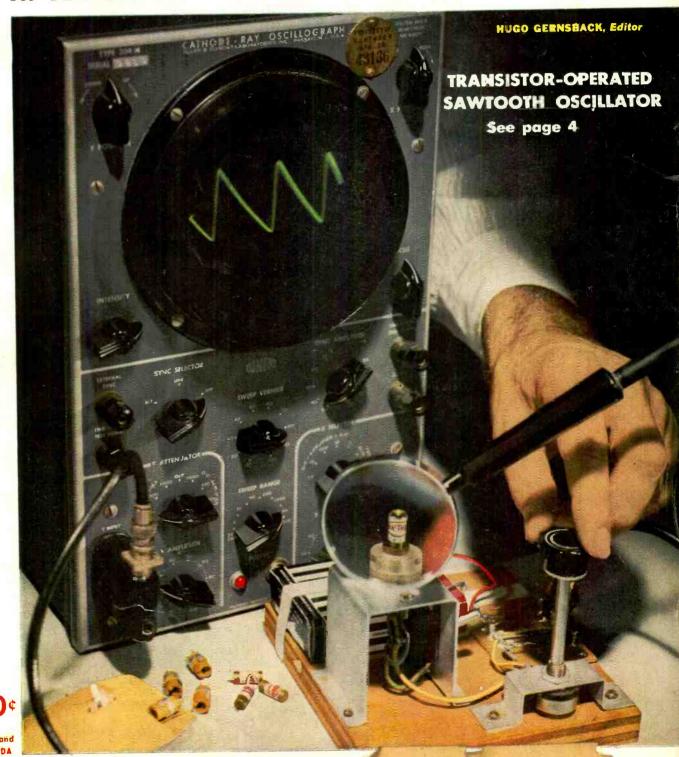
RAIDIO - NOVEMBER ELECTROSICS

LATEST IN TELEVISION . SERVICING . AUDIO



30¢

In this issue: Calibrating Audio
Bridges in Speech Circ

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COMPLETE INFORMATION ON REQUEST

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REPLACEMENT SALES

Cathode-ray Tube Division Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc. Clifton, New Jersey



DEFLECTION YOKE ...

Type Y2A1 with distributed winding provides edge-to-edge focus. Built to withstand conditions of high temperature and humidies. Short overall leagth.



WIDTH AND LINEARITY COILS ...

For use with H1A1 and Y2A1 and complete the "universal" deflection system. Designed to withstand heavy pulses required so sweep wide angle picture tubes. Utilize adjustable iron cores.

FLYBACK TRANSFORMER

Type H1A1 - with
universal mounting bracket.
Mount it on its side or
bottom. "Marched" for use
with the Type Y2A1 Deflection
Yoke. Ferrite core insures
high efficiency.

ORIGINAL TELEVISION PARTS

A complete line of replacement television parts incorporated in Du Mont Telesets. Ask your local distributor for cross-reference literature, or write. Look for the package with "original television part," your only guarantee of fitness.



TELETRONS ...

Quality standard of the industry. Electromagnetic, low-voltage electrostatic focus, and exclusive Selfocus. Complete line of popular sizes.





Let NATIONAL SCHOOLS—a resident-training school for nearly 50 years—train you at home for today's inlimited apportunities in Radio-Television-Electronics. National Schools is one of the largest schools of its kind. It is located in Los Angeles—the center of Radio and TV world! It has four large buildings of modern shops and labs. Its faculty is considered tops in the business.

You learn from lessons prepared by experienced instructors and engineers. Men who are successful Radio and Television technicians. Men who have trained 100's of men like YOU!



all the parts—even tubes! for this modern Superheterodyne Receiver. You learn to build it step by step. And you keep it! Get all the facts. Mail coupon now.

You get

Page after page—in color—tells you every-thing you want to know. Mail the coupon. Get this valuable book today. And if you hurry—YOU GET A FREE SAMPLE LESSON, TOO! Shows how easy National Schools Home Training is. Mail the coupon today.

Today's Shortage of Trained Technicians Creates Chance of a Lifetime For You!

Think of it! With guided missiles, radar, and other electronic devices so important to national defense! With big, new developments in TV. With over 90,000,000 home and auto radios, over 12,000,000 TV sets. With more than 3100 radio stations...over 100 TV stations—and more building every day...yes, imagine the great concentrative theory and the great concentrative theory. TV stations—and more building every day... yes, imagine the great opportunity you have today!
YOU are wanted in Radio-Television-Electronics! America's fastest-growing field. High-pay jobs—the kind you've always wanted—are waiting for YOU!

Job Security! Big Money! For YOU! in Today's Expanding Industries!

Trained Radio and Television technicians really make Trained Radio and Television technicians really make important money these days. Thousands of National Schools graduates—men just like you—are earning good money all over the country. Why not you? And—National Schools graduates get the personal satisfaction of being highly-skilled technicians. Men people respect. Men who enjoy their work—rather than having to drag along in just any old job.

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National Schools Shop Method Home Training gives National Sclools Shop Method Home Training gives you basic and advaned instruction in all phases of Radio-TV-Blectroni's. And remember—your training is basec on resident school training principles. You learn fest from hundreds of diagrams and pictures. All instructions are written by experienced technicians who work in Radio and TV every day. All instruct ons have been developed and tested in National Schools' own labs and studios, which are equipped with the latest RCA equipment. No wonder this National Schools bourse is so up-to-date, practical, interesting. And so easy to learn! And no wonder it is held in such high regard by leaders of American inch stry! Approved for eligible Veterans.

We Teach You How To Make Welcome Extra Money—While You Learn!

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We send you many parts—all of professional, modern quality. You do lots of practical experiments. You advance day by day, step by step. Until you can even build the modern Superheterodyne Receiver you see above—plus other important testing units. The free book tells you all about it. The

free sample lesson shows how easy the training is. Use the coupon. Send today — without fail!

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DON'T PUT IT OFF! BIG SALARY WANTED!

Here are only a Few of the Good-Paying Jobs You Can Choose

around—so you can use it at home or on service calls. You'll be proud to own this valuable equipment.

Only National Schools Gives You This **Professional Multi-Tester!** You get this amazing, new testing instrument—fac-tory-made and tested complete—ready to use! Simple to operaic. Accurate and dependable. An instrument every Radio-TV man needs. Light enough to carry

Radio Station Engineer, District Service Mana-ger, Aircraft Radio Inspector, Own Your Own Repair Shop, Inspector Technician, Service Specialists, Special Government Jobs, Complete TV Service, Sound Truck Operator. Many more! National Schools graduates have secure, good-paying jobs like these! So don't wait—mail the cou-pon today. Now—while you're thinking about it!

Attention! Men Going into Service Soon!

National Schools' course quickly prepares you for many important jobs in the Armed Services. With National Schools Training you have an opportunity to get into special service classifications—with higher pay and grade—immediately!

FREE SERVICE FOR GRADUATES

National Schools uses its great influence and pres-tige to help you find your place in the field of your choice. Don't put it off! Start yourself toward a skilled trade! Get the big pay you've always wanted!

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RADIO – ELECTROSICS

CONTRAIT

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ON THE COVER (See page 50) The transistor sawtooth oscillator which was developed by Dr. H. Gunther Rudenberg for Raytheon. The transistor is behind the magnifying glass and its output is delineated on the cathoderay scope screen.

Color original courtesy of Raytheon Mrg. Co.

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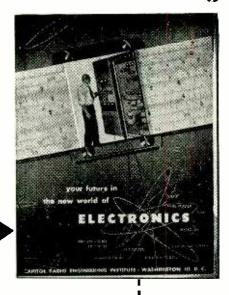
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Where Are You Heading in TV-ELECTRONICS

and how soon will you get there?

Free CREI booklet lists opportunities and shows how to grasp them



DO YOU HAVE a career time-table? Do you know how much you should or could be earning two years from now? Five years? Many men are plodders without a plan. They wander through life never doing what they want to do, never receiving enough pay, never achieving true career satisfaction. Because they never knew ahead of time where they should or could be at a given date, they never planned ahead. When an opening arises, somebody else is promoted. When January 1st rolls around, they're just where they were a year before. Their error, failure to plan, can be the lesson which shows you the secret of future success. In this expanding, bustling TV-Electronics world, there is a whole lifetime of happiness and high earnings waiting for you, if you name your goals, and take steps to reach them. Thousands of ambitious young men have found success in TV-Electronics through the aid of the CREI booklet, "Your Future in the New World of Electronics." The newest edition tells of electronics' golden opportunities. 110 TV stations are now on the air. 2,000 more are made possible by the recent freeze lifting. There are over 18,300,000 TV sets and over 100 million radios in use.

This is the era of Communication: aeronautical, marine, police and fire, industrial, land transportation communications; this is the era of defense orders and a manufacturing industry which last year alone sold 3.8 billion dollars worth of electronic equipment, and is expected to do no less than 10 billion dollars worth excluding military orders. All these developments mean positions; in development, research, design, production, testing, inspection, manufacture, broadcasting, telecasting and servicing. Who will get these positions? You—if you have a career time-table; if you can foresee your future in electronics; if you are willing to advance your knowledge; if you spend 2 minutes to write for your copy of "Your Future In the New World of Electronics," and follow the plan it describes.

This is the booklet that shows you how CREI home study leads the way to greater earnings. However, being an accredited technical school, CREI promises you no short-cuts. You must translate your willingness to learn into salable technical knowledge via study. CREI knows what it means to grow along with a booming industry. This year CREI is celebrating its 25th Anniversary, having started in 1927 in the early days of radio. Since then CREI has provided thousands of professional radiomen with technical educations. During World War II, CREI trained thousands for the Armed Services. Leading firms use CREI courses for group training in electronics at company expense; among them are United Air Lines, Canadian Broadcasting Cor-

poration, Trans-Canada Airlines, Sears Roebuck & Co., Bendix Products Division, All-American Cables and Radio, Inc., RCA-Victor Division and Machlett Laboratories. CREI courses, prepared by recognized experts, are constantly revised to keep them up-to-date. Student work is under the personal supervision of a CREI Staff Instructor who knows and teaches what industry needs.

You choose your own hours when you study at home. Upon completion you join the many CREI graduates who have found their diplomas keys-to-success in Radio, TV and Electronics. CREI alumni hold many top positions in America's leading firms.

At your service is the CREI Placement Bureau which helps find positions for students and graduates. Although CREI does not guarantee jobs, the bureau now has many more

CREI resident instruction (day or night) is offered in Washington, D. C. New classes start once a month. VETERANS: If you were discharged after June 27, 1950—check the coupon for full information about the new G.I. Bill of Rights.

requests for personnel than can be filled. Talk to men in the field and check up on CREI's high standing in electronics instruction. Determine for yourself right now that your earnings are going to rise with your knowledge —and that you will rise with this booming industry. All this CREI offers you, provided you sincerely want to learn. Fill out the coupon and mail it today. We'll promptly send you your free copy of "Your Future in the New World of Electronics. The rest-your future-is up to you.

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If residence school in Wash., D. C. preferred, check here

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GIVE YOUR BUSINESS A LIFT...





RAYTHEON Bonded Electronic Technician Program!

The above seal means a good deal to every Service Dealer who can display it. Thanks to Raytheon's national magazine and radio advertising, the public accepts this seal as the mark of a capable, reliable thoroughly honest Service shop — a shop whose technical ability, business ethics and Bond are above reproach.

Once a Service Dealer gains this consumer confidence he has cleared the biggest hurdle in the race for more volume and profit.

And here's the best part of all. If you can qualify as a Raytheon Bonded Electronic Technician, this priceless sales stimulator is yours without cost.

> Raytheon has financed this program for over six years as their investment in your future.

> Better contact your Raytheon Tube Distributor today, and see if you can qualify for this exclusive sales advantage.

RIGHT...FOR SOUND AND SIGHT®

RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING Receiving Tube Division

Newton, Mass., Chicago, III., Atlanta, Ga., Ros Angeles, Calif. RAYTHEON MAKES ALL THESE:

Excellence in Electronics

RÉCEIVING AND PICTURE TENES & RELIABLE SUBMINIATURE AND MINIATURE TONES DI GERMANIUM BIODES AND TRANSÍSTORS - HUCLEONIC TUDES - MICROWAVE TUDES



The Radio Month

"NUMERICAL FORECASTING," pioneered at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton, N. J., will predict the general weather pattern over the United States for 24 hours ahead.

Meteorologists at the U.S. Weather Bureau are now making plans to install an electronic computer into which information on present weather conditions over a large area will be fed, together with complicated mathematical formulas. Out will come a picture of the same chart as it will look 24 hours later.

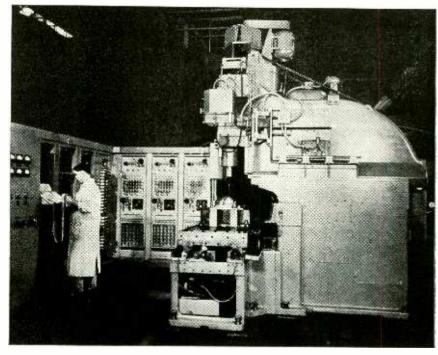
Eight charts will be prepared each 24 hours. These will represent eight horizontal slices of the atmosphere, beginning at sea level and extending up to about 13,000 feet. Thus vertical as well as horizontal changes will be indicated on the chart.

Numerical forecasting can take into account very many more pieces of information about weather conditions than a human forecaster can hold in his brain. With its aid, local weathermen should be able to make more accurate predictions in the future.

ROBOT MILLING MACHINE. developed at M.I.T. for the Air Materiel Command, does in minutes many tasks that normally take hours.

Numbers for directing the machine are derived directly from drawings and specifications of the parts to be worked, coded, and punched on a paper tape. The instructions may be of unlimited precision.

Three decoding servos convert the commands of the tape to shaft rotations.



Coded tapes guide high-speed milling machine through errorless operations.

These are transmitted electrically to power servos which control the milling operation. Errors are eliminated by a continuous interchange of information between the power servos and the decoders.

The tape provides a permanent control record which may be used at any time for milling duplicate parts.

Development of the machine was supervised by James O. McDonough, project engineer, under the direction of Professor William M. Pease, Director of the Servomechanisms Laboratory.

FORD GIVES \$5 MILLION for study of educational TV. The Fund for Adult Education, recipient of the gift from the Ford Foundation, will investigate means of financing non-profit community stations on new TV channels, and sources of high-quality cultural and educational program material.

This gift fulfills almost to the letter the suggestion made by Benjamin Abrams, president of Emerson Radio and Television, reported in this column for September.

HOME TV RECEIVER SALES will continue at high levels, says the Federal Reserve System's 1952 Survey of Consumer Finances. Predicted purchases by income groups range uniformly from 33 new sets per 100 families with earnings over \$5,000, down to 5 per 100 for families whose incomes are less than \$1,000. TV set sales in 1952 should total 2,900,000, compared with 6,300,000 in 1951.

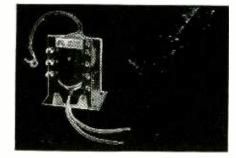
An interesting sidelight in the survey shows that in 1951, families with incomes between \$3,000 and \$4,000 bought more television receivers than those in the next higher income group.

A RADIOACTIVE GOLD antenna at G-E's Research Laboratory shows the electrical activity generated by weather changes on a sensitive photoelectric recorder. Even shifting winds and variations in light reflected from clouds sometimes register noticeable changes in the potential developed between (Please turn to page 12)

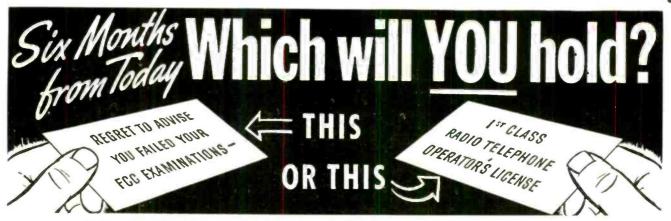
Merit's TV full-line offers the most complete line possible for universal replacement plus exact replacements where required. A new Merit TV Replacement Guide No. 405including universal components and exact replacements for over 6000 models and chassis-can be obtained from your Jobber or by writing:

New in the 1" recom-

recommendations is the Model HVO-9 AUTOFORMER for exact replacement in RCA Hoffman and Hallicrafters. Designed for picture tubes 21" and up.



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ADD TECHNICAL TRAINING TO YOUR PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

Money - Making

Then use our Amazingly Effective

JOB-FINDING SERVICE

Fris Valuable Booklet FRE

TELEVISION

TELEVISION ENGINEERING

LICENSE Information included in our Training and Coaching

FCC Commercial Radia Operator

TELLS HOW-

HERE IS YOUR GUARANTEE

mercial license, provided you first sit for this exam-ination within 90 days after completing your course.

If you fail to pass your Commercial License exam after completing our course, we guardnie to continue your training without additional cost of any kind, until you successfully obtain your Comparied license provided TO TRAIN AND COACH YOU

TELLS HOW-

Our Amazingly Effective JOB-FINDING SERVICE Helps CIRE Students Get Better Jobs

Here are a few recent examples of Job-Finding results:

IN SPARE TIME UNTIL YOU GET

AT HOME

WE GUARANTEE

YOUR FCC LICENSE

If you have had any practical experience—Amateur, Army, Navy, radio repair, or experimenting.

TELLS HOW-

Employers make

JOB OFFERS Like These to Our Graduates Every Month

Letter from Chief Engineer, Broadcast Station, North Carolina, "Need men with radio-telephone 1st class licenses, no experience necessary. Will learn more than at average station for we are equipped with Diesel Electric power, transmitting and studio equipment."

Telegram from Chief Engineer, Broadcast Station, Wyoming, "Please send lavailable first class operators. Have November 10th opening for two combo men "Please send latest list

These are just a few samples of the job offers that come to our office periodically. Some licensed radioman filled each of these jobs . . . it might have been you!

HERE'S PROOF FCC LICENSES ARE OFTEN SECURED IN A FEW HOURS OF STUDY With OUR Coaching AT HOME in Spare Time.

Name and Address		nse	Lessont
Lee Worthy 2210 by Wilshire St., Bakersnehl, California	2nd l		
Ilox 1016, Dania Florida			
Francis X. Foerch 38 Heucler Pl., Bergenfield, New Jersey			
317 North Roosevelt, Lebanon, Illinola	- lat F	Phone, ,	38
Albert Schoell 110 West 11th St., Escondido, California	2nd I	Phone	23

CLEVELAND INSTITUTE OF RADIO ELECTRONICS

CARL E. SMITH, E. E., Consulting Engineer, President Desk RE-46, 4900 Euclid Bldg., Cleveland 3, Ohio

GETS CIVIL SERVICE JOB

"Thanks in your course I obtained my 2nd phone license, and am now employed by Civil
Service at Great Lakes Naval Training Station as an Equipment Specialist."

Kenneth R. Leiser, Fair Oaks, Mtd. Del., McHenry, III.

GETS STATE POLICE JOB "I have obtained my 1st class ticket (thanks to your school) and since receiving same I have held good jobs at all times. I am now Chief Radio Operator with the Kentucky State Police."

Edwin P. Healy, 264 E. 3rd St., London, Ky. GETS BROADCAST JOB

"I wish to thank your Job-Finding Service for the help in securing for me the position of transmitter operator here at WCAE, in Pittsburgh."

Walter Koschik, 1442 Ridge Ave., N. Braddock, Pa.

OURS IS THE ONLY HOME STUDY COURSE WHICH SUPPLIES FCC-TYPE EXAMINATIONS WITH ALL ALL FINAL TESTS

GETS AIRLINES JOB
"Due to your Job-Finding Service, I have been getting many offers from all over the country, and I have taken a job with Capital Airlines in Chicago, as a Radio Mechanic."
Harry Clare, 4537 S. Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Your FCC Ticket is recognized in all radio fields as proof of your technical ability

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CLEVELAND INSTITUTE OF RADIO ELECTRONICS

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I want to know how I can get my FCC ticket in a minimum of time.
Send me your FIREE booklet. "How to Pass FCC License Examinations" (does not cover exams for Amateur License), as well as asample FCC-type exam and the valuable booklet. "Money Making FCC License Information."

Tell me about your Television Engineering Course.

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NAME	 			

Westinghouse

announces a great new division for full-scale manufacture of

RELIATRON T.A. ELECTRONIC TUBES

To Produce and Market A Complete Line of Tubes

RECEIVING . TELEVISION PICTURE . TRANSMITTING . INDUSTRIAL . SPECIAL PURPOSE

Westinghouse proudly announces a completely new division of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation—the ELECTRONIC TUBE DIVISION, with headquarters at Elmira, New York.

This division is pledged to become THE leader in research, development, manufacture and marketing of electronic tubes. To achieve this aim rapidly and surely, Westinghouse has built two of the most magnificent, modern electronic tube plants in the world at Elmira and Bath, New York.

OLD IN EXPERIENCE; NEW IN FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT, TECHNIQUES

It has collected at these plants one of the greatest electronic tube engineering and production teams ever assembled. This experienced team was recruited from the most talented of Westinghouse's 100,000 employees and augmented by key experts from throughout the industry.

The Westinghouse Electric Corporation, too, is a veteran of wide electronic tube experience. To cite only a few instances:

- ★ Westinghouse produced the first dry-battery operated vacuum tube in America—the WD-11.
- * Westinghouse developed and produced the first vacuum tubes utilizing an indirectly heated cathode, introducing ac radio operation.
- ★ Westinghouse pioneered in high-powered transmitting tubes for use in both pulsed and CW radar applications. The famous Westinghouse Type WL-530 was in the Pearl Harbor radar set which gave the warning of the approach of Japanese planes in 1941. These tubes led the way to all subsequent radars.
- ★ Basic development of the cathode ray television system was performed in Westinghouse Laboratories.



RELIATRON Tubes are backed by Westinghouse Reliability

Because of Westinghouse experience and the unlimited resources and facilities of its new Electronic Tube Division, it is now producing electronic tubes which are the finest ever made ... Westinghouse RELIATRON Tubes.

TUBE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Westinghouse tube leadership is based on the untiring efforts of its research staff. These men are now improving present tube types and developing new types for superior service and new applications, including UHF.

QUALITY CONTROL

RELIATRON Tube performance is assured by exacting quality control. Every step in the manufacture of RELIATRON Tubes—from raw materials to finished product—must meet standards which are the highest in the industry.

ENGINEERING AND SALES SERVICES

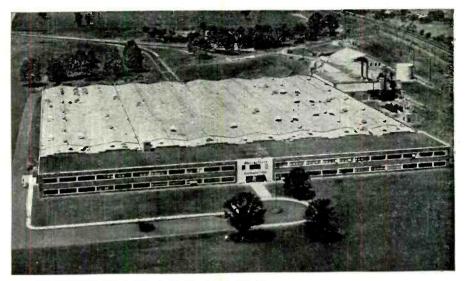
Whatever your tube problem, you will find Westinghouse electronic tube sales representatives and application engineers at your services. Sales and engineering offices are strategically located throughout the country to serve you.

ADVERTISING

Trade acceptance of Westinghouse RELIA-TRON Tubes will be aided by a nationwide advertising campaign second to none. Sales promotion programs for distributors and service dealers will be hard-hitting sales builders. Your product or service will profit from the fullest consumer acceptance.

DISTRIBUTORS, EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS, WRITE NOW

For complete information on the Westinghouse line of RELIATRON Receiving Tubes, Television Picture Tubes, and transmitting, industrial, and special purpose tubes, write or wire Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Dept. H-11, Elmira, New York. Or call your nearest Westinghouse Electronic Tube Division Sales office.

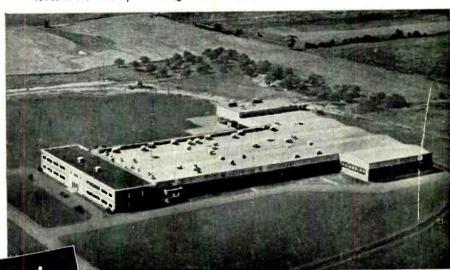


WESTINGHOUSE IN ELMIRA, NEW YORK

360,000 square feet of steel, glass and brick designed for one thing—to house the most efficient electronic tube production in the world. Here are produced Westinghouse RELIATRON television picture tubes, transmitting tubes, industrial tubes, special purpose tubes—all of unsurpassed quality. Here, too, is located the headquarters of the Westinghouse Electronic Tube Division with sales, engineering and production management ready to extend a warm welcome to you.

WESTINGHOUSE IN BATH, NEW YORK

This Westinghouse Receiving Tube plant is another 220,000 square feet of modern production efficiency. It lies only a few miles from a major source of glass tube envelopes. It is served by all modern transportation media to assure prompt shipment of your requirements—only hours away from all principal markets. Here at Bath the most modern equipment is operated by the industry's leading craftsmen. From it are shipped the finest receiving tubes in the industry—Westinghouse RELIATRON Tubes.



you can be sure...if it's
Westinghouse

ELECTRONIC TUBE DIVISION

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, ELMIRA, N. Y.



The stylus moves left when negative charges grow on the outside antenna. Positive charges move the pen to the right. On clear days the pen stays close to the center line of the chart. The approach of a storm consistently builds up a negative charge, sending the red line far to the left. Lightning flashes reverse the pen. It moves quickly to zero, and at times swings over to a positive position. The approach or pas-

the earth and the upper atmosphere.

ily identified patterns.

With clear skies overhead, small deflections correlate well with the outbreak of showers within 450 miles.

sage of cold and warm fronts write eas-

The equipment can tip off weathermen about disturbances which could be found otherwise only by radar. The G-E device costs only a fraction of the price for radar equipment.

Work with the equipment was started in 1943 by Dr. Vincent J. Schaefer, the G-E scientist who discovered that artificial cloud seeding could cause rain.

CANADIAN TELEVISION had its formal opening on September 6 at station CBFT, Montreal, and on September 8 at CBLT, Toronto. Both stations had been on the air experimentally since July. The Ottawa station and the Toronto-Ottawa-Montreal microwave link will be completed next year.

Construction thus far has been financed by an \$8 million loan from the Canadian government, which the CBC expects to repay out of advertising revenue and a proposed \$15 license fee on each TV receiver.

French-language programs will predominate over the Montreal station, although an all-English outlet is planned for that city after TV stations have been established in other parts of Canada.

S. D. Brownlee, executive secretary of the Canadian RTMA, estimates that at least 85,000 television receivers will be sold in Canada before the end of 1952.

BRITISH RADIO ASTRONOMERS have recorded a drop in signals from a noisy radio star as the sun passed between the star and the earth.

The first reported "radio occultation" was of star static from the Crab nebula, remnants of a star which exploded almost a thousand years ago in the constellation Taurus. Measurements made during June at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge University, showed that hisses on 81.5 and 38 megacycles diminished as the southern limb of the sun approached the radio star to within even ten times the sun's apparent radius.

U.H.F. TELEVISION had its debut Saturday, September 20, when KPTV, the country's first regular commercial u.h.f. TV station went on the air in Portland, Ore. on channel 27. The new station's equipment was brought across the country from Bridgeport, Connecticut, where it had operated as RCANBC's pioneer u.h.f. experimental television transmitter. The equipment was dismantled at Bridgeport on August 25 and was again on the air for tests on September 18.

HENRY LADNER, president of Ballantine Laboratories, Inc., died September 10 of a heart ailment. Mr. Ladner was 51. A graduate cum laude of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, he was an outstanding research engineer with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. from 1922 to 1932. In the next three years Mr. Ladner studied law at New York University, and from 1935 to 1949 was a member of NBC's legal department.

Mr. Ladner had been president of Ballantine since 1950. He was a member of the I.R.E., the New York Bar Association, and was a former national director of Alpha Chi Rho.

DIATHERMY DEADLINE, outlawing non-approved equipment after July 1, 1952, has been extended one year by the FCC. The extension is probably based on defense orders and material shortages preventing manufacturers from supplying the required number of interference-free units by the original date. (See "Frequency-Stabilized Diathermy" in our September issue.

THE FOURTH STATION in Western Canada's new French-language radio network (The Radio Month, September issue), went on the air late in September. CFNS, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, will furnish CBC network programs and local broadcasts to about 30,000 French-speaking inhabitants in the northern half of the province.

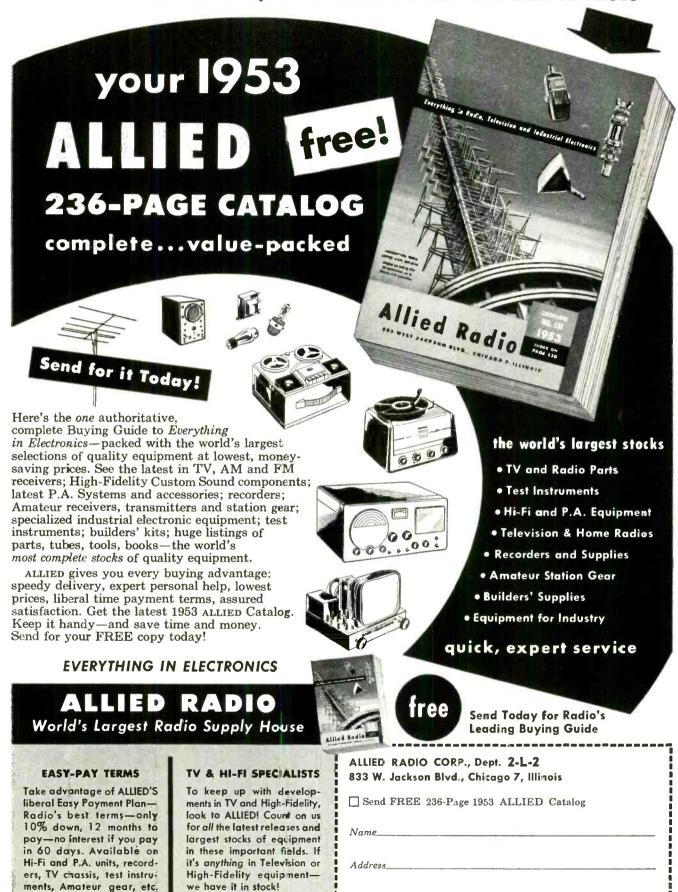
BBC'S NEWEST TV transmitter, at Wenvoe, Wales, completes the first phase in Britain's program for nationwide TV coverage. Opened on August 15, the 750-foot antenna tower on a hill-top near Cardiff marks the fifth high-power station in a TV network which now reaches 78% of the United Kingdom's population. (This is the highest degree of coverage in any country, at the present time.) In addition to the main installation, Wenvoe has a complete medium-power transmitter and a 150-foot antenna (not shown in the photo) for emergency operation. END



RADIO-ELECTRONICS

_Zone___State_

THE ONLY COMPLETE CATALOG FOR EVERYTHING IN TELEVISION, RADIO AND INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS



Radio Business

How to use



to cut down contract service calls

Krylon is a tough, quick-drying Acrylic coating with many important TV applications. To apply, just push the button on the aerosol can and spray—that's all you do!



Because of its high dielectric strength, Krylon helps prevent corona. Here technician Bernard Vanella—on the staff of dealer Mort Farr, Philadelphia—"Krylon-izes" high voltage coil and insulation, the socket of the high voltage rectifier, component parts of the rectifier circuit.



Edward Weigand, Farr service man, sprays Krylon on entire antenna. Krylon shuts out moisture, rain, salt spray-prevents corrosion and pitting—keeps picture quality at peak.

"Krylon-izing" increases your customer's satisfaction and jumps your own profits! Nationally advertised to your customers!

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Dielectric constant—2.8 to 2.4

(1,000 cycles)

Dielectric strength—400 to 800 (number of volts necessary to cause electric arc through Krylon coat one mil thick)

Electrical resistance — 1010 ohms/om³

See your jobber, or write direct.

KRYLON, Inc., Dept. 3111 2601 N. Broad St., Phila. 32, Pa.

Radios

BAROMETER of the PARTS INDUSTRY

During September, 43 of the leading manufacturers of Radio-Television-Electronic parts and equipment made changes in their lines. Actually there was an increase in "change activity" as compared to August. In price revisions by the number of manufacturers and products affected, the following summary illustrates the comparative trend for the months of August and September:

	No. of Manufacturers				
	August	September			
Increased prices	5	6			
Decreased prices	14	8			

	No. of Products			
	August	September		
Increased prices	9	454		
Decreased prices	515	21		

For a summary of the most active product categories, see the following table:

D 1 . G	Increased Prices		Decreased Prices		New Products		Discontinued Products	
Product Group	No. of Mfrs.	No. of Products	No. of Mfrs.	No. of Products	No. of Mfrs.	No. of Products	No. of Mfrs.	No. of Products
Antennas & Access.	1	2*	1	2**	7	53*	1	9**
Capacitors	0	0	0	0**	2	117*	0	0**
Coils, Filters, Chokes	1	195	0	0	1	3	0	0
Sound & Audio Prod.	1	1*	0	0**	9	61*	3	4**
Test Equipment	1	66*	1	1	1	1**	0	0**
Transformers	1	187*	0	0**	5	161*	1	5**
Tubes	0	0**	3	5**	7	20**	2	5**
Wire & Cable	1	3*	3	1:3**	1	26*	1	13*

* Increase over August * Decrease from August

* Increase over August ** Decrease from August

Comment: The trend, as previously noted, continues to center upon the introduction of new products, with leaders in all replacement fields taking part. This has been in evidence now for the past four months. Price increases and decreases remain quite spotty. The 454 price increases figure in the above chart was accounted for by only three manufacturers who showed slight increases on their entire line.

This data is prepared by the staff of United Catalog Publishers, Inc., 110 Lalayette Street, New York, publishers of RADIO'S MASTER, the Official Buying Guide of the Parts Industry.

Merchandising and Promotion

Radiart Corp., Cleveland, designed a new kit containing nine vibrators, including five types which serve over



 $60\,\%$ of replacement applications. The vibrators are packaged in a hinged plastic box.

Electro-Voice, Inc., Buchanan, Mich., launched what it calls one of the most unique and powerful promotions in



phono-cartridge history in an attempt to acquaint distributors and service technicians with profit opportunities in the \$70,000,000 phono-cartridge replacement market. Based on the theme, "\$4.00 opens up new business for you", the promotion includes complete new packaging for Electro-Voice cartridges, a metal merchandiser for point-of-sale display, a sales aid kit, and direct mail material.

Insuline Corp. of America, Long Island City, N. Y., is offering distributors a counter display cabinet, the "Tele-

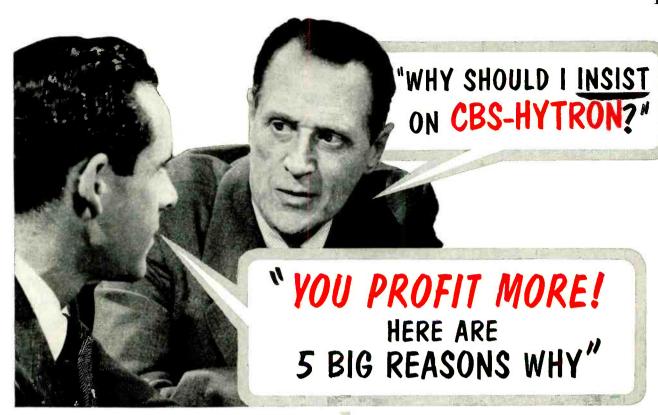


Bin", for television servicing tools containing 165 alignment and adjusting tools.

M. A. Miller Mfg. Co., Libertyville, Ill., designed new front end labels for the Miller Counter Dispenser which show a large illustration of leading needle designs and are arranged according to cartridge manufacturers.

Permoflux Corp., Chicago, designed a corner display unit. It is, in effect, a ready-built corner to provide distribu-

(Please turn to page 18)





CBS-HYTRON IS FAMOUS ...

EASY TO SELL. The magic letters "CBS" are plugged for you on radio and TV station breaks... 102 BILLION times a year! CBS is known and respected by *all* your customers. CBS-Hytron is the profitable brand with endless sales assistance.



CBS-HYTRON SPECIALIZES IN RECEIVING TUBES. Since 1921, CBS-Hytron has concentrated on receiving types. Practice makes perfect. Put those years of know-how to work for you. Let time-proved CBS-Hytron dependability cut call-backs . . . make more money for you.



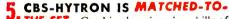
CBS-HYTRON LEADS IN TV

TUBES. You know them. CBS-Hytron TV originals: 1AX2, 1X2A, 6BQ6GT, 12A4, 12B4, 12BH7, 12BY7, 12BZ7, 25BQ6GT, and the original rectangular 16RP4. Even CBS-Hytron standard TV tubes are designed-for-TV...tested-for-TV...to give you peak performance and profit.

CBS-HYTRON IS ULTRAMODERN, CBS-Hytron is the tube of the future. Made in the world's most modern plants. On manufacturing equipment years ahead of the rest of the industry. CBS-Hytron advanced design and precision construction keep you



always ahead. Give you tomorrow's trouble-free performance today.



THE-SET. Combined engineering skills of leading set makers and CBS-Hytron work hand in glove for you. CBS-Hytron tubes are originally set-engineered right into the sets of 9 out of 10 leading set manufacturers. No wonder CBS-Hytron is your logical matched-to-the-set replacement tube.





IT PAYS TO BE FUSSY! Just any standard brand won't do. If you want: Trouble-free, advanced performance. Maximum customer satisfaction. Minimum call-backs. More profit. Five big reasons point the way: Insist on CBS-Hytron!

E A STON OF COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

CBS-HYTRON

Germanium Diodes

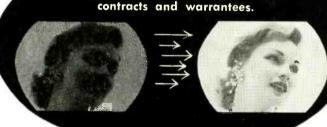
Complete data yours for the asking. Write CBS-Hytron, DANVERS, MASS., today.

for the brightest profit picture of the year

PICTURE TUBE KEJUVENATOR

Increases cathode filament emission — restores brilliance, sharpness, and detail to weak, dim Cathode Ray Tubes.
RESULTS ARE AMAZING!

85% of weak, low emission tubes can be revived—prevents costly replacements of CRT's on service contracts and warrantees.



- Simple Plug-in Unit installed in less than 1 minute
- Permanent Hook-Up
- Attractive, colorful packaging complete with easy instructions
- ✓ No Exposed Wires
- Fits all Size Tubes
- Automatically Operated turns on and off with set
- Standard RTMA Guarantee

INSTALLED IN 10 SECONDS: Simple plug-in installation for use as a flasher type reactivator or as a permanent rejuvenator.

HOW IT WORKS: In low emission CR Tubes the barium oxide coated cathode has become contaminated by the occluded gases in the tube. The Crest Rejuvenator steps up filament voltage slightly, raising cathode temperature to increase the electron kinetic energy thus permitting easier escape from the cathode — reduces impure barium oxide layer. RESULT: Brighter Picture.

hode Ra

Reiuvena

The Crest Picture Tube rejuvenator carefully increases voltage 25%; and this slight step up is far below the 100% and greater overload the filament is designed to withstand. Double the normal voltage is administered for prolonged periods by CR Tube manufacturers

HEAVY DUTY MODEL "B" FOR STAND-ARD AS WELL AS FOR ELECTROSTATIC \$3.40 FOCUS TUBES. DEALER NET to cure cathode emitting surfaces, during initial manufacture.

Contamination of the barum oxide layer will form as early as three months after normal set use — Loss of picture brightness will be noted after 6 to 8 months' normal set use.

HOW IT SAVES: Reduce risk on Service Contract and Warrantees. Save the difference between the price of a CRT and the low \$3.40 for the Heavy duty Model B Rejuvenator . . . for standard or electrostatic focus tubes.

PERFORMANCE IS PROOF: *CREST LABORATORIES — a leading manufacturer of transformers pioneered in the development of CRT Rejuvenators. Your guarantee of a quality product, proven performance, and profitable satisfaction.

MODEL "C" FOR STANDARD TUBES. \$2.79

Now available the NEW MODEL D for A.C.-D.C. series filament receivers.

Write for FREE literature on Picture Tube Rejuvenation. Available at Local Jobbers, or inquire

LABORATORIES, INC.

Whitehall Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

The only lightning arrester with the strain relief Lies is

manufactured by JFD. A patent is its proof!

The win-lead will bend only at a point separate from your contact—

therefore, your twin-lead cannot break away.

Only the exclusive JFD strain relief lip prevents the

contact washers used in all arresters from ripping your lead-in

apart, strand by strand until the wire is torn through and

the picture on your screen obliterated. Write for Form 84.



FOR RIBBON TWIN-LEAD

No. AT105 ("Little Giant" with hardware for wall or window sill mounting) List \$1.25

No. AT1058 ("Little Giant" with UL approved stainless seed strap for pipe mounting) List \$1.50

No. AT102 ("Jumbo" with UL approved stainbas steel strap for Universal Mounting) List \$2.25

FOR TUBULAR TWIN-LEAD

No. AT103 ("Jumbo" with I.I. approved stainless steel strap for Universal Mounting) List \$2.25

Available with four color, sales producing counter display, on request

JFD MFG. CO.

UROGIKLEN 4, N.Y. Densomhurst 6-9200

Vorla's Largest Manufacturer of T Antennas and Accessories





teaches fast, expert service techniques

This book describes a series of actual TV service case histories, each pre-senting a specific problem about a specific receiver.

The symptoms of the trouble are described and then followed by a step-by-step explanation of how the service technician localized and tracked down the defect. Finally, there is a detailed discussion of how this particular trouble can be tracked of how this particular trouble can be tracked down and solved in any TV set. The discussions which follow each case history are invaluable—they explain how to apply the proper time-saving servicing techniques to any TV receiver. Here, in one volume, is the successful experience of experts—to make your service work easier, quicker, more profitable. Over 100 pages, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}\%$, illustrated. Pays for itself on a single service job.

ORDER TK-1. Only.....\$1.50

"HOW TO UNDERSTAND AND USE TEST INSTRUMENTS"



shows you how to get the most from your test instruments

Provides basic explanations of how each test instrument operates; describes functions of each con-trol and shows their proper adjustment to

proper adjustment to place the instrument in operation. Covers: Vacuum Tube Voltmeters, AM Signal Generators, Sweep Signal Generators, Oscilloscopes, Video Signal Generators, Field Intensity Meters, Voltage Calibrators. Describes each in detail; explains functions: tells proper use in actual contribute. functions; tells proper use in actual servicing; shows how to avoid improper indications. Because this book gives you a clear, complete understanding of your test instruments, you get more out of them, save time, and add to your earning power. Over 175 pages, 8½ x11",

ORDER TN-1. Only \$3.00

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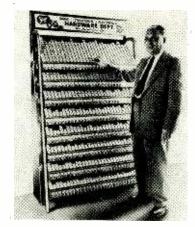
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tors with proper conditions for demonstrating the Permoflux CH-8M corner horn speaker enclosure to full advantage. The display unit is available to distributors at cost with the purchase of at least three baffles.

General Cement Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill., is now packaging 240 different hardware items in hinged plastic boxes



on quickly accessible self-service racks. The new merchandising arrangement is called the "G-C 50 (Hinged Cover)

Littelfuse, Inc., Des Plaines, Ill., lists car radio fuses for all cars made from 1940 through 1952 in its new "Auto-



motive Fuse Guide". The company's TV Fuse Guide is also available, printed on durable enamel stock suitable for wall mounting.

The General Electric Tube Department conducted a series of electronic tube application clinics in five California cities. The program was aimed at bringing detailed information on new tube developments and applications to the engineering staffs of electronics equipment manufacturers and other users.

JFD Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn. N. Y., in an effort to promote the sale of its lightning arresters, has begun a drive to alert TV set owners to the dangers of lightning striking TV antennas.

1953 Show Notes

The 1953 Electronic Parts Show will be held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, May 18-21, according to Samuel L. Baraf, newly-elected president of the Show Corp. The Show will run

from Monday through Thursday, from 10 am to 6 pm, with a supplementary seminar program. A new section will be added to the exhibition hall to accommodate about 40 more booths.

In addition to Baraf, other newlyelected officers of the Show Corp. include:-Arthur Stallman, vice-president; Matthew Little, secretary; and Jack A. Berman, treasurer.

President Baraf appointed the following as Committee chairmen:-Jack A. Berman, Budget and Educational; W. D. Jenkins, Entertainment; Arthur Stallman, Credentials; Vin Ulrich, Housing; and Harry Stark, Publicity.

Production

The RTMA reported that 2,517,157 TV sets had been produced during the first seven months of 1952. The Association also reported that 5,280,079 radio sets had been produced of which 2,034,745 were home sets; 1,639,097 auto radios; 838,799 clock radios; and 776,438 portables.

New Plants and Expansions

Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass., opened a new office building in Cleveland. The company also announced that it is completing negotiations for a lease of a plant in South Lowell, Mass. It plans to use the South Lowell building for engineering and production work of an undisclosed nature for the U.S. Government.

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., has begun construction of a 40,000-sq.-ft. plant near Mountain View, Cal. which will house a new group of product development laboratories of the company's Electronics Division.

Standard Coil Products Co., Inc., purchased about four acres of plant development space in the Melrose Park district of Chicago adjacent to its present plant facilities. The company plans a 70,000-foot addition to its present Melrose Park building.

Westinghouse Electric Corp. completed all building construction on its new electronic tube plant and division headquarters at Elmira, N. Y. The new plant will manufacture TV tubes for home and government use, and transmitting, industrial, and special-purpose tubes for commercial and military applications.

Standard Transformer Corp. is nearing completion on two new wings of its Chicago plant at Addison, Elston, and Kedzie Avenues.

Jersey Specialty Co., Inc., built a new plant in Mountain View, N. J. The company makes TV lead-in wire and lamp cord and engages in wire spooling operations

International Resistance Co., Philadelphia, added 450 employees to its manufacturing staff.

Electro-Voice, Inc., Buchanan, Mich., built a new balcony in its plant which provides over 4,000 sq. ft. of additional floor space to house its expanded lab-

Hallicrafters. Inc., entered the Canadian TV field with the establishment of (Please turn to page 22)

I Will Train You at Home for Good Pay Jobs, Success in



YOU LEARN SERVICING

by practicing with equipment I furnish



J. E. SMITH President
National Radio
Institute
Woshington, D.C.

> You build valuable Multitester (at left) as part of my Servicing Course. You use it to make many tests, get practical experience, make EXTRA money fixing neighbors' radios in spare time. Many of my students earn \$5, \$10 a week extra while learning. I send you many other kits too. You build a modern Radio. You build many circuits common to Radio and Television. All equipment is yours to keep. Read about and see other equipment in my free book, Mail card below.



YOU LEARN COMMUNICATIONS

As part of my Communica-As part of my Communica-tions Course I send you kits of parts to build the low power broadcasting trans-mitter shown at right and many other circuits common to Radio and Television. You use this equipment to get practical experience putting a station "on the air," per-forming procedures demanded of Broadcast Station operaof Broadcast Station operators. I train you for FCC Commercial Operator's License.

Mail Card for Sample Lesson and 64-Page Book. FREE!



There are Good Jobs, Good Pay, Success in Radio-TV! SEE OTHER SIDE



TELEVISION is Today's **Good Job Maker**

In 1951 over 15,000,000 homes had Television sets, more are being sold every day. 108 TV stations are already operating, over 1800 are now authorized and many hundreds are expected to be on the air in 1953. This means new jobs, more jobs and better pay for trained men. The time to act is NOW! Start learning Radio-Television servicing or communications. Want to get ahead? America's fast growing industry offers good pay, a bright future and security. Gut out and mail card now. J. E. Smith, President, National Radio Institute, Washington, D.C.

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS CARD NOW

Sample Lesson & 64-Page Book

This card entitles you to Actual Lesson on Servicing, snows how you learn Radio-Television at home. You'll also receive my 64-Page Book, "How to Be a Success in Radio-Television." Mail card now!

NO STAMP NEEDED! WE PAY POSTAGE

Mr. J. E. SMITH, President,

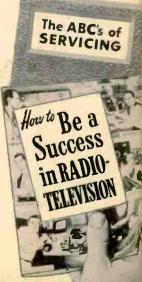
National Radio Institute, Washington 9, D.C.

Mail me Lesson and Book, "How to Be a Success in Radio-Television." (No Salesman will call. Please write plainly.)

NAME.....AGE

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Train at Home to Jump Your Pa as a RADIO-TV Techn

There's a Bright Future for You in America's Fast Growing Industry

Do you want good pay, a job with a bright future, security? Would you like to have a profitable business of your own? If so, find out how you can realize your ambition in the fast growing RADIO-TELEVISION industry. Even without Television, the industry is bigger than ever before. 105 million home and auto radios, 2900 Radio Broadcasting Stations, 108 TV Stations with 1800 more now authorized. Expanding use of Aviation and Police Radio, Micro-Wave Relay, Two-Way

Radio for buses, taxis, etc., are making opportunities for Servicing and Communications Technicians and FCC Licensed Operators.

You Learn by Practicing with Kits I Furnish

With both my Servicing Course and my NEW Communications Course I send you many Valuable Kits of Parts. They "bring to life" theory you learn in my illustrated texts. Mail card for my big 64-page book. It shows photos of equipment you build from kits I send.

My Training Includes Television

Both my Servicing and Communications Courses include lessons on TV principles. You get practical experience by working on circuits common to both Radio and Television. My graduates are filling jobs, making good money in both Radio and Television. Remember, the way to a successful career in Television is through experience in Radio.

Send NOW for 2 Books FREE Mail the Postage-Free Card NOW!

What will YOU be doing one year from today . . . will you be on your way to-ward a good job of your own in a Radio and Television service shop or business? Decide now that you are going to know more and earn more! ACT NOW! Take the important first step to a career and for my FREE DOUBLE OFFER. You get Actual Servicing Lesson. Also my 64-page book, "How to Be a Success in Radio-Television." Read what my graduates a contract of the servicing Lesson. nates are doing, earning; see equipment you practice with at home. Mail card now. J. E. SMITH, President, National Radio Institute, Washington 9, D.C. Our 39th year.

... so they could earn more! They acted Mail the card now for my 2 books FREE I TRAINED THESE MEN

but Successful

J. E. Smith, President National Radio Institute

The men whose letters are published below were not born successful. At one time they were doing exactly as you are doing now . . reading my ad! But they acted. They decided they would know more

"I am now Chief Engineer at WHAW. My left hand is off at the wrist. A man can do... if he wants to." R. J. Bailey, Weston. W. Va.



In Spare Time

"Before finishing, I earned as much as \$10 a week in Radio servicing, in my spare time. I recommend NRI". S. J. Petruff, Miami, Fla.



Control Operator, Station WEAN

"I received my license and worked on ships. Now with WEAN as control operator. NRI course is complete." R. Arneld, Rumford, R. L.



Trained Men Make Money In TV

"I am how servicing Television. Your course enabled me to repair TV receivers without any trouble." R. Currier, Fair Haven, Vt.



Has Growing Business

"Am becoming expert Teletrician as well as Radiotrician. Without your course this would be impossible." P. Brogan, Louisville, Ky.



Thru NRI

"My first job was with KDLR. Now Chief Engr. of Radio Equip-ment for Police and Fire Dept." T. Norton, Hamilton, Ohio.





Cut out and mail postage-free card today!

NRI Training Can Lead to Jobs Like These in RADIO-TELEVISION

BROADCASTING Chief Technician
Chief Operator
Power Monitor
Recording Operator
Remote Control

Operator

Home and Auto P.A. Systems
Television Receivers
Electronic Controls
FM Radios

IN RADIO PLANTS Design Assistant Transmitter Design Technician Service Manager

Serviceman Research Assistant

SHIP AND HARBOR Chief Operator

Assistant Operator Radiotelephone Operator

GOVERNMENT RADIO

Operator in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coost Guard Forestry Service Dispatcher Airwoys Radio Operator

AVIATION RADIO Plane Radio Operator Transmitter Technician Receiver Technician Airpart Transmitter

Operator TELEVISION

Pick-up Operator
Volce Transmitter
Operator
Television Technician
Remote Control
Operator Service and Maintenance Technician

POLICE RADIO

Transmitter Operator Receiver Serviceman

FIRST CLASS Permit No. 20-R (Sec. 34.9, P.L. & R.) Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS REPLY CARD

No Postage Stamp Necessary If Mailed In The United States

4c POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE 16th and U Sts., N.W.

Washington 9, D. C.

Make Extra Money While Learning

Keep your job while training.
Many NRI students make \$5, \$10 and more a week extra fixing neighbors Radios in spare time while learning. I start sending you special booklets that show you how to service sets the day you enroll. Multi-tester you build with parts I furnish helps discover and correct Radio troubles.



Want Your Own Business?

Many N.R.I. trained men start their own business with capital earned in spare time. Let me earned in spare time. Let me show you how you can be your own boss... Robert Dohmen, New Prague, Minn., (whose store is shown at right) says, "Am now tied in with two television outfits and do warranty work for dealers. Often fall back to N.R.I. textbooks for information on installing Television sets." tion on installing Television sets.



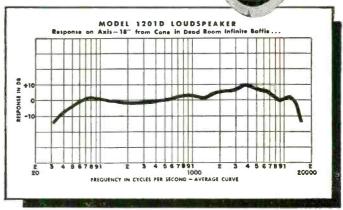


Compared with speakers ten times more expensive—many listeners actually prefer G-E Model 1201D

In recent tests, many un-biased listeners actually preferred the G-E 1201D for its exceptionally fine reproduction! Side by side comparisons at a given volume level were made to try and determine the difference between these G-E speakers and others costing ten times as much.

These General Electric speakers are designed to meet and surpass the exacting standards of performance so essential to high fidelity. Their wide acceptance spells out the answer—for dependability, durability, and all-round superb performance.

Remember, there's a General Electric speaker for every application—27 speaker models in 8 different sizes!



OUTSTANDING FEATURES:

- ECONOMY—Compare their cost, and you'll find it lower by far than any speaker of comparable quality on the market.
- EXCEPTIONALLY WIDE FREQUENCY RANGE 50 to 13,000 cycles.
- FAMOUS G-E ALUMINUM BASE VOICE COIL—Unaffected by moisture and temperature variations.
- G-E ALNICO 5 MAGNET—for both maximum efficiency and sensitivity.

GENERAL ELECTRIC





Astatic Model CT-1 TV Booster,

you simply have yet to learn how vast an amount of improvement in TV reception a booster can really provide. And there is no secret about why the Scanafar provides such superior performance. It's a new and vastly improved booster design, abreast of modern, major improvements in TV receivers (check the accompanying list of features). The result is, whether used with new or older model receivers, you get a new experience in sharp, contrasty, snow-free pictures and crisp, clear sound. There is no loss of picture definition nor suppression of sound. Truly, the Scanafar ends the search for a DEFINITELY better TV Booster.

List Price \$32.50

Features

The Scanafar employs a balanced, cascaded circuit, with a neutralized 6J6 tube driving a 6BQ7. Both tubes are used over the entire TV frequency range. Band width is over seven megacycles on all channels. Provision is made for either 72 ohm or 300 ohm impedance input and output. For other descriptive and technical information, write for illustrated literature.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT

401 Broadway, New York 13, N. Y. Cable Address: Astatic, New York.



offices in Toronto under the name of Hallicrafters Canada, Ltd.

Cenco Corp., Chicago, is constructing a new research and development laboratory which will permit the company to extend its activities into the fields of chemistry and electronics. The company previously conducted development and engineering work in the field of physics.

Transducer Corp., Boston, merged with its parent concern, the American Machine & Foundry Co. The former subsidiary is now the Electronic Division.

The Laboratory for Electronics, Inc. located its new headquarters at 75 Pitts St., Boston.

Magnecord, Inc., manufacturer of magnetic recording equipment, moved its sales and advertising offices to 225 West Ohio St., Chicago. The Engineering Department remains at 233 West Erie St.

Wyco Metal Products, North Hollywood, Cal., manufacturer of relay cabinet racks, is constructing an additional 6,000 feet of manufacturing space.

Business Briefs

... Philco Corp. established a separate Radio Division in recognition of the size and importance of its radio business. William H. Chaffee, formerly vice-president and director of purchases, was appointed vice-president of the new division. The Television Division, which has received separate divisional status, continues under the direction of Frederick D. Ogilby.

... Capitol Radio Engineering Institute, Washington, D. C., inaugurated a nontechnical, non-mathematical home study course, "Television Studio Operations." ... CBS-Hytron sales, purchasing, and executive offices are now fully set up in the company's new plant in Danvers, Mass. The company's mailing address is now officially 100 Endicott St., Danvers, Mass.

. . . International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., announced a new television course designed to acquaint manufacturing and sales engineers, broadcast engineers, students, and technical workers with all components of transmitting and receiving equipment, both monochrome and color.

... LaPointe-Plascomold Corp., Rockville, Conn., manufacturer of "Vee-D-X" TV antenna systems, successfully completed its recently initiated financing program. Over 40% of the 92,194 shares of common stock offered were subscribed to by stockholders. The balance was sold to financial houses and others.

... Magnavox Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., has discontinued the manufacture of 17-inch TV sets. Frank Freimann, president of the company, predicted that the 17-inch set would eventually be relegated to the position of the 12-inch set

... The RTMA announced that member companies received orders for radio communications and other equipment from the U.S. Government for the first half of 1952 totaling \$538,794-477 compared with orders of \$508,709,882 for the first half of 1951.

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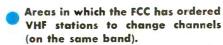
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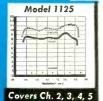
Areas in which a new VHF station is being added to the present one.

The great number of single-channel Yagis

naw in use will not bring in the new channel. If an additional Yagi is installed, it will have ta be tied into the present installation with separate leads and a switching system. However, ONE Futuramic will do the job of BOTH antennas — at lower cost — with better results on bath channels.

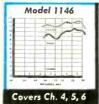
Areas served at present by two or more VHF stations (on the same band).

In such areas, the installation man has had to compromise between conventional broad band antennas, and separate Yagis for each channel. Only the Futuramic will give you the full advantages of both. It combines highest gain and sharpest directivity with simple, economical installation.



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Polar Fottern



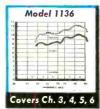
BOOM

BRACED

Model 1124

Covers Ch. 2, 3, 4

Model 1173



4, 5, 6	Covers Ch. 3, 4	1, 5, 6
Model No.	Channels Covered	List Price
1173	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13	\$20.83
1124	2, 3, and 4	
1125	2, 3, 4, and 5	¢40.07
1136	3, 4, 5, and 6	\$40.97

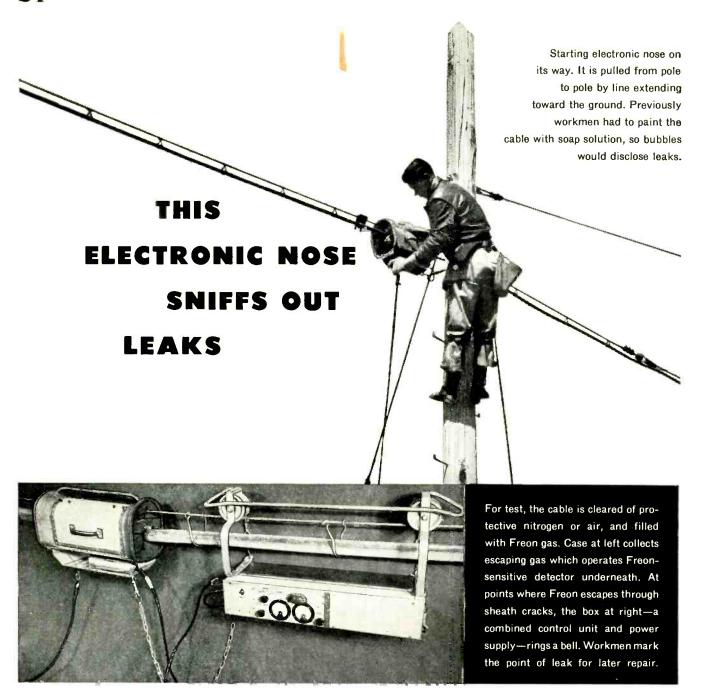
SHATTERS all performance records!

- Channel for channel, the Broad Band Futuramic will outperform any conventional SINGLE-CHANNEL Yagi.
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4, 5, and 6 CHANNEL MASTER



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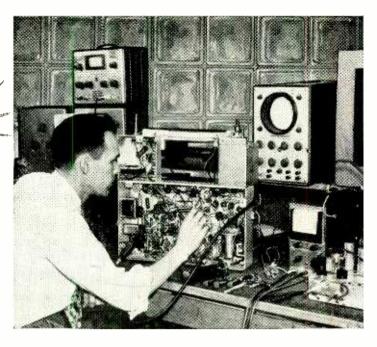
United States Testing Co.

1415 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J.

Test No. E-5095 August 8, 1952

Manufacturer	Number of Tubes Tested	Number of Failures	Overall Point Quality
A	8	1	81
В	8	1	78
С	8	6	62
D	8	1	83
E	8	4	67
F	8	5	42
G	8	4	52
H	8	5	30
SYLVANIA	8	NONE	92

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- The power increases of many existing stations and improved reception range of current receivers will result in receivers being installed and serviced in the fringe areas of present stations.
- Under the FCC proposal, over 70 per cent of all communities will be served by UHF channels exclusively. This means TV servicemen must know UHF receivers before the new UHF stations in their area are opened.

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in the CBS-Columbia design laboratories, Al Gold-berg takes some important readings with the EICO rodel 221 Vacuum Tube Voltmeter and Model 555 Pultimeter, as darry R. Ast ley looks on.



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MAGNETIC TAPE TV RECORDING

 \dots A major TV improvement is now in the making \dots

By HUGO GERNSBACK

P TO VERY recently, television programs could be recorded only on standard optical motion picture film. Recording of television programs is important to television stations who require a record of their emissions, not only in audio, but of video as well. More important today is the growing trend to film drama and studio programs in advance and broadcast them via film at a subsequent date. Frequently a television station must play back a program for many reasons, such as business, program improvement, verification of script, and for a number of other purposes. Private individuals also often wish to record live television shows, particularly important ones of historical interest, and various other types. Many TV network programs nowadays are recorded and shipped to the subscribing stations on optical film (kinescope recordings).

Television stations in the past have been handicapped a great deal in recording their programs, mainly on account of the great expense of optical film and the necessary time loss. The optical film must first be developed, the same as an ordinary photograph negative; it must then be dried. This is time-consuming, and is also very expensive, particularly when tens of thousands of feet of photographic film must be handled. In addition the picture quality is poor, as all who have seen kinescope recording can testify.

The industry has been experimenting for years to do away with optical film and substitute something better and cheaper, if possible.

It appears that this hope is about to be realized in the very near future. Within one, or at the most two years, magnetic tape recording may take over completely with a huge saving in money as well as in time all around. The theoretical end has long been realized, at least on paper. Recent practical results have encouraged a number of research institutions, as well as private research experimenters, to such an extent that the goal seems now to be in sight.

The device works somewhat along these lines (for patent reasons, some of the essential technical details

cannot be revealed at present):

The tape recorder is attached to the output of the video amplifier and now records the video impulses on a standard magnetic tape. No excessive speed is necessary to run the tape recorder, as might be thought. There is, of course, no developing with the magnetic

tape, and it can be played back immediately after the recording, the same as with standard magnetic tape now. While it has always been a comparatively simple matter to record audio signals on tape and play them back, with video impulses the situation is quite different. Video impulses have much higher frequencies as compared to audio impulses. While an excellent audio amplifier covers the band from 20 to 20,000 cycles (and the range of a phonograph record is not that great) the video tape must record all signals from zero frequency to at least 4,000,000 cycles! This extremely wide frequency range posed a number of serious engineering problems in designing effective recording and playback mechanisms.

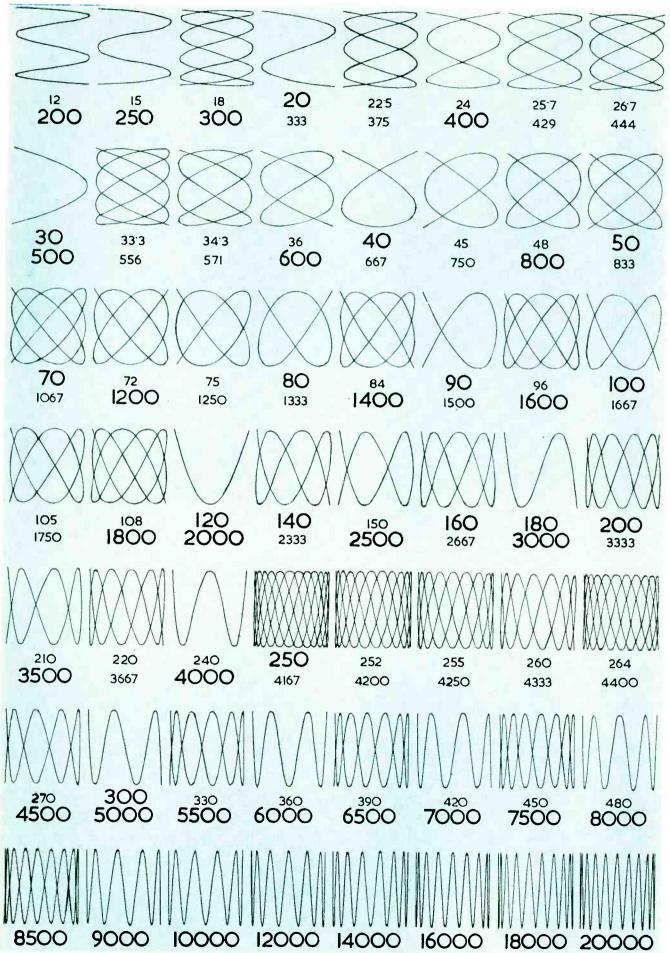
When the magnetic tape is played back, the video and synchronizing impulses are fed through another video amplifier and on to the transmitter for broadcasting, just as though they originated in a studio camera. Or, if the tape recorder is being used with a TV receiver, the amplified video and sync pulses are fed to the cathode-ray tube and the sweep circuits of the receiver in the usual manner.

It now appears that the technical bugs are rapidly being solved, and the results achieved so far give a tolerably clear picture for most purposes. The improvement is such that within the very near future it will be a certainty that all television broadcasters will be able to use the new magnetic tape recorder.

Not only will the magnetic tape recorder find an important use in the television industry, but the motion picture industry is even more interested.

We recently had a talk with Loren L. Ryder, A.S.C., Chief of Sound, Paramount Pictures Corporation, of Hollywood, California, who has also been prominent in developing magnetic tape for television recording. He informed us that when magnetic tape recording is perfected, the big motion picture companies will save several million dollars a year in discarding the present optical film. It was also pointed out to us that certain optical film recordings often become obsolete and must be discarded. This is not true of magnetic tape, which can be used over and over again hundreds of times simply by demagnetizing the former recording, when, of course, the magnetic tape becomes usable again.

This does not exhaust all the uses of magnetic tape for optical purposes. It is only a beginning.



CALIBRATING AUDIO OSCILLATORS

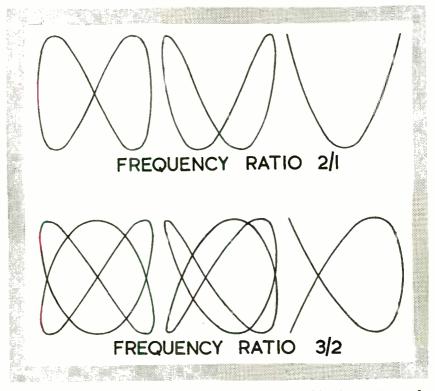
A scope and a very simple breadboard oscillator are all you need to get these highly accurate frequency patterns

By N. H. CROWHURST

DUILDING a good audio oscillator is neither difficult nor particularly expensive, nowadays. There are plenty of good designs to choose from. The Wien bridge feedback circuit described in the November, 1951, RADIO-ELECTRONICS is an excellent example of high quality at reasonable cost. But the difficult job, for most of us, is providing the frequency calibration.

The simplest method by far is to use Lissajous patterns; but most books on the subject give a few samples, state the frequency ratios they represent, and then tell us " . . . With a little practice, more complicated patterns can easily be recognized." This is where many of us come unstuck. If you're mathematically inclined you can sit down and figure out various ratios for the frequencies you want, and then work out some idea of what the patterns will look like: then just twiddle the controls until the desired patterns appear. Of course, if you have already located a few frequencies accurately with the aid of the simpler patterns it is easier to find the right spots for the more complicated ones by interpolation. But many don't get even that far -they're lost in a maze of patterns at the beginning, and don't know where to

I have calibrated a great many oscillators with Lissajous patterns (mostly on a 50-cycle line standard), and can appreciate the truth of the book statement, "With practice . . ."! The dif-



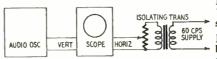


Fig. 1 (above)—Lissajous patterns for 120 and 90 cycles in three possible positions on the oscilloscope screen.

Fig. 2, left—Equipment setup for calibrating frequencies up to 480 cycles with the help of the 60-cycle power line.

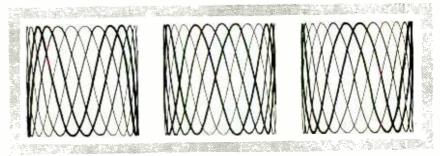


Fig. 3-The scope patterns for 250 cycles in three possible locked positions.

ficulty at the beginning is knowing what you are looking for. The patterns are not quite as simple with 60 cycles as with 50, but the job is still fairly easy when you know what to look for.

Basic rules

The calibration depends on the stability of the line frequency. If the line frequency is actually 59.5 or 60.5 instead of 60 cycles, the calibration accuracy can still be held within 1%, which is good enough for most purposes. But if the frequency swings between these two extremes while you

are calibrating, the results can be very confusing. It is best to do the job at a time when the line frequency is reasonably stable. Try to avoid transit rush hours, mealtimes (when electric stoves and other appliances are being switched on and off), or dusk, when industrial loads are changing and lighting loads are coming on. Normal daytime working hours, or mid-evening, usually give the best results. If the supply frequency fluctuates it is difficult keeping the patterns steady enough to recognize them.

The calibration must be based on

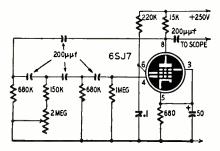


Fig. 4-Circuit of simple 1-kc standard.

stationary patterns, because then the frequency is as accurate as the reference standard—in this case the line frequency. The pattern should be moved into the best position for positive identification by first detuning the oscillator slightly so the pattern drifts slowly; then coming into accurate tune when the pattern is in the right position.

Fig. 1 shows three possible positions for two patterns, one representing a frequency ratio of 2/1 and the other 3/2. Using a 60-cycle reference, these patterns represent 120 and 90 cycles respectively. In both cases the right-hand pattern is the easiest to recognize: the trace folds back on itself, leaving two open ends.

Complicated patterns appear much simpler, because half the lines on the screen are superimposed on the other half. (This method also provides a valuable check on oscillator waveform. If the waves are not pure sinusoids, the two halves of the pattern will not match perfectly, and it will be impossible to lock them in. All the patterns shown in the recognition chart are in the locked position.)

Calibration procedure

Fig. 2 shows the setup for calibrating the lower frequencies (up to 480 cycles) directly from the 60-cycle reference source. The upper figure under each pattern in the chart on page 30 is the frequency it represents during this stage of the procedure. Mark the simplest patterns (20, 30, 40, 60, 90, 120, and 180 cycles) first. This makes it easy to identify patterns for the principal intermediate frequencies (24, 36, 45, 48, 50, 75, 80, 100, and 150 cycles), and the higher harmonics of 60 cycles (420, 300, 360, 420, and 480). Then go on to the more complicated patterns.

The pattern for 250 cycles is probably the hardest to recognize. It will

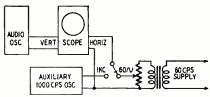


Fig. 5-High-frequency calibration setup.

have considerable flicker, due to the fact that it takes 1/10 second for the oscilloscope spot to trace out the figure. (This is also true of the 50- and 70-cycle patterns, but they are much less complex.) An accurate guide to iden-

tifying the right pattern is to count the number of crossover points on any part-cycle between the top and bottom of the trace. The 250-cycle pattern has five crossovers; 252 and 264 cycles each have 4; 255 cycles has 3; and 260 cycles has only two.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the 250-cycle pattern in three possible positions on a medium-persistence scope.

Calibrating higher frequencies

Maintaining the same calibration accuracy for frequencies above 480 cycles requires a second reference oscillator. Since only one frequency (1,000 cycles) is required, a breadboard setup will serve the purpose. Fig. 4 is the circuit of a simple phase-shift oscillator tunable from about 700 cycles to 1,400 cycles. Fig. 5 is the setup for adjusting this oscillator to exactly 1 kc, and using it to calibrate the main oscillator at the higher frequencies.

Note that 200, 250, and 300 cycles appear in both sets of figures on the reference chart. These three pairs of patterns are used to find 1 kc in the following manner:

With the switch in the 60-cycle position adjust the main oscillator for the original 200-cycle pattern (upper number 200). Now switch to the 1-ke position and adjust the phase-shift oscil-lator for the other 200-cycle pattern (lower figure 200). This should set the phase-shift oscillator to exactly 1 kc. Double-check by repeating these steps with the 250- and 300-cycle patterns. The temporary oscillator can now be used as a reference standard for calibrating the main oscillator to 20 kc, using the patterns for the lower sets of figures. (1 kc on the main oscillator should produce a straight diagonal line, ellipse, or circle, just as in the original 60-cycle calibration against the line frequency. Check back frequently against 200, 250, or 300 cycles to see that the phase-shift standard stays on 1 kc.

You may have a little difficulty at first in recognizing the patterns for the highest frequencies, owing to the large number of waves presented, and the convergence at the edges of the pattern, which makes them difficult to Notice count. the patterns for 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 kc; the even ones have both ends either at the top or the bottom; the odd ones have one end at the top and one at the bottom. Above 10 kc, only the even-frequency patterns are used, to give 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 kc.

There will be an odd pattern (not shown) between each pair. The difference between the two types can best be determined by examining both ends of the trace. The even patterns will be symmetrical top and bottom, but not the odd ones.

The great value of the chart is that any pattern obtained can be recognized quickly, and its position on the frequency scale known immediately and accurately. This gives a clear indication of which way and how far to turn the oscillator dial to find the pattern for the next frequency to be calibrated. END

LOUDSPEAKER

By JACK D. GALLAGHER

FEW articles which have given the reader an idea of how to make his own crossover network have been written. However, such articles usually specify the coils in millihenries, and information about how many turns of wire to wind on a form of given dimensions to obtain a required value of inductance may be hard to find.

Fortunately, there are approximate formulas which can be used in designing network inductors. The results obtained will be close enough for practical purposes if care is used in their application.

Many variables are involved in winding inductors of any sort. For instance, the number of turns that any multilayer form will hold depends not only upon the diameter and insulation of the wire used, but also upon the method by which the wire is applied to the winding space provided. Obviously, if the wire is crooked or wound loosely about the form, valuable winding space will be lost. Each turn must lie on top of the preceding turn if the maximum number of turns is to be wound in the space provided.

One good method of winding wire on the form is to clamp a hand drill in a vise, then place a bolt or machine screw through the core of the form and fasten it securely with a lockwasher and a nut. For large or rectangular cores, use a wooden form cut to fit the core and drilled for the bolt. The length of the bolt should be such that when the bolt is clamped in the drill chuck, the form will be as close to the chuck as possible. Such an arrangement leaves one hand free to keep the wire taut while the other is occupied turning the drill crank.

Two circuits are shown in Fig. 1-a, and two in Fig. 1-b. Those in 1-a use the conventional m-derived network; those in 1-b have the constant-resistance type of network. The necessary formulas for calculating values of inductance and capacitance in either case are given.

Since the purpose of this article is to supply adequate information for winding the inductors to be used in the networks of Fig. 1, we will leave it up to the reader to determine the value of capacitance required by simply using the formulas shown. And we'll ignore the inductance formulas, using the tables instead.

A typical example

Suppose the type of network chosen is the constant-resistance series circuit of Fig. 1-b. The forms on which the inductances are to be made have a meas-

NETWORK INDUCTORS

Simplified winding data for these all-important filter elements in multispeaker installations.

ured diameter of 1% inches, and a winding length L of 1 inch is available. The winding depth, C, is equal to half the diameter, D, as shown in Fig. 2-a.

The value of N for a diameter, D, of 1 inch is given in Table I. All values of N in Table I are based on a diameter, D, of 1 inch, a winding depth, C, equal to half the diameter of the form, a winding length of 1 inch, and a voice-coil, R_o, impedance of 4 ohms. If the desired crossover frequency is to be 800 cycles, the value of N (in Table I) is equal to 151 turns. This value, however, is for a D of 1 inch, and for other diam-

eters a correction factor must be applied to this value of N. These factors are given in Table III. The factor for 1%-inch-diameter form is 0.79. Hence, all values of N (Table I) should be multiplied by 0.79 if a 1%-inch form is used to wind the coils.

In the example:

 $151 \times 0.79 = 119$ turns.

If the voice-coil impedance of the woofer is 8 ohms instead of 4 ohms, the value of N (119) must be multiplied by $\sqrt{2}$ or

 $119 \times \sqrt{2} = 169 \text{ turns.}$ This value of N is the number of

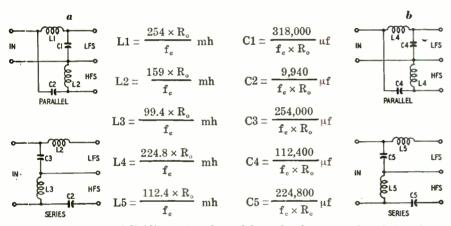


Fig. 1-Four types of dividing networks and formulas for computing their values.

TABLE I

Circuits	Type	c =	400	500	600 #	700	800	900	1000
Constant Z	Par. (L4) Series (L5)		303 214	270 191	247 175	229 162	214 151	202 143	192 136
Conven- tional	Par. (L1)	_	323 255	289 228	264 208	244 193	228 181	215 171	205 162
m-clerived	Series (L3)		202	181	165	153	143	135	128

TABLE II

Circuits	Туре	$f_{\rm e} =$	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
Constant Z	Par. (L4) Series (L5)		267 189	239 169	225 159	202 143	190 134	178 126	170 120
Conven- tional m-derived	Par. (L1) Series (L3)	_	284 225 178	254 201 159	239 184 145	214 170 135	201 159 126	189 150	180 143 113

TABLE III

For $R_0 = 16$ ohms, multiply all values by 2.

	Corre	ction fact	ors for v	arious valu	ies of D		
Diameter =	11/4	13/2	11/2	15/8	13/4	17/8	2.0
Table I Table II	0.85 0.90	C.79 0.85	0.74 0.82	0.70 0.79	0.67 0.76	0.63 0.73	0.60 0.71

turns needed on the form for a cross-over frequency of 800 cycles and an impedance, R_{o} , of 8 ohms for the loud-speaker voice coil.

The next step is to determine the size and type of wire to use in winding the inductances. The available winding space is equal to the winding length, L, times one-half the diameter of the form:

 $L \times 0.5 \times 1.375 = 0.688$ sq. in. A size of wire which will wind 169 turns in 0.688 sq. in. or 246 turns per square inch must be used. The number of turns per square inch for various sizes and types of wire is given in Table IV. From this table, No. 16 d.c.c. will wind 271 turns per square inch. However, in the winding space of 0.688 square inch,

271 × 0.688 = 187 turns of No. 16 d.c.c. can be wound. This is 18 turns more than the required number and will cause the crossover frequency to be about 140 cycles lower than 800 cycles. Adding one-half of the difference between 169 turns and 187 turns to the required number of turns (169) will raise the crossover frequency to approximately 800 cycles. The foregoing statement will not be true in all cases, but can be used as a means of minimizing the changes in the coils at the final testing of the network.

If the winding area is to be kept square in cross section, the values of N for various crossover frequencies are as listed in Table II. Correction factors for various diameters to be used with Table II can be found in Table III, and in all cases these factors should be multiplied by the values of N listed in Table I and Table II.

The values of N in Tables I and II

The values of N in Tables I and II were obtained by using Wheeler's and Bunet's formulas for multilayer inductances as given on page 148 of the Radiotron Designer's Handbook (third edition).

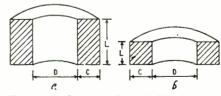


Fig. 2-a—Coils used in Table I. 2-b—Square cross-section coils of Table II.

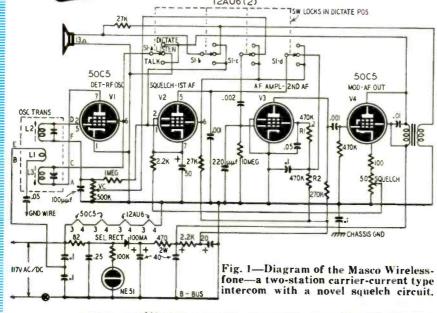
TABLE IV

Turn	s per squa sizes and	re inch fo	
Wire Size	D.C.C.	s.c.c.	Enameled
16	271	321	348
17	329	397	437
18	399	493	548

"Short" Circuits

By ROBERT F. SCOTT

Technical Editor



current or wired-wireless intercommunication systems are making a rapid comeback after about 15 years of relative oblivion. In this type of intercom, each unit or station is a radio transmitter and receiver combination. The desired information is carried from one station to the other over the power lines. No additional wiring is needed. For this reason, wired-wireless intercoms are widely used where it is desired to communicate between any two points on a common power distribution system. They are applicable to homes, small offices, material storage yards, industrial plants, and other places where it may be impractical to string connecting wires between the two points, or where it may be handy to move one or more of the stations to different places.

OME and office types of carrier-

The Masco Wirelessfone

The Masco model WF-1 Wirelessione shown in Fig. 1 is typical of the twostation systems now widely used by parents as electronic baby sitters. Two identical units are used in the system. Unlike some systems which use one or both sides of the power line to carry the information, this system uses the metallic sheath of conduit as the active conductor whenever possible. Masco engineers claim that this increases the range of the units by making it possible to send and receive around distribution transformers, circuit breakers, and meters, which normally cut off or greatly attenuate the signal.

When switch S1 is in the LISTEN position, the incoming r.f. signal developed across coupling coil L1 is coupled into the receiver antenna coil L2 and its tuning capacitor. Section S1-a of the function switch grounds the plate and screen of V1 so its control grid and cathode function as a diode detector. The incoming signal developed across L2 is applied between grid and cathode of V1, and a rectified voltage appears across the 500,000-ohm volume control. Adequate r.f. selectivity and rejection of the 60-cycle line frequency is provided by L2 and its tuning capacitor, which are resonated at approximately 175 kc.

The full a.f. signal developed across the volume control is fed to the grid of V2 through a 1-megohm isolating resistor. A portion of the a.f. signal is tapped off by the arm of the control and fed through S1-c to the grid of V3, and the set operates as a conventional amplifier from here on.

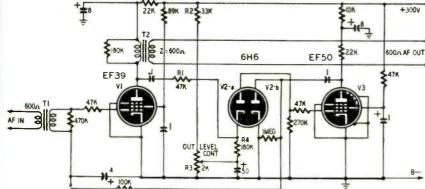
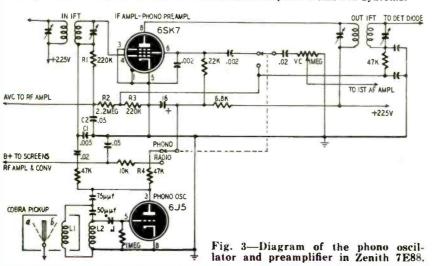


Fig. 2-Automatic volume control for audio amplifiers and PA systems.





V2 is an automatic squelch tube which silences the receiver when no r.f. signal is being picked up. The plate voltage for this stage is tapped off at the midpoint of the 940,000-ohm screen resistor network (R1 and R2) for V3. The heavy plate current develops a large voltage drop across R2 and reduces the screen voltage of V3 to the point where this stage is virtually cut off.

When a r.f. carrier is received, the negative voltage developed across the volume control biases V2 to cutoff. The screen of V3 rises to the normal value and that tube develops full gain. The signal fed to the grid of V3 through the arm of the volume control is amplified normally, then passed on to the input circuit of the a.f. output stage (V4).

The 50-ohm squelch control in the cathode circuit of V4 determines the sensitivity of the squelch tube. Advancing the control so there is more resistance in the circuit places a small amount of positive bias on the cathode of V2, permitting weaker r.f. signals to operate the squelch circuit.

When S1 is thrown to TALK or DICTATE, V1 become the r.f. oscillator, operating at about 175 kc. V2 is the first a.f. amplifier, V3 is the second a.f. amplifier, and V4 is a class A Heising modulator. S1-a ungrounds the plate and screen of V1 and connects them to the plate of V4 through L3 of the oscillator transformer. L2 and L3 are grid and plate coils of a tuned-grid, tuned-plate oscillator. The modulated 1.f. energy is coupled into the power line through L1.

The speaker is used as the microphone when transmitting. Its ungrounded side is connected to the grid of V2 through S1-b. S1-d disconnects the plate of V2 from the junction of R1 and R2 and connects it to its own screen, so this stage operates as a triode voltage amplifier coupled by S1-c to the grid of V3 through a .002- μf coupling capacitor.

A.v.c. for audio circuits

A device which automatically varies the gain of an audio amplifier system to hold its output constant as the input signal varies over wide levels is often needed in PA systems, radio-telephone modulators, conference-type intercommunicators, and teletype receivers. A circuit of this type is described by A. B. Shore¹ of the Engineering Division of ¹Electronic Engineering, Aug. 1952, page 374-376.

the BBC. Fig. 2 is the diagram of the a.v.c. amplifier which holds the audio output level constant to approximately ± 0.2 db as the input signal varies over a range of 40 db.

The unit operates at low signal levels. Its input and output are through transformers working from and into 600-ohm lines. With this setup, the a.v.c. amplifier can be constructed as a separate unit and inserted in the line between a mike and amplifier or between a preamplifier and main amplifier. However, there is no obvious reason why the circuit cannot be modified to operate with high-impedance input and output circuits. In this case, the circuit could be incorporated into a microphone preamplifier or amplifier control unit.

EF39, a European remote-cutoff pentode similar to the 7B7 and 6S7, is the variable-gain amplifier. The signal is fed into its control grid from the secondary of T1. After amplification, the signal is fed to the main amplifier through T2. The signal at the plate of the EF39 is also applied to a voltage divider consisting of R1 and R4. A portion of this voltage is tapped off and fed to diode V2-a connected in a high-impedance circuit to minimize loading on V1. The cathode of V2-a is biased positive by a voltage taken from R3, the output level control.

V2-a conducts only when the peak a.c. signal exceeds the bias on its cathode. When V2-a is conducting, the d.c. voltage developed across the 270.-000-ohm diode load resistor is the difference between the peak a.c. voltage and the d.c. bias. The difference voltage is applied to the control grid of the EF50 bias amplifier. (This tube is available as war surplus but a 6AK5, 6SJ7, or a pair of triode stages may be substituted as long as they provide an equivalent amount of gain.) After amplification, the signal is rectified by V2-b and the resulting d.c. voltage is used to bias the control grid of V1. The voltage developed by V2-b is approximately equal to the product of the d.c. voltage produced by V2-a and the gain of V3.

How it operates

Mr. Shore demonstrates the operation of this circuit with the following example:

The gain of V1 varies from 100 with minus 5 volts of bias to 1 when the bias is increased to minus 40 volts. V3 is operated with a constant gain of 100. V1 is initially operating with 5 volts of bias. The output level control (R3) is set so the cathode of V2-a is 10 volts positive.

When a 0.1005-volt (r.m.s.) signal is applied to the input, a 10.05-volt (r.m.s.) signal appears across the primary of T2 and 10.05 volts (peak) on the cathode of V2-a. The 0.05 volt difference between the d.c. bias and the peak voltage is rectified and fed to the grid of V3. This signal is amplified 100 times in the EF50, and then rectified by V2-b to produce 5 volts of bias for

the control grid of V1. Thus, we see how a 0.1005-volt signal is needed at the input terminals to maintain 5 volts of bias for V1.

Now, if the signal increases so the bias of V1 increases to 40 volts, the gain drops to unity. Working backward, the 40 volts of bias requires a signal of approximately 0.4 volt peak on the grid of V3. Since this is the difference between the peak output of V1 and the d.c. bias (10 volts) on the cathode of V2-a, V1 must develop a 10.4-volt signal. Since its gain is unity with 40 volts of bias, the input signal must be 10.4 volts.

From these examples, we see that the output changes only 0.35 volt—less than 0.3 db—as the input voltage changes from .1005 to 10.4—a change of slightly more than 40 db.

Zenith's Cobra pickup circuits

Dynamic and crystal pickups are voltage generators, but the Cobra pickup controls the voltage developed by an r.f. oscillator and detector combination. Fig. 3 shows the circuit used for the pickup in the Zenith 7E88 chassis. The oscillator grid coil L2 and the other components of the 2.5-mc r.f. oscillator are mounted on the receiver chassis, while plate coil L1 is in the cartridge assembly. L1 consists of approximately 40 turns of No. 40 wire fixed in position in the cartridge. The needle or stylus is fastened rigidly to a stainless-steel vane pivoted so movement of the needle causes it to move closer to or farther away from L1.

The needle follows the grooves in the record and the vane swings between a and b. This changes the Q of L1 and varies the voltage across it.

Since L1 and L2 are parts of the oscillatory circuit, any change in the r.f. voltage in L1 will vary the grid-leak bias and cause a change in plate current. The plate current, which varies with audio modulation on the record, causes a corresponding a.f. voltage to develop across the oscillator load resistor R4.

The preamplifier

This audio signal voltage is fed to a voltage amplifier stage. The voltage amplifier varies from one set to another. In the 7E22 chassis, the i.f. amplifier is used as the phonograph preamplifier. The signal voltage is taken off the oscillator plate through a 47,000-ohm resistor and a .02- μf capacitor and is fed to the grid of the 6SK7 i.f. amplifier. C1 filters out any 2.5-mc r.f. voltage that may be present.

The secondary of the i.f. transformer does not affect the operation of the circuit because it appears as a short-circuit at frequencies far removed from resonance (455 kc). The control grid of the 6SK7 is returned to ground through R1, R2, and R3.

The audio voltage is amplified between the control and screen grids and then fed to the volume control in the grid circuit of the 6SQ7 detector and first a.f. amplifier.

Harmonic-rich sawtooth waves ...
easy and inexpensive to produce
... can help the technician

Check Audio Response with a

NEON GLOW TUBE

By JAMES G. ARNOLD

'HE neon-lamp oscillator is highly popular as a modulator in lowcost signal generators and related equipment. It can also be used effectively in many other applications. The output of a neon-lamp oscillator is a sawtooth wave. If the proper precautions are taken, this device can be used to test audio-amplifier response in the same way as a square-wave generator. The test procedure is as simple as the square-wave method and the cost of the equipment is negligible. This method of testing amplifier response, of course, can be used with any type of sawtooth generator. The neon-lamp oscillator is stressed because the components are widely available and very inexpensive.

Waveform analysis

Let's analyze a sawtooth wave and compare it with a square wave. Any waveform can be broken down into a number of component sine waves: These are a fundamental and its harmonics of various amplitudes. Figs. 1 and 2 show the harmonic content of a symmetrical square wave and a linear sawtooth wave. The sawtooth wave has about half the odd-harmonic content of the square wave. For example, the 7th harmonic in the square wave is twice the amplitude of the 7th harmonic in the sawtooth. We might conclude that testing an amplifier over a given range with a sawtooth wave would require about twice as many points as with a square wave. This is generally true.

Suppose we are testing an amplifier with flat response to 5,000 cycles, but falling off rapidly at higher frequencies. If a 3,000-cycle sawtooth wave is applied to the input, the 3,000-cycle fundamental component will get the full gain of the amplifier but its harmonics will not. This will result in a distorted

sawtooth wave at the amplifier output. In a similiar manner, if the amplifier has poor low-frequency response and a 50-cycle sawtooth is applied to the input. the high-frequency harmonics will be amplified more than the 50-cycle fundamental. The output wave will be distorted in a different manner. The effects of poor high- and low-frequency response on square waves and sawtooth waves are illustrated in Fig. 3. In both cases poor low-frequency response distorts the portions of the waves that have the slowest rate of change. The circuit time-constants are too short to maintain a relatively long transient potential. Poor high-frequency response rounds off the sharp corners through the inability of the circuit to accept rapid rates of change in voltage. With the proper interpretation amplifier response can be checked with a sawtooth wave as well as with a square wave.

The oscillator circuit

Fig. 4 is the basic circuit of a neon-lamp oscillator. When d.c. is applied the capacitor starts to charge up to the applied voltage, but the charging current is limited by R. The capacitor voltage rises according to the exponentional formula $E_c = E_{\rm b} (1 - E^{-t/RC})$. This charging cycle is illustrated in Fig. 5. For all practical purposes the capacitor will reach the applied voltage after about 4 time constants (4RC).

When the rising voltage across the capacitor reaches a critical value called the "ignition point" the neon lamp ionizes and conducts. Its internal resistance when ionized is low enough to act as a virtual short circuit. The capacitor discharges almost instantly through the lamp until the voltage drops to a second critical value called the "extinction point." At this point the neon lamp de-

ionizes and removes the short across the capacitor. The charging cycle immediately begins again and the process repeats itself indefinitely, generating the voltage waveform shown in Fig. 6-a.

(Ignition and extinction voltages differ widely with various types of neon lamps. In general, lamps made for 117-volt service ignite at about 70 volts and extinguish at about 55 to 60 volts. The sawtooth waves shown in Fig. 6-a would thus have a peak-to-peak amplitude of 10-15 volts.)

The waveform shown in Fig. 6-a is not linear enough for our purpose. For maximum linearity we use only a small portion of the charging cycle. We cannot change the extinction or ignition voltages of the neon lamp but we can accomplish the same thing by increasing the applied voltage (E_b) . This gives us the steeper charging curve shown in Fig. 6-b.

The high-frequency limit for this type of relaxation oscillator is approximately 10 kc. Above this frequency the deionization time of the lamp becomes an appreciable part of the cycle. The bulb will not be able to extinguish itself fast enough to start the next cycle immediately.

The oscillator frequency can be determined mathematically from the time required for the charge to rise from E_e to E_1 . This turns out to be:

$$t = RC \times log \left(\frac{E_b - E_s}{E_b - E_s} \right)$$

where:

t =time (seconds)

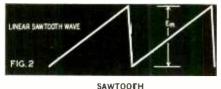
RC=microfarads times megohms

 $E_i = ignition voltage$

 $E_e \equiv extinction voltage$ $E_b \equiv supply voltage$

The frequency is 1/t. While this formula enables one to calibrate the oscillator





SQUARE WAVE	
-------------	--

1(F)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	No. of harmonic	1(F)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
100	0	33	0	20	0	14	0	11	0	% of fundamental	100	50	33	25	20	17	14	12	11	10
127	0	41	0	25	0	18	0	14	0	% of Em	63	32	21	16	13	10	9	8	7	6

Figs. 1 and 2—Main harmonics of square and sawtooth waves. Fig. 3—Distorted waveforms show amplifier deficiencies. Fig. 4—Neon-lamp oscillator. Fig. 5—Capacitor charges exponentially through resistor. Fig. 6—(a) Neon-oscillator waveform. (b) Raising supply voltage improves linearity. Fig. 7—Complete oscillator-buffer-amplifier schematic.

on paper, it is much less trouble to calibrate the oscillator with a good signal generator and an oscilloscope.

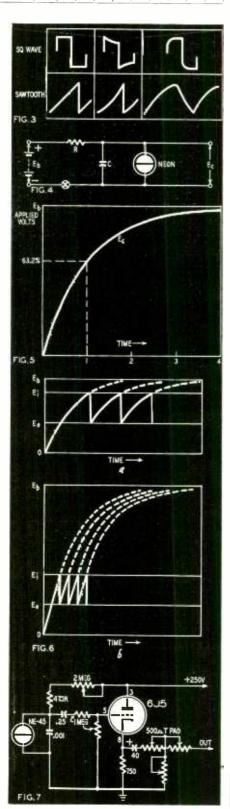
Additional circuit requirements

While a sawtooth output of 10 to 15 volts is adequate for most amplifier tests, the neon-lamp generator is inherently a high-impedance device. Its frequency and waveform will be seriously affected if the oscillator is heavily loaded. The solution is to use a buffer amplifier between the oscillator and the equipment under test.

Since no voltage amplification is needed a cathode follower is the ideal buffer for this purpose. (See "Cathode Follower Applications," by I. Queen, in last month's RADIO-ELECTRONICS.) Its input impedance is very high, and the output impedance may be practically any value desired.

Care should be taken not to overload the buffer. If the cathode follower is not capable of handling the 15-volt input a voltage divider should be used in the grid circuit, as shown in Fig. 7. The buffer grid receives only $7\frac{1}{2}$ volts and its output is approximately 5 volts. A 500-ohm T-pad attenuator is used to maintain constant output impedance. If higher output voltage is required change the buffer-output coupling capacitor to $0.5~\mu f$ and feed the signal to the grid of a low-distortion voltage amplifier. This amplifier should have a grid resistor of at least 100,000~ohms.

This basic circuit can easily be adapted to the individual requirements of the experimenter. Where frequency stability is important use a well-regulated voltage supply for the oscillator. This can be done with gaseous regulator tubes. The variations are unlimited and the basic circuit should prove valuable to any experimenter.

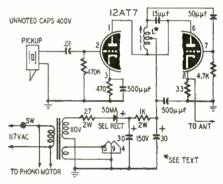


PHONO OSCILLATOR FOR FM AND SPLIT-SOUND TV SETS

By ELLIOT A. McCREADY

The FM phono oscillator shown in the diagram was built for use with my Du Mont FM-TV receiver. The unit can be constructed on an extremely small chassis. The combined frequency characteristics of the FM or TV receiver and the average recording and crystal pickup give reproduction that will satisfy the average listener.

The circuit is a conventional reactance-modulated oscillator using a 12AT7 dual triode operating on any convenient portion of the TV or FM band. With this coil (5 turns No. 16 tinned copper spaced to ½ inch on a %-inch slug-tuned form) the operating



Circuit of the FM phono oscillator.

frequency is variable enough to cover the lower TV band but a slight reduction in the number of turns will raise

Materials for phono oscillator

Resistors: 1—470,000, 1—4,700, 1—470, 1—33 ohms, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt or larger; 1—1,000, 1—27 ohms, 2 watts. Capacitors: (Mica or ceramic) 2—500, 1—51, 1—15 $\mu\mu$ f 400 volts. (Electrolytic) 2—30 μ f, 150 volts. Miscellaneous: 1—half-wave power transformer with heater winding, 1—s.p.s.t. toggle switch, 1—50-ma

Miscellaneous: I—half-wave power transformer with heater winding, I—s.p.s.t. toggle switch, I—50-ma selenium rectifier, I—12AT7, I—9-pin miniature socket, I—slug-tuned ½-inch form, hookup wire, hardware.

the frequency if desired. Oscillator drift might prove annoying on the higher frequencies, so a low operating frequency is recommended. None of the components is critical; however a high-output crystal pickup should be used to fully modulate the FM oscillator.

Heat causes frequency drift, so mount all heat-producing components in a well-ventilated spot. Use high-frequency wiring technique—keep leads short. The antenna is an 8-inch length of hookup wire. Use as short an antenna as practical to minimize radiation.

The constructor must remember that this unit will not operate with a TV set using an intercarrier sound circuit. Intercarrier receivers require a fixed-frequency picture carrier to beat against the sound carrier and produce a new sound i.f. of 4.5 mc which deviates up to \pm 25 kc with the FM modulation.



TAPE RECORDING

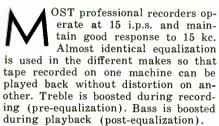


By I. QUEEN

Editorial Associate



PART IV—Professional-type units and special equipment for dubbing to film or disc



Heavy-duty professional equipment is often designed to mount either vertically in a rack or horizontally in a console. (Vertical mounting saves considerable space in multiple installations, and provides complete accessibility and visibility for checking operation.) Two or more large motors are generally used to drive the transport. These can start and stop the mechanism almost instantly, and they practically eliminate wow. Most models have separate amplifier channels for recording and playback. Signal-to-noise ratio is maintained at 55 db or better. Push-button control is often included. The buttons

energize solenoids so that the machine can be adapted easily to remote control. A VU meter (instead of a neon lamp or electron-ray tube) indicates signal

Semiprofessional models may include some of the features mentioned above, but are designed for lighter duty. They may be installed in a cabinet for home or office use, or in one or two carrying cases. Prices in this

group range from about \$285 to \$600.

per minute. A 101/2-inch tape reel can be accommodate, for one-half hour, single-track recordings at 15-i.p.s.

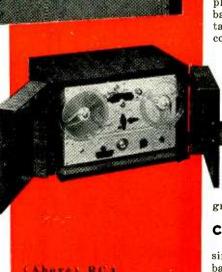
The Concertone is supplied with either single (full-tape-width) heads or dual-track heads. Three separate heads (erase, record, playback) are prealigned on a "quick-change" base. Thus monitoring may be done directly from the tape. Immediately after being magnetized at the recording head, the tape passes the playback head for monitoring.

Fig. 1 is the amplifier circuit. Recording and playback channels are separate.

The recording amplifier is the lower section. The first two stages (V104 and V105) have flat response and high gain. The next stage (V107) provides treble boost. (This minimizes the effects of hiss, thermal noise, and other h.f. background sounds that may be introduced during or after recording, and compensates for h.f. loss in the playback system.) Its 15,000-ohm cathode resistor is shunted by a series-resonant network. With the speed switch closed (7.5 i.p.s.) the resonant frequency of the network is about 8 kc. When the switch is open, resonance is at 15 kc. At frequencies far below resonance, the network has such high impedance that it has negligible shunting effect on the cathode resistor. Degeneration in the large cathode resistor gives the stage low gain. As the frequency rises the network impedance decreases and reduces the negative feedback by shunting the cathode resistor to a greater degree. The gain increases uniformly up to the network resonant frequency.

V106 works as a diode. Its plate load is a 10-megohm resistor and a .02-µf capacitor. The capacitor charges rapidly when the diode conducts on negative half-cycles of the audio signal. Then it discharges slowly through the 10-megohm resistor. The charge follows the average audio variations so it can be used to indicate modulation level on the 6E5 electron-ray tube.

The h.f. erase-oscillator (Fig. 2) is designed for minimum hiss and noise.



T-11A broad

not quality tape

ons allation. Be-

low) Magnecord-

ette portable rec-

ord-playback unit.

Concertone model 1401 has many desirable professional features. It is a basic unit which may be installed in a console or carrying case. The carrying case includes an 8-inch high-fidelity speaker and a monitoring amplifier.

The transport uses three balanced motors and runs at either 7.5 or 15 i.p.s. At fast speed, response is flat (2 db) from 50-15,000 cycles. Wow is 0.1% and signal-to-noise ratio is better than 50 db. Rewind speed is over 2,500 feet

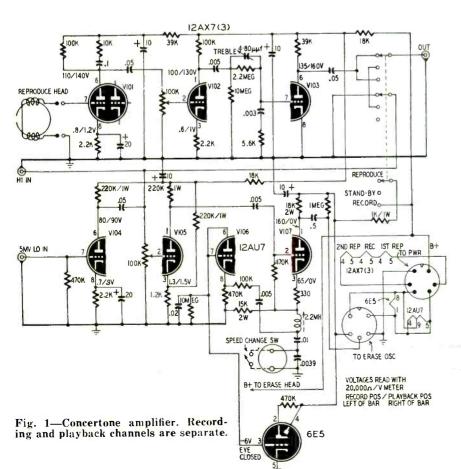


Stancil-Hoffman model R4 wide-range portable recorder-playback.

Two 6AQ5 tubes are used in push-pull at a frequency of about 60 kc. The circuit is adjusted first for minimum oscillator hiss with the 500-ohm balance potentiometer. The noise adjust control reduces residual tape noise by injecting a small amount of d.c. bias into the recording head. When correctly set, tape hiss is practically zero. Note that the erase head itself forms the plate tank of the oscillator.

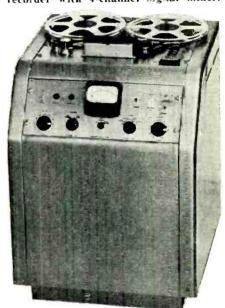
The playback channel is at the top of Fig. 1. The first stage (V101) has high gain and is not equalized. The R-C networks between the next two stages

boost bass considerably. The .003-µf capacitor and 5,600-ohm resistor shunt the input to V103. At high frequencies the capacitor is a virtual short, and bypasses most of the signal to ground through the 5,600-ohm resistor. At low frequencies the capacitor is practically an open circuit, and there is no shunting effect. (There is no actual bass boost; the lows are made to seem stronger by reducing the highs. This is one of the reasons for the h.f. preemphasis in the recording amplifier.) The small variable capacitor across the 2.2-megohm resistor allows the

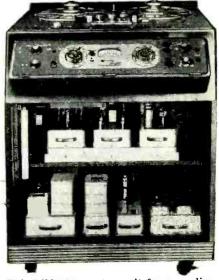




Concertone NWA-1 portable network recorder with 4-channel signal mixer.



Ampex model 402 console recorder with combined control-playback amplifier unit.



Fairchild 126 master unit for recording, playback, and dubbing to or from other recording media (film, disc, or wire).

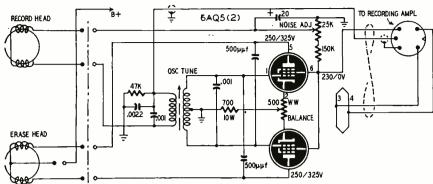


Fig. 2-Concertone recorder h.f. bias and erase oscillator.

treble response to be adjusted over a narrow range to compensate for wear in the heads. (See Part II of this series, in the September RADIO-ELECTRONICS.)

The heaters of the three 12AX7 tubes (V101 to V105) are connected in series and supplied with d.c. for low hum and noise. The output of the playback channel (about 1 volt r.m.s.) feeds into the monitoring amplifier shown in Fig. 3.

The playback amplifier may also be used for PA work. The low input terminal is used for weak signals (down to 5 mv). Signals of about 1 volt or more are fed directly to the monitoring amplifier when the recorder switch is set to standby.

Fig. 4 is the schematic of the power supply.

The Concertone rack-mounted network model NWR-1 has advanced professional features. Its response is 40-15,000 cycles, and signal-to-noise ratio is 55 db. The tape attains full speed in less than 0.1 second, and can be stopped almost instantly. A VU meter measures input and output levels, and bias current. This model may be operated by remote control.

Magnecord

Model PT6-A is a basic portable recorder mechanism, and requires an external amplifier. Transport speeds are 7.5 or 15 i.p.s. Speed is changed by removing one capstan and substituting another of different diameter. Separate heads provide erase and record-playback functions. At 15 i.p.s. response is 50-15,000 cycles (2 db). At 7.5 i.p.s. it is flat to 7,000 cycles. Normally a 7-inch reel is maximum. With an adapter, the

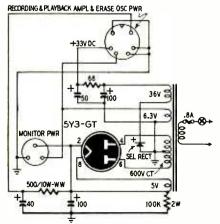


Fig. 4—Power supply for above units.

transport takes a 10½-inch reel. The PT6-J matching portable record-play-back amplifier has a single channel equalized for one speed (7.5 or 15 as specified).

Model PT7-A is a more advanced portable unit with push-button control, electrical speed changing, high forward speed, and three separate heads. Single-or three-channel matching amplifiers with VU meters and equalization control are available.

The recently announced Magnecordette uses a PT6-A mechanism with a built-in recording amplifier. Both are mounted in a cabinet suitable for home or office. Features include: fast forward shuttle, two inputs (mike and radio-phono), and equalization for each speed (7.5 or 15 i.p.s.). Audio-tube heaters are fed with d.c. For playback the recording amplifier acts as a preamplifier which may be connected to any radio or phono power amplifier. Its output impedance is 100,000 ohms.

Stancil-Hoffman

Model R4 has a response flat within 1 db from 50-15,000 cycles at 15 i.p.s. At 7.5 i.p.s. it is flat to 7,500 cycles (1 db). Wow is less than 0.1%. Rewinding is at 2,000 feet per minute, and a 5,000-foot roll of tape can be accommodated. An illuminated 4½-inch VU meter indicates input and output levels, bias, and erase currents. Forward, rewind, and stop are controlled by pushbuttons.

R4-30 is an even higher-fidelity recorder with a tape speed of 30 i.p.s. Its output is flat from 40 to 40,000 cycles within 2 db. Wow is less than .09% and harmonic distortion less than 1%.

Both models can operate either horizontally or vertically and take reels up to 13% inches in diameter. No rubber idlers or linkages are used in the drive systems. Speed is variable in either direction. Motor torque is controlled automatically for different reel diameters and as the takeup reel winds up more tape and becomes heavier.

Ampex

Models 400A and 401A have many features of console recorders, but are available in portable cases. The first uses half-track heads, the other full-track heads. Otherwise they are similar. These recorders are push-button operated. Relays and solenoids control

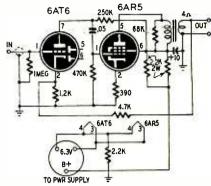


Fig. 3-The schematic diagram of the Concertone tape-monitoring amplifier. mechanical functions so that remote control may be used if desired. Speeds are 7.5 and 15 i.p.s. in both models. Special head design and equalization networks give flat response to 15 kc even at the slower speed! A 4-inch VU meter reads input and output levels, and may be used to measure bias and erase currents while recording. The input can be used with high-impedance radio tuners or low-impedance broadcast mikes. A built-in mike preamp is included. The erase, record, and play heads are in a single plug-in housing for quick removal or replacement.

The machine reaches full speed in 0.1 second and can be stopped in the time it takes the tape to move 2 inches. Wow is 0.2%. Special shielding on the heads and d.c. operation of the first amplifier-tube heater give a signal-to-noise ratio better than 55 db.

Model 300 is a heavy-duty console recorder. Wow is 0.1%. Response is 30-15,000 cycles at either 7.5 or 15 i.p.s. Rewinding is done at 2,400 feet per min.

Amplifier Corp. of America

This manufacturer introduced the idea of using twin tracks on standard tape, and now makes "Twin-Trax" models 810 and 710. These are single-speed machines. In each case, the code letter "B" is added to indicate the 7.5-i.p.s. speed, and "C" denotes 15 i.p.s. The 810-series recorders are complete in themselves. The 710 series are composed of two separate units, the transport (plus speaker), and the amplifier, each in a rugged, luggage type case.

These machines feature automatic reversal. A piece of aluminum foil is attached at the desired point along the recording tape. When the foil contacts a switch, it energizes a solenoid which reverses the mechanism. Complete reversal is effected in 0.2 seconds. Each "Twin-Trax" has a signal-to-noise ratio of 45 db or more. At the faster speed, response is flat (2 db) from 30-13,000 cycles. Wow is less than 0.2%.

Fig. 5 shows the recording amplifier. The first two stages raise the signal to about 1 volt.

The first section of the 6SN7-GT is a booster stage to compensate for the voltage loss in the following equalizer. The second section is fed from a voltage divider made up of the 270,000-ohm, 10,000-ohm, and 100,000-ohm resistors. The 500-μμf capacitor bypasses the

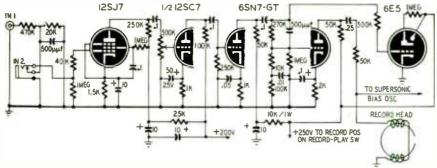


Fig. 5-Recording amplifier for the Amplifier Corp. of America "Twin-Trax".

270,000-ohm leg of the divider and feeds increasing amounts of signal to the amplifier as the frequency rises. Low frequencies are reduced by the divider action. The .01-µf capacitor has the opposite effect. At high frequencies it shorts out the 100,000-ohm leg of the divider and reduces the input voltage proportionally. Its reactance increases as the frequency is reduced, forcing more of the signal current to flow through the resistor and develop voltage at the grid.

In the playback amplifier (Fig. 6) the first two stages use the same tubes (12SJ7 and one-half 12SC7) as the input stages of the recording amplifier. They are shown in separate figures for convenience. An elaborate equalizer system is used during playback. Fixed networks similar to those used for recording are placed ahead of the second stage. Variable controls follow it. Thus the recordist may set the response for any desired effect: flat, bass boost or cut, treble boost or cut. See Fig. 7.

The playback amplifier delivers about 5 watts from push-pull 6V6's. The amplifier can also be used with a radio tuner or record player.

Amplifier Corp. of America also makes special recorders and accessory equipment. Model RP-551 (no longer in production) records automatically and continuously. Essentially it is two separate and complete recorders. Each runs at 3 i.p.s. and uses 15-inch reels, sufficient for 12 hours of recording. At the completion of a reel, an automatic switch turns it off and connects the other one. It is necessary only to remove the completed reel and put on a new one every 12 hours. Model 570-S is a

stereophonic system. Sound is picked up by two separate mikes and recorded on separate tracks. When played back through separate speakers, a stereophonic effect is presented. Model 820-M is a cardiographic recorder designed to medical specifications.

Presto

Model RC-7 is a portable tape-transport unit that may be mounted either vertically in a rack or horizontally in a console. It holds a 7-inch reel and runs at either 7.5 or 1.5 i.p.s. Separate record and play heads are used. There are three motors. One, a constant-speed unit, controls the capstan. The others are torque-controlled. As the load increases (for example, as the takeup reel winds on more tape) the motors exert more torque.

Model RC-10-24 is for heavier duty. It is push-button operated. Capacity is 2,400 feet of tape on a 10½-inch reel.

Separate recording and playback channels are provided in amplifier model 900-A2. A 3-mike low-level mixer precedes the recording channel. Other amplifiers are available.

Model TL-10 is a unique tape-drive, for use with a 16-inch phono turntable. No motors or amplifiers are included. Capstans are available for either 7.5 or 15 i.p.s. when the turntable speed is 78 r.p.m. The tape-drive is suitable for tape playback only. Equalized output from the head can be fed into an external amplifier.

RCA

This manufacturer makes one model, RT-11A, for broadcast stations and recording studios. Speeds are 7.5 and 15

Fig. 6—Playback channel. Some parts are identical with those in Fig. 5. NOVEMBER, 1952

i.p.s. Signal-to-noise ratio is 60 db; wow is less than 0.1%. Response is 50-15,-000 cycles (2 db) at the faster speed. A full 10½-inch reel may be rewound in one minute.

The power supply, recording amplifier (including erase oscillator), and playback amplifier are of the plug-in type. Three separate heads are used. The recording and playback heads may be adjusted in azimuth. The transport may be mounted in a rack or console.

A row of push-buttons controls all functions. A VU meter indicates modulation level.

Fairchild

Several unusual and exclusive features are included in model 126. Speed is 15 i.p.s., with 7.5 or 30 available on special order. Frequency response is flat within 1 db from 50 to 15,000 cycles. Wow is less than .05%. Signal-to-noise is greater than 62 db. No perceptible noise is added when dubbing from tape to tape or film to tape. This machine handles up to 4,800 feet of tape, sufficient for a full hour's run at 15 i.p.s.

Three rugged motors drive the capstan, feed reel, and takeup. A VU meter indicates the levels of the input, output, bias and erase circuits.

Separate recording and playback heads make it possible to monitor the tape while recording. These may be adjusted in azimuth instantly. Standard tapes for checking the heads are available. D.c. from the amplifier cannot magnetize the heads.

Model 130 picture-synchronization attachment may be added for recording synchronized sound tracks. Unless corrected for, tape shrinkage or stretch would destroy the synchronization. The pic-sync records a sample of powerline frequency on a 14-kc carrier. This pilot recording is 30 db below program level, so it does not interfere with the program material.

During playback, the pic-sync control motor aids or opposes the regular capstan motor.

If the tape stretches the recorded pilot frequency will be less than 60 cycles. The control motor will aid the capstan motor and speed up the tape. If the tape shrinks the pilot frequency will be higher than 60 cycles, and the control motor will act against the capstan motor to slow the tape speed.

Model 141 control-track generator brings the advantages of pic-sync to any professional recorder operating at 15 i.p.s. It generates a 14-kc signal modulated by the line frequency. It is self-contained in a portable case. END

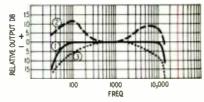
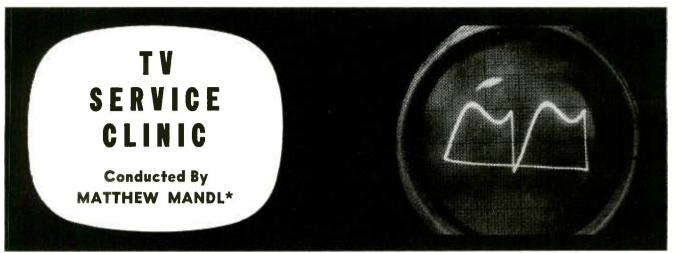


Fig. 7—Response curves of the Twin-Trax are adjustable as shown above.



NE of the disadvantages of the Synchroguide horizontala.f.c. lock system is the complex adjustment procedure necessary when the circuit gets out of alignment. This involves critical settings of frequency and waveform controls, horizontal locking-range trimmer, hold control, and drive, to get the waveform shown in Fig. 1 (The scope is connected between point "C" and ground.) If the broad and narrow peaks are not of equal height, pull-in and noise-immunity will be affected. (See RADIO-ELECTRONICS for January, 1952, page 50). These tedious adjustments are a nuisance to the busy service technician, and the unpopularity of the Synchroguide circuit (Fig. 2) is attested by the number of letters received by the Clinic on the subject.

A preview of some 1953 receivers brings the welcome news that a number of manufacturers are abandoning the Synchroguide in favor of the older phase-detector or Synchrolock circuits. As these systems involve several tubes compared with a single 6SN7-GT for the Synchroguide, the change is apparently aimed at simplifying service for the benefit of the technician. The fewer adjustments required with the older circuits mean that the horizontal sweep can be brought to peak performance without having to remove the chassis for the scope routine.

Despite the widespread use of the Synchroguide circuit during the past few years, several companies have always been "hold-outs"-among them Westinghouse, Capehart, Zenith, and General Electric. These manufacturers continue to use the older lock systems in their latest receivers. For example, in the new Capehart CX-36 receiver, chassis CT-52 and CT-57, a 6AL5 tube is used as a phase discriminator, onehalf of a 12AT7 is used for a reactance control, while a 12AU7 is used for an oscillator and discharge tube. The circuit is similar to the one used in the original RCA 630 receiver.

In the 1953 Zenith receivers (chassis 19K20, 19K22, 19K23, and 21K20 series) one-half of a 6AQ7-GT tube is *Author of Mandl's Television Servicing

Fig. 1-Waveform at "C" in Synchroguide

used as a horizontal phase detector, and the other section of the tube is used for the oscillator control. A 6SN7-GT is used for the horizontal blocking oscillator and discharge tube. In both the Synchrolock and phase-detector systems, the discharge tube is necessary to develop sufficient grid drive for the horizontal output tube. Adding the discharge tube for sawtooth formation also gives better control of horizontal linearity.

Philco, one of the first to use the Synchroguide, has abandoned it in its new TV-90 receivers in favor of a 6AL5 phase discriminator and a 12AU7 cathode-coupled multivibrator horizontal oscillator.

Other changes

Capehart, Zenith, Admiral, Emerson, and a number of others are now using the cascode-tuner principle for greater signal-to-noise ratio and for higher gain. RCA and Philco, who have been using cascode tuners for about two years, have added some refinements for better a.g.c. action and improved performance. The 6BZ7 is replacing the former 6BQ7 for the r.f. stage because of its higher transconductance (6,800 μmhos, against 6,000 for the 6BQ7).

Besides the foregoing, many new receivers have swung to the type of vertical sweep circuit in which two tubes (or a single twin-triode) form a combination multivibrator and output amplifier. This system has an elaborate circuit. (Scope sweep 7.875 cycles.)

R-C network to cut down noise susceptibility and increase vertical sync stability.

Familiarization with these circuits is a must for the progressive technician. He will encounter them more frequently in all late models. (For more complete descriptions of the cascode and vertical-sweep circuits, refer to the April, 1952, issue of RADIO-ELECTRONics, page 46.)

Inability to center picture

I have converted an Admiral 30A1 receiver to a larger tube. I used a Merit HVO-7 flyback transformer and an MDF-70 cosine yoke. I am using a Quam QF2 focalizer but left the old focus coil in the circuit temporarily so as not to disturb voltages and currents in the circuit. I intend to replace it later with a resistor of suitable value. I am unable to center the picture properly and cannot get rid of neck shadow at the right side of the screen. This shadow seems to be affected by the ion-trap positionthat is, moving the ion trap back and forth will increase and decrease the shadow. The position of the focalizer also affects the shadow to some extent. However, even by positioning these units to the best of my ability, I still get the neck shadow and cannot position the picture to fill the mask. The ion trap must be placed near the base of the tube. D. C. G., Bloomfield, Conn.

When the focalizer and centering adjustments cannot correct the conditions

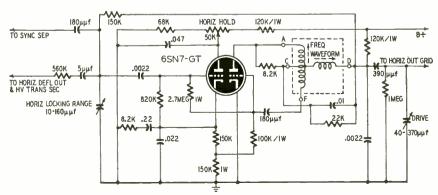


Fig. 2-Synchroguide horizontal oscillator and automatic frequency control.

you detail, the fault may be either improper idling voltage to the yoke or improper alignment of the yoke with respect to the focalizer. See that the yoke fits snugly against the flare of the picture tube. The yoke bracket may have to be bent so the yoke will line up properly with the focalizer. Remove the picture tube and see that the hole in the focus unit is aligned with the neck aperture of the yoke.

The fact that the ion-trap magnet must be placed against the base to reduce neck shadow may indicate either the wrong type (single-magnet vs. double), the wrong strength (gauss), or a correct magnet that has weakened with use. Use a single-magnet ion trap with bent-gun picture tubes. (You did not mention the type of tube in use at present.) This condition may be corrected when you cure the troubles with the focalizer and voke positioning. The focalizer adjustments should take care of corner shadow, and the ion trap should be adjusted for maximum brightness only.

Picture quality

In a Tech-Master model 1930 receiver, the definition is poor. The trouble seems to be poor interlace, and it seems that when a program is being received the picture is out of focus, yet the individual horizontal line traces are sharp and clear. The receiver has been aligned but this apparently had no effect. E. G., Bedford, Ohio.

From your description of the symptoms, it is obvious that the poor definition is caused by defects in the videoamplifier circuits, misalignment, or overloading on exceptionally strong signals. The fact that line structure is sharp and clear but picture detail is blurred indicates that the focus circuit is normal. (This would not be caused by poor interlace. Loss of interlace would coarsen line structure but the picture would still appear fairly sharp and clear.)

First try disconnecting one of the antenna leads. Then check both video-amplifier stages for defective tubes, resistors, capacitors, and peaking coils, or open connections.

If the video-amplifier stages are all right, the trouble is probably improper tuner tracking or picture-i.f. alignment. Despite the fact that you had the receiver realigned, it is advisable to re-

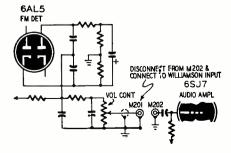


Fig. 3—Connections between TV chassis and audio amplifier in Admiral 30A1.

check i.f. alignment with the procedure given in the RCA 630 service notes. Make all trap adjustments first to prevent them from interfering with the bandpass response curve. Use an accurate marker, sweep generator and scope. The tuner in the Tech-Master model 1930 differs from that used in the RCA 630, and the specific service notes for the particular tuner used would have to be followed. Some Tech-Master receivers used the 206E1 tuner, and others the TV-201 Standard Coil tuner.

Buzz in Sentinel

In a Sentinel model 413 a pronounced buzz has developed in the audio. The intensity of the buzz varies with the picture modulation, and with the setting of the contrast control, but cannot be eliminated by turning down the contrast. In this receiver there is also insufficient width. What remedies do you suggest? J. L. D., Milford, Mass.

From your description you are getting "intercarrier buzz". This is a condition encountered frequently in intercarrier receivers. Try adjusting the slug trimmer in the 4.5-mc coil feeding the 6AU6 first-sound-i.f. amplifier. If this does not reduce the buzz, adjust both the primary and secondary of the discriminator transformer feeding the 6T8 sound detector. Do not turn the trimmers very much either way because these settings are critical and you may throw the discriminator completely out of alignment. If these procedures do not help, look for defective tubes and parts, and check the alignment of the i.f. and 4.5-mc sound stages.

For decreased width, check for an open 500-µµf capacitor between the 6W4 damper plate and the horizontal size trimmer. Also try a new 6BG6-G and a new 1X2. A short or a leak in the .05-µf and 0.1-µf capacitors connected to the horizontal linearity coil could also cause this trouble. Also check the 250-µµf sawtooth-forming capacitor in the horizontal oscillator output circuit.

TV audio to hi-fi amplifier

I would like to feed the audio output from an Admiral 30A14N television receiver to a Heathkit Williamson preamplifier. Can this be done by tapping the audio from the voice coil? The TV speaker has a 750-ohm field coil and a 3.6-ohm voice coil. What is the best procedure for doing this? C. B. H., Memphis 12, Tenn.

In order to feed the audio from an Admiral 30A14N receiver to your Heathkit Williamson preamplifier, you should take the output from the volume control as shown in Fig. 3. This will give better tone quality than if you attempted to use the output of the receiver's whole audio system. Disconnect the audio plug (M261) from the lower chassis and feed it into your amplifier by attaching a suitable plug. Bo not disturb the 6SJ7 or 6Y6-G tubes in the receiver. There is no harm in their nor getting a signal input, and their normal current drain will maintain the

proper load on the TV power supply. (If there is any hum or howl from the TV speaker, short out the audio input connector M202.) Leave the speaker undisturbed to maintain the field coil circuit for the power supply. Use the crystal or tuner input to the Williamson or bypass the preamp entirely. The volume control in the TV receiver can be used to set the output desired.

Arcs and shorts in h.v. system

In a Stromberg-Carlson TC-19 receiver I am experiencing considerable difficulty with arcing and shorts in the high-voltage system. The condition is more pronounced during damp weather. I have tried to find the arc a number of times but have not been able to locate the exact place of breakdown. I have cleaned all the dust from the high voltage section without avail. What suggestions do you have? W. E. R., Chicago 17, Ill.

Arcing and shorts in the high-voltage system of this receiver are often caused by poor contact at the junction of the plug-receptacle high-voltage connectors. Press them firmly together for good contact. The connector lead should be dressed away from any tubes—especially the 12AU7's—to prevent heat deterioration of insulation which could short the high voltage. (This multilead cable is the one that plugs into the top of the main chassis.)

Early production runs of this model were subject to failure of the 500-\$\mu\mu\mathrm{f}\$, 15,000-volt capacitors (part 110595) in the high-voltage supply. The deflection-coil assembly (part 114672) also developed internal shorts through heat breaking down the insulation between windings. Replace the capacitors with 500-\$\mu\mathrm{f}\$, 20,000-volt types (part 110680). The new replacement yokes have improved insulation to minimize breakdown, though they have retained the same part number as the original.

Fuse and screen-resistor failure

In a Philco 50T1403 receiver the fuse has blown and the horizontal output screen resistor has burned out. Could you list the common causes for these conditions? Also, how can the width coil be checked? I get no resistance reading across it. Any information would be greatly appreciated. R. H., Wood Ridge, New Jersey.

The blown fuse as well as the burnedout screen resistor could be caused by a shorted screen-bypass capacitor or one which shorts intermittently. Other causes include a gassy or defective 6BG6-G horizontal output tube or improper grid drive to this tube. Improper drive will increase current consumption and shorten the life of the tube as well as overheat parts.

The width coil can be checked by disconnecting it from the secondary of the flyback transformer. This coil has very low resistance (a fraction of an ohm) and an ordinary ohm-meter is only useful for checking whether or not the winding is open.



Why not a sectionalized TV set for finding troubles in others?



By JOHN D. BURKE

HAVE used tuned signal tracing on thousands of radio chassis—and urged others to use the same methods (my book Rapid Radio Repair, and articles in Radio-Electronics). So naturally I gave some thought to how to improve on the signal tracing procedures now used in television repair.

(A number of people have remarked that I should figure out an instrument as useful in television as the tuned signal tracer I use on radio.)

We do use signal tracing in TV now—in many ways. We use oscilloscopes, we trace signal voltages, we inject signals. Some of us use bar generators, even pattern generators. There are also the cruder forms of signal tracing. We pull out tubes and note the effect; we make finger tests, click tests, use capacitors on test leads to apply a.c. from the heater line to various grids (as Mr. Kiver says). And many more.

However, my idea was, and is, quite different. So far, to my knowledge, no one has published anything like it. In its simplest form, the idea is to use one television set to find out what is wrong with another television set.

My first approach, about five years ago, was to consider what might be done with the oscilloscope itself. Why does not the oscilloscope reproduce a picture, if we apply the video signal to its kinescope? (Some scopes do!—*Editor*.) For the simple reason that the average scope does not have a vertical sweep oscillator. Horizontal, yes. Vertical, no.

Also—it has no means for external control of the scanning spot's intensity.

So—since my own scope is a redesigned Army surplus radar unit anyway, I added a few parts and a tube, and thereby had a 60-cycle vertical sweep oscillator—plus means for external sync on both sweeps—and external control of the spot intensity. Now I had a raster—if I wanted it.

By taking sync from points in the set under test, and video from another point, my scope reproduced station programs.

One may say, "What's so smart about that? You merely made your scope into

a television 'slave' unit!"

The point is, and was, that my converted "slave" was a test instrument. I was not interested in watching programs on its 5-inch screen: I was interested in finding out why a certain TV set (it happened to be my own) gave everybody rubber legs!

Using this homemade "slave," I figured out the cause of the difficulty. Thereafter I did not get around to hooking up the same arrangement again. Still, there were times when I wished it were not so patched-up a job

Last week, however, the ideal test occurred. A young friend had been sweating for days over a 630 type chassis (with a.g.c.) which had several types of sync troubles all at once. He asked for help.

Conventional methods, laboriously applied, located several leaky coupling capacitors, an i.f. tube with a high-resistance grid-to-cathode leakage, and a horizontal sync circuit slightly out of adjustment.

Still there remained an erratic bending—occurring several minutes after the set warmed up.

You may laugh at the solution. (Aren't most troubles simple when we find them?) But this problem did have him, and me, stumped for hours! One half of a 6AL5—the half used for d.c. restorer—had no emission. As a result, picture information was getting into the sync circuits, even though that set has plenty of limiting action in the regular sync tubes. Very little effect was noticeable in the picture brightness or contrast. Not while we sought the trouble; later it did look much better after replacing the 6AL5.

The point of the story is that after I used another 630 chassis to signal-trace in the first set—in just a few minutes we knew that the trouble was in the vicinity of the 2nd video output tube.

The known-to-be-good chassis was connected to an antenna—the antenna was left off the misbehaving set. The two chassis were joined with a test lead. Another test lead, with a .005-µf ca-

pacitor in series, was connected first from the grid of the 2nd video tube of the good set to the same point on the other. (That spot was chosen to start since it represented a halfway point in the travels of sync pulses through the set.)

On the set being tested a weak picture appeared (as well as on the known-to-be-good set) and synced well vertically. However, the same horizontal bend appeared. The fault was between the 2nd video and the kinescope.

We moved along to the d.c. restorer. Same points on the two sets joined together through the capacitor test lead. Now again a weak picture but no bend!

To recapitulate: If the signal was bridged across from the good set to the 2nd video grid of our set-in-trouble, it acquired a bend. If bridged at the d.c. restorer, it did not get twisted. Therefore the trouble had to be between those two points!

We concentrated on that part of the set, and located the defective 6AL5. (Not too quickly, I admit. He had tested the tube; perhaps it was intermittent.) But I was sure that we were working on a hot scent—the trouble had to be there!

What possibilities flow from the above?

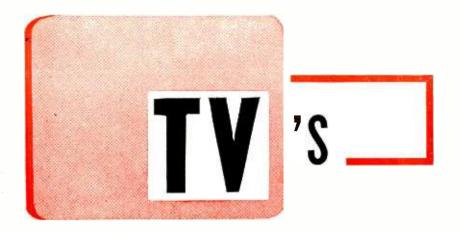
Certainly any technician can jumper over from one chassis to another, in many different ways; and furthermore, allow either the set under test, or the one being used as a test instrument—to be the initial receptor of the television signals.

For that matter, it would be possible to detour the signal back and forth several times, till it emerged on one or the other picture tubes, or both—and through one loudspeaker or the other, or both!

If such use of television chassis on the test bench becomes popular, and I may have had any part in its adoption —swell.

But I really have even bigger fish to fry.

There is need for a highly flexible test instrument, the characteristics of which I wish to suggest. Here are some



of the problems which designers will have to solve:

The basic character of the signal is always determined by the television transmitting station. But when it starts through any television set, all sorts of things happen to it. The worst problem for us, so far as signal tracing is concerned, happens at the mixer. For, by my count, it may be converted to any one of dozens of video i.f.'s the manufacturers have used, and are using. Right there we get into trouble.

Our test instrument should be able to tune to any of those frequencies, so that, at the very least, we can pick off the picture from any point in the i.f. of any TV set we work on. That means an i.f. range from 21 mc to 46 mc (and probably more).

In radio work the tuned signal tracers are tunable in all the intermediate frequencies used in AM receivers. An ideal signal tracer for television should do as well.

Furthermore, the instrument itself ought to have its own front end—it should be a complete television set—and thus not only should give us an i.f. amplifier which is tunable to any frequency used in TV sets in general . . . but also should have an arrangement whereby its local oscillator's frequency shall be variable within such a range that the test instrument's front end can produce a signal at any intermediate frequency we want to work with! Do I make myself understood?

Let us say that what I am proposing—in this latter respect—is an instrument to provide us with a TV test oscillator which converts TV programs to whatever intermediate frequency we desire.

Technically, or rather mechanically, the instrument would need, first:

1. An r.f. and mixer tuned step-bystep to all the channels.

2. An oscillator tuned step by step, plus being continuously variable within a wide range to supply an i.f. output from the mixer anywhere from 21 to 46 mc.

3. An i.f. strip variably tuned—ganged—so that it can operate any-

where from 21 to 46 mc.

There are further complications to be worked out. Read on.

 The problem of conventional sound; and intercarrier, and its variations.

2. The question—is the video signal positive or negative at the picture tube? (Is cathode or grid control used in the set we wish to test?)

3. Is chassis "hot" or "cold"? (Important factor.)

4. Sync take off point. And how many times inverted?

5. Method of contrast control, relating to technician's problems in using the instrument.

7. Provision for either taking off or injecting signal at many different points: video, audio, sync, sweeps—all significant points.

8. Test leads and other test accessories, including:

Plug-and-socket combinations such as are used for connecting TV slave units to master sets.

Dummy shields to slip over tubes—inject or take off signal.

Plug-and-socket interconnections with all pin connections made accessible to above-chassis tests. Plug-and-socket arrangements for different types of deflection yokes and focus coils, to facilitate substituting or interchanging these components in either set.

9. Access to audio amplifier, of course, and to loudspeaker for test purposes.

It would be advantageous to include a meter. When connected to a.g.c. of our test-TV-set-instrument it would serve as a field-strength meter. It also could be used for many other purposes, including measurement and comparison of B-supply currents in various circuit branches of both receivers.

The whole thing should be portable of course; sensitive—by all means! Able to act as a receiver on a small antenna; able to pick up weak i.f. signals out of the set under test; and it should be as rugged as possible.

When such an instrument is available, TV repairing will be a much pleasanter occupation.

\$100 PRIZE CONTEST— WHAT IS ELECTRONICS?

The technical public is having more and more trouble with the term "electronics" as every day goes past. Once it was a simple term indeed, which was applied only to that branch of electricity which was vacuum tubes. We are a long way from that simple stage today. Electronics—or radio-electronics—has developed with such rapidity, branched out so much and so far, that even technicians are hard put to keep up with its progress.

Even years ago the phototube was considered an electronic device, though its function was far different from that of electronic tubes as previously known. Now the transistor is unhesitatingly classed as an electronic device, and—under its wing—crystal diodes are included in electronic apparatus. Yet we are still trying to struggle along with ideas and terms fitted to the vacuum-tube era. For instance, Webster says: "Electronics: That branch of physics that treats of the emission, behavior, and effects of electrons especially in vacuum tubes, photoelectric cells and the like." (Italics ours.)

Clearly, a new definition is needed. Dr. W. L. Everitt, past president of the I.R.E. and present Dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Illinois, has offered one of the best ones so far. Dr. Everitt says:

"Electronics is the science and technology which deals primarily with the supplementing of man's senses and his brain power by devices which collect and process information, transmit it to the point needed, and there either control machines or present the processed information to human beings for their direct use."

This definition is too vague. While former definitions did not cover the whole field of electronics, one could conceive of a mechanical or electrical system which would meet the above specifications.

would meet the above specifications.

The technical public needs a definition which is clear and all-embracing. It should cover not only all types of electron tubes, including phototubes and cathode-ray tubes, and their functions, but also the new transistor, the crystal diode, and other devices which depend on the action of electrons in semiconductors. It should take into account electron emission from radioactive bodies, and even the radiant energy in interplanetary and interstellar space.

RADIO-ELECTRONICS therefore asks its readers to contribute new definitions. There will be one prize of \$100 for the best definition of 30 words or less, and three others:

Second Prize	•							. \$50
Third Prize								.\$25
Fourth Prize								

The following rules must be observed:

I. A contestant may submit one or more definitions of 30 words or less.

2. If two or more entries are judged to be equally good, identical prize awards will be made for both.

3. All entries will be judged by the Board of Editors of RADIO-ELECTRONICS, whose decisions will be final.

4. Employees of RADIO-ELECTRONICS and their relatives are excluded.

5. Closing date of the contest is December 31, 1952. Entries must be postmarked not later than midnight of that date.

6. Results of the contest and names of the prize winners will be published in the March, 1953, issue of RADIO-ELECTRONICS. Prizes will be paid on or before the publication date of that issue.

TV SERVICE NOTES

JOHN B. LEDBETTER*

develop certain troubles which are more or less peculiar to a particular make or model. After servicing a number of receivers of the same make, you learn to anticipate certain troubles simply because they are more likely to show up in that particular set. On the other hand, if the receiver you are checking is unfamiliar, you may spend valuable time looking for a defect which might become perfectly obvious after several such models have been checked.

The following service notes are based on such recurrent troubles and are presented in the hope of helping you cut a few corners in your servicing time.

Head-end and video section

Oscillator shifts frequency or stops oscillating entirely (Philco, Admiral, Crosley and other receivers using turret-type tuners.)

Often caused by cold-soldered or rosin connections on the tuner terminals or switch contacts. Resolder each connection with a hot iron and fresh solder. In several cases sweating these connections has saved replacement of the entire tuner. Other common causes of trouble: the oscillator, oscillator control, and low-voltage rectifier tubes, and the small ceramic capacitors in the oscillator grid and coupling circuits.

Shift in oscillator frequency, accompanied by severe fading or complete loss of picture (some General Electric models).

Often due to a defective 12- $\mu\mu f$ capacitor between oscillator grid and B-minus. When replacing this capacitor, also replace the 10,000-ohm resistor across it. If care is used this can be done without removing the tuner assembly.

Drifting Sound (DuMont RA-109A, 112A, 113, 116, 117, 119).

Usually an open fixed tuning capacitor in one of the sound i.f. transformers. There are two of these in each sound i.f. can; humidity or vibration often causes a terminal to separate from the capacitor plate and open the connection. This may show up during alignment as low gain or inability of the transformer to peak properly.

Flashing on the screen (all DuMont Telesets).

Intermittent contact between the deflection yoke cover and the focus coil • Engineer, WKRC-TV.

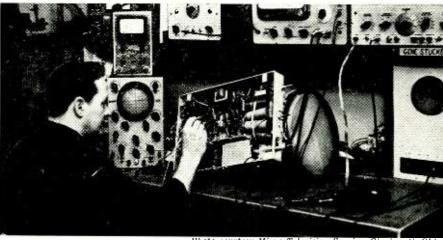


Photo courtesy Mirus Television Service, Cincinnati, Ohio.

case. Both are grounded but there is still a large potential difference between them. Redress the yoke cable away from the focus coil. (*Note*: Similar flashing can be caused by dirty or defective contacts in the Inductuner.)

Snow in picture (General Electric models with series-wired filaments).

Check for a burned-out 6AB4 r.f. amplifier. A 43-ohm resistor in parallel with this filament keeps the other tubes lighted and may throw suspicion elsewhere unless the 6AB4 is tested.

Snow in picture (all DuMont Telesets with 6J6 r.f. amplifier).

If reception on low channels is good at first but becomes snowy after several hours of operation, check the 10,000-ohm resistor in the 6J6 r.f. amplifier plate circut. This resistor often increases to 30,000 ohms or more.

Snow in picture (all current DuMont Telesets).

If this trouble shows up after the set has been operating several minutes, check the a.g.c. voltages with a v.t.v.m. If the i.f. a.g.c. voltage decreases and the tuner a.g.c. increases when the snow appears, one of the video i.f. tubes probably has a grid-cathode leak. Locate the defective i.f. tube by substitution.

Snow on weak signals (DuMont RA-109A).

Check for insufficient a.g.c. delay voltage. Increase by replacing the 10-megohm a.g.c. resistor (R355) with an 8.2-megohm resistor. (Fig. 1). This raises the signal at the input of the video i.f. strip and helps to override tube noise in these stages.

Intermittent fading of picture (All makes).

Cold-solder connections at the base of the picture tube. Check by resoldering each pin with a hot iron, applying new solder to give a clean, firm connection.

Contrast control critical in adjust-

ment (DuMont RA-112A, 113).

Open compensating coil in grid of the 6AH6 video amplifier. (L 202 in Fig. 2).

Interaction between contrast and brightness controls (DuMont 117A).

If brightness increases when the contrast is advanced, check for an open peaking coil (L202 in Fig. 3) in the plate circuit of the 6AH6 video amplifier.

Tunable hum only with selector in "TELE" position and with tone control on maximum. (DuMont RA-109A).

This indicates 60-cycle ripple on the a.g.c. line; the a.g.c. control is not properly adjusted. Readjust carefully.

Hum bars in picture; present only when channel is tuned in (all makes).

Heater-cathode short in the oscillator tube. (This is fairly common in types like the 6C4, 6J6, and 12AT7). This defect can also cause spurious oscillation, with resultant interference to other TV receivers. Substitute a new oscillator tube.

Picture overloads on strong signals; very unstable; a.g.c. control has little effect (DuMont RA-112A, 113, 117A, 120A).

Leaky .05-µf capacitor in the a.g.c. voltage-divider circuit (C226 in Fig. 4).

Several fine, bright, evenly spaced horizontal lines from top to bottom on raster; may be accompanied by poor d.c. restoration (DuMont RA-112A, 113).

Probably due to an open .05- μ f cathode capacitor from pin 5 of the 6AL5 d.c. restorer stage to ground. (Fig. 2).

Vertical synchronizing section

Occasional loss of vertical sync; usually only one or two frames (all makes using a germanium dioide video detector).

If the vertical oscillator or clipper circuits check normal and the video i.f.

response curve is normal, try a new germanium diode. The low-frequency response of this unit sometimes drops off and causes partial loss of the vertical sync pulses.

No vertical hold; horizontal hold critical: low plate voltage on sunc clipper (DuMont RA-103D, 104A, 110A).

Leaky 0.1-uf coupling capacitor to the grid of the 6SN7-GT vertical buffer stage (Fig. 5).

Poor interlace (Stromberg-Carlson model 17 series).

Interlace troubles in some of these models can be corrected by removing or shorting out the 10,000-ohm resistor in the vertical sweep circuit (R48 in Fig. 6)

Audible (DuMont 60-cycle hum RA-109A).

Sometimes caused by mechanical vibration of the power transformer core. This vibration is amplified by the chassis and cabinet; sometimes by the room itself. Shock-mount the transformer on sponge-rubber or rubber grommets. (Later-production models provide shock-mounting; a kit is available from the manufacturer for earlier models).

Audio buzz on high channels (earlier General Electric models).

Usually caused by overloading the converter grid. Try connecting the converter grid resistor to ground (this resistor normally goes to the a.g.c. voltage bus).

Hum; 60-cycle buzz (Air King 700-93 and similar makes using a glass 6SQ7-GT)

The 6SQ7-GT often picks up 60-cycle radiation from the vertical sweep circuits. Replace with a metal 6SQ7, or install a tube shield.

Strong 60-cycle hum (Admiral 24D1, 24E1, 24F1, 24G1, 24H1).

If no apparent circuit defects are found (i.e., open filter capacitors, cathode-heater short in one of the audio or sound i.f. amplifier tubes), try: (1) reversing the coupling capacitor from volume control to the 1st audio grid, (2) dressing the a.c. leads to the power switch away from the 1st audio grid. and (3) checking the cold-side connection of the volume control. If this goes

to the grounded heater terminal on the 1st audio amplifier tube socket, remove and reconnect to the grounded cathode terminal on the same socket.

Hum; 60-cycle buzz (DuMont RA-109A; also other makes).

Defective 30-uf 450-v filter capacitor in the low-voltage power supply. In several other makes, check for poor contact between the picture-tube Aquadag coating and the grounding strips.

Audio Hum (DuMont RA-109A)

Inadequate lead dress of audio wiring. To correct: (1) Shorten the wire going from ground end of volume control by 21/4 inches; (2) shorten the lead going from the tone control to the .005-uf (in series with tone control and ground) by 1 inch; and (3) dress the .02-uf coupling capacitor from 1st sound amplifier plate (pin 1 to pin 7 on 12AU7) so that its flat side is away from the chassis.

Alternate black and white bars, approximately 14-inch wide (DuMont RA-119A).

Check for a microphonic 6AU5 ver-(TO BE CONTINUED) tical output tube.

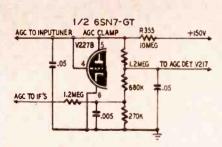
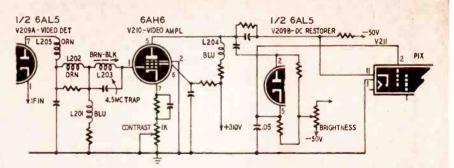


Fig. 1-Schematic of the a.g.c. clamp diode and a.g.c. distribution network in the DuMont model RA-109A Teleset.



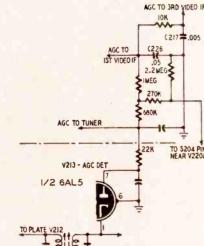


Fig. 4—A.g.c.-detector circuit in Du-Mont RA-112A, 113, 117A, and 120A.

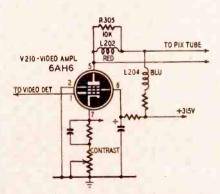


Fig. 3-DuMont 117A video amplifier.

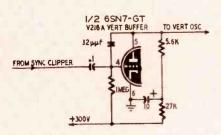
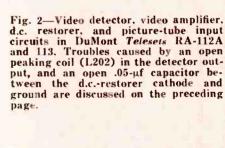
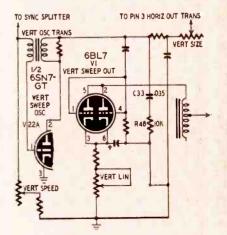


Fig. 5—Buffer between sync and vertical sweep in DuMont 103D, 104A, and 110A.

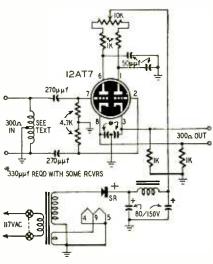




6-Stromberg-Carlson vertical Fig.

ANTENNA BALANCING

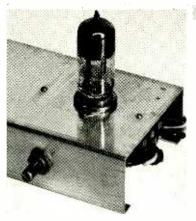
By WALTER S. MILLER

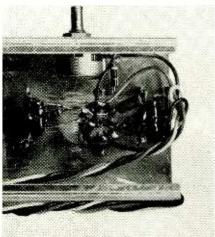


HIS unit was designed as the result of a number of complaints of interference, tunable ghosts, snow, slight leading ghosts, and other telltale effects of impedance mismatch. The whole unit, including the power supply, is enclosed in a 4 x 4 x 4-inch aluminum box, which is easily installed in the customer's receiver. While the idea is not new—a simple unit that required no tubes or elaborate controls was described in RADIO-ELECTRONICS some time ago—this is a decided refinement which makes it possible to vary the input to the set as much as 50%.

Technically the unit is a class A amplifier conducting in phase or out of phase in accordance with the voltage applied to each triode section. The control is so placed across the source of supply that the voltage on one of the triode plates increases as that on the other decreases. The gain and output of the two sections are affected by this variation of voltage.

The unit is very simple to operate. There is only one control. Set it at the point of maximum performance and check the picture or test pattern for the telltale effects of impedance mismatch: slight leading ghost, some snow, tunable ghost, poor picture in fringe areas, acceptance of some interference. Then set the phasing control of the unit to a





Photos of a later model without power supply but same underchassis layout.

point of maximum picture acceptance and a slight gain in over-all picture level, and leave it.

There are few construction problems. The unit is built on a 3 x 3 x 1-inch aluminum chassis. An isolation transformer-made by Merit-with a 1-1 primary-secondary ratio was used. It also has a filament winding rated at 6.3 volts and about 1 ampere. The input coil is the only specially constructed item, and it consists simply of 16 turns of No. 28 enameled wire wound on a 2.2-megohm resistor and center-tapped.

Parts list for antenna balancer:

Resistors: 2-1,000, 2-4,700 ohms, 1-2.2 megohm, 1/2 watt; 2-1,000 ohms, 1 watt; 1-10,000-ohm, 2-watt potentiometer.

Capacitors: 2—50 μμf, 2—270 μμf, ceramic; 2—80-μf, 150-volt, electrolytic. Miscellaneous: 1 12AT7 tube and socket for same; 1 isolation transformer, as per text; 1 selenium rectifier, 50 ma; 1 a.c.-d.c. choke; 1 d.p.d.t. toggle switch; chassis, cabinet, pilot lamp, wire, and hard-

Layout is simple. The tube is mounted near the left side of the chassis-as viewed from the front-and the transformer as far as possible to the right. The electrolytics (in a single can) and a.c.-d.c. choke are mounted one ahead of the other close beside the transformer. Then the tube is mounted in the clear space, halfway between the choke and capacitor and the side of the chassis and a little to the rear. The potentiometer is mounted ahead of the tube, with a pilot light to its right. The leads come in from the left side of the chassis, and go out directly behind the tube.

TV DX REPORTS

If there is a TV dx enthusiast left, after the slim pickings of September and October, he can look for a few dx chances in November. There will not be much, but observations made in past years show a small but well-defined rise during November, compared to the two previous months. Stations in Cuba and Mexico will be good bets, and in this country those south of the Mason-Dixon Line will be seen more often than those farther north.

Tropospheric bending, on the other hand, will start its drop toward the winter minimum in November. Here again, the northerner is at a disadvantage. for the weather in the southern states will still be warm enough to produce appreciable inversions fairly frequently. Even the most northern areas will have good reception at times, but more often it will be on the poor side and getting worse as the month wears on.

Viewers who have to rely on stations 50 miles or more away for their entertainment will find their picture quality deteriorating gradually during November, and many of the uninitiated will be after their technicians to fix up their sets so that they will "work like they did last summer." It may take some patience to convince them that everything is in good order, but it can also mean an opportunity for the sale of a booster, or the erection of a better antenna system. "It's an ill wind-!"

NON-OWNERS LOVE TV. TOO!

Meck Television, Inc., querying 340 residents of Washington, D. C. on their TV habits, found that non-owners average 12 hours a week watching TV at the homes of friends and neighbors, exclusive of time spent watching in public places.

53% of those queried did not own TV sets. When asked what they rated as the most desirable feature of a TV receiver, the majority said "Clear picture." Large screens, cabinet styling, low cost, and good audio quality followed in order of preference.

Viewing time for non-owners ranged from three to 35 hours per week, with comedy programs the favorites.

INSTRUCTORS NEEDED

Civilian instructors are urgently needed at the Signal Corps Training Center, Camp Gordon (near Augusta), Georgia, at salaries ranging from \$3,795 to \$5,060 per year.

Persons trained in telephone centraloffice maintenance, telephone installation and repair, pole-line construction, communications equipment storage, communications-center operations, powerequipment maintenance, teletypewriterequipment maintenance, or cryptography should contact the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Board of Examiners, Camp Gordon, Georgia.



"Relaxacisor" electronic stimulator.

RELAXACISOR

A new job for the familiar blocking oscillator—generating safe pulse currents for muscular stimulation

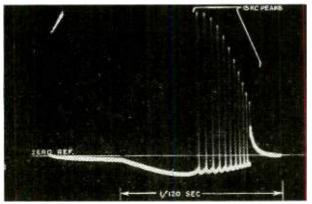
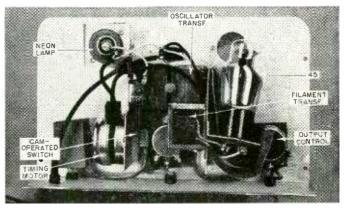


Fig. 2-Pulses appear only during part of each line cycle.



Internal assembly of the "Relaxacisor".

NE of the first effects discovered by primitive experimenters in applied electricity was its contracting effect on the muscles. What was originally a scientific novelty and even a form of amusement for practical jokers then went through a period (about 75 to 100 years ago) when all sorts of miraculous physiological effects were claimed for "Galvanic Generators" which were nothing more than shocking devices.

Nowadays the application of controlled electrical currents to the human body has a more exact scientific basis. Shock treatments are used successfully

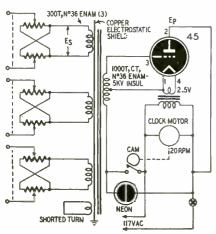


Fig. 1—Circuit of the "Relaxacisor". NOVEMBER, 1952

in treating certain mental disorders, and (with somewhat different results) in the administration of criminal law.

In some fields of medicine, muscular stimulation by electrical means has proved beneficial where the patient is unable to take normal exercise, or where only local areas are to be treated.

While devices for this purpose have limited application, some of them use electronic methods of generating and controlling the muscle currents.

One of these is known commercially as the "Relaxacisor." This unit delivers physiologically safe pulsating currents to three output circuits, which may be applied singly or in combination to various areas of the body. Contact is made through moistened cloth-covered electrodes. The device is almost completely foolproof, and is well enough protected against shock or other accidents to receive the approval of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

We are in no way qualified to pass on the therapeutic qualities of the instrument, but believe its features will be interesting to electronic technicians, especially any who may be called on to service one of these devices.

Fig. 1 is the Relaxacisor circuit. A 45 triode operates as a Hartley-type blocking oscillator. The tank inductance is tuned to about 15 kc by stray capacitance. A high degree of damping is provided by a shorted turn loosely coupled to the tank. Blocking time

varies with the loading across each of the three output-secondary windings.

Raw a.c. from the power line is applied to the cathode end of the oscillator circuit through a cam-operated switch. The cam is driven at 20 r.p.m. by a synchronous clock motor and turns the oscillator alternately on and off for equal periods of $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

Since the tube conducts only when its plate is positive, the oscillator circuit is energized only on alternate half-cycles. Even then, oscillations do not start until after the line voltage has reached its maximum value.

An operating cycle is shown in Fig. 2. The oscillator circuit is turned on for $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, but damped oscillations take place only during the last half of each positive half-cycle. Then the cam opens the circuit for $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

The maximum amount of energy delivered to the patient is kept well within safe limits. Tests have shown that where the patient can control the output of a shocking device, a feeling of discomfort is reached long before the current is strong enough to contract the muscles and prevent him from turning down the output*. As an added safety feature, output connections to the Relaxacisor are made through banana plugs, so that even a slight pull disconnects the leads. END

^{*}Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Report "Electrical. No. 21032."



TRANSISTOR SAWTOOTH OSCILLATOR

functions as signal source for testing others

By H. G. RUDENBERG

EFORE starting on the development of advanced circuits and new applications for transistors, it is desirable to observe their operation in some of the simpler circuits in which they have been used successfully. This article illustrates waveforms observed with a Raytheon CK716 transistor used as a sawtooth relaxation oscillator.

A straightforward test circuit for observing the static characteristics of point-contact transistors on a cathoderay oscilloscope is also described. As part of a program of familiarization with transistors and transistor circuits, the characteristics of a number of transistors of Raytheon manufacture, as well as those made by other companies, were examined and compared with these two circuits.

Both point-contact and junction transistors have been discussed in many articles in the technical press. The point-contact transistor consists of two pointed wires in contact with a specially prepared surface of germanium of great purity. These wire points are spaced only a few thousands of an inch apart. Each wire alone would act as a point-contact rectifier against the germanium block. In operation, the collector wire is biased in the reverse direction so that, in spite of moderate biasing voltage, the current drawn is normally very low. The emitter contact is biased in the forward direction with

respect to the base represented by the germanium block. Current carriers are injected by the emitter wire into the germanium. These drift toward the collector, thereby increasing the current flow in the collector circuit. If the points are properly formed by chemical and electrical treatment and are spaced close enough to each other, the increase in collector current is greater than that accounted for by the number of emitted carriers drifting toward the collector region. It is the interaction of the current carriers from the two points close together on the germanium surface which provides the transistor action.

The fact that the current gain, referred to as "alpha," is greater than 1 is quite apparent from the static characteristics of an individual Raytheon transistor type CK716, shown in Fig. 1. Naturally the average characteristic curves would vary from the one shown by the small statistical spread encountered between different units of the same type. When biased so that the operating point of the transistor swings through the region of high current gain, such a unit would be suitable for use as a relaxation oscillator or in a trigger circuit.

It has been found that high-gain transistors—and this includes the type CK716—operated with a large external base resistance, can have positive feedback even at low frequencies or even for direct currents. This is a great advan-

tage when performance as a negativeresistance oscillator is required.

Sawtooth oscillator

The sawtooth oscillator circuit of Fig. 2 uses a high resistance in the base lead of the transistor to obtain the positive feedback required for a relaxation oscillator. This useful property of pointcontact transistors-namely, the positive feedback obtainable with high base resistance, is the very one which could cause difficulty and instability when these units are used as high-gain amplifiers. At the same time, an additional base resistance such as the 10,000-ohm resistor in the circuit of Fig. 2 will provide sufficiently strong feedback to obtain dependable triggering and stable oscillations.

To consider that in more detail, let us follow the effect of a small increase in emitter current. If the current gain of the unit is greater than 1, this increase causes a larger change in the negative collector current. Finally, since the sum of emitter, collector, and base currents must be zero, this also produces a reduction of the base current entering the transistor. Thus, a rising emitter-tobase voltage causes a rising emitter current and a lowering of the base current. A lowering of the base voltage with respect to ground results, since the base current flowing through the base resistance has decreased. This drop of base potential is equivalent to a still

greater emitter-to-base voltage, so that this process may increase cumulatively if the base resistance is big enough.

Referring to the circuit of Fig. 2, this cumulative increase of emitter current and drop of base-to-ground voltage continues until capacitor C is fully charged negatively. Then the emitter current stops just as suddenly, the base current drops, and the base voltage becomes positive again. A slow discharge of the negative charge on capacitor C though resistor R now follows. When enough charge has leaked off to permit the emitter to conduct current again, the cycle is repeated.

The values for this sawtooth oscillator circuit are not critical, except that some limiting resistors have been included to avoid overloading the transistors. The main requirements are a transistor with a current gain of the order of 1.5 and frequency response better than 100 kc to provide rapid switching from one state to another. The frequency obtained with the values shown in the circuit diagram is near 10 kc but could be lowered by increasing capacitor C.

On the practical side, it will be noted from the cover photograph that a miniature plug is used as an intermediate adapter to allow the rapid interchange of various transistors in the same circuit. This also made the transistor more manageable for multiple tests, as the present sockets have not been designed for a large amount of plugging in and plugging out. An on-off switch is also provided, which in the off position shorts both emitter and collector leads of the transistor to the base connection. This is particularly important in a new circuit whose characteristics may not be fully known at the start, as it helps prevent the possible overload of a transistor when adjustments in the circuit are being made.

Characteristics

Fig. 1 shows the static characteristic of a particular CK716 point-contact transistor. This type has now been manufactured for some time. (Junction transistors are now also under active development at Raytheon.) Used in the sawtooth oscillator circuit of Fig. 2, the CK716 quickly produces stable oscillations. Owing to the rapid change in transistor characteristics with temperature (about 5% for each degree Fahrenheit), a small drift in warmup is naturally to be expected. This occurs immediately after turning on the unit at the currents encountered here. After the first 10 seconds, the circuit drifted in frequency by only 1% over the next minute and by a total of 3% in the next hour. This type oscillator has been used considerably as a test source for providing an audio voltage for the static characteristic measuring circuit of Fig. 3. The sawtooth waveforms were obtained from terminals A in Fig. 2. No use has as yet been made of the waveforms obtainable at B and C, but applications will suggest themselves.

The static characteristic measuring

circuit shown in Fig. 3 may be connected manually to trace any two of the four variables (emitter voltage, emitter current, collector voltage, and collector current) against each other on a cathode-ray oscilloscope. Connections are changed by plugging the different measuring leads to the horizontal and vertical amplifiers of a d.c. oscilloscope and by connecting the sweeping and fixed current sources to the appropriate plugs on the chassis. In most cases, it is sufficient to display the so-called collector characteristic family on the screen. This

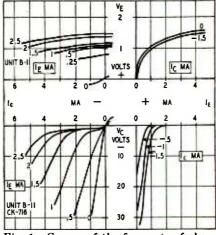


Fig. 1—Curves of the four sets of characteristics of a type CK716 transistor.

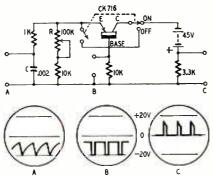


Fig. 2—The transistor sawtooth oscillator and waveforms at its terminals.

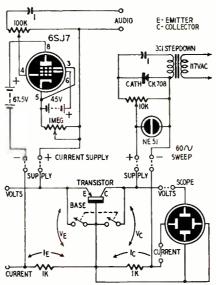


Fig. 3—The test setup for measuring the static characteristics of transistors.

collector family of an individual Raytheon CK716 transistor is illustrated in Fig. 1. Here the collector is fed from a high-resistance, 60-cycle source so that the collector voltage vs collector current characteristic of the CK716 is visible on the oscilloscope. The emitter current in this case is held constant by a pentode constant-current supply which can be adjusted to furnish any reasonable emitter current. To prevent any major overvoltage of the collector circuit which might cause burnout of a transistor, it is advisable to connect a small neon bulb across the collector input leads. This will prevent any rise of voltage above 50 or 60, and reduces the possibility of overloading the collector.

The transistor currents are displayed on the oscilloscope by virtue of the voltage drops across 1,000-ohm resistors. To preserve the zero points and base lines when moving from one characteristic to the next, it has been found useful to use a direct-coupled oscilloscope. The voltage regulators in this should be well adjusted so as to avoid an otherwise annoying slow drift of the base lines.

After calibration of the oscilloscope screen, the desired characteristics are traced on graph paper with the help of a camera lucida. This consists of a semireflecting mirror which aids in accurate tracing. It also permits later comparison of an oscilloscope trace with a sample characteristic obtained at some other time. This simple technique allows the determination of drift and of variations between units more quickly than if the characteristics were photographed. In particular, it is possible at a later date to superimpose on an earlier tracing some other pertinent data. Thus one can check the effects of overload or aging of the transistors.

Transistor tests transistors

To obtain a more rapid dynamic indication of the current gain (alpha), the grid of the pentode constant current supply may be connected to a small audio voltage, such as may be obtained from terminals A of the sawtooth oscillator of Fig. 2. This, essentially, displays at the peaks of the audio waveform two characteristics of the transistor simultaneously. From the distance apart of these curves and the oscilloscope calibration, the current gain is readily determined. From such curves the various transistor parameters, operating voltages, currents, and resistances can be obtained by a graphical analysis. This is similar to the methods used with vacuum-tube characteristic curves, familiar to all engineers.

This circuit and other similar ones can be adapted from published diagrams by anyone interested in the use of transistors. They have considerable value because of their simplicity and the ease with which the various characteristics of the transistor can be observed. Thus, they have proven their value in providing a quick estimate of transistor characteristics to personnel who are begining to work in this field.





This cross-hatch
generator
can be carried
in the
technician's pocket

By A. V. J. MARTIN*

HE Telepocket is a midget cross-hatch pattern generator with outside dimensions of only 4½ x 3¾ x 1¾ inches. In its original form, it was produced commercially by the Industrial Television and Electronic Co., of Paris (ITE) and was described in Television in November, 1950. The present instrument is a simplification of that one, using the same components more efficiently, and abandoning the selenium rectifier which was necessary in the older model.

The instrument was designed to work on one TV channel, but could readily be adapted to operate on two or more—or to tune continuously over either the high or low band—by adding more positions to the sound-video switch or replacing it with a small variable capacitor. The signal put out at either the sound or picture carrier of the desired channel is modulated by:

1. Vertical sync and blanking pulses, whose duration can be varied by the operator.

2. Horizontal bars, number of which may also be adjusted.

3. Vertical bars. Eight of these appear on the screen in Fig. 1. This number can be increased or decreased, if desired.

The Telepocket uses a double-triode tube. One half of it is the modulated oscillator; the other is the rectifier. (See Fig. 2.) The tube used is an ECC40, but any double triode will work satisfactorily if the heater-to-cathode insulation is good enough to permit using one section of the tube as a recti*Editor, Television (Paris, France)

fier. A small selenium rectifier and a single triode also might be used. The American 12AT7 would probably be a better tube on the high band than the original, a rimlock type which reaches its limit somewhere near 200 mc.

The rectifier output is filtered by a 10,000-ohm resistor and $50\text{-}\mu\text{f}$ electrolytic capacitor.

The other section of the tube is the r.f. oscillator. Two tuned circuits are inserted between its plate and grid, and it is modulated from two external sources. The pulse at power-line frequency which appears across the 470-ohm resistor each time the rectifier conducts is differentiated by the R-C circuit composed of the 15-µµf capacitor and the 100,000-ohm grid resistor, and is applied to the oscillator, blanking it out during the vertical retrace. The form of the pip approximates closely that of the usual sync and blanking portion of the composite video signal.

A small neon bulb, N, mounted through a hole in the lid, does double duty as a pilot light and a relaxation oscillator, operating at a multiple of the line frequency. Its frequency, and hence the number of horizontal bars, is adjusted by the 500,000-ohm potentiometer P. It is held in sync by pulses at the power-line frequency through the two .01-µf capacitors.

There are two tuned circuits in series with each other in the tube's plate-grid circuit. L1 is tuned to the desired TV station frequency. In this instrument, designed for the French low-frequency transmitter, the sound carrier is at 42 mc, with video at 46 mc. It was wound

with 6 turns of No. 16 wire spaced its own width, on a ½-inch form, with a plate winding of 2 turns. Small trimmers permit tuning exactly to the correct frequencies.

This coil arrangement would be suitable for the lower part of the v.h.f. band, or a slug-tuned coil like the Cambridge Thermionic LS-3 type 30-mc coil could be used for the tuned winding. The plate coil will be 2 to 3 turns of No. 16 wire. Coupling between grid and plate coils is varied for smooth oscillation, then left fixed.

The other circuit, L2, is tuned to nine times the horizontal sweep frequency and produces eight bars, one being lost during retrace. A small 3:1 universal-wound transformer which resonated to the desired frequency with a .001-µf capacitor across it was used. A 175-kc i.f. transformer may be used here, removing primary turns till about one-third are left, for the plate coil. The secondary may be tuned to the desired harmonic (approximately 142 kc for eight

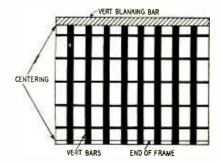
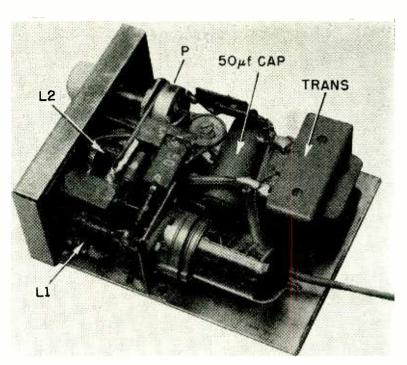


Fig. 1—Pattern supplied by Telepocket.

RADIO-ELECTRONICS



Interior view of Telepocket bar generator shows layout of parts.

visible bars) by replacing the .001-µf capacitor with a variable padder. It is not necessary, of course, that eight bars be used, and with a variable padder it will be possible to vary the number. The secondary (grid coil) is damped by a 10,000-ohm resistor, and the coupling is adjusted till oscillation is violent, giving a deep black level.

There is no output terminal. The generator radiates direct to the TV receiver. Coupling may be varied by moving the Telepocket away from the receiver. Unwanted coupling can be further reduced by plugging it into an outlet different from that used for the TV set under test.

The crosshatch pattern gives a quick check of the over-all performance of a receiver and can be used to adjust horizontal and vertical linearity and to produce a pattern useful for making focus, ion-trap, and other adjustments. The vertical blanking (the grayish part of the pattern) allows one to adjust the

vertical centering controls. With a little experience, the sharpness of the black-to-white transitions of the vertical bars gives a good idea of the pass-band and shows up any overshoot or ringing.

Materials for Telepocket

Resistors: 1-470, 2-10,000, 1-3,300, 2-100,000, 1-470,000 ohms, 1/2 watt; 1-500,000-ohm potentiometer.

ter. Capacitors: (Ceramic or mica) 1—15, 1—50, 1—100 $\mu d\tau$; (paper) 2—.001, 4—.01 $\mu d\tau$; (electrolytic) 1—50 $\mu d\tau$, 150 volts; (variable trimmers) 1—15, 1—30 $\mu \mu d\tau$. Miscellaneous: 1 tube, double triode (see text); I filament transformer, 6.3 or 12.6-volt, as required; 1 neon tube; 1 s.p.d.t. switch, sockets, case, hardware, wire.

The instrument uses a small filament transformer. This is the most efficient way of obtaining filament voltage—a resistor would dissipate too much heat for such a small device. No line switch has been provided. The case was already well filled, and there is a very simple and absolutely certain way of cutting off the power—just pull the plug! END

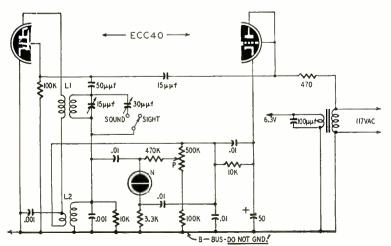


Fig. 2—Diagram of the instrument. A 12AT7 would be used for American jobs. NOVEMBER, 1952

ANTENNA LESSON

By C. TIERNEY

THE chimney was the best place for the TV antenna, so the boss decided to put it there. The kid helper pointed to the weak mortar. "But will that brickwork hold the antenna?"

The boss smiled. "I've tied masts to chimneys worse than this and they held. It would be a nuisance to have the owner repair his chimney every time we wanted to put up an antenna."

"But it doesn't look safe."

The boss laughed. "The straps might even hold the bricks together," he said.

"If the antenna falls it might hit those power lines." The kid pointed to some lines that ran close to the house.

The boss rubbed his chin for a moment, eyed the power lines, mentally judged the distance between them and the Yagi. It could fall close, he thought. But he was a busy man and there were a lot of sets waiting for him on the bench. He turned back to the chimney. "Come on, kid," he said. "If we worried about all the things that could happen we'd never get any work done."

After the installation, the boss and his helper hurried back to the shop to beat the storm that had suddenly blackened the sky. An hour later the boss braved the heavy wind and rain for a cup of coffee.

On the street he met Jake, the druggist. Jake was stretching his neck, trying to see up the street. "Fire down there," he said. "Hooper's place."

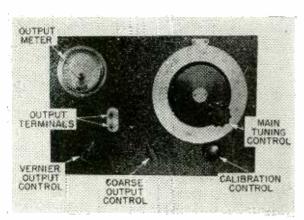
"I just left Hooper's place. Put up an antenna..." The boss suddenly had a funny feeling in his stomach. He ran back to the shop for his truck.

Driving back through the storm he was plain scared. Had the storm toppled the antenna into the power lines? He knew such a mistake as he had made could easily cost the Hoopers their home. It could bring injury to themeven death. And, even at best-if nothing happened but a few scorched boards -the results of that one mistake would cost him his business. He would be sued for the damage. The cause of the fire would be in the newspapers for everyone to read. People would be frightened to buy TV sets from him, feeling that he might make a bad mistake in installation again.

When he got there the house was lit up—but only with electric lights. Not a sign of fire! Dropping into the corner candy store, he asked, "Was there a fire at Hooper's house tonight?"

"Yes," came the reply. "Someone dropped a cigarette on the chesterfield."

Back in the shop, the boss looked at his helper. "We got to go out to the Hooper place tomorrow and fix that antenna right," he said. "With those power lines so close, it could be dangerous." From that one bad experience the boss had learned his lesson. He realized that an antenna installation job puts the safety of a house and family right into his hands—and that there is no satisfactory halfway measure for safety! END



Front view of the signal generator. The large vernier dial simplifies the frequency calibration and tuning.

A number of advantages will be found in this

NOVEL BEAT

By ALFRED HAAS

ONSTRUCTORS of home-built bridge-tuned audio signal generators sometimes run into a number of difficulties during construction and often find that the finished instrument has a number of disadvantages. To mention a few:

1. Resistance-tuned circuits should have matched variable resistors with low tolerances. These are hard to get.

2. Capacitance-tuned circuits usually require large tuning capacitors which must be carefully isolated and shielded to prevent hum. Since the shielding increases the size of the already bulky component, the complete instrument is usually disproportionately large.

3. To avoid cramped graduations at the low-frequency end of the scale, the tuning capacitor should have specially shaped plates of a type unavailable to the home constructor.

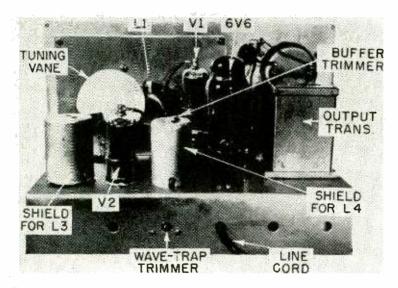
4. Setting of the feedback control is likely to be critical. Improper setting or drift results in distorted output.

5. With the average components, the tuning ratio is limited to about 1 to 10. Thus at least three ranges are needed to cover the audio spectrum.

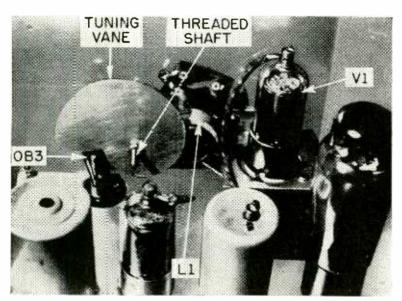
The inductance-tuned beat-frequency type audio oscillator described here features low distortion, high stability, and a wide tuning range without any of the disadvantages listed above.

In a beat-frequency oscillator (b.f.o.), the outputs of two r.f. oscillators, one fixed and the other variable, are fed into a nonlinear mixer circuit so that they combine to generate a number of additional frequencies. A block diagram of an audio beat-frequency oscillator is shown in Fig. 1. One frequency, equal to the difference between the fixed frequency (F,) and the variable frequency (F_v), will fall in the audio spectrum if $\boldsymbol{F}_{\scriptscriptstyle f}$ and $\boldsymbol{F}_{\scriptscriptstyle v}$ are sufficiently close. Other frequencies in the output of the mixer include F_v, F_f, F_v+F_f, their harmonics, and beats equal to the sum and the difference between each harmonic and all the others. A low-pass filter removes F,, F, their harmonics, and other spurious signals, leaving only the desired audio signal Fa.

If you have an audio v.t.v.m., you can omit the output meter. But, you should substitute an electron-ray tube or similar device as a null indicator for zero beating the two r.f. oscillators.



Rear view of instrument shows parts layout for optimum performance.



Close-up of the tuner. Oscillator frequency changes with the area of tuning vane in field of L1. Vane shape determines the tuning dial spread.

FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR

Stabilizing the b.f.o.

The a.f. signal is the difference between two higher frequencies so we must design the high-frequency oscillators so their total drift will be low. We do this by making them as nearly alike physically and electronically as possible. The rate and direction of the drifts will then be nearly equal and their effect on F, will be negligible. Tapping the tube connections down on the tuned coil minimizes frequency shift due to changes in interelectrode capacitance and Miller effect. Operating both oscillators from a common voltage-regulated source stabilizes them against line-voltage fluctuations.

Stability improves as the oscillator frequency is lowered. However, if we make the frequencies too low, unwanted beats are likely to ride through the lowpass filter and cause distortion. As a compromise, the two oscillators operate in the vicinity of 100 kc.

When two closely coupled oscillators are tuned to the same frequency, they tend to lock in. That is, the stronger takes hold and synchronizes the weaker one with it. When this happens, there is no audio output below 100 cycles or so and dial calibration and stability will be affected above the lock-in point. Pulling and lock-in can be minimized by shielding and isolating the two oscillators. Converter-type tubes can be used to reduce coupling through the electronic circuits.

Reducing distortion

The signal at the plate of the mixer tube contains a large number of spurious frequencies. These must be entirely eliminated for minimum distortion. The relative amplitudes of F_r and F_v , at the input of the mixer also affect the distortion in the output signal. The optimum ratio is about 1 to 10.

The inductance-tuned b.f.o.

The inductance-tuned b.f.o. type audio signal generator shown in Fig. 2 and in the photographs tunes from 0 to 12,000 cycles in one band with good waveform and stability. It features variable-inductance tuning which makes it possible to get almost any desirable spread on the dial which may cover 300 degrees or more.

A pair of 6K8 triode-hexode converter tubes replace the two oscillators, two buffers, and the mixer in Fig. 1. The triode section of V1 is the variablefrequency oscillator which tunes from 120 to 132 kc. Its hexode section is the mixer. The triode section of V2 is the 120-kc fixed oscillator and the hexode section is a 120-kc tuned buffer amplifier. The signal from the 120-kc oscillator is fed into the buffer amplifier through the common control grid. The hexode, with its signal grid (grid 3) grounded, has its plate circuit tuned to 120 kc. This tuned circuit eliminates harmonics of the fixed oscillator and prevents them from entering the mixer.

The oscillators develop 8-volt r.f. signals (measured with a v.t.v.m. and r.f. probe) on their grids. To provide an amplitude ratio of 10 to 1, a 20-turn secondary was added to L4 to feed a 0.8-volt r.f. signal to the signal grid of V1.

The r.f. signals at the plate of the mixer are filtered out by the 200-µµf capacitor, 2.5-mh r.f. choke, and a 125-kc series-tuned trap. The audio signal appears across the 47,000-ohm load resistor. The 10,000-ohm resistor and 0.5-µf capacitor provide additional fil-

tering to eliminate hum in the mixer plate circuit.

The vernier output control is in the grid circuit of the 6V6 a.f. amplifier. This tube operates over the straight part of its characteristic curve to prevent the generation of harmonics which we have eliminated in preceding circuits. A small amount of negative feedback, introduced by the unbypassed cathode, improves the output waveform. However, if the output falls off at higher frequencies, shunt a .01-µf capacitor across the cathode biasing resistor to restore the level. The output transformer should be a high-quality unit with a 5,000-ohm primary and 500-ohm secondary. The 15-volt maximum output can be reduced to 1.5 or 0.15 volts.

The output meter consists of a 200µa meter, a copper-oxide bridge meter rectifier, and a series resistor of about 6,800 ohms—the exact value depends on the make of rectifier you use. This resistor is shunted by a 100-µµf capacitor to compensate for the reduced efficiency of the rectifier at higher audio frequencies. When the series resistor and capacitor are carefully matched to the meter and rectifier, calibration is true throughout the audio range.

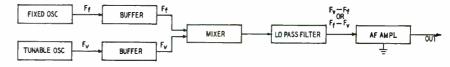
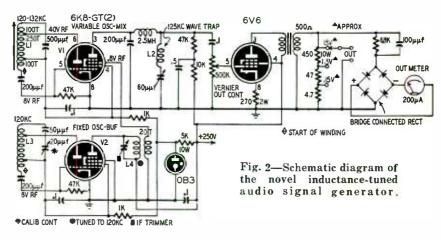


Fig. 1-A block diagram of a basic b.f.o. type audio-frequency signal generator.



I have a good general-purpose power supply that I decided to use instead of

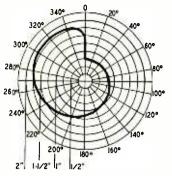


Fig. 3—Polar diagram of the tuner vane.

building one into the instrument. Of course, the power supply can be builtin, if you wish. It should deliver 250 volts well filtered at 80 ma and 6.3 volts a.c. at 1.05 amp or more. A 0B3 regulates the voltage at 90 for the triode plates and screens of the 6K8's.

The tuning mechanism

Most variable-inductance tuning systems have coils wound on forms which have metallic cores. A non-magnetic core reduces the inductance and a magnetic core increases it. Moving the core into or out of the coil's field changes the apparent inductance. Plunger-type cores were rejected as a tuning method because it would be necessary to construct a foolproof system for converting rotary motion of the tuning dial into longitudinal motion inside the coil

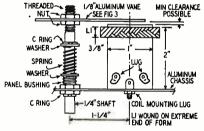


Fig. 4-Physical arrangement of tuner.

form. Instead, a cam-shaped sheet of aluminum is rotated in the field of the coil. The construction of the sheet or vane is shown in Fig. 3. The vane is positioned so it covers the entire end of the coil in the high-frequency position and is entirely clear of the coil in the low-frequency position. Swinging the vane through its range shifts the frequency of the variable oscillator from 120 to 132 kc.

Fig. 4 shows the mechanical details of the tuner. The panel bushing and "C" rings were taken from a discarded potentiometer. The vane is fastened tightly between two nuts on the threaded end of a 1/4-inch shaft supported by and rotating in the panel bushing. The arrangement of the coil spring and washers eliminates backlash and lateral motion which would disturb the calibration. The coil (L1) must be wound on the extreme end of its form so the vane can be positioned as close as possible to it without touching.

Oscillator coils L1 and L3 should be exact duplicates. Use 1-inch diameter forms and wind the 450-turn coils in three sections with No. 34 d.s.c. wire. The first section has 100 turns, the second 250, and the third 100. Leads are brought out from the ends of the coil as well as from the junctions of the sections. The starting ends of the first 100-turn sections connect to the grids of the 6K8's. The finished coils are % inch wide. If you do not have access to a coil winder, cement two stiff paper flanges % inch apart on each of the forms and wind the coils on the spools thus prepared. Impregnate the finished coils with coil dope and let them dry.

L2 and L4 are primary and secondary windings from an i.f. transformer which tunes to about 130 kc. Separate the coils by cutting the form midway between them. Use the top one for the primary of L4. Wind a secondary consisting of 20 turns of No. 34 d.s.c. wire 1/8 inch below the primary, then put this coil back into the shield can. The remaining i.f. coil (L2) is a wave trap tuned to 125 kc with a 60-μμf padder.

Final adjustments

Connect a speaker or phones across the output terminals, set the vernier and coarse output controls for maximum output. Rotate the tuning vane and vary the setting of the CALIBRATION CONTROL trimmer for an audible beat. If you don't hear one, connect a small trimmer across L1 or L3 and try again. If you still cannot get a beat, switch the trimmer over to the other coil and try again. When you get a beat, set the tuning vane so it is farthest from the coil. Set the Calibration control to about half capacitance, then tune the oscillators to zero beat with a small trimmer across one of the coils.

Materials for audio b.f.o.

Materials for audio B.T.O.

Resistors: 1-4.7, 1-10,000, 1-33,000, 2-47,000, 2-100,000 ohms, 1/2 watt; 1-270 ohms, 2 watts; 1-450, 1-5,000 ohms, 10 watts; 1-500,000 ohms potentiometer; 1-6.500 ohms approximate (see text).

Capacitors: (Paper) 4-0.1, 1-0.5 μf, 600 volts.
(Ceramic or mico) 1-50, 1-100, 3-200, 2-500μμf.
(Air or ceramic trimmers) 1-20, 1-60 μμf.

Tubes: 2-6K8 or 6K8-GT, 1-6V8 or 6V6-GT, 1-0B3
/VR-90.

Miscellaneous: 1-5-watt output transformer, 5,000

wiscellaneous: 1—3-warf output transformer, 5,000 ohms primary and 500-ohm secondary; 4—octal sockets; 1—single-pole, 3-position rotary switch; 1—2.5-mh r.f. choke; 1—200 µa d.c. meter; 1—full-wave bridge instrument rectifier; 1—roll of No. 34 d.s.c. wire; 1—132-kc i.f. transformer. Dial, chassis, knobs, output terminal posts, hardware.

Adjust the main tuning control (the tuning vane) for a comfortable note, then set the trimmer on L4 for maximum output. Try a larger or smaller trimmer if the circuit won't peak.

A scope is used for tuning the wave trap and for calibrating the instrument. Connect the scope across the vernier output control. Any r.f. voltage which comes through from the oscillators will be superimposed on the audio signal and produce a broad trace on the screen. Adjust the capacitor in series with L2 for the finest possible line. You can calibrate the instrument by using Lissajous figures. (See the article by N. H. Crowhurst on page 30 of this issue.—Editor) END

DIRECT-READING COUNTER

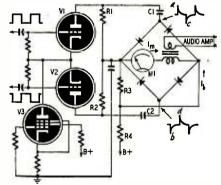
By NATHANIEL RHITA

HIS novel counter circuit is the heart of the direct-reading carrier frequency meter in the Hewlett-Packard FM and TV monitors. It permits the engineer to read the carrier frequency directly from the meter instead of heterodyning it against a standard and interpolating the frequency from dial readings.

The carrier signal is heterodyned against a precision crystal to produce a 30-kc i.f. This i.f. signal is fed to a three-stage limiter-amplifier which produces square waves which are fed to the pulse-counting discriminator in the diagram. The counter tubes V1 and V2 are excited in push-pull. V3 is a constant-current pentode which assures uniform plate currents for V1 and V2.

The counter tubes are alternately and periodically driven to full conduction by one half-cycle of the square wave and then blocked on the other. When V1 is unblocked by a positive half-cycle, the voltage across R1 rises abruptly, As C1 charges it passes a current which decays exponentially as shown at a. At the same instant V2 is blocked by a negative half-cycle. The voltage drop across R2 disappears quickly, and C2 discharges exponentially as shown by "b." Pulses a and b have a cumulative effect through the rectifier unit. A halfcycle later the capacitor pulses reverse their direction as shown by c and d.

The full-wave rectifier sends currents through M1 in the same direction. The time constants of R1, C1 and R2, C2 are so small the capacitor pulses die down to zero before the next ones appear. Therefore the meter current is propor-

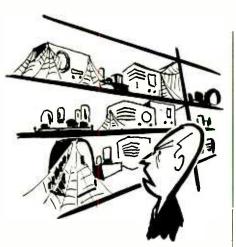


tional to frequency. For convenience in monitoring carrier deviation, the capacitor currents $I_{\rm m}$ are balanced by a reverse current $I_{\rm b}.$ This is supplied by the divider R3, R4 which is adjusted to obtain a deflection to zero-center when the i.f. is exactly 30 mc. This corresponds to zero deviation of the carrier.

The meter—calibrated in kilocyclesdeflects above or below zero-center when the carrier deviates in a positive or negative direction. Its accuracy can be made better than 0.005% from 30 to 50 mc and .0002% above 50mc.

A transformer in series with M1 picks off the modulation. This is amplified to control peak modulation and modulation deviation indicators.

HOW TO LICK A SERIOUS PROBLEM



By JIM KIRK

NTIQUE radio sets left by customers for months, or often, forever, can break a man. They have taken up time and money and continue to take up needed shelf space. Other service businesses such as shoe repair and dry cleaning have the problem of articles left behind, but the radio service technician is especially harried because of his large investment in repairs and the storage space involved.

This problem came to me as a direct result of a policy I decided to pursue years ago. In my early days in the game, I had allowed customers to take sets without full payment . . .

"I only have a couple of dollars until pay day. I'll give you the balance, Saturday."

Saturday never came. I fell for other excuses enabling guys to take sets without paying the entire amount. I soon found this equivalent to price cutting since I seemed *never* to collect the remainder. So, I put it down in my book that from then on I'd be smart—no one would get his set for less than full price.

Then customers began leaving their sets. You have had this problem, too! You worry about the cost of the parts you have installed. Your time doesn't worry you as much, but it should. I started writing monthly letters to customers, with small success. Then one day I got desperate. There had been a new-looking set left on my hands for six months. I wrote the owner that if he didn't call for it within a week, I would sell it. That brought results. The belligerent owner appeared and said, sneering:

"My lawyer says you can't sell that radio. My bill of sale shows I own that set. You have no such evidence. You'd be selling stolen property—and I could sue you for everything you've got!"

Where the law is concerned, lambs and new-born babes have nothing on me for innocence. I consulted a lawyer friend of my own. He said, in part,

"The customer is right. He could sue you. However, it seldom works that

way in practice. He would have the double expense of hiring a lawyer and paying court costs."

"How about those shoe repair places that have signs, 'Goods left over 30 days will be sold for costs'?" I asked the lawyer.

"Those signs are illegal—they're just to frighten customers. The law says you must keep such property a year and then advertise it for sale."

I asked around the neighborhood to learn what others were doing.

A bicycle repair man confided that he had the problem of "kids leaving their bikes." He had tried to solve it in a way I imitated, for a time. His solution helped somewhat. Every two weeks, he sent a post card to the customer. The second post card bore the notice, "Second Warning," the third, "Third Warning," and so on.

A tailor told me his system and I tried that, too. I sent letters to customers who left goods a month and told them there would be a storage charge of 25 cents a week if the radios were not called for in a week. That moved some of my customers but not once did I get the 25 cents a week (If I could really get 25 cents a week for every set left here, I would not mind so much having the junk around.)

The real solution to this problem works like magic. And the customer walks away with the set when it's ready! Where the set is a relic and the repairs will be costly, and the customer says, "Go ahead and fix it," I tell him, in a friendly way, that I will have to make quite an investment in parts. I would like a down payment. I give him the impression that I am not worried about my labor, that my only concern is for the money I will have to lay out for parts. I have been amazed by the readiness of the customer to shell out a down payment. Surprisingly, most set-owners, on their own initiative, pay all, or almost all of the total cost! This works so unexpectedly well that it leaves me dizzy! A customer may leave his property—but leave his property and a deposit-never!

UNEXPECTED SOLUTION TO SERVICE PUZZLER

By E. W. SCOTT

HEN my Stromberg-Carlson TV-125 (chassis TV-12) is operating normally with a good antenna in a strong-signal area, channels 2, 4, and 5 provide the best pictures with the contrast control backed down almost to the left-hand stop. A few weeks ago I noticed that we could not receive channel 13 sound or picture and it was necessary to advance the contrast control about halfway for a good picture. A few days later the condition got worse. Pictures were weak and snowy on all channels, and advancing the contrast control caused tearing and loss of sync. The sound was excellent.

The next Sunday morning we set to work. The antenna and lead-in were in good shape. Voltages were a little low on all B plus lines. We did not have spare 5U4's on hand, so we plugged in a pair of 5R4-GY's. Voltages returned to normal and we could get good pictures without loss of sync or tearing. However, we still had to operate with the contrast wide open. We decided to check the tubes by substituting a few good ones which we had on hand. Tubes in the tuner, sync, sound i.f., and video circuits checked O.K.

We didn't have spare 6AG5's for the video i.f. strip, so we checked heater continuity without paying attention to the resistance values. The ohmmeter needle kicked wildly, so we decided that the heaters were good. Voltages on the plate and screen were within normal 10% tolerance. Interchanging the three 6AG5's had no effect on the performance.

Finally, after rechecking voltages and substituting tubes, I noticed that the 6AG5's in the first and second video i.f. stages were stone cold while the other tubes were too hot to touch. A second continuity check on the cold tubes showed one heater to have a resistance of well over 100 ohms while the other was about 68 ohms.

I replaced these tubes and watched them closely as the set was turned on. The heaters glowed dimly for a few seconds then went out. A quick check showed that the heaters opened up as soon as they were heated. The set operated normally when these tubes were replaced with 6AK5's. (These are still in use and are excellent substitutes.)

Still puzzled by the acceptable performance of the set with two burned-out video i.f. tubes, I clipped the heater pins off the bad 6AG5's and reinserted them in their sockets. We could still get all channels except 13 simply by setting the contrast control wide open. This test proved that strong signals could feed from the output of the tuner through wiring and interelectrode capacitance of the defective 6AG5's to the sound take-off and the video or video i.f. circuits which were functioning normally.

END

LIP-FLOPS are circuits which have as their most distinctive characteristic two equilibrium states of current flow. They are used extensively for counting in digital computers. Both ordinary vacuum tubes and thyratrons are commonly used for the flipflop; this article will introduce the reader to circuits which use cold-cathode, gas-triode tubes.

The basic circuit is given in Fig. 1. It consists of two type 0A4-G tubes which require positive triggering potential on the starting anode for a current discharge to occur from anode to cathode (or the other way around, if you like). After initiating a discharge, the starter electrode loses control and the flow continues till the anode potential is lowered to below the ionization voltage for the tube. Consider first both gas-triodes of Fig. 1 in the nonconducting state with a d.c. source of 135 volts connected. To start conduction, a pulse of plus 90 volts is applied at the input terminals. One tube will begin to conduct first because of the slight variation of characteristics between the two tubes. The voltage across the conducting tube will drop from 135 volts to 70 volts. With this abrupt change of conditions, the capacitor will momentarily act as a shortcircuit to hold both tubes at the lowered notential. As the capacitor charges to 65 volts, the nonconducting tube voltage will be restored to 135. The pulse is made short so that danger of both tubes starting to conduct is at a minimum. The starter-anode electrode (SA) of the conducting tube will assume a positive potential because of the ionized gas around it, but this is insufficient to trigger the other tube. If a second pulse is now applied, the starter electrode of the nonconducting tube initiates a glow discharge and starts conduction. This drops the anode voltage from 135 volts to 70 volts. This drop plus the negative charge on the capacitor force the firstconducting tube voltage down to plus 5 volts, which is too low to sustain ionization, so conduction stops. The voltage returns to the nonconducting value of 135 volts as the capacitor charges. As each subsequent pulse is injected into the circuit, the conducting tube will stop and the nonconducting tube will start. As viewed at one anode of the circuit, the two equilibrium states of current flow are "none" and "some"; the two equilibrium states of voltage are 135 volts and 70 volts.

In certain applications, such as locking circuits, it may be advantageous to have separate input connections to each starting anode. A signal applied to one starting electrode could be used to trigger the circuit and a signal applied to the other could be used to "reset" or stop the condition started. One example of input signals for this connection would be two phototubes operating from different sources of light; another would be two resonant circuits attached to the power line to receive triggering signal pulses on different carrier frequencies.

It is easy to provide a power source

FLIP-FLOP COUNTER

uses cold-cathode tubes

By BOB WHITE

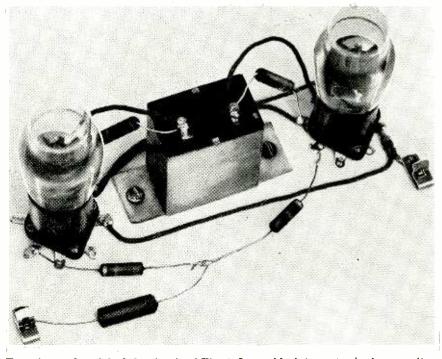
for this circuit. A selenium rectifier and filter are all that is needed for a.c.-d.c. line operation, or three 45-volt batteries connected in series fill the bill for portable operation. The current drain of each pair of cold-cathode tubes in this connection is only about 11 ma; this is enough to operate sensitive relays for controlling external circuits. Since conduction in these tubes is characterized by a purplish glow, the active tube is readily identified. Externally connected glow lamps can be used as indicators.

A pulse counter

Two or more of these circuits can be connected together to count pulses. Such a circuit is given in Fig. 2. Here the source of pulses is a push-button and a small capacitor. At the instant the button completes the circuit, a positive voltage of 135 volts is applied to the starting anodes of V1 and V2. The .006-µf capacitor rapidly charges so that though the button remains pressed, the triggering voltage drops below the criti-

cal value rapidly. After the button is released, the shunting resistor discharges the capacitor so it will be uncharged when the next positive pulse comes. Each time V2 changes from the conducting state to the nonconducting state, a positive pulse is momentarily applied through the 0.1-uf capacitor to the starting anodes of V3 and V4. Similarly, each time V4 changes from conduction to nonconduction, a pulse is sent to trigger a possible additional pair of tubes, and so forth. The table shows the sequence of events when a number of pulses are sent to four pairs of circuits. Triggering voltage on these tubes varies-put those which fire easiest in the V1, V3, etc., positions to insure correct sequence.

After studying the behavior of the system, tubes V1, V2, V4, V6, and V8 were labeled 1, 2, 2, 4, and 8 respectively. By adding the numbers assigned to those tubes which are in conduction after any given pulse, the number of the pulse will be found. Before begin-



Experimental model of the circuit of Fig. 1. Large block in center is the capacitor.

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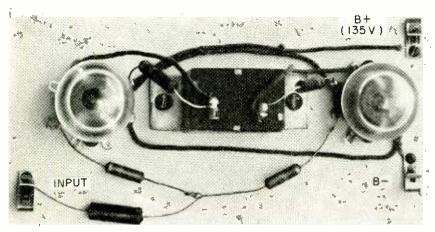
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Semi-schematic view of basic circuit; a breadboard hookup minus breadboard.

ning a count, pulse the circuit till all even-numbered tubes are on and odd ones off (count of 16). As an example, consider the 6th pulse: V2 and V6 will be lit, which corresponds to 2 and 4, or a total of 6. It will be noted that with one pair of tubes, counting up to 2 without repeating is possible, with two pairs up to 4, with three pairs up to 8, with four pairs up to 16, etc.

Neon bulbs of the 2-watt size can be directly connected across the 2-uf capacitors to indicate circuit conditions without disrupting circuit functions. The negative post of the neon bulb is the one to glow so that the negative lead from the capacitor can be noted and the change in polarity observed. The small T2 neon bulbs used with dropping resistors can give external indication when connected between anode and cathode; the connection should be made to the mate of the tube whose conduction is to be denoted. If only four tubes are to be used as in Fig. 2, it is possible to connect two T2 neon bulbs with their dropping resistors from V1 to V3 and

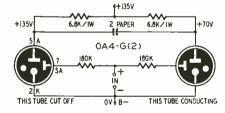


Fig. 1—Cold-cathode flip-flop circuit.

from V1 to V4. The four posts of the neon bulbs will light in sequence as the four pulses are applied. A slight flash in the nonconducting neon bulb occurs at the instant of polarity reversal, but this should be a small objection. The most important method of indication is the use of sensitive relays (11-ma requirement); these can be inserted in series with the 6,800-ohm resistors, which should be reduced to compensate for the added coil resistance.

The rate at which this circuit is capable of handling pulses is limited to a few pulses per second. An investigation into the circuit revealed the cause to be the 0.1- μf coupling capacitor which does not discharge sufficiently at high pulserepetition rates. The basic circuit in Fig. 1 was estimated to be capable of handling over 100 pulses per second.

Fig. 3 shows the adaptation of the fundamental circuit to a frequency divider which is in reality the pulse counter operating at a synchronous rate. The source of triggering pulses is the 60-cycle line itself. Each time the positive half of the cycle is impressed on the starter anodes, the pair of tubes exchange states so that we have one complete cycle in the output for each two line-frequency cycles; in other words, the output frequency of the first pair is 30 cycles per second. The same 0.1-µf coupling capacitor is included in this circuit, but to speed the discharge process a 500,000-ohm shunting potentiometer has been added. This adjustable resistance allows setting the triggering rate of the second pair at once every two cycles or every four cycles (with increased resistance settings). The output of the second pair of tubes may then be either one-fourth or one-eighth the input frequency. With only four cold-cathode tubes, an output of 15 or 7.5 cycles is obtained with a source of 60 cycles. Additional pairs of tubes can be added to divide the frequency output to any extent desired. The output waveform approaches that of a square wave.

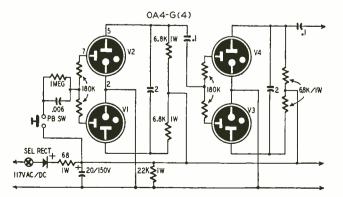
The shunting resistance technique cannot be applied to extremely low frequency pulse rates. The resistance connection to the positive side of the power supply tends to produce an oscillatory condition with the result that free-running oscillations may occur or both tubes may conduct simultaneously. The solution to the problem of handling rates of pulses continuously from extremely slow rates to those in the region of 100 per second lies perhaps in the use of higher voltage sources so that smaller coupling capacitors will serve to trigger successive stages.

The cold-cathode tube does not seem to have been utilized to as great an extent as its unusual features would merit. The low power consumption, the instan-

SEQUENCE TABLE										
(1)	(2)		(2)		(4)		(8)			
٧ı	V 2	V3	V4	V5	٧6	٧7	V8			
ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF			
OFF	ON	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF			
ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	ON	OFF			
OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	ON	OFF			
ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF			
OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF			
ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF			
OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF			
ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON			
OFF	ON	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON			
ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON			
OF.F	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON			
ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON			
OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON			
ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON			
OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON			
	> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(1) (2) Y2 ON OFF OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF OFF	(I) (2) Y3 Y3 Y3 ON OFF OFF	(1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (4) (7) (8) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9	(1) (2) (2) V3 V4 V5 ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON ON OFF ON OFF ON ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON ON OFF ON OFF OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF OFF ON OFF ON OFF OFF ON OFF ON OFF	(1) (2) (2) (4) VI V2 V3 V4 V5 V6 ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF OFF ON ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF OFF ON ON OFF ON OFF OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON ON OFF OFF ON OFF ON ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON ON OFF ON OFF OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON	(1) (2) (2) (2) (4) V7 V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6 V7 ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON ON OFF ON ON OFF ON OFF OFF ON ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON ON ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF			

For additional circuits using cold-cathode tubes refer to the article "Photoelectric Relays Use Cold-Cathode Tubes" in the April, 1950, issue of RADIO-ELECTRONICS.

taneous warmup time, the greatly reduced heating, and the long life make this type tube unique in many applications. The miniature type cold-cathode triode which is available could replace the OA4-G used with the circuits presented if compactness is essential. END



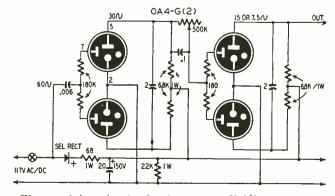
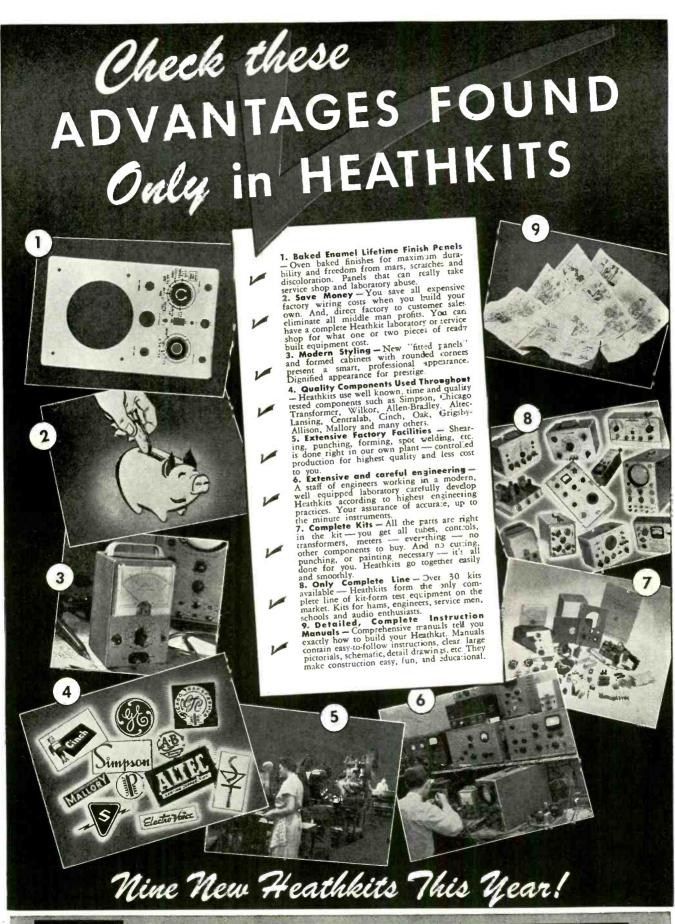


Fig. 2, left—A practical form of cold-cathode pulse counter. Fig. 3, right—A simple frequency dividing circuit.





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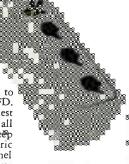
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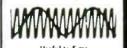
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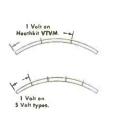
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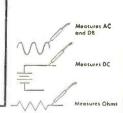
COMBAN

... BENTON HARBOR 20.

Heathkit VOLTMETER KIT

• NEW 11/2 VOLT RANGE ON 1953 VTVM MODEL V-6





SHIPPING WT., 7 LBS.



• New 1½ volt low range gives over 2" of scale per volt instead of less than ¾" found on 5 volt range type.

• Increased accuracy due to expanded scales.

• New 1500 volt DC high range gives 50% greater coverage.

- Seven ranges in all. 11/2, 5, 15, 50, 150, 500 and 1500 volts DC (1000 volts maximum AC only).
- Provides proper service ranges 150 volts for AC DC work and 500 volts for AC type service.
- High input impedance, 11 megohms minimizes circuit megohn loading.
- · Variety of accessory probe kits available.
- 1% precision resistors in multiplier circuits.
- 200 microampere Simpson meter.
- · Center scale zero adjust.
- Transformer operated.
- Test leads included.
- New cabinet styling.
- Large, clearly marked meter scales indicate ohms, AC valts, DC volts and DB.

The 1953 Heathkit V-6 VTVM has improved ranges! The lowest range has been moved way down to 1.5V full scale. This gives 3½" of actual scale length for the 1.5V covered — that's 2½ inches per volt!! Now you can make your low level measurements faster and with greater

make your low level measurements faster and with greater accuracy.

And the upper range has been moved up. Readings up to 1500V DC can be readily made with new, improved VTVM—plus readings up to 1000V on AC. Higher ranges for extended use.

New vertical chassis mounting gives added chassis space for really easy wiring—no tight corners to worry about. Uses only highest quality components throughout. Simpson 200 microampere meter movement combined with 1% precision resistors in multiplier circuit insure highly accurate and dependable readings.

AC and DC voltage ranges are 0-1.5V-5V-15V-50V-150V-500V-1500V, (1000V max. reading on AC)—a total of seven ranges for convenient, accurate readings. Instrument also measures resistance from .1 ohm to over 1 billion ohms in seven handy ranges of RX1, X10, X100, X1000, X10K, X1 Meg.,—all convenient multiples of 10 with no skips. Has Db scale in red for easy indentification.

New panel has tough baked on enamel finish for freedom from scratches and maximum durability. Modern styled, formed, compact cabinet with rounded edges and crackle finish is truly handsome.

Comprehensive, detailed instruction manual with step-by-step instructions, figures, pictorials, etc. makes assembly a cinch.

assembly a cinch.

Be sure and look over the special accessory VTVM probes below — for added usefulness.

Heathkit R. F. PROBE KIT

SHIP. WT 1 LBS. No. 309 Extends RF range of HEATHKIT 11 megohm VTVM to 250 megacycles ± 10%. Heathkit 30,000 V.D.C. PROBE KIT

SHIP. WT. \$5.50 2 LBS. No. 336

Provides DC multipli-cation factor of 100 for any 11 megohm VTVM.

Heathkit PEAK TO PEAK VOLTAGE PROBE KIT

SHIP. WT. 2 LBS. No. 338 56.50

Reads on DC scale of any 11 megohm VTVM 5 kc to 5 megacycle range.

NEW Heathkit BATTERY TESTER KIT

The new Heathkit Battery Tester measures all types of dry batteries between 1½ volts and 150 volts under actual load conditions. Readings are made directly on a three-color GOOD-WEAK-REPLACE scale that your customers can readily understand. Operation is extremely simple and merely requires that the leads be connected to the battery under test. Only one control to adjust in addition to a panel switch for A or B battery types.

The Heathkit Battery Tester features compact assembly. An accurate meter movement and wire wound control mount in the portable, rugged plastic case.

Use the BT-1 to check portable radio batteries, hearing aid batteries, lantern batteries and photo flash gun



MODEL BT-1

\$ 750

Heathkit AC VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER KIT

A new AC VTVM that makes possible those sensitive AC measurements required by laboratories, audio enthusiasts and experimenters. Ten full scale ranges of .01, .03, .1, .3, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100 and 300 volts RMS. 10 DB ranges from - 52 to + 52 DB. Frequency response within 1 DB from 20 cycles to 50 kc. Simpson 200 microampere meter with large plainly marked meter scales. Precision multiplier resistors. Two amplifier stages using miniature tubes. A unique bridge rectifier meter circuit and a clean layout of parts. Order the AV-2 to-

day and become acquainted with the interesting possibili-ties offered by this instrument.



MODEL AV-2 SHIPPING



The ... BENTON HARBOR 20, MICHIGAN

NEW Heathkit GRID DIP METER KIT

• CONVENIENT ONE HAND OPERATION.

Indicates frequency of energized circuits.

Indicates frequency of de-energized tuned circuits.



Complete unit easily held and operated with one hand. MODEL GD-1

SHIPPING WT. 4 LBS.

\$1950

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baked



Uses quality Simpson 500 microampere meter.

- One hand operation, extremely compact. Only 2½" wide by 3" high by 7" long.
 Variable meter sensitivity
- Uses newest type 6AF4 high frequency triode in a Colpitts oscillator circuit.
- Continuous coverage from 2 megacycles to over 250 megacycles in 6 ranges.
 Head phone monitoring tack.
- AC power transformer operated for maximum

Here is the GRID DIP METER KIT you have been asking for. This new HEATHKIT instrument is compact, highly sensitive and easy to use. Housed in a handsome formed aluminum cabinet—rounded corners—durable oven baked finish on panel and cabinet. The entire instrument can be easily held and operated in one hand, tuning accomplished with the thumb wheel drive. This excellent design feature leaves the other hand entirely free for making circuit

wheel drive. This excellent design feature leaves the other hand entirely free for making circuit adjustments. The instrument with many applications — with oscillator energized, use it for finding the resonant frequency of tuned circuits, locating parasitics, determining characteristics of filter circuits, roughly tuning transmitter stages with power off, and neutralizing transmitters. Useful in TV and radio repair work for alignment of traps, filters, IF stages, peaking and compensation networks within the 2 to 250 megacycle range. With the oscillator not energized, the instrument acts as an absorption wave meter and indicates the frequency of radiating power sources. Locates spurious oscillations, as a relative indication of power in various transmitter stages, etc. Phone jack permits monitoring of AM transmitter for determination of radiated hum, audio quality, etc. (Head phones not included). Complete kit includes plug-in coils, tube, all necessary parts and detailed assembly and instruction manual.



MODEL IB-1B SHIPPING WT. 15 LBS.

\$**69**⁵⁰

The HEATHKIT IMPED-ANCE BRIDGE is especially useful in educational training programs, industrial laboratories and for experimental work. Use it for measuring AC and DC resistance value of resistors, dissinarion factor finding coil

determination of condenser capacitance and dissipation factor, finding coil inductance and storage factor, electrical measurements work, etc. Quality components: GR 1000 cycle hummer, GR main control, Mallory ceramic wafer silver plated contact switches, ½% precision resistors, etc. The basic circuit is a self powered, 4 arm bridge. Choice of Wheatstone. Capacitance comparison. Maxwell or Hay bridge circuits. Resistance from 10 milliohm to 10 megohm. Capacitance 10 mmf to 100 mfd. Inductance 10 microhenry to 100 henries. Dissipation factor .002 to 1. Storage factor (Q) 1 to 1000. The IMPEDANCE BRIDGE has provisions for external generator use for measurement at other than the 1000 cycle level. Take the guess work out of electrical measurements. The HEATHKIT IMPEDANCE BRIDGE mounted in a beautiful polished birch cabinet with large easy reading panel calibrations will furnish years of accurate, trouble free measurement service.

Heathkit HANDITESTER KIT

The HEATHKIT Model M-1 HANDITESTER fulfills requirements for a portable volt ohm milliammeter. This kit features precision 1% resistors, 3 deck swirch for trouble free mounting of parts, specially designed battery bracket, smooth acting ohms adjust control, beautiful molded bakelite case and a 400 microampere meter movement. 5 convenient AC and DC voltage ranges as follows: 10 - 30 - 300 -1000 - 5000 volts. Ohms tanges 0-3000 and 0-300,000. DC milliampere ranges 0 - 10 milliamperes and 0-100 milliamperes. The instrument is easily assembled from complete instructions and pictorial diagrams. Test leads are included. Carry the HEATHKIT M-1 HANDITESTER in your tool box at all times for those simple jobs and eliminate that extra trip for additional testing equipment.



MODEL M-1 SHIPPING WT. 3 LBS.

\$13^{5,0}



The HEATH COMPANY
... BENTON HARBOR 20, MICHIGAN

Heathkit AUDIO GENERATOR KIT

• RANGE EXTENDED TO 1 MEGACYCLE

600 ohms High voltage output

Low impedance output High voltage output

Sine wave output from 20 cycles to 1 megacycle.

MODEL AG-8 SHIPPING

 Improved design — new low price.

• Frequency coverage in five ranges from 20 cycles per second to 1 megacycle.

- Response flat 1 DB from 20 cycles to 400 kilocycles. Down 3 DB at 600 kilocycles. Down only 8 DB at 1 megacycle.
- Five calibrated output voltage ranges, continuously variable 1 mv, 10 mv, 100 mv, 1 v, 10 v.
- Low impedance output circuit. 600 ohms.
- Distortion less than .4 of 1% from 100 cycles per second through the audible range.
- New HEATHKIT universal type binding posts.
- Durable infra-red baked enamel panel.
- Transformer operated for safe operation.
- Sturdy, ventilated steel cabinet.

A new Audio Generator with features heretofore found in only the most expensive generators. Such features as complete coverage from 20 cycles to 1 Mc - response flat ±1 db from 20 cycles to 400 Kc, down 3 db at 600 Kc and down only 8 db at 1 Mc.

And it has calibrated output . . . Calibrated continuously variable and step attenuator output controls allow you to easily set calibrated output voltage. Moreover, distortion is less than .4 of 1% from 100 cps through the audible range.

Oscillator section consists of a two stage resistance coupled amplifier (6SJ7 and 6AK6) utilizing both positive and negative feedback for oscillator operation and reduction of distortion. Oscillator section drives a cathode follower output power amplifier (6AK6) which isolates the oscillator from variations in load and presents a low impedance output (600 Ohms). Power supply is transformer operated and utilizes 6X5 rectifier with 2 sections of RC filtering.

An unbeatable dollar value — for here is an audio generator with wide frequency coverage, excellent frequency response, stepped and continuously variable calibrated output, high signal level, low impedance output, and low inherent distortion.

Heathkit Audio Frequency Meter Kit



The HEATHKIT AUDIO FREQUENCY METER provides a simple and easy way to check unknown audio frequencies from 10 cycles to 100 kc between 3 and 300 volts RMS. The instrument features 7 ranges for accuracy and wide coverage. The meter itself has a quality 200 microampere Simpson movement and large clearly marked scales. The AUDIO FREQUENCY METER is transformer operated and features

SHIPPING WT. 15 LBS.

MODEL AF-1 \$34.50

a voltage regulator tube to maintain constant plate voltage on the second stage. Kit sup-plied complete with all necessary construction material and a detailed construction manual.

NEW Heathkit AUDIO OSCILLATOR KIT



MODEL AO-1

new Audio Oscillator with both sine and square wave coverage from 20 to 20,000 cycles ... An instrument designed to completely fulfill the needs of the audio engineer and enthusiast — Has numerous advantages such as high level output (up to 10V obtainable across the entire range), distortion less than .6%, and low impedance output. Special design features include

the use of a thermistor in the second amplifier stage for keeping the output essentially flat across the entire range.

A cathode coupled clipper circuit produces good, clean, square waves with rise time of only 2 microseconds. Oscillator section uses 1% precision resistors in range multiplier circuit for greatest accuracy.

You'll like the operation of this fine new

Heathkit square wave GENERATOR KIT

The HEATHKIT SQUARE WAVE GENERATOR is an excellent square wave frequency source with square wave frequency source with wide range coverage from 10 cycles to 100 kc continuously variable. This feature makes it useful for TV and wide band amplifier work as well as audio experimentation. The output voltage is continuously variable between 0 and 20 volts. The circuitry consists of a multivibrator stage, a clipping and squaring stage and a cathode follower low impedance output stage. The power supply is transformer operated and utilizes a full wave rectifier circuit with two sections of filtering. Another excellent HEATHKIT value at this remarkable low price. Kit includes all necessary construction material as well as complete instruction manual for assembly and operation.



MODEL SQ-1 SHIPPING WT. 14 LBS.

\$29.50

ROCKE INTERNATIONAL CORP.
13 E. 4016 ST.
NEW YORK CITY (16)

... BENTON HARBOR 20.

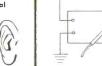
MICHIGAN

NEW Heathkit SIGNAL TRACER KIT

• NEW NOISE LOCATOR AND WATTMETER CIRCUITS.







Traces signals from antenna clear through speaker.

MODEL T-3

SHIPPING WT. 8 LBS.



Permits visual signal observation as well as aural oper-

Two separate input channels.
 Tremendous RF channel sensitivity. Adequate for actual signal detection at receiver

input.

Separate high gain RF and low gain audio channels.

A unique and useful noise

locater circuit.

• Built-in calibrated watt-

separate shielded probes for RF and audio appli-

Additional test leads sup-

Substitution test speaker and output transformer eliminates necessity for speaker removal in service work.

Utility amplifier. Check recade the pages.

ord changers, tuners, micro-phones, instrument pickups, etc. • VTVM and Scope panel ter-

minals.

5 tube transformer operated

The new HEATHKIT VISUAL AURAL SIGNAL TRACER represents one of the most convenient and useful instruments the service man can use in AM, FM and TV

service work. The electron ray beam indicator constantly monitors both input channels for visual observation of the signal. Now, see and hear the signal level for easier estimation of signal strength and gain per stage

the signal level for easier estimation of signal strength and gain per stage in a receiver circuit. Separate high gain channel and special shielded demodulator probe for RF circuit work. Low gain channel for audio circuit investigation and for use as a noise locater. In this feature, approximately 200 volts DC is applied to a suspected circuit component and the action of the voltage in the component can be seen and heard to determine satisfactory operation. This feature alone will prove tremendously helpful in locating the source of objectionable noises in coils, transformers, resistors, condensers, cold solder joints, controls, etc. A convenient wattmeter permits rapid preliminary check for voltage distribution circuit breakdown as well as transformer failures. Use the T-3 as a universal test speaker and substitution transformer and save service time by eliminating the necessity for speaker removal on every service call. Additional service uses are: as a utility-amplifier for checking the output of record changers, tuners, microphones, instrument pickups, etc. Separate panel for checking the output of record changers, tuners, microphones, instrument pickups, etc. Separate panel terminals permit utilization of other shop equipment such as your Oscilloscope or VTVM. Entire kit supplied complete with 5 tubes, all necessary constituction material along with a detailed step by step instruction manual for the assembly and operation of the instrument.

NEW Heathkit CONDENSER CHECKER KIT



MODEL C-3 SHIPPING WT. 7 LBS.

1950

Announcing the new improved Model C-3 HEATHKIT CONDENSER housed in a new smartly styled professional appearing cabinet featuring rounded corners and snug fitting drawn panel. Adequate provisions for ventilation insures longer instrument life through cooler operation. Use the C-3 to accurately measure those unknown condenser and resistor values. All readings of condensers and resistors are read directly on the calibrated scales. Range of condenser measurements is from .00001 mfd to 1000 mfd. Calibrated resistance measurements can be made from 100 ohms to 5 megohms. A leakage test with a choice of 5 DC polarizing voltages will quickly indicate condenser operating quality under actual voltage load conditions. The spring return leakage test switch automatically discharges the condenser under test and eliminates shock hazard. An electron ray beam indicator tube is used in a new leakage test circuit for added sensitivity. The instrument is transformer operated for safety and will prove an extremely welcome addition to your shop equipment. The kit is furnished complete with all necessary parts, test leads and includes a step by step detailed construction manual for assembly and operation.

Heathkit IV ALIGNMENT GENERATOR KIT

MODEL TS-2 SHIPPING WT. 20 LBS.

\$**39**⁵⁰

Here is an excellent TV ALIGNMENT GENERA-TOR designed to do TV service work quickly, easily and properly. The Model TS-2 when used in conjunction with an Oscilloscope



tion with an Oscilloscope provides a means of correctly aligning TV receivers. The instrument furnishes a frequency modulated signal covering in 2 bands the range of 10 to 90 megacycles and 150 to 230 megacycles. An absorption type frequency marker covers from 20 to 75 megacycles in 2 rangest therefore you have a simple, convenient means of checking IF's independent of oscillator calibration. Sweep width is variable from 0 to 12 megacycles. Other excellent features are horizontal sweep voltage controlled with a phasing control whole step and continuously variable attenuation for setting the —both step and continuously variable attentiation for setting the output signal to the desired level —a convenient stand by switch — and blanking for establishing a single trace with a base reference level. Make your work easier, save time and repair with confidence. Order your HEATHKIT TV ALIGNMENT GENERATOR now.



The .. BENTON HARBOR 20. MICHIGAN

Checks 7, 8, 9 prong tubes and loctals, 7 and 9 prong miniatue 5 prong Hyteens, pilot lights.



Seautiful counter type birch cabinet.

● 4½" Simpson 3 color

Simplified Jetup procedure

 Built-in gear driven roll cheri

● Checks emissiossshorted elements, open elements and configuity.

 Complete protection against obsolescence.
Sockets for every mod-

ern to Blank for new typ

● Individual element ś₩iitches.

Contact type pilot light test socket.

O fine edjust central

PORTASLE TUS CHECKER KIT

MODEL TC-1P

With the HEATHKIT TC-1 TUBE CHECKER test all types of tubes commonly encountered in AM-FM and TV receiver circuits. Test setup procedure is simplified, rapid and flexible. Tube quality is read directly on a beautiful 41/2" Simpson three color BAD - 2 - (6)OD scale that your customers can readily understand. Panel sockets accommodat § 4, 58 6 and 7 prong tubes, octals, loctals, 7 and 9 prong miniatures, 5 prong Hytrons, a blank socket for new prong miniatures, 5 prong Hytrons, a blank socket for new tubes and a contact type socket for quick checking of pilot lights. Built-in gear driven roll chart for instant general ference. Neon short indicator, individual three position lever switch for each tube elegiont, spring return test switch, line second to compassive for supply voltage variations. At this low price, no service man reliable without the assurantages offered by the HEATHKII TUTS CHECKER.

Heachier TV PICTURE TUBE TEST ADAPTER

Use your HEATHRIT TUBE CHECKER with this new TV TEST ADAPTER to determine picture tube quality. Check for

determine picture tube of motion and shorts, independent of TV power supply. Consists by standard 12 pin TV tube socker, 1 feet of cable, octal socket connector and data shee. Quickly prove TV picture tube condition of yourself and sour customer. tomer.





SHIPPING WT. 3 LBS.

NEW HEATHKIT RESISTANCE SUBSTITUTION BOX KIT provides switch selection of any single one \$36 RTMA 1 want 10% standard value resistors, ranging from 15 ohims to 10 megohms. This coverage available in 2 ranges in elecades of 15, 22, 33, 47, 68 and 100. Housed in rugged plastic cabinet featuring new HEATHKIT universal plastic cabinet featuring the hinding posts. The sentire kit priced less than the retail value of the resistors along.

Heatheit BATTERY ELIMINATOR KIT

A clean 6 volt de sapply source is definitely required source is definitely required for successful automobile radio servicing. Has a continuously variable d-c serper from 0 to 8 volts. It can be safely operated at a steady 10 ambere level and will deliver up to 15 amberes for intermittent periods. The voltage output terminals are completely iso-

periods. The voltage output terminals are completely isolated from the chassis to accommodate additional service applications such as supplying bias voltages or d-c substitution voltages for battery operated tube filament circuits.

The output of the Battery Eliminates

battery operated tube filament circuits.

The output of the Battery Eliminator is constantly monitored by a d-c voltmeter and a d-c ammeter. The circuit features an automatic overload relay of self resenting type. For additional protection, 2 panel mountains fuse is provided. Build this kit in a few hours and prochest a substantial eavings. pocket a substantial savings



MODEL BE-3 SHIPPING WT. 20 LBS.

VIBRATOR TESTER KIT

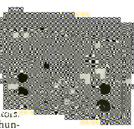
Repair time is valuable, and the Heathkit Vibrator Tester will save you hours of work. Instantly tells the condition of the vibrator under test—and the check is therough and complete Checks vibrator for proper starting, and the easy-to-read meter indicates the quality of output on large BAD-GOOD scales. Tests both interrupter and selfrectifier types of vibacous

Five different soekets for checking hun-

dreds of vibrators.

Operates from any battery eliminator capable of delivering continuously variable voltage from 4-6V at 4 amps. The Heathkit BE-3 Battery Eliminator is

ideal for operating this kit.
Faulty vibrators can be spotted within seconds and you're free to go on to other service jobs.



MODEL VILL

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Heathkit SIGNAL GENERATOR KIT



Modulated or un-modulated RF autput.



MODEL SG-7

SHIPPING WT. 7 LBS.

400 cycle sine wave output



- Step attenuated RF ouput.
- 6 to 1 vernier dial ratio.
- Turret mounted coil sub-assembly.
- Pre-calibrated and adjusted coils
- Hartley RF oscillator circuit. • Colpitts oscillator 400 cycle sine wave output.
- Modulated or unmodulated
- Frequency coverage on fun-damentals 160 kc to 50 mega-cycles in five ranges. 51 mega-cycles to 150 megacycles on calibrated harmonics.
- RF output in excess of 100,-
- · Audio output 11/2 to 2 volts.
- AC transformer operated. Professionally styled cabinet.
- Infra red baked enamel

The new HEATHKIT Model SG-7 SIGNAL GENERATOR easily fulfills requirements for a controllable, modulated or unmodulated source of variable frequency. A convenient 400 cycle

sine wave output is available for audio work. All RF oscillator coils are precision wound and adjusted to calibration before shipment thereby assuring maximum accuracy. The coils, band switch and tuning condenser all mount as a turret assembly so as to offer the advantage of short wiring leads and easy mounting of parts. The RF output circuit is of the low impedance type obtained by the use of cathode coupling to the output jacks. The level of RF output is varied by means of the RF step and RF output control. Use the HEATHKIT SG-7 as an RF signal source modulated or unmodulated for radio repair, laboratory work, experimental testing, 400 cycle sine wave audio testing, checking RF stages, alignment of both AM and FM IF stages, marker generator for TV alignment, etc. The kit is transformer operated and utilizes miniature tubes for ease in handling high frequency. Panel jacks and a convenient switching system permit either external or internal modulation. The entire kit is supplied complete with tubes and all necessary material as well as a detailed step by step instruction manual for the assembly and operation of the instrument.

Heathkit INTERMODULATION ANALYZER KIT



MODEL IM-1 SHIPPING WT.

HEATHKIT MODEL IM-1 is an extremely versatile instrument specifically designed for measuring the degree of interaction between two

signals caused by a specific piece of apparatus, or a chain of equipment. It is primarily intended for tests of audio equipment but may be used in other applications such as making tests of microphones, records, recording equipment, phonograph pickups and loud speakers. Use it for checking tape or disc recordings, as a sensitive AC voltmeter, as a high pass noise meter for adjusting tape bias, cutting needle pitch or other applications. High and low test frequency source, intermodulation section, power supply and AC voltmeter all in one complete unit. Percent intermodulation is directly read on three calibrated ranges, 30%, 10% and 3% full scale. Both 4 to 1 and 1 to 1 ratios of low to high frequencies easily set up. At this low kit price YOU can enjoy the benefits of Intermodulation analysis for accurate audio interprebenefits of Intermodulation analysis for accurate audio interpre-

Heathkit LABORATORY REGULATED POWER SUPPLY KIT



MODEL PS-2 SHIPPING WT. 20 LBS.

New HEATHKIT LAB-

New HEATHKIT LABORATORY POWER SUPPLY provides continuously variable regulated DC voltage output from 160 volts to 400 volts depending on load. Panel terminals supply separate 6.3 V. AC supply at 4 amperes for filament circuits. A 3½" plastic cased panel mounted meter provides accurate metered output for either voltage of current measurements. Exceptionally low ripple content of .012% admirably qualifies the HEATHKIT LABORATORY POWER SUPPLY for high gain audio applications. Ideal for laboratory work requiring a reference voltage for meter calibration or for plotting tube characteristics. In service work, it can be used as a separate variable voltage supply In service work, it can be used as a separate variable voltage supply to determine the desirable operating voltage in a specific circuit. Use it as a DC substitution voltage in trouble shooting TV circuits exhibiting symptoms of extraneous undesirable components in plate supply circuits. Entire kit, including all 5 tubes now available at this low price.



.. BENTON HARBOR 20.

MICHIGAN



Heathkit AMPLIFIER KIT WILLIAMSON TYPE

The new HEATHKIT WILLIAMSON TYPE AMPLIFIER incorporates described in Audio Engineering's "Gilding the

The new HEATHKIT WILLIAMSON TYPE AMPLIFIER incorporates the latest improvements described in Audio Engineering's "Gilding the Lily." 5881 output tubes and a new Peerless output transformer with additional primary taps afford peak power output of well over 20 watts. Frequency response ±1 db from 10 cycles to 100 kc. allows reproduction of highs and lows with equal crispness and clarity. Harmonic and intermodulation distortion have been reduced to less than ½ of 1% at 5 watts. This eliminates the harsh unpleasant qualities which contribute to listening fatigue. Make this amplifier the heart of your radio system to achieve the fine reproduction that is the goal of all music lovers.

The HEATHKIT PREAMPLIFIER (available separately or in combination with the amplifier kit) features inputs for magnetic or low level cartridges, crystal pickups and tuners, turnover control for LP or 78 type records, individual bass and treble tone controls each providing upto 15 DB of boost or attenuation. Special notched shafts on preamplifier controls and switches adaptable to custom installation. The preamplifier can be mounted in any position and a liberal length of connecting cable is supplied. No radio experience is required to construct this amplifier. All punching, forming, or drilling has already been done. The complete kit includes all necessary parts as well as a detailed step by step construction manual with pictorial diagrams to greatly simplify the construction.

ACROSOUND TRANSFORMER OPTION. If desired, the output transformer with the kit will be the Acrosound output transformer, type TO-300. The use of this transformer permits ultra-linear operation as described in Audio Engineering's "Ultra-Linear Operation of the Williamson Amplifier."



ping Weig

W-3M Amplifier Kit (Incl. Main Amplifier with Acrosound Output Transformer and Power Supply) Shipping Weight 29 lbs. Shipped express only

WA-P1 Preamplifier Kit only. Shipping Weight 7 lbs. Shipped express or parcel post.

PRICES OF VARIOUS COMBINATIONS

W-2 Amplifier Kit (Incl. Main Amplifier with Peerless Output Transformer, Power Supply and WA-Pl Preamplifier Kit) Shipping Weight 39 lbs.

W-2M Amplifier Kit (Incl. Main Amplifier with Peerless Output Trans-former and Power Supply) Ship-ping Weight 29 lbs. Shipped ex-

press only

W-3 Amplifier Kit (Incl. Main
Amplifier with Acrosound Output
Transformer, Power Supply and
WA-PI Preamplifier Kit) Shipping
Weight 39 lbs. Shipped express

\$6950

\$4975

\$6950

\$4975

\$1975

KIT Heathkit FM TUNER



MODEL FM-2 SHIPPING WT. 9 LBS.

Heathkit ECONOMY 6 WATT AMPLIFIER KIT



MODEL A.7 SHIPPING WT. 10 LBS.

\$ 150

The HEATHKIT Model A-7 amplifier features beam power, ampiner features beam power, push pull output with frequency response flat ± 1½DB from 20 to 20,000 cycles. Separate volume, bass and treble controls. Two inbass and treble controls. Two in-put circuits, output impedances of 4, 8, and 15 ohms. Peak power output rated at full 6 watts. High quality components, simplified layout, attractive gray finished chassis, break off type adjustable length control shafts and attractive lettered control panel.

and operation.

THE MODEL A7A amplifier incorporates a preamplifier stage with special compensated network to provide the necessary voltage gain for operation with variable reluctance or low output level phono cartridges. Excellent gain for microphone operation in a model of the provided in the provid ation in a moderate powered sound system...

Heathkit HIGH FIDELITY 20 WATT AMPLIFIER KIT

The HEATHKIT MODEL A-8 amplifier kit The HEATHKIT MODEL A-8 amplifier kit was designed to deliver high fidelity performance with adequate power output at moderate cost. The frequency response is within ± 1 DB from 20 to 20,000 cycles. Distortion at 3 DB below maximum power output at 1000 cycles is only .8%. The amplifier features a Chicago power transformer in a drawn steel case and a Peerless output transformer with output impedances of 4, 8, and 16 ohms available. Separate bass and treble tone controls permit wide range of tonal adjustment to meet the requirements of the most discerning listener. The amplifier uses of tonal adjustment to meet the requirements of the most discerning listener. The amplifier uses a 65J7 voltage amplifier, a 65N7 amplifier and phase splitter and two 6L6's in push pull output and a 5U4G rectifier. Two input jacks for either crystal or tuner operation. The kit includes all necessary material as well as a detailed step by step construction manual step construction manual.



MODEL A-8 SHIPPING WT. 19 LBS.

MODEL A8-A features an added 6SJ7 stage (preamplifier) for operating from a variable reluctance cartridge or other low output level phono pickups. Can also be used with a microphone. A 3 position panel switch affords the desired



Ine COMPA ... BENTON HARBOR 20. MICHIGAN

RADIO-ELECTRONICS

High gain dual iron con the deliver if transformers

AC transformer operation for safety

Continuously variable tone control

- Sturdy punched and plated steel chassis Ideal for custom installation
- Full AVC action
- Inverse feedback for improved frequency respense
- Kit supplied with all necessary construction gargial accept speaker and cabinet. (Available separately if desired).

tabe all ware circuit. o ranges, continuous cov-3 ranges, continuous cov-erage 550 kc to over 228 megacycles, shipping wts 11 lb Model AR-1

5 tube broadcast band 550 to 600 kc coverage. shipping we 11 lbs.

Medel BR-1

Two exceptent medio receiver igre featuring clean siesign and oren layout fog simplified constructions Satisfy that urge to build your own radio receiver and select the medel which meets your requirements. Both see ers feature continuously variable tone coatgol, a radio phono switch and phono input and an AC receptacle for the phono motor. A six such salibrated slide rule type slial with a 9 to i ragio vergger dial drive insures easy tuning.

RMATION HIPPING

ON PARCE. POST ORDERS include postage for weight shown and insurance. (We insure all shipments.) Don't worry about sending more than the correct amount — if you send us

too much, every extrement will be promptly returned.

ON EXPERS ORDERS do not include transportation charges. They will be collected by Express Agency on delivery.

ORDERS FROM CANADA mass include full remittance merchandise

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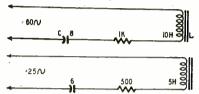
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YOU CAN UNDERSTAND REACTANCE!

By T. W. DRESSER

VER stop to think why 8-uf capacitors are all right to smooth a full-wave rectifying circuit yet it takes from 16 to 60 μf to do the same job in a half-wave arrangement? Or why a sharply tuned circuit steps up the voltage so terrifically at resonance? It doesn't concern you? Believe me, it does. If you want to know



Figs. 1 and 2—These typical circuits are employed in the calculations below.

why, try plugging a sixty cycle a.c. radio into a 25-cycle supply. Then figure out why the filter capacitors blew! You'll be lost if you don't know something of reactance.

Many technicians are scared of problems in this field by such things as

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (2\pi f L - \frac{1}{2\pi f C})^2}$$
.

In actual fact it is not necessary to have any knowledge of higher mathematics to work out the answer. If you can divide, multiply, add and subtract you have just about all that is required, and if you can handle Ohm's Law for d.c. while you are shaving, as most of us technicians can, there is no need to shy like a startled colt when a few a.c. items are dragged into that same Law.

There are three potent things in an a.c. circuit, resistance, inductive reactance and capacitive reactance. If you know the inductance and capacitance, it is easy to get at their reactances, and by combining them and the resistance to sort out the precise working conditions of the circuit. It takes no more than minutes and may save hours and dollars.

All circuit schematics indicate the values of R wherever it is used. They do not show either inductive or capacitive reactance values. The simple reason is that both are dependent upon frequency, and you know how many frequencies are kicking about in, say, the grid circuit of a detector at any particular momen's. An inductive component in that circuit will show a different reactance to each frequency; a multiplicity of reactances overall, in fact. Nevertheless if there is an r.f. choke or a feed capacitor in the circuit it has to have a label of some sort, so it's indicated as 8 microhenries or 100 µµf. These indications, in themselves, don't mean much, any more than the label on a can of pork-and-beans indicates a

specific amount of pork. Usually the values are marked on schematics but their real importance lies in their ability to be, at the same time, as an inductance or capacitance, a low resistance to some frequencies and a very high one to others. An instance is the parallel-connected i.f. wave trap, an inductance tuned by a small capacitance, which is a low resistance to intermediate frequencies and a high resistance to wanted signals at the same

Given the inductance or capacitance value on the schematic and the frequency, the rest is simple. The formula

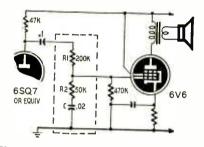


Fig. 3-A reactance bass-boost circuit.

for inductance states:

$${
m X_L}=2\pi {
m f}{
m L}$$

X, being inductive reactance, f the frequency and L the inductance. π is 3.1416 —a constant everybody knows—so twice that is 6.283. Let's forget about the decimal and call 2π simply 6. The Hebrews and Babylonians never knew different and got away with it for centuries!

The formula for capacitance is: $X_{\text{c}} = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$

$$X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$$

f = frequency again, C capacitance and 2π still stays at 6.

If the answer in either case is to be OHMS then L and C must be in HENRYS and FARADS. With henrys it is easy; a smoothing choke of 10 henrys in a 60-cycle circuit will have a reactance of $6 \times 60 \times 10$, or 3600 ohms. R.f. coil reactances are just as straightforward if you remember that where the inductance is in microhenrys the frequency must be in megacycles or if in millihenrys frequency in kilocycles. A 1-uh (microhenry) short wave coil at 7.5 mc (40 meters), will have a reactance of $6 \times 7.5 \times 10 = 450$ ohms, while a coil of 2.5 millihenrys at 200 kc has a reactance of $6 \times 200 \times 2.5$, or 3,000 ohms. Nothing much to it, is there?

Hunks of capacitance like FARADS are never used in practical work, so the formula for capacitive reactance needs to be modified to bring it into line with microfarads and micromicrofarRewriting it as:

$$X_c = \frac{1,000,000}{2\pi fC}$$

where C is in micromicrofarads and f in megacycles, does just that. If C is in microfarads then f must be in cycles. As an example, an 8-uf smoothing capacitor at 120 cycles (ripple frequency of a full-wave rectifier) has a reactance of

$$\frac{1,000,000}{6 \times 120 \times 8} = 173$$
 ohms.

Let us apply this information practically to an a.c. circuit with resistance, C reactance and L reactance as shown in Fig. 1, and connected to a 117-volt

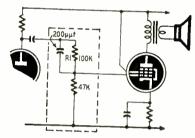


Fig. 4-Using reactance to boost highs.

60-cycle supply. Mentally calculating the reactances from the formulas and the figures shown in Fig. 1 CHECK:

$$X_L = 2\pi fL = 6 \times 60 \times 10 = 3,600 \text{ ohms.}$$
 $X_C = \frac{1,000,000}{6 \times 60 \times 8} = -347 \text{ ohms.}$

Now Xc and XL always work opposite to each other in a circuit. The mathematical approach is to consider $X_{\scriptscriptstyle \rm C}$ negative and deduct its value from XL; 3,600 - 347 = 3,253 ohms, which (being positive) is inductive. Now going back

$$Z=\sqrt{R^2+(2\pi fL-1\over 2\pi fC})^2$$
. We've already cleared $2\pi fL-1$

and got 3,253 as the answer. So we can re-dish the $Z{=}\dots$ etc. as $Z=\sqrt{\,R^2{+}X^2}$ or $\sqrt{1,000^2+3,253^2}$ which comes out to 3403 ohms. (Use a slide rule for the square roots.)

Check:

 $3,253 \times 3,253 = 10,582,009.$ $1,000 \times 1,000 = 1,000,000.$

10,582,009 + 1,000,000 = 11,582,009.

 $\sqrt{11,582,009} = 3,403 \text{ ohms}$

Now you can get back to old man Ohm and his Law. The voltage is III, Z is 3,403 ohms, so the current in the circuit will be

117 $\frac{1}{3,403}$ = .034 amps or 34 ma approximately.

ppose now you want to find the ge across each component in the

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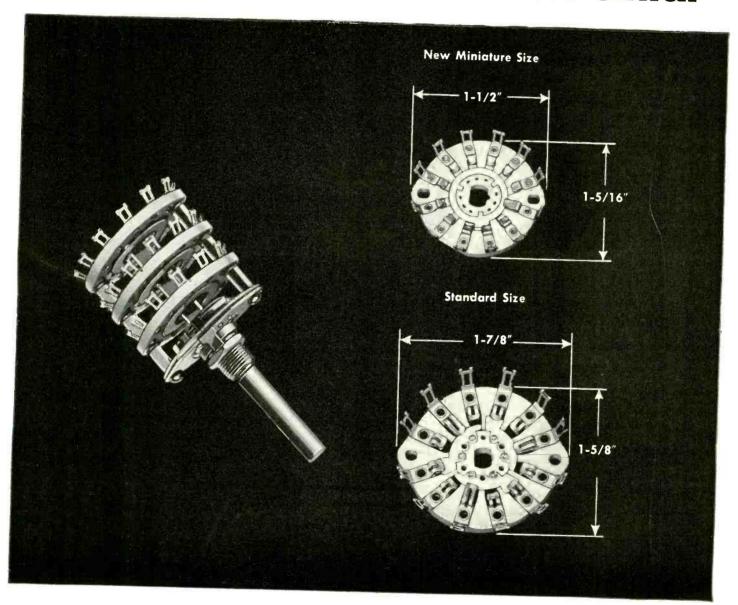
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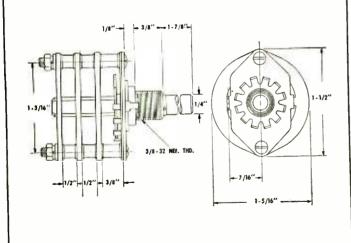
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	2.6	1	2	PA-2002	PA-2003
	2-12	2	1	PA-2004	PA-2005
3	2-5	1	3	PA-2006	PA-2007
3	2-12	3	1	PA-2008	PA-2009
4	2-6	2	2	PA-2010	PA-2011
4	2-12	4	1	PA-2012	PA-2013
5	2-3	1	5	PA-2014	PA-2015
5	2-12	5	1	PA-2016	PA-2017
6	2	_	6	PA-2018	PA-2019
6	2-5	2	3	PA-2020	PA-2021
6	2-6		2	PA-2022	PA-2023
6	2-12	6	1	PA-2024	PA-2025
8	2.6	4	2	PA-2026	PA-2027
9	2-5	3	3	PA-2028	PA-2029
10	2-3		5	PA-2030	PA-2031
	2-6	5	2	PA-2032	PA-2033
10	2	2	6	PA-2034	PA-2035
12	2-6	6		PA-2036	PA-2037
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circuit. Ohm says multiply R \times I so the voltage across the capacitor is $347 \times .034 = 11.8$ volts; across the choke $3,600 \times .034 = 122.4$ volts; across the resistance $1,000 \times .034 = 34$ volts. Coming back to the first paragraph and the a.c. radio plugged into a 25-cycle supply, suppose the input circuit is as in Fig. 2. X_L now becomes $6 \times 25 \times 5 = 750$ ohms.

 X_c becomes $\frac{1,000,000}{6 \times 25 \times 6} = 1,111$ ohms

approximately.

Back to Z again. X is now 750-1,111 or -361 ohms, so $\sqrt{R^3}+X^2$ becomes 380,321 and its square root becomes about 616 ohms. The current in the circuit, assuming the transformer output is 250 volts B, then becomes 406 ma and the voltage across each component: ca-

pacitor 451; choke 305, and resistor 203! Now you will see why that capacitor packed in: 451 volts doesn't do a 250volt working electrolytic much good!

When the two reactances cancel out, as they do in resonant circuits, leaving practically the resistance alone, the current rises to very large values provided the resistance is small. The voltage across the choke and capacitor can then rise to some thousands. It is precisely this principle of cancellation of reactances which accounts for the steep increase in voltage in resonant r.f. circuits, and it is also reactance which determines grid leak and capacitor values and many other things. Knowing the workings of reactance you can calculate the values of choke inductance and elec-

trolytic capacitance for any smoothing circuit, and work out your own.

As an instance a choke of 10 henrys and capacitor of 8 μ f, common in a.c. circuits, have reactances of 7,200 and 173 ohms at the ripple frequency while on d.c. the choke reactance is zero and that of the capacitor approaches infinity.

Another place where reactance is important is in tone control circuits. The majority of these are fairly simple. A common one is that in Fig. 3. It is a sort of voltage divider, in which part of the output voltage of the first tube is tapped off for the grid of the second. At high frequencies, the capacitor in series with R2 has negligible reactance, so that the second grid is tapped in only about onefifth of the way up the divider. The reactance of the capacitor rises at low frequencies (a .01-uf capacitor at 80 cycles has a reactance of about 200,000 ohms) so the impedance of the lower part of the network rises and more of the output voltage gets to the next grid. This is a bass-boosting circuit.

We begin to get an important amount of boost when the reactance of C equals the resistance of R2. Therefore, if you want to start boost at 150 cycles, the capacitor may be calculated by:

 $C = \frac{1,000,000}{6 \times 150 \times R2}$

If R2 is 50,000 ohms C should be approximately .02 μf .

With the other values given in Fig. 3 the boost is about 12 db. Such a circuit can be conveniently inserted between the second detector and output stage of any normal radio, and will give the required boost. But don't forget that there will be some loss at all except the bass frequencies.

Capacitive reactance may also be employed to give a rising high-frequency characteristic where it is required, for instance in audio circuits to compensate for poor high note response in speakers or to balance sideband cutting in i.f. amplifiers. The circuit is given in Fig. 4.

As with the previous circuit the frequency at which the boost begins is that frequency at which the reactance of the capacitor is equal to the resistor across which it is parallelled. The value of the capacitor can be computed as before

from $C = \frac{1}{2\pi fR1}$. Taking the starting boost frequency as 7 kc we get roughly:

 $C = \frac{1,000,000}{6 \times 7.000 \times 100,000} = .00024 \text{ } \mu f$

But this is not an article about tone controls, and the above examples will suffice. If you want more circuits—treble cut, bass cut, combination bass and treble boost—see the Radiotron Designer's Handbook. You will find them there, as well as Figs. 3 and 4 above.

Reactance enters into many other circuits: the calculation of grid capacitor and leak values for good quality, cathode and plate decoupling circuits and others. Knowing reactance will help you sort out all this, and in so doing will increase your professional status. That, in down to earth language, means dollars!

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NOVEMBER, 1952

BRIDGES in speech circuits

Ordinary resistance networks can combine or isolate several signal inputs in the simplest "intercom" or the most complex broadcasting hookup

By HILTON REMLEY

HE COMMON Wheatstone bridge has a number of interesting and valuable possibilities in audio and broadcast work. Fig. 1 is the fundamental Wheatstone circuit used to measure an unknown resistance by comparing it with a known resistance. R₁ is made equal to R₂. Then, when

A Tracks

Fig. 1-A basic Wheatstone bridge.

calibrated arm R_3 is adjusted to equal the unknown resistor $R_{\rm x}$, the voltages at A and B must be equal. With both ends of the meter at the same voltage there will be no deflection. The result will be the same if the battery is replaced by an a.c. voltage. As long as we use only pure resistance in all four arms of the bridge, there will be no

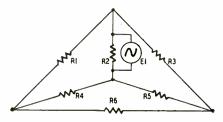


Fig. 2-a-"Delta-Star" bridge. E1 appears across all branches except R₆.

voltage difference between A and B when the bridge is perfectly balanced.

This basic bridge is ideal for canceling out all or part of a signal across two terminals of a multiterminal network. Skeptics will remark that a voltage-divider type volume control does the same thing with fewer complications.

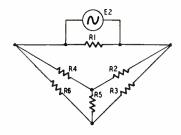
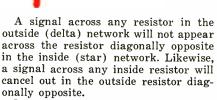


Fig. 2-b—Another "Delta-Star." E2 appears across every resistor except R₅.

However, modifications of the simple bridge allow us to apply several signals simultaneously to a common circuit and to control each one independently of the others.

Delta-star bridge

Fig. 2-a is a simple double-bridge circuit formed by combining the delta (Δ) and star (Y) connections used in polyphase a.c. power circuits. As long as the three outside arms are equal, and the three inside arms are equal (regardless of the actual resistance values) any signal E_1 applied across R_2 will not appear across R_6 . The signal does appear, reduced in amplitude, across each of the remaining resistors. By the same reasoning, a signal E_2 applied across R_1 will cancel out across R_5 but not across the other arms (Fig. 2-b)



Let's put this little trick to use. Sup-

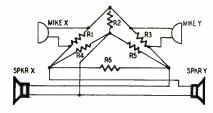


Fig. 3—Switchless 2-way communication circuit using "Delta-Star" bridge. Each speaker hears only other mike.

pose we have two people X and Y, in separate rooms with microphones and loudspeakers connected as shown in Fig. 3. If X speaks, he cannot hear in his loudspeaker what he says in the X microphone. Y's loudspeaker receives X with no difficulty. If Y speaks, X hears him clearly, but Y cannot hear himself in his own speaker. (This is called an anti-sidetone circuit by telephone engineers. In simplified form it prevents you from hearing your own voice in a telephone receiver.)

This is an ideal arrangement where a "full talk" circuit is needed for continuous operation without SEND and RECEIVE switching. It lends itself very well to broadcast work where a program originates in two different studios. The delta-connected resistors of the previous circuits are simply replaced by "H" pads. (Fig. 4). Each

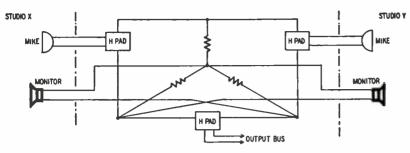


Fig. 4—Typical studio setup. H-pads replace resistors in outside arms of bridge.

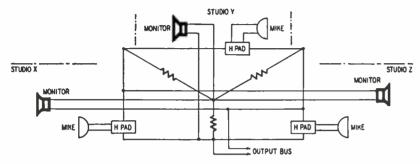


Fig. 5-A three-way hookup is possible, but the branches are difficult to balance.

studio can hear everything that goes on in the other. Such a case might call for a soloist in one studio with the announcer in another, or two portions of a single program succeeding one another from different studios, with everyone in each studio fully aware of proceedings in the other. Everything taking place in both studios may be heard across any "H" pad, and the output to a transmitter, network, recording channel, or audition bus is taken from the bottom pad in Fig. 4. (If this feed is not required the output "H" pad can be replaced by a single resistor equal to the impedance of the pad itself.

Three-way bridge

We may carry our system one step further, and feed the outputs of three studios into such a bridge. This allows each studio to hear anything taking place in the other two without hearing its own program material in the monitor. This arrangement is shown in Fig. 5. The feed for the main program bus must be taken from one of the stu-

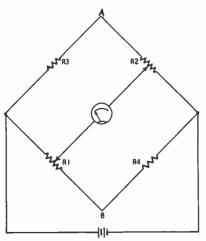


Fig. 6—Modified basic bridge circuit. NOVEMBER, 1952

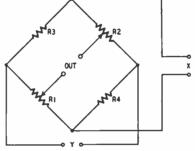


Fig. 7—Two-way mixing with modified bridge controls signal ratio. If one signal is raised the other must be reduced.

dio outputs. This creates two problems. First, the bridge becomes very difficult to balance; second, the output level of the studio feeding the program bus will be higher than either of the other two studios, unless all three outputs are adjusted to overcome these differences. These adjustments are very critical, and for that reason this last system is seldom used.

In any of these systems the signal levels fed to monitor loudspeakers must be under control at all times, to prevent setting up acoustic feedback through the entire system. Operation below the feed-back point still provides a wider operating range than most

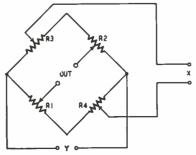


Fig. 8—This form of mixing bridge allows unlimited control of either signal.

other monitor systems. With headphone monitoring there is no feedback problem.

Mixing bridge

Further examination of the bridge circuit discloses another interesting angle. Suppose we make up our bridge circuit as shown in Fig. 6, with all resistors equal, but two of them equipped with sliders. By moving the sliders we can obtain any voltage up to the maximum input on the meter. When the opposite sliders are at A and B the bridge is balanced and the meter reads zero.

The results are the same if we apply a.c. instead of d.c. Suppose we feed in two signals at the same time, as shown in Fig. 7. This time signal Y will not be present across X, nor will

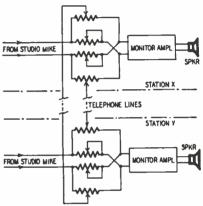


Fig. 9—Broadcast hookup using single pair with dual mixing and monitoring.

signal X appear across Y. Suppose next we want to combine these two signals, in equal or unequal amplitudes. This can be done by taking the combined signal from any single resistor. Their relative strengths in the output circuit depend on the positions of the sliders. If we increase one signal, we must decrease the other.

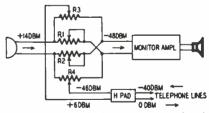


Fig. 10—One end of the two-way circuit.

The next step, then, is to modify the bridge to make at least one of these signals independent of the other. Looking at Fig. 8, we see that if signal X is applied to sliders on R_3 and R_4 the amount of signal X in the output may be adjusted from maximum to minimum without affecting the strength of signal Y. Two uses for such an arrangement prompted the author to investigate this circuit.

Broadcast applications

The first problem was to set up a two-way, continuous-talk circuit over a considerable length of leased telephone line. The fact that the line input level (Please turn to p. 82)

TRIO ANNOUNCES SENSATIONAL NEW ZIG-ZAG ANTENNA

Patent Pending

Higher Gain than any Yagi! Plus

All-Channel VHF Performance!

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This sensational antenna has sharper directivity and

This sensational antenna has sharper directivity and higher front-to-back ratio. It provides snow-free pictures, and fade-free sound even in the most remote fringe areas.

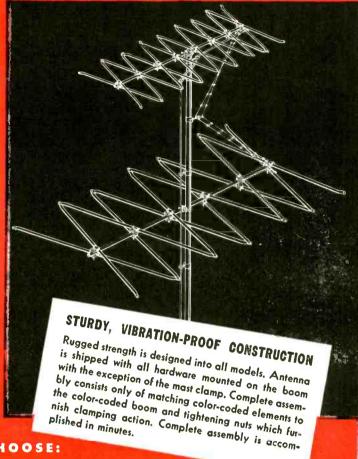
Tremendous forward gain is accomplished without long, bulky, arrays that operate on only one channel. With the new fringe area model ZIG-ZAG antenna, one bay provides tremendous gain on all low channels, 2 thru 6, and the other bay provides similar high gain on channels 7 thru 13.

HOW THIS AMAZING ANTENNA WORKS

Trio ZIG-ZAG antennas utilize a new principle whereby an array is composed of a series of elements, one or more of which is resonant on any one channel while the remaining elements, which are non-resonant on that channel, provide parasitic voltages having the proper phase relative to the direct voltage. These act as very efficient directors and reflectors. All elements are directly connected to the feed-line.

elements are directly connected to the feed-line.

The various models, listed below, are designed to provide a simple installation for all areas, from metropolitan to extreme fringe. Two bay models, like the single bay models, are operated with a single 300 ohm lead-in to the set, with less than a 3:1 standing



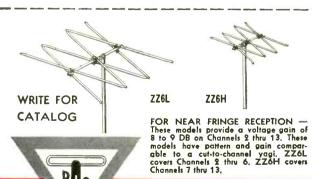
8 MODELS FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE:

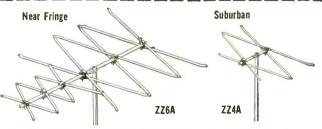


FOR EXTREME FRINGE RECEPTION — ZZ16H provides over 14 DB voltage gain as compared with a resonant reference dipole on Channels 7 thru 13; and ZZ12L provides gain af 12 to 14 DB on Channels 2 thru 6. Gain of the ZZ12L is 12 DB on Channels 2 and 3 and is 14 on Channels 4, 5 and 6. These models have narrowest forward lobe and highest front-to-back ratio and should be used in areas where co-channel interference is a problem.



FOR NORMAL FRINGE RECEPTION — Where maximum gain is not necessary, these models are ideal. The ZZ8H for Channels 7 thru 13 and the ZZ8L for Channels 2 thru 6. Voltage gain is 9 DB on Channels 2 and 3 and 11 DB on Channels 4 thru 13. These models have patterns comparable to a well designed multi-element single channel yagi.





SINGLE BAY ALL-CHANNEL RECEPTION — Model ZZ4A is a single bay antenna providing adequate gain and directivity on all channels, 2 thru 13, in suburban areas. Model ZZ6A is also an all-channel single bay antenna providing greater gain for near fringe use.

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was limited to 6 milliwatts or less made it necessary to install amplifiers at both ends of the line to bring the signals up to loudspeaker level. Since only one pair of wires was available, there would normally be a considerable difference in level between incoming and outgoing signals at each end of the line. The use of balanced, 6-winding hybrid coils at once suggested itself. but time, and the coils, were not available and some other device had to be

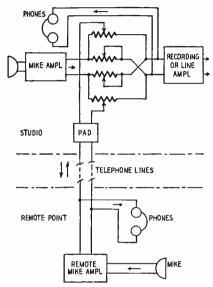


Fig. 11—Studio-remote two-way hookup over single pair, with combined signal output to program bus or recorder.

used. Fig. 9 shows how it was done.

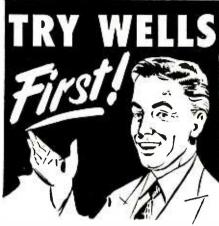
This arrangement allows at least a 40-db difference in level between the incoming and outgoing signals on the program line, yet each signal is present in the loudspeakers with equal level. All four resistors in the bridge circuit at either end of the line are of equal value. In this instance all were 500-ohm potentiometers.

Let's look at the circuit a little more closely. Fig. 10 shows just one end of the line, with typical signal levels as they might appear at various points. If all four arms are equal, then the signal from the microphone will balance out at the input to the monitor.

The two sides of the microphone circuit go through equal resistors, after which the two sides are interchanged, thus presenting equal but opposite voltages to the speaker input. At the same time, however, the incoming line signal will not be balanced out completely, since there will be two unequal resistors in series on each side of that line. Adjustments of R1 and R2 should be the only adjustment necessary. All resistors are made variable to allow very precise adjustment of the bridge. R1 and R2 should each have a total resistance equal to or slightly greater than the combined resistance of R3 and R4.

This bridge scheme was also employed to advantage in a series of interview programs conducted over a local broadcast station.

The idea may be of interest to other engineers faced with similar special events programs. It was necessary that the announcer conduct his interview | 833 W. CHICAGO AVE., DEPT. Y, CHICAGO 22, ILL.



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from the studio, making it appear that he was at the remote point. Two systems suggested themselves at once. Use of an order-wire cue circuit, or a receiver at the nemo point, with earphones for the persons being interviewed. The order wire was overruled because of expense and length of line. The receiver scheme worked well for a time, until the program was ordered transcribed for delayed broadcast. Then the bridge circuit was set up as shown in Fig. 11.

The inputs from the remote point and the studio are mixed in the bridge to provide equal levels to the recording (or program) bus, while the signal from the studio is fed back over the line with sufficient level to permit the person being interviewed to hear the studio easily. Two signals of greatly different levels are present on a single line, yet do not interfere.

We have presented only a few useful bridge circuits. Other uses for such circuits suggest themselves from time to time. For example, the monitor circuit of a remotely located radio transmitter might be fed back to the control point over the same program line that feeds the transmitter, allowing the control operator to monitor the actual output signal. This might be used to advantage by the professional or the amateur on phone or c.w. Bridges of this type can be easily incorporated in either a.c. or d.c. remote circuits, over a single-pair line, to provide a number of control functions. One need use only a little thought, and some patience, to develop a number of circuits of this type.



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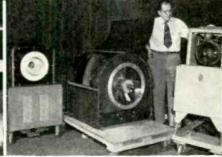
Alignment of the screen and parallax mask of tri-color tube containing approximately a million fluorescent dots.



All-electronic tri-color tube in electronic receiver system (left) in comparison with mechanical system (right).



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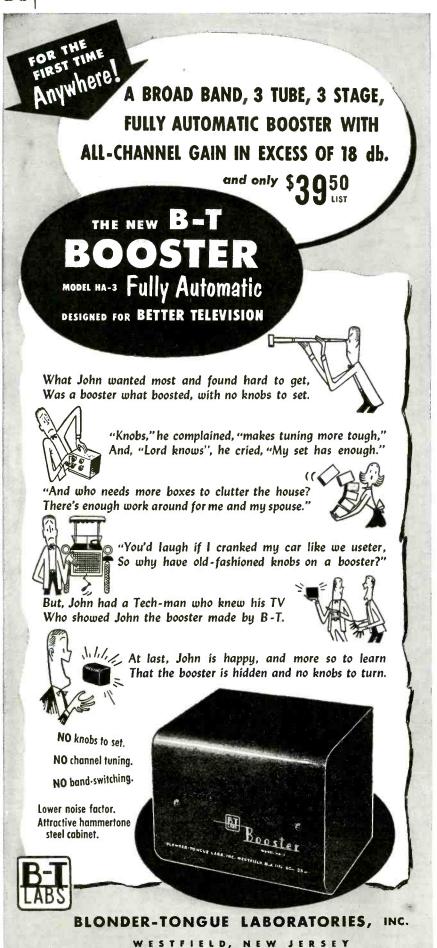
A physicist using a Rauland-developed radiation meter in checking X-ray radiations from cathode ray apparatus.

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SIMPLIFIED REMOTE CONTROL FOR TRANSMITTERS

By LYMAN E. GRAY

One of the problems involved in planning a new base station for communicating with mobile units is whether or not to install the transmitter at the point of operation. Naturally, the cost of a remote-control unit bears heavily on the final decision. Most factory-built remotes include an audio amplifier and power supply, and require 80-100 volts for relay operation. They are fairly expensive, and if frequencies are changed or a different type of transmitter added, the special remote control unit may be useless, and has practically no resale value.

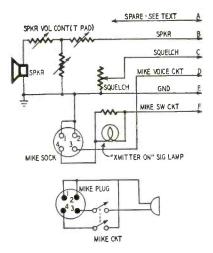


Fig. 1—Wiring diagram of operator's remote-control unit. Mike switch permits control from more than one point.

If the transmitter and operating point are in the same building, or not more than half a mile apart, this remote-control unit will serve dependably, and can be built for very little money. It has no tubes or power supply, and carries only a very small voltage at any time.

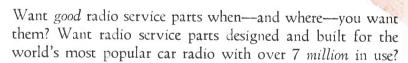
The unit requires three pairs of No. 14 wire (6 wires) between the operating point and the transmitter. Use plastic-insulated wire if the lines are to be run in conduit.

The operator's control unit (Fig. 1) contains a speaker volume control, squelch control, pilot lamp (required by the FCC to show when transmitter is on), and a four-contact microphone receptacle. (The resistor across the lamp allows transmitter to operate if pilot lamp fails. Value of resistor is not critical because lamp need not glow at full brilliance.) The d.p.s.t. "push-to-talk" switch in the mike circuit allows several of these units to control the same transmitter. (If an s.p.s.t. mike switch were used all the microphones would be in parallel.) The squelch controls will be in parallel when more than one control unit is on, but by careful selection of the values for these controls, two or



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more units can be operated simultaneously without difficulty. (If the line voltage is stable and local noise is low, the squelch control can usually be eliminated.)

The transmitter junction box (Fig. 2) is merely a multi-contact switch for changing over from local to remote operation. The schematic is self-explanatory except for Line A. This line is not needed where the transmitter is on the air at all times, but should be installed

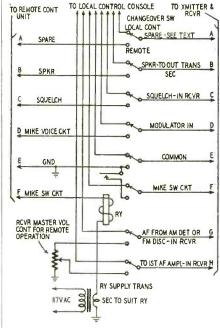


Fig. 2-Transmitter-room junction box.

as a spare. (It can be used to operate a "standby" pilot light.) If the transmitter is to be turned on and off from the operating point a relay similar to the one in the microphone circuit can be connected to line A. The relay contacts would connect to the power-control relay in the transmitter.

The transformer should supply the operating voltage required by whatever relays you have on hand, or decide to use. (The replacement problem is simplified if these are the same type as those used in the transmitter.) A volume control is included in the junction box to limit the audio feed to the monitor. It should have the same value as the input control in the monitor amplifier.

M.D.'s ASSAIL HORROR SHOWS

Doctors say many TV and radio programs menace children's health. An editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association cited a survey of 153 children to show the effects of crime and horror films and radio programs. 76% became highly nervous, 85% suffered sleep disturbances, and fears were multiplied 500% in almost every child. The editorial warned the television industry to forestall possible government censorship by eliminating from its programs anything even potentially dangerous to the health of the nation's children.







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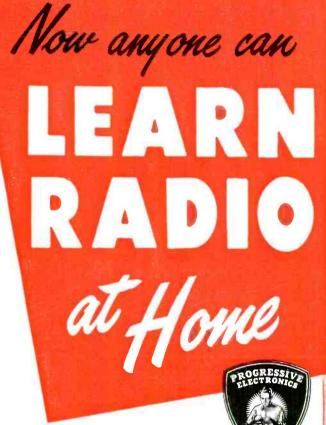
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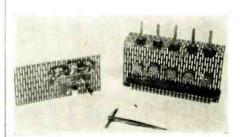
SCREEN-METAL CHASSIS FOR FAST TEST SETUPS

By R. F. SCHWARTZ

Punched steel screening makes ideal breadboards for experimental work. The type used by the writer is 1/16 inch thick with 1/8 by 1-inch slots. This material is inexpensive and has the great advantage that almost any parts can be mounted quickly without additional drilling. This makes it easy to change parts whenever you wish, and the same chassis can be used over and over. These 1/8-inch slots will clear No. 4 machine screws. (They can be enlarged, of course, with a file or a tapered reamer to take larger sizes.) No. 6 sheet-metal screws (Parker-Kalon type Z or equivalent) fit the slots without enlargement, eliminate the need for nuts and lockwashers, and will hold almost anything well enough for experimental purposes. Holes for potentiometers and for socketpunch pilots can be reamed or drilled. Hand-drilling is difficult, but a drill press or electric hand drill can be used if the piece is clamped firmly.

Two of these chassis are shown in the photo. The one on the left is a video preamplifier; the other is a laboratory breadboard fitted with five tube sockets and potentiometers. The tapered reamer in the foreground is used for enlarging holes when necessary. Both pieces were finished by painting. Cadmium- or zincplated screening can be used where soldering to the chassis is required.

At higher frequencies the slots may create long inductive paths for ground currents. A copper ground strip or bus should be used in such cases.



On the basis of \$30.40 for a sheet of screening 36 x 96 inches, a 10 x 5 x 2inch chassis costs about 85 cents. This screening is also very useful in experimental work on large equipment. Whenever additional parts or meters are needed in some circuit you can make mounting brackets or subchassis in very little time with simple tools. Threeeighth-inch strips of the screening, sheared in the direction of the slots, make fine capacitor clamps.

(At least one manufacturer has brought out this type of chassis in commercial form. Electro Manufacturer's Corp., 2105 Ludlow St., Philadelphia 3, Pa., makes a 13 x 81/2 x 3-inch perforated steel chassis base, and a variety of matching aluminum brackets prepunched for standard tube sockets, potentiometers, toggle switches, fuse posts, and meters.-Editor) END

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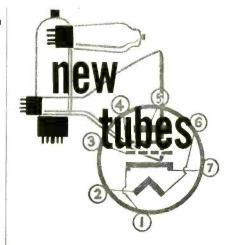
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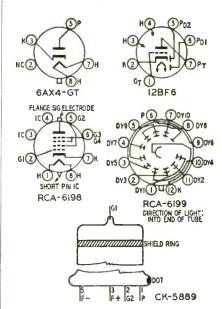
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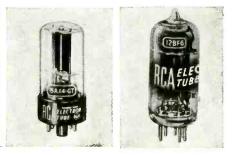


RCA has announced the 6AX4-GT, a half-wave, high-vacuum, heater-cathode rectifier for use as a damper tube in TV receivers. The 6AX4-GT has improved insulation to withstand negative peak pulses of as much as 4,000 volts between heater and cathode, with a d.c. component up to 900 volts. Basing is shown in the diagram below.



Type 12BF6 was also announced by RCA. This is a miniature duo-diode-medium-mu-triode designed for automotive equipment operating from 12.6-volt batteries. Except for its heater rating of 12.6 volts, 150 ma, the 12BF6 has the same characteristics and basing (shown above) as the older 6BF6.

The G-E 27EP4 is a magnetic-focus, magnetic-deflection, all-glass rectangular picture tube. An aluminized backing



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BY JACOB H. RUITER, Jr. of Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc. 326 pages, 370 illustrations, \$6.00

Here at last is a book that makes it easy for you to become expert in the many uses of the greatest, most versatile service instrument of all—the oscilloscope! It contains no involved mathematics. First, the author explains oscilloscopes fully—then gets right down to earth in telling exactly how to use them on AM, FM and TV service work . . . from locating receiver troubles to aligning and adjusting the most complicated circuits.

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covered include:
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HOW TO USE OSCILLOSCOPES ON ALL TYPES OF JOBS

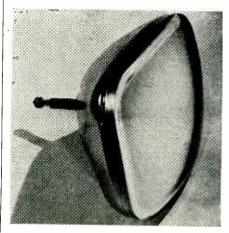
Each operation is carefully explained including the making of connections, adjustment of circuit components, setting the oscilloscope controls and analyzing patterns, About 400 illustrations including dozens of pattern photos make things doubly clear. Here are the specific how-to-do-it subjects covered; 10—Operation; 11—Interpretation of Batic Patterns; 12—Auxiliary Equipment; 13—Typical Applications in Electronics; 14—Servicing A.M. Receivers; 15—Servicing F.M. Receivers; 16—Television Receiver Servicing; 17—Use of the Radio Transmitter; 18—Using the Oscilloscope in Teaching; 19—Additional Industrial Uses; 20—Photographing Cathode Ray Tube Patterns; (a) Glossary. Send coupon today!

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 reflects light emitted from the inner surface of the screen, providing a picture up to 100% brighter than a non-aluminized 27-inch tube operated at the same voltage, and increasing the contrast range.

The 27EP4 provides a 24 x 18½-inch picture. Overall length is less than 23 inches, about one inch shorter than the



G-E 24AP4 introduced in 1950. The space saving is made possible by use of a 90-degree diagonal deflecting angle.

Recommended operating conditions for the 27EP4: Ultor, 16,000 volts; grid No. 2, 300 volts; grid No. 1, -33 to -77 volts; ion-trap field intensity, 38 gausses. The 27EP4 has a standard 5-pin duodecal base.

Transmitting types

The RCA Tube Department has announced the 6198 Vidicon, a small TV camera tube for industrial television applications.

Utilizing a photoconductive layer as its light-sensitive element, this new camera tube has a sensitivity which permits televising scenes with 100 to 200 foot-candles of incident illumination. The photoconductive layer has a spectral response similar to the human eye.

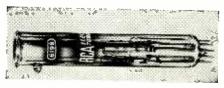
The 6198 provides 400-line resolution, uses magnetic focus and deflection, and operates at relatively low d.c. voltages.

Only about 1 inch in diameter and 6¼ inches in length, the 6198 lends itself to use in light-weight, compact television cameras, and simplifies the design of associated equipment. The size and location of the photoconductive layer permit a wide choice of commercially available lenses.

A special deflecting yoke, focusing coil, alignment coil, horizontal-deflection output transformer, and vertical-deflection output transformer for the 6198 will be available from the RCA Tube Department.

The new Vidicon has a special 8-pin ditetrar base. Connections are shown in the accompanying diagram.

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RADIO-ELECTRONICS



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Bringing your RCA "VoltOhmyst" into the customer's home on every service call is more than good psychology—it's good business—because the features of an RCA "VoltOhmyst" permit you to make a rapid and systematic check of the chassis as well as the picture tube—right in front of the customer.

Here's how you go about it (no picture or a dim picture, but sound okay):

- 1. Turn on set and visually check that picturetube heater is lighted. Check adjustment of ion-trap and focusing magnets.
- 2. If picture-tube heater is not lighted, remove the socket from the tube and check heater continuity with "VoltOhmyst". Also check heater-to-cathode leakage.
- 3. Measure socket-terminal voltages to ground with "VoltOhmyst." Note action of Brightness Control on grid or cathode voltage.
- 4. Check for video voltage at grid or cathode ter-

minal of picture-tube socket with "VoltOhmyst" AC Probe.

- 5. Replace picture-tube socket and measure high voltage with WG-289 High-Voltage Probe. Note effect of Brightness Control on high voltage.
- 6. If high voltage is lower than normal, measure "B plus" and "boosted B plus" voltages with "VoltOhmyst" DC Probe. If B-plus voltage is normal and boosted B-plus voltage is low, try a new damper tube.
- 7. If "B plus" and "boosted B plus" voltages are both normal, try new tubes in the horizontal output, horizontal oscillator, and HV rectifier.
- 8. If none of these tests indicate the trouble, then it may be concluded that the picture tube is at fault.

These simple tests permit you to give the customer an immediate and positive diagnosis of the trouble . . . and in many cases, permit you to correct the fault on the spot. Most important—you know immediately whether a new picture tube is needed, or whether it will be necessary to take the chassis to the shop.



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RCA "VoltOhmysts" measure DC voltages in high-impedance circuits, even with rf present, without the ill effects of heavy circuit loading, regeneration, or frequency shift. They also measure AC over a wide frequency range, even in the presence of DC... and detect leakage resistances as high as 1000 megohms.

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In television applications, it is particularly useful for operation on channels 7 to 13 (174-216 megacycles) but is rated for full output to 400 megacycles.

Maximum ratings for the tube as a radio-frequency power amplifier in class-B television service: d.c. plate current, 0.7 amp; plate input, 2,000 watts; plate dissipation, 1,000 watts.





Special types

The Raytheon type CK5889 is a subminiature pentode electrometer tube with a control-grid current rating of 3 × 10⁻¹⁵ amperes maximum. Minimum power is required by the 1.25-volt, 0.0075 amp filament. A permanently bonded conducting ring around the bulb may be grounded through a connecting clip to provide complete isolation of the grid lead, which is at the top of the tube.

Typical operating characteristics of the CK5889 are: Plate voltage, 12; screen voltage, 4; grid voltage, -2; amplification factor, 250; transconductance, 10 µmhos; plate current, 4 µamp; screen current, 4 namp; grid current, 3 imes 10^{-15} amp maximum. The CK5889 may be operated as a triode (screen connected to plate). Flexible-lead connections are given in the basing diagram on the preceding page.

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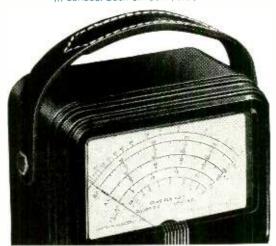
- A covers all ranges necessary for Radio and TV set testing
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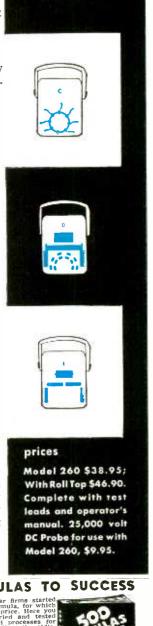
ranges 20,000 Ohms per Volt DC, 1,000 Ohms per Volt AC Volts, AC and DC: 2.5, 10, 50, 250, 1000, 5000 Output: 2.5, 10, 50, 250, 1000 Milliamperes, DC: 10, 100, 500 Microamperes, DC: 100 Amperes, DC: 10 Decibels (5 ranges): -12 to +55 DBOhms: 0-2000 (12 ohms center), 0-200,000 (1200 ohms center), 0-20 megohms (120,000 ohms center)

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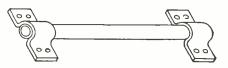
The RCA-6199 is a small, 10-stage multiplier phototube for scintillation counters and other applications involving low-level, large-area light sources. It is highly sensitive to the blue-rich light emitted by excited organic phosphors such as anthracene, and inorganic materials such as thallium-activated sodium iodide.

The 6199 has a semi-transparent cathode with a diameter of 11/4 inches on the inner surface of the face end of the bulb, a flat face 1 inch in diameter for mounting flat phosphor crystals in direct contact with the surface; and 10 electrostatically focused multiplying stages.

Because of the relatively large cathode area and excellent optical coupling between phosphor and cathode, the scintillation pulses are larger in amplitude than the majority of the dark-current pulses.

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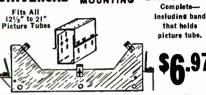
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BEAM CURRENT TEST - GRID CONTROL TEST GAS CONTENT TEST - LEAKAGE TEST

This instrument is unlimited in application, as it provides an analysis of all CR tubes including multi-gun types, either in the carton or in the chassis. Both high and low voltage power supplies are incorporated to obtain the voltage necessary for the various test requirements.

BEAM CURRENT TEST. This is made to the final anode-not to the grid or any other element, as in common emission testers. The beam current scale of the meter is designed not only to indicate sufficient or insufficient beam current, but also to give you an accurate forecast of the end of tube life.

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Service Engineered" **Test Equipment**

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THE TECHNICAL APPROACH

Radio and television service technicians justly resent the recent unfavorable publicity which castigates a hardworking, essentially honest profession. Among other groups, the Associated Radio and Television Service Technicians of New York City are banded together to fight such attacks, and at times to launch counter-offensives of their own.

The ARTSNY meets monthly to debate such issues as TV service exposés. the proposed New York State licensing bill to cover television servicing, and other matters of importance to the working service technician.

Professional standards-long recognized as a primary requirement of the industry-are sought, so that the properly trained electronic technician may hold his own with fellow craftsmendiagnosticians and engineers of service in other fields.

A strong educational campaign to inform the public of the service engineer's true status is necessary. But it is even more important that the TV repairman be a genuine, competent technician-a true engineer of service-before he attempts to present any plans to the public. Therefore, ARTSNY—as a regular feature of its meetings-invites a factory representative of a standard radioelectronic product, or other authority on some phase of TV or radio, to lecture on the use of instruments, electronic practice, and service techniques. These speakers are encouraged to demonstrate at these meetings the principles they

Both service instruments and service applications are shown on the spot and the men get the feel of actually using the techniques as they are described.

At a recent meeting, Dave Gnessin of Transvision, Inc., is shown discussing the theoretical considerations of picture tube breakdowns, and demonstrating practical methods of reactivating picture tubes with field instruments.



Great emphasis was placed on knowing exactly what is going on, so that the householder may have confidence in the man who represents the service industry in her home. Safety techniques were gone over in careful detail, since practical operating voltages in television sets invariably exceed 10,000 volts for picture-tube application.

Some of the new techniques for field application discussed were picture-tube testing in the carton, in the set in the customer's home, and on the service bench; cause for loss of picture bright-

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RMA Guaranteed, Factory wired, tested
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Universal Mounting Brackets

Super-Cascode standard coil tuner for longer range and greater sensitivity; doubly shielded to prevent interference and radiation.
Auto-Stable synchronized circuits to give a perfectly stable picture even in fringe areas and under all conditions.

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Low-Noise bi-filter IF system to widen the band width and produce the ultimate in picture quality.

Local-fringe switch to increase sensitivity for Ideal fringe area reception.

Now! \$123.50 Complete (less CRT)

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Above combinations include mahogany cabinets and are completely assembled—ready to give you endless hours of pleasure and entertainment!

New antenna kits contain everything needed for a complete, satisfactory installation. Now is the time to replace those old rusty wow nout antennas with these millions of dollars of the satisfactory installation of the satisfactory of the satisfac

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Built-in loop Dealer Net:
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20/20—150 V.	39c	\$3.50	\$33.95
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50/30-150 V.	45c	3.95	37.95
50/50-150 V	490	4.39	39.95
40/40/20-150 V.	690	6.49	57.95
50/30/20-150 V.	69c	6.49	57.45
50/50 x 200			
150 V.—25 V.	. 79c	7.49	67.95
25—25 V.	19€	1.50	13.50
25-50 V.	19c	1.50	13.50
20-150 V.	29€	2.59	23.95
40-150 V	29€	2.59	23.95
8-450 V.	39c	3.59	29.95
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ness and means of diagnosing these causes with instruments; detecting the presence of gas in tubes; use of high-frequency sparker to burn out tube shorts; practical application of a reactivation schedule with laboratory-quality instruments as compared to crude techniques for renewing picture-tube brightness.

Besides the technical discussion, the same meeting considered plans for improved advertising and consumer education. The goal is public recognition of the electronic service industry as a full-fledged profession rendering distinguished public service.

DEMAND STATE LICENSING

"Most important business" of the Empire State Federation of Electronic Technicians Associations September meeting was the passing of a resolution declaring that: "ESFETA, Incorporated is in favor of State licensing of radio and TV electronic technicians, such license to be so designed that standards of competency and ethics will be stabilized for the protection of the public."

The meeting of delegates from New York State service associations took place at Endicott, N. Y., September 14. Other business discussed included organizational problems and the possibility of union with other electronic service federations.

TV SERVICE STORY TOLD IN G-E ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements designed to acquaint the television set owner with the triumphs and tribulations of his television service technician have been placed in leading consumer magazines by the General Electric Co. The ads, which began in Life and Collier's in September. are headed "America's Newest Profession Keeps 18 Million Sets Healthy." They tell of the growth of television from 2,000 to 18,000,000 sets in five years, and of the service technician's successful struggle to gain the technical knowledge and skill to meet the flood of unfamiliar work. Also, that the modern TV technician, in addition to having to undergo lengthy and expensive training, must have as much as \$3,000 worth of equipment to carry on his work.

CAPITAL TO GET LICENSES?

The draft of a proposal for licensing TV and radio service personnel has been completed and is under consideration by District of Columbia authorities, according to the chairman of the District's licensing board.

It was stated that the proposed regulations had been the subject of study for about a year, but the exact text of the proposals was not revealed.

TCA ACTIVITIES VARIED

The Television Contractors' Association, Philadelphia, has launched a membership drive among local service organizations. As a special inducement, membership dues have been reduced to \$10 per month, with a \$50 initiation fee.

With the Technician

TCA has been active in the fight on unsavory business practices and has cooperated with the District Attorney's office and the Better Business Bureau in several investigations which are expected to result in indictments for the racketeering firms, it is reported.

The TV Tuner, monthly magazine of the TCA, has been discontinued in favor of a plan to sponsor a series of articles in neighborhood papers, with the idea of bringing home to the consuming public the complexities of television service and the problems of the TV service technician.

CALIFORNIA GROUP FAVORS LICENSES FOR TECHNICIANS

Harry Ward, Public Relations Officer of the Long Beach Radio Technicians Association, largest of the Southern California groups, put his association emphatically on record in favor of technician licensing in a letter to a local trade paper recently. Mr. Ward said in part:

"Our crying need at present is for more and better technicians, the elimination of the unfit and irresponsible 'screw-driver repairman,' and the restoration of public confidence in the trained, experienced technician. LBRTA believes that a State-wide system of examination and licensing would be more practical and more effective than city or county regulation under police supervision."

TWO PENNSYLVANIA GROUPS HAVE FILED FOR CHARTERS

The Federation of Radio Servicemen's Associations of Pennsylvania (FRSAP) which has operated for a number of years as an informally organized group, has filed for a charter as a non-profit organization in the State of Pennsylvania.

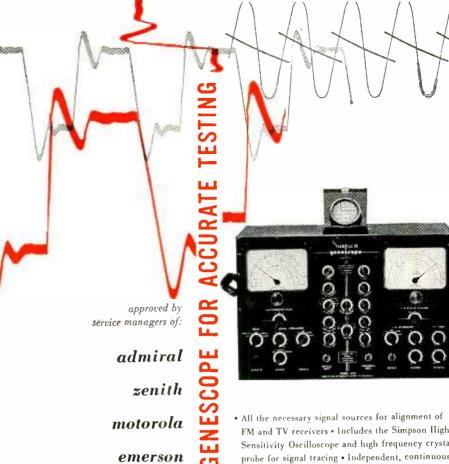
The Mid-State Radio Servicemen's Association, local group of the Harrisburg area and member of the FRSAP, filed for incorporation at the same time.

COLUMBUS HONORS EDITOR

The Associated Radio & Television Service Dealers of Columbus, Ohio (ARTSD), voted at their August 6th meeting to present the Editor of the ARTSD News "with a tangible token of the Association's appreciation." Reason for the timing was that John Graham, who has edited the local mimeographed paper for eight years, was absent on vacation, making it "the only meeting of the year we can do anything behind John's back."

Editor Graham is not the only member of the Columbus organization who has a near-perfect attendance record. The Association encourages regularity by putting a number after each meeting notice to indicate to the member how many meetings he has missed. A (3) after the notice warns the member to attend, or else, and a (4) indicates that he is no longer in good standing.

The August 6th meeting, which began with a dinner, ended with a conducted tour through the local television station, WBNS-TV.



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FM and TV receivers • Includes the Simpson High Sensitivity Oscilloscope and high frequency crystal probe for signal tracing . Independent, continuously variable attenuators and step attenuators for both AM and FM units offer complete control of output at all times • O-15 megacycle sweep is provided by a noiseless specially designed sweep motor based on D'Arsonval meter movement principles • The exclusive Simpson output cable (illustrated) includes a variable termination network, quickly adapted to provide open, 75 or 300 ohm terminations -the addition of a pad provides attenuation and isolation. Use of appropriate resistors across certain terminals will provide any other termination required. A .002 MFD blocking condensor can be added on any termination for use on circuits containing a DC component • The FM generator output voltage is constant within .2 DB per MC of sweep.

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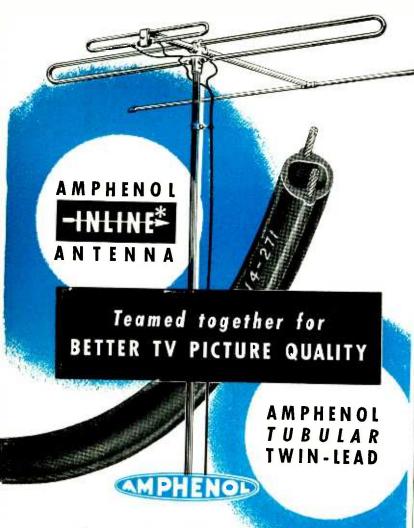
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New Devices

NOVICE KIT

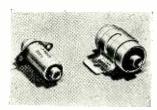
Thordarson-Meissner, Mount Carmel, III., has designed a 20-watt transmitter kit for the novice, Tube complement consists of a 5U4 rectifier and 616 crystal activities. tal oscillator. The chassis is already



drilled, and instructions are furnished for assembly. The unit will not become obsolete when the novice advances to higher grade license because it can be used to furnish excitation for a high-power rig.

NEW CAPACITORS

NEW CAPACITUKS Sprague Products Co., 81 Marshall St., North Adams, Mass. have added two capacitors to their line, Type 48P18 is rated at 0.5 μ f, 50 volts d.c. working, and 40 amperes through current. It filters voltage regulator noise in mobile radio installotions when installed in series with the battery and general ramature leads to the voltage regulator. reaulator,



Capacitor 80P3 filters and bypasses Capacitor 80P3 filters and bypasses harmonics and spurious r.f. currents in transmitters, radio, and TV receivers. A bulkhead mounting bracket permits through-chassis mounting for complete circuit shielding and isolation. It is rated at 0.1 µf. 600 volts d.c. working, 20 amperes through current, and may be used at Datestick up to 250 volts. 40 be used at potentials up to 250 volts, 60

ZIG-ZAG ANTENNAS

Trio Manufacturing Co., Grigasville, III., has announced a new series of Zig-Zag antennas. Construction is such that on any one channel there are resonant elements and the remaining



elements act as directors and re-flectors. All elements are end-con-nected in one continuous series. Eight models cover all requirements for re-ception in ultra-fringe, near-fringe, suburban, and metropolitan areas.

DUAL-CHANNEL YAGIS

Technical Appliance Corp., Sherburne, N. Y., has announced a new line of Yagi antennas making possible the reception of two channels with a single antenna. The Taco Dual-Channel Yagis have high gain and sharp directivity, with excellent front-to-back ratio.

Although designed primarily for fringe areas where two channels are operating and are received from the same direction, it is possible to use

them on two channels in different directions by using a rotator.

The new antenna is a 5-element design with three directors, antenna element, and one reflector. A folded



dipole tuning element is connected across the terminals of the antenna element, as a bazooka, and factory tuned to the desired two channels. Combinations 3-6, 4-5, are now available, and other combinations can be expected as executed extensive or executed extensive areas. supplied on special order.

REVERSIBLE MOTOR

General Industries Co., Elyria, Ohio is producing a reversible 2-pole, four-coil motor for remote-control TV tuners and rotating antenna applications. Called Model O, this motor can be furnished either as split-phase capacitor or split-phase resistance type, de-



pending upon application requirements. pending upon application requirements. It is designed for 24, 12 or 6 volts a.c., 60 cycles, and may be used horizontally or vertically without affecting performance characteristics.

FREQUENCY METER

Lampkin Laboratories, Inc., Bradenton, Fla., have placed on the market the new type 105-8 micrometer frethe new type 105-8 micrometer frequency meter. It measures center frequency deviation on FM or AM trans-

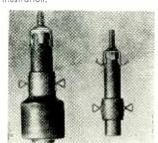


mitters through a continuous range of frequencies, 0.1 mc to 175 mc. It supersedes the old type 105-A.

A stage of audio amplification and a function selector switch accomplish greatly increased sensitivity when measuring the frequency of v.h.f. transmitters; higher output for feeding into v.h.f., receivers for alignment purposes; and a strong headphone signal when and a strong headphone signal when calibrating against the internal crystal standard, permitting settings to better than I part per million.

VARI-CHOKE

Grayburne Corp., 103 Lafayette St., New York 13, N. Y. have added a new Vari-Choke, Model V-60, to their line. The inductance range is variable from 30 to 130 mh. The coil section is ¾-inch diameter by ½-inch long. Total overall length including snap-in mount is 2-inches. It is the unit at the left in the illustration.

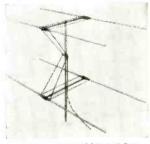


RADIO-ELECTRONICS

The item at the right is one of a series of Ferrite-cored coil forms of high-dielectric Cosmolite, assembled for snap-in mount. The sizes are: Cl. /4, inch x 1/4, inch; C2, /4, inch x 2 inches; C3, /4, inch x 1/4, inches; and C4, /4, inch by 2 inches.

FM ANTENNA

The Gonset Co., 801 S. Main St., Burbank, Cal., has announced an array for high-fidelity reception on FM receivers in areas where signal strength is low. The FM Radarray shows a gain over the entire 88-108 mc band of approximately 10 db, a high front-to-back ratio, and a 50-degree forward pattern. This pattern is sharp enough to eliminate practically all cases of multi-path distortion, yet broad enough to insure that desired stations need not lie in exactly the same direction.



NEW CONNECTOR

RMS, 2016 Bronxdale Ave., New York 60, N. Y., has introduced a connector for splicing hi-gain open transmission line. The unit, model CON-450, is a clear lucite black into which the two wires from the lines to be connected are placed and held securely under screw pressure. The connectors are packaged 100 to a carton, and are available from RMS distributors.



FOLD-OVER TOWER

Rohn Manufacturing Co., 2108 Main St., Peoria, III. is manufacturing a Fold-Over Tower, using standard Rohn



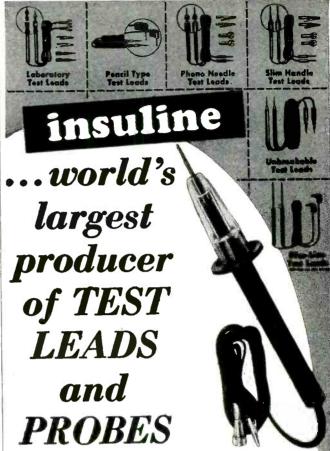
Tower sections and a Fold-Over kit. The kit consists of a short base section, hinge section, boom and reel and cable

ninge section, boom and reel and cable mechanism.

The tower hinges near the midsection, and can be raised and lowered by turning the crank on the reel. When the tower is lowered antenna changing and servicing can be done on the ground.

NEW ANTENNA

Telrex, Inc., Asbury Park, N.J. has announced production of its new Meteor series of E-Z-Rig conical V-beams. The central feature of the antenna is the aluminum "outrigger" pivot plate and mating pressure plate which reduce set-up time without relying on springs, locks, molded plastics, etc. Tightening of a wing nut grips the dural element rods in a 3-inch aluminum clamp. It is insulated with Micarta. The Meteor is available in the basic single unit, Model ME-2X-TV, in two-bay array,



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THE EDITOR RADIO-ELECTRONICS 25 West Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. Model ME-4X-TV and in a four-bay unit, Model ME-8X-TV.



METAL MIRROR

General Cement Manufacturing Co., 919 Taylar Ave., Rockford, III, has brought out an adjustable metal mirror for TV set servicing. Measuring 12 x 10 inches, of heavy chrome plated metal to prevent distortion of image, it is large enough to give the service technician a good look at the set's picture while adjusting rear controls. It is listed as catalog number 8198. as catalog number 8198.



B-T BOOSTER

Blonder-Tongue Laboratories, Inc., Westfield, N.J., announces an automatic 3-stage booster, Model HA-3, which delivers gain in excess of 18 db over all channels. Providing reception for fringe and weak signal areas, it is also recommended for installations where only an indoor antenna is permitted.



The three dual triodes operate continuously on both high and low bands. Additional features include automatic on-off operation with TV set, a switch for attenuating strong signals, and u.h.f. adaptability.

VOLTAGE BOOSTER

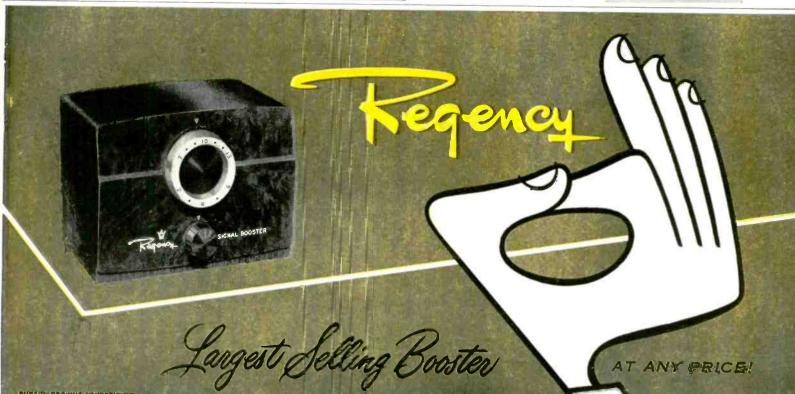
I.D.E.A., Inc., 7900 Pendleton Pike, Indianapolis 26, Ind., has designed a voltage booster which maintains a 117-volt output regardless of line voltage variations from 90 to 130 volts. Called the Regency VB-I, the booster can be used with any electrical device drawing 350 watts or less. An automatic transformer with tapped primary, it can be used with equal efficiency in high-voltage areas to decrease line voltage.



SPEAKER HOUSING

RCA Victor, Camden, N.J., has developed a new explosion-proof speaker housing, in which a tortuous sound path petween the speaker diaphragm and the petween the speaker diaphragm and the horn serves to extinguish any flame generated within the mechanism before it reaches the horn or the outside atmosphere. The new housing, which bears the approval and seal of the Underwriters Laboratories, is designed to fit all RCA horns and several diaphragm-type speaker mechanisms.







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2D21	1.40	6J5M	-65	12BA7	.80	
2X2	.60	6.16	.73	12BE6	.55	
3A4	.65	6K6	.65	12J5GT	.50	
304	.55	6K7	.70	12 K8	.49	
3V4	.62	6L6G	1.05	12SA7GT	.70	
384	.80	6N7G/M	.95	12SF5M	.65	
5U4G	.55		.71	12SH7	.79	
	.95		.85		.60	
	.39					
		6SA7GT	.70	12SK7	.65	
5Z3	.85	6SC7	1.10	12SQ7	.70	
6A7	1.00	6SG7	.75	12SN7GT	.75	
6AB4	.65	6SH7	. 65	12SR7	.65	
6AB5/6N5 .	1.25	6SJ7	.70	14B6	.95	
6AC7	.95	6SK7GT	.53	19BG6G	1.98	
6AG5	.80	6SL7GT	.65	1978	.86	
6AG7	1.40	6SN7GT	.65	25AV5	.95	
6AH6	1.40	68Q7GT	.65	25L6GT	.60	
6AJ5	1.45	6T8	.86	25W4	.80	
6AK5	.95	6V6GT	.60	35L6GT	.53	
6AK6	1.20	6W4GT	.49	35W4	.47	
6AL5	.54	6X4	.39	3525GT	.49	
0.4.0.6	.65		.39	50B5	.53	
			.85		.53	
	.65				•93	
			1.25		.53	
6AU6	.65	7C5	.70	59	1.50	
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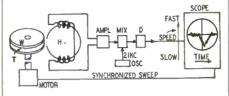
WOW MEASUREMENT

Patent Na. 2,602,837

Harry R. Faster, E. Orange, and Elma E. Crump, W. Caldwell, N. J.

(Assigned to Ohmega Labs., Pine Braak, N. J.)

This instrument can measure the slightest change in speed of a rotating wheel or disc. It indicates wow to better than .01%. It can check the performance of recorders and playbacks, gear trains, electric timing motors, and other rotating machinery.



A rotating wheel W is shown under measurement. Around its rim is a magnetic tape T which carries a recording of 20 kc. The tape frequency will be correct only when W rotates at normal speed. If the speed is greater than normal, the frequency will be higher than 20 kc. If the speed is slower, the frequency will be less than 20 kc. A magnetic head H picks up the tape signal, which is then amplified and heterodyned against a 21-kc signal provided by a highly stable oscillator. The beat is fed to a discriminator or FM detector D.

D is adjusted for zero output when the beat is exactly 1 kc, that is, when W rotates at normal speed. The output of D is positive when W rotates faster than normal. Output is negative when the speed is slower than normal.

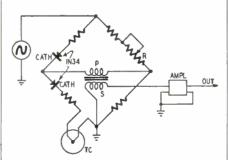
A scope is used for measurement. Its horizontal sweep is synchronized with the rotation of W. If the screen shows a momentary deflection upwards, it means that the speed of W increased for an instant. A downward deflection means a decreased speed. The figure shows a typical pattern

THERMOCOUPLE BRIDGE

Patent Na. 2,591,358

Danald T. Imler, Gettysburg, Pa.
(Assigned ta Glenn L. Martin Ca.,
Middle River, Md.)

This invention is applicable in measuring a weak d.c. signal from a thermocouple or similar device. Thermocouple TC is connected in one arm of a bridge constructed as shown. R is adjusted for balance at room temperature. Thus no a.c. signal appears across the primary P of the output transformer.



When the temperature rises or falls, TC output will also vary. This voltage change is small, but it varies the bias on both rectifiers. Since one of the 1N34's is in the same arm of the bridge as the thermocouple element, its effective resistance is increased (or decreased) more by the voltage generated by the thermocouple than that of the other 1N34. As a result the bridge is unbalanced and a.c. passes through P. The voltage thus produced is stepped up in the secondary S and is amplified and made to produce an audible signal, a record on a graph, or other indication.

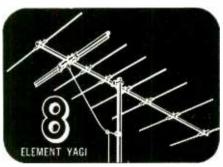
A pulsed voltage of about 3 kc is preferred as excitation for the bridge, but you can use any convenient source of a.c. of about the same frequency. The amplifier in the output circuit may be designed for high gain and low noise, since it need not respond to signals other than those of the excitation frequency.

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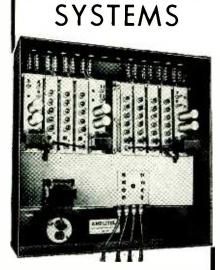


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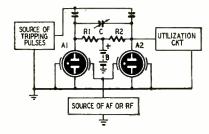
362 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y. JUdson 6-1444

VERSATILE TRIGGER

Patent No. 2,604,589 Meryl C. Burns, Richmond, Calif. (Assigned to Marchant Calculating Machine Co.)

This efficient circuit needs only a couple of neon lamps, a few resistors and capacitors, and a d.c. source. It is useful as a trigger to shift conductivity from one tube to the other; a low-frequency oscillator; or a univibrator (single shot multivibrator). Stability is very good.

The neon tubes are connected across a battery (or d.c. power supply) and a source of positive tripping pulses. The battery voltage is too low to fire the tubes, but ionization can occur when positive pulses are superimposed. The first pulse ionizes the tube that has the lower breakdown potential (for example A1). Current flows through this tube and resistor R1. The sudden voltage drop across the resistor is fed as a negative pulse to A2 through capacitor C. It blocks



The second pulse raises the potential across A2 and fires it. Again a negative voltage drop (this time across R2) is generated, passed through C, and fed to A1. This tube is extinguished. Successive pulses continue to fire the neon tubes alternately. For binary counting, additional triggers are added.

To increase stability, an r.f. or a.f. generator

is connected to external electrodes placed near each tube. The neon gas is kept partially ionized by the alternating field.

This circuit becomes an oscillator when the voltage of B is higher than the breakdown voltage of the tubes. Under this condition, one of the tubes (say A1) tends to fire first. When it does, its companion receives a negative charge (from R1) which blocks it. When the charge leaks off, A2 is ionized, causing A1 to block. This multivibrator action continues automatically. Frequency is controlled by C, R1 and R2. These components can vary the recovery period required for the negative charge to leak off.

If a univibrator is needed, the battery voltage

is made higher than the breakdown value of one tube, but lower than that of the other tube. This is done by tapping the d.c. supply and feeding different voltages to the tubes. Normally, one tube (for example A1) conducts, while the other is blocked. A positive pulse triggers A2 to conduction, so Al is extinguished. The negative charge (from R2) leaks off, permitting Al to ionize again. Therefore A2 is extinguished and the circuit returns to its original condition. Successive pulses cause a repetition of the cycle.

ATMOSPHERIC INVESTIGATION

Patent No. 2,606,443 George W. Gilman, Summit, N.J. (Assigned to Bell Telephone Labs., Inc.)

This patent describes a type of sound-ranging system for determining the height and density of layers or strata in the earth's atmosphere. The apparatus consists of a transmitter which sends out short pulses of sound at regular intervals and a receiver for picking up echoes or reflections. A sharp beam of sound is transmitted upward. When it strikes a layer where atmospheric conditions are markedly different from those below, some of the sound is reflected back to earth where it is picked up and timed. At the instant that the sound leaves the transmitter, a pip appears on the baseline of a scope. The returning sound or echo produces a second pip. The height of the layer is determined by the distance between pips.

A thin stratum may be transparent to lowfrequency signals so no echoes are produced. At a higher frequency, strong reflections may result. The thickness of the layer is determined by measuring the wavelengths of sounds at which

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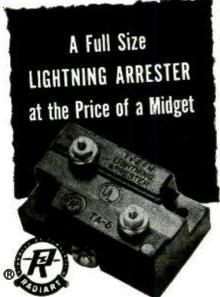
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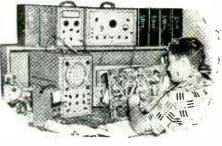
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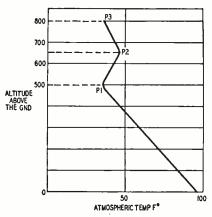
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echoes appear and disappear. (This can be done

with a sweep-type sound generator.)

The illustration shows a height-temperature graph of the atmosphere. Temperature is maximum at the earth's surface and drops steadily as altitude increases up to point P1 which is the lower level of a layer where atmospheric condi-



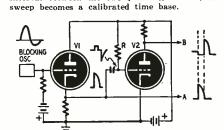
tions are different. Between P1 and P2, the temperature rises with altitude. Above P2, the temperature drops with altitude until another layer reached. The propagation characteristics of P1-P2 are such that reflections are produced.

PULSE DELAY

Patent No. 2,600,185 Lyttleton W. Ballard, Ilchester, Md. (Assigned to Westinghouse Electric Corp.)

Radar and other circuits often need timing pulses which occur in pairs. For example, the first of the pair can initiate a sweep in a scope. The second pulse terminates the sweep. If the

interval between the two pulses is known, the



In this circuit, a blocking oscillator generates a sine-like wave (as shown). This is fed to a cathode follower, V1. Negative output is lost because the follower works past cutoff. The positive wave shown at A becomes the reference pulse, that is, the first of the pair. This pulse is also differentiated by the grid capacitor and grid-cathode resistance of V2, giving a wave with positive and negative peaks. The grid of V2 is held positive by R so that grid current damps out the positive peak. The negative pip is amplified and fed to B. It appears as a positive pulse.

Note that the leading edge of B coincides with the trailing edge of A. The time delay depends upon the blocking oscillator frequency.

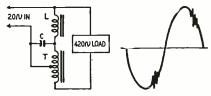
HARMONIC GENERATOR

Patent No. 2,600,560

William T. McMahon, Madison, N. J.

(Assigned to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.)

This invention is useful in telephone circuits, but is suitable for other applications as well. It generates high-order odd harmonics. There are few components and no moving parts. As an example, it can multiply a 20-cycle ringing signal to a 420-cycle ringback tone. This is the 21st. harmonic! The 20-cycle fundamental energizes a



telephone ringer. The harmonic is transmitted back to the calling party to let him know when ringing takes place.

The circuit includes a coil L and an autotransformer T. L is worked below saturation but T is saturated by the ringing tone. Due to its nonlinearity, T generates a large number of odd harmonics. C tunes L to accentuate the desired harmonic. The inductance of L provides a fixed minimum reactance in the circuit, even when T is saturated.

The harmonic modulates the fundamental, as shown in the insert. The percentage of modulation is governed by the postion of the tap on T.

SINE COMPUTER

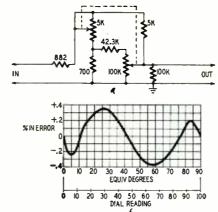
Patent No. 2,598,312 Charles C. Shumard, Hapewell, N. J. (Assigned to Radia Carp. of America)

Here is a simple, accurate network for finding sines of angles. Except where the utmost precision is needed, this circuit can replace the specially-wound potentiometers and complicated mechanical devices now used. The new network (a) uses only 5 fixed resistors and a ganged pair of linear potentiometers.

Full rotation of the ganged potentiometers represents 90°. When their full resistance is in the circuit, the output voltage will be some value E. If the pots are rotated half-way the equivalent angle will be 45°, and the output is .707E. (The sine of 45° is .707.) The output voltage is always proportional to the sine of the angle of rotation. The error at any angle is shown at b. Maximum error is only about .36%.

The network gives only sines, but cosines are

easily determined. The sine of any angle is the same as the cosine of its complementary angle.



D.C. TO A.C. CONVERSION

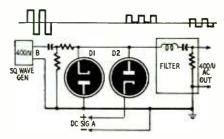
Patent No. 2,600,172 Ercell E. St. John, Oak Ridge, Tenn. (Assigned to United States of America as represented by the U.S

Atomic Energy Commission)
This is an ingenious system for converting weak d.c. signals to a.c. (The a.c. can be amplified more efficiently than d.c.) This circuit has high conversion efficiency, linearity and signalhandling ability. It uses no vibrators or other moving parts.

A 400-cycle square wave from generator B feeds through an R-C network to oppositely poled diodes. (These diodes, D1, D2, may be in a single envelope, as in a 6AL5.) The cathode of

D2 is biased positively by a signal A.

The negative half of B is completely shorted out by D1. D2 does the same to the positive half, only when its bias is zero. If a signal A does exist, there will be bias on D2 and part of the positive square wave remains. We will give an example. Assume that B has a peak of $\overline{5}$ volts, and that A is 1 volt. D2 conducts only when its plate is more positive than its cathode. Therefore it conducts and shorts out any part of the positive wave of B that exceeds 1 volt. The amplitude can go no lower because the plate of D2 would be less positive than the cathode.



In every case, therefore, the filter input is a positive pulsating-d.c. square wave with a peak value equal to A. The filter extracts the fundamental frequency (400 cycles) only. Thus its output is a pure a.c. voltage which is proportional

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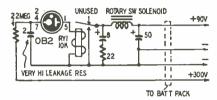


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RECURRENT PULSE GENERATOR

This timing circuit delivers periodic current pulses to the coil of a ratchet relay in the telemetering system of an experimental radiosonde. The diagram is one of several interesting ones discussed by Verner E. Suomi and Earl W. Barrett in The Review of Scientific Instruments.

The 0B2 voltage-regulator tube is used as a relaxation oscillator. For best results, connect the 0B2 with polarity opposite that used for voltage-regulator service. Initial application of battery



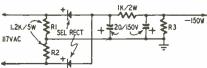
voltage causes the 2-µf capacitor to start charging through the 22-megohm resistor from the 300-volt supply. When the charge reaches about 130 volts the 0B2 conducts and the capacitor begins discharging through the coil of relay RY-1. When the voltage drops slightly below 105, the tube cuts off and the capacitor again begins charging toward 300 volts. Upon reaching 130 volts, the tube conducts and the cycle begins anew.

Each time the 2-µf capacitor discharges through the coil of RY-1, the contacts close momentarily. This causes approximately 4 amperes to flow from the 90-volt battery and the 50-µf capacitor through the solenoid and contacts of RY-1 to ground. The surge of current through the solenoid operates the ratchet relay. If the 50-µf capacitor is omitted, the current from the battery alone is not sufficient to operate the solenoid relay because the internal resistance of the batteries limits the discharge current.

The 8-µf capacitor and 22-ohm resistor absorb the arc which would occur across the close-spaced contacts of RY-1 at the instant that it opens. RY-1 is a plate-circuit relay (Sigma 10-MZ) having a 10,000-ohm coil. Its contacts should not remain closed for more than 80 milliseconds. With the values shown, the pulses recur at intervals of about 7 seconds. The 2-µf timing capacitor should be carefully selected for a very high resistance. Use an oil-impregnated paper capacitor with the highest possible voltage rating for best results.

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IR579	6AQ559	6K666	7N784	
IS5 .79	6AT668	6K774	12AT665	25W4
IT4 .79	6AU669	6SA764	12AT799	
IU5 .78	6BA669	6SH764	12AU786	
IX2A .94	6BC574	6SJ774	12AV71.19	
3Q489	6BE679	6SK772	12AX7 99	35Z551
3Q589	6BG6 . 1.76	6SL774	12BA6 69	50A596
3V473	6BH686	6SN774	12BE6 69	50B579
5U463	6BK7 . 1.15	6SQ764	12BH7 99	50C566
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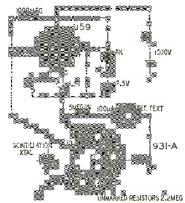


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If the load impedance R3 is 10,000 ohms of more and the external load does not draw current, only about 2.5 gatts is dissipated in R1 and R2. If R3 is much less than 10,000 ohms and includes the total impedance across the output of the supply, increase the wattage rating or the registence of R1 and R2. If their resistance is increased and the supply delivers power to the external load, the output voltage will decrease considerably. If you require a small positive voltage supply, reverse the connections to the selenium rectifiers and the polarity of the filter capacitors.—Lt. Frank R. Willigms

NEW RADIATION METER

Radicactivity radiation meters are widely used in health monitoring, contamination surveys, in the manufacture of radicchemicals, and in specialized industrial applications such as measuring the thickness of certain materials. The range of radiation intensities that can be handled by many such instruments is limited if the indicating mater has a linear scale.



The novel portable radiation meter shown in the diagram is one of several similar models developed by the Chaik River Laboratories of the National Re-Search Council of Canada, and described in The Review of Scientific Instantents, by R. E. Eell and R. L. Graham. It has a logarithmic meter which permits measurements of a wide range of intensities. The detector element consists of a scintillation crystal and a 931-A, 1721, 5819, or similar photomultiplier tube. The 959 acorn-type tube is used as a constant-current table. Its purpose is to raise or lower the voltage applied to the anode of the photomultiplier to keep the current through the circuit constant under varying levels of radiation intensity.

The voltage for the photomultiplier electrodes is taken from across the 5-megohm cathode resistor for the 959. A voltage divider consisting of ten 2,2-megohm resistors distributes the voltage to the electrodes. The meter reads the cathode voltage of the 959 and indicates approximately the logarithm of the intensity of radiation. It is mounted in an inverted position. The scale, calibrated from 1 to 10,000 mg units per hour extends from 1,150 volts on the left to 300 volts on the right. The needle is backed off mechanically so the normal zero point corresponds to 300 volts.

FIELD-STRENGTH METER

Field-strength meters are widely used in adjusting antennas and for checking the fundamental and harmonic cutput of transmitters. A meter of this type which covers from 140 ke to 33 mc in five bands is described in L'Arters (Nisan, Italy). The circuis of the instrument is shown in the diagram. The tuning capacitor is a 500-put unit as single 365 puf unit or two such unit as connected in parallel can be used. In either case the tuning ranges will be slightly different from those listed in Table I.

Table I

3000 300000	1920 - 1920 - 1920 - 1920	8885 - 5888
Band & Safigs 	No. of turns Spe text	Î a 🍇
(2) 415-1,250	110 tyrns No. 36 jörmble-weynel	20 turns≊ ≋
a(3) 1.1−3.0 mgg s	45 turngs Ng. 32 ⊊legge-vgou#d	10 turns s
≋(4) 2.8–8.3 mc	13 turns No. 28 close-wound	4 turns
≋ (5) 8.0-33 mc	5½ turns No. 20 spaced I diameter	*
Note: All coils w	ound on 1/2-inch	orage.

Details of the 140-420-ke coil are not listed in the table. It consists of four bank-wound pies of No. 35 cotton-covers enameled wire. The pies have 40, 155, 155, and 70 turns respectively. The antenna is connected across the 70-



turn pie A& a substitute, use a longwave (aircraft) antenna coil or a sign, 5-mh rf choke with the tap between the first and second pies.

Table II

	I QD	16 11	
18888		- 3888 - 3	
	Reter regating	Decibels	
1	(ma [e)
#	536- 600009	SIANS - SISSISS	5 88 S
į	0.015	0	
	0.10	4.5	
	®.20	8.5	
38	0.30	11.0	
	0.40	13.0	
	0.50	14.5	
8	Q] 16 <u>.0</u>	
	0.70	12.Q	
8	0.80	a 18.Q	
		₩ 19.0	
T	1.60	20.6	

The diese and meter circuits are tapped down in the tuned coil to make mize loading and to sharpen tuning. Meter readings can be converted to decibels by using Table II.

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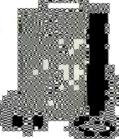
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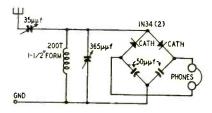
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CABINET SCRATCHES

Often service technicians have difficulty in concealing cabinet scratches where the finish is not broken down to the wood. A simple trick helps to hide the blemish—use a needle to puncture the scratch in a few places so that the stain can penetrate and soak into the wood.—B. W. Welz

NOVEL CRYSTAL SET

This crystal receiver uses a pair of 1N34 germanium diodes in a modified bridge rectifier circuit which approximately doubles the signal level obtained from a half-wave detector using the same tuned circuit and antenna. The coil consists of 200 turns of No. 26



enameled wire on a 1½-inch form. I used 50-µµf capacitors in the detector circuit but you should experiment with smaller and larger values to obtain optimum results. I get good results with a 45-foot antenna only 15 feet off ground. No doubt a longer, higher antenna will provide a stronger signal.—Richard Wurtzinger

SAVING TEST LEADS

Frequently phone cords and test leads fray, short-circuit, or open up at or near the point where the lead enters the tip. The life of these leads can be greatly prolonged by covering the upper part of the metal tip and the adjoining section of the lead with rubber cement. I use FoMoCo rubber cement sold by Ford auto accessory dealers. It dries to a semiflexible state and transfers the strain from the wire insulation to the tip. This minimizes wire breakage.

This cement has literally hundreds of uses in a radio service shop. It will hold rubber, cloth, wood, etc., to metal. It can be used, for example, to cement speaker cones in place, to attach grill cloth to metal or plastic cabinets, or to hold down patches of covering material which have become detached from a cabinet or container—R. Albert Greninger.

LOOSE TUBE BASES

Tubes in which the glass envelopes have come loose from their bases should not be kept in service. The envelope is likely to twist and cause the leads to short and damage other components in the equipment. Instead of replacing such tubes, repair them by applying a heavy layer of Miracle cement around the area where the envelope joins the base. Let it dry for about 24 hours and the tube will be as good as new.—Alan M. Parker



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THIRD HAND FOR SOLDERING

Although many gadgets have been devised to substitute for an extra hand while soldering loose radio components, I find that you can still do a good job with your fingers. Furthermore, you won't misplace them just when you need them most.

Wind some solder around the index finger, letting the end protrude about 2 inches. Grasp the component to be soldered or tinned between the thumb and middle finger, manipulating the solder with the index finger, and, with the soldering iron in the other hand, you're in business.

Incidentally, if you don't have the time or patience to coat the tip of your soldering iron with silver solder, the iron will tin easier and hold it longer if you use a very coarse file rather than a fine one for dressing the bit.—Don Freitag

TV ANTENNA TRICK

Weak or burned out tubes in the front end or i.f. stages of a TV set often cause troubles which have the same effect on performance as a defective leadin system. Since checking the antenna is usually the first step in a service call of this nature, we have lost a lot of valuable time in the past, climbing up on the roof or tower to check the antenna and lead-in, when the real trouble was in the set.

To minimize these useless trips, we now connect a 4,700-ohm, 1/2-watt resistor across the lead-in terminals at the antenna whenever we install vees, conicals, and all other antennas that do not have folded-dipole radiators. Now, if we suspect antenna lead-in trouble, we can check it quickly by connecting an ohmmeter across the lead-in at the set. (The lead-in should be disconnected from the receiver antenna terminals if the set does not have blocking capacitors in the input circuit.) This is not necessary with a folded-dipole antenna because the antenna itself is a short across the lead-in. In either case, a break in the lead-in is indicated by a very high or infinite resistance.—Alvin B. Kaufman

CHASSIS PUNCHING

You can save a lot of energy and time if you use this method the next time you use a Greenlee or Pioneer type socket punch. After drilling the pilot hole, assemble the punch in the usual manner, but make sure that the capscrew head is on the outside of the chassis. Fasten the screw head in a vise and tighten the punch with your fingers. Now, all you have to do is turn the chassis clockwise until the hole is punched. After the hole has been punched, the chassis can be lifted off so the socket punch can be disassembled while still in the vise.

This procedure is particularly useful when a number of identical holes must punched. You don't have to remove the screw or the die from the vise until you have completed the job.—James L. Somerville



Vacuum Tube Voltmeter

Specially designed for field alignment of television and radio sets. Uses dual triode balanced bridge circuit. All functions and ranges completely electronic — meter cannot burn out. Zero center position for FM discriminator alignment. Uses 1% precision resistors for voltage multipliers. 5 DB ranges. Full scale deflection of 1½ volts for both AC-DC volts. Measures resistance in 5 ranges from .2 ohm to 1000 megs. 1 Meg isolating resistor in probe.

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DC VOLTAGE: Input resistance 16.5 megs or 12/5 megohms per volt. Ranges: 0 to 1.5, 10, 100, 300, 1000 up to 30,000 volts (with accessory probe.)

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COMFORTABLE HEADPHONES

"Oh boy, does that feel good!" was my first thought after donning the phones shown in the photograph. The Lady of the House had ripped the wool pad off an automobile polishing mitt and tacked it around the headbands with

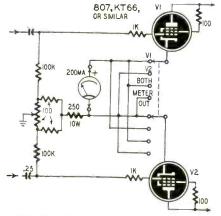


a few stitches of thread. Now, I can wear these phones for long periods without getting sore spots caused by pressure of the headbands. To remove the wool for cleaning, simply snip the stitches and off it comes.—Arthur Trauffer

WILLIAMSON METERING CIRCUIT

Since our Williamson amplifier is used in our home music system and also is used as a speech amplifier for a transmitter, we check it frequently to insure that it is operating properly. In the original construction, we used terminal strips and jumpers in series with the cathodes of the 807's.

If we desired to read individual cathode currents, we had to remove a jumper and wire in the meter. Finding this method inconvenient for the monthly checks, we added a 2-circuit, 4-position switch to the circuit as shown. The METER OUT position of the switch makes it unnecessary to connect a jumper across the terminal strip when the meter is removed from the circuit for any purpose.



The circuit arrangement shown is for the Williamson amplifier but it can be used in almost any amplifier where cathode currents must be balanced for best reproduction.—*E. W. Scott* END



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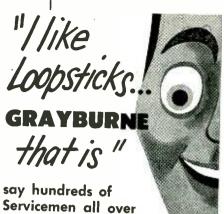
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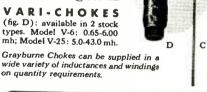
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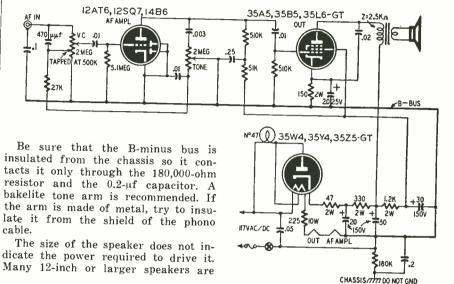
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A.C.-D.C. AMPLIFIER

I would like to have a diagram of a 3-tube a.c.-d.c. audio amplifier for use with a crystal pickup. The unit should have a bass-treble control. Will it deliver enough power to drive a 12-inch speaker?—E. S. T., New York, N. Y.

The diagram of the amplifier here gives you a choice of miniature, octal, or loctal tubes.

more sensitive and efficient than smaller ones. You should not have any trouble driving any average speaker with this amplifier. Because of the larger cone area and possible higher efficiency, a 12-inch speaker will probably sound louder and have better quality than a 6-8-inch model of equal quality.



2-METER CONVERTER

? I have just received my novice license and am anxious to get going on 2-meter phone. Please prepare a diagram of a converter that I can use with an all-wave receiver which tunes from 550 kc to 18 mc.-E. A. T., St. Louis, Mo.

A. Many types of crystal-controlled 2-meter converters have been described in the amateur handbooks and magazines. Each type has its converts who swear by it (until they find another that is a little more quiet or more sensitive). The converter shown in the diagram is widely applauded by British hams. G6VX described it in Short Wave Magazine.

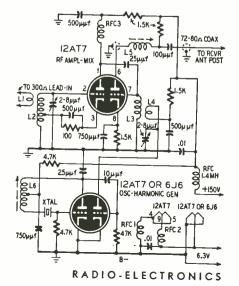
One 12AT7 is the r.f. amplifier and mixer. The second 12AT7 (or 6J6) is the crystal oscillator and harmonic generator. The oscillator uses a 7-mc crystal operated on its third overtone with output close to the third harmonic of the fundamental. The harmonic generator amplifies the sixth harmonic of the oscillator output. The mixer output circuit is broad-banded to cover the tunable i.f. range.

The i.f. range is determined by the fundamental frequency of the crystal. The low-frequency end of the range equals $144 - 18 \times F$, and the high end equals $144 - 18 \times F$, where F is the crystal fundamental frequency.

The converter is constructed on a chassis 6 inches long, 2 inches wide, and 2 inches deep. The tube sockets are mounted 11/2 inch from each end and

the output coil L5 is in a shield can mounted in the center of the chassis between the tube sockets. The r.f.-mixer socket is positioned so that a brass partition shield across the chassis passes between pins 5 and 6, and 1 and 9. This shield isolates the r.f. section from the mixer, oscillator, and harmonic generator.

The r.f. circuit, L2, is tuned to the center of the band for general coverage work, or to the desired frequency for net or civil defense operations. A griddip meter can be used for initial adjustments. The circuit is then peaked on an incoming signal. L4 is tuned to the 18th harmonic of the crystal frequency.









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The mixer coil, L3, is adjusted by spacing its turns for maximum signal at 142 mc or on the net frequency.

Open the cathode circuit (pin 8) of the mixer and adjust the coupling between L3 and L4 and the tuning of L4 so the cathode current is approximately 2.5 ma. The current should drop to about 1.4 ma when the crystal is removed from its socket.

The mixer output circuit is a variation of the Collins coupler. The input side is tuned by the capacitance of the 3-inch shielded lead from the mixer plate to L5 and the output capacitance of the mixer section. The output side of the coupler is tuned by the capacitance of 3 feet of 80-ohm coax. The mixer output tunes broadly but it should be peaked at the center of the i.f. range.

The coils are wound as follows:

L1—4 turns No. 22 cambric-covered hook-up wire interwound with the ground end of L2.

L2—5 turns of No. 14 tinned copper wire 7/16 inch inside diameter, spaced to 3/4 inch. Tapped 11/2 turns from the ground end.

L3—4 turns of No. 14 tinned copper wire % inch inside diameter, spaced to % inch.

L4—3 turns No. 14 tinned copper wire % inch inside diameter, spaced to ¼ inch. Placed % inch from L3. L5—40 turns of No. 36 enamel wire scramble-wound on ¼-inch slugtuned form.

L6—17 turns of No. 26 d.c.c. wire close-wound on ¼-inch slug-tuned form. Tap at 4½ turns.

RFC1, RFC2, and RFC3—21 turns of No. 26 d.c.c. wound on 4-inch slug-tuned form.

ANTENNA STACKING PROBLEM

- ? I am using a 2-bay all-channel conical antenna and would like to convert it to a 4-bay job, stacked 2 high and 2 wide. What spacing should I use and how should I match the elements to a 300-ohm transmission line? How much gain can I expect? Will I get better results by stacking the antennas horizontally or vertically instead of in combination?—C. W. Appleton, Wis.
- A. There are almost as many versions of the basic conical antenna as there are antenna manufacturers. Some have their elements proportioned so they are approximately one-half wavelength long for channel 2 and several wavelengths long at channel 13. Others have rods of different lengths in the radiator. In either case, it is impossible to guess at the resonant frequency of the antenna. Since stacking distances and the length of the phasing harness are based on the resonant frequency, information on spacing should be supplied by the antenna manufacturer. If the data is not available, you can probably hit the correct spacing close enough if you consider the longest element as being onehalf wavelength (from tip to tip) at the resonant frequency. The vertical spacing will be one-half wavelength and

RADIO-ELECTRONICS

the horizontal spacing will be one wavelength from one vertical mast to the other or one-half wavelength between adjacent tips. Use three-quarter wavelength sections of 425-ohm transmission line to connect each 2-bay stack to the 300-ohm lead-in.

Yagis and other types designed for one or possibly two adjacent channels should be one-half wavelength apart vertically and one wavelength horizontally. One wavelength in inches equals 11,800 divided by the frequency in

The gain of an antenna system increases 3 db each time you double the number of clements (radiators). Thus a 2-element antenna has a gain of 3 db over a single antenna of the same dimensions. A 4-bay stack has a gain of 3 db over a 2-bay model and a gain of 6 db when compared to a single element. These gain figures are theoretical. Actual values depend on the closeness of matching to the transmission line and element length and spacing.

The gain of an array is constant regardless of the method of stacking. You can stack horizontally, vertically, or in a combination of the two methods. Stacking increases the sharpness of the radiation pattern in the plane in which the antennas are stacked. Vertically stacked antennas are easier to erect and maintain. The horizontal pattern is the same as for a single bay, and the sharp vertical pattern thus produced often reduces interference pickup from sources below and above the plane of the antenna. When a number of elements are stacked vertically, it is wise to experiment with the height of the array and to tip the mast forward or backward for maximum signal pickup.

With horizontal stacking, the vertical pattern remains unchanged while the horizontal pattern is sharpened. Too much sharpening of the horizontal pattern makes it difficult to orient the antenna for a distant TV station. The mast and antenna supports must also be unusually sturdy to hold the antenna in place after alignment.

TUNABLE HUM

?. In an Admiral 25A16 chassis 21A1, I get an intermittent hum which is tunable. I have tracked the tuner and realigned both the video and sound sections. I've also replaced both the vertical and horizontal oscillator tubes and checked capacitors which might be causing the trouble, all to no avail.-M. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. This is not an intercarrier receiver and therefore the hum would not be the buzz often encountered in such receivers. The manufacturer suggests the following remedy for eliminating hum in these models: Connect a 2,200-ohm, 1/2watt resistor and a 0.1-\(\mu f \), 400-volt capacitor in series from the 6AU6 a.g.c. tube plate (pin 5 of V305) to ground. Also connect 25 inches of 1/2-inch bonding braid under the bracket holding the webbing for the picture tube on the side nearest the audio lead. Connect the other end of the braid under the power supply chassis, at the mounting screw nearest the audio lead.

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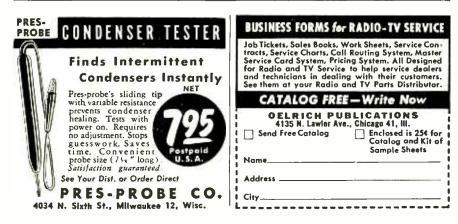
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ADMIRAL 21 SERIES CHASSIS

The sensitivity of 21B1, 21C1, 21D1, 21E1, 21H1, and 21J1 chassis can be increased by as much as 100% for better performance in weak-signal areas by connecting a 470,000-ohm resistor (part No. 60B8-474) between test point T and ground. This can be done without removing the chassis. Simply solder a banana plug to one end of the resistor and solder the other end to the chassis. Insert the banana plug into test point T.

Do not make this change in an area where strong signals can be received, as this will cause jitter and poor quality pictures. A switch can be installed to disconnect the resistor from ground when a strong station is being received.

Test point T is located on a 4-hole socket in the center of the left side of the chassis as viewed from the rear. It is the socket hole nearest the front of the chassis.—Admiral Radio & TV Service Bulletin

DU MONT RA-111

If the cause of high-voltage failure cannot be located by checking the usual components in the horizontal output and high-voltage rectifier circuits, make the following test:

Disconnect the lead going to pin 1 of the horizontal output transformer. Turn on the set and check for B plus voltage on pin 1. If voltage is present, replace the transformer, because this indicates a short circuit between primary and secondary.—James T. Smith

(It is advisable to remove the 6BQ6-GT from its socket before turning on the set for this test. The screen input rating may be exceeded and the tube ruined by operating it with full screen voltage and no plate voltage.—Editor)

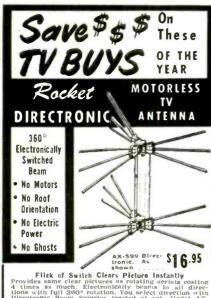
TUNING TROUBLES

Sometimes, when aligning a set, tuning does not follow the dial calibration, or sensitivity is not satisfactory over the entire band. In such cases, inspect the sections of the tuning capacitor.

Turn the gang to full mesh and inspect the spacing between stator and rotor plates of each section, viewing the plates from both sides of the gang. Slowly turn the gang through its range. In some cases, improper spacing will be noted.

If all sections show a similar displacement of plates, the trouble is most likely caused by end play or shifting of the capacitor shaft. The remedy is to adjust (if possible) the bearings at the end of the gang.

If all sections are not displaced, the sections which are displaced must be adjusted. This is not difficult if the stator sections are held in place by machine screws. If they are mounted with rivets through the bakelite or fiber at the ends of the plates, it is sometimes possible to drill out the rivets and replace them with No. 4 or No. 6 machine screws and nuts. It is then a simple matter to adjust the spacing. If it is impossible to make mechanical adjustments, the capacitor should be replaced. It is not practical to attempt to overcome a general stator or rotor



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displacement by bending individual plates. This is satisfactory when only two or three plates have been accidentally damaged .- Philco Service and Accessory Merchandiser

WESTINGHOUSE H-210 AND H-211

Cabinet-buzz in these models may be caused by warpage of the plastic due to temperature changes, etc. To correct this, loosen the two chassis- nounting screws, squeeze the cabinet sides until they are parallel, and then tighten the screws. This will hold the back cover more firmly against the sides and will stop the vibration. - Westinghouse Service Hints

TELE-TONE TV-149

Horizontal shrinkage in this set is usually caused by a change in the values of the two 47,000-ohm plate load resistors for the horizontal sweep amplifier. Prolonged overheating will cause these units to change their values. If their values are other than 47,000 ohms, replace them with 2-watt units. -Leon Medler

SAVING 1.4-VOLT TUBES

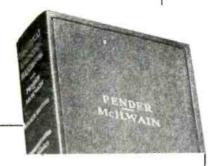
In cases where tubes are blown in a 3-way receiver, it is advisable to check the voltage and current on the filament string with the tubes removed from their sockets. First add the filament voltages of all tubes in the seriesconnected string, then divide the total by the filament current in amperes. The resultant gives the equivalent resistance of the filament circuit.

Cbtain a resistor having the same value as the equivalent resistance. Plug its leads into the filament connectors of one of the sockets in the string. Plug short lengths of hookup wire into the filament connectors on the remaining sockets in the string. Now, with the set adjusted for a.c.-d.c. operation, you can check the voltage and current in the filament string without running the risk of blowing out a set of 1.4-volt tubes.—Daniel J. Driscoll

MOTOROLA TS-67 TV CHASSIS

Overheating of the horizontal output transformer in these chassis has been traced to a resonant condition caused by improper setting of the horizontal linearity coil. For proper adjustment, proceed as follows:

- 1. Replace the fuse temporarily with a 150-ma meter.
- 2. Adjust the linearity control slug throughout its range. It will peak to a meter reading of 125-130 ma at both ends of its range.
- 3. Find the point between these two peaks where the meter drops to about 90 ma with good horizontal linearity. This is the proper setting of the core. If the dip does not occur, this indicates a defect in the linearity coil or capacitors C-119 (.03 µf) or C-120 (.04 µf) in the horizontal linearity circuit.
- 4. Remove the milliammeter and replace the fuse after making the adjustment.-Motorola Service and Installation Bulletin



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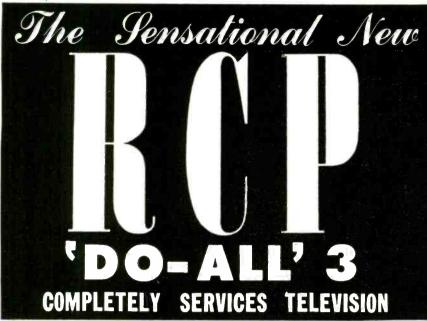
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Dr. Oliver E. Buckley, Chairman of the Board of BELL TELEPHONE LABO-RATORIES, INC., retired after 38 years of service in the Bell System. Prior to being chairman of the Board, Dr.



Buckley served as president of Bell Telephone Labs from 1940 until 1951. He has had an extremely active and productive career in science and engineering.

Dr. O. E. Buckley

Edward M. Cappucci was promoted to general manager of RMS, New York

City. Cappucci joined RMS as plant superintendent of the Antenna Division several years ago, and was later shifted to purchasing. In addition to his new duties, he continues as executive in charge of purchasing.



E. M. Cappucci

Dr. Carl F. Moen joined ELECTRO-Voice, Buchanan, Mich., as senior engineer. He was formerly professor of physics at Pennsylvania State College.



Dr. C. F. Moen

Other engineerappointments at Electro-Voice include Norman Friedman, Lynn Talbott, James Wendt, and Frank James as junior engineers, and John English as mechanical designer.

E. B. Harrison was appointed general sales manager of the Peerless Electrical Products Division of ALTEC LAN-SING CORP., Beverly Hills, Cal. Other promotions at the Peerless plant include A. A. Emlen to plant manager, E. E. Goldsmith to assistant plant manager, and V. W. Staads to supervisor of production planning, shipping and stores, H. S. Morris of the New York office continues as the division's eastern sales manager.

Joseph Schlig was appointed advertising and sales promotion manager for the Electronic Tube Division of WEST-

INGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP., Elmira, N.Y. Schlig has served in various Westinghouse sales and advertising positions since his graduation from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1949.



Joseph Schlig

George W. Hartner was promoted to advertising and publicity director of NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Pittsburgh. He had been advertising and sales promotion manager since 1946. He will direct advertising for both the electrical roughing-in lines and the television department. The company also announced the appointment of Luther D. Shank, retiring director of the Electrical Division of the NPA, as assistant to R. C. Bennett, Jr., the vicepresident and general sales manager. . . . J. R. (Jack) Poppele resigned as vice-president in charge of engineering for the MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM and as director of engineering for WOR, New York City. He had been with WOR since 1922. Poppele will set up his own consultant firm.

Obituaries

William J. Larkin, vice-president in charge of engineering and production of the NATIONAL Co., INC., Malden,

Brigadier General Grant B. Layng, former radio sales executive, drowned at Bridgehampton, N. Y.

Personnel Notes

... A. D. Plamondon, Jr., president of INDIANA STEEL PRODUCTS, was elected president of the RTMA, succeeding Glen McDaniel who resigned. Plamondon continues as Chairman of the Board of Directors

. . . W. E. Boss was appointed manager of the Television Market Development Section of the RCA VICTOR Home Instrument Department. He was formerly assistant to J. B. Elliott, the company's vice-president in charge of consumer products.

. . Rear-Admiral Stanley F. Patten, USN (retired), vice-president of ALLEN B. DU MONT LABORATORIES, INC., Clifton, N. J., was elected to the Board of

Directors.

.. A. D. Plamondon, Jr., RTMA President, announced the following Committee chairman appointments: W. M. Adams, Sprague Electric Co., Export Committee; Dr. W. R. G. Baker, General Electric Co., reappointed chairman of the Television Committee; and John W. Craig, Crosley Division, Avco Manufacturing Corp., reappointed chairman of the FM Policy Committee.

. Raymond A. Mastrobuoni joined JFD MANUFACTURING Co., INC., Brooklyn, N. Y., as director of traffic. Mastrobuoni has had over 18 years of experience in the traffic management field. . . Robert Webb, formerly of American Television, joined the Sales Department of SIMPSON ELECTRIC Co., Chicago, as government contract coordinator.

. . Francis F. Florsheim, COLUMBIA WIRE & SUPPLY Co., Chicago, was named chairman of the Association of Electronic Parts & Equipment Manufacturers at the group's annual meeting in Chicago, Karl W. Jensen, Jensen Industries, Inc., Chicago, was named vice chairman, and Helen Staniland Quam, Quam-Nichols Co., Chicago, was reelected to her 15th term as treasurer. Kenneth C. Prince was reappointed executive secretary.

... Tom Murphy was promoted to chief engineer of CONDENSER PRODUCTS Co., Chicago.







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We, connected with the Help-Freddie-Walk Fund, organized by RADIO-ELEC-TRONICS sometime ago in an effort to aid little Freddie Thomason, four-year old son of Herschel Thomason, radio technician of Magnolia, Arkansas, were particularly pleased to receive the following letter from Christine Holmberg, of Detroit, Michigan:

"Here is my \$2.00 that I earned by selling my comic books, popcorn, and cool-ade. I am 101/2, blonde hair, and blue eyes. I only hope this will help you to walk. Good-by, good luck, and much happiness.'

As most of our readers know, Freddie was born without arms or legs, and will always be dependent upon mechanical appliances to help him live a fairly normal and useful life. He has already been fitted with artificial legs, and his father reports that he "is an extremely happy and healthy boy. He uses his legs a lot and we are looking forward to the day when they start to work on his arms."

You can see that our work is not done! As Freddie continues to grow, he will need new appliances, and these, of course, will cost thousands of dollars. The "Freddie Fund" has just topped its first \$10,000, but this is only the beginning. And to keep pace with Freddie, we need the help of each and every reader.

Won't you send in your contributions, large or small, whenever and as often as you can? No amount is too small to receive our acknowledgment and sincere thanks for the part you are playing in this worthy cause. Make all checks, money orders, etc., payable to Herschel Thomason. Address all letters

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Balance as of August 21, 1952...\$
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School, Downey, Calif	3.00
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Ernest L. Petit, Los Angeles, Calif.	2.00
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RADIO-ELECTRONICS Contributions as of September 19, 1952 . . \$ 9,443.26 FAMILY CIRCLE Contributions ... TOTAL Contributions as of September 19, 1952\$10,004.76

N. Y. AUDIO FAIR OCT. 29

The Audio Engineering Society is holding its fourth annual convention October 29 through November 1, at the Hotel New Yorker in New York City. Twenty-four papers by outstanding authorities in the fields of audio component and circuit design have been scheduled for the seven technical sessions

The annual banquet is being held on Thursday evening, October 30, and features a special binaural sound broadcast over WQXR AM-FM, between 9:05 and 9:30 PM, Eastern Standard Time.

TV KEEPS FOLKS HOME

Average televiewers in the American home spend 3 hours and 24 minutes in front of the video set each day, according to a New York advertising agency. Radio listening drops from 87% in non-TV homes to 67% in TV homes. Weekly magazine reading drops only from 69% to 60%, but movie going drops one-third when TV comes into the home. These figures are the result of a study made by Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., who surveyed 5,657 homes (in communities having populations of 2,500 and upwards) in the 48 states.

The study was made to determine the effects of television on the leisure-time recreational activities of the American

WINDOW ANTENNA ILLEGAL

No window antennas without landlord's permission is latest N. Y. Supreme Court ruling. In West Holding Corp. v. Cordero, reported in the New York Law Journal, the judge, while expressing sympathy with the tenant, nevertheless upheld the landlord's claim of trespass and ordered the antenna removed.

Radio Thirty-Five Bears Ago In Gernsback Dublications

HUGO CERNSBACK Founder Modern Electries Wireless Association of America Electrical Experimenter Radio News Science & Invention Television Radio-Craft Short-Wave Craft Television News

Some of the larger libraries still have copies of ELEC-TRICAL EXPERIMENTER on file for interested readers.

NOVEMBER, 1918 **ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER**

The Phenomena of Electrical Conduction in Gases, by Rogers D. Rusk,

A Sensitive Wireless Recorder, by Arno A. Kluge

The How and Why of Radio Apparatus, by H. Winfield Secor

The Oscillograph—How It Works, by Professor Lindley Pyle, Professor of Physics, Washington University

Experimental Arc Lamp from Spark Gap, by N. Kenneth Mehaffic

NOVEMBER, 1952

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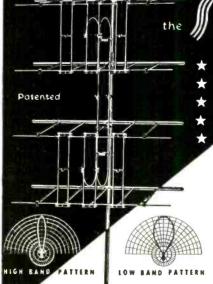
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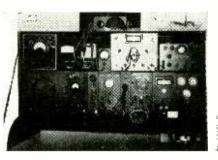
RADIO CORP. 67 Dey Street New York 7, N. Y.

U.S.-AUSTRALIAN HOOKUP

Dear Editor:

Here is a radio service bench from "down under," at Litchfield's Radio and Electrical Service, West Ryde, N.S.W., Australia.

From left to right the instruments along the top shelf are: tube-checkercircuit analyzer; signal tracer; voltohm-milliammeter; Hickok signal generator; RCA scope. Bottom shelf: universal speaker set to match any field or output transformer; output meter; d.c.



power supply for battery sets; widerange volt-amp-ohmmeter; v.t.v.m.; output meter calibrated in db; and three a.c.-line voltmeters. The bench work surface swings up to cover the instrument panel when not in use.

L. LITCHFIELD

West Ryde, N.S.W.

(Mr. Litchfield has crammed a remarkable amount of equipment-all useful-into an old desk. The units along the bottom shelf are apparently homemade, but their uniform professional appearance speaks much for Mr. Litchfield's skill.—Editor)

MAN BITES DOG

Dear Editor:

There is a Philco 17-inch television set next door which radiates a very strong signal across the 80- and 75-meter amateur radio band. This radiation makes it very hard to copy a c.w. signal on 80 meters. I was wondering if you could tell me what can be done about this?

Also what should I do if the people are not co-operative about fixing this trouble? The reason I must have this trouble fixed is that I have just received my amateur radio license and I cannot get on the air while this trouble goes on.

I would appreciate hearing some suggestions from you.

HERR MESLER

San Carlos, Calif.

(This is reverse TVI with a vengeance! Unfortunately for our correspondent, most of the remedies for this condition have to be applied to the TV receiver. See "TV Interference to Broadcast Receivers," by Mandl, in the October, 1950, issue, for more information on this subject.

Manufacturers of TV receivers are becoming very co-operative about such trouble elimination where their sets are to blame, and Mr. Mesler can possibly obtain information-and in some cases, components-which may clear up the trouble. If the owner remains non-cooperative, a letter to the local office of the FCC, setting forth the exact details of the interference will probably be helpful.

Have any of our readers had experiences which might give Mr. Mesler a lead?—Editor)

BOLLER'S BILL

Dear Editor:

After reading Paul Boller's letter on page 127 of the September issue I don't see how he could stay in business with a profit of only \$2.24. I would like to know how much he would make out of the job after considering rent, repairs on test equipment, taxes, insurance, phone, bookkeeping, gas for transportation, and truck repairs, even though the customer brings the midget to the shop himself.

Mr. Boller's charge of \$5.77 would be all right if he is doing only part-time servicing from his home. I, too, do part time servicing, and my bill would be \$6.20:

1—1R5 Tube	\$2.00
1-67½-v	0.45
B battery	2.45
2—1½-v A	
batteries	.25
Service charge	1.50
Total	\$6.20
My cost	-3.40
Profit	2.80

This includes an alignment (if needed) and a tube check. Only first-class materials are used in making repairs, with a 90-day guarantee on parts.

My profit was only 56 cents more than Mr. Boller's. But a large shop with expensive overhead would have to charge more than either Mr. Boller or myself to do business honestly.

G. P. OBERTO

Richmond, Va.

CORRECTIONS

The operating frequencies mentioned in the article "Frequency Stabilized Diathermy" (page 58 of the September issue) are incorrect by current FCC standards. The regulation regarding diathermy equipment has been changed -shifting the center frequency from 27.32 mc to 27.12 mc. Thus, the correct crystal frequency is 6.780 mc rather than 6.830 mc. Likewise, the doubler frequency is lowered to 13.56 mc.

Our thanks to Mr. B. F. Borsody, of Washington, D. C. for calling our attention to this change in the FCC regulations.

There are two arithmetical misprints on page 47 of the October issue. In the second column the equation $2 \times 0.250/g$ = 80 ohms should be changed to 2/g =333 ohms. Three lines later, the equation $3^2 \times 80 = 56$ milliwatts should read $3^2/2 \times 333 = 13.5$ milliwatts.

On page 88 of the September issue, the authors of the book Electronics for Communication Engineers are given as John McGraw and Vin Zeluff. Change this to read: John Markus and Vin Zeluff. We offer our apologies to Mr. Markus.



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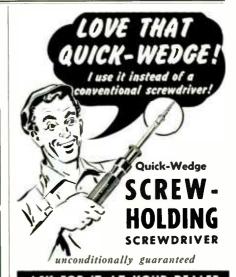
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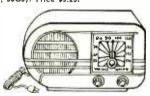


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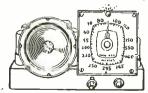
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CAPACITOR GUIDE

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Copies available to distributors from Sprague Products Co., North Adams, Mass

AUDIO CATALOG

Harvey's new high-fidelity audio catalog is slanted to the music lover approaching hi-fi for the first time. Data permitting technical comparison of amplifiers, speakers, and tuners is also listed for sound engineers and seasoned high-fidelity enthusiasts.

Available free from Harvey Radio Co., Inc., 103 West 43rd St., New York 18, N. Y.

TRANSFORMER CATALOG

SIE has issued a six-page catalog listing input transformers, interstage transformers, output transformers, and reactors

For free copy write to Southwestern Industrial Electronics Co., 2831 Post Oak Road, P.O. Box 13058, Houston 19,

RADIO EDU-KIT

Progressive Electronics have issued a booklet describing their Radio Edu-Kit, and containing servicing information. Accompanying this booklet is another on TV servicing.

For free copies write to Progressive Electronics Co., 497 Union Ave., Dept. RC, Brooklyn 11, N. Y.

CAMERA CHAIN

Du Mont's new 20-page booklet on the universal image orthicon television camera chain Model TA-124-E explains how a single triple-duty chain can be used in studios, in the field, and for film pickup, and stresses the advantages of one camera chain doing the work of three.

Available to station personnel, prospective broadcasters, and other interested members of the industry from the Television Transmitter Division, Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., 1500 Main Ave., Clifton, N. J.

WIREWOUND RESISTORS

Shallcross Mfg. Co.'s Engineering Bulletin L-27 is a guide to precision wirewound resistors designed for military specifications. It summarizes the important differences between the new MIL-R-93A and old JAN-R-93 specifications and has a cross-reference table listing MIL and JAN type designations and the Shallcross resistors designed in accordance with these specifications.

For free copy write to Shallcross Mfg. Co., Collingdale, Pa.

HOME AMPLIFIERS

Modern Classics in Sound is the new 8-page booklet issued by Newcomb Audio Products Co. to describe their remote-control home amplifiers. Full specifications are given for each model.

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HIGH-FREQUENCY TRANSMISSION LINES, by J. DeFrance. Published by Bayside Publishers, 36-35 206 St., Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Flexible paper covers. 7x10 inches, 40 pages. Price 90 cents.

Here is practical treatment for a difficult but important subject. In easy steps, the author develops clear concepts of reflection, impedance, standing waves, etc. Higher math is avoided. Simple algebra, trigonometry, and vectors do appear.

The booklet is especially interesting to the beginner in h.f., because it tries for simplicity, rather than completeness. For example, a transmission line diagram of fields is given without comment. Simplification is sometimes carried to a point that would infuriate a mathematician. In an explanation of characteristic impedance, we find the relation between impedance, inductance, and capacitance stated—as $Z_o=L/C$ (rather than $\sqrt{L/C}$). Evidently this is a simplification to show that Zo depends on L/C, which is true.

There are three chapters: fundamentals, reflections, and applications. The last shows how to use theory in designing antennas, stubs, and guides.—IQ

ANTENNAS: THEORY AND PRAC-TICE, by Sergei A. Schelkunoff and Harald T. Friis. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, N. Y. 6 x 9 inches, 639 pages. Price \$10.00.

This comprehensive book describes basic antenna types over a wide frequency range. It deals more with fundamental theory than with detailed study of any specialized types. It is written for radio engineers, physicists and others who can understand calculus and vector notation. Vector analysis is not undertaken.

Physical and mathematical foundations for the subject are provided in the first two chapters: radiation principles and Maxwell's equations. These are followed by descriptions of various waves, impedance, directive radiation and other topics. Next are chapters on the dipole, rhombic, linear systems, etc. The last few chapters cover microwave antennas: horns, slot antennas, reflectors and lenses. Throughout the book the authors stress physical concepts as well as mathematical analysis.

Many illustrations and numerical tables are supplied. All except the last few chapters are followed by problems relating to antenna design and practice. Most problems are accompanied by answers.—IQ

THE ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD, by Max Mason and Warren Weaver. Published by Dover Publications, Inc., 1780 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. 51/2 x 8 inches, 390 pages. Price, cloth bound \$3.95; paper bound \$1.85.

This work, originally published in 1929, covers theory and principles equally important today. Using calculus and vector methods, it analyzes clearly and progresses rapidly. This is a text for (Please turn to p. 139)

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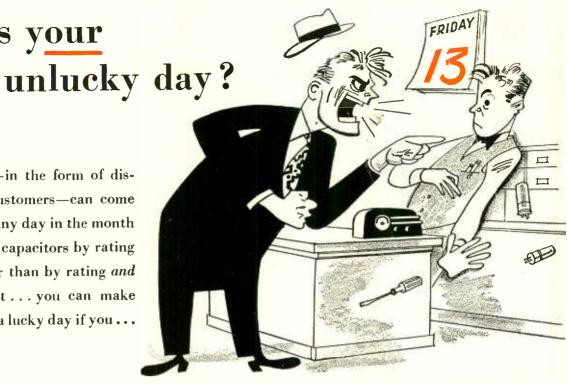
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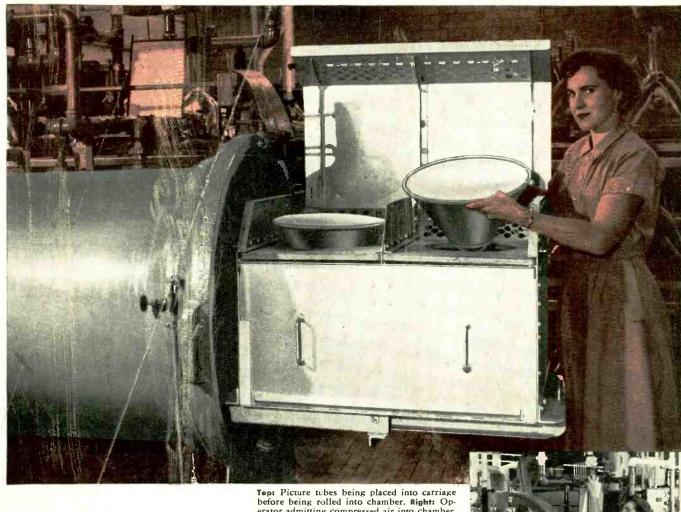
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How strong should a picture tube be? Obviously, it must at least have adequate strength to be handled, transported, and installed safely. To insure safety, RCA has established a rigid standard of strength based on

air-pressure tests evolved through unequaled years of experience.

Throughout the day, glass and metal picture tubes of each size are picked at random from the production lines, and placed in an air-compression chamber where they are subjected to "torturing" pressure for several minutes. Any tubes failing this test are examined by RCA production inspectors who can trace the fault and correct it on the production line almost as soon as it appears. Result . . . structurally weak tubes never reach your shop.

RCA's constant vigilance at all stages of manufacture is your assurance that only top-quality RCA picture tubes leave the factory. In this way, RCA closely guards its own reputation. and yours as well.

With ECA Receiving Tubes, as well as RCA Kinescopes, TOP-QUALITY CONTROL makes the difference.



RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA ELECTRON TUBES HARRISON, N. J. ADV Plans, LL

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