

AUGUST
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# RADIO-FAGSIMILE MAY PRINT <br> "NEWSPAPERS OF TOMORROW" 



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埌 parts to build and practice with this valuable set tester. You usse it to fixing neighbors' Radios waile still learning

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THIS TRATNING

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Twe Brothers Open Own

$\because$ National Radio Institute trained both my brother and me. We now have our hop and more business shop and more business JERRY MCCARTHY War Washington, D.
Angust, 1948

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COVER PHOTO: WQXR -FM's facsimile installation in the New York Times Building. Engineer A. A. Cosmas adjusts scanner while Frances Clark of Radio Inventions, Inc. (Makers of Fax) sets scanning spot control. (Photo by The New York Times Studio)

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Fist in radio- -electronics

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## COPYRIGHT 1948

 ZIFF-DAVIS PUBLISHING COMPANY 185 North Wabash Ave., Chicago I, Ill. VOLUME 40 - NUMBER 2[^0]

## EVERYTHING

- Coverage: 540 kc to 54.5 low cost receiver hallicrafters New S-53
- Five bands
- Accurately calibrated slide rule dials
- Full electrical bandspread
- Series noise limiter
- Universal antenna inpur
- Built-in PM speaker
- Bear oscillator
- 2.5 watt audio outpur

Overall tuning range: 540 kc to 54.5 Mc . Band 1 : $540-1630 \mathrm{Kc}$; Band 2: 2.5-6.3 Mc; Band 3: 6.31.6 Mc; Band 4: 14.31 Mc; Band 5: 48-54.5 Mc.

Controls: main tuning, bandspread, bandswitch, RF gain, audio volume, tone control, noise limiter, standby-receive, phone-code switch, speaker-headphone switch and phone jack on rear
panel. Input jack for record player pickup cone nection.
New superhet circuit uses: 1-6C4 oscillator: 1-6BA6 mixer; 2-6BA6 IF's; 6H6 detector-AVC-noise limiter; 6SC7 BFO-1st audio; 6K6GT audio output and SY'3 rectifier.

Size: $127 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 67 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 77 / 8^{\prime \prime}$.


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## Matchless Pertormance

SIGNAL GENERATOR-TYPE YGS. 3 OSCILLOSCOPE-TYPE CRO-3A SERVICING
$\mathrm{T}_{\text {esmmork means easier work- }}$ especially on your service bench. These widely used units have been designed to work together, make your job eašier, cut down on the number of equipments you need and keep the jobs moving fast. This combination is especially recommended for visual align. ment of AM and FM receivers.

Note the features-then make a note to order-now.

For more information on these units and other General Electric Service Test Equipment write: General Electric Company, Electronics Department, Electronics Park, Syracuse, New York.

## 4 UNITS IN ONE

1. RF Oscillatar: 2. FM Oscillator. 3. Crystal calibrator. 4. Variable frequency audio oscillator.

Both RF and modulation are indicated on a dual purpose indicator fube.

High level output into 50 ohm network to minimize standing waves.

Extremely wide sweep deviation to permit study of response curves beyond band pass range.

Lines up any FM or AM receiver, stage by stage by visual alignment methods.

Wide frequency range - 100 KC to 150 MC on fundamentals for AM output and, up to 200 MC for FM output.

Exceptionally sharp trace-pinpoint focus. High brilliancy to permit use in a well-lighted shop.

> length of trace cán be expanded to several times the fube diameter, giving the same advantage as targer tubes.

Heavy case is an inherently good shield from magnetic fields, provides rugged protection.

Normal deflection polarity:- vertical is positive up, and horizontal is positive to the right.

Due to its sensitivity, it can be used with the YGS-3 Signal Generator for single stage alignment.

Exceptionally low price for this versatile unit of exceptionally high quality.


## Learn Fast . . . Earn Fast HOMETRAINING Planned For Your Needs

## You Build All These TESTERS . . . and MORE!

I give you a fine, mov-ing-coil type Meter Bearings - with parts for a complete Analyzer Circuit Continuity Tester. You learn how to check and correct Receiver defects with accuracy.
Practice Does It! Soldering, wiring, connect. building circuits with yourownhands -you can't beat this method of learning When you construct this Rectifier and Fil ter Resistor and Condens er Tester, etc., you get a really practical slant on Radio that leads to a money-making future.


Building this Signal Generator and multi-purpose Tester will give you the kind of valuable experience and practice that is so important as a foundation for making good money in Radio. It makes a breeze out of fixing Radios, and you don't have to spend money on ready-made Equipment.

## VETERANS

APPROVED FOR G.I. TRAINING UNDER PUBLC LAWS 16 AND 346 .


August, 1948


Here's a tip from Weller-a Flexitip that is, aftached to a "longer-reach" Weller Soldering Gun. Form that flexible loop tip into any shape you want and see how it slides around corners, between wiring, into the fightest spots. Even when the job's buried deep, Flexitip and the $8^{\prime \prime}$ Weller Gun will reach it.

But that isn't the only advantage of the Weller Soldering Gun. Just check the 6 features and see why it's called the "handful of soldering convenience."

Solderlite and 5 -second heating means hours and dallars saved-your Weller Gun will pay for itself in a few months. And because the transformer is built in- not sepa. rate - the Weller Gun is a complete, compact unit, safer and easier to use. There's no need to unplug the gun when not in use; heat comes "on" only when the trigger is pulled.

For laboratory and maintenance work, we recommend the efficient $8^{\prime \prime}$ model-DX- 8 with dual heaf; or $4^{\prime \prime}$ types $\mathrm{S}-107$ single heat and D. 207 dual heat. Order from your distributor or write for bulletin direct. 810 Packer Streef - Easton, Pa.

## RADIO NEWS ADOPTS NEW TITLE

To Be Known as RADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS

Now that Television has definitely established itself as one of the most potent forces in our American Way of Life, it is axiomatic that we accept video and radio as being of equal importance to all radiomen, regardless of whether they are servicemen, dealers, engineers, students, or manufacturers.

Radio News has long opposed the hush hush tactics of many television set manufacturers in their attempt to control video service for their very own, and so we look with favor upon the recent unanimous recommendation on the part of the RMA Service Committee to abolish the practice of a one year factory guarantee on TV sets and that television set installation and maintenance (with standard RMA 90 day guarantee) be turned over to regular, established radio servicemen. It has taken a long, long time for certain manufacturers to realize the many imperfections in their original operation. We expect, then, an even greater need for more and more technical information which will enable the serviceman to better understand the new techniques now required in his daily work and to give him training to meet the many new problems that Television presents.

At this writing it is believed that television will supplement rather than replace regular broadcasting. Production of television receivers now exceeds a total of 400,000 units since the war. That's an excellent showing, considering the fact that 175,000 units were produced for the entire year of 1947. By the end of this year, it is predicted that between 600,000 and 750,000 sets will have come off the production lines and that next year the total 1949 production may double this figure. A $10 \%$ drop in AM receiver production is expected this year, although production of FM sets, auto radios, and portables continues to exceed 1947 production figures. The end of this year should reveal that between one-fourth and one-third of over-all sales (dollar-wise) will be in TV. Service technicians can look forward with optimism to their stake in television.

In recognition of our responsibility to satisfy the ever increasing demand for more and more technical material on television, we have, beginning with this issue, changed our title to more accurately describe our contents and format.

We are sure that our more than 200,000 readers will give their enthusiastic approval to this important change.

And so after 29 years under one title, Radio News will henceforth be known as Radio \& Television News.


## ALIIED has Everything New in Ravio!



## Television by hallicrafters



## 505 TELEVISION TABLE MODEL

The immensely popular ditect-viewing Hallicrafters TV receiver in a distinctively styled wood table model cabinet. Here's perfected, clear, sharp, bright Television at amazingly low cost. Provides a brilliant picture $53 / /^{\prime \prime}$ long by $4^{\prime \prime}$ high-a full 23 sq. inch picture area. Easy to operate: push-button station selection, simplified contrast control, easy horizontal and vertical framing. Has built-in $6^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ oval PM speaker; excellent sound. Overall size: $201 / z^{11}$ long, $11^{\prime \prime}$ high, $17^{\prime \prime}$ deep. For 105.125 volts, $50-60$ cycles AC. Complete with tubes. Shpg. wt., 45 lbs. $\$ 17950$
$97-803$. NET, f.o.b. Chicago
Terms: $\$ 35.90$ down, $\$ 12.68$ monthly for 12 months. Famons Model T.54. Same as above, but in furniture steel cabinet, finished in rich silver-gray.
97-800. NET; f.o.b. Chicago
Terms: $\$ 33.90$ down, $\$ 1.98$ monthly for 12 months.

Developed and built especially' for the SWL. Total tuning range is 540 kc to 110 mc , continuously, covering world-wide ShortWave and special services, broadcast, and all FM channels between 27 mc and 110 mc . Features: professional slide-rule dial with foreign Short-Wave stations and all services (marine, aviation, etc.) located on the dial; 500 kc crystal calibrator; pointer adjustment to set receiver on exact frequency; single knob tuning, 60 to 1 tuning ratio; each band separately illuminated; series type ANL; 4 -position tone control; high-fidelity audio system; 8 watts output; dual IF channels; six-step selectivity; crystal filter; record-player inpus-plus a host of other desirable features. In handsome steel cabinet, $20^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{1 / 4^{\prime \prime}} \times 16^{\prime \prime}$. For 105.125 volts, $50-60$ cycle AC. Complete with tubes. Shpg. wt., 65 lbs.
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Terms: $\$ 49.90$ down, $\$ 17.63$ monthly for 12 months.
97-780. R-42 Speaker. Bass-reffex type, in matching metal cabinet. Shpg. wt., 20 lbs. NET . . . . . . ............................... . . $\$ 34.50$ 97.568. B-42 Tilt.Base. Chrome finished.

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Conirols: With CRL's improved Adashaft Radiohms you can handle almost any kind of control replacentro no wobble, no slip. Just insert shaft pilot in hole provided in control stub shaft, and slip " $C$ " washer into place. Available in all sizes for all Model " M ". volume control applications. Six types of shafts.

RADIO NEWS

## never let me down!"

## - says Vernon Gosnell, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Good replacement parts go hand in hand with good workmanship when you're running a successful service shop! That's why Vernon Gosnell like thousands of other service repairmen - stocks a complete line of Centralab service components. Compare quality . . . compare performance . . . compare price, and you'll see why radio servicemen everýwhere use CRL parts to increase the efficiency of their shops and give their customers fast, dependable service. Build up your service business with quality parts! For the complete story on the Centralab line, get in touch with your Centralab Distributor!

$\uparrow$"Gosnell Radio \& Service Shop, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, matches good workmanship with Centralab quality parts," says Vernon Gosnell, owner, That means easier, faster service and repair . . . improved customer satisfaction!
 Rotary Selector, Lever Action and Medium Duty Power Switches, which features a wide variety in both laminated phenolic and steatite insulation. Available with shorting or nonshorting contacts. See your Centralab Distributor for further information, or write direct for Catalog 722.

Centralab
Division of GLOBE-UNION INC., Milwaukee


Trimmers: CRL's Ceramic Trimmers are made in four basic types with full capacity change within $120^{\circ}$ rotation. Working voltages, 500 DC. Flash test, 1100 volts DC. Type 820-3 ranges from 2.6 to 35 mmf . Type $822-7$ ranges from 2 to 50 mmf. Type 823 - 8 ranges from 5 to 125 mmf . Type 824 - 5 ranges from $11 / 2$ to 35 mmf . Spring pressure maintains constant rotor balance.


100 Range: 100 Kilocycles to + RF obtainable * RF obtainable ulated by the Audio Frequency.
$\star$ Audio Modulating Frequency-400 cycles pure sine wave-less than $2 \%$ distortion.
$\star$ Attenuation-3step ladder type of attenuator (Tpad). * Uses a Hartley Excited Oscillator with a Buffer Amplifier.
$\star$ Tubes: $6 J 5$ as R.F. Oscillator: 6SA7 as modulated buffer and Mixer; 6SL7 as audio oscillator and rectifier.
Model 650 comes complete with coaxial cable, test leads and instructions. Housed in heavy gauge grey crystalline cabinet with beautiful two tone etched front panel. $\$ 3 \% 95$
Size $91 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$.
NET PRICE NET PRICE

## The New Model CA-11

SIGNAL TRACER


Simple to operate interecause signai are indicafed directly on the meter! $\star$ Simple to operateonly 1 connecting cable-no tuning controls. © Highly sensitrols. ©Highly sensi-
tive - uses an improved Vacuum Tube Voltmeter circuit. *Tube and resistorcapacity network are built into the Detector probe. $\rightarrow$ Com pletely partable weighs 5 lbs and measures 5 " $\times 6$ " $\times 7$ ". 太Comparative signal intensity readings are indicated directly on the meter as the Detector Probe is moved to follow the Signal from Antenna to Speaker. Provision is made for insertion of phones. The Model CA11 comes housed in a beautiful hand-rubbed wooden cabinet. Complete with $\$ \$ 75$
probe, test leads and instructions. $\$ \$ 0$ Available for immediate shipment from stock$20 \%$ deposit required on all C.O.D. orders.

## MOSS ELECTRONIC DISTRIBUTING CO.

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Presenting latest information on the Radio Industry.

## By RADIO NEWS'

## WASHINGTON EDITOR

A NEW HIGH in receiver production has been achieved during the past year according to Paul V. Galvin, chairman of the RMA set division. Reporting before the 24th annual convention of RMA in Chicago, Mr. Galvin disclosed that the radio industry turned out $19,500,000$ sets with a total manufacturers' dollar volume of $\$ 700,000,000$.

During 1947, industry produced 1,200,000 FM sets, about 175,000 TV models, $3,000,000$ auto receivers, and more than $2,500,000$ portables.

Discussing production for the '48-'49 period, Mr. Galvin said: "Probably the peak of unit production is past and will not be up as high this year, but the increased dollar volume of FM and TV receivers should largely fill the gap of the industry's lower unit volume."

Max F. Balcom, RMA prexy, predicted that television receiver production in 1948 will reach between 600,000 and 750,000 units, as compared with the 175,000 production of ' 47 . Mr. Balcom also reported that $200,000,000$ receiving tubes and $\$ 212,000,000$ worth of transmitting equipment were produced in 1947.

Detailing the parts picture for '47-'48 and ' 48 -' 49 at the Chicago meeting, J. J. Kahn, chairman of the RMA parts division said that TV set manufacture has been and will continue to be quite a stimulus to component production. He pointed out that this condition should hold for several years, since the industry estimates that there'll be over two million TV sets in the field by 1949, over five million in 1950, nine million in 1951 and nearly fourteen million in 1952.

Good news indeed!
AN OUTSTANDING TRIBUTE was paid to the engineering personnel of industry by Dr. W. R. G. Baker at the Chicago conference in his recording of the achievements of the RMA standards committees which met over 200 times during the year to set up standards which expedited the adaption of technical developments to commercial uses with resulting benefits to the public.

Standards prepared by the committees covered disc home recording, color coding, intermediate frequencies, an-tenna-to-set transmission line for TV receivers, tube type designations, ceramic dielectric condensers, transmission lines for FM sets, drive pulleys, amplifiers, vibrating interrupters and
rectifiers for auto frequency of 115 cycles.

According to Dr. Baker who is director of the RMA engineering division there were 59 committees involved in receiver standard work, 11 in sound activities, and 32 in a joint electronic tube engineering council.

## THE CONTROVERSIAL BROADCASTERS CODE

 of Ethics, presented a year ago at the Atlantic City NAB meeting and debated widely for many months, prompting a few omissions, a few additions and a bit of rephrasing, has been accepted by the NAB membership and become a standard of practice.Adopted were standards for news, political, public affairs, religious, crime and mystery, and children's programs.

The code is extremely frank. In the crime and mystery program section, for instance, broadcasters are told that programs should avoid presentation of brutal killings, torture or physical agony, the use of supernatural or climactic incidents which are likely to terrify or excite unduly. The code also forbids the presentation of episodes involving the kidnapping of children, sound effects calculated to mislead, shock or alarm the listener, and suicide as a satisfactory solution to any problem.

In a section on contests the code states that contests should offer the opportunity to all contestants to win on the basis of ability and skill, rather than chance. And broadcasters are told to avoid programs designed to "buy" the audience by requiring it to listen in hope of reward rather than for the quality of entertainment.

Advertising and time standards for advertising copy also appear in the code. Rigid rules are provided, covering length of time of announcements in multiple sponsored programs, spot announcements for products, or weather or time.

Bravo to NAB for this forceful code which will be of much mutual benefit to broadcaster and listener.

MR. AND MRS. J. Q. PUBLIC have invested in their sets more than four times as much as the broadcasters have invested in their equipment. So stated FCC chairman Wayne Coy at the recent NAB meeting in Los Angeles. He pointed out that listeners spent 50 per-cent more per year for new sets, tubes and repairs than . . "the whopping sum of

## ELECTRONICS at Home!

## You LEARN-BY-DOING from building:

(1) A modern 6-tube Superhet Receiver with MAGIC TUNING EYE, plus phono switch, tone control, and other features.
(2) A high grade, commercial-fype MULTI-METER with jewel bearing movements.
(3) Over 200 instructive experiments from many shipments of Radio-Electronic parts, including tools.

You mount your parts on individual bases with spring clip terminals, enabling you to build new circuits and to experiment in a fraction of time normally required.
PLUS... the use of Learn-By-Seeing MOVIES. Only D.T.I. provides this remarkable training advantage in your own home to help you learn FASTER . . . EASIER!

PLUS . . . D.T. I.'s effective EMPLOYMENT SERVICE to aid you in getting started in Radio-Electronics-Television.

> Mail the coupon today for FREE FACTS on how DeForest's Training, Inc., sends you everything you need to prepare and get started in America's great opportunity fields.
> IF YOU PREFER, you can get your training in modern, well-equipped Chicago laboratories. Write for defails.

## DeFOREST'S TRAINING, INC. <br> Chicage, Illinols

Associated with the DeVry Corporation, Builders of Electronic and Movie Equipment


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Check these values with your local jobber.

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## MERIT COIL \& TRANSFORMER CORP. <br> TELEPHONE <br> 4427 North Clark St. <br> Long Beach 6311 <br> CHICACO 401 LL .

$\$ 400,000,000$ spent by advertisers on the sponsorship of their programs.'

Commenting on the much debated subject of FM broadcasting, Mr. Coy said: "In my opinion it will be a red letter day in the history of American broadcasting when broadcasters make up their minds that they can provide a superior aural broadcast service through the use of frequency modulation, and direct their efforts to planning for that conversion . . . We can have more FM stations than we can ever have in the standard broadcast band. This means that more communities can be served and that there will be more free competition . . . The FM allocation plan provides for uniformity of power within given areas of the country. This is not an unimportant fact ... It paves the way for competition between stations on the basis of quality of programming, initiative, enterprise and imagination in serving the public interest."

Well said, Mr. Chairman!
FACSIMILE HAS AT LONG LAST won its spurs and become a commercial service. FCC approval, granted during the latter part of June, provides for the transmission of 8.2 -inch wide copy at 105 lines per inch.

Eleven stations have begun to schedule faxcasts; WBNS, Columbus, Ohio; WHAS, Louisville, Ky.; WGHF, New York City; WCAU and WFIL, Philadelphia, Pa.; WQAM, Miami, Fla.; KPRO, Riverside, Calif.; WBBB, Burlington, N. C.; WCOB, New Bedford, Mass.; WAKR, Akron, Ohio and KRSC, Seattle, Wash.

The use of either simplex or multiplex systems was authorized by FCC. Commenting on the application of either of these methods, FCC stated that while the simplex system offered no technical problem, the fact that no FM programs can be broadcast while fax is on the air might distract listeners and reduce the listening or viewing audience. The multiplex system, providing simultaneous FM broadcast and fax transmissions, is the ideal system, but there are many technical problems to solve. For instance, methods must be devised to prevent mutual interference. Under the present FCC rules, fax transmissions should not cause any degradation in the aural programs below 15,000 cycles, an objective which has not yet been attained. FCC engineers believe though that the problem will be solved and very quickly.

Several unusûally interesting technical definitions were included in a set of new fax rules and standards. The term "index of cooperation" was defined as the product of number of lines per inch, "available line length" in inches and the reciprocal of the "line-use ratio;" $105 \times 8.2 \times 8 / 7=984$. The "line-use ratio" is the ratio of the available line to the total length of the scanning line, while the "available line"" refers to the portion of the total length of scanning line that can be used specifically for picture signals.

Simplex faxcasts will be allowed for one hour between 7 a.m. and midnight, while multiplexing systems can operate (Continued on page 110)


Here's another "first" by Ward in the rapidly expanding field of television reception. Advanced Ward design and engineering makes receivers work to their highest degree of efficiency.
That's the opinion of satisfied set owners, service installers, and major set manufacturers, who are all directly interested in the improved performance of television.
As a result of months of exhaustive scientific research and field testing, Ward now makes available a high band TV array which can be stacked above the standard television elements, and independently oriented! Also new is à kit for stacking two of Wards finest television assemblies into a two-bay array for a greater gain than ever before.
Sure, there have been other multiple antennas, but none with the scientifically measured spacing and complete adaptability of the new Ward models. You can see the difference yourself on the television screen when a "Magic Wand" aerial is connected to the set.
Send in coupon today for free copy of new Ward catalog.


ORIENTING AND GAIN. Each bay tilts in any plane, can be oriented in any direction to give sharpest focus possible. Eliminates awkward or tricky installations. Permits heirline adiustments for utmost gain on both the high and low band stations.

ADAPTABILITY. Ease of combination of assemblies in basic kits makes "Magic Wand" Aerials more adaptable than ever to the varying requirements of each installation. This superior flexibility means - highly specialized Ward TV aerial for each purpose, with fewer models in stock, no absolescence, and greater profits! Write today for free catalog!


## NEW UNITS! NEW MARKETS!

 NEW SALES! for the

## VarIABLE RELUCTANCE CARTRIDGE

These three new General Electric units open up greater and greater sales possibilities for the Variable Reluctance Cartridge.

Tailored for this fast-moving unit, they fit a ready-made market. Installation problems are simplified, labor is reduced to a minimum, and performance is improved.

Order today-get sales rolling.

## PICKUP (ARM AND CARTRIDGE) . . . No. UPA-002 For 10 and 12 inch records

This inexpensive Pickup has an immediate appeal for the serviceman, high fidelity enthusiast and experimenters-in fact, everyone who owns a record player.

This arm can be used with any record player without automatic changer and provides excellent response with absence of undesirable resonance.

A mounting template is supplied with each Tone Arm.

## TRANSCRIPTION ARM...TYPE FA-21-A <br> For Professional Use

Broadcasters, sound laboratories, recording studios and wired music services will welcome this unit to simplify turntable problems.

It's easy on the operators-easy to spot in correct grooveno instability worries.

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Brig. Gen. S. H. Sherrill

Stephen H. Sherrill was gradirated from West Point in 1917 and served as a Cavalry Commander ditring World Wa, I. He took post-graduate work in com munications at Yale and then served 4 years as an inspructor in ROTC at Carnegie Tech. From 193010 1932 be altended Command and General Staff Schoo! later rerving a years as Officer in Cbarge of Procare ment Planning Distrist in northeastern United States For six years be was on Staff and Command duties at Font Monmousb and in 1939 graduated from the Army War College. Affer 3 years service on the War Deparment General Staff be was appointed a Brigadier General and commanded the training center at Camp Kobler, Drew Field, and Fort Mon mouth, retiring on Januay 1,1946 . Since that date be has organized the Army Signal Associafion. now the Armed Forces Communications Association.

0CCURRING in a period of a strength ening of the nation's defenses, with a plain need for unity of action in the strengthening process, and with communications and electronics of greater importance than ever before to the military, the Armed Forces Communications Association's convention at Dayton, Ohio, May $10-11$ held much serious business.

It was fitting to the point of coincldence that the Association's second con-vention-its first under its new name, and its first since unification of the services-should have been held at an Air Force installation and nearby city. For this year begins the rebuilding of the Air Force, with its communications and electronics developments taking a large part in the rebuilding. Appropria tions for research, development, and procurement on these phases have been sharply boosted.

One of the youngest chapters in the AFCA, the Dayton-Wright unit as host to the convention had done a bang-up job in setting the stage for the meeting. The chapter president, E. H. Bobzean, Assistant District Manager of the Ohio Bell Telepbone Co., solicited the aid of individuals and businesses in Dayton and wound up with practically the entire community giving him solid backing on the arrangements

The schedule set up for the convention events was divided between two different days, but actually the program was contained within less than twenty-
four hours. It was a fast round of meetings and talks, beginning with a banquet Monday evening, and winding up with a quick tour of exhibits and demonstrations at the Air Force's WrightPatterson base Tuesday afternoon. For the latter alone an entire day would not have been sufficient for a thorough examination of the recent developments in electronics, communications, photography, and aircraft

At a national defense symposium Tuesday morning, the AFCA members heard Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, former Chief Signal Officer and now President of $R C A$ Communications, Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, Chief of Naval Communications, Maj. Gen. Francis L. Ankenbrandt, Air Force Communications Director, and Maj. Gen. F. O. Carroll of the Air Material Command, outlined the nature of their respective functions. General Ingles, discussing both civilian and armed forces communications, urged the military services not to provide communications services encroaching on the function of the international telegraph carriers, stressing the need for a strong civilian industry to serve the armed forces in peace and to afford a sizeable nucleous of facilities in the event of all-out mobilization

At the banquet Monday evening, Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America and President of the AFCA, read a message from President Truman to the convention, and then delivered his report as chief executive of the Association. Gen. Sarnoff stressed the need for cooperation of military and civilian interests to keep the nation's communications ready to meet a national emergency.

Thomas J. Hargrave, Chairman of the Munitions Board and President of the Eastman Kodak Company, outlined the objectives of his organization, announcing that single service procurement is virtually an accomplished fact. General Joseph T. McNarney, Commanding General of the Air Material Command (responsible for the far-flung research and development activities at Wright-Patterson), discussed the Command's goals Another speaker who outlined mobilization aspects was Brig. Gen. H. A. Shepard, Chief of the Material Command's Procurement Division, who spoke at the Tuesday morning symposium.

Tuesday afternoon the AFCA convention visitors, by bus convoy, made a fast round of the enormous Air Force installation, Wright-Patterson Field. In the electronics-communications division they saw displayed a lightweight navigational radar, a radar height finder used for tracking the V-2 in upper atmosphere research, electronic equipment for measuring radome properties, radar


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portant a contribution to American entertainment is in good part the result of pioneering and research at HCA Laboratories. Such research enters every instrument bearing the name RCA or RCA Victor.

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In this variable reluctance pick-up LEAR engineering has developed a "knee action" permanent sapphire stylus that steps over surface noise and actually transforms old style record reproduction into full, rich, mellow tones. It minimizes surface noise and assures full tonal beauty of sound on all installations. Fits practically any pick-up arm without alteration.
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The new improved LEAR pre-amplifier provides additional amplification when used with MP-103 LEAR magnelic pick-up. Connects directly to old crystal cartridge input. Leads of convenient length are provided for connection into existing equipment. Two position switch permits ligh fidelity response to recordings. Can be furnighed with an adapter to permit fast mustallation


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For next year's meeting the AFCA members have an invitation from the Navy's Communication Chief, Admiral Earl E. Stone, to be present at whatever Naval installation may be decided upon for the 1949 national convention. Said Admiral Stone, "I should like to second the suggestion made by General Sarnoff, and hope that the Armed Forces Communications Association's third annual convention will be held in an area where the Navy may serve as your host."

## AFCA Chapter News

## Atlanita

Mr. Daniel A. McKeever, of the $\int$. $E$. Hanger Co., has been elected President of the Atlanta Chapter, and Mr. John L. H. Young, of the Southern Bell Telepbone E Telegraph Company, has been elected 1 st Vice-President.

## Cleveland

The second annual meeting of the Cleveland Chapter was held on May 26th at the Cleveland Engineering Society. Mr. Oliver Henderson conducted a discussion on "Microwaves" as the feature of the meeting.

## Decatur

The Decatur Chapter held a dinner meeting on May 20th. Among the guests was Mr. Charles Harris, Manager of the new General Electric plant which was recently established in Decatur for the manufacture of plastic products. The principal speaker was Mr. Kingsley W. Given, Chief, Lecture Branch, Chemicals Division of General Electric, who presented an illustrated lecture on plastics. A joint outing, in the form of a river trip and barbecue, is being planned by the Decatur and St. Louis Chapters for the latter part of July or early August.

## Fort Monmouth

Over 100 members and guests attended the Fort Monmouth Chapter meeting on May 28th at Gibbs Hall. Col. William A. Beasley was installed as the new Chapter President. A demonstration of the latest in color photography was presented by Mr. H. C. Harsh, Manager of (Continued on page r62)


# How Much Competition Have You ...For Your Present Job-For a Better Job? 

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BC1073A Wavemeter, $150-210 \mathrm{MC}$, 19 tubes (G) ..... 17.95
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6 tubes (3-7T4, 1-1R5, 1-155, 1-354) 2.6 MC in 4 bands. Easily converted to Broodcast band with instructions fur nished by us. Push button andio output stage to drive speaker. Complete witt $4^{\prime \prime}$ speaker and \$9.95 speoker and
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The A. 3328 is interchangeable with RCA Part Number 37806. It is designed to match a single tube 4,000 ohm plate impedance to a 3.5 ohm voice coil for use with tubes such as the 154 and 3 S 4 . It has $13 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ mounting centers and a small depth dimension to insure a fit in all cases. Overall dimensions are $13 / 16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H} . \times 21 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} . \times 1$ " D.

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## 1451-39th Street. BROOKLYN 18, N. Y.

MILTON S. ROTH is the new Jobber Sales Manager for Radiart Corporation of Cleveland.

For six years prior to the war, Mr. Roth was Outside Service Manager for one of Cleveland's largest contract dealer service organizations.
 During the war he spent several years in the Signal Corps serving as a "roving" inspector. He joined the Radiart Engineering Staff in August, 1944 and has since held several positions with the company. He has served as a project engineer, antenna engineer, and engineering and production coordinator during his association with Radiart. He has since relinquished all but the post of antenna engineer to assume the new jobber sales manager's position.
D. E. WESTON has neen named assistant sales manager for standard line receivers in General Electric Company's Receiver Division.
Mr. Weston joined General Electric in 1937 in the Appliance and Merchandise Department at Bridgeport, Conn.

Following separation from the Navy in 1945, he returned to the company as radio sales manager of General Electric Supply Corporation at Nashville, Tenn., a position he held until his new appointment.

DR. J. HOWARD DELLINGER, Chief of the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards, retired recently after 40 years of government service.

He is known both here and abroad for fundamental research in radio and
 also for his work with the national and international conferences held to discuss radio problems in the past 35 years. A major achievement in the research field was the discovery of the simultaneous occurrence of solar eruptions and radio fadeouts, since called the Dellinger Effect.

In the advisory field, Dr. Dellinger organized the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee which is responsible for the assignment of all radio frequencies used by departments or
agencies of the Federal Government, and has served as chairman of the committee several times.

Dr. Dellinger will act as a radio consultant and adviser and will continue his present work as chairman of the Radio Technical Committee for Aeronautics.
H. H. SILLIMAN has been appointed General Radio Sales Manager of the Westingbouse Electric Supply Company at the headquarters office in New York.

Mr. Silliman has been connected with the radio industry in various executive ca-
 pacities for the past 20 years. He has been associated with such companies as Thomas A. Edison Inc., United American Bosch Corporation, and Detrola Corporation. He was most recently connected with the Bendix Radio Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation where he was manager of distribution and later merchandising manager.

He will be responsible for over-all radio sales management for the Westing. bouse Electric Supply Company.

JOHN H. HAUSER has been named to the post of assistant manager of the distributor sales department for Sylvania Electric Products Inc.'s Radio Division.

Mr. Hauser joined the staff of Syluania's distributor sales department in 1941.
 During the war he was transferred to the cathode-ray department where he served as a production engineer to simplify and increase efficiency to meet wartime production demands. In 1944 he set up and directed the company's war surplus disposal program. He was appointed supervisor of the distributor sales department in January, 1946.

He will maintain his office at the company's Emporium, Pennsylvania plant but will report to H. H. Rainier, manager of distributor sales in New York.

KENNETH W. SICKINGER has been named assistant advertising manager for Zenith Rudio Corporation of Chicago.

Mr. Sickinger has been associated RADIO NEWS


## Safety......

The cop on the beat that protects your home... guides children across the street - he offers an important factor of safety in community life! And so it is with the patented construction feature of the RADIART VIBRATOR - the mica stacks! Because of this mica detail, sudden shifts in load peaks to high voltages are taken in stride, because they are designed to carry an overload! The resulting longer life and more dependable, longer performance means more satisfied customers for you . . . and yet this expensive feature costs no more! Just another factor that has helped build RADIART VIBRATOR superiority, and made them the fastest selling in the field.


## The Radiart Corp.

## GOOD NEWS

RAYTHEON Rodio Recteiving Tubes.
Speciol Purpose Tubes Franamilting Tubes Heoring Aid Tubes

# RAYTHEON BONDED DEALER PROGRAM BUILDS STEADY, PROFITABLE SALES 

Newton, Mass., July '48 - Everybody talks about the need for building public confidence in radio repair work. Raytheon has done something about it! The makers of Raytheon Receiving Tubes working with the Raytheon Distributor in your locality have swept away this one big barrier to profitable volume. How? By making available to qualified ServiceDealers' Shops an iron-clad 90-day BONDED guarantee on labor and parts backed by the hundred million dollar assets of the Western National Indemnity Company.

## FREE INSURANCE!

Raytheon pays for this Surety Bond. It doesn't cost you a cent! But, my! what a magnet for attracting and holding customers. The Raytheon BONDED SERVICE GUARANTEE spells confidence to all who see it displayed, and confidence is the essence of successful radio service today. Your Raytheon Distributor has a bond for you. See him, today.


## "BOND" OF LOYALTY CEMENTS RAYTHEON DEALER AND DISTRIBUTOR

The Raytheon Bonded Dealer Program links you with the best parts distributor in your town - the Raytheon Tube Distributor. Ask us to put him in touch with you so he can tell you all about


Including the new Roytheon Bantal Tubes far simplifying your tube stack problem wit full information

## RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY <br> RADIO RECEIVING TUBE DIVISION

NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS. CHICAGO, ILIINOIS. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
with the radio industry since 1942 when he joined Belmont Radio Corporation as government contract manager of the company. He held this post until 1946 when he became buyer of radio and appliances for Oakes $\mathcal{E}$ Company of Chicago. He joined Zenith from the radio division of Stewart-W arner Corporation, where he was advertising manager.
E. H. VOGEL, manager of the radio sales division for General Electric from 1936 to 1939 , has returned to the company as a member of the staff of Dr. W. R. G. Baker, vice-president and general manager of General Electric's Electronics Department.


Mr. Vogel's head= quarters will be at the company's new Electronics Park plant in Syracuse, New York.

As an advertising and sales executive for a number of prominent companies, Mr . Vogel has specialized in the field of merchandising since 1919 when he joined Kobler Industries as advertising manager. Four years later he became advertising and merchandising manager for the American Piano Company. Mr. Vogel held that position until 1930 when he left to become advertising and later sales manager for RCA Victor. After leaving General Electric in 1939 he became vice-president in charge of sales for Fansworth Television and Radio Corporation. He resigned from that position in 1947.

RADIO ELECTRIC SERYICE CO. OF PENNA.
INC. has announced the removal of its North Philadelphia store to a new location at 3412 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia.

The new store provides over 11,000 square feet of space. Harry Brown, manager of the store at the old location, will continue to be in charge at the new site.

WILLARD W. JOHNSON is the new General Sales Manager of L.ynn Stewart Co., Chicago area distributors for Arvin radios and appliances.

Mr. Johnson has been Chicago district manager of the Na tional Pressure Cooker Company for the last
 three years and prior to that time was associated with Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company and General Mills in sales capacities.

Lynn Stewart Co. maintains offices at 150 North Wacker Drive in Chicago.

BENDIX RADIO DIVISION has announced the appointment of two men in the receiver field.
E. K. Foster, factory manager for eight years, has been named to the post of assistant general manager in charge of radio and television production. He will have complete charge of all phases of the company's broadcast, television, and (Continued on page 147)


As dial systems have been improved, so also have the means of keeping them at top efficiency. Even before trouble appears, test frames, developed in Bell Telephone Laboratories, are constantly at work sending trial calls along the telephone highways. Flashing lamps report anything that has gone wrong, and the fault is quickly located and cleared.

If trouble prevents one of the highways from completing your call, another is selected
at ence so that your call can go through without delay. Then on the test frames lights flash up telling which highway was defective and on what section of that highway the trouble occurred.

Whenever Bell Laboratories designs a new telephone system, plans are made for its maintenance, test equipment is designed, and key personnel trained. Thus foresight keeps your Bell telephone system in apple-pie order.

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## Reversible Motor

Originally used for heat con trol on Douglas Bombers rieally suited for rotation of lightweight Amateur, FM or IV beans. Geared down to $1 / 2$ to 2 RPM with max. torque rating of 50 inch pounds. Size $28 / 4 " \times 33 / 4 " \times 9^{\prime \prime}$. Simple in structions included. Shpg. Wt. 6 lbs.
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BC-654 Plug Plug to fit input socket of BC-654 transmitter. shpg. Wrt. 1/2 lb.

95 c of PE 103 Dymamotor Shpg. Wt. $1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. ONLY -5 Used, Reconditioned, "Gumer As Values Test and Communication Equipment. For complete Iist of these bargains check and return the coupon right now.

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3 MFD. $x \cdot 330$ VAC. Good 1000 VDC...... 74 c 2 MFD. $x 440$ VAC. Good 1500 VDC...... 74 c 3.MFD. $x 400$ VAC. Good 1250 VDC...... 98 c 6 MFD. $\times 440$ VAC. Good 1500 VDC.... $\$ 1.25$ 8 MFD. $\times 440$ VAC. Good 1500 VAC... $\$ 1.47$ 2 MFD. x 660 VAC. Good 2000 VDC... $\$ 1.47$ 2 MFD. $\times 2500$ VDC. Oil filled. Well known mfg. SINGLE LOTS \$3.43 EACH Two or more $\$ 3.25$ EACH Shpg. wt., 3 lbs., all types

Enthusiastic response greeted last month's announcement of bigger-than-ever trade-ins. This has prompted Walter Ashe to continue his unusual offer on your used, factory-built Test and Communication equipment. Take advantage now of this greatest of all opportunities to trade old for new at tremendous savings. Fill out and return the coupon today!


RADIO NEWS

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Only the RED BOOK gives you All this invaluable dafa. Here's everything you need to know about the replacement parts for the receivers you service dally. The RED BOOK gives you original manu facturers' parts numbers, proper replace. ment parts numbers and valuable installation notes on Capacitors, Transformers, Controls, IF Coils (including Peak Frequencies), Speakers, Vibrators and Phono Cartridges Tube and Dia! Light data includes number of tubes in each chassis, with rype number of each tube, plus dial light numbers. Batery $B$ and $A B$ packs. The following oading replacement pars. The rowres eading ,
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"I have taken the first class phone license examination and received my first class ticket last Saturday, May 31. In closing I must say sours is an excellent radio course. and I really abmectate your held and the tine service you have rendered me.

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state


> Learn to analyze screen patterns-they will save you servicing time. To be able to localize trouble in TV sets in this way denofes professional skill.

HUNDREDS of men are today employed as television servicemenand with stations starting up all over the country, there will soon be a need for thousands of these men. The expansion of television is not only dependent on the number of stations and type of programs presented, but on the quality of reproduction of the scene on the receiver screen. Not only must this quality be good, it must also be consistent. Because of this need for high quality reproduction many manufacturers and their authorized agencies employ a staff of men for the sole purpose of repairing and adjusting these television receivers.

On numerous occasions these men are able to perform complete service calls on the spot, and in those cases where this is not feasible or in compliance with company policy, they are able to at least correct some of the malfunctions. Following this, they write a concise but complete report which includes geographical location of the TV set, along with its action in operation, suggested points of trouble, and specific recommendations to aid time and moneysaving repair.

The amount and quality of the serv-

## August, 1948

ice rendered in the home depends on adherence to a definite service procedure which, in turn, is based upon a thorough knowledge of the television receiver and the transmitter's radiated signal. Untrained men fail miserably in television servicing and they have often done more harm than good. However, the man with an understanding of the underlying principles of television not only can properly service the set, but he can also protect his reputation by preventing short-interval service calls.

It is the specific intent of this article to impress on the reader the importance of the above requirements, and to enable you to become even more proficient by presenting definite television service techniques, actual troubles, and suggested means of repair.

## Pre-Servicing Considerations

Before going out on a service call the repairman should check to be sure that he has a complete set of tubes for the receiver to be serviced, replacement parts most frequently needed, and all tools necessary for removing and reinstalling the set.

After entering the customer's home, the serviceman should consult the-owner
and ask him to describe any unusual "symptoms" exhibited by the receiver before the set became inoperative. From these facts, an analysis of the probable fault can be made and considerable time saved.
Following this, the receiver should be turned on and all stations on the air tuned in. If the trouble appears on only one station, it may possibly be that the antenna has rotated slightly and/or the oscillator is detuned. In those telesets which have an external control marked "fine tuning," it may be this control which requires readjustment. It should be remembered that the "fine tuning" control has to be reset for each station, and will not always be set on the same spot for the same station. Therefore, the need for the proper adjustment of this control should be explained in detail to the customer in non-technical language.
The same procedure as prescribed for "fine tuning" should be followed on all controls. That is, just as in the case of the automatic record changer, a large percentage of the service calls on television receivers are caused by the customer's lack of knowledge in regard to correct adjustment and operation. Therefore, he should be reinstructed as to the proper use of all controls. After the "lesson" you should then have the customer run through the complete operation while you "observe."

It is often true that the customer's inexperience in operating the unit is the cause of many service calls, but an almost equal number can be charged to


A normal video test pattern as it should appear on the screen of the TV receiver.
the salesman. Frequently, the store will call in a company serviceman because the demonstration set gives a very poor or jumbled picture. In many cases this call and the numerous sales that were lost in the interim could have been avoided if the salesman had been properly briefed on set operation. The salesman must understand the function of each control, the sequence of control setting, and the proper position of each control for the different stations. A thorough explanation concerning the correct position of each control, plus a complete demonstration of the set should be given all sales personnel before they start selling. The procedure should be rehearsed many times.

The next greatest problem encountcred is in the installation. The author would like to point out that the installation (chassis adjustments) is not an easy task, nor one that can be done without painstaking care and effort. Failure to follow the manufacturer's recommended installation procedure often results in many unnecessary service calls. This is especially true of installations which require attention to such special features as the setting of the yokes, beam-bending (ion trap) coils, a.f.c., and automatic video control. Projection receivers often present even trickier installation problems for the serviceman. In this type of teleset it is often the position of the cabinet which gives rise to complaint. The maximum desirable receiving angle horizontally is approximately 60 degrees on each side of the screen and in the Pbilco Model 48-2500, vertically approximately 18 degrees above and below. A lack of understanding of these viewing limitations often sours the customer on projection television especially on sets operated in store windows, etc.

Although quite a few service calls can be traced to a misunderstanding or lack of experience on the part of the customer or salesperson, a far greater percentage may be attributed to the receiver and/or its antenna system. It is this malfunctioning of the receiver which requires patient work and a thorough background knowledge of television. In order to provide servicemen with a working knowledge of some of the most common faults found in television receivers, the author has listed herein common servicing complaints and the servicing procedure to be followed in order to correct the trouble.
A. Sound, but no raster: In this case one of several things may be at fault. The high voltage lead may be off the kinescope, the high voltage rectifier may be defective, the high voltage condenser shorted, the horizontal output tube open or shorted, any tube in the horizontal sweep section may be at fault, beambending coils not in proper position or a lead disconnected from one of the coils, or the background control might be improperly set or not functioning properly.
B. No sound, no picture, but a raster: The antenna may be detached from the set, one or both of the leads might be removed from the dipole, or the antenna may have rotated or fallen down. In this latter case check all guy wires, connections, and supports; if a chimney, gable or window-sill mounting install guy wires where necessary, and in a strong signal area where the external noise is insignificant, antenna mast stability should be given preference to antenna height. Under conditions where no sound, no picture, but a raster occur, it might be well to investigate the r.f., oscillator or mixer tube as it may be shorted or open. The r.f., oscillator, or mixer coils may cause the same condition if they are not making good con-


Fig. 1. Raster appearing on screen, but set has no sound and no picture. See B.
tact or have opened. The balanced line feed-in to the r.f. amplifier may be open, shorted or detached. (See Fig. 1).
C. No sound, no picture, and no raster: Under this condition you should check to be sure all interlock connections are secure, check the low voltage power supply following the procedures used in ordinary console receivers, and check " $A$ " and " $B$ " as it may be a combination of parts in each.
D. Sound and raster, but no picture: In this instance it may be assumed that the r.f., oscillator, and mixer tubes are good since they are also a part of the sound circuit. Retune the oscillator slug or in some sets adjust the external "fine tuning" control. Rerotate the antenna for maximum intensity of the sound signal. Both of these points must be checked since the television sound signal is much stronger and less critical than the video. Thus video adjustments must be made with much greater care. Next you should look for an open or shorted video i.f., detector, or amplifier tube. (Since miniature tubes do not have very high current ratings and are usually operated close to
maximum, they frequently burn out.) Finally check leads from the picture tube grid to plate of the final video amplifier.
E. Two or more pictures blending into each other, but appearing correctly aligned tertically: (See Fig, 2.) First carefully readjust the horizontal hold control, then replace, one by one, all tubes in the horizontal sweep circuits. In the early Pbilco sets (Model 48-1000) a 560,$000 \mathrm{ohm}, 1 / 2$ watt resistor in series with the horizontal hold control frequently changed its resistance value due to insufficient wattage handling capacity. However, when it was replaced by onewatt resistor of the same ohmage, the set would again operate properly. In $R C A$ receivers (Model 630-TS) the syn-chro-lock circuit may not be functioning properly in which case the horizontal oscillator control tube should be checked and the link on the back of the set should be reset from 2 and 3 to 1 and 2.
F. Snow in pictures: This trouble usually goes hand in hand with weak signal and frequently occurs with the addition of a new station. When this trouble occurs it may be that the contrast control is not turned up high enough. Since the contrast control is actually the video gain control, a setting near the bottom is the same as a weak picture and therefore is more easily affected by noise. If the set is in a weak-signal area, this noise interference can be extremely objectionable and even cause a blending of pictures. The antenna may have to be rerotated for maximum reception and in some instances it may be necessary to add a director, if the noise is directed towards the front of the antenna, or a reflector, if most of the noise is directed towards the rear of the antenna. Note that a reflector and/or a director has a tendency to narrow the bandwidth but strengthens the sensitivity of the receiver. If the streaks are caused by local noise disturbances, then raising the antenna should be tried as this also increases the sensitivity of the receiver. This procedure assumes that the antenna mast is the maximum possible distance away from outside traffic, usually the back of the house. If necessary, install coaxial cable for the leadin (ground the shield to ground of the set) as it gives less attenuation than other types in current use. Coax should be used particularly when the lead-in has to be more than 75 feet

Fig. 2. Typical pattern in "picture blending". See point $E$ for analysis of fault.


RADIO NEWS
long. Because this cable is completely shielded, its use will cut down external interference. Note however that the RCA Model 630-TS uses a balanced input circuit and will not take coax unless a resistance pad is used between the cable and the input to the receiver. Another possible source of difficulty might be a defective a.v.c. tube (Pbilco) or circuit components. This circuit when operating properly will keep sync and pictures at a constant level despite fading which occurs especially in weak-signal areas.
If these procedures are not sucessful a special type of antenna such as a folded dipole with a reflector and/or director plus a matching stub (cut to $1 / 4$ wavelength of the weaker station), a stacked array, or rhombic antenna may have to be used. If expense is secondary, a separate antenna or motordriven rotary antenna is usually the best. Complex arrays are usually not necessary if the height of the antenna is increased considerably and coaxial cable is employed. It should be remembered that each antenna installation presents its own individual problems dependent upon its geographical location with respect to present and projected stations, traffic and other similar disturbances, and the willingness on the part of the customer to pay for complex arrays and special setups.

Another fault to look for is that the a.v.c. control (Pbilco) may not have been correctly set in the original installation and so with the addition of new stations the pictures may appear weak. If the "fine tuning" control on $R C A$, Emerson, Crosley, etc: receivers is not properly set a weak signal may result. In cases where the original station or stations were very strong the televiewer may not be used to setting this control, then with the addition of new stations, it may be important that the customer know and understand the function of this control. Three other possibilities should be investigated, namely, one side of the lead-in wire is disconnected either at the set terminals or at the antenna proper, if coaxial cable is used it may have become ungrounded, or if "twin- X " is used it may have become damp, thus weakening the signal.
G. Picture illegible with jumbled borizomial bars: In this case try to lock the picture in by use of the vertical and horizontal hold controls. If this proves

Fig. 3. Sine wave pattern on side of raster. See point I for the "diagnosis".

unsuccessful then the fault may lie in the sync separator, sync amplifier and/ or any circuit that preceeds the differentiating and integrating networks. These are the networks that are responsible for the application of the proper shape and size pulse at the correct time to the horizontal and vertical oscillator, respectively.
H. Background of pic seems to remain the same, in spite of a change in scene: If this fault appears check the d.c. restorer tube or crystal (in Pbilco receivers).
I. Picture bas sine-u'ave patlern on side of raster: (See Fig. 3.) This pattern on the screen is the result of hum in the horizontal deflection circuit. Check the low voltage filter condensers or the low voltage rectifier tubes especially if these tubes exhibit a blue glow.
J.Non-linear piclure and white bar on side of vaster that camnot be corrected by resetting linearity controls: (See Fig. 4.) This defect is very likely to be caused by a deefective damping tube. It might be well to check the horizontal and vertical linearity controls (these will not cause the white bar) with an ohmmeter. While replacing these controls, if defective, has been done by field servicemen, if company policy is against such


Fig. 4. A defective damping tube usually causes non-linear picture and white bar.
procedure then information concerning this defect should be entered on the report that you present to the service of fice.
K. Bats in pictures: (See Fig. 5.) One bar in the picture will indicate 60 cycle interference, two bars, 120 cycle interference, three bars, 180 cycle interference while 400 cycle interference will show up as about seven bars on the screen. Bars, varying in number and intensity, appearing and disappearing, will be sound interference in accordance with the FM sound signal (Fig. 6). When this occurs, it will be necessary to readjust the sound traps. This can be done in the field but this step is usually performed as a part of the formal alignment procedure in the shop.
L. Channels can't be switched: In Philco receivers any r.f. or oscillator coil which may be slightly out of its allotted compartment may cause this phenomenon.
M. Thin borizontal bar across srreen that can't be spread out vertically by twraing the vertical size control: (See Fig. 7.) This condition indicates the loss of vertical sweep. The tubes in the vertical sweep section should be replaced one by one. Next the height (vertical size) control


Fig. 5. Black bar on screen denotes 60 cycle interference. See point $K$ in text.
should be checked. Some firms permit their servicemen to replace such a control, if found defective, in the home.
N. Thin vertical bar across the screen that can't be spread out by turning the uidth control: Here a loss of horizontal sweep is evident. Substitute tubes, one by one, in the horizontal sweep section and check the width control.
O. Strong, high-pitched noise which increases with increase of volume: This condition is very likely to be caused by a microphonic tube. A tube at the beginning of the circuit, such as the r.f., oscillator, or mixer tube is probably the cause.
P. Picture appears very black and in some cases may be bighly non-linear: First, turn down the contrast control (always reset "brightness" after making contrast adjustments) then if this isn't successful one of the following procedures should be tried. Turn down the a.v.c. control (in Pbilco sets), install a separate antenna for the stronger station (this can be a folded dipole made from "twin-X"); in a strong signal area, a quarter-wave matching stub with no antenna can be used, the original antenna being rotated in favor of the weaker station thus giving better overall reception.
Q. Moving bum pattern (a thick grey bar that rotates at a slow rate over the, entire picture. This bar will get darker, and even become very black if the veceiver itself bas poor filtering.): This phenomenon occurs when a program is switched to another city. That is, the other city will usually have a slightly different power line frequency and thus cause a movable 60 cycle hum to interfere with the picture.
R. Picture and sound go off sporadically (Continued on page 153)

Fig. 6. Bars of varying number and intensity will indicate sound interterence.



WHEN the utmost simplicity is desired in a test instrument, the crystal diode will often satisfactorily replace tubes and power supplies. Since the very first appearance of germanium crystals on the market, these crystals have been used in a variety of untuned signal tracers, some good and some not so good. The well-known ad-
vantages of the germanium crystal in such applications are its ability to withstand abuse from high signal voltages and its wide frequency response (from the lowest audio frequencies to more than 100 megacycles).
In most "simple" signal tracers previously described, the crystal has served only as a signal rectifier mounted in the

Fig. 2. Complete circuit diagram of signal tracer, including test prod.

handle of a test probe. The rectifier has been followed up by a high-gain audio amplifier or by a d.c. vacuum-tube voltmeter. The amplifier and the meter employ tubes and require power supplies or batteries. This certainly is not the simplest possible arrangement, and the extreme simplicity and economy of the crystal diode would seem to be defeated in such setups.
For visual signal tracing in both a. f. and $r$. f. circuits, the amplifier and $v . t$. voltmeter may be replaced by a lowrange d. c. microammeter. Panel-mounting microammeters no longer are expensive, delicate instruments out of the range of radio servicemen and amateurs. For aural signal tracing in a. f. and r. f. circuits, the amplifier or v. t. voltmeter may be replaced by a pair of high-resistance headphones. In r. f. circuits, it is only necessary to employ a modulated test signal. This arrangement makes a really sensitive, "non-electronic" signal tracer, utilizing the full advantages of the crystal diode.

The accompanying photographs and circuit diagram show such a signal tracer which is no more complicated than a non-electronic a.c. voltmeter and is as simple to use. It allows a signal to be traced either visually or aurally all the way through a radio receiver from antenna and ground terminals to the speaker voice coil. In a receiver, it will check r. f., i. f., detector, and oscillator signals. It also permits visual or aural tracing of a signal all the way through an audio amplifier of any kind. This instrument is small in size, easy to build, and has a multitude of uses in the radio shop and experimental laboratory.

## Exploring Probe

The hand-gripped exploring probe which encloses the crystal diode and coupling condenser may be seen in Figs. 1,3 , and 4 . It is made from a salvaged aluminum electrolytic condenser can, $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ long and $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter. A $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}-$ thick bakelite dise is fastened into the open end of the can. The test prod (a pointed 2 -inch length of $1 / 8$-inch'brass rod) is threaded into a small metal stud screwed to the center of this disc. A midget phone jack is mounted through the closed end of the can and receives either the headphone plug or the microammeter plug. Wiring inside the probe
(Continued on page 127)


By FRANKLYN K. LAUDEN

Newspaper Publisher's Faximile Service

FACSIMILE has come of age; the FCC has set standards, opened FM channels to commercial faxcasting, and given the promising young medium its blessing. How the varied possibilities of fax will be put to work by broadcasters is anyone's guess, but one sample has been provided by WQXR-FM, The New York Times station.
Before describing the Times-WQXRFM facsimile operation, which introduced the new medium to thousands of people in Manhattan, it may be well to explain fax briefly.

Facsimile is the system for transmitting pages of graphic material-anything that can be printed in a news-paper-by wire or radio and receiving them in permanently recorded form on paper. The postwar, high-definition facsimile standardized by the FCC uses FM radio to deliver four magazine size pages in a regular 15 -minute broadcast period. The fidelity with which both pictures and type are reproduced at the receiving end is amazing.
The facsimile system used by WQXRFM was devised by John V. L. Hogan,
president of WQXR and WQXR-FM head of Radio Inventions, Inc., and Faximile, Inc., and a pioneer in radio development. The Hogan "Faximile System" works like this:
A page of printed or pasted-up text and pictures is wrapped around the drum of a "scanner." As the drum revolves, a photocell "scans" the page line by line ( 105 lines to the inch), changing the graphic material into a fluctuating current. This current is amplified and otherwise modified, and then is usedjust like the signal from a microphone -to modulate an FM carrier wave.

When this FM signal is picked up by an FM receiver (or AM receiver with FM converter), it is changed back into an AM current and fed into the facsimile "recorder" instead of to the loudspeaker. The recorder (about the size of a standard record-player and changer) contains a roll of paper which has been treated so that it will conduct current. As a motor-driven reel pulls the paper between two thin metal blades, the facsimile current is fed into one of the (Continued on page 148)

Page one of The New York Times facsimile edition on the scanning drum of the transmitter. An electric eye at the rear of drum picks up the black and white images of the page, converts them into electrical impulses which are transmitted by station WQXR-FM. Above is photograph of front page of The New York Times as reproduced from the transmitted copy.

The makeup staff pastes articles and pictures in page form to be scanned by facsimile. Six issues are faxcast daily.



## Construction details covering a 15 watt, 10 meter, miniature-tube phone transmitter.

HAMS in the larger cities can appreciate the value of a small 10 meter phone transmitter as an auxiliary rig for use in local contacts. The transmitter to be described was designed for such use with a mental note that the unit should be capable of operating from a vibrator power supply or dynamotor for mobile use.

To enhance the utility of the transmitter, provision was made for coupling to various types of antenna feed systems. A pi-section output circuit provides coupling to coaxial cable or quar-ter-wave antennas which is particularly advantageous in auto installations. The final tank coil is mounted above the chassis in order to be accessible to a coupling link for balanced feed line systems. There is no plate voltage on this tank coil or elsewhere above the chassis.

During the development of the final version of the rig, several modifications were tried. A pair of 6C4's was first used in the final amplifier. With plate voltages under 250 volts, these tubes give excellent performance. They do not hold up at 300 volts under plate modulated conditions. On the other hand, 6AQ5's operate well within their dissipation ratings at 350 volts on the plates. The transmitter has been operated from the receiver power supply at 225 volts and provided satisfactory local coverage with an indoor half-wave folded dipole or a quarter-wave vertical antenna.

The circuit consists of a 6AK5 tri-tet crystal oscillator-doubler operating from a 40 meter crystal. A pilot bulb is used to indicate r.f. crystal current and should show no color whatsoever. It has been found that a low $L / C$ ratio is desirable in a tri-tet oscillator to achieve low crystal current and the cathode coil specifications given should result in proper oscillator tuning (maximum output) with the cathode tuning condenser almost fully closed and no indicated crystal current.

The plate circuit of the 6AK5 oscillator is of the balanced type with two tuning condensers and is tuned to 20 meters. Splitting the tank provides the necessary push-pull excitation and has the further desirable effect of placing the input capacities of the two 6AQ5's across the 20 meter coil in series. The use of two trimmer condensers across the tank permits balancing the excitation to the 6AQ5 and compensating for the unbalance due to the 6AK5 output capacity across one half the plate coil. The output of the 6AQ5 push-push doubler stage, while not critically dependent on equal grid excitation, is at a maximum under the balanced condition.
The push-push doubler stage operates at almost the same efficiency as a straight-through amplifier and at the same time provides complete freedom from regenerative effects, neutralization therefore being completely unnecessary. The output connection of the pi-section tank circuit is made at the pin-jack on
the side of the chassis between the two tuning condensers. A pair of pin jacks on top of the chassis provides for metering the plate current of the final amplifier. The drop in voltage across the meter resistance is negligible, being only about 2.5 volts and at the same time the inaccuracy in meter reading due to the shunting effect of the resistor is only about $2 \%$ with the average 1000 ohms-per-volt meter.

In the speech amplifier and modulator the coupling condensers are of rather small capacity to decrease the tendency toward motorboating and to attenuate bass frequencies. The condenser shunting the 6 C 4 grid serves to similarly attenuate the higher frequencies. Both of these restrictions of the audio response tend to utilize the communication audio spectrum most completely. The two speech amplifier tubes are operated with unbypassed cathodes to stabilize the speech amplifier and save space, but in order that the inverse feedback will not reduce the gain to too great an extent, both resistors are only 270 ohms. This value is quite enough to prevent any peak-clipping in the audio stage. The 6AQ5 modulator is operated with more than the recommended bias to safeguard the tube at 300 volts, which is in excess of the ratings for class $A$ operation, and to bring the plate current down to approximately 35 milliamperes. The 6C4 and 6AK5 combined draw a total of about 3 milliamperes.

It was decided not to use a carbon mike in this transmitter although compact design might suggest it, because a crystal mike was available and a little layout planning soon revealed that a transformer and voltage supply would


Circuit diagram and parts list for the 15 watt, 10 meter transmitter and its associated power supply.
have occupied more space. In long evening QSO's the smoother response of the crystal microphone is appreciated. After the transmitter was completed, a 1000 ohm earphone from a surplus headset was tried as a mike. The results were so good that it has replaced the more fragile crystal mike for portable operation. As shown in the photograph, shielded wire terminating in a phono type plug couples the earphone to the transmitter. No audio gain control is provided, the level being correct for normal close talking several inches from the microphone. Although it is theoretically impossible to obtain 100 per-cent distortionless modulation with the Heising modulation system shown, listeners' and panoramic receiver checks of the modulation show it to be quite close to full modulation.
It may be noted that unusually small r.f. chokes are specified for shunt feeding the oscillator and final amplifier. While these are commercial units, satis factory chokes may be made by winding a one watt, half-megohm resistor with a single layer of number 30 or 32 en ameled wire. These chokes are more convenient to use than the old stand by " 2.5 millihenry" type and have lower distributed capacity than most other types. Since r.f. chokes in applications such as these are always operated above their resonant frequency, i.e., the frequency to which they are tuned by the capacity of the circuit, additional inductance is not necessary. The only requirement which must be satisfied is
that the inductance of the choke must be high in comparison to the associated tank coil inductance.

An octal socket is used for the crystal. It will accommodate two FT-243 military crystals so that a spare crystal is always at hand. A short piece of $3 / 8$
inch bakelite tubing is cemented in the recess for the octal key pin on the underside of this socket to provide a form for the oscillator cathode coil.

The final amplifier may be loaded to 50 milliamperes or so and the oscillator (Continued on page 135)

Under-chassis view of transmitter showing simplicity of wiring. The oscillator plate coil mounts directly on the tuning condenser stators. The r.f. indicating bulb is soldered to one octal socket pin.



## By HARRY D. HOOTON, W3KPX

Construction defails covering an easily-built companion unit to the Meissner "Signal Shifter".

THE author, like many other hams, is the owner of a prewar Meissner "Signal Shifter" which, incidentally, is still a very good variable-frequency exciter unit. However, in order to realize the full benefit of the "Signal Shifter," it is necessary to utilize some of the accessories which were supplied with it. One of the most useful accessories was the "Signal Spotter" which permitted quick calibration checks of the variablefrequency unit and also functioned as a crystal-controlled oscillator for spotfrequency operation. Since these prewar units are no longer available, it was decided to build a piece of equipment which would serve the same purpose as the original unit and also incorporate additional features considered desirable in modern amateur practice.

During the course of some experimental work with FM crystal oscillators, it was discovered that much greater frequency deviation can be obtained when the crystal oscillator circuit is made
regenerative and modulated by a fairly husky reactance tube such as the 6F6. In addition, like most hams, the author stocked up on the inexpensive surplus military crystals, many of which had to be reground to amateur frequencies. It was considered necessary, therefore, to select a good reliable circuit which would oscillate with any crystal.
The unit shown in Fig. 1 is the final design. It is designed to serve as a companion unit to the "Signal Shifter" only and takes its power requirements from that source. The selector switches on the "Signal Shifter" front panel determine whether the v.f.o. or crystal control is used. The controls on the front of the accessory unit select either ordinary crystal control or narrow-band FM operation, as desired. The dial at the center is the plate tuning control of the crystal oscillator; the pointer knob at the left is the speech amplifier "gain" (deviation) control; and the pointer knob at the right is the oscillator regen-
eration control. The gain control also includes an "off-on" switch which opens the cathode circuits of the speech amplifier and reactance tubes when the crystal oscillator only is used. This control is normally left in the "off" position except when transmitting narrow-band FM.

As shown in Fig. 2, the tube line-up consists of a 6SJ7 crystal microphone input amplifier, a $6 J 5$ audio-frequency amplifier, a 6F6 reactance-modulator and a 6C5 regenerative crystal oscillator. The speech amplifier circuit is more or less conventional, the values shown being selected for clean, crisp voice quality. It will be noticed that there is a liberal use of decoupling resistors and electrolytic condensers. Some of these condensers could be omitted. However, even a small amount of residual hum in an FM unit can cause considerable trouble and it was felt that the extra precautions were well worth the cost of the electrolytics. It is essential that the input lead from the crystal microphone jack to the control grid of the 6SJ7 be shielded by braided copper tubing which is grounded to the chassis. It may be necessary to shield the grid resistor, $R_{1}$, in a similar manner, to prevent r.f. pickup when operating on 10 meters.
The 6F6 is connected as a reactance
tube in order to obtain the necessary capacitive and inductive reactance ef fect across the crystal. This circuit differs slightly from some of the conventional reactance modulators in that the feedback voltage is taken from the plate of the crystal oscillator tube and the necessary phase shift is obtained by adjusting the $C_{12} R_{15}$ network to the correct values. The components in both the 6F6 reactance tube and 6C5 crystal oscillator circuits are somewhat critical and the constructor should not deviate widely from the values given if optimum results and trouble-free operation are to be obtained.

The crystal oscillator is a regenerative triode type with provision for removal of the regeneration, if, desired. It will be noticed that the regeneration control condenser, $C_{13}$, is connected in series with the 0.006 mfd . plate bypass condenser and ground. The crystal is not returned to ground or cathode as in the usual circuit, but is connected to the junction between the two condensers. These condensers, $C_{13}$ and $C_{15}$, then form a reactance-type r.f. voltage divider and the lower the capacitance (higher the reactance) of $C_{13}$, the greater will be the r.f. voltage developed across it. Since this r.f. voltage is of the proper phase relationship to reinforce oscillations in the 6C5 circuit, it may be fed back through the crystal and used as a source of regeneration. The value of $C_{13}$ is such ( 75 mmfd ) that regeneration is barely perceptible with the plates in full mesh. The front rotor plate of $C_{13}$ is bent over in such a manner that the variable condenser is short-circuited at full mésh thereby connecting the crystal and the plate bypass condenser $C_{15}$ to ground. There is no regeneration in this position.

The plate tank tuning condenser is a standard receiving-type 140 mmfd . variable. The 6 C 5 plate tank coil, $L_{1}$, is a standard 5-prong, air-wound, midget transmitting type. The coil shown in Fig. 3 has an adjustable link at the center; the end-linked fype is to be preferred in this circuit and the adjustable-link feature is not necessary. One end of the link is connected directly to ground and the other end is connected to the blue wire in the "Signal Shifter" cable. The r.f. output from the oscillator is approximately two watts depending upon the frequency in use.

To operate the unit as a crystal-controlled oscillator, rotate the "Signal Shifter" selector switch to "XTAL"; turn the auxiliary unit gain control to the "off" position and tune a communications receiver to the output frequency of the "Signal Shifter" or to one of its harmonics. Open the plates of $C_{13}$ very slightly and rotate the 6C5 plate tuning condenser. If the receiver dial has been accurately set, the carrier level meter should read S9 or better when the plate tuning condenser is rotated through the point of resonance with the crystal frequency. With the coils and tuning condenser shown, the correct setting of $C_{14}$ will be with the plates nearly all out of mesh. With the b.f.o. on the receiver, listen to the signal while rotating $C_{14}$


Fig. 2. Circuit diagram and parts list for companion unit to the "Signal Shifter".
back and forth across resonance and at the same time adjusting $C_{13}$ for less capacitance. A setting of $C_{13}$ will be found where the 6C5 will "take off" into self-oscillation and the crystal no longer controls the frequency. Increase the capacitance of $C_{13}$ slowly until this condition ceases and the circuit becomes stable. The rotation of $C_{14}$ will have practically no effect on the frequency of the oscillator when the oscillator ad-
justments have been correctly made. As the plate tuning condenser is rotated, however, the circuit will "plop" out of oscillation suddenly on the bigh-catacitance side of resonance but will usually stay in oscillation from resonance to the end of the dial scale on the low-capacitance side. If the exciter is feeding an amplifier stage with a grid meter, the plate condenser can be rotated for maxi-
(Continued on page 132)

Fig. 3. Top chassis view of unit. Note that coil has an adjustable center link.



Fig. 1. Top view of Howard Model 474 with FreModyne detector.

By W. WILLIAM HENSLER<br>Staff Eng., Howard W. Sams \& Co., Inc.<br>\section*{Part 3. A discussion of automatic frequency control circuits used in FM receivers and the FreModyne FM detector circuit.}

THE increasing popularity of FM has resulted in the incorporation of many new features and innovations in the design of FM receivers. Some of these are the use of the ratio detector, which eliminates the need for limiters; the double superheterodyne for increased sensitivity; automatic frequency control; and a new circuit for FM detection and amplification known as the "FreModyne." This article discusses the various versions of a.f.c. circuits and the "FreModyne."

## Automatic Frequency Control

The automatic frequency control circuits incorporated in FM receivers are quite similar to those used in prewar AM receivers. One exception is that no additional frequency sensitive circuit is
required since one is already incorporated for FM detection. To employ automatic frequency control in an AM receiver, it is necessary to add a discriminator to detect a deviation from center frequency. Since this requires the adtion of at least one transformer and one tube, it is normally used in only the more expensive and elaborate receivers. Also, due to the close spacing of the AM channeเs, ionsiderable difficulty is experienced in the receiver being "pulled" from one channel to the other as one signal fades. Of course, this is not the case when the receiver is tuned to a strong signal since it will definitely "hold" on frequency and the operation is quite satisfactory. Most of the AM receivers incorporating a.f.c. have a switch on the control panel to disable

Fig. 2. Schematic of a.f.c. circuit used in the Hallicrafters 15 -tube chassis.

the circuit when its use is not required.
Three of the most important features of a.f.c., especially in FM receivers, are; (1) the ability of the a.f.c. circuit to "pull" the receiver to center frequency after being tuned with push-buttons; (2) the a.f.c. circuit will "hold" the receiver on center frequency regardless of line voltage fluctuations or any slight change in electrical values of the component parts of the oscillator circuit; and (3) the elimination of the need for a tuning indicator. All these features are much more valuable in an FM receiver than in an AM receiver, since high fidelity reception of an FM signal requires exact tuning. Although there is a certain amount of tone distortion when an AM signal is not properly tuned, even greater distortion is experienced when an FM signal is improperly tuned. The incorporation of an a.f.c. circuit aids in manual tuning since it will take over the tuning for the operator as soon as the receiver is tuned close enough to the station frequency.
To date, we have examined FM receivers employing two types of a.f.c. circuits for FM tuning. In each case, the manufacturer has employed a 6 J 6 as a combination oscillator and reactance tube for a.f.c. A schematic of the Hallicrafters FM detector and a.f.c. circuit, as used in their fifteen tube chassis, is given in Fig. 2.
The operation of an a.f.c. circuit must rely on a frequency discriminating circuit to detect a deviation from the center frequency. In the case of this receiver, the FM detector is used. Since this is a balanced detector, the voltage at the audio takeoff point will be zero

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when the receiver is properly tuned. Although an audio signal is present at the junction of the de-emphasis network, $C_{1}$ and $R_{1}$, when the signal is modulated, the average voltage will remain zero. This is true because the FM signal is swept above and below the center frequency an equal amount when being modulated. If the receiver were tuned too high in frequency, it would result in a frequency higher than 10.7 mc. being fed to the i.f. amplifier. This would result in improper detection and a potential having positive polarity would appear at the junction of $C_{1}$ and $R_{1}$. Conversely, if the receiver were tuned too low in frequency, a negative polarity would result. Thus it can be seen that by sampling the average voltage out of the FM detector, an indication of any error in tuning of the receiver can be obtained. It is this voltage that is used to control the a.f.c. circuit.

The sample voltage is fed through a filter network comprised of $R_{2}, C_{2}$ and $R_{3}$. This filter network is comparable to the automatic volume control filter network with which all are familiar. The voltage at the junction of $C_{3}$ and $R_{5}$ is d.c., since all of the audio signal has been lost in the filter network. $C_{3}$ has a very low reactance at the FM oscillator frequencies and for all practical purposes the junction of $C_{3}$ and $R_{4}$ is at r.f. ground.
Since a reactance tube is used as a "variable tuning condenser" for shifting the oscillator frequency, a discussion of the theory of the operation of this circuit is in order. Since an error in tuning on the high frequency side gives a positive polarity reading, it can be seen that a capacitive reactance tube will "pull" the oscillator back on frequency. For example, a more positive voltage on the grid will result in more current flow, which corresponds to a decrease in reactance or an increase in capacitance. This effective increase in capacitance, which is shunted across the oscillator tube, will lower the frequency to the proper point. In order to make the tube appear as a capacitive reactance to the oscillator, the grid-to-plate capacity, represented by $C_{\mathrm{gp}}$ in Fig. 2, and $R_{\text {f }}$ are used to obtain a phase shift between the oscillator voltage applied to the grid and the oscillator voltage itself. The oscillator voltage is coupled to the reactance tube by the 10 mmfd . condenser, $C_{4}$, in the plate circuit. The out-ofphase voltage present on the plate of the reactance tube causes the tube to appear as a capacitance to the oscillator.

Although the discussion to date has assumed that the receiver has been improperly tuned by the operator, it should be noted that the a.f.c. circuit will "hold" the receiver on frequency if the oscillator should start to drift. This drift might be caused by a change in line voltage or a change in the interelectrode capacitance of the tube during warm-up. The a.f.c. circuit also permits the receiver to be tuned properly by push-buttons since the push-button setting is close enough for the a.f.c. circuit to take over and "pull" the oscillator to the correct frequency.

The schematic of Fig. 3 shows the


Fig. 3. The a.f.c. circuit used in the Radio Craftsmen Model RC-1 receiver.
circuit used in the Rudio Craftsmen Model RC-1 FM-AM receiver. The theory of operation of this circuit is the same as the previous one. The receiver, however, uses a conventional discriminator for FM detection. The voltages across $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$ will be equal and of opposite polarity when the receiver is properly tuned, resulting in net voltage of zero, as was the case in the preceding $\mathrm{FM}^{\circ}$ detector. A deviation to either side of center frequency will result in a positive or negative reading. Thus it can be seen that the control voltage from the discriminator is the same as in the previous circuit.

No provision has been made for disabling the a.f.c. circuits from the control panel in either of these receivers.
The "pull-in" limits on these a.f.c. circuits and their method of measurement are usually obtainable from the manu-
facturers and should be checked carefully to insure proper operation. However, a preliminary check may be made, as follows, to see if the a.f.c. circuit is operating. Ground the grid of the reactance tube and tune the receiver slightly to either side of center frequency. Remove the ground from the grid and the a.f.c. circuit should "pull" the oscillator to properly tune the receiver. The a.f.c. circuit should also "hold" the receiver on frequency as it is tuned slightly on either side of the FM signal carrier giving the effect of very broad tuning.
When operating properly, this circuit also tends to eliminate the two "false" peaks which are located on either side of the correct peak. These "false" peaks occur as the receiver is tuned on the sides of the i.f. passband response curve,
(Continued on page 114)

Fig. 4. Bottom view of Howard Model 474 chassis showing FreModyne FM detector.



A typical assembly consisting of power supply and audio amplifier, tuner, and i.f. chassis.

By J. T. GOODE<br>Standard Coil Products Co.

## Part 1. The first of this series covers the design and construction of amplifier and power supply unit.

NOT too many years ago it was common to build your own radio receiver instead of buying one. People with little or no radio experience built receivers that operated satisfactorily. Over a period of years, mass production of radio receivers reduced the expense of such equipment, bringing radios into almost every home. Thus, the actual expense of a complete radio was less than the price of the parts if the parts where purchased piece-by-piece at wholesale prices. Seldom would a homebuilt receiver compete in all respects with a manufactured radio using the same number of tubes.
Time changes everything and the radio industry is no exception to the rule. A complete set of parts for a ninetube receiver can now be purchased for far less than the cost of a manufactured nine-tube radio. Not only can the receiver be built for less money but it can be made to outperform the manufactured set or at least equal the performance. Anyone with a basic knowledge of radio can build such a receiver. Oddly enough the most expensive manufactured receiver is the easiest for the home builder to duplicate both dollarand performance-wise.

The major reason for considering any project of this type is to realize a maximum return for a minimum investment, and in the case of this home-built receiver a certain amount of personal pride in a job well done will be involved.

If you want a $\$ 20.00$ radio, buy it. You can't build one for $\$ 20.00$ that will give you anything more than the commercial product at that price. If you want a $\$ 75.00$ radio, remember that the amount of money saved in building your
own receiver may not justify the difference between the cash outlay for parts and the purchase price of a commercial unit.

If you want a $\$ 200.00$ radio you have now reached the price range where home construction becomes worthwhile. This is true of either broadcast or communications receivers. An investment of $\$ 100.00$ in radio parts will make it possible to construct a receiver that will include many features not found in com-mercially-built sets at this price. Similarly, receivers in the $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1000$ price range can be duplicated even more successfully and at a proportionately greater saving. Of course, these statements hold true only when building a receiver for your own use. You cannot build a receiver to sell at a profit under these conditions.

Before starting any project it is good

[^5]business to compile sufficient information on the equipment to gain a complete picture of the work to be undertaken. The following information is provided in order to create just such a picture for anyone considering the advisability of building his own receiver.

First of all, the electrical engineering must be complete or such that additions can be made at a later date in order to prevent obsolescence. The mechanical design must be such that satisfactory electrical design is possible. The type of dial or dials should be selected early in the construction since this item will affect the mechanical design and the mechanical design can affect the electrical design.

Space limitations require serious consideration. It is more economical to increase the size of a radio cabinet by one inch than to try and decrease the size of the completed radio chassis by the same amount.

Fabrication of a radio chassis is difficult when proper equipment is not available. Decide in advance how and where the chassis will be obtained.

An estimate of the total cost should be made well in advance by preparing a complete list of materials needed. An early decision will have to be made regarding how the equipment is to be mounted, whether in a wood cabinet, metal cabinet, relay rack, or in individual cabinets.

All of this may sound a little difficult but just such planning as this will result in a good finished product that anyone would be proud to own.

The radio described in this series of articles has had the majority of the problems mentioned worked out in detail, namely those involving the mechanical and electrical engineering, and the selection of different type dials.

The average so-called."junk box" will yield many of the necessary resistors, condensers, tubes, coils, and chokes.

Calibrating a three-band receiver may àppear to be a rather complicated job-
actually it isn't. The method for making a quick and accurate calibration will be covered in the section dealing with the tuner. The three-band calibration for the tuner took approximately thirty minutes.

## Receiver Construction

A modern radio receiver can be broken down into four main sections; power supply, audio amplifier, intermediate amplifier and detector, and r.f. tuner. By analyzing each section separately, a receiver can be designed to meet almost every requirement.

Power Supply: A well-designed power supply should have the following features:' (1) Adequate voltage and current ratings for present and future applications. (2) Adequate filter so that humfree operation is possible. (3) Voltage regulation for high frequency oscillator operation minimizing drift due to plate voltage variation. (4) Tubes, "transformers, chokes and condensers with an adequate safety factor.
Audio Amplifier: The audio amplifier should meet the following requirements: (1) An output of at least 10 watts with less than 10 per-cent distortion. An amplifier with such a level will be practically distortionless at room volume. (2) Tone controls that increase or decrease the low as well as the high frequency response of the amplifier. Operation of these controls should not cause the average volume to change noticeably. (3) Frequency response that is substatially flat from 100 to 15,000 cycles. (4) Hum level sufficiently low to allow satisfactory quiet-room operation. (5) Adequate gain for present and future needs.

Intermediate Amplifier and Detector: The requirements for this section are as follows: (1) Adequate selectivity for the type of service required. Some applications will require variable selectivity. (2) Sufficient sensitivity with high signal-to-noise ratio of at least ten-toone. (3) Low distortion detector. (4) Additional features that can be included are noise limiter, limiter and narrowband FM, and an " $R$ " meter. (5) Complete elimination of regeneration.
R.F. Tuner: The tuner requirements include: (1) Complete coverage for all frequencies desired. (2) Sensitivity in the order of twenty microvolts for the broadcast band and one microvolt on short-wave. (3) Signal-to-noise ratio of at least ten-to-one. (4) Image ratio sufficiently high to practically eliminate this type of interference. The degree of image rejection designed into a tuner is usually a compromise between satisfactory operation and dollars invested.

The modern FM receiver requires the same four sections with the main difference in design showing up in the intermediate frequency amplifier and detector section.

Up to this point an effort has been made to indicate how and why home construction of good radios is interesting and economically sound. The next step is the design of just such a receiver.

The following is a list of features which have been incorporated in the


Fig. 2. Amplifier response curves for various tone control settings.
receiver discused in these articles. (1) Heavy duty power supply; (2) audio output, 15 watts, 6L6 tubes in push-pull, low distortion; (3) bass boost; (4) high frequency control that will increase or decrease highs; (5) sufficient audio gain for present and future needs; (6) variable output impedance; (7) voltage regulation; (8) hum-free operation; (9) selector switch for radio, phono, etc.; (10) wide-band i.f. channel for high fidelity radio reception; (11) narrowband i.f̂. channel for communications and broadcast; (12) sharp-band i.f. channel for communications; (13) i.f. gain control; (14) a.v.c.; (15) a.n.l.; (16) b.f.o. variable frequency control; (17) a.v.c. switch; (18) narrow-band FM with limiter; (19) " $R$ " meter; (20) three-band general coverage tuner, 550 kc. to $16,000 \mathrm{kc}$, one r.f. stage; (21) standby, receive, transmit switch; (22) separate tuner, two r.f. stages for 75 meters only; (23) separate tuner, two r.f. stages for 40 meters only; (24) separate tuner, two r.f. stages for 20 meters only; (25) separate tuner, two r.f. stages for 10 and 11 meters; (26) separate tuner, one r.f. stage for 6 meters; (27) separate tuner, one r.f. stage for 2 meters; and (28) switch to select any tuner. Dial lights on tuners indicate which tuner is being used.

To engineer such a receiver as this onto one chassis would cost at least

Fig. 3. The amplifier and power supply section described in this article.



Fig. 4. Over-all schematic diagram of audio amplifier and power supply.
is the b.f.o. and a.n.l. section. The last section to be wired is the narrow-band FM.

Most receiver design troubles come from doing too much at one time and the interaction which results from this procedure is most difficult to troubleshoot. By building one small section at a time and testing it, practically all such difficulties are eliminated. If trouble is experienced, it is simple to isolate.

Each r.f. tuner is constructed on a separate chassis. Bandswitching r.f tuners appear complicated when surrounded by the other components of a receiver. On a separate chassis the wiring looks less complex. Each r.f. section is wired completely and tested.

Builders not interested in the com, munications features of this receiver can simplify the construction by completely eliminating the i.f. chassis. A 6SF7 tube and another i.f. transformer can be placed on the all-wave tuner chassis The 6SF7 diode in this case will be used as a second detector. The connections that normally would go to the i.f. channel now go to the tuner. Regular input and output i.f. transformers should be used.

The advantages of building separate tuners for each ham band are obvious, but a few of the not-so-obvious points will be discussed. The gain of a radio frequency amplifier is governed by the mu of the tube and the " $Q$ " of the circuit. A coil with a " $Q$ " of 400 will give only a slight increase in gain when com-
pared with a coil with a " $Q$ " of 200 , if the " $Q$ " of the circuit is only 50. Each component part that connects to the coil tends to lower the " $Q$."

One of the most common difficulties experienced in all-wave tuner design is the reduction of grid and plate lead length. It is not uncommon to have at least nine inches of lead connecting the coil to the grid of a tube. By the time this lead leaves the coil, goes to and through the bandswitch, over the variable condenser, and eventually arrives at the grid, the " $Q$ " of the circuit is greatly reduced. Not only is the " $Q$ " reduced but the circuit capacities have been added between the grid of the r.f. stage and the mixer. This results in poor image rejection and possible regeneration.

Soldering to the chassis probably causes more receiver difficulties than any other single thing. A more acceptable procedure is to place a solder lug under each tube socket mounting screw. This places the ground connections exactly where they should be. All bypass condénsers used in each stage should be grounded at the same point. Sometimes this is not possible, but in a majority of cases this procedure if entirely feasible. The use of an aluminum chassis makes such wiring necessary. Steel chassis can be used with equally good results. A painted chassis presents a serious ground problem but with a certain amount of care satisfactory construction is possible.

Punching holes in a blank chassis can be simplified by following this procedure. Draw the chassis layout to scale on a large piece of paper. Attach this paper to the blank chassis by means of "Scotch" tape. Center punch through the paper and mark the size of each hole on the paper for quick reference. Make all small holes first. In case of an error, the result can be used as a guide hole for the next sized larger drill. All tube socket mounting holes are spaced $1-5 / 16$ inches. If $11 / 2$ inch mounting center sockets are used, make these corrections on the paper layout before punching. If parts other than those specified are used, move the mounting holes accordingly. The general layout, however, should remain the same.

The following test equipment will be required to align the receiver; a signal generator, a v.t.v.m. similar to the "Junior VoltObmyst," and a frequency meter for calibration. If the builder does not have such equipment it can undoubtedly be borrcwed for the short time required to align the receiver

The frequency meter is used to establish the error of the signal generator calibration. By checking three points on each band, the signal generator calibration error can be determined. From this point on, calibration can be made in a matter of minutes for each band.

If the receiver is to be constructed omitting the communications features, $\approx$ slide rule dial can be used on the tuner (Continued on page 159)


## Part 18. A discussion of factors influencing behavior of reproducers at audio frequencies.

IT is unfortunate that so many personal prejudices and economic considerations enter into current discussions of high fidelity. If a group of people are asked to express their preference, the comparison should be presented to them in terms of "live" music (which true high fidelity would simulate indistinguishably) as opposed to low fidelity reproduction. Music appreciation is largely a matter of conditioned reflexes. There is a distinct danger in current trends to dull the senses and limit measurably the scope of tonal appreciation in future generations. Furthermore, the willingness of the public to pay for high quality reproduction is underestimated. The term "high fidelity" has been so misused as to almost destroy its value.

Modern designing knowledge makes it possible to produce vacuum tube devices with almost any desired frequency response. With suitable filter networks, it is not difficult to compensate electrically for the response curve of the ear at different intensity levels, as well as for frequency range limitations in broadcast and recording practice. But the variation with frequency in sound pressure from a loudspeaker is too violent August, 1948
to be disposed of practically in this manner. The point is that the selection and design of loudspeakers and associated enclosures probably deserve more contemporary engineering attention than any other field of associated development. The difference in the quality of the end result when a really good loudspeaker system is substituted for the reproducer in an average home radio is greater than even most technicians in the industry realize.

## Speaker Placemen

Innumerable texts and common knowledge dictate the intelligent placement of loudspeakers in most large installations. Strangely, although the experimental facts have been widely published, optimum placement of speakers in homes and small rooms is rare. This ideal position is in a corner, preferably at the floor or ceiling junction with the walls. This location has been shown to produce three or four times as much radiation of low frequency energy as mid-wall placement. Where semi-permanent special enclosures may be constructed, a triangular cabinet or close fitting flat baffle fitting the corner from
floor to ceiling is desirable. However, simply moving a standard console radio to form a hypotenuse across the corner of a room results immediately in a noticeable improvement in low frequency radiation.

## Enclosures

Completely enclosed cabinets eliminate cancellation of low frequencies from the interaction of front and backside radiation. However, the natural frequency of the speaker will be effectively dependent on the compliance of the enclosed volume of air, thus varying with the cabinet size. The use of absorptive material aids in lowering the resonant frequency of the system. The installation of a speaker in the wall between two rooms represents the extreme (and ideal) condition for complete enclosure

Labyrinth type cabinets, which may or may not be of semi-exponential design, are usually lined with absorptive material to eliminate high frequency distortion from interacting radiation between the speaker cone and labyrinth mouth. Reinforcement in a limited range of middle low frequencies is obtained by the phase shift resulting from the transmission time delay of the back wave through the labyrinth. This effect is greatest when the labyrinth is a $1 / 4$ wavelength and functions as a mechanical counterpart for a $1 / 4$ wavelength tuning stub with respect to impedance relationships. When radiation from the labyrinth mouth is maximum, the speaker diaphragm looks into a high impedance and is highly damped. At very low frequencies the phase shift may be practically eliminated and cancellation will take place
Bass reflex speaker enclosures have gained increasing popularity because of the excellent results obtained. The theory of their design is interesting and not too widely understood. Absorptive material is used in these cabinets to eliminate high frequency radiation from the reflex opening. Incidentally, it is worthy of note that the absorption coefficients in published tables for acoustic materials at the lower frequencies indicate negligible absorption in this range. The cabinet is usually designed in a dimensional relationship that avoids air column resonance; it need not be as large as either a complete enclosure or labyrinth type to achieve comparable results.

An ideal speaker diaphragm would
 is effectively such an idealized diaphragm. The speaker cone is coupled to the opening through the elasticity of the enclosed air in the cabinet.

The reflex opening is deliberately made large and placed close to the speaker cone. Within a relatively broad range above and below a specific low frequency, the coupling will be such as to highly damp the speaker cone and

Fig. 4. Characteristic curves showing result of non-linear relationship between front and back radiation impedance.

produce the major portion of radiation from the virtual source represented by the reflex opening. There is no time delay involved in producing this phase shift. It results from the equivalent $L-R$ $C$ circuit of the coupling medium, the speaker cone, and the reflex opening. It is clear that at some frequency in the lower ranges the coupling will lag by 180 degrees as a result of the compliance of the coupling medium. Since the virtual diaphragm is effectively undamped at this time, its swing , will greatly exceed the amplitude of the speaker cone. This means not only that the radiated energy will be increased in this frequency range, but also that the undistorted conditions of the idealized virtual diaphragm of the reflex opening will be realized at maximum efficiency.

Bass reflex cabinets may be designed haphazardly (as they often are) with the probability of improving the response of a speaker selected at random. However, to achieve anything approaching the full advantages available from such enclosures, they should be devised

Fig. 5. Curve of acoustic response for the Altec Lansing Model 603 shown in Fig. 3.
in terms of the characteristics of a specific loudspeaker.

Many shapes of loudspeaker cones have been developed experimentally, but the most efficient and satisfactory design is circular. Elliptical cones were early abandoned because of problems in mechanical structure and other disadvantages. Although flared cone sides are not as strong for a given weight as straight sides, the response is appreciably improved above 5000 c.p.s. However, in speakers designed primarily for high power handling capacity and moderate frequency response, straight sides are used almost exclusively.

Most cones are made of specially fabricated papers. Where efficiency in quantitative transfer of energy is important at the expense of smooth response, very hard papers are used. More flexible structures are selected for high quality reproduction. A compromise is sometimes made between mechanical strength and smooth response by closely spaced annular rings in which the fibrous structure is deliberately broken down. Very soft material similar to blotting paper may be used to smooth the response and eliminate sharp dips and peaks still further in the response curve, but high frequency response is sacrificed. Another compromise is achieved in polyfibrous cone types where as many as three different degrees of hardness are used in the construction of a single cone. The cone is usually divided into three bands of approximately equal width with the material becoming softer and increasingly fibrous away from the voice coil.

One of the most interesting developments is the so-called "accordion cone" speaker, Fig. 1. Here the outer edge of the cone floats without contact to the metal structure, and a supporting structure of cone material is folded back ac-cordion-wise to provide centering. This small speaker has an exceptionally smooth response and an extended frequency range that covers from 80 to 7000 cycles-per-second with excellent fidelity, tapering off to 30 cycles down and 14,000 cycles upward. This type of folded edge cone support extends the lower frequency limit at least one octave below that obtainable with conventional construction for the same unit. The amplitude of piston swing at lowlevel low frequencies is a contributing factor in the effective transducing efficiency of the unit. Four of these speakers in a suitable cabinet will handle twelve watts complex wave, and are difficult for the most critical listener to distinguish from systems costing ten times as much. There appears to be no reason why this principle cannot be applied to speakers of larger cone diameter with equally desirable results. It is suggested that similar results might be obtained perhaps with better acoustic loading by folding the edge of the speaker cone forward to its support when physical depth is not a factor.

## Dual Combinations

There are many reasons why it is not practical to cover the entire audible frequency range with a single transducer.

Among these is the fact that mechanical and electrical impedances vary with frequency, and it is clear that the wider the frequency range, the more difficult it is to provide an approximate match throughout. It is also true that a desirable directional characteristic over a wide frequency spectrum is incompatible with contemporary fundamentals of design. In order to obtain the most efficient transfer of energy, particularly at low levels where mechanical damping is effectively high, it is common practice to use a speaker of a large cone diameter for low frequencies.

At high levels this is also necessary in order that the cone may be free to swing over the required amplitudes at low frequencies. There are other considerations involved in this requirement, but directivity at low frequencies is not a problem. At high frequencies, where the tendency to beam becomes pronounced, it is of great importance that the diameter of the source be small compared with the wavelength of the sound energy. Contrary to what might be expected at first consideration, the angle of directivity varies inversely with the physical size of the sound source when compared with the wavelength. Thus a large speaker cone, or large horn mouth acting as a virtual source, decreases the angle of distribution at high frequencies. Where an effort is made to design a single unit to cover an excessively wide frequency range, the distortion caused by transients and cross modulation effects from various modes of vibration at the extremes of the spectrum is greatly increased.
It is of practical value to note that multiple speakers of identical response characteristics may be used to advantage in extending the low frequency range of a system. Although the total cost may be somewhat increased, it is sometimes more economical to use several relatively low cost speakers than a single more expensive one. These may be installed in a single cabinet with the desired result of extending the low frequency response more than might be achieved with a single unit of high cost. This practice will almost invariably increase the power handling capability of systems of comparable cost. It is also true that spatial distribution of the source within an extension of six to ten feet is considered pleasing by most listeners, even in relatively small rooms. Obviously, placing these speakers at different angles will improve the dispersion of high frequencies.

Where dual speakers are used to cover high and low frequency ranges respectively, it is usually desirable to use an electrical dividing network to channel each section of the spectrum to its corresponding speaker. It is sometimes possible to simplify this network with carefully selected speakers and permit the ranges to overlap considerably. In such instances it is only necessary to eliminate the very low frequencies from the high channel because of power handling considerations. However, the design of frequency dividing networks is relatively simple and the optimum arrangement is more easily achieved elec-


Fig. 6. Acoustic response curve for the Western Electric Model 728-B (Fig. 8, left).


Fig. 7. Acoustic response curve for the Tru-Sonic Model P-52A shown in Fig. 8, right.
trically than acoustically. The point of crossover may vary considerably, but commercial networks are generally designed to divide in the region between 500 and 1000 cycles-per-second.

While large installations usually involve low frequency speakers fed into folded horns and high frequency driving units acoustically coupled through honeycombed projectors, the recent development of dual speakers for home installations or other moderate power requirements favors coaxial mounting of two units (Fig: 2). This arrangement is mechanically convenient but appears to contribute little to the acoustic properties of the system. However, it is of importance to note that dual speaker arrangements require the coordinated design of each unit in order to obtain optimum results. It is possible to improve the range of a single large diameter speaker with the addition of a high frequency speaker and suitable dividing network, but it is fallacious to
assume that a small cone diameter implies good high frequency response. In the smaller units it is generally worthwhile to supplement the usual cabinet enclosure with shutters placed over the high frequency opening so as to improve the spatial distribution. One manufacturer uses a small coaxial mounted multicellular horn for the dispersion of high frequencies, even in relatively low power handling units (Fig. 3).

In connection with honeycomb horns, an interesting aspect of elliptically shaped speaker cones and rectangular horn mouths is often important. There is a widespread misconception regarding the angle of distribution achieved in terms of placement of the long axis. Actually the widest horizontal distribution angle is obtained when the long axis is placed vertically. Although this phenomenon is minimized by radial curvature of the horn mouths, the distribution may sometimes be improved (Continued on page 143)

Fig. 8. (Left) The Western Electric Model 728-B speaker. (Right) The Tru-Sonic Model P-52A coaxial speaker. This small, two-way sound reproducing assembly allows $a$ vertical sound distribution of 40 degrees and horizontal distribution of 80 degrees.



## BARNEY WALKS ON SAND

M$A C^{\prime} S$ eyes were glued to the rather drunken-looking " X " on the face of his oscilloscope as he made delicate adjustments of the sec-ondary-trimmer of a discriminator transformer. Barney, his red-headed assistant, was busy removing a chassis from a console cabinet. Miss Perkins came to the door that separated the office from the shop and started to say:
"Mac, Mr. Bishop just called and said that he is leaving on a two-week vacation Sunday and that he would like to have you check over all of his radios while he is--is--E-e-e-e-e-k!"

As her voice sailed upward in a shriek, Miss Perkins' high heels beat a staccato retreat from the shop. Mac whirled around to see Barney, his face screwed up in such a look of distaste that the freckles were rubbing each other, holding out at arm's length a small and very dead - long dead mouse.
"It was under the rectifier socket," he explained.
"Hm-m-m-m! That's a black mark against my diagnosing,' Mac admitted. "When the lady said her radio began to smell funny after it got warm, I guessed she had a power transformer going out. Well, you had better park Mr. Mouse outside; and better go out the back way, or Mac's Radio Service Shop will be needing another office girl:"

Barney and the burnt offering disappeared through the alley door, and Miss Perkins ventured back inside the door.
"You surely find a lot of funny things ih radios," Barney observed as he came back inside.
"Everything from bobby pins to poker chips," Mac agreed; "but you find few things worse for a radio than mice. If they nest in a set for long, they will
damage it almost beyond repair. The tough part is that lots of customers do not like being told they have mice."
"How do you handle that one?"
"Well, if I know them well, I just tell them the truth; but I kind of take the edge off things by telling what a time we had getting rid of the little cusses at our house. If, on the other hand, I am doubtful about how they might take any mouse-talk, I simply install wire-mesh or cheese-cloth "dustshields" on the back of the set. You have to be careful to get all the openings stopped, thourgh, for it is amazing what a small crack a mouse can squeeze through."
Barney went to work on an a.c.-d.c. midget at his end of the bench, but he kept looking out of the corner of his eye at Mac's alignment of the FM receiver. "Say, Mac," he finally said.
"Uh huh," Mac grunted as he finally got the two lines to cross exactly in the center of the screen.
"When do I start learning how to use the scope?'
Mac laid aside his aligning screwdriver, backed up the intensity control of the oscilloscope, and bent a quizzical look on his helper.
"Do you think you are about ready to graduate from the multimeter?" he asked.
"Well," Barney replied, "there are lcts of things you can't do with simple instruments. Take this set for instance. I'll be darned if I can puzzle out what is the matter with it, but I'll bet you could take the scope or the vacuumtube voltmeter and spot the trouble in a minute."
"What's the complaint?"
Barney glanced at the job card, although he knew it by heart: "Set gets
weak at night; volume fair during day," he read. "I figured the change in line voltage must have something to do with it, and I used the voltage-regulator to run the supply voltage up and down. At 105 volts, the 35 Y 4 rectifier puts out only fifty volts; but that goes up to over a hundred volts when the line voltage is set at 117 ."
"So far, swell! What was your next deduction, Sherlock?'?
"It sounded like the 35 Y 4 was weak on emission; but when I tested it, the emission showed quite good, even when I cut the filament voltage down to tiweny-five volts. In the set, though, there is a full thirty-five volts across the filament."
"A very baffling case indeed," Mac said with the grin-wrinkles deepening around his eyes. "Slide the line voltage down to 100 volts."
Barney adjusted the voltage regulator until the a.c. voltmeter showed exactly 100 volts. The set was barely audible.
"Now watch closely while I employ this very complicated service instrument," Mac said as he reached over and slipped the No. 47 pilot bulb from its bayonet socket. Immediately the volume came up with a rush.
"I'll be darned!" Barney said softly. "Why?"
"That 35 Y 4 has a tapped filament with the pilot lamp shunting a portion of it. The emission of the cathode heated by the untapped portion is low; but the emission of that part heated by the shunted portion is still good. In the checker, the whole heater and cathode are uniformly heated, and the good portion of the cathode gives you a high reading. In the set, the pilot lamp shunt lowers the temperature of this good portion and causes the output voltage to drop. A new tube is the remedy.'
"I was not kidding, Barney, when I said I was using a 'very complicated service instrument' on that set. The best piece of service equipment any man can have is a good sound knowledge of radio theory coupled with the ability to reason in a straight line from some observed effects back to a cause. All any service instrument does is to collect information for the brain to work on. With simple instruments, the brain has to work a little harder, for it does not have such plain clues to study; but that is exactly what we want to teach you to do; to use your head."
"You mean that I will be a better serviceman for sticking with the signal generator and the multimeter for a while longer?"
"That is right. Remember in geometry that you could not use anything but a compass and a straight-edge? You really had to beat your brains to construct some angles, when you could have constructed them in a few seconds if you had been allowed to use a protractor. But the practice you got in logical reasoning made all the math that came after that much easier. It is the same way in radio servicing."

Why use complicated instruments at all, then?"
(Continued on page 134)


ALTHOUGH single sideband transmission and reception systems have been used for years by commercial stations, the complex equipment required for the successful operation of such systems has discouraged amateurs from adapting these methods of communication for use in amateur bands. Commercial single sideband receivers, for example, often occupy sixfoot relay racks which abound with complicated and expensive filter networks, phase shifters, and crystal controlled heterodyning oscillators. Small wonder, then, that amateurs have evinced little interest in single sideband systems.
A recently developed, simplified method of selective single sideband reception which requires no critical filter networks, crystals, or other specialized components now promises to change this entire picture and it is not unlikely that in the near future you will be hearing the amateur at the other end saying, "Your upper sideband is covered with QRM but I am reading your lower sideband perfectly."!

This new system of selective single sideband reception (abbreviated SSB) is the outgrowth of extensive development work by D. E. Norgaard, W2KUJ, of the General Electric Research Laboratory. The Norgaard system has been adapted to amateur use and the first Single Sideband Selectors are now being produced commercially (see Fig. 1) in the form of a compact adapter unit which can be readily connected to almost any type of communications receiver. These adapters (Type YRS-1) when properly connected and aligned to a communications receiver having an i.f. of approximately 455 kc ., permit single sideband reception of conventional amplitude modulated and unmodulated (c.w.) signals, as well as single sideband transmissions. Either sideband can be accepted or rejected to cope with existing interference conditions, this selection being made manually by means of push-buttons which are centrally located on the front panel of the unit. The

## Amateurs and DX-ers can now enjoy the advantages of SSB reception without using complex equipment.

YRS-1 can also be used for carrier-reinforced double sideband reception, a condition which reduces distortion caused by selective fading. A fourth operating condition permits the receiving equipment to function in the normal manner. Once connected and aligned, the YRS-1 requires no further attention or tuning other than the selection of the desired mode of operation which is simply a matter of pushing the proper button. No additional power is drawn from the receiving equipment to which the YRS-1 is connected. See Fig, 2 for a schematic of the YRS-1.

Although rejection of an undesired sideband range is accomplished by a system which provides the effect of extreme selectivity, the quality of modulation contained in the accepted sideband is not inpaired in any manner and is generally restricted only by the i.f. passband of the particular receiver in use. This is because the audio frequency response of the YRS-1 is in excess of 70 to 7000 cycles-per-second, whereas the over-all frequency response of the average communications receiver falls off rapidly above approximately 5000 cycles-per second due to sideband cutting in the i.f. amplifiers. Superior fidelity is therefore attained in one sideband as compared with normal crystal selectivity utilizing both sidebands. The net result
is greatly improved intelligibility without sacrifice of selectivity.

Single sideband reception will also be a boon to the serious shortwave listener who has, in the past, been plagued by serious distortion introduced by selective fading conditions. With SSB reception, the entertainment value of high frequency broadcast stations is limited almost solely by the program material because audio distortion associated with selective fading is not present. The effect of selective fading under SSB reception conditions is that of altering the shape of the audio passband, but no harmonic distortion can occur. The fading, as such, is just as pronounced in one sideband as in the other, but the method of reception does not allow the sidebands to "fight" one another and cause the type of distortion generally associated with conventional doublesideband reception.

To illustrate the operation of the YRS-1, consider an amplitude modulated signal as shown in simple form in Fig. 4 A . The modulation process creates two sidebands, $A$ and $B$, which are symmetrically located on either side of the carrier and which represent the modulating component. If an interfering carrier of almost the same frequency is superimposed as shown in Fig. 4B, the result will be a heterodyne whose fre-


Fig. 2. Circuit diagram of the YRS-1 adapter unit which permits single sideband reception on most communications receivers.
quency will be equal to the frequency difference of the two carriers. Normally, if the amplitudes of the two carriers are approximately equal, the resulting heterodyne will be of sufficient amplitude to partially or completely mask the intelligence contained in both sidebands of the desired carrier because conventional communications receivers cannot discriminate between the two carriers and may demodulate sidebands $A$ and $B$ against the interfering carrier. This is illustrated in Fig. 4C where a typical selectivity curve has been im54
posed on the heterodyned signal of Fig. $4 B$. Observe that the curve is sufficiently broad to encompass both sidebands. Even if the receiver is tuned slightly off the carrier in an attempt to discriminate against the heterodyne, the flaring of the skirts of the curve indicates that an appreciable portion of the heterodyne will be passed.
If the receiver possessed an extremely sharp, essentially straightsided response curve as shown in Fig. 4D, fairly good separation of the sidebands would be possible. Such selectivity,
while desirable from the standpoint of communications, might seriously restrict the audio fidelity, because the higher and lower audio frequencies would be clipped off along with the heterodyne. This is the reason signals lose intelligibility when the crystal filter is switched into the i.f. amplifier of a communications receiver.
The YRS-1 Single Sideband Selector combines the advantages of the broad response curve for audio fidelity and the sharp response curve for selectivity, without the disadvantages of either.

Amplitude Freq. Input Phase Output Phase


Table 1

|  | Freq. Input Phase | Output Phase |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Network A M M.p.s. | $0^{\circ}+\mathrm{X}^{\circ}$ | 1 unit |
| Network B M M.p.s. | $0^{\circ}+\mathrm{X}^{\circ}$ | 1 unit |
| Sum | M c.p.s. | $\mathrm{X}^{\circ}$ |

Table 2

| Amplitude Freq. Input Phase Output Phase |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Network A |  |  |
| 1 unit | M c.p.s. $0^{\text {- }}$ | $0^{\circ}+\mathrm{X}^{\circ}$ |
| Network B |  |  |
| 1 unit | $\text { Mc.p.s. } \quad-90^{\circ}$ | $-90^{\circ}+(\mathrm{X}-90)$ $* \mathrm{X}-180^{\circ}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { * Is equal } \\ & \text { X deg. } \end{aligned}$ | to a negative | signal of phase |

Table 3

|  | Freq. Input Phase | Output Phase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Network A | Mc.p.s. $0^{\circ}+\mathrm{X}^{\circ}$ | 1 unit |
| Network $\cdot$ B | Mc.p.s. $\mathrm{X}^{\circ}$ | -1 unit |
| Sum | Mc.p.s. . | 0 units |
| Difference | Mc.p.s. $\mathrm{X}^{\circ}$ | 2 units |

Table 4
This is accomplished by special detector circuits which split the received-signal into two components, which, when shifted in phase and added or subtracted, reject undesired interference in one sideband or the other. This makes possible the reception of signals which normally would be unreadable because of heterodyne interference.

A detailed analysis of the theory of operation of the YRS-1 is beyond the scope of this article, but the following simplified explanation will give the reader an understanding of the basic principles involved and will pave the way to a better understanding of theoretical papers which will no doubt be presented in the future.

If a carrier frequency, $F$, is amplitude modulated by a single audio frequency, $M$, an upper and a lower sideband will be produced. These two sideband frequencies are ( $F+M$ ) for the upper sideband, and ( $F-M$ ) for the lower sideband. The conventional AM receiver, of course, incorporates a detector which, when delivering such a signal, demodulates it to restore the original intelligence frequency $M$. In so doing, both sidebands are utilized and necessary. The YRS-1 likewise incorporates a detector, but in this case of novel design, which when used in conjunction with phase shift networks, results in a system capable of reproducing separately the intelligence in the upper sideband and the intelligence in the lower sideband.

Fig. 6 shows in block form the circuit arrangement of the YRS-1 upon which the following explanation is based. Two detectors are shown. Each is supplied with the amplitude modulated i.f. output of the receiver, and each receives a strong signal from the locked oscillator shown as source 2. However, the


Fig. 3. Top chassis view of the YRS-1 with components properly identified.
phase of the locked oscillator voltage fed to detector 2 differs by 90 degrees from that-fed to detector 1. Because of this, the demodulated outputs from these detectors differ in phase by 90 degrees. Assume now that network $A$ introduces a phase shift of $X$ degrees and that the phase shift in network $B$ is smaller by 90 degrees. Thus, considering the ( $F-M$ ) sideband only, and assuming the amplitude to be 1 volt, the output from the two networks can be tabulated as shown in Table 1.

When the outputs of networks $A$ and $B$ are added or subtracted, the mixed signals combine as indicated in Table 2. Thus, the audio output for a radio frequency signal ( $F-M$ ) will be $M$ cycles-per-second with a phase delay of $X$ degrees and a strength of 2 units when the sum is taken, and will be zero amplitude when the difference is taken.

The same treatment, with minor variations, can be applied when only the upper sideband $(F+M)$ is present. Whereas in the previous case, for the lower sideband, the demodulated output from detector 2 led that from detector 1 by 90 degrees, in this case it lags by 90 degrees. Hence, the summation of Table 3 applies to the output for the two networks.

When the output of networks $A$ and $B$ are added and subtracted, the mixed signals combine as indicated in Table 4. This time, the audio output for a radio frequency signal $(F+M)$ will be zero when the sum is taken, and will be $M$ cycles-per-second with a phase delay of $X$ degrees and a strength of 2 units
(Continued on page 120)


Fig. 4. (A) Simple amplitude modulated signal. (B) With interfering carrier of almost same frequency superimposed. (C) Typical selectivity curve superimposed on the heterodyned signal of B. (D) Sharp essentially straight-sided response curve.


Fig. 5. Block diagram showing how YRS-I functions as a complete second detector and beat frequency oscillator unit.

Fig. 6. Block diagram of the circuit arrangement of the YRS-1 SSB selector.


# PM DETYTTORS 

By M. S. KAY

## A discussion of the two types of FM detectors found most frequently in present-day video and FM receiversthe Foster-Seeley discriminator and the ratio detector.

PERHAPS the least understood section of an FM receiver is its detector and yet this is the most important stage, for much of the noise reducing qualities of FM depend upon the proper functioning here. Most radiomen, by now, are fairly familiar with the basic differences between AM and FM and can trace the signal path through an FM receiver to its second detector where the conversion of the signal to its audio equivalent occurs. The processes of amplification and frequency conversion that occur in a superheterodyne prior to the second detector are exactly similar for AM and FM signals.
In an AM second detector, the amplitude variations of the carrier are "skimmed" off, the i.f. removed, and what remains is the desired audio signal. With FM signals, the intelligence or modulation is contained in the instantaneous frequency variations and in order to derive the origizal audio signal, we must somehov zonver these frequency variations int their equivalent audio variations. This, then, is the pur pose of an FM detector-of any type. If we were to draw the desired response curve for such a detector, 't would look like the curve of Fig. 1. Each frequency variation produces a certain audio output and the relationship between the two is linear. In this way, distortionless conversion is achieved.
In current television receivers, we find two types of FM detectors. The older of the two is the Foster-Seeley circuit the more recent one is the ratio detector. Both are used extensively and both should be well understood by the serviceman. For purposes of explanation, an earlier form of discriminator known as the Travis discriminator will be examined briefly. While not in use today, it is useful in explaining the operation of both the Foster-Seeley and ratio detector. Its circuit is shown in Fig. 2.
The transformer coupling between the stage preceding the FM detector and the detector itself consists of a primary winding and two secondary windings. Each tuned circuit is peaked to a slightly different frequency. $L_{1}$ and $C_{1}$ are peaked to the i.f. carrier value, say 21.25 mc . It is made broad enough to pass between $200-300 \mathrm{kc}$. with almost uniform response. For an FM sigrial, such as used in television receivers, the bandpass need only be 50 kc . However, to minimize variations in oscillator frequency, the above bandpass is designed.
$L_{2}$ and $C_{2}$, the top secondary circuit, are peaked to a frequency approximately 75 to 100 kc . below the carrier i.f. value;
on the other hand $L_{3}$ and $C_{3}$ are peaked to a frequency the same number of kilocycles above the carrier i.f. Actually it makes little difference which circuit is above or below, provided both are not peaked to the same value. The response of each secondary circuit is shown in Fig. 3A.

Each secondary circuit is an AM detector circuit in itself, complete with diode rectifier and load resistor. The resistors are placed end to end, as shown in Fig. 2, with the result that the output voltage is actually the difference voltage of the two.

The operation of this circuit in detecting FM signals can now be readily understood. When the incoming signal is at the zenter i.f., the voltage developed in each secondary winding will be the same. This is shown in Fig. 3B. Since each tube receives the same voltage, equal currents will flow producing equal voltages across $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$. The total output, however, is zero because of the back-to-back placement of the load resistors. This is as it should be, for when the signal is at the carrier i.f. value, it contains no modulation and no audio output should be obtained.

Suppose now that the modulation is applied and the carrier shifts to a frequency above the center i.f. The voltage across $L_{3}, C_{3}$ will be greater than that developed across $L_{2}, C_{2}$ because the signal frequency is now closer to the resonant peak of $L_{3}$ and $C_{3}$. Hence, while some voltage may be present across $R_{1}$ to cancel part of the voltage at $R_{2}$, there will be considerable voltage remaining across $R_{2}$ and this will appear across terminals $A$ and $B$. As the frequency of the carrier shilts back and forth, due to the modulation, the output (at $A-B$ ) will rise and fall, through positive and negative values, and the frequency variations will be converted into the corresponding audio variations.
Since the output voltage represents the difference between the potentials

Fig. 1. The desired characteristic for all frequency-modulation detectors.

developed across $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$, both curves can be combined into one resultant curve. This is done in Fig. 3C. If properly designed, the response curve will be linear throughout the operating range X to $Y$ and no distortion will be introduced in the conversion of FM to audio voltages. $C_{4}$ and $C_{5}$ bypass the i.f. currents around $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$.
Fositer-Seeley Discriminator. The FosterSeeley discriminator, in which the secondary circuit is reduced to one winding, might be considered a refinement of the Travis circuit. Some (but not all) of the steps in the transition are indi cated in Fig. 6 and from these the reader can perhaps gain a better understanding of the close relationship between the two circuits. In the secondary tuning circuit, the two coils have been reduced to one unit possessing a centertap. In addition, only a single tuning condenser is placed across the coil. The final step, which includes the addition of a small fixed condenser, $C_{3}$, and an r.f. choke, $L_{4}$, is shown in Fig. 4. This is the Foster-Seeley FM detector. Bear in mind, however, that in spite of these changes, the secondary tuning circuit must still accomplish what it did in the previous circuit, namely, to apply to each diode voltages which vary linearly with frequency. Once the operation of this altered secondary tuner is understood, this detector will fall into the same category as the Travis circuit and its operation will follow the same pattern. The placement of the two diodes and their load resistors remain substantially the same.
Coil $L_{1}$ is linked magnetically to the secondary. We designate the top half of the secondary as $L_{2}$ and the bottom half as $L_{3}$ because their effects on $V$ and $V$ z differ. This will become evident as we proceed. Thus, $L_{1}$ induces a vôltage into the secondary which, to the secondary coil and condenser, looks like a series voltage. See Fig. 5A. The voltage, labeled $E_{i n}$, has a complete path through the secondary coil and $C_{2}$ and, consequently, current will flow. The impedance offered the current will depend upon the frequency of the induced voltage. If the resonant frequency of the circuit is the same as the frequency of the incoming signal, the series impedance of the circuit will be low because the inductive and capacitive reactances will completely cancel each other, leaving only the incidental resistance in the coil and circuit wiring. Hence, the secondary current $I_{s}$ will be in phase with the induced voltage $E_{i n}$ at this frequency.

Note that we still do not know the voltage across the secondary coil. $E_{i n}$ is the voltage induced in the secondary winding and it is the voltage which causes the secondary current to flow. But it is not the voltage across $L_{2}, L_{3}$. To determine this, we note first that $I_{s}$ is in phase with $E_{8}$. This is shown vectorially in Fig. 5B. When $I_{s}$ flows through $L_{2}$, $L_{3}$, the voltage developed across each coil section will be $90^{\circ}$ ahead of the current. This is true of the voltage and current relationship for any inductance. Hence, to the vector diagram of Fig. 5 B , add $E_{s}$ for the coil, leading $E_{i n}$ by $90^{\circ}$. The result is indicated in Fig. 7A.
The next step is to determine the phase relationship between $E_{s}$ and $E_{1}$, the primary voltage. The induced voltage $E_{i n}$ is $180^{\circ}$ out-of-phase with the primary voltage $E_{1}$. This is true because $E_{i n}$ is in the same position as the back e.m.f. of $E_{1}$, having been produced by the primary lines of force. When $E_{1}$ is added to the vector diagram of Fig. 7A, we derive the vector relationship of Fig. 7B. Now it can be seen that $E_{1}$ and $E_{s}$ are $90^{\circ}$ out-of-phase. This is the relationship we were seeking. Keep it in mind.

In the circuit of Fig. 4, $C_{3}$ connects from the top of $L_{1}$ to $L_{4}$. The opposite end of $L_{1}$ connects through $C_{5}$, to ground, thereby completing the circuit. Since $C_{3}$ and $C_{5}$ offer negligible opposition to the i.f. signal currents flowing through $L_{1}$, whatever voltage appears across $L_{1}$ is also placed across $L_{\text {. }}$. The two are in parallel. $V_{1}$, then, receives the voltage across $L_{2}$ (let us call this $E_{2}$ ) and the voltage across $L_{1}$ (label this $E_{L A}$ ) $V_{2}$ receives $E_{3}$ and $E_{\text {L4 }}$. If this circuit is to function in a manner similar to the Travis discriminator, then these combinations of voltages ( $E_{2}$ and $E_{I d}$, and $E_{3}$ and $E_{1,4}$ ) must vary with frequency. As the signal frequency changes, the voltages applied to each tube should vary, thereby producing results similar to those of the Travis circuit.

To indicate how these voltages vary, let us investigate circuit conditions when the incoming signal is at the carrier i.f. value. At that time, as indicated previously, $E_{1}$ and $E_{s}$ are $90^{\circ}$ out-of-phase with each other. Since $E_{1}$ and $E_{1,4}$ are the same, let us add $E_{[A}$ to $E_{2}$ and also to $E_{3}$. Fig. 8A illustrates $E_{14}$ and $E_{2}$; Fig. 8B has $E_{14}$ and $E_{3}$. The resultant of each pair, $E_{\mathrm{r}_{1}}$ and $E_{\mathrm{Y}_{2}}$, are both equal in length, which means that $V_{1}$ and $V_{2}$ receive equal voltages and therefore develop equal voltages $E_{\mathrm{R} 1}$ and $E_{\mathrm{R} 2}$. Being back-to-back, $E_{\text {R1 }}$ cancels $E_{R 2}$ and the net output voltage is zero.
This is identical to the Travis circuit. $E_{2}$ and $E_{3}$ are combined in opposite directions with $E_{\text {ra }}$ because of the centertap on the secondary winding.

When the signal varies from the carrier i.f., a $90^{\circ}$ phase relationship no longer exists between primary and secondary. Fig. 8C and 8D indicate what happens when the signal frequency drops below the carrier value. $V_{1}$, in this instance, receives more voltage than $V_{z}$ thereby producing a greater output across $R_{2}$. For frequencies above the
(Continued on lage 138)


Fig. 2. The Travis FM discriminator.

(A)


Fíg. 3. (A) The individual response curves of each secondary winding: (B) The curves placed according to output polarity. (C) The combined response of the two curves.


Fig. 4. The Foster-Seeley FM detector.


Fig. 5. ( $A$ ) The voltage which is induced in the secondary winding acts as though it were in series with this secondary. (B) The phase relationship between $E_{i n}$ and $I_{s}$ as it appears at circuit resonance.


Fig. 7. Phase relationships between the primary and secondary windings of the discriminator transformer of Fig 4.

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

Fig. 8. The various voltage relationships in the secondary circuit of the Foster-Seeley frequency-modulation detector.

# AI RLECTROIIC PIIITO TINER 

E. BRUCE PRAY

Eng.. Sylvania Electric Products Inc.

Fig. 1. Front view of the home-built, one-tube interval timer for photographic and other uses.
er types of metals in removing the burrs which develop when drilling.

The metallic rectifier is mounted on the under side of the chassis directly beneath the filament transformer by means of a flat-head machine screw. The hole for this machine screw should be countersunk on the top side to allow the screw to set flush with the chassis. In this manner the transformer can be mounted on the top-side of the chassis directly above the rectifier with no loss of space.

It is well to mention at this point that a hole should be drilled directly beneath the wiring contacts of all the components located on the top of the chassis to which a wire is to be attached. In this way, unsightly wiring strewn on top of the chassis will be avoided and all major wiring will be carried on beneath the chassis.

The standby switch, of the toggle variety, is located below deck with the operating shaft protruding through the front panel directly under the potentiometer shaft. The fuse holder which accomodates a 3AG type of fuse is also located on the under-side of the chassis directly beneath the relay.

The four resistors and the electrolytic condenser fit readily into the remaining available space and should present no problem (Fig. 3). The author used two resistors for $R_{3}$ accounting for the extra resistor observed in Fig. 3.

The electrical circuit consists of a miniature thyratron connected in such a way that the entire anode current is directed through the relay coil when the tube is ionized by the application of the proper grid potential. It is this tube current which activates the relay and produces the desired control of the a.c. output.

The relay chosen for this unit has the conventional single-pole, double-throw contact arrangement allowing for either type of operation. For photographic purposes, normally closed contacts should be used in order that the circuit be opened when the tube is ionized after the desired time delay.

The grid circuit, which contains the time delay components, is tied to the cathode by means of the $R C$ network ( $R_{3}-C_{1}$ ) and the 10,000 ohm wire-wound potentiometer ( $R_{z}$ ). This potentiometer, which is connected in series with the 13,000 ohm resistor ( $R_{1}$ ), should be a linear control and a Centralab type VF 137 or BF 108 is recommended for use in this circuit. Controls having more taper than that found in the type BF 108, should not be used if crowding at the extreme ends is to be avoided.

It should be noted that the value of the $R C$ network remains fixed and the actual time delay is accomplished by means of the potentiometer which preselects the desired voltage level. When the timing switch $\left(S_{2}\right)$ is closed the negative voltage present on the grid, as a result of the setting of the control $\left(R_{z}\right)$, now begins to decay at a rate determined by the values of the $R C$ network. When this negative voltage, which is sufficient to keep the tube from firing, decreases to the optimum value the tube will ionize. This control ( $R$ :

Devices which are to be controlled by the timing circuit are connected to the relay contacts by means of the twoprong receptacle located on the rear panel. The contact arrangement chosen will depend upon the requirements of the device to be controlled and may be either normally open or normally closed. Those radiomen who are also photographers will find the small size and light weight of this unit acceptable for direct mounting to the enlarger or the printer by means of a suitable bracket.
Fig. 4 shows the chassis layout with the midget thyratron cushioned between the capacitance in the rear, the filament transformer on the right, the potentiometer in front, and the relay on the left
The chassis measures $23 / 4$ by $3-3 / 32$ by $13 / 16$ inches and is constructed from sheet aluminum which is one of the finer materials when it comes to workability. Other types of metal may be used equally well. However, extreme care should be exercised with the hard-
should be connected in such a way that complete clockwise rotation results in maximum time delay.

The rectifier is the dry-disc type, being a Sylvania type selenium unit, which is very compact, measuring only $13 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter by $13 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ thick. This type of rectifier, besides being of small size, has no filament to heat, resulting in economical operation and a definite saving of space.

The resistor $\left(R_{5}\right)$ acts as a bleeder for the power supply while the condenser $\left(C_{2}\right)$ is the only filter necessary.
It can easily be seen from the schematic diagram (Fig. 2) that switch ( $S_{2}$ ) in its "off" position is actually stand-ing-by. When closed, it supplies one side of the a.c. line to the outlet located on the rear panel as well as completing the tube circuit by making connection to the cathode. Switch $\left(S_{1}\right)$ is the line switch and is located on the potentiometer ( $R_{2}$ ).

In order to design this unit in such compact form great care was exercised in the selection of the individual components. Besides the selenium rectifier and the miniature thyratron, we have selected a Type LS5 Potter and Brumfield relay, measuring only $2^{5 / 8}$ by $13 / 8$ by $13 / 8$ inches and containing twenty-five hundred ohms coil resistance which is ideal for inserting in the plate circuit of the thyratron. The condenser is a Tobe Type OM-601 of the oil-filled class and measuring $13 / 8$ by $5 / 8$ by $2-5 / 16$ inches. The other unit is a Stancor Type P6134 filament transformer which is rated at 6.3 volts at 1.2 amperes and measures $15 / 8$ by $2-13 / 16$ by $11 / 2$ inches.

As soon as all parts have been properly positioned and permanently secured, the actual wiring may be started. No particular caution need be exercised in wiring the unit except the need for using short, direct, mechanically secure, and well-soldered connections.

Connections between the a.c. line and the selenium rectifier should be made by means of the 100 ohm resistor $\left(R_{4}\right)$ to the unidentified terminal of the rectifier. The other terminal of the rectifier,
marked "Cath," is the terminal which will furnish the positive d.c. output for the operation of the timing circuit.

After the wiring is finished it is advisable to pretest the circuit before inserting the thyratron. This is a precaution against damaging the tube, and the only instrument required is a volt-ohmmilliammeter.

Those readers interested in a more detailed discussion of the use of a volt-ohm-milliammeter than is covered in this article, are referred to the book "Radio Test Instruments" by R. P. Turner. This publication covers, very thoroughly, the construction, calibration, and operation of practically any type of test instrument.

To test the unit, proceed by first testing the a.c. potential present at the filament terminals of the tube socket. Select the required a.c. range of the test instrument and connect the test leads to pins 3 and 4 of the socket, and turn on the line switch $\left(S_{1}\right)$. The voltage at these pins should be between 5.7 and 6.9 volts and there should be no voltage reading between the chassis and either one of the two filament connections.

Next, select a higher a.c. range on the instrument and transfer the test leads to the terminals of the timer outlet. The voltage present at these terminals should be equal to the incoming line voltage when both switches and the relay contacts are closed.

Next, switch over to the ohmmeter circuit and check for continuity between the chassis and various points in the circuit. As will be noted in the schematic diagram, the entire circuit is isolated from the chassis to avoid the danger of shock to the operator, and there should be absolutely no continuity between the chassis and any points of the circuit.

After we have assured ourselves that there is no direct connection to the chassis, transfer the test leads to the cathode terminals of the selenium rectifier and the cathode of the tube. With both switches in their "off" positions the resistance between the two cathodes


Fig. 2. Circuit diagram of photo timer.
should be equal to the resistance of $R_{5}$. Should it be much lower than the specified 10,000 ohms, the condenser $C_{2}$ should be tested for leakage.

Our next point of operation should be across the $R C$ network ( $R_{3}, C_{1}$ ) which should indicate a resistance close to the required 15 megohms, otherwise leakage through $C_{1}$ is present.

This completes the initial testing and if all preceding measurements have been within the specified values our efforts can now be transferred to actual voltage measurements under operating conditions.

The infernal resistance of the voltmeter used should be fairly high, with a minimum resistance of 1000 ohms-per-volt. All d.c. voltage measurements are to be taken with the negative test lead connected to the cathode connection of the thyratron.

Insert the tube in its socket, turn on the line switch $\left(S_{3}\right)$ and allow the tube filament to warm up for at least one (Continued on page 124)

Fig. 3. Under chassis view of the compact photo timer unit.


Fig. 4. Photo shows location of important above-chassis parts.



A well-equipped, well-planned service test bench cuts troubleshooting time and increases profits.

# RIIIIO SLRVIONG HIITS 

## By FRED A. ORTH

## Service more sefs per day-increase your profits with these time-saving servicing hints and kinks.

PROFIT in radio servicing is dependent largely upon getting to the cause of trouble in à receiver both effectively and quickly.

The set owner little understands, and cares less, about the intricacies of modern day receivers and the time required to track down the reason or reasons why his set doesn't work, therefore it is necessary for the serviceman to locate troubles and take corrective action promptly, so that his charges may be both profitable to him and satisfactory to the customer.

Time-saving and effective procedures of systematic troubleshooting are already available from many sources. It is not, therefore, the purpose of this article to review this subject. Rather, it is our purpose merely to pass along several experiences, ideas, and methods
associated with servicing and which may prove helpful. For example:

Not long ago we worked on a General Electric table model receiver which the owner said "makes noise like static every now and then." We tested the tubes in a tube tester, including a noise and gas test, tapped the tube shields, looked for loose connections, and so on through the usual gamut of tests.

But no noise like static.
Letting the receiver continue to operate, we returned to it later, lifted one end of the chassis, and tapped it gently on the bench. Result: "Noise like static!"
So again we tapped the tube shields, and repeated the previous tests. But no static.
To make a short story shorter, one of the tube shields had a removable top. When we had tapped the chassis against
the bench, there was a downward movement sufficient to cause the top of the shield to contact the grid cap, thus causing the noise. In retrospect, the same thing apparently happened in the owner's home when someone walked heavily across the floor, or when a heavy truck passed by. However, when we had tapped the tube shield we had tapped the side of the shield, instead of the top, hence the contact and noise had not resulted.

Tape placed in the shield top licked the trouble.

Another case, which points up the importance of not relying implicitly on tubes which test Good in a tube tester, came to light via a 12 Q 7 GT in a Zenith table model. The owner said the set would play five or ten minutes, then quit.

We proceeded to "test the tubes first." The 12Q7GT tested intermittently "Shorl" for approximately the first five seconds, but no more. We put it back in the receiver to try it again, and the set operated satisfactorily for several hours, after which we replaced the tube with a new one. The receiver has operated satisfactorily ever since. Periodically since then we have tried to get the original tube to test short, without result. But for those critical five seconds we may have yet been wondering why the lady had troubles.

While on the subject of tubes, if the dial lamp and/or $35 Z 5$ tube in a set persists in blowing, test the 35 Z 5 and permanently shunt the dial lamp with a $270^{\circ}$ ohm resistor if the lamp is a No. 40 or 47 , and with an 820 ohm resistor if no pilot lamp is used. ${ }^{1}$

If the pilot light goes on when a receiver is turned on, then goes out, and the set contains a 50L6GT, the tube should be tested for a faulty heating element.
Replacement of metal tubes by glass tubes sometimes affects reception considerably; also, tubes removed by the owner for testing are sometimes replaced in the wrong socket, or incorrectly in the right socket. We remember finding a type 80 rectifier turned around in a RCA-Victor RE-45; the wafer had become brittle with age and had offered little resistance, apparently, to improper insertion of the tube prongs.

Regardless of what a tube test shows, if obscure trouble which points to imperfect tubes persists, it is well to try new oscillator and detector tubes, bearing in mind that sometimes several oscillator tubes may have to be tried to clear up trouble if this particular tube is the cause of the irregularity.

Needless to observe, electrolytics in the power pack are best tested both for leakage and capacity when replacing a rectifier tube. After testing, it is well to discharge the condenser through a resistor.

When faced with an old tube that has lost its identification numbers, place the tube in the ice box, let chill, then remove the tube and blow your breath on it. The numbers will usually show up. ${ }^{2}$

When removing tubes from an un(Continued on page 125)

Iev Ilobile Fiedd Strength Rquipment

Installation problems are easier, video sales increase-when strong-signal areas are plotted.

THE Pbilco Service Division has worked out an answer to the tricky problem of determining exact areas of acceptable television picture and sound reception in a given location.

At first thought, the determination of effective picture and sound areas might seem simply a matter of drawing a circle of thirty or forty miles' radius around a transmitter site and saying that any location within the circle would receive an acceptable picture. The problem, however, is not as simple as that, for hills, valleys, large obstructions, and other factors serve to complicate matters.

As a result, the outside or "fringe" area presents itself as a ragged or broken line. Sometimes areas far outside of the line-of-sight distance from the transmitter have signal strength adequate for good reception. On the other hand, a few areas well within the radius will, because of topography
or other reasons, be weak in signal strength.

The importance of plotting these strong-signal areas cannot be overestimated. In localities where TV stations are now on the air, a strong-signal map will undoubtedly reveal areas which, although remote from the transmitter site, can receive adequate picture and sound signals. This will be valuable information at all levels of the sales organization. An accurate strong-signal survey will also help to locate the "blind spots," those areas well within maximum telecasting range which cannot receive adequate signal, and will provide an answer to service problems encountered in these areas.

In other cities where commercial telecasting is just around the corner, the strong-signal map will be equally useful. Since a transmitting station usually broadcasts test patterns for several (Continued on page 72)



Mobile field strength test equipment unit used by Service Division of Philco Corporation shown in operation in Philadelphia.

Interior view of mobile field strength test equipment station wagon. Exact areas of acceptable television picture and sound reception may be determined for any given area. Note oscilloscope in left foreground alongside of a standard Philco Model 1001 television receiver.


IT is with pleasure that we dedicate this month's $1 S W^{\prime}$ Depariment to short-wave radio stations in Angola, Portuguese West Africa. The following information comes to us from our South African ISW observer, Mervyn P. Laubscher:
"Radio Clube de Huilla followed up a recent letter with a bulletin of broadcasting in Angola, fincluding a list of operating stations. A new outlet of Radio Clube de Angola is approximately 8.145, heard in South Africa at 1330$1600^{*}$, strong signals.
"Radio Clube de Benguela schedules remain the same as given recently in Radio News.
"Radio Diamang, located at Dundo in northern Angola, inland from Luanda, has a call of CR6RG, operates on 8.242 at 1400-1500; at times has been off the air as early as 1445.
"Radio Clube de Huilla, CR6RH, 9.235 , operates at $1230-1400$, with 100 watts; QRA is Caixa Postal 111, Sa da Bandeira, Angola.
"Radio Clube de Huambo, located at Nova Lisboa, CR6RD, 7.152, operates $0615-6715, \quad 1330-1430$, strong signals compared to Radio Clube de Angola out-
lets, so possibly is 1 kw . in power, or at least 500 watts.
"Estacao Radiodifusora do Lobito, CR6AA, 7.177, is being heard around 1400 (schedule not listed).
"Radio Clube de Malange, CR6RE, schedule listed recently in Radio News.
"Radio Clube de Mocamedes, located at Mocamedes, CR6RM, 7.700, operates 1500-1600.
"Radio Clube de Angola, located at Lobito, CR6RS, 7.058, is scheduled $0600-$ $0630,1200-1300,1400-1600$, and has been heard signing of at 1300, R4 to R6.
"Radio Clube de Angola in sign-off gives four calls and frequencies of 31 -, 37-, 41-, and ? meters."

Mr. Laubscher promises more information soon on these and any other Angola outlets heard by him.

Angola has a 1000 -mile coast line stretching south from the mouth of the Congo. It is governed by a Governor General with wide powers. The Portuguese have owned it since 1575. Its area is 481,226 square miles. Capital is
(*Note: Unless otherwise indicated, time herein is American EST; add 5 hours for GCT; "news" means in the English language unless otherwise stated.)

DX-ers come young in Philadelphia! Charles S. Southall is only 14 and has been an active DX-er for less than two years during which time he has logged more than 100 countries. He is the Philadelphia representative of the International Short-Wave League (London) and is a member of ISWC, GNRS, ARRL, and the Silent QRM-ers. as well as ISW monitor for RADIO NEWS. Just to balance up his radio activities, Charles is president of his Student Council in school, edits the school paper, is chairman of United World Federalists Chapter, and has a few more "odd jobs". Equipment includes a BC-34R. a Mark II transceiver, and a Webster wire recorder.


Luanda (Loanda). In 1936, the native population numbered $3,484,300$, and there were about 59,000 Europeans living there.

Chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar, oil seeds, coconuts, ivory, cattle, fish, tobacco for local use, cotton. Diamonds are mined and exported, principally to Belgium. There are large deposits of malachite copper, iron and salt, and gold has been found. Portugal supplies from 45 to 50 per-cent of the imports.
The unit of currency is the "angolar," which equals one "escudo" (average value of \$0.04); a thousand are known as a "conto."

## Use of English

Over the years I have had many complaints from readers that stations in non-English-speaking countries seldom (and some never) identify in the English language. This has been found particularly true with Latin American and some European countries.
I have done a great deal of direct contact work with overseas short-wave stations with regard to at least occasional identification in English for the benefit of English-speaking listeners. In some cases I have been successful-but most station managers say, "We do not have sufficient personnel."

Recently, August Balbi, Los Angeles, California, a veteran DX-er and ISW monitor, suggested that a campaign be waged by radio clubs, short-wave editors, and listeners, in an attempt to persuade stations to identify in English at least once in a while. He suggested that stations which do not have adequate personnel for this purpose might be induced to record a brief identification in English that could be played following normal identification in other languages used by the station.

This is really a big job, but it certainly merits the support of every listener who reports to stations which at present do not identify in English. A concerted effort might bring about the desired result.

Good reception reports to stations might well be accompanied by a respectful request (never a demand!) that the stations, whenever possible, identify in English.

## Handbook

The Summer Edition of IWorld Radio Handbook (in English), compiled and published by O. Lund-Johansen, Copen-
(Continued on page 96)
RADIO NEWS

ALL television receivers employ an FM sound system because of the demonstrated superiority of FM for sound transmission and reception. To convert the frequency modulated signal into its corresponding audio voltages, either Foster-Seeley or ratio detectors are used. The operation of Foster-Seeley and ratio detectors is given in detail on Page 56 in this issue, and familiarity with this explanation is assumed in what follows.
The Foster-Seeley discriminator may be shown in several ways, all being equivalent to each other. Figs. 1A and 1B illustrate two of the most common circuit arrangements. Circuits similar to these are found in DuMont, Farnsworth, Garod, Industrial Television, Motorola (Model VT101), RCA, Stromberg-Carlson and United States Television, receivers. A third interesting variation, shown in Fig. 2, is found in General Electric and Stewart-IWarner television receivers. The secondary of the discriminator transformer contains two windings, $L_{2}$ and $L_{3}$. The bottom of $L_{2}$ and the top of $L_{3}$ are connected by a small 110 mmfd . condensér. The condenser offers negligible opposition to the high i.f. currents;- therefore, as far as the signal frequencies are concerned, the two points are at the same August, 1948
potential. At the low audio frequencies, the impedance presented by the 110 mmfd . condenser is high, and the ends of $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$ are effectively isolated.

A ground, connected to the left-hand side of $R_{2}$, is equivalent to the ground at one end of the same resistor, in other Foster-Seeley discriminator circuits. This is one audio output terminal, and placement of a ground connection here has absolutely no effect on the operation of the circuit. The other output terminal, as in the prior circuits, is at the opposite end of $R_{1}$. Thus, the output signal represents the difference between the audio voltages of $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$.

A second departure from conventional design is the method of introducing the primary reference voltage into the secondary circuit. This is accomplished by $C_{1} . C_{1}$ transfers the voltage appearing across $L_{1}$ to $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$ in equal measure. $V_{1}$ then, is driven by the i.f. voltages appearing across $L_{2}$ and $R_{2} ; V_{2}$ receives the i.f. voltages from $L_{3}$ and $R_{\text {. }}$. In this respect this circuit is equivalent to that of Fig. 1A. By designing the circuit components in the manner shown in Fig. 2, General Electric is enabled to use a duodiode possessing a common cathode.
In Pbillco, Belmont, Admiral, Andrea and Motorola (Model VT-71) receivers, the
ratio detector is employed in one form or another. Philco, Andrea, and Admiral favor the balanced arrangement, all using essentially identical circuits. See Fig. 3. In the Admiral circuit, Fig. 3A, $R_{1}$ provides better balance and $R_{2}$ limits the peak plate current drawn by each diode section of the 6AL5. $C_{1}$ shunts i.f. voltages away from the audio output, while $R_{3}$ and $C_{2}$ comprise a de-emphasis filter to equalize the audio signal back to its original form. Fig. 3B, the Andrea circuit, is closely similar to Fig. 3A.

In Pbilco receivers, the ratio detector is also made to furnish a correction voltage to the oscillator control tube* whenever the r.f. oscillator drifts in frequency. How this action is achieved can be seen from the following. Between points $A$ and $B$, Fig. 3C, the detected audio voltage is developed. At the center i.f. frequency, to which the ratio detector is aligned, the voltage developed between points $A$ and $B$ is zero. When the signal frequency swings above this value, point $A$ becomes positive with respect to point $B$; when the frequency

* Kiver, Milton, S.; "Modern Television Re ceivers," Part 2, RADIO NEWS, May, 1948.

Table 1. A comparison of present-day televisicn receivers. The chart below includes only those models which are on the market and whick have been discussed in the articles thus far.

"The Andrea receivers employ a tuner "turret" which is somewhat sinailar to the Philco excent that all 13 channels are wired into position. The r.f., the circtits from external fith their circuit components, are also contatned within the copperplated steel case. This reduces reradiation and protects ${ }^{2}$ The r.f. tuning circuits of U.S.T. receivers closely resemhle those employed in G.E. receivers. See explanation in Part 1 of this series.
some distance Television recervers are designed solely for commercial use. The picture tube $1 s$ housed separately and controlled by a control unit located ${ }^{4}$ The set appears in six different style cabinets: Hampshire, sherwood. Westminster, Revere, Plymouth, and Devonshire. Differen
models are in the size of the cathode-ray tube. The Hampshire and Westminster use a 20 -inch tube, plymouth, and Devonshire. Differences between ${ }^{5}$ This model receiver is available in three typer of cabinets, two of which are table models and one is a console models use a 15 -inch dianeter tube.
${ }^{6}$ Models $30 \mathrm{~A} 14,30 \mathrm{~A} 15$, and 30 A 16 employ an r-f end section which is very similar to the RCA front end system
${ }^{7}$ Industrial Television emplovs the "Indurtuner"; in an arrangement similar to that found in DuMont receivers.
15 -inch tube ( 15 AP4). -inch tube ( $15 \mathrm{AP}^{4}$ )
9 Tor channels $1-6$ video i.f. is 26.4 mc . and audio i.f. is 21.9 mc . For channels 7 -13, video i.f. is 22.5 mc . and audio $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{i}$. is 27.0 .
${ }^{10} \mathrm{~L}$ ses Intercarrier System.
Hseries II receivers System.
${ }^{12}$ The r.f. coils are mounted on a small bakelite strip which is then thental frequency; Series 10 do not.
cover all channels. The coils cannot be realigned but must be returned to factory if trouble developsting drum. Space is provided for 13 strips to cover all channels. The coils cannot be realigned but must be returned to factory if trouble develops.
${ }^{14}$ The front-end section of this receiver is very similar to the $G$
drops below the center i.f., the voltage becomes negative. In this manner, the frequency variations which constitute the FM signal are converted into equivalent audio voltages. Thus, the average voltage between points $A$ and $B$ is zero when the audio i.f. carrier coincides with the frequency to which the ratio detector is peaked. The audio filter network $R_{1}, R_{2}$, $C_{1}$ and $C_{2}$ connected to point $A$ (actually, of course, between points $A$ and $B$ ) will return zero voltage to the oscillator control tube.

Consider, now, what happens when the r.f. oscillator drifts in frequency. The incoming audio r.f. carrier, mixing with the altered oscillator frequency, is not reduced to the proper i.f. As a result, the balance of the ratio detector output is upset and the average voltage between points $A$ and $B$ will not be zero. If the oscillator frequency drift causes the audio i.f. frequencies to be higher than normal, the average voltage between $A$ and $B$ becomes positive. Conversely, a drift in the opposite direction produces a negative average voltage between $A$ and $B$. These positive and negative voltages, fed back to the oscillator control tube, are opposite in their effect on the oscillator tuning circuit and, if properly applied, will correct the drift. $C_{1}, C_{2}, R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$ filter out the instantaneous audio variations, for it is obvious that if the oscillator frequency changes with each audio variation, no audio output at all would be obtained.

In the Belmont receiver, Model 21A21, two 6AT6 duo-diode triodes function as the ratio detector plus the first and second stages of audio amplification (see Fig. 4A). The output of the last i.f. amplifier is divided into two branches by the network of condensers $C_{1}$ and $C_{2}$ in conjunction with condensers $C_{3}$ and $C_{4}$. These condensers help to divide and stabilize the balance of the input voltages to the ratio detector. To maintain circuit balance, and still permit a single tuning adjustment of $T_{2}$, separate chokes $L_{1}$ and $L_{2}$ are used. Further, a connection to the junction point of $L_{t}$ and $L_{2}$ is equivalent to center-tapping $T_{2}$, which is necessary here for proper operation. If we disregard the triode sections of the two 6AT6 tubes for a moment, then we see that the circuit that results (Fig. 4B) is readily classified as a balanced ratio detector. The audio voltage variations, due to the shifting FM signals, appear across $R_{1}$.

Now, since each 6AT6 tube contains but a single cathode for both its diode and triode elements, that cathode must be incorporated, somehow, into both the ratio detector and the triode amplifier circuits. In the first audio amplifier, $V_{1,}$, the audio voltage variations appearing across $R_{1}$ are also applied to its cathode. In the same circuit, the grid is put at essentially audio ground potential by $C_{5}$. Thus, the first audio amplifier stage receives its audio signal variations at the cathode, while the grid potential scarcely changes. The result, of course, is a grounded-grid amplifier. The d.c. bias is provided by the 10 megohm resistor through the contact potential between the cathode and control grid of $V_{1}$.


In the output circuit of $V_{1}$, the audio voltage is coupled across a 2 megohm volume control from which the desired amount of audio voltage is transferred to the control grid of the triode section of $V_{2}$. In this instance, the amplifier is operated in the conventional manner. Condensers $C_{6}$ and $C_{i}$ maintain the grids of the audio amplifiers at the same i.f. potential as the cathodes. It will be noted that cathode current of the triode section $V_{1}$ also passes through $R_{1}$, placing a d.c. voltage in series with the diode circuit. To counterbalance this, $R_{2}$ and $C_{3}$ serve a similar purpose in the cathode circuit of $V_{2}$. Condensers $C_{9}$ and $C_{10}$ provide coupling for the audio signal in the circuit, at the same time preventing direct current from creating noise in the volume control.


Fig. 2. A version of the Foster-Seeley discriminator used by General Electric Company and Stewart-Warner.

Fig. 3. Various forms of the balanced ratio detector as found in
(A) Admiral; (B) Andrea: and (C) Philco television receivers.



Fig. 4. (A) The actual ratio detector circuit plus two audio amplifier stages. (B) Simplified diagram to indicate the detector more clearly.

In more recent models, Belmont has modified its ratio detector to the form illustrated in Fig. 5. A pick-up coil, $T_{1 \mathrm{r}}$, provides coupling to the balanced tuned input of the ratio detector. $T_{1 A}$ is adjusted for maximum transfer at the audio i.f., whereas $T_{\text {, }}$ is adjusted for detector balance. $T_{2}$ is not inductively
coupled to either $T_{1 \mathrm{~A}}$ or $T_{14}$. It receives its energy through its center-tap connection to one end of $T_{\text {1в }}$. On the other side of the circuit, the connection between $C_{1}$ and $C_{2}$ is normally connected to ground instead of between $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$. The shift, however, does not affect circuit operation. $R_{3}$ receives the audio voltages,
arising from frequency shifts in the signal, and these are transferred to the control grid of the first audio amplifier.

The Motorola Model VT-71 receiver uses an unbalanced ratio detector. See Fig. 6. $C_{1}$ and $R_{1}$ form the long time constant stabilizing circuit which provides the ratio detector with much of its noise reducing qualities. $C_{2}$ and $C_{3}$ each develop voltages which vary with the frequency of the incoming signal, although at no time does the sum of their voltages exceed the average voltage across $C_{1}$ and $R_{1}$. The output audio variations are obtained from across $C_{3}$ and fed, through a volume control, to the grid of the triode amplifier section of the same tube (a 6 S 8 ).

## Sound System Alignment

The sound system of a television re ceiver can be aligned by the sweep signal method or by the single frequency method using an AM signal generator. The more desirable method is the sweep signal method, since it reveals the full circuit response in one pattern. However, the necessary sweep generators may not be on hand; therefore, both methods will be considered in detail. The serviceman can then choose the one best suited to his equipment.

## Systems Using Foster-Seeley Detectors

A. Single Signal Meibod: The equipment required for this method consists simply of a vacuum-tube voltmeter and an AM signal generator. A vacuum-tube voltmeter is preferable to an ordinary meter because it imposes negligible loading on the circuit. The AM generator should cover the i.f. range and, further, be sufficiently accurate to permit settings of plus or minus $25,50,75,100$, or 150 kc . about the frequency chosen. This is needed to chech the bandpass response of the tuning circuits.


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| 155 | 59 | 55 | 12 A 8 GT | 35 | 28 |
| 1 T 4 | 69 | 55 | 12AT6 | 50 | 45 |
| IT5GT | 59 | 49 | 12AT7 | 69 | 59 |
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| IV | 45 | 39 | 12BE6 | 50 | 45 |
| 2A5 | 54 | 43 | 12F5GT | 35 | 27 |
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| 5 Y 4 G | 39 | 32 | 12SJ7GT | 55 | 49 |
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| 524 | 59 | 49 | 12 SL 7 . | 49 | 43 |
| 6 A7 | 50 | 45 | 12SQ7GT/G | 40 | 32 |
| 6 68G T | 49 | 39 | 12SR7 | 35 | 32 |
| 6AB7/1853 | 53 | 46 | 14A7 | 65 | 55 |
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Fig. 8. Symmetrical audio i.f. response.
To illustrate the procedure in detail, we will use the sound system of the RCA Model 630 TS television receiver. The carry-over to any other system using the same type of detector will then be quite simple. (Refer back to a previous paragraph for those sets which use Foster-Seeley detectors).

Starting with the i.f. system, Fig. 7, connect the AM signal generator to the mixer grid, pin 6 (or pin 5) of the 6J6 tube. The vacuum-tube voltmeter is connected to the junction of the 22,000 ohm resistor and the 51 mmfd . condenser in the grid circuit of $V_{3}$ : Note that this point is negative with respect to ground. The common lead of the meter attaches to the receiver chassis. Set the voltmeter to the lowest negative voltage scale because the alignment should be carried out using the weakest signal which will give a readable meter indication

Set the signal generator to 21.25 mc . with the AM modulation completely off. 21.25 mc . is the sound i.f. for this receiver; in other sets, their value would be used instead. Adjust each of the iron cores of $T_{3}$ for maximum deflection of the meter. Next, adjust the primary and secondary of $T_{2}$ for maximum deflection. Reduce the signal amplitude if the meter deflection has increased to too great a value. As a final step, adjust the secondary of $T_{1}$ (the sound trap) for maximum meter deflection.
The various transformers have now been peaked, but whether or not the response is symmetrical remains to be determined. This is done as follows: Increase the generator frequency by 25 kc. Note the reading on the voltmeter. Now return the generator to 21.25 mc . and then reduce it by 25 kc . Again, note the meter reading. If the two meter readings are equal, the curve, at this frequency ( 21.25 mc . plus or minus 25

Fig. 9. The S-curve response pattern of an FM discriminator. The irregularities appearing at the center are produced by a marker signal generator.


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This Soundview 630TK kit is an exact copy of famous RCA 630TS Television set. Contains efficient RCA front end 13 -channel tuner-completely factory wired and aligned with 3 RCA matched tubes. plus built-in wave for 10BP4 if desired). Dual controls for picture and FM sound, and for horizontal and vertical control. Kit is supplied with RCA schematic and service manual, but less wire, solder, and mtg. screws. Cat. No. A-19752. Shpg. wt. 85 Jbs . Your Cost $\$ 198.50$. $\$ 39.70$ Down- 12 Months at $\$ 14.03$. Hand Rubbed Walnut Cabinet No. A-19753 ....................... $\$ 42.50$
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kc.) is symmetrical. Follow the same procedure for frequencies plus or minus 50,75 , or 100 kc . about the i.f. value. If equal readings are obtained at each point, then the curve is symmetrical. Note that, although the two readings at each point ( $\pm 25 \mathrm{kc}$., plus and minus 50 kc., etc.) should be equal, the value of the meter readings at $\pm 50 \mathrm{kc}$., for example, will be less than those obtained for plus or minus 25 kc ., etc. In most circuits, the response will decrease not more than 30 per-cent of the maximum value by the time the plus or minus 100 kc. points are reached.

We are now ready to align the discriminator. Connect the generator to the control grid of $V_{3}$ and set it for a 1 volt output at 21.25 mc . Connect the vacuum tube voltmeter to the junction of $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$. The common lead attaches to the chassis. Detune the secondary of $T_{1}$ and adjust the primary of $T_{4}$ for maximum output on the meter.

Connect the meter to the junction of $R_{3}$ and $C_{1}$. Adjust the secondary of $T_{4}$ for zero meter reading. It will be found that it is possible to produce either positive or negative readings on the meter, depending on the secondary adjustment. Obviously, to pass from a negative to a positive voltage, the voltage must go through zero. It is for this zero point that the secondary of $T_{4}$ is adjusted.

To determine whether the discriminator response is linear, leave the signal generator and meter connected as is. If it is not, it will have to be switched when the voltage polarity changes. Set the generator to a signal frequency which is 25 kc . above 21.25 mc . Note the meter reading. Shift the frequency to 25 kc . below 21.25 mc . An equal and oppositely-phased reading will be obtained if the discriminator characteristic is linear. Unequal readings indicate the need for readjustment of the primary and secondary cores of $T_{4}$. Follow the same procedure for frequencies which are plus or minus 50,75 , and 100 kc . about 21.25 mc . Equal readings should again be obtained for frequencies which are equidistant from 21.25 mc . Deviations from this indicate non-linearity and the need for readjustment of $T_{4}$
B. Sweep Signal Method: The instruments required to carry out a visual alignment include:

## 1. An oscilloscope

2. A sweep signal generator covering the i.f. frequencies and possessing an adjustable sweeping range from $I$ to 10 mc .
3. An AM signal generator to provide marker signals.
An outlet is generally provided on FM sweep generators to permit a portion of the modulating voltage to be tapped off and applied as a synchronizing voltage to the terminals labeled "External Sync" on the oscilloscope front panel. In this manner we synchronize the sweep of the oscilloscope with the modulating voltage of the signal generator and obtain a stationary pattern on the scope screen.

Synchronization, however, is required only when the internal saw-tooth deflection voltage of the scope is swinging the beam across the screen. When the frequencies of the sweep generator are shifted back and forth in a sinusoidal manner, the FM signal generator furnishes the deflecting voltage and no additional synchronizing voltage is needed.

To visually align the i.f. system, the vertical input terminals of the oscilloscope are connected across the grid-leak resistor in the grid circuit of the limiter. The sweep generator is placed between grid and ground of the mixer tube. The primary and secondary windings of each i.f. transformer are then adjusted until the desired bandpass response curve is obtained on the screen. If double peaking (over-coupling) is used, care must be exercised to adjust each stage for the symmetrical curve of Fig. 8. The peaks must be equally distant from the center. With single peaking, the midpoint of the peak should occur directly at the carrier point. The level of the input signal is kept as low as possible in order to drive the limiter beyond saturation. When this happens the curve flattens out.

To determine the frequencies of various points on the visible response curve, connect the AM signal generator in parallel with the sweep generator. Set the AM generator to whichever frequency it is desired to identify and note where the wiggle or pip appears on the pattern.

To align the discriminator input transformer visually, connect the output leads of the sweep generator between grid and ground of the limiter tube just preceding the discriminator Attach a wire from the "Vertical Input" post of the scope to the junction of $R_{3}$ and $C_{1}$ of Fig. 7. The other end of the discriminator load, ground, is connected to the ground terminal of the scope.
(Continued on page 164)

Fig. 10. An audio i.f. system feeding an unbalanced ratio detector.


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Here is a little unit that corers 200 to 400 KC , has 135 KC I.F.-complete with tube -has a tuned stage of R.rcraf heacon frequencies-The tube line up is: $2-25 \mathrm{~L} 6 ; 1-6 \mathrm{SQ} 7$ 1-6SK7 ; 1 -6SA7; 1-6K7. Ther
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Primary 220 or $110 \mathrm{~V} ., 50 / 60 \mathrm{Cy}$. Sec. 2050 CT @ 1.0 amps. Used in a bridge
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## TRANSFORMER

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Sec. \#1-6.3 v. @ 1.2 amps.
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630 T.S. POWER TRANSFORMER This transformer designed for heary yuty teiens $\begin{gathered}\text { Primary } \\ 115 \\ \text { Volts } \\ 60 \\ \mathrm{Cy}\end{gathered}$

Primary 115 Volts 60 c. 40
Sec. $\# 1-325-0-325 \mathrm{~V}$.@ 400 ma.
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YOUR COST ...... \$18.25
SMALL POWER TRANSFORMER
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1012 McGEE, KANSAS CITY 6, MO.

Field Strength Equipment

## (Continued from page 6I)

weeks before telecasting commercially, in this preliminary period a strong-signal map can be made which will be of value in concentrating television sales efforts in the areas where good picture and sound reception is assured. From the point of view of service, the signalstrength map will provide an excellent preview of the service problems which are likely to come up so that preventive measures can be set up immediately

The Philco Service Division has hit upon the use of mobile signal strength test units as an answer to the problem. The first of these units is now on a survey of several Midwestern television cities and other similar units are being planned. The unit consists of a production model station wagon. Special brackets are mounted on top and these brackets support a telescoped aluminum mast carried horizontally. In a matter of seconds, a dipole and reflector can be attached and the mast swung into a vertical position. The thirty-foot extension is raised by means of a crank and the rotatable antenna, now fifty feet in the air, is ready for use.
A standard production model 48-1001 receiver is cushion-mounted in the car. Test equipment also includes a 5 inch oscilloscope for measuring video level at the second detector of the receiver and an a.c. voltmeter for measurement of line voltage.
In the near future a Pbilco mobile radio transmitter and receiver, Model MV-27, will be installed in the unit. This will probably operate on Bell Tele. phone Channel 11. Constant contact with the test crew can thus be maintained and the itinerary of the unit kept flexible.

An accurate signal-strength survey of any area requires time. New television stations are coming on the air at such a rapid rate that more mobile test units will soon be necessary.

## TV PRODUCTION UP

TELEVISION receiver production continued to climb during April and reached a new weekly average of more than 11.500 sets although the month's output fell below March because the latter covered five work weeks as against four in April, according to the Radio Manufacturers Association.

April's production of 46,339 television receivers by RMA member-companies brought the total postwar output up to 350,000 units as of April 30. April's weekly TV set manufacturing rate was 28 per-cent higher than the weekly average for the first quarter of 1948.

Radio set production, including FMAM receivers, indicated a seasonal decline during April totaling 1,182,473. FM-AM sets reported for the month numbered 90,635 to bring the postwar total to nearly 2 million receivers.

Portables and auto sets continued to be turned out at a high level, but table models showed the sharpest seasonal drop.
$-30-$

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"Ever since 1935, when I started in business, I've been using Ken-Rad tubes.
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"Quality pays off!"

JOHN F, BERANICH 4435 Wes: Madis an St., Chicago, Ill., does a big business servicing radios, and like thousands of other servicemen te uses Ken-Rad tubes. He likes their depe idable qualify!


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Radar jamming transmitter, $450-710 \mathrm{mc}$. Heising 3 to 7 watrs. All controls on front panel. $2-6 \mathrm{AC}$ and 1-6AG7 video circuit supply random noise. with pass hand of 20 kc , to 4 mc . to the 807 mod 2-368As tubes in a push-pult the Rave trans-
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BC-929-A
Contains power supply 110 V. 400 cyeles, has 7 tubes such as 3CP1, brand new. complete with
tubes. Each $\$ 17.95$; Used, ea.............. $\$ 14.95$

## R-78/APS-15

Has 45 tubes, one $5^{\prime \prime}$ scope tube, one $2^{\prime \prime}$ scope 400 cycles, complete with tubes. ..... \$39,50 Each

## COMPASS RECEIVER MN-26

Remote control commercial type navigational receiver. Indicates direction of any desired transmitting station. 3 bands-rrequency range: 150 new, original cost $\$ 600$. Now
Accessories for Above:
Loop MN-20
MN- 28 Control Box
MN- 28 Control Box ©
Lood Transmission cable- $168^{\prime \prime}$ long
MC-124 Flexible Shaft
IN-40 Left rizity Indicato
MN-40 Natigators Indicator
\$24.95

## T-17B HAND MIKE

BRAND NFW . Derfect carbon hand mikes light ut. 200 ohms. single button, press to talk


## COMMAND RECEIVERS and TRANSMITTERS

(2.74N Series)-Complete with Tubes

BC-454A ; 3 to 6 MC
(Receivers)
NEW

BC-458; 5.3 to 7 MC
$\$ 5.95$
BC457, 4 to 5.3 MC
T-20/ARC-5 same Freq. BC 457
5.95
5.95

BC-456 MODULATOR
Brand New

## RECEIVER

Low impedance, magnetic type receiver, ideal unit for pillow receiver or small microphone, NEW . . . 39c

S-33 (Red plug). low impedance. Used, almost ike new. With rubler cushions

95c
8000 olmas or 200 ohms.............

## ANI8/APT-10

 Pre-ampllifer Model K-I, designed to ralse outputlevel of magnetic type microphone, complete with 2 tubes 5 SL7GT and 28D7 and hand switch. brand ew in criginal cartons.

$$
\$ 5.00
$$

## BRAND NEW SCR-625

## MINE DETECTORS

Used by Army to detect buried metallic mines. New, connplete in original packing container
Worth hanay times this
N low price of
F.O.B. Shipping Point

ALTIMETER TRANSCEIVER RT-7/APN-I Frequency $418.462 \quad$ Mc FM , with 14 tubes: $3-12 \mathrm{~S} 7$ working condition ........................ \$7.95

## RECEIVER-POWER SUPPLY UNIT

 For the $\triangle \mathrm{PN}-4$ indicator; complete with 16 tubes: 110 V. 400 cycles.$\$ 10.95$

## MONTHLY SPECIALS SCR-283

40-80 METER XMITTER
New equidment: Transmitter-Modulator and coil sets to cover $2.5-7.7 \mathrm{mc}$, transmitter tubes 2 No. 10 special and 2 No. 45 special, receiver (less the re-
celver coil sets). receirer tubes 1-37, 1-38, $39 / 44$. shock mounts, dynamotor, antenna switching relay, receiver control box. transmitter control hox, charts, dials, and imstruction book. \$9.95 What a sweet buy! Only

SMALL PORTABLE MOTORS
 with ha" shaft. そ" long. New. Ea. \$ $\mathbf{1 . 4 9}$ No. 2-Delco motor .24 volts DC sliunt type. 4 /4t, shaft one inch long. $\$ 1.49$ Ea
ieads. 5000 R.P.M. $11 / 2$ " diameter by $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ long. 1/4"shaft, 3/" long. ve motor
portable applications.
Set of 3
$\$ 3.95$

## REMOTE CONTROL BOX

BC -450-Triple receiver control box, can be modified to a FT- 260 local control for command receivers, NEW.
$\$ 1.95$

## RADIO RECEIVER

Designed to receive $\Delta$-N beam signals, 24-28 VDC 21.6 watts. Tube complement: 14 H 7 or 14 A 7 . Hh amplifler; 14 H 7 or 14,77 . mixer; 14 A 7 or $14 \mathrm{H7}$, 1 F amplifier; 14R7. detector and ist audio amplifier wide $x 65 / \mathrm{s}^{\prime \prime}$ long-wt. 3 lbs.. 4 oz . ${ }^{285} 95$ BRAND NEW in original earton.
5.

ANTENNA THERMO-COUPLE METER BC-f 42: 0-10 amps, with extra relay and 50 MMFD 5000 Volt condenser ... used with com- $\$ 1.95$

ARB AIRCRAFT RADIO RECEIVER
The ARB ls a six tube, four band, superheterodyne Aircraft Radio leceiver with built-in dynamotor designed for the reception of Mcw (tone or Kc to 9.05 megacycles. Used.

## R-89/ARN-5A

Glide path receiver. Crystal conirol of local oscil ator. $332-335 \mathrm{mc}$, complete with relays. f -6AJ5 -12SR7, $2-12 \mathrm{SN}^{7}$. $1-28 \mathrm{D} 7$, and 3 crystals 6497 kc.
150 -cycle band-pass fulters, excellent for making an intermodulation checker. Beautiful cabinet and chassis as toundation for many interesting experi mental and construction projects. Broad pass band on 20.7 me $1 F^{\prime s}$ ideal for telerision. Schemati urnished.
Used. excellent. Only.
$\$ 6.45$
Cocalizer receiter BC.733.D
Localizer receirer of the blind landing system. Companion to the glide path receirer. Also con110.3 mc . by relay selection of crystals in the jocal oscillator. Wide pass band on 6.9 mc IF's idea! for FM. Fas a "onderful AVC system using rectified output of an RF oscillator as power supply for 100 rolt DC bias. With relays, crystals, and 10 tubes A117, $2=12 \mathrm{Sl27}$. Schematic furnished! $\$ 3.95$
Condition: Used, excelient, only.... Condition: Used, excelient, only......... $\Psi$

VEEDER-ROOT METER AND CASE Counts uD to 1000 .

59 c
HAND-TYPE MICROPHONE RS-38
Carbon type. with PL-68 plug, brand new... 31.93
Used .............................................. . . 1,00
BC-645 TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER
BRAND NEW , ${ }^{15}$ tubes interrogator-transmitter designed for airborne use, 435 to 500 MC frequency range. With some modiflcatlons the se code, on the following bands: ham band 450 mc ; fuxed and mobile: $450-460 \mathrm{me}$; cltizens ra io band; $460-470 \mathrm{mc}$; television experimental: 470 500 mc ; complete with all tubes, including WE Wt. only 25 lbs . Your cost. ...........only $\$ 9,95$ DYNAMOTOR FOR ABOVE Model
PE-101-C . . . .................................. . . $\$ 2.75$ RADIO PARTS
100 Resistors 1/4 to 1 wat
95 c
Mectrulytic condensers
$50-30.150$ Volt................... 10 for $\$ 2.89$
1/2 Meg. Volume Controls 10 for.......... \$3,00

| 1/2 Meg. Volume Controls |
| :--- |
| $1^{\prime \prime}$ shaft without switch. 10 for........ |
| 1.95 |

Crystal Plck-up,
new light wt.......................each 1.79
now light wt...
400 CYCLE AUTOSYN MOTOR
Ideal for indicating direction of antenna $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 9 5}$

All shipments F.O.B. Chicago or Los Angeles. 20\% Deposit required on all orders. Minimum order accepted $\$ 5.00$.

1712-14 South Michigan Avenue Chicago 5, Illinois

North Side Branch
1802 North Humboldt Blvd. Chicago

West Coast Branch: 1260 South Alvarado, Los Angeles, Calif.

## NEW INDUCTOR LINE

E. F. Jobnson Co. of Waseca, Minnesota is now offering a new and comprehensive line of inductors and swinging link assemblies designed for the ham.


These new air-wound inductors are sturdily supported on polystyrene and come in 150,500 , and 1000 watt ratings. The coils are spaced to fit conventional jack and plug assemblies in their respective ratings. Also available in all power sizes is the company's complete line of semi-fixed link inductors.

The company, E. F. Jobnson Co., Waseca, Minnesota, will supply complete information on the line if you will ask for it.

## ASTATIC PICKUP CARTRIDGE

Incorporating a new manufacturing principle, The Astatic Corporation is introducing the "Magneto-Induction Pickup Cartridge" which eliminates the need for delicately spaced air gaps.

The new pickup cartridge is available in two models, the Model MI-1 in a standard housing, and the Model MI-2 with a Mumetal housing. The Model MI-2 is said to provide increased shielding effect for maximum reduction of hum. The physical dimensions of these

cartridges are such that they may be employed with a majority of present-day standard pickup and transcription arms.

Velocity response of the pickup is
given as flat to 12,000 cycles. The output is 100 millivolts. Needle pressure is one ounce and the unit has an impedance of 7500 ohms at 1000 c.p.s. and 110,000 ohms at 10,000 c.p.s.

Complete data on these pickup cartridges is available from The Astatic Corporation, Conneaut, Ohio.

## "RANGE-MASTER"

Bradsbaw Instruments Co. of Brooklyn has announced the availability of the new Model 10-F "Range-Master."
The new test unit provides direct reading on all of its 25 ranges. A threeinch meter, either round or square, has specially designed scales to provide maximum readability.

The "Range-Master" weighs approximately $61 / 2$ pounds and measures $83 / 4$ by $71 / 4$ by 4 inches. It is housed in a sturdy polished oak carrying case with a slip-joint hinged cover and handy compartment for tools and test leads.


Additional information on the Model $10-F$ is available on request. Write to Bradshaw Instruments Co., 348 Livingston St., Brooklyn 17, New York.

## AMPLIFIER KIT

The new 10576 amplifier kit just introduced by Altec Lansing Corporation will permit hams, hobbyists, and experimenters to build the company's A-328B unit for themselves.

The kit consists of five elements, and includes the punched chassis and the special transformers and coil used in the amplifier. All other components, condensers, resistors, controls, etc. are standard parts, stocked by most distributors. The kit includes a TL-217B output transformer, TL-608 power transformer, a TA-325 low pass equalizer choke, a 10513 punched chassis, and a 10514 circuit diagram.

The kit will be available through reg. ular jobber-distributor channels and further information on the unit may be
secured from Altec Lansing Corporation, 250 West 57 th Street, New York 19, New York.

## 220 VOLT SOLDERING GUN

The Weller M/g. Co. of Easton, Pennsylvania has introduced two new soldering gun models.

Designed for use on 110 or 220 volts

at 50 or 60 cycles, these models are intended to meet the requirements of export customers. The 220 volt gun can be used wherever 115 volt, 60 cycle current is not available, but 220 v . current is.

Designated the ES-110 and ES-220, the new models provide single heat at 100 watts with a 4 inch reach from housing to tip. The five second heating, prefocused spotlight, and "Flexitip" of the regular $W$ eller models are also features of these new units.

Further details on the ES-110 and ES-220 will be furnished by The Weller Mfg. Co., Easton, Pennsylvania upon request.

## D.C.-A.C. INVERTERS

A complete new line of d.c.-a.c. inverters has been announced by American Television $\mathcal{E}$ Radio Co. of St. Paul.

Operating on d.c. input voltages ranging from 6 volts d.c. to 220 volts d.c.,

these units deliver an output of 110 volt, 60 cycle a.c. at output capacities ranging from 75 watts to 500 watts.

These inverters are specially designed for operating a.c. radios, p.a. systems,

## TUBES ARE KNOWN BY

 Motorola. They make it their business to know and use the best in tubes. You, too, can bid goodbye to your tube troubles, and safeguard your reputation by "going steady" with Hytron. natural. You have a reputation to protect. Just so does Motorola guard jealously its wellearned reputation as tops in auto radio by selecting only the best components.

Ever notice how often you find Hytron tubes in Motorola auto sets? To rate as one of Motorola's major tube suppliers, Hytron just naturally makes tubes a lot better than good. Take a tip from leading radio set manufacturers like


Want one of these deluxe first prizes? Perhaps a $\$ 200$ U. S. Savings Bond grand prize? Or one of four $\$ 50$ and four $\$ 25$ U. S. Savings Bond second and third prizes? Try your hand at any or all of Hytron's monthly contests exclusively for radio servicemen. It's easy. Here's how. Get entry blank
with complete details from your Hytron jobber, or write us. Describe your proposal for a simple, economical shop tool like the Hytron Tube Tapper or Miniature Pin Straighteners. Mail entry to Hytron Contest Editor. Then hold your breath. The finger of the judges may point at you.

SPECIALISTS IN RADIO RECEIVING TUBES SINCE 1921

## Columbia Television Inc. presents... the NEW LOOK in television

 featuring the "Columbian" Line

ONLY THREE CONTROLS-Volume, Channel Sélector and Contrast. New design Automatic Frequency Control locks picture in step with transmitter.
Newly designed Audio Amplifier minimizes distortion.
Special Picture Amplifier has sufficient band width to insure a picture of the utmost clarity.
26 MINIATURE TUBES including 3 rectifiers.
Attractive and compact size of cabinets, designed by Glen Holland, noted industrial designer, will fit into any home. Cabinets available in MAHOGANY, WALNUT and BLONDE Finish.
Electronic and Mechanical Design permits easy and quick servicing. Licensed under RCA patents.
DEALERS' INQUIRIES INVITED. ASK for
"NEW MERCHANDISING PLAN"
COLUMBIA TELEVSION, Inc.
Stamford, Conn.


Under the personal direction of Frank Melville, former Airlines, Merchan Marine, and Broadcast pechnician, you may soon qualify as:

- radio technician
- merchant-marine radio officer
- airlines radio officer
- television technician
- pt. to pt. telegrarher
- home receiver repairman
- radio amateur
- visual telegraph opr. (slip tape)
melyille radto institute believes vocational training means vecational praining. Thus we, like many radio schools, peach ample theory. But, untike most schools, two.thirds of our technical students' time is spent in laboratories and shops, where, with superior equipment, they learn by doing - not memorizing.
FREE employment service is ovailable to all MELVILLE graduapes.
Visto the 10 -spory MELVILLE Building today as bur guest and observe the school in operation. Day and evening classes approved for vep. erons, Licensed by the stape of New Yark,

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15 Wess 4bth St, New Yort ग9. N. Y
$\qquad$ rour school.
Nome
$\qquad$
television receivers, amplifiers, a.c. motors, and electrical appliances from d.c. voltage sources.

Featured in the line is an automatic switching unit for use as an auxiliary unit with 32 volt and 110 volt d.c. input inverters, permitting the automatic start and stop of these units as the load is turned on and off.

Complete descriptive literature covering the line is available free of charge from American Television \& Radio Co., 300 East Fourth Street, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

## SIDEBAND SELECTOR

James Millen Manufacturing Co., Inc. of Malden, Massachusetts, is currently marketing the No. 92105 Single Sideband Selector for use with amateur and commercial communications receivers.

Selectable single sideband reception provides many of the advantages of single sideband reception on all signals

without limiting its use to signals solely from transmitters with suppressed carrier, and thus requiring carrier reinsertion at the receiver.

The circuit of the No. 92105 utilizes two crystals, four tubes complete with their own power supply, r.f. and a.f. gain controls, and a telephone type lever switch for shifting between upper and lower sidebands.

The unit is readily connected to standard communications receivers without circuit alterations, and without in any way affecting the normal performance of the receiver.

Full details on the new unit are obtainable on request from James Millen Manufacturing Co., Inc., 150 Exchange Street, Malden 48, Massachusetts.

## BROOKS' FM TUNER

Brooks Electronic Laboratories of Waltham, Massachusetts is now merchandising the Model FMT-10 FM tuner which covers the frequency range from 87 to 109 mc .
(Continued on page 108)

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE - We believe units offered for sale by mail order should be sold only on a "Money-Back-lf-Not-Satisfied" basis. We carefully check on the design, calibration and value of all items advertised by us and unhesitatingly offer all merchandise subject to a return for credit or refund. You, the customer, are the sole judge as to value of the item or items you have purchased.

THE NEW MODEL 670
SUPER METER
A Combination VOLT-OHM- MILLIAMMETER plus CAPACITY RE=
 ACTANCE, INDUCTANCE and DEcibel measurements
D.C. VOLTS: 0 to $7.5 / 15 / 75 / 150 / 750 /$ $1500 / 7500$. A.C. VOLTS: o to 15/30/ $50 / 300 /$ to $15 / 30 / 150 / 300 / 1500 / 3000$ D.C. CURRENT: 0 to $1.5 / 15 / 150 \mathrm{Ma}$; ; 0 to 1.5 Amps. RESISTANCE: 0 to $500 / 100$, 000 ohms, 0 to 10 Megohms. CAPACITY: .001 to .2 Mfd ., 1 to 4 Mfd . (Quality test for electrolytics). REACTANCE 700 to 27,000 Ohms; 13,000 Ohms to 3 Megohms.
INDUCTANCE: 1.75 to 70 Henries; 35 to 8,000 Henries. DECIBELS: -10 to +18 , 10 to $+38,+30$ to +58 . The model 670 comes housed in a rug. ged, Crackle-finished steel ged, Crinet complete with test leads and operating instructions.
$71 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$.

## THE NEW MODEL 450

TUBE TESTER
Speedy operation-assured by the newly designed rotary selector switch which replaces the usual snap, foggle, or lever action switches. SPECIFICATIONS:

- Tests all tubes up to 117 volts. - Tests shorts and leakages up to 3 Megohms in all tubes. - Tests both plates in rectifiers. - New type line voltage adjuster. - Tests individual sections such as diodes, triodes, pentodes, etc., in multi-purpose tubes. - Noise Test defects microphonic tubes or noise due to faulty elements and loose internal connections. - Uses a $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ square rugged meter. - Works on 90 to 125 volts 60 crcles A.C. EXTRA SERVICE-May be used as an extremely sensitive condenser leakage Checker. A relaxation type oscil. lator incorporated in this model will detect 2050 leakages even when the
frequency is one per minute.


## THE MODEL S-35-A POWERFUL REFLEX PROJECTOR

COMPLETE WITH BUILT-IN DRIVER UNIT CONSERVATIVELY RATED AT 35 WATTS-WILL EASILY HANDLE UP TO 55 WATTS WITHOUT BLASTING.
Heavy gauge aluminum in the main trumpet section completely eliminates blasting and blaring. New plastic diaphragm overcomes the resonant peaks of the old type; also it is absolutely impervious to atmospheric changes whereas the old type Was subject to
atmospheric corrosion. We are enabled to guarantee the unit for one year. SPECIFICATIONS:
POWER (CONSERVATIVE)- 35 WATTS; AIR COLUMN $31 / 2$ FT.; DISPERSION$80^{\circ}$; POWER (PEAK)-55 WATTS; BELL DIAMETER-15"; 1 MPEDANCE-8 ohms; FREQUENCY RANGE- 130 to 5000 C.P.S. PROJECTION- $1 / 2$ mile; FINISH-Attracive two tone crystalline.
The Model S- 35 Comes Com-
plete with Built-in Driver
Unit, ONLY Unit, ONLY

THE NEW MODEL 770-AN ACCURATE POCKET-SIZE VOLT OHM MILLIAMMETER

(Sensitivity: 1000 ohms per volt) FEATURES:
Compact-measures $31 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 57 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 4^{\prime \prime}$. Uses latest design $2 \%$ accurate 1 Mil. D'Arsonva type meter. Same zero adjustment holds for both resistance ranges. If is not necessary to readjust when switching from one resistance range to another. This is an portant ine saving feature never before included in a V.O.M in mis price rage. Housed lack round cornered, molded case. Bul panel. Depressed letters filled with permanen White, insures long-life ev VOLTAGE RANGES: Specifications: 6 A.C. VOLTAGE
$0-15 / 30 / 150 / 300 / 1500 / 3000$ volts. $175 / 150$ $750 / 1500$ volts. 4 D.C. CURRENT RANGES; $0-11 / 2 / 15 / 150 \mathrm{Ma}$. $0.11 / 2$ Amps.
2 RESISTANCE RANGES: $0-500$ ohms. 0.1 Megohm.
The Model 770 comes complete
with self contained batteries, with self contained batteries,
test leads and all operating instructions

## THE NEW MODEL 777



TUBE TESTER SPECIFICATIONS:

- Tests all tubes including New Miniatures, etc. Also Pilot Lights. - Tests by the well-established emission method for tube quality, directly read on the
 scale of the meter. - New type li
voltage. V.O.M. SPECIFICATIONS: - D.C. VOLTS: (at 20,000 Ohms Per Volit), 0 to $7.5 / 15 / 75 / 150 / 750 /$ 1,500 Volts. © A.C. VOLTS: (At 10,000 Ohms Per Volt), 0 to $15 / 30 /$ $150 / 300 / 1,500 / 3,000$ Volts © D.C. CURRENT: 0 to $1.5 / 15 / 150 \mathrm{Ma}$. to 1.5 Amperes. ${ }^{\circ}$ RESISTANCE: 0 to $5,000 / 50,000 / 500,000$ Ohms 0 to 50 Megohms.
Model 777 operates on $90-120$ volts 60 cycles A.C. Housed in beautifu! hand - rubbed cabinet. Complete with test leads, tubes,
charts and detailed 995 charts, ar instructions.
operating
Size $13^{\prime \prime} \times 121 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$


## THE MODEL 88-A COMBINATION

 SIANAL AENERATDR and SIANALBAEP
## SIGNAL GENERATOR



SPECIFICATIONS:

- Frequency Range: 150 Kilocycles to 50 Megacycles. © The R. ${ }^{\text {F }}$ Signal Frequency is kept completely constant at all out-put levels. Modulation is accomplished by Grid-blocking action which is equally effective for alignment amplitude and frequency modulation as well as for television rereivers. or modulated by Audio Frequency.
SIGNAL TRACER
SPECIFICATIONS:
- Uses the new Sylvania 1N34 Germanium erystal Diode which combined with a resistance-capacity network provides a fre-
quency range of 300
cycles to 50 Megacycles. $\mathbf{8 5}$
The Model 88 comes complete with all test leads and ogerating
instructions. ONLY


##  NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

## TUBES! 

 SENSATIONAL TUBE SALE!XMITTING—RECEIVING—CATHODE RAY—RECTIFIER—SPECIAL PURPOSE
BRAND NEW TUBES—STANDARD BRANDS ONLY


# RG 22v COAX CABLE 50 foot length ．．$\$ 3.98$ <br> BITH等 <br> HiVOLT MICA CONDENSERS <br> ．007－5000v <br> 1.75 <br> $.005-8000 v$ <br> 2.25 

## 1 K．W．POWER SUPPLY KIT

2500—O－2500～＠500 MA
$2000-0-2000 \mathrm{v} @ 500 \mathrm{MA}$
（Oil filled Xformer from BC 610）
1 Swinging Choke
1 Smoothing Choke
${ }_{2}^{1}$ Filament $\mathbf{~ M f d}$－ 3000 v Condenser 2－872 A Tubes
2－Plate Caps for 872A
－Sockets for 872A
Special！All Parts New！\＄99．50
STEP DOWN TRANSFORMER
PRIMARY 440／220 VOLTS
SECONDARY $230 / 115$ VOLTS ．． $4 / 45$ 600 KVA

SELENIUM RECTIFIERS
Full Wave Bridge Type OUTPUT

## INPUT

 up to 18 vAC up to $18 v$ AC up to 18 v AC up to 12 v DC up to 12 v DC up to $18 v$ AC up to $18 v \mathrm{vAC}$ up to $18 v$ ACup to $18 v ~ A C$ up to 36 v AC up to 36 v AC up to 36 v AC
up to 36 v AC up to 36 v AC $u p$ to $54 v$ AC
up to $115 v ~ A C$ $\operatorname{up}^{2}$ to 115 v AC
up to 115 v AC $u p$
up to $115 v$
$115 v$
AC up to $115 v$ AC

## OIL CONDENSERS

NATION All Ratings，D．C

|  | ${ }_{600 \mathrm{v}}^{\text {All }}$ | Ratings \＄0．35 | D．C． 1 mfd ． | 2000v | \＄0．95 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \times .1 \mathrm{mfd}$ ． | 600 v | ． 35 | 3 mfd ． | 2000 v | 2.75 |
| ． 5 mfd ． | 600 v | ． 35 | 4 mfd ． | 2000 v | 3.75 |
| 1 mfd ． | 600 v | ． 35 | 15 mfd ． | 2000 v | 4.95 |
| 2 mfd ． | 600 v | ． 35 | 2 mfd ． | 2500 v | 2.49 |
| 4 mfd ． | 600 v | ． 60 | ． 1 mfd ． | 2500 v | 1.25 |
| 8 mfd ． | 600 v | 1.10 | ． 25 mfd ． | 2500 v | 1.45 |
| 10 mfd ． | 600 v | 1.15 | ． 5 mfd ． | 2500 v | 1.75 |
| 3 x .1 mfd ． | 1000 v | ． 45 | ． 05 mfd ． | 3000 v | 1.95 |
| ． 25 mfd ． | 1000v | ． 45 | ． 1 mfd ． | 3000 v | 2.25 |
| 1mfd． | 1000v | ． 60 | .25 mfd ． | 3000 v | 2.65 |
| 2 mfd ． | 1000 v | ． 70 | ． 5 mfd ． | 3000 v | 2.85 |
| 4 mfd ． | 1000 v | ． 90 | 1 mfd ． | 3000 v | 3.50 |
| 8 mfd ． | 1000 v | 1.95 | 2 mfd ． | 3000 v | 3.45 |
| 10 mfd ． | 1000 v | 2.10 | 12 mfd ． | 3000 v | 6.95 |
| 15 mfd ． | 1000 v | 2.25 | 2 mfd ． | 4000 v | 5.95 |
| 20 mfd ． | 1000 v | 2.95 | 1 mfd ． | 5000 v | 4.95 |
| 24 mfd ． | 1500 v | 6.95 | ． 1 mfd ． | 7000 v | 2.95 |
| ． 1 mfd ． | 1750 v | ． 89 | 3 mfd ． | 4000 v | 6.95 |
| ． 1 mfd ． | 2000 v | ． 95 | 2 x .1 mfd ． | 7000 v | 3.25 |
| .25 mfd ． | 2000 v | 1.05 | ． 02 mfd ． | 12000 v | 9.95 |
| ． 5 mfd ． | 2000 v | 1.15 | ． 02 mfd ． | 20000 v | 11.95 |

HIGH CAPACITY CONDENSERS
$10,000 \mathrm{mfd}$ ． 25 WVDC
$2 \times 3500 \mathrm{mfd}-25$
$2500 \mathrm{mfd}-3 \mathrm{VDC}$
$2 \times 1250 \mathrm{mfd}-10$ VDC
1000 mfd － 15 WVDDC
200 mfd － 35 VDC
100 mfd ．-50 WVDC
$4 \times 10 \mathrm{mfd} .-400 \mathrm{VDC}$

## XMITTER－BC－950A－121

Frequency Range－100－156 mc． Four band－auto tune－crystal controlled，complete with 2－1625 2－832，1－8 嘘的d 4 crystals．Ant． Rec．relay switching．Brand

## MOBILE or BOAT

12 volt INVERTER
ATR－Model RSA
Input 12 v DC－Output 110 v 60 cyc aran New－ 100 W．Cont．Speci．

## 115v DC INYERTER

Input 115v DC－Output 115v 60 cyc． 250 W ．continuous．Slightly shelf－worn－but GOOD ！．．．$\$ 24.50$

## TEST PROBE

## WIth shielded cable

For high－frequency work and to elimi－ nate stray pickup．For use with oscil－ loscapes．Amphenol F93M coax．con－ 224 A oscillograph．Special ．．．．．．．\＄2．49

## RADIO ALTIMETER

Xmitter－Receiver RT7／APN；
complete with 14 tubes－ 418 to
456 mc ．－ 28 v dynamotor．Certi－
fied by CAA．
USED
$\$ 12.95$
NEW
12.50

## SURPLUS RADIO CONVERSION MANUAL

115 pages of circuits and data on $\mathrm{BC} 221,342,312,348.412,645$ peio3．Surplus index and VT parts．Surplus index and $\$ 2.50$ cbarts

PERMALLOY SHIELDS for CATHODE RAY TUBES $3^{\prime \prime}$ Shield
．．．．．．．．．．$\$ 1.49$ ＂）Shield 1.98

12＂Shield

TRANSFORMER－115 V 60 CYC． HI－VOLTAGE INSULATION
3710v＠10 ma．；2x21／2v＠3A． $\$ 9.95$ 2500v＠ 15 ma．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．6．50 2500v＠ 4 ma ；21／2v＠2A．6．3v＠1 amp 7．95 2150v＠ 15 ma. 5.50 1750v＠4 ma．；6．3v＠3A ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．6．50 1600v＠ 4 ma ；700v CT＠ 150 ma ；6．3v （a） 9 A
525－0－525v＠60 ma．； 925 v ＠ $10 \mathrm{ma} ; 2 \times 5 \mathrm{v}$
＠ $3 \mathrm{~A} ; 6.3 \mathrm{v}$＠ $3.6 \mathrm{~A} ; 6.3 \mathrm{v}$＠ $2 \mathrm{~A} ; 6.3 \mathrm{v}$＠ 1 A 7.95
500－0－500v＠ 25 ma ；262－0－262v＠55
ma．；6．3v＠1A；2x5v＠2A．．．．．．．．． 4.
500－0－500v＠ $100 \mathrm{ma} \cdot$ ； 5 v CT＠ $3 \mathrm{~A} . . .$.
$400-315-0-100-315 v @ 200 \mathrm{ma} . ; 2.5 \mathrm{v}$＠2A $5 \mathrm{v} @ 3 \mathrm{~A} ; 6.3 \mathrm{v} @ 9 \mathrm{~A} ; 6.3 \mathrm{v} @ 9 \mathrm{~A} .$.
$00-0-400 \mathrm{v} @ 200 \mathrm{ma} \cdot \boldsymbol{5}$（ v 3A．．
$400-0-400 \mathrm{v} @ 200 \mathrm{ma}$ ；5v＠3A．．．．．．．．．． 4.95
350－0－350v＠150 ma．；5v＠3A；6．3v＠ 6A；78v＠1A
4.95

350－0－350v＠45 ma．；675v＠ $5 \mathrm{ma} \cdot \mathrm{v}^{21 / 2 v}$
＠－2A；2x6．3v＠1A；6．3v＠23／2A．．．．．． 4.95
350－0－350v＠80ma．；6．3v＠．6A；6．3v＠ 3.75 A ；2x5v＠3A

385－0－385－550v＠200ma．；21／2v＠2A；5v ＠3A；3x6．3v＠6A－PRI．110／220．．．．．． 350－0－350v＠＠150 ma．；5v＠3A；6．3v＠ $7.5 \mathrm{~A} ; 6.3 \mathrm{v} @ 3 \mathrm{~A}$
350－0－350v＠35 ma．
$340-0-340 \mathrm{v}$＠ 300 ma .1540 v ＠ 5 ma 1.49
$335-0-335 \mathrm{v}$＠ $60 \mathrm{ma} . ; 5 \mathrm{v}$＠3A；6．3v＠ $\mathrm{mA}^{2}$ ；
0－13－17－21－23v＠ 70 ma．—PRI． $110 / 2204.95$ 325－0－325v＠120 ma．；10v＠$@ \mathrm{v}$ ；5v＠7A 3.49 300－0－300v＠65 ma．；2x5v＠2A；6．3v＠

21，A；6．3v＠1A ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
$250-0-250 \mathrm{v}$＠ $100 \mathrm{ma} ; 2 \times 6.3 \mathrm{v}$＠ $4 \mathrm{~A} ; 6.3 \mathrm{v}$
＠5A；6．3v＠1A

80－0－80v＠225 ma．；5v＠2A；5v＠4A 3．95
24v＠6A
13．5v CT＠3．25A
$3 \times 10.3 \mathrm{v}$（a） $7 \mathrm{~A} ; \mathrm{CT}$
$6.3 v @ 10 \mathrm{~A} ; 6.3 \mathrm{v}$＠ 1 A

6．3v＠ $211 / 2 \mathrm{~A}$ ；6．3v＠2A；21／2v＠2A．．． 5.95
$5 \mathrm{v}-190 \mathrm{~A} \ldots . .17 .50 \quad 6.3 \mathrm{v} @ 1 \mathrm{~A} . . .$.
Бv＝115A ．．．．．14．95 8v CT 1A．．．．．e．e． 98
6．3v CT＠3A；5v CT＠4A．．．．．．．．．．．． 4.25

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10 hy＠400ma．．．．．\＄4．95 325 hy＠3ma．．．．．．． 3.49 8 hy＠ $300 \mathrm{ma} . . . \mathrm{m}^{2} .951$ hy＠ $800 \mathrm{ma} . . .{ }^{2} 14.95$ $25 \mathrm{hy} @ 160 \mathrm{ma} . . .{ }_{2} .49 \quad 10$ hy＠ $250 \mathrm{ma} . . .$. 2 hy＠ 150 ma ． 12 hy 100 ma ． 30 hy （O） $70 \mathrm{ma} .$.
0.5 hy＠ 15 amps.
1 hy ＠ 5 amps.

1 hy＠ 5 amps.
4hy＠600ma．
600 hy （a）3ma．
2.2510 hy＠ 200 ma
1.39 10／20 $\widehat{0} \mathrm{~m}$ a．
$\begin{array}{ll}1.39 & 15 \text { hy＠} 125 \mathrm{ma} . . . . . . \\ 7.95 & 1.49\end{array}$
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# Code Oscillator 

By PAUL M. COIRNELL, wBEFW

## Neither transformers nor batteries are needed in constructing his duvotone code practice oscillator.

THE accompanying diagram and photos show a simple neon bulb audio oscillator circuit which will deliver satisfactory headphone volume and key easily for code practice. Two tones, a high frequency and a low frequency, are available at the click of a switch. Earphones and key are in "cold" circuits and will not cause shock.
By using the postwar selenium rectifier, the problem of providing filament voltage for a tube rectifier has been eliminated. The low ohm (50-100 ohm) resistor keeps the selenium rectifier from running too warm.
Almost any value of filter condenser, from $1 \mu \mathrm{fd}$. up, can be used. Ours happened to be a $5 \mu \mathrm{fd}$., 200 volt d.c. unit. The 200 volt d.c. working voltage is the lowest voltage rating filter condenser that can be used, however.
The oscillator circuit itself requires at least 3 megohms as a series resistor. Tests showed that a lower value of resistance caused a loss of oscillations. Some slight tone change occurs as the resistance increases, and one hears a lower frequency tone when a resistor of higher ohmage is used.

The answer to varying tone, however, was found in the coupling condensers ( $C_{2}, C_{3}$ ) run from the positive side of the neon bulb to the phone/key circuit. A $.00025 \mu \mathrm{fd}$. condenser produced a very high frequency whistle, while a $.01 \mu \mathrm{fd}$. condenser caused a low frequency tone in the earphones. As a compromise, a $.001 \mu \mathrm{fd}$. unit ( $C_{3}$ ) was selected for the low frequency


Wiring diagram for code oscillator.
tone, and a $100 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$. condenser ( $C_{2}$ ) for the high frequency whistle.
A variation of the capacity of the negative voltage coupling condenser $\left(C_{4}\right)$ will produce some change in tone but it is not as effective as varying the value of the positive coupling condensers ( $C_{2}, C_{3}$ ).

This unit uses a $1 / 4$ watt standard neon bulb, but a regular 1 watt size works fine, too. A previous unit which was built into an old McElroy code

Top view shows construction of oscillator and connections for key and headset.

50.110 mmfd
27.150 mmfd 27.30 mmfd

30

## VARIABLE CONDENSER

Split Stator. 12.5 MMFD per section. Micalex insulation. 4000V - \$1.50 025 spacing, ea.

## OUTPUT

## TRANSFORMER

2000 Ohm Primary - 6 Ohm Secondary (50L6 to 6 Ohm speaker)
2500 Ohm Primary -8 Ohm Secondary (2A3 -
OAm speaker)

## OUTPUT TRANSFORMER

6600 Ohm primary -3.2 Ohm sec. 45 C
ondary. For $6 \mathrm{Fb}=6 \mathrm{~K} 6 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$


Universal Output Transformer
PA-10, 35W Saluration. For 2 push-pull 6У6. 4-8-15-500 ohm \$2.25 secondary. ea

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100 Assorted. 3 I.D. to $13 / 8 \mathrm{I} .0$. Will cover most requirements.
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12 A 6 - Beam Power Output Tube
Plan your mext output application around the 12A6. Can be substituted for 25L6, 35L6, $50 L 6$ in ACbrand new and perfect.
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10 for $\$ 1.90$
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## PL-540 PLUG

(Same as PL-54)
15cea
10 for $\$ 1.25$
RG8-U COAXIAL CABLE
5 ci per ft......... $\$ 3.85$ per $100^{\prime}$
SLIDE SWITCH DPDT
15c ea.
10 for $\$ 1.25$ Shipping wt. ${ }^{11}$ \$10.00

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Consists of:
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15 c ea.
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Carbon, $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ dia. $x / 8 "$. Shaft or longer $1 / 8 "$ Dia. Choice: $5 K, 10 \mathrm{~K}, 50 \mathrm{~K}, \$ 1.70$

Carbon, with switch, $11 / s^{"}$ Dia.
Shoft. $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ or longer. Choice: LOOK, meg. 1.5 meg.. 2 meg. 39c ea. $\$ 3.50$
150 Ohm Rheostat, $1 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times \mathrm{l}^{1 \prime}$ long shaft. wire wound, $11 / \mathrm{s}^{\prime \prime}$ Dia. 29c - \$2.50

300 Ohm, tapped 50 Ohm each side: wire wound, $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ Dia., screwdriver \$1. 70 shaft 19c - 10 for.
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 5000 Ohm. wire wound, with switch.


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worth tixice our asking price. Tubes
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| 400 V insulation. Heavy Duty |  |
|  |  |
| end.... Shielded. Plug each |  |
| 5 PAIR 100' \#18 |  |
| STRANDED |  |
| 00 V ins ation. Heavy duty |  |
|  |  |
| watertite connectors at each end. |  |
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practice case, replacing the 117N7 tube unit, used the common nightlight variety of neon bulb and worked very well. However some trouble may be experienced with nightlights, as they don't all seem to be good oscillators. The neon bulbs incorporated in this unit are used as is, without removing the resistor in the base

Reversing the position of the key and phones may cause a carryover background oscillation. If this occurs it may be necessary to connect the key first, from positive coupling condensers to phones.

Additional keys and phones can be added in series as shown, using the usual telegraph circuit arrangement. The key switch at the receiving station must be closed while the other station's key is being used. If a carryover tone is noted in the phones, reverse the line connections to the other key and phones.
Requiring few parts and small space, a unit of this type should prove ideal for code practice work.
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A HOLDER for the soldering iron may A be easily assembed from a sheet of asbestos and some fine wire.
A cylinder of ashestos is made with the one end folded back and held in place with the wire. A turn or two of wire is placed near the other end of the asbestos and in the middle.
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H.L.


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Iew Developments in II. C. AIIPLIHIERS

By DON M. WHERRY, WODEX

A general understanding of d.c. amplifiers and their
applications should be of value to the serviceman.

IT IS commonly known in the electronic engineering field that uses for d.c. amplifiers are almost too numerous to mention but for some obscure reason the experimenter and amateur seem to be almost unaware of their existence. The layman may ask, "What good are they?" or "What do they do?" To answer the last question first it can be said that a d.c. amplifier occupies the same place in the d.c. field as the a.c. amplifier does in its field. The other question will be answered by the -reader after his perusal of this article.
In designing a d.c. amplifier the choice of tubes is the most important single item, even more important than in a.c. work. The two characteristics to choose are sharp cut-off and high gain. No attempt will be made to go into the mathematics or characteristic curves as reasons for such requirements as the importance of these two items will be clear after a study of the diagrams and explanations.
Fig. 2A shows a simple, two-stage d.c. amplifier, the principal point of difference from the a.c. type being the absence of condensers. The addition of bypass condensers may improve the performance in some cases, however. It can be seen from the diagram that at no-voltage input the first tube is without bias of any sort. For this reason the plate voltage should be kept at a value sufficiently low to keep the plate dissipation within the rated value. Bias could be added in series with the grid return resistor but such biasing is not advisable unless it is in the form of a battery inserted between the grid and


Fig. 1. Phototube input to d.c. amplifier.
the resistor on the grid side of the input. Cathode bias, in the form of a cathode resistor, should be avoided as a general rule as it operates in opposition to the voltage to be measured. Input polarity must be observed under these conditions as the input tube already is drawing maximum current and a plus voltage applied to the grid will have little or no effect. If it is impossible to isolate the minus input voltage from, say, a common ground with the amplifier itself, it will be necessary to add the bias battery as mentioned. In this event care should be taken that the tube is not biased beyond cut-off because it will then be necessary to apply an equal amount of positive voltage at the input to overcome the "beyond cut-off" portion of the bias before any output will be developed across the plate load resistor, $R_{z}$. Assuming the circuit is as shown in Fig. 2A it can be seen that with no input $V_{1}$ draws maximum current causing a large voltage drop across its plate load resistor, $R_{1}$. This unit also serves as the grid return resistor for $V_{2}$ as its

Fig. 2. (A) Two-stage d.c. amplifier. (B) Addition of voltage divider in " $B$ " circuit.



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Fig. 3. (A) Practical circuit using the basic d.c. amplifier circuit. (B) ExtremeIy sensitive temperature indicator using thermocouples in a bridge circuit. Other devices, such as phototubes, may also be used for the two bridge legs.


Fig. 4. Push-pull circuit for increased stability and low impedarice output. With leads A, B, and C brought out, both plus and minus voltages can be read with a left-hand zero-reading meter. An external bridge input can be con nected to $A$ and $C$, in which case, $R_{i}$ and $R_{6}$ can be omitted. $B$ left open. and the center of the external legs grounded as shown in Fig. 3B.
cathode connects to the "B plus" end of $R_{1}$. It follows that with no input to $V_{t}$ the grid of $V_{2}$ is biased heavily by the large drop across $R_{t}$ and no current flows through its plate load resistor, $R_{z}$ and consequently no output is obtained. This load resistor is used when a high impedance voltage-operated device is used for the output but when a cur-
rent-operated device is used the resistor may be omitted.

While this is the basic circuit for a two-stage d.c. amplifier there are several things which make it undesirable in actual practice, chief of which is lack of any adjustments. As was mentioned, no input means $V_{z}$ may be biased far beyond cut-off in which case some def-

Fig. 5. Voltage regulation is used to prevent line voltage changes from altering output.



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Fig. 6. This amplifier uses a light to control a heater voltage. A very small light variation changes the load on $\mathrm{T}_{1}$ secondary which reflects a higher, or lower, impedance in series with the heater transformer primary ( $\mathrm{T}_{2}$ ). This is the basic control circuit for a Dew Point Indicator, developed by the author.
inite input voltage must be applied before any output is available. This situation is remedied in actual practice by the addition of a variable resistor across the " $B$ " voltage as shown in Fig. 2B. This resistance is then varied until the drop across $R_{1}$ is exactly equal to the cut-off voltage of $V_{2}$ thereby giving no output but allowing the output to rise at once with the applied input.

A practical circuit using the basic d.c. amplifier is shown in Fig. 3A in which $R_{2}$ is a slider resistor which is used to set the bias on $V_{1}$ for the required current flow to place the grid of $V_{2}$ at just slightly on the positive side
of cut-off. This will allow a small current flow through $V_{2}$ and consequently a small output. This output is cancelled out by the proper adjustment of $R_{x}$ which allows a current to flow through the output in opposition to the tube current. This is a simple zero-adjustment that can be applied to a great many instruments. As previously mentioned if a high impedance voltage-operated device is used on the output, a plate load resistor should be added across the output terminals. However an extremely sensitive voltmeter can be made by using a 1 milliampere meter across the output terminals of this am
plifier. Also if a phototube is used for the input (Fig. 1) and a meter or sensitive relay for the output an instrument of almost unbelievable sensitivity to light can bé obtained. Additional stages may be added for increased sensitivity if desired but it must be noted that no input becomes maximum output and vice versa through each tube. For this reason your amplifier probably will need an even number of stages. The sensitivity of four stages would be more than necessary and difficult to handle. For that reason two are usually used. Also d.c. amplifiers are much more susceptible to line voltage fluctuations than a.c. types because instead of simply having a slight effect on the gain as is the case with a.c. units any fluctuation is directly read on the output as a change in reading. Where the output device is a relay or some such piece of apparatus small output changes may be inconsequential except in cases of extreme sensitivity, but where the output is fed into a recording meter, for example, changes other than input cannot be tolerated.
For this reason the circuit for a recording meter (Fig. 5) was developed

A brief explanation of this circuit is as follows. At "nc input" the grid of $V_{1}$ is approximately 37 volts negative with


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 kit easily slips together. Priced complete with tubes and 8-WATT AMPLI
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Fig. 7. Another interesting variation of the basic d.c. amplifier unit.
respect to ground while the cathode voltage is adjusted by $R_{3}$ to a point just negative enough with respect to the grid to allow a sufficiently large current through the tube and plate load resistance, $R_{b}$, to give the necessary veltage drop to bias $V_{z}$ to normal class A condition. Under these conditions $R_{8}$ is adjusted to cancel out the plate current of $V_{2}$ through the output device giving zero output. As a negative voltage is applied to the grid of $V_{1}$ the grid moves towards cut-off causing $V=$ grid to go less negative. This, in turn, allows the plate current to overcome the bleeder current through $R_{8}$ and $R_{6}$ thereby giving an output. This circuit is desirable because it possesses good stability and can measure both positive and negative voltages-if a center-reading zero meter is used.

If even more stability, coupled with a good low impedance output is desired this circuit may be modified into a push-pull type as shown in Fig. 4. The operation of this circuit is almost identical to Fig. 5 with the exception of the output which is connected across $R_{7}$, the cathode resistor which is common to both tubes. This circuit is particularly well adapted to phototube work where very high sensitivity and good stability is desired.
A temperature indicator of extreme sensitivity can be constructed by using two thermocouples made from \#40 constantan and iron wire and connected in the bridge circuit shown in Fig. 3B. One couple should be mounted in a bath of mercury or water in order to hold steady at room temperature and the measurements made with the other Two strain gauges may be used to measure the amount of flexing of anything from your beam antenna support to a bridge girder. In fact, the uses to which this d.c. amplifier may be applied are only limited by the inventive-
ness and ingenuity of the experimenter or amateur.

You have perhaps read that d.c. amplifiers are inherently unstable. This is unquestionably true and if the experimenter goes into multi-stage or unstabilized amplifiers of very high sensitivity he possibly will encounter some grief. However, when one carefully constructs an amplifier according to Fig. 4 in which the voltages are stabilized and push-pull is used to further minimize voltage fluctuations the instability simmers down to that caused by thermal agitation and changes in the "mu" of tubes which should cause little concern.
It is now apparent why tubes having a high amplification factor and a sharp cut-off should be used. The high amplification factor is required in order to obtain the high plate current change with given grid change and the sharp cut-off is needed because in many cases the tubes are operated at exactly cutoff condition.

All in all the d.c. amplifier is an interesting and instructive piece of equipment and one can go from the basic units described here into an endless chain of developments. See Figs. 6 and 7 for interesting variations and applications. Get your junk box out and let your imagination run.
$-30-$

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MOTOROLA, Inc. has announced a $\$ 50,000$ prize contest for their distributor's salesmen to stimulate the sale of the company's auto radios.

In addition to the $\$ 50,000$ worth of merchandise offered to salesmen, the company is awarding $\$ 1,000$ to the distributors whose salesmen top the list. The company is awarding 1948 Chevrolets, cash, chests of silverware, home appliances, home furnishings, luggage, cameras, and baby strollers as prizes.

The contest which started May 27th will close August 31st.


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Receivers will be marketed in 1948. In years to come millions more will flow into American homes. With Television comes FM receivers and circuits. This new field demands a tremendous increase in the number of properly trained television and FM technicians to install and service this equipment.

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of the "top third" now engaged in service work to enter the ulimate profitable field of television and FM installation and service.
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## International Short-Wave

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DX Sessions
The weekly DX sessions from Stockholm, Sweden, are scheduled this summer on Saturdays at 0245, SBP, 11.705, SBT, 15.155 ; at 1000 , SBT, 15.155 , SDB$2,10.780$, and at 2000, SBT, 15.155 , SDB-2, 10.780. Reports are requested to DX Editor, The Swedish Broadcasting Service, Stockholm 7, Sweden. Programs are compiled by Arne Skoog, who heads up the International League of ShortWave Editors.

The weekly DX program from Radio Australia is currently scheduled on Sunday at 0025, VLA5, 15.320 , VLC9, 17. 840, VLB5, 21.540, VLG11, 15.210; at 0827 , VLB, 9.540 , VLC7, 11.810 , and at 0902, VLB3, 11.760, VLC6, 9.615, and VLA6, 15.200. These broadcasts are compiled by Graham Hutchins on behalf of the Australian Radio DX Club.

## UN Broadcasts

Relays by United States and Canadian stations from the United Nations, Lake Success, New York, are at present being made possible through the cooperation of the Department of State (USA), the Canadian Broadcasting Coropration, and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation (Boston, Mass., USA), which have placed transmitting facilities at the disposal of the United Nations. The UN transmitter at Geneva, Switzerland, is still experimenting, trying to find best frequencies for its purposes. European listeners have recently reported it at $0900-1000$ on 6.672 and 9.655 , sometimes with English at 0930-0945, and in French at 0945-1000; also on 17.770 at 0500; reports are desired to Radio des Nations Unies at Geneve, Suisse (Switzerland)
(Incidentally, it is reported that one of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation outlets in Boston will increase power to 250 kw . this autumn, and that it is likely this powerful transmitter will be used for UN relays.)

The Radio Division, United Nations, Lake Success, N. Y., USA, is anxious to establish contact with as many listeners as possible and will gladly acknowledge all communications, I am informed. Letters from all parts of the world have already been received and have provided valuable information about the reception of UN broadcasts and about local listening conditions. Schedules may be obtained from the address just given.

## Club Notes

England-Due to ill-health, W. E. H Harris, BSWL 2325, who has been writing "Broadcast Survey" for Short Wave Revieu', house organ of the British Short Wave League, London, has been compelled to give up this work. He will be replaced shortly.
U.S.A.-New officers of the Grand


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National Radio Society are Edward F. Shirley, president; Walter Downes, first vice-president; Charles Eaton, second vice-president, and J. I. Vaught, secretary. New QRA of this group is P.O. Box 52, Cassadaga, New York. Mr. Shirley succeeds George H. Jacobs, founder of the club and its president the past nine years. Mr. Jacobs will act as a personal aide to the new club president.

Carl Beck has resigned as short-wave editor for the Universal Radio DX Club, and has been replaced by Donald C. Gross, Route 1, Box 175, Port Orchard, Washington. Ralph Kastner, amateur editor, also recently resigned and the new amateur editor is Don Martinez. 1469 26th Avenue, San Francisco 22, California; Martinez will be assisted by associate CQ-DX editor, James M. Moore, 1130 Guerrero Street, Apt. 4, San Francisco, California. Headquarters of this club are at 7507 Holly Street, Oakland 3, California

## AIR Schedules

Schedules just in via airmail from Delhi list these summer schedules for All India Radio:
Delhi-VUD2, 10 kw., 7.290, 21002300 (to 2330 on days of educational broadcasts); 9.630, 0200-0400; 9.630, 0630-0800; 4.960, 0815-1230. VUD3, 5 kw., 9.670, 2040-2245; 17.760. 0200-0400; 17.760, 0715-0745; 9.670, 0800-0830; 15.290, 0845-1130; 9.620, 1200-1245. VUD4, 10 kw., 11.850, 2040-2245, 0200-0400, 0715-0830, 0845-1230. VUD5, 100 kw ., 15.190, 2040-2200; 15.190, 2215-0145; 15.190, 0215-0315; 15.90, 0430-0800; 9.590 , 0830-1100; 9.590, 1115-1230; 7. 290, 1730-1825. VUD7, 100 kw., 15.160 , $2040-2145,2215-0230,0315-0345,0500-$ 0945,1000-1100, 1115-1230. VUD8, 7.5 kw., 21.510, 2215-0230, 0500-0830, 09001110, 1115-1230. VUD9, $7.5 \mathrm{kw} ., 15.350$, 2215-0230, 0340-0400, 0430-0830, 09001110, 1115-1230. VUD10, $20 \mathrm{kw} ., 9.630$, 2040-2100; 17.830, 2215-0230; 21.510, 0315-0345; 17.830, 0430-0700; 7.290, 0800-0930. VUD11, 20 kw., 11.760, 20402200 ; 15.290, 2215-0030; 15.290, 01300145; 15.290, 0200-0400; 15.290, 05000700; 15.290, 0715-0745; 15.290, 08000830; 9.630, 0900-1110; 7.210, 1200-1245.
Bombay-VUB2, $7.2470,10 \mathrm{kw}$, $2100-$ 2300; 9.550, 0130-0400; 7.240, 0550-0845; 4.880, 0900-1230.

Calcutta-VUC2, $10 \mathrm{kw} ., 7.210,2000-$ 2200; 9.530, 0200-0430; 9.530, 0630-0800; 4.840, 0815-1230.

Madras-VUM2, 10 kw., 7.260, 20302230 ; $9.590,0200-0430 ; 9.590$, $0530-$ 0630; 7.260, 0700-1030; 4.920, 1045-1200.

English periods from Delhi (usually news) are scheduled at $2130,15.19,15$. $16,11.85,11.76,9.67,7.29,2230,21.51$, $17.83,15.35,15.25,15.19,15.16$; 0030 , $21.51,17.83,15.35,15.19,15.16$; 0130 , $21.51,17.83,15.35,15.29,15.19,15.16$; $0300,17.76,15.29,15.19,11.85,9.63$; (including program summary), 21.51, $15.35,15.29,15.16 ; 0630,21.51,17.83$, $15.35,15.19,0730,17.76,15.35,15.19$, 15.16; 0930, 21.51, 15.35, 15.16, 9.59; $1030,21.51,15.35,15.29,15.16,11.85$, $9.63,9.59,4.96 ; 1100$ (replayed from BBC, London), 21.51, 15.35, 15.29, 9.63. The English news periods are normally

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television technicians. Fiery man in the broadcast studio must know the limitations-and the amazing advantages of this section medium of chtertamment and education. tions-illustrates the similarity o motion picture and stage production and where this similarity ends. It thoroughly explains all the special requirements and possibilities of television as a separate form of expressionThe sensitipity of telerision cameras to color and ngitups. The rersatility of dierent lenses for creating special effects. Network control and the use of renote equipment in combination with studio equimment. How the various duties of studio personnel can be applied to the best ad-
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tions of all the inpes of receivers are discussed tions of alt the types of receivers are discussed
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Section 8. Installing Television Receivers.
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stallation technicians and servicemen and yives complete nformation on ererything from the all important safety
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## Last Minute Tips

TAQ, 15.195, is being used extensively now by Ankara, Turkey; heard well in Eastern North America daily 2100-2117 (no Englisb), and at other times, fine level. (Kary, Pa., Fuller, Rhode Island) Reported heard well in Britain.

At last report, the four new 100-kw. stations being built in Spain have not been completed as yet. (Dobeson, England)

The manager of Rutdio Monte-Carlo, Monaco, advises that by this time a second short-wave transmitter should be on the air from that location, operating in either the 31 - or 25 -meter band. Schedule of the $6.035(49.71 \mathrm{~m}$.) outlet, 25 kw ., is 0130-0300, 0600-0800, 13001715.

Swedes report call-sign of Radio Dakur on about 15.614 is FZK9, heard to around 17.00 . Foerster, Illinois, reports this station to 1805 closedown.

Belgrade's 6.107 outlet now has news at 1230 as well as at 1530. (Pearce, England)

In Sweden, VLR2, 6.150, Australia, is heard with news 1500; VLH4, 11.880, and VLG6, 15.240, are in parallel with news 1545. (Ohrwall)

For the summer, Norway has replaced 6.185 with 15.170 in the daily overseas beam (some English), 2000-2100; 15.170 is a good signal; 11.735 ( 100 kw ) is usually excellent, but the other parallel outlet (9.610) is "squeezed" badly by Rio de Janeiro's ZYC8. (Kary, Pa., Stark, Texas)

Rabat, 9.082, French Morocco, has news in French 1730, closes 1800.

Kary, Pa., has received a verification from PGGF, the liner Nieww Ansterdım, 17.633; when signal was picked up by Kary, the liner was just north of Haiti en route from Curacao to Hoboken (N. J.), trip having started in Rio de Janeiro harbor; transmitter is KSV/CL of Dutch manufacture from the N.S.F. factory at Hilversum; power 500 watts; antenna is single vertical; telephone transmitter uses suppressed grid modulation, the first to be used aboard ship, the chief radio operator informed Kary. Incidentally, that operator is really an "old-timer" in radio, having begun as a wireless operator at sea in 1915 with the old spark-gap transmitters!

Bucharest, Roumania, outlets on 6.210 , 9.52, 11.90, are in parallel for English period at 1500-1530. (Pearce, England) The 6.210 frequency may vary slightly at times.

Radio Australia reports that a United Nations amateur station at Lake Success, N. Y., has been set up under the callsign of K2UN, and will be used by UN personnel. Will utilize the $10-, 20-$, $40-$, and 80 -meter bands. When first reported was on 20 meters.

Rangoon, Burma, is broadcasting English periods daily at 2015-2030, 01150145 on 9.540, and at 0915-1015 on 6.025, news 1000. (Cushen, New Zealand) Frequency in the $49-\mathrm{m}$. band appears to be 6.035. (Dilg, Calif.)

JKF2, 4.910, Tokyo, has been heard opening at 1400; JVW, 15.225, JVW3,

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15.325, are scheduled now 0300-0900. (Radio Australia)
Rudio SEAC. Colombo, Ceylon, has been heard widely this summer on 15.230 in special broadcasts; was a good signal here in West Virginia when relaying BBC's descriptions of cricket matches played in Nottingham (England); was beamed to Australia around 0600-0800 and later. SEAC's 15.120 has been heard fair to good here this summer at 0600 when relaying BBC news from London; also in the Sunday beam to Britain 1230-1430; for this beam announces 9.825 in parallel to British Isles, and $9.520,6.075$, and 3.393 to India, Pakistan, and East Asia; however, at times seems to use 17.730 instead of (announced) 9.825. In the daily pro-
gram, I note that at 0600 they announce only 15.120; Australians report the use of $17.730,15.120,9.520,6.075,3.393$ at 0530.

Warsaw III, 6.215, is scheduled 09302000, according to Rudio Australia, with news at 1430 (if not heard then, try at 1530): on Wednesdays at 1510 has 15 minutes in Esperanto; is reported on 11.710 at 0500-0600.

Radio Nacional de Estiana, Madrid, 9.368, 40 kw., is scheduled in French 1300; German 1330; Italian 1345; Portuguese 1400; Russian 1420; English 1500; Arabic 1530; Spanish 1535-1600. (Dobeson, England)

Finland's OIX4, 15.190, is heard with weak signal in England with news 0715. (Harrison)
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Tetuan, 6.067, Spanish Morocco, often relays programs from Madrid with identification as latter; should not be mistaken for Spain; signals erratic in England. (Harrison)

FIQA, 6.059, Radio Tananariva, Madagascar, is heard in Sweden with weak signal; news in French 1245, (Ohrwall) Frequency may be as high as 6.063 .
Moscow's $7.200,6.160$, and 6.020 outlets have English at 1730; sometimes appear off these frequencies slightly. (Harrison, England)

Rome's 9.630 outlet is heard in Sweden with English program at around 1450 . (Ohrwall) The 11.810 outlet is heard at 1600 to South Africa, mostly in Italian, but with English announcements. (Harrison, England)
Radio Monte-Carlo, 6.035, Monaco, has French news 1330. (Ohrwall, Sweden)

Prague on 11.760 has news at 12451300; at 1445 and 1645 on 9.553 . (Pearce, England)
Rudio Luxembourg, 15.350, is heard at 1145 with sponsored program in French; either closes down or fades out around 0700. (Pearce, England)

TAP, 9.465, Ankara, Turkey, now has news daily 1145; Postbag on Sundays is at 1530 now; English to England at 1530 on Mondays, Thursday. (Pearce, England)
Brazzaville's 16-meter outlet, which had been off the air for some time, appears to be on daily now at 05000745 (Sundays $0400-0745$ ) on 17.837, in parallel with 15.595. (Swedish DX Broadcast)

Helsinki's 9.500 outlet is heard in England at 0715 with news for North America (weekdays only). (Pearce) The 15.190 channel parallels.

Jaffa, Palestine, on 6.790 ,, still has Arabic at 1330 , signs off 1400 . (Pearce, England)
Apparently, the Danish Brigude Radio, 6.225, Germany, is now on Summer Time, as has been heard signing off 1400; schedule now appears 0600-0700, 0900-1100, 1300-1400. (Pearce, England) Location is given as Aurich, a town about 120 km . northwest of Bremen. (Holmberg, Sweden)

Current schedules of Rudio Muckussar, Celebes, $9.550,5.030,10 \mathrm{kw}$., appear to be weekdays $2200-0130$, 0400-1000, 1730-1930; Sundays 1900-0130, 04001000. QRA is Radio Makassar, Strandweg Zuid, Makassar, Celebes. (Swedish DX Broadcast)
Rudio Induesia, Batavia, Java, is heard in England on 19.345 and 17.630 with English for Europe 1200-1230; latter then signs on to Middle East in Arabic. (Pearce)
International Red Cross, Geneva, Switzerland, has been heard by Pearce, England, on Saturdays at 1230 in French, and English; also Sundays 0245. Frequency is 6.345.
Kernan, Massachusetts, reports ZM2AP, 7.700, Apia, Western Samoa, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays 0115-0300; fades out rapidly.
ZYB8, 11.765, Sao Paulo, Brazil, is heard in Chicago at 2000. (Domzalski) Rome appears to be using 15.120 again now to North America evenings Radio news

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## HIGH FIDELITY EV-635 MICROPHONE USES "XL" PLUG

Electro-Voice has equipped the new EV-635 High Fidelity Dynamic Microphone for studio and remote broadcasting, with the Cannon Type XL-3-11 Plug - a quality plug for a quality microphone.

Shown at left is the new XL-3-36 Wall Receptacle tpin in
sert sert) engaged with an X- $\mathrm{X}-36$ is priced 11 $\$ 5.45$ List priced at ${ }^{\text {at }}$ $3-35$ (socket insert) $\$ 4.95$ List.


For a practical, low cost but high quality connector series having three 15 -amp. contacts, choose the "XL". Four plug types and six repectacles with 3 adapter receptacles are available. Min. flashover voltage 1500 Volts.


Above are the two zinc plugs (Left) XI-.3-12, List $\$ 1.20$ and (Right) XL-3-11, List $\$ 1.25$

No other small electric connector has all the features of the XL, including the safety latch lock.

XL Connectors are available from more than 250 radio supply houses throughout the U.S.A.

For complete information on the $: 347$ and XI $I-P R 1$. Addres. Department H-228.

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WORLD EXPORT (Excepting British Empire): frazar \& HANSEN, 301 Clay ST., SAN FRANCISCO
to at least 1950; news at 1915. (Goffs, Ohio)

Lisbon on 11.030 has a broadcast for Portuguese listeners abroad 1600-1700; now heard here instead of previouslyused 11.845; also heard earlier, signing off at 1530. (Pearce, England)

ZQI, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I., is scheduled on 4.95 at 1600-1730, on 3.48, 1930-2200; news 2000. (Southall, Pa.)

Ridin Aikure has informed Southall, Pa., that the $1 / u^{\prime} 100-\mathrm{kw}$. transmitter of Rudio Istanhal should be testing around the end of August; no frequencies were given; the station will be "dedicated to preserving the world peace," and will be the most powerful station in that part of the world, it was stated. Watch for this one in the popular short-wave broadcast bands.

Recently, KZRC, 6.135, "The Voice of Cebu," Philippines, has been coming through again in Texas around 0630 . (Stark)
Magganab Rudin, "Palestine Calling," is reported on 13.89 at 0.400-0420, 17001720, 1800-1820, with announcements in English; mostly in Hebrew. (Short Wave News, London)

Kure, 6.105, Japan, now operates 1643-0730. (Dilg, Calif.) Relays Radio Austratia.

YHN, 10.851, Indonesian Broadcasting System, Djokjakarta, has English 12001300; on occasions is heard with weak signal (also in English) at 1730. (Pearce, England) Latter beam is for U.S. and is scheduled to around 1930; is seldom reported as audible in U.S.
M. I. Dada, Port Louis, Mauritius, informs Southall, Pa., "We have one broadcasting station, operating in the 220 -meter band, thrice daily, at $2200-$ 2245, 0315-0350, 1000-1230. Recently,
the Mauritius Broadcasting Station has carried out tests in the 42 -meter band. They were not found satisfactory. Further tests will be caried out next winter." Was reported heard in England in winter on 7.295 , during tests.
$V$ aticin Radio is scheduled in Englisb at 0900 on $9.66,15.095$; at $1315,9.66$, 5.969. (Southall, Pa.)

HLKA, 7.933, Seoul, Korea, is heard in England some days from 1615; chimes and call at 1630, then talk in Eastern language: usually deteriorates badly and has much CWQRM. (Pearce) Not heard lately mornings in California; the 2.510 outlet is still heard there, however. (Dilg) It is possible this station has moved from 7.933 to a higher frequency for the summer for its morning transmission.

CR7BJ, 9.654 V , Mozambique, is a good signal when signing on daily 0000 (Saturdays may not sign on until around 0200); signs on with "rooster and/or cuckoo calls" and chimes. (Southall, Pa.)

ISWC, London, reports that an airmail letter just in from the Government of Pakistan says that the short-wave transmitters of the Pakistan Broadcasting Service are not likely to be on the air for some months yet.
A Dutch DX-er has received word from Batavia, Dutch East Indies, that Rudio Buttari, (which, incidentally, now announces."Radio Indonesia") is "desperately" seeking reception reports-to Regeerings Voorlichtings Dienst, Koningslein 12, Batavia, Java, D.E.I.; schedules were listed PLD6, 17.630, PLA2, 19.345, and YDC, 15.145, 1100-1130 (Dutch): and PLF2, 19.345, English from 1200. (ISWC)

PCJ's 21.480 outlet is $0 n l_{3} 15 \mathrm{kw}$., and not 100 kw ., as first reported; a 100 kw .

The Square Post of the American Legion in Chicago is sponsoring a project which other civic minded groups may wish to adopt. The Post is collecting table model radios to be reconditioned for distribution to Veterans' Hospitals. Fred A. Orth is in charge of repairing the radios and to date he has put 48 sets in working order of the 61 that were donated as a result of a small item in community paper.



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station will probably be on the air from Hilversum by the latter part of next year (1949). (ISWC)

ISMC, London, reports United Nations Rudio, Geneva, Switzerland, 6.670, 18.450, daily, except Sundays, at 1300 . Peddle, Newfoundland, sends us these tips-CSX2, 4.845, Ponta Delgada, Azores, 1800-1900; Algiers, 9.570, 13301830; OLR5B, 15.320, Prague, 1500-1545; PJC2, 2.315, Willemsted, Curacao, oft at 2130; Damascus, 12.00, Syria, 1215-1345 sign-off.

Brazzaville's 17.840 outlet has been heard in Texas with news 1545. (Stark)

Bucharest, 6.210V, Roumania, has news in German 1400. Rudio Belgrade, 6.107, Yugoslavia, has news in Eng/ish 1530. Rudto Renasionis. CSWD, 6.155, Lisbon, Portugal, is heard in Sweden to 1730. (Ohrwall)
Rudio Biss.m, Portuguese Guinea, has informed Starry. Pa., via airmail, that new schedule on 7.948 is 1630-1900. However, Fary, Pa.. recently heard CQM-1 signing ait at 1800 as usual. Usually has had CWQRM and "ham" phone QRM.

PJA-19, Aruba (city of Orenjestad), 19.460, has been heard in Pa. at 08450906, calling WKF, New York, with tratfic; goes into scrambled telephony after contact has been established; strong signal but carrier suffers from bad hum, is considerably over-modulated. (Kary)

Prague, Czechoslovakia, appears to have "decided that its $11.8 \$ 0$ outlet is OLR4R:" for some time this station announced as OLR5A although it has always been officially listed as OLR4A. (Worris, N.Y.)

The Salzburg, Austria, outlet on 7.220 has news 0115. Harrison, England)

PRL-亏̄, 11.950 (measured), Brazil, is good in Pa . evenings, generally in parallel with PRL-7, 11.720; news in Portuguese 1740. (Kary)

According to Gutter, Chicago, Moscow now radiates in Ergli, 0900-0930, news to about 0910; on 15.440; at 0930-1000 closedown, uses German. Is possible the whole hour is beamed to American Zone of Germany. Can anyone confirm?

Widely reported with good to fair signals is Teheran, 15.100 , Iran, with news 0715; may have gone on earlier schedule by this time, in which case news would be one hour earlier (0615).

A station on 17.825 afternoons to around 1700 is believed to be Oslo. (Stark, Texas) I have heard this outlet here in West Virginia around 1200-1300 or later, good level.

LSM-3, Buenos Aires (actually location is Hurlingham!, Argentina, has been heard in Pa . at 1830, calling Cuba, extremely strong signals. (Kary)
T. Fridriksson, an official of the Reykjavik, Iceland, station, informs me: "The only regular short-wave broadcast from Iceland at present is over TFJ on 12.175 ( 24.64 m. ), previously on 12.235 $(24.52 \mathrm{~m}$.$) . Transmission is o \mathrm{hl}$; on Sundays at 1115-1145, and consists of home news, talk, and Icelandic music. All speech is Icelandic. These transmissions are intended primarily for Icelanders in other countries and others who under-
stand the Icelandic language. TFJ is operated by the Iceland State Telephone and Telegraph Administration, but is used occasionally by the Iceland State Broadcasting Service for special broadcasts, in addition to the weekly transmission on Sunday." Has been heard weakly in Pennsylvania by Kary and Southall. Was heard late in winter by Anderson, California; station verified his report. Probably beams on Scandinavia and thus will be difficult to pick up in U.S. Kary reports bad teletype QRM.

PSF, measured 14.690, with PSH, 10.220 , in parallel, heard in Pennsylvania to usual 1800 sign-off with Brazilian National Anthem, "Ouviram do Ipiranga." PSF is slightly weaker than PSH, but is by far the clearer channel; programs consist of various press releases from the Brazilian governmentsuch as "Noticias Federal," "Noticias de Capital," and "Noticias de Interior." All Portuguese. (Kary)

OTC-2, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, was recently measured by Kary, Pa., at 9.767.77, indicating a drift back to assigned frequency of 9.767 (which is announced); some weeks ago was reported in East as being as high as 9.770 at times.

Radio Brazza'ille's 15.595 outlet has news 0715-0730; sign-off varies, but is usually around 0750, with "La Marseillaise;" considerable fade has been noted; the 17.840 (measured 17.836.66) outlet has QRM in form of heterodyne from Rudio Eireunn at 1230-1300; the 17.840 channel signs off 1346 ; the 21.000 channel has been measured 21.004, and is heard to 1215 sign-off, is weak and suffers frequent complete fade-outs; has QRM from CW station OLU, identity unknown, (Kary, Pa.)

The Chief of Foreign Liaison, Radio Polskie, Warsaw, Poland, has notified Kary, Pa., that the "alleged" Polish outlet on 9.530 is not an "official Polish station; it may be an amateur one from Poland as well as from another country; the Polish short-wave station is Warsaw III, operating on 6.215." It is doubtful that this is an amateur station, however. Listeners "Down Under" reported hearing this outlet announce "Radio (Continued on page 117)


[^6]

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## What's New in Radio

(Continued from page 78 )

Available in either kit form or completely wired, the new tuner features an i.f. bandwidth of 150 kc , at 6 db . down, high gain miniature tubes throughout, input impedance to match the standard 300 ohm line, an 8 inch slide rule dial with linear tuning, and a self-contained power supply.

The unit measures 8 inches by 10 inches by $6 \frac{3}{4}$ inches, a size suitable for most custom installations.

A data sheet covering the Model FMT-10 will be forwarded to those requesting it from Brooks Electronic Laboratories, 32 Kendall Park, Waltham, Massachusetts.

## MOBILE TRANSMITTER

Standard Transformer Corporation of Chicago has announced the availability of its new Stancor Model ST-203-A mobile transmitter unit.

This compact radio transmitter has been designed primarily for mobile operation but may also be used for fixed station service should the owner so desire. A special mounting arrangement makes the ST-203-A quickly transferable from car to fixed location.

Power is obtained from a dynamotor or vibrator supply for mobile work or from an a.c. supply at a fixed location. Features include 27.5 watt amplifier plate power input, AM radio-telephony, two crystal-controlled frequencies, coverage of the 10 and 11 meter bands, and press-to-talk operation.

The circuit lineup consists of a 6V6 harmonic oscillator working from 7 mc .

crystals, a 2E26 class $C$ amplifier, a $6 J 5$ grounded-grid speech amplifier, and a push-pull 6 V 6 class A-1 modulator.

The transmitter is finished in silvergray hammertone with gray plastic control knobs and brushed metal carrying handle. The unit measures $85 / 8$ by $7 \frac{3}{8}$ by $63 / 4$ inches and weighs only $91 / 4$ pounds. It is available either completely wired or in kit form.

A data sheet covering the transmitter is available on request. Write Department E, Standad Transformer Corpora-
tion, Elston, Kedzie, and Addison Streets, Chicago 18, Illinois

## COLLINS AMPLIFIER

A new amplifier for use in the pickup amplifier-equalizer stage with the new General Electric variable reluctance, Pickering, or other types of magnetic pickup

cartridges has been introduced by Collins Audio Products Co., Inc. as the 1-A amplifier.

The unit consists of a small metal shield can with an octal plug base measuring $13 / 4$ by $21 / 2$ inches in which is wired the complete equalizing circuit including the vacuum tube. It gives the proper frequency response curve to exactly complement the bass characteristic curve of the cartridges.

The entire unit plugs into a tube socket which can be easily installed on the amplifier or radio chassis. It is then wired right into the circuit between the phono input connection on the chassis and the grid of the input tube. It is only necessary to provide filament, ground, and " $B$ " voltages to the designated terminals.

Collins Audio Products Co., Inc., P.O. Box 368, Westfield, New Jersey will supply full details on request.

## NEW V-O.M

The Triplett Electrical Instrument Co. of Bluffton, Ohio is now marketing the new Model 630 Volt-Ohm-Mil-Ammeter.

The new test instrument features an enclosed molded switch which is said to permanently retain its contact alignment, wide range scales, large sensitive meter, and precision resistors.

There are six d.c. voltage ranges from 0 to 6000 at 20,000 ohms/volt. Six a.c. ranges cover voltages to 6000 at 5000 ohms/volt. Five d.c. current ranges from 0-60 microamperes to 0-12 amperes, resistance ranges to 100 megohms, decibels from -30 to $+70 \mathrm{db} .$, and output ranges, provide a complete volt-ohm-milliampere analysis of the equipment under test.

Write to The Triplett Electrical Instramont Co., Bluffton, Ohio for full details on the Model 630.

# I SIIIIL IEAIIEX POM  

By SILVIO A．LANZA<br>Physicist

## Volume level indicator mounted on microphone makes monitoring while recording practical．

THE writer has been doing recording for some time and has been extreme－ ly interested in it from many angles． One of the most common difficulties en－ countered in recording is the necessity for having a monitoring operator at the recorder to control the recording level． If the person whose voice is being re－ corded must watch the horizontal vol－ lume indicator meter（which is invaria－ bly set up in the recorder case）the operation becomes very awkward and uncomfortable．If the person recording is reading an article it is necessary for him to hold his manuscript in line with his eyes while attempting to watch the volume indicator which is usually re－ motely located．

The situation whereby the person re－ cording does his own monitoring is the most practical．Once the optimum set－ ting of the recorder amplifier gain con－ trol is determined，it should be used．

The microphone with a transparent lucite baffle built around it is shown in the photograph．It is a simple disc，one eighth inch thick with a two inch rim around it．The center hole is cut so as to make a tight fit around the micro－ phone and eliminate the necessity for clamps．Mounted behind the baffle，and attached to it，is a volume indicator meter．This is connected by a twisted pair of flexible leads to the output of the recorder amplifier．

In actual operation we have the fol－ lowing set－up．With the speaker＇s eyes ten inches to one foot from the meter for proper eye focus，the mouth is at an ideal distance from the microphone grid and on the axis of the microphone diaphragm，when noting relative posi－ tions of eyes and mouth．When the speaker talks into the microphone his eyes are in line with the volume indi－ cator meter．He knows at all times the output level of the recording amplifier and may control his voice accordingly． With the transparent baffle he may bring his reading material in the same plane as the baffle，even directly behind


Note baffle extending out from micro－ phone．Meter is placed behind baffle．

Curves show response characteristics of microphone with and without baffle．


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AUDELS RADIOMANS GUIDE－ 914 Pages， 633 Illus trations，Photos，Wiring Diagrams， 38 Big Chapters， covering Radio Theory，Construction，Servicing，includ－ Ing Important Data on Developments in Television， Electronics and Frequency Mo＇dulation，Review． Questions and Answers，Calculations \＆Testing． Highly Endorsed－Indispensable for Ready Reference and Home Study：
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it, because the lucite of which it is constructed will not obstruct vision and will be in substantially the same focal plane as the volume indicator, thereby relieving the eye of adapting itself for different reading distances (of meter and reading material.) The result is that the reader does not feel awkward and talks along the axis of the microphone while watching the volume indicator and reading matter simultaneously.

If a small volume indicator meter is not obtainable it is a simple matter to use a small d.c. meter and connect a small germanium crystal rectifier in series with it, after which it may be calibrated by using proper series resistances.

A pair of frequency response curves obtained on the writer's microphone both with and without the baffle are shown on page 109. In comparing the two curves it will be noticed that when the baffle is used the microphone out put begins to increase at 600 cycles-persecond until it reaches a maximum in crease of 5.7 db . at 1700 cycles-per-sec ond and 5.5 db . at 2000 cycles-per-second when it begins to drop off gradually to 3300 cycles-per-second where the curves cross. The output, using the baffle, then drops off rapidly showing much lower sensitivity than when the baffle is not used.
The area between 600 and 3300 cy -cles-per-second is the area that contributes most to intelligibility of speech and it is a very great advantage to have the increased sensitivity in this neighberhood and the decreased, unwanted sensitivity beyond.

Certain recorders are extremely sensitive below 1000 cycles-per-second and the resulting recordings are "boomy" and unnatural. The increased response at the higher frequencies serves to equalize this unwanted condition.
The baffle is attached to the microphone in such a way that when the microphone is not being used to record speech it is an easy matter to slip the baffle off.
$-\sqrt{30}-$


## Spot Radio News

(Continued from page 14)
on a three-hour schedule between 7 a.m. and midnight. Either system can be used on an unlimited basis between midnight and 7 a.m.

Faxcasting progress will be watched closely by not only broadcasters, but those in the advertising, sales, sports, financial, and general business world, where facsimile will eventually become a must service.

THE EXTENSIVE PACIFIC COAST TV plans of CBS were revealed recently during a special field hearing of FCC in San Francisco.

William B. Lodge, director of engineering for CBS, testified that CBS plans to spend $\$ 685,000$ for a television transmitter on San Bruno Ridge, south of San Francisco, and for the conversion of two standard broadcast studios, now leased to KQW, into a $52 \times 43$ foot fully-equipped TV studio in the Palace Hotel Building in downtown San Francisco.

Discussing CBS's experience in telecasting, Adrian Murphy, vice president of the network, said that Columbia had spent $\$ 9,000,000$ in television experiments, programming and telecasting, with 5000 hours of black and white telecasts recorded. According to Mr. Murphy, WCBS-TV now has 271 full-time employees and is telecasting about 25 hours a week.

SOME SIGNIFICANT TV COST DATA was also disclosed during a meeting of the American Television Society in New York City. F. M. Flynn, general manager of WPIX, the New York Dilly News TV station which went on the air a few weeks ago, said that equipment alone cost about $\$ 600,000$, while over $\$ 500$,000 had been spent for studio construction. Payroll costs are hitting the $\$ 800$, $000-a-y e a r$ point he declared. These figures seem to make TV a big business project and not one for the little fellow.
In another TV-cost talk, Harold A. Anderson of the Austin Company, builders of studios and station facilities, predicted that around $\$ 18,000,000$ will be spent this year for transmitters, studios, and accessories. In 1951, expenditures may go as high as $\$ 50,000,000$, he added.

TV seems to be becoming quite a healthy business.

DISTINGUISHED ACHIEVEMENT a w ards have been won by two electronic specialists of the Bureau of Standards in Washington; Dr. Robert D. Huntoon, assistant chief of the Atomic Physics Division and Dr. A. V. Astin, assistant chief of the Electronics Division.

Dr. Huntoon received his award from the Washington Academy of Sciences for his research in ... "the advancement of electronics and its application to other sciences and to modern ordnance." Joining the Bureau in 1941, Dr. Huntoon assisted in the early develop-

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| ${ }_{2} \mathrm{C} 34$-............... 59 | 221 A ................. 2.95 | $9_{902 P 1}$.............. 7.95 | VR91 ................ | 1.49 | 523 .................. | . 60 | 6U6GT .............. | .72 | $14 \times 7$ | 1.06 |
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| 2 C 44  <br> 2-................ 1.75 | $2+1 \mathrm{~B}$   <br> $2+2 \mathrm{C}$ ......................... 90.00 <br> 5.95   |  | VR150 | . 98 | 6 A6 | . 88 | 6V6GT ............ | . 72 |  | 1.06 |
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| 2 E22 ................. 1.50 | 250 TH ............... 19.50 | 954 ...................... . 75 | WL468 | 14.95 | 6 6 8 GT | . 72 | ${ }_{6 \times 5} \times$ | . 54 | 25 A6 | 1.06 |
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| 2 J 31 ................... 24.95 | $304 T \mathrm{~L}$............... 1.98 | 1000T ............... 75.00 | $0 \mathrm{OA} \mathrm{G}$ | 1.06 | 6A H6 | 1.42 | $7 \mathrm{7A}$ | .72 | 2526 | . 72 |
| 2 J 32 ................. 24.95 | 305A ................ 12.95 | 1611 ................ . 99 | 0 B 2 | 2.05 | 6 6, 5 | . 99 | 7AD 7 | 1.06 | 2526G | . 54 |
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| 2 L 40 .-.............. 34.95 | 316A ................. 889 | 1619 ................ ${ }^{75}$ | 00. | . 50 | 6AL7GT ........... | 1.06 | 784 | . 72 |  | . 72 |
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| 2151 2851 |  |  | OZ4G | . 88 | 6AR5 | . 64 |  | . 72 | 32 L G T | . 28 |
| ${ }_{253}{ }^{2}$................... 25.950 | 353 A / B . .............. 2.9295 | 1626 ..................... ${ }^{1}$ | $1{ }_{12} 14$ | . 50 | 6AT6 | .72 |  | .72 | 33 ...................... | 1.06 |
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| 3822 ................ 4.95 | 393 A ................. 7.95 | 1638 -................ . 98 | IA7GT | . 72 | $6 \mathrm{B7}$ | 1.06 | 7E6 ................... | . 72 | 35W4 ............... | . 46 |
| 3823 ................. 4.95 | 394 A -...............- 4.50 | 1641 ............... . 79 | \|AB5 | 1.06 | $6 \mathrm{B8}$ | 1.06 | 7E7 | . 88 | 35 Y 4 ................ | . 72 |
| 24 ................. 1.95 | 417A ................ 24.95 | 1642 ................ . 98 | 1B3GT | 1.56 | 6B8G ............... | 1.06 | 7 F 7 | . 88 | 3523 .............. | . 72 |
| $3 \mathrm{B25}$................. ${ }^{\text {5 }} 98$ | ${ }_{4}^{43+A} \times$ A............... 3.95 | 1654 …............ 1.98 | $1 \mathrm{B4}$... | 1.28 | $6 \mathrm{6A6}$ | . 66 | 7 F 8 | 1.06 | $35 Z 4 \mathrm{GI}$........... | . 50 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}3 \text { B26 } & \text {................ } & 5.95 \\ \text { 3PPI } & \text {.......... } & 2.95\end{array}$ |  | 1665 (.............. . ${ }^{188}$ | 185/25S | 1.06 | 6BE6 ${ }^{\text {Ci............ }}$ | . 66 | 7G7/1232 | 1.06 | 3575 GT ............ | . 46 |
| $38 P 1$   <br> C21 .....................$~$ 2.95 | 450 TH ............ 24.95 503 | 1851 <br> 1852 <br> ......................$~$ | 187GT | 1.06 | 6BG6G ............. | 1.32 | $7 \mathrm{A7}$ | 80 | 3526 G | . 88 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 503 \\ & 527 \\ & \text {................................ } 195.00 \\ & 12.95 \end{aligned}$ | 1852 …............ 1.06 | JC5GT | . 72 | 6GH6 | .93 | 717 | 1.06 |  | . 88 |
|  | 527 ........................... 12.95 <br> 531  <br> 49.50  | 1853  <br> 1963 ...................... <br>   | $1 \mathrm{C6}$ | 1.06 | ${ }_{68} 68$ | .60 | 7 7 7 | 1.06 | 37 | -60 |
| $\begin{array}{lrr}3 C 23 & \text {................ } & 4.95 \\ \\ \text { C24 }\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 531 \\ & 575 \text {........................... } 14.50 \\ & \hline 14.95 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1963}$ 2050 | $1 \mathrm{C7G}$ | 1.06 | ${ }_{6}^{6 C 5}$ | . 60 | 7 L 7 | . 88 |  | . 72 |
|  | 632A | 2051 ..................... ${ }^{\text {20, }} 98$ | 168 |  |  | . 60 | $7 \mathrm{N7}$ | . 88 | 39/44 | .59 |
| C30 CPI. |  | $\begin{array}{r}2051 \\ 2140 \\ \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | $1 \mathrm{D}_{6} \mathrm{G}$ | 1.28 | ${ }_{6}^{6 C 5}$ | .60 | 707 | . 72 |  | -60 |
| P1 ............... 3.00 <br> 3.95   | 702A ..................... 3.95 | 5514 .................... 20.0 .95 | 105 GP | 1.28 | ${ }_{6}^{6 C 6}$ $6 \mathrm{C} 8 \mathrm{G}$ | 1.06 | 787 | . 88 | 42 .................... | . 60 |
| EPI .................. 3.95 | 703A .................. 4.95 | 5516 .................. 5.95 | $1{ }^{1} \mathrm{D} 8 \mathrm{GT}$ | 1.28 | 606 | . 60 | $7{ }^{7} 7$ | 1.06 |  |  |
| D21A …........... 3.00 | 704A ................. 1.98 | 5562 ................. 10.00 | IE5GT | 1.56 | 608G | 1.06 | 7W7 | 1.06 | 4525 GT | .60 |
| E29 ................ 4.95 | 705A ................ 2.95 | 7193 ................ ${ }^{39}$ | IE7GT | 1.56 | $6 E 5$ | . 72 | $7 \times 7$ XXFM .... | 1.06 | 46 | . 88 |
| GP1 .............. 4.95 | 706 BY ............. 24.95 | 8005 …............. 4.95 | 1 F 4 | . 88 | 6 F5 | . 60 | 7Y4 ................. | .72 | 47 | . 88 |
| 14.50 | 706 CY ............. 24.95 | 8011 ................ 2.95 | 1F5G | . 88 | $6 F 5 \mathrm{G}$ | . 60 | 724 | . 72 |  | . 88 |
| -125A ............ 27.50 | 707A/B ............ 24.95 | . 8012 ................. 4.95 | IF6 | 1.28 | ${ }_{6} 66$ | . 72 |  | 1.56 |  | . 56 |
| -250A ............. 37.50 | 708A ................ 7.95 | 8013 ................ 2.95 | 1F7G | 1.28 | 6 F 6 C | . 60 | 1246 | . 89 | 50 A 5 | . 88 |
| A1 ................. 1.98 | 709A ................. 9.95 | ${ }^{8016}$ (............... 1.89 | 1G4GT | . 88 | $6 F 6 \mathrm{GT}$............. | . 60 | 1246 GT | 1.06 | $50 \mathrm{B5}$.................... | . 72 |
| AP10 ............. ${ }^{6} 8.95$ | ${ }_{713 A} 714 \mathrm{~A}$ …............. 1.6 .65 | ${ }_{8025}^{8020}$ …................ 3.9 .95 | IG6GT | . 88 | ${ }_{6}^{6 F 8} 7$ G | 1.06 1.06 | $12 A 7$ | 1.06 | ${ }^{50} \mathbf{C 6 G}$ - ${ }^{\text {anc........ }}$ | 1. 06 |
| B24 |  | ${ }^{\text {C5B }}$ 8025 | 1H4G <br> IH5GT | . 720 | ${ }^{\text {6F6GGG }}$ 6 ${ }^{\text {c................. }}$ | 1.06 | 12A8GT <br> 12AH7GT | . 72 | ${ }_{50 \times 6 \mathrm{C}}^{50 \mathrm{~L}}$ S ................ | . 88 |
| E27 .................. 8.95 | 715C ................ 29.50 | C6A ................. 9.95 | $1{ }^{1} \mathrm{H6G}$ | 1.06 | $6 \mathrm{H6}$ | . 60 | $12 \mathrm{AL5}$. | . 72 | ${ }_{50} \mathrm{Y}_{6} \mathrm{G}$ | 60 |
| 128 ................. 34.95 | 717A | C6J …............. 12.95 | IH6GT | 1.06 | 6 H6GT | . 60 | 12AT6 | . 54 |  | . 88 |
| 129 ................ 34.95 | 720 CY -............ 34.95 | CEQ72 ............. 1.95 | ${ }^{1}$ J6GT | 1.06 | $6 J 5$ | . 54 | $12 A T 7$ | 1.06 |  | 4.72 |
| API ............... 4.95 | $721 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B}$........... 4.35 | CK1005 ........... ${ }^{\text {. } 39}$ | 1 L 4 | . 72 | 615 Gt | . 54 | 12AU6 | . 72 |  | -60 |
| AP4 | ${ }_{723 A B} 72 \times \mathrm{B}$........... ${ }^{5} 5.95$ | CK1006 ........... . 69 | ILA4 | 1.06 |  | 1.06 | $12 A U 7$................ | . 88 |  | . 72 |
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| CP7 ……............ 13.95 | 800 .................... 2.25 | F123A ............. \|2.95 | ilc6 | 1.06 | 6 J 8 G | 1.06 | 12 C 8 | . 89 |  | . 72 |
| D21 ....-............ 29.95 | 801 A ................ ${ }^{\text {. }} 98$ | Fl27A ....-....... $\mathbf{2 2 . 5 0}$ | ILD5 | 1.06 | 6 K 5 GT | . 88 | 12 F 5 GT | .60 |  | . 60 |
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| GP1 .............. 9.95 | 803 …................ 8.95 | FGBIA ............ 6.95 | ILG5 | 1.06 |  | . 60 | 12J5GT | . 54 |  | . 60 |
| JP1 …............. 11.95 | 804 -................. 9.95 | FG105 ............. 19.95 | 1 LH4 | 1.06 | 6 K 7 G | . 60 | $12 J 7 \mathrm{G}$ | . 72 |  | . 60 |
|     <br>  29 ................ 29.50 <br> 10.50    | ${ }_{806}^{805}$ ….............. ${ }^{4.95}$ |  | LN5 | 1.06 | ${ }_{6}^{6 K 7 G}$ | . 68 | 1217 GT ............. | . 72 |  | . 88 |
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| TP4 ${ }^{\text {anc................ } 20.00}$ | 808 ….................... 2.95 | GL605 ............... 250.00 | 1P5GGT | . 88 | 6 K 8 GT | . 88 | 12 k 7 GT | . 68 |  | . 28 |
| AF6G ............ 8.88 | 809 .................. 2.50 | GL697 ............ 150.00 | 184 | . 88 | 6L5G | . 88 | 12 K 8 GT | -98 |  | .88 |
| C21 ................ 24.95 | 810 .................. 7.95 | HF100 ............. 3.95 | 1 R 5 | .72 | 6L6 | 1.28 | 1207 GT | . 60 |  | . 88 |
| D4 .................. 1.95 | 811 ................... 2.25 | HF200 ............. 17.95 | 154 | . 88 | ${ }^{6 L 6 G}$ | 1.06 | 12 SA7 | . 60 |  | 1.06 |
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| Q5G ….......... 1.25 <br> BP7   <br> ...........$~$ 4.95  | ${ }_{813}^{812 \mathrm{H}}$....................... 6.6 .900 | H Y31Z ............ <br> HY69 5.50 | 1 T 4. | . 72 |  | 1.88 | 12SC7 ${ }^{12 S F 5}$ | .72 | $85^{\prime}$ | . 72 |
| EP4 | 814 ..................... 4.95 | HY75 ................ 1.25 | 1U54. | .88 | 6N6G | 1.28 |  | . 60 |  | 8 |
| GP4 -...-.......... 19.40 | 815 ….............. 2.50 | HY114B ......... 1.25 | $1{ }^{1} 5$ | . 66 | $6{ }^{6} 7$ | . 88 | 12 SF7 | .72 | 99 X |  |
| 15.00 3 | ${ }_{816}^{816}$.................. 11.19 | HY115 ............ 1.25 | iv | .72 | 6 N7GT | . 88 | 12 SF 7 GT | . 88 | 117L7GT | 1.28 |
| JP1 | 822 <br> 826 <br> ….................... <br> 1. <br> 8.95 |  | IV5 IW5 | .88 | ${ }_{\text {6P5GT }}^{606 \mathrm{G} / 6 \mathrm{~T}} \mathrm{G}$....... | .88 1.06 | 12567 -- | . 72 | 117L7GT | 1.42 |
| 4.95 |  | HYY12312 | $1{ }^{1} \mathbf{W}$ | 1.88 | 607 ${ }^{607}$ | . 72 | 12 SH $12 \mathrm{SJ7}$ | . 72 | IIFN7GT | 1.42 |
| MP7 .............. 14.95 | 828 ................. 6.95 | HY1269 ............ 5.50 | 2 A 4 G | 1.28 | ${ }^{607}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | . 60 | $12 \mathrm{SJ7GT}$ | .60 | 117 P 7 GT | 1.42 |
| 0BP4 …......... 34.95 | $829 / \mathrm{A} / \mathrm{B}$,.........$~ 7.95$ | KC4 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {A } 5} 5$ | . 72 | ${ }_{687} 6$ GT | . 60 | 125 K 7 | . 60 |  | . 54 |
| CP4A ........... 42.20 | 829B/3E29 ..... 4.95 | KU676 ............ 22.00 | 246 | . 88 |  | . 88 | $12 \mathrm{SK7GT}$ | . 60 | 11724GT | .54 1.06 |
| FP4 | 830 B ............... $832 / \mathrm{A}$ $\mathbf{5 . 2 5}$ | ML100 | $2 A 7$ 287 | 2.80 | 6R7GT <br> 6S7 | . 88 | 12SL7GT | . 88 | 11724GT | 1.06 .88 |
| . 69 | 833A .................. 39.50 | ML502 ..............300. 00 | 2 E 5 | . 88 |  | . 88 | 12 SN 7 GT | . 80 | FM-1000 | 1.28 |
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| 2DP7 | 837 .................. 2.50 | QK59 ............... 45.00 | $2 \times 2 \mathrm{~A}$ | . 69 | ${ }_{6 S A}$ GS | . 60 | $12 \mathrm{SR7}$ | .72 | 9001 | . 89 |
| 2GP7 | 838 ................... 3.95 | QK60 .............. 45.00 | 3A4 ................. | . 72 |  |  | 12SR7GT .... | . 72 | 9002 | . 69 |
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| 5AP4 ............... 125.00 | ${ }_{845}^{843}$ …................... $\quad .6 .695$ | QK62 REL21 | ${ }^{3 A 8} 8 \mathrm{GT}$ | 1.92 1.06 | ${ }^{6 S 6}$ 6S7GT | . 72 | 1273 | I. 1.06 | 9004 | . 49 |
| 1.50 | 845W .................... 5.95 | RK12 ............... 1.95 | $3 \mathrm{C} 6 / \mathrm{XXB}$ | 1.28 | 6SF5 | . 60 | 14 A 5 | 1.56 | 9005 | . 98 |
| P4 ............. 270.00 | 851 .................. 98.00 | RK21 ............... 3.95 | 306 | . 89 | 6SF5GT | 72 | 14A7/12B7 | . 88 | 9006 ................. |  |

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SCR 522 Dynamotors PE94C, New.......... $\$ 3.95$
SCR 522 Receiver Conversion Kit
and Instructions (Less Dial)................. $\$ 3.50$
ACN Dial For Above.......... . ... ...... $\$ 3.30$
3 Gang 410 Mmfd. Per Sect. Cond
Excellent quality
$\$ 2.95$
Four Gang - 150 Mmfd . Varioble ......... 95
4 Mfd. @ 600V - Oil - Round Can.......... . 69
PL 55A Phone Plugs 18
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2C40 Lighthouse Tube
$2^{\prime \prime}$ FM Speaker (Bakelite Cosed)
Used in Walkie Talkie
$\$ 1.95$
SIREN, Commercial type hand
operated, very loud noise, gov't
cost \$21.00. Spec
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TRANSMITTING CONDENSER,
2 mfd @ 2500 W. V. each
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Vibrator, Heavy Duty 100 MA 6 Volt,
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Relay Leach, 115 V-AC DPST ... .... $\mathbf{\$ 1 . 5 0}$
872A - Surplus, New, Boxed, 2 for.. $\$ \mathbf{2 . 5 0}$
Phosphor Bronze dial cable, 42 strand,
250 ft . spool.
69
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39
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ment of the radio proximity fuzes. In 1944 he went over to the War Department where he served as an expert consultant on proximity fuzes. He was appointed chief of the Electronics Division in 1945, and in 1947, when the Atomic Physics Division was organized, he became assistant chief of the division under Dr. E. U. Condon, director the Bureau of Standards and chief of the physics division.

Dr. Astin received, through the British Embassy, His Majesty's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom in recognition of "valuable services rendered to the Allied War effort."

Dr. Astin was in England from September, 1944, to March, 1945, as a representative of the Bureau of Division 4, National Defense Research Council. His work during that time involved the use and evaluation of the proximity fuze.

A HAM CLUB composed of officers and enlisted men of the Airways and Air Communications Service has been organized in Gravelly Point, Virginia, operating stations W4ACS on $10,20,40$, and 80 meters.

Commanding General H. M. McClelland secured the gear for the club which consists of three BC-610 transmitters, two SX-28s and one "Super Pro." Ham members include Major Joe H. Beler of AACS whose last call was D4ABE, Bremen, Germany. T/Sgt. Leonard Finkle, KL7FY, of Providence, R. I., will be in charge of the maintenance and servicing of the rig.

A COMPLETE REVISION of the experimental general mobile radio service has been proposed by the FCC, with three new classifications provided: Land Transportation Radio Services, Domestic Public Mobile Radiotelephone Services, and Industrial Radio Services.

In the land transportation service proposal taxicabs receive eight frequencies in two blocks of four in the 152-162 megacycle band. Intercity buses which would also fall in the land transportation service setup receive eight frequencies in the 42-44 megacycle band originally allocated to the general mobile services, and in addition eight frequencies in the $30-40$ megacycle band. Intercity truck service, which would also be included in this new arrangement, receives eight frequencies in the 30-40 megacycle band.

In the public mobile service, seven zones would be established in the 30 -40 megacycle band. Commenting on this proposal, FCC said that it no longer appears necessary to differentiate between either frequency assignments or service areas insofar as 'urban' and 'highway' services are concerned. Consequently the $30-40$ megacycle frequencies can be pooled with the available 152-162 megacycle frequencies. The net result is that any single zone would have five pairs of usable frequencies, and as improved equipment becomes available, the remaining frequencies allocated to this service can be employed.

In granting authorizations in any
area, the Commission proposes to permit service on an interference-free basis. In other words, not more than one applicant will be authorized to operate in any area on a particular frequency or frequencies.

The proposed industrial radio serv ice setup would provide four categories of operation: Power, petroleum, forest products and special industrial. In the power radio service, authorizations would be issued to those engaged in generating, transmitting, collecting, purifying, storing or distributing by means of wire lines or pipelines, electrical energy, artificial and natural gas, water or steam. The petroleum service would be used by those engaged in prospecting for, producing, collecting, refining, or transporting by means of pipelines, petroleum, natural gas, etc. FCC hopes tliat the new service will provide a nationwide communications system for the petroleum industry.
The forest products service is quite novel, providing radio facilities to those performing tree logging, tree farming and related woods activities in remote areas where other means of communications are unavailable. Heretofore this type of service was only available to government. Frequencies used in this new setup would be shared with the petroleum service.

The industrial radio service proposal is also extremely interesting, offering radio communication facilities to those engaged in farming, ranching, irrigation, mining, and construction activities. Authorizations would also be granted to those conducting commercial and industrial services which involve an element of hazard to life or property, and to those whose operations react directly upon the public welfare or safety, as well as to those engaged in maintenance and repair work directly involving public health and well being.

A NEW highway maintenance service has also been proposed by FCC for use by state, county, and municipal highway departments. Forestry radio would be expanded to include all state conservation activities, such as flood control, preservation of wild life, enforcement of game laws, etc. Relay, control and repeater stations, which serve as connecting links, would be authorized on a regular instead of an experimental basis.

Congratulations to the FCC for this outstanding series of radio facilities-expansion proposals!
frequency modulation stations are now being set up in European and South American countries. In Milan, Italy, a 3-kw. 99.8-mc. experimental transmitter installed on the tower in Milan park for the fair in that city, is now being operated on a consistent basis. Two more $3-\mathrm{kw}$. FM installations are planned for Rome and Turin.
A $1 / 4-\mathrm{kw}$. FM station is being installed in the buildings of the Letna technical museum in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and will operate on 100 mc .

There are three FM stations on the air in Buenos Aires, operating on 46.3 August, 1948

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## CONVERT YOUR RCA 630 OR CROSLEY 307 TO THIS AMAZING TELEVISION CONVERSION OF 1948!

The gigantic picture this set projects must be seen to be believed! One set converted by a Los Angeles company was demonstrated af the Shriner's Temple during the Rose Bowl game. It was seen by 4800 people at one sitting! A $12 \times 16$ foot rear projection plastic screen of our type was used.
The complete kit for RCA 630 or Crosley 307 conversion-less chassis - includes nesessary condensers, resistors, RF power supply, kinescope tube, lens, stand, front plate, lens and full instructions. Net Price, Complete

## F 1.9 TELEVISION PROJECTION LENS

Dimensions: Length $7^{\prime \prime}$, Diameter $41 / 4^{\prime \prime}$
F 1.9 EF. 5 in. ( 127.0 mm ). This lens incorporates in barrel a corrective lens for use with a 5TP4 projection tube. It is easily removable for use with flat type tubes. Lens can be utilized to project picture sizes from several inches to $7 \times 9$ feet. Made b Bausch \& Lomb Optical Co.
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Mounting ring available for above len
. $\$ 2.50$


5TP4 PROJECTION Features a metal backed white fluorescent KINESCOPE TUBE $\begin{gathered}\text { screen } \\ \text { Net Price }\end{gathered}$............................ $\$ 67.50$

## 30 KV RF POWER SUPPLY

Dimensions: Length $14^{\prime \prime}$, Width $11^{\prime \prime}$, Height $11 / 4^{2}$
New improved unit of exceptional regulation. Has a focus control pot built in for use with STP4 Tube. Voltoge variable from 27 to 30 KV . Supply utilizes 6 tubes. Net Price, including DC Power Supply ....... \$99.50 Also available with voltages up to $60 \dot{X} \dot{V}$. Write for information, stating your requirements.

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This outstanding set using famous 630 circuit is a modified version to tace of the projection tube enables set to project pictures onto
 screens of sufficient size to be utilized by auditoriums and small theaters. FEATURES: Set, less 30 KV RF Power Supply, contains 30 tubes. Full 13 channel coverage; FM sound system; A-F.C horizontal hold; stabilized vertical hold; 2 stages of video amplification voice saturation circuits; three stage sync separator and clipper; four me. band width for picture channel. Exclusive Cutout Relay to protect projection kinescope in the event of sweep failures! Net Price-Chassis Only (Includes all tubes less projection tube shown above) $\$ 340.00$
Chassis as above, but designed for $10^{\prime \prime}$ or $15^{\prime \prime}$ tube use, relay circuit not included. Set complete less kinescope ready to operate-

Net Price \$298.00


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An exceptionally fine buy in high fidefity speakers. Especially designed for FA and telerision sound use. Assures efficient operation at all frequencies from 55 to 12,000 cps. The low frequencies are propagated in a large 19 $3^{\prime \prime}$ unit mounted co-axially within the dimensions of the 12 unit mounted co-axially within the dimensions of the 12 speaker, $A$ bridging network is built into the speaker
to handle both units-no controls are necessary to allocate to handle both units-no controls are necessary to allocate cially designed for FM, the speaker is equally suited for use with a 10 -watt output amplifier for telerision sound, wide range phonograph work, studio monitoring or similar installations of this rating, Voice coil impedance, 8 ohms; output, 10 watts; Alnico V magnet. Shpg, wt. 6 bs.


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$\square$ Send \#XPS010 @ $\$ 1.30$ ea. quantity $\square$ Send \#X19118@\$16.17 ca. quantity linclosed; check $\square$ money order $\square$ Send catalog $\square$ New Flyer C42 $\square$

Name
Address . .................................................
City ................ Zone.... State.........
and 30 to 43 mc . One experimental station, operating a low-powered transmitter, is conducting tests on twelve v.h.f, channels from 60 to 300 mc .

A 1-kw. FM transmitter was placed on the air in Sweden recently, operating on 41.62 mc .

## Receiver Design

(Continued from page 45)
thus resulting in a signal of varying amplitude being fed to the discriminator. This signal must be suppressed in the limiters or the FM detector itself, or some output will result giving a "false" peak. These "false" peaks cannot be tuned since the a.f.c. circuit will pull the oscillator to tune the correct one.

The a.f.c. circuits incorporated in receivers processed to date have operated very successfully and should provide the listener with additional enjoyment of FM reception.

## The "FreModyne" Circuit

The FreModyne is essentially a superregenerative receiver which uses its selectivity curve as a means of FM detection. It employs the superheterodyne principle in order to allow amplification and detection at a fixed i.f. frequency. This circuit was primarily designed to be used in small receivers to provide FM reception at a minimum of cost.

Only one tube, a dual triode, is required in the circuit. An audio signal of sufficient amplitude to drive a conventional audio system is obtainable at the output. When this circuit is added to an AM receiver, switching from $A M$ to $F M$ is accomplished by switching just the
"B plus" and audio leads, thus keeping the bandswitch as simple as possible. One of the triode sections of the tube, usually a 12 AT 7 or a 14 F 8 , is connected as a conventional Colpitts oscillator. This section serves as the local oscillator variable from 110 to 130 mc . The other section of the tube performs the following functions: It acts (1) as a mixer, combining the local oscillator frequency with the signal frequency giving an intermediate frequency of 22 megacycles; (2) a superregenerative high-gain amplifier operating at the intermediate frequency, and (3) an FM detector. FM detection is accomplished by side tuning the receiver on the steep selectivity curve. As the FM signal shifts up and down the slope, the current in the resistive load in the cathode circuit varies proportionally with frequency deviation, giving an audio signal in the output.
In order to keep the operation as simple as possible, a special stabilizing circuit is employed to eliminate the need for a regeneration control. The values of the parts in this circuit are chosen to give a specially shaped quench waveform for good selectivity and to provide detection linearity. This stabilizing circuit is effective over a wide range of signal strength.

A schematic of a FreModyne circuit used in the Howard Model 474 is given in Fig. 5. This receiver is a conventional iour tube, plus rectifier, a.c.-d.c. set with a FreModyne circuit added. Since the AM section of this receiver is of conventional design, only the FM section is shown in Fig. 5. The FM signal is coupled to the grid of the mixer tube by a 2 mmfd . condenser, $C_{1}$. The oscil-

Fig. 5. Schematic of the FreModyne circuit used in the Howard Model 474.


## Ccommunicatans＂ <br> 

INDICATOR BC 704 A Indicator Part of Radar Set SCR 521，Makes an ex－
 lube．Comes enelosed in metill shleld．New，with all tuhes，less bumer sumly．
With wooden carryimo vise．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\$ 17.50$

## POWER EQUIPMENT

Step down transformer：I＇ri： $440 / 220 / 110$ wolts a．e．

 1．010 \＆（ 141 ind．with choke．Oil immersed． 30 KV ．

 Fil．Trans．Ditiseg．Iri：11．n（i0 ey．Sec：Two 54.5
 LINE VOLTAGEREG． 2 K K SAturable reartor twno有

 load．Input $90 / 130$ v． $50 / 60$ cyclo output $\underset{\$ 40.00}{115}$ ．

## OIL CONDENSERS

1 mfd ． 10 KVPC GEPYR \＃14F19L．．．．．．．．．．$\$ 15.00$
 1.5 mfd .6000 vde Acrovox． 12.50
17.50 in mfd． 10000 Var 1.79 $3 \times 10 \mathrm{mfd}$ delta comected syedro－rapacitor， 30 ． 1 mfd． 6000 vde，（iEPYil 25 F 509 G 4.95
3.85

## INSTRUCTION MANUALS




FEDERAL F．T．\＆R 101－A TWO WIRE APPLIQUE
Prorides neressary halancing facilitirs for four－wire repeater when und on two－wire lines which may be lated or loaded cable，Sta． 1 ：＂，chamel iron rack manual

## EE－89A REPEATER

Extends range of firld telcrhone apmaratus，surh as
 dard ispe bateries

BC 686 LINE AMPLIFIER
With magneto ringer，3－tube 2ht，fi amplifier．For atim of Thone Xintr，Temote Tecention of retriser output，monitoring farility．Hequires only 24 we fnr tube B for full operation．
jer pair for 2 －way pt－to－pt operation．．．．．．．．．．$\$ 18.50$


DYNAMOTORS

| DYNAMOTORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Input |  | Output |  | Radio Set BC 101 | Price＊${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | Volts | Amps | Volts | Amps |  |  |
| 1 SO 77 KM | 14 | 40 | 1000 | ． 350 |  | $\$ 9.95 \text { N }$ |
| JF3 7 | $2 \%$ | 13 | 1000 | ．3．00 | nc 375 | 4.90 N |
| 193 21 | 14 | 3.3 | 23.3 | ． 010 | BC 31 | 80.79 LV |
| Wn 210 | 28 | 16 | 23.5 | ． 040 | 11，31ゴ | 8 |
| 13M ${ }^{5}$ | 12 | 2.3 | 250 | ．0．00 | 130 | 2． 49 LN |
| 1） $12 \times 12$ | 呺 | 1.25 | 27.7 | ．070 | 13 BCO | 8． 3 |
| 119133 | 䢕 | － | 540 | －200 | 12C Hiti | \＄3．93 |
| 10142 | 16 |  | 51. | －110 | sc＇lb 506 | \＄3．93 1． |
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| 了＇d86 | ＂㫛 | 1.9 | 250 | －1150 | 110 36 | \＄3．43 |
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|  |  |  | 9 Al | 11. |  |  |
| RD AR 93 | 29 | 3．9： | 37 | ．15i） |  | 81．9．N |
| 233.50 | ？ | 1.75 | $2 \times 5$ | ． 075 | Al－N－1 | 33．30 |
| $3 \mathrm{SNOL5}$ | 28 | 1.2 | 290 | ． 0 min |  | 920． |
| \％． 4.0 .15 | 1：191 | $1 / \square$ | 5110 | ．1519 |  | \＄a， |
| \％． 1.0 .16 | $1 \because 21$ | $8 / 1$ | \％ | .110 |  | \＄6．95 N |
| B－1！mak | 12 | 9.1 | 200 | $\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ .0010 \end{array}$ | Mari 11 | \＄6．90 ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |


| ARC－5 ACCESSORIES |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CONVERSION COILS FOR ARC－5 TRANSMITTERS |  |  |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1.00 \text { each } \\ & \\ & \hline 1029 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1.00 \text { each } \\ \# 7247 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ .85 \text { each } \\ & \pm 6033 \end{aligned}$ | 3－4 Mc． |
| \＃ 6030 | \＃9293 | ＋6034 | 4－5．3 Mc． |
| \＃ CONO 2 CERS | IT，ronsis | \＃6035 | 1－1． i ，cmil． |
| 1－ANTENNA COIL，in any one particuar frequency range |  |  |  |
| ARC No．fris rariable receising capacitor， 63 mmf／ser－ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ARC No．4 490 ，variable xiuts capacitor， $22.4-145 \mathrm{mmf}$ ．$\$ 1.00$ |  |  |  |
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| HEADSETS |  |  |  |
| offlclent unit．used in B－19 tank Nmtrs．Nike ind phones complele，new |  |  |  |
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| A MOST for cvery lam at this price．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．\＄． 85 |  |  |  |
| Xpmr in mateh 8000 ohms output |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
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| AN／PRS－1．Can be used to detect buried ohjects，such as rocks，tree stumps，water pockets，ets．Frery homecowner． camper，prosinecttr needs one．＂omplete unit，consisting of detertor unit，amplifier，headphones，meter，rosonator，with all nevessaty cables and tubes，new． |  |  |  |
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| BC 221 FREQ．METER ASSEMBLY |  |  |  |
| lifeal fotuntation unit for an extremely stable VFO or Freq．Meter．Consists of temperature compensated coils ant capacitors．Tunes with w2，mmf．condenore．Low Kange：12．i－25f ke；high range： $2000-4500 \mathrm{kc}$ ．New，with $2: 0$ mmí capacitor and BC $2: 21$ schematic．．．．．．．．．$\$ 7.95$ |  |  |  |

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 Crystal mixer＂（S＂）bamd．Complete with tyme＂N＂＂ Line insertion attenuator，type oAx－1， 20 int at－ temuation，with 3 －contact phorg and socket $\underset{\$ 2.25}{\left(.1 \mathrm{~m}^{-}\right.}$ Delay Line， 5.0 micro sec max． 500 olums impedance． Trihedral Radar Reflector Mí j ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\$ 4.00$ Trinedral Radar Reflector
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446 ．Cavity dim：
3
 $0 A J$ Navy type CYTG6ADL，antelna in lucite ball． 10 cm ．feedback dipole antenna，in lucite ball for uso ＂W＂Wand $1.25 \mathrm{cm}$. ．Bntary Joint ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．$\$ 45.00$ PE 206 －A linut：is V1G（ 138 amp．Output： 80 complote with justruction book，relays，filters，etc．

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 heterndyne method．Pow
 rectly measured．Meas－ ures Voits．Original on－
500 Voltag on 110 V． 400
eration cy．but conversion kit
makes it operable on 110 with tubes，rrystal，fal chart．antenna meter $\&$ ANTENNA AN／122－A＊Dipale，12 L－ fincter heath．bine side of dinole adiustable for ANTENNA AN／104－A．The best deal for two meters i，of streamme construction．with 831R con－ Mertor，all set to $50 . \$ .75$ ea or 2 for $\$ 1.35$ ． oritinally designed to wrow with IFF set TC $148-A$ this unit logned to work whact rugged efficient consists of two vericial rafliators working against
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From PC 3－5：TT1－9（7．7－16me）：Tit 10 （10－12．5 mc） TU 22 （ $3.50-650 \mathrm{ke}$ ）；TU 26 （ $200-500 \mathrm{kc}$ ）．Eacl
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lator signal is also coupled to the grid by condenser $C_{2}$ and the difference frequency is developed in the plate circuit of the mixer. The plate load of the mixer is the i.f. transformer which is tuned to 22 mc . This signal is amplified by a Colpitts oscillator type superregener ative detector. The audio signal is developed across resistor $R_{1}$ in the cathode circuit. This signal is coupled to the volume control by $C_{5}$ after passing through the de-emphasis network, comprised of $R_{1}$ and $C_{5}$. Resistor $R_{2}$ and condenser $C_{3}$ control the wave shape of the quench voltage. The series circuit, made up of $R_{3}$ and $C_{1}$, develops a stabilizing voltage. As grid current flows, the electrolytic condenser $C_{1}$ is charged. The discharge path is through $R_{\mathrm{s}}$. The tirce constant of this circuit is such that it will give stable operation with maximum audio output. Since a superregenerative circuit is sensitive for only short intervals, many noise pulses, which occur between these intervals, are not received.
According to sensitivity measurements released by Hizeltine Elcctronucs Corp., the quieting sensitivity is approximately 200 microvolts. Although a signal of less strength can be heard, the signal-to-noise ratio is low.
A view of a receiver incorporating a FreModyne circuit is shown in Fig. 1. This sub-chassis is shock-mounted and is bonded to the main chassis with a braided strap. The tuning condenser has two three-plate sections which are used as the r.f. and oscillator tuning sections. The oscillator coil can be seen beside the oscillator trimmer. The i.f. transformer and converter tube can be seen at the right of the sub-chassis.

Fig. 4 shows a bottom view of the same chassis. The FM sub-chassis is at the lower left. The decoupling filter has been disconnected to give access to the parts in the sub-chasis. Due to the construction of the sub-chassis, little of the wiring detail can be seen but the photo shows what a small space is required for the FreModyne circuit.

Alignment of this circuit is quite simple. An unmodulated signal at the i.f. frequency is fed to the antenna terminal. The i.f. transformer slug is adjusted for minimum noise. The dial is set to 105 mc . and a 105 mc . signal is fed in from the signal generator. The oscillator trimmer is set for minimum noise to calibrate the dial. The tuning condenser is then rocked while adjusting the antenna trimmer for minimum noise. As can be seen, no special equipment is required since a conventional AM signal generator can be employed. Harmonics may be used if the signal generator does not have fundamental output at the FM frequencies.

The performance of this FM detector is surprising when the small number of parts used is taken into account. It is especially successful in strong signal areas and, due to its high selectivity. will give adjacent channel rejection of a higher order than most conventional FM receivers, especially when tuned on the side of the selectivity curve away from the adjacent channel.
(To be continued)

## International Short-Wave

(Continued from page 107)

Polskie," but when Kary heard the station he did not hear such announcement. Possibilities are Moscow and Belgrade. Dous anyone know the true identity of this

## sution?'

Radoo Baghdid, Iraq, gives its schedule as on 767 kc . at $2300-0030$; on 7.617 and 7.092 at 0800-1400 (Arabic); on 7.092 they use Kurdish at 1000-1300, and English at 1300-1400; this latter channel is heard in Sweden through heavy "ham" QRM. (URDXC) Also believed to be station heard on this frequency in Australia. (Gillett)
Harganab Radio, Israel, uses approximately 6.950, daily 0530-0700, 15001515, according to Herman Bluman, North Africa; there may be other times and frequencies. Ohrwall, Sweden, airmails me that "Cori-Israel," P.O. Box 661, Tel Aviv, Israel, is heard on 6.950 with English news at 1230. In a recent DX broadcast from Stockholm, Sweden, it was stated that an observer in London reported this English period and said the transmission begins with six "pips" time signal, and the announcement, "This is Cori-Israel, the broadcasting station of the Jewish State. Here is the news." At end of the transmission comes the phrase, "We shall be with you again tomorrow morning at 0230 . So long and goodnight, everybody."

According to a Swedish DX session, Rudio Doutla, Cameroons, is now on a new channel of 9.160 (approximately), with good strength at $1300-1500$ weekdays and 1300-1600 Sundays.

YV7RB, Cumana, Venezuela, verifies with a white card printed in blue, signed by J. J. Salindo, Director. (URD $\mathrm{XC})$

The Demorratic Greek Army Radio" is cperating in Greek at 1230 and in French at 1400; it is on approximately 6.830 ; it is possible that it also carries a program in French on 7.860 around 1700. (Swedish DX Broadcast)

Beirut, Lebanon, 8.030 V , has news now at 1330-1345 (may not be daily); schedule seems irregular. Now announces as "Arab Voice of Lebanon." (Pearce, England)

Hugatub Radio has been heard by Pearce in England on 6.830 with English at $1230-1245$, saying will be "back tomorrow in English" at 0230. Also heard at 1330 with broadcast in Italian.

Leopoldville tested some time ago on 11.720 (Radio Congo Belge), but has recently been reported moved to 11.670 at 1100-1500 in parallel with OTM2, and OTM3, 9.380; the 11.720 channel, however, is reported still used by OTM4 daily at 0515-0700. (Swedish DX Broadcast)

Harry Johansson, Sweden, flashes, that Bucharest, Roumania, on 11.900 , is often heard well at 1630-1700.

Rudio Maroc, Rabat, French Morocco, lists schedule of 0145-0400, 1300-1900 on 9.082 ; on $16.666,0700-0930$; lists call CNR3 and power 2.5 kw . (Harry Johansson, Sweden)

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Norwegian Home Program over 17.825 daily 1200-1800. (Swedish DX Broadcast)
"Radio W' ${ }^{\prime}$ atani El-Kurds," or "Kurdish National Radio," Iraq, is reported daily 1030-1100 on approximately 7.010. (IS WC)

Addis Ababa, 9.620, Ethiopia, is scheduled daily with English at 1045; the $19-\mathrm{m}$. outlet is not currently in use (at least on voice). (ISWC)

YDC, 15.145 , Batavia, Java, is heard daily $0800-1000$; is in native except at 0930-100 when has English for U. S. (Balbi, Calif.)
Praia, Cape Verde Islands, 5.890, is reported at 1530-1700. (Swedish DX Broadcast)
Bornbirn, Austria, is reported heard in Western Europe with fair signals on about 6.000; scheduled 2300-1700 (with occasional brief pauses); 500 watts (Schwarz, Austria)

Rudio Mulaja. 6.125, Singapore. is heard 0800-1030; at times is in parallel with 4.82. (Balbi, Calif.)
Official schedules of Radio Moscou to the United States are listed-0745-0815, $15.41,15.39,15.23,11.96,11.88,11.87$; $1820-1930,15.39,15.31,15.23,11.96$, $11.88,11.87$; 1930-1950, 15.31, 11.96. (USSR Embassy)
A Soviet outlet on 6.075, to Orient at 0800-1030, strong signals, maybe Petropavlosk. (Balbi, Calif.)

Recently, Rome's 15.12 outlet (transmitter at Milan) has had news at 1915; 11.81 is quite weak. (Balbi, Calif.)

Summer schedules announced by Rudio Austruliu are-Forces Program, 2200-2300 (weekdays) and 2100-2300 (Sat. and Sun.) VLB5, 21.540, VLC9, 17.840, VLG11, 15.210; on Sat. and Sun., VLA6, 15.200, is added. Sporting Service on Saturdays for Forces, VLB5, 21.540, VLG11, 15.210, at 2215-0230 (that is, Friday-Saturday EST). West Coast of North America and Africa, 2330-0045, VLA5, 15.320, VLC9, 17.840, to America; VLB5, 21.540, VLG11, 15.210, to Africa. French program to Europe and Tahiti, 0100-0145, VLA8, 11.760, to Europe; VLA8, and VLG6, 15.240, to Tahiti; on Sat. and holidays, VLA6, 15.200 , replaces VLG6. Wednesdays in Siamese to Siam, 0130-0150, VLC, 15.200. British Isles and Europe, 0200-0315, VLA6, 15.200, VLB3, 11.760 (not Sat.), VLC10, 21.680 (closes 0245). French to New Caledonia and French islands of Pacific, 0248-0345, VLG3, 11.710 ; VLC4, 15.320 (at 0300-0345). Forces Program and to Asia, 0300-0645, VLB3, 11.760; VLC4, 15.320 (at 03450645): VLA6, 15.200 (at 0330-1115); VLG3, 11.710, carries Asiatic program at 0355-1000. East Coast of North America, 0700-0845, VLB, 9.540, VLC7, 11.810. British Isles and Europe, 09000945, VLB3, 11.760; VLC6, 9.615, carries same program to Asia. West Coast of North America, 1000-1115, VLC3, 11.760, VLB9, 9.615; at 1015, VLG8, 9.680, joins to Africa. British Isles and Europe, opens 1500 on VLA8, 11.76, VLB, 9.540 , VLC, 15.210; VLA8, VLB close 1630; VLC closes 1655. Forces and East Coast of North America, 1643-1815, VLB11, 15.160, to Forces in Japan and North Pacific (and for relay by Kure, Japan. RADIO NEWS
on 6.105); VLA8, 11.76, to Eastern North America; at 1710, VLC, 15.200 , is added to South America, and VLG6, 15.230 , is added to British Isles and Europe; all close 1815.
PCJ's new' 21.480 channel, Hilversum, Holland, is scheduled with Radio Nederland programs around 0700-1030 daily, and with "Hapty Station Program" on Tuesday only, 0330-0500. (Callahan, Pa.) If anyone in the U.S. or Canada picks up this outlet, please let me know. Address is Ken Boord, 948 Stewartstown Road, Morgantown, West Virginia, U.S.A.

Chavez, Cuba, reports YV3RC, "Radio Carora," in Carora (Lara State), Venezuela, with test transmissions on 4.900; schedule was not given.

Radio International, Tangiers, appears to have moved from 6.200 to approximately 6.265; signs off 1800 . (Nilsson, Sweden)

In a vertification from ZRB, South African Air Force Station, Telecommunications Training and Development Centre, P.O. Odonata, Nr. Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa, this information was given:
"We are a stronger station than the SABC stations in the Union. At present we are transmitting with an output of just under 5 kw .; the SABC stationsCape Town, Durban, and Johannesburg -are rated at $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{kw}$. ZRB is still in the 'infant' stage, but we hope to have it running 'full steam ahead' within the next two or three months. At present we are having a double mixer panel built to enable us to transmit on two frequencies instead of just the one (9.110). When 6.210 is in use, we will be glad to let you know and will appreciate reception reports on same." Schedule was listed $0000-1100$. Takes some relays from SABC, and plays recordings a great deal. Gives weather and other reports of interest to aviation.
KZOK, 9.695, Manila, Philippines, is heard in New Zealand at 0500. (Gary) Norway's 17.825 channel, 5 kw., has been heard at 1130 on occasion, calling New York. (Eisele, N.Y.)
From Rex Gillett, Australia, come these tips-Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, was noted some time ago on old channel of 4.855 to 1645 sign-off, but more recently has been back on 4.878; "Here is Radio Sumatra, Medan," is announcement in Dutch at 0803 on 7.210 , following recorded music; prewar call was YDX. Radio Noumea, New Caledonia, is now on approximately 6.000 and is fine level; heard to around 0530. Berne, Switzerland, is heard on 15.305 concluding an English period to South Africa at 1545. Pakistan has been heard on medi-um-wave ( 1167 kc .) at 1030 , announcing "This is Radio Pakistan," but so far has not been heard on SW.

For the summer the night beam from Berne, Switzerland, to North America is on $11.810,15.305,9.535$, at $2030-$ 2230; the first period to North America is at $1730-1815$, I am informed.

## Acknowledgement

During the summer (considered by many as a "lull" season for DX) I have found reports from readers to be holding up well. Keep them coming!. .K.R.B.

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## when the difference is taken.

When both sidebands $(F-M)$ and $(I:$ $+N O$ are impressed simultaneously, such as in conventional AM reception, the net result will be a superposition of the above two cases. Thus, 2 units of lower sideband information and zero of upper will be delivered on the lower sideband position, while 2 units of upper sideband information and none of lower will be delivered on the upper sideband position.
It is possible to pick off an audio voltage produced by both sidebands by connecting to the output of network $B$ ahead of the differential network. The only difference between this type of reception and that afforded by a conventional receiver is that the incoming carrier is built up or "exalted" by the local oscillator in the YRS-1. "Exalted" reception ("Locked Oscillator" reception as it is termed in the case of the YRS-1) reduces distortion effects which are brought about by selective fading conditions on high frequencies or by severe heterodyne interference. Under such conditions, only a small segment of the frequency spectrum occupied by the transmitted signal fades, leaving the remaining portion of the spectrum at the original level. A of Fig. 7 shows the normal relationship between carrier and sideband amplitude. If, under selective fading conditions, only the segment of the frequency spectrum occupied by the carrier faded, the resulting signal would look something like $B$ of Fig. 7, and as far as the receiver detector is concerned, over-modulation with accompanying distortion has taken place. If the carrier is "exalted" by inserting an unmodulated signal of the same frequency and phase into the detectors, the signal appearing at the detector would then appear as in $C$ wherein the effective percentage of modulation is greatly reduced. Fading of the exalted carrier as shown in $I$ of Fig. 7 will then only


Fig. 7. (A) Normal relationship between carrier and sideband amplitude. (B) Result when carrier only fades, producing severe distortion. (C) Carrier "exalted" by inserting unmodulated signal of same frequency and phase into detectors. (D) Fading of "exalted" carrier increases effective modulation depth only slightly.
slightly increase the effective depth of modulation, since, in most cases, the amplitude of the local oscillator is ten to thirty times as great as the amplitude of the received carrier.

Fig. 5 shows in block form that the YRS-1 functions as a complete second detector and beat frequency oscillator and these circuits are therefore not used in the receiver when the YRS-1 is used in the "Sideband" and "Locked Oscillator" positions. The i.f, voltage from the receiver is picked off the last i.f. stage and fed to a cathode follower input stage which employs a triode connected 6AK6. To minimize loading of the receiver i.f. stage, the cathode follower is constructed on a separate, small chassis which is installed in a convenient location inside the receiver. The i.f. voltage from the cathode follower is fed to the two detectors $V_{3}$ and $V^{\prime}$ through $I_{4}$ which is simply a small, iron core peaking coil resonated to the receiver's i.f. $V_{2}$, together with grid inductance $L_{1}$ and plate transformer $T$ form a conventional, electron coupled oscillator whose output and input circuits are also resonated to the receiver

Fig. 8. Under chassis view of the YRS-1 showing straightforward wiring.


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 tent upon corret channel in the receiver. If the alignment of the i.f. channel is questionable, it is recommended that these stages be carefully realigned so that the full capabilities of the adapter will be realized.

Satisfactory operation can be obtained with the YRS-1 only when the receiver to which it is attached is stable in its operating characteristics. The most troublesome source of instability in many receivers is the tunable oscillator which heterodynes the incoming signals to the intermediate frequency. Instability in this oscillator may fall into one or more of the following classifications:

1. Moderately slow drift in frequency, usually stabilizing within two hours of operation. This drift is caused by temperature readjustment as the receiver reaches a stable operating temperature.
2. Erratic jumps in frequency. This may be caused by line voltage changes, sudden release of stress due to thermal changes as the receiver warms up, poor sliding contacts on the oscillator tuning condenser, or poor voltage regulation in the plate power supply. Poor voltage regulation may cause the frequency of the oscillator to change with the setting of the manual (r.f.) gain control or with a.v.c. action.
3. Frequency modulation of the oscillator at power line frequency or harmonics.

It should be remembered that certain amounts of all three types of oscillator instability exist in the very best equipment. The YRS-1, however, will work satisfactorily with the majority of receivers in use by amateurs today. The primary point to be made here is that connecting the YRS-1 to a cheap a.c.d.c. receiver is somewhat akin to putting telescopic sights on a slingshot.
If the receiver itself has excellent stability, satisfactory operation may not be obtained when receiving certain types of stations whose frequency control systems suffer from excessive instability of the types listed above. Naturally, nothing can be done to correct such defects at the receiving end, and the only solution to this problem lies in dropping definite hints to the transmitting operator to the effect that your Single Sideband Selector is not capable of following a v.f.o. which drifts 500 cycles per minute.

Operation of the adapter in conjunction with a receiver is simplicity itself. For conventional amplitude modulation reception, the band can be tuned with the adapter set to the "Normal" position, and once the desired station is located, either "Sideband" button can be depressed to determine which sideband is clearer of interference. When heterodyne interierence is encountered on both sides of the desired carrier, the receiver's normal crystal filter phasing adjustment can be used to minimize the disturbance on a strong heterodyne within the sideband accepted for reception. This generally reduces the audio fidelity, just as in normal receiver use. For c.w. reception, the receiver b.f.o should be turned off when the YRS-1 is used in the "Sideband" or "Locked Oscillator" positions. The necessary beat note is produced by the incoming signal beating against the local oscillator in the YRS-1. The usual procedure for c.w. operation is to tune for signals with the YRS-1 in the "Locked Oscillator" position and then, when the signal has been located, to switch to the appropriate sideband. If interterence develops, retune the receiver to the other side of zero beat and depress the other sideband button. The advantage of the YRS-1 over the crystal filter is that an entire sideband spectrum of interference is removed, rather than a small "notch," and turthermore, removal of such interference is automatic because critical phasing controls are not involved. "Chirpy" c.w. signals can be copied on the YRS-1 whereas the crystal filter makes this difficult and sometimes impossible.

Reception of single sideband, suppressed carrier signals, is, of course, perfectly feasible with the YRS-1. If the carrier is totally suppressed, the local oscillator in the YRS-1 will have no incoming voltage on which to lock but will operate to provide ideal single sideband reception. With a transmitter carrier attenuation of, say 20 db ., however, sufficient carrier voltage will be fed into the YRS-1 to enable the local oscillator to lock-in automatically at the correct irequency.

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| 0.18V | 0 -13 | 3.25 Amp | 3.20 |
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[^9]

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## Electronic Timer

(Continued from page 59)
minute. Adjust the potentiometer ( $R_{z}$ ) to approximately its midpoint and with the positive test lead connected to the cathode of the selenium rectifier, turn on the timing switch $\left(S_{2}\right)$. The immediate voltage reading, before the tube is ionized, should be 125 volts. Should there be less than 90 volts present at the cathode of the rectifier, turn off the line voltage and check the power supply for the source of the trouble. If the voltage reading is within reasonable limits the tube should fire, activating the relay in about 20 to 30 seconds. After this has occurred, transfer the positive test lead to the plate of the tube where the voltage should be on the order of 10 volts.

Our next point of interest lies in the grid circuit where we particularly want to know the value of the maximum available voltage. This measurement is accomplished by transferring the positive test lead to arm of potentiometer $R$. Rotating the potentiometer ( $R_{2}$ ) from its maximum clockwise position to its maximum counter-clockwise position should change the voltage from minus 60 volts to minus 10 volts.

Here again we are confronted with the problem of how much tolerance should be allowed between the voltage readings taken by the author and those taken by the reader. It should be remembered that several factors greatly influence these readings. The most important of these factors are:

1. The internal resistance of the voltmeter, which upsets high impedance circuits, such as grid circuits, due to its loading effect.
2. The effect of different line voltages. The author used a line voltage input of 115 volts and a meter resistance of 1000 ohms-per-volt for all measurements.

If the above voltage tests prove to be within ten per-cent of the specified values we can turn our attention to the operation and calibration of the unit. The author finds that a white drawing card furnishes a very suitable face for the unit although colored cards may be used. Scribe a circle $11 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter around the shaft of the potentiometer $\left(R_{i}\right)$ and attach a knob to the shaft. We are now prepared to calibrate the unit.
The calibration of the timer is relatively simple and all that is required is a little patience. Turn on the main switch $\left(S_{1}\right)$ and set the dial pointer to approximately its center value and allow the unit to warm up for a period of five minutes. This warm-up period is necessary to stabilize the circuit components and allow for a more accurate calibration.
Connect a lamp or other suitable device to the outlet of the timer and turn on the timing switch ( $S_{2}$ ). If the normally closed contacts were used the lamp should extinguish in about 30 seconds. Note in pencil opposite the index of the dial pointer, the actual time required to extinguish the lamp. Repeat this procedure at points about halfway between
the center and minimum and maximum. This provides us with three points of known value and from there on we shall have to resort to the "cut and try" method. The author finds it advisable to calibrate in 1 second steps up to 5 seconds, and in 5 second steps from there on.

Alter all the major points have been located and recorded, by the process previously described, the remaining interval markings can now be located, more easily, by means of a pair of dividers. The use of dividers at this point, for locating each individual second between 5 and 10 or 10 and $15 \mathrm{sec}-$ onds, etc., will not result in excessive loss of accuracy. The dial should now be finished using black, waterproof ink which will greatly add to the appearance and durability of the timer

In operating the unit there is one important item to keep in mind. Allow at least 15 seconds standby between operations to allow the voltage across the $R C$ network to build up to the preselected value.

- $30-$


## Servicing Hints

(Continued from page 60)
marked chassis we find it effective to mark the tube number on the chassis near the respective sockets, with a Dixon Phano For Glazed Surlaces pencil, No. 77.

Should you have occasion to service one of the old Sparton receivers. Models 591 or 593 , you will be confronted with the fact that the type $182-\mathrm{B}$ and type 484 tubes are no longer available. The type 280 in the receiver may of course be replaced with a type 80 . The type 484 may be replaced with type 27 or 56. The type $182-\mathrm{B}$ may be replaced with either type 45 or 71 - A. If the type 45 is used, the filaments must be connected in series. When replacing the $182-\mathrm{B}$, both of the tubes must be replaced at the same time. Both tubes must also obviously be replaced with the same type tube, that is, with two type 45's with their filaments in series, or with two type 71-A.

When confronted with a dead receiver, several sections of the receiver may be quickly eliminated as responsible for the cause. Turn the set "on." If there is no sound, except hum, when the volume control is rotated, the trouble is in the audio section. If there are no signals, but there is a variation in the "live" sound in the speaker when the volume control is rotated, the trouble is between the antenna and detector. If there is little or no signal, but a loud hum, the filtering should be checked, with particular attention to the power supply. When no hum is present, then look to the voltage supply, plate circuit of the output tube, output transformer, or speaker.

In following alignment instructions, particularly with reference to some of the older receivers, it may sometimes be found that best results cinnat be obtained by adjusting the oscillator trimmer and padder condenser at the exact values given in the instructions. For ex-

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ample, in aligning a Fada 686 model receiver we obtained much better results by adjusting the oscillator trimmer and padder condenser, not for the exact frequency stipulated, but for maximum gain. This may be found to be below or above the specified points, and can be determined by the trial and error method.

Following the alignment of any superhet receiver, a high background "hiss" may result. This can be eliminated by detuning the primaries and secondaries of the i.f. transformer slightly, or by utilizing the antenna system to get a better signal-to-noise ratio.
For better selectivity in t.r.f. sets a good aerial coupled to the receiver through an .00025 mfd . mica condenser is indicated. A ground should also be used on the older t.r.f. receivers.
At times it is extremely difficult to check for loose connections or to read the value of a resistor or condenser, because of their position in the chassis. A dentist's mirror is a valuable asset in overcoming this difficulty. ${ }^{2}$

Set owners are usually fussy, and rightfully so, about having their cabinets scratched up. To prevent this, particularly when removing the chassis from a table model receiver, we appropriated a discarded doll bed pad from our daughter. The pad is placed on the bench, the receiver on the pad. The chassis is then removed from the cabinet with little concern regarding scratches; there is just the right amount of thickness, or cushion, to the pad.
Inability to get the proper lighting for removing the chassis and speaker from a console receiver, may be remedied to best advantage through the very simple expedient of a heavy-duty light such as is used by auto mechanics.

Since there is nothing more frustrating than being unable to find each piece of hardware when starting to reassemble a receiver, we keep a glass pint jar handy on the bench, in which we drop the parts as they are removed from the receiver. When we start to reassemble, we dump the parts in one pile, and work from that. One advantage of the glass is that it is non-conductive.

One reason why a set, which operates with a floor aerial, will operate satisfactorily in your shop, but not in the customer's home, is that the customer "wads up" the aerial in a heap on the floor. Some set owners still do not realize that the wire must be extended full length for best results.
In very cold weather, if a low hum develops in a receiver that you have just delivered to the customer or that you are testing shortly after having picked it up for servicing, consider the possibility of a frozen electrolytic. It should be permitted to thaw out gradually in a warm place. ${ }^{2}$

You may have experienced the same difficulty we have when trying to read schematics which, because of the many numbers of stages and circuits involved, are reduced to very small proportions when placed on the same size page as the simpler schematics. The answer to this problem-a small magnifying glass -is obvious, but if you have put off

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getting one as long as we did, you will find it well worthwhile to take the time to acquire the glass.

The following many never happen to you, but it did to us. We set ourselves to the job of testing every condenser in a receiver for leakage or insulation resistance, and capacity. First we tested the electrolytics, then the paper tubulars, after which we moved on to the micas. Finally we came to a mica that didn't act according to Hoyle. After feudin' and fussin' with it longer than we care to admit-yes, it was a molded resistor.

Some molded resistors look very much like mica condensers; are ordinarily black, and have three colored dots which are read in the same sequence as the body, end and dot colors on the carbon resistors. It was an embarrassing experience, but we didn't feel quite so badly about it when the good books deem it advisable to remind one not to confuse a ballast tube with a regular metal tube!

Old Timers who have read this far are probably musing, "I've known all this a long, long time." Yet there was a time, Old Timer, when all this was new to you. So, too, with many of the newcomers in the radio servicing field. It is for them, Old Timer, the younger generation who will carry on when you and I have tested the last tube and flicked for the last time the switch on a test instrument, that these "kinks" are written.

Thanks for listening-and good luck!
Bibliography
"Radio Circuit Hints, Folume I," Syltania Electru

$-30-$

## Signal Tracer

(Continued from puge 38)
is very simple, as can be seen from an examination of Fig. 2.
The test prod is connected to the "high" side of the rectifier circuitthat is, to the coupling condenser and anode of the crystal. The low side of the circuit is connected to a short length of flexible wire terminated by an alligator clip for connection to the receiver or amplifier chassis or "B-minus" point.

Undoubtedly, an individual builder can reduce the dimensions of the probe still further by employing a handle with less girth. The size of the author's probe was dictated by the width of the phone jack ( f , in Fig. 2).

## Output Circuits

For ordinary aural tracing, simply plug a pair of high-resistance headphones into the phone jack. A modulated signal must be employed when checking the various stages of a receiver with headphones plugged into the probe. If crystal phones are used, they must be shunted with a 100,000 -ohm, $1 / 2$-watt carbon resistor to provide a d. c. path August, 1948

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for the crystal rectifier.
For visual checking, a 0-50 d. c. microammeter ( $M$ ) with variable multiplier resistor ( $R$ ) is plugged into the probe jack. Either a modulated or unmodulated r. f. signal may be employed in visual checks. Multiplier rheostat $R$ allows the meter range to be increased for strong signals.
Both output devices are shown in Fig. 2. The meter lead is made from a short length of standard microphone cable with a phone plug on one end and an Ampherol Type $75-\mathrm{MC} 1 \mathrm{M}$ male plug on the other. The plug-in jack, mounted through the top of the meter case (See Fig. 1), is a matching Amphenol Type 80-C 1-contact female chassis connector. Rheostat $R$ also is mounted through the top of the meter case which is a Par Metal SM13.

## Using the Tracer

The crystal signal tracer is used in the conventional manner. Supply a suitable test signal to the input terminals of the receiver or amplifier under test, and move the probe from point to point through the various stages, starting at the input and working progressively through to the output. When the signal increases at some circuit point beyond the full scale value of the meter, bring it back down on the scale by ad-
justing rheostat $R$. When checking a radio receiver, a modulated test signal need be employed only when headphones are used. Either a modulated or unmodulated signal may be used with the meter. The isolating condenser, $C_{1}$, protects the meter and crystal against any d. c. component present in the circuit under test.

When checking a radio-frequency signal at the antenna and ground terminals and at the grid of the first tube in a radio set, it may be necessary to employ the high (usually 1-volt) r. f. output of the test oscillator in order to get a satisfactory deflection of the microammeter. The headphones, however, art sensitive to very small values of modulated signal voltage. The author has found that an r.f. signal just barely audible in a pair of Trimm phones used with the probe is 30 millivolts r.m.s. This is a $100-\mathrm{kc}$. signal modulazed $30 \%$ at 400 cycles.

Most operators will prefer to use both aural and visual checks in signal tracing. The meter will show the comparative signal strength, stage gain, etc. while the headphones will establish whether hum, noise, or other extraneous voltages are present along with the signal and if the signal has become distorted in a set or amplifier stage.
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Fig. 4. Headphones are plugged into probe for aural tracing of modulated signal.



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"ESSENTIALS OF RADIO" by Morris Slurzberg and William Osterheld. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. 786 pages. Price $\$ 5.00$.
This text provides the much-needed bridge between elementary radio texts and books of the engineering level. The authors have presented a comprehensive study of the principles of operation of vacuum tubes, their basic circuits, and the application of these circuits to low frequency radio receivers.

For persons studying radio by selfinstruction or the student in trade or vocational schools or junior colleges, this text will be of assistance inasmuch as a minimum knowledge of mathematics is prerequisite and the use of the equations and vectors which appear in the text is fully explained.
The book is divided into fifteen chapters dealing with an introduction to radio, circuit analysis, simple receiving circuits, vacuum tubes, detector cir cuits, tuning circuits, r.f. amplifier cir cuits, a.f. voltage amplifier circuits power amplifier circuits, vacuum tube oscillator circuits, power supply circuits, audio units, transmitting circuits, receiving circuits, and test equipment.
One of the most valuable features of the book is the inclusion of 18 comprehensive appendices dealing with symbols used in electronics, letter symbols and abbreviations used in electronics, conversion factors, formulas used in radio and electronics, a wire table, standard color codes, sine and cosine tables, common logs, a table of fre-quency-wavelength-LC product, etc.
The book is clearly and simply presented and the student should experience no difficulty in grasping the subject matter. The lavish use of illustrative material helps to further clarify the subject under discussion. This book is enthusiastically recommended as a home-study text.
"antenna manual" by Woodrow Smith. Published by Editors and Engineers, Ltd., Santa Barbara, California. 301 pages. Price $\$ 3.50$.
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The book is thoroughly practical and covers such subjects as radiation and propagation of radio waves, transmission lines, basic antenna theory, low and medium frequency antenna systems, high frequency antenna systems, v.h.f. and u.h.f. antenna systems, receiving antenna considerations, coupling to the
antenna system, measuring equipment and techniques, and antennas for navigational aids.

There will probably be a lot of ham stations on the air without the benefit of this book, but the real hams will want to investigate this book and do a little revising of their antenna systems. All in all, this is a FB piece if we ever saw it!
"ELEMENTARY INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS" by William R. Wellman. Published by $D$. Van Nostrand Comp,thy. Inc., New York. 362 pages. Price $\$ 4.00$.

This is a basic book covering some of the principles involved in the more important applications of electronics in industrial plants. It is not designed as a manual for the serviceman engaged in troubleshooting or maintaining industrial electronic control equipment but rather as a guide for the beginner.

The text covers such subjects as alternating current fundamentals, basic principles of vacuum tubes, basic principles of gas-filled tubes, electronic symbols and terms, the industrial applications of kenotrons, applications of hotcathode gas-type rectifiers, mercury pool rectifiers, vacuum tube amplifiers, industrial high-frequency heating, electronic control of motors and generators, electronic control of resistance welding, photoelectronic devices, and electronic lamps.

The material is presented in easilyunderstood form. A series of experiments has been included in order that the instructor (or student if self-instructed) can set up typical industrial electronic problems without resorting to elaborate or expensive equipment.

The book may be used equally well in the classroom or by the student studying the subject at home.

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The fee will be $\$ \% .50$ for the main convention events on August 21 and 22 including the banquet. Without the banquet ticket the tariff is $\$ 5.00$. The extra day, August 20 , will have a specially planned program including a cocktail party and buffet dinner. That day's activities will cost $\$ 2.00$ per person.

The grand ball and dinner will conclude Saturday's events, while the banquet will be held on Sunday. As an incentive to early registrants, a communications receiver is being given as a preregistration prize.

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## W3KPX Multi-Unit <br> (Continued from page 43)

mum grid current indication on the meter and left there. The oscillator should be switched off and on several times to make certain that it will operate every time it is turned on. If the crystal becomes unduly warm, it is an indication of too much regeneration and $C_{13}$ should be adjusted to a higher-capacitance setting. All crystals, unless they are broken, will ascillate in this circuit: in fact, crystals which have been discarded from other circuits, will generally oscillate readily in the regenerative triode circuit. There is little danger of damaging crystals, such as those of the military type, unless an excessive amount of regeneration over a long period of time is used. For use as an ordinary crystal oscillator, with normally active crystals, $C_{13}$ may be placed in the short-circuited position.
For use as a calibration unit, the crystal oscillator is turned on and its carrier is tuned in on the receiver. The b.f.o. is not used. Now, place the "Signal Shifter" selector switch on "l'FO" position and tune the "Signal Shifter" dial until zero beat is obtained between the v.f.o. and crystal oscillators. The accuracy of the zero beat can be checked by leaving the v.f.o. and crystal oscillators set as just described and rotating the receiver dial slightly to each side of resonance. If no beat note is heard, the v.f.o. is operating on the same frequency as that of the crystal oscillator

To recalibrate the v.f.o. against the crystal oscillator, set the "Signal Shifter' dial to the reading on its calibration chart which corresponds to the crystal oscillator frequency and adjust the bandsetting condenser (a screwdriver adjustment inside the "Signal Shifter") for zero beat between the two signals. It is advisable to recalibrate at several points across the band, using a diflerent crystal, of course, for each calibration frequency.

Before using the unit for FM, make certain that the crystal oscillator is operating in a stable condition. Only 80 and 160 -meter crystals are suitable for satisfactory FM transmission although some deviation can be obtained on 10 meters using a 40 -meter crystal. When using an 80 -meter crystal, adjust the crystal oscillator as outlined above and tune the receiver to one of its harmonics, preferably on the 10 or 20 meter bands. Best adjustment can be carried out by feeding a 400-cycle sine wave audio signal to the microphone jack. The receiver, unless it incorporates a discriminator circuit, should be detuned to one side of the carrier (if the signal peak reads S 9 on the carrier level meter, detune until the meter reads about S 6 ). Feed the 400 -cycle signal to the audio input jack and turn up the gain control slowly. The signal will be heard as the control is turned up and as soon as the tone becomes audible, leave the control alone. Now, with an insulated screwdriver, adjust $C_{12}$ for maximum volume. Bring up the gain slightly and readjust $C_{12}$. A point will be found in the condenser adjustment where the gain control will have a pronounced effect on the deviation as it is turned up or down. With $C_{13}$ shortcircuited, the deviation at 3500 kc . will vary from 200 to 2000 cycles depending upon the type of crystal used. When multiplied to $28,000 \mathrm{kc}$. and translated in terms of deviation on that band, this means that a frequency deviation of from 1600 to 16.000 cycles may be obtained. This deviation is entirely adequate for communications purposes. On loud sound peaks (wide deviation), however, it will be found that the crystal will have a tendency to momentarily swing out of oscillation. This is a charatteritic of any straight cystal ascillitor uben reacturice modulated. In this unit, a slight amount of regeneration is applied to overcome this condition. With $C_{a}$ short-circuited, follow the procedure outlined above and turn up the gain until the signal, as heard in the receiver, begins to "break up." Mark the set-

Fig. 4. Under chassis view of multi-unit, NBFM, crystal oscillator, signal spotter.


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ting of the gain control knob. Now, open up the regeneration control very slowly and advance the gain control. As $C_{13}$ is opened up, considerably more deviation will be obtained before the signal quality deteriorates. Do not use an excessive amount of regeneration, however, as the crystal may lose control on voice amplitude peaks.

Remove the 400 -cycle signal source and attach the crystal microphone to the input jack. The deviation on voice can be adjusted by listening to the FM signal on the operating frequency (not the crystal frequency) with a pair of headphones on the receiver. Adjust the gain control for best tone quality while speaking in a normal voice.

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## Mac's Service Shop <br> (Contmued from page 52)

"For the simple reason that they are faster and give more precise information. After you have worked with the simple instruments for a while, you will have a firm grasp of what they can teach you-but that will be longer than you think. Then it will be time to take up instruments that will save time.'
"I think I get what you mean. When you are learning the service business, the important thing is to learn; and the more you have to use your growing knowledge of theory the better; however, after you are ready to start to make a living at the business, time is the thing that is important, and any instrument that saves time means money in your pocket."
"That is said better than I could say it, Barney," Mac applauded. "A draftsman does not stick to the compass and straight-edge of his geometry class when he goes to work. He has a whole flock of drawing instruments. In the same way a serviceman should have the most up-to-date equipment he can afford. The funny thing is that--if he just realized it-he cannot afford not to have modern service instruments. If he has the business he should have, a few minutes shaved from each service job will more than pay for the cost of up-to-the-minute, time-saving equipment in a few months.
"You were telling me that a serviceman ought to know his service instruments frontward and backward. Do you mean that he ought to build those instruments himself?"
"That depends a lot on how good a serviceman he is, or rather how advanced he is in theory. While he is learning, it is an excellent idea to build a few comparatively simple service instruments so that he can appreciate the problems involved and be better qualified to keep his equipment in repair. But a man who is operating a successful service business cannot afford to devote the necessary time to designing and building service equipment. It is much better for him to work at his specialty, radio service, and earn the money with which to buy equipment built by men who make a specialty of doing just that.

If a man can make more money working at a specialty not his own, he is in the wrong business."
"I might say," Mac went on, "that there are some service equipment kits on the market now that do a good job of filling an in-between demand. The fellow who is just getting started and who has some spare time on his hands can buy these kits and assemble some of his own instruments. Most of the headaches associated with from-the-ground-up construction have been removed, and these kits enable the beginner to have instruments he could not otherwise afford. What is more, their construction will teach him some more theory, on which he is still probably a little shy."

Barney set another midget radio on the bench and picked up the test prods of his multimeter. "I'm sold, Boss," he stated. "From now on Old Multi here and I are going to be bosom pals. I'm going to listen to everything he tells me, and I'm going to beat the books so that I can understand what he is saying. Don't let me even touch that scope until you are convinced I am really ready."
"Good boy, Barney," Mac said. "With an attitude like that, it will not be long. As the Arabs say: 'A man should not sleep on silk until he has first walked on sand.'"
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## Push-Push Portable <br> (Continuted from page 4I)

will draw approximately 16 milliamperes. Operating from a 300 volt supply, the transmitter gives reliable coverage over a 15 mile radius in the city at night with the most modest type of antenna and greater coverage and good DX results with a beam.

The power supply was built as a companion unit on a matching $5^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime \prime}$ chassis. The filament requirements of the transmitter are 1.85 amperes at 6.3 volts and a power transformer delivering this and having a high voltage winding of 70 milliamperes or more will be satisfactory. Although the transmitter will draw more than this current, the high voltage is not operating continuously and the winding may therefore be somewhat overloaded.
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HE advent of frequency modulation broadcasting throughout the country, plus increased interest in high quality reproduction of recorded music, has stimulated a desire upon the part of discriminating listeners for receiving and reproducing systems capable of delivering an extended audio range. Anyone possessing a satisfactory receiver is somewhat loath to retire it and purchase a postwar model merely to acquire $F M$ reception. Several exxcellent FM tuners, designed to be used in conjunction with existing audio and speak er systems, are now available, and while these provide suitable reception, it will generally be found that prewar loudspeakers fail to deliver the higher frequencies which give FM transmission its brilliance and realism. Of course, the substitution of any one of several available extended range speakers on the current market would remedy this lack, but these speakers in themselves represent a considerable investment. The authors, who are actively engaged in program and enginering work in FM broadcasting, were already in possession of good quality receivers and FM tuners, but were dissatisfied with the speaker performance. Limitations of pocketbook precluded the immediate investment in one of the better wide-range speakers, so experimentation was in order.
A three-inch permanent magnet speaker, of the type used in intercoms, was mounted coaxially with a good quality 12 inch dynamic, vintage about 1938. A mounting "spider," fabricated of aluminum sheet was used to center and rigidly support the "tweeter" (Fig. 1 B ). In our case, a used 16 inch metalbase transcription recording blank was employed as stock, the center being cut out with a fly-cutter, to accommodate the cone of the midget speaker, and the rest of the support fashioned with tin snips. Aluminum is easy to work, and has a low period of vibration.

Various combinations of series and parallel circuit combinations were tried (See Fig. 1A). The inductances tried were r.f. chokes, ranging in value from $21 / 2$ to 80 millihenrys. Condensers ranged from .25 mfd . to 2 mfd . The impedance of the two voice coils is a factor in arriving at a proper combination, as it is obvious that the voice coil offering the greater impedance will develop the greater voltage. The basic problem is to limit the amount of low frequency energy fed to the "tweeter."

It should be stated right here that results cannot be expected to equal those given by a carefully designed high fidelity reproducer. Careful tests with
adequate equipment would undoubtedly reveal a certain amount of distortion. phase shift, and impedance mismatch. as well as an over-all response curve that would be far from flat. From a listening standpoint however, a combination can be hit upon that definitely enhances the reproduction of music and speech without producing noticeable distortion. An audio oscillator is helpful in arriving at a proper combination of capacitance and inductance. Experiment with various combinations and connections until the greatest high boost is experienced, swinging the oscillator through the range of frequencies. Placing a finger lightly on the cone of the "tweeter" will aid in determining the effect of the various coupling methods. No definite rules can be given, as the best combination for any particular pair of speakers varies. Follow the audio oscillator with tests using music. LatinAmerican, electric organ, or gypsy strings are excellent for this purpose. Remember that no appreciable change in quality can be noted at low volume, nor will there be a marked improvement in the reproduction of program material of medium frequency range.

When a proper balance is achieved no blasting of either speaker will be apparent, even at relatively high levels. If desired, a switch may be incorporated to cut out the "tweeter" for AM reception during noisy periods, or when listening to records with a high scratch level. It goes without saying that experiments should be conducted with the speakers mounted on a suitable baffle, to insure over-all balance in the completed job.
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Fig. 1.


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## FM Detectors

(Continued from page 57)
carrier value, the opposite is true and now the voltage across $R_{-}$dominates. As the signal varies back and forth, the voltage applied to each diode varies, resulting in the same characteristic obtained with the Travis double-tuned circuit.
A Modifiod Discriminator. A modified version of the Foster-Seeley unit is the circuit shown in Fig. 9. The difference between this unit and the preceding circuit is to be found in the elimination of $L_{1}$ and the use of only one condenser across the output instead of two. It may appear that $E_{1 ., f}$, the reference voltage so necessary for the proper operation of the discriminator of Fig. 5, has been eliminated. Actually, this is not so. The reference voltage is still present, but in a slightly altered position.
If we trace the circuit from the top of $L_{1}$ through $C_{3}$ and $R_{2}$ to ground, we see that $R z$ is in parallel with $L_{1}$ and hence $E_{1}$ appears across $R_{3}$. In the network containing $V_{2}{ }^{2}$, we find that both $E_{5}$ and $E_{1}$ (from across $R_{2}$ ) act on $I_{2}$. We have transferred the voltage from $L_{1}$ to $R=$ for tube $V_{2}$. Thus, $R=$ not only develops the rectified voltage for $V$ but it also reccives $E_{1}$ from $L$
In the $V_{1}$ network, $R_{1}$ is also found to be in parallel with $L_{1}$. Hence $R_{1}$ receives this reference voltage and $R_{1}$ is to $V_{1}$ what $R_{z}$ is to $V_{2}$. No unwanted intermediate frequencies reach the following audio stages because of $C_{1}$. Its low reactance to intermediate frequencies bypasses them around $R_{1}$ and $R_{3}$. However, being only on the order of .0001 mid. or so, it does not affect the audio frequencies developed across $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$. Aside from these changes the operation of the circuit is identical with the preceding network.
FM Rutio Detectur. The Foster-Seeley discriminator has been shown to be capable of converting an FM signal into its corresponding audio voltages. But is it wholly an FM detector, or will it react to AM, too? It will respond to AM, as the following example discloses. In the circuit of Fig. 4, let the incoming signal develop equal voltages across $R_{1}$ and $R_{3}$. This would occur when the signal is unmodulated. Suppose that the voltage $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$ is 4 volts, each. When modulation is applied, the roltage across each resistor changes, resulting in some net output voltage. Say that the voltage across $R_{1}$ rises to 6 volts and the volt-

Fig. 9. A modified version of the Foster-Seeley discriminator circuit.



Fig. 10. A balanced ratio detector.
age across $R_{2}$ decreases to 2 volts. The output voltage, at this frequency, would then be equal to the difference between these two values, or 4 volts.
However, let us increase the strength of the signal until we have 8 volts, each, across $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$, at midfrequency. With the same frequency shift as above, but with this stronger carrier, the voltage across $R_{\text {: }}$ would rise to 12 volts and that across $R$ : decrease to 4 volts. Their difference, or 8 volts, would now be obtained at the output of the discriminator in place of the previous 4 volts. Thus, the discriminator responds to both FM and AM . It is for this reason that one or more limiter stages precede a Foster-Seeley discriminator. The limiter clips off all amplitude modulation from the incoming signal, and an FM signal of constant amplitude is applied to the discriminator

When unmodulated, the carrier produced equal voltage across $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$; let us call these voltages $E_{1}$ and $E_{2}$, respectively. With the weaker carrier, on modulation, the ratio of $E_{1}$ and $E_{0}$ was 3 to 1 since $E_{1}$ became 6 volts and $E_{e}$ dropped to 2 volts. With the stronger carrier, on modulation, $E_{1}$ became 12 volts and $E_{2}$ dropped to 4 volts. Their ratio again was 3 to 1 , the same as the previous weaker carrier. Thus, whereas the difference voltage varied in each case, the ratio remained fixed. This demonstrates, in a very elementary manner, why a ratio detector would be unresponsive to signal amplitude changes.

Balanced Ratio Detectors. A balanced ratio detector circuit is shown in Fig. 10. $L_{1} C_{1}, L_{2} L_{3} C_{2}, C_{3}$ and $L_{1}$ are exactly the same as previously noted in the Foster-Seeley discriminator. They serve to apply voltages to $V_{1}$, and $V_{2}$ which will vary with the signal frequency. The rest of the circuit, however, now departs radically from what we had before. For one thing, $V_{1}$ and $V_{2}$ are connected in series and when any voltage is applied to the circuit, a current will flow around the network, charging $C_{0}$ and $C_{7}$ to the average value of the incoming signal.

Fig. 11. An unbalanced ratio detector.


August, 1948

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Fig. 12. In this ratio detector, $\mathrm{L}_{4}$ receives its voltage from $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ by inductive coupling direct.

The voltage between points $A$ and $B$ will remain constant as long as the incoming carrier is constant. Due to the relatively long time constant formed by $R_{1} C_{6}$ and $R_{2} C_{\overline{5}}$, momentary changes in signal amplitude, generally interference, will be absorbed by this network and not affect the output voltage. This is desirable.

To see how this circuit works, let us assume that the voltage coming in is at the i.f. midfrequency. Equal voltages will be applied to $V_{1}$ and $V_{2}$ and equal voltages will appear across $C_{1}$ and $C_{5}$, with the polarity noted. At the same time, there will be a voltage developed across $A-B$ equal to the average value of the signal. Half this voltage will appear across $R_{1} C_{i}$ and half of the total voltage will be across $R_{2} C_{7}$. Since $C_{1}$ is in parallel with $R_{1}$ and $C_{6}$, all will have the same voltage. The same is true of $C_{5}, R_{2}$, and $C_{7}$ As a consequence of these conditions, there will be no difference of potential between points $C$ and $D$ and no audio output. This, again, is similar to the previous discriminators.

Now let the signal frequency swing below the mid-i.f. value. $V_{1}$ will receive more voltage than $V_{2}$ and more voltage will develop across $C_{4}$ and less across $C_{5}$. The carrier amplitude has not changed, however, because this is an FM signal, and consequently the voltage between points $A$ and $B$ remains the same. To use numerical values, assume that the voltage across $R_{1}, C_{6}$ is 6 volts and $R_{2}, C_{3}$ is also 6 volts. Due to the signal frequency shift, the voltage across $C_{1}$ rose from 6 to 9 volts, while $C_{5}$ dropped from 6 to 3 volts. Since $E_{C+}$ is now greater than $E_{\mathrm{R} 1}$ and $E_{\mathrm{C} 5}$ is less than $E_{\mathrm{R} 2}$, currents will flow in these circuits. These currents, flowing through $R_{\mathrm{a}}$, will develop a voltage drop of 3 volts here, with point $C$ positive and point $D$ negative. If now we add up the voltages around both branches, we see that they check out. The rise in voltage across $R_{3}$ results in an audio output. When the signal swings in the opposite direction, $C_{5}$ receives more voltage than $C_{4}$ and the polarity of the voltage across $R_{3}$ reverses. In this manner, for signal frequency swings above and below the center point, positive, zero, and negative voltages will develop across $R_{3}$. This is the audio output voltage. At all times, the sum of the voltages across $C_{4}$ and $C_{\overline{5}}$ must equal the average carrier voltage present between points $A$ and $B$. Changes in frequency do not alter the total voltage, but merely the ratio of $E_{r,}$ to $E_{r s}$. That is why this is known as
a ratio detector. Changes in signal amplitude will not change the ratio of $E_{C 4}$ to $E_{\mathrm{Os}}$.

To illustrate this, consider the example used in the foregoing paragraph. A signal frequency shift caused the voltage across $C_{1}$ to rise from 6 to 9 volts, while the voltage across $C_{5}$ dropped from 6 to 3 volts. The ratio of $E_{\Gamma+4}$ to $E_{1}{ }_{5}$ is $9 / 3$ or $3 / 1$. Now let us assume that the carrier amplitude is doubled, momentarily. This would double the numerator of our ratio, but leave the value of the ratio unchanged. Thus, $9 / 3=$ $18 / 6=3 / 1$.
Any momentary increase in carrier will affect the numerator and denominato of this ratio in like measure and consequently leave the basic value of the ratio unaltered. The same is true of carrier decreases. Actually, due to the presence of the long time-constant network of $R_{1}, C_{6}$ and $R_{2}, C_{i}$, the momentary changes in carrier amplitude only tend to make the voltages across $C_{4}$ and $C_{5}$ go up or down. By the time the voltage in the circuit actually changes, the pulse or disturbance has passed.

Ration Detector Modifications. The ratio detector of Fig. 10 can be converted to the unbalanced ratio detector of Fig. 11, by transfering the ground connection and combining $C_{n}$ and $C_{T}$ into one condenser and $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$ into a single resistor. The rest of the circuit remains the same, however, because the total value of $E_{c \cdot}$ and $E_{r_{5}}$ still is governed by whatever voltage is developed across the long time-constant circuit and this, in turn, is set by the carrier amplitude. In Fig. 12 we have another unbalanced ratio detector. $L_{1}$. instead of receiving its voltage from the primary $L_{1} C_{1}$ through a direct capacitive connection, it is now coupled inductively to $L_{i}$. The result is unchanged because the voltage across $L_{4}$ still depends upon the voltage across $L_{1}$.

In all ratio detectors, the voltage in the long time-constant circuit is dependent upon the average value of the incoming carrier. Since this voltage is negative with respect to ground in the ratio detector, it can be employed as an a.v.c. voltage. Thus, we will find this voltage actually being connected back to the stages it is desired to control. This particular point in the ratio detector is also useful when FM reelvers are being aligned or tested. - $30-$


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> Readers are asked to write directly to the manufacturer for the literature. By mentioning RADIO NEWS, the issue and page, and enclosing the proper amount, when indicated, delay will be prevented.

## MULTITESTERS

Rudio City Products Company's Bulletin 133 is devoted to a new series of "HiMeg" multitesters.

This series of test instruments is available in six different open face models and in portable types. The series features a unit which operates without batteries and tubes in a high ohmmeter circuit. The unit makes resistance measurements of from 50 megohms to 1000 megohms. The low ohm range uses a single cell battery
For a copy of Bulletin 133 write Rudio City Products Compony, 152 West 25 Strect, New York 1, New York.

## CONNECTOR CATALOGUE

Cannon Elearic Derelopmont Company is currently offering copies of the new C-47 condensed catalogue covering the company's line of multi-contact electric connectors for radio, aircraft, communications, etc.

Also included in the catalogue are pages devoted to d.c. solenoids and signal equipment of various types.
A copy of catalogue $C-47$ will be sent to those requesting it from the Catalogue Department, Cannon Electris De relopment Company, Humboldt Street and Avenue 33, Los Angeles 31, California.

## RADIO KITS

$R \& M$ Radio Company has issued a new flyer which lists various kits available in addition to a line of surplus items.
Kits listed in the circular include b.c.-short-wave receivers, portables, superhets, as well as an FM receiver construction kit.

A copy of this flyer can be secured by writing $R$ \& $M$ Radio Company. 1426 North Quincy Street, Arlington, Virginia.

## PYRAMID CAPACITORS

A new 12-page catalogue listing the company's line of capacitors has just been issued by Pyramid Electric Company of Paterson, New Jersey.

Included in the catalogue are the company's "Tynee-Dry" units "CartrijDry" types, radio noise filters, "MetlCan" units, and the new "Twist-Mount" line of electrolytics.

A copy of Catalogue J-5 may be secured by writing Pyramid Electric Companj, 155 Oxford Street, Paterson, New Jersey.

## TRANSFORMER CATALOGUE

The publication of a new 24-page catalogue, the $140-\mathrm{H}$, has been announced by Standard Transformer Corporation of Chicago.

Listed are over 400 Stincor stock items, including audio and power transformers and reactors, power packs, volt
adjusters, radio transmitter kits, and television components.

Also included are charts on transmitting tubes, driver-modulator combinations, and matched power supplies.

Catalogue $140-\mathrm{H}$ is available without charge from Department D, Standard Transformer Corporation, Elston, Kedzie, and Addison Streets, Chicago 18, Illinois.

## RCA RECEIVER FOLDER

An up-to-the minute folder covering the complete $R C A$ l'ictor line of television receivers is now available to $R C A$ l'itor television dealers through their distributors for use as direct mail pieces and customer handouts.

The new folder is printed in color and carries illustrations and descriptive material on eight $R C A$ table model, console, and console combination instruments. Space for the dealer imprint has been provided.

RCA lictor dealers should contact their distributors to get their supply of these folders.

## WARD-LEONARD CATALOGUE

If ard-Leomard Electric Cumpany of Mount Vernon, New York has just issued a new catalogue, D-130, describing and illustrating the company's line of stock units in resistors, rheostats, and amateur radio relays.

Included in the catalogue is the company's line of "Vitrohm" resistors and rheostats in a wide range of types and values. Ham relays listed include units for antenna, r.f., break-in, bandswitching, keying, overload, time delay, safety, sensitive, latch-in, and remote control. Details are also given for building a transmitter control panel.

A copy of Catalogue D-130 may be secured by writing the Radio and Electronic Distributor Division, W'ard-Leohard Elcitric Compary, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Illinois.

## TEST INSTRUMENTS

Browning Laboratories, Inc. of Winchester, Massachusetts is currently offering copies of the new four-page folder which lists the company's line of radio and electronic equipment.

Prices and pertinent data is given on frequency meters, grid dip meters, frequency calibrators, power supplies, capacitance relays, oscilloscynchroscopes, sweep calibrators, and two tuners.

After looking over this condensed folder, you many secure full data sheets covering any or all items listed.

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## Recording of Sound

(Continued from page 5r)
by reducing this curvature along the axis and placing it in a vertical position. This is particularly true in rectangular horns that are not subdivided, but the effect is obtained at frequencies around 400 c.p.s. even in the case of multicellular designs. This result might be theoretically developed from the previously mentioned inverse relationship between the diameter of the sound source and the magnitude of the distribution angle.
It has been said that response curve compensation is relatively easy to achieve electrically, but this does not mean that there is no available method for accomplishing such results acoustically. In radio receivers the response is often characterized by a "boomy" quality caused by the resonant frequency of the cabinet in which the speaker is housed. This occurs when the resonant frequency of the air column in the enclosure falls in the lower audible range. Thus whenever the sound generated approaches this frequency, the air column is set into vibration and becomes a virtual source providing physical amplification. In engineering practice, it is almost always true that a disadvantage in one context can be turned to good account if properly applied. This phenomenon provides an excellent example.
Physical resonance resulting in effective amplification is a common effect Whenever a sound is generated in the presence of a column of air at its resonant frequency, there will be a more efficient transler of energy into the surrounding medium than at other frequencies. Thus, in an idealized case, if the response of a speaker were perfectly flat over the entire audible range except for a dip at one specific frequency, this fault could be compensated within limits by placing an "organ" pipe of the correct frequency in the vicinity of the speaker. Clearly this principle is capable of extension to correct the response at an indefinite number of frequencies. Resonators of this kind have been developed successfully. Designing such an installation to correct all of the faults in a loudspeaker response curve is beyond the realm of practicality. However, it is entirely feasible to install resonators in loudspeaker enclosures in such a manner as to "brighten" the high frequency response with excellent effect. Commercially this involves too great a cost for widespread application, but in specific installations the experimenter may be rewarded with interesting and remarkable results.

1. The term "blocked impedance" is used to describe the impedance measured with the speaker cone held immovable.
2. "Radiation impedance" is the increase in impedance caused by the effect of the transmitting medium on the vibrating surfaces. The terms "radiation resistance" and "radiation mass' (the reactance is generally positive), are the rectangular components.
3. The "Force Factor" of a speaker is

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the ratio of effective force on a blocked speaker cone to the current flow through the system creating the force. 4. The "Damping Factor" is the ratio $r / 2 m$ where $r$ is resistance and $m$ is mass. The time constant of the structure may be considered $1 /(r / 2 m)$ and corresponds to the time for a decay to $1 / 2.718$ of maximum.
5. "Critical damping" exists when $r$ $=2 \sqrt{s m}$ where $s$ represents stiffness. This means that a system returns to its static position from a displacement without any oscillatory motion. Electrical trigger circuits of the Eccles-Jordan type may be said to be critically damped.
6. "Transients" are the "on" effects of initial oscillation when a system is set into forced vibration. The steady state is reached when these oscillations are damped out. Transients also appear as "off" effects when the driving force is removed and final exponential decay occurs. It is clear that highly damped systems are important in loudspeakers. Music reproduction involves abrupt on/ off effects continually, and oscillatory excursions of the cone result in serious distortion. The effect is similar to extremely reverberant conditions, or to a piano played with the loud pedal constantly depressed. The human ear is highly, but not critically, damped.
7. "Linearity" may be defined as the condition where displacement is exactly proportional to the driving force. It is also required that the system respond equally well in both directions of excursion.
8. "Amplitude" distortion occurs when the system does not follow Hooke's law (displacement is proportional to the applied force) equally well in both directions. This effect may be shown with a characteristic curve similar to the $E_{k}-l_{\mathrm{p}}$ curve of a vacuum tube amplifier stage.

If the curve, as shown in Fig. 4, is not linear, amplitude distortion results. In order to gain some conception of the importance of symmetrical response, consider the condition in a non-linear system where two sine waves of frequencies $a$ and $b$ (a greater than $b$ ) are applied. The resultant frequencies will include $a, b, a-b . a+b, 2 a, 2 b, 2 a-b$. $2 l-a, \ldots .$. ! The ear responds to this garble with accurate reproduction, and the central nervous system of the listener is confused accordingly. Realizing that this is a case far more simple than is ever encountered in practice, it is clear that proper enclosures for loudspeakers are of vital importance. If the speaker cone does not see the same impedance in both directions, serious amplitude distortion will occur.
9. In any system of damped vibration the amplitude decays exponentially after shock excitation, and the ratio between successive peaks is constant. The amplitude $A$ of the waveform envelope may then be expressed as a time func tion
$A=a_{\text {max }} \epsilon^{\frac{\mathrm{rt}}{2 \mathrm{~m}}}$ $\frac{\mathrm{r}}{\mathrm{t}}$
where $a_{\text {max }}$ is the initial peak amplitude, $m$ is the mass and $r$ represents resistance. The logarithmic decrement per
cycle is the natural logarithm of the ratio $a_{\text {max }} / b_{\text {max }}$ where $b_{\text {max }}$ is the second positive peak, and is given by

## $\frac{p}{2 m}$

where $p$ is the resonant period of the system.

In idealized considerations of perfect piston action from the speaker diaphragm circumference, the resistive component of radiation impedance varies in approximate proportion to the frequency squared. In all real circumstances, sections of a diaphragm are vibrating independently and interaction occurs. In addition to its own radiation impedance, each (effective) diaphragm sees a positive or negative impedance resulting from the action of the other radiators. Thus, the total radiation impedance is the sum of these impedances as seen by each diaphragm.
Where $r_{r}$ is the resistive component of its own impedance and $\gamma_{r}$ the resistive component of the associated impedances, the radiated acoustic power IV of a diaphragm is given by:
$W=\left(r_{r}+r_{r_{2}}\right) V^{2} \times 10^{-\star}$ watt.
$V$ is expressed in centimeters/seconds and represents the r.m.s. velocity of the diaphragm. Thus, in the idealized piston at frequencies where $\lambda$ is greater than piston circumference, radiation of constant power requires that $V=1 / \%$. This condition is approached by designing the speaker with a fundamental resonant frequency as low as possible so that the action is largely controlled by the positive reactance of mass at lower frequencies. The resistance approaches 41.3 mechanical ohms per centimeter squared at wavelengths approximating $2 \pi r / 2$ where $r$ is the diaphragm radius. This produces efficient transduction of electro-acoustic energy. Where $\lambda$ is greater than $2 \pi r$ the effective reactance is increased to a mass approximated by an air column of cross section corresponding to the diaphragm size and a height of .8572 times the diaphragm radius.

Displacement of the diaphragm being given by $l^{\prime} / u$, it is clear that the highlevel low-frequency radiation requires diaphragms large in size. This is not compatible with the spatial dispersion of high frequencies which would be ideally accomplished by a point source. Hence the aforementioned need for dual speakers in wide range systems.

Nearly all electrical phenomena that could be applied to the design of elec-tro-acoustic transducers have been explored experimentally.

Crystal speakers have been produced commercially for high frequency use in dual systems. Low frequency response is limited by the permissible swing without fracture of the element. In generating ultrasonic frequencies in the upper region of the spectrum ( 50 kc . to 600 mc .) crystal speakers have an important application. Magnetostriction effects are also widely applied in the lower ranges above audibility ( 20 kc . to 50 kc .).

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Hammurland Midget Capacifors "MC" MC $950260 \mathrm{mfd} . \$ .69$ ea. 10 for $\$ 6.50$ MC $325320 \mathrm{mfu} . \quad 79$ ea. 10 for 7.50

between two fixed perforated stators and making push-pull connections. Polarizing potentials, problems of electrical coupling to a driving source and other difficulties have hampered continued development.
Ribbon velocity speakers, where the conductor also functions as a diaphragm, have found limited application in high frequency designs. It is difficult to obtain efficient coupling to the air, and although the surface phase relationships are exceptionally even because of the equalized energy distribution, such units are not widely used.
In electroacoustic arrangements many of the principles of purely electrical systems are equally applicable. Thus the most efficient transfer of energy occurs when the impedance relationship of the speaker unit and the source of power are conjugate. Ideally, a vacuum tube should work into a speaker which represents a pure resistance. Moving coil construction most closely approaches this condition, and this is a factor in the wide acceptance
of dynamic speakers. The blocked impedance appearing at the electrical terminals of moving coil designs appears as a series $R-L$ circuit. At low frequencies approaching resonance in such structures, the impedance increases and a low impedance source contributes to a mismatch reduction of efficiency.
The greatest problem in converting electrical power to acoustic power is concerned with a satisfactory impedance match between the vibrating structure and the transmitting medium, which is generally air. This is the primary reason for the use of horns, and such devices may be properly considered as transformers for coupling the diaphragm to the air. Exponential designs have been most widely used because of the sharp rise in throat resistance at relatively low frequencies for a given horn length.

## REFERENCE

Michel, B.:M.M.: "The Design of Loudspeaker Sustems." Radio Flatronte Engonering Edition (Next Nonth: Design Datia Jor Dividing Netuorks)

## (GNTIROLIING MMIIIFIEIE FIBODI IREMGTE TUNEIE

By G. R. STATHAM

A VUMBER of article: have been pub-- lished covering radio tuners desigmed to feed into standard audio amplifiers to take advantage of the high quality reproduction which is usually a feature of such units.

It is frequently advantageons to be able to locate such radio tuners some distance from the amplifier and this makes it desirable to incorporate in the tuner somuc meants of fully controlling the amplifier, switchingit"on" or "off" conincidentally with the tumer.

The writer was unable to locate any information on this type of control and the simple arrangement shown in the acompanying diagram was devised. Since this arrangement proved to he entirely satisfactory the idea is being passed on to other readers in the hope
that it will lee of some help to them.
The relay used to switah the amplifier is fed from an adjustable tap on the bledere of the receiver power supply. The relay need was a type drawing about 6 ma at 10 volts, but a fairly wide latitude could be allowed in choosing a relay since; plenty of power is available in the tumer for its operationt. The tumer actually used was a ten-tube superhet with the output stages removed.
lise of a calhode follower permits almost ally type of lime to be used to feed andio to the amplifier withont distortion or loss. The bass and treble controls in the amplifiov are proset and do not usually need to be ehanged for the different types of programs. but tone controls cond be incorporatedin the tuner if desired.
$-30-$

Diagram of remote control system. Resistor, R, is adjusted for correct value of " $\mathrm{B}+$ " voltage. Relay is not critical, any low current, low voltage type will do.


## Within the Industry

(Continued from page 30)
auto radio activities with the exception of sales and its associated functions.

The second appointment named F. T. Sterritt as advertising manager of Bendix radio and television products. Prior to joining Bendix, Mr. Sterritt was advertising and sales promotion manager of Sfarion Radio and assistant advertising manager of Zenith Radio. He has also had active exeprience in the selling field.

AL GATES is the new representative for Air King Products Co., Inc. in the New England territory.

Mr. Gates, formerly with Fada Radoo and Electric Compans, Inc., served as district manager for that organization during the past three years. He covered all
 of New England and Eastern New York State.

In his new position, Mr. Gates will cover the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New York lexcept New York City) on behalf of Air King radios.

THE GULOW CORPORATION, manufacturers of transformer components and small assemblies for the electrical and electronic industry, has been acquired by John C. Hindle through the purchase of all outstanding stock of the company.
Mr. Hindle has been associated with the electronic industry for many years. He was formerly General Manager and part owner of the Neu' York Transformer Company. He also helped organize Hardwick, Hindle. luc. now a division of the National Lock Washer Company

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, it was decided to change the name of the company to Eastern Transformer Co., Inc. The new company has moved to larger quarters at 147 West 22nd Street, New York 11, New York

ALBERT J. FRIEDMAN has been named Chief Antenna Development Engineer for J.F.D. Manufaturing Co., Inc., of Brooklyn.

Mr. Friedman has spent 15 years in various branches of the electrical engineering field and has specialized in television and FM
 development work for the installation and servicing industry for the last four years.

He was formerly asociated with Federal Telephone $\&$ Radio Corporation of Nutley, New Jersey and the Island Elecronics Company of Freeport, Long Island.

Mr. Friedman is now conducting a nation-wide series of forums on antenna installation and servicing on behalf of J.F.D.
 these dependable power units are excellent beam rotators (see pages 22. 23, 29. Nov. QST. Used, but in perfect tested working conditions, with Instruction sheet sheet Net Converted $\$ 10.95$
$\$ 8.95$


## ATTENTIONIII

All SCR-522 Owners Remote Control Boxes for SCR 522's. Brand New in Original Packing; consists 5 Western Electric Pilot 5 Western Electric Pilot Assemblies, with Pilot Bulbs and Dimmer, and in Black Crackle Order yours Today.

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110 M.C. REC. BARGAIN BC-733 Localizer Receiver
Freq. 108. 110 Mc: Tube complement: 10 tubes
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2 CONDITION.
Companion to the glide path receiver.


Also contains 90 and 150 cycle band-pass filters. Has the best AVC system yet developed; can use parts or use as a model for construction. 10 tubes, crystals, relays, etc. Schematic included. Don't pass this up! At only............................................... $\$ 3.95$

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Hadio Throry and Design, Modern laboratory. Jow tuition. self-help opportunitjes, Also 27 -month courses in Aeronautical. Chemieal, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Gov*t approved for
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Decade Unit . . . . . . $0-10$ ohms . . . . $\$ 4.50$
Decade Unit $10-100$ obms. ..... 4.50
Multiplier Unit, multiplies decade unit value by $001, .01,1,100$, and 1000
V.O.M. Shunts and Multiplier unit . . . . . . 5.00

Decade switch, 3-deck, 10-point
These units are mounted on low-loss wafer-type wiping contact, ten-point switches and with one-hal hour's work and your meter can be fussembled into blghest grade Wheatstone bridge and V.O.M. All of these units were made by Hickok Electrical Instrument Co. ior U. S. Army Air Forces and Navy in struments to most exacting speeitications and are accurate within $1 / 10$ of $1 \%$. The V,O.M. unit is a part of the Zamous Hickok 955 unit and can be used with any good high-resistance meter. Diagram fur nished with units.
McCoY SALES COMPANY P.O. Box 335, Berea, Ohio
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FILTER CHOKE
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GENUINE VIBROPLEX
"Bugs" made
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 110 volts 60 cycle coil minelicin 1.95A BRUTE
 A hefty filter choke witi
an honest - to rating of 6 henry at 550 mills. We emplassize
"at." 28 ohms DC resistance. Buitt to Segnal
Corgs specs. and beautiCoros specs. and beauti-
fully cased as illustrated. Size $5 \times 41 / 4 \times 5 / \mathrm{B}$. Net ONLY \$4.95 EA 2 FOR $\$ 8.90$
blades and passes from it through the paper to the other blade. In the process, it carries metal from the "printer blade" and deposits it on the paper, making it black where the current is strongest, shades of grey where it is weaker, and white where no current passed through.
The result is a continuous strip of paper emerging from the recorder at a rate of about 3.5 inches per minute and delivering pages 8.2 inches wide (plus margins) and 11.5 inches long. A black "page separation signal" about half an inch deep across the page usually carries the station call letters, frequency, etc., in white letters.
To demonstrate facsimile broadcasting to New Yorkers, the Times and WQXR/FM had available the following equipment (produced by General Electric or Hogan System patents): a dual scanner studio console with monitor and test recorders, and 18 General Electric AM-FM home console receivers with fax recorders mounted in place of record players.
The recorders were set up in leading Manhattan department stores, except for one which was placed in the Times Building lobby and one at Columbia University School of Journalism.
The scanner was installed at the end of a large room in the Times Building which was turned over to the fax operation. Leased telephone lines linked the scanner with the WQXR/FM transmitter, in another midtown building. A few days training sufficed to prepare WQXR engineer Athan Cosmas to maintain and operate the scanning equipment.
To help the Timer set up editorial and copy production staffs and operations, Frances Clark, Robert Palmer, and this writer were "lend-leased" by Neuspaper Publishers' Favimile Service, a department of Radio Inventions. Inc. The Times assigned a "Facsimile Editor," several assistants, artists and Vari-typists to the project. A news service teletype was installed in the fax office, and the Times photographic facilities were put at the disposal of the fax editor.

Alter a week of "trial runs" in which fax editions were prepared and scanned, but not broadcast (except for a special broadcast to Columbia University), The New York Times Facsimile Edition was ready to go on the air.
Times fax editions were broadcast six times daily, every day but Sunday (when department stores were, of course, closed). They delivered the latest news and pictures, plus features by leading 7 imes writers, in permanently recorded form-via the airwaves. The three-column format was designed to re-semble-as closely as production facilities allowed-the Times itself, though obviously no single fax edition could deliver the massive amount of information in a regular Times edition.
Editorially, the job was much the same as for an ordinary newspaper, but

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Write for catalogue showing complete
line of Chicago Instrument Co. meters. 0.1 MA METER


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 ALL NEW MERCHANDISE$10.0 \mathrm{mfd} ., 600$ Y. Rectangle oil filled $\mathrm{w} / \mathrm{F}$. $\$ .95$ 2.0 mfd .2 .500 V . Rectangle oil filled w/ stand off insulators
50 mmf . $32,000 \mathrm{P}$. Tubular Vacuum $\quad 4.95$ Telescoping antenae-AN75B, $I^{\prime}-3^{\prime \prime} 7^{\prime}-0^{\prime \prime}$ solid brass clamp on............................ Thermo switch - Fenwall- $-50+400^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. Sound Power Phones - Navy Type complete w/Microphone, Headset, 50 of cord....... 3.5 V.A.C. -1.8 V.D.C. (a) 1.0 amp. full wave bridge
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 Type R-5, molded case, $.1 \%$, non-inductive, wire wound. Will provide I.K.V. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { indication on } 0-1 ~ M . ~ A . ~ m e t e r ~ S P E C I A L ~ & 1.25 \\ 2 D 21 ~ M i n i a t u r e ~ T h y r a t r o n ~\end{array}$ 2D21 Miniature Thyratron

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COMMERCIAL OPERATOR (CODE) BROADCAST ENGGINEER RADIO SERVICEMAN
Television Servicinc-15 Months
Veterans get $\$ 130.00$ Equipment
SEND FOR FREE LITERATURG
BALTIMORE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE 1425 EUTAW PL., DEIT. R, BAITO. 17, MD.


A facsimile recorder console made by General Electric Company from designs by J.V.L. Hogan and Radio Inventions, Inc.
faster. Edited stories were typed in even columns on Vari-typers, proofread and corrected, trimmed and placed on the makeup table. Small headlines were Vari-typed; larger ones were set by hand in letters printed on transparent paper (Fototype). Stories, headlines and pictures were pasted on "makeup sheets" already bearing nameplates and page numbers-and the editions were ready to go.

As The Nell York Times sound newscast concluded at five minutes past each hour from 11 to 4, WQXR/FM switched control to the facsimile scanner. Engineer Cosmas made a brief announcement, then began transmitting page one of the latest Times Facsimile Edition. Sometimes a fresh news story was still being pasted on page three or four while the first pages were being sent; but not a deadline was missed. At the end of page four, a closing announcement, then control was shifted back to the station.
The pages of news and pictures delivered by the Times and WQXR/FM to home-style facsimile recorders spread over Manhattan may not be-in either content or format--the models for facsimile broadcasts to come. But in view of the FCC's green light for commercial laxcasting, they looked like harbingers of another revolution in radio-publishing via the airwaves.

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## HAMFESTERS RADIO CLUB

THE Hamfesters Radio Club of Chicago will forego their Annual Picnic and Ham Fair this year in order that all Hamfesters and their friends may attend the National ARRL Convention being beld in Milwaukee on September 4, 5, and 6th.

The Hamfesters are running a contest to tell all their friends, who normally depend on the annual picnic for their yearly get-together, to meet them in Milwaukee during the Convention this year instead. The Pfister Hotel in Milwaukee has been assigned to the Hamfesters as organizational headquarters. $-30-$


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Shipments 4 hours after receipt of order
S X 43 Hottest ham performance ever at this price. All essential ham frequencies from 540 kc to 108 Mc. In the band of 44 to 55 Mc, wide band FM or narrow band $A M$, just right for nar row band FM reception is provided
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# new rechivers -- --.-. on the Market 

## LEATHERETTE PORTABLE

Crosle; Corporation is marketing the new Model 9-302 three-way portable which is housed in an alligator-grain

brown leatherette case trimmed with ornamental metal.

The set, which measures $10-1,16$ by $13 \frac{1}{4}$ by $5 \frac{3}{4}$ inches, features a superheterodyne circuit with tuned r.f. stage and a.3-section gang condenser. The slide-rule dial is calibrated for easy, accurate tuning. A special conversion socket for changing operation from a.c.d.c. to battery is provided. The unit incorporates a 4 by 6 inch oval PM speaker and a built-in antenna.
The portable uses five tubes plus a selenium rectifier and carries the Underwriters' Laboratories approval.

Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio can supply additional details on request.

## TEMPLETONE PORTABLE

"The Companion" is the name Templetone Radio Mifg. Co. has given to its new three-way portable which will retail in the moderate price class.

Available in five colors, the new re-

ceiver uses a special single long-life " A " battery in addition to operating on a.c. and d.c. The new battery contains 150
a special cell mixture which provides performance up to 40 hours and eliminates the ten contacts required when five flashlight cells are used.

Four electronic tubes plus a dry rectifier permit instant reception on either battery or power line. A 4 inch Alnico $V$ PM dynamic speaker is used. The receiver measures 6 by $47 / 8$ by $41 / 4$ inches and weighs only five pounds including batteries.

Templetone Radio Mfg. Co., New London, Conn. will supply additional data on request.

## CLUB TV RECEIVER

Radio Corporation of America has introduced the Model 741PCS, a big-screen television receiver which has been designed especially for clubs and public places.

The set has many interesting new

features including a tamper-proof panel with secret lock which protects controls against manipulation by unauthorized persons, a slide-away screen cover, simulated leather side panels, stain-resistant treatment of the entire cabinet, and set-in "kick" panels around the cabinet base.

The set features a 15 by 20 inch viewing screen and incorporates the "Eye Witness Picture Synchronizer," the Automatic All-Channel Station Selector, and the "Golden Throat Tone System."

Additional data on the Model 741PCS is available from the $R C A$ Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America, Camden, New Jersey.

## COLORED PLASTIC PORTABLE

A new, three-way portable radio which features a smartly styled modern cabinet of colored plastics is the
latest addition to $R C A$ Victor's line of portables.

Known as the Model 8BX5, the new portable achieves its striking appearance through the use of a contrasting balance of maroon plastic and simulated alligator luggage-type covering. The maroon plastic is employed for the ends and the speaker louvers, while the alligator grain material is used as a saddle around the body of the instrument

and for the decorative strap handle. The metal trim is in a golden color.

The receiver operates on battery, a.c., or d.c. and features the company's "Golden Throat Tone System," a.v.c., built-in "Magic Loop Antenna," storage space within the case for the power cord, and a supersensitive PM electrodynamic speaker powered by four tubes and a rectifier.

The unit measures $91 / 2$ inches by 11 inches by 5 inches and sells in the moderate price class.

Write the RCA Victor Division, Rudio Corporation of America, Camden, New Jersey for further details on the Model 8BX5.

## LIGHTWEIGHT PORTABLE

A new four-pound personal portable which features a cover and safety lock is being introduced by Garod Electronics Corporation as the "Starlet II."

Available in ivory, maroon, ivory-

maroon, ivory-blue, with contrasting and matching plastic carrying handles, the face of the receiver is available in iridescent metal finishes which blend

## ADC engineers interpret and build trans-

 formers to fit your specific requirements:> - Frequency response
> - Input ant output impedance
> - Power requirements
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## OUTSTANDING VALUES NOW AVAILABLE

## SWEEP SIGNAL GENERATOR



For FM and Television service work by approved electronics. Sweep width 500 KC to 10 MC . Frequency Range 2-227 Megacycles. Output 500,000 Microvolts.
In sturdy, attractive metal cases. Large, easily read multi-color dial. Every service bench should have one!

Price $\$ 4350$

## SPEAKER VALUES



## METAL SPEAKER \& CARRYING CASE

For 5" or $6^{\prime \prime}$ Speakers. Room for 3 tube amplifier. Dimensions $10^{\prime \prime}$ $\times 8^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$. Attractive brown and tan Hammerloid finish. Complete with backplate, wood baffle and hardware. Price.
\$1.

Standard 500,000 ohm VOLUME CONTROL WITH SWITCH. Nationally known manufacturer @ 39c.
Price 10 for
33.51

Standard brand $40 \mathrm{MFD} \times 40 \mathrm{MFD}, 150$ Volt Condenser
$\$ 4.50$

TWO GANG SUPER HETERODYNE CONDENSERS (a) 59c. Price 10 for
$\$ 5.50$

THREE GANG SUPER HETERODYNE @ $79 c$.
Price 10 for
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## Radio Parts Company, 614 RANDOLPH ST, chicago 6, ILL

## NEW LOW PRICES 7" and 10" TV "THIEXIS"



## SEVEN-INCH KIT WITH <br> 13-CHANNEL TUNER

Number 7 ate
Number 7 - the perfect set for the television beginner The new 13-Channel Tuner is prewired ond factory aligned for entire 13 channels. The kit buider merely installs this unit into the relekit chassis and makes connections. Hontais $R$, Fransformer insures and Mixer. High voltage transformer insures brilliant, sharply focused pietures.

Tube Kit Including 16 Tubes Plus 7'" Pic* ture Tube 39.50 .... Cabinel 21.00

## TEN-INCH KIT WITH <br> 1.3-CHANNEL TUNER

## 

Uses the modern flyback transformer method of securing the 10,000 volt second anode supply for $108 P 4$ picture tube. Magnetic magnet prevents burning. ion trap electromagnet prevents burning or screen. Uses two the $T$ sync interlock circuits which insures stability under low signal strength ond noisy conditions.

Tube Kit Including 18 Tubes Plus $10^{\prime \prime}$ Picture Pube 52.95...Cabinet 23.50

## ADAPTOL AM TUNER



Here is o tuner to use in building your own sets. Self-contained power supplycan be used for adding to amplifiers, record players, recording equipment, modernizing ald sets. Will supply broadcast reception for hotels, factories, stores where a paging or P.A. system is installed. where Permeabil ke, 110 v AC-DC, $540-1700 \mathrm{kc}, \quad 41 / 2 \times 31 / 2 \times 33 / 4$. $50-60$ eycles. 3 tubes..

## Include Postoge with Cash Orders

## Radio EElectric

7TH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILA. 6, PENNA. 5930 Market St. \& 3412 Germontown Ave., Phila. Also in Wilmington، Del,, Easton, Pa., Allentown, Pa., Camden. M.J.
or contrast with the cabinet. The "on off" switch and volume control, as well as the tuning knob, are of clear plastic. The set measures 8 by $53 / 4$ by $31 / 2$ inches when closed.

Garod Electronics Corporation, 70 Washington Street, Brooklyn 1, New York is the manufacturer.

## RECORD DEMONSTRATOR

Designed to meet the need for rugged equipment to withstand hard usage in demonstration booths, The Magnayox Company is currently introducing the "Maguavox Demonstrator."

The instrument has an acoustically balanced tone range extending from 50

to 7500 cycles and at the limited volume levels used for record listening it is said to provide excellent reproduction.

The unit includes the new Magnavox "Pianissimo 6 Pickup" which tracks the record at only 10 grams pressure.

The demonstrator is moderately priced to be within the reach of most record dealers. Inquiries for further information should be addressed to The Magnavox Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

## "DORAFONE"

Setchell Carlson, Inc. of St. Paul, Minnesota is introducing a novel unit, the "DorAlone," which provides two-way

communication as well as radio reception in a single unit.

Both the master radio and the desk extension have 5 inch speakers and are connected by a 50 foot cord. The units are available in either black or ivory plastic cabinets with built-in antenna.

SURPLUS SCOOP!

## TUNING UNITS



TU-5B, TU-6B, TU-7B, TU-8B,TU.9B,TU-10B,TU-26B. Will ship number indicated 'til sold out, then nearest REDUCED TO ONLY number sent. Nof new. $\$ 1.25$ without case


## U. S. ARMY TELEGRAPH

## KEY

Transmitter key manufactured by Signal Electric Co., Brass key, substantial contacts, 95
U. S. Army Signal Corps HEADSET

Aviator type headphones R-14. Brand New. Cord and PL-54 plug.
$\$ 155$ for $\$ 5.75$ $\$ 1.55$ with case switch. New.


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state.

The "DorAfone" operates on either a.c. or d.c., 115 volts.
A data sheet covering operation and special features of the "DorAfone" may be secured by writing Setchell Carlson, Inc., 2233 University Avenue, St. Paul 4, Minnesota.

- $30-$


## Home TV Servicing <br> (Continued from page 37)

with a sputtering noise (This trouble is characteristic of receivers constructed from kits but may also be found in commercial sets): Check the corona ring at the base of the high voltage rectifier as it may be loose or out of place.
S. Brown spot on center of screen: This is caused by ion bombardment which is generally the result of an open beambending coil, or the rotation of the coil from its correct position.
T. Poor focus: In this instance first adjust the focus control. Next retighten the focus coil and check the setting of the focus coil variable adjustments. Very often the focus control may be set incorrectly because the televiewer decided to make adjustments himself and because of this many of the other controls are very likely to be incorrectly set. Check to see that the focus coils used are those made for the particular model in which they are being used. For instance, the Pbilco Model 48-1000-125 cannot be used with yoke assemblies (these include focus coils) made for the Model 48-1000. If this is done very poor focusing will result.
U. Slanted picture, entire raster off-balance: First check the position of the horizontal and vertical deflection yokes. These coils may be out of place because of insufficient tightening of screws and nuts associated with them or because the cabinet may have been moved frequently and roughly.
V. Beat patterns (berringbone lines running through picture): (See Fig. 8.) This condition is caused by an interfering r.f. of a frequency close to the oscillator of the channel being used. This frequency may be within the set itself for although most sets have traps one or more of these units may be out of adjustment. If the pattern is very pronounced and appears only across part of the picture this may be caused by short-wave diathermy interference (See Fig. 9.). The only solution to this particular problem is for the diathermy

Fig. 7. Thin horizontal bar across screen due to loss of vertical sweep. See Point M.


## SURPLUS SPECIALS!



Null Type Synchro Indicator
Precision position indicator.
Uses Bendix Size 5 Selsyn,
rectifier tube, transformer,
magic eye tube and illuminated $360^{\circ}$ dial. Ideal for Hams, labs and experimenters. May be used with SD-43 Synchro transmitter. Stock \#SD-119.

Price $\$ 7.95$ each.


Size 5 Synchro Generator
Similar to Navy Ordnance iype 5 G with shaft detail per Army Ordnance Dwg. C-78414. 115 V . 60 cy . Stock \#SD-43. Price $\$ 9.50$ each.

## 110 RPM MOTOR

G.E. 5BA10.118D. 27 V. @ 0.7 amps. $1 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{ft}$ torque $13 / 9^{\prime \prime}$ diam $\times 31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{lg}$. Operates on AC or DC. Stock \#SD-98.

W.E. KS-5950-L2. Size 5. 115 v. 400 cycles. Use on reduced 60 cycles.
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D-101. 27 v. DC in @ 1.5 amps. DC output 285 v. @ .060 amps. Stock \#SD-187 Price $\$ 1.50$ each. DM-40A. 14 v . DC in @ 3.4 amps. DC output 172 v. @ . 138 amps. Stock \#SD-188. Price $\$ 3.25$ each.


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Fig. 8. Beat pattern caused by an interfering r.f. of frequency close to oscillator.
equipment to be completely shielded.
W. Poor resolution: This phenomenon manifests itself in a bunching together of vertical lines of the horizontal resolution wedge. These will usually be blurred near the center of the pattern and thus represent a loss of high frequencies. A deficiency of highs may also be attributed to defective peaking coils, video coupling, or bypass condensers, antenna mismatch, or video i.f. out of alignment, etc. Most of these troubles actually cause a phase shift and as such require elaborate test equipment to properly isolate and correct them.
X. Transmitter as a source of trouble: Although the transmitter could be blamed for many of the early troubles very few of them can be attributed to this cause today. This is true even when the trouble appears to be with only one station. This particular fault is very likely due to the antenna not favoring the station, the oscillator or fine tuning control not being set correctly, or some condition in the teleset itself which simulates a weak station. Of course, the station itself could be weak, but if the receiver ever operated correctly, the trouble is probably not with the transmitter. A weak station has a tendency to pick up noise and other external intereferences, thus if the teleset is not perfectly aligned or certain parts are slightly defective or out of place, poor reception will result.
Y. How to aroid additional troubles: When completing a servicing job be sure that all tube shield cans are replaced properly; tighten all screws and nuts. In multi-chassis sets be sure that the correct plug is inserted into the correct socket. Failure to do this has caused serious damage such as ruining of the

Fig. 9. Short-wave diathermy interference. See Point V for methods of correction.


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power transformers, rectifiers, etc. During the entire servicing procedure be sure to handle the cabinet, chassis, kinescope, etc. with extreme care.

As indicated in the foregoing outline quite a few adjustments and repairs can be made in the customer's home, but there are also many which require attention in a well-equipped shop. All alignment and most major repairs must be handled at the service bench. However, an on-the-spot interpretation and analysis of the trouble can be a real time and money saver when the set reaches the service shop.

## Final Service Procedures

If the receiver has not been restored to proper operating condition and the antenna, lead-in, or external interference are not obviously at fault, a new chassis and or a new focus and deflection assembly should be tried, Now if the set functions properly have the customer sign the receipt and write a full report stating what has been done and why. However, if after replacing the chassis the set's operation still doesn't neet the company's standards then re port all that has been done, in writing, and list your recommendations along with any specific conditions that might affect the servicing of this set in the cumpany's shop.
If the set has been put into good operating condition demonstrate to the customer the proper adjustment and function of all external controls. Again have him run through the complete operating procedure without assistance. Before you consider the service call complete, sit down and watch a portion of the program. If it appears too bright cut down the brightness control and readjust the constrast. Point out to the customer that too bright a picture causes a strain on the eyes and leads to a disinterest in the program. If the picture appears too dim and cannot be made reasonably bright by readjusting the brightness control it may be necessary to move the teleset to another position in the room.

The service call may now be considcred completc. It is advisable for the serviceman to write up all that he has observed and accomplished so that this information is readily available for future reference.

## Conclusion

Television is one of today's most rapidly expanding industries. The continuance of this expansion is dependent upon a number of conditions, one of the outstanding of which is the successful servicing of television receivers. That is, if the sets are not kept constantly in good operating condition television is due for a definite setback. However, if all television servicemen read current tclevision litcrature, study textbooks, and, if possible, take some form of television schooling and sincerely follow the service analysis techniques outlined in this article, television sales should spiral upwards very rapidly. In this way, television will become one of the greatest industries in America.

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permanent magnet dynamic speaker. Case covered with fine grain leatherette. Complete with tubes, ready for assembly.
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## B.C. INTERFERENCE

"ET me add a letter to the one Jack Watt has written Radio Nex's in the May issue. Here is one radioman who is slightly going nuts by degrees because every customer that I have wants me to separate the stations on the radio, get the noise out of the set, and eliminate the fading which is so bad that the radio goes completely dead.
"I want to thank Mr. Watt for his letter and I for one will take one of my letterheads and explain what is happening on the broadcast bands and get my customers to sign it. We will forward it to you so you can pass it on to the FCC for their consideration.
'It used to be a pleasure to listen to a radio. Today it is disgusting. If something is not regulated somewhere I am afraid that there will be less radios sold and naturally there will be less repaired.
"Just my nickel's worth."

## D. E. Boughans

Boughans Radio Repair Shop Silas, Alabama

## WANT TO HELP?

16FIRST saw a copy of your magazine about a year ago. Since then I have failed to get more than four copies of it. I came across some of these at various bookstalls and second-hand dealers. I ordered it at my local stationers and they got one copy for me and never could get another. It was advertised in English magazines but when I wrote they could not accept subscriptions from Ireland on account of the dollar shortage.
'Since I cannot order Radio News direct from the U.S.A., I ask if some kind reader would let me have any copies of this magazine with which he may be finished and so keep alive the spark in my blood.

C. A. Farrell<br>27, Long Avenue Dundalk<br>Co. Louth, Ireland

## PROFESSIONAL STATUS

14T is no shrewd observation that there is a growing desire among the radio service industry to be given a professional status. Fortunately (yes, fortunately), it will not be that simple. Look at the record. Every continuing professional group owes much of its success to the formation and observance of a strict and sensible code of ethics. Such homogeneity of purpose and action is indeed rare among radio servicemen. Even the isolated cases of unity, the Servicemen's Associations, are not the whole answer. Business will not be built by membership in organization ' X '. It will be built by better work, lower prices, and that elusive intangible called 'confidence.'
"This writer does not believe that he is the crackerjack repairman of the century. However, here are some practices which have produced gratifying results in customer confidence and satisfaction.
"No customer leaves the shop without an itemized receipt-for many this is the first time. The customer receives, in a little bag, all parts removed from his set-a part is either good or it is junk. Next, no broadcast set that comes out of its cabinet leaves the shop without a signal generator-v.t.v.m. alignment. I have clocked myself at under two minutes on the simpler a.c.-d.c. sets and I'm not the best that ever came along. Finally, I do not hesitate to tell the customer that I make 40 per-cent on parts. He suspects it anyway and the more I make on parts the less I charge for labor.
"Personally, I do not resent the cheats, because they make the legitimate serviceman look all the better, but from the standpoint of social good, this is hardly a noteworthy view. I do believe that any plan for professionalizing the radio service industry must include a universal and workable code of ethies, with emphasis on creating customer confidence.'

Sterling K. Berberian
Sterling's Radio \& Television Service
East Lansing, Michigan

## Replacement parts

"IIDER lists the correct address of each manufacturer for which he publishes schematics at the head of the page for the various models in each index. This is changed, if necessary, in succeeding indexes so that the serviceman may obtain his parts with the minimum loss of time. As you know, there are numerous items for which there are no practical substitutions and a duplication of the original component must be used for a satisfactory job.
"The service industry received a much-needed shot-in-the-arm during the period of the war and now most servicemen possess fine instruments, up-to-date service manuals, and the rest of what it takes to do a good job of repairing radios.
"Now here is the rub. It is almost impossible for each serviceman to have the correct addresses of each jobber handling the various radios, so of necessity, he forwards his orders to the manufacturer. He then notifies his customer the reason for the delay and hopefully awaits the shipment of his order. Sometimes weeks, or even months, later the manufacturer writes 'Our policy precludes direct shipment, please place your order with the agency whose address is given below.'
'Then follows a letter to the jobber who is apt to be out of stock. Thus be- AT A FRACTION OF THE ORIGINAL COST


FAMOUS PORTABLE BC-659 PORTABLE RECEIVER 27 to $38.9 \mathrm{Mc}, \mathrm{xtal}$ controlled ideal for "hams", police, seismegraph park service, etc. Battery operated power supply 6,12 or 24 vole with proper vibrator. As shown, and meter, less handset and xtals. Used. good, with powet supply Used, good, less power supply 7.95 Used, fair. less power supply, some need minor repairs - 4.95 Choice of xtal for any channel $\quad 1.00$ Set of 120 xtals in case.... 35.00 Battery BA-41, unused, when purchased with BC.659 ............ 50 Extra diagrams, each .....-....... 50

27 to 38 Mc FM RECEIVER BC-683 for police, park service, seismograph, "hams" Su. perhet. BFO, squelch; 10 pushbuttons \& manual tuning; with 10 tubes, speaker, case \& diagram, 12 or 24 volt dynamotor.

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27 to 38 MC FM TRANSMITTER BC-684 30 watt, 10 channel Jush. button controlled; with covers. al tubes, meter, diagram, less xtals, some
with dynamotors. With dynamotors.
Che, good Choice of xtal for any channel 1.00 Set of $x t a l$ in drawer. Choice of
27 to 34.9 or 31 to 38.9 Mc .... 14.95 COMBINATION OFFER: BC.683 and BC-684, both for .......... 35.00

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20 to 28 MC FM TRANSMITTER BC-604 for 11 meters; looks just like BC-684 xmtr. above: can be opetated on 10 meters by use of p-oper crystal; 10 channel pushbutton xtal controlled; with all tubes. meter, diagram, case and covers; less xtals; 12 or 24 volt used, good...... $\$ 7.95$ COMBINATION OFFER: BC-603 and BC-604, both for.-......... 18.95 Set of 80 xtals in drawer for BC. 604 (when bought with BC-604) 10.95 (BC-603 and BC-604 sold from
Oakland, California, or 317 E. 2nd St., Tulsa, Oklahoma) For mobile operation of BC-683-BC-684 or
BC. $603-\mathrm{BC}$-604, use PE- 103 dynamotor
Mounting rack FT. $237 \mathrm{f} / 2$ rec'rs. \& 1 xmtr, with plugs ............. $\$ 5.95$ 27 to 38 MC FM RECEIVER BC-923; similar to BC-683 above but 4.channel band-switch instead of pushbutton tuning. With all tubest less
xtal. Used, cases fair, OK inside. 1000 KC xtal. for BC-923.
$\$ 3.95$
27 to 38 MC FM TRANSMITTER BC-924; companion to BC-923 similar to BC-684; used, with all tubes; cases fair, OK inside....... \$11.95

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gins more hopeful waiting culminating in the customer losing patience entirely and taking his work elsewhere. Thus the loss is borne not only by the customer but by the serviceman and the manufacturer.
"It seems that it would be a very small service for the manufacturer to forward the letter direct to the jobber thus saving the serviceman some delay. He could also require periodic inventories from the jobber demonstrating his ability to ship parts from stock. Something must be done about this situation. The ride on the gravy train seems to be over. Our customers are the manufacturers' customers too!'

> Michael Williams Mike's Shop Dunn, N. C.

## HE AGREES

11 ATS off to A.C.W. Saunders for his 'Open Letter to the Radio Manufacturer.'
My open letter would be to the various radio service organizations throughout the country. Come on, fellows, here is a man who has brought our problems out in the open. Let's get back of him and make his letter the beginning of a campaign. Can you take the hint?
"During the war, Uncle Sam had requirements for radio equipment that all radio manufacturers are acquainted with. A mere handful of these requirements applied to present-day production would give the public a set which could be adequately serviced. If the manufacturer would spend the same amount of time in planning his set from a service angle that he and his organization spend in damning the serviceman, many customers would have a better acceptance of their radio.
"Come on service organizations! If the manufacturer can't, or won't, do his job right, let's do something about it. Mr. Saunders has started the ball rolling! Get back of it and keep pushing until we get it right up to the front door of the radio manufacturer.'
I. L. Hillman

Hillman Radio Laboratories Idaho Falls, Idaho

$$
-30-
$$

## AACS SEEKS MEN

RADIO hams and the 40,000 former members of Airways and Air Communications System are being urged to investigate re-enlistment advantages, according to AACS' Commanding General, H. M. McClelland.

Critical categories of soldier-specialists in the electronics field are forcing AACS to continue indefinitely the hiring of civilian-specialist operators and teachers in order to adequately man its far-flung facilities. These specialists now number 1\%\%.
Amateur radio operators who are high school graduates enlisting in the AACS this summer could continue their hob-bies-earn and learn at the same time, according to the General.

Persons interested in further details regarding openings in the AACS should contact Airways and Air Communications Service, A.T.C., Washington 25, D. C.
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strips electrical wire too, sizes $22-10$. Only $\$ 3.95$ comptele, post paid. strips electrical wre too, sizes $22-2$. Ony 10 complele, postpard. RICHARD RENNER ASSOCIATES, Dept.-RN 315 South 15 th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

## Communications Receiver

(Continued from page fis)
and such dials are available with complete calibration. The communications features increase the selectivity to such a degree that satisfactory operation of the average slide rule dial is not possible.

## Power Supply and Audio Chassis

There is no radical difference between a good audio amplifier and just another audio amplifier. Both require approximately the same number of parts and the same amount of effort in construction. The parts may be slightly more expensive for the good amplifier.

From an operating standpoint, the difference can be radical. The main difference will be in hum content, maximum audio output, distortion, and gain and tone control operation.

The amplifier used in this receiver includes the following features; ample chassis space, power supply with sufficient output to furnish power for the amplifier as well as the additional external load, adequate power supply filter, push-pull 6L6 audio output stage, 15 watts output at 10 per-cent distortion, grounded-grid phase inverter driving the 6L6 stage, two audio amplifier stages giving adequate gain for tone control operation, high frequency tone control that will increase or decrease high frequency response, low frequency tone control that will increase or decrease low frequency response, phonoradio switch, separate power switch, fused a.c. input, three input terminals, speaker plug, d.c. power output plug, voltage regulation for high frequency oscillator operation, hum reduction tc a satisfactory level, and variable output impedance.

Taking any one of these features out of the amplifier would reduce the quality of the unit very little. On the other hand, including all of these features improves the quality by a large margin.

The high frequency tone control only affects frequencies above 1000 cycles while the low frequency tone control only affects frequencies below 1000 cycles. Tone controls operated in this manner do not change the average operating level necessitating readjustment of the volume control each time a tone control is changed.

Incorporating the variable output impedance feature increases the possible use of the amplifier at a later date. If the amplifier is to be used for p.a. it may be advisable to connect the variable output leads to a switch so that impedance selection can be made without the aid of a soldering iron. Since this amplifier is capable of 15 watts output, under these conditions a speaker with less than a five watt rating should not be used lest the speaker cone be fractured. Incidentally, a five watt level would seldom be used.

## Construction Details

The input circuit consists of a phonograph equalization network and a radio

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pictorial diagrams, clarified schematics. $17^{\prime \prime} \times 22^{\prime \prime}$ coniDlete schematic diagram and chassis layout. Also booklet of alignment instructions, voltage and resistance
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Fig. 5. Top chassis view of amplifier and power supply unit with important above-chassis components idemtified in accordance with parts list.
input voltage sivider connected to the phono-radio switch, $S_{1}$. By using a twodeck switch, spare contacts are available for mounting resistors $R_{1}, R_{2}, R_{3}, R_{4}$, and condenser, $C_{11} . C_{11}, 250 \mathrm{mmfd}$. condenser, gives the correct equalization for a QTJ cartridge. The actaal value of $C_{\mu}$ will vary for different types of cartridges.

Since more zain is available than is necessary for radio operation, $R_{3}$ and $R_{4}$ form a voltage divider to attenuate the excess output. Resistor $R_{3}$ determines the actual amount of output. Normally, the value of $R_{3}$ is selected to equal the output of the phonograph equalization network.

Switch $S_{1}$ is also used to open the 150 volt lead for all types of operation with the exception of radio. This switch connects to the volume control $R_{6}$ and condenser $C_{1}$ feeds the audio to the grid of the first amplifier tube, $V_{5,}$ a 6SF5 tube.

The cathode of this stage is grounded. This eliminates the possibility of hum
pickup due to cathode filament leakage when the cathode is operated above ground by a bias resistor. Bias is obtained by a high value of $R_{6}$. The output of the amplifier will have to be in excess of 15 watts before this stage can be driven into distortion.
Coupling condensers $C_{\vartheta}$ and $C_{10}$ and resistors $R_{29}$ and $R_{20}$ are selected to give a small amount of attenuation at low audio frequencies. The operation of the bass tone control will then cause the low frequency response to increase or decrease depending on where it is set. Fiesistor $R_{21}$ furnishes bias for the two cutput tubes and should have at least a five watt rating.

Output transformer $T_{2}$ has variable output taps. These taps connect to a multiple tiepoint. Output impedance can then be changed by selecting the proper tiepoint. Where the output impedance requirements vary from application to application the addition of a rotary switch may be advisatle in order to

Fig. 6. Under chassis view of amplifier and pover supply unit showing wiring simplicity.


RADIO NEWS
eliminate the necessity for changing leads when the amplifier is put to different uses.

The construction of the power supply and filter is simple and straightforward. Choke $\mathrm{CH}_{1}$ is high inductance, low current and $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$ is low inductance and high current.

The speaker socket is a five-prong tube socket while the power output unit is an octal tube socket. Connections to these sockets should follow those specified in the diagram as this simplifies the construction of cables. The same pin numbers are used for connections to the power sockets on the other chassis.

The filament leads are not grounded. Although it is common practice to ground one side of the filament, voltage drop in the hot lead causes a potential difference between points on the chassis, a condition which may result in hum.

It is advisable to shield the input leads from the input terminals to the phono-radio switch.

The distortion content of the amplifier is as follows: 5 watts- 4.5 per-cent; 10 watts- 6.7 per-cent; and 15 watts10 per-cent. The frequency response at various tone control settings is indicated in Fig. 2. These measurements were made at a 5 watt level.

The distortion content could have been reduced by the addition of negative feedback. This would have complicated the circuit somewhat and since to the average ear a distortion content varying between 1 and 5 per-cent is not noticeable, this was not considered worthwhile.

Adequate space is available to make circuit changes for those who have pet ideas on just what the well-built amplifier should have. As is, the amplifier will equal or outperform most amplitiers now on the market.

The high frequency response can be easily changed to meet individual requirements. Increasing the capacity of $C_{2}$ will cause additional high frequency attenuation while increasing the capacity of $C_{4}$ will increase the high frequency response.
(To be continued)


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## AFCA News

(Continued from page 22)
the Development Depurtment of Ansco, who came down from Binghamton, New York. The Executive Secretary of AFCA, General S. H. Sherrill emphasized the importance of a closer cooperation between the communications industry and military development agencies. Out of town guests included Rear Admiral Joseph R. Redman, former Chief of Naval Communications, and now Vice President of IVestern L'nion: Col. W. W. Watts, Vice-President of the RCA Victor Ditision and President of the Philadelphia Chapter of AFCA; Col. George P. Dixon, Vice President of ITET and former President of the New York and Rio Chapters; and Maj. Gen. R. B. Colton, Exec. Vice Pres., Foleral Telecommunication Labs, ITET'.

## Kentucky

Col. William M. Mack, new Commanding Officer of the Lexington Signal Depot, has been elected President of the Kentucky Chapter.

## Richmond

The new President of the Richmond Chapter is Mr. E. T. Maben of the Cherdpeake \& Putomac Teltphone Company of Va .
Rio
The AFCA Chapter in Rio de Janeiro has been holding joint meetings with the Telecommunication Association of Brazil. The main speaker at the June meeting was Col. Armando Dubois Ferreira, Chief Signal Officer of the Brazilian Army.

## Socramento

The Sacramento Chapter met on June 16th at the Sacramento Signal Depot. Mr. Francis Noel, State Director of Audio-Visual Aids, spoke on the military and naval use of training aids during the war and showed the progress which has been made, as a result, in civilian education.
Washington, D. C.
Mr. Frederick G. Macarow, Vice President and General Manager of the Chescatauke \& Potomac Teleptone Company. has been elected President of the Washington Chapter.

## AFCA Awards

West Point
The AFCA award for excellence in the study of electricity at the U. S. Military Academy went to Cadet William C. Burns. The award consisted of an SX-43 Hallicrafters Receiver.

## Chapter of the Year

The certificate of merit for the "Chapter of the Year" was won by the Far East Chapter, under the leadership of Brig. Gen. George I. Back
ROTC
Honor awards were made to the following outstanding ROTC students of Signal Corps Units: John S. Blackwell, Cornell University; Bernerd H. Droz, State College of Washington; Carlton H. Musson, Michigan State College; Howard R. Oliver, Agricultural \& Mechanical College of Texas; Richard G. Barhite, Uni-

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versity of California; Earl E. Burdick, Kansas State, College of Agriculture \& Applied Science; Douglas E. Wagner, Iowa State College; James A. Leonard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Jack Wasserman, New York University.

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## XTALS——GRIND 'EM DRY

BY PAUL M. CORNELL, W8EFW

$I_{\mathrm{F}}^{\mathrm{F}}$you should want to grind a crystal blank into a finished crystal or move the frequency of a present crystal, we suggest a slightly different approach to the grinding problem-grind 'em with dry abrasive powder. This eliminates the mess of water and abrasive paste.

A flat piece of cast iron makes a good surface on which to grind the crystal. I have used a round piece, turned down on a lathe, quite successfully for some time. The grinding process goes faster than usual because the abrasive particles find their way into the pores of the iron and as the crystal is moved across the surface of the metal, the anchored particles of abrasive act like a file under the quartz instead of as friction rollers. For fine grinding and finishing, a piece of hard wood or masonite dusted with the fine grinding powder works very well.

A variation of the process, developed when iron was not available, uses an ordinary piece of plate glass covered by a sheet of writing paper. Thus, the surface of the glass is not damaged in the grinding process but the anchoring action takes place with the abrasive particles finding their way into the pores of the paper. There is some rolling effect, but grinding is fast and satisfactory. The finish grinding is done on another sheet of paper on the glass. This paper is covered with the fine grinding compound and because of the smaller pores, the file action is more apparent with the finishing process. If the paper shows wear, it should be replaced with a new sheet and the grinding compound shifted from the old sheet to the new. However, a considerable amount of grinding can be done on one sheet before it is necessary to replace it because of wear.
.This dry grinding process has proven to be a quicker and much cleaner method of grinding crystals. No more do we have a gritty paste and water mess all over the place. The newly ground crystal can be wiped clean of the grinding dust with an ordinary piece of cloth and in many cases the crystals go into oscillation without further cleaning with fluid. However, it is good insurance to clean the crystal with carbon tet or just plain soap and water.

All the usual rules for grinding crystals apply to this method. Surfaces should be kept flat and proper allowances made for center grinding with certain types, etc., but the big advantage lies in the elimination of the messy dust and water mixture associated with the "wet" grinding process.

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Television Receivers (Continued from page 70)

Returning to the discriminator align ment, set the sweep generator at the i.f. value $(21.25 \mathrm{mc}$. in this set) with a sweep of plus or minus 200 kc . On the scope screen the S-curve will be visible, Fig. 9. The primary and secondary of the discriminator transformer are ad justed until the center portion is linear Now connect the output leads of an AM signal generator in parallel with those of the sweep generator. Set the AM unit to 21.25 mc . A wiggle or pip will appear in the S-curve on the screen at the 21.25 mc . point. See Fig. 9. By changing the marker frequency, we can determine the extent of the linear portion of the S-curve.

## Receivers With Ratio Detectors

A. Single Sighal Method: Starting first with the unbalanced ratio detector, Fig. 10, connect the output lead of the AM signal generator to the control grid of the 6AU6 i.f. amplifier tube. Set the signal generator to 21.25 mc . Place the vacuum-tube voltmeter between point $A$ and ground. This is equivalent to placing it across the 5 mfd . condenser and the 22,000 ohm resistor. (At point $A$ the negative a.v.c. voltage is obtained)

With the equipment thus set up, adjust the primary of $T_{3}$ until maximum voltage is indicated on the vacuum-tube voltmeter. The next step is to adjust the secondary of $T_{3}$. The ratio detector used in this receiver is unbalanced. Consequently, to zero adjust the transformer secondary, it becomes necessary to artificially balance the detector, and this is done by connecting two 68,000ohm resistors (within $1 \%$ of each other) in series, from point $A$ to ground. Connect the common lead of the vacuumtube voltmeter to the junction of these resistors and the d.c. probe to point $B$. The signal generator remains where it was, with the same dial setting (21.25 mc.). Now, adjust the secondary of $T_{3}$ for zero reading on the meter. This completes the adjustment of the ratio detector. Detector response linearity is checked by the method uutlined for the Foster-Seeley circuit.
I.F. Alignment: Shift the AM signal generator to the control grid of the mixer tube. The ground lead of the generator connects to the receiver chassis. Set the signal generator to 21.25 mc . The vacuum-tube voltmeter is connected between point $A$ and ground. The primary and secondary windings of $T_{1}$ and $T$ : are now adjusted for maximum reading on the voltmeter. The symmetry of the i.f. response can be investigated by the method given for the previous i.f. system.
B. Visual Alignment: Visual alignment of receivers employing the ratio detector is best accomplished by first adjusting the ratio detector and then adjusting the i.f. circuits. The ungrounded vertical input terminal of the oscilloscope is connected through a $10,000 \mathrm{ohm}$ resistor

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to point B, Fig. 10. The other terminal (ground) connects to the receiver chassis. The initial position for the sweep signal generator is between control grid and ground of 6AU6 i.f. amplifier tube. Set the generator to 21.25 mc., with a sweep of plus or minus 200 kc . On the oscilloscope screen, the S curve, characteristic of ratio detectors, should be visible. Adjust the primary of $T_{3}$ for maximum linearity of the S-curve. Then adjust the secondary until the S curve is symmetrical, with as much linear section above the 21.25 mc . marker point as below. The marker signal, obtained from an AM generator, can be used to determine the frequency extent of the linear section of the S-curve. The linearity should extend for at least plus or minus 100 kc .

The sweep generator and the marker generator are now shifted to the mixer signal grid. The ungrounded vertical input lead of the oscilloscope is connected, through a 10,000 ohm resistor, to point $A$. The ground terminal connects to the receiver chassis. Remove, temporarily, the 5 mfd . condenser connected from point $A$ to ground. Keeping the signal generators at the same frequencies used above, adjust the primary and secondary windings of $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ for maximum amplitude and linearity of the response curve. The marker pip should be in the center.

Bulanced Ratio Detcitors. The foregoing receiver employed an unbalanced ratio detector. When the ratio detector is balanced (Fig. 3C), the procedure is modified only when the detector circuit itself is being adjusted. To adjust the detector, we proceed as follows: Connect the AM signal generator to the control grid of the last i.f. amplifier. Set it to the i.f. value, say 21.25 mc . Connect one lead from a vacuum-tube voltmeter to point $B$, (Fig. 3C). Attach the common lead to the receiver chassis. Back out the secondary iron-core adjustment of $T_{1}$ as far as it will go, and then adjust the primary iron-core for maximum meter deflection. Return to the secondary of $T_{1}$ now and adjust it for zero deflection. Check the linearity of the detector response, as discussed with the unbalanced ratio detector
To employ the visual method of alignment, connect an FM sweep generator in parallel with the AM generator noted above. The AM generator will now provide a 21.25 mc . marker pip. Replace the vacuum-tube voltmeter by the vertical input terminals of an oscilloscope. Insert a $10,000 \mathrm{ohm}$ resistor in series with the oscilloscope lead that goes to point $B$. Now adjust both windings of $T_{1}$ for an S-curve on the oscilloscope screen.

For alignment of the i.f. stages with an AM generator, the vacuum-tube voltmeter is connected between point $C$ and ground. This is similar to its use with an unbalanced ratio detector. To observe response patterns by the sweep method, an oscilloscope is connected to point $C$. Disconnect, temporarily, the 10 mfd . condenser from point $C$. This, too, is similar to the unbalanced circuit.
(To be continued)

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## ERRATUM

In reviewing the book "The Radio Amateur's Beam Pointer Guide" (Technical Books, July, 1948, page 159) we mentioned that "This booklet has eliminated all guesswork by giving the setting in degrees from true north . . ." and "Each prefix is followed by a reading in clockwise degrees from true north." In both of these instances the expression "true north" should have read "magnetic north." We are indeed sorry that this error occurred.

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    The equipment described is the reswlt of experience gained in the actual mathufaciuring of radio equipment. The author's experience covers the marine transmittel and receiver freld, designing and building aircraft transmitters and receiters, broad. of broadcast and communicalions veceivers of broadcast and communicalions recervers and prectsion electrontc test equipment.
    The only mathematics required to construct this receiver will be that needed to calculate the cost of the parts.

[^6]:    "I usually guarantee this set to last a lifetime, but in your case it would be running it down."

[^7]:    Name

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