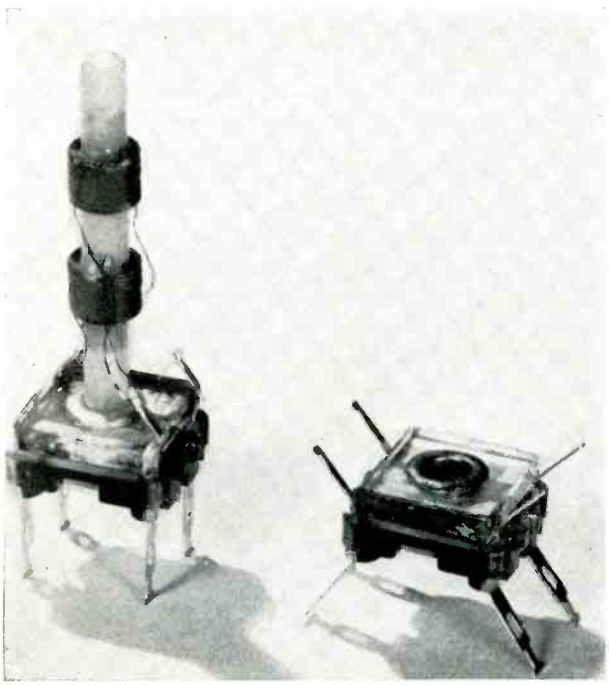
ceramics and mica for high dielectric strength at high temperature

Dipped and sprayed ceramic coatings raise upper temperature limit of electronic components. Thermal conditioning increases mechanical strength of ceramics. Bonding and use of synthetic mica provide large sheets with improved electrical characteristics

MOLTEN CERAMIC COATINGS—Hard abrasion-resistant and heat-resistant coatings for thermocouple tubes can be obtained by the flame spray method. Powdered alumina and zirconia coatings 0.005 to 0.025 in. thick can be applied in molten form with flame-spray guns such as those made by Metallizing Engineering Co., using conventional oxyacetylene welding equipment.

Flame-sprayed ceramics that can be applied directly to most metals, glass and graphite have been developed by the Armour Research Foundation. Licensees like Continental Coating Corp. provide the coating in alumina, zirconia and titania.

An oxide spray coating announced by the Norton Co. provides high temperature and abrasion resistance as an insulation, wire coating and thermal barrier.



Silvered mica insulators in i-f transformer assembly also provide mechanical support and conductive paths

Three types of coating are available—aluminum oxide, zirconium silicate and stabilized zirconium. Aluminum oxide can be used in a thickness of 0.005 to 0.05 in. Heat resistance is 3,600 F.

SOLUTION CERAMICS—Nonbrittle ceramic coating material for resistors, capacitors or thermocouples can be made with a process developed by Armour. The liquid coating can be applied at temperatures in a range from 400 to 700 F. Metal coated with solution ceramic can be moderately bent and twisted without cracking the ceramic.

So far, zirconia, chromia, titania, ceria, and magnesia coatings have been developed. No adhesive or binder is used. The coating is resistant to heat and chemical attack, and forms a bond strong enough to be used as a base for other coatings.

Coatings a few millionth of an inch thick have been used to separate magnetic core laminations without significantly increasing their stacked thickness.

A thin magnesium oxide ceramic coating developed by the Materials branch of Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories retains its insulating properties up to 2,900 F. The ceramic solution is applied in a dipping bath and then dried.

STRONGER CERAMICS—A thermal conditioning process developed by the Signal Corps has been made available to the ceramic industry. After vitrification of the ceramic, the part is heated to 200 to 400 F below the curing temperature. A blast of room temperature air is then applied, forming a compression skin on the outside of the part.

The process increases impact strength of some ceramics up to 100 percent. Other mechanical properties are also improved.

METAL-CERAMIC BONDING—Metallized ceramic coatings can be applied to most ceramics to provide a soldering connection. A coating such as Frenchtown Porcelain Molcote can be hard-soldered at temperatures up to 2,200 F, providing a bond that is strong to the point of fracture of the ceramic. Solder used with the coating can be either silver or copper-base alloys or silver-copper eutectic alloys.

For hard and soft soldering a metallized coating such as Nicote can be used. Terminal leads can be hard-soldered to the coated terminal, after which the entire subassembly can be soft-soldered to other equipment without danger of loosening the previous

Flame-sprayed ceramic coating is applied to thermocouple tube using oxyacetylene equipment with special gun made by Metallizing Engineering

work. Soldering range is from 275 to 1,600 F. Both of these coatings are custom applied by Frenchtown.

Ceramic-to-metal seals using preformed rings of silver solder cored with titanium hydride have been used at Westinghouse Electric Co. The solder preform is placed between the parts in assembly and fired.

SILICATES — Lead-alumino-silicate and lithium-alumino-silicate have useful temperature characteristics for electronic applications. Lithium-alumino-silicate produced by Stupakoff Ceramic Co., for example, is highly resistant to thermal shock and can be cooled abruptly from 2,200 F to room temperature without damage. A zero or negative coefficient of expansion makes it useful in critically-tuned inductive and capacitive circuits where dimensional change might affect tuning.

Lead-alumino-silicate can be molded and fired to tolerances of 0.001 inch without need for grinding or lapping.

STABILIZED ZIRCONIA—A negative coefficient of resistivity is one of the major characteristics of this ceramic material produced by Norton Co. Specific resistivity at 1,290 F is 2,300 ohm-cm. At 3,090 F this value decreases to 1.6 ohm-cm. This characteristic is of value in uhf furnaces as a heating element.

NATURAL MICA—Mica flakes bonded with epoxy resins, silicone resins or shellac produce sheets comparable with large naturally formed sheets of mica. Heating and chemical treatment prior to bonding reduce the tendency of mica to outgas at elevated temperatures.

Upper operating temperature limit of sheet mica made by Mica Insulator Co. is determined mainly by the type of impregnant used. The composition can be from 65 percent to 95 percent mica, with the remainder bonding material.

In capacitor grades, the mica sheets before impregnation have a dielectric strength of 800 v/mil. After impregnation the value is 3,000 v/mil. Upper temperature limit is 500 F.

A 1-mil-thick mica mat treated with silicone is made by General Electric Co. for layer insulation in transformers and coils. It is flexible and can take small-radius turns without cracking.

A rigid mica sheet material similar to the flexible mat is available in thicknesses of 0.010 to 0.060 in. with a flexural strength of 15,000 psi.

Natural mica sheets are available from companies such as Perfection Mica Co. and United Mineral and Chemical Corp. A method of gaging developed by Perfection determines the capacitance per unit area of natural mica sheets. This permits selection of mica having a uniform capacitance and the utilization of smaller-area mica to obtain predetermined capacitance in mica capacitors.

SYNTHETIC MICA—Grown- mica crystals can now be obtained from companies such as Brush Beryllium Co. and Synthetic Mica Corp. without foreign impurities, eliminating outgassing at elevated temperatures. Synthetic mica is readily available in sheet sizes smaller than 2-in. square, with larger sizes in more limited supply. The material retains its electrical characteristics at high temperatures.

Flake synthetic mica bonded with high-temperature electrical glass can be obtained in forms suitable for molding or punching. Supramica 555, made by the Supramica Division of Mycalex Corp., is a moldable type that can withstand temperatures up to 950 F with absolute dimensional stability. Glass-bonded synthetic mica is also made by Electronic Mechanics, Inc.

Both moldable and sheet glass-mica materials have a coefficient of expansion comparable to that of steel, permitting inserts to be molded or cemented into place.

Nuclear radiation resistance of glass-bonded mica is high. Gassing or dimensional changes are not caused by bombardment, nor are secondary radiations or radioactive byproducts produced.

A self-bonded pure synthetic mica sheet now under development by Synthetic Mica Corp. will provide large-area pure mica sheets suitable for automatic progressive die-punching operations.

Check ceramic coatings as a means of extending operating temperature range of your equipment

coatings and tapes offer extra protection and can save dollars

Dip, brush and spray formulations and new tapes do old jobs better and solve problems created by advanced production techniques. Aerosol containers now supplement guns for greater convenience on small jobs

FOR PRINTED CIRCUITS—Modified epoxy coatings can be applied to printed circuits after assembly by dip, brush or spray and cured at room temperature. These maintain surface resistance during and after high humidity and improve the mechanical bond between the wiring and base material. Hysol 6230 (Houghton Labs), a two-component dip or brush version with 8-hr pot life, gives good adhesion to melamines. Hysol 6231 for spraying is good for phenolic, epoxy and melamine laminates. EP-450 (Electronic Plastics Corp.) has two components, high adhesion, 24-hr pot life and good flexibility.

Varnish No. 642 (Schenectady Varnish Co.) similarly protects wired circuits against arc-producing moisture, can be baked or air-dried, and withstands 500 v/mil even after 72 hr at 100 percent relative humidity.

A resist coating for etched wiring, featuring freedom from pinholes and giving sharp silk-screen printing, is E12 Sharp-Etch Micropaint by Micro-Circuits Co.

FOR CONTACTS—Products like Cramolin (Craig Cosmopolitan) reduce contact resistance by dissolving oxide and sulfide layers on all contact metals, including gold alloys. A coating lasts 2 to 3 years normally and withstands —120 F to 450 F.

FOR ELECTROPLATING—A conductive coating for plating of holes in printed circuits is provided by dag No. 154 (Acheson Colloids Co.), a graphite-alcohol dispersion that can be sprayed, dipped or brushed. Resistance is 5,000 ohms for 0.00025-inch film. Forced drying at 200 F is recommended.

An air-drying silver conductive paint by H. V. Anderson Associates and by du Pont can be applied by brush, squeegee or spray to practically all plastics including polystyrene and fluorocarbons.

A thin film of pure silver having less than 2 ohms resistance per square inch is deposited by Met-Coat silver spray (Metz Refining Co.) for through-hole plating of printed circuits.

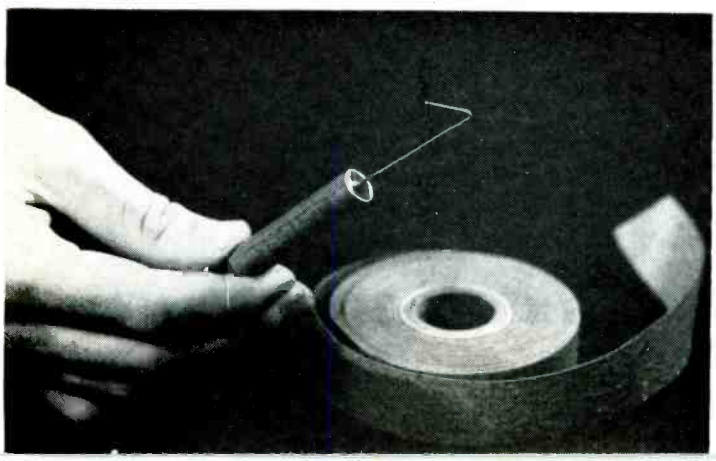
Metal films having a precisely controlled resistance in the range from 20 to 200 ohms per square and power-dissipating capacity of 4 w/sq in. are produced on low-loss glass blanks by IRC, Metavac and others for waveguide attenuators.

RS14 Shielding Micropaint (Micro-Circuits Co.) gives good conductivity when applied to relatively rigid surfaces for high-frequency shielding, high-voltage protection, grounding or as an electroplating base. RS17 is a flexible version having good adherence to polyethylene and a resistance of 25 to 50 ohms per square. No baking is needed.

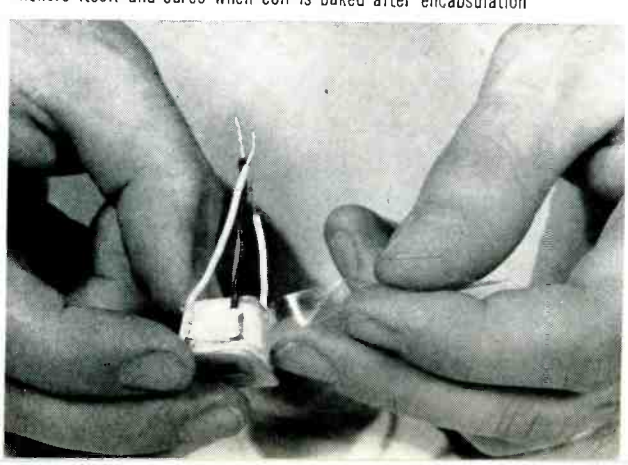
FOR PROTECTION—Uniform coatings of nylon, polyethylene and other plastics can be applied to metals and many other base materials by Polymer Corp.'s Whirlclad process. The object is preheated above the melting point of the coating material, then suspended in a tank in which dry, finely divided powers of the plastic are fluidized by ascending currents of air.

A resilient coating for protecting vacuum tubes, toroids and other pressure-sensitive components prior

Epoxy-filled Scotch tape (Minnesota Mining) can be rapidly wrapped around paper capacitors in production



Mylar tape with combined thermosetting and pressure-sensitive adhesives anchors itself and cures when coil is baked after encapsulation



EXAMPLES OF SPECIAL-PURPOSE TAPES AND FILMS

Aluminized Mylar (Wakefield Industries)	Thin conducting plastic membrane weighing 0.9 mg/sq cm is opaque to light, transparent to electrons and other particles, has only slight gas permeability
Nox-Tarnish (Daubert Chemical Co.)	Protective packaging paper used for temporary wrapping of silver-plated electronic components. Prevents formation of sulfides on silver and other nonferrous metals
Lexel (Dobeckmun Co.); **Permacel** (Permacel Tape Corp.); **Scotch Brand** (Minnesota Mining); **Tuck** (Technical Tape Corp.)	Polyester tape made of Du Pont's Mylar film in various widths and thicknesses, with and without thermosetting and/or pressure-sensitive adhesives. Thin, tough, noncorrosive tape having high dielectric strength and high insulation resistance. Some are available in colors for coding. When cured by heat, thermosetting adhesive versions provide permanent bonding. Widely used for fine wire coils.
CDF ET-1 (Continental-Diamond Fibre); **Enflo** (Enflo Corp.); **Maigne** (O. J. Maigne Co.); **Scotch Brand** (Minnesota Mining); **Temp-R-Tape** (Connecticut Hard Rubber); **TCG** (Warren Wire Co.)	Tetrafluoroethylene tape made of Du Pont's Teflon film in various widths and thicknesses. Available uncoated, treated to give a wetted, nonslip surface or having a pressure-sensitive adhesive, with glass reinforcement in many cases. Class H temperature rating. Will withstand over 500 F. Corona discharges over 2,500 v will degrade. ET-1 comes unfused; when oven-fused at around 700 F it seals to itself and shrinks tightly around object
Lexel (Dobeckmun Co.); **Scotch Brand** (Minnesota Mining); **Tuck** (Technical Tape Corp.)	Noncorrosive acetate tape. Available with thermosetting adhesive, with cloth reinforcement and a variety of other forms for splicing, insulating and other applications. Widely used in electrolytic capacitors, fine wire coils
Tuck (Technical Tape Corp.)	New flatback paper and manufacturing process combine to give dielectric strength of 5,000 v
Bi-Seal (Bishop Mfg. Corp.); **Lexel** (Dobeckmun Co.)	Self-bonding polyethylene tape. Dielectric strength 1,000 v/mil. Low loss (power factor 0.0006). Withstands —40 F to 175 F. Fuses into solid mass
Scotchcast (Minnesota Mining)	Epoxy-filled tape available with backings of glass cloth or mat, polyester mat, polyester-bonded mica or polyester film. Gives advantages of epoxy resin in tape form for wrapping coils, as cylinder wrap for capacitors and for other applications normally requiring a liquid epoxy resin
Positive Placement Insulation (W. H. Brady Co.)	Die-cut tape, available precut to exact shapes needed, in self-adhesive acetate, vinyl and other tape materials. Easy to dispense and apply, speeding production-line assembly operations
Ben Har (Bentley, Harris Mfg.); **Heminway & Bartlett**; **Polytet** (Warren Wire Co.); **Teflace** (Gudebrod Bros.)	Teflon lacing tape for wiring harness applications involving temperatures to 500 F. Does not shrink or become brittle at —100 F. Available in various widths, thicknesses and colors, uncoated or coated for greater surface friction. Tied knots will not loosen. Ben Har and Warren use Teflon coats on glass fibers before braiding
Amplifilm (Aircraft-Marine Prod.)	Bentonite-filled dielectric sheet having high dielectric strength and dielectric constant of 4.3; for high-voltage capacitors for d-c, pulse and audio circuits

to encapsulation, now available from Emerson & Cuming as compound 453B, comes in two parts that are mixed just before use, then applied by dipping.

Protection for electroplated or chemically cleaned metal surfaces is provided by Fidelity Chemical Products Corp.'s Laqua, a new water-dip lacquer that can either be sprayed or applied as a dip.

Adhesion qualities of epoxies are the basis for a general-purpose coating material that will cure at room temperature in about one day. It is furnished in two parts as EP-450 by Electronic Plastics Corp.

New method of applying zinc chromate primer is by means of an aerosol container convenient for touch-up work on bolt, screw and rivet heads. Westline Products Division is one firm providing this packaging. This company also provides similar aerosol packaging for their Splac plastic lacquer spray.

A water-repellent silicone film with good dielectric properties (Dow-Corning F-145) has been developed to protect precision electronic instruments such as are used in geophysical research, and also serves for coating switch boxes and cable connectors. Air drying time is 1 hr with dip, spray or brush applications. Union Carbide Y-1162 silicone water repellent similarly provides an invisible, low-cost water-repelling film that does not interfere with soldering.

FOR CORES—Individual laminations of transformers can be given a corrosion-resistant phosphate insulating coating having desirable heat-resisting qualities (Topper Mfg. Co.). For tape-wound toroidal cores, Carstedt Plastics offers Superseal, an economical new coating having good dielectric strength.

FOR COILS—Improved varnishes provide required compatibility with new polyester and other plastic insulations for wires. Practically all varnish manufacturers are offering such new varnishes. Examples include Schenectady 99B varnish (Schenectady Varnish Co.) for Isonel, Formvar, silicone and nylon magnet wire and new GE silicone varnishes.

FOR SHIELDING—High-adhesion Vorac H520 (Vorac Co.) for cathode-ray tube exteriors gives as low as 25 ohms across width of tube.

Take advantage of the specialized know-how available from manufacturers of coatings

foam plastics handle a wide range of jobs

Rigid prefoamed or foamed-in-place plastics offer intriguing new electrical, acoustical and structural properties to the designer of electronic equipment. One of their many virtues is their light weight

CELLULOSE ACETATE FOAM—This rigid foam, available in prefoamed shapes, is produced by an extrusion process having no limitations on length. Maximum cross-section is limited only by the capacity of the extruder, and 6-sq-in forms are already being produced under a du Pont license as CCA (Strux Corp.).

Chief electronic uses are as cores in sandwich construction and for soundproofing where light weight is desirable. Density range is 6 to 8 lb/cu ft. Dielectric constant is 1.12 and loss tangent 0.002.

EPOXY FOAMS—Rigid foam-in-place epoxies serve for encapsulation and as core material for double-walled radomes. In one form (Epocast H865 by Furane Plastics), a catalyst is added to an epoxy mix. Internal temperature during foaming ranges from 220 F to 260 F, and densities normally range from about 2 to 25 lb/cu ft. Also available is a single-powder version that requires only heat to produce foaming.

Prefoamed blocks of epoxy foam are available in sizes up to 1 x 2 x 6 ft in size from DeBell & Richardson as DuRafoam, with densities ranging from 1.5 to 20 lb/cu ft.

Method of installing strips of Eccofoam Hi K isocyanate foam in outer glass-fiber laminate shell for aircraft radome. Inner skin is then pressed into place. Technique lightens radome while giving 4.2 dielectric constant

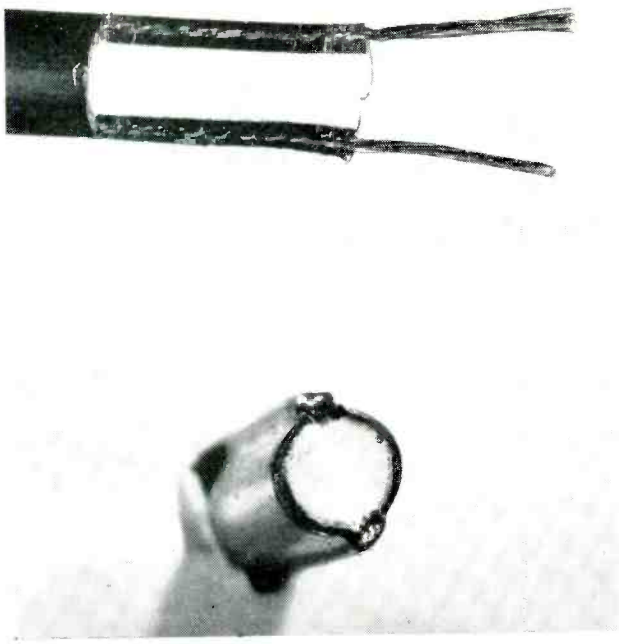
ISOCYANATE FOAMS—Versatile new isocyanate foams can be produced with a wide variety of electrical and mechanical properties and characteristics. They can be flexible, semirigid or rigid. They can have open or closed cells. Density can range from under 1 to over 30 lb/cu ft. Dielectric constant varies from 1.5 to 5 almost linearly with density. They are also known as urethane or polyurethane foams, and are made by reacting diisocyanates with polyesters and other ingredients in various ratios. All are thermosetting.

Isocyanate foams have excellent electrical insulation and thermal characteristics, coupled with good mechanical strength. Adhesion is good to practically all materials except fluorocarbons and polyethylene. Foams can be produced in place, as for radome cores or for encapsulation, in a few minutes. A 10-lb density is widely used for encapsulation. Metallic inserts should be used to conduct heat outward from tubes and other dissipative components.

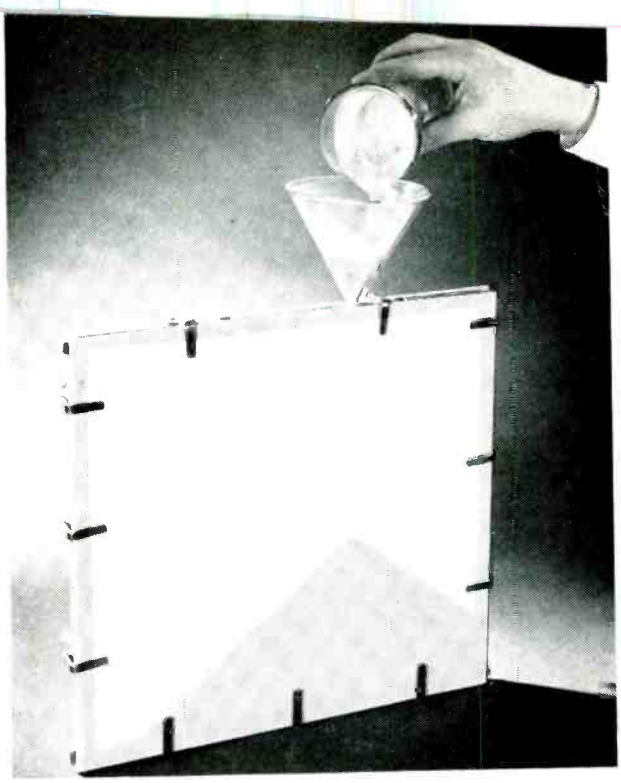
One rigid isocyanate example is Eccofoam FP, a liquid resin used with one of seven different catalysts to give foamed bulk densities of 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22 or 26 lb/cu ft as desired. Mix for 1 minute, pour into cavity or mold and allow 24 hr for curing at room temperature. At 150 F, curing requires only 1 hr. For production uses, the mold can usually be removed before complete curing. Temperature range is —94 F to 304 F. Manufacturer is Emerson & Cuming.

Addition of metallic flakes to the material gives a new series of high-dielectric-constant foam plastics known as Eccofoam Hi K, available in the same range of sheet sizes as above. Aluminum, silver and various other metals have been successfully used as flakes. Chief applications here are for radome cores and for microwave lenses, waveguides and antennas. Dielectric constant ranges from 1.5 at 10 lb/cu ft to 5.0 at 15 lb/cu ft.

E-P-Fome (Electronic Plastic Corp.) is available in formulations that give semirigid or rigid foams with densities ranging from 2 to 30 lb/cu ft, with room-temperature curing. Molds can be removed in 30 minutes. Dielectric constant is 1.24, power factor at 1,000 cps is 0.003 and volume resistivity is 10^7 megohms for E-P-Fome 120.



End and cross-section of Belden's Celluline 300-ohm lead-in using Bakelite cellular and solid polyethylene insulation. Closed-cell foam eliminates need for sealing end of cable to keep out water



Outward pressure of silicone foaming powder is so small that sandwich panels require no metal side plates during foaming. Only heat is needed to expand this Dow-Corning product

Scotchfoam A and Scotchfoam 1 (Minn. Mining) are polyisocyanate foams giving densities ranging from 2 to 20 lb/cu ft, currently used chiefly for insulating and filling voids in assemblies. Nopco Lockfoam is a similar material.

FoamPlast (Topper Mfg. Co.) is available in densities of 5, 10, 15 and 20 lb/cu ft as a closed-cell modified isocyanate foam that starts foaming in 1 minute after mixing and achieves maximum volume in 15 minutes. It may be applied by dip, spray, brush or pouring.

IPI-Isofoam (Isocyanate Products) is another polyisocyanate-and-catalyst formulation, giving densities of 2 to 20 lb/cu ft either when poured into a mold or sprayed on a surface. The resulting foam can be handled normally in 2 to 3 hr with air drying and will have almost 90 per cent of its maximum strength in 24 hr. For spraying a dual spray gun is used. Spraying can be done at the rate of 3 board feet per minute. A $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$-inch layer or mix on a surface will expand to give about 1 inch of tough-skinned foam. At a density of 2 lb/cu ft, the 1,000-cps dielectric constant is 1.42 and the power factor is 0.003.

PHENOLIC FOAMS—These are rigid foamed-in-place materials having both open and closed cells, hence both acoustical and thermal insulating properties are good. Maximum continuous operating temperature is about 300 F. The available density range is wide, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to over 25 lb/cu ft. Transmission loss averages 17.3 over the range of 200 to 3,500 cps.

Phenolics are foamed in place by adding an accelerator to a liquid phenolic resin, mixing for not more than 30 sec, then pouring into a mold. The entire foaming process can be completed in as little as 2 minutes without external heat or pressure.

A phenolic-epoxy powder (Eccofoam GL) for encapsulation and for double-walled radome cores is poured to fill a cavity or mold completely. Upon heating to 250 F for 1 hr or 200 F for 2 hr, it cures to a rigid foam and will then withstand up to 350 F. Loose packing gives a density of 15 lb/cu ft, while vibration during filling boosts density to 22 lb/cu ft. Dielectric constant at 10,000 mc is 1.48 and dissipation factor is 0.009.

POLYETHYLENE FOAMS—Cellular polyethylene is a better insulator than its solid version, and is lighter in weight. Chief use at present appears to be for insulating wires and particularly for filling coaxial cables and tubular television twin-lead wire. Bakelite's version shows a dielectric constant of 1.49 and a power factor of 0.00038 for the cellular form at 10,000 cps, as compared to 2.3 and 0.0003 respectively for the solid material.

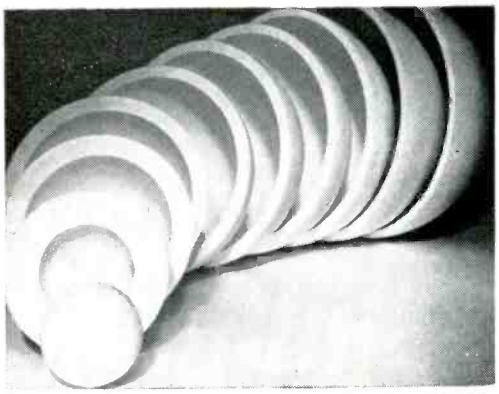
POLYSTYRENE FOAMS—Here is a foam that is always rigid, has closed cells for water-tightness and buoyancy, has good electrical properties and low loss. Both prefoamed and foamed-in-place types are available. The material is inherently flammable, but can be treated to improve flame resistance so it will melt without bursting into flame. Chief applications are for microwave lenses, waveguides and antennas.

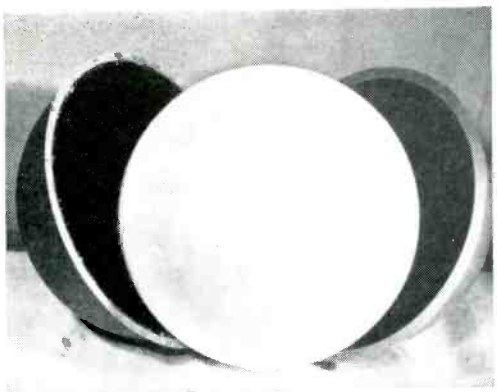
Eccofoam PS is a prefoamed polystyrene of adjusted dielectric constant available in standard 18 x 24-inch sheets 3 inches thick, with dielectric constants within 0.02 of the following values: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9 and 2.0. Dissipation factor is 0.0004. Electrical characteristics are independent of frequency. Recommended maximum temperature and bulk density

REPRESENTATIVE MICROWAVE-ABSORBING MATERIALS

(All meet Navy specifications of 2% maximum power reflection)

Trade Name & Manufacturer	Material	Thickness inches	Weight lb/sq ft	Frequency Range mc	Maximum Power Absorption w/sq in.	Temperature Range deg F	Comments
Eccosorb FR (Emerson & Cuming)	Rigid polystyrene foam sheet treated with carbon-black and metal dispersion	2 4 8	0.63 1.25 2.5	2,300 940 455	2 2 2	—94 to 180 —94 to 180 —94 to 180	Walls of free-space rooms. Will withstand outdoor weathering. Supplied in 1′ x 3′ sheets. Self-extinguishing after flame. Cement to flat surfaces, impale on pins or tie to furring. For floors use FR-4, which has a rugged laminate facing and compressive strength of 5,000 lb/sq ft with microwave-absorption characteristics
Eccosorb AN	Flexible isocyanate foam sheet with carbon-black and metal incorporated in foam	⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞	0.04 0.11 0.17 0.25	20,000 7,500 3,500 2,400	3 3 3 3	—94 to 302 —94 to 302 —94 to 302 —94 to 302	Lining antenna nacelles and enclosures. Oil resistant. Self-extingulshing after flame. Can be draped over objects or cemented to surfaces. Relatively insensitive to incident angle. Easily cut with scissors and formed to curves
Eccosorb CH	Rigid 2′ square sheets of rubberized and enmeshed animal fibers with carbon-black dispersed in neoprene	2 4 8	0.61 1.0 1.75	2,300 940 455	1.5 1.5 1.5	—94 to 180 —94 to 180 —94 to 180	Broadband absorber for microwave dark rooms. Sheets are 2′ square. Mount by tying to furring with waxed twine or impaling on small hooks or pins. For much of useful frequency range reflected energy is well below 1% for normal incidence
Eccosorb CHW	Same material as CH, supplied as two wedges mounted on 2′ square hardboard. (Next column gives wedge lengths in inches)	(15) (28) (54)	5.75 3.5 2.5	200 100 50	3 3 3	—94 to 180 —94 to 180 —94 to 180	Extends lower frequency limit of base material down into vhf region for broadband anechoic chambers. Hardboard panels are mounted to floor, wall and ceiling with plastic bolts. Working floor, transparent to radiated energy, can be constructed above floor wedges
Spongex (B. F. Goodrich Sponge Prod. Div.)	Curled animal hair in 2′ square sheets, rubberized with conducting carbon-black in neoprene	½ 1 2 4 8	0.275 0.313 0.45 0.5 1.1	10,000 5,000 2,400 1,000 500	— — 1 1 1	— — — — —	Lightweight, flexible, easily mounted material for anechoic chambers. The two thinner sheets may be cemented in position and all may be tied in position with waxed twine. Self-extinguishing after flame. Weatherproof
Spongex	Glass fiber in 2′ square sheets, rubberized with conducting carbon-black in neoprene	¾	0.2	5,000	—	up to 400	For lining walls of indoor antenna and radome test ranges. High power absorption at ambient temperatures up to 400 F. Will not burn. Expect to bring out other thicknesses to broaden frequency range, as well as prism-type structure 30″ high for frequency range from 100 mc up
McMillan BL (McMillan Industrial Corp.)	Rigid 1′ x 4′ plastic foam sheets	2⅛	1.5	2,400	2	—62 to 155	Walls, ceiling and test panels. Rear surface is Masonite-backed for mechanical or adhesive mounting. Washable. Can be painted. Will soon have other sheets, covering range of 50 to 35,000 mc
McMillan BH	Rigid 1′ x 4′ plastic foam sheets	2⅛	1.8	2,400	2	—62 to 175	For floors and outdoor applications. Compressive strength 18,000 lb/sq ft. Unaffected by weather and high humidity outdoors because of closed cell structure. Rubber-base or latex type paint recommended outdoors
McMillan H	Rigid 2′ square hair sheets	1 2 4 8	0.5 0.65 0.94 1.9	5,400 2,500 1,000 500	1 1 1 1	—65 to 122 —65 to 122 —65 to 122 —65 to 122	For indoor temporary or portable microwave test ranges. Light in weight (0.5 to 1.9 lb/sq ft). For use in air-conditioned areas or where relative humidity is below 60%. Also available in 48″ pyramids for 100-mc use
McMillan T	Thin flexible 18″ x 36″ plastic foam sheets	3/16 ¼	0.3 0.36	9,375 5,400	2 2	—62 to 172 —62 to 172	For airborne applications where space and weight are critical. Easily formed around aircraft bulkheads and antenna reflectors. Unaffected by oils and moisture. Can be mounted with Pliobond M-20 or Cycleweld C-14 adhesives





FIRST PAGE: Shown here and on the front cover of this report are spherical half-shells of Eccofoam PS foam polystyrene that are set into protective half-shells one of which has metallized inside surface, then mounted for use as Luneberg lens type of passive radar target or beacon. Other Emerson & Cuming materials also on cover include foam and rubberized horsehair microwave absorbers, rod and sheet foams of solid and foam plastics, metal-loaded foam and liquid casting resins

both vary with dielectric constant: for K = 1.2, density is 12 lb/cu ft and the limit is 140 F; for K = 1.6 the figures are 29 and 167 F; for K = 2.0 density goes up to 49 and the limit is 185 F. The material can also be factory-molded to exact shapes and sizes.

Dylite foam-in-place polystyrene (Koppers Co.) comes as transparent or colored beads that can be poured into a mold. Heat causes the beads to expand and fuse together into a foam having discrete closed cells. Density is controlled over a range of 1.5 to 15 lb/cu ft by varying the amount of beads charged into the mold. This process makes it feasible for small manufacturers to produce foam shapes economically by molding or extrusion.

Electrical properties of Dylite make it useful for high-frequency insulation, particularly around antennas. Dissipation and loss factors are both under 0.0006. Surface resistivity is about 10 megohms per square and volume resistivity is greater than 15 megohm-inches. Dielectric strength is 48 v/mil. Dielectric constant ranges from 1.24 at 60 cps to 1.05 at 1 mc, even after 96 hr at 95 F and 96 percent relative humidity.

Styrofoam prefoamed polystyrene (Dow Chemical Co.) comes in various sheet sizes and thicknesses in a density range of 1.3 to 2.0 lb/cu ft. Dielectric constant is around 1.0 and power factor is below 0.002 over a frequency range of 100 cps to 100 mc. Temperature limit for continuous operation is 175 F. An expandable bead form will foam in place when heated by 400 F air.

SILICONE FOAMS—For good thermal and electrical properties at high temperatures, this is a foam material to be considered. It is a rigid material available either for foaming in place or as prefoamed blocks and sheets. The heat distortion point is over 370 F and it will withstand continuous temperatures somewhat above this value. On direct exposure to flame it becomes red-hot but does not burn and shows only slight surface change.

Although originally silicone foams required mixing with catalysts and blowing agents, three powders now available from Dow-Corning require only heat to expand into foam. The powder is charged into a suitable mold and heat is applied with heat lamps, air circulating ovens or strip heaters to produce foaming. To prevent shrinkage in the mold, the heat should be maintained for an additional 4 hr after foaming. For maximum mechanical strength at elevated temperatures, a further cure of about 48 hr at 250 C is recommended.

Density range for the three powders is 12 to 16 lb/cu ft. Expansion temperature for all is 320 F, and heat distortion temperature is over 700 F. The dielectric constant at 100,000 cps ranges from 1.23 to 1.26, and the power factor at the same frequency ranges from 0.0004 to 0.00105. Thermal conductivity is so low (0.3 Btu/hr/sq ft/F/in) that a slab can be touched with the fingers on one side, while the other side is being heated cherry red.

MICROWAVE ABSORBERS—When properly treated, certain foam and equivalent fiber materials will absorb 98 percent or more of the radar or other microwave energy reaching them. These materials are therefore often used for construction of microwave free-space rooms that eliminate need for going up on the roof of a plant to test new equipment. Other uses include lining of antenna nacelles and aircraft radome bulkheads.

Absorbers are usually sold as prefoamed or prefabricated sheets, since dielectric constant, void size and loss factors must be carefully controlled to get the desired absorption over the desired frequency band. The wider the bandwidth required, the heavier and more expensive becomes the material.

The dielectric constant of a foam-type epoxy encapsulating material can be decreased by filling the material with hollow phenolic spheres of minute size, (Bakelite Corp.) or with similar ceramic spheres.

When airborne pounds penalize, foam plastics may provide the answer

glass is an old reliable with many new twists

Electronic uses for glass continue to increase as new forms and formulations are developed. Concurrently, basic envelope glasses for tubes have been given improved characteristics to permit easier fabrication at higher production speeds and give greater reliability in use

SEALING GLASSES—The increase in the use of hermetic seals for high-altitude airborne electronic equipment has stimulated the development of glasses that will seal to ceramics, mica and silica, as well as to metals and to other glasses. Thus, Corning 7570 will seal to mica.

Soft-sealing or solder glasses are a recent development for use where sealing to metals must be done at lower temperatures to prevent heat distortion or to protect delicate components. The solder glass is usually preglazed on the edges to be joined, much like tinning. Heat is then applied to produce the joint or to take it apart later if necessary.

PURE SILICA GLASS—Although a 96 percent silica has long been available, Corning recently announced a practically pure fused silica. In the visible and ultraviolet regions, this is almost perfectly transparent. It has such high stability under radiation that it can withstand 2,000,000-volt electron radiation without discoloration and breakdown. For gamma rays, it takes over 1.4×10^{20} roentgens exposure to produce even a slight bluish tint.

Fields of application include solid delay lines, ultraviolet instrumentation, electrical insulation (particularly at high temperature and high frequency) and high-purity crucibles for growing silicon crystals. Low acoustic attenuation at megacycle frequencies permits use in ultrasonic delay lines for MTI radar.

CONDUCTIVE GLASS—Resistivity of conductive coatings on glass can now be controlled economically during continuous production processing to give a resistivity range of 10 to 100 ohms per square. For example, the Corning process known as E-C coating involves applying a metallic oxide to the glass surface at elevated temperatures. The resulting glass can be used in precision resistors, d-c and high-frequency power resistors and in tv and radio resistors. It can be applied in segmented patterns on glass disks for precision potentiometers because its high resistance to abrasion permits direct contact with metal wipers.

Vacuum-metallized quartz fibers for instrument springs or suspensions are available from Servo-Recording Instruments in diameters of from 2 to 30 microns. The fiber can be stretched, and 5-micron fibers can be twisted many times before failure.

Plate glass having a transparent conducting coating, now available from Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. as Nesa glass, is used for heating instrument windows to prevent fogging or icing, to dissipate static charges and to provide moderate electrostatic shielding. It is also suited for use in electroluminescent lighting panels and certain kinds of light amplifiers.

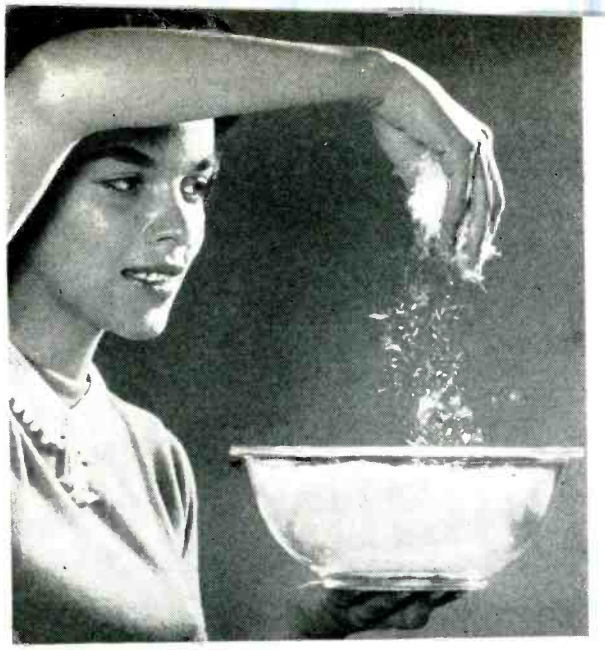
NONBROWNING FACE GLASS—Plate glass 3459 (Pittsburgh) for flat and convex face plates in high-voltage cathode-ray tubes and flying-spot scanners withstands high-voltage electric bombardment and associated x-rays for 1,000 hr without appreciable loss in light transmission.

CHROME-IRON SEALING GLASS—Many 21-inch round color television picture tubes have a precision-bent face plate of Pittsburgh 5533 Teleglas. This glass fuses directly to the 430 alloy metal envelope. In addition to being nonbrowning and x-ray absorbing, it has been given a light gray color (77 percent light transmission) to enhance picture contrast.

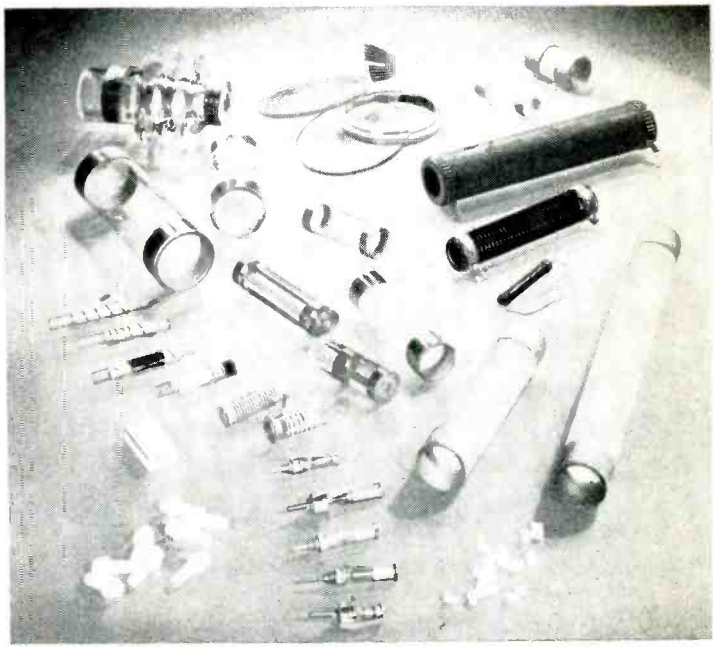
MILD STEEL SEALING GLASS—A new face face plate glass (Pittsburgh 7210) that will seal directly to ordinary cold-rolled steel is in an advanced stage of development.

TV IMPLOSION WINDOWS—Implosion windows were originally designed merely to protect the viewer from the picture tube and to protect the tube from the viewer. However, the wide-spread use of aluminized picture tubes in recent years has enabled the window to assume a new additional function. Teleglas 3720-3, used either as tempered safety glass or laminated safety glass and having a neutral light transmission of 55 percent, provides high picture contrast even under extremely bright ambient lighting.

GLASS FILM—Ribbons of lead silicate glass about 0.001 inch thick, having good electrical properties, are now being produced as Corning 8871. Chief use at present is for glass-dielectric capacitors. These are as-



Newly developed Owens-Corning Flakeglas improves electrical and physical properties of casting resins when used as filler; individual flakes are thin enough to float in air



Examples of metallized glass components for electronic applications, using various types of Corning glasses

sembled in much the same manner as mica capacitors, covered with glass, then fused into a single homogeneous unit. Though flexible enough to be wound around a one-inch rod, this glass film cannot as yet be bent to accommodate the smaller diameters of the paper-type capacitors.

GLASS COATING—Ceramic capacitors are being dipped in molten glass by Glenco Corp. to give a moisture-proof coating that will withstand up to 255 F. The glass fuses with the ceramic. Matched thermal expansions of glass and ceramic give resistance to sudden temperature changes. Operating temperature is then limited by the ceramic dielectric characteristics.

PHOTOSENSITIVE GLASS—Exposure of Corning Fotoform glass to ultraviolet light and a heating cycle produces a three-dimensional photographic image in this otherwise clear silicate glass. Exposed portions will then etch out 15 times as fast as unexposed areas in hydrofluoric acid. This permits production of complex shape and hole patterns with high precision in glass sheets up to 0.25 inch thick.

Experimental applications include relay pusher bars, barrier grids for storage tubes, brush holders for digital converters and photoelectric chopper disks. Electronic circuit boards for high-temperature applications are being made from Fotoform glass.

GLASS FLAKES—Glass flakes 0.0002 inch thick (Owens-Corning—Flakeglas), when used 40 percent by weight in polyethylene, raise its heat distortion temperature 100 F, increase stiffness and eliminate stress cracks. Similar temperature benefits are obtained with this new filler in epoxies, phenolics, melamines and polyesters, and break-down voltages are increased.

OTHER NEW GLASSES — A new optical glass (Bausch & Lomb) for envelopes or windows of scintillation counter photomultipliers resists up to 10^8 roentgens of gamma radiation without turning brown.

The same firm has a silver-activated dosimeter glass that changes its ultraviolet induced fluorescence in proportion to gamma radiation exposure, and a cobalt-activated dosimeter glass whose light absorption changes linearly with radiation up to 10^7 roentgens.

GLASS PAPER—Extremely fine glass fibers bonded together with polyvinyl acetate for general electrical use, with a silicone resin for class H applications and with phenolic or melamine binders for special purposes, are under development by paper manufacturers. Glass Micro-Fibers developed for this purpose by L.O.F. Glass Fibers Co. are typical of the fibers being used. Advantages include easy impregnation, with consequent improvement in heat aging properties.

For applications requiring a low dielectric constant and temperature resistance up to 2,500 F, a quartz fiber has been brought out by L.O.F. for use in paper. This is available commercially from C. H. Dexter & Sons, Inc., and from Hurlbut Paper Co.

Low cost of glass as well as its electrical and physical characteristics make it a good material in its own right and also a good filler for many other materials

laminates fill the needs of mechanized assembly

Copper-clad laminates using improved plastic resin binders permit cold punching and give great heat resistance. New cupric oxide coating on copper foil doubles peel strength while permitting up to 30-second dip in 500 F solder.

COATED COPPER—A thin, pure layer of cupric oxide formed on the bonding surface of electrolytic or rolled copper foil for printed circuits improves adhesion by acting as a primer for the subsequent adhesive coating. One process for doing this job was developed by Houghton Labs under Signal Corps contract. Coated copper bonded to XXXP phenolic laminate gives a bond strength of 12 to 15 lb and withstands dip-soldering temperature of 500 F for up to 30 seconds without blistering. This coated copper is available as the HP series of Phenolite P-214B, XXP-209G, XXXP-219C, XXXP-455, XXXP-470 and N-1852 (National Vulcanized Fibre). Maximum bond strength is obtained in this instance with electrolytic copper.

POSTFORMING LAMINATES—Some new laminates will soften under heat without blistering or otherwise deteriorating, thereby making it possible to reshape the laminate even after the printed circuit has been applied. Pressures for postforming are relatively low, ranging from 5 to 100 psi even for intricate contours. For postforming, the laminate is heated thoroughly and quickly just below the blistering point, then transferred to a mold for reshaping.

MOLDABLE LAMINATES—An uncured epoxy-coated phenolic sheet brought out by Rogers Corp. as RM-2035 permits molding of all required holes concurrently with three-dimensional forming during the curing cycle. With appropriate die design, terminals and other hardware can be inserted and molded integral with the board. Plated circuits can be applied after molding and curing. Beads can be formed around holes and edges to give increased strength. Similar uncured laminates are in pilot-plant production at Plastics & Electronics Corp. using polyester as well as epoxy resins.

Copper or other metal foils can be bonded to one or both sides during molding, using a conventional adhesive coating on the foil or a sheet form of adhesive film.

A laminated combination of plastic and synthetic rubber sheets (Gravoflex—Hermes Plastics Inc.) for instrument panels can be engraved through the black layer to show the permanent white of the backing sheet. The material is easily bent or formed after the lettering has been produced with conventional rotating cutters.

PRINTED-CIRCUIT PHENOLICS—XXXP continues to be popular. Improvements remove some of its limitations and broaden its applications.

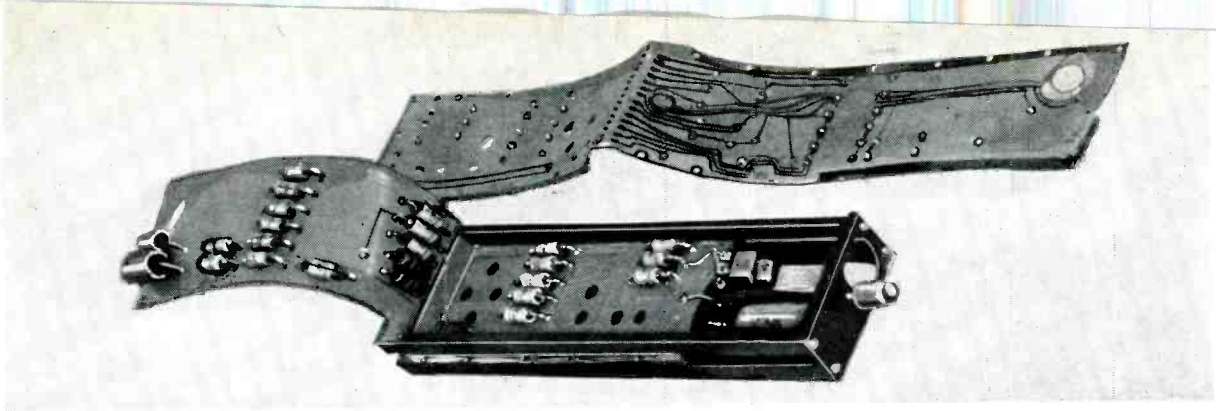
Cold-punching forms of XXXP now include National Vulcanized Fibre's XXXP-470 Phenolite, Continental-Diamond Fibre's XXXP-28 Dilecto, Taylor Fibre's XXXP-242, Spaulding Fibre's XXXP-730 Spauldite, GE's XXXP-IR Textolite 11570, New England Laminates' Nelco 240, Formica's XXXP-36, and Northern Plastics Corp.'s Norplex XXXP-925, XXXP-926 and XXXP-IR.

In general, these materials are cold-punching up to $\frac{3}{32}$ in. thick and require warming for greater thicknesses. Cold punching insures high accuracy of register of holes with printed circuits and gives dimensional stability. Electrical and physical properties are practically all the same or better than for basic XXXP. Transparency is a benefit often achieved from the cold-punching formulation; this permits visual checking of register between circuits on opposite sides by holding board up to light.

Examples of new paper phenolics having high insulation resistance include Textolite 11570, Dilecto XXXP-26, Spauldite XXXP 690, Northern Plastics Corp.'s Norplex XXXP-925 and XXXP-914 and Phenolite XXXP-455. Upper temperature limit here is generally 250 F for continuous use. Dielectric constant is 4 to 5, dissipation factor is 0.025 to 0.035 and 24-hour moisture absorption is generally well below 1 percent. Somewhat similar is Dilecto XXX-61, available as roll tubing that remains electrically and dimensionally stable after exposure to high humidity; applications include electronic fuel gages.

Flexible phenolics using glass-cloth reinforcement bring a third dimension to assembled circuits without necessity for postforming in presses. Examples include Photocircuits Corp. Flexfoil, rated for 265 F continuously. Formica Corp.'s FF-21 uses the same phenolic-glass fabric combination for transformer interlayer insulation good up to 350 F.

Recent additions to lines of general-purpose punching phenolics for sockets and terminal strips include



Components assembled on Flexfoil laminate by Photocircuits are arranged to nest together when sheet is folded in half to fit into housing. The copper-clad phenolic-glass cloth material is 0.012 inch thick and will bend to ⅛-inch radius

Dilecto XXP-14FR and XX-13FR that are flame-retardant, self-extinguishing and rated 250 F continuous, Phenolite Y-2500 having arc resistance comparable to the melamines, Dilecto MEC-5 having high fungus resistance along with high insulation resistance at high humidity, Taylor XXP-241 featuring similar high resistance to humidity and Taylor XP-240 having sufficient flexibility to permit cold-punching in thinner sizes.

New punching laminates for tube bases and similar parts, operating continuously to 350 F and intermittently to 435 F, are exemplified by Formica's FF-49 glass-reinforced phenolic.

PRINTED-CIRCUIT EPOXIES—Combining different epoxy resin formulations with various forms of glass, synthetic fiber, paper and other filler materials gives a wide choice of characteristics. Examples include glass-base Phenolite G-10-865 having heat resistance to 265 F and insulation resistance of 1,000,000 megohms, glass-base Dilecto GB-181-E having heat resistance to 300 F and 20,000-megohm insulation resistance, and Taylor's glass-base GEC rated at 250 F for 30 minutes and 300,000-megohm insulation resistance. New England Laminates has a Nelco 100 epoxy-glass laminate with 10,000,000 megohms insulation resistance, as well as flame-retardant paper and glass types. Emerson & Cuming has Ecco L 28 glass-cloth epoxide laminates for normal epoxy temperatures and an L 266 high-temperature version good up to 500 F. Many other new epoxy laminates are available from these and other firms, including cold-punching versions.

PRINTED-CIRCUIT POLYESTERS—Glass-reinforced polyester laminates are widely used for terminal boards and such mounting applications as socket wafers and flyback transformers. Low moisture absorption eliminates wax-coating operations. Resistance to heat is good and ranges up to 300 F continuous. Examples: American Insulator Corp. Alco 200, 201 and 202; Emerson & Cuming Ecco L 44; Glastic Corp. UMM and GMM; National Vulcanized Fibre GP-9100, GP-9104 and GP-9202.

PRINTED-CIRCUIT FLUOROCARBONS—New techniques give high copper-clad bond strengths when using materials such as solid or glass-reinforced Teflon or Kel-F as the laminate. Blister temperature is over 500 F. Good electrical qualities, heat resistance and dimensional stability are obtained. Dilecto GB-116T, as a typical example of glass-cloth reinforcement in Teflon, is rated 400 F continuous, has a dissipation factor of 0.0006 and has a dielectric constant of 2.85 at 1 mc. IRC's copper-clad polymonochlorotrifluoroethylene has similar properties and is somewhat flexible in thin sections. Research on similar laminates is under way at other laboratories.

PRINTED-CIRCUIT STYRENE COPOLYMERS—Glass fiber reinforcement gives good machinability, good punching properties and high impact strength to products like REX Corp.'s Rexolite 2200 and Emerson & Cuming's Stycast 0005 as uhf laminates. Dissipation factor ranges from 0.0004 at 1 mc to 0.0010 at 10,000 mc. Dielectric constant is constant at 2.77 for all frequencies up to 10,000 mc.

PRINTED-CIRCUIT MICA—Synthetic mica bonded with molten glass under pressure gives high dimensional stability. Continuous temperature rating of 450 F is limited only by the bonding agent used for the copper wiring.

Chief use for this material is in etched circuits for guided missile and other extreme environmental applications. Examples: Supramica 500 ceramoplastic by Mycalex Corp.

PRINTED-CIRCUIT SILICONES—Glass-based silicone laminates are rated class H, being good up to 480 F when not subjected to hydrocarbon oils or solvents. One example is Formica's G-7-2. Resins for these laminates are available from Union Carbide as R-63 and from Dow-Corning.

A plated or etched wiring board is no better than its laminate; there is no longer excuse for blistering in molten solder or peeling in service

magnetic materials handle more energy in smaller volume

Core materials now provide higher permeability with lower core losses. Plastic tape for wound cores provides inductance and capacitance as well as magnetic characteristics. Ceramic and plastic permanent magnets simplify production of complex shapes

HIGH-PERMEABILITY CORES—A magnetic flake core material, Flakenol I, developed by the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, has a maximum permeability range from 180 to 230. The core uses non-strategic iron, silicon and aluminum. Flakenol I provides high permeability with low losses. The material is suitable for applications in filter networks, resonant circuits and transformers. It is corrosion-resistant and has a low density.

Laboratory samples of Flakenol show initial permeabilities on the order of 230 with hysteresis and eddy current losses of 8.2×10^6 and 3.5×10^9 respectively.

Improved manufacturing techniques have increased the magnetic characteristics of Alfenol. Two nominal compositions of 12 and 16 percent aluminum content have interesting characteristics for electronic applications.

The 12-Alfenol is useful in low-power transducers, particularly at higher frequencies, and improves its magnetic properties as temperature is decreased.

Tape-recorder recording heads and synchro-motors are among the applications. Type 16 exhibits its best properties at room temperature, and is suited to tape recorder playback heads, resolvers and transformer applications.

Thermenol, another high-permeability magnetic material developed by Naval Ordnance, is an iron-aluminum-molybdenum composition. A resistivity of 162 μohms/cm reduces eddy current losses and, combined with a low coercive force, provides a low hysteresis loss. High permeability and low coercive force are obtained with rapid cooling during processing. Slowly cooled material has low permeability, high coercive force and higher saturation.

High aluminum content makes Thermenol light. Hardness is 310 Brinell. This hardness makes the material suitable for tape-recorder heads and other applications where abrasion is encountered. Thermenol has high corrosion resistance to oxidizing acids, bases and salt water. A film of oxide that forms on it during processing provides a natural electrical insulation between layers when laminated.

A new GE core material called Dynamax has in experimental work shown a maximum permeability of 1,780,000, residual flux density of 11,950 gauss and a coercive force of 0.0053 oersteds. The hysteresis loop at 60 and 400 cps is narrow and temperature effect on magnetic characteristics is small.

The new alloy consists of 65-percent nickel, 2-percent molybdenum and the remainder iron. Annealing in a magnetic field is necessary to obtain maximum magnetic values. Applications of this material include high-gain magnetic amplifiers and special transformers.

Transformer cores for operation at ambient temperatures as high as 960 F have been developed by GE. Magnetic steels with Curie temperatures above 930 F are used with silver-nickel clad conductors and ceramic insulations.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPICAL CORE MATERIALS

Name	Initial Permeability	Maximum Permeability	Saturation In Gauss
12-Alfenol (7, 8)	780-4,500	2,000-45,000	11,100-14,400
16-Alfenol (7, 8)	600-4,127	4,000-95,000	5,500-7,800
Thermenol (5)	847-7,750	7,000-130,000	5,600-8,500
High-Permeability Nickel-Irons: Hy Mu 80 (4, 8) 4-79 Permalloy (1) Mo-Permalloy (3)	20,000-22,000	72,000-90,000	8,000-9,000
48 Alloy (8) Carpenter 49 (4) Allegheny 4750 (1)	20,000-40,000	700,000	16,000
Supermalloy (3)	120,000	900,000	8,000
Square-Loop: Orthonol (8) Orthonik (2) Deltamax (3)	500	217,000	15,500
Dynamax (6)		1,780,000	12,640

Representative manufacturers: 1. Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp.; 2. Armco Steel Corp.; 3. Arnold Eng. Co.; 4. Carpenter Steel Co.; 5. Duraloy Co.; 6. General Electric; 7. Hamilton Watch Co.; 8. Magnetics, Inc.

Wound cores for toroids and filters made by Magnetics, Inc. show wide range of sizes used. Smaller cores are wound on ceramic bobbins

PLASTIC CORE MATERIALS—A ferromagnetic plastic in the form of rod or tape has been introduced by The Polymer Corp. It is available in flexible and rigid forms. Ferrotron flexible magnet tape has been used in delay-line construction as a combined insulation and core material. Other applications are in transformers and as electromagnetic shielding. The flexible form provides both inductance and capacitance characteristics in addition to magnetic. In delay-line construction these qualities can provide considerable delay time per unit length.

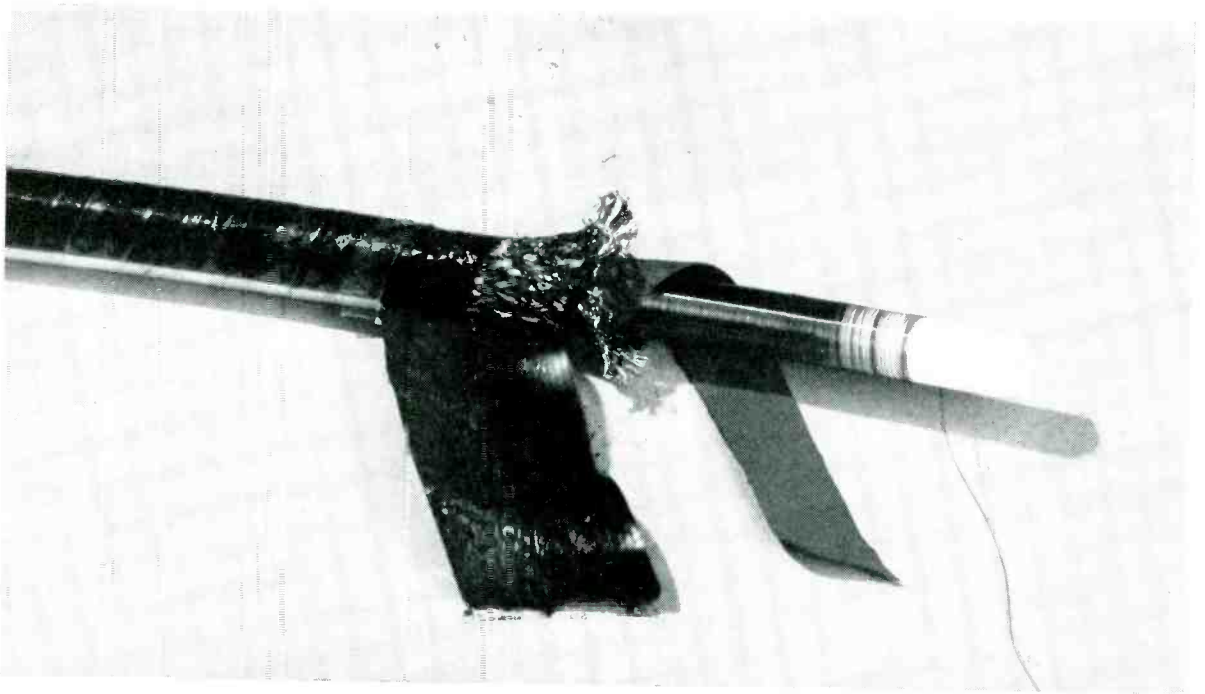
The material is temperature-stable to 400 F and moisture-stable at 100 percent humidity. Volume resistivity and Q are both high. Carbonyl SF powdered iron is the magnetic constituent of the plastic.

RARE-EARTH CORES—Praseodymium, neodymium, dysprosium and holmium rare-earth metals are under investigation by Horizon Inc. because of their unusual magnetic properties. Small magnetic circuits using these elements would have appropriate characteristics for applications in high-speed computers. One of the companies supplying these materials is Research Chemicals Inc., a subsidiary of Nuclear Corp. of America.

PLASTIC PERMANENT MAGNETS—Plastic-bound magnets made by Boermann-Nord Corp. are prepared by mixing powdered Alnico or other magnetic material with a resin and then molding to shape by conventional compression or injection molding techniques. The energy product of the molded magnet is useful in many applications. Molding permits shaping of complex forms with high dimensional tolerances.

POWDERED PERMANENT MAGNETS—Extremely fine iron powder provides a high-coercive-force characteristic in a material produced by General Electric Co. Ltd. Cold molding techniques are used in magnet production to reduce distortion and shrinkage in the finished product. The density of the powdered magnet is comparatively low. With 30 percent cobalt added it will give a high energy factor. It is possible to vary the ratio of remanence to coercive force over a wide range.

CERAMIC PERMANENT MAGNETS—The high coercive force obtainable from Cromag barium-ferrite permanent-magnet material makes it suitable



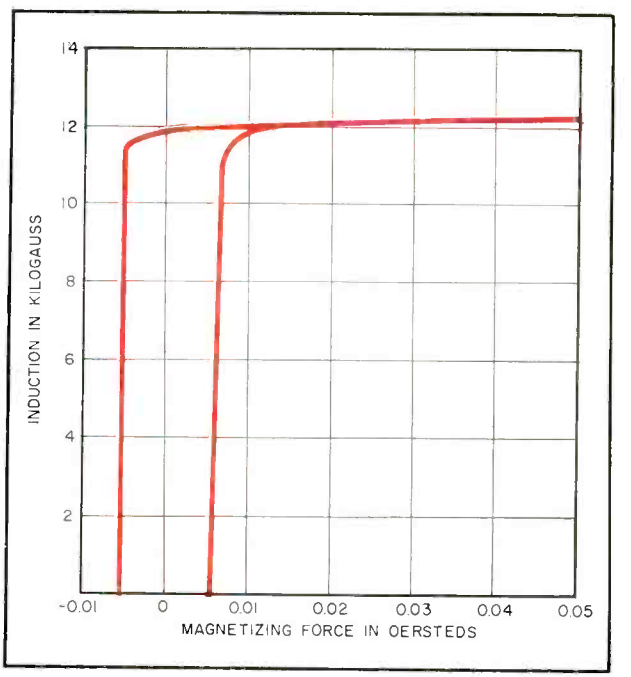
Delay line uses rigid plastic magnetic core and flexible magnetic tape made by Polymer Corp. over wire to provide both inductance and capacitance, thus doubling delay time per unit length. The magnetic tape also serves as insulation

for applications in high demagnetizing fields. Resistivity is 1 x 10^3 ohms and permeability is 1. Magnets of this material manufactured by Henry L. Crowley & Co. have a very short magnetic length and are most suited for large air-gap operation. It is isotropic and stable up to 750 F. Electronic applications include ion traps, beam correctors, loudspeakers and polarized relays.

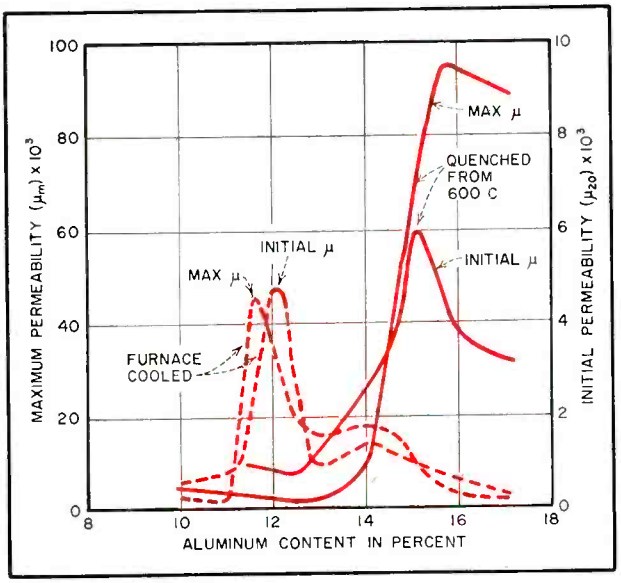
Ferramic P, a new ferrite permanent magnet made by the General Ceramics Corp., provides high coercive force with low remanent induction. It is suitable for applications in traveling-wave tubes, polarized relays and high-frequency oscillators.

A ceramic permanent magnet, Indox, made by Indiana Steel Products Co., can be magnetized before or after assembly into a product. It has a coercive force of 1,700 oersted and a maximum energy product of 0.95 × 10^6. A short magnetic length makes this material useful in loudspeakers, crt focusing units and in sonar applications.

High-coercive-force manganese-bismuth permanent magnets developed at Westinghouse are prepared in inert atmosphere to prevent combustion. Resistance to demagnetization is very high



Hysteresis curve of General Electric Dynamax. This sample had a maximum permeability of 1,530,000. Narrow loop makes the material suitable for high-gain magnetic amplifier cores



Permeability characteristics of furnace-cooled and quenched Alfenol as a function of aluminum content. Maximum permeabilities are obtained with 12-percent mixture when furnace cooled and with the 16-percent mixture when quenched from 600 C (1,112 F). High permeability of type 16 makes it suitable for tape-recorder head and transformer use

NICKEL-IRON MAGNETS—Improvements continue to be made in well-known permanent magnet materials. A new material, Alnico 5Cb, announced by Thomas & Skinner, has a high energy product. Addition of columbium to the Alnico 5 formulation produced the new type with a coercive force of 650 oersted and a residual flux density of 13,300 gauss. Other permanent-magnet materials are listed in the table.

FERRITES—Typical rectangular-hysteresis-loop ferrite cores for memory and switching circuit applications are made by General Ceramics Corp. Ferramic S-1 has a saturation flux density of 1,780 gauss and a retentivity of 1,590 gauss. Switching time is about 1 μsec. Another square-loop ferrite is Ferramic S-3, which has a saturation flux density of 2,000 gauss and retentivity of 1,920. Switching time for this ferrite is 4 to 5 μsec.

A nickel-zinc ferrite for lumped inductances, variable inductances and loading coils up to 8 mc is Ferramic Q. It has high Q, low power loss up to 8 mc and an initial permeability of 125.

MICROWAVE FERRITES—Typical ferrites for load isolators and gyrators operating at high temperatures are made by Raytheon Mfg. Co. Type R-22 has a Curie temperature of 1,094 F. Saturation flux density is 1,700 gauss and residual magnetization is 1,400 gauss. Type TL-20 has a lower Curie point, 420 F. Saturation flux density is 1,600 gauss and residual magnetization is 1,300 gauss. For a rod 0.25 in. in diameter Faraday rotation is 215 degrees per inch at 10 kmc. Maximum insertion loss at this frequency is 0.2 db per inch.

REPRESENTATIVE PERMANENT-MAGNET MATERIALS

Name	Coercive Force In Oersteds	Residual Flux Density in Gauss	Max Energy Product	
Alnico 1 (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)	400	7,100	1.3×10^6	General-purpose grade
Alnico 4 (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)	700	7,100	1.2×10^6	High coercive force, low cost
Alnico 5 (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)	575	12,000	4.5×10^6	High energy product
Alnico 5Cb (7)	650	13,300	5.7×10^6	High energy-product Alnico 5 with columbium added
Alnico 12 (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)	950	5,800	1.5×10^6	Highest coercive force of Alnicos
Cunico (4, 6)	660	3,400	0.8×10^6	High coercive force, easily worked
Indox (6)	1,700	2,100	0.95×10^6	Ceramic material
Cromag (2)	1,550	2,000	0.8×10^6	Barium ferrite ceramic material

Representative manufacturers: 1. Arnold Engineering Co.; 2. Henry L. Crowley & Co.; 3. Crucible Steel Co.; 4. General Electric Co.; 5. General Magnetic Co.; 6. Indiana Steel Products Co.; 7. Thomas & Skinner Steel Prod. Corp.

FERRITE SHIELDING—A new shielding material combining high and low-intensity magnetostatic and electromagnetic shielding is being produced by Magnetic Shield Division of Perfection Mica Co. The material consists of a coating of ferrite powder on a magnetic base material, with a protective copper coating to give added abrasion resistance and additional electrostatic shielding.

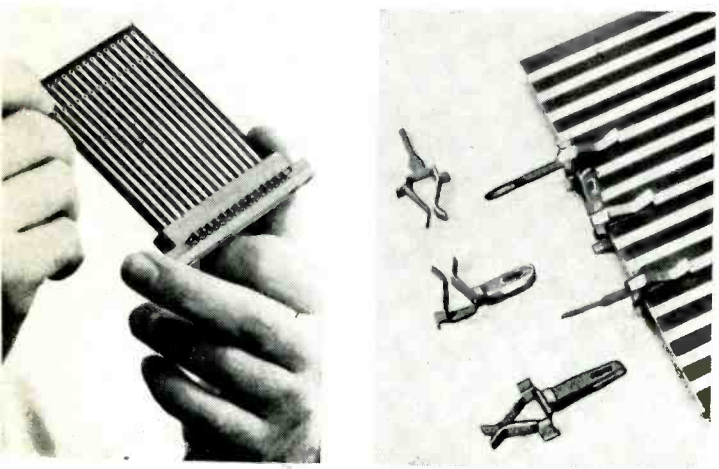
The ferrite powder is applied to the base metal with Buna-S binder for low-temperature applications and silicone binder for high temperatures. By selection of ferrite powders and particle size, attenuation can be controlled over a range from d-c to 200 mc. In addition to providing low-intensity attenuation, the ferrite powder aids in preventing the base material from becoming retentive, reduces circulating currents and raises the saturation point.

Applications for this type of shielding include color tv picture tubes, multiplier phototubes, magnetron magnets and other equipments requiring a high degree of shielding or shielding at a particular frequency.

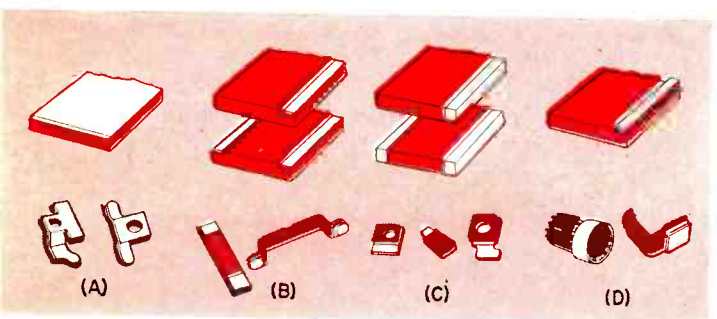
metals and chemicals in new forms cut assembly costs

New cladding and bonding techniques provide materials having the most desirable characteristics of two metals. Alloys retain their characteristics under more severe operating conditions. Chemical developments promise better transistors, insulators and wire strippers

CLAD METALS—Modern techniques permit bonding of most combinations of malleable metals. These metals are now available in thicknesses down to 0.001 in. with cladding 0.00005 in. thick from specialty metal suppliers such as General Plate Division of Metals & Controls Corp., Sylvania Electric Prod., American Silver Co. and D. E. Makepeace Co. Many combinations are useful to the electronic engineer.



Beryllium-copper contactors made by Berylco for printed-circuit boards combine long fatigue resistance with good electrical conductivity



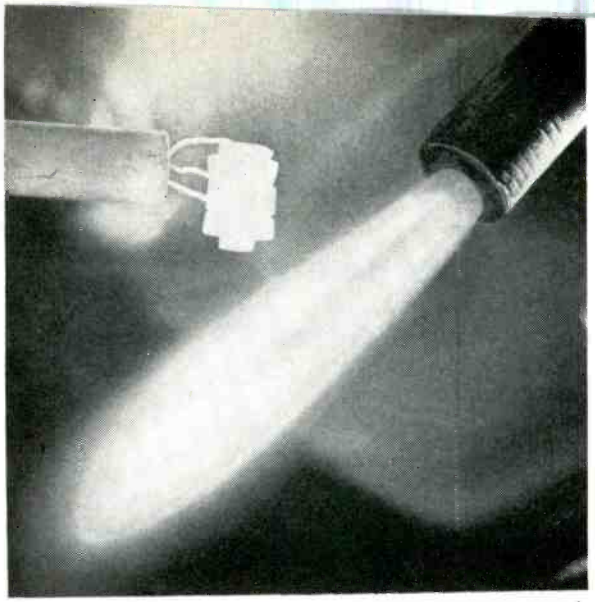
Types of laminated metal stock available from General Plate Division of Metals and Controls Corp. include overlay (A), single and double inlay (B), single and double edgelay (C) and raised lay (D)

Laminated metal stock, consisting of a precious metal bonded to a base stock, is coming into wider use in manufacture of contactors. Typical metal combinations made by D. E. Makepeace Co. and American Silver Co. are silver on phosphor bronze, silver on copper, and palladium-silver on 10 percent nickel-silver. Spot-lay stock, having spots of precious metal at required points on base-metal surface, can be obtained ready for stamping. High-frequency, high-temperature electron-tube operation is facilitated with platinum-clad tungsten grid wire. The tungsten center provides a rigid core at high power and high temperature. Interaction of the tungsten with the platinum coating is low. Platinum-clad wire made by Baker & Co. is clad with 25 to 40 percent platinum by weight over a broad range of diameters.

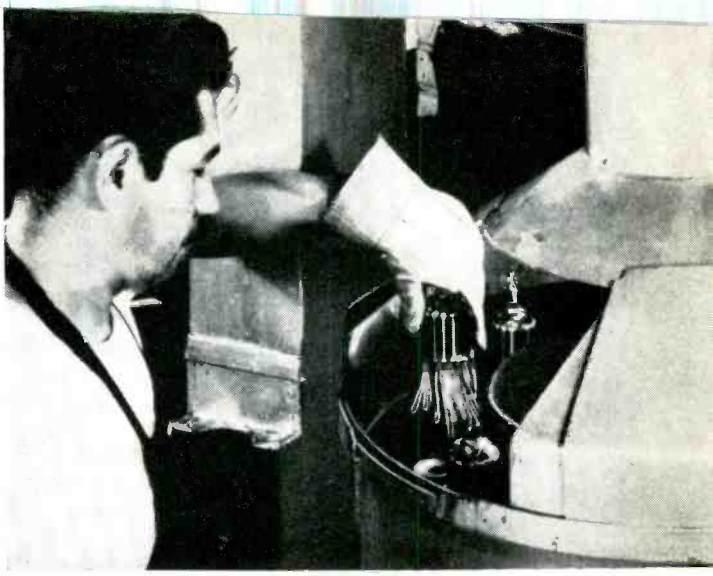
CAPACITOR FOIL—Silicone coating on aluminum capacitor foil provides good power factor with small windings; silicone-coated foil is self-lubricating and can therefore be wound more tightly. Silwynd foil, 0.0002 in. thick, made by Republic Foil & Metal Mills, could, for example, be used in place of a dry foil 0.00017 in. thick.

THIN COPPER STRIP—Copper strip 0.00025 in. thick, now being made by American Silver Co., is useful in miniaturized transformers and other components. The strip can be used to make tape-wound wafer-type coils sliced from a copper roll. By stacking the coils with proper interconnections any number of turns can be obtained. A copper foil for printed circuits coated on one or both sides with solder is available from the Delta Co. One side can be made with a thermosetting adhesive coating, for bonding to printed circuit boards, and the other with solder coating.

SPRING MATERIALS—High strength and long life are features of alloys now available for plug and printed-circuit connectors, switch and relay contacts, vibration mounts and mounting clips for subminiature tubes. Examples include beryllium copper (Beryllium Corp., Instrument Specialties Corp., Penn Precision Products, Superior Tube Co.), high-cobalt alloy (Wilbur B. Driver Co.) and cobalt-chrome alloy (Elgin National Watch Co.).



Tube constructed of titanium metal and special forsterite ceramic by GE operates at ambient temperatures up to 1,450 F. Heaterless cathode provides emission at operating temperatures above 660 F



Wire-stripping tank uses Lonco chemical stripper to remove insulation. Ends of leads are suspended in liquid for one revolution around doughnut-shaped pan filled with stripping chemical

SHIELDING—R-f interference reduction and heat-conductive shields for tubes are among the applications for knitted metallic cloth. A cloth manufactured by Metal Textiles Corp. is available in Monel, aluminum or silver-plated brass to meet various requirements.

For tube shielding, knitted tubing of aluminum wire is used. The tubing fits tightly over the envelope. The elasticity of the mesh provides a tight fit around the tube envelope for good conductivity.

SEMICONDUCTOR ALLOYS—High purity silicon and germanium raw materials for transistors and rectifiers are now available from companies such as Du Pont, Sylvania, Semimetals Inc. and Societe de la Vieille Montagne, Belgium.

Semiconductor doping alloys made by Alpha Metals, Inc. are supplied in disks, spheres and other shapes for producing collector or emitter dots in diodes and transistors.

INTERMETALLIC SEMICONDUCTORS—A wide range of electrical properties are obtainable in intermetallic compounds now under investigation by Bell Telephone Laboratories and others.

Most thoroughly investigated so far has been indium antimony. Although energy gap of 0.17 electron volts is low, the high electron mobility of 70,000 cm²/volt sec makes it of interest.

Indium antimonide supplied by Ohio Semiconductors has high electron mobility. Is is also highly sensitive to infrared radiation. Possible circuit applications for this new material are as a nonmechanical d-c to a-c converter, rectifier, transducer, current modulator or as a voltage and current regulator.

LIQUID AND GAS DIELECTRICS—Silicone dielectric fluids and dimethyl silicone oil made by Dow Chemical Co. are high-flashpoint liquids for capacitor and transformer dielectric applications. The dielectric fluid shows little change in dielectric constant over a wide range of temperatures and frequencies and has good heat transfer characteristics. Dielectric constants vary in a range from 2.18 to 2.77 at 1,000 cps. The silicone oil has a dielectric strength of 35 to 40 kv. Dielectric constant is less than 2.8.

A synthetic polymer liquid, Polybutene 32 made by Oronite Chemical Co., has high dielectric strength, low power factor and low coefficient of thermal expansion. Power factor ranges from 0.03 to 0.08 at 1,000 cps and 10 mc respectively.

Sulfur Hexafluide gas dielectric, such as that produced by Baker and Adamson, provides high dielectric strength. Good dielectric strength is retained at temperature as low as −90 F.

WIRE-STRIPPING CHEMICALS — Wire-stripping cream 504 by Ellanar Chemical Co. permits stripping in the middle of a coil without creeping or shorting of turns. Examples of other improved liquid strippers for various types of insulation include:

Alkanex—Lonco GN-LR (London Chemical Co.)

Enamel—Lonco GN-LR, Super X-VAR #622 (Fidelity Chemical Prod. Corp.), X-VAR #306 (Fidelity Chemical Prod. Corp.)

Formex—Super X-VAR #622, X-VAR #584 (Fidelity Chemical Prod. Corp.)

Formvar—Lonco GN-LR, Super X-VAR #622, X-VAR #306

Nyclad—Lonco GN-LR, X-VAR #584

Nylon—X-VAR #528 (Fidelity Chemical Prod. Corp.)

Thermaleze—Lonco GN-LR

Check clad and laminated metals, new and faster chemical wire strippers to cut costs and steps in assembly operations

plastics get wider use as characteristics are broadened

Mixing in other materials gives new properties to familiar basic plastics and produces entirely new ones that show promise

CONDUCTIVE PLASTICS—Many plastics become electrically conductive when carbon black is used as a filler. New mixing techniques now give uniform and reproduceable resistivities in desired ranges, to meet a variety of production requirements.

A tough rubber-like conductive plastic, recently announced as Eccosorb HF by Emerson & Cuming, is furnished in rods and sheets having five different volume resistivities ranging from 300 to 1,000,000 ohm-cm. Chief application is for dummy loads and waveguide terminations where high precision is not important. Features are high impact strength, dielectric constant of 25 and dissipation factor of 0.4 at 8,600 mc (for the 1,000-ohm-cm resistivity grade), and a temperature range of −100 F to 350 F. The material molds to a feather edge and to almost any contour for custom-molded shapes.

A conductive thermosetting plastic (Markite type G-169—Markite Corp.) for waveguide and coaxial attenuators, dummy loads and terminations gives controlled resistivities of 3, 15, 25, 50, 100 and 200 ohm-cm. High loss characteristics are maintained over wide changes in temperature and humidity.

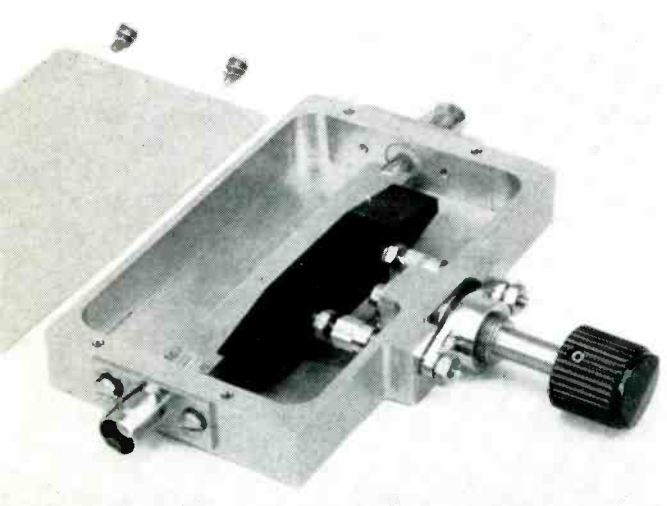
Markite F-163 is a conductive thermoplastic having an atomic composition similar to that of human tissue. Chief use is for studying intensity of radiation that would penetrate to vital organs under various atomic radiation exposure conditions.

Conductive plastics furnished on special order by Markite include thin unsupported films, used alone or bonded to plastics or metals, and materials having resistivities as low as 0.01 ohm-cm.

A flexible conductive plastic announced by Elektro-Serv Co. for use as flap attenuators, antenna loading disks, strip transmission line pads and crystal oven heaters can dissipate up to 20 w/sq in. and withstand temperatures up to 390 F. Available resistivities range from 10 to 5,000 ohm-cm.

Tape resistors somewhat equivalent to conductive plastics are made by Hansen Electronics Co. for mounting on glass or ceramic plates of printed or modular circuits. Though basically a carbon composition sprayed on a flexible plastic tape, recent improvements in fabricating techniques permit continuous operation at 392 F. Thinness of the tape also permits use for dissipative networks in radar applications.

A conductive version of Cohrlastic silicone gasketing material (Connecticut Hard Rubber Co.) is available with or without glass reinforcement, for applications requiring high-frequency shielding at gasketed joints. For the same shielding reason, Neo-Sil Products Division brings out a Graf-Sil conductive version of its modified neoprene for hermetic seals and for bushings of connectors and controls.



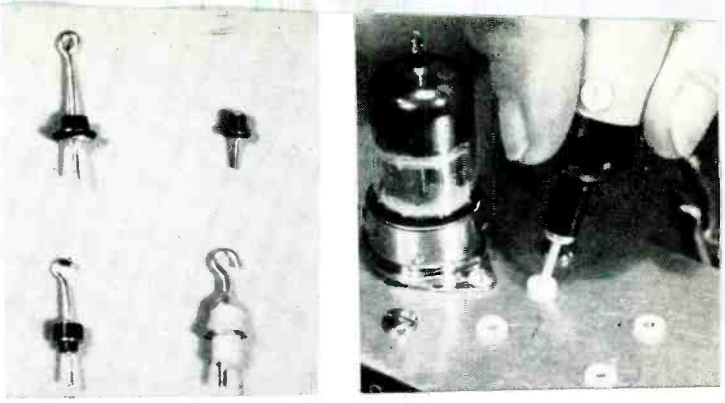
Variable attenuator developed by Raytheon uses shaped block of Markite conductive plastic to control oscillator power delivered to C-band mixer. Knob varies attenuation from 0 to 15 db by moving plastic block toward or away from slab-type line

FLUOROCARBONS—Refinement is the goal of those supplying basic fluorocarbons. These include Teflon (du Pont's polytetrafluoroethylene), Kel-F (M. W. Kellogg's trifluorochloroethylene polymer), Bakelite's fluorothene and Acme Resin's Polyfluoron.

A du Pont treatment available to processors of Teflon chemically etches the surface to form the base for a mechanical bond with adhesives. This overcomes the anti-stick property of this material. The one-step treatment bath consists of liquid sodium dissolved in ammonia, with immersion for 1 to 5 seconds followed by cold-water quenching and drying.

Research by U. S. Gasket Co. under a Navy Bureau of Ships contract indicates that volumetric loading can be up to 30 percent for most fillers. Magnetic fillers such as 60-mesh ferrite (Ferramic J), 10-micron carbonyl iron HP or 8-micron iron-9 permit

use for tuning slugs, toroid cores and r-f matching stubs. General-purpose fillers include 325-mesh clear mica, quartz, and Zero-Plast ceramic (U. S. Gasket). Titanium dioxide can be used to increase the dielectric constant to a desired level. Barium titanate improves microwave transparency. Calcium boride, boron carbide and litharge improve resistance to neutron bombardment.



Examples of copper-bonded fluorocarbon feed-through terminals for hermetic seals, now in pilot-plant production by IRC. Copper surface permits conventional soldering to housings. Miniature color-coded Teflon terminals made by Sealectro lock into position when pressed into panel hole, eliminating mounting hardware

NYLON—Coil forms and other nylon parts having dimensional stability along with high abrasion resistance can be produced by cold pressing and sintering, using Nylasint powders developed by National Polymer Products from specially processed nylon and fillers. A comparable Nylatron GS powder for conventional injection molding equipment gives the same properties.

Applications of conventional molding nylon for coil forms and bobbins continue to increase because of the high dielectric strength, low moisture absorption and heat resistance up to 300 F. Firms making one-piece bobbins and coil forms include Cleveland Container Co. and Thor Ceramics. Examples of improved molding compounds include du Pont's Zytel and Barrett Division's Plaskon nylon.

PHENOLICS—New formulations continue to appear. One example is Borden's Durite for resistors, having good heat resistance and stability at 507 F. Another example is GE's 12906, a high-impact black phenolic molding compound for tube sockets, electrical controls, switch parts and other molded pieces; this uses wood-flour and cotton-flock filler to give suitable granulation and fast cure for high-speed automatic molding.

Torkrite coil forms made by Cleveland Container Co. use still another new phenolic formulation, having good machinability along with high dielectric strength, as required to produce internal threads that give a smooth constant-torque action for threaded tuning cores.

POLYESTERS—Resins in this group include three different classes. One of these is the saturated polyester, of which Mylar and Dacron are examples, and the others are different types of unsaturated polyesters.

Applications for du Pont's Mylar polyester film have broadened with recent availability of ¼-mil film having a low fault count. The high dielectric strength per unit thickness makes this film attractive for wound

SOME NEW FLUOROCARBON MATERIALS

Bondable Dixon Teflon (Dixon Corp.)	Surface treatment roughens Teflon to give strong mechanical bond with appropriate adhesives, permitting cementing of thin sheets, rods, tubes and blocks to metal surfaces with tight sealed joints. Dixon's Bondable Rulon, a modified Teflon having great abrasion resistance, is also available now with cementable surfaces
Califilm (Shamban Engineering Co.)	Thin films of Kel-F or fluorothene, having new properties for insulating electronic components. May be sealed by r-f heating. Remains tough, transparent, nonporous and flexible over range from —120 F to 390 F. Short-time dielectric strength is 4,000 v/mil. Available in widths of 8" up and thicknesses from 0.0005" to 0.015". Also available as Bondized Kelon-T sheets and tape in Teflon for heavier insulation
Duroid 5600 (Rogers Corp.)	Homogeneous sheet of Teflon reinforced with inert fibers to reduce cold flow and heat distortion. Uses include connectors, insulating gaskets, printed-circuit boards and bearings. Dielectric constant is 2.5 and power factor 0.003 at 1 mc, dielectric strength is 150 v/mil and 24-hour water absorption is 3%
Fluorofilm (Dielectrix Corp.)	Cast Teflon film has a low power factor up to 30,000 mc, volume resistivity over 10^{15} ohm-cm and surface resistivity of 3.6×10^{12} ohms at 100% relative humidity, over temperatures up to 400 F. Chief uses are for dielectric of precision capacitors and for wrapping miniature cable. Requires special handling on winding machines due to static charges and to flexibility in thinness involved
Polyfluoron (Acme Resin Corp.)	A chlorotrifluoroethlene molding powder featuring zero moisture absorption, toughness, flame resistance and good electrical properties over a temperature range of —320 F to 390 F. Chief electronic uses are as wire coatings, gaskets, insulators, insulating tape and sockets. Also available as liquid dispersion for insulating coatings on wires, high-frequency coils, braided cable and sheet metal, applied by spraying, dipping or painting. Solvent in dispersion is evaporated with warm air and coating is then fused by baking at 475 F to 650 F
R/M Teflon (Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.)	Basic material in many sizes and forms, including extruded tubes, molded rods and centerless-ground extruded rods, as well as special shapes custom-machined on lathes or automatic screw machines. Most shapes also available in Raylon reprocessed Teflon at lower cost
Teflon rod (Tri-Point Mfg.)	New extrusion equipment holds dimension tolerances of rods within 0.001" up to 1" dia in lengths up to 10' and more, with higher density and greater uniformity, to give higher degree of insulation continuity for machined r-f and uhf insulators. Lowered roc prices made possible by new machinery, with further savings through increased choice of diameters and lengths, cutting waste

TYPICAL SILICONE RUBBER MATERIALS

Cohrlastic (Connecticut Hard Rubber Co.)	Silicone rubber and sponge material for high-temperature insulation where high dielectric strength is chief requirement. New HT 655 and HT 666 formulations have more than doubled tensile and tear strengths and improved abrasion resistance, through loading with Valron, Du Pont's ester-coated fine silica filler
Neo-Sil (Neo-Sil Products Division)	Modified neoprene having good adhesion to metals. Chief use is for hermetic seals, for molded cables with attached plugs and for waterproof bushings on panel controls and switches
R/M (Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.)	Silicone rubber compounds available in colors, including orange tan, red, amber, brown and gray. Silicone rubber tubing is now extruded in wide range of wall thicknesses and inside diameters for flexible high-temperature cable jackets
SE-100 (General Electric)	Series of silicone rubber compounds designed primarily for coating glass fabric for electrical insulation. Can be applied by dip coating or with knife. Cures faster and at lower temperatures than most other silicone compounds; 5 minutes at 255 F followed by 10 minutes at 480 F gives optimum electrical properties. Also suitable for encapsulation. Extrusion version for insulating wires is SE-460
Silastic (Dow-Corning)	Basic silicone rubber material. Heat-stable. Retains flexibility at temperatures from below −100 F to above 500 F and high corona resistance
Union Carbide X-1516 (Union Carbide Corp.)	Silicone rubber compound having carbon-black loading to give electrical resistivities below 100 ohm-cm. Blending with other silicone rubber compounds permits adjusting resistivity to any value between this and 10^{16} ohm-cm. Will withstand up to 400 F for medium intervals with no loss in electrical characteristics. Can be molded, extruded or calendered. Applications include flexible heating elements, shielding and draining static charges. Also available as gum stocks (X-97 and W-95) for compounding with various silica, zinc oxide, calcium carbonate and other fillers to obtain desired characteristics

paper capacitors, coil insulation and wire insulation.

Precision stamping facilities have recently been set up by Tri-Point Mfg. & Development Co. that will hold tolerances within 0.001 in. on Mylar films down to 1 mil thick.

Formed Mylar insulation and formed pieces of silicone-impregnated glass cloth are now being produced by Stevens Products as a substitute for hand taping or use of numerous die-cut pieces.

Another new insulating material for coils is GE's varnished Poly-Glass cloth using a combination of glass and Dacron threads.

Glass-fiber-reinforced polyester molding compounds having a wide range of physical and electrical characteristics have been brought out by Thermoflow Chemical Corp. as Thermoflow 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 2,300, and 2,400. In addition, Thermoflow 1,000 uses nylon-rag reinforcement to give a smooth surface finish and other molding advantages. Other sources of glass-polyester materials include Glastic Corp., Plumb Chemical Corp. and Porcelain Products.

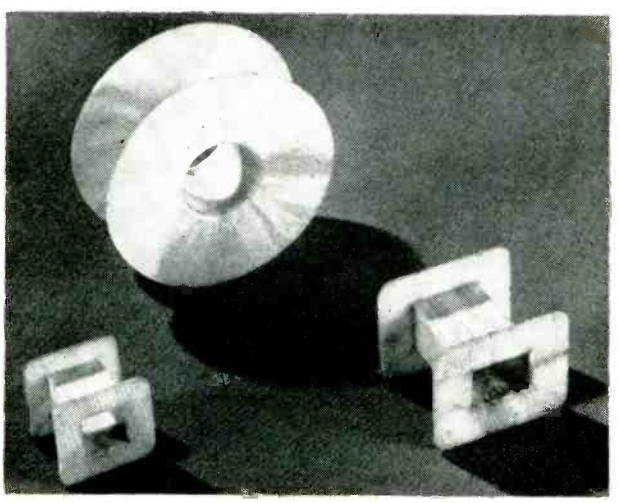
POLYETHYLENE—Natural polyethylenes have long been an important primary insulating material for high-frequency circuits. Now comes a rearrangement of molecules to give a strong, rigid and heat-resistant material sometimes called a superpolyethylene. Being produced under low pressure, it is also known as low-pressure polyethylene. The material can withstand up to 230 F continuously. Uses include extension shafts for controls, coil form tubing and high-frequency insulators.

Examples of superpolyethylenes include Super Aeroflex (Anchor Plastics Co.), Hi-fax (Hercules Powder Co.), Bakelite low-pressure polyethylene polymer, Super Dylan (Koppers Co.), Marlex 50 (Phillips Petroleum Co.) and Alathon (Du Pont).

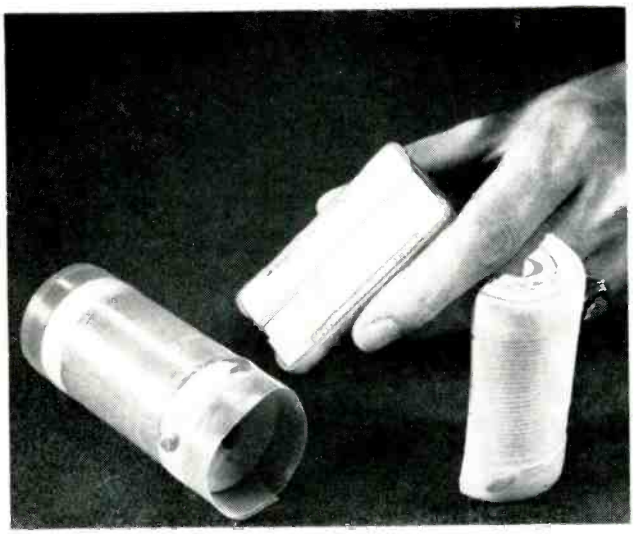
New also are polyethylenes of intermediate density such as Du Pont's Alathon 34 and 37. High abrasion resistance and high resistance to deformation under prolonged loading are characteristics meriting consideration here as coatings for wire.

Coating of Dacron fabric with Hypalon, Du Pont's chlorosulfonated polyethylene, gives a radome fabric capable of withstanding wind velocities up to 120 mph. Electrical properties of Dacralon fabric (developed by ARDC in conjunction with DeBell and Richardson) permit efficient transmission of microwave energy from the enclosed radar antenna to the target and back again.

IRRADIATED POLYETHYLENE—Bombardment of polyethylene with high-voltage electrons produces a plastic material having a combination of electrical properties. This irradiated polyethylene, available from GE as Irrathene film, is nonmelting and resistant to stress cracking and has good mechanical and elec-



Glass-reinforced silicone bobbins are molded in two pieces by Stevens Products. Starting with uncured tubing, flange is drawn at one end and cured. Similar flange is drawn from slightly smaller tubing and cured. The two pieces are then telescoped after applying silicone adhesive to give bobbin having double-thickness core section



When coil wrapped with GE irradiated polyethylene film as at left is heated to 300 F, film shrinks over ends to provide complete encapsulation

trical properties for insulating coils and transformers. The encapsulation grades of film (Irrathene 110, 210 and 212) have higher tensile strengths, permitting use for enclosing irregularly shaped coils and other objects with a tough, waterproof sheath. Although this material will withstand severe short-time temperature overloads (as high as 480 F), it is normally rated for continuous temperatures up to 255 F.

For encapsulating, the irradiated film is wound around the coil or other object under moderate tension, then heated to around 275 F. At this temperature the tape tries to shrink in the lengthwise direction, thereby applying a pressure that causes the layers to bond together into a substantially uniform encapsulating sheath.

A continuous operating temperature of 300 F is one useful property of Hyrad, a modified irradiated polyethylene brought out by Sequoia Process Corp. as a high-temperature insulation for wiring. All shaping of the plastic must be done first, because the material becomes thermosetting after irradiation with an electron beam.

POLYSTYRENE—Polystyrene modifications in Dow Chemical's Styron line include Styron 440 which adds high heat resistance to high impact strength and good moldability for radio cabinets, and Styron 665 with desirable extrusion characteristics along with a relatively high heat distortion temperature.

A rigid, clear cross-linked polystyrene (Polypenco Q-200.5—Polymer Corp.) for machining uhf insulators has high impact strength (0.35 to 0.50). Dielectric strength of 350 v/mil, dielectric constant of 2.5 to 2.6 and dissipation factor of 0.0002 hold for practically the entire frequency range to 10,000 mc. At low frequencies, dielectric strength goes up to 1,500 v/mil. It is available in rods up to 8 ft long and plates up to 2 ft square. Similar easy-to-machine polystyrene is available from Emerson & Cuming as Stycast 0005 and from Rex Corp. as Rexolite.

By loading cross-linked polystyrene with titanates in varying amounts, Emerson & Cuming produces plastic rod and sheet stock of adjusted dielectric constant for special r-f and microwave applications.

SILICONES—Continuous rating for the molding resin is now around 400 F. Use of a glass filler boosts this to 450 F and permits short-term exposure to 700 F. Low-loss electrical properties remain unimpaired to 570 F.

Although silicone molding compounds are thermosetting, a new family of silicone alloys developed by Delaware Research and Development Corp. is thermoplastic. Four different alloys are currently available. Logical uses include antenna insulators and radomes for submarines and surface vessels, as well as microwave antenna lenses, waveguide windows and insulators. Alloying constituents include vinyl polymers and copolymers, polyethers and other polymers.

Silicone molding materials have recently been made available by Bakelite Co. as developmental products. Continuous temperature rating is around 550 F for all.

Dow-Corning 301 is a high-impact glass-filled silicone molding compound.

OTHER PLASTICS—New formulations are being brought out almost daily in all classes of plastics, hence oftentimes a manufacturer can furnish material most suitable for a particular design problem even though it is not mentioned in existing literature.

One example of a new formulation is Cymac 400, just brought out by American Cyanamid as an injection molding compound for radio cabinets, based on methylstyrene.

Also new is Cymac 201, a methylstyrene-acrylonitrile copolymer for injection molding of radio cabinets and other electronic equipment housings where a light straw color is permissible.

In the alkyd classification, Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. has brought out new Plaskon molding compounds in granular, putty and filled forms featuring high arc resistance, dimensional stability and high dielectric strength.

Of importance for their dielectric characteristics are the new diallyl phthalate molding compounds currently being produced by Acme Resin, Durez and Mesa Plastics. These have high dielectric strength (around 350 v/mil), along with dimensional stability and good arc resistance. Applications under consideration or already in use include terminal boards, printed circuit boards and connectors.

Evaluate new plastics with an open mind but put them through accelerated aging tests before sending old reliables out to pasture

wires with new insulations have wider environmental range

New insulating materials and extruding techniques widen working-temperature ranges, meet miniaturization demands and cut coil-winding costs for practically all types of wire used in electronic assemblies

CERAMIC INSULATION—Power and r-f transformers operating continuously at temperatures well over 930 F (500 C) have just been demonstrated by GE Research Lab. The wire used, now being produced in diameters ranging from 5 to 70 mils, is clad copper coated with a high-temperature glass which provides protection from oxidation along with electrical insulation.

FLUOROCARBON HOOKUP WIRE—Ease of stripping, integral color striping for identification, lengths to 2,000 ft without splices and resistance to soldering-iron temperatures are among the features of fluorocarbon-insulated hookup wires recently brought on the market.

Examples include HiTemp Wires' Temprene and Temprex in sizes 14 to 32 using Teflon; Revere's Permacode (using Teflon) and Revcothene using monochlorotrifluoroethylene insulation; Surprenant's Surco using Teflon; Tensolite's four Teflon types—extruded, parallel-wrapped, spiral-wrapped and 5-mil-wall subminiature; Union Plastic's Teflon with integral color striping; Warren Wire's Glastite 1021 with Teflon-impregnated Fiberglas over Teflon insulation on stranded copper; Warren Wire's similar WW500 having glass also in the primary Teflon insulation to meet requirements for high-temperature aircraft cable.

Teflon insulated magnet wire is now available in a full range of sizes from 14 to 50 AWG to meet class H insulation ratings. Sources of this new fine-gage magnet wire include Hitemp Wires (Temprite) and Warren Wire Co. The latter provides two coating thicknesses, one giving 600 v/mil and the other 1,000 v/mil.

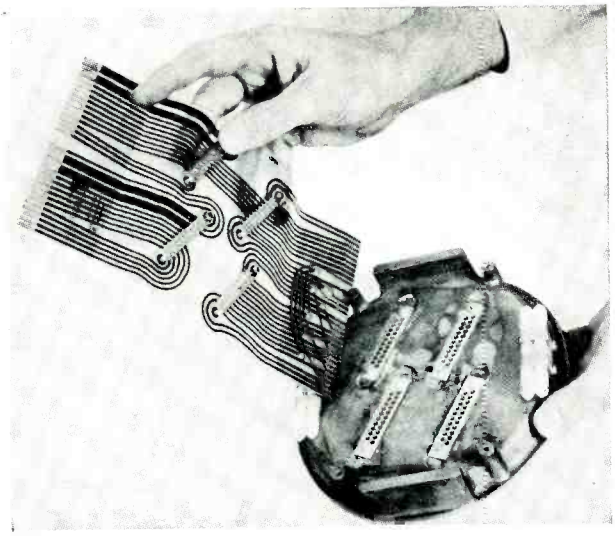
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—Rubber-like elasticity, high dielectric strength, high insulation resistance and resistance to weathering and aging are features of improved polyvinyl chloride insulations and jackets for wires. Temperature rating is around 215 F. Typical examples are Geon 8800, 8801 and 6373 (B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co.), Opalon 1406 (Monsanto) and Alpha 1851 (Alpha Wire Corp.). Geon 8720 is a polyblend that will not affect polyethylene.

SILICONE INSULATION—High dielectric strength of 1,200 v/mil and 300 F continuous rating are features of Hitemp Wires' new Thermalon silicone-enameled magnet wire, made in single and heavy coatings on wire sizes 14 to 42 AWG.

Brought out for miniaturized equipment where soldering must be done in close quarters, William Brand's Turbotemp 200 will withstand short-term immersion in molten solder.

THREE TUBINGS FOR WIRES

CDF Petu (Continental-Diamond Fibre); **Flexite** (L. Frank Markel); **Polypenco** (Polymer Corp.); **Temprene** (Hitemp Wires); **Tensolite** (Tensolite Insulated Wire Co.)	**Fluorocarbon Tubing.** Teflon spaghetti, extruded to have thin walls, retains flexibility over temperature range of —95 F to beyond 500 F. Most manufacturers of this tubing now offer it in colors for wire identification, in wide range of diameters, for wire gages 8 through 30. Resists fungi, corrosive fumes, alkalis and solvents
Turbo 117 (William Brand)	**Silicone Tubing.** Retains electrical insulating qualities when pressed against hot, sharp terminals or components or when under severe mechanical stresses at extremes of temperature. Highly flexible
Flexite (L. Frank Markel); **Hygrade** (L. Frank Markel); **Resinite** (Resin Industries)	**Vinyl Tubing.** Polyvinyl chloride tubings such as Flexite give low-temperature flexibility and wet dielectric strength and resistance. Vinyl-coated Fiberglas tubings such as Hygrade VF retain flexibility after exposure to transformer oil for 60 days at 265 F; can be obtained with fungi-resistant coating. Vinyl compounds such as Resinite Super Heat 125 resist hot oil, varnish or pitch up to 220 F, have high cut-through resistance yet remain flexible to —40 F; Resinite EP-93 withstands —90 F to 250 F for military electronic equipment, and EP-69A is multipurpose tubing for high dielectric strength (750 v/mil) from —50 F to 195 F. A Resinite vinyl glass tubing having high abrasion and cut-through resistance will withstand such mechanical flexing as a 180° mandrel bend at —45 F



Examples of flexible printed-circuit cables and wiring harnesses produced by Sanders Associates

SELF-STRIPPING MAGNET WIRE — Among magnet wires that can be soldered without cleaning is a new type of Sodereze brought out by Phelps Dodge, based on isocyanate resins in sizes from 16 through 44. Electrical properties are good at high humidity. It is not affected by styrene and epoxy resins, hence should be suited for encapsulating applications. Soldering temperature is around 750 F.

Addition of a high-friction coating to Sodereze gives Grip-Eze, for winding universal coils without fabric coverings or adhesives.

Another example of a self-fluxing, self-soldering wire is Soderex (Essex Wire Corp.), using a modified polyurethane enamel on wire sizes of 28 and smaller. Stripping requires a tin bath at 660 F.

ENAMELED WIRE—Typical of recent improvements in enameled copper magnet wire are Isonel and Alkanvar (Acme Wire Co.), which give heat resistance to 300 F and a high cut-through temperature (thermoplastic flow at 465 F), along with high resistance to solvents and chemicals.

PRINTED CABLES—Complex wiring harnesses, cables and contoured circuits are being produced on flexible sheet Kel-F fluorocarbon material with printed circuit techniques developed by Sanders Associates. The method permits incorporating a tear-away feature as required for clean severing of the umbilical cable of a missile when it takes off.

MULTICONDUCTOR CABLES—Practically any desired combination of insulated wires can be obtained today in the form of flat-ribbon or conventional round cables, shielded or unshielded. All-Teflon insulation gives complete waterproofing and minimum size in the Tempbraid version by Hitemp Wires, useful for miniature cable assemblies. Goodline Corp. puts out two-conductor line in a polyethylene sheath for all-weather low losses, using either a solid or perforated polyethylene web between the conductors.

COAXIAL CABLES—New cables continue appearing, to meet special requirements or do conventional jobs better. For physical strength as required for lowering radiation counters into uranium drill holes, Belden has brought out logging cable 8721 with breaking strength of 250 lb and outer diameter of 0.205 inches; nominal capacitance is 25 $\mu\mu$f/ft.

For other minimum-diameter applications, Federal Telephone and Radio and others have miniature coaxial cables, those involving high temperatures often using Teflon solid dielectric.

Precision Tube Co. features a seamless outer conductor giving 100 percent shielding for its Coaxitube semirigid transmission lines, permitting preforming for fast assembly.

Also newsworthy are cables using foam polyethylene as the dielectric to give low attenuation along with light weight; examples include Federal's Foam-Poly, a JT coax by Times Wire and Cable Co., and United States Rubber Co.'s Airfil which extrudes the foam as a spiral fin between inner and outer tubes of polyethylene to get still more air as dielectric.

RESISTANCE WIRE ALLOYS — For resistor ribbon, Carpenter Steel's Stainless No. 1-JR achieves good scale-resisting properties through alloying with a small amount of aluminum, while providing a wide useful range of resistivities.

A high resistance (800 ohms per circular mil foot) and a low temperature coefficient of resistance (0.00002 per deg C) are features of a new Evanohm alloy by Wilbur B. Driver, available bare or enamel-insulated in ultrafine sizes down to 0.005 in. for miniature precision-wound resistors and precision potentiometers. Finest size gives 3,200 ohms per ft. It can be produced in premium grade with 0.000003 coefficient (resistance change of 3 parts per million per deg C) for use in resistance standards. A similar Driver-Harris alloy 531 has a specific resistance of 1,000 ohms per cmf, an analysis of 75 percent Ni and 20 percent chromium plus aluminum, and a size range from 0.010 in. (10 ohms per ft) down to 0.0008 in. (1,562 ohms per ft).

Ability to withstand high processing temperatures and high resistivity are characteristics of Kanthal Corp.'s DR resistance wire, made from a magnetic alloy. New also is this firm's Nikrothal L, which soft-solders easily and has low thermal emf to copper.

solders and fluxes approach the goal: Perfect joints

Despite engineering and production know-how today, bugaboos of rosin joints, horns, webs between printed wires, partly soldered joints and corrosion from flux residues still limit reliability of electronic equipment. Here are new answers to the problem

FLUX-CORE SOLDERS—Many examples of new flux-core solders appeared recently. Nuax (National Lead Co.) has a mildly activated rosin-flux core for pretinned or readily soldered metals, leaving minimum residue. Hyax (National Lead Co.) has a strongly activated rosin-flux core for use on tarnished or oxidized parts. Anchor Metal Co.'s new purified metal solder with highly activated rosin flux serves for production-line soldering of copper, brass, nickel-plate, cadminum-plate and other metals.

Soft-solder alloys by Kester Solder Co., Alpha Metals and others use up to 5 percent antimony in the near-eutectic lead-tin formulation to give great hardness, tensile strength and creep strength. Ersin Multicore Savbit (Multicore Solders Ltd.) contains a small percentage of copper along with an extra-fast noncorrosive flux.

New paste solders include Lotemp (Micro Instrument Co.) with noncorrosive flux and Alcho-Re Fluxes (Electrovert Inc., U. S. agent for Fry's Metal Foundries Ltd.). The latter firm has also brought out F. E. F. silver solder paint which can be dropped at required points on a printed circuit and then fused by high-frequency induction heating or by electrical resistance soldering. Melting range of the paint is around 1,100 F. The paint can also be used for silver brazing where members must fit closely.

FLUXES—Protective-coating types of fluxes are available for dip-soldering problems. These are applied by dipping or spraying as soon as possible after a wiring board has been plated or etched, then dried for a few minutes in warm circulating air. The resulting coating is dry enough to permit handling of the boards, protects the wiring from corrosion during storage and serves as the flux for dip-soldering. Examples here include Kester flux formula No. 1571, Fluxcote No. 21XR (London Chemical Co.), Sealbrite 230-10 water-dip lacquer (London Chemical Co.), Flux-Coat 391F (Alpha Metals, Inc.) and Photofinish No. 4 (Photocircuits Corp.).

Liquid rosin fluxes differing chiefly in the nature of their activating agents have been developed to minimize residue after dip-soldering. This is achieved by widening the temperature range for maximum activity as well as by control of flux purity. Alpha 346 is one example, giving good capillary action on two-sided boards. Rosin X by M. W. Dunton Co., Diamond flux by Accurate Specialties Co., Kester formulas 1547, 1545, 1544, 1015, 1045 and 1013, EHL Flux by Electro-Lab Processes, Inc., and Superior No. 30 by Superior Flux & Mfg. Co. are the other examples here.

A viscous flux brought out by Alpha Metals as Flux-Ink contains a dye for increased visibility. This is intended primarily for use at printed-circuit soldering inspection positions, where it is applied to indicate spots requiring resoldering and to provide new flux.

FLUX REMOVERS—Demand for complete elimination of rosin residues from soldered joints has resulted in development of fast and effective liquid solvents. Typical of these is Kester AP-20. This solvent has a mild fruity odor and is relatively nontoxic.

SOLDER RESIST—For area or spot selective soldering on printed wiring boards, London Chemical Co. has brought out Lonco PE33 solder resist coating. This has a low curing temperature and short cure time, after which it withstands solder pot temperatures with no breakdown, peeling or cracking. Prevention of bridging between conductors is one advantage.

The proper combination of solder, flux, temperature and time can give perfection in dip soldering only if the materials being soldered do not themselves contaminate the solder pot

Transistorized Receiver for VEHICULAR RADIO

By SEYMOUR SCHWARTZ*

Lincoln Laboratory
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SUMMARY —— Military communications receiver is redesigned from i-f on using transistors. Advantages include reduced battery power drain and increased audio output. Sensitivity, selectivity and voltage-regulation remain about the same. Grounded-base circuits assure interchangeability of transistors and eliminate need for i-f neutralization. Individual transistor-diode voltage-regulators provide voltage stability for bfo, i-f and audio sections

TRANSISTORS have been used successfully in all sections following the mixer of a 500-kc to 32-mc vehicular radio receiver originally designed to use electron tubes. The receiver handles radiotelegraph, radiotelephone and single-channel, frequency-shift radio teleprinter signals. Operation is from 28-v, d-c. This receiver is a multiple-conversion superheterodyne.

The hybrid receiver reduces battery power drain by one half with double its original audio power output. It has an agc system that controls both the electron-tube and transistor sections simultaneously. The i-f bandwidth is constant for variations in signal strength. Sensitivity is comparable with that of the electron-tube model as is the voltage-regulating action. Performance is shown in Fig. 1.

The sections transistorized are the i-f and audio amplifiers, the agc system, calibrator, squelch and beat-frequency oscillator. Twenty-five tubes were replaced with 21 transistors and 10 diodes. The transistorized subchassis is mechanically and electrically interchangeable with the corresponding electron-tube subchassis. The schematic diagram of the transistorized sections is shown in Fig. 2.

The transistorized i-f section uses mechanical filters to provide a constant bandwidth over the complete range of input signals. Voltage stability is maintained over the range of supply variations by a transistor—Zener diode voltage regulator, Q_{17} and D_2. Need for i-f neutralization is eliminated and interchangeability of transistors assured by the grounded-base connection.

The gain of the transistorized i-f amplifier is 90 db. This is equal to the gain of the electron-tube i-f amplifier. The first four stages of the i-f amplifier are automatic-gain controlled. The bandwidths of 2, 4 and 8-kc are obtained by Collins mechanical filters. Intermediate-frequency selectivity is shown in Fig. 3A.

Audio and Agc

The audio amplifier consists of a grounded-emitter, medium-power driver Q_{12} and a grounded-base, class A push-pull power output stage, Q_{13} and Q_{14}. This section has a gain of 60 db and a maximum undistorted power output of 500 mw at 24 v. The audio-frequency response compares favorably with the audio-frequency response of the electron-tube model. See Fig. 3B.

The r-f agc system of the electron-tube circuit was incorporated in the overall agc system. The only

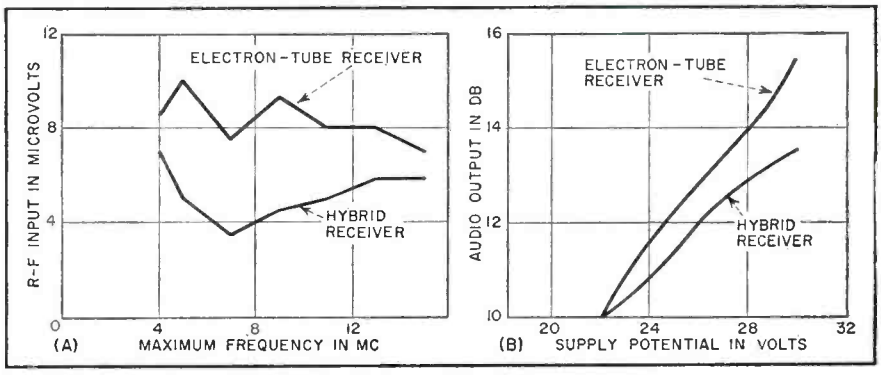

FIG. 1—Receiver sensitivity characteristics for 9-kc bandwith and 10-db signal-to-noise ratio at 10-mw output (A). Also, effect of supply-voltage variation with 30-percent r-f signal input modulated at 1 kc. Receiver bandwith equals 8 kc (B)

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change in the r-f agc system is use of silicon diodes D_8 and D_9 instead of electron-tube diodes.

The i-f agc section consists of an agc diode D_5 and a d-c agc amplifier Q_{10}. With agc disabled, the output of the d-c amplifier is held at a fixed reference level. This reference voltage is connected through the agc bus to the bases of the first four i-f stages Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 and Q_4. The emitter current of each of the four stages is determined by the difference between the agc reference voltage at the base and the fixed voltage at the emitter divided by the value of the resistance. With agc on an increase in signal strength causes an increase in d-c voltage at the output of the agc amplifier, which results in an increase in the base voltages of the controlled i-f stages.

In turn, the difference voltage between the base and emitter decreases, lowering the emitter current of each of the stages. Lowered emitter current results in increased emitter resistance, and, in turn, decreases the gain of the agc-controlled stage. The output signal variation is held to within 10 db for an input signal variation of 100 db. A comparison with the electron-tube agc system, Fig. 3C, shows the transistorized version to be within 3 db for these signal-level variations.

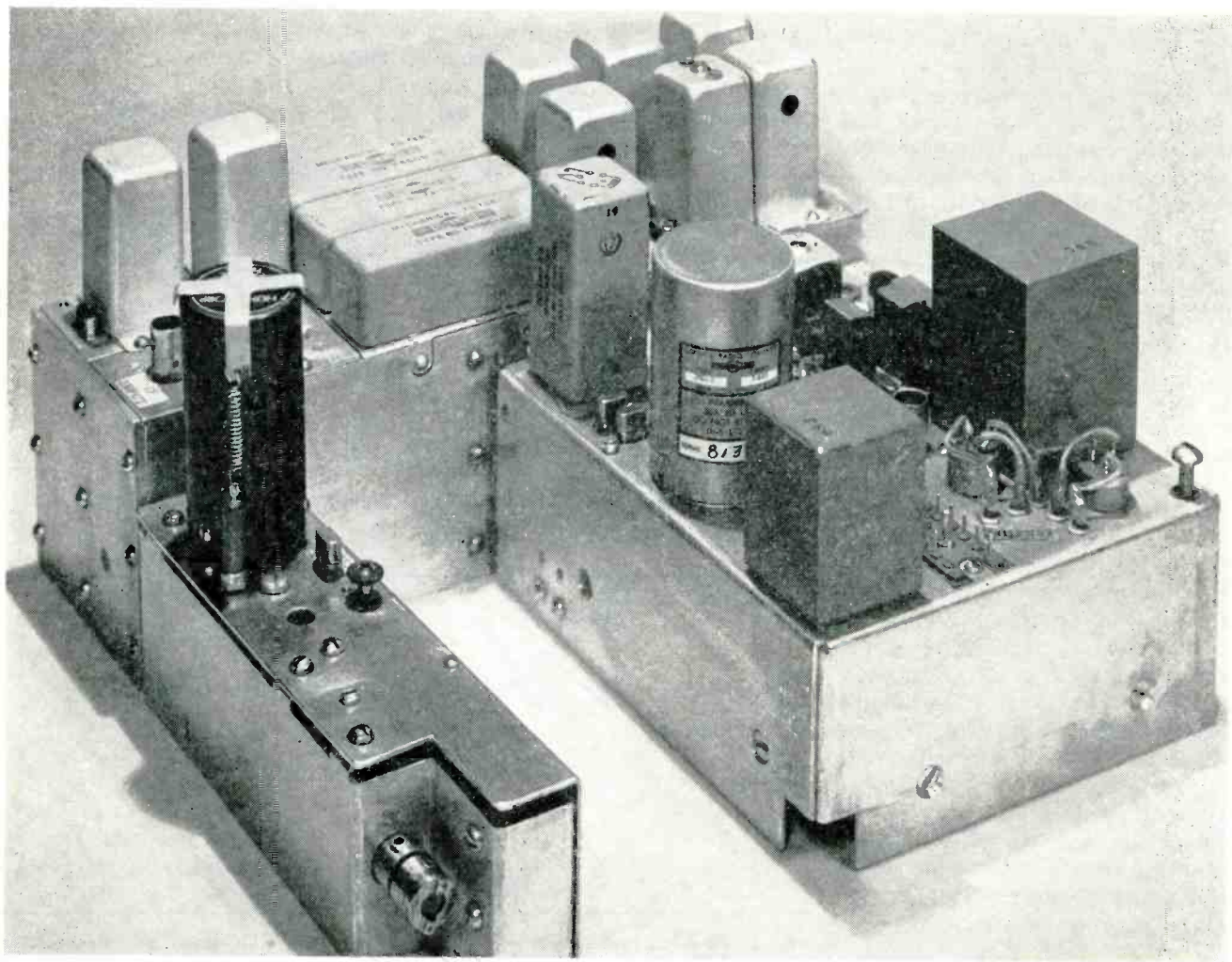
Diode D_5 provides agc delay in addition to agc rectification. This delay is the result of the crystal end of D_5 being set, with the absence of an input signal, at a more positive d-c voltage than the point-contact end. Therefore, until the input signal reaches a level sufficient to cause the a-c signal into the agc section to overcome this bias across the delay diode, no agc action will occur. The delay is controlled by the setting of the i-f agc delay. With agc operation the amount of agc d-c voltage output at the emitter of Q_{10} is dependent on the amount of d-c voltage developed at the base. The d-c voltage is due to the rectification of the a-c input signal by D_5.

Bfo and Calibrator

To provide maximum beat-frequency-oscillator stability, the transistor bfo was built around Collins T602, temperature-compensated tank circuits. A separate voltage regulator is used for the beat-frequency oscillator.

The calibrator circuit consists of Q_{15} used in a blocking oscillator circuit and D_{10} used as a clipper to provide proper shaping. This circuit provides usable harmonics up to 30 mc in steps of 100 kc.

The squelch circuit consists of Q_{20} a grounded-collector, i-f isolating amplifier, D_7 the squelch rectifier and Q_{21} a grounded-emitter d-c amplifier. With no signal input, the



Transistorized portion of military vehicular radio receiver; space is left for plug-in electron-tube front end

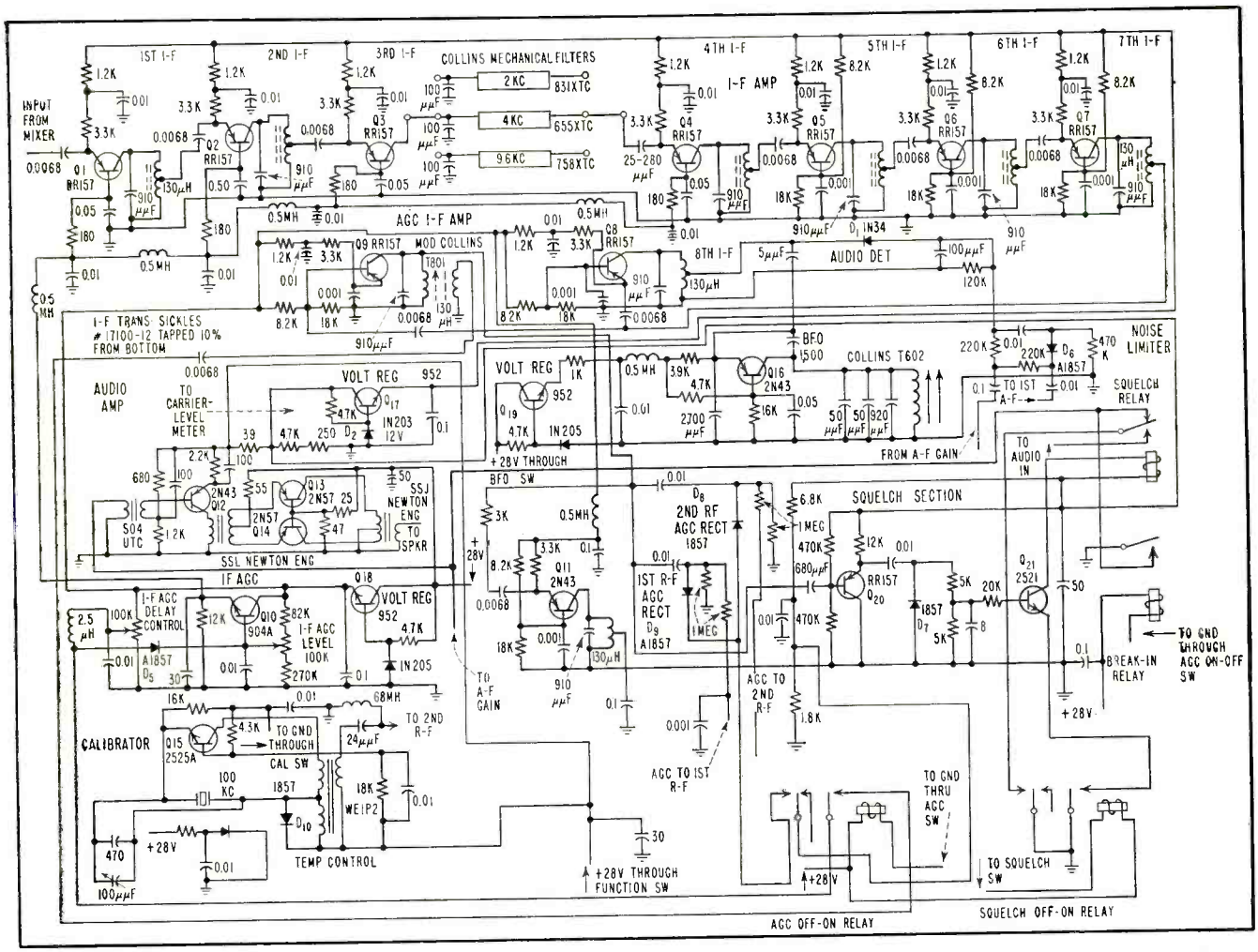


FIG. 2—Twenty-one transistors and ten diodes replace 25 electron tubes in i-f and audio amplifiers, agc system, calibrator, squelch and bfo of high-frequency communications receiver for military vehicles

d-c base current of Q_{21} is zero. The collector current is therefore the I_{co} of a grounded-emitter stage and the relay is not energized. The relay contacts ground the input of the audio system, so there is no audio output.

With signal input the rectified d-c voltage at D_7 causes base current to flow in Q_{21}, which, when amplified, results in a flow of collector current sufficient to energize the relay. The relay lifts the audio input from ground and audio output is available. The signal amplitude needed to operate the squelch circuit is determined by the r-f gain control.

Output and Limits

The output isolation stage Q_{11} provides a low-impedance i-f signal output for teleprinters.

The noise limiter D_6 and audio detector D_1 are identical with the electron-tube receiver except that silicon and germanium diodes are used rather than vacuum diodes.

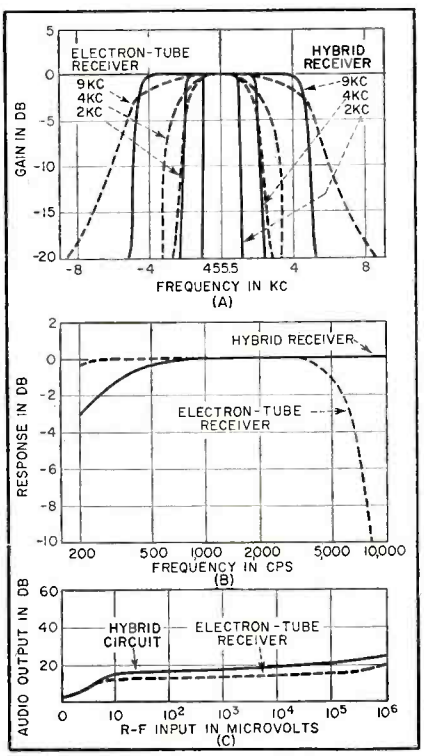


FIG. 3—Curves for i-f amplifier

Three transistor voltage-regulator circuits using Zener-voltage-breakdown diodes as references are used. Each regulator circuit is operated well within maximum power dissipation limits.

Power Consumption

The total power drain of the hybrid receiver is 1.4 amperes. The total power drain of the corresponding electron-tube receiver is 2.7 amperes. The hybrid receiver is an experimental and not a preproduction model.

The author thanks W. E. Morrow for his guidance and D. W. Gosselin for construction and testing of the receiver, also S. Berger of SCEL. The work reported in this article was supported jointly by the Army, Navy and Air Force under contract with Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Phase Generator for

By R. W. HUBBARD and M. C. THOMPSON, JR.
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Boulder, Colorado

SUMMARY — Laboratory-standard instrument provides phase-displaced signals, either pulses or sinusoids, for checking and calibrating phase-shifting networks, oscilloscope sweeps, phase meters and other instruments where separation of periodic signals is important. Phase displacement may be selected in steps of two electrical degrees over range of 360 degrees

RECENT RESEARCH in the field of tropospheric radio propagation, has included an investigation of phase-of-arrival variations in radio waves propagated over single and multiple paths.[1]

This program has made use of several commercial phase meters[2, 3], a microwave refractometer[4] (whose metering circuit is essentially a phase-meter) and other phase-sensitive devices in the instrumentation. It was found essential to have a stable and accurate source of phase-displaced signals available for use in testing, calibrating and evaluating the performance of these instruments.

The laboratory-standard phase generator described in this article was based on an earlier technique[5] and has been applied with satisfactory results to the above problems. It provides a variety of useful signals with the desired accuracy and stability.

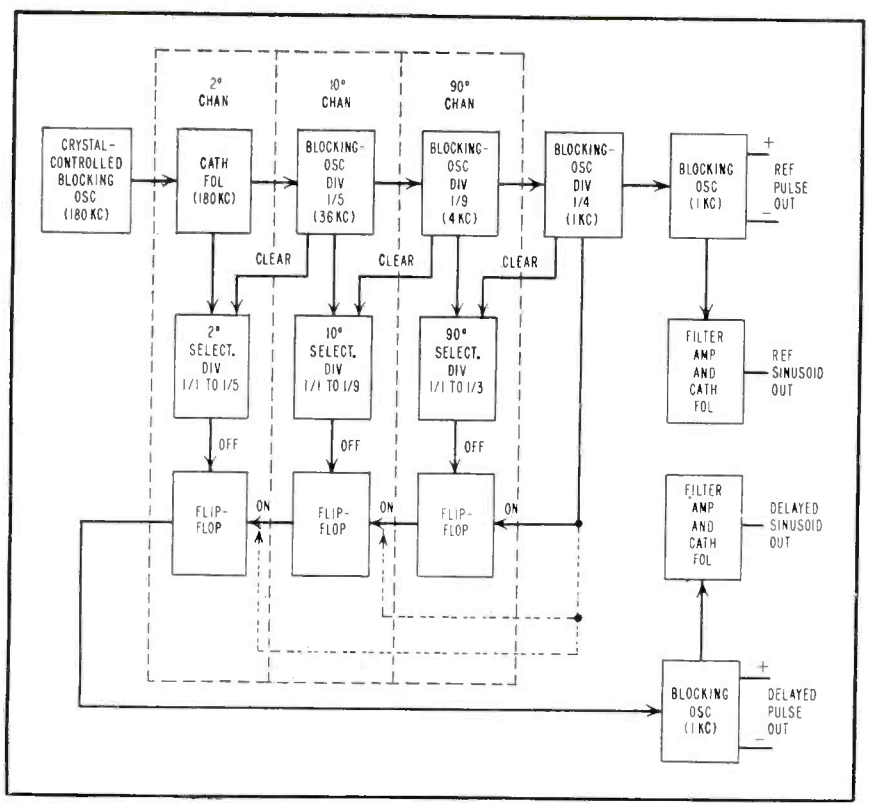


FIG. 1—Complete block diagram of laboratory standard phase generator

Phase Generator

A functional block-diagram of the generator is shown in Fig. 1 and a complete schematic diagram is shown in Fig. 2.

There are five basic sections to the design, a crystal-controlled oscillator, a chain of fixed-ratio dividers, a second chain of dividers each with selective ratios, a series of flip-flops and the output stages.

Several of the divider stages and the flip-flop circuits are grouped into three functional channels. Two pulse-train output signals are derived, each with a pulse repetition frequency of 1 kc and with either polarity avaliable. Sine-wave output signals are derived from the pulse train channels. The sine waves are available at the same frequency and phase-difference as the pulse-train outputs.

Any desired phase-displacement may be selected in discrete steps of 2 degrees throughout the entire

Tropospheric Research

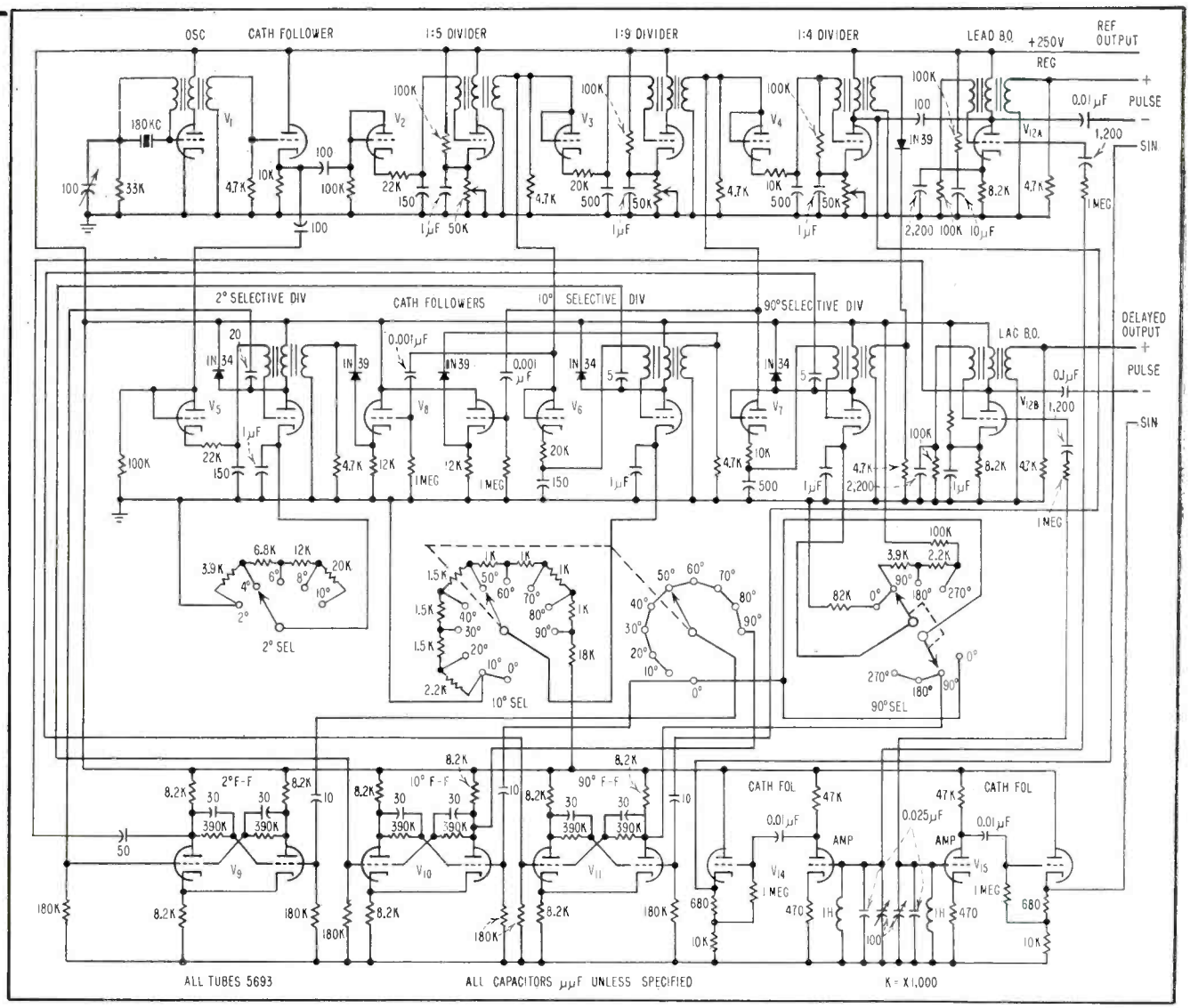


FIG. 2.—Subharmonic crystal oscillator V_1 is used as basic generator to establish the repetition rate of output signals

range of 360 electrical degrees by setting three switches. The technique used in deriving the phase displaced signal is based upon a system of pulse selection from the oscillator pulse train. This particular technique is different from conventional methods and is considered to be simpler and less critical in design.

Blocking Oscillator

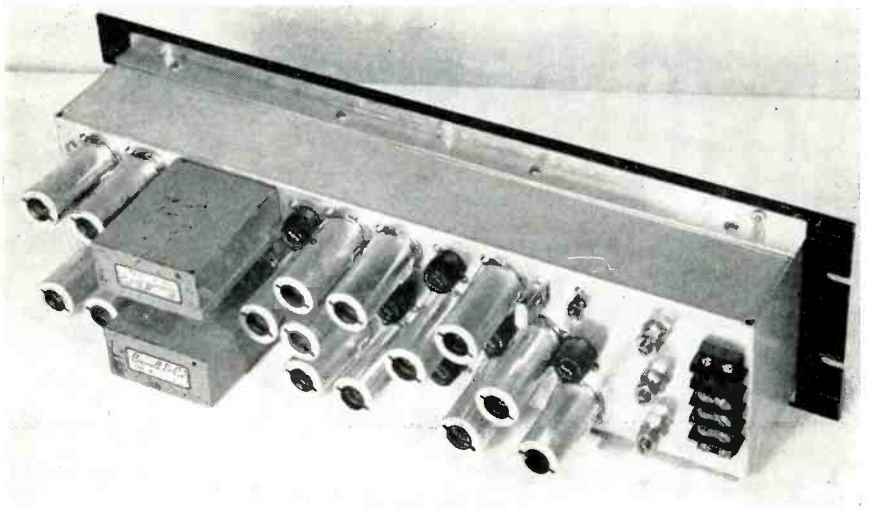
A quartz crystal unit is inserted directly in the blocking oscillator circuit (Fig. 2) to synchronize the prf. At each firing of the oscillator, the crystal is shock-excited by the negative swing of the plate voltage. The tube is rapidly cut off by the regenerative action of the stage and presents a high impedance to the crystal. The crystal continues to ring during the cut-off period and the ringing voltage is superimposed upon the grid-timing waveform. It thus synchronizes the firing point of the tube.

This circuit is a subharmonic oscillator[5] and can be used to divide the crystal frequency down by factors of several hundred. However, it is not employed here as a subharmonic generator, but is operated at the fundamental of a 180-kc quartz crystal unit.

System Logic

The crystal-controlled prf of the basic oscillator is divided down by a total factor of 180 to an output repetition rate of 1 kc. This repetition rate is used as the phase-base of the instrument, its period represents 360 electrical degrees.

As indicated in Fig. 1, the basic



Complete phase generator mounts on standard relay rack

division takes place in the reference pulse channel, which consists of the crystal-controlled oscillator and cathode follower, three fixed ratio dividers of the blocking oscillator counting type and the output stages. The prf of each of these stages represent a particular division of the phase-base into angular increments of 2, 10, 90 and 360 degrees respectively. This relationship can be seen from the comparison of each prf to the base and can be expressed as

$$\Delta\Theta = 360 f_b / f_{\Delta\theta} = 360 / f_{\Delta\theta} \qquad (1)$$

where $\Delta\theta$ = increment of angle in electrical degrees, f_b = base prf in kc and $f_{\Delta\theta}$ = prf of particular stage in kc.

The cathode follower and the first two fixed ratio dividers are pulse-generators for the three functional channels of the instrument. The third divider in the reference chain is the base-generator and provides the phase-leading pulse-train output. The delayed or phase-lagging pulse train is derived by a coincident pulse selection technique.

From Eq. 1 it can be seen that each pulse separation in the 180-kc oscillator train represents an increment of 2 degrees. Thus, a particular pulse from this train is selected in the three selective channels as the phase-lagging signal.

Pulse Selection

Referring to Fig. 1, the output of the pulse-train generator heading each channel is fed to a selective divider stage. These circuits are also of the blocking-oscillator counting type, with variable division ratios. The selective divider in the 2-degree channel may be set to count ratios of 1:1 to 1:5, thus deriving pulse-trains with pulse separations corresponding to 2 to 10 degrees respectively.

Similarly, the selective dividers in the 10 and 90-degree channels derive trains with pulse separations in discrete multiples of 10 and 90 degrees. Each selective divider count is cleared periodically by the pulse-train generator of the next higher channel to insure that the count in each of these stages begins in coincidence with a pulse from the following channel.

If the 90-degree selective divider is set for 270 degrees (counting by 3) and is not cleared in this manner, the stage will count 270 degrees in the first base period, but will generate a pulse corresponding to 180 degrees in the second base period, 90 degrees in the third and so on. Therefore, a clearing pulse is applied from the base generator to clear the count at each 360-degree interval and thus insure an output pulse corresponding to 270 degrees in each base period. Similarly, the other selective dividers are cleared by their generators.

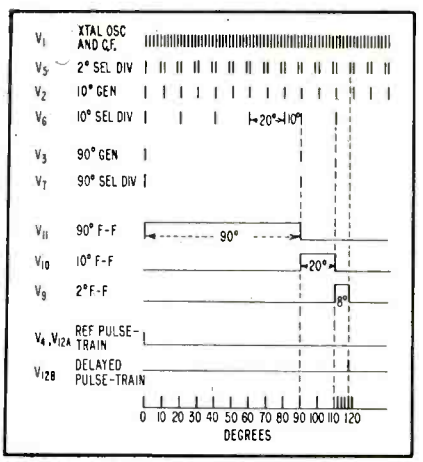


FIG. 3—Waveform sequence for circuit of Fig. 2

The clearing pulses are applied through crystal diodes and coupled to the selective dividers by the tertiary windings of the blocking oscillator transformers, as indicated in Fig. 2. Cathode followers are used in coupling the clearing pulse to the 2 and 10-degree channels to minimize loading effects.

Division Ratios

The division ratios in the selective dividers are established by the cathode bias of each stage. The ratios are changed in discrete steps by selecting the proper bias in a tapped resistive network.

The selective divider in each channel is followed by a flip-flop circuit and the divider pulse train returns the flip-flop to its off state. The flip-flop stages are triggered to their on state either by a pulse directly from the 1-kc base generator or by the trailing edge of the preceding flip-flop stage.

In this manner, only the first pulse occurring after the flip-flop has been turned on can return the stage to its off state. No subsequent pulses have any effect on the flip-flop. Consequently, each flip-flop operates at a prf of 1 kc established by the reference pulse-train.

The rectangular pulse-width generated in each flip-flop stage is equal in electrical degrees to the period of the prf selected in the divider stages, in accordance with Eq. 1. In this manner, the leading edge of the flip-flop pulse corresponds in angular position to 0 degrees or the angle selected in the next higher channel and the trailing edge corresponds to the angle selected in that particular channel, relative to the leading edge of the pulse. The flip-flops are cascaded so that the pulse widths are added together.

The trailing edge of the 2-degree flip-flop pulse corresponds to the total phase-displacement in degrees that is set into the instrument with

the selective switches. This trailing edge is then utilized, after differentiation of the pulse, to trigger a blocking oscillator identical to the reference output circuit. This blocking oscillator is the output stage for the phase-delayed pulse-train. Its output is at the same 1-kc base repetition rate, delayed in phase by the preset angle.

The delayed pulse has essentially been selected from the basic oscillator pulse-train using a complete coincident system. There are no gating circuits used in the normal sense of a gate.

Operation

Suppose it is desired to have the delayed pulse-train lag the reference by an angle of 118 degrees. The selector switches are first set so that the total setting is equal to 118 degrees.

The waveform sequence in various stages of Fig. 2 for this particular setting are idealized in Fig. 3. The method of adding the flip-flop pulses along the phase-base is shown in this figure illustrating the relation between the trailing edge of the 2-degree flip-flop pulse and the selected pulse in the oscillator train.

The results of the clearing pulses are also evident in Fig. 3.

If the desired angle is within the first quadrant, the 90-degree selector switch is set to 0. In this case the reference pulse-train is fed directly to the 10-degree flip-flop and the leading edge of the flip-flop pulse then corresponds to 0. If the desired angle is less than 10 degrees, the switch in the 10-degree channel is set to 0, and the reference pulse is applied directly to the 2-degree flip-flop.

Two additional sinusoidal output waveforms, not shown in Fig. 3, are developed with the same phase-displacement as the pulse-train outputs. These are derived from the grid circuit waveforms of the blocking-oscillator output stages. Matched high-Q toroidal filter circuits are used.

Accuracy and Stability

The prf is maintained with essentially the same stability as that of a crystal oscillator, a few parts per million. In this manner, the a-f output is established with crystal accuracy and stability.

The phase separation of the output signals is also referred to the same quartz crystal unit. The stability of the phase separation has been evaluated to be considerably better than 1 part in 10^4. This corresponds to a stability of better than 0.05 degree in 360 degrees, or 0.1 μsec in 1,000 μsec.

A typical recording of this measurement is shown in Fig. 4. This recording was obtained using one amplifier stage and the flip-flop and recording circuits of a commercial phase meter. Thus, the record includes the instabilities of these circuits as well as that of the phase generator. The record is for a period of three minutes, but is typical of longer periods.

There is one basic limitation to the instrument. This is a small error in the absolute phase angle, which is a result of the delay inherent in the reference pulse divider chain. The total delay was measured to be approximately 1.3 μsec, equally distributed between the three basic divider circuits. This delay introduces an initial negative error of approximately 0.47 degree, in the absolute angle only and not present in the angular increments.

The accuracy of the increment was of primary concern in this design. However, if the absolute angle is to be more precise, this delay must either be reduced in the divider chain or compensated for in the delayed pulse channels.

Reducing the delay in the dividers is the desirable approach; the delay experienced can be reduced to the order of 0.3 μsec or 0.1 degree.[7] The magnitude of this error, in any event, is a relatively fixed quantity and may be taken into account in application.

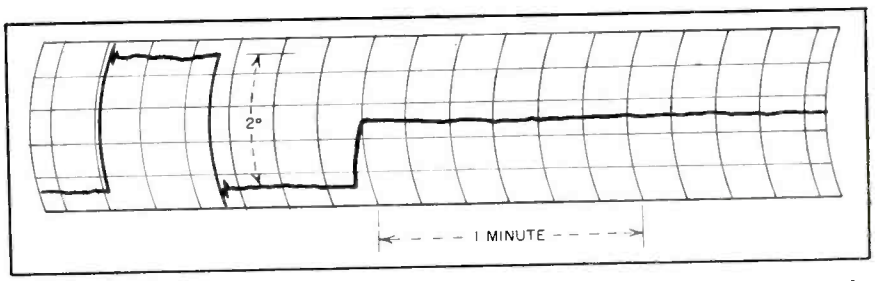


FIG. 4—Three-minute sample record of generator output obtained by using external amplifier, flip-flop and recording circuit of commercial phase meter

The technique presented may be employed on the basis of time separation rather than phase separation. The range of an instrument of this type is not limited to the audio and would have many applications in pulse work. In this case, Eq. 1 would become

$$\Delta\tau = 10^3/f_{\Delta\tau} \qquad (2)$$

where $\Delta\tau$ = increment of time in μsec and $f_{\Delta\tau}$ = pulse repetition frequency in kc.

As an example of what can be done with this approach, each channel of the instrument in Fig. 1 may be made a decade stage. A second chain of decade dividers, identical to those used in establishing the pulse separation, may be used to establish the time base. A discrete number of output pulse repetition frequencies equal to $(9n + 1)$, where n is the number of channels, can be generated in this way.

If this instrument, for example, were designed to operate in the time domain, starting with an oscillator frequency of 200 kc the addition of only three stages would yield pulse separations from five to 5,000 μsec over a range of prf from 200 kc to 200 cps. This range would be covered in 28 discrete frequencies.

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GAIN CHART for Transistor Amplifiers

SUMMARY —— Graphical approach gives quick approximation of gain to be expected from grounded-emitter and grounded-collector amplifiers as frequency and transistor parameters are varied

By GEORGE H. MYERS
Rome Air Development Center
Griffiss Air Force Base
Rome, N. Y.

DESIGNING transistor amplifiers involves calculating the gain as both the operating frequency and the transistor parameters vary. Use of a new design chart that eliminates calculations in most cases is explained separately for grounded-emitter and grounded-collector amplifiers.

For a grounded-emitter amplifier, the chart shown in Fig. 1 uses the approximation that the current gain of such an amplifier (the ratio of collector current to base current) is given by

$$G = i_c/i_b = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha} \qquad (1)$$

The frequency dependence of α is customarily taken as

$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha_o}{1 + jf/f_o} \qquad (2)$$

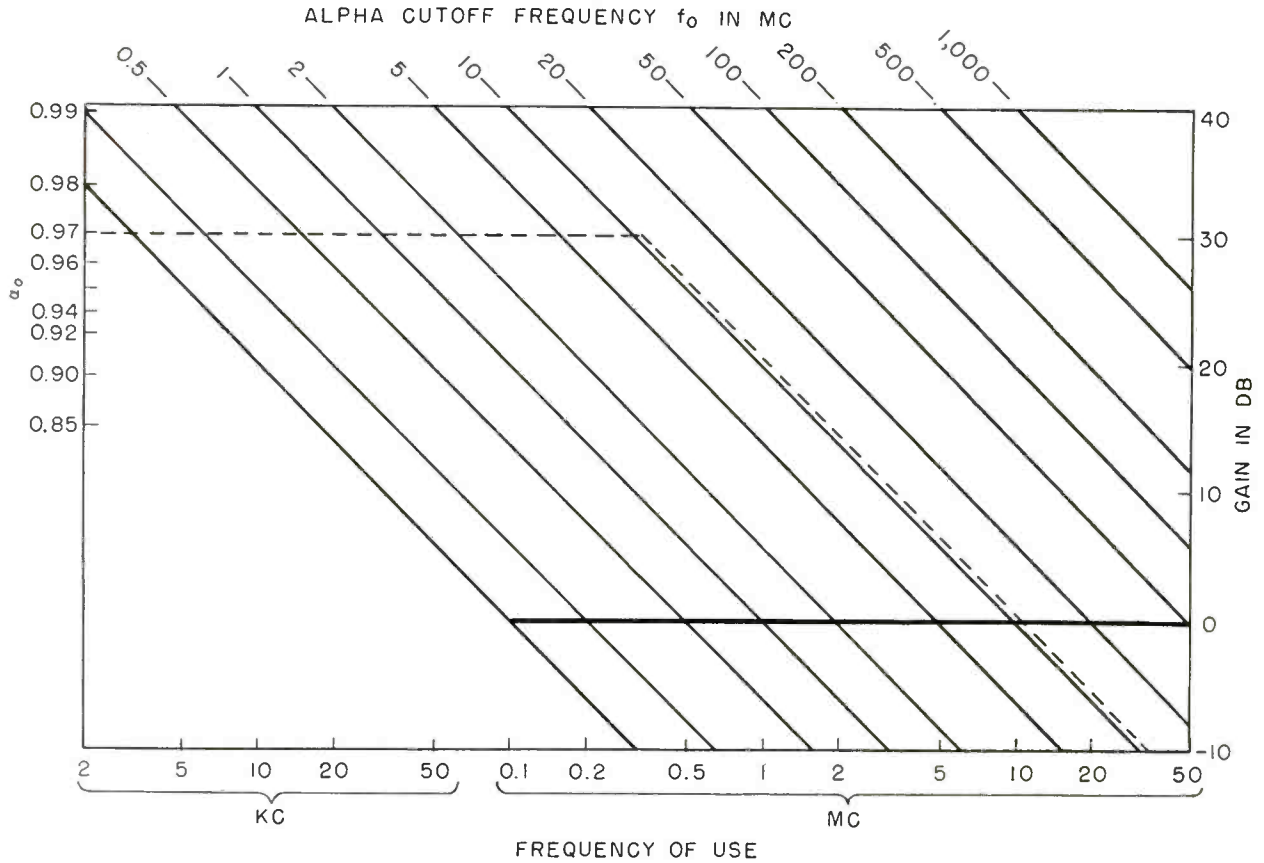

FIG. 1—Values of α_o and alpha-cutoff frequency determine amplifier gain as a function of operating frequency

(Continued on page 226)

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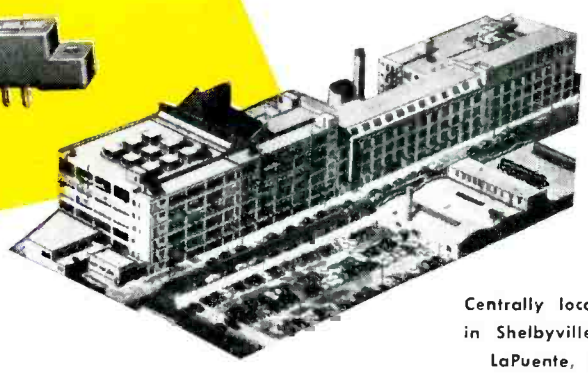

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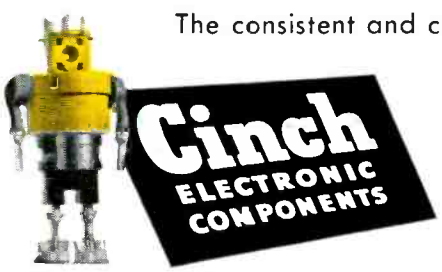

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Gain Chart for Transistor Amplifiers (Continued from page 224)

The low-frequency value of α is α_o; f_o is the alpha-cutoff frequency. Figure 2A shows a typical grounded-emitter amplifier with the currents indicated.

If Eq. 2 is substituted in Eq. 1, the gain becomes

$$G = \frac{\alpha_o}{(1-\alpha_o)+jf/f_o} \qquad (3)$$

For low frequencies, the gain is substantially independent of frequency and equal to $\alpha_o/(1-\alpha_o)$. For frequencies greater than $(1-\alpha_o)f_o$, the gain tends to fall off with frequency at the rate of 6 db per octave (or inversely proportional to frequency). This is the same frequency dependence as that of a low-pass R-C circuit followed by an amplifier, where the amplifier has a gain of $\alpha_o/(1-\alpha_o)$ and the R-C circuit has a cutoff frequency of $(1-\alpha_o)f_o$.

Gain-Frequency

The design chart gives the asymptotic gain-frequency curve —the gain is assumed to be constant at its low-frequency value up to a frequency of $(1-\alpha_o)f_o$ and to decrease at the rate of 6 db per octave of frequency for all higher frequencies. This asymptotic characteristic is the one shown on reactance charts and is usually employed in servomechanism and feedback amplifier design. A simple correction is necessary to make the asymptotic characteristic exact.

For a transistor with an α_o of 0.97 and an f_o of 10 mc, a horizontal line is drawn starting at 0.97 on the α_o scale until the diagonal line corresponding to an alpha-cutoff frequency of 10 megacycles is reached. The diagonal line is then followed downward. On Fig. 1 this example is indicated by the dotted line, which shows the gain-frequency curve for this transistor.

Gain is read in decibels on the scale at the right and frequency is read on the bottom scale. Thus, this transistor has a gain of 30.1 db at 10 kc but at 1 mc the gain is down to 19.6 db; at 20 mc, the gain is only −6 db. For values of α_o and f_o not on the chart, it is necessary to interpolate.

Only a slight modification of this procedure is required to make the chart work for a grounded - collector amplifier (Fig. 2B). The current gain of the grounded-collector amplifier is approximately

$$G = i_c/i_b = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \qquad (4)$$

Using the Eq. 2 to determine how α varies with frequency, the gain reduces to

$$G = \frac{1+jf/f_o}{(1-\alpha_o)+jf/f_o} \qquad (5)$$

The grounded-collector amplifier has a low-frequency gain of $1/(1-\alpha_o)$, which is nearly equal to that of the grounded-emitter amplifier. Between frequencies of $(1-\alpha_o)f_o$ and f_o the gain decreases at 6 db per octave, like the gain of the grounded-emitter amplifier but after the alpha-cutoff frequency is reached the gain is constant at 0 db. The zero-decibel line of the chart has been made heavy and all diagonal lines intersect this line at a frequency equal to their alpha-cutoff frequency.

The gain for the transistor with α_o equal to 0.97 and an f_o of 10 mc but connected in the grounded-collector circuit follows the dotted line in Fig. 1 until the dotted line intersects the heavy line and then follows the heavy line. This transistor as a grounded-collector amplifier still has a gain of 30.1 db at 10 kc and a gain of 19.6 db at 1 megocycle but at 20 mc the gain is about 0 db.

A slight error is made in using the chart for the grounded-collector amplifier, since the low-frequency grounded - collector gain is $1/(1-\alpha_o)$ not $\alpha_o/(1-\alpha_o)$, but this introduces an error of only 1.4 db when α_o equals 0.85 and is less for all higher values of α_o.

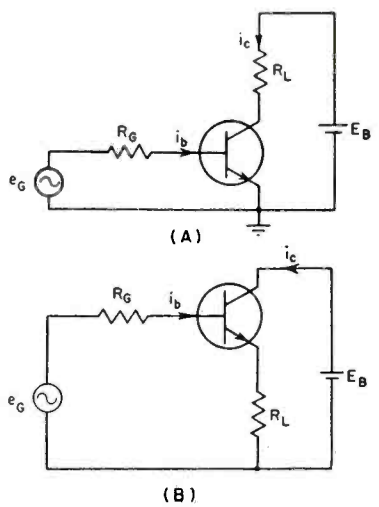

FIG. 2—Connections for transistor grounded-emitter (A) and grounded-collector (B) amplifiers

The chart of Fig. 1 is only approximately correct, even for a grounded-emitter amplifier. A horizontal line corresponding to a value of α_o should intersect a diagonal line corresponding to a particular value of f_o at a frequency equal to $(1-\alpha_o)f_o$. For a constant alpha-cutoff frequency, these intersections will not lie on a straight line having a slope of 6 db per octave. If the actual curve is approximated by a straight line that has this slope, however, the error in gain is about 1 db for an α_o of 0.85 and is almost negligible for transistors with α_o greater than 0.90.

Accuracy

Such accuracy is adequate for a chart of this type, since the uncertainty in the values of the transistor parameters will probably introduce more error than the chart. For transistors with values of alpha above 0.95, where alpha may be known to three significant figures, the accuracy of the chart improves. For values of α_o below 0.85 the error increases so fast that the chart loses its value in this region.

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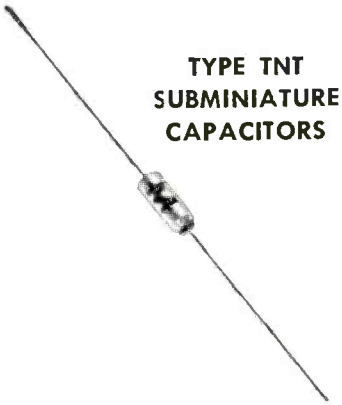

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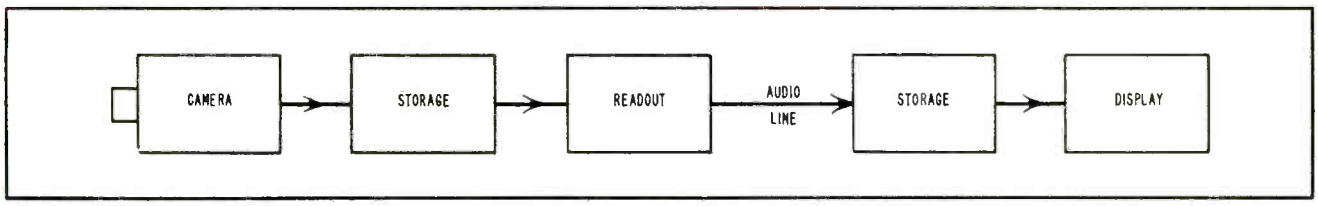
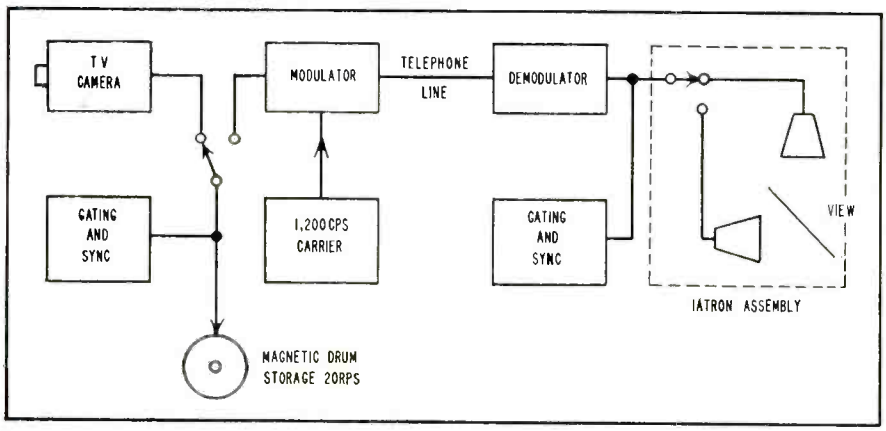
Electrons At Work

Edited by ALEXANDER A. McKENZIE

Slow-Scan TV Described At Wescon



Elements of wire-line television system include storage means at transmitting and receiving ends so that picture elements can be sent slowly and displayed when complete picture has been assembled



Block diagram shows basis of a typical working system of wire-line slow-scan television developed by Bell Labs

SOME recent developments in the field of slow-scan tv point up its future potential.

Picture-phone—As its name implies, this new system makes possible the transmission of a caller's picture along with the voice using ordinary telephone wires. Now under development at Bell Telephone Laboratories the system utilizes a slow rate of transmission of picture information.

The raster is made up of 60 lines, each of which may have a maximum of 40 dots. If a single frame were transmitted each second, an over-all bandwidth of 1,200 cps would be necessary. With the present system, one complete picture is transmitted every two second, an overall bandwidth of 600 cps.

This 600-cycle band contains very low frequency components, therefore, a scheme is employed where the signal amplitude-modulates a 1,200-cycle carrier. This signal lies within the range of optimum transmission of telephone lines and so can be treated like a voice signal.

▶ **Converter**—A compatible system that changes fast tv to slow-scan tv by an electronic converter has been developed by GE. The slow-scan tv system produces one picture every four or five seconds and is still in the laboratory development stage.

One of the possible ways a slow-scan picture-phone system may look when development work is completed.

The Bell Labs papers describing picture-phone were presented at a Wescon session devoted to narrow-band television.

Here the Dage closed-circuit equipment suitable for use on class A telephone lines was also described.

Slow-scan converter is adjusted to produce clear image of check

Direct-view storage tubes developed at Hughes Aircraft were the subject of one paper.

Melpar's visual communication system for air traffic signaling can be operated at any chosen bandwidth between 800 cps and 100 kc.

Greatest possibilities lie in uses not requiring transmission of motion. Future use of modified telephone lines may eliminate long hook-ups with coaxial cable. Slow-scan television can be sent many miles at reasonable cost.

continued on p. 230

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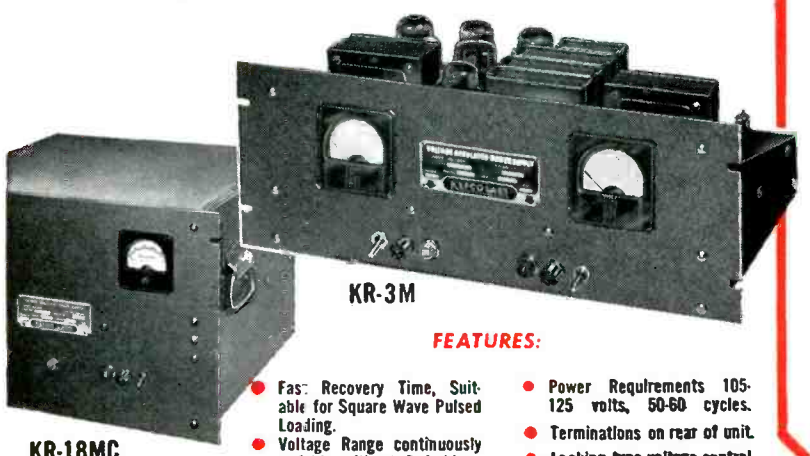

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KR18	195-325	15 Amp.	19"	12¼"	17"	$695
KR19	295-450	outputs	19"	12¼"	17"	$695

600 ma. KR SERIES

Model	Volts	6.3V AC	Rack Mount W	H	D	Price
KR 8	0-150	Each supply	19"	10½"	13"	$330
KR 5	100-200	has two	19"	10½"	13"	$240
KR 6	195-325	10 Amp.	19"	10½"	13"	$240
KR 7	295-450	outputs	19"	10½"	13"	$250

300 ma. KR SERIES

Model	Volts	6.3V AC	Rack Mount W	H	D	Price
KR 12	0-150	Each supply	19"	7"	11"	$270
KR 3	100-200	has two	19"	7"	11"	$180
KR 4	195-325	5 Amp.	19"	7"	11"	$180
KR 10	295-450	outputs	19"	7"	11"	$190

125 ma. KR SERIES

Model	Volts	6.3V AC	Rack Mount W	H	D	Price
KR 11	0-150	Each supply	19"	7"	11"	$180
KR 1	100-200	has one	19"	7"	7½"	$ 90
KR 2	195-325	3 Amp.	19"	7"	7½"	$ 90
KR 9	295-450	output	19"	7"	7½"	$ 97

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Three-Band Storm Detecting Radars

Severe storms and hurricanes can be tracked up to 250 miles away on new weather radars

NEARLY four million dollars is being invested in 39 radar equipments to be used, upon delivery in 1958, for storm detection. Navy Bureau of Aeronautics will employ eight and the U. S. Weather Bureau the balance.

Manufactured by Raytheon, each unit is designed to operate 23 hours a day and will have an effective operating radius of 250 miles. Three operating frequencies will be furnished: 9,300-9,500 mc (X band); 5,600-5,650 mc (C band) and 2,700-2,900 mc (S band).

► **Pulse Rate**—Three modes of operation are possible at each frequency. A short-pulse mode using 0.5 microsecond pulses at about 1,000 pps and a long pulse of 4 μsec at 200 pps are available. There is also a 2 μsec pulse width.

Range marks are provided at 1, 5, 25, 100 and 400 miles. A storm can be analyzed by using the off-center ppi and enlarging a selected area for detailed study. The antenna can be sector-scanned in either azimuth or elevation.

Peak power output is 250 kw at the two higher frequencies and 500 kw on S band. Receiver and duplexing system are mounted on the antenna pedestal, rather than being located at the console.

High Temperature Transmitting Tetrode

Ceramic power tetrode is forced air-cooled and fits into special socket designed for new type construction

FABRICATED entirely of ceramic and metal, including ceramic support of internal electrodes, a new Eimac transmitting tube has been produced that will operate at 250 C under conditions of severe vibration.

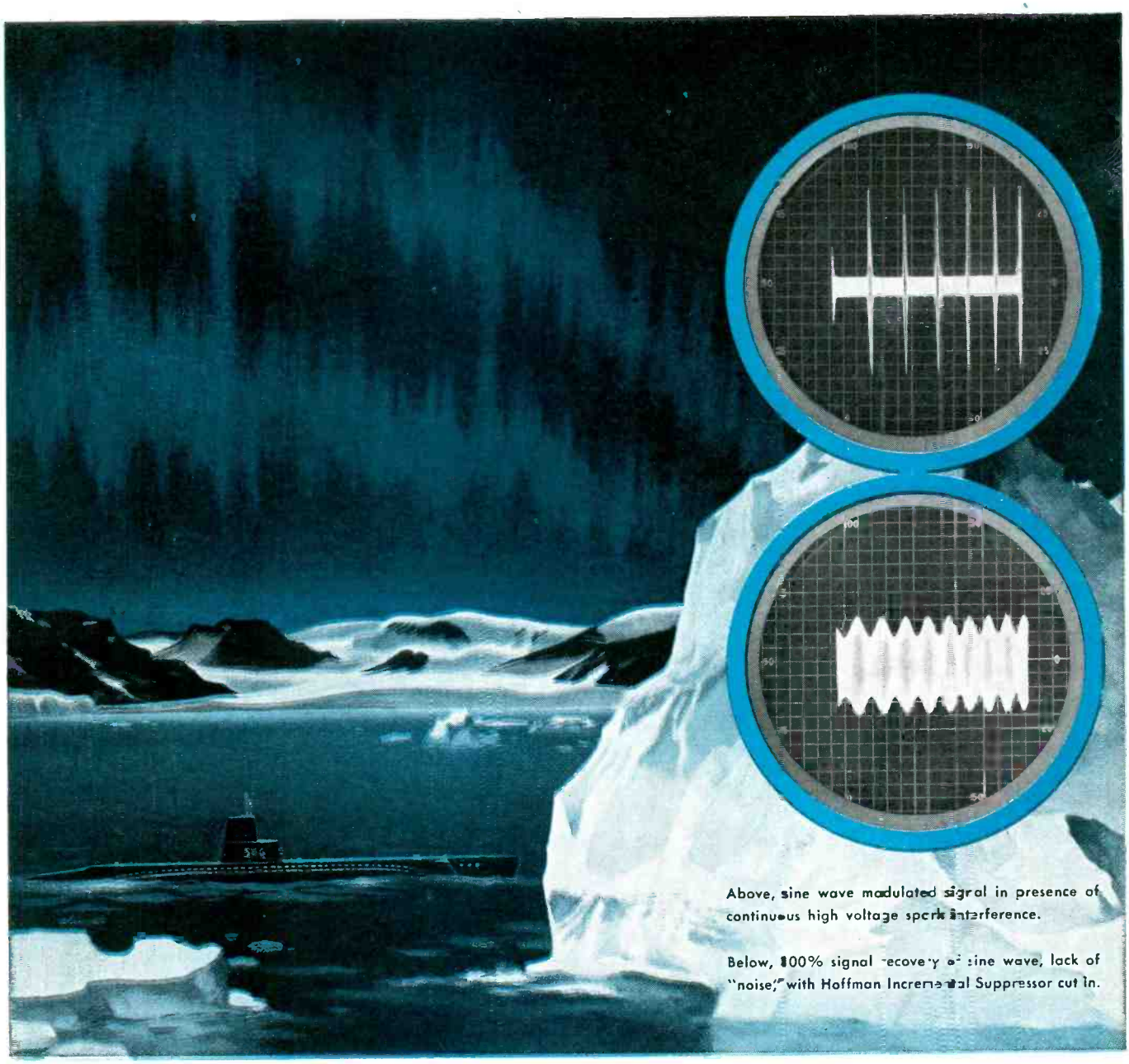
Approximately 2½-in. long and 1½-in. in diameter, it will withstand repeated 11-millisecond 50-g shocks in any plane without either internal short circuits or mechanical damage. There are no major electrode resonances between 30 and 2,000 cycles per second of vibration.

Designated 4CX300A, the tube has an anode dissipation of 300 watts and can be operated at full ratings through 500 mc. As an oscillator or r-f power amplifier, it will operate at 500-w input or at 300-w input as a plate-modulated r-f amplifier.

Transistors For UHF

A NEW TECHNIQUE for the mass production of high-speed and uhf transistors results in two new types, a micro-alloy transistor (mat) and a surface-barrier diffused transistor (sbdt). Both are in engineering development at Philco.

Developed in cooperation with the Navy, Army Signal Corps and the Air Force, the new devices will be used in computers, guided mis-



Above, sine wave modulated signal in presence of continuous high voltage spark interference.

Below, 100% signal recovery of sine wave, lack of "noise," with Hoffman Incremental Suppressor cut in.

HOW TO GIVE NOISE THE SILENT TREATMENT

SITUATION: *A submarine surfaced somewhere in iceberg country, attempting to establish communications with distant base.*

PROBLEM: *Interference, or "noise," critically garbles message reception. Radio operator cannot hear message above interference.*

SOLUTION: *Operator switches on Hoffman Incremental Interference Suppressor, an exclusive feature of Hoffman Communications Receivers. Atmospheric noise is silenced—vital message comes through loud and clear.*

This significant achievement in the science of communications has undergone extensive field tests under rugged service conditions. Tests demonstrate that in CW, FSK and AM communications, Hoffman-developed noise limiting techniques can give 100% message recovery from a signal containing atmospheric static 80 decibels greater than the carrier. Interference caused by static, corona discharge, lightning and most man-made noise is reduced to a minimum. Result: clear, reliable radio-communications under extremely adverse operating conditions. The imaginative engineering teamwork and skill that pioneered in the reduction of noise in radio communications is ready to tackle your communications problems too—from basic research through final production.

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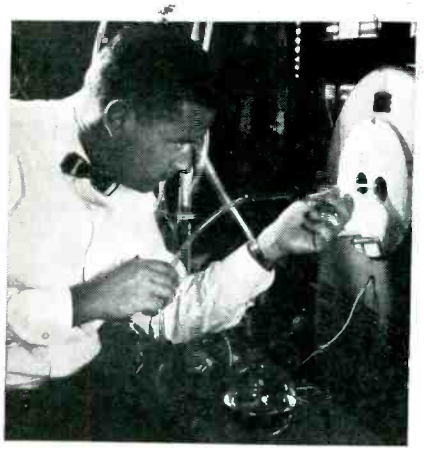
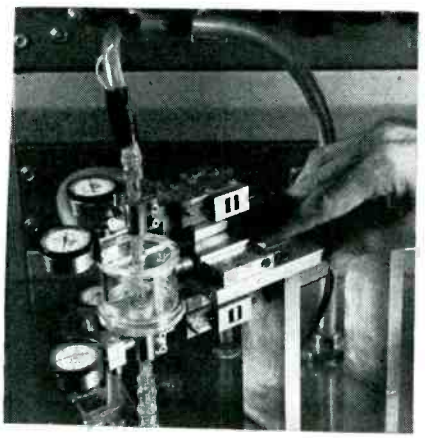


Engineer prepares germanium blanks for new surface-barrier diffused transistors. Tiny boats in the quartz tube carry bits of germanium while gas flowing through the tube, as it rests in the furnace, contains particles of metal which diffuse into the surfaces of the germanium blanks. The technique includes etching to give



alpha cutoff frequencies above 600 mc. The surface-barrier diffused transistor in precision plate position. In this position, two indium dots are plated into the etch pits which were prepared in previous operations. The size of the jets, the voltage and solution determine the characteristics of the collector and emitter electrodes

siles, communications, radar and other military equipments.

Primarily designed for high-speed electronic computers, the mat employs microalloying process which uses doped semiconductor layers only a few millionths of an inch thick. The new device is reported to be at least ten times faster than the fastest vacuum tube in electronic computers where the new devices can be employed.

Wave-Modulated Oscilloscope For TV

Novel cathode-ray tube being examined by I. W. Fuller, Jr. of NRL was developed by Sylvania for the Navy. The screen diameter is 5 inches. Larger tube in experimental radar circuit is inspected by N. L. Davis

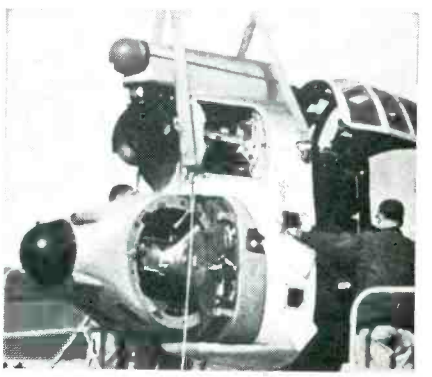
DEVELOPED several years ago, but only recently declassified by Naval Research Laboratory, the wamoscope (wave-modulated oscilloscope) combines in one envelope a broad-band traveling-wave tube and an oscilloscope for normal display.

The tube was demonstrated by Sylvania engineers at Wescon in the form of a television receiver that did not require local oscillator, mixer, i-f amplifier, detector or video amplifier. Program from a local vhf channel was used to modulate the output of a 3 kmc transmitter beamed to a receiving dish in the same room. The receiving equipment is thus tremendously simplified.

Engineers indicated that it would be possible to build a similar type of receiver to operate directly in the uhf television band. It was predicted that a sensitivity of −40 dbm and a noise figure of 4 or 5 db would not be impossible to achieve.

Military closed-circuit television and radar will be the initial uses of the new tube.

Electronics Defends B-52

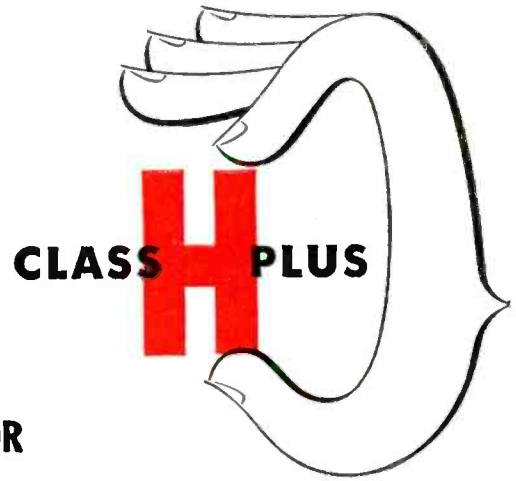


Tail section comprising optical sight (top) search radar and antenna (center) and tracking radar system (bottom) is being installed on B-52 intercontinental H-Bomb carrier

DESIGNED to defend its own aircraft against attack, the B-52 Defensive System is a self-contained AA fire-control system made up of three basic elements. They are: an optical sight for separate manual and override control of the system; a search radar; and a tracking radar. The system provides a track-while-scan feature.

► **Computation**—From the time the system sights a target and locks on to it, until the time the guns are aimed no more than three seconds elapse.

Range, range rate, angular posi-



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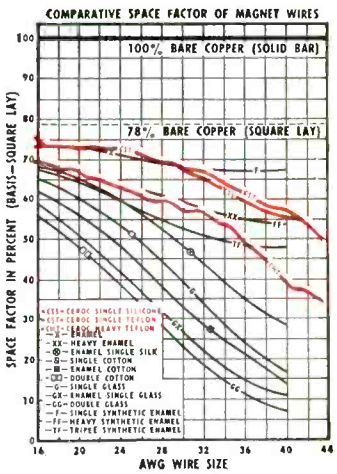
There are three standard Ceroc Wires: Ceramic Single-Teflon and Ceramic Heavy-Teflon for operation at 250°C. feature unique characteristics of flexibility, dielectric strength and resistance to moisture. They have been used successfully to 300°C in short time military applications. Ceramic Single-Silicone, for 200°C application, pairs the ceramic with a Silicone reinforcement to facilitate winding.

All three Ceroc Wires have far superior cross-over characteristics to all-plastic insulated wire—all provide an extraordinarily high space factor that facilitates miniaturization with high-reliability standards. ★ ★ ★ ★



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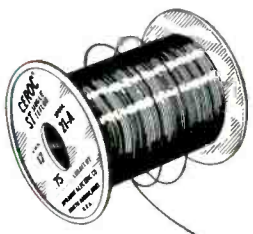


FOR COMPLETE ENGINEERING DATA ON CEROC WIRES, WRITE FOR BULLETIN 400A.

SPRAGUE ELECTRIC COMPANY • 35 MARSHALL ST. • NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

tions, own speed, enemy's speed, air temperature, altitude, roll and pitch of own ship, trajectory characteristics, etc., are involved and are continuously varying at more than a thousand changes every second. Figure 1 shows the typical basic fire control problem, while Fig. 2 outlines the system in block form.

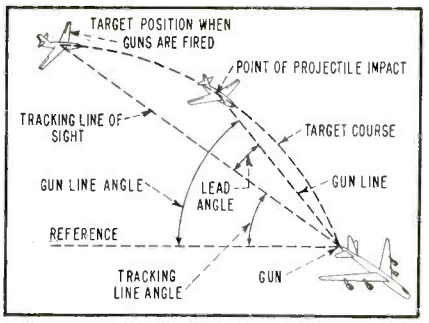


FIG. 1—Basic AA fire control problem

▶ **Safety**—The firing is not automatic. The system is kept under human control so that the gunner can instantly override the system at will since the system can not distinguish between friend and foe. This defensive equipment is being produced by Arma.

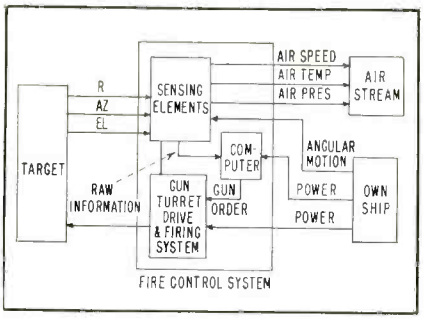


FIG. 2—Block diagram of B-52 defensive system

White Alice Uses Scatter

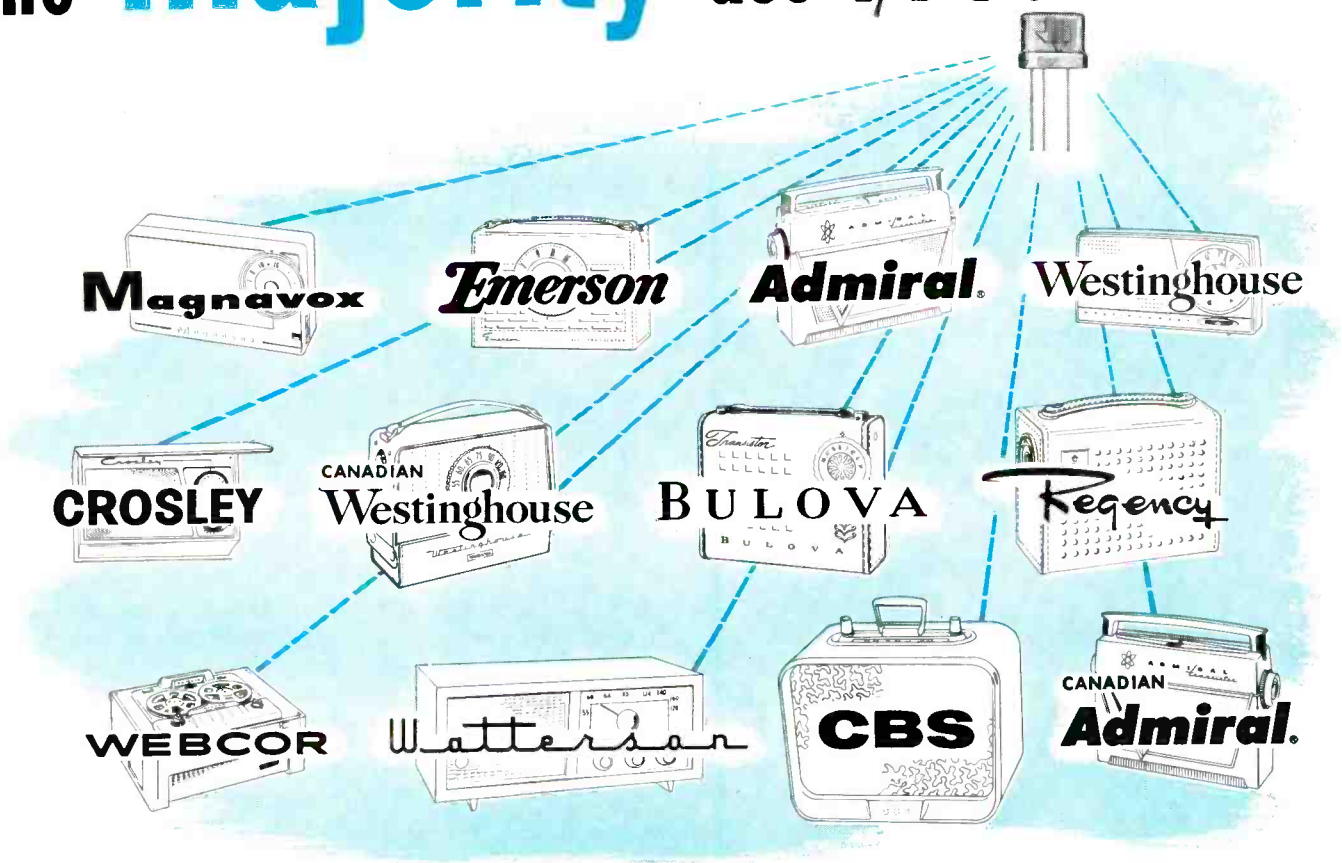
First section of White Alice, Alaskan uhf system spanning about 3,300 miles with stations at some 33 sites, to improve communications between DEW line and Alaskan Air Command is scheduled to operate in October. Microwave relay, operating line-of-sight, with towers spaced about 30 miles apart and an over-the-horizon system will transmit the beam in longer jumps of 200 miles across uninhabited wastes. The forward scatter antennas can be seen at either side of the photo. The system will be integrated with government communications systems, CAA, Alaskan Air Command and Alaskan Communications Systems.

SAGE Air Defense Computer

FIRST production model of IBM's AN/FSQ-7 computer is ready for installation at McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey. Engineering prototypes are installed at Kingston and at MIT's Lincoln Laboratory, Lexington, Massachusetts. It consists of 55 oversize cabinets and

TI PROGRESS REPORT ON RADIO TRANSISTORIZATION

the majority use T/I transistors!



The overwhelming majority of transistorized radios — including these and other brands—use Texas Instruments transistors. This is simple proof of TI's leadership in research, development, and manufacture of transistors.

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GERMANIUM POWER TRANSISTOR — For Class A and B amplifiers; low distortion, linear beta, high current capacity.

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GERMANIUM AUDIO OUTPUT TRANSISTOR — Designed for driver and Class B audio applications; low distortion, linear beta.

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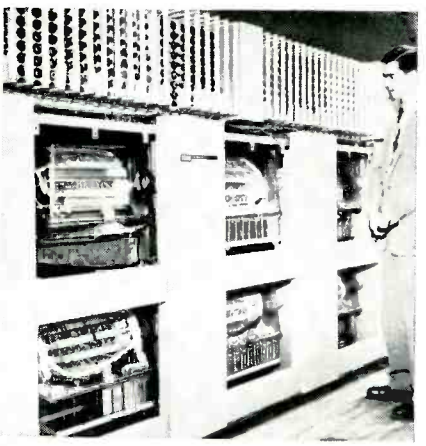
uses 58,000 electron tubes. The computer consumes one million watts.

▶**Purpose**—The AN/FSQ-7 is a duplex computer that receives position and velocity information about intruding aircraft and issues commands to defense facilities. Arithmetic memory and output portions are duplicated to insure uninterrupted operation. However, only one set of input equipment is provided.



Twenty-four magnetic drums provide high speed buffer storage. Drums rotate at 3,000 cps and store 500,000 bits each

Other provisions for reliable operation include marginal checking and diagnostic programming checks. The computer has a basic clock frequency of 2 mc. Internally it operates in the binary mode using 32-bit words.

▶**Input**—Radar information is fed to the computer from Navy picket ships, offshore Texas Towers, long-range search radar stations and radar-equipped aircraft on early-warning patrol. This information is transmitted over telephone lines and ultra high-frequency scatter circuits.

The computer likewise receives reports from Ground Observer Corps personnel and from short-range gap-filler radar. The GOC reports are inserted manually into the computer. Gap-filler radar data is received in quantized form over telephone lines and displayed on mapping consoles.

Input to the computer is from phototubes installed over the console screen. The mapping console operator is thus enabled to mask out irrelevant data.

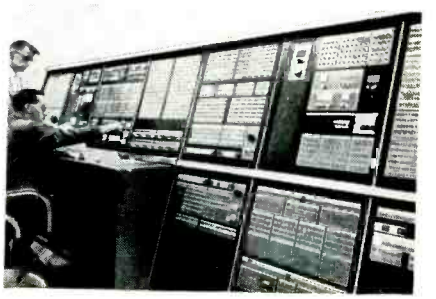
Other input data such as weather reports and filed flight plans of friendly aircraft are inserted in the computer by punched cards.

▶**Memory**—Buffer storage is provided by magnetic drums. Some drum tracks also store information on availability status of defending forces. There are 24 magnetic drums in all—12 for each half of the duplex computer.

The drums rotate at 3,000 rpm and are 10 in. in diameter by 12 in. long. Each drum stores 500,000 bits. Program storage is provided by eight magnetic-tape-handling units—four for each half of the computer.

High-speed internal storage uses two ferrite-core magnetic memories. Each core memory stores more than 500,000 bits. The core memory operates in the parallel-broadside information transfer mode and provides 6-microsecond access time. Also used are more than 20,000 tape-wound cores that comprise the computer's magnetic shift registers.

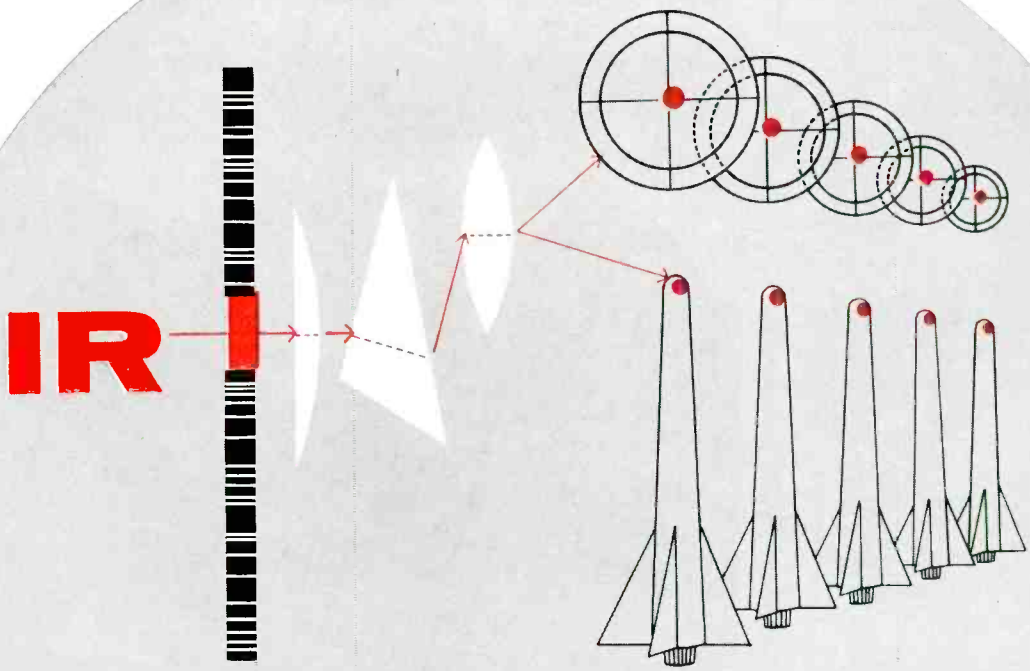
▶**Output**—The computer transmits target information to antiaircraft and guided-missile batteries. Course information is relayed to defending interceptor aircraft over radio data links.



Lamps on operating console show operating status of equipment

In addition to these real-time control signals, the computer provides output data for evaluation or reuse on punched cards.

There is a visual display for personnel at the computer installation. Each display console has one 19-in. Charactron tube and one 3-in. Typotron tube. The Charactron is equipped to display both vectors



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AZUSA, CALIFORNIA
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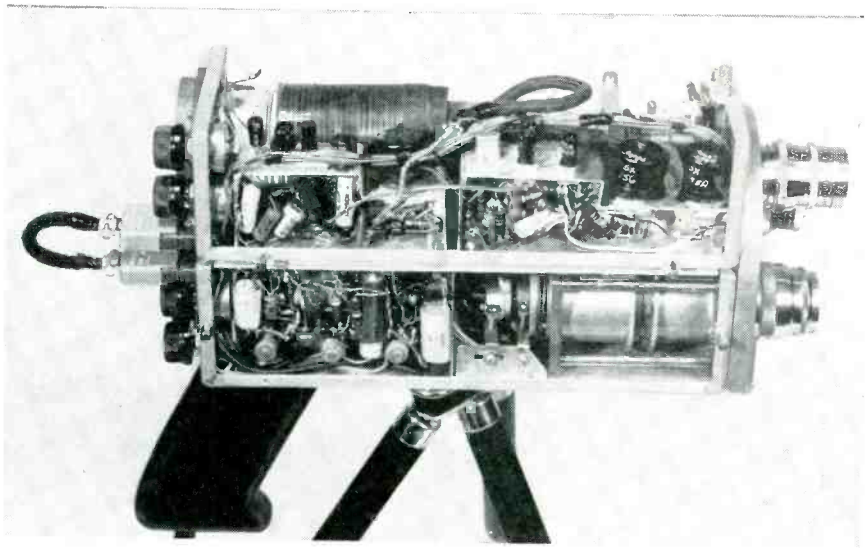
Electronics engineers...physicists...Aerojet invites you to pinpoint your own targets, "lock on" your own future... in the dynamic new field of infra-red.

and alphanumeric information while the Typotron displays alphanumeric information only.

Identification and weapons-director officers assigned to the visual display consoles have the responsibility of assigning targets to defending forces. It is this feature of the SAGE system that makes it semiautomatic.—J. M. C.

Transistors Cut Camera-Chain Size



The camera shown above is part of a transistorized chain consisting of a four-pound hand-held camera with a detachable electronic viewfinder and a 15-pound back-pack containing a sync generator, transmitter and power supply. All the circuits, except the transmitter require a total of 70 transistors. The one-half-inch diameter vidicon camera tube provides a standard output signal and feeds a video line directly instead of modulating the built-in transmitter. A cavity-stabilized oscillator operating at 2,000 mc comprises the transmitter, whose power output to the antenna is approximately one-half watt. A highly directive antenna at the receiving station provides an operating range of up to one mile. The equipment operates for five hours on rechargeable silver-cell batteries incorporated in the back-pack. A transistor inverter circuit supplies the high voltage for the transmitting, pickup and monitor tubes.

Nonmichrophonic Klystron

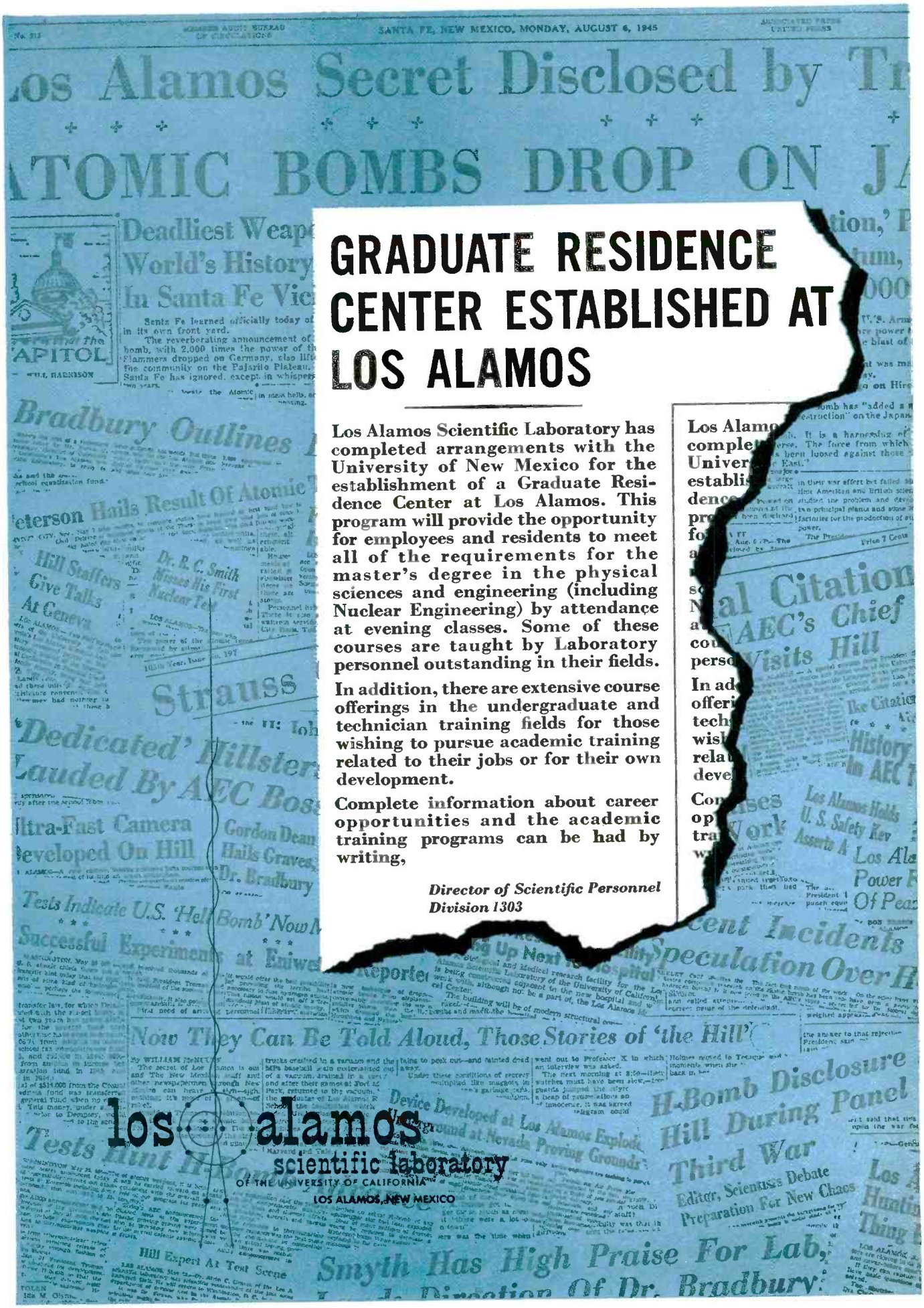
By R. A. La Plante
Philips Laboratories
Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Microwave tube designers have taken numerous steps to reduce microphonism in klystrons. Where tuning was essential, a compromise usually was made between the resistance of the klystron to microphonism and the ease with which it could be tuned.

This paper describes a high-power two-cavity klystron oscillator and gives the results of measurements that indicate the relation between tunability and microphonism.

Shortly after the development of the L-cathode, a series of high-power two-cavity klystrons was designed. Power outputs of the klystrons range from 1,200 watts c-w at 10 cm to 100 watts c-w at 3-cm wavelength. The electron beams in these tubes are electrostatically focused. The 3-cm tube, shown in Fig. 1, tunes from 8.5 to 10.5 kmc.

A study was made of the frequency and amplitude fluctuations in the tube's output. From the spectra of the frequency and amplitude modulations, the power



GRADUATE RESIDENCE CENTER ESTABLISHED AT LOS ALAMOS

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory has completed arrangements with the University of New Mexico for the establishment of a Graduate Residence Center at Los Alamos. This program will provide the opportunity for employees and residents to meet all of the requirements for the master's degree in the physical sciences and engineering (including Nuclear Engineering) by attendance at evening classes. Some of these courses are taught by Laboratory personnel outstanding in their fields.

In addition, there are extensive course offerings in the undergraduate and technician training fields for those wishing to pursue academic training related to their jobs or for their own development.

Complete information about career opportunities and the academic training programs can be had by writing,

Director of Scientific Personnel
Division 1303

spectrum of the klystron was calculated. It was expected that the power spectrum would be broadened by frequency and amplitude fluctuations associated with the interaction of the electron beam with the cavities. These fluctuations are called electronic noise.

Difficulties were encountered in trying to make measurements of the electronic noise of the klystrons because they were microphonic. When a klystron is microphonic, it exhibits a broad power spectrum even without deliberately vibrating the tube. The contribution to the broadness of the spectrum by electronic noise is very small. To reduce noise in the klystrons, it is then essential to reduce the microphonics.

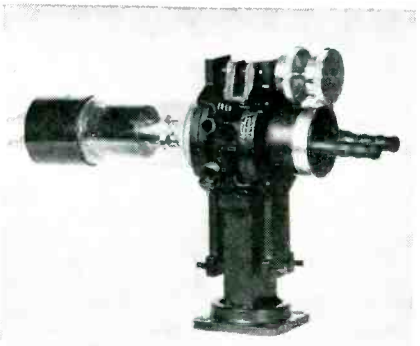
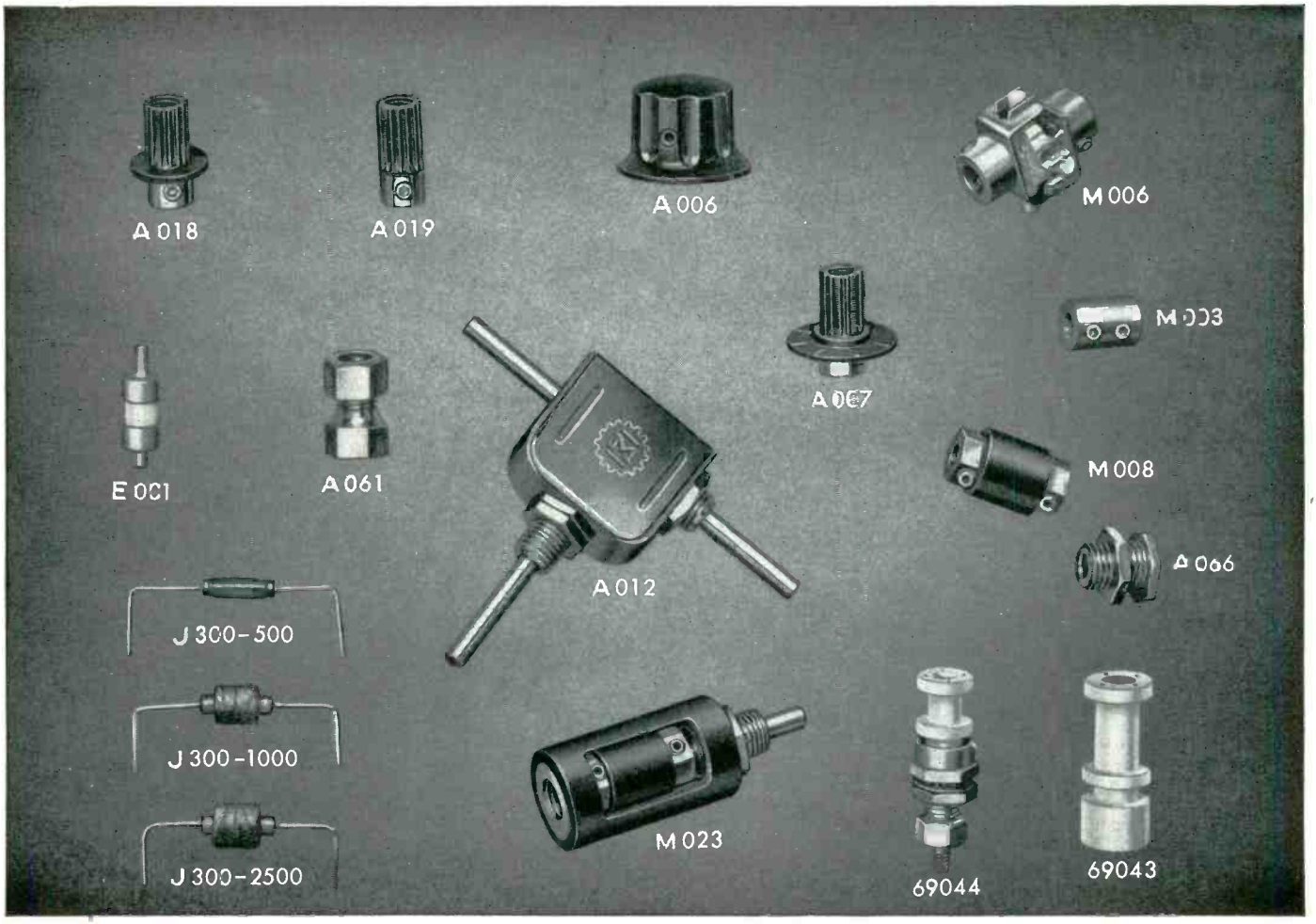


FIG. 1—Tunable klystron uses L-type cathode

An experiment was conducted to illustrate the relation between microphonism, the power spectrum and tunability. A klystron whose power spectrum had been measured was cast in plaster of Paris to simulate a stiffening of the tuner parts and a measurement of its power spectrum was made.

Later the plaster was removed and the tube was cast permanently in a plastic resin. In each case the cast tube was no longer tunable. Figure 2 shows the reduction in the width of the power spectrum with these two steps from 5.3 to 0.2 kc.

Another klystron was built that has no tuner. No mechanical adjustments are required to operate the tube and it is extremely nonmicrophonic. The power spectrum of this tube is so narrow that it cannot be measured reliably be-



MINIATURIZED COMPONENTS

DESIGNED for APPLICATION miniaturized components developed for use in our own equipment such as the 90901 Oscilloscope, are now available for separate sale. Many of these parts are similar in most details except size with their equivalents in our standard component parts group and in certain devices where complete miniaturization is not paramount, a combination of standard and miniature components may possibly be used to advantage. For convenience, we have also listed on this page the extremely small sized coil forms from our standard catalogue. Additional miniature and subminiature components are in process of design and will be announced shortly.

CODE	DESCRIPTION	NET PRICE
A006	Matches standard knobs in style. Black plastic with brass insert. For ⅛" shaft. Overall height ½". Diameter ¾".	$ .42
A007	Same as A018 except for ⅝" diameter plastic dial with 5 index lines.	.48
A012	Right angle drive. ⅛" diameter shafts. Single hole mounting bushing ¼"–32 diameter.	3.90
A018	¼" diameter black plastic knob with brass insert for ⅛" shaft. Skirt diameter ⅜". Overall height ⅝". Unique design has screwdriver slot in top.	.39
A019	Similar to A018, but without flange.	$ .36
A061	Shaft lock for ⅛" diameter shaft. ¼"–32 bushing. Nickle plated brass.	.39
A066	Shaft bearing for ⅛" diameter shafts. Nickle plated brass. Fits 17/64" diameter hole.	.36
E001	Steatite standoff or tie-point integral mounting eyelet. .205 overall diameter. Box of five.	.90
J300–500	Iron core RF choke 500 uh.	.42
J300–1000	Iron core RF choke 1000 uh.	.42
J300–2500	Iron core RF choke 2½ mh.	.42
M003	Solid coupling for ⅛" diameter shaft. Nickle plated brass.	.30
M006	Universal joint style flexible coupling. Spring finger. Steatite insulation. Nickle plated brass for ⅛" diameter shafts.	.75
M008	Insulated coupling, with nickle plated brass inserts for ⅛" diameter shafts.	.48
M023	Insulated shaft extension for mounting sub miniature potentiometer with ⅛" diameter shafts and ¼"–32 bushing.	1.35
69043	Steatite coil form. Adjustable core. Top tuned. Tapped 4–40 hole in case for mounting. Winding space ¼" diameter x 13/32" length.	.84
69044	Steatite coil form. Adjustable brass core. Bottom tuned. Mounting by No. 1D-32 brass base. Winding space .187 diameter by 3/16" length.	.84

JAMES MILLEN MFG. CO., INC.
MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY
MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

cause of the microphonism of the measuring system. The spectral line width is estimated at 0.02 kc or less.

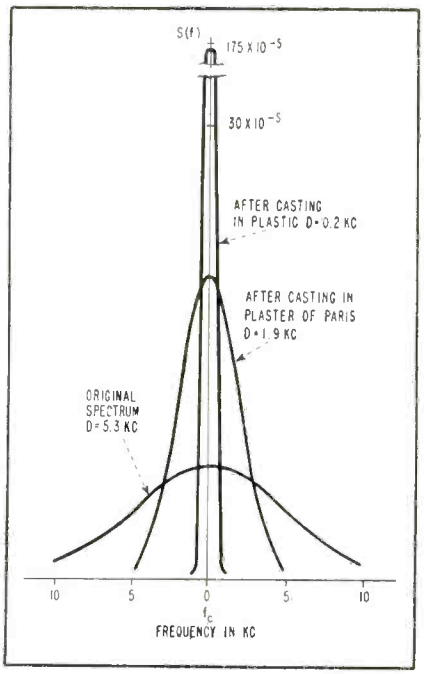


FIG. 2—Spectra of three types of tubes show how frequency width is reduced by eliminating mechanical vibration

Solution of the noise problem would seem to have created a tuning problem because the new tube is a single-frequency source. A number of the applications for high-power klystrons, however, do

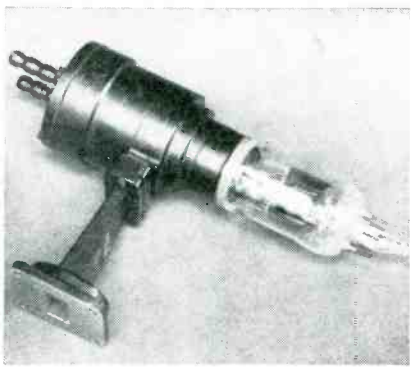


FIG. 3—Fixed-frequency klystron cast in plastic

not require any tuning. Many others require only a special kind of tuning by which the frequency of the transmitter can be changed abruptly from one particular frequency to another.

The compact structure of the

MEMO

TO Engineering Dept.

SUBJECT

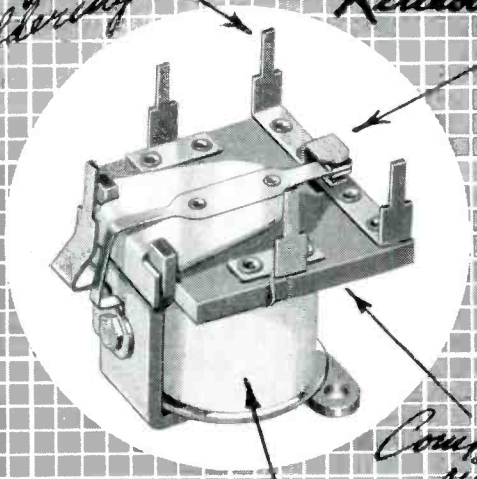
MINIATURE SENSITIVE RELAY (TYPE MS)

(IDEAL FOR PRINTED CIRCUITS)

Note desired RBM features will cut Our Assembly Costs

Self locking Terminals position Relay before Soldering

X-Bar Contacts insure ultimate in Circuit Switching Reliability



Compact size

Coil Construction meets unusual climatic conditions

Construction—Printed circuit terminals are designed with snap-in feature which holds relay in printed circuit board without lugging prior to solder dip.

Other versions of MS relay available with standard solder type terminals and insulating base, where required. Also with 4 N.O. isolated circuits having common make.

While not yet in production, extra-sensitive version has been developed. Maximum coil resistance 18,000 ohms, nominal sensitivity .030 watt, maximum sensitivity .020 watt, overall height 1-9/16". All other details same as standard MS relay.

Application—Type MS is an ideal relay for any application requiring a compact, highly reliable single pole D. C. device, where a low cost solution is required because of volume usage and competitive problems.

The fact that industry has already used over a million units of this design is your assurance that the R-B-M Type MS relay will meet your most exacting requirements.

Contacts used in Type MS are of the cross bar type, which offer the ultimate in reliability throughout the life of the relay. Molded bobbin design has eliminated coil failure on sensitive applications under severe climatic conditions.

OTHER VERSIONS

SOLDER TERMINALS
4 isolated circuits with common make contact.

INSULATED BASE
Solder terminals mounted on insulating base.

EXTRA SENSITIVE VERSION

ENGINEERING DATA	
Specifications	Miniature Sensitive Relay Type MS
Contact Form	S. P. D. T.
Contact Rating	1 amp. 32 V.D.C. non-inductive
Coil Resistance	Up to 10,000 ohms
Nominal Sensitivity (Coil Input)	.060 Watt
Maximum Sensitivity	.040 Watt
Approx. Dimensions	1⅛ x 1 1/16 x 1 1/32"

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CORD SETS

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MAGNET WIRE

Send for Descriptive Bulletin MS-1

R-B-M

RBM DIVISION

ESSEX WIRE CORPORATION, *Logansport, Indiana*

tube shown in Fig. 3 provides greater thermal stability because the cavities are kept more nearly at the same temperature. Cooled by water from a municipal supply, it has a frequency drift over 8 hours of less than 0.3 mc. With some control of coolant temperature this drift could be further reduced.

Such klystrons can be made at 5-watt levels or 200-watt levels with the same construction. Oscillating frequency can be preset to within ± 5 mc of any desired frequency in the X band, and when the tube is excited, it always goes into oscillation at its preset frequency.

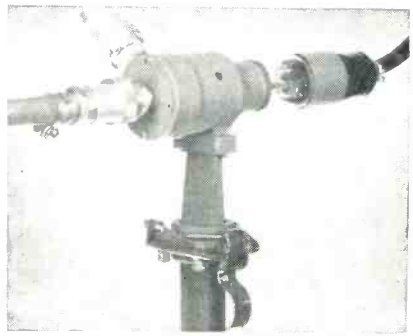
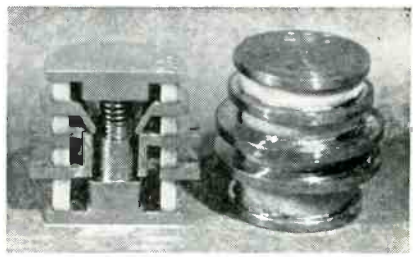


FIG. 4—Coolant and waveguide connections allow fixed-frequency klystron to be quickly replaced for frequency shift

Frequency of operation can be altered by changing tubes as quickly as a tunable tube can be tuned to a desired frequency. This is particularly true when the tunable tube is nonmicrophonic because these types are generally more difficult to tune. Frequency

Voltage Tunable Magnetron



Recently announced by GE engineers, the new magnetron shown both in cutaway and laboratory prototype versions can be used either as a tunable c-w or f-m source. A control electrode permits a-m or pulse modulation

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and operating potentials can be stamped on the tubes and optimum power output can be assured without monitors.

Problems of coolant and waveguide connections can be overcome in many applications with suitable fittings. Figure 4 shows a klystron equipped with commercial quick-disconnect coolant fittings and a waveguide quick-disconnect.

Velocity Meter Has Direct Readout

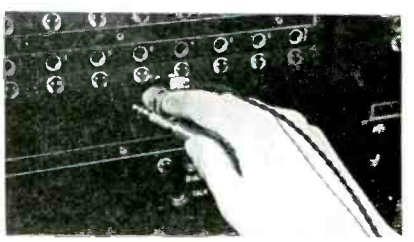
By Howard W. Snyder
Radiation Laboratory
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Md.

Velocity of a moving object of any shape or size can be measured from a low speed of 80 feet per second to over 40,000 feet per second. The range and accuracy is limited only by the spacing of two phototubes and the number of stages in the binary counter.

With a few changes in time constants and mechanical separation, speed can be measured as accurately as desired.

Start and stop multiplier phototubes trigger on and off a variable frequency blocking oscillator whose

PBX Blind Eye



Developmental device built onto a thimble comprises a phototransistor connected through a pair of wires to energize audible signal. It can be used by sightless operators of private branch exchange switchboards to find which line desires service. As the operator moves her finger across a row of lights the photo device picks up the one that is illuminated

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pulses are fed into an eight-stage binary counter. Neon lights indicate speed in feet per second according to the formula.

Feet per second = (oscillator frequency/distance between photocells)/number on counter

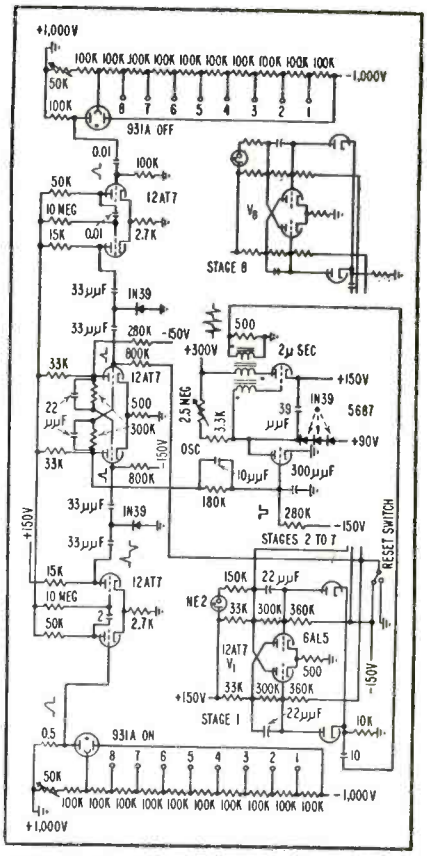
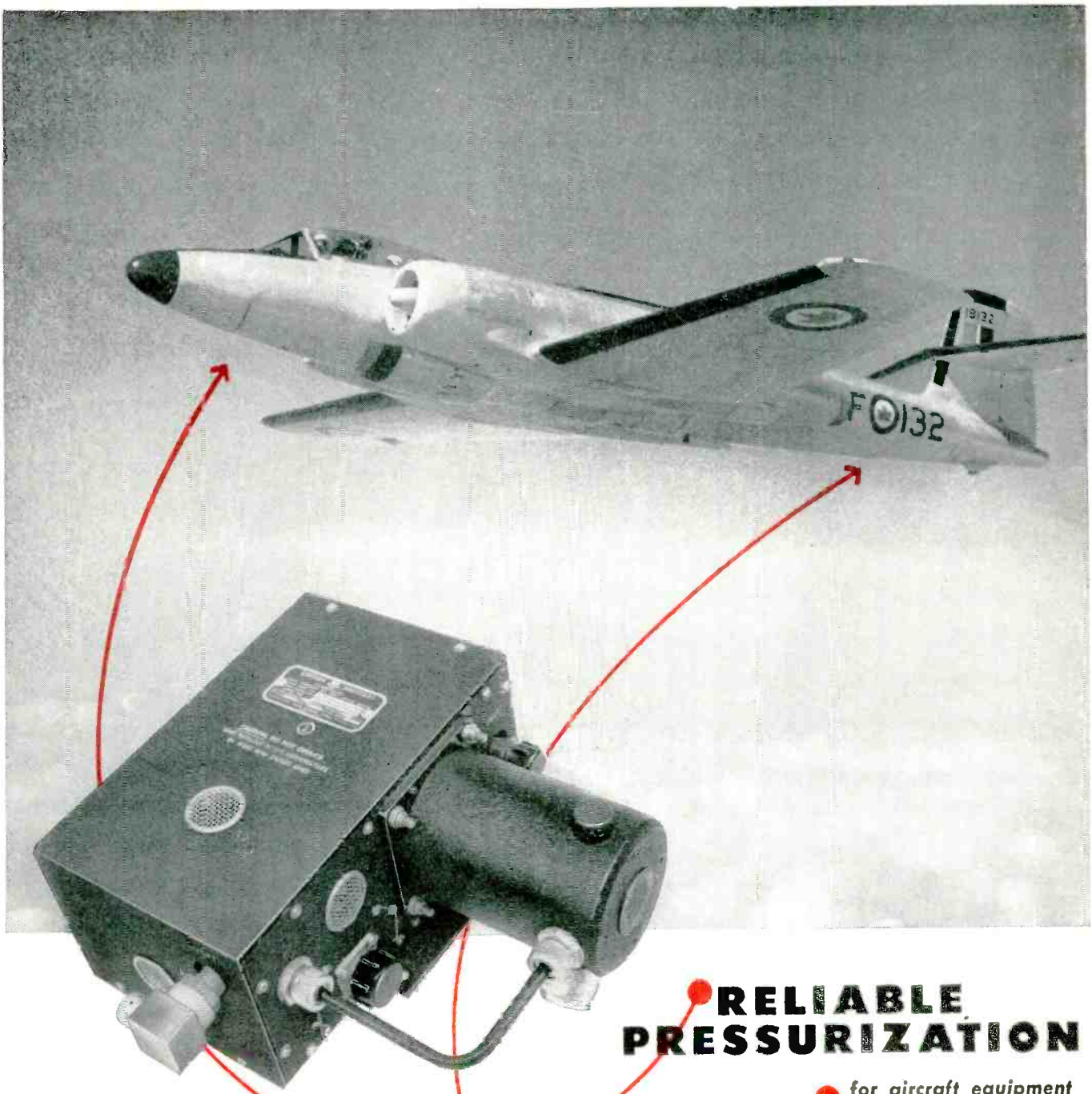


FIG. 1—Blocking-oscillator counter is gated on and off by phototubes to measure velocity

The potentiometer in the blocking oscillator circuit varies the frequency of oscillation and by calibrating the dial a conversion table may be made up. The use of an extension cable on the off phototube will make the time interval longer; hence the factor of distance in the formula. As can be seen, there is the possibility of completely filling up the counter. Therefore the procedure in measuring an unknown projectile's speed is to adjust the speed control until successive tests give a high number, but not high enough to fill the counter. This results in maximum accuracy. Use of an eight-decade binary counter gives a maximum count of 256. Percentage of accuracy is roughly feet per second divided by the count.

The oscillator can be calibrated



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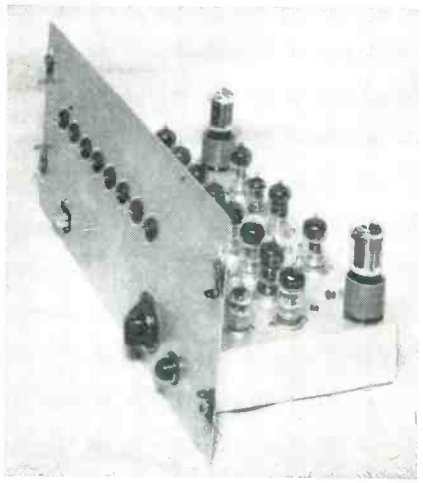
by use of a calibrated oscilloscope or by checking against a sine or square-wave generator. The pulses are quite sharp, in the order of 0.5 microsecond. Their shape depends primarily on the transformer used and the loading.

The pulse from the phototube triggers a one shot multivibrator in turn triggering a flip-flop circuit. The grid of the gate tube is driven negative releasing the clamp across the blocking oscillator, allowing it to oscillate. The oscillator output is counted by the binary scalers.

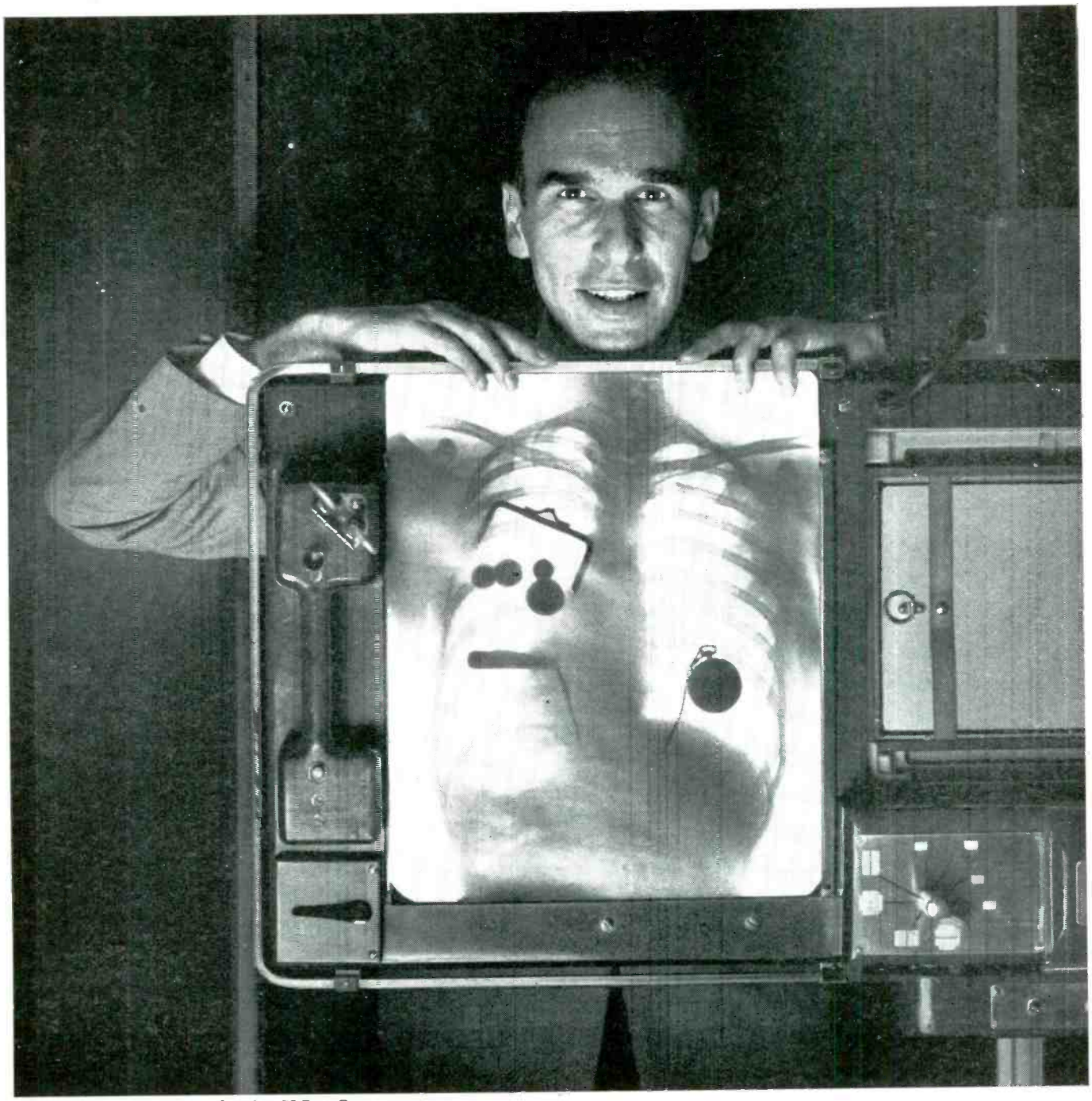


Phototubes are mounted exactly one-foot apart on velocity meter chassis

The sequence is reversed when the gate circuit cuts off the blocking oscillator allowing a count to remain on the indicating lamps. The one-shot multivibrator following the phototubes allows only the leading pulse to come through, eliminating, for example, the pulse created by a discontinuity in the projectile.

A reset switch is provided on the front panel to clear all circuits for the next chain of events. Circuit constants were chosen to minimize any delay in triggering the oscillator and to assure reliable operation. Vacuum-tube diodes are used for the same reason. Care must be taken in choosing parts, as unbalance can cause erratic operation and a variation in sensitivity among stages.

By triggering on the oscillator and viewing its output and that of each scaler, the counter can be checked for proper operation. Each stage doubles in time and can be



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easily seen. If a scaler locks on the previous scaler's frequency, or if it does not fire, tubes should be changed and components checked. If this fails, the coupling capacitors should be varied, since either too much or too little trigger pulse can cause improper operation of the counter. These same things are true for all the pulse circuits and should not be overlooked.

One requirement is that the two phototubes see nothing but well filtered light. If used indoors this means a d-c light source or better yet outdoors with natural daylight. The phototubes should have their horizontal view restricted to a narrow field and both treated alike. If a spacing of 12-in. is used the tubes can be mounted on each rear corner of the chassis and look through a slit in the rear of the cabinet. If a greater separation is desired the off tube could be mounted in a separate light-tight box connected by a cable to the chassis.

Sensitivity is high and a very small amount of light and interruption is needed.

Helmholtz Coil Tests Magnetic Flow Meters

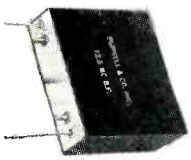
By G. E. WETMORE

Electronic Instruments Div.
The Foxboro Company
Foxboro, Mass.

IN PRODUCTION of a new magnetic flow meter, calibration procedures and special production equipment of a type not commercially available had to be designed.

The magnetic meter is based on Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction, which states that the voltage generated in a moving conductor passing through a magnetic field is equivalent to the product of the magnetic field density, the effective length of the conductor and the velocity of its travel.

The magnetic flow meter design consists of a transmitter, which is inserted in the flow line and connected to a receiving instrument. The transmitter generates a voltage proportional to volume rate of



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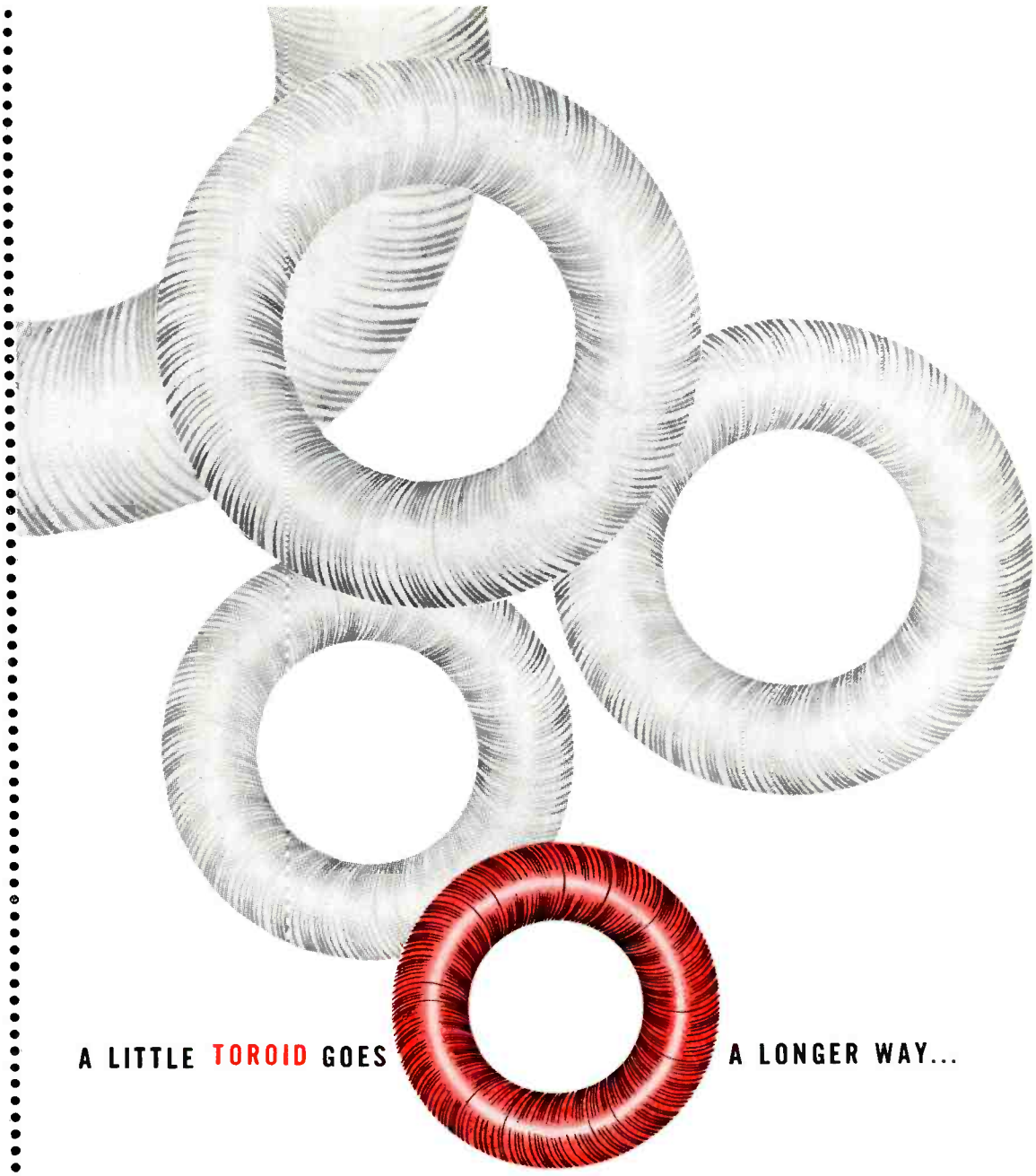

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flow. This voltage is received by an electronic null-balance recorder.

The transmitter, shown in Fig. 1, consists of a pipe with an electrically insulating lining. Around the pipe is a pair of coils and a magnetic core, arranged to provide a uniform magnetic field through the pipe. Two electrodes are mounted

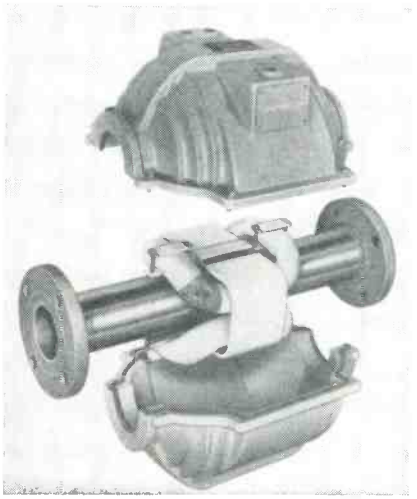
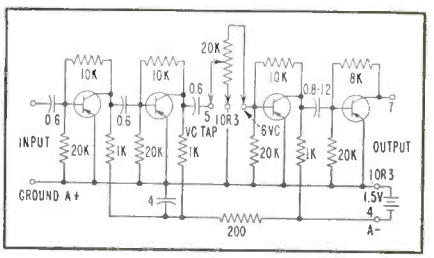


FIG. 1—Transmitter section of magnetic flow meter

opposite each other on the inside wall of the pipe to sense the voltage generated by the flowing liquid.

Once the design was established, problems of calibration had to be solved. Three factors made this step difficult. The allowable error of transmitter and receiver together must not exceed ±1 percent. Calibration should be done at the

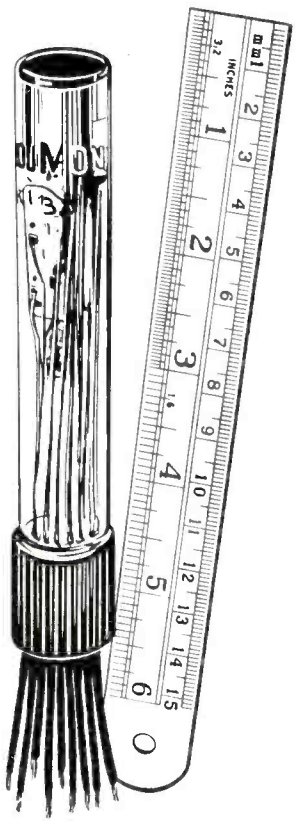
Miniaturized Amplifier



Subminiature four-transistor audio amplifier as shown on cover constructed of special transistors, disk and wafer ceramic capacitors, and printed resistors has a nominal gain of 75 db at 1,000 cps and a signal-to-noise ratio of approximately 38 db. It operates from a supply of 1.5 v at 4 ma, producing 1-mw maximum at 10-percent distortion from 250 to 7,000 cps according to Centralab, its manufacturer

NEW 10 STAGE 3/4" multiplier phototube

Actual Size



DU MONT Type K1382

In the new Type K1382, Du Mont offers the first ¾" multiplier phototube with the ruggedness of field equipment combined with the performance of a laboratory tube.

The average gain of the Type K1382 of 300,000 at 105 volts/stage exceeds that of many laboratory tubes, with no sacrifice in long-term stability for which Du Mont multiplier phototubes are noted.

In addition to its small size and superb operating characteristics, the Type K1382 is unusually rugged. This tube has been designed for the roughest service under the worst climatic conditions. The tube base is potted and all leads jacketed to permit operation under severest humidity without leakage between leads. **Laboratory performance** can be obtained from this tube even when it is being dropped as a probe into a drill hole far underground.

As in other Du Mont multiplier phototubes, the linear box-type dynode structure is used. This means optimum electron collection greatly improving signal-to-noise ratio. Also, long leakage paths minimize noise and dark current. Dark current is only 0.1 ua at 105 v/stage and 25°C.

The small size and excellent performance of the new Type 1382 mean an extra bonus to users in the geological surveying field where, for example, its extra gain permits much longer signal transmission from underground locations before signal level becomes too low to be useful. It should be exceptionally useful in medical physiological probing. Batteries of these tubes may be used for speedier diagnostic procedure. In addition, the small size will help greatly in the miniature and portable designs that can function at least as well as laboratory equipment.

CONDENSED SPECIFICATIONS

Average gain:	300,000 at 105 v/stage
Maximum dark current:	0.1 ua max. at 105 v/stage and 25°C
Photocathode sensitivity:	40 ua/ lumen
Average anode sensitivity:	12 a/lumen
Maximum outside diameter:	no greater than ¾"
Physical Characteristics:	potted base, jacketed leads

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brated in terms of a specific volume flow rate, velocity being directly proportional to volume flow rate through a given size transmitter. The remaining factor, magnetic field density h, is not easy to measure accurately, especially since the field alternates at 60 cps. No standard commercial devices were available to measure it within $\pm 1/4$ percent accuracy.

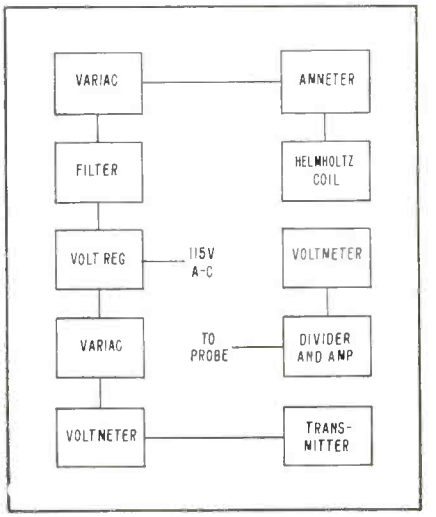

FIG. 3—Block of test equipment for measuring magnetic field

Research into the problem showed the advisability of a comparison method whereby the field density of the transmitter could be compared with a known field density. There are many ways of obtaining a known magnetic field but the most common ones involve the use of an infinite solenoid or a Helmholtz coil. It was decided that the latter would be more convenient to use and would have the additional advantage of providing a known field over a large area within the coils.

The calibration setup consists of a Helmholtz coil shown in Fig. 2, in which two coils are mounted coaxially, the total spacing from the plane of one coil to the plane of the other being equal to the radius of each coil. The several turns on each act as a single-turn coil.

To know the flux density of the field in the center of the Helmholtz coil, it is only necessary to know the physical dimensions of the coils and the current through them. So that these measurements could be

How optical gaging helps get Giannini air-borne instrument production off the ground faster.

In the fight for flight that's higher, farther, faster—plane and missile makers want everything smaller, lighter, tighter. Tighter means tolerances today of 0.0002″ to 0.0003″ compared to 0.003″ to 0.004″ a few years ago. That's why more and more manufacturers like aircraft and missile instrument and control maker G. M. Giannini & Co., Inc., Pasadena, Calif., are using Kodak Contour Projectors.

A pulley in one Giannini instrument is less than pencil eraser size, has groove dimension tolerance falling between 0.010″ and 0.011″, four separate angles to check out within 0.30°, a shaft diameter of plus or minus 0.0001″ or 0.0002″. Perpendicularity must be within 0.0003″. Like many aircraft parts, it's made of aluminum alloy.

Before Giannini put a Kodak Contour Projector to work on receiving inspection, getting prototypes of instruments filled with parts like this—and even tighter—used to be a mammoth problem. An undetected off-tolerance part in the master could hold up production or even throw production models out of kilter.

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Write for your copy of "Projection Gaging with Kodak Contour Projectors." Even better, ask for the name of your nearest representative, so he can personally explain projection gaging's scope and capabilities.

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EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester 4, N. Y.

the KODAK CONTOUR PROJECTOR

Kodak
TRADEMARK

precise, the coil was made large and mounted in an air-conditioned room. Dimensional changes are at a minimum. To guard against effects of any accidental change in ambient temperature, the coil was mounted on an aluminum frame which aids in the radiation of heat and provides further stability.

For convenience, the Helmholtz coil is operated with one ampere of current. Since this current has to be measured with a great deal of accuracy, a calibrated ammeter was provided. Magnifying lenses are used to give maximum readability in setting the one-ampere value of current.

At the dimensions used on the Helmholtz coil and with one ampere of current, the field density is of the order of 4 gauss, which is measured to a precision of ± 0.2 percent.

A block diagram of the calibrating system is shown in Fig. 3. The 115-volt, 60-cps line is brought into the factory separately to avoid line voltage fluctuations caused by plant machinery. This makes the job of the voltage regulator easier —a desirable feature in that the regulator does not have the speed of response to keep up with fast changes in line voltage. Precise voltages are required only at the

High Gain Microphone

A reluctance microphone that can be used interchangeably with carbon microphones in two-way communications equipment is possible by use of a built-in transistor preamplifier. The RCA device has an output impedance of 450 ohms and frequency response between 170 and 4,800 cycles

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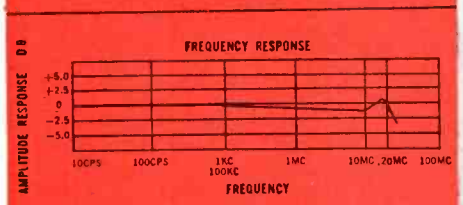
MODEL VT



The Polarad Wide Band Video Amplifier offers an extremely wide band coverage: flat within ±1½ db from 10 cycles to 20 megacycles per second. It has a time delay of 0.02 microseconds and assures extreme stability because of its associated electronically regulated unit. A low capacity input probe is provided.

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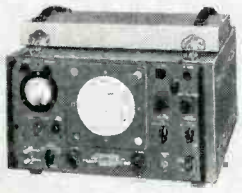
TV STUDIO MONITOR

MODEL M-105

MODEL M-105

The Polarad Model M-105 is portable — comes in sturdy aluminum case, can be rack mounted as well! And it is one of the finest instruments available to check the picture quality of video signals. Equipped with 12½" aluminized kinescope, capable of presenting highest definition transmitted pictures with exceptionally good "sync" stability over a wide range of operating conditions.

PORTABLE TV WAVE FORM MONITOR



MODEL TO-1

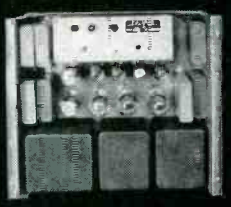
EXCELLENT FOR SUBCARRIER MEASUREMENTS

LOOK AT THESE FEATURES:

1. Can be rack mounted.
2. Can be used for both color and black and white TV.
3. Vertical Amplifier Bandwidth Switch for 2MC, 4MC, 6MC.
4. Special TV Sync. Circuits.
5. Horizontal Sweep Magnification 20 Tube Diameters.
6. Compact and Rugged.

VERTICAL MOUNT REGULATED POWER UNITS

Here are electronically regulated power units completely accessible from the front and back because of their vertical mount design. They have extremely fine regulation, low ripple content and appreciable quantities of D. C. power.



MODEL PT-110

SPECIFICATIONS

	Model PT-110	Model PT-111
Output Voltage DC	400-450 Volts	250-300 Volts
Output Current	150-235 ma	100-400 ma
Output Impedance	Less than 1.5 ohms	Less than 1.5 ohms
Regulation	Better than 0.2%	Better than 0.2%
Ripple	Less than 12 mv rms	Less than 8 mv rms
Negative Supply	−150 V DC; 20 ma	−150V DC; 10 ma
Filament Supply	a. 6.3V @ 12 a b. 6.3V @ 12 a	a. 6.3V @ 12 a AC b. 6.3V @ 12 a
Power Input	105-125V 50/400 cps	105-125V 50/400 cps

MODEL PT-112

SPECIFICATIONS

	Model PT-111D Dual power unit, each side provides:	Model PT-112
Output Voltage	250-300 V DC	250-300 V DC
Output Current	100-400 ma	150-800 ma
Output Impedance	Less than 1.5 ohms	Less than 1.5 ohms
Regulation	Better than 0.2%	Better than 0.2%
Ripple	Less than 8 mv rms	Less than 8 mv rms
Line Voltage	105-125V, 50/400 cps	105-125V 50/400 cps
Series Operation Output Power	500-600 Volts 100-400 ma	
Parallel Operation Output Power	250-300 Volts 200-800 ma	

These features assure dependable, highest quality performance:

- Precise electronic voltage regulation
- Low ripple content
- Does not utilize electrolytic condensers
- Sturdy construction
- Provisions for rack mounting.

Polarad manufactures a complete line of color TV equipment including a Color Slide Scanner, Sync Generator, Bar Generator and Color Monitors.

POLARAD PROVEN RELIABILITY

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time of calibration. When installed as a system, the transmitter and receiver will function on line voltages of 115 volts ±10 percent with no inaccuracy.

The output of the voltage regulator is fed to a filter designed to remove harmonics from the 60-cycle voltage. The extra filter is needed because the impedance of the Helmholtz coil renders it vulnerable to harmonics. The output of the filter is fed through a variable autotransformer so that the current can be set at exactly one ampere.

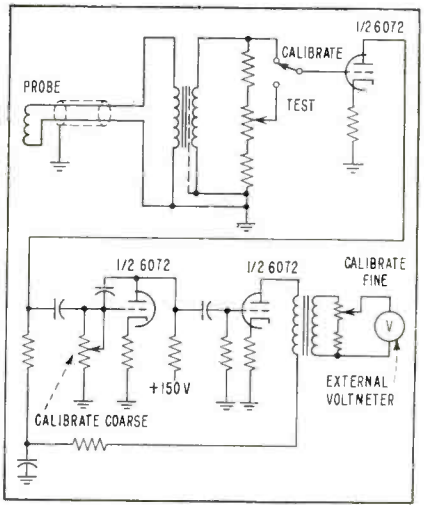

FIG. 4—Probe and amplifier circuit used in field measurements

A separate output from the voltage regulator is fed to another variable autotransformer to furnish exactly 115 volts to the magnetic flow meter transmitter. This voltage does not need filtering because the transmitter acts almost as a pure inductance and is therefore unaffected by harmonics.

To perform the actual comparison between known density and that of the transmitter field, a probe was designed for insertion in the Helmholtz coil and the transmitter pipe. It consists simply of a coil of wire, which is oriented to obtain maximum induced voltage from the known magnetic field. The output of this exploring coil is fed into a precision voltage divider and amplifier, shown in Fig. 4, whose output is indicated on a voltmeter. With the probe inserted and the switch in the calibrate position, the amplifier gain controls are set

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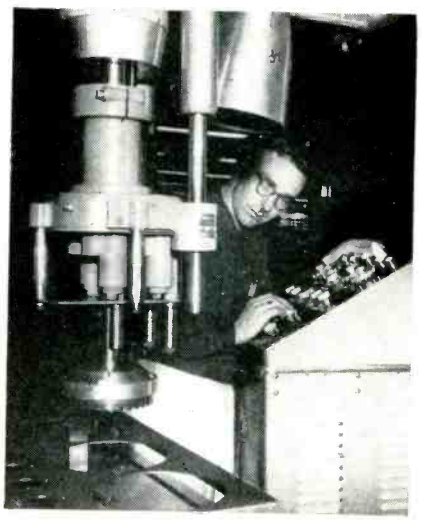
so that exactly four volts are indicated on the voltmeter.

The probe is then withdrawn from the Helmholtz coil and inserted in the transmitter pipe. Spacers placed along the axis of the pipe accurately position the probe in the region of the electrodes. With the switch thrown to the test position, the coil is again oriented to give maximum output on the voltmeter and the calibrated dial is manipulated so that, again, four volts appear on the meter. By means of a prepared table, the technician converts the dial reading directly to magnetic-field density in gauss.

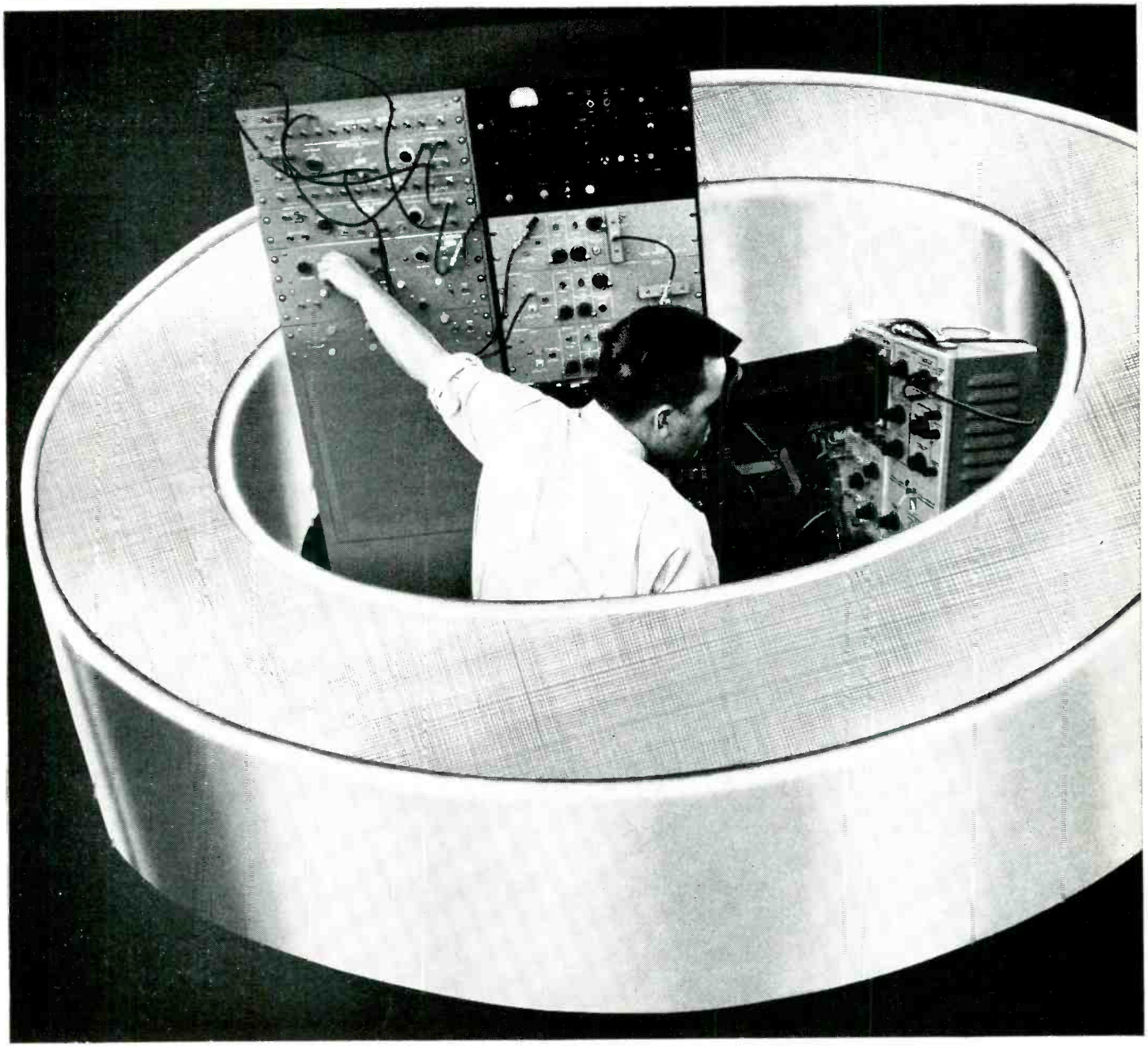
Since this part of the calibration involves a relatively short time, long-term stability is not required of the amplifier. Approximately a 100-to-1 voltage division is obtained initially by switching from the calibrate to the test position. This is done because the actual value of field density in the magnetic flow meter transmitter ranges upward to approximately 400 gauss.

The probe tests are repeated a number of times so that an average value of magnetic-field density can be obtained. This value is then used

Dial Controls Drill



Operator is cutting holes in steel sheet destined to be a master control panel. Dial settings of Minneapolis-Honeywell machine determine the coordinates of hole locations to an accuracy of 0.005 inch. Drill spindle is driven by a variable-speed motor that provides proper rotation for drills as small as 1/32 inch



what makes tape wound cores reliable?

Reliability demands physical protection. Magnetic alloys which provide square hysteresis loop characteristics are strain sensitive. Distortion caused by coil winding will disturb precise magnetic characteristics, alter performance. So Magnetics, Inc. has devised a rigid, extra-strong aluminum core box to protect the magnetic core within from winding stresses, thus eliminating distortion.

Reliability demands electrical stability through the years. Suppose guided missiles failed to function in a future emergency because the magnetic properties of tape wound cores had changed. Cores must operate just as effectively years from now as they do today, whether or not they have been in use. Vibration, shock, and temperature changes can endanger such performance. That's why Magnetics, Inc. cushions tape windings with a special inert material in the extra-strong aluminum core box. And that's why it is especially important that our tape wound cores enclosed in aluminum boxes will withstand temperatures up to 450°F.

Reliability demands exacting standards on the part of the manufacturer. Judge a product by the company that makes it. Take a company that has pioneered a core box so advanced that it even permits vacuum impregnation. Take a company whose attention to design detail permits the offer of the *only* Performance-Guarantee in the industry. That's a real definition of reliability. Why not ask us how it will work for you? *Magnetics, Inc., Dept. E-32, Butler, Pennsylvania.*

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to calculate the value of the range resistor which will be used in the accompanying recording instrument.

In the primary stages of calibration equipment design, actual flow rate tests were conducted to confirm the validity and accuracy of the calibration method. The basic tests were done by putting through the meter a flow of liquid whose volume rate had been determined by the laboratory standard. This known rate was then compared with the flow rate recorded by the Helmholtz coil instrument.

The same procedure was repeated for metering systems of various sizes, each being tested on a number of different rates of flow. Additional tests were conducted that proved the meter to be unaffected by widely varying liquid conductivities and turbulent flow conditions.

Receiver Calibrates TV Modulation Monitors

By Robert D. Lambert, Jr.
Engineering Consultant
Columbia, S. C.

THE method of f-m modulation monitor calibration based on the fact that with single frequency sinusoidal modulation certain values of modulation index give zero carrier amplitude is widely used.

This principle can be applied using a receiver which covers the appropriate frequency range and has sufficient selectivity to separate the carrier from the sideband frequencies. However, receivers meeting these requirements are not commonly found, particularly if it is desired to check the modulation of the aural transmitter of a uhf tv station.

It is possible to apply this method by tuning the receiver to the exciter output or the output of one of the frequency multipliers usually found in such transmitters. However, the frequency deviation at such points is proportionately reduced and inconveniently low modulation frequencies may be re-

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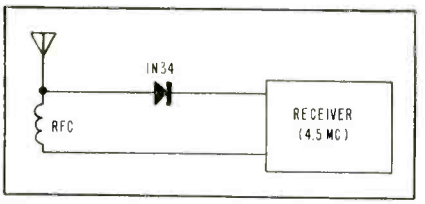


FIG. 1—Simple circuit for calibrating tv aural percentage modulation monitors. The r-f choke should have a high impedance at carrier frequencies involved

quired for the first carrier null (modulation index = 2.40).

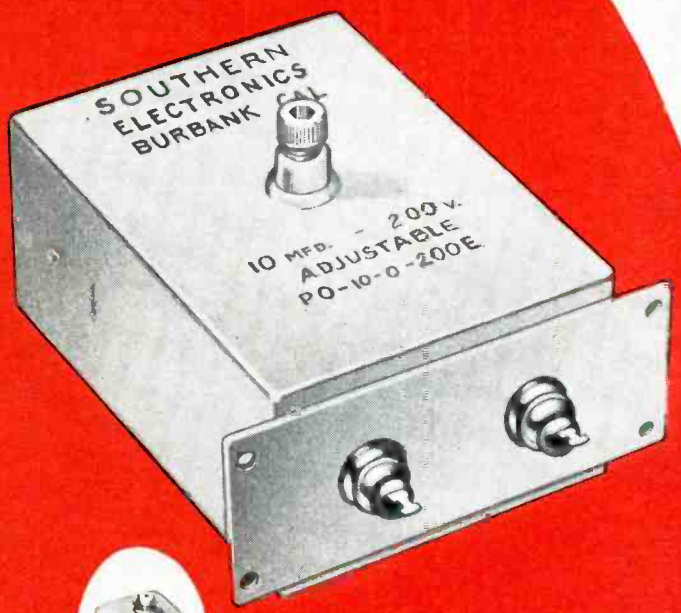
As an example suppose the aural carrier frequency is 540 mc and the aural exciter output one-eighteenth of this. Thus 100 percent modulation (25 kc deviation) is obtained with only 25/18 or about 1.39 kc deviation at the exciter output. Hence, the first carrier null requires a modulating signal of 1.39/2.40 or about 580 cps. This may result in difficulty in detecting the carrier null owing to the small spacing between the carrier and sideband frequencies.

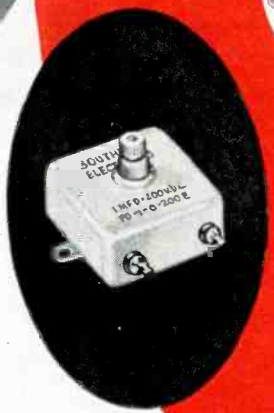
This is overcome by using the circuit shown in Fig. 1. A small amount of signal from both visual and aural transmitters is fed to the diode. The resulting 4.5-mc difference frequency is detected by a communication receiver.

The full frequency deviation of the aural output will be transferred to the 4.5-mc difference frequency and carrier nulls corresponding to the several values of modulation index can be detected owing to the convenient modulating frequencies that can be used. An incidental advantage is that the 4.5-mc carrier separation between aural and visual transmitters can be readily and accurately checked

Airborne Video

Video coder developed by Philco for the Air Force feeds information into transmitter (left)





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using a conventional heterodyne frequency meter.

If the equipment is set up near the transmitter, a short piece of wire used as an antenna will usually give adequate pickup from both transmitters. Null detection can be made somewhat easier if all modulation of the visual transmitter is temporarily removed; however, this is not necessary.

It is necessary that the input circuit of the receiver be continuous to d-c otherwise a suitable 4.5-mc r-f choke may be placed across the receiver terminals. The r-f choke on the antenna side of the diode is not critical, however it would be advisable to use one having reasonably high impedence at the carrier frequencies involved.

Modulation monitor calibration may be checked using Table I. This table is worked out for three different modulation percentages based on a 2,890 cps a-f. This frequency results in sideband spacing that allows easy carrier null detection on a communications receiver.

Table I—Calibration of Modulation Percentages

Car Null	Mod Index	Freq Dev	Percent Mod
1	2.40	6.94 kcs	27.7
2	5.52	15.93	63.8
3	8.65	25.00	100.0

Modulation frequency = 2890 cps

Controlled Diode Breakdown

Diffused junction silicon diodes can be made with predictable sharp impedance variation as indicated by the oscilloscope trace. Junction impurity gradient controls breakdown voltage over a range from 5 to 500 volts. Bell Labs unit shown breaks down at 20 volts and can dissipate 6 watts

Production Techniques

Edited by JOHN MARKUS

THE COVER: Transistor Amplifier Packaged in Steatite

Setup for screen-printing silver conductors and carbon resistors on steatite blocks that serve as amplifier chassis

Air-operated soldering iron hermetically seals transistors in cavities of blocks under accurately controlled atmosphere of dry air

CERAMIC SLABS smaller than a U. S. commemorative postage stamp serve as the chassis for a four-transistor amplifier now in production at Centralab's Milwaukee plant.

A unique new Centralab germanium transistor encased in a molded plastic wafer by mass-production methods is the heart of this amplifier. Improved ceramic materials combined with new production techniques for applying silver conductors and printed resistors are factors contributing to the practicality of this subminiature design. An epoxy resin coating gives electrical and mechanical protection to the finished amplifiers.

► **Wiring**—Conductive silver wiring is applied to fired steatite blocks by silk screening, using a combination of air cylinders to perform the required operations after the operator drops the block into the holding jig. A foot pedal initiates the screening cycle, which involves moving the slab under the silk screen, bringing it up to the screen in the correct position, moving the squeegee across the top of the screen to apply the silver, then bringing the slab back out for unloading. The entire operation takes just a few seconds, permitting a high production rate.

After the silver-bearing ink has dried enough to prevent smearing, the slabs are put through the process again to apply wiring to the opposite side. After this has dried, the silver is fired to convert the wiring pattern to approximately 99 percent pure silver.

Printed resistors are applied over the silver wiring in similar silk-screening setups, making one pass for each resistance value required. After all resistors have been applied, another firing removes the volatile solvents from the inks.

► **Assembly**—After external leads have been soldered to the silver wiring, four transistors are dropped into molded recesses of each block. A solder ring and metal cover plate are then dropped over each transistor, after which the transistor cavities are hermetically sealed with an air-operated soldering bit in an atmosphere of dry air. This is done in a soldering fixture that automatically steps the row of steatite blocks to the next position.

► **Capacitors**—Ceramic capacitor disks are soldered into position over the four transistor cover plates. These disks are screened with a silver pattern in quantities of 64 at a time in a production setup that combines a vacuum frame with automatic air-operated positioners so that only the squeegee is manually moved.

Loading of the vacuum frames is achieved in much the same man-

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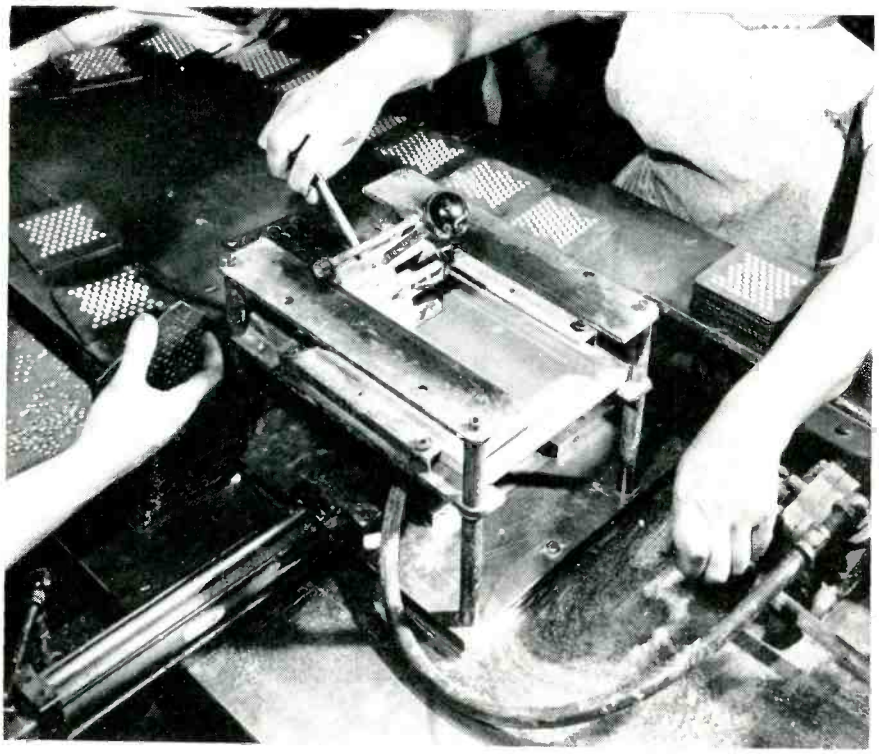
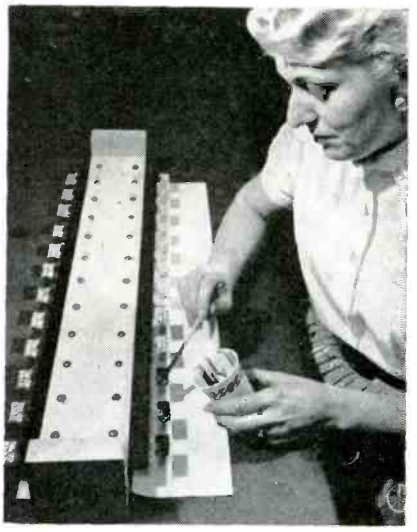


Unfired ceramic capacitor disks on vacuum frames are screened with silver pattern 64 at a time on air-operated production fixture

Final test station for finished transistor amplifiers. Operator pushes seven leads down between plastic wedges into contact blades to make all connections simultaneously for gain, frequency response and noise tests



Applying epoxy resin coating to finished amplifiers with wood paddle, using 24-unit turnover holding fixture

ner that ferrite doughnuts for computer memory planes are loaded into position for wiring. This involves placing a 64-hole guide plate over the vacuum frame, dumping a handful of ceramic disks over this, then shaking or vibrating them into position. With vacuum holding the disks in position, the guide plate is removed and the vacuum frame is transferred to the vacuum-equipped bed of the silk-screening mechanism. A flip of an air valve lever then brings the disks into position under the silk screen. Closing of the air valve gives retraction without smearing after the operator has moved the squeegee across.

Screened disks are then transferred from the vacuum frames to large ceramic slabs for oven firing.

▶**Testing**—After silvered capacitor disks have been soldered into position to complete the amplifier assembly, the units go to a final performance test station. Here a row of plastic wedges serves to guide the seven bare wire leads of the amplifier down to the spring contact terminals of the test set.

▶**Encapsulating**—Final step in the production of the transistor amplifier involves mounting 24 units at a time in a holding frame that grips the leads while leaving the units suspended in air. An operator then uses a small wood paddle to transfer freshly mixed epoxy resin from a paper cup to each in turn. The stick serves efficiently for pushing the resin around.

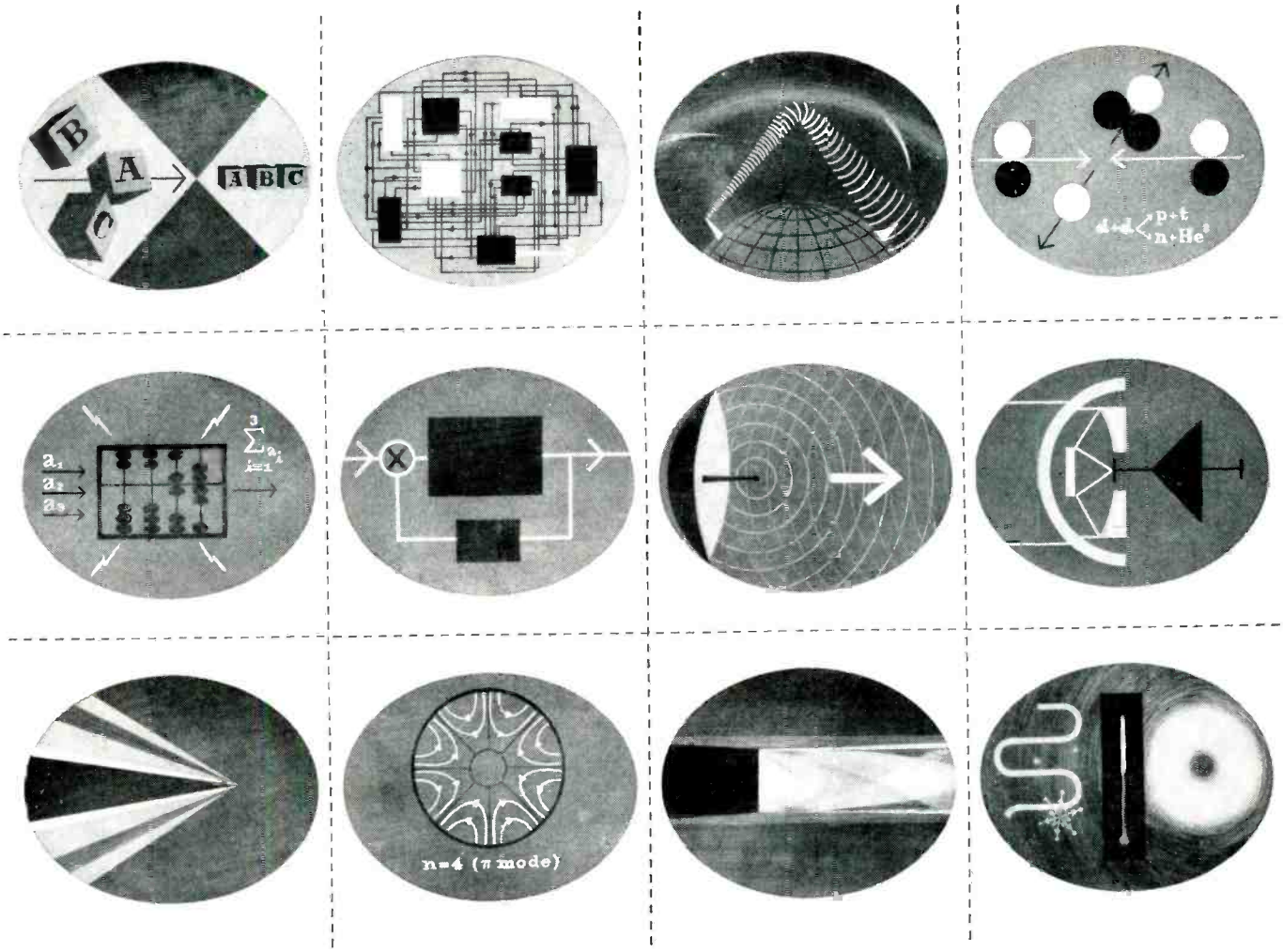
After all 24 units have been coated on one side and allowed to harden, the holding fixture is turned over and more epoxy is applied to the other sides to complete the production operation.

Precision Screw Drives Germanium Crystal Grower

SMOOTH RETRACTION of single-crystal germanium ingots during growing is achieved in Philco's Lansdale, Pa. plant through use of a motor-driven pulling mechanism. Two motor drives are used, with magnetic clutching, to provide either rapid advance or slow, smooth pulling at adjustable speeds.

An induction heater energizes a work coil surrounding the crucible that contains the molten germanium, to keep it in a molten state.

▶**Temperature Control** — In the control system a sapphire rod (a single pure crystal of aluminum oxide ⅛ inch in diameter and generally about 12 inches long) acts as a transmission line for the infrared rays from the quartz-lined carbon crucible. The rod is focused on the bottom of the crucible holding the molten germanium or silicon and transmits radiant energy back through the rod to a thermopile. This acts through a special



Variety of Technical Fields

These illustrations are symbolic of some of the scientific and engineering fields of endeavor which are essential ingredients in the broad range of technical programs that are in progress at The Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation. Illustrated are: Information Theory, Systems Analysis, Communications, Nuclear Physics, Electronic Computers, Servomechanisms, Electromagnetic Propagation, Infrared, Aerodynamics, Microwaves, Propulsion, and Thermodynamics.

The requirement for technical competence in a wide variety of fields is a significant characteristic of systems engineering work. At R-W this requirement is particularly important because of our emphasis on the development of systems having a high content of scientific and engineering newness.

Our current military contracts support a number of advanced programs in the fields of modern communications, digital computing and data processing, fire control and navigation systems, instrumentation and test equipment. In the guided missile field, Ramo-Wooldridge has technical direction and systems engineering responsibility for the Air Force Intercontinental and Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles. Our commercial contracts are in the fields of operations research, automation, and data processing. All of this work is strengthened by a supporting program of basic electronic and aeronautical research.

Scientists and engineers whose training and experience are in these or related fields are invited to explore the openings at The Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation.

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Minneapolis-Honeywell or Leeds & Northrup electronic temperature control system to adjust crucible temperature by regulating the power feed to the induction generator.

The radiation control system eliminates the measuring lag characteristic of thermocouple systems. It also provides an average measurement of the molten silicon temperature as contrasted to measurement of a single point. The sapphire rod is especially suited for accurate measurements at temperatures around 1,500 C, and has an appreciably longer life than the thermocouple-type sensing units.

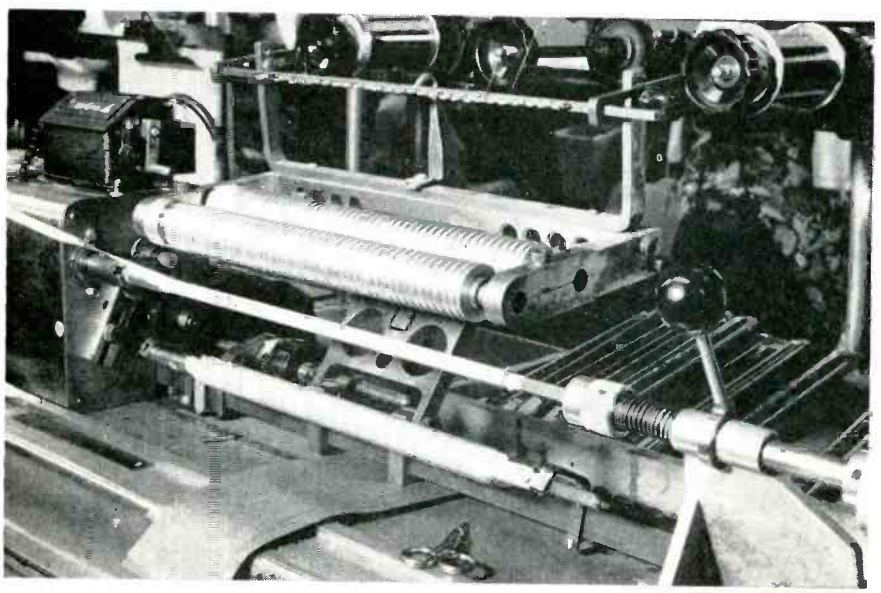
Furnace setup for growing single crystals of germanium and silicon. Heat is furnished by r-f coils surrounding crucible

Stick Holder for Multiple Coil Winder

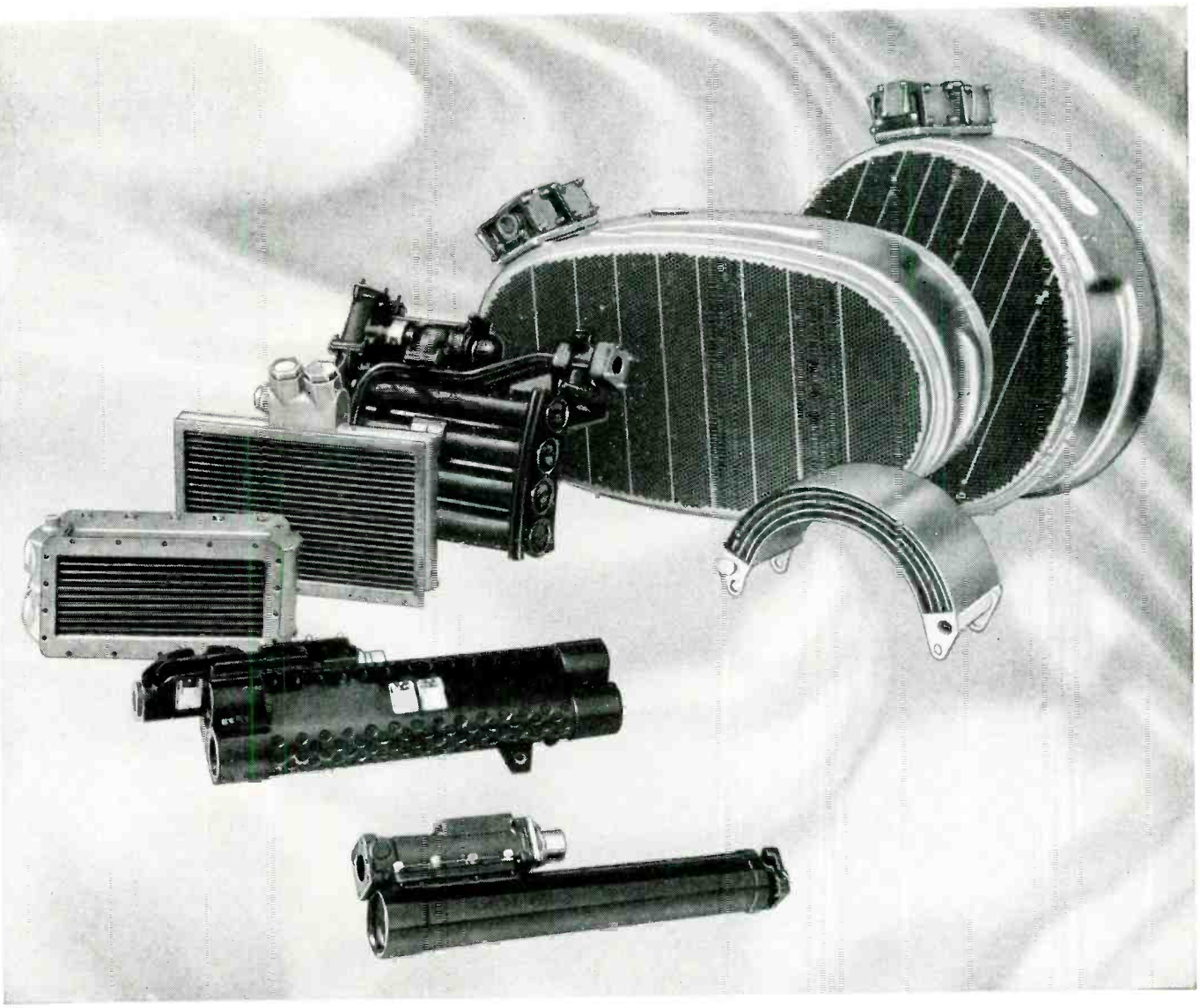
A SIMPLE MODIFICATION of a standard bench-type multiple coil winder helps operators in the transformer department of Lenkurt Electric Co., San Carlos, Calif., to change sticks of coils.

Two metal hooks bolted to the framework of the machine below the carriage assembly are the only parts added. The hooks are placed vertically, with the points forward and the open sides down, since uncut coil wires pull the mandrel up.

▶ **Method of Use**—When the mandrel containing the completed stick of coils is removed from the driving head and tail stock, it is placed in the inverted hooks. A pin on the left end of the mandrel fits into a hole in the tip of the left-hand hook, preventing the mandrel from turning. Tension of the wires coming down from the overhead dereelers through the wire guides holds the mandrel in place while the operator clamps the new mandrel and stick



Completed stick, still on mandrel, is held by inverted hooks while operator loads and prepares new mandrel for transfer of wires



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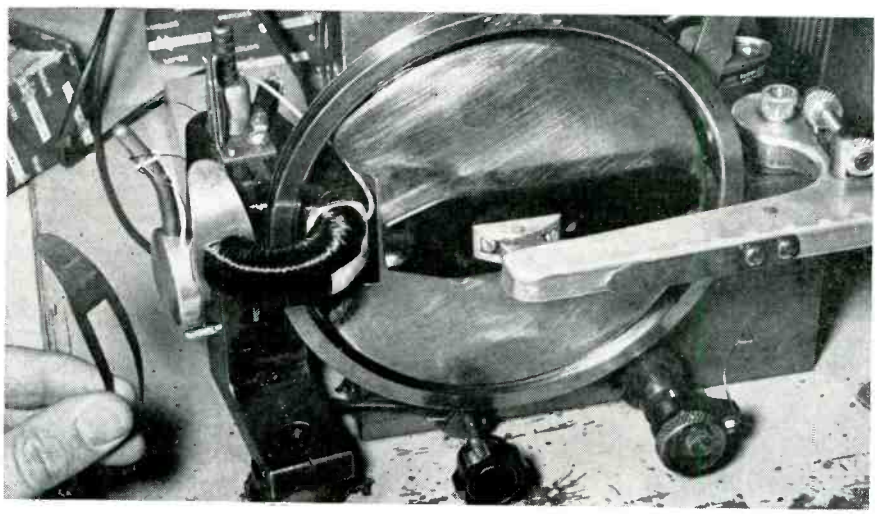
in the winding machine (model AM, made by Coil Winding Equipment Co., Oyster Bay, N. Y.).

When the new stick is in place, the operator removes the old mandrel and stick from beneath the hooks, brings it forward and up around the new stick and rests it on top of the wire guides. Preserving tension in the wires, the operator runs a strip of tape along the new stick securing the wires. A single motion along the edge of the new stick with scissors, a knife or a fingernail severs all the wires from the finished coils.

Metal Guard Improves Toroid Winder



Guard in position on toroid to prevent turns from jumping over spacer onto wrong half of core. Operator is holding extra guard at lower left to show construction

WINDING OF TOROIDAL COILS at the San Carlos, Calif., plant of Lenkurt Electric Co. is facilitated by the use of slender metal guards to confine wire to the desired portions of the coils, as required for use in carrier and microwave equipment. A phase-shift winding technique, used for measuring the inductance of coils as they are wound, permits production runs that are within 1 percent tolerance.

The toroid being wound is half-covered by the jaws clamping it in place in the machine, while a shuttle ring feeds wire. At the end of a wind, occasional trouble was experienced when the wire would jump over the small spacer. This meant that the operator would have to stop and peel off these few turns.

An oval-shaped guard of 0.018-inch phosphor bronze, slipped over the toroid in front of the spacer, provided the answer. Previously, 80 to 100 coils a month were rejected for wire over the spacer. These rejections have been eliminated in all cases where the guard was applied, even though the production of toroidal coils has been increased four times since use of the guard.

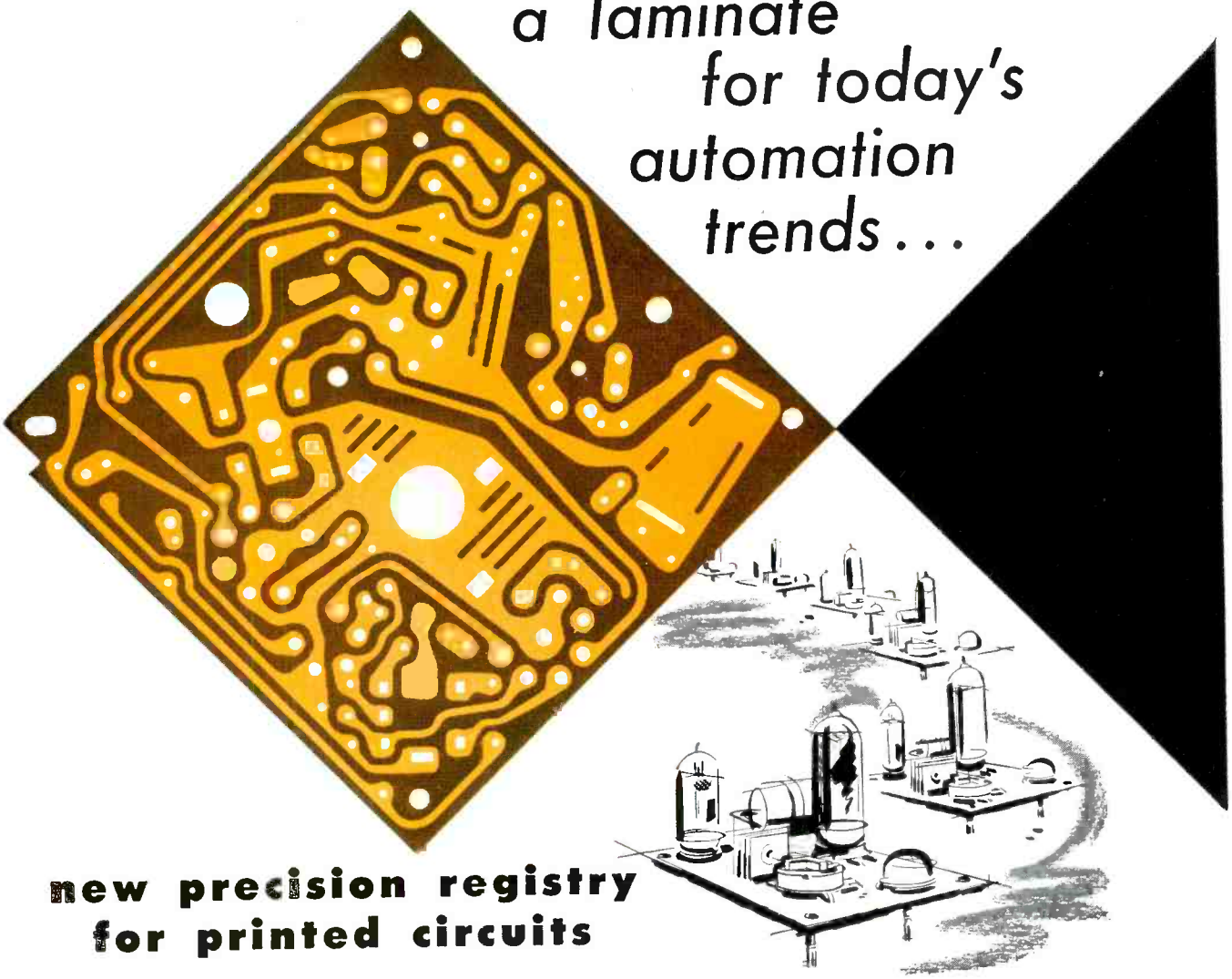
Testing Transistors in Mass Production

AN ENDLESS-BELT burning-in test set developed in Philco's Lansdale, Pa. plant handles several hundred surface-barrier transistors at a time. Sockets for the transistors are mounted on the moving belt and connected through wiping contacts to the power supply. As each row of sockets in turn moves through a window in the console, the operator removes burned-in transistors and loads in new ones.

Meters on panels indicate transistor condition and permit setting up for initial operating values. Each socket is associated with two

Textolite® COLD PUNCH 11570

a laminate for today's automation trends...



new precision registry for printed circuits

G-E TEXTOLITE Cold Punch 11570, a phenolic paper-base laminate, adds new concepts to mechanized printed circuitry. This high insulation resistance XXXP laminate can be punched at normal room temperatures—eliminating dimensional changes in the material, as is the case of grades that are heated prior to punching.

The cold fabricating quality of G-E TEXTOLITE 11570 makes possible precision registration of printed circuits, and affords manufacturers the opportunity to use automatic assembly equipment in mounting components.

Other outstanding features of G-E TEXTOLITE 11570 include high flexural strength, very low power factor, high heat resistance, and optimum uniformity. The translucency of TEXTOLITE 11570 permits a visual check for accuracy of circuit registration.

This new G-E TEXTOLITE Cold Punch 11570, with superior electrical and mechanical properties, now offers new opportunities to electrical and electronic manufacturers.

when the properties have to be right specify G-E Textolite

SEE THE DISPLAY OF G-E TEXTOLITE COLD PUNCH 11570 AT THE IRE SHOW BOOTH 526-530—KINGSBRIDGE ARMORY

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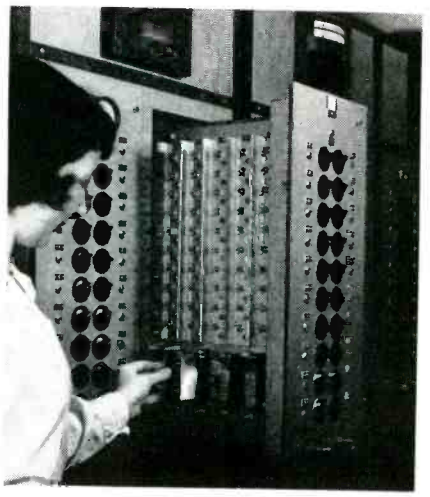
Conveyorized burning-in test set, with operator inserting transistor leads in socket on endlessly moving belt



Life test rack, with operator inserting plug in socket holding ten transistors

Characteristics test set for finished transistors

control knobs on the conveyor, for bringing initial current conditions within tolerance limits where necessary. Units receive 2 hours of aging under load. On typical SBT units the load is adjusted for an emitter current of 3 ma.

Transistors are life-tested on a sampling basis with a rack setup having facilities for handling 9,600 units at a time. The transistor leads are welded to the terminals of an Amphenol socket that holds ten transistors at a time and the socket is then plugged into position on a pull-out drawer of the life test rack. A potentiometer is provided on the drawer for each transistor to permit individual setting of emitter current.

The compartments in which the transistors are life-tested have automatic temperature controls which can provide steady-state ambients at any specified temperature up to approximately 110C or cycle through various ambient temperatures.

Final characteristics of surface-barrier transistors are checked on a universal test set design that measures both input and output leakage, output impedance and alpha at several different operating voltages. Results serve as the criterion for final sorting of resistors as to type.

Checking Thickness of Stator Plates

ASSEMBLED SILVER-PLATED stators for military electronic equipment are checked for thickness of individual plates at Radio Condenser Co., Camden, N. J. with the aid of a special pivoted fixture mounted on a Shadowgraph master gage made by Sheffield Corp., Dayton. To check the thickness of a plate, the operator brings it between the projecting anvil of the gage and the pivoted moving member. The sensing rod of the gage rests on the opposite end of the moving member and actuates a vane moving through a beam of light, to give an

Type ML-6A. This unit is identical to Type ML-6 except that it is provided with pins of large diameter. See drawing.
Pin diameter: .093 ± .002
Pin Length: .400 ± .030

Type ML-10. Range: 15.0—50.0 mc. Supplied per mil type CR-24 when specified.
Pin diameter: .062 ± .002
Pin length: .188 ± .005

Type ML-14. Range: 3.0 mc—75.0 mc. Identical in performance to Type ML-6 except for height of the metal can.
Pin diameter: .050 ± .002
Pin length: .238 + .010 — .015

Type ML-6. Range: 1.0 mc—125.0 mc. Supplied per mil Type CR-18, CR-19, CR-23, CR-27, CR-28, CR-32, CR-52, CR-54, CR-33, CR-35, CR-36, CR-48 when specified. Hermetically sealed metal holder with glass and metal base.
Pin diameter: .050 ± .002
Pin length: .238 + .010 — .015

Midland CRYSTALS pay off in *plus* performance

Accuracy... uniformity... stability under toughest working conditions. Everything you want in a crystal is guaranteed you by Midland's Critical Quality Control. It's the system of checks and tests that guards the quality of every Midland crystal from selection of the raw quartz to final sealing of the unit.

Midland makes more frequency control crystals than anybody else. Only a product of the highest quality rates that kind of demand. That's why with Midland crystals you can be sure of the finest in frequency control.

Our engineering staff is ready to help you with any crystal problem, including development and production of specials for individual requirements.

Type ML-6W. Range: 2.0 mc—75.0 mc. Same as Type ML-6 except wire leads are provided, eliminating the need for a crystal socket.
Pin diameter: .030 ± .002
Pin length: 2.000 ± .250

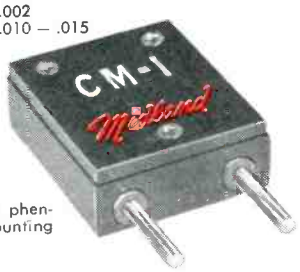
Type ML-4. Range: 2.0 mc—10.0 mc. Supplied per mil Type CR-5, CR-6, CR-8, CR-10 when specified. Holder is phenolic, gasket sealed.
Pin diameter: .093 ± .002
Pin length: .400 ± .030

Type ML-5. Range: 80—200 Kc. Black phenolic holder—gasket sealed. Wire-mounted, silver-plated. The three pin base fits standard 3-pin mounting socket.
Pin diameter: .156 ± .003
Pin length: .594 ± .032

Type ML-1A. Range: 2.0 mc—15.0 mc. Supplied per mil Type CR-1A when specified. Holder is phenolic, gasket-sealed.
Pin diameter: .125 ± .005
Pin length: .625 ± .030

Type ML-13. Range: 90 Kc to 300 Kc. Hermetically sealed. Can is taller to accommodate the low frequency crystal blank.
Pin diameter: .050 ± .002
Pin length: .238 + .010 — .015

Type ML-171. Range: 1.5 mc—10.0 mc. Black phenolic holder. Pressure mounted, stainless steel electrodes. Banana plug pins.
Pin diameter: Not Applicable
Pin length: .850



Type CM-1. Range: 1.0—15.0 mc. Black phenolic holder. Fixed airgap or pressure mounting with stainless steel electrodes.
Pin diameter .125 ± .005
Pin length: .656 ± .030

Type ML-1G. Range: 10.0—150.0 mc. Especially adapted to limited-space assemblies. Provided with two wire leads, eliminating need for a crystal socket. All glass, hermetic seal. No grounding problems.
Pin diameter: .018 ± .002
Pin length: 1.625 ± .125

Type ML-2G. Range: 200 Kc—150.0 mc. An all glass 7-pin miniature of the same dimensional proportions as the 6AK5 miniature receiving tube.
Pin diameter: .040 ± .002
Pin length: .250 ± .030

Type ML-18. Range: 5.0 mc—150.0 mc. This unit is a metal counterpart of the ML-1G. Hermetically sealed holder with glass and metal base. Available with fixed pins if desired instead of the wire leads illustrated here.
Pin diameter: .040 ± .002 Pin length .234 ± .030
Wire: .017 ± .001 Dia. by 1.500 ± .062 long

ML-300 Series
For color television. All-glass. 7-pin base ideal for printed circuits.

THE Midland MINIATURE SERIES

...for every crystal application

Developed to serve the growing trend to miniaturization, Midland miniatures are now available for every crystal need, including color television. They'll do an outstanding job for you.

Whatever your crystal need—conventional or highly specialized—when it has to be exactly right, contact Midland.

FAST SERVICE on many regular stock types, available from inventary or on short order.

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WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF QUARTZ CRYSTALS
...every one produced to the industry's highest standards.

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Method of using gage to check average thickness of individual silver-plated plates in assembled stator

indication on a ground glass screen. The tolerance required in oscillator plate thickness is 0.0001 inch and for other plates it is 0.0005 inch. Tolerance is measured in increments of 0.0001 inch on all plate thicknesses, to permit matching plates for nominal capacitance. The gage is checked at regular intervals for accuracy with precision honed standard gages.

Building Wire Harnesses on Mass-Production Line

By GEORGE SCHUPLIN

AC Spark Plug Division
General Motors Corp.
Flint, Michigan

MASS production techniques have been applied to the manufacture and checking of wire harnesses used in complicated electronic fire control and navigational equipment.

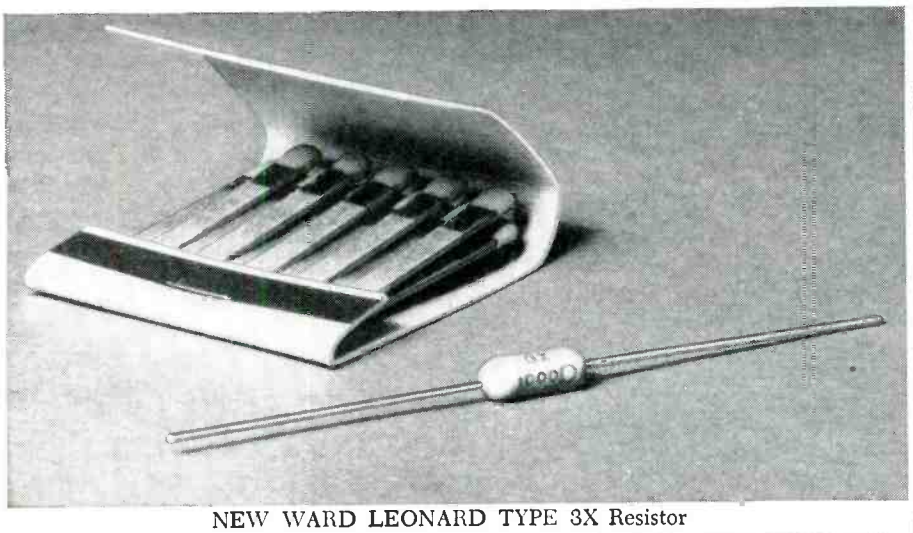
▶ **No Hand Carrying**—A standard monorail conveyor eliminates the need for hand carrying of stock from work station to work station and provides a means for storing wires that are in process. Hooks are provided on each hanger to hold individual groups of conductors as they are carried from the

★ Control Components Digest ★

News and notes on resistors, rheostats, relays, motor controls, dimmers and other control components

NEW! MINIATURE RESISTOR for MINIATURE EQUIPMENT

New Ward Leonard 3-watt wirewound fills need for high-stability, space-saving power resistor



NEW WARD LEONARD TYPE 3X Resistor

A 3-watt wirewound with the compactness of an ordinary ½-watt composition resistor—that's what Ward Leonard's new Type 3X Axiohm resistor gives you!

This new resistor now makes it practical to specify a wirewound resistor for your transistorized, printed-circuit, or other miniaturized designs. You get the wirewound resistor's drift-free stability, low voltage coefficient, and high overload capacity in a tiny package.

Type 3X Axiohms, like larger Ward Leonard Axiohm resistors, are wound with special alloy resistance wire on tough miniature ceramic cores. Temperature coefficient of resistance is exceptionally low.

Resistance wire and axial leads are spot-welded to end caps, insuring a strong, permanent, low-resistance bond.

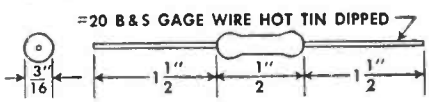
The entire resistor assembly is encased in Vitrohm enamel forming a hard, crazeless, heat-conducting hermetic seal. Leads are tin-dipped for fast soldering. No mounting hardware is required. Conservative 3-watt rating is based on 300°C rise, 40°C ambient.

Order these resistors by type number (3X) and resistance value (see table at right).

STOCK VALUES, TYPE 3X

Value* (Ohms)	Current (ma)	Value* (Ohms)	Current (ma)
1	1732	400	87
1.5	1413	450	82
2	1226	500	78
3	1000	600	71
4	866	700	66
5	776	750	63
7.5	632	800	61
10	548	900	58
12	500	1000	55
15	447	1100	52
20	387	1200	50
25	346	1250	49
30	316	1500	45
35	293	1750	42
40	274	2000	39
50	245	2250	36
75	200	2500	35
100	173	3000	32
125	155	3500	29
150	141	4000	27
200	123	4500	26
225	116	5000	25
250	110	6000	22
300	100	6500	21
350	93	....	..

Resistance tolerance ± 5 percent

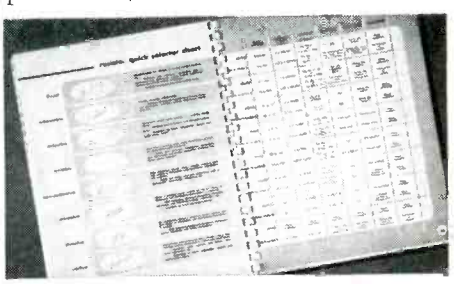


DIMENSIONS, Type 3X Resistor

You can still get 5- and 10-watt Ward Leonard miniatures

Ward Leonard 5- and 10-watt Axiohms have proved themselves in business machines, guided missiles, computers, communications equipment, and many other electronic and electrical devices. They have the same wirewound construction as the new miniature 3X resistor—differing only in size and wattage rating.

You'll find complete specification data on these larger miniature resistors in Ward Leonard's information-packed Catalog 15. (Complete data on the 3-watt unit will be found in Catalog 15, Supplement B.)



WARD LEONARD CATALOG 15. Sixty-five pages of data help you select the right resistor for any job.

And big ones, too!

Ward Leonard Vitrohm resistors are available in stock sizes up to 200 watts. Similar resistors up to 550 watts are made on special order. You'll find these *power* resistors in a wide variety of mounting styles and types, tapped, untapped and regular or non-inductive wound, described in our big Catalog 15. Write for your copy today. 6.9

WARD LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY
31 SOUTH ST., MOUNT VERNON, N.Y.

Result-Engineered Controls Since 1892

RESISTORS · RHEOSTATS · RELAYS · CONTROLS · DIMMERS

Loading all wires for a particular harness in kit box having numbered bins

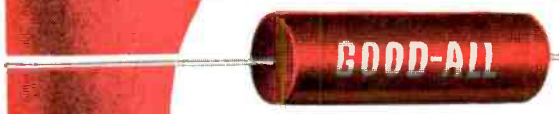
cutting machine to each work station.

Each harness has its own individual color, so an operator can look up and tell immediately where the next wires are. The conveyor is so arranged that every six minutes a complete cycle is made by each harness board and work station.

The work stations are laid out on a progressive basis. One operation falls in line behind the other. That way once the wire starts in on the line it is complete when it arrives at the sorting station.

▶ **Cards Tell All**—Conductor cards have been developed showing all pertinent data for each wire. This includes size of wire, length, color and termination numbers. The cards are kept in groups by harness numbers and are sent to the cutting station in that manner. An Artos cutting machine is used for cutting wire to length and also for stripping insulation in one operation. Nylon-jacketed wire requires a hand

Bench fixture holds three Amphenol plug assemblies at a time for prefabrication to eliminate need for soldering during harness assembly



Good-ALL capacitors

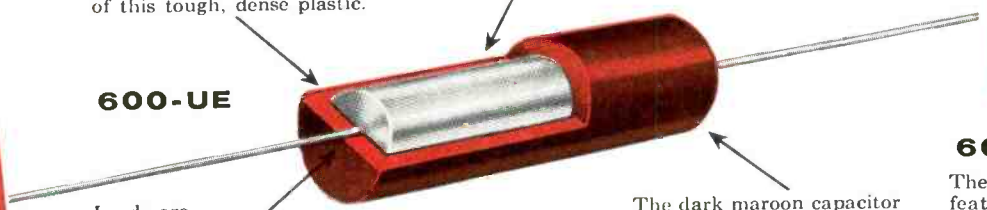
It's New...!

A MYLAR* dielectric capacitor MOLDED IN EPOXY

The superior moisture resistance of EPOXY gives far better humidity protection than commonly used molding materials. High dielectric strength is also an attractive property of this tough, dense plastic.

Exclusive Good-All molding technique eliminates all possibility of deforming or otherwise damaging windings during the molding process. Uniform wall thickness is carefully maintained.

600-UE



600-UPE

The same quality features illustrated in the cut-away drawing are available in *Pin Types* for use in upright mounting.

Leads are securely bonded in the EPOXY molding compound. This extremely tight bond prevents moisture from entering the capacitor at this point.

The dark maroon capacitor body is exceptionally durable as well as attractive. Since overall dimensions are held within close tolerances, this capacitor type is ideal for automatic machine insertion.

GOOD-ALL TYPE 600

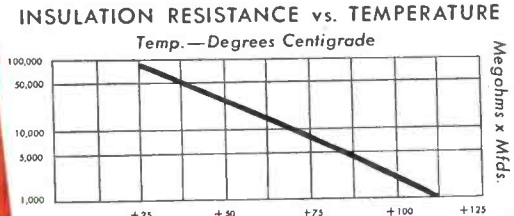
The outstanding combination of a space-saving Mylar winding sealed in moisture resistant EPOXY provides you with premium performance in a rugged compact design. This new capacitor incorporates these valuable properties of Mylar dielectric . . . HIGH IR, STABILITY WITH LIFE and LOW POWER FACTOR. Good-All Types 600-UE and 600-UPE (for upright mounting) are priced to encourage widespread use in both consumer products and industrial equipment.

*DU PONT'S TRADEMARK FOR POLYESTER FILM.

SPECIFICATIONS

Insulation Resistance . . . Greater than 75,000 Megohm-Mfd. at 25°C (See curve below for higher temperatures)
Power Factor . . . . . Less than 0.5% from +25°C to +85°C
Temperature Range . . . May be operated at rated voltage from −65°C to +85°C and to +125°C with derating
Humidity Resistance . . . . . Far surpasses requirements of RETMA Spec. REC-118-A
Voltage Range . . . . . 100, 200, 400 and 600 Volts D.C.

INSULATION RESISTANCE vs. TEMPERATURE



DIMENSIONS OF TYPE 600-UE, 100 VOLTS D.C.

CAP.	SIZE	CAP.	SIZE
.015	.312 x 15/16	.15	.500 x 1 3/16
.047	.375 x 1 1/16	.22	.500 x 1 9/16
.1	.438 x 1 3/16	.47	.562 x 1 15/16

Paper Dielectric capacitors are also available in molded Epoxy Types

Our engineers are ready to work with you on special applications. Write or wire for specifications and quotations.

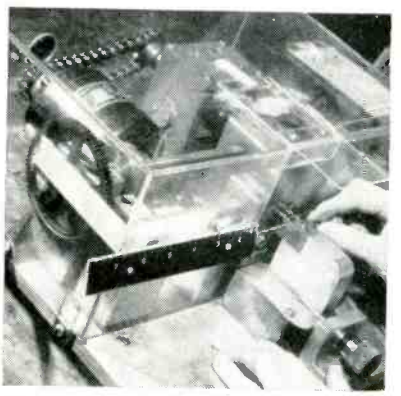
GOOD-ALL ELECTRIC MFG. CO. • OGALLALA, NEBRASKA

A leading manufacturer of Tubular and Ceramic Disc Capacitors

stripping operation to remove the nylon from the insulation.

▶**Wire Preparation Line** — Cut wires are placed on the conveyor along with the conductor card and are carried around to the wire preparation line. Here the wires move in sequence from a ferruling station to termination marking, tinning, lugging and sorting stations.

When the wire reaches the sorting station, the wires are placed



Motorized stripper has rotary blades that cut woven shield without damaging insulation, when wire is rotated in anvil as shown

in slanted storage racks preparatory to distribution to kit boxes made up for each harness assembly number. Wires are then split. Those for plug assemblies go into separate boxes and those for harnesses into others. The boxes are then placed back on the conveyor and are sent around to the operators who make up the plug assemblies.

All Winchester and Amphenol plug assemblies are prefabricated so intricate soldering jobs do not have to be done on the harness boards. Upon completion, plug assemblies are inspected and then placed back on the conveyor ready for assembly into harnesses.

A special stripper for removing the woven shield from wire also has been devised. By use of rotary blades, the shielding is cut through at the proper place and then removed from the wire.

▶**Fast-Check Board Design**— Unique harness boards were developed to be used in conjunction with an automatic hi-pot and continuity

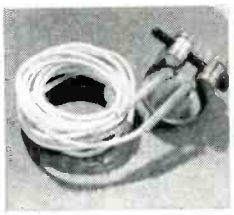
DOW CORNING CORPORATION

Silicone Dielectrics

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC NEWS No. 7

Silastic Impregnated Sleeving Insulates Lead Wire In Strip Heater

Braided glass sleeving impregnated with Silastic, Dow Corning's silicone rubber, retains excellent flexibility and insulating effectiveness at temperatures that cause rapid failure of organic electrical insulating materials. The advantages of such sleeving are demonstrated in the small strip heaters manufactured by Watlow Electric Co., of St. Louis.

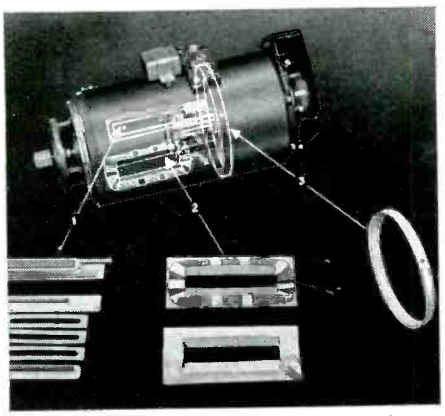


Not much larger than elbow spaghetti, these efficient 175 watt heating units are used by aircraft builders and other metal working companies to heat aluminum during dimpling or countersinking to provide flush mounting of rivets. Most aluminum alloys cannot be formed cold without setting up stresses.

Slipped over the dimpling die-tips, the heaters produce temperatures of 500 F and higher. The lead wires flex continually with movements of the die. To protect the lead wire with a high dielectric strength material that retains good flexibility at high temperatures, Watlow uses Turbo 117, a Silastic impregnated sleeving fabricated by The William Brand Co. Watlow reports silicone insulated sleeving has substantially reduced lead wire failures. *No. 27*

CLASS H MOTOR STILL ON TEST AFTER 58,090 HOURS AT 240 C

At 10 A.M., June 6, 1946, a Class H insulated 10 hp motor was generator loaded to operate at its test temperature of 240 C in Dow Corning's motor test labs. Every 500 hours since it has been shut down and exposed to 100% relative humidity for 24 hours. As of 11 A. M. July 1, 1956, this motor was still on test after 58,090 hours at an average copper temperature of 240 C! That's equivalent to 353 years operation at the Class H temperature of 180 C.



Silicone-glass components: 1. interpole insulator; 2. shunt field coil insulator; 3. insulator ring.

SILICONE-GLASS LAMINATES CUT SIZE OF TURBOJET GENERATOR

By utilizing the superior thermal stability and dielectric strength of silicone-glass laminates, Red Bank Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation has designed new compactness and efficiency into a generator that meets the rugged requirements of turbojet operation.

This Type 30E10-1 Generator, a 30-volt 400 amp unit, is 6½ inches in diameter and weighs only 67 pounds. Developed to operate at speeds as high as 8000 rpm and for air-blast cooling at altitudes up to 65,000 feet, it features light weight insulating components formed of 2-ply silicone-glass cloth fabricated by Stevens Products, East Orange, N. J.

The extremely thin-walled construction of these parts provides more space for circulation of cooling air than possible with the several layers of tape conventionally used. In addition, the silicone-glass laminates are lighter in weight than the tape insulation. Quickly "snapped" into place, they effect substantial savings in assembly time and costs. *No. 28*

"Potting Gives Maximum Reliability", an article from ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, describes the method of encapsulating a new series of electronic devices developed by the Naval Ordnance laboratory. Using silicones helps to provide the utmost protection against mechanical and thermal shock, vibration, and humidity. *No. 29*

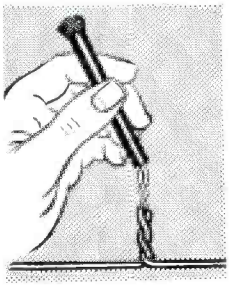
Documentary film "What's a Silicone?" available free of charge for showing to technical audiences. For more information circle *No. 30*

Waterproof Wire Splice With Silicone Compound

The sales success of "Super-Splice", designed by Superior Cable Corporation, Hickory, N. C., testifies to the superior dielectric properties of Dow Corning silicone compound. Over 2,000,000 of the splices have been sold in the last two years.

Originally developed for telephone cable work, the "Super-Splice" is a simple polyethylene sleeve sealed at one end and filled with grease-like Dow Corning silicone compound. It is quickly and easily slipped over twisted pigtails to form a splice that retains optimum electrical insulating properties despite prolonged exposure to moisture.

Extensive laboratory tests have proved that "Super-Splice" retains its full insulating effectiveness even after a full year under water. During these tests, splices featuring polyethylene-insulated wire protected with silicone-filled "Super-Splice" withstood 45,000 volts dc and measured 200,000 megohms insulation resistance while immersed in water.



Since the silicone compound does not harden with aging, the insulator may be removed at any time to facilitate maintenance. "Super-Splices" now available are 2⅛" long and are suitable for straight, butt or bridge splices of 19, 22 or 24 gauge wire. *No. 31*

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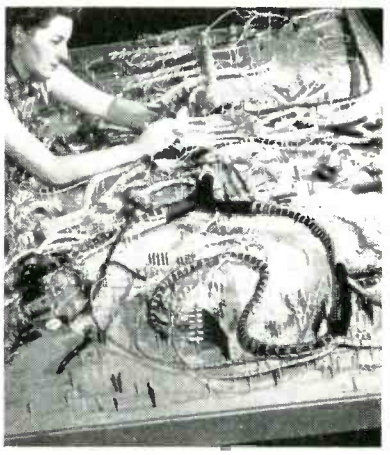
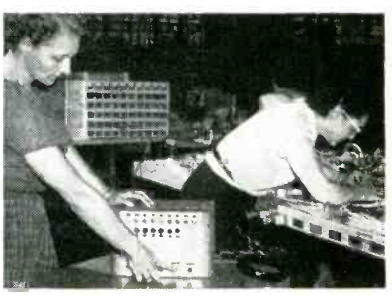


Harness board containing over ¼ mile of wire, designed for use with automatic hi-pot checker

checker. These boards are made by cementing a blueprint of the harness to a sheet of plywood, then covering it with 3/32-inch Lucite. Terminal boards and mating plugs are fastened into their proper places. Zinc-plated cotter keys are pounded into drilled holes and the ends cut off from underneath.

On the side of the board, Winchester type 75 terminal blocks are installed. Wires are then run from each terminal to each termination point on the underside of the board. Each circuit then is in a position to be checked automatically.

Wires are laid out in sequence on the harness boards. Use of this system allows use of the prefabricated wire lengths as each harness is uniform in regard to shape and placement of wire. On larger boards, up to 7 feet long, teams of operators are used to build these harnesses. Wires are laid out in position, then checked for continuity by use of a separate fast-check continuity checker. This fixture contains a 75-position stepping



Fast-check continuity checker being used to make sure wires are in proper positions on board before lacing

You can get ALL your MIL-C-25A Capacitors from AEROVOX

Now . . . all your requirements for **MIL-C-25A** capacitors can be obtained from **ONE** source . . . **AEROVOX.** No need to waste valuable time shopping around for approved sources when you can get quality and service automatically from **AEROVOX.**

Keep this handy reference chart for use in selecting your **MIL-C-25A** capacitor requirements. Remember . . . always order by **MIL-C** number.

MIL-C-25A NO.	CASE STYLE	REMARKS
CP04 – CP05 – CP08 – CP09 – CP10 – CP11 –		Ratings 100-600 VDCW, available with insulated bodies, tangential brackets and threaded terminal mountings.
CP25 – CP26 – CP27 – CP28 – CP29 –		Ratings 200-1500 VDCW, insulated bodies, radial and tangential mounting brackets available.
CP40 – CP41 –		Ratings 600-1500 VDCW, grounded or insulated case construction.
CP53 – CP54 – CP55 –		Ratings 100-1000 VDCW. Available with terminals on top, bottom or side.
CP61 – CP63 – CP65 –		Ratings 400-1500 VDCW. Available with removable mounting brackets or with soldered mounting brackets for top or bottom terminal mounting.

MIL-C-25A NO.	CASE STYLE	REMARKS
CP67 – CP69 –		Ratings 600-1000 VDCW. Available with top or bottom channel mounting brackets.
CP70 –		Available in ratings from 600-12,500 VDCW. Type CP07 mounting brackets available.
CP75 – CP76 – CP77 – CP78 –		Available in ratings from 250-600 VDCW. All units supplied with machine screw stud mounting.
CP80 – CP81 – CP82 –		Available in ratings from 400-1500 VDCW. All units supplied with machine screw stud mounting.

For special Aerovox types meeting specifications above and beyond MIL-C units listed here write for detailed information.

AEROVOX CORPORATION

New Bedford, Mass. *In Canada:* AEROVOX CANADA LTD., Hamilton, Ont.

Automatic hi-pot and continuity checker being used for final test of finished harness on special board, to reduce testing time from 40 hours to about 40 minutes for average harness. Unit stops when defective wire is reached

switch wired through a bank of numbered lights. After each wire is determined to be in proper position, the harness is laced. It is then ready to be checked for hi-pot and continuity.

▶ **Automatic Inspection**—An automatic hi-pot and continuity checker was designed to eliminate hand checking of harnesses. The unit contains master control deck (relays, motor timer and stepping switch) and five decks of 100 relays each, a 1,500-volt power supply and a group of indicator lights. Cables are run from this unit to a table that the harness boards plug into. The design of this unit allows 500 circuits to be checked in approximately 2 hours. Charts are made up for each harness showing termination point to termination point in respect to each light. In this manner, any discrepancies may be located immediately. A smaller unit is also in operation to check harnesses having up to 75 circuits.

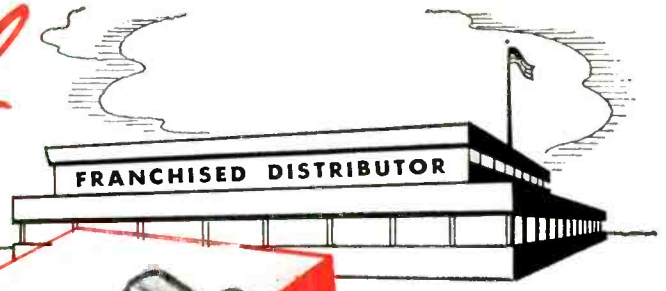
Aluminum Straps Catch Fluorescent Tubes

STRAPS made of scrap aluminum are used by Lenkurt Electric Co., San Carlos, Calif., to insure that fluorescent lighting tubes loosened by vibration will not fall out of fixtures and possibly endanger factory personnel with shattering glass.

The firm uses fluorescent fix-

Off the Shelf

AT GUARDIAN FRANCHISED DISTRIBUTORS

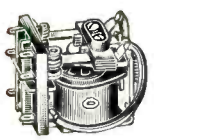


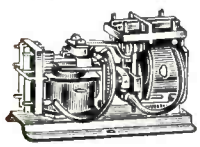
a complete line of GUARDIAN® INDUSTRIAL CONTROLS now available for immediate delivery!

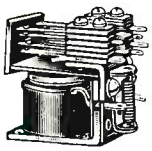
- WHEN MINUTES COUNT . . . design and production men are gratified to know that quantities of Guardian's complete line of Industrial Relays, Steppers and Solenoids are obtainable *from stock* at Guardian's nearby franchised industrial distributor. In effect, this means that substantial amounts of Guardian Industrial Controls are as close to you as a phone call. Price-wise, they cost no more than production orders shipped direct from the Guardian plant. In-stock products include:

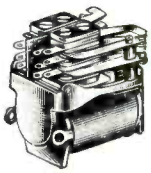
A.C.-D.C. Relays—All Purpose Economy, Power, Medium Power, Telephone Type, Powerloid, 32 Pole, Time Delay, Overload, Plate Circuit, H.F., Antenna, Ratchet, Interlock; **Steppers**—Continuous Rotation, Electrical Reset, Add and Subtract, Cycling Ratchet; **A.C.-D.C. Solenoids**—a complete line of Intermittent and Continuous Duty.

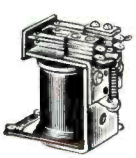
"Everything Under Control"

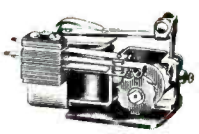


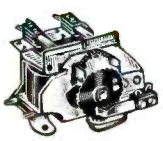


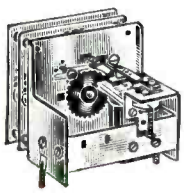


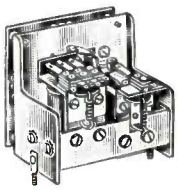












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GUARDIAN ELECTRIC

1625-L W. WALNUT STREET CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS

A COMPLETE LINE OF CONTROLS SERVING AMERICAN INDUSTRY

GUARDIAN'S 25th YEAR

Aluminum straps keep tubes from falling out of fluorescent lighting fixtures. The straps are formed at each end to clamp over the flanged bottom edges of the reflecting hoods.

tures suspended over work benches throughout its factory. At the suggestion of the safety engineer, the maintenance department devised the safety straps from scraps obtained from the sheet metal department, which makes aluminum parts for carrier and microwave radio equipment.

The straps are formed at each end to clamp over the bottoms of the fixtures. If a tube falls out of its sockets, it rests on the straps.

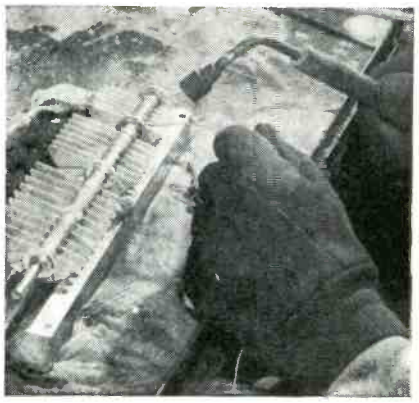
Tuning Capacitor Soldering Techniques

BOTH TORCH and soldering iron are used for soldering operations required during assembly of rotors and stators for precision gang tuning capacitors made in Radio Condenser Co.'s Camden, N. J. plant for use in military electronic equipment.

A 550-watt soldering iron is used for the purpose whenever possible, because it permits faster soldering than with a gas torch. Because of its size, there are many locations where the tip of an iron of this size cannot be inserted far enough to give adequate heat transfer. Here the gas torch is used.

Regardless of the heating source,

Soldering stators with 550-watt iron after swaging, to make rigid bond between stator plates and stator spacers

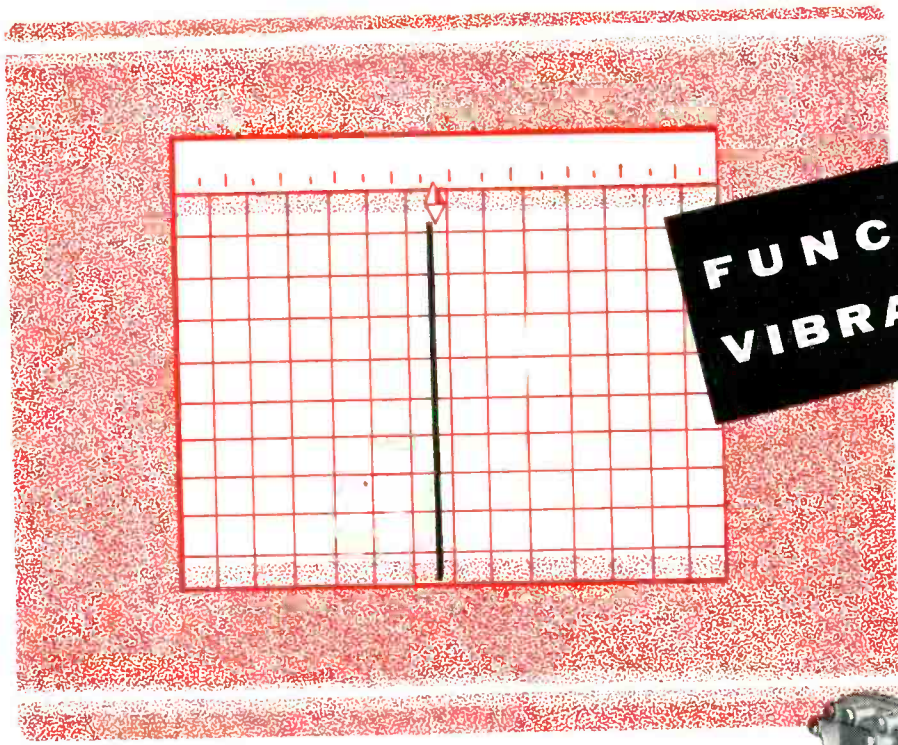


Soldering coin silver disks and rotor plates with gas torch after swaging

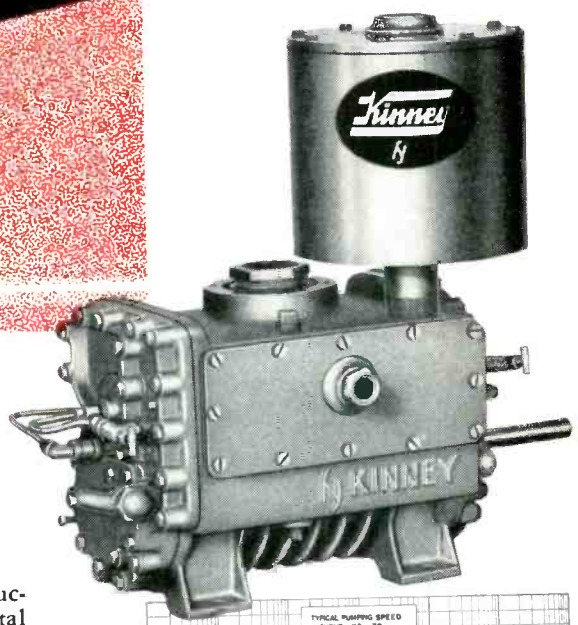
a Ruby flux is first brushed on. This is nonacidic when cold, but becomes acid, as required for proper cleaning of the silver plating on the tuning capacitor structure, when it boils during soldering.

Contour Projector Speeds Beam-Tube Inspection

UTILIZATION OF the translucency of mica permits economical 100-percent optical inspection of assembled magnetron beam switching tubes, according to Victor LeGendre, chief engineer of Haydu Brothers,



FUNCTIONALLY VIBRATION-FREE!



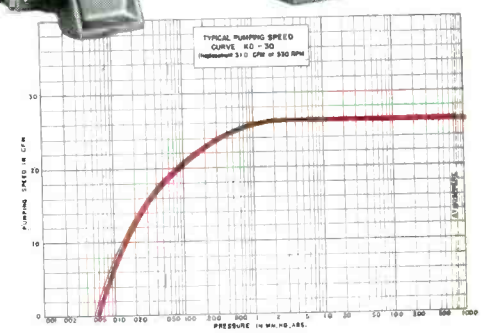
NEW Kinney® MODEL KD-30 HIGH VACUUM PUMP . . . IS DYNAMICALLY BALANCED!

If you need *vacuum* in an experimental, pilot plant, or production application, this "dynamically balanced" feature is of vital importance to you and your pocketbook. It means . . .

- **A pump ideally suited for portable installations or systems requiring a minimum vibration tolerance factor.**
- **Increased wear-life of pump components . . . making it a long-term investment.**
- **A "vibration-free" pump augmented by other Kinney design features, including the Kinney Swirl Separator Tank, Gas Ballasting, etc.**
- **Further proof of design superiority is shown in the specification data and pumping speed curve. Check these, compare them, and act today to improve your vacuum process.**

For superior vacuum equipment, contact the Vacuum Equipment Division of The New York Air Brake Company at address below.

Our engineers will gladly send recommendations on your particular vacuum equipment needs. Request additional data today or contact one of our competently staffed district offices . . . in Baltimore, Charleston, W. Va., Charlotte, N. C., Chicago (La Grange), Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, St. Louis . . . or The International Sales Office, 90 West St., New York 6, N. Y.



SPECIFICATION DATA

Model KD-30 Single Stage-Duplex
Design High Vacuum Pump

Ultimate Pressure (McLeod Gauge)	10 Microns
Free Air Displacement	30.4 CFM
Free Air Displacement	14.4 Liters/sec.
RPM	525
Motor H.P.	1½
Motor RPM	1800
Oil Capacity	2½ qts.
Cooling	Air
Shaft Diameter	¾"
Inlet Connection	1½" screwed
Outlet Connection	1¼" screwed
Valve Type	Poppet
Separator Tank	Kinney Swirl
Net Weight, Complete Unit	370 lbs.

Overall Dimensions, Complete Unit with Motor: Length — 28¾"; Width — 20⅛"; Height — 19⅞"

write today

KINNEY MFG. DIVISION
THE NEW YORK AIR BRAKE COMPANY
3565 WASHINGTON STREET • BOSTON 30 • MASS.
INTERNATIONAL SALES OFFICE, 90 WEST ST., NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

- Please send complete data describing the new Model KD-30 high vacuum pump.

Name ..... Title .....
Company .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

Operator using contour projector can inspect tube element assemblies at rate of 150 per hour for precise positioning of electrodes in magnetron beam switching tubes for computers

Plainfield, N. J., a subsidiary of Burroughs Corp.

▶ **Technique** — A Kodak contour projector was selected as best suited for this job. Working at a pace which is more than able to keep up with top assembly speeds of 150 per hour, the operator merely lays the electrode assemblies in a predetermined position on the projector's work stage. The image produced by a beam of light passing over the elements is magnified and reflected onto the projector's screen in an exact tenfold magnification. With the metal parts shown in clear outline against the translucent mica, measurements down to 0.001 inch can be read quickly on the scribed chart of the contour projector.

For parts which are costly to make and are going into computers or control devices, 100-percent inspection is a paying proposition and is virtually a requisite to dependable production. In the beam switching tube, for example, the potting of the tubes in a permanent magnet is an extremely costly operation. Eliminating faulty units before they go through this expensive procedure more than pays

AUTOMATIC
silicon power rectifiers

MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE IN *Midget* SIZE

TYPICAL VALUES AT 100°C

Type No.	P. I. V. (volts)	Average DC Output Current (MA)	Reverse Leakage At Rated P. I. V. (μA)	Mounting
1N440	100	300	0.03	Pigtail Leads
1N441	200	300	0.075	"
1N442	300	300	0.10	"
1N443	400	300	0.15	"
1N444	500	300	0.18	"
1N445	600	300	0.20	"
1N530	100	300	0.30	"
1N531	200	300	0.75	"
1N532	300	300	1.00	"
1N533	400	300	1.50	"
1N534	500	300	1.80	"

TYPICAL VALUES AT 100°C

Type No.	P. I. V. (volts)	Average DC Output Current (MA)	Reverse Leakage At Rated P. I. V. (μA)	Mounting
1N535	600	300	2.00	Pigtail Leads
1N560	800	300	1.50	"
1N561	1,000	300	2.00	"
1N550	100	500	.05	Stud-Mount
1N551	200	500	.10	"
1N552	300	500	.15	"
1N553	400	500	.20	"
1N554	500	500	.25	"
1N555	600	500	.30	"
1N562	800	500	1.50	"
1N563	1,000	500	2.00	"

● Now, improve all your equipment designs . . . here from one complete source, both stud mount and pigtail rectifiers . . . designed for dependable operation at ambient temperatures in the range of —55°C to +150°C. Twenty-two types are now *available in quantity.*

● These *All-Welded* units perform efficiently at all frequencies encountered in power applications — have negligible reverse currents — withstand severe atmospheric conditions — have excellent resistance to shock and vibration — display no aging characteristics over extended periods of time.

● Quality Automatic Silicon Rectifiers are particularly suited for magnetic amplifier and power supply applications which require superior forward conductance, low reverse leakage currents and exceptionally high efficiencies and rectification ratios. Their small size and light weight make them ideal for use in all types of miniaturized equipment.

● Write today for performance data sheets giving complete technical details.

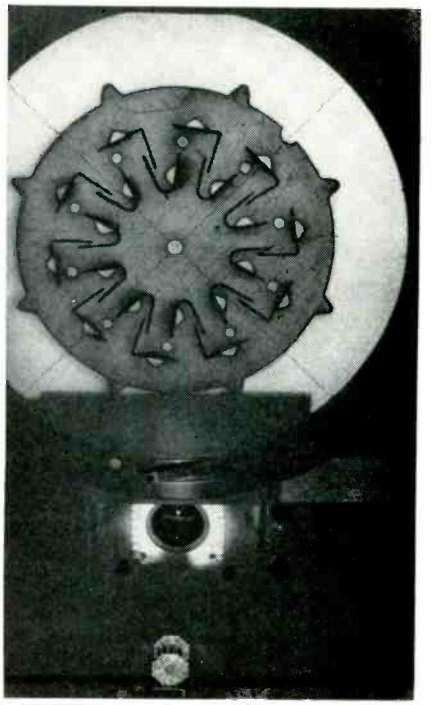
AUTOMATIC MANUFACTURING

MASS PRODUCERS OF ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

DIVISION OF GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION
65 GOUVERNEUR STREET NEWARK 4, N. J.

for the preliminary inspection costs.

▶ **Product**—Basically, the beam switching tube is a small high-vacuum unit with ten discrete positions, each of which is able to form, clear or switch an electron beam. Beams drawn from the cathode in the center of the tube are formed by the permanent magnet in which the tube is potted and can be located or switched to any of ten target positions. The end result is a device which can count up to 10 at any driven rate—in excess of 5 million times a second, if desired.



Electrode assembly is placed on anvil at lower center, in path of light beam that projects and magnifies to image size appearing on screen. Accuracy of electrode placement can then be easily checked

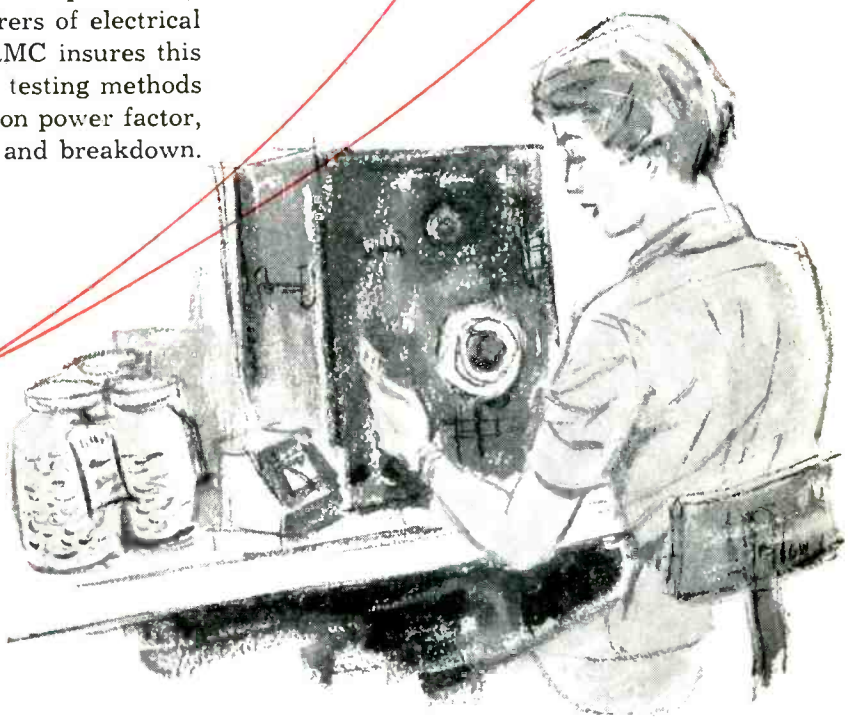
▶ **Vacuum Fixture**—Assembly devices had to be devised especially for mass production of the new tube. A vacuum-operated holding fixture aids in fitting 31 separate elements into mica holding wafers at top and bottom. The operator merely drops the various metal elements into a jig between the mica wafers, where they are held in position by vacuum, then completes the assembly by applying leverage. This lines up the 31 elements to within ±0.002 inch of

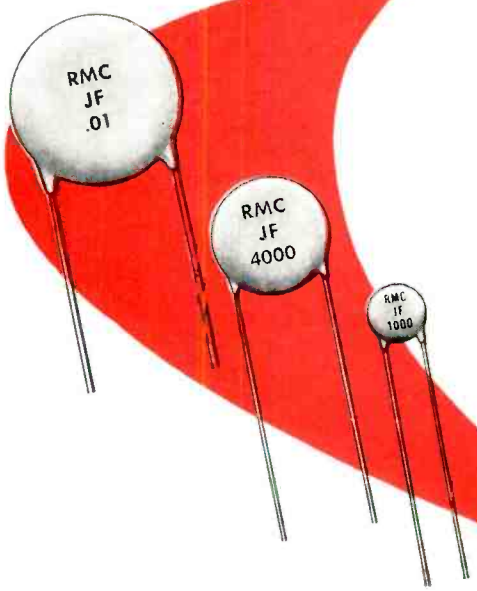
MODERN

testing methods insure reliability

RMC DISCAPS

The proved reliability of RMC DISCAPS is a primary reason why their use is specified by leading manufacturers of electrical and electronic products. RMC insures this reliability with modern testing methods that provide a thorough check on power factor, capacity, leakage, and breakdown.





For a ceramic capacitor with superior frequency stability specify RMC's Type JF DISCAPS. They extend the capacity range of the RETMA Z5F type between +10° and +85° C and meet Y5S specs between −30° and +85° C.

If you use conventional or specialized capacitors investigate all the advantages offered by RMC. Write today on your company letterhead for complete information.

DISCAP CERAMIC CAPACITORS

RMC

RADIO MATERIALS CORPORATION
GENERAL OFFICE: 3325 N. California Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.
Two RMC Plants Devoted Exclusively to Ceramic Capacitors
FACTORIES AT CHICAGO, ILL. AND ATTICA, IND.

quality control specifications.

Following assembly, imperfect units can be rejected with relatively small expense. If imperfect units were permitted to get into production, it would become increasingly difficult to find them and highly wasteful in that the cost of future production steps is much greater than that of the simple, high-speed optical inspection.

Gelatin Mats Clean Shoes In Transistor Lab

TO REMOVE DUST particles from shoes of personnel entering the transistor research laboratory in Philco's Lansdale, Pa. laboratory, a large gelatin mat is placed on the floor in front of the door to this pressurized room. A second mat is inside the first airlock. The mats are cleaned at intervals of several hours by wiping with an alcohol-saturated cloth.

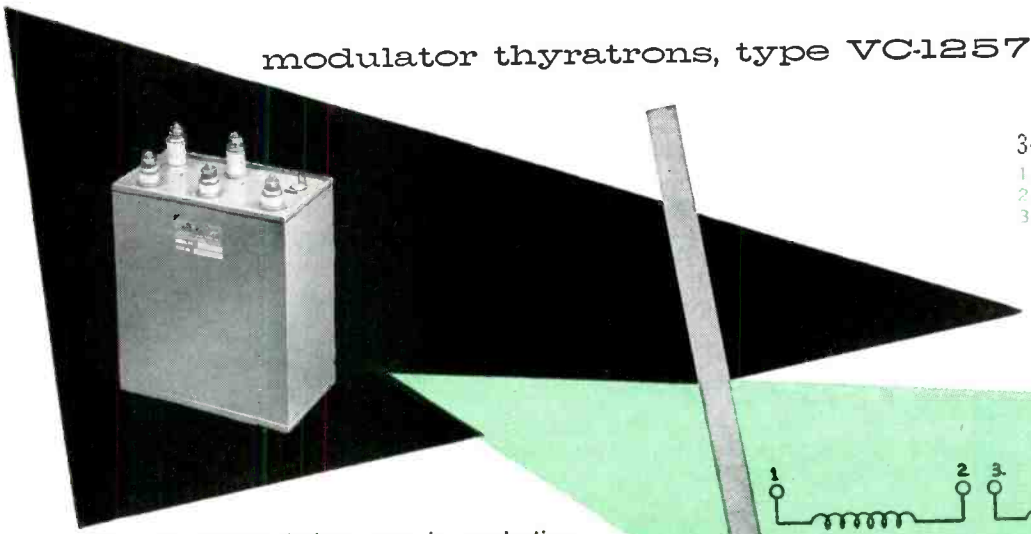
In combination with lint-free clothing for workers in the room, air conditioning and room pressurizing to keep airborne dust out, the gelatin mats insure the con-

Gelatin mat at entrance to White Room used for transistor research shows relative amounts of dust removed from men's and women's shoes

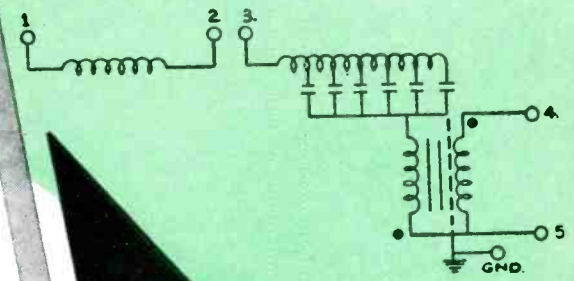
amp's Creative Approach
TO NETWORK AND PULSE
SYSTEM PROBLEMS

A-MP's NEW PULSE PACKETTE

Cat. No. 855007 Specifically designed to trigger modulator thyratrons, type VC-1257 or equivalent.



3-in-1 unit contains.
1. Resonant charging choke
2. Pulse Forming Network
3. Pulse Transformer



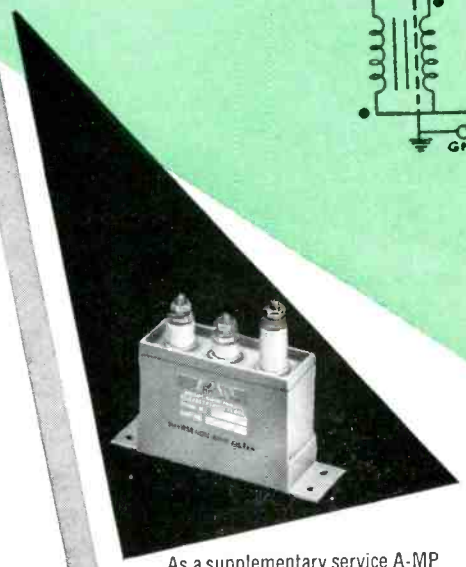
This and similar designs now in production represent the culmination of A-MP years of experience in high reliability pulse components.

Cuts procurement, stocking, testing and assembly problems by ⅔. Saves time, design work, size and weight. Offers better performance, greater reliability.

Special designs available to meet individual requirements. Similar standard designs available on the shelf for other thyratron trigger applications.

Characteristics

1. Input: 2.8 KV DC MAX. at 100 ma DC MAX.
2. Output+1.7 KV pulse amplitude at 68 a peak into 25 ohm resistive load.
   (a) Pulse width at 70% amplitude 2.2 microsec. MIN.
   (b) Rise time between 20% and 85% amplitude .30 microsec. MAX.
   (c) Allowable ripple on top wave +5%.
3. Pulses per second 0 min. 1000 max.
4. Operating ambient temperature range −55°C to +71°C.
5. Maximum operating altitude—10,000 ft.
6. Life expectancy 10,000 HRS.
7. Vibration and shock MIL-E-5400.



As a supplementary service A-MP can supply grid filter networks to match these Pulse Packettes.

AMP

Aircraft-Marine Products, Inc.
Chemicals and Dielectric Division
155 Park Street, Elizabethtown, Penna.

A-MP of Canada, Ltd
1764 Avenue Road
Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada

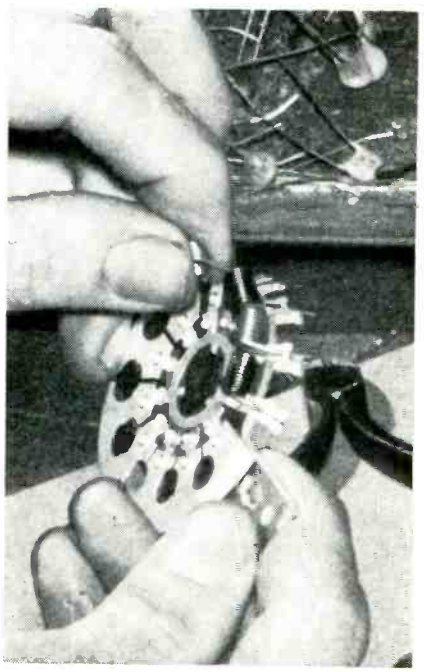
Want more information? Use post card on last page.

trolled environment needed for research on materials such as germanium and silicon that require precise control of impurities.

Dip-Soldering VHF Television Tuner Wafers

USE OF A CONTOURED solder pot, having a curved indentation corresponding to the radius of the terminal line on a switch-type tuner wafer, gives greatly improved reliability of soldered joints at Radio Condenser Co.'s Camden, N. J., plant. The wafer itself is

Work setup for inserting coils in tuner wafer



Closeup of coil-inserting operation. Six additional coils are produced in one operation of punch press, converting silver-plated copper sector of switch into six single-turn coils of different diameters

HUGHES PRODUCTS

presents 3 unusual new

STORAGE TUBES

MEMOTRON

The MEMOTRON, a direct-display cathode ray storage tube, retains traces and transients until intentionally erased. Analysis and comparison are possible without photography because MEMOTRON visually displays successive transient writings. All displays occur at uniform brightness, regardless of writing speeds, so are easily photographed for file records. Applications: viewing transients in shock testing, read-out of solutions from analog computers, curve plotting at high and low speeds, electrocardiography, vectorcardiography and heart sounds.

General Specifications:

RESOLUTION...50 to 60 written lines per inch.
WRITING SPEED...0 to at least 100,000 inches/second.
BRIGHTNESS...50 foot-lamberts.
USABLE SCREEN DIAMETER...4 inches.
DIMENSIONS...
Over-all length: 18 1/2 inches ± 1/2 inch.
Bulb diameter: 5 5/8 inches maximum.
Neck diameter: 2 1/4 inches ± 3/32 inch.

Photos show single transient pulses, 20 microseconds wide with a one microsecond rise time, showing writing capabilities of one million inches per second. These photos were taken in full daylight without a hood.

TONOTRON

The TONOTRON, another exclusive Hughes direct-display cathode ray storage tube with a 5-inch screen, presents a complete spectrum of grey shades. The high light output makes a hood unnecessary, even when viewing in full daylight. TONOTRON's length of persistence and rate of decay are controllable. Superior presentation of the grey scale assures "high fidelity" picture reproduction. Applications: radar, Narrow Band Television, instrumentation, etc.

Photos: Left, weather radar with brilliant halftone picture on TONOTRON. Right, TONOTRON freezes action picture until intentionally erased.

TYPOTRON

The TYPOTRON is the first commercially available storage tube for displaying printed data rapidly. A choice of 63 characters is available for the presentation of data in words, numbers or symbols. As a high-speed digital read-out device, the TYPOTRON writes characters 1/8 inch in size at speeds of at least 25,000 characters per second. The written information remains visible indefinitely without fading or blooming, until intentionally erased. This feature makes TYPOTRON an ideal read-out device in many digital computer applications.

Photo: Presentation of all available characters.

HUGHES PRODUCT

A DIVISION OF THE HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY

ELECTRON TUBES

Our applications engineers invite your inquiries regarding specific uses of these tubes. For further information and descriptive literature please write to:

HUGHES PRODUCTS · ELECTRON TUBES
International Airport Station
Los Angeles 45, California

Holding wafer assembly over curved indentation in rim of special solder pot, in readiness for dip-soldering of terminals

stamped in such a way that only the five terminals are immersed in the solder.

In preparation for soldering, an operator inserts five coils in the holes of the terminal lugs, with two leads going in each lug so that the coils are in series. Each coil is insulated with a different color of self-stripping insulation, so that the operator can select coils by color rather than by counting or measuring turns. Immersion in solder volatilizes the insulation, eliminating need for stripping the coil leads and giving freshly exposed copper for optimum soldering.

The operator carefully lowers the terminals into the solder pot at the location of the indent. An asbestos collar around the pot provides a finger or hand rest.

Thickness Gage for Blind

AN ULTRASENSITIVE electronic sound gage, developed by manufacturing engineers at the Detroit plant of Burroughs Corp., enables blind employees to quickly and ac-

Transitron

SILICON DIODES

HIGH CONDUCTANCE

RATINGS AT 150° C

Type	Maximum Average Forward Current ma	Continuous Inverse Operating Voltage Volts D.C.	Minimum Saturation Voltage Volts
IN484B	50	130	150
IN486A	50	225	250
IN488A	50	380	420
IN457	25	60	70
IN458	25	120	135
IN459	25	180	180

HIGH FREQUENCY

SPECIFICATIONS AT 125° C

Type	Forward Current At + 1 V ma	Inverse Current At Specified Voltage ua at Volts	Maximum Operating Voltage Volts D.C.
IN252	10	10 @ - 5	20
IN251	5	10 @ - 10	30
S9G	2	10 @ - 20	40

Typical Shunt Capacitance: 0.8 uufd
Typical Pulse Recovery time: 0.15 usec
Operating Frequency Range: 0-1000 mc

Write for Bulletin TE-1350

SILICON RECTIFIERS

THE PROVEN PERFORMANCE of Transitron's silicon rectifiers and diodes has led to their widespread use in critical high temperature applications. The large number of types available allows optimum design for any given circuit.

For low level power supply or magnetic amplifier service, the subminiature diodes or miniature rectifiers are recommended. For higher power requirements, the stud-mounted rectifiers provide up to 30 KW.

UP TO 35 AMPS AT 150°C

RATINGS AT 150° C

	Maximum Average Forward Current Amps	Peak Recurrent Inverse Voltage Volts	RMS Inverse Voltage Volts
Miniature (Pig Tail Leads)			
TJ10A	0.2	100	70
TJ20A	0.2	200	140
TJ40A	0.2	400	280
Military Types			
IN253*	1.0	100	70
IN254*	0.4	200	140
IN255*	0.4	400	280
IN256*	0.2	600	420
Medium Power Types			
IN249A	20	100	70
IN250A	20	200	140
TR352	20	350	250
High Power Types			
IN412A	35	100	70
IN413A	35	200	140
TH352	35	350	250

* JAN types Rated at 135° C

Write for Bulletin TE-1351

Transitron

electronic corporation · **melrose 76, massachusetts**

Germanium Diodes · Transistors · Silicon Diodes · Silicon Rectifiers

Gaging setup used by blind workers

curately check dimensions of precision parts for complex electronic components and equipment. Workers learn to operate the gage with approximately 5 minutes instruction.

Production parts are inserted into a measuring anvil that is connected by cable to an amplifier. A thickness reading is taken electronically. The reading is indicated on a meter dial to an accuracy of 0.0002 inch and at the same time is transformed into a sound tone as well as a visual light signal.

The blind operator, wearing a headphone similar to that of a hearing aid, hears a low-pitched tone for parts that are under the proper dimension and other readily recognized tones for parts that are within or above tolerance limits.

Building Capacitors to Pass Pitch and Roll Test

GANG TUNING capacitors used in shipboard telemetering, Teletype and Telefax receivers are uniquely machined and assembled at Radio Condenser Co., Camden, N. J. to pass rigid pitch and roll tests without changing capacitance.

The chief requirement is an absolute minimum of play in the rotor bearings. The first of the final steps is eccentric precision honing of the bearing holes in the assembled frame. This is done on a honing machine made by Sunnen Products

THE INSIDE STORY

PHILCO® POWER TRANSISTOR

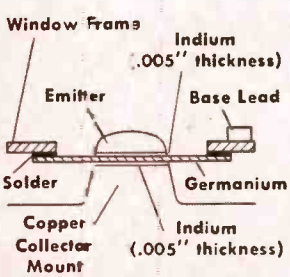
THERMAL DROP 1½°C PER WATT TYPICAL*

The advanced design of Philco Power Transistors gives a new high in reliability. Superior thermal drop is achieved by placing the collector junction in intimate contact with the copper base—and the copper mount is assured maximum dissipator contact by "knee action" of the aluminum mounting clamp. The Philco exclusive cold weld gives freedom from contamination—for *long life!* Long, flexible, insulated leads assure optimum electrical connection in printed circuitry—without disturbing the hermetic seal. Available in production quantities and specifically built for the audio output stage of auto radios, Philco Power Transistors are ideally suited to high power amplifiers, servo-amplifiers, power converters and low-speed switches.

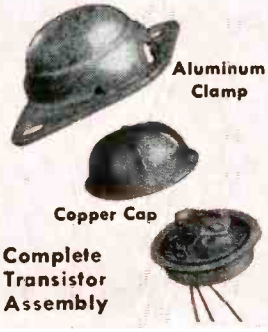
FEATURES

High beta at high currents • 100° C storage temperature * Improved alpha cut-off • Absolute hermetic seal
Low surface leakage currents • Superior thermal drop • Low distortion • Low saturation resistance

Actual Size



Junction Cross Section



Complete Transistor Assembly

Specifications

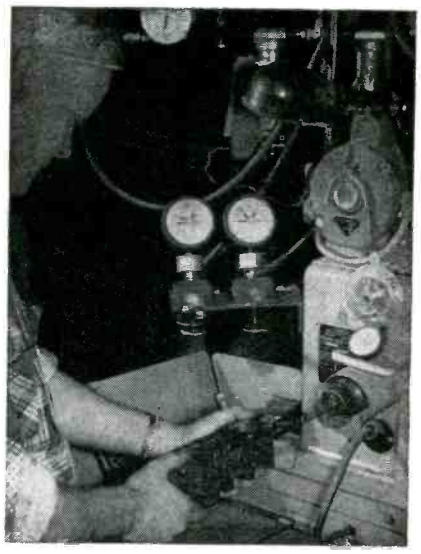
Power Gain (5W—Class A)	35 db (typical)
D. C. Current Gain (I_c = —1a, V_c = —1.5V)	40—120
Sat. Voltage (I_c = 1a)	0.8V Max.

Maximum Ratings

Collector Dissip. @ 75° C Ambient	10W.
Collector Voltage	40V.

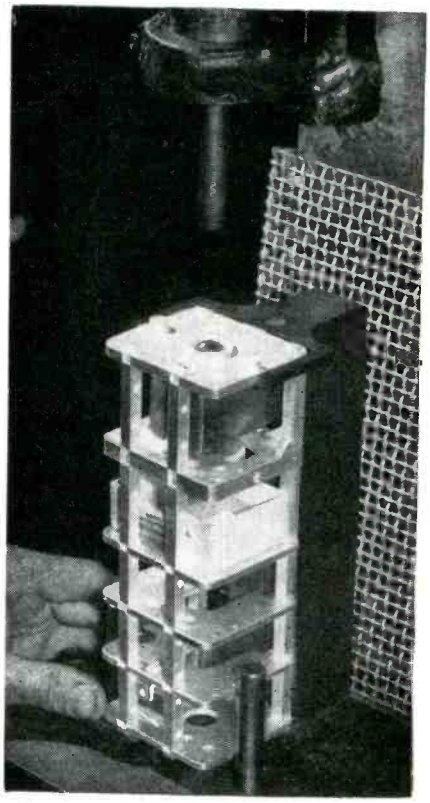
Make Philco your prime source of information for Power Transistor applications.
Write to Dept. E, Lansdale Tube Company, Lansdale, Pa.

PHILCO CORPORATION
LANSDALE TUBE COMPANY DIVISION
LANSDALE, PENNSYLVANIA



Honing two bearing holes simultaneously in capacitor frame. Angular alignment of holes must be maintained within 15 seconds and diameter within 0.0002 inch

Co., St. Louis, Mo., which has two oil stones spline-loaded on an eccentric shaft. The operator holds the capacitor frame in his hands and pushes it slowly onto the honing shaft while a spray of oil is directed on the work. This step gives a hole



Using arbor press to push precision steel sizing ball through upper bearing hole and then through next lower bearing hole. Rubber blocks prevent ball from dropping

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Will your income and location allow you to live in a home like this... spend your leisure time like this?

A Douglas engineer lives here

They can...if you start your career now at Douglas!

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The Douglas Company's size and variety mean that you'll be in the work you like best—side by side with the men who have engineered the finest aircraft and missiles on the American scene today. And you'll have every prospect that ten years from now you'll be where you want to be career-wise, money-wise and location-wise.

For further information about opportunities with Douglas in Santa Monica, El Segundo and Long Beach, California divisions and Tulsa, Oklahoma, write today to:

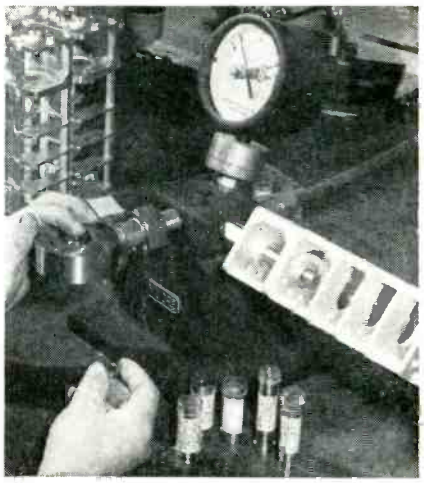
DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY, INC.

C. C. LaVene, 3000 Ocean Park Blvd., Santa Monica, California

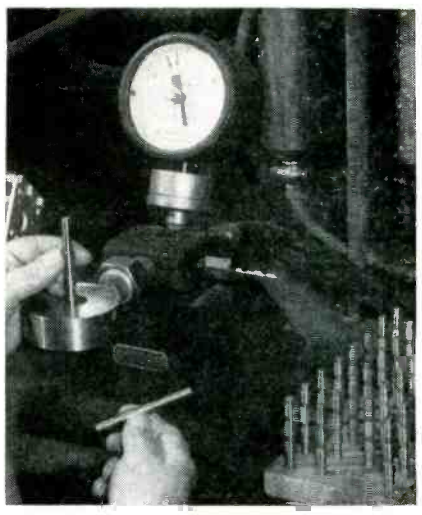
ANALOG COMPUTING

Those with degrees in mathematics, physics and engineering are needed to solve interesting problems on direct analog computers and differential analyzers.

Knowledge of or experience in dynamics, stress analysis, servomechanisms, heat flow and circuit analysis or non-linear mechanics is helpful.



Matching bearings to bearing holes within 0.0002 inch with comparison air gage operating at 34 lb air pressure



Matching inside diameter of rear bearing, on shaft projecting to right from gage, to within plus 0.0001 inch and minus 0.0000 inch with extension of rotor shaft that operator is lowering into other gage head with left hand

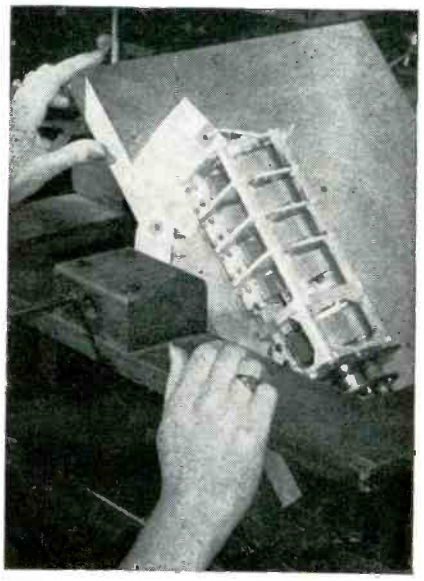
diameter within 0.0002 inch of the specified 0.2500-inch hole.

After honing, the capacitor frame is placed in a holding fixture mounted on an air-actuated arbor press and a precision steel ball is pushed through each bearing hole in turn. Rubber blocks are placed under each of the two bearings to catch the ball as it comes through when the hydraulic ram of the press is operated. The ball is driven through an undersize hole in the first rubber block and is caught by the second block. The press used for this purpose is made by Greenerd Arbor Press Co., Nashua, N. H.

The capacitor frame goes to the

assembly position, where it is placed over one shaft of an air-operated comparison gage made by Moore Products Co., Philadelphia. The diameter of the first bearing hole in the frame is gaged and compared with the diameter of a bearing that the operator places over the other sensing head. Up to a dozen or more different bearings

Tilting finished capacitor unit parallel to rotor shaft at 45 degrees on pitch and roll test set, to check oscillator section for radial and axial play in bearings.



Tilting capacitor at 45 degrees in other plane to check for radial and end play in bearings within 0.00005 inch. Operator listens to beat note to detect changes in capacitance during test

may be tried until one is found that matches the hole in the frame within the specified tolerance limits. For an exact match the gage reads zero.

The same process is repeated for the other bearing hole. If no bearing provides the required match, the nearest oversize bearing is

Photos of parts using glass-sealing alloys, courtesy Electrical Industries, Newark, N.J.

Superior Tube offers widest selection

EASY-TO-USE SELECTION CHART FOR GLASS-SEALING ALLOYS

Kind of glass used	Superior Tube alloys to be specified	Condensed Physical Properties		
		Thermal Exp. Coeff.	Density	Temper
Corning Glass Nos. 704, 706, 708, 708AJ	#42	5.3	0.29	All alloys available in Tempers 1, 2 and 3
Corning Glass Nos. 001, 012, G12	#52	9.5	0.298	
Corning Glass Nos. 001, 012, 8160	#4 (Sylvanio)	8.5	0.292	
Corning Glass Nos., External 008, 001, 012, 024, 8160	445	10.5	0.273	
Theoreticolly any glass. Use with feathered edge seal.	OFHC Copper	16.5	0.323	
Corning Glass Nos., Internal 1990, 1991; External, ony soft glass	MT-1010	12.5	0.283	

Best place to look first for the glass sealing alloys you need is Superior Tube Company. Wide selection available for virtually all application requirements. Quantities as small as 50 ft. in any size and analysis. Superior Tube Glass Sealing alloys are cold drawn to close tolerances in Seamless or Weldrawn* form. Sizes from .012 in. to ⅝ in. OD, with walls ranging from .0015 in. to .083 in. maximum. Supplied in random and coiled lengths—8 in. diameter coils up to .075 in. OD, 18 in. diameter coils for larger sizes. 90% of coils are 30 ft. minimum, 10% are 10 ft. minimum. In addition to the standard alloys listed in table, many special alloys are available on special order.

*T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off., Superior Tube Co.

Superior Tube

The big name in small tubing

NORRISTOWN, PA.

Johnson & Hoffman Mfg. Corp., Mineola, N.Y.—
an affiliated company making precision metal stampings and deep-drawn parts

SUPERIOR TUBE CO.
2500 GERMANTOWN AVE., NORRISTOWN, PA.
Please send detailed information on Glass Sealing Alloys.

Name.....

Company.....

Street.....

City..... Zone..... State.....

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sanded down with 600-grit abrasive cloth until a match is obtained.

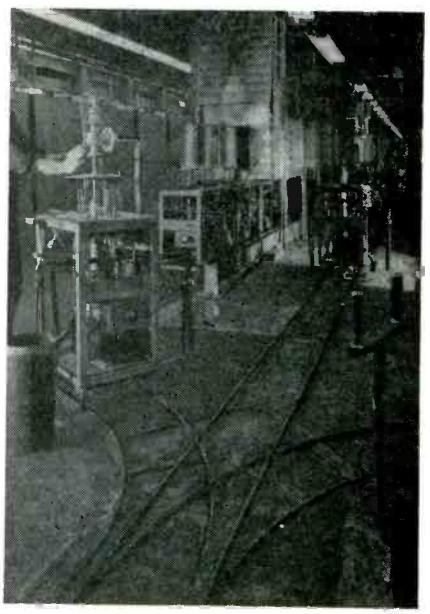
On another Moore comparison gage, the two selected bearings are placed on one of the gaging heads and rotor shafts are tried one after another in the other head until a shaft is found that matches the bearings within tolerance limits.

After completing assembly of the tuning capacitor, it is mounted on the table of a pitch and roll test set and the oscillator section is connected to a frequency meter. The operator then tilts the capacitor in two different planes to simulate pitching and rolling of a ship, while listening with earphones connected to give a beat frequency that changes in tone when the capacitance changes.

In-Line Exhaust for Power Magnetrons

A MOVABLE-TROLLEY in-line exhaust system makes it possible to exhaust and seal 180 large magnetrons per week in Raytheon's Waltham, Mass. plant. The processing is achieved with greater speed and efficiency than was possible on stationary exhaust stands or even rotary units.

The 200-foot-long exhaust line

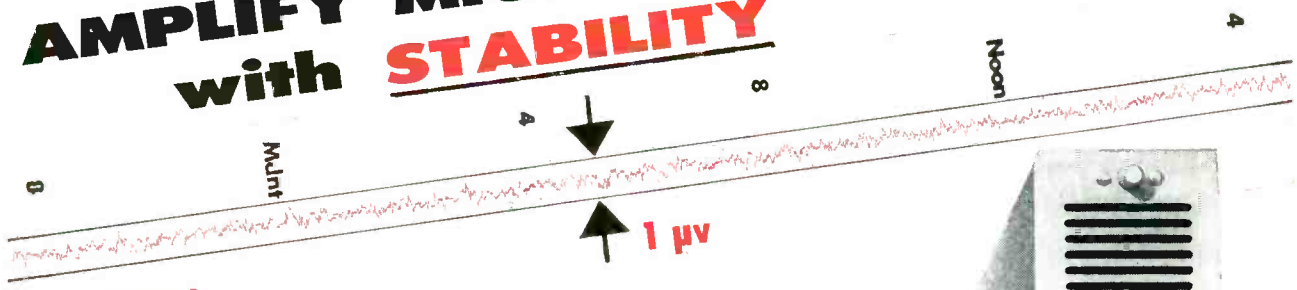


Mounting magnetron on car at start of in-line exhaust system, for trip through bake-out oven in background. Empty cars return to starting point on center track

KAY LAB
CALIFORNIA

FOR DRIFT-FREE DC INSTRUMENTATION

AMPLIFY MICROVOLTS with STABILITY



STABILITY RECORD

± 2 μV DRIFT

INTEGRAL POWER SUPPLY

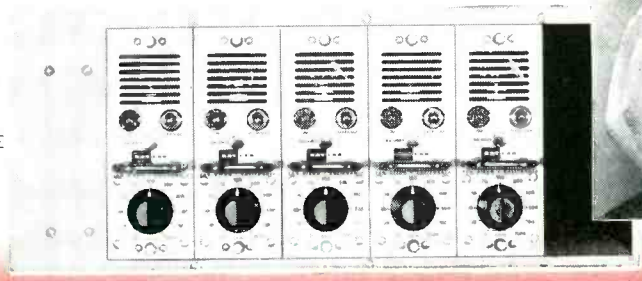
HIGH OUTPUT LEVEL

EXTREMELY LOW NOISE

BROAD BANDWIDTH

10 ACCURATE GAIN RANGES

HIGH INPUT IMPEDANCE



The **KAY LAB** Model 111 amplifier provides maximum stability and the lowest drift of any commercially available broadband d-c amplifier. It is the end result of years of research in the field of chopper stabilized broadband d-c amplifiers. Thousands of **KAY LAB** amplifiers are in daily use.

The Model 111 incorporates **KAY LAB's** proven chopper amplifier circuitry and provides ten extremely precise, feedback controlled gain ranges. Several feedback loops assure high accuracy, stability and uniform frequency response. The completely new and unique circuit provides rapid recovery from severe overloading and unsurpassed dynamic performance — unaffected by load or gain changes.

The Model 111 is available in a single-unit cabinet or in a six-unit rack-mountable module. The amplifiers are extremely compact, the six-unit module occupies only a 19-inch rack width.

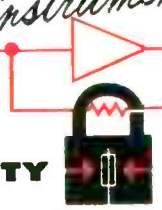
APPLICATIONS: The Model 111 is ideal for permanent low level d-c instrumentation, telemetering, or as a strain gage amplifier, transducer amplifier, scope preamplifier, recorder driver amplifier, or general purpose laboratory amplifier.

SPECIFICATIONS

Gain	0, 20, 30, 50, 70, 100, 200, 300, 500, 700, 1000
Gain Accuracy	± 1% DC to 2 KC
Input Impedance	100,000 Ω
Output Capability at DC	0 to ± 35 V where R_L > 1000 Ω 0 to ± 40 MA where R_L is 10 to 400 Ω
Output Impedance	Less than 1 Ω in series with 25 μh
Equivalent Input Drift	± 2 μv with regulated line
Equivalent Input Noise	0 to 3 cps, less than 5 μv peak to peak 0 to 750 cps, less than 5 μv RMS 0 to 50 kc, less than 12 μv RMS
Chopper Intermodulation	Less than 0.1%
Linearity	Better than 0.1% to 2 KC
Frequency Response	± 3% (0.3 db) DC to 10 KC, less than 3 db down at 40 KC

Power Requirements:	
Amplifier	117 V — 60 cycles — 70 VA
Cabinet	117 V — 60 cycles — 15 VA
6 Unit Rack Adaptor	117 V — 60 cycles — 45 VA
Dimensions: Amplifier Unit	2⅞" wide, 7⅜" high, 14⅝" deep
Rack Adaptor for 6 Units	19" wide, 8¾" high, 18¼" deep
Net Weight — Amplifier	11 pounds
PRICE: Amplifier Unit	$550.00
19-inch Rack Adaptor for 6 amplifier (with fans and connectors)	200.00
Cabinet for single amplifier (with fan and connector) is available.	

...the Standard in chopper-stabilized instruments



STABILITY *locked in!*
WITH CHOPPER AMPLIFIERS

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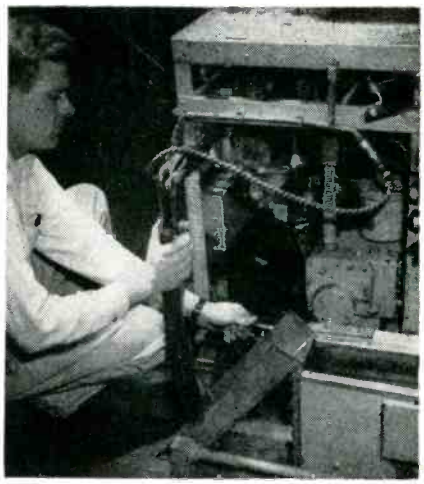
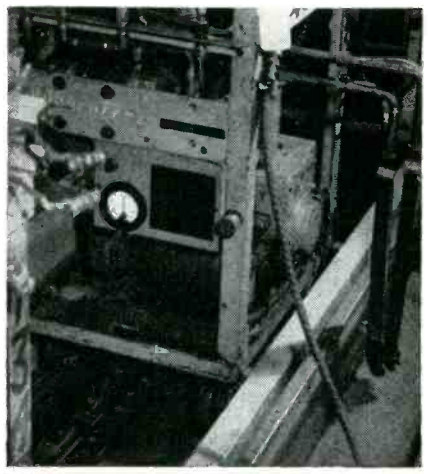


Guiding power take-off shoe into energized track which parallels entire length of line. Cooling water for pumps is drawn from trough on far side of line and discharged into trough in foreground here. Spring contacts at upper right corner of car pick up power for cathode out-gassing



Cooling water for pumps is picked up by hoses dipping into water trough. Chain conveyor that moves trolley cars can be seen here between wheels

has reduced labor requirements from 528 to 192 man-hours per 24-hour day and has reduced tube rejects by 20 percent.

▶ **Steps in Processing**—Each tube is mounted on its own car, which is moved through the successive steps of processing by a motor-driven conveyor chain that is indexed to move the cars one step ahead at predetermined time intervals. Each car contains a mechanical pump for rough exhaust and an oil-diffusion pump for achieving the final vacuum. Each car is also fitted with connections to supply all the electric power, water, air

our leadership protects yours...

When you specify Cornell-Dubilier capacitors, you can be sure that nothing is left to chance. Production procedures, test and inspection operations and quality control are in full compliance with Cornell-Dubilier high-quality standards and *your* specifications. Quality and Reliability are talents we have cultivated since 1910. That's why you can count on the consistently dependable facilities of C-D's 16 plants!

Typical C-D paper tubulars:

TIGER CUB*: Cardboard-cased paper tubular with Polykane[1] end-fill. Vikane-impregnated for excellent capacitance stability. High moisture resistance. Operating temperature range: –55°C to +100°C.

TINY CHIEF*: Small, all-purpose paper tubular, molded in extra-hard thermosetting plastic for long-lasting all-around satisfaction. Available with high temperature wax impregnant for operating temperature range –40°C to +90°C and Vikane or Polykane* impregnant for –55°C to +100°C operation.

ROYAL CUB*: Cardboard-cased paper tubular with Polykane* end-fill. Tough, durable, withstands rough handling, vibration, shock, soldering iron heat. Operating temperature range: –55°C to +100°C.

BUDROC*: Steatite-cased paper tubular. Polykane* end-fill for extra protection against heat and humidity. High temperature wax impregnant for operating temp. range –40°C to +90°C and Vikane impregnant for –55°C to +100°C.

[1] Polykane: A development of the C-D laboratories. A solid thermosetting compound will not crack, soften or flow.

Write for catalog to Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corporation, South Plainfield, New Jersey.

CONSISTENT HI-EPENDABILITY
CORNELL-DUBILIER CAPACITORS

* ® SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.; NEW BEDFORD, WORCESTER & CAMBRIDGE, MASS.; PROVIDENCE & HOPE VALLEY, R. I.; INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; SANFORD, FUQUAY SPRINGS & VARINA, N. C.; VENICE, CALIF.; & SUB.: THE RADIART CORP., CLEVELAND, OHIO; CORNELL-DUBILIER ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL, N. Y.

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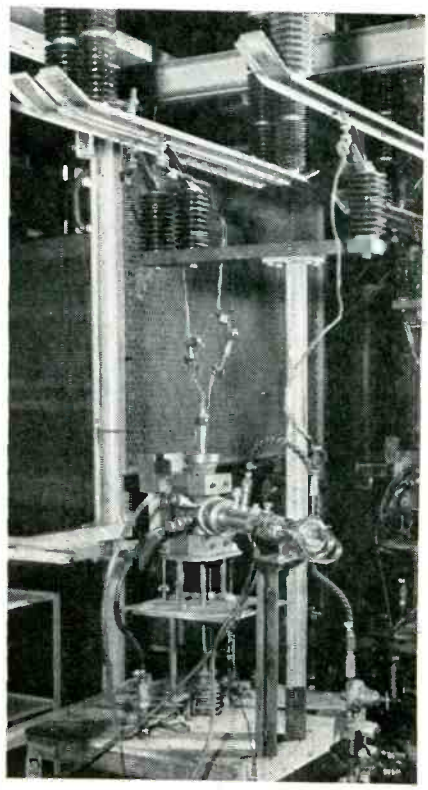
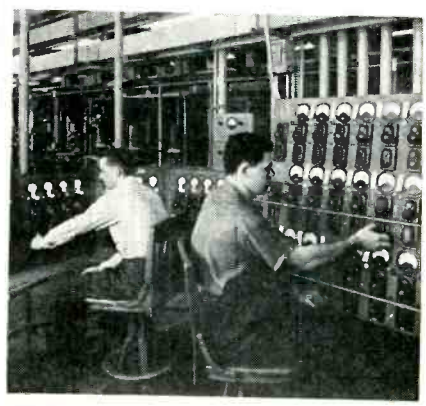
and gas required during processing.

The processing steps, in order, are bake-out, cathode out-gassing, high-power pulsed operation and seal-off. Vacuum is achieved before the tube enters the bake-out oven and is maintained throughout the run. After seal-off, the tube is removed from the car for addition of permanent magnets and final test. The car is returned by conveyor to the starting point.

Cylindrical hoods are placed over

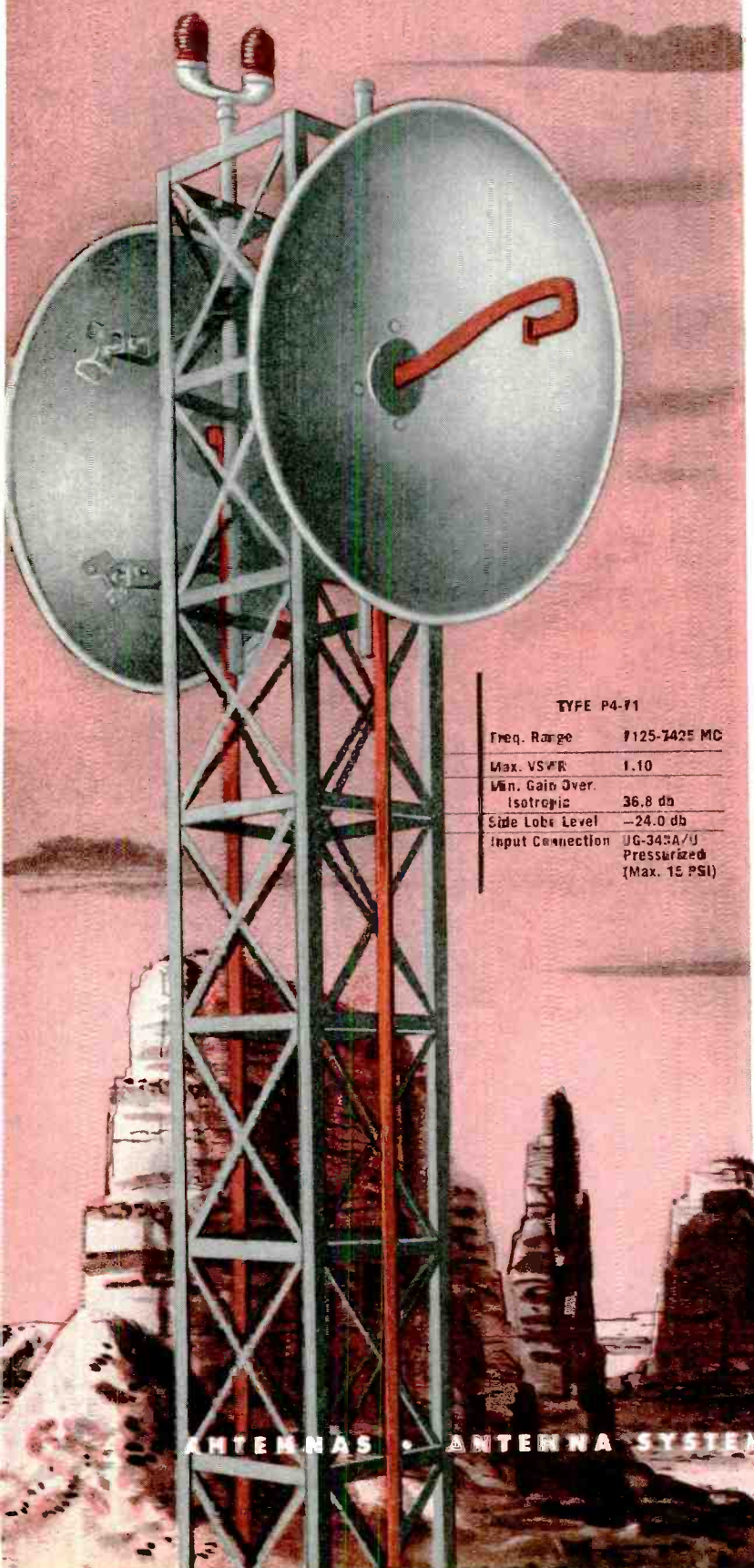


After cathode out-gassing, three leads are attached to magnetron as shown, in preparation for high-power operation



High-voltage console. Operator at left adjusts voltage on each tube as it comes into position, while operator at right adjusts current, to give individual and continuous monitoring of power on all tubes from central point

Reliability



TYPE P4-71	
Freq. Range	7125-7425 MC
Max. VSWR	1.10
Min. Gain Over Isotropic	36.8 db
Side Lobe Level	−24.0 db
Input Connection	UG-343A/U Pressurized (Max. 15 PSI)

ANDREW

Isolated microwave relay installations must be reliable and require the extra performance factors of mechanical and electrical design found only in ANDREW Parabolic Antennas. Thousands of installations serving over a million channel miles of microwave have proven their superiority.

ANDREW offers a complete range of sizes and frequencies. Specify ANDREW Antennas for your microwave system. Here is a representative selection of stock antennas.

TYPE NUMBERS OF STOCK PARABOLIC ANTENNAS

Frequency Range (MC)	ANDREW Type Number			
	4 ft. dia.	6 ft. dia.	8 ft. dia.	10 ft. dia.
890 - 920	1004A-1	1006A-1		1010A-1
920 - 960	1004A-2	1006A-2		1010A-2
1700 - 1850	2004A-1	2006A-1	2008A-1	2010A-1
1850 - 1990	2004A-2	2006A-2	2008A-3	2010A-3
1990 - 2110	2004A-3	2006A-3	2008A-3	2010A-3
2450 - 2700		P6-24		P10-24
3750 - 4200			PS8-37	
5925 - 6425	P4-59	P6-59	P8-59	P10-59
6575 - 7125	P4-65	P6-65	P8-65	P10-65
7125 - 7425	P4-71	P6-71	P8-71	P10-71

Specifications of these and other stock antennas and special design antennas are available by consulting the ANDREW Sales Engineer in your area or by writing to:

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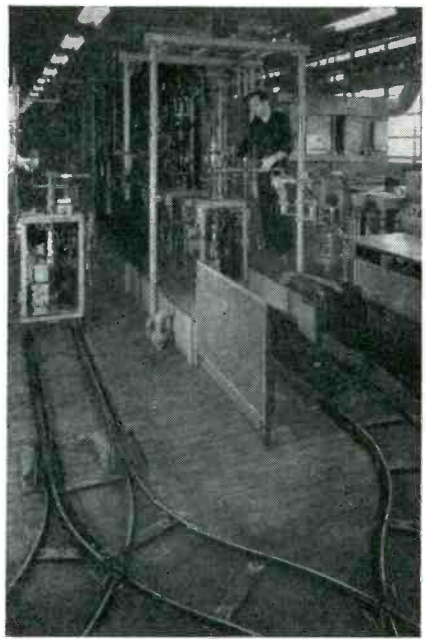


End of line. Completed magnetron is here sealed off, removed from car and prepared for final testing and packaging. Empty cars are switched to other track and returned to starting point

the tubes during their passage through the bakeout oven and a flow of reducing gas is maintained inside the hoods to prevent oxidation.

After cathode out-gassing, the temporary cathode leads are removed and the tube is prepared for high-power operation by attaching cathode, heater and neutral leads that come down from overhead high-voltage terminals. Pole pieces and a water load are also attached at this time.

The water load is water-cooled in the same manner as the vacuum pumps and is also air-cooled by a hose connected to a single compressor that serves all cars in the high-power section. As each new car enters this section, the supply hose is shifted to it from the car ahead and the two cars are linked together with a short hose.

Some high-power magnetrons required 24 hours at bake-out and exhaust time on the former single stationary exhaust unit that required the full attention of one operator. When it became necessary to expand production facilities, it was decided that even the largest rotary exhaust unit for these tubes would not produce the high-power magnetrons at a rate high enough to meet service requirements.

Insulation: SUPRAMICA®
A 60-SECOND GUIDE TO BETTER PRODUCT PERFORMANCE

SUPRAMICA® ceramoplastics

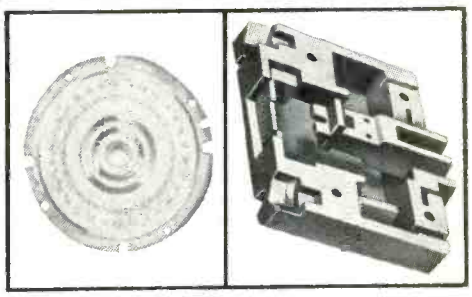
. . . THE WORLD'S MOST NEARLY PERFECT INSULATION

ne research and production skill of MY-ALEX CORPORATION OF AMERICA has or many years given design engineers ne ultimate in versatile electrical insula-on materials . . . MYCALEX*, the *origi-al* glass-bonded mica . . . SYNTHAMICA, the *first* commercially produced synthetic mica . . . and a completely new ceramo-plastic — SUPRAMICA* — for applica-tions that demand the ideal combination of physical, thermal and electrical characteristics.

SUPRAMICA® 555 is moldable!

his *superior* ceramoplastic insulation eatures . . . operation at temperatures p to 950°F . . . *complete* dimensional ability . . . moldable to precision toler-nces . . . *positive* bonding to metal in-erts . . . low electrical loss . . . very high arc resistance . . . carbonization . . . re-sistance to moisture, oil and organic sol-vents . . . permanent radiation resistance . . . high dielectric strength . . . thermal expansion coefficient same as steel.

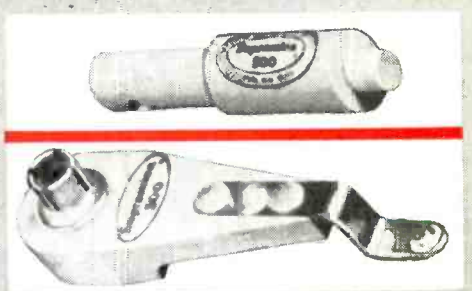
TYPICAL APPLICATIONS



SUPRAMICA® 500 is machineable!

his *superior* ceramoplastic insulation eatures . . . operation at temperatures s high as 1000°F . . . machineable to recision tolerances . . . *absolute* di-nensional stability . . . high dielectric trength . . . low electrical loss . . . very high arc resistance . . . no carbonization . . . thermal expansion matching steel . . . water-, organic solvent-, and oil-proof performance . . . permanent radia-tion resistance . . . good mechanical strength.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS



Other Famous MYCALEX Products . . . for *Special* applications

MYCALEX 410®
Standard quality moldable glass-bonded mica insulation.

MYCALEX 410X®
Lightweight moldable glass-bonded mica insulation.

MYCALEX 400®
Standard quality machineable glass-bonded mica insulation.

MYCALEX® K and KM
Capacitor dielectrics.

TELEMETERING EQUIPMENT and COMPONENTS
Mycalex TM55 series commutation switches and SUPRAMICA 555 ceramo-plastic commutator plates . . . perfect for low-voltage, low-noise-level switching . . . write to Department 111 for full technical information.

MYCALEX CUSTOM-MOLDING AND CUSTOM-MACHINING SERVICES

. . unexcelled facilities are ready to fill *all* your insulation requirements . . . short runs or mass production to meet the *most* stringent tolerances and delivery schedules . . . write to Department 112 for full details.

MYCALEX CORPORATION OF AMERICA

General Offices and Plant: Clifton Boulevard, Clifton, New Jersey
Executive Offices: 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York
Sales Offices: Chicago, Los Angeles, Dayton, Washington

*MYCALEX and SUPRAMICA are registered trade-marks of MYCALEX CORPORATION OF AMERICA for glass-bonded mica and ceramo-plastics respectively.

*World's largest manufacturer of glass-bonded mica and ceramoplastic products

New Products

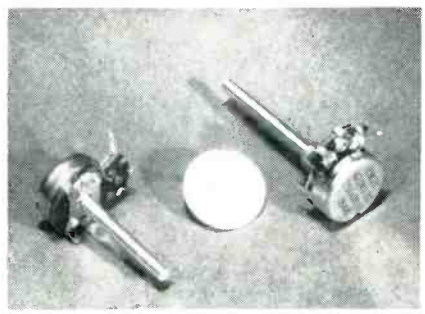
Edited by WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN

67 New Products and 66 Manufacturers' Bulletins Are Reviewed . . . Control, Testing and Measuring Equipment Described and Illustrated . . . Recent Tubes and Components Are Covered

CONTROL

is smaller than a dime

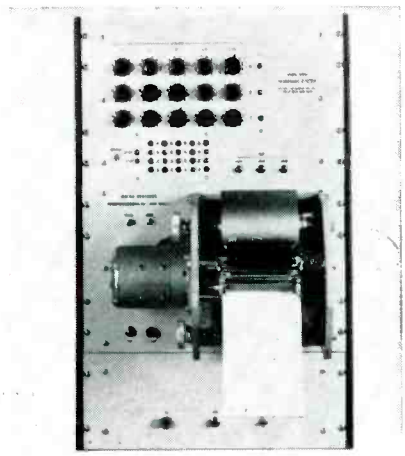
CLAROSTAT MFG. CO., INC., Dover, N. H. Series 44 miniaturized control is meeting the space limitations of transistorized assemblies such as hearing aids, pocket radios, portable radios, tv sets, portable test equipment and printed circuits.



▶ **Specifications** — The control measures only $\frac{31}{32}$ in. in diameter by $\frac{1}{16}$ in. deep. It is rated at 0.2 w at 40 C. It is available in resistance ranges of: linear, 200 ohms to 5 megohms; tapered, 1,500 ohms to 2.5 megohms. Resistance tolerances are: ±20 percent; above 100,000 ohms, ±30 percent. Both bushing and tab mounting designs are available. The spst or dpst switches are available with 0.5 ampere, 25 v d-c rating. **Circle P1 inside back cover.**

DIGITAL RECORDER

automatically-sequenced



POTTER INSTRUMENT CO., INC., 155 Cutter Mill Road, Great Neck, N. Y., has announced an automatically-sequenced high-speed digital recorder. Model 3151 provides a simple and economical means for simultaneous recording "on" or "off" voltage phenomena appearing on as many as 45 channels at sampling rates as high as 2,500 per sec. Typical applications include monitoring of operations and data in large-scale digital computers and other data-processing systems.

Records are made in the form of black marks for on channels and no marks for off channels on electrosensitive Teledeltos recording paper. Recording paper speed is in excess of 150 ips, providing approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ in. spacing for the 2.5-kc sampling rate. Standard 4-in. wide paper rolls contain 400 ft of recording paper, providing more than 3,500,000 record locations on a single roll.

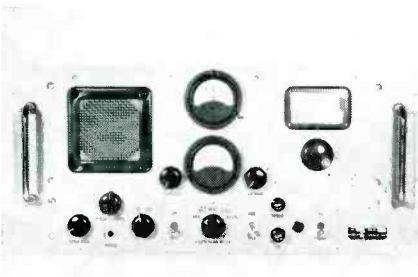
Because of the extremely high speed paper drive mechanism, a 3-sequence digital interval generator is used to program paper drive functions. **Circle P2 inside back cover.**

SPECIAL PURPOSE RECEIVER

for f-m and a-m reception

NEMS-CLARKE, INC., 919 Jesup-Blair Drive, Silver Spring, Md., has added to its line of special purpose and telemetry receivers, the type 1502. It operates in the frequency range of 55 to 260 mc.

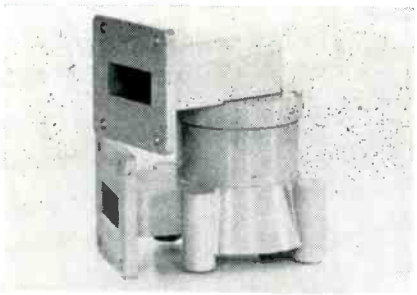
Use of a type 416-B planar triode in the first r-f stage assures that the noise figure does not exceed 6 db at any frequency. Features include a 5-position variable bandwidth control, squelch and i-f gain control. **Circle P3 inside back cover.**



ROTARY JOINT

for X-band use

LITTON INDUSTRIES, 5873 Rodeo Road, Los Angeles 16, Calif. Model H250T/S61 rotary joint is a broad



band, high power waveguide coupler designed especially for operation under severe shock and vibration conditions.

Capable of operating at 600 kw peak power for short intervals, the rotary joint will operate at 350 kw during extended use. Impact and vibration tests per MIL-T-17113 show unimpaired mechanical operation and no internal damage.

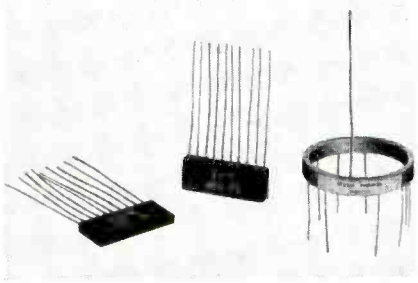
Preloaded ball bearings provide maximum mechanical reliability and minimum change of electrical characteristics during rotation. Vswr is less than 1.10 over a frequency band of 8,400-9,600 mc. Change of vswr with rotation is less than 0.2 db.

Waveguide and mounting flanges are readily supplied to customer specifications as an integral part of the rotary joint, eliminating blind soldered seams and other potential breakdown points. **Circle P4 inside back cover.**

PRECISION RESISTORS

can be custom designed

EASTERN PRECISION RESISTOR CORP., 675 Barbey St., Brooklyn 7, N. Y. New techniques enable the company to encapsulate a series of subminiature precision resistors in a single housing of almost any configuration. The use of heat sinks and glass fiber insulation allows for wattage dissipation up to 4 w on a ring of tapped resistors measuring approximately 1 in. in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high. Thickness of the ring is approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

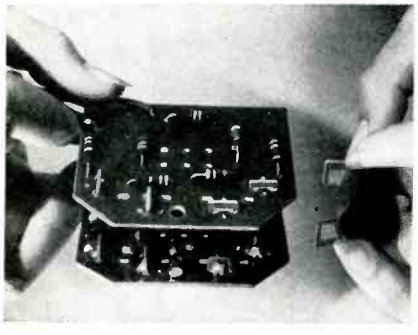


Designed principally to meet the high reliability program of the Government's ARC-34 program, this same type of construction can be applied to any number of shapes and sizes. **Circle P5 inside back cover.**

CERAMIC CAPACITORS

used in printed circuits

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Specialty Electronic Components Dept., West Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y. A line of new-type, flat tapered ceramic capacitors, designed specifically for use without leads in printed wiring board circuits, has been announced. The Wejcap capacitors are inserted either manually or by placement machines into slots in the printed wiring board, and then bonded to the connection point by dip soldering.



They feature low cost, small size, high durability, and high moisture resistance without bulky outside covering. They have several tv receiver applications, in antenna coupling networks, avc and agc networks, screen bypass and other medium-tolerance circuits.

The Wejcap capacitors are $\frac{3}{8}$ in. high, $\frac{3}{8}$ across at the widest point, and 35 mils thick. They have a dense, nonporous ceramic dielectric base with the silver electrode surface bonded to both sides. Values of the initial six types are 150, 270, 420, 820, 1,200 and 1,800 $\mu\mu$f. **Circle P6 inside back cover.**

POWER TRANSISTOR

operates from 12-v battery

BENDIX AVIATION CORP., 201 Westwood Ave., Long Branch, N. J., is manufacturing a new germanium *pnp* audio power transistor to operate from a 12-v battery. It can readily dissipate 5 w at a 75 C mounting base temperature and 25 w at room temperature. The collector current rating is 2 amperes at 75 C. Its power gain is 30 to 40 db and it has a-c current gains up to 100 at 0.5 ampere collector current and 50 at 2 amperes. The JETEC designation reserved for this transistor is 2N235A. It features welded construction with a vacuum tight seal to insure long life and stable operation.

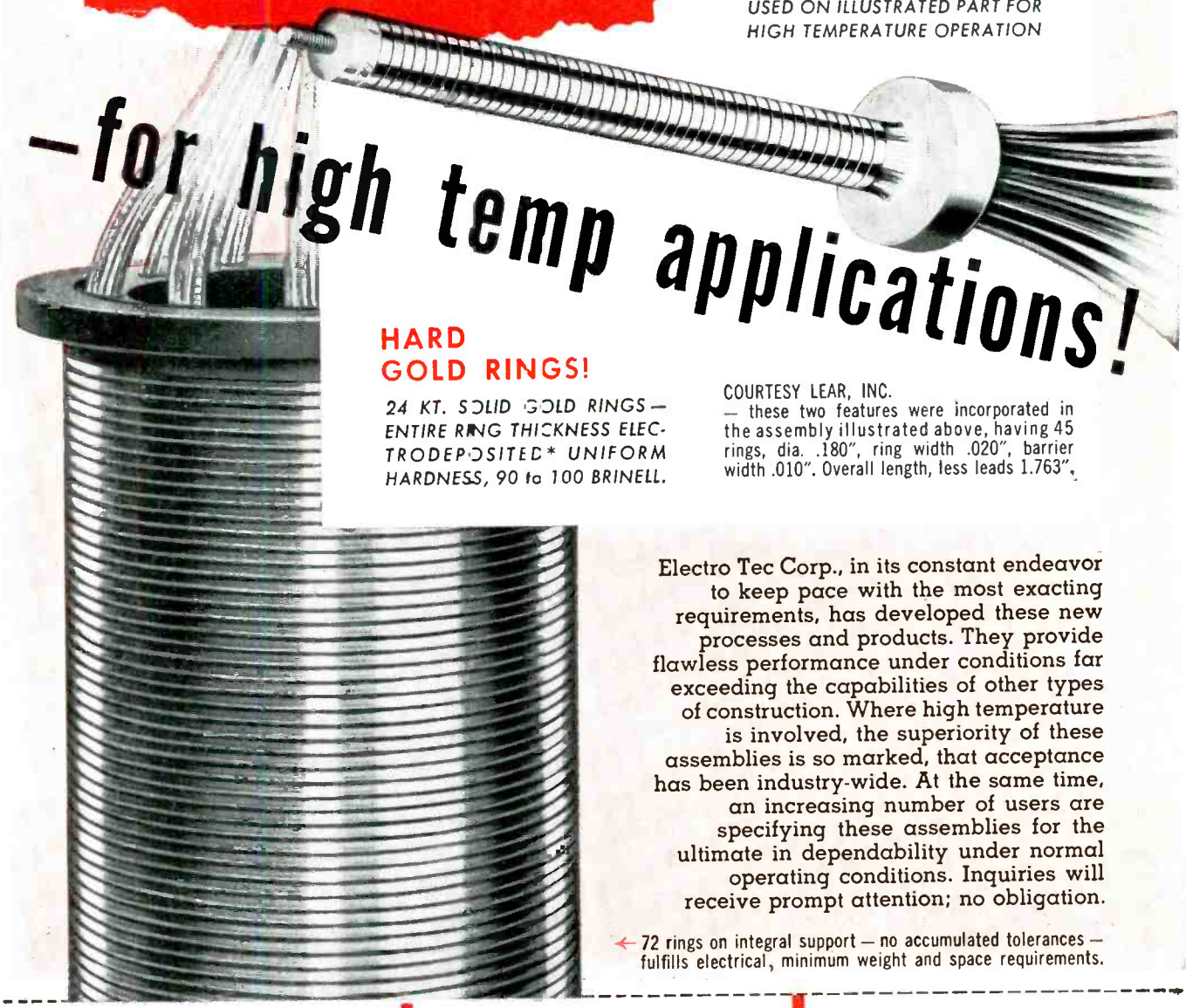
▶ **Uses**—It is suitable in applications where the 6AQ5, 6V6 or similar beam power amplifier tubes are used. The 2N235A can be used to drive automobile radio speakers, small motors and servos. There

ELECTRO TEC SLIP RING ASSEMBLIES

HIGH TEMP PLASTIC!

NEW ETC-7 (POLYESTER RESIN) USED ON ILLUSTRATED PART FOR HIGH TEMPERATURE OPERATION

—for high temp applications!



HARD GOLD RINGS!

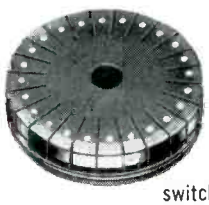
24 KT. SOLID GOLD RINGS — ENTIRE RING THICKNESS ELECTRODEPOSITED UNIFORM HARDNESS, 90 to 100 BRINELL.*

COURTESY LEAR, INC.
— these two features were incorporated in the assembly illustrated above, having 45 rings, dia. .180", ring width .020", barrier width .010". Overall length, less leads 1.763".

Electro Tec Corp., in its constant endeavor to keep pace with the most exacting requirements, has developed these new processes and products. They provide flawless performance under conditions far exceeding the capabilities of other types of construction. Where high temperature is involved, the superiority of these assemblies is so marked, that acceptance has been industry-wide. At the same time, an increasing number of users are specifying these assemblies for the ultimate in dependability under normal operating conditions. Inquiries will receive prompt attention; no obligation.

← 72 rings on integral support — no accumulated tolerances — fulfills electrical, minimum weight and space requirements.

Dual purpose assembly combining "V" grooved signal circuits and wide power rings.



Miniature high speed sampling switch — 24 channels.

Combining low friction torque slip rings (.060 dia.) with reference switch segments.

NEW ETC-7 (POLYESTER RESIN) WITHSTANDS TEMPERATURE RANGE FROM —60° to +500°F.

*PAT. NO. 2,696,570

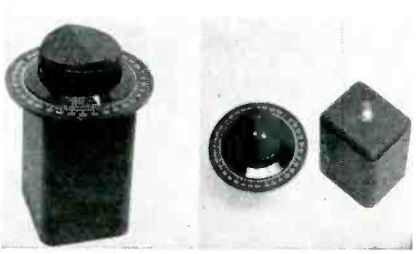
PRODUCTS OF PRECISION CRAFTSMANSHIP BY A NEW AND REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS

ELECTRO TEC CORP.
SOUTH HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY

are numerous applications to regulator circuits, power supply circuits and high current switching circuits. **Circle P7 inside back cover.**

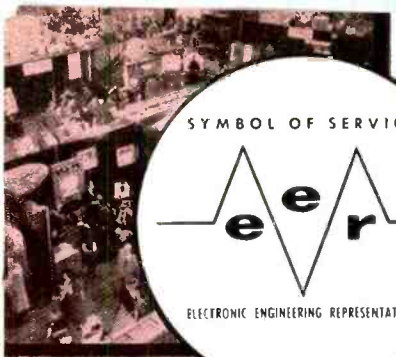
TEST SET
power transistor type

BAIRD ASSOCIATES—ATOMIC INSTRUMENT CO., 33 University Road, Cambridge 38, Mass. Model KP1 power transistor test set is designed to measure all the hybrid parameters. The design feature enables the instrument to reverse either emitter current or collector voltage or both, to observe reverse d-c characteristics of the transistor under test. The unit's d-c collector ranges are 0 to 100 v and 0 to 300 ma; d-c emitter or base current range is 0 to 300 ma. Technical circular TP-105 gives additional information. **Circle P8 inside back cover.**



PHASE GENERATOR
for laboratory use

THETA INSTRUMENT CORP., 204 Market St., E. Paterson, N. J. Catalog No. PG-1 phase generator generates a constant output voltage whose time phase varies in linear response to a dial rotation. It is used to measure transfer functions, unknown voltage phases and to provide a reference phase



SYMBOL OF SERVICE

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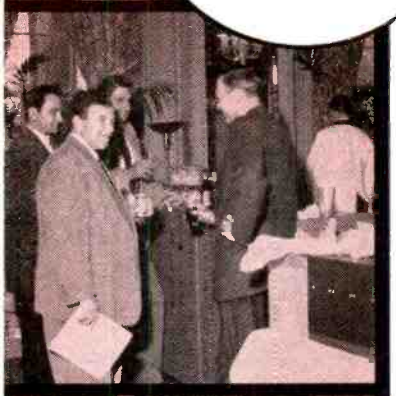
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER ELECTRONIC EVENT



THE SECOND ANNUAL EER ELECTRONICS ROAD SHOW

The most recent electronic instrumentation and equipment for virtually every test and measurement application, brought *direct to you* by the

ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING REPRESENTATIVES

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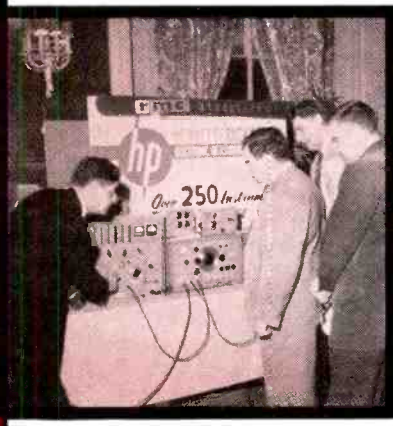
Gawler-Knoop Co. — RMC Associates — I. E. Robinson Co.



SCHEDULE

OCTOBER 15
Henry Hudson Hotel
Ninth Ave. at 57th St.
New York City

OCTOBER 17
Garden City Hotel
Garden City, L.I., N.Y.

OCTOBER 19
West Orange Armory
West Orange, N.J.

OCTOBER 24
Penn-Sherwood Hotel
Philadelphia, Pa.

OCTOBER 26
Molly Pitcher Hotel
Red Bank, N.J.

A KEY EVENT: Most convenient to attend of all electronics shows, the EER Road Show brings electronic equipment right to your doorstep, at a location near your office or home.

A "WORKING" EXHIBIT: No "blue sky" equipment. Every piece of equipment at the EER Road Show is in current factory production and is demonstrated in actual operation.

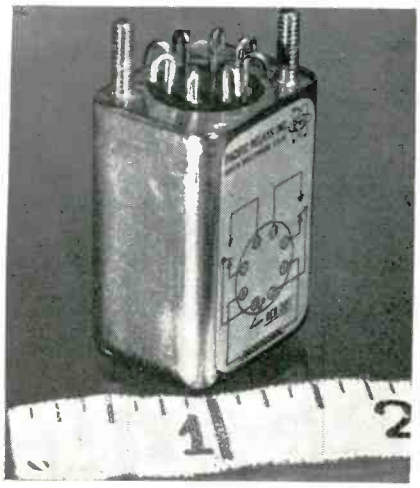
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: The EER Road Show is leisurely paced to afford you ample time to explore all the details of the equipment you see and to discuss your application problems with experienced technical men.

ADMISSION FREE — **HOURS 12 NOON TO 10 P.M.**

CHECK THE DATE THE SHOW IS IN YOUR AREA AND BE SURE TO ATTEND

for phase-sensitive detector circuits. Completely fabricated of passive elements, it offers excellent stability and ruggedness.

Phase shift accuracies within 1 deg of the dial reading are standard, but accuracies within 5 minutes of the dial reading can be provided. Output voltage is 10 v, input is 115 v. **Circle P9 inside back cover.**



LITTLE RELAYS
in spdt or dpdt

PACIFIC RELAYS, INC., 12027 Vose St., North Hollywood, Calif., has announced new subminiature CPL relays for application where low and high temperatures are a major factor, hermetically sealed or open. They are available in spdt or dpdt, with contact ratings to 5 amperes resistive at 28 v d-c, 115 v a-c or 3 amperes inductive. It qualifies to MIL specification 6106A. **Circle P10 inside back cover.**

PULSE GENERATOR
with ½ sine wave output

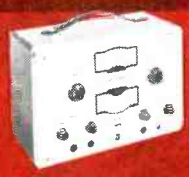
BURROUGHS CORP., Electronic Instruments Division, 1209 Vine St., Philadelphia 7, Pa. A new pulse

5" 'SCOPE — WO-91A
Dual-band; medium-priced; excellent for lab, production-line.

5" 'SCOPE — WO-78A
Dual-band; "engineer's choice" for research, service, color-TV production lines.

7" 'SCOPE — WO-56A
Direct-coupled identical "V" and "H" amplifiers; invaluable for phase measurements or vector display.

UHF SWEEP GENERATOR — WR-86A
Invaluable for UHF-TV, 300 to 950 Mc; wide sweep range, high output, excellent amplitude linearity.



5" 'SCOPE — WO-88A
General-purpose; direct-coupled; low in cost, yet high in quality.

AUDIO SIGNAL GENERATOR — WA-44A
Compact; 4-ranges, continuously tunable 11 cps to 100 Kc; for hi-fi measurements.

RF SIGNAL GENERATOR — WR-49A
Six ranges, continuous tuning, 85 Kc to 30 Mc; for signal tracing, aligning AM and FM sets, low-frequency TV if-channels.

MARKER-GENERATOR — WR-89A
Crystal-calibrated; has features required for accurate color or black-and-white TV alignment and trouble-shooting.

DOT-BAR GENERATOR — WR-36A
Provides small-size dot pattern "H" and "V" bars, fine-line crosshatch patterns.

TV SWEEP GENERATOR — WR-59C
Covers 50 Kc to 50 Mc. Taps for aligning trouble-shooting color and black-and-white TV.

COLOR-BAR GENERATOR — WR-61B
Generates signals for producing 10 different color bars simultaneously; has four crystal-controlled oscillators.

JUNIOR VOLTOHMYST® — WV-77B
"Best VTVM value;" for general applications in industry, communications, electronics fields.

DC MICROAMMETER WV-84A
Ultra-sensitive; measures extremely "feeble" currents, unusually high resistances, completely portable; self-contained batteries.

ELECTRON-TUBE MUTUAL CROMHOMETER — WT-100A
Versatile tube tester with accuracy approaching that of tube-factory equipment for measuring true g_m. Has many operational features especially suited for electronics equipment manufacturers, research and development, and maintenance groups . . . anyone desiring to test tubes under actual voltage and current conditions.

SENIOR VOLTOHMYST® — WV-98A
Rugged die-cast case; high accuracy; wide-vision meter (6½"w.); for lab, production-line, general service.

MASTER VOLTOHMYST® — WV-97A
Current facilities; large meter (7½"); excellent for TV radar, pulse, and other lab applications.

TAKE YOUR PICK OF THE BEST!

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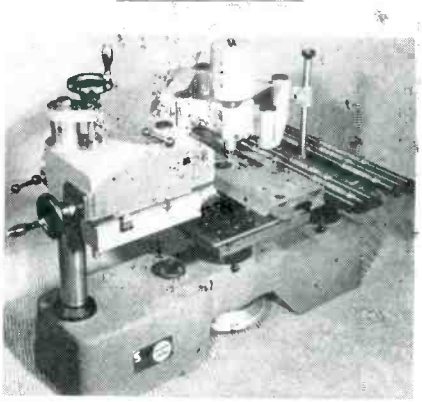
Your RCA Tube Distributor offers the most comprehensive line of high-quality test instruments available. Call him for complete details, fast delivery.

TEST EQUIPMENT
Radio Corporation of America • Tube Division • Harrison, N.J.

generator, the stable source of usable pulses necessary in the application of digital techniques through a pulse control system, has just been developed for use wherever extra high frequencies are required.

Type 1050 has independent controls for pulse frequency, duration, amplitude and polarity easily adjusted by clearly marked dials on the front panel of the 19 in. by 3½ in. by 10 in. standard rack-mounted unit.

▶ **Further Data**—Output is a ½ sinewave covering an adjustable frequency range from 1.6 mc to 10.4 mc in four overlapping bands. Pulse width is adjustable from 0.03 μsec to 0.07 μsec, in five bands. Amplitude is adjustable from 10 v to 32 v with either polarity. **Circle P11 inside back cover.**



ENGRAVING MACHINES
simple and inexpensive

SCRIPTA MACHINES A GRAVER, 7, Passage Turquetil, Paris 11, France. The Scripta SD engraving machine is a simplified compact unit weighing only 30 lb, which provides high-precision all-purpose engraving at low cost. Designed so anyone in the shop can do his own engraving without training or trouble, the Scripta model SD combines a fixed-ratio pantograph with a series of grooved stencil-alphabets. By simply following the grooves with the tracing stylus, engraving may be done as rapidly as hand-lettering (2 to 4 sec per character).

A system of clamps holds stencils and workpiece in rigid relationship; a high-speed cutter on the pantograph does the actual engraving. The SD is capable of

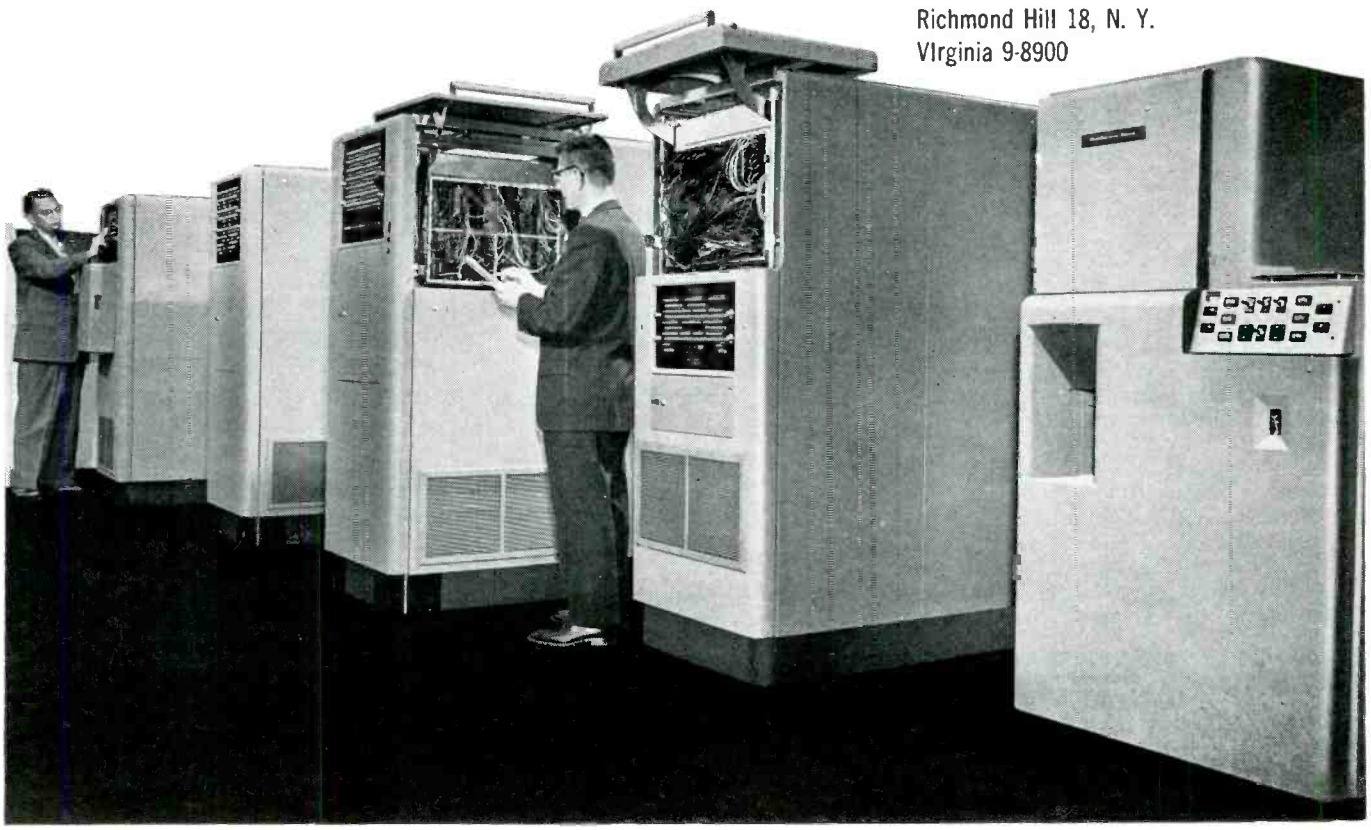
Computer manufacturers know General Transistor always delivers reliability. That's why they depend on GT quality and GT service, and that's why General Transistor is one of the largest suppliers of transistors for computers.

FOR COMPUTER RELIABILITY IT'S GENERAL TRANSISTOR

The Univac® File-Computer, a new intermediate sized data processing system designed and manufactured by Remington Rand Univac Division of Sperry Rand Corporation.

Write for Specification Bulletins covering your applications.

GENERAL TRANSISTOR CORP.
Richmond Hill 18, N. Y.
VIrginia 9-8900



engraving all materials, from plastics to the hardest steel, and accommodates workpieces up to a foot high.

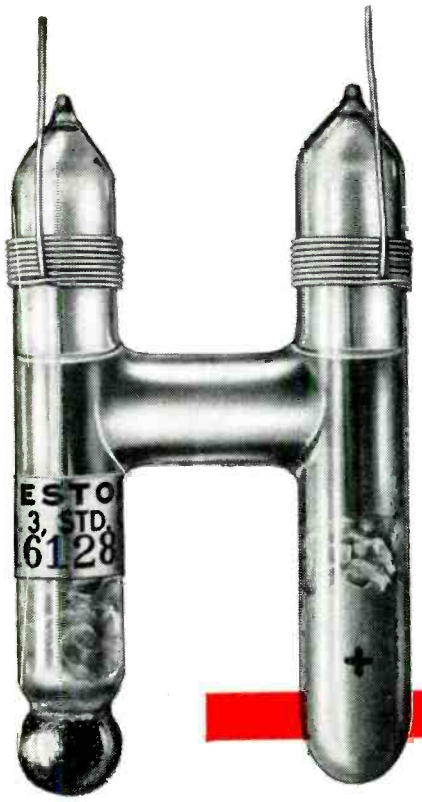
▶ **Applications**—Some of the many uses of the instrument include engraving nomenclature on printed circuit boards, instrument panels, dials, circular divisions and the like. It can also be used for engraving on curved or irregular surfaces. **Circle P12 inside back cover.**

PARABOLIC ANTENNA
for tropospheric scatter

PRODELIN, INC., 307 Bergen Ave., Kearny, N. J., has available a new 28-ft parabolic antenna for tropospheric scatter transmission. Antenna feeds have been designed for use in the 450 to 2,700 mc range.

Utilizing an aluminum mesh reflecting surface and back-up support, a 65-lb wind load rating is provided. The antenna achieves excellent structural stability through the use of tower K frame construction using all aluminum members.

A new design feature permits the raising and lowering of the antenna feed to facilitate installation and maintenance. To eliminate transportation problems and minimize damage normally attendant to the shipment of large crate items, this antenna is shipped in 12 sections each of the reflecting surface and "K" frame members,



HOW TO BE SURE A VOLT IS A VOLT...

The Weston Standard Cell Comparator Model 1000, made by Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., Newark, N. J., with associated milliameters, dry cells, main galvanometer, and auxiliary standard cell.*

This H-shaped object, the saturated or "normal" form of the Weston Standard Cell, is the standard reference for electrical measurements. It is essentially a mercury cadmium wet cell hermetically sealed in glass. When kept at 20 degrees C., it maintains its voltage of 1.018636 volts for years. A bank of these cells at the Bureau of Standards in Washington, kept under oil at a constant temperature, is the basic electrical standard of the United States. This, however, is not the cell used by scientists and engineers in their daily work. Since the normal cell must be maintained at a constant temperature for accurate results, the unsaturated or "working" cell, which is portable and is not materially affected by temperature, is ordinarily used.

These working cells must be periodically checked against a bank of normal cells through the use of a comparator system. In the past only a few comparators existed outside the Bureau of Standards. However, the Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation has produced a simplified Standard Cell Comparator which provides the user of working cells, in conjunction with this own bank of temperature controlled normal cells, with an accurate means of standardizing these right in his own plant . . . at a great saving in time, cost and convenience.

THE WESTON COMPARATOR

The Weston Standard Cell Comparator is a specialized potentiometer wherein the voltage of a working cell under test is opposed to that of a normal cell to produce a voltage difference which, when added algebraically to the normal cell voltage, indicates directly the voltage of the cell under test. With a known normal cell voltage as a reference, the Comparator will measure to well within 5 microvolts the open circuit voltage of any cell in good condition.

With an instrument calibrated to such excellent accuracy as this one, it is worthy of note that Weston uses Driver-Harris Manganin wire for critical resistance networks in its system. Says Weston: "The success of the entire circuit, given accuracy of adjustment, depends upon the permanency of the Manganin, and upon its extremely low temperature coefficient of resistance and its low thermal emf to copper".

Your work may or may not need the extreme degree of accuracy that is a prerequisite here. Either way, Driver-Harris has an alloy that can reliably fill your needs. Manganin is only one of 112 special purpose alloys, produced by Driver-Harris. And each of these was originally custom-made . . . produced exactly to the specifications of someone who needed it. Put your specifications in our hands. You will gain the benefits of the 57 years of experience which has developed the largest variety of alloys ever made by any one company.

**A subsidiary of Daystrom, Inc.*

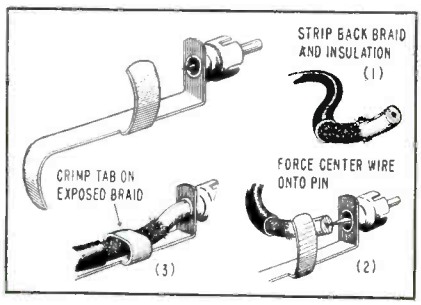
SPECIAL PURPOSE ALLOYS SINCE 1899 — D/H — TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Driver-Harris COMPANY HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

BRANCHES: Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Louisville, Los Angeles, San Francisco • In Canada: The B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario

MAKERS OF THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF ELECTRIC HEATING, RESISTANCE, AND ELECTRONIC ALLOYS IN THE WORLD

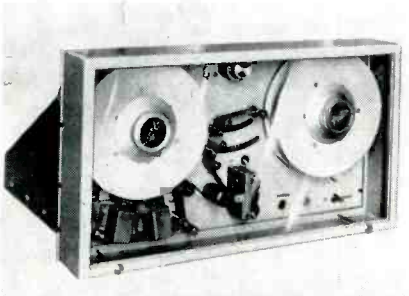
and then enclosed into two easy-to-handle shipping boxes. **Circle P13 inside back cover.**



PHONO PLUG
eliminates soldering

WORKMAN TV INC., 309 Queen Anne Road, Teaneck, N. J. A new type of phono plug is especially designed to eliminate soldering. Easily attached in one minute, model No. PP solderless phono plug can be used with any coax cable or shielded wire commonly used in audio. The curved finger pull allows easy insertion or removal of the phono plug without undue stress on either the plug or the attached cable, thus eliminating broken wires or pulled-out pins.

Installation is accomplished by first firmly forcing the center conductor of the cable or wire onto the sharp pin of the solderless phono plug and then tightly crimping the side tab of the phono plug over the exposed shield braid of the cable. **Circle P14 inside back cover.**



MAGNETIC TAPE HANDLERS
for airborne use

POTTER INSTRUMENT CO., INC., 115 Cutter Mill Road, Great Neck, N. Y., has announced a new series of airborne magnetic tape handlers. Model 3186 is available for

THE

A B C

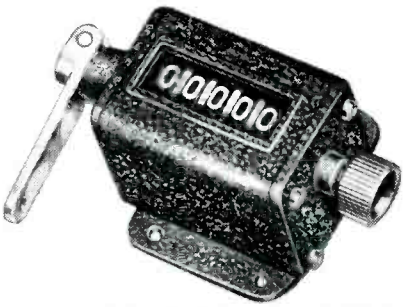
OF

1 2 3

Why is COUNTROL

important in every business today?

Countless times a day, every business needs to know "how many? . . . how much? . . . how far? . . ." and many other questions that can be answered only by facts-in-figures. But how to get these figures . . . from so many different machines, processes, operations and systems? Veeder-Root Counters are doing it every day, by means of:



MECHANICAL COUNTING

Small Resets count strokes, turns, or pieces . . . are used by thousands for moderate duty in parts inspection, quality control, conveyors, machine tools, light presses, etc.

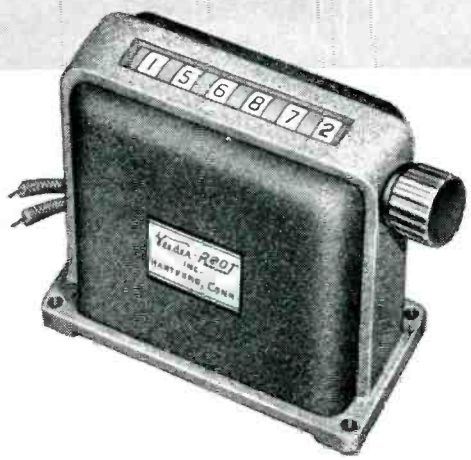
HAND COUNTING

Where objects or units cannot be counted electrically or mechanically, hand-operated counters like this Hand Tally do the job. For instance, quick spot checks of production or performance, traffic count, inventory, etc. Fits palm of hand, counts one for each pressure of thumb lever, resets to zero by turning knob.

Insist on Standard

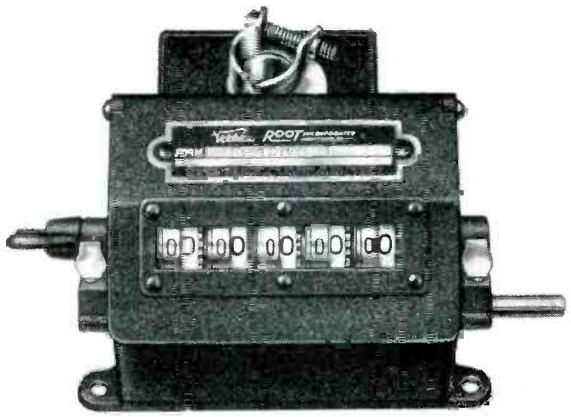
VEEDER-ROOT COUNTERS

from your Industrial Supply Distributor



ELECTRICAL COUNTING

These remote-indicating counters bring your production machines as close as your office wall. AC or DC, they can be connected in series with any simple switch, and will transmit production figures *instantly* over any distance. May be panel-mounted in groups.



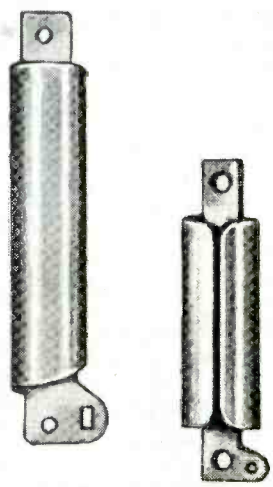
CONTROLLING

Set it for the exact number of turns, pieces, or operations required . . . and this Predetermining Counter will control the run *exactly* . . . preventing over-runs and shortages. When the predetermined number is reached, counter will light a light, ring a bell, or actuate a stop-motion.

IN SUM: *If it can be counted or controlled . . . count on Veeder-Root to do it. Get in touch with your Industrial Supply Distributor for standard counters for application to your production machines and processes. And get in touch with Veeder-Root for counters to be built into original equipment.* **Veeder-Root Inc., Hartford 2, Connecticut.**

operation on either 60 or 400 cycle power. Standard 1-in. wide magnetic tape is used with an interlaced head stack arrangement that provides 25 data channels. Tape speed is 54 ips on standard models, but other tape speeds can be accommodated. Fast starts and stops (0.6 sec) to add from full speed permits maximum utilization of recording medium. Standard 2,400-ft NARTB reels are used and adapters are available for other reel types.

Tape travel may be controlled by front panel switch or remote contact closure. Tape drive is automatically halted in the event of tape or power failure. Although intended primarily for digital recording, wow and flutter are held to less than 3 percent peak-to-peak when a signal is recorded and reproduced on the same machine, thus satisfying requirements of many analog recording applications. Model 3186 can operate over wide variations in environmental conditions. **Circle P15 inside back cover.**



T 3-L

T 3-H

SHIELD MOUNTS
two new types

NEMS-CLARKE, INC., 919 Jesup-Blair Drive, Silver Spring, Md., has available two new shield mounts—the T-3L and T-3H. The T-3H is designed for heavy duty use and when higher period of vibrations is encountered. It is made

1949— Ferramic **A** Magnetic Core Material, first produced by General Ceramics in 1949, gave sufficient promise of useability as a gyrator element to encourage General Ceramics engineers to further develop the Faraday rotational effects of Ferrites.

1952— Variations of Schoenberg's original formula resulted in MF 1331 in May, 1952.

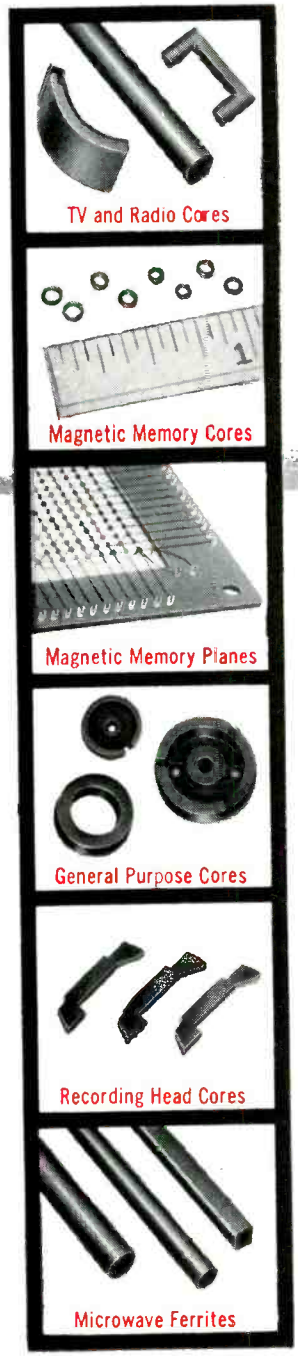
50th ANNIVERSARY 1906 to 1956

1953— Other refinements resulted in General Ceramics Ferramic **R1**, available for several years for **X** Band applications.

Progress Report

by GENERAL CERAMICS on the development of

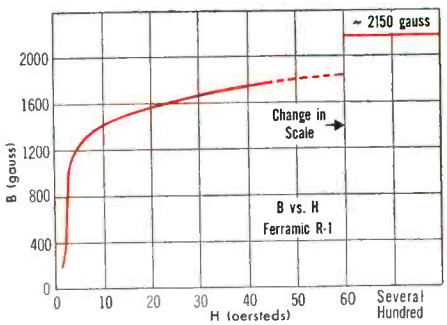
MICROWAVE FERRITES



Now S Band Ferramic R4 is available!

This new ferrite material, designated Ferramic **R4** by General Ceramics, is suitable for use in many **S** Band applications. Complete information will be supplied on receipt of full details of your specific application. Please address inquiries to Dept. E.

Properties of Ferramic R1



Frequency	Dielectric Properties		Magnetic Properties	
CPS	Σ/Σ_o	$\tan\delta_d$	μ'/μ_o	$\tan\delta_m$
10^9	13	.007	3	1.5
1.5×10^9	13	.006	1.7	2.6
3×10^9	13	.004	0	200 (peak)
10^{10}	13	.002	+.7	.004

Curie Temperature ..... 270°C
Volume Resistivity ..... High
Density ..... 4.3 grams/cc

General CERAMICS CORPORATION

Telephone VALLEY 6-5100

General Offices and Plant: KEASBEY, NEW JERSEY

MANUFACTURERS OF FERRAMIC CORES, MAGNETIC MEMORY CORES, MEMORY PLANES, MICROWAVE FERRITES, SOLDERSEAL TERMINALS, HIGH TEMP. SEALS, STEATITE, ALUMINA & CHEMICAL STONEWARE

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

of 0.015 thick phosphor bronze. The T-3L is designed for use with T-3 bulb size tubes $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in length. The greater surface contact area provides a higher degree of clamping and more surface area for additional heat dissipation. It is made of 0.008 phosphor bronze. **Circle P16 inside back cover.**

SERVO AMPLIFIER
small, transistorized

M. TEN BOSCH, INC., Pleasantville, N. Y. Model 1800-0300 is a miniaturized, hermetically-sealed, plug-in transistor servo amplifier. It is primarily intended to receive signals from a synchro control transformer and to operate a size 15, 400-cycle, 6.1-w servo motor or equivalent. The amplifier is designed to meet the environmental requirements of specification MIL-E-5400. Complete physical and electrical specifications are available from the company. **Circle P17 inside back cover.**

PRECISION POT
a single-turn unit

HELIPOT CORP., 916 Meridian Ave., South Pasadena, Calif. Series 5600 precision potentiometer is a 2 in. diameter, single-turn unit for

putting IDEAS to work—research at IBM®

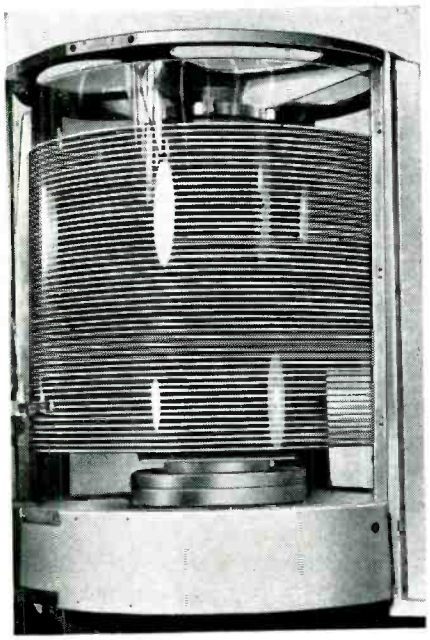
- Random Access Memory Accounting: RAMAC®, magnetic-disk memory storage, gives fast access to 5,000,000 characters. IBM Bulletin No. 400.
- Slanting Rain: "Shadows" created on a surface by its irregularities and discontinuities magnified 200,000 times through electron microscopy.

For bulletins, write to Dept. EL-10, IBM, 590 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

Random Access Memory Accounting

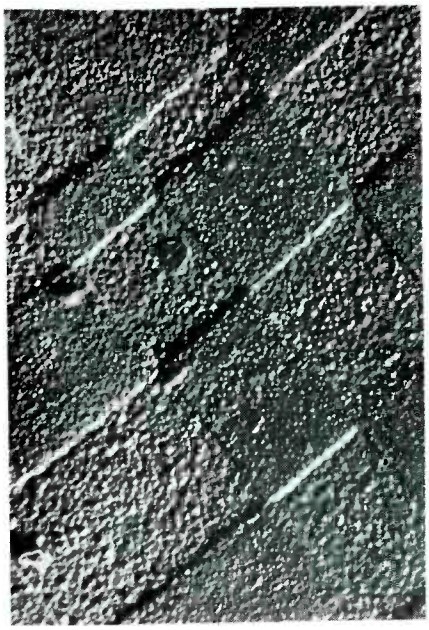
RAMAC, IBM's newest data processing system, needed a unique memory storage system. Ordinary methods of memory storage—magnetic tape, drums, ferrite cores—couldn't store enough "bits" of information. It took a research team of ours, with Trigg Noyes and Wes Dickinson as key men at IBM's San Jose Research Labs, to find the answer. The heart of this new idea: magnetic disks, played and replayed like the records in coin-operated music machines!

Here's how it works: Information is stored, magnetically, on fifty disks which rotate at 1200 rpm. These disks are mounted so as to rotate about a vertical axis, with a spacing of three tenths of an inch between disks. This spacing permits two magnetic heads to be positioned to any one of the 100 concentric tracks which are available on each side of each disk. Each track contains 500 alphanumeric characters. Total storage capacity: 5,000,000 characters. The two recording heads are mounted in a pair of arms which are moved, by a feed-back control system, in a radial direction to straddle a selected disk.



RAMAC's memory

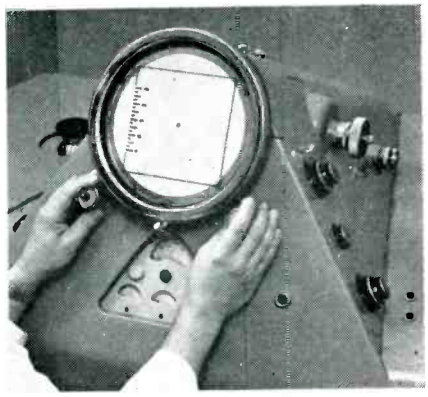
This new system promises memory storage possibilities never before accomplished. If you'd like to read more about the engineering design of this magnetic-disk, random access memory system, write for IBM Bulletin No. 400.



Blown-up shadows

Slanting Rain

All of us have stood on a tall building on a cloudy day and looked down at the street—pretty difficult to judge relative heights of objects that far below, wasn't it? But during late afternoon on a sunny day the lengths of shadows made your estimates of height as easy as apple pie. The 100,000-volt Electron Microscope at our Poughkeepsie Research Laboratory allows us to study the topography of surfaces in just the same way. Instead of relying upon the obstruction of light by objects on a surface, we cause them to obstruct a slanting rain of metal vapor. Where the rain falls on a thin collodion coating previously put on the surface, the transmissibility of electrons through the coating is altered when it is put into the Electron Microscope; the "shadows" can be magnified and recorded on photographic film. A photographic enlargement made from the film can result in magnification of 200,000 times, thus making it possible to clearly observe an object less than one ten-millionth of an inch in diameter; or, this dash, —, magnified to the extent that it would appear to be about ¼ mile long. This magnification is about 200 times greater than practical in light microscopy, primarily because of the greater resolution possible in the EM, due to the short effective wave length of electrons.



Poughkeepsie's EM

We regard the electron microscope as one of our most important research tools. It has in some cases provided the missing data needed to understand the interrelation of the variables in a problem; has in other cases allowed us to confirm a proposed new theory.

To learn more about career opportunities available at IBM, write, describing your background, to: W. M. Hoyt, IBM, Room 410, 590 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

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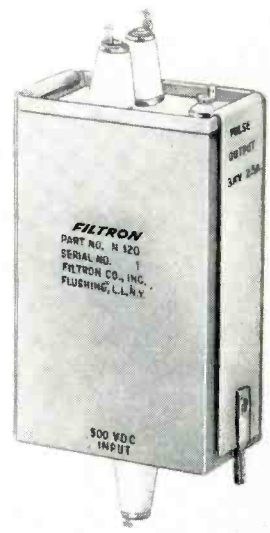
DATA PROCESSING • ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS • TIME EQUIPMENT • MILITARY PRODUCTS

servo or bushing mounting, with or without ball bearings. Up to 8 sections can be ganged on a common shaft at the factory with as many as 21 taps to a section.

►**Specifications**—A wide range of total resistance is provided (from 35 to 80,000 ohms) and linearity as close as ±0.15 percent is available. The series 5600 is a continuous-rotation potentiometer, with electrical rotation of 356 deg ±1 deg. Housed in a dimensionally stable, one-piece plastic cup, it weighs only 3.2 oz. Operating range is −55 C to +80 C. Power rating is 4.8 w at 25 C ambient and 3.5 w at 40 C ambient.

The series 5600 also offers a wide choice of modifications which adapt the new potentiometer to meet exact specifications. **Circle P18 inside back cover.**



PULSE PACKAGES
aid radar system designers

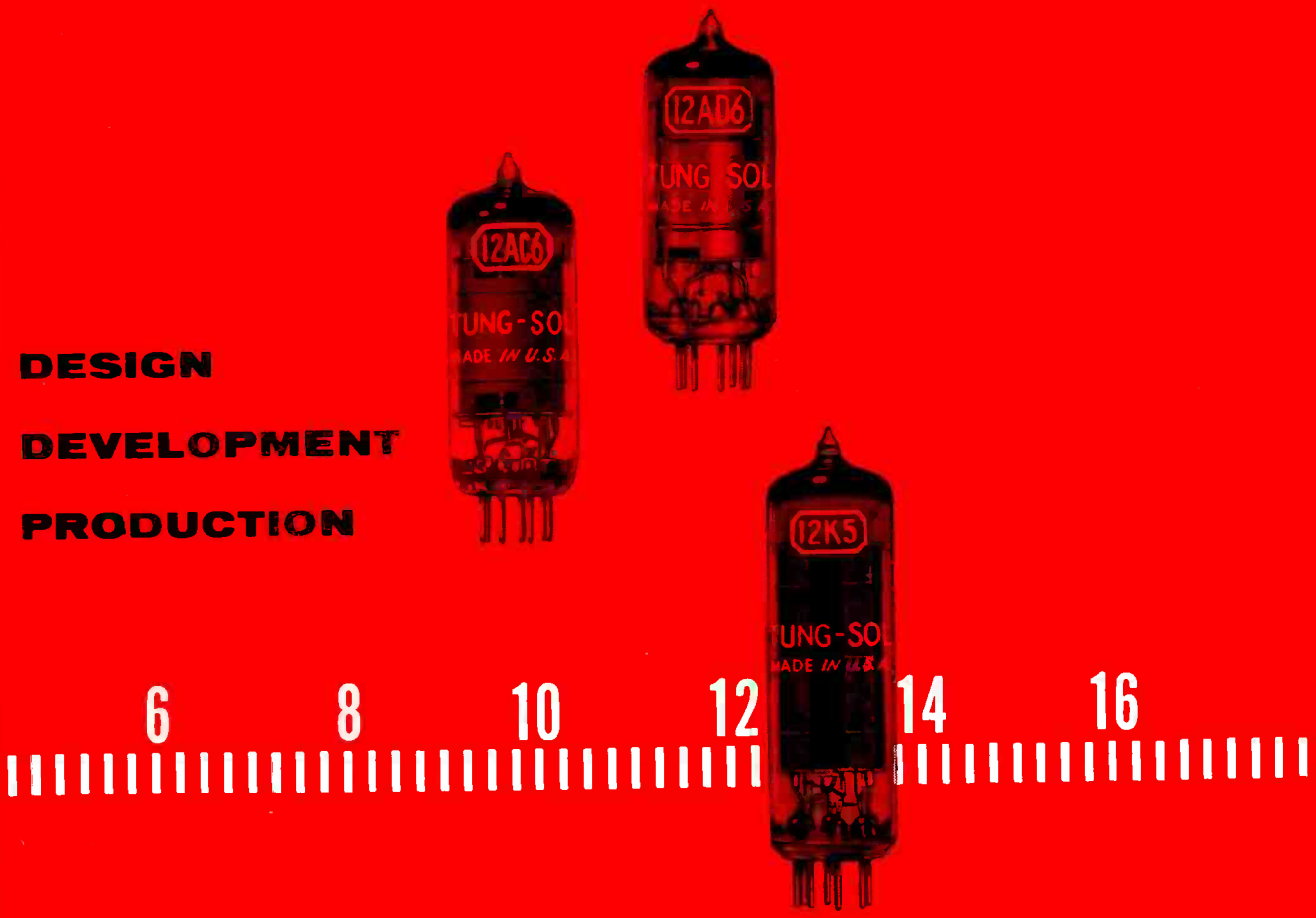
FILTRON CO., INC., Flushing, L. I., N. Y. Radar transmitter engineers can now obtain preengineered and preassembled radar components, which, when installed in their systems, will furnish outputs guaranteed to meet reasonable performance requirements of any specific radar system employing a hydrogen thyratron tube. These components, which are the main determinants of the transmitted-pulse parameters of a radar system, are available as a package.

The high power pulse package is built around the charging choke,

DESIGN

DEVELOPMENT

PRODUCTION



These four tubes, newly engineered by Tung-Sol, are the 12-volt tube complement for the first successful hybrid car radio.

It is the Tung-Sol policy to offer engineering assistance impartially and to treat all information received in strictest confidence. Tung-Sol does not manufacture radios or television sets.

TUNG-SOL®

ELECTRON TUBES

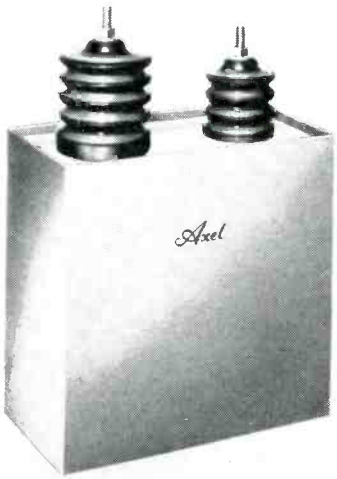
SEMICONDUCTORS

TUNG-SOL ELECTRIC INC., NEWARK 4, N. J. *Sales Offices* Atlanta, Ga., Columbus, Ohio, Culver City, Calif., Dallas, Tex., Denver, Colo., Detroit, Mich., Irvington, N. J., Melrose Park, Ill., Newark, N. J., Seattle, Wash.

MINIATURE LAMPS | SEALED BEAM HEADLAMPS | SIGNAL FLASHERS | RADIO AND TV TUBES | ALUMINIZED PICTURE TUBES | SPECIAL PURPOSE TUBES | SEMICONDUCTORS | COLOR PICTURE TUBES

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

pulse-forming network and pulse transformer of the line-type modulator. This package makes it possible to obtain the optimum required pulse shape, with a minimum of tedious development work or trial-and-error experimentation. **Circle P19 inside back cover.**



PULSE FORMING NETWORKS
in unlimited availability

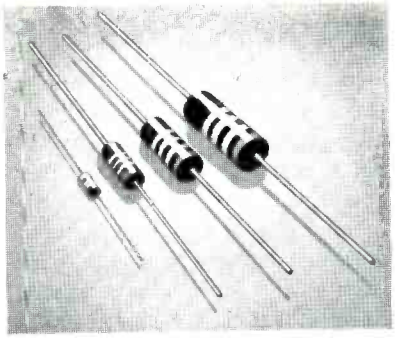
AXEL ELECTRONICS DIV. AXEL BROS., INC., 134-20 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, N. Y., has a complete line of capacitor pulse forming networks for industrial and military applications. All networks have an "E" circuit configuration, with equal, self-contained capacitor and coil sections. They are complete filled with highly-purified, low-loss dielectric, insuring against voids and consequent corona deterioration.

The pulse forming networks are available in the widest range and combination of electrical parameters. Charging voltages up to 50 kv, impedances between 5 and 500 ohms, pulse widths from 0.05 μsec to several milliseconds, and repetition frequencies as high as 10,000 cps can be supplied.

Quality control standards meet or exceed all applicable military or commercial specifications. **Circle P20 inside back cover.**

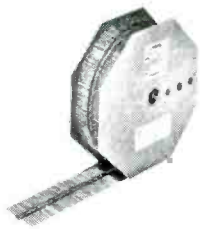
DRY BATTERIES
for transistor radios

RAY-O-VAC, 212 East Washington Ave., Madison 10, Wisc. Models 1603 and 1604 are 9-volt A bat-

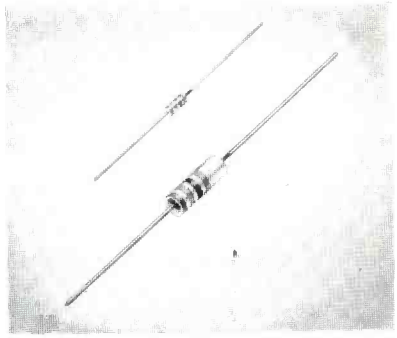


FIXED MOLDED RESISTORS—In 1/10, 1/2, 1, and 2 watt ratings at 70C ambient. Available in standard RETMA values.

The Allen-Bradley type of packaging prevents leads from tangling or bending.

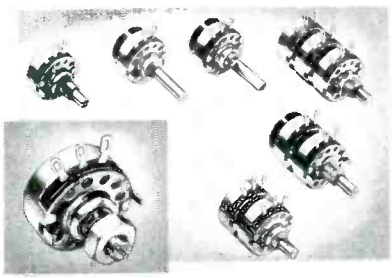


Reel packaging on pressure sensitive tape for automatic assembly lines.



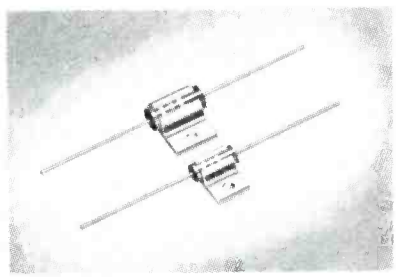
HERMETICALLY SEALED RESISTORS—Composition resistors sealed in a ceramic tube. 1/8 And 1 watt, 10 ohms to 500,000 megohms.

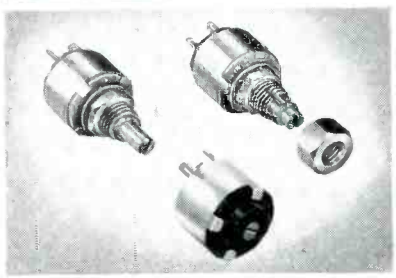
WHERE ELECTRONIC RELIABILITY IS A "MUST" . . . STANDARDIZE ON THESE ALLEN-BRADLEY COMPONENTS



VARIABLE RESISTORS—Type J molded resistors, rated at 2 watts at 70C ambient. Total resistance values from 50 ohms to 5 megohms. Outstanding for low noise characteristics. Taps can be provided at 40, 53, and 68% of effective rotation. Metal parts are corrosion-resistant. Have solid molded resistor element.

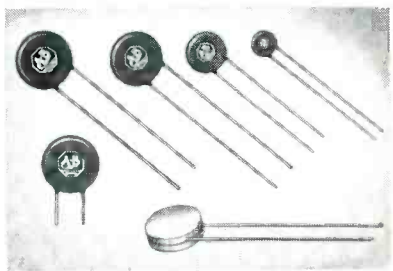
COPPER-CLAD FIXED RESISTORS—Type GM rated at 3 watts at 70C and 4 watts at 40C. Type HM rated at 4 watts at 70C and 5 watts at 40C. Mounted in heavy copper clamps. Must be mounted on steel panel to radiate heat. Will not open circuit or exhibit erratic changes in resistance. Send for Bulletin 5002.

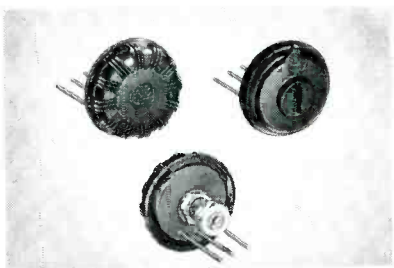




VARIABLE RESISTORS—Types G and F molded resistors are ½ inch in diameter. Total resistance from 100 ohms to 5 megohms. Ideal for use in printed circuits. The Type G all metal variable control is rated ½ watt; Type F control with molded end is rated ¼ watt. Standard tapers.

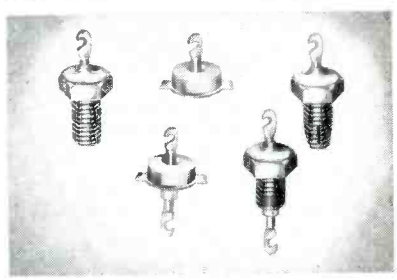
CERAMIC CAPACITORS—Available in nominal capacitance values from 10 mmfd to .022 mfd in continuous d-c voltage ratings of 500, 1000, 2500, and 5000 volts. Also available in ceramic enclosures for greater mechanical strength and higher insulation dielectric strength. Operate up to 150C ambient temp.

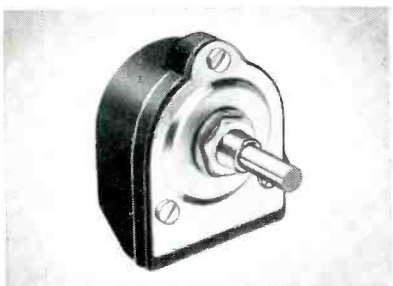




VARIABLE RESISTORS—Type T solid molded resistors for rheostat and potentiometer applications. The molded plastic actuator serves also as the cover which makes this unit extremely flat and compact. Rated at ½ watt at 70C ambient. Available in maximum resistance values from 100 ohms up to 5 megohms.

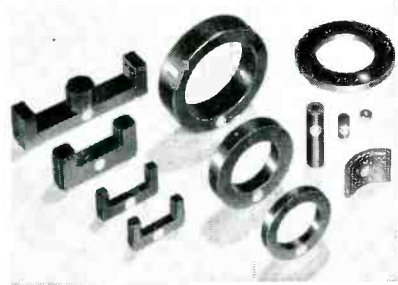
FEED-THRU & STAND-OFF CAPACITORS—These rugged capacitors exhibit no parallel resonance effects normally encountered with tubular capacitors in the VHF and UHF frequency ranges. Available in standard nominal values from 4.7 mmf to 1000 mmf with solder tabs or with screw-thread mountings.





INDUSTRIAL POTENTIOMETERS—Type H rated at 5 watts at 40C ambient. Resistance range 50 ohms to 2 megohms. Good for 100,000 cycles with less than 10% resistance change. Derate to zero at 120C. Maximum voltage 750 v, d-c. After 100 hrs. at 40C and 98% humidity, resistance change not more than 5%.

FERRITE CORES—In various shapes and sizes to fit needs of black and white, color television and general applications. There are U and L cores for color convergence and O cores for color convergence shields; also U and E cores for flyback transformers, and QR cores for deflection yokes. Many other shapes available.



A-B Quality

ALLEN-BRADLEY

RADIO & TELEVISION COMPONENTS

QUALITY

Allen-Bradley Co.
110 W. Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee 4, Wis.

Please send me technical data on_____

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

teries and have been introduced to take care of the rapidly expanding demand created by the latest types of transistorized portable radios. The batteries can also be used in electronic instruments and other battery-operated devices requiring a power component of their characteristics.

Further information on the firm's line of batteries for transistor radios is available from the company. **Circle P21 inside back cover.**

PRECISION POT
in 1-piece aluminum cup

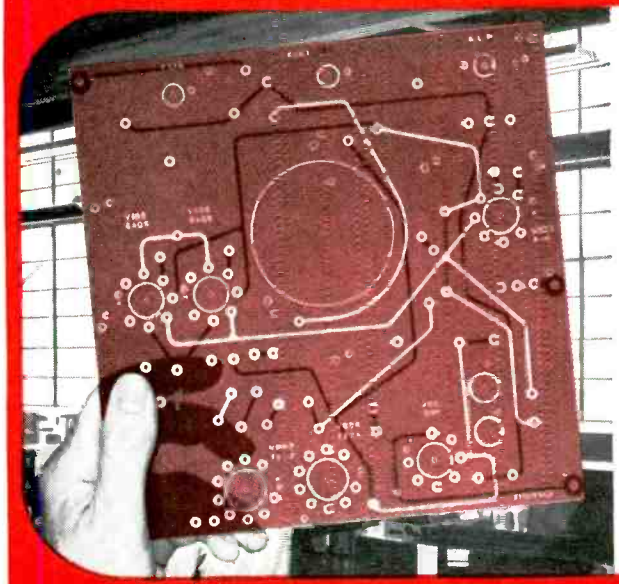
HELIPOT CORP., Newport Beach, Calif., has introduced the series 5300 precision potentiometer. Measuring 1¼ in. in diameter, the 2-oz, bushing-mount unit improves upon and will eventually replace the manufacturer's series G.

▶ **Additional Data**—It is housed in an accurately drawn one-piece aluminum cup. The unit is compact, extra rugged and long-lived. It also offers considerable improvement in mechanical runout, noise and torque. Up to 9 taps can be added during manufacture—each spot welded to a single turn of resistance wire, without shorting out adjacent turns.

Standard range of resistance goes from 25 to 49,000 ohms, with a best practical linearity tolerance of ±0.25 percent above 2,000 ohms. Power rating is 2.8 w at 25 C ambient, 2 w at 40 C ambient. Operating range is from −55 to +80 C. Mechanical rotation is 360 deg continuous while electrical rota-

CHECK THESE 3 OUTSTANDING FORMICA LAMINATED PLASTICS . . .

for your electronic applications



1 New translucent Formica XXXP-36 offers cold punching and high IR

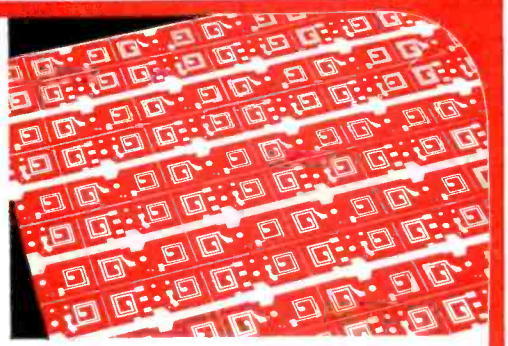
XXXP-36—new paper base phenolic grade—brings 1,000,000 megohms resistance value, precision and translucency to printed circuitry!

The new XXXP-36 sheet punches cold up to and including 1/16″. Therefore, it is not subject to dimensional change as in grades which must be heated before punching. This means that with Formica XXXP-36, you can now produce circuits with new and higher standards of accuracy.

Also recommended for terminal boards, tv insulators and other applications requiring high IR. Send for bulletin 599.

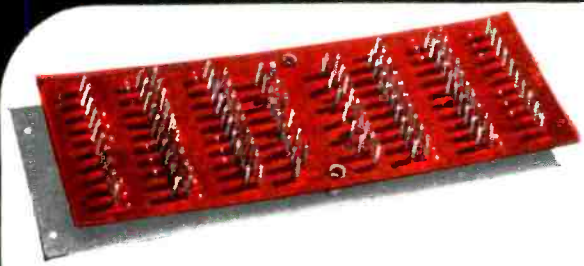
2 new glass silicone

New G-7-2 offers greater hot strength, lower moisture absorption, lower wet power factor. Comes in larger sheets (up to 36″ x 72″ x 2″), and has a uniform creamy white color. Send today for free data sheets.



3 FF-91 glass epoxy

FF-91 is a super-insulator, has high operating and solder temperature and better bond strength. Especially valuable in hot, humid conditions, since its inorganic base resists fungus attack. Also has very high mechanical strength and cold punching characteristics. Send today for free data sheets.



plus special Terminal Board grades

Terminal boards made of Formica offer electrical insulation, plus heat-, flame- and arc-resistance . . . and dimensional stability under extremes of temperature and atmospheric conditions.

Write for detailed information

Data sheets and bulletins giving complete information are available. Please indicate the grades in which you are interested:

- Data sheet, grade XXXP-36 ☐
- Data sheet, grade G-7-2 ☐
- Data sheet, grade FF-91 ☐
- XXXP-36 bulletin 599 ☐
- General catalog bulletin 627 ☐
- Copper clad bulletin 688 ☐

FI-1224A

FORMICA CORPORATION
Subsidiary of American Cyanamid
7-4640 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati 32, Ohio

Industrial FORMICA Laminated Plastic Pays in Performance

tion is 352 deg ±2 deg. **Circle P22 inside back cover.**

COOLING FAN
for electronic cabinets

McLEAN ENGINEERING LABORATORIES, P. O. Box 228, Princeton, N. J., is producing the model 2E610 electronic cabinet cooling fan designed for mounting on a standard 19-in. wide rack with a 10½-in. panel height.

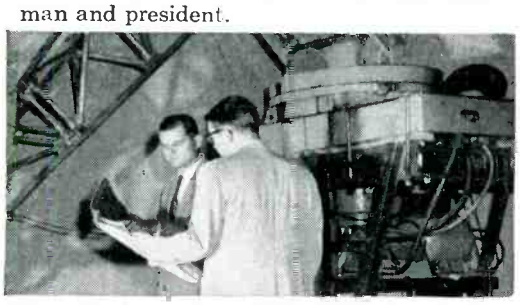
The 2E610 is a twin 6½-in. centrifugal blower with each wheel double inlet, resulting in high air delivery and adequate motor cooling. It is equipped with a ⅓-hp double shaft motor and produces 800 cfm under normal operating conditions. It is equipped with permanent air filter and 19 by 10½ stainless steel grill covering the entire front of the unit. Modifications are available to customer specifications. **Circle P23 inside back cover.**

T-W TUBE
for S-band operation

BOMAC LABORATORIES, INC., Salem Road, Beverly, Mass. Amplification over a wide range of frequencies in the S-band region can be obtained by the use of the 6651/BL850 traveling-wave tube. Peak power output of 1 kw can be obtained with an accelerating voltage of 5,800. A magnetic field of 1,000 gauss is required to focus

WESTINGHOUSE!
IN BALTIMORE
Rewards Ingenuity!

Coleman Miller receives check for $5,000 from Gwilym A. Price, Westinghouse chairman and president.



The award was for a lightweight, transportable radar antenna invented by Mr. Miller.

Coleman Miller—A Career Engineer—
Wins $8,000 in Awards...
At Electronics Division

A career engineer can cash in on his creativity at Westinghouse in Baltimore. Coleman J. Miller, an advisory engineer, has already received checks for $5,000 and $3,000 in patent awards from the company.

BROAD EXPERIENCE LEADS TO PROMOTIONS—Mr. Miller, like his fellow Westinghouse engineers, has worked on a wide range of projects. He has worked as design engineer on radar, microwave plumbing, antenna, transmitter and monitor equipment. He was made a supervisory engineer in 1952 and advisory engineer in 1955.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOU AT WESTINGHOUSE—The opportunities, facilities, and challenging projects that made Coleman Miller's success story possible are still available to you! The rapid expansion now under way at Westinghouse in Baltimore offer you exciting career possibilities. Investigate, and you too may decide on Westinghouse as the place to build your career.

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ENGINEERING CAREERS

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the electron beam. Driving power needed is approximately 1 w. Average power output without forced air cooling is 1 w.

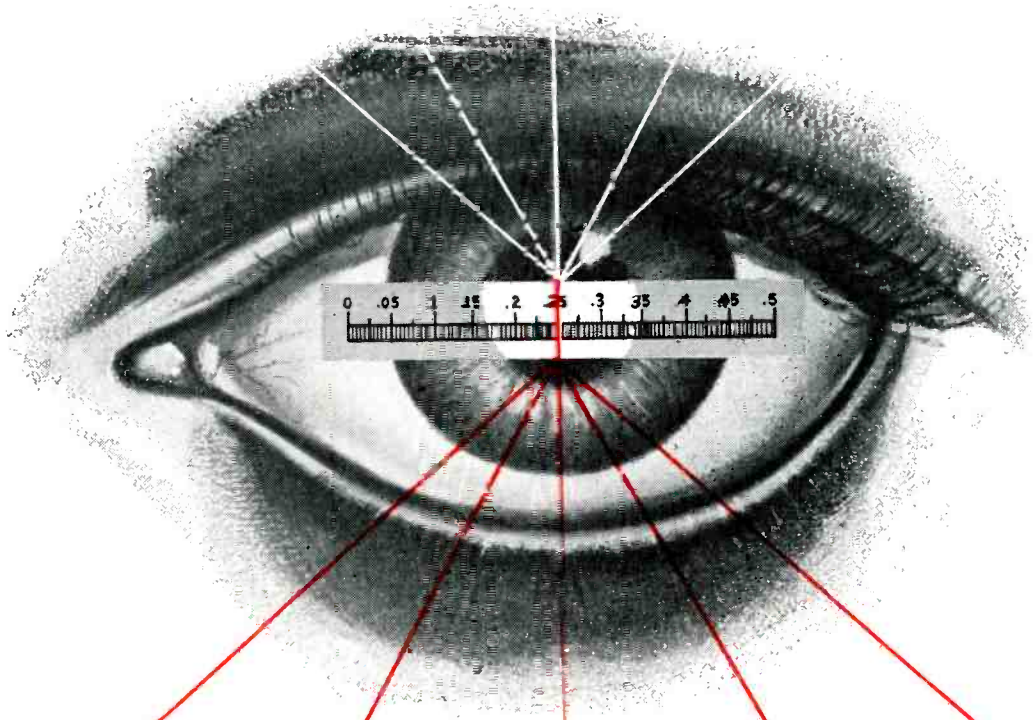
The tube is mounted in a metal capsule which supports the tube in the focusing solenoid and also houses the input and output matching cavities. Weight of the tube and capsule is 5 lb, and the tube is 17 in. long and 1⅞ in. in diameter. **Circle P24 inside back cover.**

D-C POWER SUPPLY
dual range type

OPAD ELECTRIC CO., 69 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y. Model KM95B is a dual range d-c power supply with a continuous duty rating of either 0-32 v d-c at 40 amperes, or 0-64 v d-c at 20 amperes. Ripple is held to within 1 percent of the average d-c at maximum output. The unit operates on either 115 v or 230 v a-c 60 cycles single phase.

► **Controls**—All controls are conveniently arranged on the front panel and include a power switch, pilot light, 4½ in. d-c voltmeter and ammeter, voltage control knob, output range selector switch, indicating type fuse holders, overload warning light and line voltage selector switch.

The equipment is self-contained in a steel cabinet 22 in. long by



look at it from any angle

By a unique optical system of reflected light, scale positions on Greibach meters are shown by a light beam pointer with hair line indicator. Parallax is eliminated and readings can be made instantly from any angle with absolute precision. And no matter how you look at it, Greibach meters are versatile and rugged enough for any application. The low internal voltage drop of Greibach ammeters, for example, makes them perfect for transistor and other low energy applications.

Their ruggedness — they never need recalibration in normal use — and resistance to up to 500 g's shock allow rough handling without damage or loss of accuracy in factory or field use. For laboratory work too, Greibach meters provide such important features as full scale sensitivity to ½ microampere, up to 0.25% accuracy, and resistance to overloads up to 100,000%.

ERRORLESS READINGS WITH GREIBACH METERS

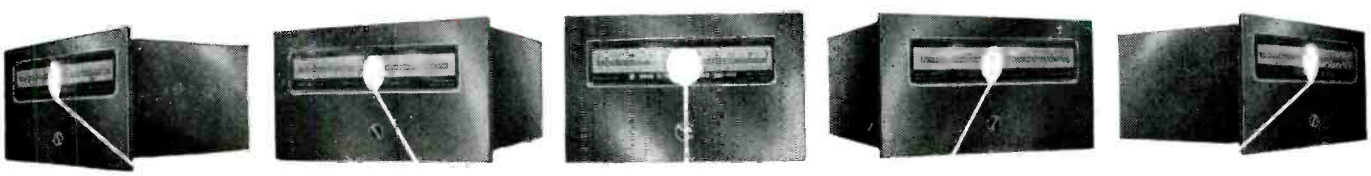
The edgewise panel meter shown here is the latest in a complete line of standard, portable, panel, and differential units for current, voltage, and resistance measurements. It can be conveniently stacked in layers for bench work, adapted for portable use, or readily incorporated in any console equipment.

If your project calls for a meter you'll do better with a Greibach meter. And if you have a technical problem that needs outside assistance, it's immediately available from our field representative without obligation.

GREIBACH Gi

INSTRUMENTS CORPORATION
associated with
GULTON INDUSTRIES, INC.

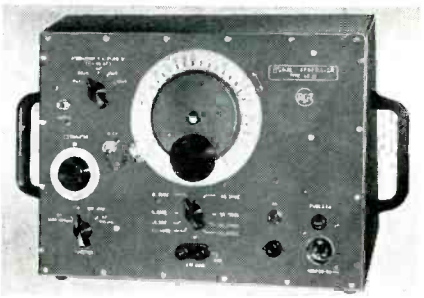
Metuchen, New Jersey



15 in. diameter by 14 in. high. The power supply is also available for rack mounting. **Circle P25 inside back cover.**

A-C POWER SOURCES
new Invertrons added

BEHLMAN ENGINEERING CO., 114 S. Hollywood Way, Burbank, Calif. New additions to the Invertron line of electronic a-c power sources are the 1.5 kva and 2 kva models, both featuring the accuracy, stability and regulation of previously available lower power units. The model shown has a power output of 1.5 kva three phase, with output frequency continuously variable from 350 to 450 cps. Ask for Catalog 56A. **Circle P26 inside back cover.**



SIGNAL GENERATOR
offers 7 frequency ranges

RADIO CORP. OF AMERICA, Camden, N. J. Type LG-20 signal generator, a new lab and industrial test instrument, provides 7 frequency ranges and an i-f spread range, with coverage continuous from 42 kc to 50 mc.

The portable instrument pro-

High Purity

Baker ELECTRONIC CHEMICALS

For your electronic tubes and screens—

Acetic Acid
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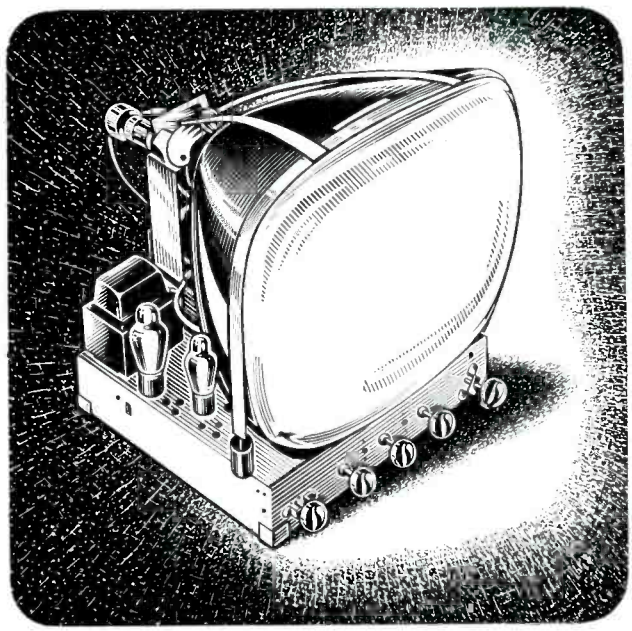
Antimony Trioxide
Barium Acetate
Barium Carbonate
Barium Fluoride
Barium Nitrate
Benzene
Boric Acid
Cadmium Chloride
Cadmium Nitrate
Cadmium Sulfate
Calcium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride
Calcium Fluoride
Calcium Nitrate
Calcium Phosphate
Ether, Petroleum
Hydrochloric Acid
Hydrofluoric Acid
Lithium Carbonate
Lithium Chloride
Lithium Nitrate
Lithium Sulfate
Magnesium Carbonate
Magnesium Chloride
Magnesium Oxide
Manganous Carbonate
Methanol
Nickelous Chloride
Nickelous Nitrate
Nickelous Sulfate
Nitric Acid
Potassium Dichromate
Potassium Hydroxide
Radio Mixtures
Silicic Acid
Sodium Carbonate
Sodium Chloride
Sodium Hydroxide
Sodium Phosphate Dibasic
Strontium Nitrate
Sulfuric Acid
Toluene
Triple Carbonate
Zinc Chloride
Zinc Nitrate
Zinc Oxide

PURITY BY THE TON
—for production use



BAKER CHEMICALS FOR THE ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY are manufactured to rigid standards of chemical purity. They are ideally suited for the production of phosphors, emission coatings, activating agents, etc. used in military and civilian radar, radio and television equipment.

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Look over the list of Baker electronic chemicals on this page—write Dept. R for prices and samples of those which interest you in your production. Further, if your development and research requires these or other chemicals to precise standards, Baker is your logical source of dependable supply.

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vides either continuous wave or amplitude-modulated output, through a calibrated attenuator. Separate 1-v r-f output is incorporated for excitation of r-f bridges and similar applications. **Circle P27 inside back cover.**

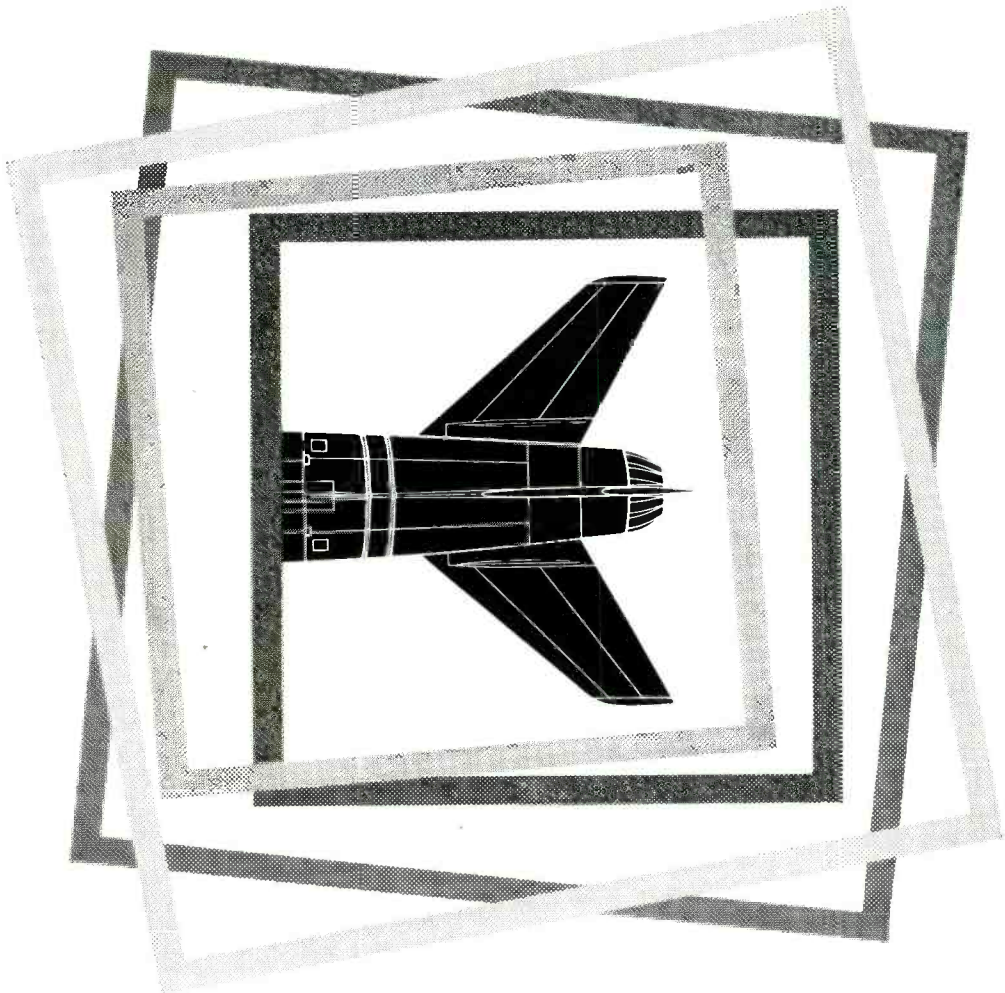
TELEMETERING FILTER
miniature in size

HYCOR, Division of International Resistance Co., 12970 Bradley Ave., Sylmar, Calif. A complete line of miniature telemetering filters for every channel and bandwidth is now being produced. A typical miniature band-pass filter (illustrated) in the MIL style GB case has 15-percent bandwidth at ±1.0 db and phase shift linearity within ±5 percent. Attenuation at ±15 percent from center frequency is 30 db. Voltage gain is 0 db. These filters are hermetically sealed and designed for use between driving impedances and open grid. **Circle P28 inside back cover.**

EQUIPMENT HEATERS
made of silicone rubber

COX & CO., INC., 115 E. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y. Thermolastic heaters, a new development of the company, bring new flexibility to the design of silicone rubber heaters, making possible improved performance for critical military equipment.

► **Highlights** — They incorporate the following features: any thickness down to 0.020 in.; any size



NEW DEVELOPMENTS in flutter, vibration, electronics, many other specialized fields:

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The opportunities at North American, Los Angeles Division, are many and varied. You work surrounded by activities of a highly interesting nature, using facilities of the most advanced type. You'll enjoy wide scope for your talents, and you'll particularly like the climate of individualism and team spirit that exists. Your associates will be people who respect your opinions and professional status. Check the openings listed below.

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Recent Aeronautical Engineering Graduates • Recent Mathematics Graduates (Women) • M. E. Graduates with Vibration Experience • Recent Electrical Graduates, for Lab. work • Experienced Flutter Engineers (Aeronautical, Mechanical Engineers, Physicists, Mathematicians) • Experienced Vibrations Engineers • Experienced Instrumentation Engineers, electrical background • Experienced Analog or Digital Computer Engineers, either Electrical, Mechanical or Aeronautical Engineers, or Physicists. Heavy analog experience desirable.

ALSO NEEDED: Aerodynamicists, Systems Engineers, Instrumentation Engineers, Aero-Thermodynamicists, Aeroelastic Engineers, Cycle Analysis Engineers

Contact Les Stevenson, Engineering Personnel Office, Dept. 56-10EL
North American Aviation, Inc., Los Angeles 45, California

North American Aviation, Inc. is doing research and development on the X-15, a manned aircraft for investigation of speeds and temperatures at very high altitudes.

Los Angeles Division

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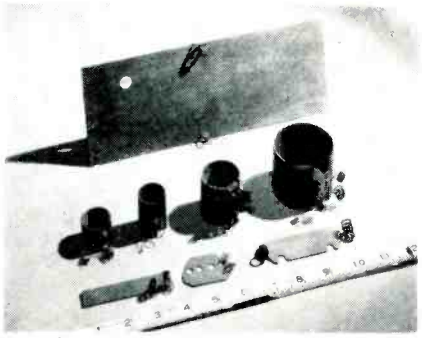
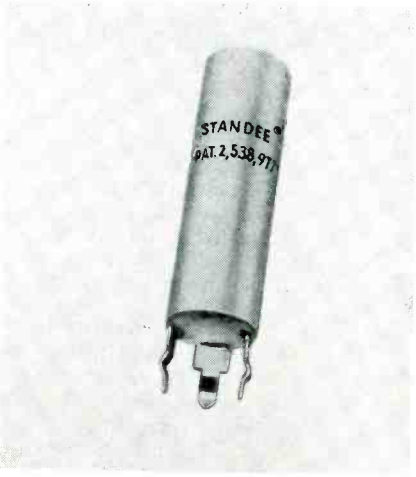
NORTH AMERICAN HAS BUILT MORE AIRPLANES THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY IN THE WORLD



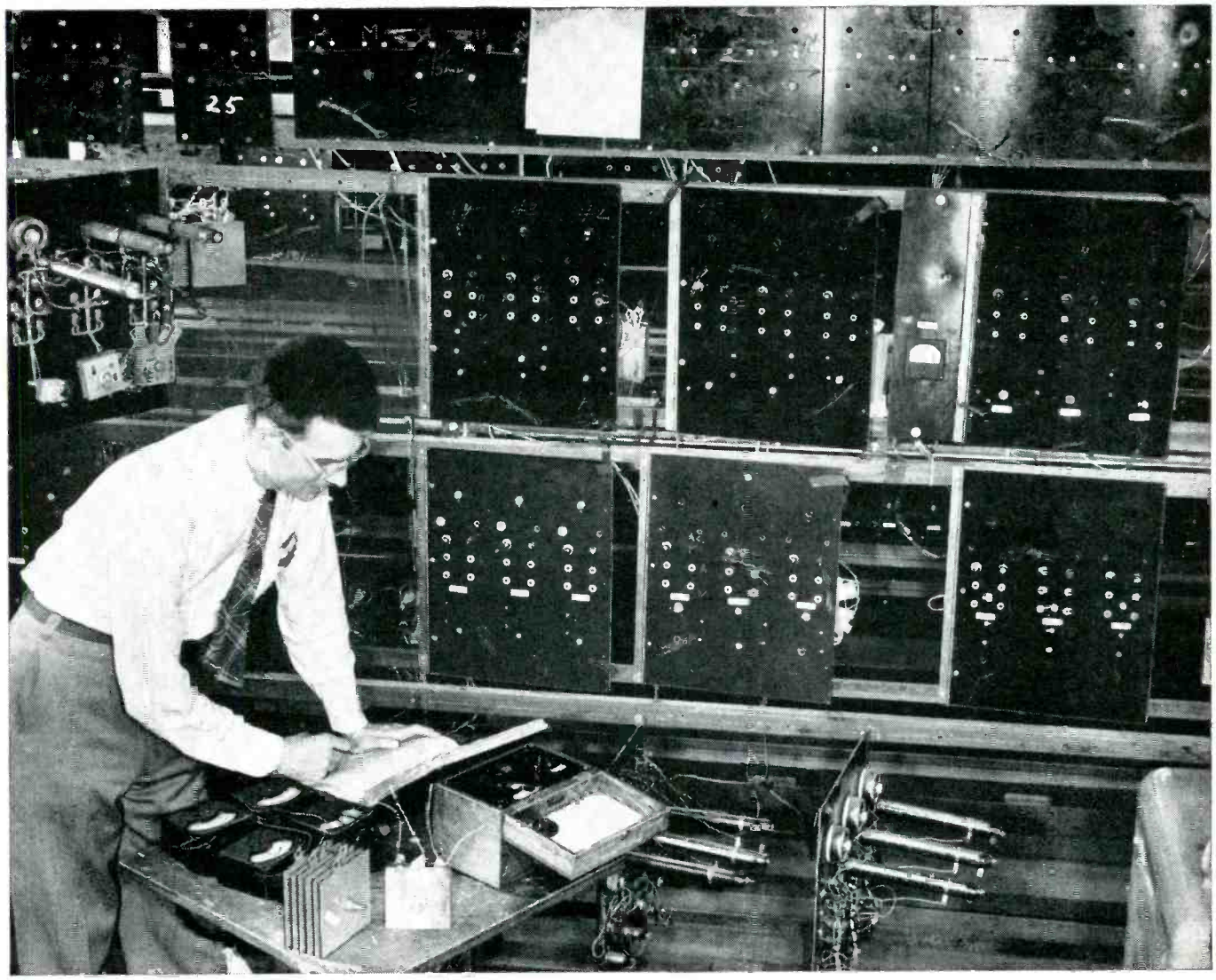
from ¼ sq in. to 10 sq ft; any flat cylindrical or conical shape; any desired cutouts; multiple circuits within a single heater; any desired heat dissipation pattern in any circuit; ratings up to 30 w per sq in. and higher; operation up to 230 C; dielectric strength of 2,000 v d-c or more; Teflon-insulated leads, securely anchored; and unlimited life.

Traditionally, silicone rubber heaters could only be cemented in place by tedious procedures involving the application of pressure and prolonged curing at high temperatures. Conventional adhesives would not stick to the silicone rubber surface. The new heaters discussed have entirely eliminated this difficulty. **Circle P29 inside back cover.**

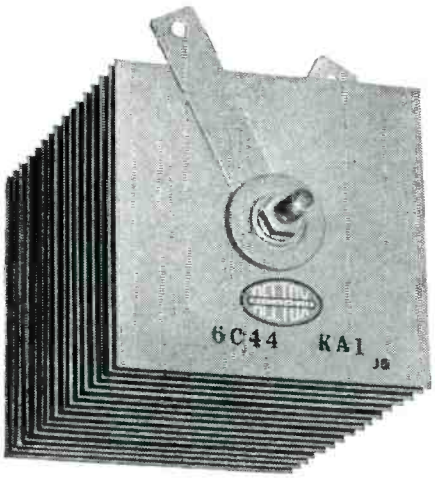


POWER RESISTORS
above-chassis plug-in type

CLAROSTAT MFG. CO., INC., Dover, N. H. The series KS or Standee above-chassis-mounted power resistors are now available with newly designed terminals featuring plug-in type installation. They are available in 5 sizes from 1⅛



Life tests of Westinghouse selenium stacks prove lowest forward aging rate in industry



This is another way Westinghouse assures you of product reliability. Life tests are conducted at not less than 35°C ambient. The standard Westinghouse life test method is to operate the stacks continuously at 110% of rated voltage and current output. During the first two years of these tests, practically no increase in forward resistance has occurred. Some stacks have actually decreased in forward resistance during this period.

Such tests establish the quality of the product and the uniformity of cell production. They also prove the superiority of the Westinghouse evaporative process for applying selenium to the cells. This is your assurance of consistent performance for the life of the selenium stack.

For all the facts, call your Westinghouse sales engineer. He'll show you other reasons why it pays to specify Westinghouse selenium stacks. J-21949

WATCH WESTINGHOUSE!

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in. to 4⅜ in. high and in 10 to 30-w power ratings. Values of resistance are up to 21,000 ohms. Form No. 754304 gives further information. **Circle P30 inside back cover.**

COAX POWER PAD
requires no forced cooling

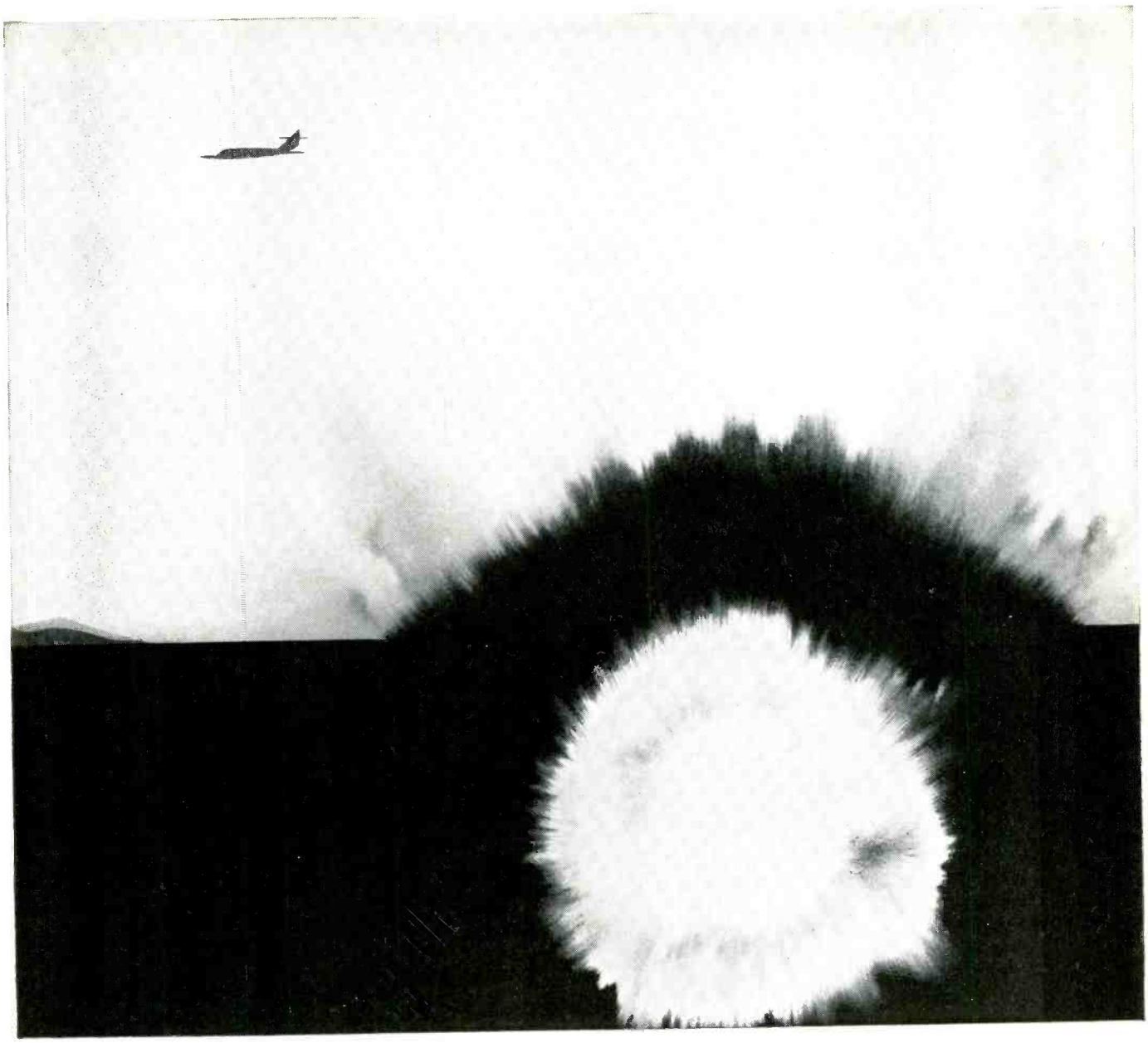
WEINSCHEL ENGINEERING, 10503 Metropolitan Ave., Kensington, Md. Model 528 coaxial power pad has 50-ohm impedance, type N connectors, and is used to extend the 10-mw frequency sensitivity range of commercial power meters to 30 w.

▶ **Features** — Power sensitivity (change of attenuation) is less than 0.1 db/10 w. Maximum input vswr under full rated power is 1.20. Maximum output vswr under power is 1.10. Typical frequency sensitivity (change of attenuation with frequency) is 0.3 db. Insertion loss is d-c to 600 mc.

No forced cooling is required. This is a 7-section tee-pad containing carefully aged film resistors resulting in an excellent long term stability. **Circle P31 inside back cover.**

PRESET COUNTER
has varied applications

ELECTRO-PULSE, INC., 11861 Teale St., Culver City, Calif. Featuring compactness, economy, long life and versatility, the model 7240A preset counter is usable in applications such as time interval generation and the control of sorting equipment, winding machines, counting and packaging, engine rpm, shearing and punching, and automatic feeds. It utilizes cold cathode glow transfer tubes which



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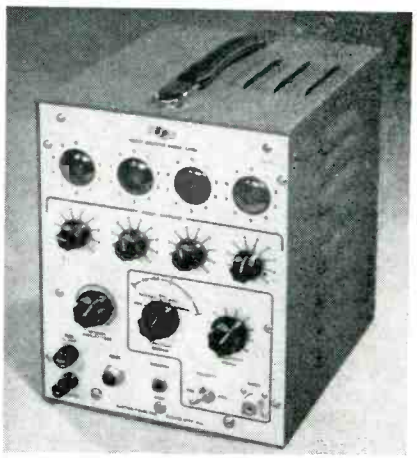
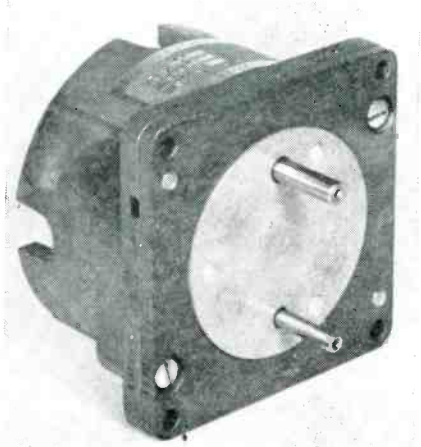


accomplish both counting and indication.

► **Operation**—The unit counts and indicates the number of input events up to a number (from 1 to 9,999) preset by four decade switches, at which time an output pulse is provided, a relay operates and the count is held. Rapid recycling or manual resetting to repeat the operation is provided.

The unit may be used as a time interval generator by counting the line voltage frequency, presenting the interval as a relay open or closed time. **Circle P32 inside back cover.**



GEAR BOX
dual output type

LINK AVIATION, INC., Binghamton, N. Y. Available in a variety of ratio combinations, model 013 dual output gear box provides primary and secondary output shafts for use in servo systems where two constant ratio outputs are required. The unit with its second output minimizes space consum-

what is available from Pyramid

A complete line of capacitors—electrolytics, paper and metallized paper for wired and printed circuit chassis . . . all made to standards which exceed even rigid military specifications. Full advertising and merchandising support.

Burton Browne / New York

PAPER


Type 85 LPT

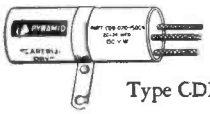
Type CT 


"IMP" Molded


Type PG "Glasseal," CP04, CP11

ELECTROLYTICS


Type TD, TDL


Type CDB


Type MC


Type TM


Type DO

OIL PAPER


Type PDM, CP53



Type PTIM, CP25

Type PLMF, CP70


Type PEM, CP67, CP69


Type PKM, CP61 to CP65

Type PJ, CP70 

A new time saving, profit making capacitor resistor analyzer with incorporated quick check feature at low cost. Model CRA-2 now available. See your Pyramid representative.

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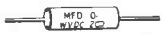
METALLIZED PAPER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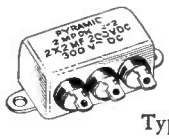
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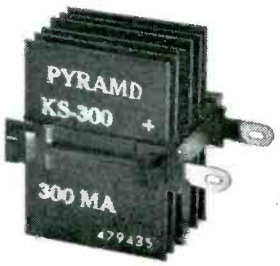
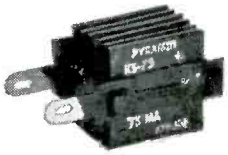
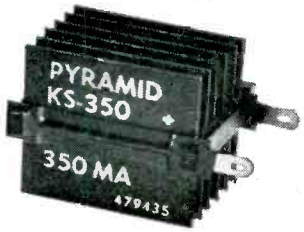
Type MPG


Type MPT

A full line of the first new design of selenium rectifers in twenty years.

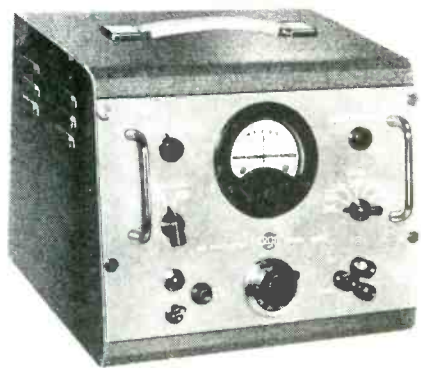






ing gear arrangements and in some instances completely eliminates a servo system which may otherwise be needed to provide the additional output.

The gear box is adaptable to scaling problems where two different operating speeds are required, or where one fast positioning speed and a slower speed are needed as in recorders. Adapter kits are available to facilitate utilization of the dual output gear box with various standard servo motors. Literature will be furnished upon request. **Circle P33 inside back cover.**

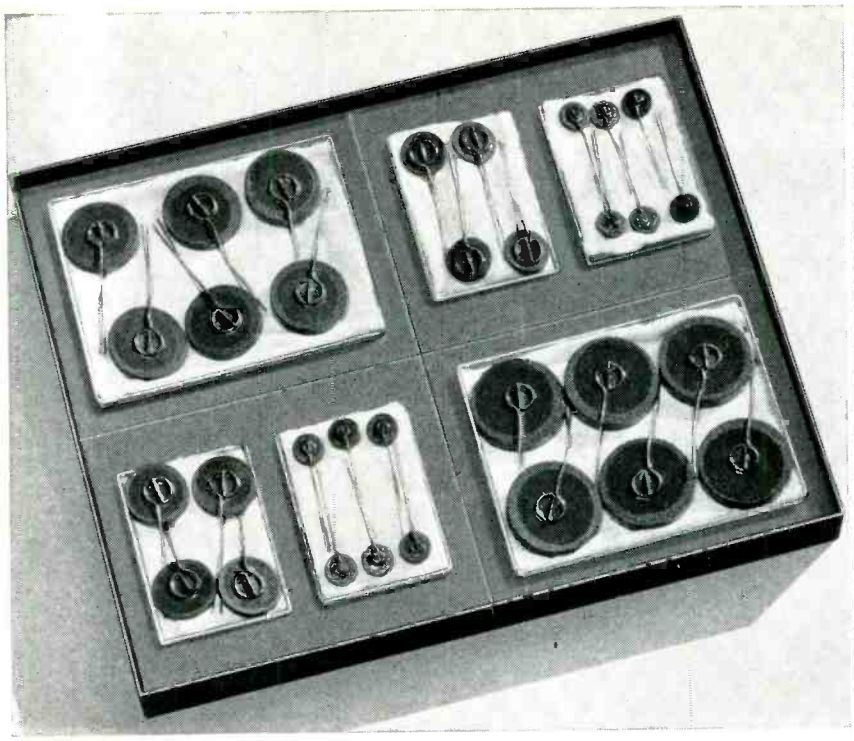


RADIO CORP. OF AMERICA, Camden, N. J. Type LV-14 d-c null voltmeter is a test instrument capable of d-c measurements over the range of 0 to 600 v d-c with accuracy of ±10 μv. Designed for a wide range of applications involving the test or calibration of numerous types of equipment, the LV-14 d-c voltmeter incorporates a highly stable power supply, standard cell for calibration, precision attenuator and sensitive null indicator.

The null indicator is a rugged 3½ in. zero-center panel meter, with sensitivity approximating 1 μa per division. **Circle P34 inside back cover.**

MINIATURE MOTOR
for telemetering uses

EL RAY MOTOR CO., INC., 11747 Vose St., N. Hollywood, Calif., has announced a new miniature motor featuring a governor controlled



NEW TEST KIT of GLOBAR®

Type BNR VARISTORS

for design and application work

Quantity	Cat. No.	R @ Calibration Voltage	Load Watts
6	432	100000 @ 10 volts	0.25
6	479	100000 @ 100 volts	0.3
6	328	10000 @ 40 volts	0.5
6	463	24000 @ 40 volts	1.0
6	524	24000 @ 100 volts	1.5
6	430	17500 @ 175 volts	2.7

KIT No. 3 Type BNR VARISTORS PRICE **$20.00**

to evaluate use of **GLOBAR®** Type BNR Varistors *for*

- **Reduction of surge voltage peaks from 50% to 90%.**
- **Reduction of contact arcing time up to 95%.**
- **Reduction of R. F. radiation.**
- **Stabilizing amplifier gain.**
- **Stabilizing speed and voltage.**
- **Stabilizing of rectifier circuits by limiting peak voltages.**

OTHER TEST KITS

of GLOBAR® Ceramic Varistors and Thermistors now available to help you solve your circuitry problems include:

KIT No. 1 PRICE $29.25

Type F THERMISTORS

- To evaluate series filament circuit application in radio and television receivers.

Quantity	Cat. No.	R @ 25° C	R @ Rated Current	B Constant	Load Watts
6	763	15		1500	0.5
6	441	880	100 ohms @ 150 ma	1900	2.7
6	341	375	40 ohms @ 300 ma	1950	3.6
6	525	250	20 ohms @ 600 ma	1900	7.2
6	327	460	35 ohms @ 600 ma	1900	12.6
6	421	125	43 ohms @ 600 ma	1100	16.5

KIT No. 2 PRICE $24.50

Type H THERMISTORS

- To evaluate time delays in relay and solenoid circuits; temperature compensation in field coils and meters.

Quantity	Cat. No.	R @ 25°C	B Constant	Load Watts
6	416	1200	3200	0.7
6	479	1000	3800	1.85
6	373	10	2700	3.0
6	343	20	2700	3.0
6	549	5000	3200	1.5
6	588	11000	3200	2.0

KIT No. 4 PRICE $18.25

Type F, Type BNR VARISTORS and THERMISTORS

- To evaluate stabilizing rectifier circuits by limiting peak voltages.

Quantity	Type BNR Cat. No.	R @ Calibration Voltage		Load Watts
6	432	25000 @ 10 volts		0.25
6	432	100000 @ 10 volts		0.25
6	432	200000 @ 10 volts		0.25
	Type F Cat. No.	R @ 25 C	B Constant	Load Watts
6	763	15	1500	0.50
6	763	120	1750	0.50
6	763	330000	2150	0.50

EACH KIT CONTAINS 36 resistors — 6 of each specified type, packaged in attractive transparent plastic boxes, plus an engineering bulletin. Kits will be shipped postpaid to any point in the United States and Canada. All resistance values specified carry standard production tolerance.

ORDER YOUR KITS NOW...

use this Handy Coupon

GLOBAR Division
THE CARBORUNDUM COMPANY
Dept. E 87-56, Niagara Falls, New York

Please ship kits as follows:

_____ (Quantity) No. 1 _____ (Quantity) No. 2

_____ (Quantity) No. 3 _____ (Quantity) No. 4

☐ Check enclosed (to which we have added applicable local tax)

☐ Please invoice us.

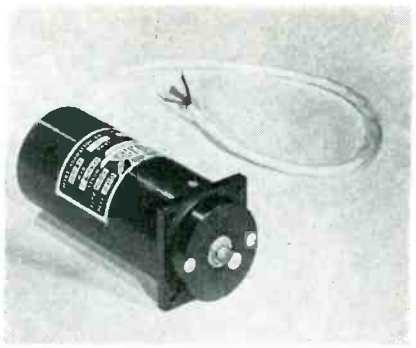
NAME_____ TITLE_____

COMPANY_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ ZONE_____ STATE_____

Please send FREE engineering bulletin on Kit No._____

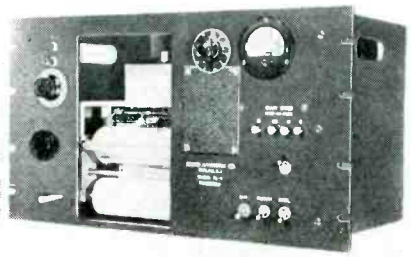


planetary gear train with integral filter. Length of the unit is 2.912 in. from mounting flange.

► **Uses**—Applications include use in timing units for telemetering, commutator switching and kindred functions.

Designed and developed by El Ray, the motor is designated as that company's number 1700-9-1, and meets noise specification MIL-I-6181B.

Additional specifications are: load, 3 in. oz; weight 5½ oz; and output speed may be specified for 15, 20, 150, 300, 600 or 1,800 rpm. **Circle P35 inside back cover.**



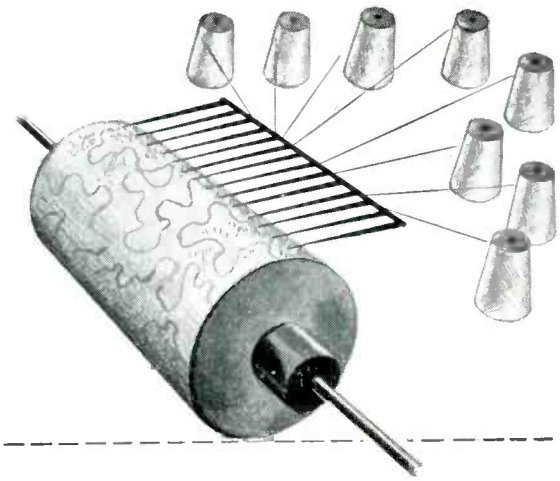
RECORDER
shows frequency response

SOUND APPARATUS Co., Stirling, N. J., has produced a new frequency response recorder, model SL-4, for electrical and electro-acoustical measurements. This recorder utilizes a patented electrodynamic principle for the operation of the stylus or pen. Special features are: a variable, electronically controlled writing speed and damping of the pen movement.

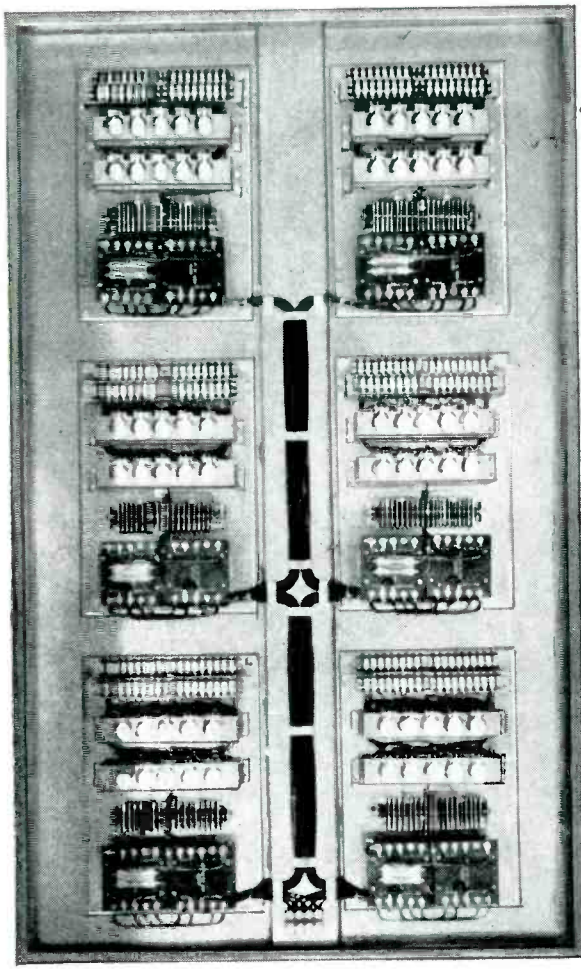
The instrument records on a 4-in. wide chart at chart speeds of 4½ in., 9 in. and 18 in. per min-

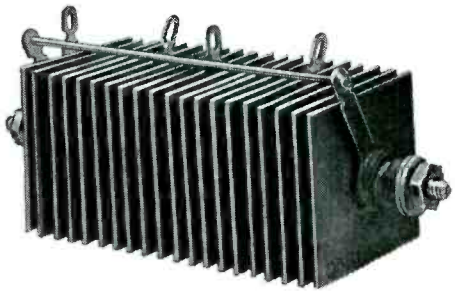
WARNER ELECTRIC BRAKE & CLUTCH CO.

"puts the finger" on automatic rug machinery with the aid of



RADIO RECEPTOR SELENIUM RECTIFIERS





Guiding the 120 electric clutches that act as automated fingers in a new rug tufting machine is a Warner control panel whose key components are six Radio Receptor rectifiers. These fingers "feel" the rug pattern on a revolving roll, send information to the control station from which actuating impulses are relayed to clutches controlling yarn feed.

A Radio Receptor customer for many years, Warner Electric Brake & Clutch Co. utilizes RRco. selenium rectifiers in this application and many others because long experience has proved they can depend upon them for continuous and heavy duty, without fear of costly breakdowns.

If you have a problem in rectification, do as many fine companies do in the United States and throughout the world — Specify RRco. selenium rectifiers. Millions are in service in almost every possible type of circuit. Would you like our most recent literature? Please write section E-18.

Semiconductor Division

RADIO RECEPTOR COMPANY, INC.

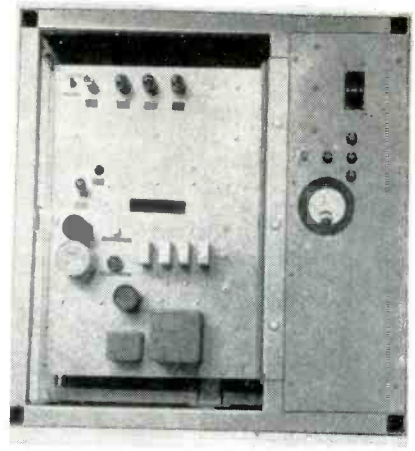
Radio and Electronic Products Since 1922

240 WYTHE AVENUE, BROOKLYN 11, N. Y. EVergreen 8-6000

OTHER PRODUCTS OF RADIO RECEPTOR: Germanium and Silicon Diodes, Dielectric Heating Generators and Presses, Communications, Radar and Navigation Equipment.

ute selectable by manual controls. Various types of measurements can be recorded since the scale function depends on the input pot which can be furnished as db, linear or sq rt.

Dimensions are 10½ in. by 19 in. by 12 in. and the front panel is slotted for rack mounting. It can be conveniently linked to various oscillators, analyzers, and link units. Special link units and corresponding charts can be designed. **Circle P36 inside back cover.**



D-C POWER SUPPLY
with fast response

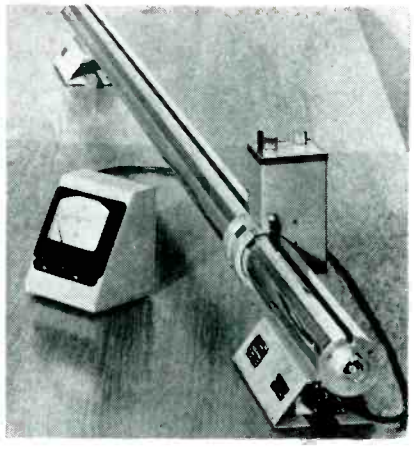
DYNAMIC CONTROLS CO., 31 Davis Ave., Arlington 74, Mass. Balanced design in a new thyratron d-c power supply controlled by fast-acting circuits results in performance that has been exceeded only by series-tube supplies.

► **Specifications** — Ripple, peak to peak, is 0.1 percent. Load regulation, no load to full, is 0.15 percent; and line regulations, ±10-percent variation, is 0.15 percent. Response time is 10 milliseconds.

These compact supplies operate from 60 cps power and are available for output voltages up to 500 v and for currents larger than 3 amperes. **Circle P37 inside back cover.**

TWO SLOTTED LINES
cover entire vhf-uhf range

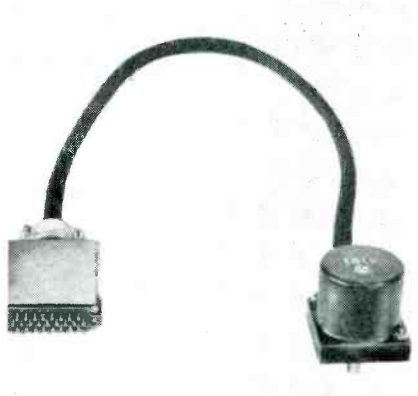
FEDERAL TELEPHONE AND RADIO CO., 100 Kingsland Road, Clifton, N. J., has introduced two new slotted lines which, together, per-



mit measurements to be made over the entire vhf-uhf range of frequencies. The lines are designated as types FT-LMM and FT-LMD.

Type FT-LMM (illustrated) covers the frequency spectrum from 80 to 300 mc. It has a residual vswr of 1.03 to 1 and the probe location can be read to an accuracy of —1 mm. Type FT-LMD covers the range from 300 to 3,000 mc and has a vswr of 1.02 to 1. Its probe location can be read to an accuracy of —0.1 mm. Both lines have their own built-in detectors and indicators.

▶ **Measurements and Weights**— The FT-LMM is about 2¾ in. in diameter and 7 ft, 2⅝ in. long. With its indicator it weighs about 29½ lb. The FT-LMD is about 2½ in. in diameter and 24½ in. long. With its indicator it weighs about 14½ lb. Specifications are available. **Circle P38 inside back cover.**



PRECISION SWITCH
for commercial uses

GENERAL DEVICES, INC., Princeton, N. J. A new series of plug-in connection 40-channel high-speed

FREQUENCY STANDARDS

*3⅛" high
400 - 1000 cy.

PRECISION FORK UNIT
TYPE 50

Size 1" dia. x 3¾" H. Wght., 4 oz.*

Frequencies: 240 to 1000 cycles
Accuracies:—
Type 50 (±.02% at —65° to 85°C)
Type R50 (±.002% at 15° to 35°C)
Double triode and 5 pigtail parts required
Input, Tube heater voltage and B voltage
Output, approx. 5V into 200,000 ohms

*3½" high
400 to 500 cy.
optional

PRECISION FORK UNIT
TYPE 2003

Size 1½" dia. x 4½" H. Wght. 8 oz.*

Frequencies: 200 to 4000 cycles
Accuracies:—
Type 2003 (±.02% at —65° to 85°C)
Type R2003 (±.002% at 15° to 35°C)
Type W2003 (±.005% at —65° to 85°C)
Double triode and 5 pigtail parts required
Input and output same as Type 50, above

FREQUENCY STANDARD
TYPE 2007T
TRANSISTORIZED

Size 1½" dia. x 4½" H. Wght. 7 ozs.*

Frequencies: 240 to 1000 cycles
Accuracies:—Same as 2003, above
Type 2007S—Silicon type
Input, 28V.
Output, Multitap, 75 to 100,000 ohms
*3½" in 2007S, 400 to 800 cycles.

FREQUENCY STANDARD
TYPE 2001-2

Size 3¾" x 4½" x 6" H., Wght. 26 oz.

Frequencies: 200 to 3000 cycles
Accuracy: ±.001% at 20° to 30°C
Output: 5V. at 250,000 ohms
Input: Heater voltage, 6.3 - 12 - 28
B voltage, 100 to 300 V., at 5 to 10 ma.

ACCESSORY UNITS
for TYPE 2001-2

L—For low frequencies multi-vibrator type, 40-200 cy.
D—For low frequencies counter type, 40-200 cy.
H—For high freqs, up to 20 KC.
M—Power Amplifier, 2W output.
P—Power supply.

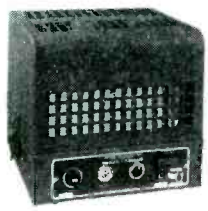
FREQUENCY STANDARD
TYPE 50L

Size 3¾" x 4½" x 5½" High
Weight, 2 lbs.

Frequencies: 50, 60, 75 or 100 cycles
Accuracies:—
Type 50L (±.02% at —65° to 85°C)
Type R50L (±.002% at 15° to 35°C)
Output, 3V into 200,000 ohms
Input, 150 to 300V, B (6V at .6 amps.)

FREQUENCY STANDARD
TYPE 2005

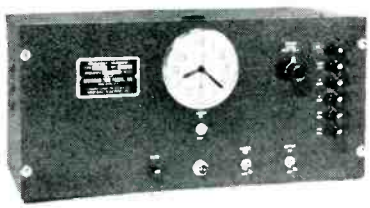
Size, 8" x 8" x 7¼" High
Weight, 14 lbs.



Frequencies: 50 to 400 cycles (Specify)
Accuracy: ±.001% from 20° to 30°C
Output, 10 Watts at 115 Volts
Input, 115V. (50 to 400 cycles)

FREQUENCY STANDARD
TYPE 2121A

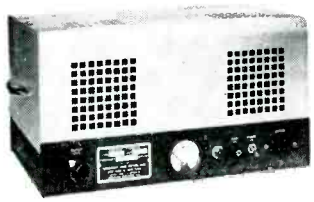
Size 8¾" x 19" panel
Weight, 25 lbs.



Output: 115V 60 cycles, 10 Watt
Accuracy: ±.001% from 20° to 30°C
Input, 115V (50 to 400 cycles)

FREQUENCY STANDARD
TYPE 2111C

Size, with cover 10" x 17" x 9" H.
Panel model 10" x 19" x 8¾" H.
Weight, 25 lbs.



Frequencies: 50 to 1000 cycles
Accuracy: (±.002% at 15° to 35°C)
Output: 115V, 75W. Input: 115V, 50 to 75 cycles.

This organization makes frequency standards within a range of 30 to 30,000 cycles. They are used extensively by aviation, industry, government departments, armed forces—where maximum accuracy and durability are required.

WHEN REQUESTING INFORMATION
PLEASE SPECIFY TYPE NUMBER

American Time Products, Inc.

580 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

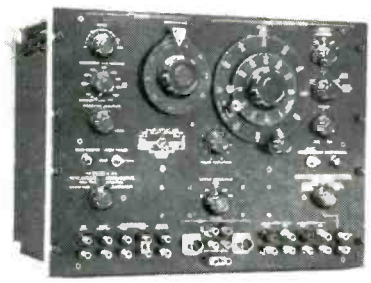
Want more information? Use post card on last page.

sampling switch is designed for commercial applications.

The versatile switches are easily adapted to a variety of motor drives. They are available with bronze or ball bearings and equipped with constant force brushes for extended service free life. Also featured are lifetime semimolded contact plates, convenient length cable terminating in miniature multipin plug.

► **Measurements**—Approximate dimensions are 1$\frac{5}{16}$ in. sq by 1$\frac{1}{8}$ in. long plus shaft $\frac{1}{4}$ in. or $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

Current models include single or multiple pole, stacked, concentric, opposed, raised contact, segmented or printed circuit designs. A brochure is available on request. **Circle P39 inside back cover.**

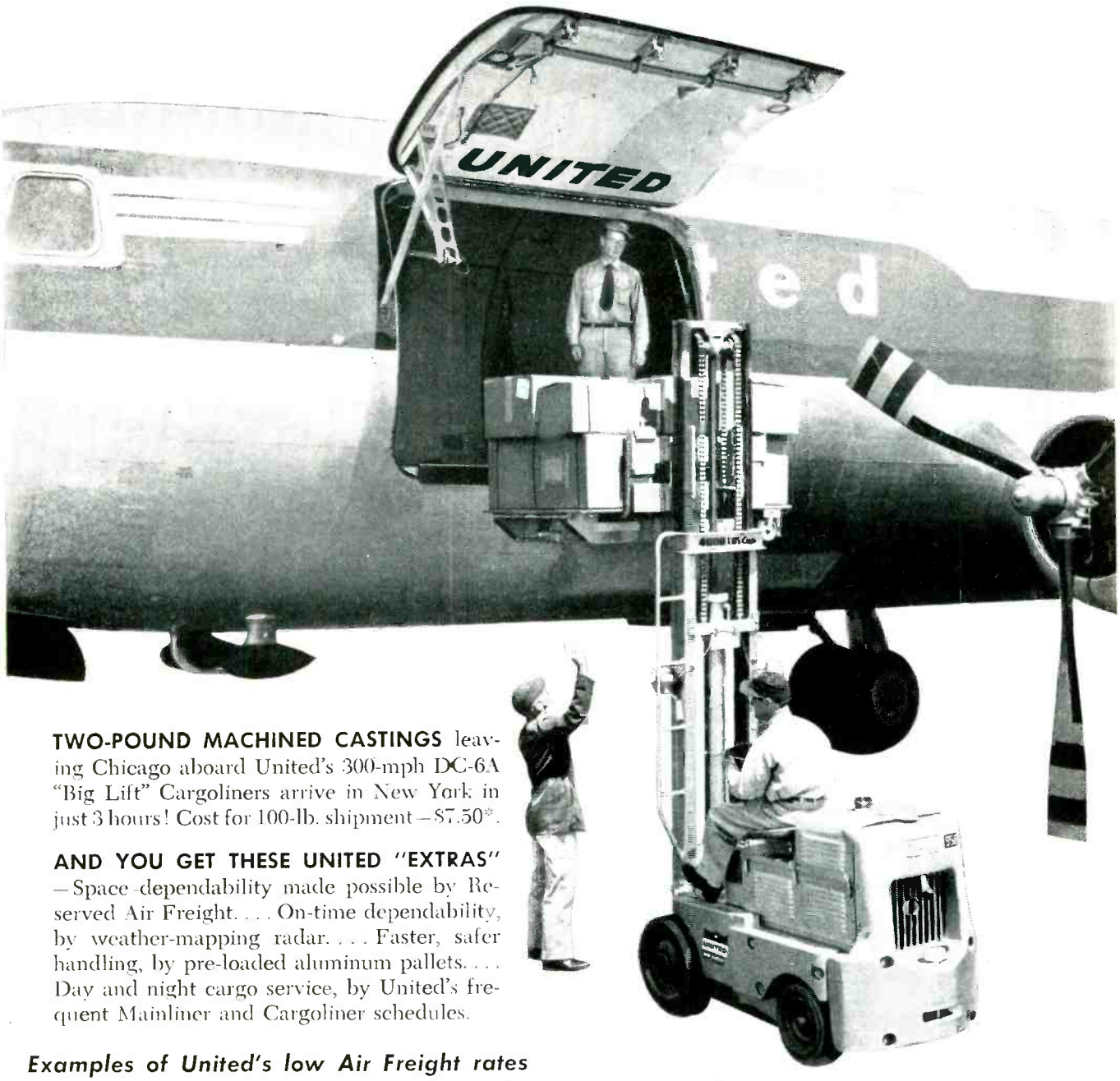


PULSE SOURCE
and measuring device

GENERAL RADIO Co., 275 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 39, Mass. Type 1391-A pulse, sweep and time-delay generator is a pulse source and measuring device designed to meet the diverse requirements of laboratories engaged in time-domain measurements. It produces pulses of medium power and good rise-time over a wide range of durations and repetition rates, and it generates time delays and saw-tooth sweeps over comparably wide time intervals.

► **Specifications** — The time-delay generator has a calibrated range from 1 μsec to 1.1 sec; the linear sweep generator produces saw-tooth waveforms ranging in duration from 3.0 μsec to 0.12 sec. The start and stop times of pulses,

Chicago to New York—15c a casting! Ship UNITED!



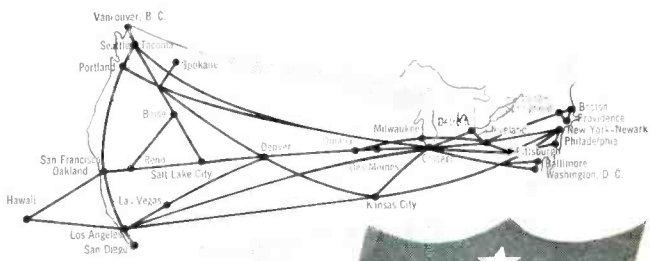
TWO-POUND MACHINED CASTINGS leaving Chicago aboard United's 300-mph DC-6A "Big Lift" Cargoliners arrive in New York in just 3 hours! Cost for 100-lb. shipment—$7.50*.

AND YOU GET THESE UNITED "EXTRAS"—Space-dependability made possible by Reserved Air Freight. . . . On-time dependability, by weather-mapping radar. . . . Faster, safer handling, by pre-loaded aluminum pallets. . . . Day and night cargo service, by United's frequent Mainliner and Cargoliner schedules.

Examples of United's low Air Freight rates

	*per 100 pounds**
CHICAGO to CLEVELAND	$4.78
DENVER to OMAHA	$6.42
NEW YORK to CHICAGO	$7.50
SEATTLE to LOS ANGELES	$12.02
PHILADELPHIA to PORTLAND	$24.15
SAN FRANCISCO to BOSTON	$27.00

*These are the rates for most commodities. They are often lower for larger shipments. Rates shown are for information only, are subject to change, and do not include the 3% federal tax on domestic shipments.



SHIP FAST...SHIP SURE...SHIP UNITED AIR LINES

For service, information, or free Air Freight booklet, call the nearest United Air Lines Representative or write Cargo Sales Division, United Air Lines, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 3, Illinois.

which are continuously adjustable in duration from 0.05 μsec to 0.1 sec, can be precisely set at any point along this sweep by amplitude comparators. The pulse repetition rate is set by an external generator which may have almost any waveform.

The unit is priced at $1,745. **Circle P40 inside back cover.**

SILICON DIODES
high-conductance type

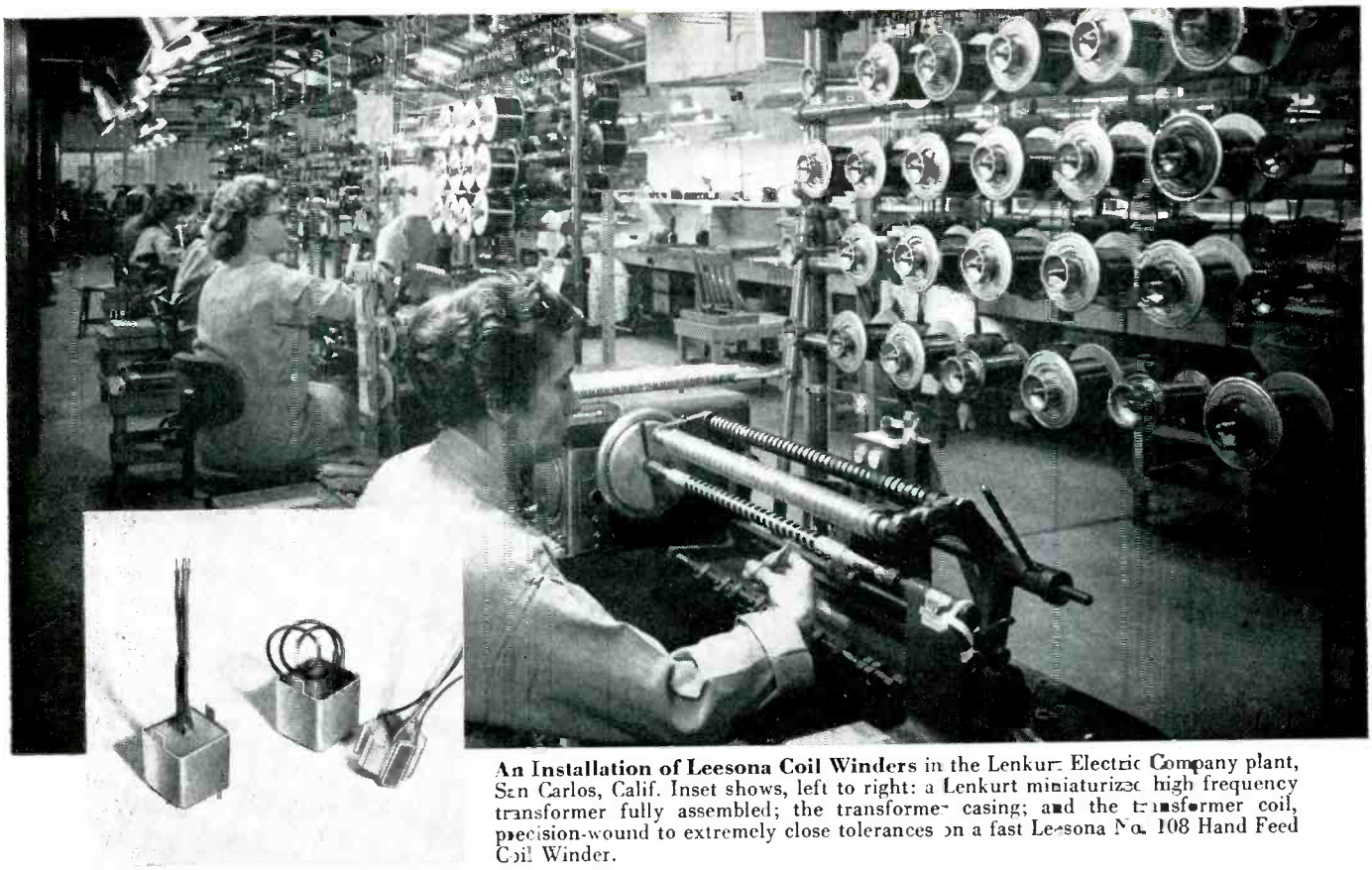
TRANSITRON ELECTRONIC CORP., Melrose 76, Mass. A new series of silicon junction diodes offers major space savings for miniaturized systems requiring efficient rectifiers, modulators and detectors. High voltage and current ratings, along with operation in ambient temperatures up to 200 C. have been combined to produce a rugged silicon diode suitable for printed-board power service.

Along with forward current ratings up to 200 ma, these units have inverse current of less than 0.25 μa at voltages up to 225 v. Two type 1N486A diodes can deliver up to 400 ma at 65 v in a full-wave center tapped circuit.

Specifications, ratings and application information are found in bulletin TE-1339. **Circle P41 inside back cover.**

VIBROMETER
shows mechanical vibration

TELEVISO CORP., 1415 Golf Road, Des Plaines, Ill. Model 12A Vibrometer measures conveniently and accurately, acceleration, ve-



An Installation of Leesona Coil Winders in the Lenkurt Electric Company plant, San Carlos, Calif. Inset shows, left to right: a Lenkurt miniaturized high frequency transformer fully assembled; the transformer casing; and the transformer coil, precision-wound to extremely close tolerances on a fast Leesona No. 108 Hand Feed Coil Winder.

LENKURT selects Leesona No. 108 Coil Winders for high-precision accuracy

As a leading designer and manufacturer of carrier equipment, the Lenkurt Electric Company of San Carlos, California, supplies the complex electronic apparatus used throughout the world by telephone companies in adding long-distance circuits. For winding the close-tolerance coils that go into this multi-channel communications equipment, Lenkurt depends on Leesona No. 108 Coil Winders. Chester Scarce, Factory Manager of Lenkurt, reports:

"Our transformers call for coils of the finest quality to meet the high-precision standards of modern carrier equipment. We find that Leesona No. 108 Hand Feed Coil Winders give us not only the high degree of accuracy we must have, but worthwhile economy as well."

Leesona No. 108 Machines are the easiest to operate, most accurate and flexible hand feed coil winders ever developed. Winding four to thirty paper-insulated coils in stick form simultaneously, they reduce set-up time and speed production on long or short runs.

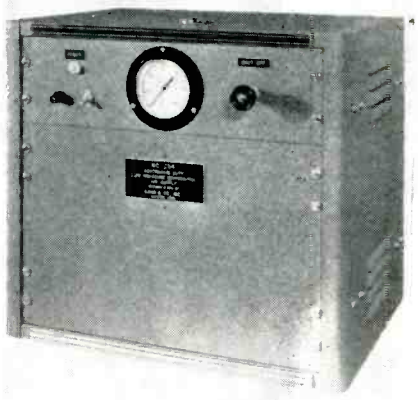
Get the Facts

on how you can improve and economize your own operations. Use the coupon for further facts on Leesona No. 108 Hand Feed Coil Winders, and for other helpful coil winding information.

locity and displacement of mechanical vibrations from 3 cps to 20,000 cps. It measures displacement as small as 0.0001 in. and as great as 3.0 in.; velocities from 0.03 in./sec to 1,000 in./sec; accelerations from 10 in./sec/sec to 300,000 in./sec/sec (0.03 g to 780 g).

Used with an oscilloscope, it permits quantitative analysis of impact shock and impulsive motions. A polarity switch is provided for determining positive and negative peaks of vibration. A miniaturized, lightweight pickup probe makes possible accurate measurements on small, low-energy vibrating systems.

The instrument measures 14 in. by 8 in. by 16 in. Weight is 22 lb. **Circle P42 inside back cover.**



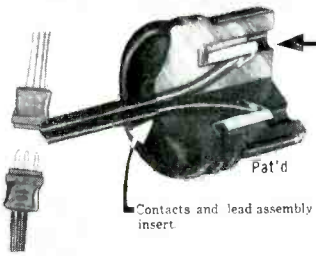
LOW PRESSURE DRYER
is completely automatic

KAHN AND CO., INC., 543 Windsor St., Hartford 1, Conn., has announced a new series of low pressure adsorption gas dryers designed specifically for such applications as the pressurizing of coaxial cables and waveguides, and the elimination of moisture

At Last!

- POSITIVE MOISTURE SEAL
- PERFECT STRAIN RELIEF
- ARC-OVER PREVENTION
- CORONA SUPPRESSION

in SIMPLE, RUGGED CONNECTORS using ALDEN "IMI" (integral molded insulation) TECHNIQUE



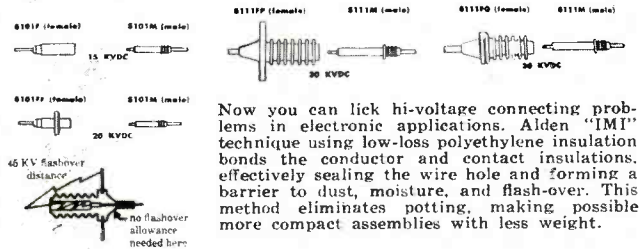
NOW—for the first time—you can have sealed connectors without tedious preparation, intricate assembly, or lengthy curing time.

INSTEAD—Alden "IMI" using the patented techniques shown above make it possible to mold the insulation directly around the contacts and leads in one compact, lightweight assembly.

This advanced technique has now made possible a whole new series of reliable connectors and unit cable assemblies. Write today for the new Alden "IMI" Connector Guide.

SINGLE LEAD ALDEN "IMI" CONNECTORS

Alden "IMI" High Voltage Disconnects

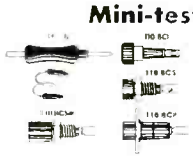


Now you can lick hi-voltage connecting problems in electronic applications. Alden "IMI" technique using low-loss polyethylene insulation bonds the conductor and contact insulations, effectively sealing the wire hole and forming a barrier to dust, moisture, and flash-over. This method eliminates potting, making possible more compact assemblies with less weight.

Alden "IMI" Tube Cap Connectors

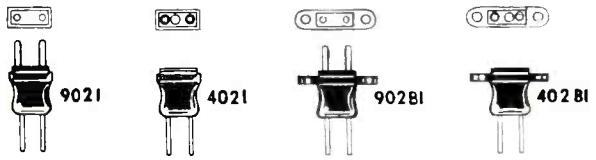
These are a series of new Alden "IMI" Tube Cap Connectors for ¼", ⅜", and ⅝" plate caps. Because Alden "IMI" technique provides sealed construction, these connectors are ideal for rectifier, pulse, output, and transmitter tubes operating at high voltages or at high altitudes. Available in a variety of insulation types to meet all types of operating conditions.

Mini-test Point Jacks and Test Prods



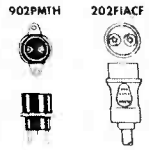
Here's the latest in insulated test prods and jumper pairs. Using the Alden "IMI" technique, prod tip and lead are integrally molded in a shot of low loss polyethylene. Superior to phenolic insulated test prods, they won't break, crack or chip. They're ideal for instruments, meters, patch boards, and program panels.

2 TO 3 LEAD ALDEN "IMI" CONNECTORS



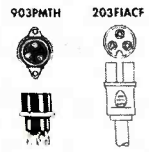
"IMI" Antenna Connectors

Designed originally as 300 ohm transmission line connectors, these compact, unbreakable two and three (polarized) lead Alden "IMI" connectors are useful in many types of low voltage applications. Available in low-loss polyethylene or polyvinyl (standard) insulation.



"IMI" Power Disconnects

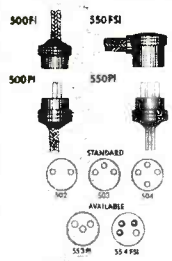
Solve your AC/DC power input or extension problems with this new two-wire Alden "IMI" Detachable Power Disconnect. Compact design eliminates bulk, saves space, yet each resilient punch-press contact is completely insulated with wear resistant polyvinyl.



"IMI" Grounding Power Disconnects

Eliminate shock hazard in your equipment with a new Alden "IMI" Grounding Power Disconnect for power input or extension. Female contacts are "top connected" for positive strain relief, and each sits in a protective pocket of polyvinyl insulation for maximum protection against mechanical or electrical failure.

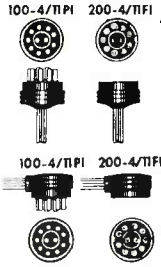
2 TO 5 LEAD ALDEN "IMI" CONNECTORS



"IMI" Miniature Disconnects

Here's a series of compact, polarized Alden "IMI" miniature disconnects with 2 to 5 contacts. For the first time in so little space you get a connector with all the advantages of potting without added bulk, lengthy curing time, and intricate assembly. They can be used as individual disconnects or made into complete unit cabling assemblies . . . all tailored to your specs and production requirements. For a choice of layouts, see sketches.

4 TO 11 LEAD ALDEN "IMI" CONNECTORS



"IMI" Non-Interchangeable Connectors

Replace your potted AN connectors with this series of rugged Alden "IMI" non-interchangeable connectors having from 2 to 11 contacts. Keyed bosses that usually crack or break off have been eliminated. Polarization is effected by short, stubby pins in non-interchangeable pattern. Contacts, inserts, and conductors are completely sealed by the Alden "IMI" technique.

CUSTOM LEAD ALDEN "IMI" CONNECTORS

"IMI" Synchro Camera Flash Cable

Precision designed and precision molded cable for synchronizing flash gun to camera. Reliable Alden "IMI" design assures positive results with every flash, and rugged construction makes this a lifetime connector.

"IMI" 12 Pin Pilating Plug

This space-saving Alden "IMI" 12-pin connector can be used alone or as part of a multi-connector unit cable assembly. Keyed boss provides easy piloting. Simple construction eliminates intricate assembly, yet assures perfect reliability. Handles up to 12 leads tailored to your specs.

"IMI" Flat Cable Plug

Compact 12-pin right angle plug uses popular flat lead. Fits 12 contact (octal type) socket. Standard plug insulation is maroon tenite; others available.

"IMI" Std. 7 Pin Plug

Standard small 7-pin Alden "IMI" plug fits standard small 7-pin tube socket or connector. Tenite insulation is standard for lowest cost; other types available. Provides 100% insulation of contacts, seals wire entrance, and resists breakage.

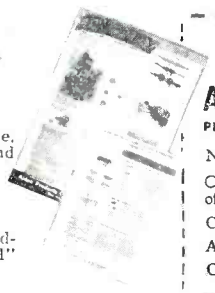
. . . for FREE BOOKLETS . . .

What's New at Alden's

Four page illustrated booklet describes "IMI" Technique, gives application stories and shows various unit cables and connector combinations.

Alden "IMI" Handbook Supplement

Designed as a supplement to be added to the Alden Handbook this four page booklet illustrates many Alden "IMI" Connector Designs with complete specs.



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ALDEN PRODUCTS COMPANY. 117 NORTH MAIN ST. BROCKTON, MASS.

PLEASE SEND ME FREE BOOKLETS . . . "What's New" and "IMI Handbook Supplement"

NAME _____ TITLE _____

CHIEF PRODUCT OR SERVICE of your Group or Division: _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

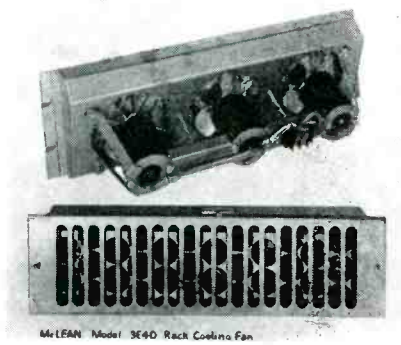
condensation in the manufacture of electronic components. Units are completely automatic with twin adsorption towers to assure a continuous flow of dry gas at dew-points of −50 F or lower. Explosion proof construction is available for hydrogen service. **Circle P43 inside back cover.**

SERVO MOTORS
low-inertia type

BASLER ELECTRONICS, INC., Highland, Ill. High reliability is featured in this size 15 servo motor. Class H and Class B materials are utilized to allow safe operation over extreme temperatures of from −60 C to 120 C.

▶**Other Specifications**—Input is 115 v a-c, 400 cps. No load speed is 5,000 rpm and stall torque is 1.5 in. oz. Bearings are stainless steel with special high-temperature lubricants.

Model M-110 has a 13-tooth, 120-pitch pinion. Model M-111 has a 15-tooth, 96-pitch pinion. **Circle P44 inside back cover.**



RACK COOLING FAN
ideal for limited space

MCLEAN ENGINEERING LABORATORIES, Princeton, N. J., is in production with the new model 3E40 rack

NEW RAYTHEON PRODUCTS

For those who need the most demanding ceramic characteristics ... RAYTHEON R-95 HIGH-ALUMINA

We make only one kind of ceramic—high-alumina. As a manufacturer of tubes, Raytheon demands ceramic quality of utmost *purity* and *controlled consistency*. Our own R-95 ceramic meets these exacting demands.

You will find R-95 high-alumina ceramic completely dependable where high strength, high temperature, reliable vacuum seal, improved electrical performance, and high corrosion or abrasive resistance applications are involved. Raytheon will supply ceramic parts manufactured from R-95 high-alumina either alone or as hermetic ceramic-to-metal assemblies in accordance with your specifications. The assemblies can subsequently be soft or hard soldered into your production in your own plant.

Write for complete specification sheet. Supply us with a sketch or drawing outlining dimensions and tolerances, together with operational conditions. We will be happy to provide information and assistance on any of your ceramic requirements—without cost or obligation.

Bright Futures for Ceramic Engineers

Join an outstanding group of engineers in expanded ceramic development, working in the most modern ceramic plant in operation. Fascinating projects, excellent salaries, fine living conditions. Write address below.

RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

RAYTHEON

Excellence in Electronics

Ceramic Sales **Waltham 54, Massachusetts**

cooling fans for electronic cabinets. It fits standard 19-in. racks but occupies a space only 5¼ in. high. It has RETMA matching for ready installation and is complete with filter and 5¼ in. by 19 in. stainless steel grill. No color matching is required.

Air delivery is 140 cfm. The motors are placed at an angle so that the unit may be installed either downward or upward angle of air discharge. This construction enables the unit to be used where space is at a premium. Modifications are available to customers' specifications. **Circle P45 inside back cover.**

TV RECEIVING TUBES
nine miniature types

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady 5, N. Y., has announced 9 miniature tv receiving tubes.

Types 6BN4, 3BN4, and 2BN4 are 7-pin triodes developed for use as r-f amplifiers in vhf tv tuners. The 6BN4 heater is rated 6.3 v and 200 ma; the 3BN4, 2.8 v, 450 ma; and the 2BN4, 2.1 v, 600 ma. They are designed for series-connected circuits.

The 5BK7-A has a heater warm-up characteristic of 11 sec. Heater voltage is 4.7 v.

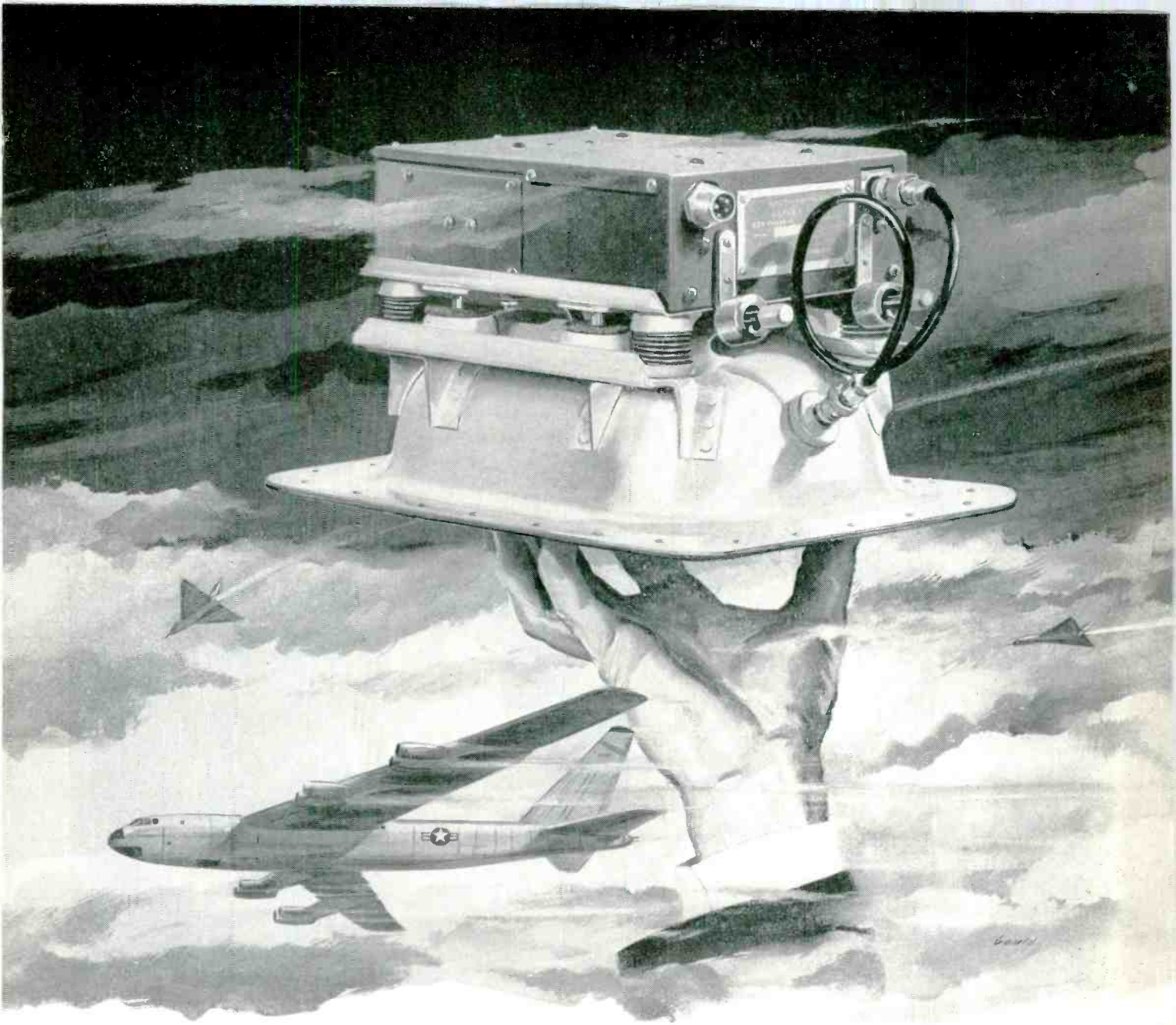
Types 4BC8 and 6BC8 are 9-pin medium-mu twin triodes designed primarily for use as a cascade r-f amplifier. The 4.2-v heater version also has been added to the company's line of 600-ma series-string circuits.

The 6CF6 is a 7-pin sharp cut-off pentode for use as a gain-controlled i-f amplifier added to the company's line of 300-ma heater tubes. It features high transconductance and low interelectrode capacitances.

Type 3CE5 and 4CE5, also 7-pin tubes, are designed for use as wide-band r-f amplifiers. **Circle P46 inside back cover.**

TRANSISTOR TRANSFORMERS
thirty-three new additions

ARGONNE ELECTRONICS MFG. CORP., 27 Thompson St., New York 13, N. Y. The addition of 33 new tran-



New radio marker beacon receiver takes 74% less space...63% less weight...63% less power

Now, precious space, weight and power can be saved in aircraft construction when the design allows for the use of this new radio marker beacon receiver.

By using sub-miniature components and techniques, Stromberg-Carlson is now producing for the U. S. Air Force a receiver measuring 79 cubic inches in volume (compared with 308 in previous models); 3.9 pounds in weight (compared with 10.5); and requiring 15 watts power (compared with 40).

This new receiver (the AN/ARN-32) is easier to maintain because of the quick accessibility of its components. For example, the bottoms of tube sockets and wiring are easily reached from the outside.

In addition, the receiver is designed for unusually stable sensitivity and frequency.

Operating directly from the aircraft's 28-volt electrical system, the new receiver is effective at altitudes of 50,000 feet and at a temperature range of −68° to 160°F. It meets all Armed Forces requirements for resistance to shock and humidity.

This highly specialized equipment is one more example of our role in the defense of our country in partnership with military aviation.

Engineers . . . excellent career opportunities in electronics and telecommunications. For complete details, write us today.

STROMBERG-CARLSON COMPANY

A DIVISION OF GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION

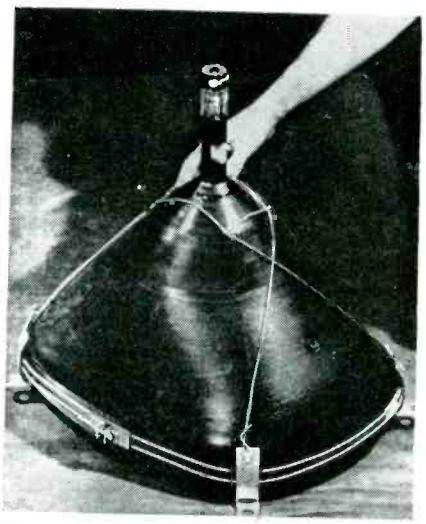
General Offices and Factories at Rochester, N. Y.—West Coast plants at San Diego and Los Angeles, Calif.

S-C STROMBERG-CARLSON

sistor transformers to the company's line brings its total to 77 types. All are wound on nylon bobbins, with a Mylar outer wrap. Laminations are of nickel steel or silicon steel. All are supplied with color coded leads.

▶ **Other Specifications** — Average weight is 1¼ oz. Two sizes are used: ¾ in. by ⅝ in. by ⅝ in. and 1 in. by ¾ in. by ¾ in.

Available with standard strap mount or printed circuit mount, they bridge the gap between the needs of miniaturization, power handling capacity and improved frequency response. **Circle P47 inside back cover.**



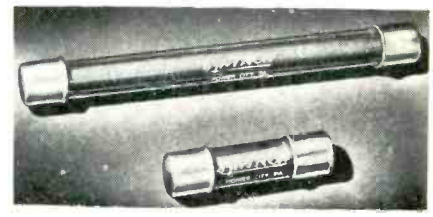
TV TUBE MOUNT
cuts material costs

E. H. TITCHENER & Co., 67 Clinton St., Binghamton, N. Y. A new impact-resistant tv tube mount, fabricated of soft steel wire, costs as low as one-third of conventional mounts. It accelerates tube installation on the assembly line.

During drop tests, where a tv set is dropped from 12 to 30 in. from various positions, this welded wire tube mount holds the tube intact, even after extensive cabinet damage. The soft, zinc-plated wire conforms closely to the tube contour. It will not etch glass, and consequently eliminates the necessity of gasket material previously required to prevent tube implosion or movement.

The mount consists of two parallel contour wires (or one, depending on specifications) for the

tube front, with four lightweight locating stampings and two adjustment stampings. A rear wire support is frequently used to complete the assembly. **Circle P48 inside back cover.**



SELENIUM RECTIFIERS
of the cartridge-type

SYNTRON Co., 241 Lexington Ave., Homer City, Pa. The new cartridge-type selenium rectifiers are specifically designed for low-current, high-voltage problems. The miniature rectifier stacks are ideal for use in capacitor storage devices, cable testing, bias supplies, oscilloscopes and G-M counters.

► **Features**—They are rated at 5 ma d-c and feature low leakage current in the reverse direction, low forward drop in the conductive direction and a wide frequency range between 0 and 1,000 cycles per circuit. No filament transformers are needed, no warmup time required.

A vapor deposition process insures uniformity, stability and long life. The cells are securely mounted in a hard glass tube with a helical steel spring at one end to provide contact. Ends of the glass tube are hermetically sealed by metal ferrules using a porcelain-glass-to-metal seal. The ferrules fit the standard 30-ampere fuse clip. **Circle P49 inside back cover.**

MIDGET RELAY
rugged and dependable

PRICE ELECTRIC CORP., Frederick, Md. A rugged, dependable midget relay—Husky series 1100—is now being produced. It is ideal for communications equipment—railway, automotive, taxi and general purpose use.

Coils of the strong and compact unit are completely sealed against moisture and corrosion resulting

need quick service on TIMERS for automatic control?

Time Delay Timers

The more automatic control problems we get, the better we like it. For while it's true each automatic control job is a bit different from the rest, the record shows that our 19 years of timer experience has given us the special knowledge it takes to give you the right answers, and in near-record time.

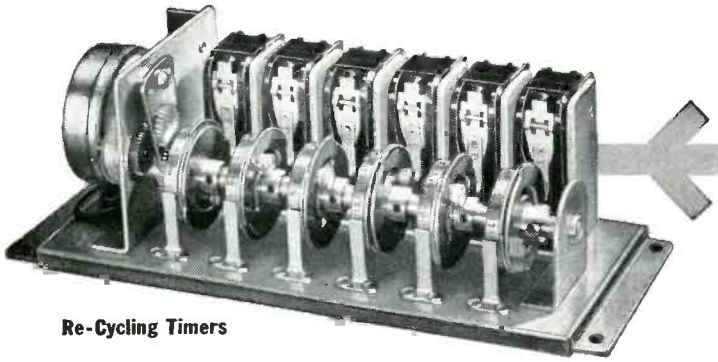
If one of our standard timers won't do your job — or one of the 721 combinations we have thus far developed from our 17 basic units — our engineers will go right to work to develop a new combination that's the one for you. That's the way we grow — and we like it.

We manufacture a complete line of timers in these 4 broad classifications:

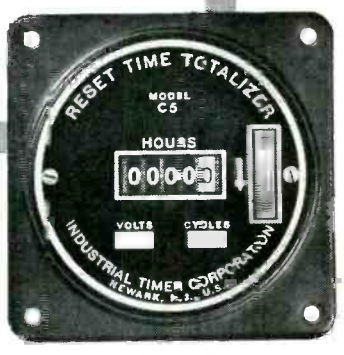
TIME DELAY TIMERS • INTERVAL TIMERS
RE-CYCLING TIMERS • RUNNING TIME METERS

And since we maintain large stocks of our 17 basic units, we can assure you of rapid deliveries — of excellent deliveries even on special orders. So whatever your automatic control problem, you have everything to gain by submitting it to our timer specialists. They'll give you a profitable answer — almost with the speed of automatic control itself.

Interval Timers



Re-Cycling Timers



Running Time Meters

Timers that Control the Pulse Beat of Industry

INDUSTRIAL TIMER CORPORATION

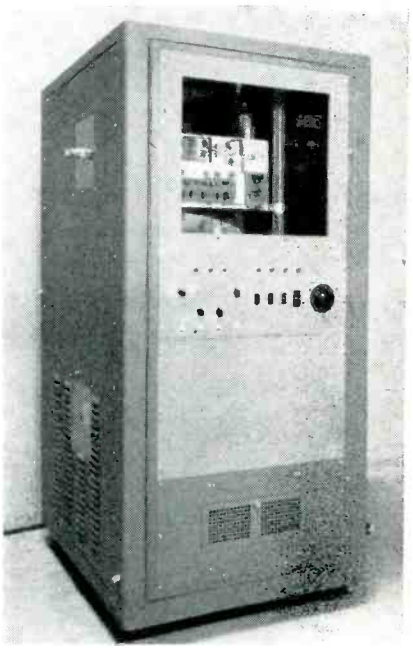
INDUSTRIAL TIMER CORPORATION
1409 McCARTER HIGHWAY, NEWARK 4, N. J.

from high humidity conditions. It can stand up under arctic cold or equatorial heat. Where the relays will be used with high frequencies, special low-loss phenolic insulation is available.

Coils are available for standard d-c voltages from 6 to 110 v d-c. The relay will withstand shock and vibration up to 10 g. Maximum coil resistance obtainable is 11,000 ohms. Capacitance to ground is 3 $\mu\mu$f.

This 2-oz relay has a sensitivity of 2 w d-c. Its fine silver contacts are rated up to 1 ampere at 115 v a-c, noninductive load. Palladium contacts are available rated up to 500 ma at 115 v a-c, noninductive.

The relay can be ordered hermetically sealed. **Circle P50 inside back cover.**



PULSE MODULATOR
high-voltage type

LEVINTHAL ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS, INC., 2760 Fair Oaks Ave., Redwood City, Calif. Model PC40 pulse modulator, when used with an appropriate h-v d-c supply, provides up to 50-kv positive output pulses. Pulse width is continuously variable from 5 to 200 μsec at repetition rates up to 1 kc. Both pulse width and repetition rate are controlled continuously by knobs located at ground level. Pulse rise and pulse fall times are both 1 μsec independent of pulse

FERRITES—*a milestone in communications engineering!*

In today's communications engineering, ferrites are ranked with transistors in importance. Ferrites, modern cousins of the ancient lodestone, have more than doubled the efficiency of radar and microwave operations.

The ferrites are magnetic but, unlike natural ferromagnetic materials they resist electrical current. Replacing one of the iron oxide molecules in the lodestone formula with the oxide of any one of a number of metals results in a product which is similar in chemical and crystal structure to the lodestone but is resistant to electric current.

A few of the achievements for these strange new substances are:

1. *Simultaneous sending and receiving on a single microwave antenna.*
2. *Full-power transmission in microwave ranges with no power loss or interference.*
3. *Elimination of frequency drifts in microwave transmission.*

This new group of solid state materials makes possible the continuous search by radar, instead of the intermittent "pulse" sending and receiving of World War II. To fully understand all the implications and probable uses for ferrites, reserve your copy of this special October *Proceedings of the IRE* ferrites issue. It will take its place in the history of radio-electronics along with the transistor issue of November, 1952, and the solid-state electronic issue of December, 1955. You will want to read and refer to it for years to come!

SPECIAL OCTOBER ISSUE CONTAINS 27 IMPORTANT ARTICLES ON FERRITES:

"Resonance Loss Properties of Ferrites in the 9KMC Region" by S. Sensiper, Hughes Aircraft Co.

"Magnetic Resonance in Ferrites" by N. Bloembergen, Harvard Univ.

"Methods of Preparation and Crystal Chemistry of Ferrites" by Donald Fresh, Bureau of Mines

"Topics in Guided Wave Propagation in Magnetized Ferrites" by Morris L. Kales, Naval Research Lab.

"Frequency and Loss Characteristics of Microwave Ferrite Devices" by Benjamin Lax, Lincoln Lab., MIT

"The Non-Linear Behavior of Ferrites at High Microwave Signal Levels" by H. Suhl, Bell Telephone Laboratories

"Dielectric Properties and Conductivity in Ferrites" by L. G. Van Uitert, Bell Telephone Laboratories

"The Elements of Non-Reciprocal Microwave Devices" by C. L. Hogan, Harvard Univ.

"Fundamental Theory of Ferro- and Ferri-Magnetism" by J. H. Van Vleck, Harvard

"Ferrites as Microwave Circuit Elements" by G. S. Heller, MIT

"Radiation from Ferrite-Filled Apertures" by D. J. Angelakos, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.

"Anisotropy of Cobalt-Substituted Mn Ferrite Single Crystals" by P. E. Tannenwald and M. H. Seavey, MIT

"Birefringence of Ferrites in Circular Waveguide" by N. Karayianis and J. C. Cacheris, Diamond Ordnance Fuze Labs., Washington, D. C.

"Ferrite-Tuned Resonant Cavities" by C. E. Fay, Bell Telephone Laboratories

"Ferrite Tunable Microwave Cavities and the Introduction of a New Reflectionless Tunable Microwave Filter" by Conrad E. Nelson, Hughes Aircraft Co.

"Permeability Tensor Values from Waveguide Measurements" by E. B. Mullen, G. E., Syracuse

"A New Ferrite Isolator" by B. N. Enander, RCA Labs.

"Ferrite Directional Couplers" by A. D. Berk and E. Strumwasser, Hughes Aircraft Co.

"Intrinsic Tensor Permeabilities on Ferrite Rods, Spheres, and Disks" by E. G. Spencer, L. A. Ault, R. C. LeCraw, Diamond Ordnance Fuze Labs., Washington, D. C.

"Magnetic Tuning of Resonant Cavities and Wideband Frequency Modulation of Klystrons" by G. Jones, J. C. Cacheris, C. Morrison, Diamond Ordnance Fuze Labs.

"Microwave Resonance Relations in Anisotropic Single Crystal Ferrites" by J. O. Ortman, Harvard Univ.

"Anomolous Propagation in Ferrite Loaded Waveguide" by H. Seidel, Bell Telephone Laboratories

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☐ Enclosed is company purchase order for the October, 1956 issue on FERRITES.

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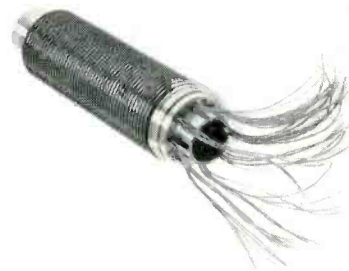
Extra copies to members, $1.25 each (only one to a member).

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

length. Sag on the flat top of the pulse is determined primarily by the size of the output filter-capacitor used in the h-v power supply.

This pulse modulator was designed primarily to operate into a high-impedance load. Nominal load impedance is 1 megohm shunted by 25 $\mu\mu$f. The equipment includes a floating deck which is tied to the modulating anode and switched to ground by an appropriate 50-kv tetrode. It also includes a buffer deck connected to the h-v supply and used to bring the pulse back down by a h-v tetrode which clamps the floating deck to the buffer deck.

▶ **Further Data**—Also included is an internal trigger generator for determining pulse length and repetition rate. All important wave forms in the system are fed to a monitor selector switch on the front panel for presentation on an oscilloscope. Total power requirements of the system are 2 kw from a 120-v 50/60-cps source. **Circle P51 inside back cover.**



TEFLON LEAD WIRE
for high temperature use

HITEMP WIRES, INC., Mineola, N. Y. Capable of continuous operation up to 500 F, the new Teflon lead wire remains extremely stable, in that it does not give off corrosive vapors when subjected to various adverse conditions such as corrosive solvents and chemicals, sunlight and high temperatures.

Where lead wire is permanently fixed in a component, such as in the slip ring assembly illustrated, costly scraping due to soldering damage as well as high molding temperatures is eliminated.

Available in 12 to 32 Awg, in solid or spiral striped color cod-

New! 5 ACCURATE Q STANDARDS

for frequency coverage from 50 KC to 50 MC
Type 518-A

50 KC—150 KC
Type 518-A5

150 KC—450 KC
Type 518-A4

0.5 MC—1.5 MC
*(Type 513-A)

1.5 MC—4.5 MC
Type 518-A3

5 MC—15 MC
Type 518-A2

15 MC—45 MC
Type 518-A1

Supplementing the well-received Q Standard Type 513-A, BRC has designed five additional Q Standards Type 518-A. Similar in construction and performance to the 513-A, these Standards, in conjunction with the 513-A, provide frequency coverage from 50 KC to 50 MC — the entire range of Q-Meter Type 260-A. The units are useful as precision inductors and as a fast, convenient method for checking the overall operating accuracy of Q Meters.

	518-A1	518-A2	518-A3	518-A4	518-A5
INDUCTANCE	0.25 μh	2.5 μh	25 μh	2.5 mh	25 mh
Low Freq. Data:					
Frequency	15 MC	5 MC	1.5 MC	150 KC	50 KC
Resonating C	420 μμf	395 μμf	440 μμf	440 μμf	400 μμf
Indicated Q	175	195	175	170	90
Middle Freq. Data:					
Frequency	30 MC	10 MC	3 MC	300 KC	100 KC
Resonating C	100 μμf	95 μμf	105 μμf	100 μμf	85 μμf
Indicated Q	235	235	225	180	130
High Freq. Data:					
Frequency	45 MC	15 MC	4.5 MC	450 KC	150 KC
Resonating C	40 μμf	40 μμf	45 μμf	40 μμf	35 μμf
Indicated Q	225	205	230	135	125

(Table shows nominal values)

*Nominal values for Type 513-A

L - 250 μh		Cd - 8 μμf	
	0.5 mc	1.0 mc	1.5 mc
Q_e	190	250	220
Q_i	183	234	200

PRICES:

Type 518-A	$60.00 ea.
Type 513-A	$75.00 ea.
Set of five Type 518-A and one 513-A	$350.00

F.O.B. Boonton, New Jersey

Each model is supplied in a convenient wooden carrying and storage case and is individually calibrated and marked with its indicated Q and resonating capacitance (C) at each of three (3) discrete frequency points.

"Indicated Q" is an average Q-Meter reading — any instrument deviating from the marked value by more than ±8% from 50 KC to 30 MC, increasing to ±13% at 50 MC, is not operating in accordance with original specifications. Resonating capacitance accuracy: ±0.5% ±0.5 uuf.

BOONTON RADIO CORPORATION
Boonton, New Jersey

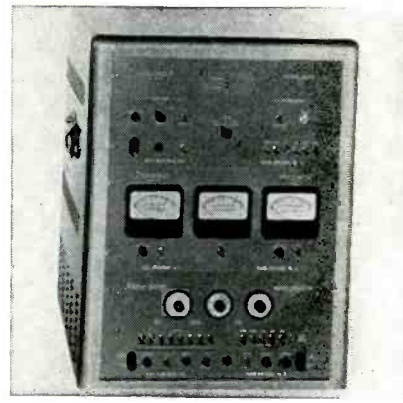
ings, the lead wire meets MIL-W-16878 type E and EE specifications. **Circle P52 inside back cover.**

SYNTHETIC MICA
in powder and sheet form

MYCALEX CORP. OF AMERICA, P. O. Box 311, Clifton, N. J. Synthamica synthetic mica is now available in quantity for industrial application.

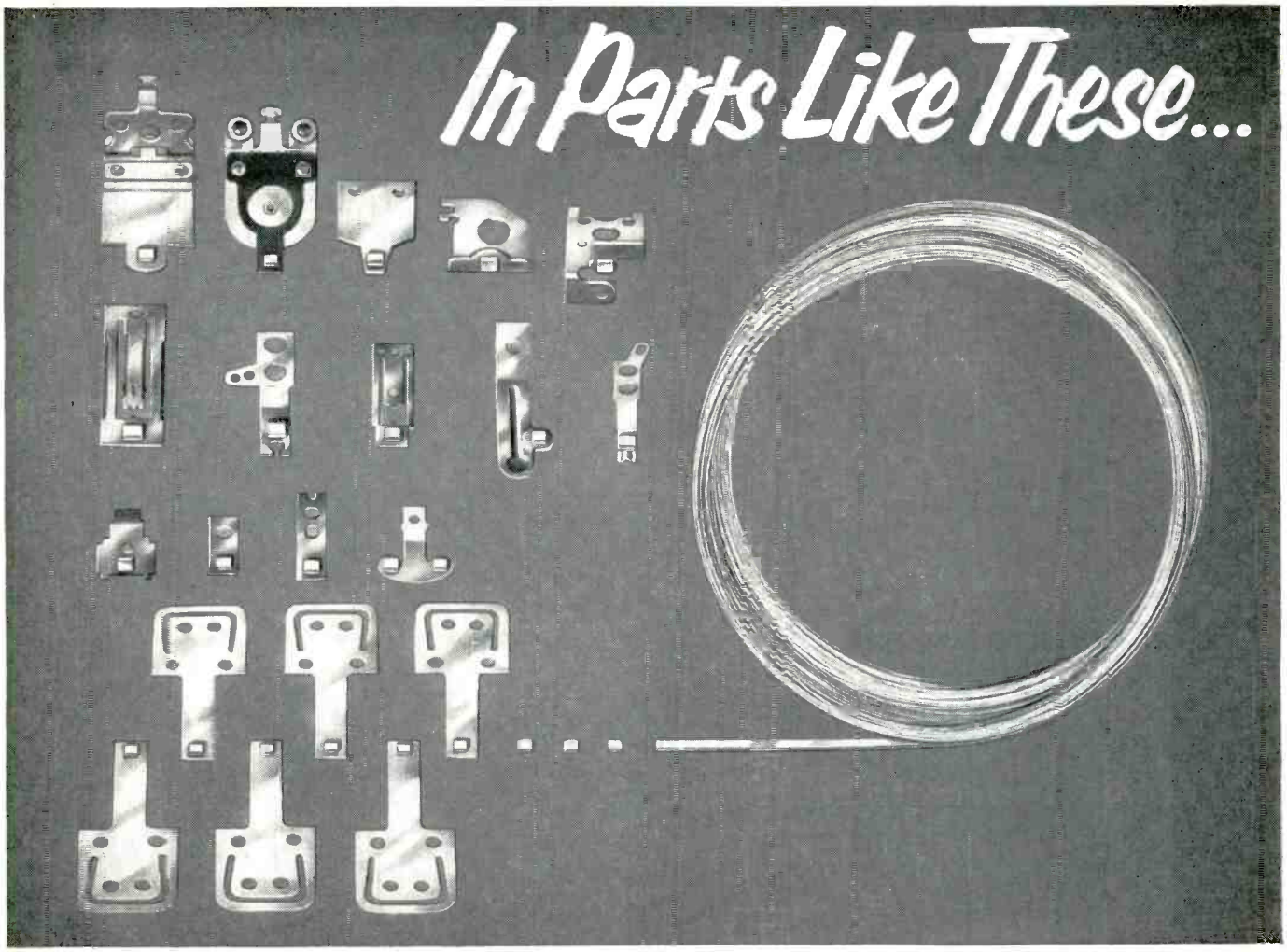
Four forms of the material are currently offered: Synthamica 202, a high quality, synthetic fluorphlogopite mica in flake or powder form; Synthamica 707, a bonded, inorganic punching material, 0.005 in. to 0.100 in. in thickness; Synthamica 727, flexible, inorganic bonded material for creating formed parts to be heat cured; Synthamica 807, reconstituted mica paper sheets with no binder.

Synthamica is true mica—a chemically pure synthetic fluorphlogopite mica capable of withstanding sustained temperatures as high as 2,000 F without physical or electrical failure. **Circle P53 inside back cover.**



TRANSISTOR ANALYZER
priced at $990

KAY ELECTRIC CO., 14 Maple Ave., Pine Brook, N. J., has announced the Transalyzer, a new instrument to measure alpha and alpha cutoff characteristics of point contact, junction and tetrode transistors. Provided by the instrument are a sweep generator, attenuators, d-c biasing and metering circuits for the transistor, and an r-f ampli-



GENERAL PLATE...

Clad Electrical Contact Tapes

Reduce Costs, Minimize Assembly Operations, Permit Miniaturization and Improve Performance

Included among the many advantages offered by the use of General Plate Clad Electrical Contact Tapes are assembly accuracy, change-over ease, design freedom, *plus* immediate and substantial cost reductions, performance improvements, miniaturization and standardization.

Basically, electrical contact tape consists of an electrical contacting face of desirable composition and contour plus an elevated or serrated backing of readily electro-weldable material. The serrated back makes possible a larger weld area assuring much greater thermal and electrical conductivity from the contact to backing member assuring exceptional performance.

The contact face is available in practically any ductile contact material either as a single metal or clad to another metal. Contact backing or supporting materials are available in steel, brass, copper, phosphor bronze, beryllium copper, nickel or monel, and aluminum.

Why not find out how you can benefit with General Plate Clad Electrical Contact Tapes? Write for complete information, or better still, ask for a General Plate Engineer, who will gladly help you with your contact problems.

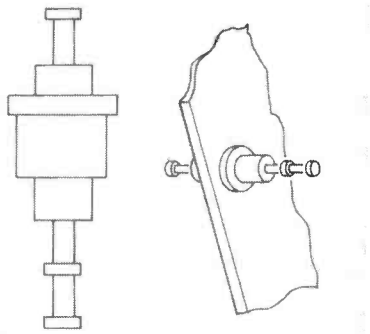
You can profit by using General Plate Composite Metals!

METALS & CONTROLS CORPORATION
GENERAL PLATE DIVISION
1310 FOREST STREET, ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

fier and detector. The sweeping oscillator may be used independently of transistor test circuitry. All transistor biases are electronically regulated. An oscilloscope is the only auxiliary equipment necessary for measurement.

▶ **Specifications**—The 50 kc to 50 mc sweeping oscillator has an r-f output of 1.0 v peak-to-peak into nominal 70 ohms; flat within ±0.5 db over widest range. Sweep width is continuously variable, 2.5 to 50 mc. Center frequency may be set anywhere in the 50 kc to 50 mc range. Specifications for the biasing and metering circuit and the r-f amplifier are available on request. **Circle P54 inside back cover.**



INSULATED TERMINAL
for chassis mounting

LERCO ELECTRONICS, INC., 501 South Varney St., Burbank, Calif., has introduced a new insulated feed-through terminal which may be mounted directly on a metal chassis where no room is available for terminal board. Using a high electrical grade of melamine for insulation, the terminals mounted on metal chassis have withstood breakdown tests in excess of 1,500 v.

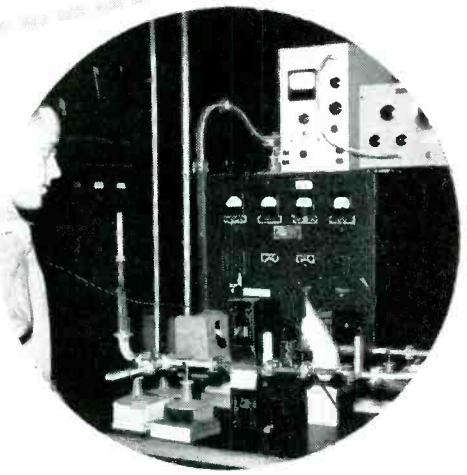
The new terminals may be swaged directed onto the metal part without warpage. Because they are completely rigid when mounted, they will withstand heavy shock without causing noise problems.

Both models 6065 and 6066 use the MME insulated material, and are available for board thicknesses of $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{3}{32}$. Model 6065 has a double tie on one end; model 6066, a double tie on both ends. They are

The right people with the right facilities produce the right solutions

The new Sylvania Microwave Physics Laboratory, Mountain View, California.

Results of gaseous electronics investigation concerned with wide-band tunable microwave oscillations are examined at the Microwave Physics Laboratory. From left: Laboratory Manager, O. T. Fundingsland; Dr. R. M. Hill, senior project leader, gaseous electronics; Dr. P. H. Vartanian, senior project leader, ferrites; and Dr. A. L. Aden, assistant laboratory manager.



Frequency doubling in ferrites, a phenomenon newly discovered at Sylvania Mountain View laboratories, is studied by engineer A. L. Helgesson.

More problem-solving power . . .

Sylvania's new Microwave Physics Laboratory

NEW PROBLEM-SOLVING POWER has been added to Sylvania's growing capability for research and development in highly advanced military and industrial electronic systems.

With the establishment of the Microwave Physics Laboratory at Mountain View, Calif., Sylvania is expanding its work in new magnetic materials and ionized gaseous media for microwave electronic control devices and systems for radar, communications, and electronic countermeasures.

Fields of research at the laboratory include magnetic ferrites, gaseous electronics, radio wave propagation, electromagnetic resonance phenomena in ferrites and ionized gaseous media.

Besides the new Microwave Physics Laboratory, the Microwave Tube Laboratory and the Electronic Defense Laboratory are also located at Mountain View. Each is a vital part of Sylvania's Electronic Systems Division.

In addition to the Mountain View laboratories, the Electronic Systems Division has plant and laboratory facilities at Buffalo, New York, and extensive research facilities at Waltham, Massachusetts. All are staffed with top-ranking scientists and engineers, backed by Sylvania's extensive resources in the electronics field.

SYLVANIA IS LOOKING FOR ENTERPRISING ENGINEERS

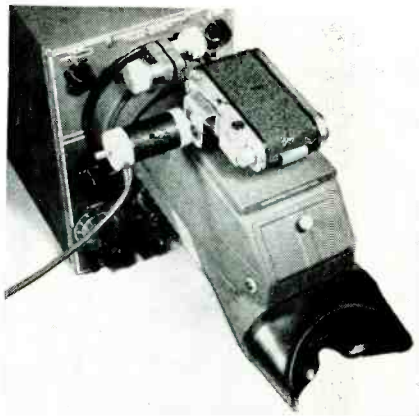
Sylvania has many opportunities in a wide range of defense projects. If you are not now engaged in defense work, you are invited to contact Edward W. Doty, Manager of Personnel, Electronic Systems Division, Sylvania Electric Products Inc., 100 First Avenue, Waltham 54, Mass.

SYLVANIA

LIGHTING • RADIO • ELECTRONICS • TELEVISION • ATOMIC ENERGY

See Sylvania at the Annual Symposium on Aeronautical Communications, Oct. 8, 9, 10, Hotel Utica, Utica, N. Y., Booth 9

also available on order to any specifications. **Circle P55 inside back cover.**



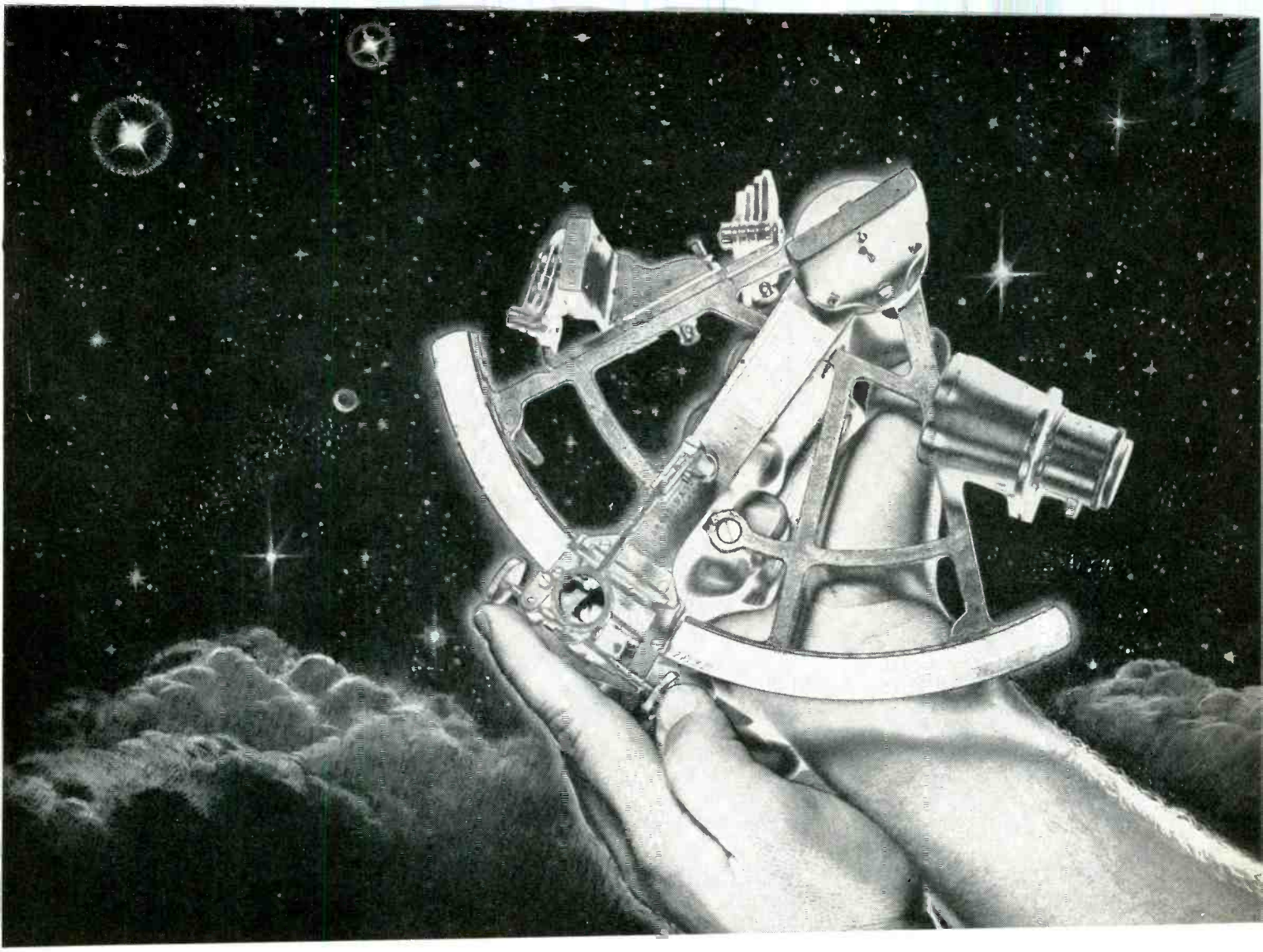
CRO RECORD CAMERA
for single frame recordings

ALLEN B. DUMONT LABORATORIES, INC., 750 Bloomfield Ave., Clifton, N. J., has announced an oscillograph record camera for single frame recordings which automatically advances film frames in rapid sequence, at random, or at synchronized intervals. Type 352 oscillograph record camera incorporates a self-contained spring motor which advances automatically 1 to 24 film frames.

Featuring a 7-element Wollensak f/1.5-50 mm lens, it is capable of recording exceedingly high writing rates. The type 352 uses standard 35 mm film and offers simultaneous binocular viewing and recording. An illuminated data card permits pertinent information to be printed directly on the film record. The solenoid adapter enables remote control of the shutter action. **Circle P56 inside back cover.**

D-C POWER SUPPLY
with fast response

DRESSEN-BARNES CORP., 250 N. Vinedo Ave., Pasadena, Calif., announces regulated d-c power sup-



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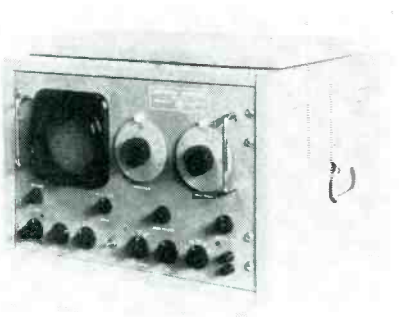
ply especially engineered for high-current applications requiring fast recovery time. A 1½-ampere unit, its response is 0.4 millisecond n-l to f-l; 0.25 millisecond f-l to n-l, enabling use with computers, and quick-response laboratory and industrial applications.

Designed as model 3-1.5MB, the unit supplies 0 to 300v d-c at 1½ amperes, continuously variable without switching. It supplies a variable bias voltage of 0 to 145/155v d-c at 5 ma, and an external 6.3 v a-c output at 10 amperes. High-voltage output is floating, and may be used as either a positive or negative source.

Complete specifications and literature will be sent on request. **Circle P57 inside back cover.**

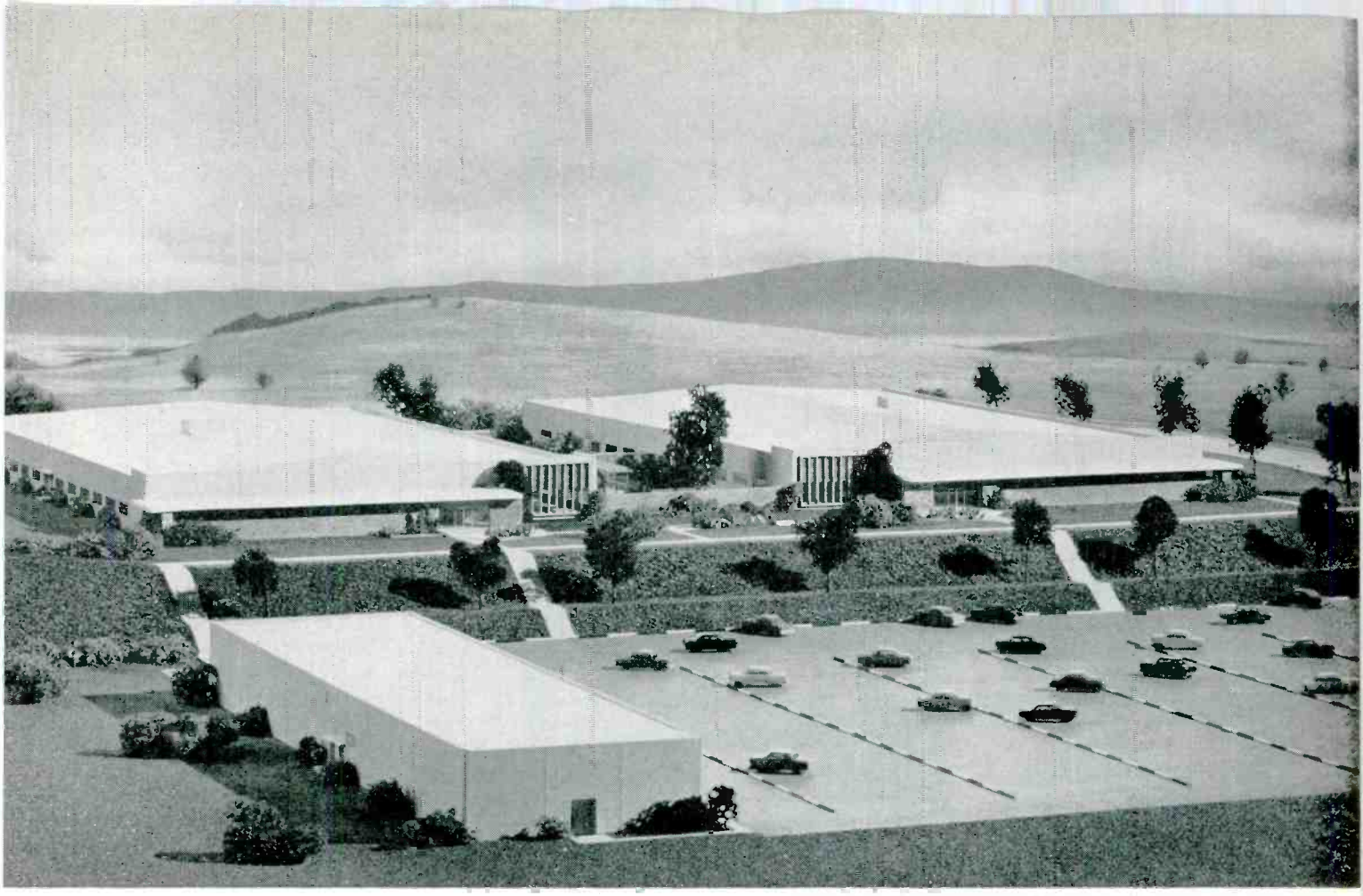


SPECTRUM ANALYZER wide-band type

PROBESCOPE Co., 44-05 30th Ave., Long Island City 3, N. Y., announces a 0-100 kc wide-band spectrum analyzer. Model SS-100 analyzer will give an instantaneous fourier analysis of noise vibration and harmonics with special application in the telemetering, aircraft, filter, acoustic and medical fields.

▶ **Highlights**—Special features include an automatic optimum resolution, bandpass input filter continuously variable center frequency and sweep width controls, front end overload protection, a flat faced 5-in. crt, and camera mount bezel.

Specifications include: frequency, 13.5 cps to 110 kc; sweep width variable from 200 cps to 20 kc; resolution to 27 cps; a 60-db dynamic range; linear and 3 decade log voltage scale with a ±1 db accuracy, and a 500μv to



SCALE MODEL, NEW LOCKHEED RESEARCH CENTER AT PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
Here scientists and engineers are now working in modern laboratories on a number of highly significant projects.

LOCKHEED DEDICATES NEW RESEARCH CENTER

Scientists and engineers are now performing advanced research and development in their new Lockheed Research Center at Stanford University's Industrial Park, Palo Alto, California. In recent ceremonies marking its completion, the Research Center was dedicated to scientific progress.

First step in a $20,000,000 expansion program, it provides the most modern facilities for scientific work related to missiles and space flight. Significant activities are already being carried on in more than 40 areas, including upper-atmosphere problems, nuclear physics, hypersonic aerodynamics, use of new and rare materials, propulsion and advanced electronics.

Lockheed's expansion program has created positions on all levels for scientists and engineers in virtually every field of missile technology. Inquiries are invited from those possessing a high order of ability.

Lockheed

MISSILE SYSTEMS DIVISION

research and engineering staff

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

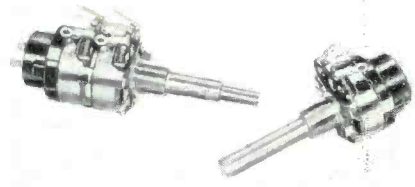
VAN NUYS · PALO ALTO · SUNNYVALE

CALIFORNIA

500 v full scale input range. **Circle P58 inside back cover.**

POWER SUPPLY
magnetic amplifier type

OREGON ELECTRONICS, Portland 15, Oregon, has available a new magnetic amplifier type low voltage-high current power supply. Model 32V15A has closely regulated tolerance at 15 amperes output continuously variable from 5 to 32 v without switching. Regulation is rated at ±1 percent from no load to full load, and ±1 percent from 105 to 125 v input. Output ripple voltage is not over 1 percent rms at 32 v and full load and not over 2 percent at 5 v and full load. **Circle P59 inside back cover.**



PUSH-PUSH SWITCH
offers more convenience

CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CORP., Elkhart, Ind. A new more convenient push-push switch which turns radio and tv sets on and off without requiring volume and contrast readjustment and also permits greater styling versatility in set manufacture is now offered. A push on the same double duty shaft turns on the switch; another push turns it off. After each push the shaft returns to its original position.

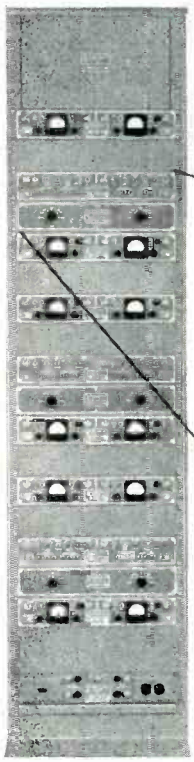
► **Design Advantage** — Type J

Never before . . . Duplexing and Break-In Without Relays

NEW! **Northern Radio**

DUPLEX TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

For Multi-Channel Tone Equipment



NEW! Simple 4 position switch selects from 12 possible duplex combinations.

NEW! Duplex operation between stations connected via carrier telegraph channels.

NEW! *All-electronic*, without relays or moving parts to wear.

NEW! Polar or neutral for either half duplex or full duplex.

NEW! Break-in now also possible for all *half*-duplex circuits.

NEW! Provided with positive feature to prevent space signal lock-out.

NEW! Includes individual line battery for each channel.

The Northern Radio Duplex Telegraph System consists of one each Dual Frequency Shift Tone Keyer, Type 153 Model 3; Dual Duplex Selector Panel, Type 200 Model 1; Dual Loop Switch Panel, Type 200A Model 1; and Dual Frequency Shift Tone Converter, Type 152 Model 3. The Frequency Shift Tone Keyer and Converter are our latest improved Model 3's, specifically designed for use with this system.

The Dual Duplex Selector Panel and Dual Loop Switch Panel make possible complete duplexing and break-in operation of a Northern Radio or similar multi-channel Frequency Shift tone telegraph system. Such a system meets the requirements of any standard telegraph line or terminal apparatus for either full duplex or half-duplex operation. Because this system is all-electronic, it meets all speed requirements and yet has the flexibility and isolation heretofore possible only with relays.

The Dual Loop Switch Panel rapidly selects half-duplex and/or full duplex mode of operation for any of the 4 standard loop options by front panel switching available from the 12 loop options in the Dual Duplex Selector Panel.

The Dual Duplex Selector Panel provides 12 loop options, patching facilities for monitoring purposes and channel routing, including the possibility of patching-in another teleprinter loop circuit (T-junction). Any of the 12 loop options are available and may be selected for the Dual Loop Switch Panel by simple strapping arrangement. It has an individual line battery for each channel for greatest circuit flexibility. Battery and line fuses are also provided for maximum protection.

The Dual Duplex Selector Panel is provided with positive non-lockout features. An accidental "spacing" of the line, even over prolonged periods of time, such as caused by patching errors, will not lock the system into a permanent space (no loop current) condition. The system will instantly be ready to operate as soon as the fault is removed. This is due to a novel arrangement of the internal batteries which at all times can provide power to the telegraph loops.

Pace-Setters in Quality Communication Equipment

NORTHERN RADIO COMPANY, inc.

147 WEST 22nd ST., NEW YORK 11, NEW YORK

In Canada: Northern Radio Mfg. Co., Ltd., 1950 Bank St., Billings Bridge, Ottawa, Ontario

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG E-10

switch permits greater styling flexibility to set designers by using standard push-on type knobs instead of design restrictive captive type knobs and because the shaft returns to the same position after actuating the switch either on or off. The positive snap action enables the user to see, feel and hear the switching operation.

Type J is a 3-ampere 125-v, 1-ampere 250-v switch designed for use on a single section variable resistor with one shaft or on a concentric tandem with the inner shaft actuating both switch and rear section.

D-C SOURCE
for unattended installations

SORENSEN & CO., INC., Fairfield Ave., Stamford, Conn. Model MA65A is a regulated low voltage, high current d-c supply, utilizing magnetic amplifier circuitry for greater reliability. The new source is recommended for unattended installations, particularly in industry, because of its maintenance-free performance.

▶**Specifications** — Input range is 105 to 125 v a-c, 1 phase, 60 cycle. Output voltage is 5.4 to 6.6 v d-c, adjustable. Load range is 0 to 5 amperes; ripple, 1 percent maximum. Regulation accuracy is ±0.2 percent against line or load (1/10 to full). Recovery time is 0.15 sec.

Complete specifications and performance data are available from the company. **Circle P60 inside back cover.**

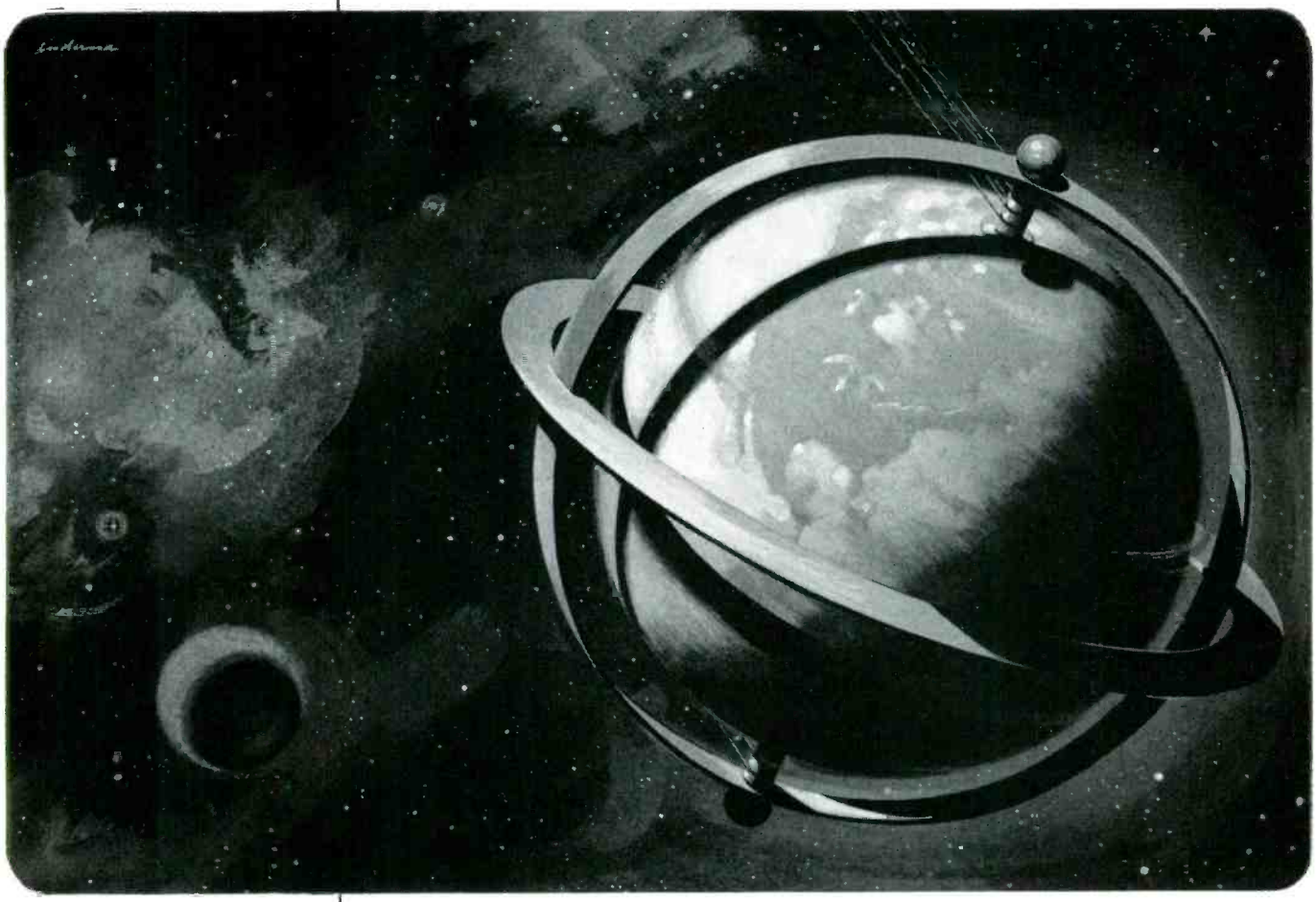
CRYSTAL OVEN
features a noval base

JAMES KNIGHTS CO., Sandwich, Ill. A new miniature crystal oven designed for HC-6U holder, less than an ounce in weight, has a temperature stability of ±0.25 C at constant ambient temperature range of −55 C to +75 C.

The JKO-10 crystal oven features a noval base, easily detachable cover and new heater binding tape and low inductance winding.

▶**Specifications**—It is manufac-

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS AT JPL



The Jet Propulsion Laboratory is a stable research and development center located to the north of Pasadena in the foothills of the San Gabriel mountains. Covering an area of 80 acres and employing 1550 people, it is close to attractive residential areas.

The Laboratory is staffed by the California Institute of Technology and develops its many projects in basic research under contract with the U. S. Gov't.

Qualified personnel employment inquiries now invited.

Pioneers in Guidance Systems

For many years the Jet Propulsion Laboratory has pioneered in the design and development of highly accurate missile guidance systems, utilizing the most advanced types of gyroscopes, accelerometers and other precision electro-mechanical devices. These supply the reference information necessary to achieve the hitherto unattainable target accuracies sought today.

The eminent success of the early "Corporal" missile flights shortly after World War II firmly established the Laboratory as a leader in the field of missile guidance. These flights also initiated experiments involving both inertial and radio-command systems employing new concepts of radar communication. Because of this research and experimentation JPL has been able to add materially to the fund of knowledge available to designers of complex missile systems.

This development activity is supported by basic research in all phases of electronics, including microwaves and antennas, new circuit elements, communications and reliability in addition to other branches of science necessary to maintain a fully integrated missile research organization.

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory, therefore, provides many challenging opportunities to creative engineers wishing to actively apply their abilities to the vital technical problems that require immediate and future solution.

We want to hear from men of proven ability. If you are interested please send us your qualifications now.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN THESE FIELDS NOW

jpl

INSTRUMENTATION • APPLIED PHYSICS • DATA HANDLING • COMPUTERS
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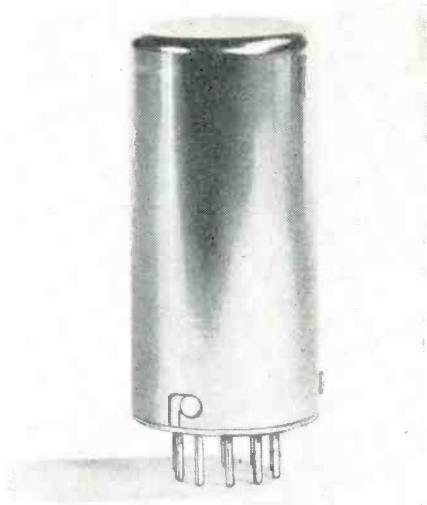
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

JET PROPULSION LABORATORY

A DIVISION OF CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA • CALIFORNIA



tured in a choice of heater voltages from 6.3 v to 48 v, a-c or d-c for greater flexibility, and has a rapid warm-up time of 7 minutes at −55 C. It has a seated height of 1.75 in. and a diameter of 0.875 in. It is also available for the HC-13U holder with seated height of 2.25 in. **Circle P61 inside back cover.**

POWER SUPPLY
two-pound, 50-watt type

UNIVERSAL ATOMICS CORP., 19 E. 48th St., New York 17, N. Y. Complete electronic d-c to d-c transistorized power supplies that deliver 50 w from 24 v input, weigh only 2 lb, and fit in the palm of the hand, are now available.

▶ **Uses**—Light weight and compact size make these units especially suitable for guided missiles, rockets, aircraft, marine, and police mobile communications and emergency power systems.

Other standard power supplies in the series cover a voltage range from 20 to 20,000 (one miniature

If you're not in the book *you're a man without*

. . . . . a country
. . . . . a state
. . . . . a county
. . . . . a town
. . . . . a party
. . . . . a street
. . . . . a school
. . . . . a *vote*

Look at all the things you can lose, if you're not a registered voter.

If you're not in the book, you lock yourself out of the elections. The polls are closed to you. You can't vote on streets, or schools, councilman or mayor (not to mention congressman, senator or president). You don't even have the right to *complain* about your government and the way things are run!

But more than that, you cut yourself apart from your neighbor next door, your friends at the shop, your fellow members in union or club.

You lose the right to look that boy of yours in the eye when he wants to know if you're doing your part.

And you lose the self-respect that comes from knowing you can walk into the polls on Election Day—the one place in the world where all free men are really equal. Isn't it too much to risk for the little time that registering takes?

Get your name in the book
—and do it now!

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION
PUBLIC SERVICE ADVERTISING COUNCIL

Is your name in the book?

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

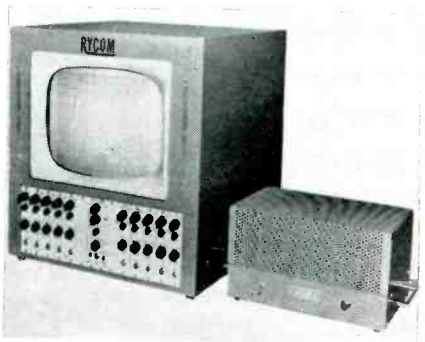
2-in. unit weighs only 2 oz, delivers 2,000 v from 1½ v input). **Circle P62 inside back cover.**

TV PICTURE TUBES for portable units

SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC., 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y., has announced two new lightweight 10-in. tv picture tubes for portables. Types ST-1925 and ST-1926 feature decreased weight, larger screen area and better contrast.

▶ **Specifications**—Both tubes have a standard neck diameter, 90-deg deflection and electrostatic focus. Anode voltage is 13.2 kv, absolute maximum, and nominal overall length is 11⅞ in. The tubes weigh 3 lb, 10 oz, and have an approximate screen area of 56½ sq in.

Better contrast is provided by gray filter glass which substantially increases picture contrast. The tubes have spherical faceplates. The ST-1926 is aluminized, while the ST-1925 is not. **Circle P63 inside back cover.**



MULTITRACE SCOPE uses 17-in. c-r tube

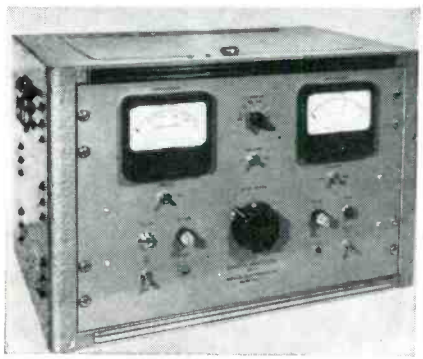
RYCOM INSTRUMENTS, 9351 E. 59th St., Raytown, Mo., has released the model 2400 series multitrace large screen oscilloscope for use in medical and industrial waveform study. It utilizes a 17-in. kinescope to display simultaneously the 12 presentations of complex waveforms.

▶ **Switching** — Incorporated is a new method of electronic switching which utilizes a switching rate of 20,000 cps, allowing good presentation of input waveforms with components of 2 kc or more. With

this type of switching the number of traces is limited only by the physical size of the kinescope.

The oscilloscope features individual plug-in units for channels and sweep. Each channel has its own individual controls for input, position, intensity and gain. Input circuits are balanced push-pull d-c coupled, having an input sensitivity of 10 mv for 1 in. deflection.

Also incorporated in the oscilloscope are two special circuits for medical waveform study. This includes a circuit for vector cardiography and a 60-cycle interruptor for l-f sweep range. **Circle P64 inside back cover.**



HIPOT TESTER
with 10 μa circuit breaker

PESCHEL ELECTRONICS INC., 17 Garden St., New Rochelle, N. Y., has announced a new improved line of sensitive Hi Pot testers which automatically deenergize high voltage when leakage current in samples reaches 10 μa. Models are available from 2 kv up to 120 kv and special units can be custom built. The smaller units are adjustable up to 1,000 μa, and larger units up to 5,000 μa.

► **Other Features**—Series H tester avoids the brute force method of burning up fine equipment and components when testing for leakage. Hi Pot testing allows convenient and accurate dielectric testing of equipment, components and materials. With the new tester, the high sensitivity shows up leakage currents in insulation which appear to be perfect on less sensitive instruments.

Standard features include both a-c and d-c outputs and con-

tinuously adjustable output voltage. Accurate hand-calibrated dual-scale metering, directly across the h-v output, can be recalibrated by a simple screwdriver adjustment. A self-holding primary contactor prevents the accidental reapplication of high voltage after a line failure. The unit is complete with full safety controls and dead-front panel controls; safety resistor in d-c output lead. **Circle P65 inside back cover.**

COUNTING EQUIPMENT
for industrial applications

ELECTRO-PULSE, INC., 11861 Teale St., Culver City, Calif. Model 7340A frequency indicator and counter provides an economical solution to a wide range of industrial problems in the field of counting and recurrence rate measurement of mechanical and electrical events. The instrument is ideal for such applications as rpm measurement, oscillator calibration, direct counting and flow measurement.

Counting and indication with automatic decimal point location is easily read from glow transfer tubes directly in events per sec ranging from 1 to 9,999 events. A precision synchronous motor establishes the gate time (from 1 to 10 sec) during which input events are counted. For gate times longer than 10 sec or for cases where a straight counter is desired a manual gate switch is provided. For applications requiring a permanent record of readings, the instrument can be delivered as the model 7341A (illustrated), with outputs for driving a serial type print-out. **Circle P66 inside back cover.**

New Literature

Precision Resistor. Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., 614 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 5, N. J. Volume 11, No. 2 of *Engineering Notes* features the Vamistor, a thermally fused metal-to-ceramic precision resistor. Description, construction and specifications are given. Included are resistance-range and temperature coefficient curves. Tabular material on actual test results is also shown. **Circle L1 inside back cover.**

Precision Potentiometers. Helipot Corp., Newport Beach, Calif. Data sheet 54-39 illustrates and describes the series 5300 high precision, single-turn continuous rotation potentiometers. A cutaway illustration shows precision construction. Included are a dimensional diagram, specifications of standard linear models, characteristics of typical linear coils, and modifications available in the 5300 series. **Circle L2 inside back cover.**

Magnetic Storage Systems. Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Electronics Division, Morris Plains, N. J., has available an 8-page booklet on its ultrareliable Monrobot magnetic drum systems and components. The magnetic drums, read/record heads and magnetic selection circuits are illustrated and described in a new 8-page brochure.

Highlights are 2,000,000 bit drum and stacked wafer-thin read/record heads providing 16 tracks per in. with interlacing of only two stacks. **Circle L3 inside back cover.**

Choosing Fluxes For Soldering. Anchor Metal Co., Inc., 244 Boerum St., Brooklyn 6, N. Y. A new 4-page folder, "The Right Flux for the Right Job," simplifies the proper selection of corrosive and noncorrosive fluxes for all metal joining from Alnico to zinc. Detailed information is given in two main sections listing rosin-type fluxes for electrical and electronic joining that require noncorrosive flux residues; and acid-type fluxes for general all-purpose soldering requiring strong flux action to remove surface oxides.

Also included as aids to engineer and production man are a flux selection chart that quickly pinpoints the right flux for the right metal, plus detailed tables of ASTM standard solders and Federal specifications for soft solders. **Circle L4 inside back cover.**

Laminated Tubing. Lamtex Industries, Inc., 51 State St., Westbury, L. I., N. Y. Technical data sheet 221 gives an illustrated description of Poro-Tube, a new laminated tubing with the exclusive feature of porous wall construction. It includes a magnified photo of the tubing, clearly illustrating the uniform, controlled porosity. Sizes, shapes, weight and temperature characteristics are given. Also included is a helpful list of suggested applications for this new material. **Circle L5 inside back cover.**

Analog-to-Digital Converters. Norden-Ketay Corp., Wiley St., Milford, Conn. Bulletin 372 contains comprehensive specifications and typical applications for the company's analog-to-digital converters. The units described are estimated to operate for 4 million revolutions, or better than 500 million counts at 200 rpm before cleaning is required. **Circle L6 inside back cover.**

Standard Reflections, Coax Slotted Lines. The Narda Corp., 160 Hericks Road, Mineola, L. I., N. Y. A new line of standard reflections specifically designed for calibrating slotted line impedance meters and standardizing reflectometers in the frequency range of 2,600 to 18,000 mc, are described in a recently published data sheet.

Another data sheet describes model 230 type N and model 230B $\frac{7}{8}$ in. coaxial slotted lines of the parallel plane type for the frequency range of 300 to 4,000 mc.

Specification tables and prices

are included in both data sheets. **Circle L7 inside back cover.**

Electronic Cable. Pacific Automation Products, Inc., 10000 Air Way, Glendale 1, Calif., has released bulletin 656 entitled "Electronic Cable as a Systems Component." The 4-page brochure explains in detail how cable is designed, fabricated, installed and tested to meet system requirements.

An interesting feature of the bulletin is the reproduction of a form for ordering electronic cable. This form simplifies the detailing of a cable and provides the essential information for ordering without the need of drawings. **Circle L8 inside back cover.**

Digital Readout Systems. Coleman Engineering Co., Inc., 6040 W. Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles 16, Calif., has prepared a 4-page bulletin CR-181 giving useful information concerning their 3, 4, 5 and 6-decade decimal digitizers. Included are many typical uses and applications of these digital readout systems and 10 photographs of the equipment in use. **Circle L9 inside back cover.**

Subminiature Relay. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y. A 2-page, 2-color bulletin on the new 2pdt hermetically-sealed subminiature relay is now available. The publication, designated GEA-6412, lists the relay's operating advantages in a wide variety of electronic applications on aircraft, shipboard and ground equipment; and discusses the operation of the relay.

The bulletin also provides a table of technical data on the operating characteristics of the relay along with a table of coil data which lists coil voltage, coil resistance, pickup voltage, pickup current and dropout voltage. **Circle L10 inside back cover.**

Deflection Yokes. Syntronic Instruments, Inc., 170 Industrial Road, Addison, Ill. A revised catalog page pictures and completely describes magnetic deflection yokes for 1½ in. neck diameter military and oscilloscope applications. Complete data include

design features, dimensional drawing, and revised tables listing electrical and mechanical characteristics, push-pull deflection coil data and single-ended deflection coil data. **Circle L11 inside back cover.**

Hook-Up Wires. Revere Corp. of America, Wallingford, Conn. New Permacode extruded Teflon hook-up wires are described in bulletin No. 1901. Permacode wires, which now provide positive and permanent identification with the color extruded throughout the insulation, are available in 15 solid colors or in striped combinations of 2, 3 or 4 of the solid colors. The bulletin includes constructions of various gage sizes built to meet requirements of military specification MIL-W-16878, types E and EE, and gives ordering information. **Circle L12 inside back cover.**

Flowmeter. Industrial Development Laboratories, Inc., 17 Pollock Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J. A 4-page catalog describes the function, construction and operation of the Laub Electro-Caloric flowmeter which consists of a flow cell and an electronic responder. A cutaway view clearly illustrates the construction of the smooth-bore flow cell while a simple diagram effectively shows the principles of operation. Standard sizes and materials are listed and complete mechanical and electrical specifications are furnished. **Circle L13 inside back cover.**

Recording Oscillograph. Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp., 300 N. Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena, Calif. Bulletin 1533-B fully illustrates and describes the type 5-117 recording oscillograph, which offers precision recording of six data traces at frequencies from 0 to 300 cps. Included is information on associated instruments as well as a price list. **Circle L14 inside back cover.**

Printed Circuit Connectors. DeJur-Amsco Corp., 45-01 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N. Y. A 12-page technical brochure covers an expanded line of printed circuit receptacles for $\frac{1}{16}$ in., $\frac{3}{32}$ in. and

¼ in. boards. Illustrations, outline drawings and application suggestions are included. **Circle L15 inside back cover.**

Multiplier Phototubes. Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., 2 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J. The latest specifications and additional circuit data on the company's entire line of multiplier phototubes are now available in a revised 64-page catalog. It discusses operational theory, applications and specifications for standard and special multiplier phototubes. Illustrations, graphs and circuit diagrams are included. Requests for the catalog should be on company letterheads.

Synchro Null Connections. Theta Instrument Corp., 204 Market St., E. Paterson, N. J., is offering free to interested engineers a chart of synchro null connectors based upon new industry standards. At a glance, the chart provides the proper synchro lead combinations which produce nulls at the various rotor angles. **Circle L16 inside back cover.**

Special Purpose Receiver. Nems-Clarke, Inc., 919 Jesup-Blair Drive, Silver Spring, Md. A single-sheet bulletin deals with the type 1502 special purpose receiver which is useful in telemetering, guided missile, radiosonde reception and as a high quality general purpose laboratory receiver where high sensitivity and low noise are desired. Circuit description and specifications are included. Price of the unit described is $1,750. **Circle L17 inside back cover.**

Microminiature Relay. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y., has available an 8-page bulletin, GEA-6346A, on its hermetically-sealed microminiature relay. It provides a detailed description of the lightweight relay for airborne, shipboard and portable unit applications. Operating features are listed and discussed individually, and a complete table of specifications is included. In addition, the bulletin contains photographs of the company's various types of microminiature relays, a coil data table for each model, and tech-

nical data on the types of cans and mounting available. **Circle L18 inside back cover.**

Selenium Power Rectifiers. International Rectifier Corp., 1521 E. Grand Ave., El Segundo, Calif. Catalog sheet 10-0306 covers selenium industrial power rectifiers. Typical uses and specifications are given. **Circle L19 inside back cover.**

Liquid Rosin Flux. Alpha Metals, Inc., 56 Water St., Jersey City, N. J. Bulletin No. 2 is a new 2-page technical bulletin giving a complete description, uses, properties and methods of application of the company's No. 346 activated liquid rosin flux. A helpful graph showing the concentration-density relationship of No. 346 flux and Alpha's No. 446 flux thinner is included.

The information given will be of particular interest to those involved in electronic soldering and printed circuit soldering where extremely fast wetting action combined with a moderate drying rate is required. **Circle L20 inside back cover.**

Small Parts Welding Equipment. Raytheon Mfg. Co., 100 River St., Waltham 54, Mass. Bulletin 2-100 is a new 2-color, 16-page, illustrated welding equipment catalog, valuable to manufacturers who have problems in joining small metal parts. The catalog features the company's line of welding heads, power supplies, all-electronic control units and welding accessories.

Important facts covered in the new catalog range from information on proper selection of a-c or d-c (stored energy) welding systems, uses of resistance welding equipment, welding hints, and Raytheon welding equipment applications. **Circle L21 inside back cover.**

Fractional H-P Motors. Rae Motor Corp., 2009 Kewaunee St., Racine, Wisc. New developments in fractional h-p motors and gear reduction units are shown in the new 16-page catalog. The company manufactures a-c/d-c universal,

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.

d-c shunt and d-c permanent magnet fractional h-p motors which can be wound from approximately 1/300 to ¼ h-p. All are available with governors if desired.

Also shown is the complete line of speed reduction units made by Rae for their motors. They are made in open or closed type and single or double reduction. **Circle L22 inside back cover.**

Electronic Micrometers. J. W. Dice Co., 16 Highwood Ave., Englewood, N. J. Bulletin 4003 illustrates and describes four reference standard, hand operated, direct reading electronic micrometers for making direct measurements to 20 millionths of an inch. The units discussed are applicable to hard or soft materials, conducting or nonconducting. They are unaffected by temperature, vibration, leveling or aging of tubes. **Circle L23 inside back cover.**

Mica Insulation. Mica Insulator Co., P. O. Box 1076, Schenectady 1, N. Y. A 16-page illustrated booklet describes the background and development of continuous sheet mica, and tells how it is made today. It includes detailed information about the various types of Isomica—molding, segment, heater and flexible plates; tapes, flexible combinations, tubes and capacitor grade as well as Samica, the untreated continuous sheet mica.

A full page chart in the booklet shows comparative effect of high temperature on the dielectric strength of epoxy Isomica, silicone Isomica, silicone rubber glass cloth and silicone varnished glass cloth. **Circle L24 inside back cover.**

Ruggedized TV Camera. General Precision Laboratory Inc., 63 Bedford Road, Pleasantville, N. Y. The ruggedized tv camera, model PD-152, capable of operating successfully in extreme noise, shock, temperature and vibration environments, is fully described in a new specification sheet. Its design details and features, which make it highly suitable for automotive testing, wind tunnel and military applications, are outlined. Also

listed are environmental capabilities and performance specifications. **Circle L25 inside back cover.**

TV Picture Tube Guide. General Electric Co., 1 River Road, Schenectady 5, N. Y., has available a new edition of its quick selection guide for tv picture tubes (ETD-1001C).

The purpose of this booklet is to help designers select a particular tube from the large number of types now on the market. It classifies each of the 211 tube types by size, bulb structure and deflection angle, and lists the following information: whether it is aluminized or not, external conductive coating capacitance, type of ion-trap magnet, face, dimensions and style of anode terminal. **Circle L26 inside back cover.**

Custom Transformers. Nothelfer Winding Laboratories, Inc., 111 Albemarle Ave., Trenton, N. J. A 2-color 26-page catalog describes and illustrates a great variety of customer transformers together with engineering specifications. Under the regular units are listed open frame transformers, cased transformers and channel frame and end bell cased units. The special units comprise air core reactors, special heater transformers and special output transformers. The catalog includes price lists and formulas for computing prices, as well as specifications and diagrams. **Circle L27 inside back cover.**

Electronics Data Handbook. Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill., has released a new 64-page "Electronics Data Handbook" that consists of a carefully selected collection of the most-often needed formulas and data used in radio and industrial electronics. Formulas include those needed for basic circuit analysis, transmission line calculations, determination of v-t characteristics, resonance calculations, meter calculations and so on.

Included are up-to-date RETMA and military specifications for resistors and capacitors, coil winding data, wire gage data, decimal equivalents of fractions, logarithms and trigonometric func-

tions. The book is priced at 35 cents postpaid. **Circle L28 inside back cover.**

Remote Metering System. Sparton Controls Systems Division, Jackson, Mich. A new bulletin describes features, applications and future expansion provisions of a simple remote metering system with plug-in construction. The system discussed employs transducers and an electronic bridge circuit, with overall accuracy of better than 2 percent. **Circle L29 inside back cover.**

Transmitting Tube Manual. Radio Corp. of America, Harrison, N. J. The 256-page transmitting tube manual is a comprehensive and authoritative book containing technical data on 112 types of power tubes having plate-input ratings up to 4 kw and on 13 types of associated rectifier tubes. Maximum ratings, operating values, characteristics curves, outline drawings, and socket-connection diagrams are given.

This manual contains 16 circuit diagrams showing the use of RCA tubes in representative transmitting and industrial applications. Price of manual TT4 is $1.00. **Circle L30 inside back cover.**

Adjustable D-C Resistors. Leeds & Northrup Co., 4934 Stenton Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa. A new 2-page data sheet EB2(2) describes adjustable d-c resistors. The new 1-megohm resistance and conductance standard is completely described, specifications are given and a schematic diagram of the instrument is included.

The 4775 and 4776 enclosed-switch resistance boxes and the 4247 tenth-megohm resistance standard are discussed, and their specifications and ordering instructions are given. **Circle L31 inside back cover.**

Waveguide Ferrite Isolator. Hewlett-Packard Co., 3808A Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, Calif. A recent specification sheet covers the X365A broadband X-band isolator which covers 8.2 to 12.4 kmc. Principle of operation, typical applications and specifications are

included. **Circle L32 inside back cover.**

D-C Power Supply. Servo Corp. of America, 20-20 Jericho Turnpike, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. A 2-page brochure provides electrical and physical specifications for the model PS-503, a 5,000 v d-c power supply that is ideal for applications where size and weight must be kept to a minimum. The unit described weighs only 2 lb and measures 4 in. by $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Input of 275 v d-c provides 5,000 v d-c at 300 μa. **Circle L33 inside back cover.**

Photoelectric Controls. Electronics Corp. of America, One Memorial Drive, Cambridge 42, Mass. Bulletin PA561 is a 24-page illustrated brochure containing detailed specifications, complete descriptive data and operational charts on the company's packaged photoelectric systems for industrial control applications, including conveyor control, counting, inspecting and sorting, smoke detection and high-temperature measurement and control.

Introduced for the first time is a completely new line of miniature and subminiature photoelectric receivers and light sources which make possible many new control applications on special machinery and wherever space is limited. **Circle L34 inside back cover.**

Transistor Design. General Electric Co., Syracuse, N. Y. A new package of brochures contains complete specification information on the company's standard, high performance entertainment transistors and application notes on transistor audio amplifiers. The information contained in the brochures is designed to assist radio engineers in selecting the proper transistors, either *npn* or *pnp*, for any degree of performance desired in a 4, 5 or 6 transistor radio.

Publication No. GP-71 includes performance curves showing typical power gain of the transistors for class A and class B amplifiers using 6, 9 and 12 v power supplies. In addition, the application notes contain design charts for specifying transformers for class

A and class B output stages and many other helpful curves. **Circle L35 inside back cover.**

Magnetic Field Control System. Nuclear Magnetics Corp., 154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. A 4-page brochure on the NUMAR model C-1 magnetic field control system, a precision regulator for the stabilization and control of electromagnetic fields, is now available.

The system described is designed to be an automatic electromagnet control for mass spectrometers either singly or in tandem, high-energy particle accelerators, cyclotrons, beta-ray spectrometers, microwave spectroscopy magnets and other laboratory instruments utilizing magnetic fields.

Operation is designed and specifications are listed. **Circle L36 inside back cover.**

Variable Vacuum Capacitors. Vacap Corp., 1905 Summit Ave., Union City, N. J., has ready a new specification sheet on high rated variable vacuum capacitors that feature rugged construction using Pyrex glass bulbs, OFHC copper seals and cylinders. Current ratings, application notes and dimensional drawings are included. **Circle L37 inside back cover.**

Worm-and-Gear Speed Reducers. Rampe Mfg. Co., Cleveland 10, Ohio, has available a data sheet illustrating and describing worm-and-gear speed reducers for fractional horsepower motors. Chief features and horsepower ratings for the model SW-1 are included. **Circle L38 inside back cover.**

Power Rectifiers and Control Tubes. General Electric Co., 1 River Road, Schenectady, N. Y. A selection chart (ETD-1322) listing the essential characteristics of 75 power rectifiers and control tubes is now available.

It classifies 46 thyratrons according to type, lists anode and cathode current and voltage ratings, and gives the average control characteristics of each tube.

Twenty-nine ignitrons are listed according to classification—weld-

ing-control tubes, frequency-changer welding tubes and power rectifier tubes. The chart also lists maximum ratings of each ignitron. **Circle L39 inside back cover.**

Automatic Photo Printer. PSC Applied Research Ltd., 1500 O'Connor Drive, Toronto, Canada. Release No. 27 illustrates and describes the type T231 automatic electronic photo printer. The technique described uses electronic control in dodging the negative during printing. Variations of density in the negatives are sensed and evaluated in special electronic circuits. These circuits compare the light value provided with that actually required to give the best possible print for the photo printing material in use. This information is fed back instantaneously to control the intensity of the printing beam; and in so doing automatically and correctly exposes each small area of the negative.

Specifications and general data are given in the release. **Circle L40 inside back cover.**

Ceramic Capacitors. Skottie Electronics, Inc., Peckville, Pa., has published a catalog describing their line of ceramic capacitors.

The manufacturer offers a complete selection of disk, tubular, and plate types designed to suit every application for temperature compensating, stable capacitance, high voltage, printed circuitry, and special customized applications.

The ceramics described are intended for use in circuits where capacitance must not change with changes in temperature such as in critical r-f tuning and resonant circuit applications. **Circle L41 inside back cover.**

Spot Welder. Sciaky Bros., Inc., 4915 West 67th St., Chicago, Ill. Bulletin 339 completely describes a four function spot welder featuring the company's new predetermined electronic welder control to cover a wide range of aircraft and other rigid welding specifications.

The bulletin reveals the various circuits employed with this new

type Dekatron tube control. With the assistance of various illustrations and a block diagram, the four functions spot welder is simply and effectively explained. **Circle L42 inside back cover.**

Data Processing Systems. Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp., 300 N. Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena, Calif. Bulletin 3003A is an 8-page folder covering the Millisadic data processing systems. Unit and component data, systems tabular material and ordering information are included. **Circle L43 inside back cover.**

Oscilloscope. Hewlett-Packard Co., 275 Page Mill Rd., Palo Alto, Calif. Volume 7, No. 8 of the *Journal* covers a new d-c to 10-mc oscilloscope with dual-trace and high-gain preamplifiers. A well-illustrated article and technical specifications are included. **Circle L44 inside back cover.**

Cable Trough and Accessories. P-W Industries, Inc., Duncan & Melrose Sts., Philadelphia 24, Pa. Bulletin No. 256-F (12 pages) fully describes cable trough and accessories for holding cables for all industries. The channel connector, extension connector and adjustable connectors, for any change in direction or elevation, eliminate all field cutting and offer a strong, versatile and easily assembled system. The trough described is supplied in various widths and lengths to meet requirements in the field. **Circle L45 inside back cover.**

H-F Capacitors. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y. High-frequency Pyranol capacitors, generally designed for power-factor improvement in circuits operating at frequencies from 500 to 12,000 cps, are described in a new 4-page bulletin.

The majority of applications of the h-f capacitors described are with induction heating equipment for melting, forging and hardening operations. The capacitors discussed are also used for series application on the load side of a h-f generator, where they supply a reactive component to the gen-

erator windings and tend to neutralize its reactance. **Circle L46 inside back cover.**

Fluorocarbon Products. The M. W. Kellogg Co., P. O. Box 469, Jersey City 3, N. J. The forms, properties and uses of a wide range of fluorocarbon products—from plastic resins to acids and dielectric fluids—are described in a new 8-page brochure.

Detailed in the booklet are the types and grades available of each form of KEL-F fluorocarbon products and their suggested uses. **Circle L47 inside back cover.**

Power Supply. EECO Production Co., 506 East First St., Santa Ana, Calif., has published a bulletin on its Z-95000 series power supplies which are designed specifically for the user of the company's plug-in circuits. Illustrations, specifications and prices are included. **Circle L48 inside back cover.**

Voltage Stabilizing Transformer. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y. Bulletin GEA-5754C is a 16-page publication giving the voltage stabilizing transformer's features and data on where to use the equipment. The 2-color booklet includes operating characteristics and specifications. It is illustrated with application pictures as well as wiring diagrams and performance graphs. **Circle L49 inside back cover.**

Precision Potentiometer. Helipot Corp., 916 Meridian Ave., South Pasadena, Calif. The new 3-in. diameter series 5700 precision potentiometer is the subject of data sheet 54-66. A single-turn, continuous-rotation unit for servo or bushing mounting, the series 5700 combines a wide range of total resistance and close linearity characteristics.

The data sheet is illustrated and lists specifications, construction, coil characteristics and available modifications. **Circle L50 inside back cover.**

Electrolytic Grinding. Anocut Engineering Co., 631 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill. Engineering

bulletin No. 300 is titled "Suggestions for Modification of Standard Grinding Machinery to Anocut Electrolytic Grinding Equipment." It clearly outlines the procedures in adapting any standard grinder for use with the company's process.

Complete with cutaways, exploded views and parts recommendations this bulletin contains much to interest anyone who contemplates the use of electrolytic grinding. **Circle L51 inside back cover.**

Toroid Catalog. Burnell & Co., Inc., 5 Warburton Ave., Yonkers 2, N. Y., announces a 16-page catalog which describes its complete line of wound toroids, including standards, miniature, subminiature and h-f toroids; Adjustoroids, Rotoroids, telemetering band-pass filters, miniaturized band-pass filters, communications filters and sideband filters.

These toroids are available in a wide range of finishes. The company's filters and networks are also available in a wide range of case types.

The new catalog fully describes the various characteristics and uses of each of the toroids or filters, and is well-illustrated with photographs. Performance curves for inductance changes with d-c are given for each product, as well as charts and graphs illustrating inductance values and ranges. **Circle L52 inside back cover.**

Toroidal Winding Machine. Arnold Magnetics Co., 5962 Smiley Drive, Culver City, Calif. A 4-page bulletin illustrates and describes a machine which, in one compact design, winds toroidal coils for both laboratory and production use, with substantial savings in time, labor and wire. Specifications and applications are included. Price of the unit described complete with all accessories, both counters, set of three winding rings and sliders, set of nylon inserts, and foot rheostat is $1,200. **Circle L53 inside back cover.**

Engineering Data Wall Chart. Perkin Engineering Corp., 345

Kansas St., El Segundo, Calif., has available a useful engineering data wall chart dealing with power supplies and a-c line regulators. It gives tables on decimal equivalents, temperature conversion, wire size and current ratings, mechanical and electrical conversion. Request the chart on company letterhead. **Circle L54 inside back cover.**

Panel Instruments. Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., a subsidiary of Daystrom, Inc., 614 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 5, N. J. A new bulletin (A-7-F) covers the more popular styles and ranges of panel instruments in sizes from 2½ in. to 4⅜ in. It contains complete specifications on all a-c and d-c instruments including rectifier type a-c and thermo instruments; as well as on power level meters; VU and db meters, frequency meters and wattmeters. Also included are dimensional diagrams, typical full size scales, and detail data on instruments for h-f measurements. **Circle L55 inside back cover.**

Copper Clad Data. Formica Corp., 4614 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati 32, Ohio, has released a new 16-page copper clad technical data book. The brochure will be of great value to electronics manufacturers making their own printed circuits, since it explains the principles and some of the problems of printed circuitry. It advises on the proper selection of laminates, and tells how to make a printed circuit using both the photoengraving and silk screen methods. It also covers the subjects of plated circuits, plating through holes, flush circuit production and circuit fabricating.

The booklet is amply illustrated with photos, data sheets and comparator charts. **Circle L56 inside back cover.**

Recording and Controlling. Fielden Instrument Division, Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co., 2920 North Fourth St., Philadelphia 33, Pa. A new approach to recording, indicating and controlling instruments required in industrial processing, is described in a 4-page bulletin. The systems described

feature four basic components that can be interchanged to perform a variety of functions, as well as minimize maintenance problems.

The publication is designed as bulletin No. F-403. **Circle L57 inside back cover.**

Pulse Patterns for Testing Cores. Burroughs Corp., 1209 Vine St., Philadelphia 7, Pa. Bulletin 136, "Pulse Patterns For Testing Cores," provides helpful information on how both manufacturers and users of tape-wound or ferrite cores can benefit from using the company's pulse control systems to test cores by digital techniques.

The 16-page booklet discusses the current state of the core manufacturing art. It proves how reliable testing procedures are a must, and goes on to point out the need for equipment which not only tests how a core will meet specifications within all necessary ranges of tolerance, but also how it will eventually operate in the system for which it is intended. Block diagrams and timing diagrams are included. **Circle L58 inside back cover.**

Toroid Coil Winder. Electro Devices Co., Inc., 580 Main St., Wilmington, Mass., has available a brochure on the MidJet toroid coil winder. It describes the new method of winding off the inside of the shuttle that makes possible the winding of finished coils having an inside diameter of $\frac{3}{32}$ in.

The brochure also contains full specifications of the wide range of wire sizes possible; the full 360 deg coverage of the core; and the high 200 turns per minute winding speeds. Other features described include: wide range of coil sizes possible; elimination of wire strains; elimination of tensile shock; polished windings guides; and polished vent in the shuttle to prevent kinks and loops. **Circle L59 inside back cover.**

Infrared Transmitting Materials. Servo Corp. of America, 20-20 Jericho Turnpike, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. A key factor in the design of infrared equipment is the bandwidth of infrared trans-

mission accepted by the transducer components. Since optical elements are generally critical portions of the infrared system, they must transmit infrared in the proper bandwidth as well as meeting other chemical, physical and mechanical requirements.

A new brochure provides comparative information on 15 different infrared transmitting materials suitable for use as optical elements. Transmission curves are included for the 11 most important materials. **Circle L60 inside back cover.**

Scatter Communications System. Canadian Marconi Co., 2442 Trenton Ave., Montreal 16, Canada, has prepared an illustrated brochure on its latest type radio relay communication equipment for beyond-the-horizon communications. The system described is intended primarily for use over routes of greater distance than optical or quasioptical paths, to carry multichannel telephone and telegraph traffic.

Less maintenance because of fewer sites; reduced outage time because of quicker access; and terminals easily located near local power supply, are vital factors in assessing the merit of the system discussed in the brochure. **Circle L61 inside back cover.**

Test Laboratory. Electrical Testing Laboratories, Inc., Two East End Ave., New York 21, N. Y., has published a new 72-page bulletin on its services and facilities to enable executives, engineers and others in industry and government to evaluate its capabilities.

The 8½ in. by 11 in. bulletin contains more than 70 photographs and covers typical measurements and determinations made on hundreds of products and materials. It also catalogs laboratory equipment available for limitless assignments in the fields of testing, applied research and engineering analysis.

Also covered in the bulletin is information on such special services as in-plant checks of instruments, test sets and apparatus; audits of testing and quality control procedure; audits of specifi-

cation compliance procedure; and inspection and witness testing of wire, cable, transformers and generators.

Additional services are described. **Circle L62 inside back cover.**

Signal Generator and Control System. Brush Electronics Co., 3405 Perkins Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio, has published an 8-page folder illustrating and describing its new signal generator and control system. The instrument has been designed with numerous features to meet the varied requirements of a signal source for electrical, electroacoustical and acoustical measurements.

Typical applications for the signal generator described include all a-f response curve measurements, h-f vibration testing, calibration measurements, automatic sound insulation testing, acoustical measurements, and automatic distortion measurements. More than a dozen illustrations augment the text. **Circle L63 inside back cover.**

Data System. Beckman Instruments, Inc., 2500 Fullerton Road, Fullerton, Calif. Bulletin 494 is a 16-page brochure describing model 111 data system. It contains all of the latest information on the system which has been called "the link between sensing elements and computer" in chemical processing industries.

Digital control of the system described is accomplished through use of the Pinboard Programmer—a device which eliminates time-consuming calibration and re-engineering to accommodate changes in process requirements. Other features are also covered in the brochure. **Circle L64 inside back cover.**

Loudspeakers. Jensen Mfg. Co., 6601 South Laramie Ave., Chicago 38, Ill., has released catalog No. 1070 on its new line of Professional Series loudspeakers designed for commercial, industrial, institutional and p-a applications. The catalog contains 24 pages of definitive information on all equipment in the Professional Series line. **Circle L65 inside back cover.**

Plants and People

Edited by WILLIAM G. ARNOLD

Electronics scientists named to receive top IRE awards for 1957. Manufacturers add more plant space through mergers, acquisitions and new construction. Industry engineers and executives move to new technical and management posts

IRE Selects Stratton And Heising For Highest Awards

JULIUS A. STRATTON, Chancellor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been named to receive the IRE's 1957 Medal of Honor. The award is to be given "for his inspiring leadership and outstanding contributions to the development of radio engineering as a teacher, physicist, engineer, author, and administrator."

Raymond A. Heising, radio pioneer and consulting engineer, is to receive the Institute's Founders Award which is given only on special occasions to an outstanding leader in the radio industry. It is bestowed on Dr. Heising "for his leadership in Institute affairs, for his contributions to the establishment of the permanent IRE Headquarters, and for originating the Professional Group system."

Presentation of the awards will be made at the annual IRE banquet to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y. on March 20, 1957 during the Institute's national convention.

Julius A. Stratton

Raymond A. Heising

Dr. Stratton joined MIT in 1925 and served on the staff of the electrical engineering and physics departments for 20 years. In 1945 he was appointed head of the Research Laboratory of Electronics. He became vice-president and Provost of MIT in 1949 and this year was appointed to the specially created position of Chancellor.

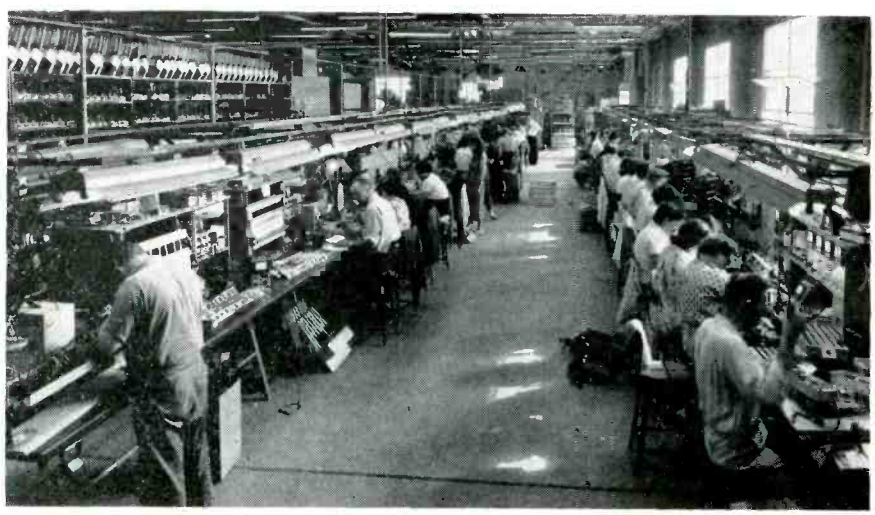
Dr. Heising was associated with the Western Electric Co. and Bell Telephone Laboratories from 1914 until his retirement in 1953. He played a major role in the original development of transoceanic and ship-to-shore radio telephone systems for the Bell System and contributed many firsts in this field. He conducted and supervised much research work on ultra-short waves, electronics, piezoelectric crystals.

Pacific Mercury Expands Electronic Organ Plant

PACIFIC MERCURY TELEVISION MFG. CORP. has increased its Sepulveda, Calif. plant area to 150,000 sq ft. This brings total combined area to over a quarter-million sq ft when added to the firm's Van Nuys, Calif. and Joplin, Mo. operations. The firm employs a total of over 1,200 people.

The company recently entered the electronic organ field and is now producing the Thomas Organ at the Sepulveda plant.

The firm is also subcontractor to a major airframe producer in its Sepulveda plant. Its Joplin facility is designed and dedicated entirely to military work. Expan-



Electronic organ production line at Pacific Mercury's Sepulveda plant

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Uses NATVAR Styroflex® Film TO MAINTAIN Capacity Tolerance AND Longtime Stability IN THEIR ADJUSTABLE CAPACITORS

These SEC Polystyrene Capacitors have an accuracy in the order of 0.1% or better and longtime stability in the order of 0.03%. Natvar Styroflex film is used as the dielectric.

SOUTHERN ELECTRONICS CORPORATION, Burbank, California, manufactures precision capacitors for applications where difficult specifications have to be met, such as computer integrators, test equipment, secondary standards and certain weapons programs.

Because polystyrene comes closest to meeting specifications for a perfect dielectric, various polystyrene films were tested. Natvar Styroflex film was selected because of its uniformly excellent pliability, freedom from faults, high shock resistance and excellent dielectric characteristics.

Natvar Styroflex film is available in standard thicknesses From .0004" to .006" in widths from ½" to approximately 10" or in special put-ups to meet manufacturing requirements.

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- Varnished silk and special rayon
- Varnished—Silicone coated Fiberglas
- Varnished papers—rope and kraft
- Slot cell combinations, Aboglas®
- Isoglas® sheet, tape, tubing and sleeving
- Vinyl coated—varnished—lacquered tubing and sleeving
- Extruded vinyl tubing and tape
- Styroflex® flexible polystyrene tape
- Extruded identification markers

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sion of the present engineering group is planned to increase military electronics work.

Gulton Acquires Two More Companies

THERMISTOR Corp. of America and Vibro-Ceramics Corp. have merged with Gulton Mfg. Corp. Gulton recently changed its name to Gulton Industries. Thermistor and Vibro-Ceramics will operate as divisions of the new organization, as will Engineered Magnetics of Culver City, Calif., which is presently a division of Gulton Mfg. Corp.

Dr. Leslie K. Gulton, president, said that the merger will increase the coordination of production and engineering of the three companies that previously were affiliated only through advertising and sales policies.

Gulton Industries manufactures electronic, electrical and electromechanical instruments and systems.

General Instrument Expands In Canada

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORP. has acquired all the outstanding stock of T. S. Farley, Ltd., of Hamilton, Ont., producer of radio and television coils.

The Farley company will retain its identity and will be operated as a separate division with present personnel retained. Theodore S. Farley, former president, continues with the company as a consultant and Lloyd R. Harris remains as vice-president and general manager.

Varian Builds Plant, Appoints Officers

Watching Dr. Russell Varian break ground for new plant are: left to right: Major General Frank E. Stoner (ret.), director of program planning; Captain W. C. Sprenger, U. S. Navy; Major Louis Wampler, U. S. Air Force and H. Myrl Stearns, executive vice-president and general manager of Varian Associates

WORK has started on a new 80,000 sq ft building for Varian Associates to house the instrument division's administrative, research, production and sales departments. The new building is part of a half million sq ft total planned for completion within the next five years on the firm's 33 acre leasehold in Stanford Industrial Park.

Under a reorganization, Russell Varian, who has served as president of Varian Associates, moves up to chairman of the board and Sigurd Varian, formerly vice-president, engineering, takes over the presidency. In his new post, Dr. R. Varian plans to devote more time to direction of the research activities of the company.

H. Myrl Stearns will continue as executive vice-president and general manager and will serve as chief executive officer in charge of all company operations.

Emmet Cameron, formerly vice-president for production has moved up to the new position of vice-president in charge of the tube division. Heading the division's four main operations are: Theodore Moreno, appointed manager, development engineering; Robert Jepsen who continues as director, tube research; Howard Patterson, appointed manager for manufacturing; and Cliff Gardner, who continues as chief product engineer.

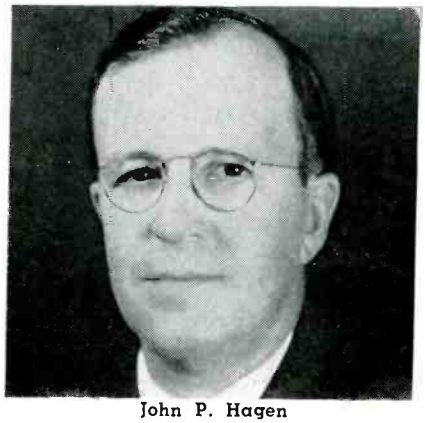
Ralph W. Kane, formerly manager, instrument division, has been elected vice-president in charge of the instrument division. Lloyd Sorg has been appointed manager of plant engineering and facilities.

National Electronics Conference Set To Open In Chicago

NATIONAL ELECTRONICS CONFERENCE for 1956 will be highlighted by 24 technical sessions and three luncheon addresses in Chicago on Oct. 1 to 3 at the Hotel Sherman.

The tentative program for the 12th annual conference features approximately 100 papers on electronic research, development and application.

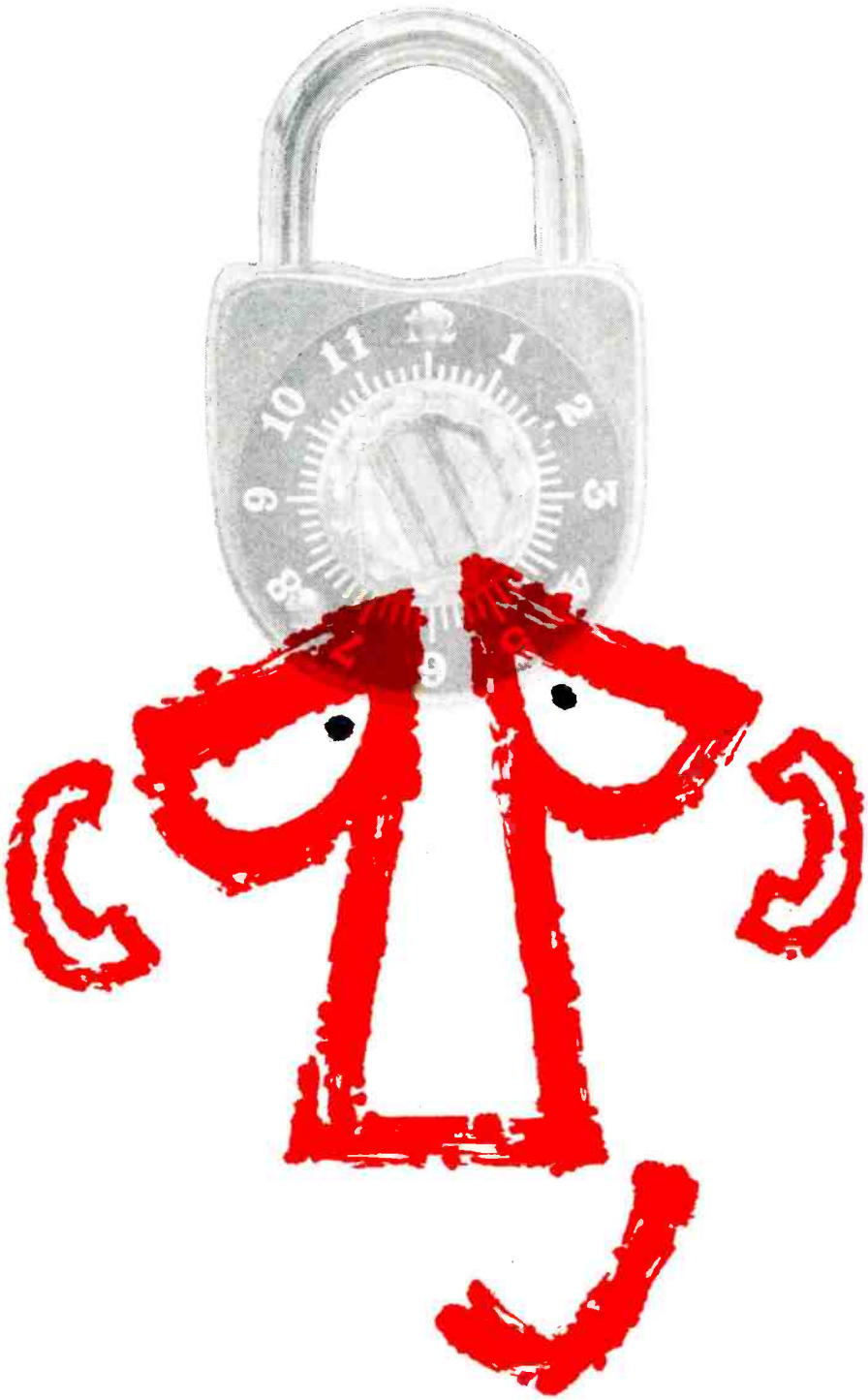
More than 10,000 persons are expected to attend the three-day technical meeting and exhibition—having "Fifty Years of Progress Through Electronics" as its theme.



John P. Hagen

Principal addresses will be given by Dr. John P. Hagen, director of the "Vanguard" project at the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington; Dr. Frederick L. Hovde, president of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. and Dr. Herbert Scoville Jr., assistant director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Washington.

The NEC is sponsored annually by the IRE, AIEE, Illinois Institute of Technology, University of



keeping an idea locked between your ears?

If that idea deals with the Guided Missile field, you'll find that Firestone has the key to unlock it—and open the door to a happier future for you. Firestone's creative climate and tangible rewards keep that door open to a steady flow of achievement.

Since the turn of the century, Firestone has built its phenomenal progress on men with ideas. Currently, Firestone is carrying forward the Army's vital program for the "Corporal," first surface-to-surface ballistic guided missile. This involves engineering, field test and service, and missile and component development.

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Flight Simulation
Mechanical Structures and Dynamics
Field Engineering

Let's get together to make the most of that idea...and your future. Write us today!

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Illinois and Northwestern University.

Also participating in the conference are Michigan State, Purdue, Michigan and Wisconsin universities, as well as RETMA and SMPTE.

► **Program**—The opening day's technical sessions will concern components and materials, instrumentation, measurements, receiver techniques, data storage systems, servomechanism theory and applications.

On Oct. 2, the technical program will deal with information theory applications, magnetic amplifiers, solid state devices and applications, network and filter theory, data processing systems, microwaves, and radio isotopes.

The conference will conclude on Oct. 3 with sessions relating to solid state, high power audio systems, network synthesis, antennas, quality control and reliability, automation techniques, medical electronics and pulse techniques.

The Midwestern Simulation Council will hold a concurrent session on "Simulation of Hydraulic Systems" on the afternoon of Oct. 3 for those specializing in this field.

A record 240 commercial exhibits also will be displayed at the conference, 54 more than the previous high set last year.

Litton Plans To Acquire Triad

LITTON INDUSTRIES plans to purchase Triad Transformer Corp.

Triad and its Indiana subsidiary, Utrad Corp., would be the ninth facility operated by Litton. Triad makes electronic transformers, reactors, toroid coils, electronic wave filters and related products.

Stromberg Selects Chief Engineer

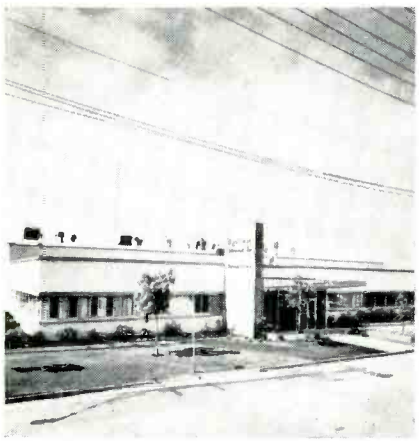
RUDOLPH G. MILLER has been appointed chief engineer of the special products division of Stromberg-Carlson.

He succeeds Frank H. Slaymaker, who recently was named manager of electroacoustical research.

Miller first joined Stromberg-

Carlson in 1926 as a radio design engineer, and worked in that capacity until 1929. He returned to Stromberg-Carlson in 1940 as engineer in charge of the special products laboratory and subsequently became assistant chief engineer of the radio-television division.

Beckman Opens Plant, Expands In Germany



New Beckman Berkeley division plant

BERKELEY division of Beckman Instruments has completed a $500,000 building program initiated last year to more than double the size of the Richmond, Calif. facilities. The division makes electronic counting and computing equipment.

Remodeling of the existing plant plus a new, 55,000 sq ft building provide 100,000 sq ft of working space for 550 engineering, production and office employees.

In addition, the plant houses an analog computer rental center, with a 100 amplifier computer available to solve problems on a leased-time basis.

▶ **Abroad**—Beckman plans to expand its German subsidiary in Munich, Beckman Instruments GmbH., which was founded about three years ago.

A new manufacturing plant and an office building for the production of instruments, ultra-centrifuges and computers is to be constructed. Total construction cost is about $590,000.

Some 500 workers and employees will work in the new plant buildings but provisions are made to

later expand the plant facilities for 1,000 workers.

Arnold O. Beckman, president of Beckman Instruments, has been elected to the board of directors of Marchant Calculators of Oakland, Calif. Dr. Beckman is to serve on the Marchant board's executive committee, also.

Westinghouse Air Brake Elects President

A. KING MCCORD has been elected president of Westinghouse Air Brake.

He succeeds E. O. Boshell who has been serving as both chairman of the board and president since joining Westinghouse Air Brake in 1951. He will remain chairman of the board.

McCord has been president since 1950 of the Oliver Corp., producer of agricultural and construction equipment. He started with the company as an attorney in 1930.

Carrier Organizes Research Company

COLORADO RESEARCH CORP., with headquarters at Denver, has been organized by Carrier Corp., air conditioning firm.

The new firm will work on electronic and applied physics. Special work on air conditioning will also be done for Carrier.

Present facilities in Denver will be replaced with expanded quarters later.

The new research organization is headed by Richard C. Webb as president and William R. Jewell as vice-president. Both were formerly with the Denver Research Institute of the University of Denver.

RCA Selects Four Engineers

ANTHONY L. CONRAD has been elected vice-president, missile test project, RCA Service Company.

He has been manager of RCA's missile test project, government service department at Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, since its establishment in 1953. He joined the company in 1946. RCA operates

the electronics portion of the Air Force Guided Missile Test Range.

As manager of the missile test project, Conrad has directed the installation, operation and maintenance of electronic and optical instrumentation at the Patrick Base and at the down-range islands in the Atlantic Ocean.

RCA also announced the appointment of John M. Spooner as manager of the Findlay, Ohio, plant which manufactures transformers and deflection yokes. Previously he was manager of the kinescope servicing plant at Sellersville, Pa. He joined RCA in 1936.

Alvin B. Pollock has been named manager of the Bloomington, Indiana, tv plant of RCA Victor.

He succeeds George L. Leinenweber, who becomes general manager of the television division of RCA Victor in Canada.

Leinenweber joined RCA as an accountant in 1942. Pollock first came to RCA in 1941 and rejoined the company in 1946.

Firestone Names Chief Engineer

Daniel T. Sigley

DANIEL T. SIGLEY has been appointed chief engineer for the guided missile division of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of Calif.

He was formerly chairman of the guided missile steering committee and associate director of the general engineering laboratories for the American Machine & Foundry Co. in Greenwich, Conn.

Dr. Sigley replaces Capt. Frank MacDonald, USN, ret., who has been named director of the firm's

newly-established engineering laboratory at Monterey, Calif.

At Firestone, Sigley will direct the company's engineering, both electronic and mechanical, on advanced weapon systems, such as the Army's Corporal.

As a member of the principal professional staff and chairman of the planning board at the Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University, he was responsible for the guidance portion of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance missile programs which included the technical development of the Bumblebee, Terrier and Talos missiles.

Huggins Expands For Traveling-Wave Tubes

HUGGINS LABORATORIES, producer of traveling-wave tubes, is completing construction of a plant addition in the San Franicisco area which will double previous working space and bring total area to 16,000 sq ft. The plant will be devoted to both the production and development of traveling-wave tubes. In its expanded form, the building will accommodate approximately 100 employees. The building program represents the fourth time the plant has been doubled since 1952.

Norden-Ketay Builds Plant

THE NORDEN-KETAY CORP. has constructed additional office and production facilities on 20,000 sq ft of land in Gardena, Calif. This brings the total manufacturing and laboratory space to 50,000 sq ft.

The new area will be used for the manufacture of aircraft-type synchros and resolvers. Harry Loveman, operations manager, has been named to head the instrumentation group.

Burroughs Forms Tube Division

BURROUGHS CORPORATION has formed a new electronic tube division in Plainfield, N. J. and appointed Saul Kuchinsky as the division's general manager.

The new division will occupy the

Plainfield plant of Haydu Brothers of New Jersey, formerly a Burroughs subsidiary. It will be responsible for the manufacture and sale of special vacuum tubes and other electronic components.

Kuchinsky, previously in charge of tube research and development at Burroughs research center, has been for the last year manager of the applications engineering department of the former Plainfield subsidiary.

Sperry Rand Builds For Aviation Electronics

SPERRY RAND has acquired a 480-acre plant site, near Phoenix, Ariz., and plans the immediate construction there of an aviation electronics plant.

Construction of an initial plant unit, between 75,000 and 100,000 sq ft in area, begins in September. Manufacturing operations are to commence next Spring.

The company also plans construction later of a companion flight research unit at Phoenix's Sky Harbor Airport.

The initial Arizona plant unit will represent an investment by the company of more than $2.5 million.

Sperry Rand will utilize the manufacturing facility for the development and production of electronic flight and engine control systems for advanced aircraft. About 500 people will be needed initially.

GE Adds New Operation, Names Three

THE defense electronics division of GE has organized a new technical military planning operation, TEMPO, with responsibility for preliminary planning of future complex weapons systems. An organization of about 50 employees is planned with headquarters in California. Richard C. Raymond has been appointed manager of the new unit. He comes to GE from the Rand Corp. of Santa Monica, Calif., where he was head of the electronics department. The division also announced that the advanced electronics center at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., will become a part of the company's light mili-

O. H. Winn

tary electronic equipment department at Utica, N. Y.

It was formerly a part of the defense division's laboratories operation.

The move is an organizational one designed to provide the department with additional facilities for applied research and advanced development. No move of the AEC facility from Ithaca is planned.

The laboratory employs 275 people, including about 150 scientists and engineers, working on military projects involving air defense, air-surface warfare, countermeasures, communications, navigation, detection and automation.

O. H. Winn has been named manager of the Cornell center, succeeding Walter Hausz who is now on assignment with a special study group for the Secretary of Defense.

Winn has been manager of fire control radar and countermeasures systems engineering for the LMEE department since 1951.

GE also announced that Robert R. Johnson has been named manager of digital-computer-engineering for the industrial computer section in Syracuse, N. Y. He has been doing engineering development work for the industrial computer section's ERMA computer project in Menlo Park, Calif.

Stewart-Warner Buys Cardwell

STEWART-WARNER'S ELECTRONICS division has entered the facsimile transmission and reception equipment field, with purchase of the entire facsimile business of The Allen D. Cardwell Electronics Pro-

ductions Corp. of Plainville, Conn.

Stewart-Warner electronics plans to expand the development and production of facsimile apparatus for both commercial and military applications. Planned development includes press association use of facsimile for picture transmission and reception as well as intercity and interplant use of facsimile both by industrial, commercial and government agencies.

Ferrite Testing Group Formed

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CERAMIC SOCIETY, a group was formed under the ASTM C-21 committee to set up specifications for the testing of ferrites. About twelve companies were represented.

Other companies interested in ferrites testing are invited to contact Dr. S. Blum, Research Division, Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass. A group meeting is scheduled for October 15, 1956 at M.I.T. to discuss future activities.

Bendix Names West Coast Engineer

Ralph A. Lamm

RALPH A. LAMM has been appointed director of engineering for the pacific division of Bendix Aviation Corp. He was head of special missile development at the Bendix research laboratories division. He joined the corporation staff in 1955.

Prior to World War II, he was

chief engineer for Troy Radio and Television, Los Angeles.

From 1941 to 1943, he was a staff member of the Radiation Laboratory of MIT.

In 1948, he became chief of the missiles division of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, and in 1951 he came to California as assistant director and chief of the missile division of the newly-established Corona Laboratories of NBS. He became technical director in 1953.

Daystrom Pacific Builds New Plant

GROUND breaking for Daystrom's new million-dollar Daystrom Pacific Corp. plant in Westchester, Calif. is scheduled for late September. The corporation, with its American Gyro division, will move into the new 50,000 sq ft office-research-manufacturing structure in February, 1957. Initially, the plant will have an employment capacity of 500 persons.

Daystrom Pacific, now located in Santa Monica, Calif., has two divisions—American Gyro with headquarters at Santa Monica and Daystrom Potentiometer in West Los Angeles. Total employment for the operations is 350 people.

The Daystrom systems division has been formed by Daystrom, Inc. It will design, build, test and install systems for automation applications. The new division will be located in LaJolla, Calif.

Chalmer E. Jones, formerly as-

Chalmer E. Jones

sistant to the president of Heath Co., another Daystrom unit, will be general manager of the systems division. He was formerly product line manager of the computer division of Beckman Instruments.

Ramo-Wooldridge Expands, Names Duke

CONSTRUCTION has started on a new production facility for The Ramo-Wooldridge Corp. The plant, which will be located on a 640-acre site near Englewood, Colo., will cover 140,000 sq ft and will be used to produce electronic systems. It will also house development and liaison facilities. The plant will be completed in mid-1957 and will employ about 1,300 people.

▶**Promotion**—William M. Duke, former vice-president of the Cornell Aeronautical Research Laboratory, has been named program director for the "Titan" Intercontinental Ballistic Missile program at Ramo-Wooldridge.

A member of The Ramo-Wooldridge senior staff, he was affiliated with the Cornell Laboratory and its predecessor, the Curtiss-Wright Research Laboratory, from 1943 to 1956.

Intelligent Machines Begins Construction

INTELLIGENT MACHINES RESEARCH CORP. of Arlington, Va., has begun construction of new office, research and production facilities in Fairfax County, Va. Situated on a three-acre tract, the new plant will provide 15,000 sq ft of floor space, about three times the area presently used. Occupancy is to begin in November.

U. S. Industries Acquires Western Design

U. S. INDUSTRIES has acquired all the assets of Western Design & Manufacturing Corp.

Among the products presently being manufactured by Western are g-limiters, intervalometers and electronic power supply systems as well as motors and actuators.

U. S. Industries, under the

leadership of John I. Snyder, Jr., is active in many fields, including oil field production equipment; water pumping, transmission and treatment equipment; and metal fabricating equipment.

U. S. Industries, whose sales amounted to $81,279,343 and net earnings to $3,606,221 in 1955, has 12 plants. The company employs over 6,000 persons and has over 10,000 stockholders.

Continental Carbon Acquires Wirt

CONTINENTAL CARBON of Cleveland has acquired the Wirt Co. of Philadelphia.

Wirt manufactures electrical resistor type products and has operated continuously since 1910.

Production will continue on the firm's wire wound potentiometers, rheostats, tubular type wire wound fixed and adjustable resistors, flat type resistors, precision film type resistors and a line of slide switches.

Davies Labs Appoints Engineering Chief

John M. Magida

JOHN M. MAGIDA has been appointed to the new post of director, systems and application engineering of Davies Laboratories. His new duties will center around the development and application of data recording equipment for air and ground instrumentation systems.

Magida previously served as

chief of the development and engineering section, for instrumentation at Air Force Flight Test Center, Edwards Air Force Base. There he headed the development of new instruments and instrumentation systems for flight testing aircraft and missiles.

During the Korean War he served as engineering officer for Airways and Air Communications Service, engineering the development and installation of navigational aids.

Sorensen Merges With Beta Electric

SORENSON & COMPANY of Stamford, Conn., manufacturer of power supplies and line voltage regulators, has merged with the Beta Electric Corp. of New York, manufacturers of electronic instruments and meters.

The Sorenson firm, with a subsidiary in Zurich, is controlled and managed by Blanc and Marcel Corbat.

Beta Electric's president is Victor Wouk.

Magnetic Tape Firm Formed

THE FERRODYNAMICS CORP. of Lodi, N. J. has been formed to manufacture magnetic recording tapes.

President of the new firm is Frederick I. Kantor and executive vice-president is O. Louis Seda.

Ampex Promotes Three Engineers

WALTER T. SELSTED, director of research, has been elected an officer of Ampex Corp.

He organized the research department last year to carry out advanced study in many fields related to magnetic recording. He was formerly chief engineer of Ampex and is one of the four original engineers employed by the firm in 1949.

Before joining Ampex, Selsted was at the University of California Radiation Laboratory as a research engineer. He was also formerly chief engineer of the Pacific Broadcasting Co.

Robert Sackman has been elected

vice-president of Ampex Corp. He will continue as manager of the firm's instrumentation division, his position since 1954.

Sackman joined Ampex in 1953. Before that time he headed a Department of Defense research branch devoted to the development of recorders and data processing systems.

Russell J. Tinkham has been appointed manager of audio custom engineering for Ampex Corp. Tinkham has been with Ampex since 1952. He was formerly manager of the audio marketing department.

Before joining the firm, he was active in several areas of magnetic recording development and research. Until 1946, he was coordinator of magnetic research for the Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology. He then became founder and president of Magnecord in Chicago, Illinois, which is engaged in the manufacture of magnetic tape recorders. Subsequently, in 1951, he became manager of the magnetic recording department for Shure Brothers in Chicago, Illinois.

Eimac Names Tube Manager

Richard Chamberlin

RICHARD CHAMBERLIN has been named manager of the newly-created receiving tube department of Eitel-McCullough of San Bruno, Calif. manufacturer of Eimac electron power tubes. The department will handle production of the firm's new line of stacked ceramic receiving tube types.

Chamberlin, employed at Eitel-McCullough for the past 13 years, was formerly administrative as-

sistant to the manager of manufacturing. He will supervise pilot-plant production recently begun on the Eimac 33C3A2 twin-triode. Pilot-run production on this tube and other ceramic types already developed will involve only a few hundred tubes per week. However, Chamberlin will also be responsible for full-scale manufacturing operations using Eimac-developed automation equipment to meet a production target of 900 tubes per hour.

Canadian Honeywell Elects President

W. H. EVANS has been elected president of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. in Canada.

Evans, who has been general manager since 1941 and vice-president and general manager since 1951, takes over the presidency from Harold W. Sweatt who has been elected board chairman. He joined Honeywell as credit manager in 1931.

Ruge Associates Appoints Koch

PAUL W. KOCH has been appointed executive vice-president and general manager of A. C. Ruge Associates of Cambridge, Mass. Koch was general manager of the Cambridge plant of the Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp. Prior to that, he was general manager of Ruge-DeForest, of Cambridge and works manager of the Nordon Laboratories Corp. His experience in the instrumentation field includes 21 years with Bendix Aviation Corp. and Manning, Maxwell & Moore.

Teleregister Selects Development Head

PHILLIP C. MICHEL has been appointed director of advanced development for The Teleregister Corp. of Stamford, Conn., a subsidiary of Ogden Corp. Dr. Michel will direct a group in the study of application of new techniques to the problems of electronic data handling systems.

From 1935 until 1949 he was a member of the advanced develop-

ment group at the general engineering and consulting laboratories of GE. For the last seven years he has been in charge of development at the Potter Instrument Co.

Hallicrafters Promotes Two Engineers

CHARLES T. CARROLL has been promoted to vice-president-engineering, of the Hallicrafters company. He was formerly director of engineering for Hallicrafters and has been with the company since 1946. In his new position, he will devote his time to advance systems development of airborne equipment.

W. F. Frankart will replace Carroll as director of engineering. Frankart was chief engineer of Hallicrafters airborne division and has been with the company since 1949.

DuMont Names General, Selects Tube Head

Raymond C. Maude

MAJOR GENERAL RAYMOND C. MAUDE, former commander of the Air Force Cambridge Research Center, Air Research and Development Command, has joined A. B. Du Mont Laboratories.

General Maude will assist T. T. Goldsmith, Jr. in directing and coordinating the firm's program of supplying electronic equipment to the armed services.

As Commander of the Cambridge Research Center, General Maude has been closely involved with the Lincoln Laboratory and master planning for the continental defense of the United States, as well

as other advanced military programs.

Du Mont also announced Joseph P. Gordan was appointed assistant director of the tube research division. He had served as the division's administrative assistant and manufacturing department manager.

Airtron Opens Ferrite Division

AIRTRON, INC. has opened a new ferrite division in Cambridge, Mass.

Known as the Cambridge division of Airtron, the new ferrite center includes research, design, development and production facilities. The Airtron ferrite materials laboratory, formerly located at the main plant buildings in Linden, N. J., has been transferred to Cambridge where it has been expanded to provide microwave ferrite materials as well as develop advanced techniques for newer ferrite components.

In charge of the new Cambridge division is Ernest Wantuch, who was appointed vice-president of Airtron. Prior to joining the firm, Dr. Wantuch was section manager in charge of microwave development at the missile systems division of Raytheon. Previously, he was associated with the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Co.

Burndy Engineering Expands Activities

BURNDY ENGINEERING OF NORWALK, CONN. has organized an Omaton division, serving the electrical and electronic manufacturing, military and aircraft markets. The firm manufactures electrical connectors.

The company dedicated its new plant in Milford, Conn., as the principal manufacturing facility of the Omaton division. Starting with 100 employees and 27,000 sq ft floor area, the Milford plant is expected to expand its capacity threefold in the near future. The firm now has total floor space of 360,000 sq ft.

In the past two decades, Burndy's sales have grown from little over $1 million in 1937 to an

annual rate of over $20 million in 1956.

Officers of the firm include: Bern Dibner, president and founder; Marvin Lee, executive vice-president; Julian Rogoff, vice-president and general manager, Omaton division; Eric E. DeMarsh, vice-president and general manager, utility-industrial division; Sidney Wolberg, secretary and director, Stanley W. Loomis, treasurer and director and George M. Szabad, legal counsel and director.

The company has a new mobile display unit to show products of the Omaton division throughout the U. S. and in Canada.

Consolidated Electrodynamics Names Engineer

Philias H. Girouard

PHILIAS H. GIROUARD, chief engineer, U.S. Navy Bureau of Ordnance, has been appointed assistant director of engineering at Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp.

During his 13 years in the government post, Girouard received the Presidential Medal for Merit for engineering leadership and accomplishment throughout World War II and the Distinguished Civilian Service Award, the Navy Department's highest civilian honor.

Hancock Electronics Elects Ogilvie

ALLAN R. OGILVIE has been elected vice-president of Hancock Electronics Corp., manufacturer of closed circuit television equipment in Redwood City, Calif.

He previously was vice-president-

manufacturing of Remler Co. of San Francisco. He was with Remler for 10 years, starting as plant manager.

Before moving to the west coast, Ogilvie was vice-president and general manager of the electronics division of Maguire Industries. He started with the company as chief engineer of the electronics division and was later promoted to director of engineering for all divisions.

He was associated with RCA from 1929 to 1944.

Ferrite Firm Formed in San Francisco

Emo D. Porro

A NEW company, Thermo Materials, Inc., specializing in the development and production of high temperature industrial ceramics, has been formed in San Francisco, Calif.

It is jointly owned by Gladding, McBean and Co. of San Francisco and Los Angeles, Provident Securities Co. of San Francisco, and the Frenchtown Porcelain Co. of Trenton, N. J. The plant will occupy a 2½-acre site near Menlo Park, Calif. It is expected to be in production by December, 1956.

The firm will manufacture and distribute high temperature ceramic and cermet items for the electronic and fabricated metal industries. Ultimately, the firm will expand into other areas of high temperature research.

President of the firm is Emmett G. Solomon, vice-president of Provident Securities Co. Executive vice-president and general manager is Emo D. Porro, formerly of

Kaiser Industries and Stanford Research Institute. He was engineering assistant to the director at Stanford.

Sylvania Opens Lab, Appoints Engineers

SYLVANIA opened a new receiving tube engineering laboratory in Los Angeles. It is the second such facility the company has placed in operation to service customer tube problems. It specializes in engineering service and application problems.

Carl A. Peterson was named manager of the new laboratory. He joined the firm in 1950 as an engineer.

Norman L. Harvey

Norman L. Harvey has been appointed operations manager for the tube activities of the electronics division of the company.

He has responsibility for the engineering and production of the line of special-purpose electron tubes manufactured by the division.

He was chief engineer of the radio and television division at Buffalo, N. Y., before he assumed his new duties. He joined the company in 1941 in the radio tube division, transferring two years later to the research laboratories in Long Island, N. Y. In 1949, he became head of the applied research section of the physics laboratory, and a year later was appointed to the radio and television chief engineering post in Buffalo.

Jerome R. Steen has been appointed quality manager—semicon-

ductors of the electronics division of Sylvania.

He had been manager of quality control for the radio and television division at Buffalo, N. Y. He has held various quality control positions in Sylvania for 25 years, beginning as supervisor in charge of finished tube quality in 1931 at the Emporium, Pa., radio tube plant.

Sylvania also announced that the operations of the radio and television division in Buffalo will be relocated in the firm's television set plant in Batavia, N. Y. by the end of the year.

An expansion program will be undertaken in Batavia to accommodate some 250 to 300 employees that will be transferred there.

Robert Thalner was appointed chief engineer of the radio and television division. He has been engineering manager, television chassis. He joined Sylvania in 1948 as a research engineer.

Before joining the firm, Thalner was a project engineer on missile television with RCA and was manager of studio equipment design with Raytheon and later with Farnsworth Electronics.

▶ **Parts**—The parts division of Sylvania has purchased the Titusville, Pa., plant of Ruel H. Smith Enterprises.

The 45,000 sq ft plant, which has been operating on a subcontract for Sylvania for six years, assembles electronic components for the television and radio industry and lampholders for the lighting field.

The newly-acquired plant employs about 190 people.

Raymond J. Ledebur, who is manufacturing superintendent of the facility, will continue in that post under the Sylvania operation.

Magnavox Names Division Head

DAVID W. MARTIN has been appointed manager of the government products division of Magnavox, succeeding the late Barry Carlton.

Martin held the position of project engineer and research project engineer with Bendix Radio over a period of years and later, spent

several years in the design and construction of tv broadcasting stations.

He joined Magnavox in 1950. His previous position with the company was manager of government sales.

Rauland Buys Plant Space

ZENITH RADIO'S Rauland Corp. has purchased the Charles Bruning Co. property in Chicago.

It consists of 60,000 sq ft of factory space and 100,000 sq ft of land. Rauland will use the property to expand its cathode ray tube manufacturing operations and to increase efficiency by consolidating some of the company's operations that are now being done elsewhere.

Hughes Acquires Research Firm

HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO. has acquired all the stock of the Santa Barbara Research Center in Goleta, Calif.

The Research Center is engaged in electronics research including infrared detection techniques and electro-optical mechanisms and is manufacturing an infrared detection device. It will continue its current activities as a supplement to the Hughes research and development laboratories in certain specific fields.

David H. Evans, founder and president of Santa Barbara Research, will continue in charge of its operation. The firm employs 40 people.

Evans, a former Hughes execu-

tive, was one of a small group of engineers responsible for Hughes entry into the electronics field. He joined the company in 1938 to help set up radio-communications for Howard Hughes record-breaking around-the-world flight during which an air-to-ground radio link covering 5,730 miles was maintained. Following the flight Evans remained with Hughes Aircraft in the service and flight department, later as a chief radio engineer and, finally, as manager of the then small electronics department.

Dr. Custer C. Baum is technical director of the company with the title of chief engineer. He also formerly worked for Hughes Aircraft.

Fairchild Names Two Executives

MAJ. GEN. KENNETH P. MCNAUGHTON, USAF (Ret.), recent vice-commander of the Far East Air Force, has been named director of west coast operations for Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp. He will hold a top level staff position as part of the parent company organization and will be particularly concerned with the company's reconnaissance systems division in connection with the determination of long-range future requirements of the military, involving photo and other kinds of reconnaissance systems.

Raul H. Frye has been appointed general manager of the electronics division of Fairchild. The division

Raul H. Frye

was acquired in 1955.

Frye was recently associated with American Machine and Foundry Co. in Boston, where he was general manager of the company's electronics division.

Packard-Bell Selects Jones

Kenneth L. Jones

KENNETH L. JONES has joined Packard-Bell as assistant chief engineer for the technical products division.

Jones, formerly with Sylvania Electric as an engineering manager in its microwave laboratory, will be largely concerned with mechanical engineering activities in his new position. His experience also includes five years as a project engineer with the Dalmo Victor Co. in San Carlos, Calif.

Batdorf Joins Lockheed Missiles

SAMUEL B. BATDORF has joined Lockheed Missile Systems division's research branch as assistant director and head of the electronics division.

He will direct the missile division's activities in electronics research, electronics development, flight test electronics, and advanced telemetering development.

Before joining Lockheed, he had been with Westinghouse Electric since 1951 where he was for a while manager of development in materials engineering and later director of development, engineering headquarters staff.

He served from 1943 to 1951 in

the Structures Research Division of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Varo Appoints Chief Engineer

W. D. Fuller

W. D. FULLER has been appointed as chief engineer of Varo Mfg. Co. in Garland, Texas.

Previously he was chief electronics engineer for Engineering Laboratories. His first association with Varo was in 1953 when he was employed as a project engineer on airborne power conversion equipment.

ACF Promotes Avion Engineers

M. LLOYD BOND has been promoted to plant manager of ACF's Avion division in Alexandria, Va. Arnold Lesti, formerly department head of data processing at ACF Electronics in Alexandria, is now manager of research for the division. Wilfrid A. Yates, who was formerly department head of instrumentation at Alexandria, is now engineering manager.

Federal Telephone Acquires Equipment

IT&T's FEDERAL TELEPHONE AND RADIO CO. has purchased certain assets of a subsidiary of Electronics Specialty Co. of Los Angeles.

These assets include a line of large-screen oscilloscopes and accessory equipment.

This operation will be merged with that of Federal's instrument division, and manufacture will take

place at the firm's Clifton, N. J. plant, under the Federal name. Certain of the key personnel formerly engaged in this work in Los Angeles will be transferred to Clifton.

Crosley Selects Research Head

Mark G. Foster

MARK GARDNER FOSTER has been appointed director of research for the Crosley government products division of Avco Manufacturing Corp.

Dr. Foster comes to Crosley from the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo, N. Y., where he was head of the development division. He joined the Cornell staff in 1945, after being engaged as a physicist in development and product engineering for the Naval Ordnance Laboratory during the war. Previously, he was employed by the Champion Paper and Fibre Company, Hamilton, in research.

N. Y. Transformer Buys Essex Stock

NEW YORK TRANSFORMER CO. of Alpha, N. J., has acquired stock in Essex Electronics of Berkeley Heights, N. J., to expand its product line.

Newly elected directors and officers of Essex are: chairman of the board, J. B. Schaefer, president of N.Y.T.; president and general manager, B. M. Goldsmith; vice-president, A. W. Adler; secretary-treasurer, Kenneth G. Llewelyn.

New Books

Science Encyclopedia To Be Published

A multivolume compendium of the world's technical and scientific knowledge, "The McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology", is now in preparation at the firm's branch editorial office, Charlotteville, Va. The encyclopedia will comprise more than 7,000 oversize pages and will probably be bound in ten volumes. It will take about three years to complete.

The work will consist of several thousand alphabetically arranged and cross indexed articles written by some 2,000 specialists in science and engineering. The encyclopedia will be pitched at the college upperclassman level in comprehension and readability.

▶ **Yearbook**—The publishers plan to revise and rewrite articles as new scientific and technological developments occur. An annual publication, "The McGraw-Hill Yearbook in Science and Technology", will provide a complete summary of each year's scientific and engineering progress.

William H. Crouse, author of some 15 technical books, will be editor-in-chief assisted by some 30 consulting editors and an editorial staff of 20.

Radio Electronics

BY SAMUEL SEELY
McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1956, 527 p, $11.50

THIS book would have been of interest if it had been published in the early 1930's. It is a conventional rehash of the many books on the subject which have been published since that time and offers practically nothing novel in material, treatment, or arrangement. The inclusion of an introduction to information theory is a possible exception.

▶ **Basic Elements**—The first chapter of the book discusses the basic elements of a communication system. It is routine except for the considerable usage of such terms as frequency-modulated oscillator superheterodyne receiver, reactance tube, mixer and so forth without definition or explanation. It must be bewildering to an actual neophyte in the field and might well scare off a prospective student of the subject.

Chapters 2 and 3 give a good physical description of electronic vacuum tubes, including rectifiers and the filters used to remove their residual ripple. Design equations are given.

▶ **Circuits**—The next seven chapters comprise a routine discussion of the basic amplifier circuits. These are mildly mathematical but carefully avoid the use of the calculus as an analytic tool. Taylor's expansion is stated but not used. This is especially true of the problems which seem to be designed to test whether the student stayed awake rather than to stimulate ingenuity.

Chapters dealing with oscillators, amplitude modulation and demodulation, and frequency modulation and detection are then presented to round out the book.

▶ **Information Theory**—An introduction to information theory, ending in an evaluation of a-m, f-m, and various pulse systems in the effectiveness of their ability to trade bandwidth for signal-to-noise ratio, closes the formal portion of the book.

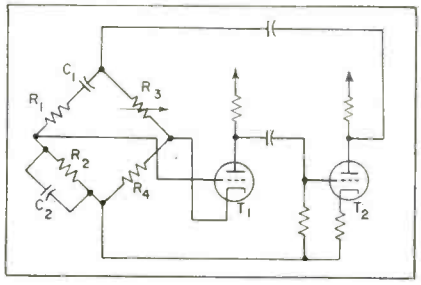
Three appendixes follow: The first gives an elementary discussion of network analysis including some general theorems; the second and third give characteristics of certain vacuum tubes, which may be useful in setting up the problems in the text but which probably are out of date by now.

▶ **Evaluation**—The bibliography is barely adequate. The format is excellent and the freedom from typographical errors commendable. The index seems good.

This reviewer was stunned to find not one single reference to the transistor.

This book follows a pattern simi-

lar to many radio books which have been published in the last ten years. It is mildly mathematical and could be useful as a textbook where not too deep a basic understanding is required.



The Wien-bridge oscillator

The format is excellent and the freedom from typographical errors commendable.

It would have been desirable to have included the subject of transistors. — KNOX MCILWAIN, *Burroughs Corp., Paoli, Pa.*

Principles of Electronics

BY L. T. AGGER
St. Martin's Press, New York, 1956, 340 *p,* $5.00

WRITTEN in England, this book is intended as a preparation for examinations leading to a certificate in electrical engineering. Accordingly it is replete with sets of sample problems with some worked out for the student as illustrative examples.

In this country, it amounts to a general text on the technical-institute level. As such it is no better and no worse than several adequate texts now in print. As is the case with all British books, slight differences in technical terminology, for example valve for tube, can be distracting at times.

▶ **Content**—The first four chapters introduce the student to electron flow as it concerns the electronics technician, treating electron dynamics in a basic and qualitative manner, thermionic emission and conduction through gas.

A somewhat novel approach is followed by discussing an electron tube structure and then discussing circuits utilizing the structure rather than relegating a discussion

of all varieties of electron-tube to a single chapter or so. A chapter on the diode is followed by one on rectification. After the triode comes a chapter on amplification. Multielement tubes are introduced and followed by chapters on multistage, tuned and power amplifiers.

After gas tubes comes a chapter on controlled rectification and inversion. Other chapters deal with oscillators, modulators and demodulators, cathode-ray tubes and photoelectricity.

▶ **Evaluation**—The book presumes a knowledge of elementary a-c and d-c electricity yet falls short of the engineering level. It would be useful in technical institutes and possibly for self study if the student had adequate electrical background.

Its main shortcomings are that it is weak in pulse circuits that are becoming increasingly important in industrial and military electronics. Furthermore, the student is not given the opportunity to become acquainted with the transistor which he is almost sure to meet later on in his work.

This latter situation causes the transistor to remain for a long time a stranger rather than a familiar alternate to the electron tube.—J.M.C.

Color Television Standards

BY DONALD G. FINK
McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1956, 520 *p*, $8.50

THE first two chapters of this book constitute an excellent review of the history and background of color television. They are strongly recommended for background reading for the student, for the electronic engineer who is being introduced to color television and for those of us who were confused with the doings of the National Television Systems Committee (NTSC).

Further analysis reveals the book to be a condensation of 4,100 pages of committee reports submitted by 10 panels, 55 subpanels and 315 individuals who studied, analyzed, and in some cases created parts of the finally approved system. The work took 32 months and entailed studies and recommendations that were

particularly comprehensive and accurate since the future of an entire industry was at stake. These committees had to come up with a workable, compatible system that would please everyone and ultimately receive the approval of the Federal Communication Commission.

▶ **Problems**—From a distance one can now appreciate the complexities of the task when reviewing the divergent interests of the industrial groups who were interested in color broadcasting, the background of electro-political implications preceding the time the committee was formed, plus the somewhat incomplete crystallization of any group upon a system which was final in all technical aspects.

The final results are a tribute to the supreme cooperation of an entire industry when one considers that the entire NTSC operation was rather dimly regarded by the FCC in the early months of its existence. It took a fantastic number of man hours, thousands of committee meetings and a large amount of pure research and development to come up with the final system. The television industry, of course, footed the bill, the committee chairman contributed an untold amount of personal effort, and, above all, the men who steered the committees and coordinated their efforts had rare organizational ability and tremendous forethought.

The situation was as if the government threatened to curtail the manufacture of commercial automobiles until General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler came up with the design of a universal car which was better than any of those being produced by the three companies, which had interchangeable parts with all of them and which would give the public the utmost in cheap, reliable transportation. All this at the companies' own expense, without stepping on anyone's toes, and without obsoleting the already established industry and used car market.

▶ **Recommendations** — Getting down to technical details of the final recommendations we find them divided into three sections:

1) The study any analysis leading up to the recommendations for a compatible color video signal. This

material encompasses the heart of the color tv system. The records and conclusions on studies, colorimetry, matrixing, transmission, proportional bandwidths frequency interlace and two-phase modulation cover the final system in its basic theoretical and mathematical form.

2) The color synchronization signal. The evolution of this signal was simple in comparison to that of the color video signal. The recommendations of course called for correct relationship of the two signals and encompassed studies that related mostly to receiver performance such as signal to noise ratios, synchronizing signals and automatic phase control of the receiver's subcarrier oscillator.

3) Field testing of the system. This lengthy and complicated work had to be repeated in part many times as modifications or conditions changed during the development of the system. Analysis of color performance was a primary testing operation; it was combined and interleaved with compatibility tests, synchronization and transmitter and network evaluation. These latter phases led to exhaustive tests on color films and their processing, plus various aspects of studio and transmission equipment.

Quite appropriately, the last chapter was devoted to the definitions of color television terminology and symbols. In typical NTSC fashion this material is a careful compilation made by a specifically assigned subpanel.

This volume is a nugget—a shiny, well polished one—which concentrates the essence of our present compatible TV system into 500 pages of basic operating facts and fundamentals.—HARRY E. THOMAS, *Montclair, New Jersey.*

Elements Of Pulse Circuits

By F. J. M. FARLEY
John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1956, 143 *p*, $2.00

THIS little book is another one of the extremely useful Methuen's Monograph on Physical Subjects. It is addressed primarily to physicists and research workers who require an introduction to the subject of pulse circuitry. Thus, the author

does not develop the circuits from the ground up, so to speak.

The book cover includes square-wave generators, trigger circuits, time bases and pulse amplifiers.

▶ **Reference** — The book is not a heavy work on circuit design by any means but rather the aggregation of useful pulse circuits pulled together and explained in a sort of quasiqualitative fashion. The author does not make use of transform analyses or other high-powered mathematics. The book should be useful as a quick review, introduction or ready reference for engineers whose work brings them into contact with pulse circuits.—J.M.C.

Science and Information Theory

By LEON BRILLOUIN
Academic Press Inc., New York, 1956, 320 *p.* $6.80

IN this book a distinguished physicist looks at information theory and its relation to modern science. Many persons have probably wondered about the superficial resemblances between information theory and some of the older branches of study, particularly thermodynamics and statistical mechanics.

Words such as entropy and ergodic are shared, the mathematical operations are similar, and theorems on best possible results in ideal cases constitute a common goal. Here is just the book for those who wish to penetrate farther into the meaning of these resemblances.

▶ **Negentropy** — After developing the basic concepts of information theory in about the first third of the book the author summarizes thermodynamics from a strong information-theoretic point of view. It is found to be no idle coincidence that both information and entropy are proportional to logarithms of probabilities. Entropy with a minus sign appended is not merely analogous but is actually equal to information. Entropy itself is lack of information.

The reviewer's impression is that if the early thermodynamicists had known this, the world might have been spared the creation of the

mysterious word "entropy." The more familiar word "ignorance" could have sufficed. The second law would then say that in a closed isolated system ignorance must always increase or more accurately can never decrease.

The meaning is that transfer of energy from primary sources to thermal agitation is describable as loss of information. In the language of communication, signals get lost in thermal noise unless something is done from outside to prevent it. It suits the author's purpose to deal with information rather than ignorance and for a thermodynamic synonym he coins the word "negentropy" as a contraction of "negative entropy."

▶ **Demons**—The concept of negentropy is useful in dealing with the problem of Maxwell's sorting demon. Maxwell conjured up this demon in 1871 as a theoretical way of beating the second law. Its task is to herd the fast molecules into one end of a gas chamber, producing a useful temperature difference.

What would now be called the information-theoretic aspects of the problem were explained as long ago as 1929 in a paper by Szilard. The author reviews this and other contributions including his own and succeeds in exoricising the demon and vindicating the second law.

A condensed explanation is that the demon is so thoroughly embedded in thermal agitation that it cannot make any useful observations without the aid of energy from an outside source. Quantitative studies show that the additional energy would be more efficiently utilized running a heat engine directly than as prime mover for an intermediate program to set up a temperature difference by molecular selection.

▶ **Measurements**—The author then investigates the limitations imposed by the negentropy principle on physical measurements in general. Measurements of length, frequency, and time are discussed in detail. A concise chapter on telecommunication sums up signaling in the presence of noise as a negentropy problem.

There is a chapter on writing,

printing and reading which deals with storage and recovery of information. The negentropy disappears in any storage process, but since energy must be supplied to read out the information there is no thermodynamic contradiction in its reappearance.

In a chapter on computing, the point of view is taken that computing machines do not manufacture new information but rather act as a transmission channel, which may include coders, decoders, and storage elements. The useful output information is also present in the input data, but not in the form desired. Human processes such as thinking are excluded from the theory since it is not known how to evaluate them quantitatively.

In the final chapter the information represented by complex organizations is evaluated. It turns out that the bit is an exceedingly small unit compared with practical units of negentropy in thermodynamics. The information required to specify even the most complicated man-made system represents a negligible correction to the entropy of the physical parts. It is conceded that the information describing a living organism may reach values of significance in the entropy scale.

The book is most imaginative and stimulating. It can be read for pleasure as well as education.—W. R. Bennett, *Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J.*

Thumbnail Reviews

NEL Reliability Bibliography. W. E. Jorgensen, I. G. Carlson and C. G. Gros. USN Electronics Lab, San Diego, Calif., 1956. Material published since 1950 on circuit design, components, tubes, failure analysis, human engineering, maintenance, mechanical design, systems and testing.

How To Find a Buyer For Your Invention. V. D. Angerm. Science and Mechanics Publishing Co., Chicago, 1956, 186 p, $2.95. When, how and where to sell an invention. Covers patent protection, publicity, advertising; also lists consulting services and manufacturers in search of inventions.

Time-Saving Network Calculations. Harry Stockman. SER Co., Waltham, Mass., 1956, 120 p, $1.75. General rules for network calculations. Covers use of Thevenin's theorem and other techniques for steady state and transients.

Backtalk

Power Broadcasting

DEAR SIRS:

I NOTICED in the July issue of ELECTRONICS, page 180, an interesting writeup on the work of Tesla.

During 1948 and 1949 we were engaged in some experimental work in the transmission of power following a parallel with the work of Tesla. After carefully considering what he had done, we worked out the basic principles of power transmission through the air without wires and proved the laws relative to the possibility of such transmission. Later, we had this checked to prove our findings.

Work was conducted to get a patent but we were informed that the original Tesla patents were so completely covered that we could not be granted further patent protection. The original experiments were carried on in a shielded building and when we wanted to get a license from the FCC to use the frequency which seemed possible we were naturally denied this privilege.

Knowing the effect of power transmission and the danger of burning out receivers tuned to the right frequency the project was discontinued. Later we read of requirements for power transmission without wires, and each time we answered an inquiry nothing further was heard from the source.

Just thought you would be interested to know that power transmission, at least in our estimation, is possible and practical; and, although Tesla did not have suitable electronic equipment, power capabilities and technical information, he still invented a revolutionary system which can be used when the world is ready for it.

JO EMMETT JENNINGS
President
Jennings Radio Mfg. Corp.
San Jose, California

Profitable Problem For Design Engineers

DEAR SIRS:

IN RECENT months there have been editorial commentaries in ELECTRONICS and letters concerning some of the unexploited possibilities of electronic circuitries, also about work being done without those in other fields knowing of it.

A problem was brought to our attention for which a solution may already exist but of which we are not yet aware, or perhaps a solution can be devised.

A desiccated coconut factory would like to improve the quality of product by more careful grading of the raw nuts before acceptance. Present methods done by men are unsatisfactory due to the inherent difficulties of judgment and because of the possibilities of external influences on the graders. Some improved method, no doubt electronic, could perhaps be devised to do this on a conveyor belt system with an automatic drop-out for rejects.

Desiccated coconut is made by grating the nut meat of the mature coconut, which is then dried by thermo-mechanical means and shipped to the U. S. in large paper sacks. There are several grades, depending on the fineness or the shape of the grated meat.

The average coconut is somewhat larger than a baseball when removed from its protective husk. A ripe, mature coconut has a dark brown, dried-out husk and, when the husk is removed, the shell is dark in color. The meat of this nut is firm and has a moisture content of about 53 percent or lower. The interior of the nut is filled with a liquid called coconut water which fills virtually the entire interior of the nut.

Sorting Problem

The problem is the elimination of the green nuts. These nuts have a green or mixed green and brown outer skin. The husk has a percentage of moisture content and is lighter in color. The shell is normally light brown or yellow brown

in color when freshly husked. Over a period of about two weeks, this shell darkens until it looks like a mature nut.

If, however, the nut is opened and the meat is used, it will have poor keeping qualities compared with the mature nut, is more easily susceptible to becoming rancid, which will have naturally a considerable effect on the quality of the subsequent product. The moisture content of an immature nut will be 53 percent or higher. This also results in a greater loss of weight during this desiccation process and a higher cost of the finished product.

The method of payment of those who pick and transport the nuts is such as to provide no incentive to favor discrimination of proper choice. The desiccated coconut mills have no control over the land owners or the pickers of the nuts; they buy them on the open market and are forced to do their own grading. The rejected nuts are taken back by the owners and used to make copra, another even more important product of the coconut industry. The monetary return they get is only slightly less than for desiccation purposes. The percentage of rejects is from 3 to 25 percent.

Speed Required

The coconut mill under discussion handles an average of 600,000 nuts a day and turns out several hundred tons of finished product per day.

Various schemes have been tried and discarded for grading. A fresh green nut will sink, and a mature nut will float (husked nuts) so it seems that a method could be worked out even though something more accurate than merely floating in water is required. However this is a slow method.

The immature nut, kept for about two weeks, will change its specific gravity and will behave like a freshly husked mature nut, as well as change its color. There would be no protection against the unscrupulous seller who would keep husked immature nuts for a proper length of time.

An x-ray method has been tried and discarded because the shell is

much denser than the meat. However, the immature meat is slightly less opaque than the mature meat.

One method used with only fair success is thumping the nut by one's knuckles. An experienced grader can determine the extremes of quality, but, since the greater portion of the nuts lie both above and below the borderline, there is no way of distinguishing about 60 percent of the nuts.

An application of the radar-sonar principle of echo response might be the solution. We would like to contact any firms that are interested in this field or who might be doing investigative work already, or who have equipment which could be applied. The operators of these factories believe that a substantial improvement in quality of their product, as well as a reduction in operating expenses, could be effected even by the employment of a relatively expensive machine due to the large volume of production.

We can arrange to forward by air express samples of coconuts upon which tests could be performed. It is necessary that nuts be air expressed, as considerable error may occur due to the relatively rapid changes occurring in transit that may affect the accuracy of reading of nuts and because nuts from the Philippines might differ from those of other regions.

EARL HORNSBOSTEL
President & General Manager
Radio Electronic Headquarters, Inc.
Manila, P. I.

Editor's Note: Here's a nice problem in which electronic engineers can really set their teeth.

The thought of measurement of dielectric quality occurs because of the difference in a liquid content. Or, daydreaming, a low-power dielectric heater that could discriminate its loading, reject immature nuts that load heavily due to higher moisture content, yet not heat the meat of the mature nut unduly.

Gravity and Other Factors

DEAR SIRS:

COMMENTS of Mr. Tewksbury on the nature of gravity (ELECTRONICS, page 372, July 1956) deal with a

serious problem of extreme importance in the whole realm of science and technology.

The acceleration of gravity is one of the most important constants of Nature. It is so important that the National Bureau of Standards has considered trying to redetermine the mathematical value of the pull of gravity. The presently accepted international value is 32.174 feet per second for every second. This is to an accuracy of one part in 50 million. But scientists are not satisfied with this accuracy; it is too coarse for nuclear problems.

I am inclined to agree with Mr. Tewksbury's view that gravity may be the resultant of forces within the observed masses.

Newton's fundamental law assumes all the mass concentrated at the center of a body. There may exist anomalies in the internal structure. Because of this, at times, inaccurate answers are deduced.

Consider the earth, for instance. If it were a true sphere, geophysicists would have an easy time figuring things out. However, the rotation of a partially elastic earth flattens it at the poles and bulges it at the equator; like any elastic sphere would when rotated. The ellipsoid shape causes different values of gravity, according to geographical position, gravity pull increasing toward the poles.

The variations are serious enough to require correction factors for athletic records in Olympic Games. A smaller force of gravity favors the athlete on latitudes near the equator.

The gravity pull is also affected by what the geodesist calls isostatic equilibrium. This mouthful is nothing more than what the engineer calls even distribution of weight in a flywheel. The earth is also like an immense flywheel with peripheral speed of approximately one thousand miles per hour. It, too, must have its weight evenly distributed, or shake itself to pieces.

Like all wonders in Nature, the earth's crust has been formed so that under heavy, massive moun-

tains there is a deficiency of weight, and under relatively light ocean basins there is an excess of weight. This internal structure gives the earth its dynamic balance and saves it from destructive vibration; but it also puts in gravitational anomalies which plague the geophysicist.

Another factor is the centrifugal force of the earth's rotation. It exerts a small counter action which is maximum at the equator and diminishes to zero at the poles.

There is also the gravitational pull of the sun, varying from day to day, because the earth's solar orbit is not a true circle. To complete the trip around the sun in one year (375,000,000 miles) the earth must hurry along with a speed of approximately sixty thousand miles per hour. This adds another centrifugal force to the experimenter and his instruments, all of which must stay with the earth wherever she goes.

These observations bring out the staggering proportions of the problem of refining the mathematical value of the pull of gravity. It is one of the greatest challenges of science to mankind.

JOHN J. RIVERA
Senior Designer
Federal Telecommunications Lab.
Nutley, New Jersey

Gravity Radiation Concept

DEAR SIRS:

WAS much interested in the gravity theory discussion.

As a curbstone physicist, an interesting factor in gravitation theory is that it is not necessary to use an attraction hypothesis. Many of the same properties can be worked out on the basis of radiation and absorption theory.

Mass absorbs the radiation and its momentum, and shields other masses in so doing. This can lead to the inverse square law and to small-distance effects. The nature of the small-distance effects can be selected by suitable choice of absorption law.

Would be an interesting subject for some Ph D thesis. I considered it once but ended up with a

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Useful Gage

DEAR SIRS:
WITH reference to your article "Noncontacting Gages for Nonferrous Metals," (March '56, p 171) you may be interested to learn that equipment operating on the same principles as that described in your article has been made commercially for several years by Institute Dr. Foerster, Reutlingen, Germany.

Due to a thorough theoretical analysis of the basic principles involved and the results of practical field experience, the German equipment is somewhat more highly developed than that described in your article.

A resume of the theoretical analysis may be found in the following paper: F. Foerster, "Die beruehrungsfreie Messung der Dicke und Leitfaehigkeit von metallischen Oberflaechenschichten, Folien and Blechen", *Zeitschrift fuer Metallkunde*, Volume 45, 1954, No. 4, pages 197-199.

B. H. ROBINSON
Research Engineer
Magnaflux Corporation
Chicago, Illinois

DEAR SIRS:
THIS is in reply to your letter and that of Mr. Robinson of Magnaflux Corporation. We have obtained a copy of the translation of the article by Dr. Foerster.

There seems to be no basic difference of opinion between Dr. Foerster's work and our work. The general approach and explanation is slightly different but the results come out virtually identical.

We have a number of these units in the field and they work very nicely. It may interest you to know we had one of these units in Europe for over five years.

We have had a number of requests for further details from people who are building units as a result of our article. You will probably take this as an indication, as I do, that your publication is fulfilling one of its objectives.

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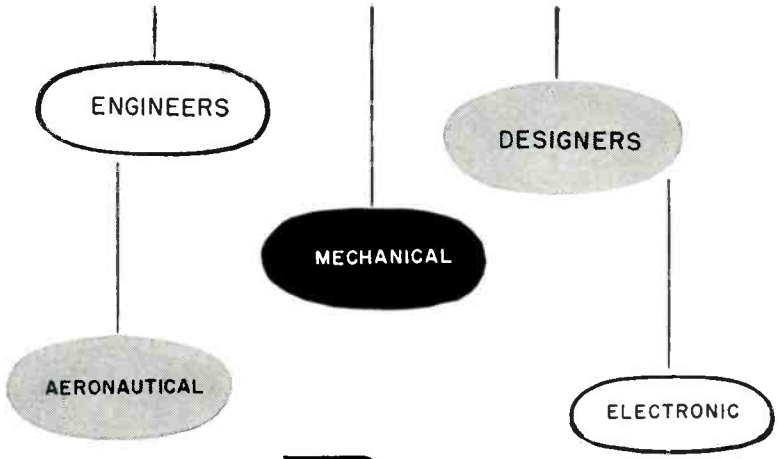

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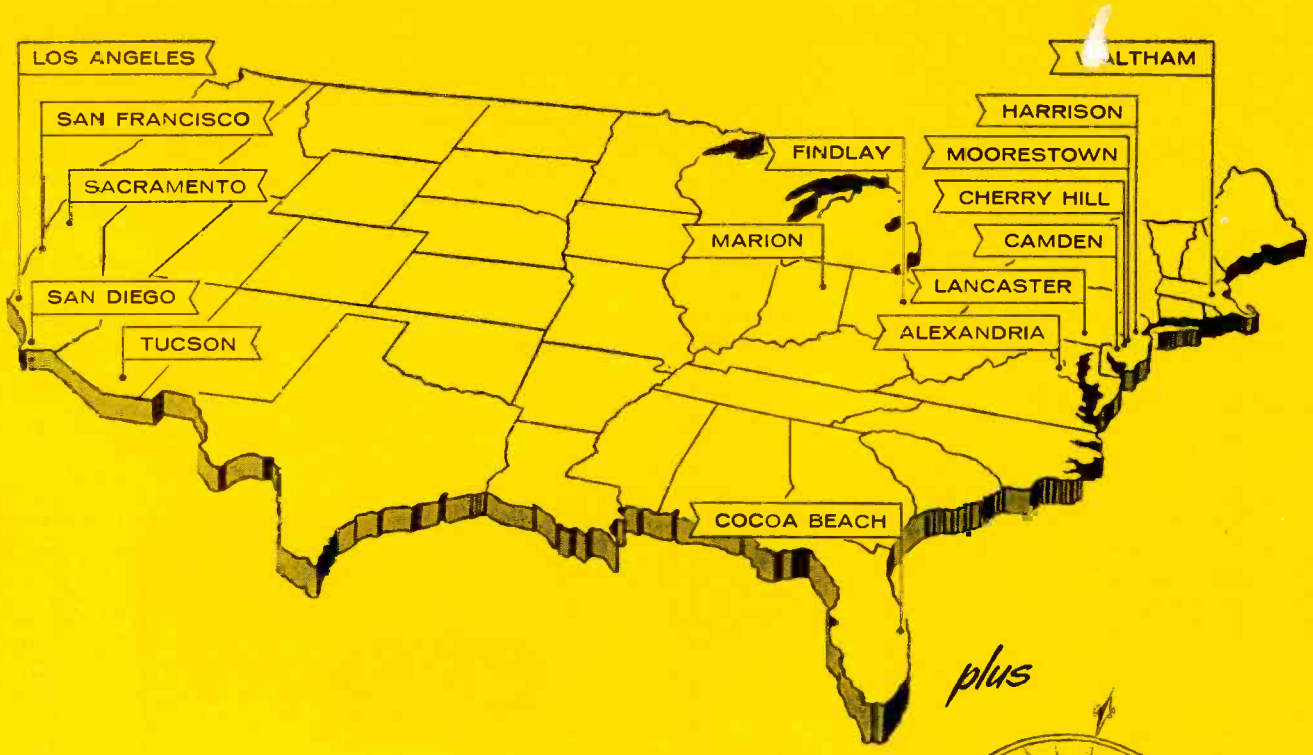

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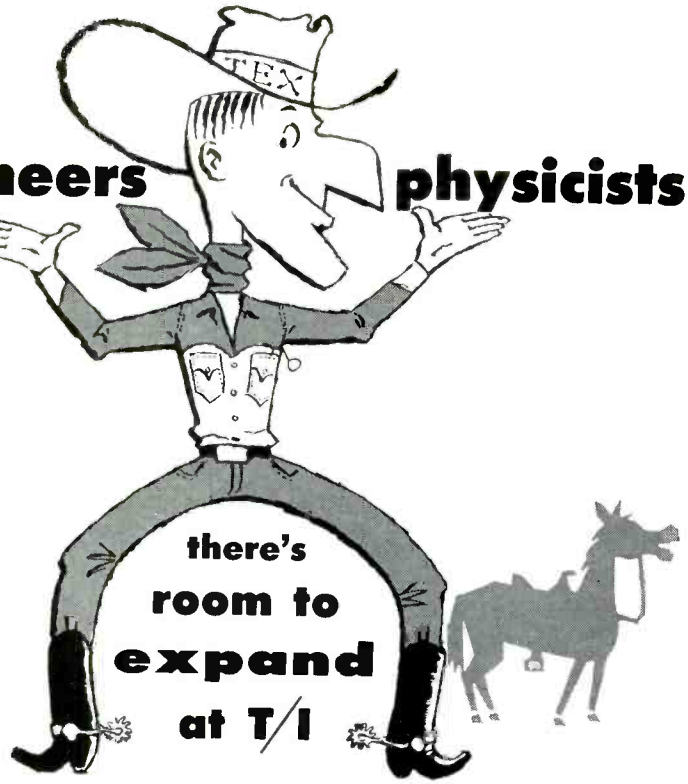

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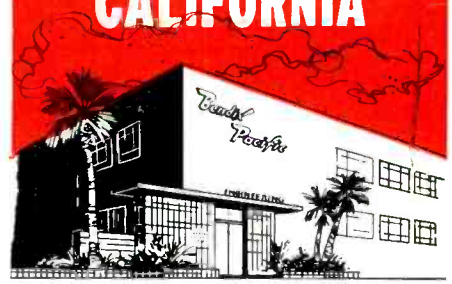

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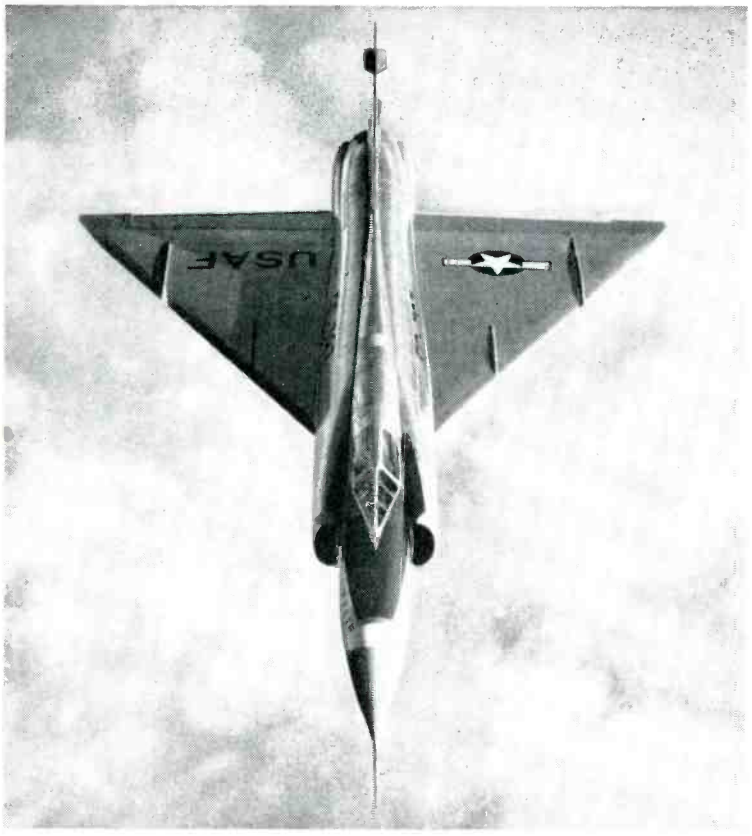

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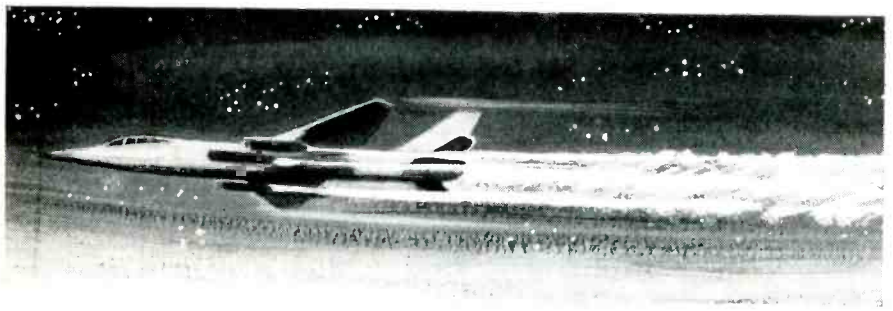

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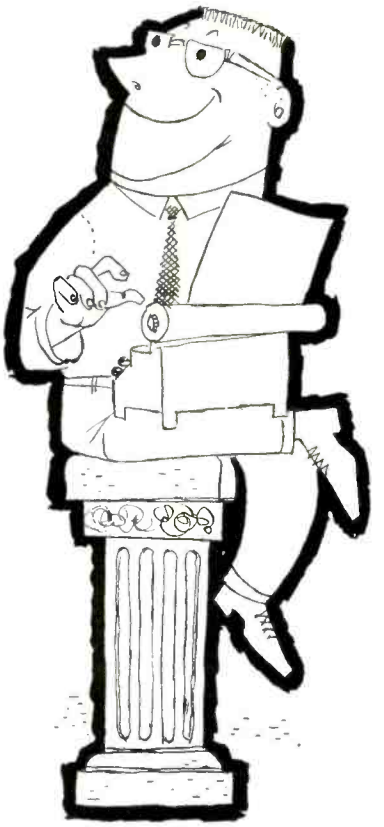

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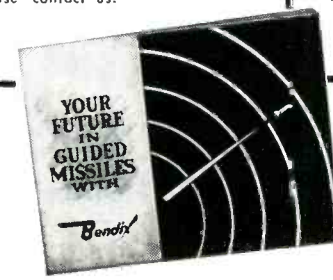

At Bendix Products Division—Missiles Section, qualified engineers have the advantages of a compact, hard-hitting organization backed by all the resources of the nation-wide Bendix Aviation Corporation. If you can accept a challenge, want an opportunity to grow with a rapidly expanding technical business, and can accept the responsibilities that go with opportunity, I would like to hear from you personally—W. L. Webb, General Manager, BENDIX PRODUCTS DIVISION—MISSILES, 403A, Bendix Drive, South Bend, Indiana.

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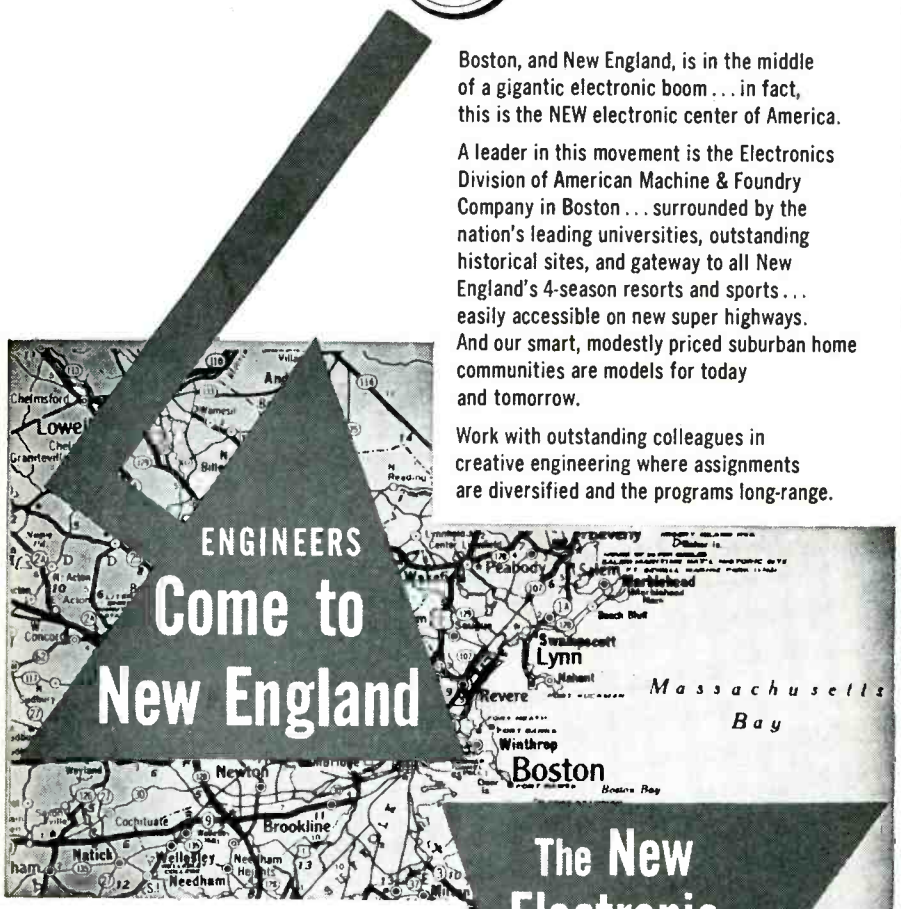

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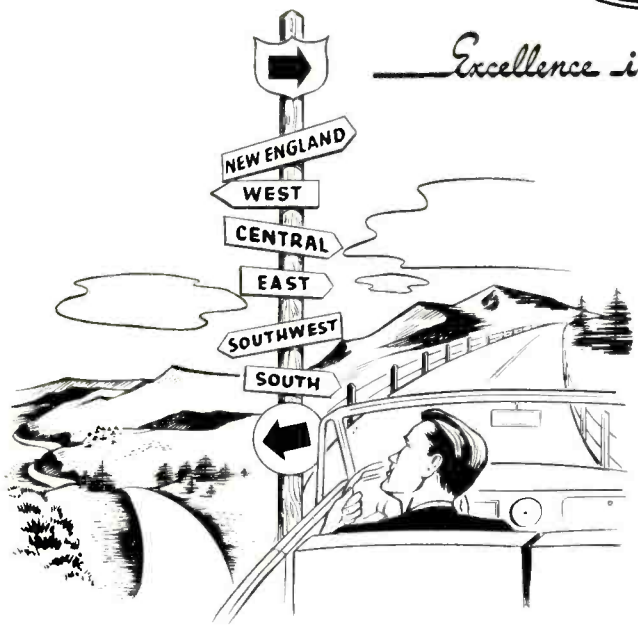

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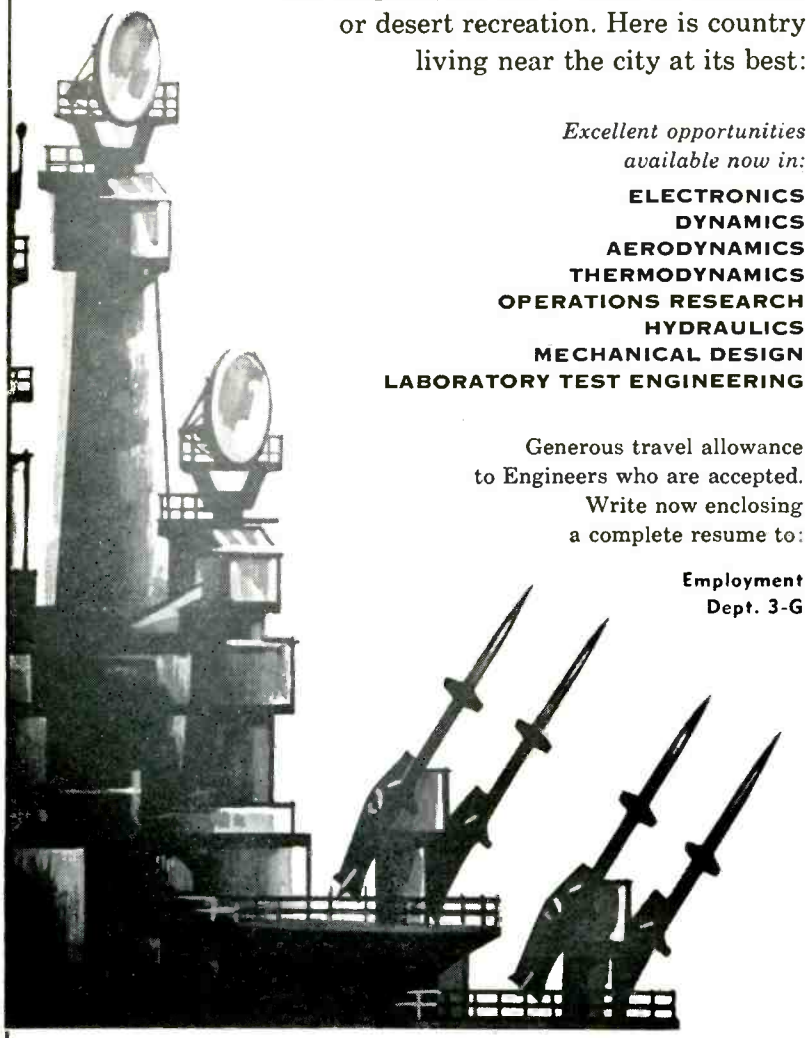

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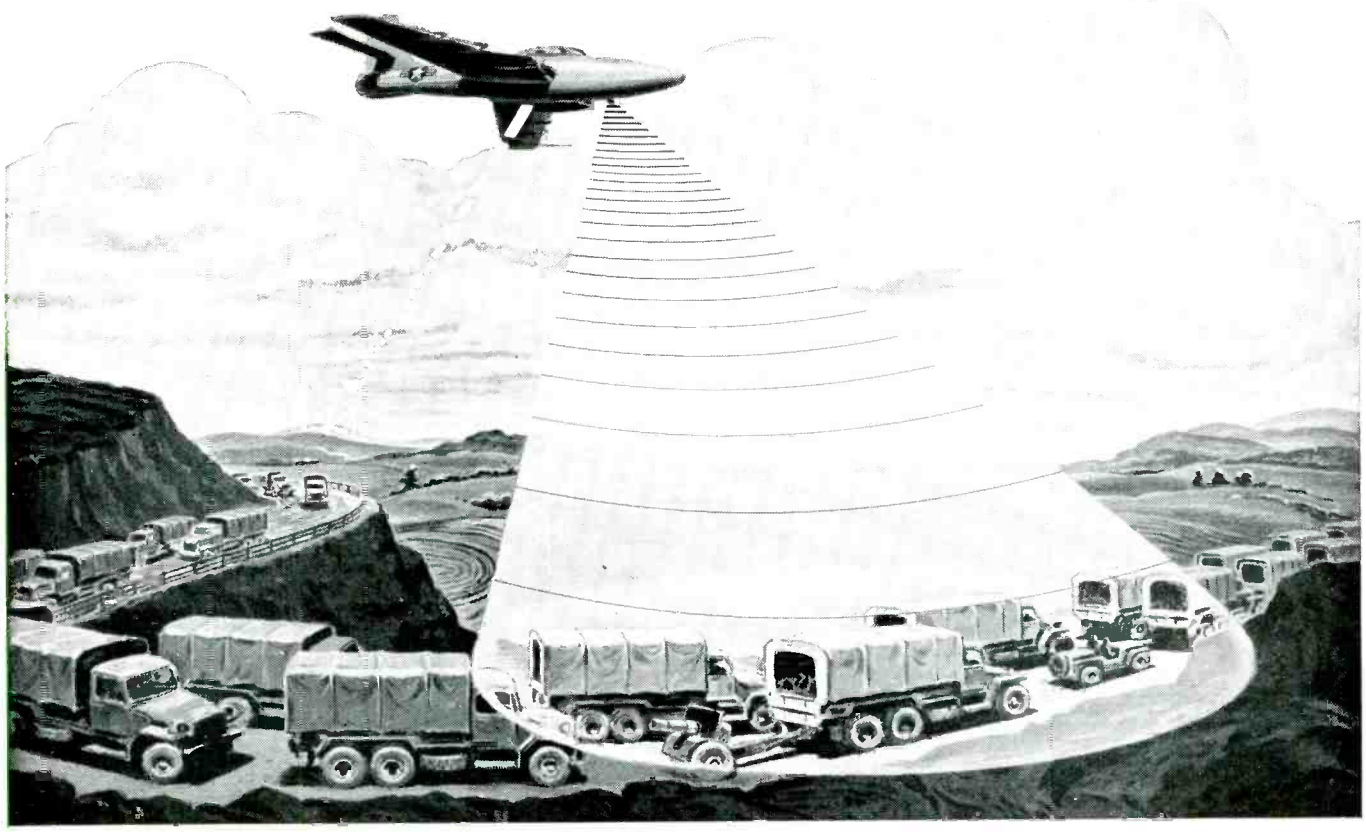

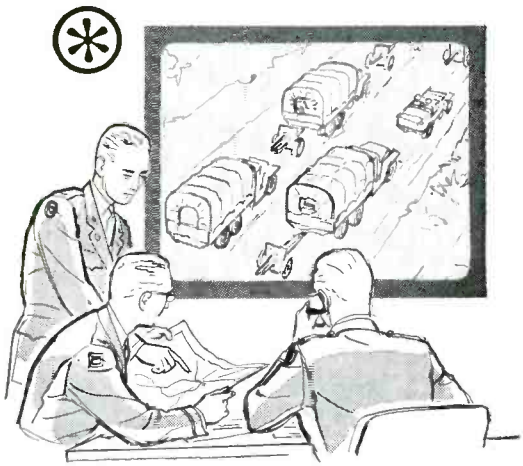

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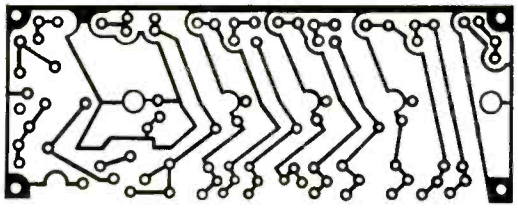

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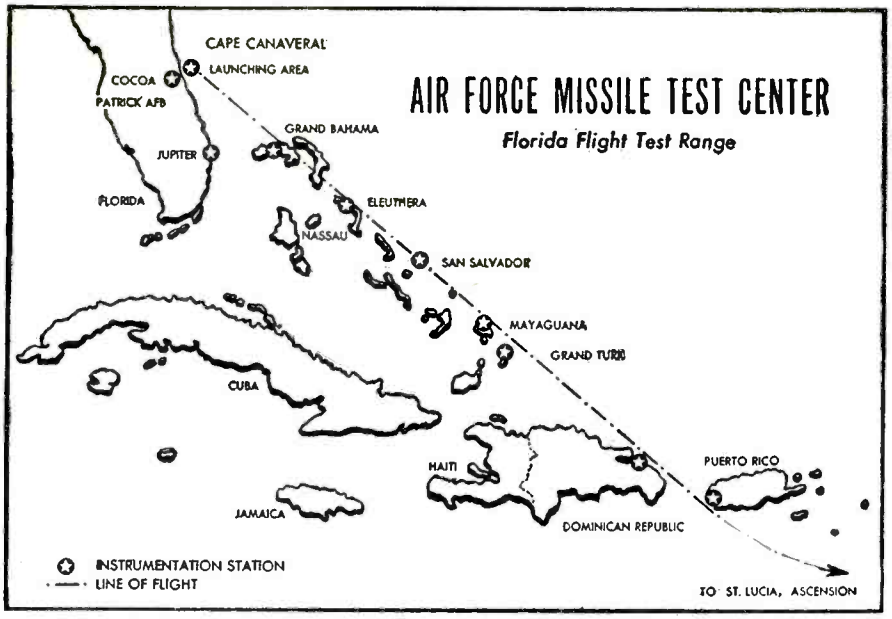

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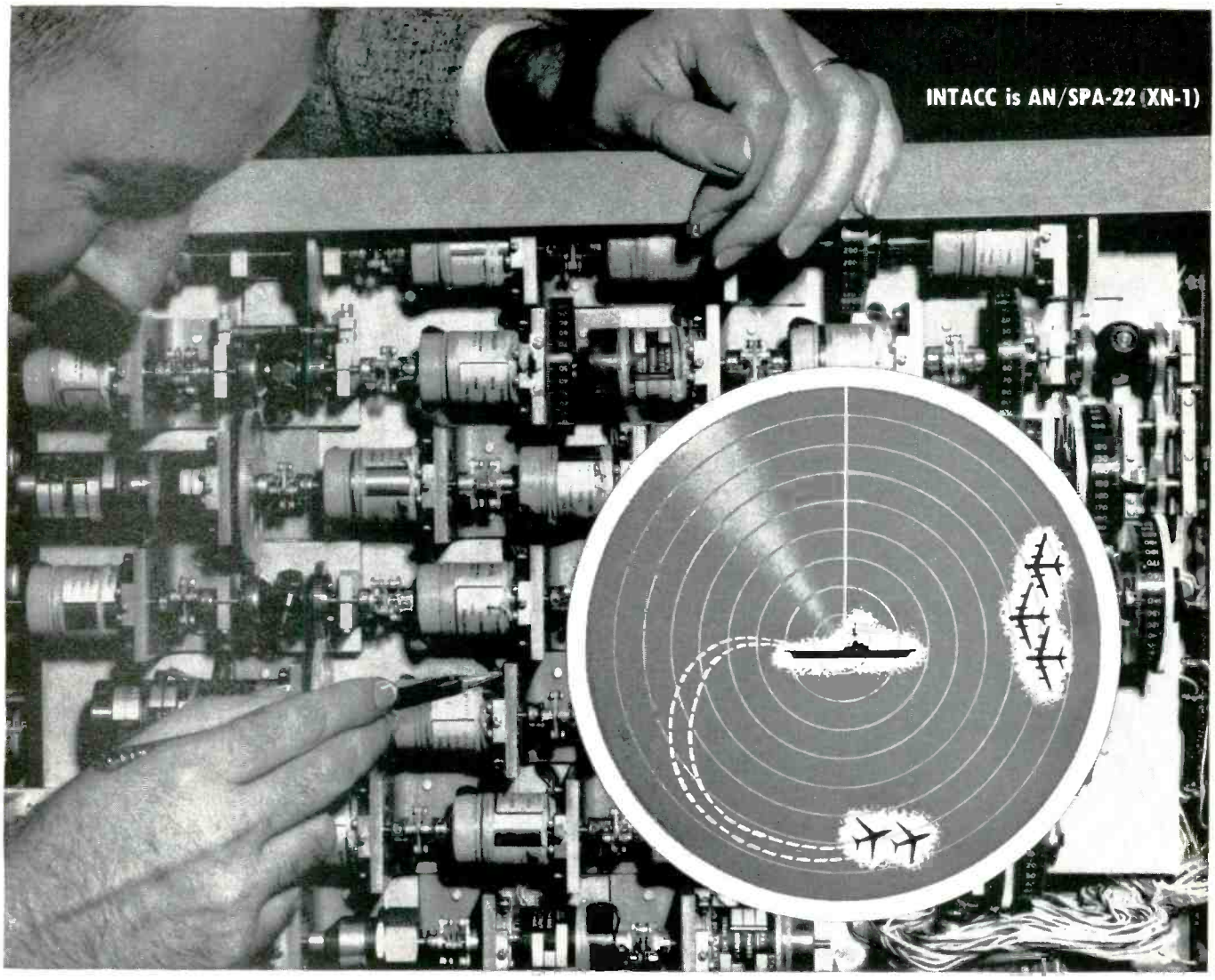

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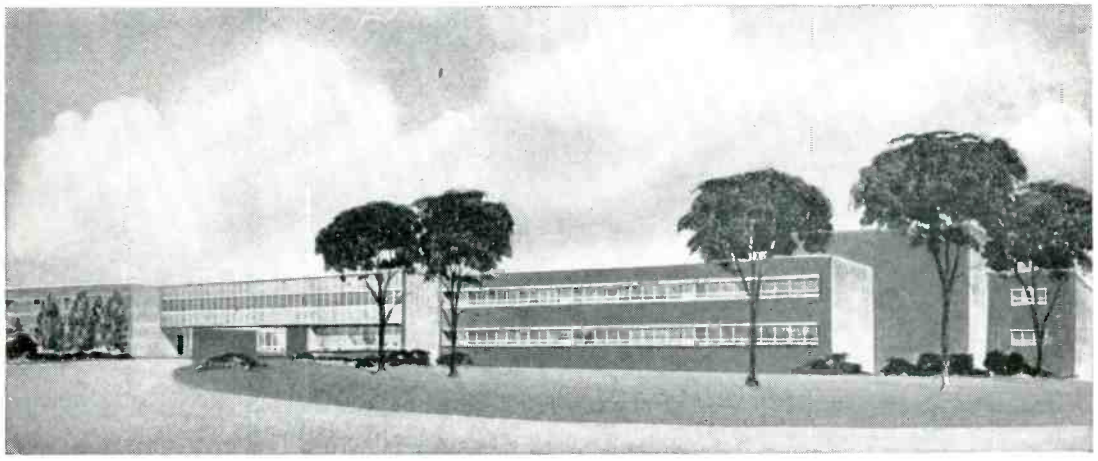

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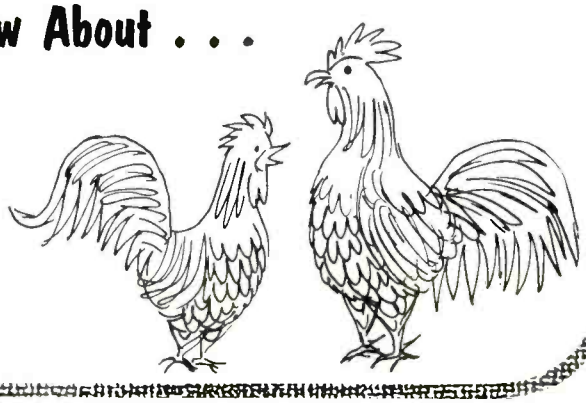

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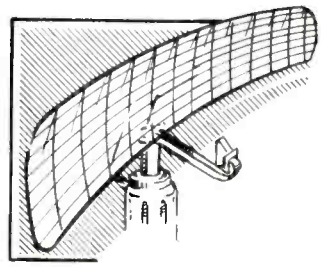

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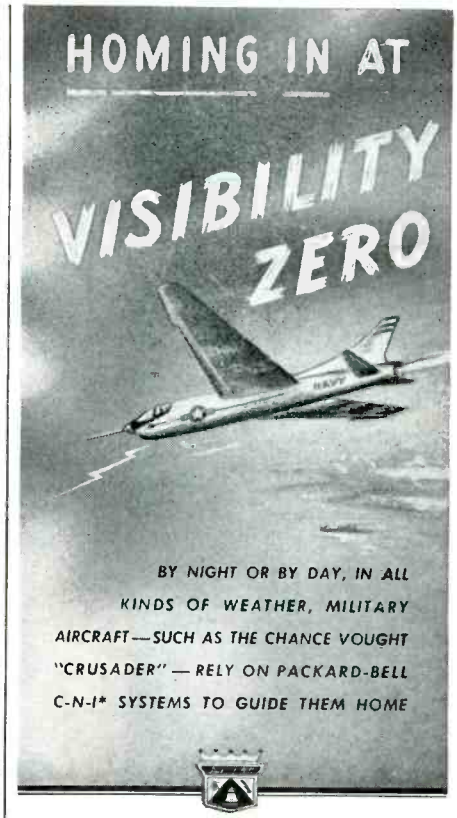

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An Open Interview with an Engineer

at Westinghouse Electronic Tube Division, Elmira, N. Y.

Today's engineering applicants are interested not only in their opportunities for growth and advancement in their chosen fields, but they also carefully consider the community and its facilities for pleasant living.

Most young engineers today are married . . . many with small families already established. They usually ask about housing, schools, churches, community organizations and outdoor activities. Almost always they want to look the town over to make sure it's an attractive healthful place to raise a family.

Here is part of a typical interview as we see it at the Westinghouse Electronic Tube Division, Elmira, N. Y.

(Interviewer) "We're glad you could arrange to come to Elmira to talk over our professional openings".

(Applicant) "I've enjoyed it so far".

(I.) "Good! Looking over your resume, I see that you've been primarily concerned with circuit design problems since you got your degree in '52".

(A.) "That's right. While the work has been quite interesting, I feel that I'd like to get into something a little different—something that will make use of my circuit experience and also broaden my background".

(I.) "Do you want to stay in the equipment design field?"

(A.) "Well, no, not necessarily, I'd like to explore some aspects of tube design if you think I might fit in".

(I.) "I think so. It's been our experience that anyone with an E.E. degree has the background for learning design rapidly. This is even more true of those engineers who have taken our fundamentals of vacuum tubes course, here in Elmira. This, along with your experience, should make you highly competent rather quickly".

(A.) "Where would I fit into the Tube Division, then?"

(I.) "There's a possibility in each of several sections—Camera Tube Design, Application Engineering, Receiving Tube Design, and Equipment Development where our own manufacturing and test equipment is designed, to mention only a few. We will arrange interviews with the heads of those sections so you can go into detail of our work in each. Is that okay?"

(A.) "Sounds good".

(I) "Do you have any other questions that can be answered while the interviews are being arranged?"

(A.) "Is there a Pension and Insurance plan?"

(I.) "You bet! Two of the best plans I've seen. Here are short, quickly read booklets describing them. You will find that they cover most every contingency. Incidentally, the life insurance and pension plan goes into effect the day you start to work".

(A.) "How about housing?"

(I.) "It's pretty good. We've been able to find suitable quarters fairly quickly in the past year or so. To help you get located, we'll run an ad in the local papers for you —Elmirans have found that Westinghouse engineers make desirable tenants. There are some good real estate buys available too. Do you go in for outdoor activities?"

(A.) "Whenever possible. Fishing and golf are my favorites. Haven't had much time for either since living in the big city".

(I.) "There's good trout and bass fishing here—both in the streams and the lakes. And $30. pays your annual greens fees at the 18 hole course about a mile from the plant. There are lots of other activities that might be of interest—chess, little theatre, hiking, bridge, soft ball teams, management club, bowling, bird watching, sailing, community concerts, and others—lots of choice".

(A.) "How about Churches?"

(I.) "I don't know your choice, but I'll bet you'll find it! We have more than 50 churches within a radius of 5 miles. There are excellent Sunday Schools, too".

(A.) "How about the schools here?"

(I.) "Several beautiful schools have been completed recently to take care of the increasing school population. Your youngsters would get the benefit of fine modern schools—and both the public and parochial schools maintain high scholastic standards".

(A.) "Sounds good so far—now about pay".

(I.) "A very important item! After you have had your interviews, I'll get together with those men you talked with and the Wage and Salary Administrator. The contributions we can expect from you, your estimated potential and your relative spot in the organization will be translated into a monthly salary. That will be included in our offer-letter which you will receive soon after your visit. You will find our salaries are very competitive".

(A.) "Any reasonable chance of getting more?"

(I.) "Naturally. There'll be at least a 3% general increase each Fall for the next three years, quarterly cost of living adjustments and periodic performance reviews to determine merit increases. There is nothing 'hit or miss' about our salary program. Promotions are very possible too, in a growing, dynamic organization like Westinghouse".

(A.) "Well—that sounds encouraging—and quite challenging too. It seems to me you've covered all my questions very well".

(I.) "Here, let me pin this identification badge on your lapel—and we'll go through the plant and offices on the way to your talks with each of the men with whom appointments have been made. I'll take you to the first one, and he'll 'pass you along' the chain. After the last interview, you will come back to my office for any further questions. We're aware of your travel arrangements—so we shall see that you make your plane home. Let's go meet the Engineering Manager".

If you are interested in advancing your career in the electronics field, we invite you to submit information which may lead to an interview with us at our Tube Division. Our rapidly expanding plants in both Elmira and Bath, N. Y., will give you an opportunity to find satisfaction and challenge in important branches of engineering.

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In submitting information concerning your background, phone collect to Westinghouse Electronic Tube Division, Elmira 9-3611 and ask for Robert M. Jarret in Department Q 21. (After 5 p.m. or week ends phone collect Elmira 9-2360). If you prefer, write a letter attention above person and Dept., giving basic information, and ask any question you wish.

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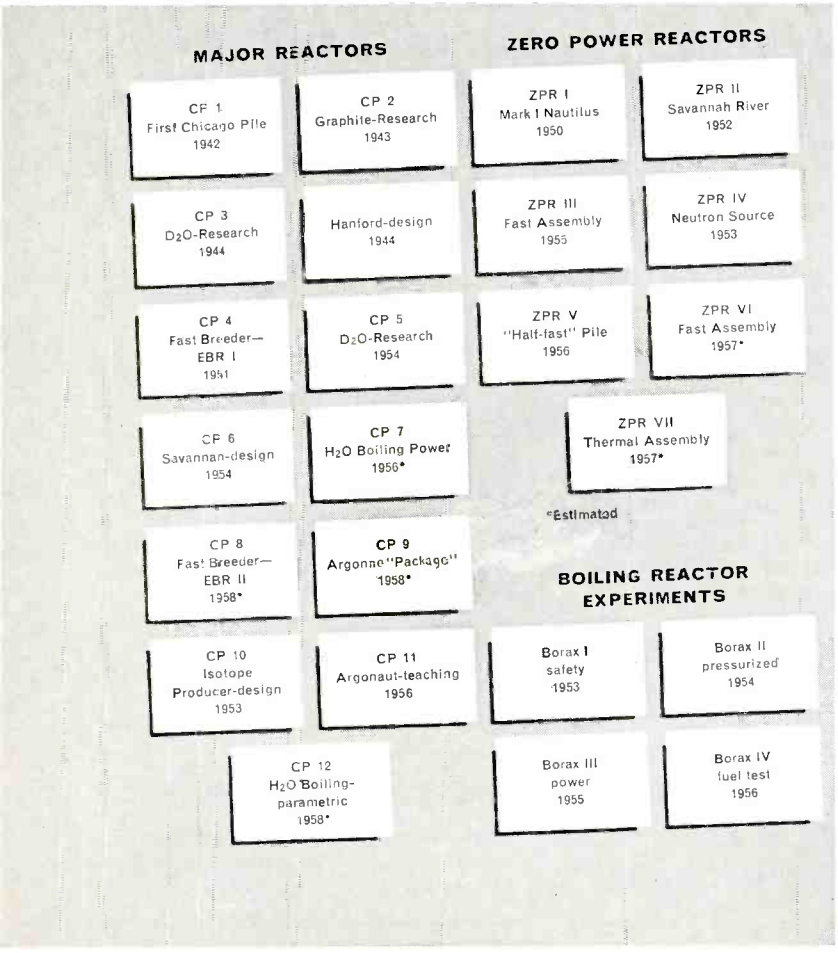

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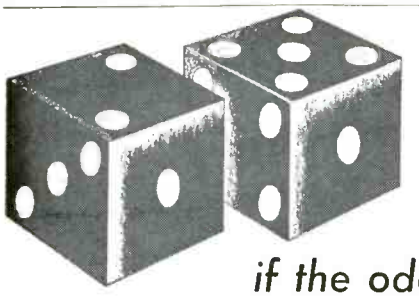

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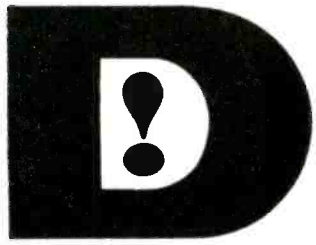

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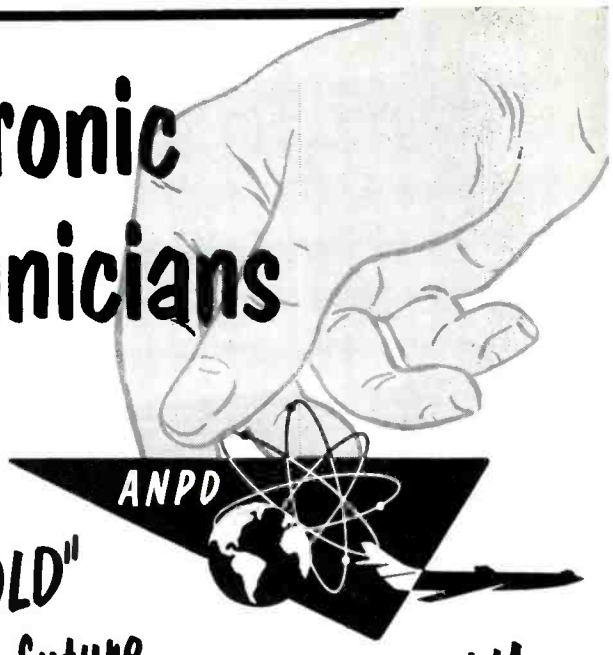

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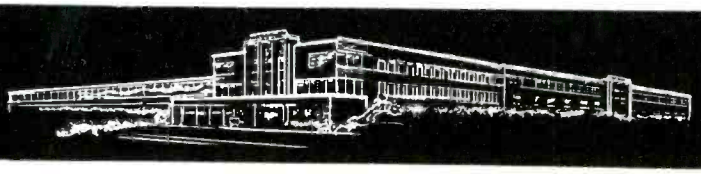

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K 31 Truck Cable 2.50
Fuse Cook A52-A9 ..... .05
Varisitor 3H 4956-62 ..... .40
Receiver Caps ..... .10
Telephones 1.75
Telephone Operator Set 5.00
Wall Telephones w/HS 3.50
Telephone Drops ..... .25
Telephone Boxes steel ..... .50
Telephone upright w/HS 1.50
Telephone Pie Units 14.50
Desk Phones 203A 3.50
Desk Phones Leich #90 ..... 2.50 & 4.00
Dials TA45/GT 4B794-4-2 ..... new 2.00
W. E. Ringing Equip. TA38/FC 4 ckt 105-125 V 50/60 cy ..... new 175.00
TP 3 Sound pwd. fld. phones no batteries required ..... new 35.00

EE-8 Field Phones checked 20.00
EE-8 Terminal blocks w/lever switch for handset ..... new .60
Transmitter Units f. W. E. F1 ..... .60

TUBES

3B24 ..... 1.75 | 2J21A 1.25
3FP7 ..... .75 | 707A 1.75
2J22 ..... 2.00 | 2J20 ..... 4.50
829B ..... 4.50 | 3FP7 ..... .50
B 32/532A ..... .50 | 3CP1-S1 ..... .50
3E29 ..... 5.00

SHIP COMPASS INDICATOR, dbl. dia 10"x10"x10", 115 v. AC. 60 cy. 1 ph. Mod. O MK VI 11 ea ..... new 35.00
SHIP COURSE COMPASS INDICATOR 14x10x6, 115 V 60 cy. 1 ph. mod. OMK VIII 11 ea ..... new 35.00

CRYSTAL SALE

150.000 FT 241
250.000 FT 243
100.000 FT 500
Brand new all ..... @ .03
Desired Frequencies ..... @ .15
Sets of 80 for SCR 508, SCR 608, per set 4.00
Sets of 620 ..... per set 6.00

Also Available
Crystals Diode, IN 21 Sylvania
Brand New, 5000 at ..... .06

RECEIVERS

R21/ARC-5 3000-6000 KC Receiver 5.50
R22/ 6000-9100 KC Receiver 5.50
R23/ 190-550 KC Receiver 7.50
R24/ 520-1500 KC Receiver 5.50
R25/ 1500-3000 KC Receiver 7.50
R26/ 3000-6000 KC Receiver 3.50
R27/ 6000-9100 KC Receiver 3.50
R28/ 100-156 MC Receiver 5.50
CY-74/TRC-6 Receiver 15.00

TRANSMITTERS

T18/ARC-5 2100-3000 KC Xmtr 5.50
T19/ 3000-4000 KC Xmtr 5.50
T20/ 4000-5300 KC Xmtr 3.50
T21/ 5300-7000 KC Xmtr 5.50
T22/ 7000-9100 KC Xmtr 7.50
T23/ 100-156 MC Xmtr 5.50
T87/TRT-1 comp. w/square tubes LM27 C152/TRT-1 crystals 35.00
T9/APQ-2 200-500 MC 20 Watt 15.00
T15/RAC-5 Xmtr. w/crystal-tubes 500-800 KC 25.00
T39/APQ-9 Radar 80/115V 400-2600 cy. @ 26 V ..... new 15.00
T 5 Vacuum tube Xmit. 250-500 KC GF11/RU-16 3000-3675 KC, 3675-4525 KC, 6000-7350 KC, 7350-9050 KC, 4 bands w/antenna current meter type
CRN-1 Transmitter Set 40.00
Transmitter Beacon Set 40.00

Wireless #19 Control Box
PC75735 ..... 1.00
PC75523 ..... 1.00
PC75524 ..... 1.00
PC75732 ..... 1.00

CAPACITORS

Capacitor C103 2 section 3DA 350-8 new .50
Capacitor C105 3 section 3DB 2-338 new .40
Capacitor C106 3 section 3DB 2-339F new .50
Capacitor C102 3DB 4E5-1 ..... new .40
Capacitor C104 3DB 50-35 ..... new .30
3DB 50-27 ..... new .25
3DB 5-9 ..... new 1.50
3DB6-10 6 MFD 400 V. ref 70 for BC 348 ..... new .75
3DA 5-53.1 for SCR 609-610 ..... .15
3DA 350-8 C103 for R5/ARN 7 ..... .50
3DA 500-47 for BC 348 500 ..... new .40
3D 9147A2-1 Capacitor for BC 654 ..... 2.50
3DB 2-338 C105 3 sect. for R5/ARN7 ..... .50
3DB 2-339F C 106 3 sect. for R5/ARN7 ..... .50
3DB 4E 5-1 C102 for R5/ARN7 ..... .50
3DB 5-9 C05 for 45/ARN7 ..... .75
3DB 50-27 CA 325 for R5/ARN7 ..... .50
3DB 50-35 C 104 for R5/ARN7 ..... .50
3DA6-4 condenser ..... .15
3DB500-28 500 MFD 200 V for GR-8 ..... .40

HANDSETS TS 9
WESTERN ELECTRIC
BRAND NEW BOXED ..... 3.50 EA

Handset Receiver Units W.E. HA-1 new .50
Handset Transmitter Units W.E. F-1 new .50

ADF MATERIAL

Tuning Assy REF 607 2C 3035-5/T2 new 3.00
Tuning Assy REF 600 2C 3035-5/T3 new 3.0
Tuning Assy REF 605 2C 3035-5/T4 new 6.50
Tuning Assy REF 608 2C 3035-5/T5 new 3.0
Tuning Assy REF 606 2C 3035-5/T6 new 7.50
Tuning Assy REF 603 2C 3035-5/T7 new 3.00
Relay 122 SW 182 ..... new 1.50
Relay w/18 gauge Palladium 2Z7650-5 for BC654 ..... .60
Relay w/18 gauge Palladium 2Z7650.4/1 for BC 669 ..... .60
92A Square D Relay 2Z7585-53 ..... .40
SW182 Leich Relay ..... .40
1224 DE Leach Relay ..... .40

1 65D ..... 3.50 | 1-115 ..... 7.50
1-70 ..... .50 | 1-126 ..... 90.00
1-73A ..... 3.50 | 1-130 ..... 25.00
1-77B ..... 3.50 | 1-145 ..... 25.00
1-81 ..... 5.50 | 1-152 ..... 50.00
1-82 ..... 5.50 | 1-178 ..... 50.00
1-83 ..... 35.00 | 1-196 ..... 15.00
1-85 ..... 25.00 | 1-210A 3.50
1-86 ..... 75.00 | 1-222 ..... 35.00

Radar Target reflector has ascent of 1000 ft. per min ..... .50
Windshield De Icer for Douglas C-47 ..... 1.50
Metal Coating to resist high temp. in cont. w/2 pint solutions. 1 brush. 1 spatula 100 boxes ..... @ .50
Flatsets 2/flagstaff. 2/panels used for recognition by friendly aircraft ..... .50
T25/APT2 brand new w/tubes (10) 4.50

PLUGS

PL 108, PL 112 ..... .40
PJO 54 ..... .25
PJO 55 ..... .35
PL 167 for SCR 522 also PLP 167 new .25
W. E. 309 and 310 10,000 used ..... .10
PL 56A ..... .25
PL 151A ..... .25
PL 152A ..... .25
PL 153A ..... .50
PLQ 171 or PL 171 ..... .60
PL 170 or PLQ 170 or PLP 170 ..... .75
ARC-2220 ..... new .15
PL 291 ..... new .10
PLQ 103 ..... new .75
PL 156A ..... new .35
PL 48 on cord ..... .25
PL 118 ..... 300 1.75
PL 68 ..... .40
PL 126 ..... .75

UG 21/U ..... .25
UG 245/U ..... .25
U 16 ..... .75
PL 55 English w/jack ..... new .20
PL 47 on cord ..... new .25
PL 11 on cord ..... new .25
Plug PL 55 English ..... .25
Plug Leich #14 ..... .30
Plug W. E. 51 and W. E. 310 ..... @ .30
Plug W. E. 309 ..... .30

TU 7 Tuning Units ..... new 2.50
T 17 Microphone Units 2B1617-142 Kellogg ..... .50
T 17 Microphone Units 2B1617-147 W. E. ..... .50
T 47A/ART-13 3" ..... like new 325.00

JK 33 & JK 34 & JK 48 ..... .10
JK 48 w/cord ..... .10
JK 24 ..... .05

CU 92 Antenna Coupling Unit 4.50

RL 7 Control box 1.50
RL 24C interphone 3.50
RL 24C Navigators Sta. box ..... .75
RL 24 C Station Distr. Box ..... .40

J 44 Keys ..... .75
J 17 ARC-5 ..... .25
J 84 APS-4 ..... 1.25
J 47 Keys ..... .75

JB 95 ..... 15.00

CW 35 AA2 Modulator 30.00
CW 23 AEC Radar 15.00
CW 55 AEG Indicator 30.00

CS Cockpit Light ..... .50
C65 Transformer ..... .50
C69 U 7969 ..... .15
C 447B 3.50
C 161 ..... 2.50
C 39/ARC 5 ..... .25
C 182 ..... .15
C 104 Transformer ..... .50

C 114 ..... .50
CTF 69083 ..... 17.50

CA 60 ..... .40 | CA 325 ..... .75
CA 59 ..... .40 | CA 326 ..... 1.00
CA 270 ..... .40 | CA 329 ..... .40
CA 275 ..... .40 | CA 335 ..... .25
CA 276 ..... .40 | CA 389 ..... .15
CA 277 ..... .40 | CA 411 ..... .10
CA 284 ..... .40

CP 315 ..... 7.50
CPN-8 ..... 325.00
CPN-8 Code Receiver 45.00
CPN-8 Modification Kit ..... .65

CS 70 ..... 6.50
CS 90 ..... 2.00
CS 79 case 3.50
CS 137 metal boxes ..... 2.50 & 1.50

TU 17 ..... 2.00
TU 5 for BC 191 BC 375 ..... 2.00
TU 6 for BC 191 BC 375 ..... 2.00
TU 7 for BC 191 BC 375 ..... 2.00
TU 8 for BC 191 BC 375 ..... 2.00
TU 9 for BC 101 BC 375 ..... new 2.00
TU 19 for BC 191 BC 375 ..... new 2.00
TU 20 for BC 191 BC 375 ..... new 4.00
TU 22 for BC 191 BC 375 ..... new 4.00
TU 47 up to 52 for BC 610 ..... 4.00

HEADSETS

Headset Wireless #19 w/handmicro.. new 3.50
HS-33 w/plug & cushions ..... used 2.50
HS-33 w/plug & cushions ..... new 450.00
HS-23 w/plug & cushions ..... used 2.00
HS-23 w/plug & cushions ..... new 4.00
HS-38 w/2 Rec. ANB H1 cord & plug ..... new 2.00
HS-18 w/2 Rec. R-14 cord & Plug.. new 1.00
HS-30 ..... new 1.00
H 16/U w/2 Rec—Plug PL 55 & cord 1.50
HS 22 w/cord & PL 55 w/receiv.... new .60
Head & Chest sets EE70 w/2 receivers & Transmitters. Cord ..... new 1.00
2Z 5731-337 impedence matching kit MX 337/UR for Headset AN/URA-1 .35
Headset Adapter MC 385A ..... .20
Headbands W. E. 11A w/padding for W. E. 716 Receiver 700 ea ..... new .25
W. E. Headset 716 w/11A Headband... .75
Cushions, rubber ..... .15
HS-7 Headbands ..... brand new 2.00
HS 27 ..... 2.50
HS 17 ..... 3.00

TEST SET

TS 10/AP 15.00
TS 13/AP 25.00
TS 147D/UP complete brand new boxed 195.00
TS 15A/AP 25.00
TS 16/APN 15.00
TS G 147D Signal Generator brand new boxed 1950.00
TS 33 ..... 60.00
TS 34/AP 100.00
TS 59 ..... 25.00
TS 70/AP 60.00
TS 78/U 5.50
TS 146/UP 70.00
TS 170 ..... 35.00
TS 172 ..... 35.00
TS 182/UP 25.00
TS 198A 75.00
TS 303A/G 30.00
TS 309/U 75.00
EE 65 ..... brand new 12.50
IE 19 Complete 125.00
TS 83/AP wavemeter 60.00
TS 56/AP Meter Micro amps 0-100 ..... 50.00
TS 45/AP Meter Micro amps 0-100 ..... 50.00
TS 46/AP wavemeter (micro amps) DC 0-200 ..... 15.00
TS 146/UP 115 V 1ph. w/horn & coupler 450.00
TS 134/UPM Wavemeter 25.00
TS 133/UPM wavemeter 20.00
TS 100/AP wavemeter checked 40.00
TS 11/AP wavemeter checked 40.00
TS 297/U wavemeter checked 40.00
1-210 Test Set for SCR 300, 3 F 9-210. 6.50
1 E 36 Test Set for SCR 522 less meter ..... new 5.50
1 E 46 w/BC 906 freq. meter 160-220 MC 9.50

TYPE 12121 INVERTER

mfd. by Eclipse Pioneer input 24 volt D.C., 18 amp., 12000 r.p.m. output 115 volts, 400 cycle, 3-phase, 250 volt amp., .7 pf
Stock No. 139
$49.50 ea.

TYPE 12133 INVERTER

mfd. by Eclipse Pioneer input 26/29 volt D.C., 28 amps output 115 volt, 3 phase, 400 cycle, 250 volt amp., .8 pf.
Stock No. 140
$59.00 ea.

TALLEN COMPANY, INC.

159 Carlton Av. Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
TRiangle 5-8241

TRC-8	12.50
A-62	.50
AN 102	15.00
AN 104 Copper	1.25
AN 106 Cross Arm antenna assy. ea.	3.50
AN 134	10.00
ANBH-1	.60
ANBM/C	.75
AN/CPN-8	250.00
AN/ERT-1	22.50
ANH-15	.30
AN 5842	5.00
APR 4 butterfly condenser	3.50
APR 4 knobs & handles	.20
APR 4 ANTENNA AT 49A	2.50
APR Transformer 2Z9619-40 R-54	1.00
APR Transformer 2Z9619-40 S-54	1.00
APR 4 Transformer 2Z9632-149	1.00
ARC-1 Material	
ARC 3030	.10
AS5/APS-2	40.00
AS-115/APT	1.75
AS-69-APT	1.25
ART 13 Transformers $352 727S	.75
13 Transformers 564393	.75
13 Transformers 564394	.75
13 Motors DY 12 ART 13	17.50
BD 91C	160.00
BD 89C	125.00
BD 57 w/28 cords	5.50
BD 71 or 6 line	15.00
BD 72 for 12 l ne	25.00
BD 71 & BD 72 strains	.75
BD 71 & BD 72 legs	1.50
BD 89	75.00
BG 67A Bags	.35
BG 81 for RC 221	1.50
BG 121 2Z 521 BAG	.65
BG 150 Bag	.50
BT 10/APS-3	7.50
BT 38/APA	
WC 5130 48	25.00
2C 5130-48	
BTA-1B	300.00
B4A/ARR	7.50
B5/ARN-7	.75
B 32/ARW-2	20.00
BCA 709 B	65.00
BC 194 Complete	65.00
B 603	10.00
BAK 6	17.50
BAK 5	
BA 87	25.00
BA 120	17.50
BA 62A	75.00
BM-12	25.00
BE 2C	.50
BT 8023-D1	550.00
GR 6-A	750.00
G-9 Gun Firing Solonoid	
GC9 Cranks	.15
GY 11	.25
GN 38 B	4.00
TG 10	5.00
M 299	.75
MTS 3M 357	
MTS 3M 575	
MR 9 B	3.75
MR 44	3.50
MP 48	3.50
MD5/APS-8	7.50
MD 7	3.50
MN6 Radio Rec. Transmitter	22.50
MC 203	2.50
MC 125	.25
MC 211	.20
MG 149F	5.50
MG 149H	15.00
MG 153	20.00
MK 11	.75
Lip Microphones	.85
NT 66 A F 6 Antenna	15.00
SA 22/ARN-13	35.00
ST 55	.50
ST 54	.50
SCR 269F	1.50
SCR 522 Case	1.00
193	2.00
609	
610	
508	95.00
SCR 522 Transmitter	20.00
SCR 300	.10
522	.35 & .25
522 complete	75.00 & 30.00
399	.50
510	65.00
300 complete	110.00
522 Rec.	20.00
Lamp Airplane Landing	.50
Autotune Heads	
DW 52	3.25
1/82F	4.00

HANDSETS

IF50-C1-4	.25
IF4011-3	2.50
2Z6727-88	4.50
2Z8670-3	.05
2Z8678-20	.10
2Z2200-6 Relay Channel Strip Rubber	.15
2Z7650-4Relay	1.25
2Z5311A/C2	.15
2Z3351-51	.75
2Z3352	.15
2ZK9618-6 for R5/ARN-7	.75
2Z7698-1	1.00
2Z7650-4	1.00
2Z6750-K1	.35
2Z1409-20	.05
2Z9635-23 TRC-1	.75
2A3193	
2A2699-485/21	50.00
2A294-1	.75
2C 6530-653A/8	2.00
2C 3231-3/134	.40
2C 9643-189	1.00
2C-6494A/T3	.75
2C6494A/T3	.60
2S274N/C4	.75
Balloons inflate 13 ft.	1.50
Balloons inflate 6 ft.	.75
Balloons inflate 2 ft.	.25
SA 13/U S or D	.75
3C302 Choke	.15
3C1376	.60
3Z9825-80-3	.75
3Z7702-4/81	1.50
Switch Box for MG 149	7.50
Micro Switch WZ-7TRC	.10
RL-7 w/tubes & motor	3.50
RL-9 w/tubes and motor	3.50
GN 45 Generator	5.00
GN 37	5.00
GN 30	3.50
GN 33	1.50
T 201 2Z9641	.35
T 202 2Z9641-196	.35
T 203 2Z9641-195	.25
T 204 2Z9641-198	.35
T 205 2Z9641-197	.35

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

Rotor & Shaft Assy	2.75
Pump Unit AN 5842-1	4.50
Choke Magnet for PE 103	.60
Autopilot Amplifier C1	9.50
Autopilot Mark IV & S-4	4.50
SW 172 Leich Relay	.50
SW 182 Leich Relay	.50
Relay Leach $1054 6A	.50
IDAA/APS-4	2.00
ID3/APQ-5	1.75
IN 21 Crystal Tube	.07
IN 606 Insulator	.40
M-359 Coupling	.10
FL 15	.15
FL 5	.40
FL 6 Filter power DM 21	1.00
FL 8 Filter power DM 21	1.00
FL 10 Filter power DM 21	1.00

SPECIAL PURPOSE TUBES

OA2	$ .75	3K27	150.00	FG-27A	12.00	WL-417A	1.50	SN-974B	6.00
OA3/VR-75	1.00	3KP1	7.50	28D7W	1.50	WE-418A	17.50	SN-976D	8.50
OA4G	1.00	4-65A	14.00	FG-32	3.50	WE-421A	7.00	991/NE-16	.30
OA5	4.00	4B22	6.50	VX-32B	7.50	GL-434A	10.00	CK-1005	.25
OB2	.60	4B23	3.50	FG-33	15.00	446A	.40	CK-1006	2.50
OB3/VR-90	.75	4B24	5.00	VX-33A	5.00	446B	.85	SN-1006	6.50
OC3/VR-105	.60	4B25	7.00	35T	3.00	450TH	40.00	CK-1007	.45
OC3W	2.50	4B27	2.25	35TG	2.00	450TL	40.00	SN-1007A	6.50
OD3/VR-150	.60	4B31	20.00	VX-41	5.00	464A	1.50	SN-1007B	8.50
EL-C1B/3C31	1.00	4C27	7.50	FP-54	35.00	CK-510AX	.75	CK-1009/BA	3.00
1AD4	1.15	4C33	85.00	HK-54	2.00	527	20.00	SC-1016C	6.50
1AE4	1.00	4C35	17.50	T-55	3.00	WL-530	20.00	SC-1017C	6.50
1AF4	2.50	4E27/8001	7.00	VX-55	6.00	GL-546	2.00	CK-1026	2.50
1AG5	2.00	4J34	25.00	RK-60/1641	1.25	559	.45	SN-1039A	6.50
1B22	1.25	4J38	100.00	RK-61	2.50	575A	6.00	SC-1156A	6.50
1B24	5.00	4J39	100.00	HY-65	.75	631-P1	5.00	1500T	100.00
1B35	3.50	4J46	35.00	RK-65/5D23	6.50	WL-632A	16.75	1614	1.85
1B38	25.00	4J61	150.00	FG-67	9.00	WL-652/57	40.00	1619	.30
1B46	1.75	4X100A	12.50	HY-69	2.25	WL-655/58	80.00	1624	1.15
1B47	4.00	4X150A	20.00	RK-72	.50	WL-681/86	25.00	1625	.30
1D21/SN4	5.00	4X500F	55.00	RK-73	.75	WE-701A	1.50	1846	50.00
1D85	2.50	EL-C5B/5C30	1.00	RK-75/307A	.75	703A	1.25	1945	50.00
1P22	5.00	5AP1	5.00	75TL	7.50	WE-705A	.70	2000T	150.00
1P28	7.50	5BP1	2.00	FG-81A	3.50	706AY-GY	5.00	2050	1.00
1P29 & 30	1.50	5BP1A	5.00	FG-95	16.75	707B	2.50	ZB-3200	100.00
1P36 & 37	2.00	5BP2A	5.00	100R	2.50	714A	7.50	R-4330	7.50
2AP1	4.00	5BP4	2.00	100TH	5.00	715B	3.00	5528	7.50
2AP1A	6.00	5C22	25.00	100TL	12.50	715C	10.00	5550	25.00
2BP1	8.00	5CP1	2.00	WE-122A	1.50	717A	.35	5551	40.00
2C38	6.50	5CP1A	7.50	F-123A	5.00	719A	7.50	5553	80.00
2C39	3.75	5CP7	6.00	WE-123A	2.50	720AY-EY	35.00	5556/PJ-8	6.75
2C39A	10.00	5CP7A	8.00	F-128A	10.00	721A	.50	5557	3.50
2C40	10.00	5CP11A	9.50	VXR-130	1.65	721B	7.00	5558	3.50
2C42	8.50	5CP12	10.00	HK-154	4.00	723A/B	7.50	5560	16.75
2C43	8.75	5FP7	1.00	VT-158	10.00	725A	3.00	5584	3.00
2C46	5.00	5FP14	7.50	FG-166	7.50	726A	5.00	5610	1.00
2D21	.75	5GP1	4.00	FG-172	20.00	726B	20.00	5639	8.50
2D21W	1.00	5HP1	2.00	QK-181	12.50	726C	20.00	5634	6.50
2D29	1.00	5J23	20.00	FG-190	7.50	730A	5.00	5637	3.75
2E22	3.00	5J29	10.00	HF-200	7.50	750TL	40.00	5638	6.50
2E24	2.25	5J30	10.00	CE-203	2.50	801A	.35	5640	6.50
2J21A	2.50	5J31	15.00	203A	3.50	802	2.00	5642	1.00
2J26	2.50	5J32	7.50	207	50.00	GL-803	2.00	5644	6.50
2J29	10.00	5JP1	10.00	WE-211C	10.00	804	8.50	5645	5.50
2J30	50.00	5JP2	5.00	WE-211D	8.00	805	7.50	5650	85.00
2J31-40	10.00	5JP4	5.00	WL-218	15.00	807	1.20	5651	1.35
2J51	150.00	5JP5A	5.00	WE-222A	100.00	807W	2.00	5654	1.00
2J52	50.00	5JP11A	9.50	CE-235A	5.00	808	1.00	5656	4.50
2J54	25.00	5LP1	7.50	WE-242C	7.00	809	2.25	5670	1.25
2J55	35.00	5NP1	1.50	WE-244A	7.50	810	10.00	5672	1.00
2J56	50.00	5R4GY	1.25	WE-245A	6.50	811	2.75	5676	1.25
2J61	15.00	5R4WGY	2.50	WE-249B	3.00	811A	3.50	5678	1.00
2J62	5.00	5X3	2.75	WE-249C	2.50	812	2.75	5687	2.25
2K25	11.00	5X3P1	75.00	250R	3.50	813	10.00	5691	4.50
2K30	85.00	5Z2P7	50.00	250TL	12.50	814	1.25	5692	5.00
2K33A	50.00	5Z4P11	100.00	WE-251A	75.00	815	1.00	5693	4.50
2K34	85.00	EL-C6J	12.00	WE-252A	7.50	816	1.00	5696	1.00
2K39	100.00	EL-C6L	5.00	WE-253A	2.50	826	.50	5703	1.00
2K41	85.00	EL-6C/4B25	8.00	WE-254A	2.75	SD-828A	6.50	5719	3.50
2K45	30.00	6AC7W	1.00	WE-257A	2.00	SD-828E	6.50	5720	15.00
2K47	75.00	6AD4	2.50	FG-258A	80.00	828	8.00	5725	2.25
2K54	5.00	6AK5W	1.00	WE-262B	5.00	829	4.00	5726	.75
2K55	5.00	6AL5W	.75	267B	5.00	829B	8.50	5727	1.25
2V3G	1.25	6AN5	1.90	WE-268A	5.00	830B	.50	5728	9.00
2X2	.25	6AR6	1.25	FG-271	40.00	832	2.50	5734	12.50
2X2A	.90	6AR6WA	2.50	WE-271A	6.50	832A	5.00	5740	35.00
3A4	.50	6AS6	1.25	WE-274B	.90	833A	30.00	5750	2.50
3A5	.60	6AS6W	2.25	WE-276A	7.50	834	7.50	5763	1.25
3AP1	2.00	6AS7G	3.00	WE-282A	3.50	836	1.25	5771	275.00
3AP11A	5.00	6BA5	2.50	WE-283A	3.50	837	1.00	5800	7.50
3B21	3.50	6C21	15.00	WE-285A	5.00	838	1.50	5801	5.00
3B24	1.00	6J4	1.75	WE-286A	6.00	842	1.50	5803	6.00
3B24W	4.85	6J4WA	2.50	287A	2.50	845	3.50	5827	5.00
3B25	4.50	6J6W	1.25	WE-300B	5.00	845W	7.50	CK-5829	1.00
3B26	3.00	6L4	3.50	304TH	8.50	849	17.50	5842	12.50
3B27	2.50	6K4A	4.50	304TL	10.00	850	15.00	5847	12.50
3B28	4.50	6L6WGA	3.75	307A	.75	851	7.50	5915	.75
3B29	4.50	6SK7W	1.00	WE-310A	4.00	860	2.50	5932	3.75
3BP1	1.50	6SN7W	1.50	WE-313C	3.00	866A	1.25	5933	2.00
EL-3C	5.00	6SK7WA	2.00	316A	.50	866JR	1.00	5948/1754	200.00
EL-3CJ	8.50	6SU7GTY	2.00	WE-323A	10.00	869B	50.00	5949/1907	50.00
3C22	50.00	6X4WA	2.00	323B	6.00	872A	1.50	5962/BS-101	5.00
3C23	3.75	6X5W	1.25	WE-328A	3.50	884	.95	5963	1.40
3C24	2.50	7BP7A	7.50	WE-337A	6.00	885	.95	5977	4.50
3C33	7.50	7CP1	5.00	WE-339A	7.50	902A/P1	2.00	5979/BS-1	10.00
3C45	6.50	7EP4	10.00	WE-347A	3.00	913	17.50	5980/BS-2	8.50
3D22	7.50	7F8W	2.00	WE-350A	2.50	SD-917A	3.75	5981/5650	75.00
3DP1	3.00	7HP7	10.00	WE-350B	2.00	917	1.50	5998	7.00
3DP1A	7.50	10KP7	25.00	WE-352A	15.00	918	1.50	6098	2.50
3E29	8.50	12AP7	50.00	WE-355A	15.00	922	1.75	8002R	15.00
3EP1	1.50	12DP7	15.00	WE-356B	3.50	923	1.40	8005	4.75
3FP7	1.50	12GP7	15.00	WE-368A/AS	1.25	927	.75	8012A	3.50
3FP7A	2.50	FG-17	3.50	371B	1.50	931A	2.50	8013	2.50
3GP1	1.85	RK-20A	6.75	WE-388A	1.50	SN-947C	6.50	8013A	3.00
3GP1A	10.00	TZ-20	1.50	WE-393A	4.50	SN-947D	6.50	8020	1.50
3HP7	3.00	RK-23	2.50	394A	2.50	SN-948B	6.50	8025	1.00
3HP14	2.50	HK-24	3.00	WE-404A	12.50	SN-948D	6.50	9001	.85
3J21	50.00	HK-24G	2.50	WE-409A	1.25	SN-956B	1.00	9002	.50
3J31	45.00	RK-25	2.25	GL-415	25.00	958A	.35	9003	1.25
3JP12	10.00	25E6WG	3.00	WE-417A	12.50	959	1.25	9005	1.40

ALL TUBES ARE NEW, INDIVIDUALLY CARTONED, FULLY GUARANTEED

Prices are F O B shipping point

western engineers

ELK GROVE, CALIFORNIA

GEORGE WHITING, OWNER

Orders for less than ten dollars cannot be processed

ELECTRONIC

WAR TERMINATION INVENTORIES

WRITE OR WIRE FOR INFORMATION ON OUR COMPLETE LINE OF SURPLUS ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS. ALL PRICES NET F.O.B. PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

C&H SALES CO.

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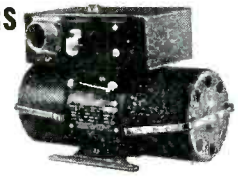
Pasadena 8, California
RYan 1-7393

INVERTERS



10042-1-A Bendix
DC Input 14 volts; output: 115 volts; 400 cycles. 1-phase; 50 watt **$35.00**

12116-2-A Bendix
Output: 115 VAC; 400 cyc; single phase; 45 amp. Input: 24 VDC, 5 amps. **$35.00**

12117 Bendix
Output: 26 volts; 400 cycles, 6 volt amperes, 1 phase. Input: 24 VDC; 1 amp. **$15.00**

12121 Bendix
Input: 24 volt D.C. 18 amp. 12000 r.p.m. Output: 115 volts, 400 cycle, 3-phase, 250 volt amp, 7 pf. **$49.50**

12123 Bendix
Output: 115 V; 3-phase; 400 cycle; amps .5 Input: 24 VDC; 12 amp. **$49.50**

12126-2-A Bendix
Output: 26 volts; 3 phase; 400 cycle; 10 VA; 6 PF. Input: 27.5 volts DC; 1.25 amps. **$24.50**

12130-3-B Bendix
Output: 125.5 VAC; 1.5 amps. 400 cycles single phase, 141 Va. Input: 20-30 VDC. 18-12 amps. Voltage and frequency regulated. **$49.50**

12133 Bendix
Input: 26/29 volt D.C., 28 amps. Output: 115 volt, 3 phase, 400 cycle, 250 volt amp., .8 pf. **$59.00**

12147-1 Pioneer
Output: 115 VAC 400 cycles; single phase. Input: 24-30 VDC; 8 amps.
Price $39.50 each

778 Bendix
Output: 115 volt 400 cycle; 190 VA; single phase and 26 volt, 400 cycle, 60 VA, single phase. Input: 24 VDC. **$37.50**

10285 Leland
Output: 115 volts AC; 750 VA, 3 phase, 400 cycle, .90 pf and 26 volts. 50 VA single phase, 400 cycle, .40 pf. Input: 27.5 VDC 60 amps. cont. duty, 6000 rpm. Voltage and frequency regulated. **$59.50**

10339 Leland
Output: 115 volts; 190 VA; single phase; 400 cycle, .90 pf. and 26 volts; 60 VA; 400 cycle, .40 pf. Input: 27.5 volts DC, 13 amps. cont. duty, voltage and freq. regulated. **$49.50**

10486 Leland
Output: 115 VAC; 400 cycles; 3-phase; 175 VA; .80 pf. Input: 27.5 DC; 12.5 amps.; cont. duty. **$70.00**

10563 Leland
Output: 115 VAC; 400 cycle; 3-phase; 115 VA; 75 pf. Input: 28.5 VAC; 12 amps. **$35.00**

PE109 Leland
Output: 115 VAC, 400 cyc.; single phase; 1.53 amp.; 8000 rpm. Input: 13.5 VDC; 29 amp. **$50.00**

PE218 Leland
Output: 115 VAC; single phase pf. 90; 380/500 cycle; 1500 VA. Input: 25-28 VDC; 92 amps.; 8000 rpms.; Exc. Volts 27.5. BRAND NEW **$30.00**

MG149F Holtzer-Cabot
Output: 26 VAC @ 250 VA; 115 V. @ 500 VA; single phase; 400 cycle. Input: 24 VDC @ 36 amps. **$40.00**

MG153 Holtzer-Cabot
Input: 24 VDC; 52 amps. Output: 115 volts —400 cycles, 3-phase, 750 VA. Voltage and frequency regulated. **$95.00**

DMF2506M Continental Electric
24-30 volts input; 5.5-45 amps.; cont. duty. Output: 115 volts; .44 amps.; 400 cyc.; 1 phase; pf. 1.0; 50 watts. **$39.50**

940702-1 Eicor, Class "A"
Input: 27.5 volts at 9.2 amps. AC. Output: 115 volts 400 cycles; 3 phase 100 voltamp; continuous duty. **Price $39.50 each**

KEARFOTT GYROS

Rate T-2004-3C-A **$150.00**
Rate T-2005-1B-A **$150.00**
Vertical T-2103-1A **$200.00**
Free T-2305-1A-A **$200.00**

SELSYNS-SYNCHROS

1CT Cont. Trans. 90/55V 60 cy.	$37.50
1DG Diff. Gen. 90/90V 60 cy.	37.50
1F Syn. Mtr. 115/90V 60 cy.	37.50
1G Gen. 115V 60 cy.	37.50
1SF Syn. Mtr. 115/90V 400 cy.	12.50
2J1F1 Gen. 115/57.5V 400 cy.	7.50
2J1F3 Gen. 115/57.5V 400 cy.	10.00
2J1FA1 Gen. 115/57.5V 400 cy. 57.5/57.5V 400 cy.	7.50 5.00
2J1H1 Diff. Gen. 57.5V 400 cy.	7.50
2J5D1 Cont. Trans. 105/55V 60 cy.	17.50
2J5F1 Cont. Trans. 105/55V 60 cy.	17.50
2J5H1 Gen. 115/105V 60 cy.	17.50
2J15M1 Gen. 115/57.5V 400 cy.	17.50
5CT Cont. Trans. 90/55V 60 cy.	34.50
5D Diff. Mtr. 90/90V 60 cy.	34.50
5DG Diff. Gen. 90/90V 60 cy.	34.50
5F Syn. Mtr. 115/90VAC 60 cy.	34.50
5G Syn. Gen. 115/90VAC 60 cy.	34.50
5HCT Cont. Trans. 90/55V 60 cy.	42.50
5SDG Diff. Gen. 90/90V 400 cy.	12.50
6DG Diff. Gen. 90/90V 60 cy.	25.00
6G Syn. Gen. 115/90VAC 60 cy.	34.50
7G Syn. Gen. 115/90VAC 60 cy.	42.50
R110-2A Kearfott Cont. Mtr. 115V 400 cy.	17.50
R200-1-A Kearfott Cont. Trans. 26/11.8V 400 cy.	15.00
R210-1-A Kearfott Trans. 26/11.8V 400 cy.	15.00
R220-1-A Kearfott Receiver 26/11.8V 400 cy.	20.00
R235-1A Kearfott Resolver 26/11.8V 400 cy.	22.50
C56701 Type 11-4 Rep. 115V 60 cy.	20.00
C69405-2 Type 1-1 Transm. 115V 60 cy.	20.00
C69406 Syn. Transm. 115V 60 cy.	20.00
C69406-1 Type 11-2 Rep. 115V 60 cy.	20.00
C76166 Volt. Rec. 115V 60 cy.	10.00
C78243 Syn. Transm. 115V 60 cy.	12.50
C78249 Syn. Diff. 115V 60 cy.	5.00
C78863 Repeater 115V 60 cy.	7.50
C79331 Transm. Type 1-4 115V 60 cy.	20.00
851 Bendix Autosyn Mtr. 22V 60 cy.	7.50
403 Kollsman Autosyn. Mtr. 32V 60 cy.	7.50
FPE-25-11 Diehl Servo Mfr. 75/115V 60 cy.	22.50
FPE-43-1 Resolver 400 cy.	25.00
FJE-43-9 Resolver 115V 400 cy.	25.00
999-0411 Kollsman 26V 400 cy.	15.00
13770410 Kollsman 26V 400 cy.	10.00
1515B-0410 Kollsman 26V 400 cy.	20.00
10047-2-A Bendix 26V 400 cy.	12.50
2900 Transicoil 115 V 400 cy.	15.00

SIMPLE DIFFERENTIAL

Stock No. 101

Size: 2-5/32" long x 1¼" dia.; bearing one end ½" O.D.; Shaft Size: 1" long, threads 8-32-¾" long, with bearing shaft ⅛" dia. x ¼" long. Gear on shaft end 1-7/16" dia., gear on bearing end 1¼" dia. Drive gear 25/32" dia.

$3.95 ea.

SIMPLE DIFFERENTIAL

Stock No. 106

1:1 reverse ratio, 60 teeth on large gear; ¼" shaft. Size: 3" long with 1-15/16" dia.

$3.95 ea.

SIMPLE DIFFERENTIAL

stock no. 149

size 2-$\frac{31}{32}$" long, 1-$\frac{1}{16}$" diameter, ¼" shaft each end 1-1 reverse ratio 32 teeth on input and output gear price.....**$3.50 each**

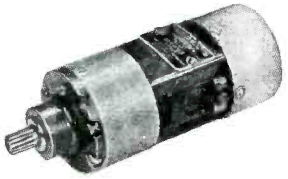
Dual Simple Differential

Stock No. 110

1:1 reverse ratio on both. Size: 3¼" long x 1-7/16" dia. Shaft size: ⅛" and 5/32".

$7.50 ea.

SMALL DC MOTORS



(approx. size overall 3¾" x 1¼" dia.:)

5069600 Delco PM 27.5 VDC 250 rpm	12.50
50669230 Delco PM 27.5 VDC 145 rpm.	15.00
5068750 Delco 27.5 VDC 160 rpm w/brake	6.50
5068571 Delco PM 27.5 VDC 10,000 rpm (1x1x2")	5.00
5069625 Delco 27.5 VDC 120 rpm w/governor	15.00
5BA10A118 GE 24 VDC 110 rpm	10.00
5BA10AJ37 GE 27 VDC 250 rpm reversible	10.00
5BA10AJ52 27 VDC 145 rpm reversible	12.50
5BA10AJ50, G.E., 12 VDC, 140 R.P.M., reversible	15.00
5BA10FJ32, G.E., 12 VDC, 9.5 R.P.M., reversible	15.00
5BA10FJ33, G.E., 12 VDC, 56 R.P.M. reversible	15.00
806069 Oster series reversible 1/50 h.p. 10,000 rpm 27.5 VDC 1⅝" x 3½"	5.00
C-28P-1A 27 VDC 1/100 h.p. 7,000 rpm	3.00
7100-B-PM Hansen 24 VDC 160 rpm	7.50
SSFD-6-1 Diehl FM 27.5 VDC 10,000 rpm	4.00

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT CO.

PULSE TRANSFORMERS

352-7150. Primary 50 ohms. Secondary 1000 ohms, 12000v, 12.0 Amp. Pulse: 1 or 2 usec. at .001 duty ratio. Fitted with magnetron well and bifilar winding for filament supply.....$32.50

MAGNETRON PULSE TRANS. #964: Prim. imp. 30 ohms. 1600 v. pulse. Secondary imp. is 1250 ohms, 12 KV pulse. Turns raio sec: pri. is 7.5:1. Duty ratio is 0.001 at 1.2 usec. Bifilar winding 1.2A.....$8.50

RAYTHEON WX 4298E: Primary 4KV., 1.0 USEC. SEC. 16KV-16 AMP DUTY RATIO: 001 400 CYCLE FIL. TRANS. "BUILT-IN".....$22.50

WECO: D-163247 For Modulator of SCR 720....$22.50

GE #K-2449A (As Shown)
Primary: 9.33 KV, 50 ohms Imp.
Secondary: 28 KV, 450 ohms.
Pulse length: 1.05/5 usec @ 635/120 PPS. PK Power Out: 1,740 KW.
Bifilar: 1.5 amps.....$62.50

GE #K-2748-A. 0.5 usec @ 2000Pps. Pk. Pwr. out is 32 KW impedance 40:100 ohm output. Pri. volts 2.3 KV Pk. Sec. volts 11.5 KV Pk. Bifilar rated at 1.3 Amp. Fitted with magnetron well.....$24.50

K-2745 Primary: 3.1/2.8 KV. 50 ohms Z. Secondary: 14/12.6 KV 1025 ohms Z. Pulse length: 0.25/1.0 usec @ 600/600 PPS. Pk. Power 200/150 KW. Bifilar: 1.3 Amp. Has "built-in" magnetron well.....$32.50

K-2461-A. Primary: 3.1/2.6 KV—50 ohms (line). Secondary 14/11.5 KV—1000 ohms Z. Pulse length: 1 usec @ 600 PPS. Pk. Power Out: 200/130 KW. Bifilar 1.3 Amp. Fitted with magnetron well.....$29.50

K35J45—Pulse Inversion: PRI: 5 KV PK. Pulse Negative. Sec: Pos. Pulse, 4 KV; 1 usec. and .001 DUTY RATIO.....$6.50

51J318-1—3 wdgs. Ratio: 1:1:1. 1.0 uh. /wdg. 2.5 ohms DCR.....$3.50

UTAH X-151T-1: Dual Transformer, 2 Wdgs. per section 1:1 Ratio per sec 13 MH inductance 30 ohms DCR.....$5.00

UTAH X-150T-1: Two sections, 3 Wdgs. per section. 1:1:1 Ratio, 3 MH, 6 ohms DCR per Wdg.....$5.00

68G711: Ratio: 4:1 Pri: 200V, Sec. 53V. 1.0 usec Pulse @ 2000 PPS, 0.016 KVA.....$4.50

TR1049 Ratio 21 Pri. 220 MH, 50 Ohms, sec. 0.75 H. DCR 100 Ohms.....$6.75

PULSE NETWORKS

H-616 10KV, 2.2 usec., 375 PPS, 50 ohms imp....$27.50
H-615 10KV, 0.85 usec., 750 PPS, 50 ohms imp...$27.50
H-605: 25 KV, "E" CKT. 1.5 usec. 400 PPS. 50 Ohms Impedance, 5 sections.....$62.50
7-5E3-1-200-67P, 7.5 KV "E" Circuit, 1 microsec. 200 PPS, 67 ohms impedance 3 sections.....$7.50
7-5E4-16-60, 67P, 7.5 KV "E" Circuit, 4 sections 16 microsec. 60 PPS, 67 ohms impedance.....$15.00
7-5E3-3-200-67P, 7.5 KV. "E" Circuit, 3 microsec, 200 PPS, ohms imp. 3 sections.....$12.50
H-616 10KV, 2.2 usec., 375 PPS, 50 ohms imp...$27.50
H-615 10KV, 0.85 usec., 750 PPS, 50 ohms imp..$27.50

DYNAMOTORS

TYPE	INPUT VOLTS	INPUT AMPS	OUTPUT VOLTS	OUTPUT AMPS	PRICE
BDAR83	14		375	.150	$6.50
35X-059	19	3.8	405	.095	4.35
DM33A	28	7	540	.250	3.95
B-19	12	9.4	275	.119	6.95
			500	.050	
DA-3A*	28	10	300	.260	3.95
			150	.010	
			14.5	5.	
PE 73 CM	28	19	1000	.350	17.50
BD 69	14	2.8	220	.08	8.95
DAG-33A	18	3.2	450	.06	2.50
BDAR 93	28	3.25	375	.150	5.75

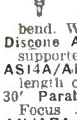
‡ Less Filter. † Used, Excellent. * Replacement for PE 94.

PE 94., Brand New.....$5.95

INVERTERS

800-1B Input 24 vdc. 62 A. Output: 115 V. 800 cy. 7A. 1 phase. Used, excellent.....$18.75
PE-218H: Input: 25/38 vdc, 92 amp. Output 115V 300/500 cy. 1500 volt-ampere. NEW.....$32.50
PE-206: Input: 28 vdc, 36 amps. Output: 80V 800 cy. 500 volt-amp. Dim. 13 x 5½ x 10½. New.....$22.50
EICOR—ML 3011-5, Input: 13.75 V; 18.4A, Ouput: 115 V/400~, 3ϕ, 0.95 PF 100 VA. New.....$59
PU 7/AP, Input: 28 vdc/160A. Output: 115 VAC, 400~, 1ϕ, 500 VA., 21.6 Amp. Volt. and Freq. Reg. Used, Exc.....$75

MICROWAVE ANTENNAS

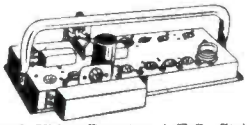


AT49/APR—Broadband Conical, 300-330 MC, Type N Feed (as shown).....$8.95
3 CM ANTENNA ASSEMBLY: Uses 17" paraboloid dish, operating from 24 vdc motor. Beam pattern: 5 deg. in both Azimuth and elevation. Sector Scan: over 160 deg. at 35 scans per minute. Elevation Scan. over 2 deg. Tilt. Over 24 deg..$35.00
3 cm. Horn, 1" x ½", with twist and 180 deg. bend. With dielectric window.....$22.50
Discone Antenna. AS 125 APR. 1000-3200 mc. Stub supported with type "N" Connector.....$14.50
AS14A/AP, 10 CM pick up dipole assy, complete w/ length of coax and "N" connectors.....$4.50
30" Parabolic Reflector Spun Aluminum dish 10½" Focus.....$4.85
AN/APA-12—Reflector Scan adaptor for APS-2 radar—Complete Kit.....$37.50
18" PARABOLIC DISHES, spun aluminum. Focus approx. 8 inches.....$4.95

SPECIAL VALUES

Receiver front end cavity resonator: Tunes 2700 to 3400 mc with a loaded Q of 3000. 50-ohm, type N input. Video output from 1N27 crystal. May be used at quarter wave (1.1 to 1.4 kmc).....$22.50
10 CM. ANTENNA ASSY. (Airborne), 30" dish with coax. dipole feed. Focal length is 10½" Horiz. polarization, 350 deg. azimuth. Tilt: plus and minus 20 deg. 28 vdc drive motor, seslyn takeoff.....$65.00
CRYSTAL OVEN, B liley #TCO 2B. Loctal base, with provision for 2 crystals, 6.3V heater 75 deg. Cent.....$2.50
COAX. SWITCH, 4 pos. 52 ohms imp. Fitted with type N connectors. Useful up to 3,000 mc.....$17.50
APT-4 Jamming transmitter. Uses 5J30 or 5J31 magnetron. Power output: 130 watts, 350-760 mc. New complete with tubes.....$115.00
MD 30/APT-4. Modulator. For noise modulating of APT-4, Operates from 115v, 400 cy. New.....$45.00
L & N RATIO BOX, #1553, Basic unit for capacitance, Impedance, and conductance bridge. New, complete with instruction book.....$225.00
FILTER, Artificial Line: WECO D163169, 650 ohms imp, insertion loss: 5 db.....$32.50
Barry shock mounts: nos. 2045, C-2060, C-2070, C-2090.....45c ea.
Trihedral radar reflector, MK-1, aluminum.....$3.50
SPLICER, for 11/16 perforator tape. WECO #X-61859 list 20 SCS #4TW 61859-20. Complete set, with number tape dispenser.....$8.50
MN 28Y Control box, unit of MN 26 compass. New.$3.75
Noise filters, Mallory NF1-1, 100 amp/35vdc.....$1.00
Power supply unit, navy-type—EL-2, Input: 115 vac, 60 cy. Output: 135 vdc/10 ma. 90 vdc/5ma; 3 vdc/360 ma. New, complete with spare parts box. To be used with model TBX radio gear.....$9.50
Pulse analyzer, type APA-6. With 3 in. scope.....$235
BC 602 Control box for SCR 522 (pushbutton)....$3.75
24-Volt Transformer. Input 115v/60 cy. Output 24 v/3A.....$1.79
Phase-shitter. Helmholz type 0-360 deg.....$2.50
Capacitor, oil-filled, 0.25 mfd./25,000 volts dc.....$15
Hydrophone, MODEL MI-2. A lattice of 3 crystals in a disk-like structure; 17-37 kc.....$27.50
AN/CRW-2A Remote control receiver, for operating target planes, etc. New, with soundproof mounting box.....$34.50
TEL. REPEATER, EE 89, complete with tubes and tech. manual.....$17.50
TEL. REPEATER, EE 99, with 12 vdc. vibrator power supply (PE 204).....$49.50
F.T.&R. 101-A. Two-wire applique, contains equalizing devices, and balancing circuit. Used for adapting 2-wire military circuits to 4-wire systems.....$47.50
Butterfly tank unit: Tunes 60-300 mc. Ideal for frequency meter, grid-dipper, signal source, etc. New, complete with acorn tube socket.....$5.75

I. F. AMPLIFIER STRIPS



Model 15:30 Mc Center Frequency. Bandwith 2.5 Mc. gain figure, 65 db. (Uses 5 stages of 6AC7's. Has D. C. Restorer and Video Detector A.F.C. Strip included. Input impedance: 50 Ohms. Less tubes (as shown).....$17.50
60 MC. Miniature IF strip, using 6AK5's 60 Mc center Freq. Gain: 95 db at Bandwidth of 2.7 Mc. New. Complete with tubes.....$15.00

TEST EQUIPMENT

RF-3/AP ECHO BOX, tunes 8200-9500 mc. Cavity has a "Q" of 30,000 and is tuned by means of an internal 24 vdc motor. Unit is tunable over a range of 80 mc. When motor is left on, the tuning plunger goes thru the tuning range three times per minute. During the tuning motion, an eccentric cam on the mechanism causes an additional flutter action of the tuning disk at approximately 200 cycles per minute. This flutter range carves about 15 mc. This eliminates need of stopping the motor at the peak of the signal, and also gives a characteristic pattern to the echo signal. New, with pickup antenna.....$95.00
TEST OSCILLATOR TS-47/APR, 40-2000+ Mc. Fundamental coverage 40-500Mc in two ranges. Harmonics above 2000 Mc. Provides a calibrated (dial accuracy ±0.7 per cent) H.F. source for testing receiving equipment. Output 3MW or more up to 400 Mc. less on harmonics. C.W., mod. pulse or sine wave output. Operates on 115/230 60 Cy. or batteries. Part of APR countermeasures equipment. New.....$120
TS 13/AP. Signal source 9305-9445 mc, 50 microwatts. Comes with a wavemeter, thermistor-bridge power meter, and calibrated attenuator. Oscillator is a klystron type 723/a-b which may be internally (self-synch) or externally pulsed. Controls are provided for FM operation, variable pulse delay, pulse width and phasing. Operates from 115 v, 60-800 cps. New...$375
TS 235 DUMMY LOAD: Provides excellent impedance match for peak powers of up to 750 kw. at .001 duty ratio. Frequency range 400-4,000 mc. Complete with blower.....$150
TS-56A/AP TEST EQUIPMENT. Slotted line test equipment designed for operation over a frequency of 500-675 MC. Has impedance of 51 ohms. Ideal test set for matching antennas, measurement of characteristics of transmission line. With instructions manual. New. Shipping wt.: 41 lbs.....$95.50

10 CM R.F. HEAD

Complete R.F. Head and Modulator delivers 50 KW Peak R.F. at 3000 MC. Pulser delivers 12KV pulse at 12 Amp. to magnetron of .5, 1, or 2 microsec. duration at duty cycle of .001. Unit requires 115V, 400-2400 Cycles, 1 phase @ 8.5A. Also 24-28 VDC @ 2A, External sync. Pulse of 120V Req'd Brand New, Complete with magnetron, magnet, plumbing and all tubes.....$375.00

MICROWAVE EQUIPMENT

X BAND — 1" x ½" WAVEGUIDE

AT-68-UP 3 Cm Horn with type N. feed for receiver measurements, etc. New.....$7.45
ROTARY JOINT (APS-6) Sperry PT #658275. 180 deg. rotation, choke-to-choke. Has "Built-in" Di-Coupler, 20 DB, with "N" Takeoff.....$22.50
PARABOLOID DISH, 18" diam. Spun Aluminum, 8" Focus. For AN/APS-6.....$4.95
3 CM. DIPOLE and Feed Assembly. (May be used with above dish.) 8 inches long.....$5.00
FLEXIBLE SECTION 9 in. long, Cover-to-Cover..$5.50
ROTARY JOINT (APS-6) Sperry PT #65875, 180 deg. rotation, choke to choke. Has "Built-in" Di-Coupler, 20 DB., with "N" Takeoff.....$22.50
3 CM. DIPOLE FEED, 15" L. for APS-15.....$14.50
MITRED ELBOW. Cast aluminum, 1¼" x ⅝" W.G. W.E. Flanges. "E" Plane.....$3.50
RG52/U Waveguide in 5' lengths, fitted with UG 39 flanges to UG40. Silver plated.....per length $5.00
Rotating-Joints supplied either with or without deck mountings. With UG40 flanges.....each $17.50
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Pressure Gauge Section with 15 lb. gauge.....$10.00
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MAGNET AND STABILIZER CAVITY For 2J41 Magnetron.....$24.50
90 degree elbows. "E" Plane 2½" radius.....$8.50
CROSS GUIDE directional coupler UG40 output flange. Main guide is 6" long with 90° "E" plane bend at one end, and is fitted with std. UG39/U40 flanges. Coupling figure 20DB.....$22.50

10 CM.—RG48/U Waveguide

10CM ECHO BOX: Tunable from 3200-3333 Mc. For checking out radar transmitters, for spectrum analysis, etc. Complete with pickup antenna and coupling devices.....$17.50
POWER SPLITTER for use with type 726 or any 10 CM Shepherd Klystron. Energy is fed from Klystron antenna through dual pick-up system to 2 type "N" connectors.....$12.50
LHTR, LIGHTHOUSE ASSEMBLY. Parts of RT39 APG 5 & APG 15, Receiver and Trans. Cavities w/ assoc. Tr. Cavity and Type N CPLG. To Recvr. Uses 2C40, 2C43, 1B27, Tunable APX 2400-2700 MCS. Silver Plated.....$15.00
BEACON LIGHTHOUSE cavity p/o UPN-2 Beacon 10 cm. Mfg. Bernard Rice, each.....$27.50
MAGNETRON TO WAVEGUIDE Coupler with 721-A Duplexer Cavity, gold plated.....$31.50
721A TR BOX complete with tube and tuning plungers.....$12.50
AS14A AP-10 CM Pick up Dipole with "N" Cables.....$4.50
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BEACON ANTENNA, AS31/APN-7 in Lucite Ball. Type "N" feed.....$22.50
ANTENNA, AT49A/APR: Broadband Conical. 300-3300 MC Type "N" Feed.....$12.50
"E" PLANE BENDS, 90 deg. less flanges.....$7.50

UNDERWATER MICROPHONE

Model JR-1 Hydrophone is a piezo-electric device using an array of 20 barium titanate cylinders enclosed in a rubber cylinder 46 inches L and 2½ inches in diam. Sensitivity:—105 db/microbar relative to 1 v/microbar. Frequency response: 200-15,000 cps. Impedance 100-150 ohms. The response at rt. angles to axis is uniform over an azimuth of 360 deg. The Hydrophone may be operated at depths up to 1000 ft and temperatures of —1 deg C. to 35 deg. C.....$52.50

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32332	400VCT/35MA, 6.4V/2.5A, 6.4V/.15A	3.85
68G631	1150-0-1150V 2MA	2.75
80G198	6VCT/.00006 KVA	1.75
302433A	6.3V/9.1A, 6.3VCT/6.5A, 2.5V/3.5A, 2.5/3.5A	4.85
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6SH7L	1.50	929	1.10
6SJ7WGT	6.00	930	1.48
6SL7WGT	1.80	954	.25
6SN7WGT	2.00	955	.40
7F8W	4.30	957	.35
12L6GT	.75	58	.35
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28D7	1.75	E1148	.63
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10Y	.31	1294	.81
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1H5GT	.50	7B4	.69
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1L4	.58	7B8	.92
1LD5	.80	7C4	.07
1N5GT	.60	7E5	.63
1Q5GT	.78	7E6	.69
1R4	.81	7F7	.79
1U4	.61	7F8	1.10
2A6	.59	7G7	.85
3A5	.39	7H7	.58
3CB6	.75	7W7	1.10
3D6	.68	7Y4	.59
3Q4	.55	7Z4	.55
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5V3GT	.49	12AU6	.56
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6A4	.97	12AX7	.72
6A6	.88	12B4A	.92
6A7	.89	12BA6	.82
6A8GT	.78	12BA7	.68
6AB7	.95	12BE6	.63
6AC7	.75	12BH7	.83
6AG5	.63	12BY7	.78
6AG7	1.05	12C8	.50
6AK5	.69	12H6	.63
6AK6	.72	12J5GT	.62
6AL5	.53	12J7GT	.86
6AM8	.92	12K8	.69
6AS8	.98	12L6GT	.82
6AU6	.59	12SQ7GT	.67
6B4G	.95	12SA7	.81
6B7	1.05	12SA7GT	.81
6B8	.85	12SC7	.75
6B8G	.67	12SF5	.65
6BC5	.67	12SF5GT	.65
6BF6	.68	12SF7	.73
6BJ6	.63	12SG7	.75
6BZ7	1.12	12SH7	.60
6C4	.88	12SJ7	.53
6C5GT	.61	12SK7	.62
6CD6G	1.68	12SK7GT	.59
6D6	.63	12SL7GT	.66
6D8G	.86	12SQ7	.62
6E5	.75	12SR7	.60
6F5	.45	12SR7GT	.58
6F6	.89	12Z3	.54
6F7	1.18	14A4	.78
6F8G	.48	14A7	.72
6G6G	.89	14Q7	.82
6H6	.49	14R7	.78
6H6GT	.49	14S7	.92
6J5	.48	14W7	.89
6J6	.63	14X7	.79
6J7	.85	19	.75
6J7GT	.78	19BG6G	1.95
6K6GT	.62	19C8	.98
6K7	.55	19J6	.65
6K7G	.45	19T8	.92
6L5G	.85	19V8	1.08
6L6	1.55	24A	.70
6L6G	1.12	25AV5GT	1.12
6L6GA	.98	25AX4GT	1.04
6L7	.95	25L6GT	.63
6L7G	.86	25Z5	.61
6N7	.99	26	.58
6N7GT	.72	27	.54
6P5GT	.72	30	.65
6P7G	1.30	32L7GT	.85
6Q7GT	.68	33	.84
6R7	.78	34	.69
6S4	.60	35	.38
6S7	.98	35L6GT	.56
6SA7	.63	35WA	.43
6SA7GT	.63	35Z3	.56
6SB7Y	.98	35Z4GT	.54
6SD7GT	.98	12Z5GT	.49
6SF5	.73	36	.82
6SF7	.83	37	.50
6SQ7	.72	39/44	.05
6SH7	.55	41	.62
6SJ7	.59	45	.48
6SJ7GT	.63	45Z3	.52
6SK7	.54	45Z5GT	.72
6SK7GT	.54	46	.82
6SL7GT	.76	49	.86
6SN7GT	.72	50B5	.68
6SQ7	.54	50C5	.63
6SQ7GT	.54	50L6GT	.67
6T8	.69	56	.59
6SS7	.78	75	.60
6T8	.75	76	.52
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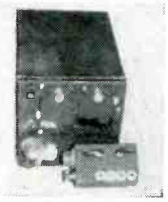
SHORAN

AN/APN-3-AN/CPN-2

The AN/APN-3 and AN-CPN-2 are Precision distance measuring installations. This equipment operates on 225 mc. The range is 250 miles with an accuracy of 25 feet. This equipment is widely used by geological companies for prospecting and mapping. Power input is 110v 400cyc and 28v DC.

AN/GSQ-1 NAVY TYPE PF SPEECH SCRAMBLER

This is a unit designed to be attached to either a radio or telephone circuit to scramble speech or code. This equipment utilizes coded cards in each terminal equipment. Unless the properly numbered card is inserted on the receiving end the speech can not be unscrambled. This provides an excellent privacy system. 24 VDC input. Mfg. Western Electric.



SCR-536 HANDI-TALKIE

Freq. range 3.7.5.5mc crystal controlled battery operated handi-talkie. The range of this equipment is approximately 2 miles. We can supply these sets to your specified freq. Completely reconditioned and guaranteed.

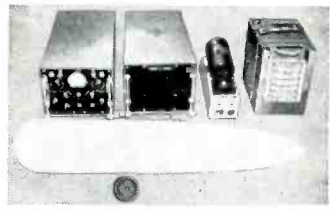
WE CAN SUPPLY OVER 1500 OF THESE SETS

AN/ARC-12

AIRBORNE 225-350 MC TRANSCEIVER

These sets provide channel communication from 225-350 mc. A guard channel is also provided. The AN/ARC-12 is a late set and is the V.H.F. version of the AN/ARC-1, and will communicate with the ARC-19, ARC-27, ARC-33 etc. Output is 8 watts. Input is 28 VDC.

AN/ASQ-1 AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER



This is an airborne chart recording magnetometer. The set consists of an amplifier, oscillator, detector head, chart profile recorder, power supply. The equipment has a sensitivity of 2 gamma. The AN/ASQ-1 records on an Esterline ANgus recorder disturbance in the earth's magnetic field caused by an ore deposit or a sunken boat or submarine. An indicator is provided that gives a bearing on a magnetic disturbance. Input is 28v DC. Weight about 130 lbs.

AN/APR-4 Search Receiver

The AN/APR-4 receiver is a precision laboratory instrument covering 38-4000 MC in 5 plug-in tuning units. The tuning units are calibrated directly in megacycles. A wide or narrow band width I.F. may be selected in the receiver enabling pulsed signals to be observed. Outputs for a pulse analyzer; panadaptor, etc. are provided. A tuning meter is also provided. Input 110v 60 cyc.

MN-5

F.M. 30-42 MC MOBILE RADIO SETS

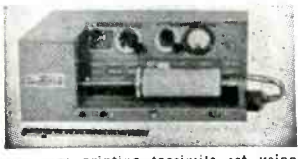
This set is ideal. For police prospecting outfits or anywhere a compact reliable system of communication is desired. Power output is 5 watts. Set is completely remote controlled. Input is 12 VDC.

AN/APG-3

AIRBORNE GUN LAYING AND SEARCH RADAR

This is a late 3 CM search and automatic tracking radar. The scanner is mounted in the aircraft nose, and provides search, tracking, and gun firing. The radar operators indicator has a 5" scope providing "B" and "C" presentation. The pilot's indicator provides gun firing data. This set will automatically track very fast aircraft. The latest version is the AN/APG-33 used in the latest jet interceptors. Complet sets avail.

RC-120 FACSIMILE TRANSCEIVERS



This is a page printing facsimile set using either direct or photographic recording paper. The set will send and receive a 7" x 7½" page of printed matter or a picture in 7 minutes on a radio or wire circuit. This equip. is compeletely portable. The set will operate from 6v DC or 110v 60 cyc.

RDO

NAVY SUPER SEARCH RECEIVER

The RDO is a very elaborate radar search receiver greatly improved over the APR-4. The set uses APR-4 tuning units, but is much more versatile, having input metering, D.B. output meter, automatic noise limiter, and greater selectivity and sensitivity. The RDO is recommended when only the very best will do. Input 110v 60 cyc.

RC-115B GROUND 75 MC MARKER BEACON

This is a 75 C Marker Beacon Ground Station. This equipment comes mounted in a transporting trunk. The set can emit either inner, outer, or airways signals. The transmitter is crystal controlled. 110 Volts 60 cyc. Late USAF equip.

TUBES • ALL FAMOUS ADVERTISED BRANDS ONLY • TUBES

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Special Prices to Quantity Buyers. Most of Our Tubes are Jan.—95% are Original boxed — Brands such as R.C.A., G.E., Ken-Rad., Sylvania, Tung-Sol and Raytheon.

Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price
AB/150	$1.99	OA2	.74	2K23	16.50	5BP1	2.49	12AT7	.85	**274B**	**1.79**	706C	17.50	826	.75	829B	8.99	1625	.29
C3J	6.35	OB2	.89	2K25	18.99	5BP1A	8.99	12AU7	.76	276A	7.25	706DY	35.00	829B	8.99	1626	.29
C5B	.49	1B22	1.69	2K28	29.50	5BP4	2.99	12GP7	12.95	282A	6.49	707A	3.55	830B	2.99	1629	.29
C6J	7.99	**1B24**	**5.99**	**2K33A**	**59.95**	5C22	25.00	15E	1.25	282	7.25	**707B**	**3.95**	832A	7.49	1630	.79
CK-551AX/ 2E41	1.79	1B29	9.95	2K41	72.50	5CP1	3.99	15R	.39	286A	7.50	708A	2.99	833A	31.50	1632	.59
CRP RK-72	.49	1P30	1.99	2K45	32.50	5CP1A	12.49	26A7/GT	2.99	304TH	10.00	709A	1.69	836	1.99	1641	1.88
EC1	1.99	2A4/G	1.10	**2K54**	**8.95**	5CP7	9.99	26C6	1.19	304TL	13.95	713A	.96	837	1.99	1642	.39
EF-50	.80	2AP1	3.99	**2K55**	**9.50**	5CP11A	14.99	28D7	.89	**307A**	**1.85**	714AY	24.95	838	3.50	1644	.48
E1148	.29	**2AP1A**	**6.44**	2V3/G	1.39	5D21	6.99	7BP7	6.25	310A	3.99	715A	2.65	841	.59	1806P1	4.99
EM-3GA	39.50	3B22	1.89	2X2	.34	5FP7	3.99	9LP7	5.00	316A	.69	715B	6.45	843	.49	2050	.95
F123A	**5.99**	23P11	7.99	2X2A	.89	5HP4	2.49	10Y	.39	329A	4.69	715C	14.50	845	6.49	2050W	2.40
FG17	4.50	2C21	.49	3A5	.69	5JP1	16.99	12X3	1.59	347A	3.88	717A	.49	851	16.50	2051	.76
FG-105	**12.99**	2C22	.39	**3AP1**	**5.95**	5JP4	14.99	24R	1.89	350B	2.99	718AY/CY/ EY/DY	29.75	860	3.49	5651	1.39
FG-154	**14.99**	2C26	.39	**3AP11A**	**4.95**	5JP12	65.00	35T	4.99	354C	14.95	719A	14.65	861	19.00	5654	1.40
HF-100	7.49	2C26A	.49	3B22	1.49	5J33	7.99	35TG	7.25	388A	1.49	720CY/DY/ EY	29.75	864	.69	5656	3.25
HK-24	3.69	2C33	.69	3B23	3.25	5LP1	13.99	53A	2.29	394A	2.99	721A	1.49	865	.49	5670	2.20
HK-54	3.99	**2C39**	**4.99**	2B24	2.99	5NP1	6.99	QK-62	24.50	**WL-417A**	**2.74**	721B	8.45	866A	1.19	5686	1.79
HY-65	1.20	2C39A	11.50	**3B24W**	**4.99**	5R4WGY	3.19	89Y	.15			722	3.99	**866JR/ 2B26**	**1.40**	5687	2.69
HY-114B	.69	**2C40**	**10.99**	3B25	3.99							723A/B	8.99	869B	30.00	5702	1.49
KU-610	3.49	2C42	9.75	3B27	3.49							724A	1.15	GL-872A	2.49	5702WA	3.10
HY-65	1.70	**2C43**	**10.99**	3B28	4.69							724B	1.45	872A	1.29	5703	1.19
		2C44	1.35	3BP1	2.99							**725A**	**3.99**	874	1.25	5725	1.99
		2C46	7.49	3BP1A	6.35							726A	9.50	876	.99	5726	1.00
																5744	.91
																5751	2.10
																5763	1.25

CRYSTAL DIODES					
	1N21	.19	1N23B	1.10	
	1N21A	.55	1N26	3.55	
	1N21B	.99	1N27	.69	
	1N22	.49	1N34	.41	
	1N23A	.49	1N34A	.64	

Manufacturers, exporters, and large quantity users—Inquire on your letterhead for our inventory listing of receiving tubes, special purpose tubes, resistors, condensers, and other radio and television parts.

REL-21	1.00	2C53	9.90	3C21	1.29	6C21	19.95	100TH	4.95	GL-434A	6.66	726B	25.00	878	.90	5814	1.39
RK-34	.39	2E24	2.49	3C22	64.95	6AC7	.64	203A	5.99	446A	1.49	726C	24.50	884	1.00	5851	3.25
RK-59	1.88	2E27	.95	5C23	5.99	6AC7W	1.50	205B	1.99	446B	1.79	728AY/BY/ CY/DY/ FY/GY	35.00	885	1.10	5879	1.10
RK-60	**1.99**	2D21	.79	3C24	1.50	6AG7	.79	205D	3.99	**WL-460**	**8.99**	9-3	.69	5933	2.95
RK-61	**3.50**	2D21W	1.39	3C28	5.95	6AJ5	1.19	207	49.50	**WL-464A**	**4.25**	902P1	2.99	5963	1.19
RK-65/5D23	14.99	2G22	2.29	**3C33**	**8.99**	6AK5	.64	211	.72	471A	1.25	**730A**	**7.95**	918	1.99	5964	.74
RK-73	.69	2J21	2.99	3C45	6.25	6AK5W	1.35	215A	3.25	CK-508AX	1.10	800	1.29	927	1.45	5977	3.89
RX-233A	.69	2J21A	4.95	3CP1	2.25	6AN5	2.12	217A	2.99	CK-521AX	3.10	801A	.42	931A	2.99	6080	2.99
VT25/10	.39	2J22	4.99	3D23	4.99	6AR6	1.49	217C	4.99	527	14.50	802	2.89	954	.19	6080W	3.90
VT25A/10Y	.39	2J27	5.99	3DP1	1.88	6AS6	1.19	221A	3.99	**WL-530**	**19.50**	803	2.69	955	.29	8002R	18.50
VT67/30 Spec	.26	2J30	14.50	3E29	10.25	6AS7/G	2.49	233A	1.19	WL-531	6.25	804	9.99	956	.25	8005	4.50
VT-158	17.50	2J31	14.50	3EP1	1.88	6BM6	39.50	242C	8.00	532A	.99	805	4.90	958A	.39	8012	1.85
VU-111	.19	2J32	13.50	3FP7	2.95	6C4	.49	249B	2.99	700A/B/C/D/ E	10.99	807	1.25	959	1.40	8013	2.50
1B32/532A	.99	2J33	13.50	3GP1	3.95	6D4	2.99	249C	3.99	701A	4.99	807W	3.25	991	.39	8013A	3.49
QK-59	**29.50**	2J34	13.50	3HP7	2.95	6F4	2.99	250TH	24.95	702A	2.25	808	1.79	CK1005	.46	8020	2.99
QK-61	**32.00**	2J38	14.00	3J21	49.94	6J4	2.50	250TL	13.95	703A	1.90	809	3.15	CK1006	1.97	8025	1.99
QK-185	99.00	2J39	11.00	4A-11	.49	6J4W	3.75	250R	4.99	704A	1.59	810	9.95	1500T	94.50	9001	.79
VR-78	.89	2J49	39.50	4B36	4.69	**6J6W**	**1.29**	253A	3.39	705A	1.25	811	3.19	1608	2.99	9002	.69
VR-90	.89	2J61	16.40	4C27	8.95	6K4	3.99	259A	5.99	706A	6.75	813	11.49	1613	.95	9004	.19
VR-105	.79	**2J62**	**9.60**	4C28	35.50	6X4W	1.49	264C	3.90	706B	14.50	814	2.49	1614	1.49	9006	.19
VR-150	.79	2K22	14.50	4E27	9.95	7BP1	9.95	269A	13.50			815	1.99	1616	.59		
				5AP1	3.95	12A6	.39	271A	12.99			816	1.05	1619	.92		
								274A	5.95								

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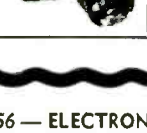
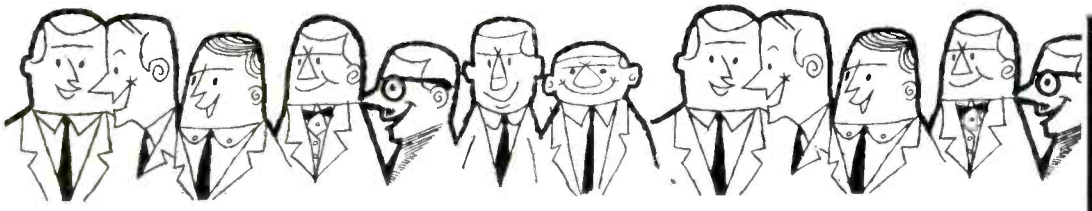
COAX CONNECTORS

SO239 24¢ 831R

M359A 15¢ 831AD





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WESTON Model 705 SENSITROL

#R561

Stationary contact is a small powerful permanent magnet and movable contact is iron "rider" mounted on pointer which travels over relay scale. Operating torque moves pointer into magnetic field of stationary contact which draws movable contact and holds it firmly. Contacts remain closed until reset. Will operate directly from a photocell or a group of thermocouples. Net weight 14 oz.

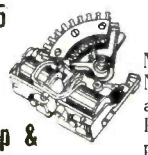
Double contact with Solenoid Reset; Sensitivity 7.5 Microamps; Reset coil 6-24 VDC or 24 VAC; Makes contact on increasing or decreasing values; Contacts; "Twintacts", Capacity 100 ma at 110 volts; Nickel plated brass cover; Weston Model 705 Type 6 #R560 ..... **18.75***

Same as #R560 but with glass face; Weston Model 705 Type 6 #R561..... **19.75***

Single contact (Normally Open), Solenoid Reset; Sensitivity; 10 Microamperes; Reset coil; 6-24 V DC or 24 V AC; Contact: "Twintact", capacity 100 ma at 110 volts; Glass Face; Weston Model 705 Type 4 #R523 ..... **17.75***

Same as #523 with Brass Cover Weston Model 705 Type 4 #R523N..... **16.75***

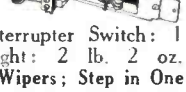
SS5 Step & Reset STEPPING SWITCHES



Mfd. by Western Electric Minor Switch 10 steps and off Contacts: #'s R960, 975, 976 Gold plated brass; Bridging Wiper; others non-bridging; Net. Wt. 1 lb.

	Each*
±R960; Single Level; 6 to 12 VDC	9.50
±R975; Single Level; 24 to 36 VDC	10.50
±R976; Single Level; 48 to 60 VDC	11.50
±R643; Single Level; 100 to 125 VDC	12.50
±R977; Two Level; 6 to 12 VDC	10.50
±R978; Two Level; 24 to 36 VDC	11.50
±R979; Two Level; 48 to 60 VDC	12.50
±R644; Two Level; 100 to 125 VDC	13.50
±R642; Three Level; 6 to 12 VDC	11.50
±R600; Three Level; 24 to 36 VDC	12.50
±R645; Three Level; 48 to 60 VDC	13.50
±R646; Three Level; 100 to 125 VDC	14.50

SS6 Mfd. by Western Electric Co.; 22 step; 5 levels; Bridging Wipers; Contacts; Gold plated brass. Interrupter Switch: 1 Break-Make; Net Weight: 2 lb. 2 oz.



"Homing" Type; 180° Wipers; Step in One Direction

	Each*
±R926; 6 to 12 VDC	13.75
±R980; 24 to 36 VDC	14.75
±R981; 48 to 60 VDC	15.75
±R615; 90 to 120 VDC	16.75

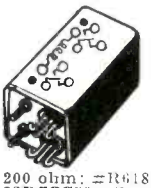
SS7 Mfd. by Western Electric Co.; 44 step; 2 Levels; Bridging Wipers; Contacts: Gold plated brass; Interrupter Switch; 1 Break-Make; Net Weight 1 lb. 14 oz.

"Homing" Type; 360° Wipers; Step in One Direction

	Each*
±R927; 6 to 12 VDC	13.75
±R982; 24 to 36 VDC	14.75
±R983; 48 to 60 VDC	15.75
±R616; 90 to 120 VDC	16.75

CLARE TYPE 20 "Homing" type; Step in one direction; 20 position; 180° wipers, one bridging and remainder non-bridging; Interrupter Switch: 1 break. #R891; 24-36VDC; 3 levels; Clare #SD19..**12.95 each**

LATEST HERMETICALLY SEALED SUBMINIATURE TYPES



SIGMA 22RJ SP & DP SENSITIVE TYPES

Light weight; Extremely small; Hermetically sealed in solder dipped brass can; 3 oz max weight. Silver contacts rated at 2 amp; solder lug connections.

22RJA200G: 10.0 ma operate, 3.5 ma release; 1A; 200 ohm; ±R618..... **7.50* ea**

22RJCC5000G: 2.8 ma operate, 1.0 ma release; 2C; 5000 ohm; ±R619..... **9.50 ea**

22RJCC8000G: 2.3 ma operate, 0.8 ma release; 2C; 8000 ohm; ±R617..... **9.50* ea**

ALLIED 50G MH MULTIPOLE TYPES

Developed to meet spec MIL-R-575A; 18-30VDC; Hermetically sealed; −55°C to + 85°C; 50G for 11 milliseconds. Contact rating 2 amp. Solder lug connections.

MH18DT: 26.5 VDC; 6PDT (6C); 240 ohm; 4.2 oz; Operate time: 8 millisec, release: 5 millisec. Mounting plate opposite terminals; ±R647..... **7.50* ea**

MH18D: Same as R647 above but mounting plate on same side as terminals (As illustrated); #R648..... **7.50* ea**

MH12D: 26.5 VDC; 4PDT (4C); 300 ohm; 2.9 oz; Operate time: 7 millisec, release: 5 millisec; ±R649..... **7.00 ea**

MH6D: 26.5 VDC; DPDT (2C); 400 ohm; 1.2 oz; Operate time: 6 millisec, release: 5 millisec; ±R665..... **6.00 ea**

STRUTHERS DUNN 220XFX100; (Similar to Allied MH18D); 26.5 VDC; 6PDT (6C); 240 ohm; 3 oz; ±R1145..... **7.50* ea**

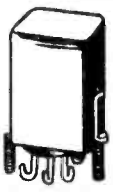
FILTORS, INC.

Developed to meet spec MIL-R-5757B; 4 to 9 VDC. Hermetically sealed; −65°C to + 125°C; 50G for 11 millisec; contact rating 3 amp. Solder lug connections.

6C9A: 6.3 VDC; 3PDT(3C); 42 ohm; 2.6 oz; ±R669 ..... **6.50 ea***

26SA12A: Developed to meet spec MIL-R-575A; same as Allied MH12D; 26.5VDC; 4PDT(4C); 250 ohm; 2.2 oz; solder lug header; ±R670..... **7.00 ea***

ADVANCE F & S SERIES



Light weight; compact; versatile relays for multitude of applications.

F2A C8726-1; 9.5VDC; SPDT (1C); 200 ohms; Solder lug header; ±R666 ..... **5.95 ea**

F2A C8727-1; 18-30VDC; DPDT (2C); 500 ohm; Solder lug header; ±R664 ..... **5.95 ea**

S2A D8701-1; 48VDC; DPDT (2C); 2000 ohms; Solder lug header; ±R667..... **5.95 ea**

S2A C8720-1K; 28VDC; SPDT(1C); 500 ohms; Solder lug header; ±R668..... **5.95 ea**

*Prices shown with asterisk (*) are subject to quantity discounts listed above.

We are exhibiting at BOOTH 121

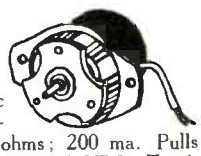
Prices listed with asterik (*) are subject to QUANTITY DISCOUNTS

1-9	as quoted	50-99	15%
10-49	10%	over 100	20%

POTTER BRUMFIELD

SM5LS: 3 ma; SPDT(1C); 10,000 ohm; ¾" Dia x 1¾" H. Fits standard 7-pin miniature tube socket; ±R1008..... **3.95 ea**

MAGNETIC CLUTCH



Double acting magnetic clutch; rated for operation on 24VDC; 125 ohms; 200 ma. Pulls in at 18 VDC, drops out at 5 VDC. Tooth clutch assures positive coupling. Torque capacity 12 in-lbs. An extra output shaft and a concentric flange are engaged with power off. When power is applied, flange disengages and shaft can rotate freely while coupling engages shafts through the unit. Flange can thus be used as a quick acting brake on output shaft.

Of ball-bearing construction, can operate at high speed. Suited for precision use as backlash and play are zero. Stainless steel output shaft 3/16 dia. x 1/2" long. Bronze input shaft 5/16 dia. x ⅜" long. Concentric flange, 1-⅝ dia. x 3/16" thick with 3 equally spaced tapped holes for coupling. Aluminum body 1-⅞ dia. x 2" long, exclusive of shafts. Mounting flange at output end. Shipping Wt., each 5 lb.

#MC101 ..... **$6.50*** ea.

GEARS

Bronze Gear For Input Shaft 1-⅝ D 80 teeth #G101 **.35*** ea.

Bronze Gear For Flange 3-¼ D 144 teeth #G102 **.60*** ea.

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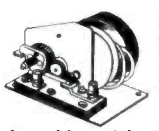

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MISCELLANEOUS

Magnetic Precision Controls, Inc. is the sole owner of the inventions subject to applications for Letters Patent bearing serial Nos. 366,161, 378,980, 385,580, 401,553, 402,070, 419 677, 419,730, 436,267, and 436,015 and French Patent applications Nos. 680,001, 680,002, 681,038 and British Patent Applications Nos. 32,065/54, 32,066/54, 32,067/54 and 32,068/54, listing Michel Mamon as inventor, and comprising low-level magnetic amplifiers, high speed magnetic amplifiers, constant current devices, battery chargers, magnetic modulators, and saturable transformers. Only Magnetic Precision Controls, Inc. is empowered to license the manufacture or sale of these inventions. Mr. Mamon has left the employ of this company and is no longer authorized to act in its behalf. M-2911, Electronics.

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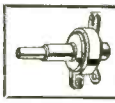

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1AX2	1.25	4B27	2.50	538DX	.98	1629	.30	5881	2.70
1B3	.65	4C35	15.00	439DX	2.50	1632	.63	5910	.43
1B22	1.25	4J52	50.00	544DX	2.50	1633	.98	5932	3.95
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2C22	.25	6J6	.45	717A	.23	5517	2.10	8012	1.09
2C26	.20	6SN7	.55	721A	72.00	5651	1.40	8013	2.70
2C39A	7.95	6X4	.40	724A	1.05	5654	1.25	8025	2.95
2C40	7.22	8D21	79.00	724A	.84	5656	6.00	8025A	2.00
2C43	6.90	12AU7	.50	724B	.80	5663	1.06	9001	.80
2C51	2.85	12AX7	.55	725A	2.00	5670	2.24	9002	.57
2D21	.59	FG17	2.70	726A	4.25	5672	1.55	9003	1.25
2E22	1.89	19BG6	1.38	801A	.42	5686	2.99	9006	.15
2E26	3.25	24G	2.70	807	1.19	5687	3.59	3BP1A	5.55
2E32	.99	HK24	2.70	807W	4.98	5691	4.65	3CP151	5.98
2G21	1.95	REL26	.49	814	2.48	5692	5.00	3DP1	2.75
2J30	15.00	RK34	.24	815	1.90	5693	4.75	3DP1A	6.50
2J42	59.00	35Z5	.45	826	.70	5694	3.70	3EP1	2.40
2K22	14.00	TZ40	3.33	823B	8.49	5697	3.70	3FP7	1.91
2K23	17.50	50L6	.55	832A	5.00	5702	2.50	3FP7A	3.00
2K28	28.00	HY69	5.49	836	1.49	5704	2.25	3GP1	1.91
2K29	29.50	QK155	250.00	837	1.95	5718	3.00	5BP1	1.95
2K30	100.00	QK202	250.00	864	.34	5719	2.50	5CP1A	9.00
2K33	100.00	203A	3.50	866A	1.25	5727	1.77	5HP1	2.55
2K39	100.00	215	10.35	872A	1.29	5732	2.85	5JP1	14.95
2K41	90.00	233A	2.92	874	.59	5744	1.85	5JP2	5.00
2K42	125.00	250R	10.95	884	1.38	5749	1.49	5LP1	7.00
2K43	110.00	250TH	35.00	885	1.19	5750	3.10	5SP7	50.00
2K48	80.00	304TH	15.00	927	.90	5751	1.45	7BP4A	7.50
2K50	125.00	304TL	15.00	954	.10	5783	4.25	7BP7	4.50
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V4X4	X400	200	10.98
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POWER RESISTORS

Lug Type

Ohms	Watts	Ohms	Watts	Ohms	Watts
.8	50	100	160	7500	10
1	10	200*	25	10K	10
2	15	300	50	10K	20
10	75	500	10	15K	10
12.6	25	2K	20	20K	10
15	5	2500	20	25K	50
27	5	3500	20	30K	75
27	25	6K†	60	50K	100
40	10	6150†	10	100K	100

*Adjustable. †Candohm
5Watts@14cEA; 10w@17cEA; 15w@16cEA; 20w&25W@23cEA; 30w@40cEA; 50w&75w@45cEA; 100w&160w@57cEA.
10% Disc Qtys 12 or more one value

SPRAGUE GLASS RESISTORS

Ohms	Watts	Ohms	Watts	Ohms	Watts
1.43	25	1500	120	5K	120
20	15	2K	120	6K	25
200	15	2500	20	10K	25
1K	50	2500	25	15K	120
1K	120	3K	25	30K	15

25¢ EACH ANY VALUE
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Ohms	Watts	Shaft	Each	100 @
15	4	5/16	.23	$15
200	2	5	.22	$14
1K	2	1 1/2	.22	$14
2K	2	5	.18	$11
5K	2	3/8	.24	$16
10K	2	1 1/16	.20	$12
10K	4	7/16	.18	$11
40K	4	5	.24	$16
50K	2	5	.23	$15
100K	4	5	.24	$16
200K	2	1/4	.25	$17
250K	2	5	.25	$17
500K	4	5	.26	$18
1 Meg	2	1/2	.33	$22
2 Meg	2	1 1/2	.34	$23

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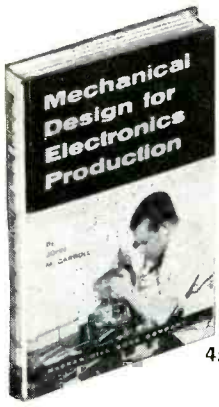

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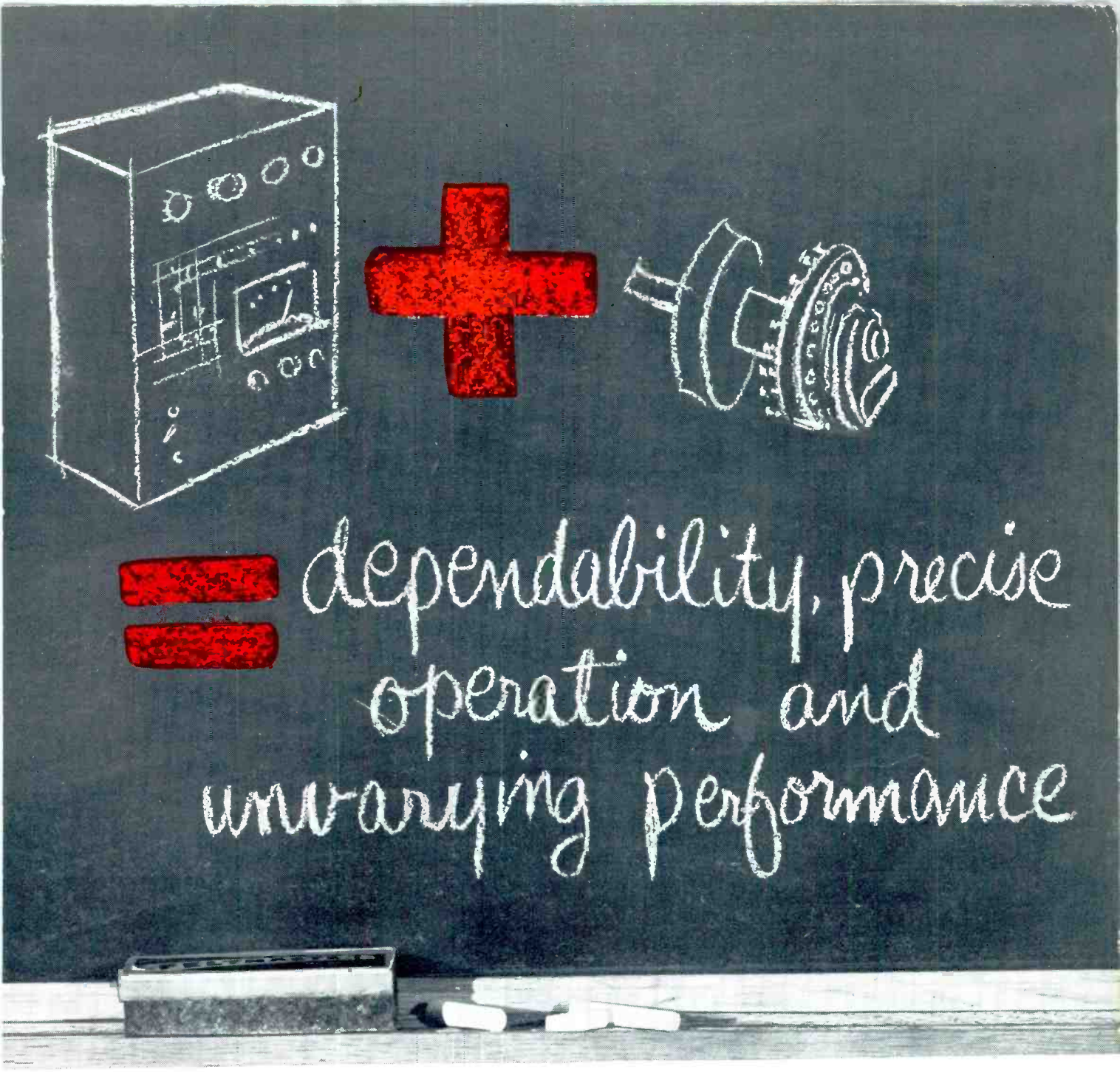

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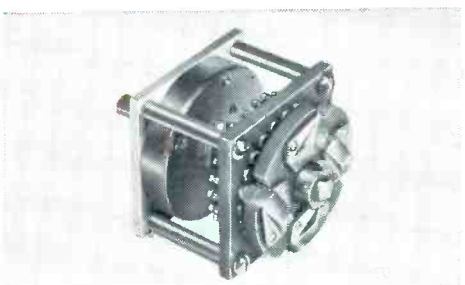

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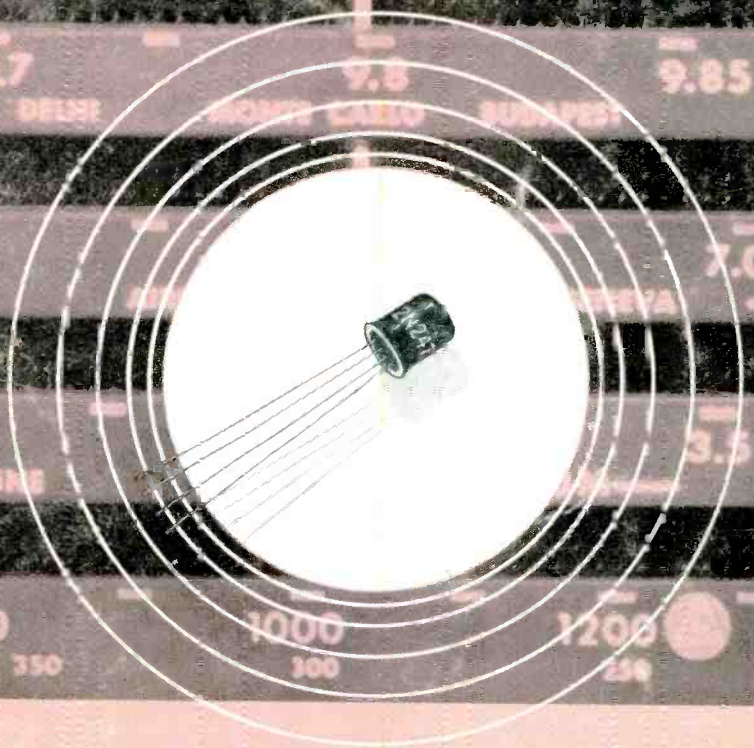

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TYPICAL OPERATION AS CLASS A RF AMPLIFIER

Common-Emitter Circuit Base Input Ambient Temperature = 25°C

	1.5 Mc	10.7 Mc
DC Collector-to-Emitter Volts	-9	-9 volts
DC Base-to-Emitter Volts	-0.2	-0.2 volt
DC Collector Current	-1	-1 ma
Collector-to-Base Feedback Capacitance	1.7	1.7 μμf
Input Resistance	1350	170 ohms
Output Resistance	75000	4500 ohms
Power Gain▲	45	24 db

▲Measured in a single tuned unilateralized circuit matched to the generator and load impedance for maximum transfer of power (transformer insertion losses not included).

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