713-A BEAT-FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
Beat-Frequency Oscillators (L. B. Arguimbau: July, 1935)
Development of Receiver Testing Equipment (June, 1935)
Type 713-A Beat-Frequency Oscillator (March, 1936)

713-S BEAT-FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
McGraw Prize Winner (H. H. Scott: September, 1935)

714-A AMPLIFIER
An A-C Operated Resistance-Coupled Voltage Amplifier (L. B. Arguimbau: September, 1935)
Waveform Errors in the Measurement of Power Transformer Losses (November, 1935)

722 PRECISION CONDENSER
A Direct-Reading Condenser for Substitution Measurements (March, 1936)
A New Precision Condenser (January, 1936)

724-A PRECISION WAVEMETER
A New Precision Wavemeter (A. G. Bousquet: March, 1936)

725-A COLOR COMPARATOR
Color Comparator (C. T. Burke: August, 1935)

730-A TRANSMISSION MONITORING ASSEMBLY
Electrical Measurements in the Radio Broadcasting Station (June, 1935)

731-A MODULATION MONITOR
A Note on the Measurement of Meter Speeds (December, 1935)
The New Modulation Monitors (A. E. Thiessen: December, 1935)

732-A DISTORTION AND NOISE METER
Carrier Envelope Analysis with the Wave Analyzer (L. B. Arguimbau: February, 1936)

741 TRANSFORMER
Wide-Range Transformers (A. E. Thiessen: July, 1935)

815-A PRECISION FORK
A Precision Tuning Fork (May, 1936)

834-A ELECTRONIC FREQUENCY METER
A Direct-Indicating Audio-Frequency Meter (J. K. Clapp: December, 1935)

INDEX BY AUTHOR

Volume X, June, 1935 through May, 1936

ARGUIMBAU, L. B.
An A-C Operated Resistance-Coupled Voltage Amplifier (September, 1935)
Beat-Frequency Oscillators (July, 1935)
Carrier Envelope Analysis with the Wave Analyzer (February, 1936)

BOUSQUET, A. G.
A New Precision Wavemeter (March, 1936)

BURKE, C. T.
Color Comparator (August, 1935)
High-Speed Motion Pictures (January, 1936)

CLAPP, J. K.
A Direct-Indicating Audio-Frequency Meter (December, 1935)
The Frequency Standard at General Radio Company (April, 1936)

FIELD, R. F.
A Note on the Use of Type 508-A Oscillator (February, 1936)
Increased Accuracy with the Precision Condenser (October, 1935)
Measurements at Low Frequencies with the Radio Frequency Bridge (March, 1936)

HORTON, J. W.
Measurement of the Impedance of the Human Body (February, 1936)

IRELAND, F.
Direct Measurements with General Radio Instruments (April, 1936)

SCOTT, H. H.
A New Stroboscope for Speed Measurements (August, 1935)
McGraw Prize Winner (September, 1935)
Type 559-B Noise Meter (November, 1935)

THIESSEN, A. E.
Better Mixer Controls (April, 1936)
The New Modulation Monitors (December, 1935)
Wide-Range Transformers (July, 1935)

THE General Radio EXPERIMENTER is mailed without charge each month to engineers, scientists, technicians, and others interested in communication-frequency measurement and control problems. When sending requests for subscriptions and address-change notices, please supply the following information: name, company name, company address, type of business company is engaged in, and title or position of individual.

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ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS TECHNIQUE AND ITS APPLICATIONS IN ALLIED FIELDS

A PRECISION TUNING FORK

TUNING FORKS are widely used as low-frequency standards of frequency. These range in accuracy from the simple forks used as standards of musical pitch to the highly-accurate temperature-controlled instruments, driven by vacuum tubes and used as primary standards.

Much timing and low-frequency standardization work calls for a degree of precision intermediate between these two extremes. Tuning forks in this class are used for timing in geophysical exploration, in rating clocks and watches, in synchronizing facsimile transmission, and in 60-cycle standardization. For these and similar applica-

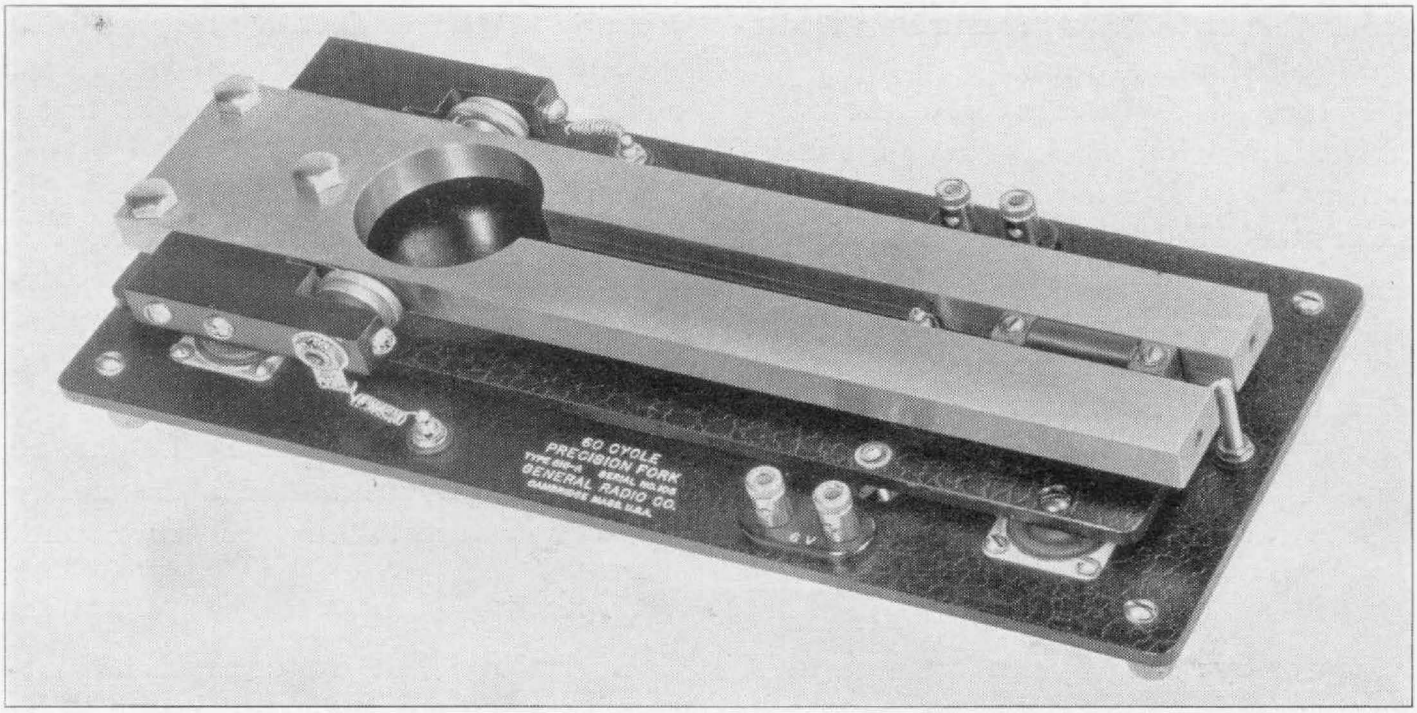


FIGURE 1. TYPE 815-A Precision Fork

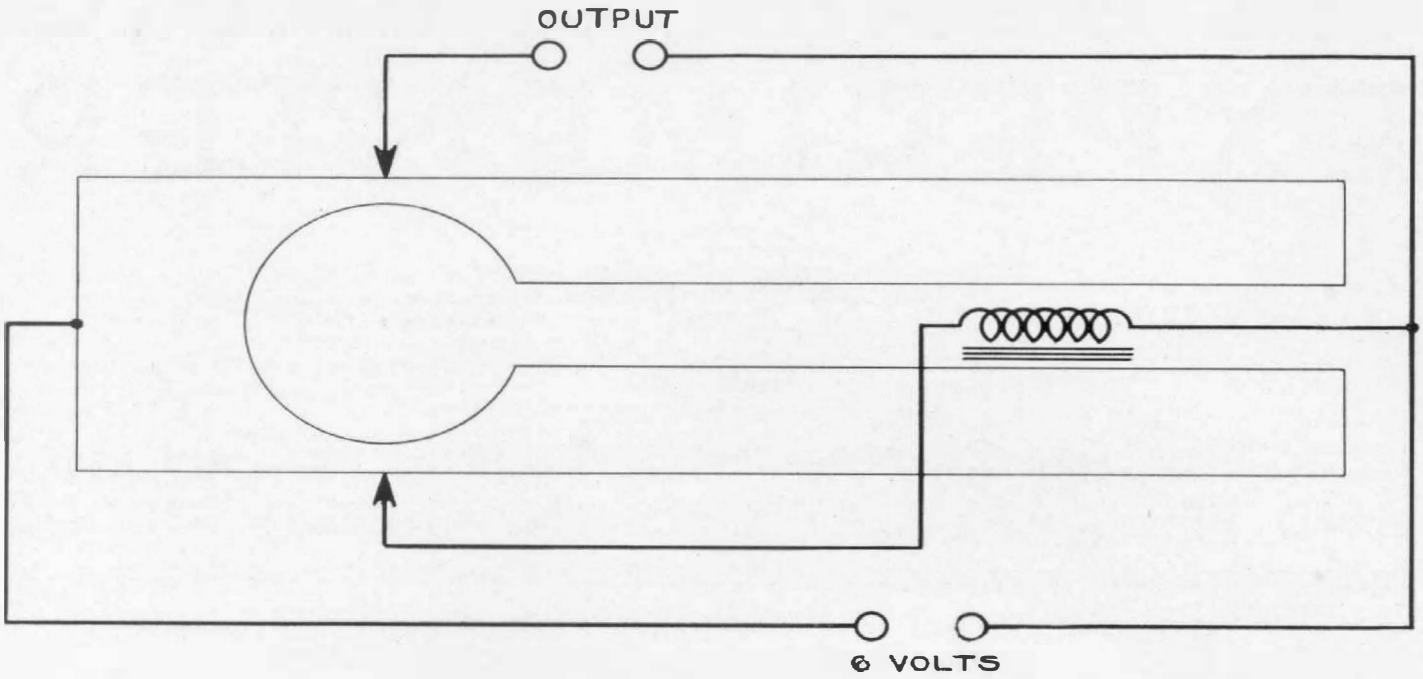


FIGURE 2. Circuit of the TYPE 815-A Precision Fork

tions the TYPE 815-A Precision Fork has been designed.

In this instrument high accuracy and stability have been combined with simplicity of construction and operation.

The fork is adjusted to within 0.005% of its rated frequency. The long period stability is of the same order since both temperature and voltage coefficients are low.

Figure 1 is a photograph of the TYPE 815-A Precision Fork. The fork itself is made of a low-temperature-coefficient steel alloy. It is mounted rigidly at the heel on a metal panel which also carries the driving magnet. This panel is attached to the main base by means of rubber shock absorbers to reduce energy dissipation through the mounting.

The decrement is extremely low. The two microphone buttons are mounted, one on each tine, near the heel of the fork where the amplitude of vibration is low. This minimizes the damping action which the presence of the microphones exerts on the fork. At the end of each tine adjusting screws are provided. Adjustment of these makes it possible to bring the frequency to the desired value and also to equalize the loading on the tines, which has a considerable effect upon the decrement.

Separate microphones are used for the driving and output circuits. No output filter or transformer is furnished since the different uses may require different circuit arrangements. The circuit is shown in Figure 2.

TYPE 815-A Precision Forks can be supplied for any fundamental frequency between 40 and 200 cycles per second.

SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency: 50 cycles per second. Forks can, however, be supplied at any frequency between 40 and 200 c.p.s.

Calibration: The frequency is adjusted within 0.005% of rated value. The calibration temperature is supplied.

Frequency Stability: The over-all stability is better than 0.01% under normal room-temperature conditions.

Temperature Coefficient: The temperature coefficient of frequency is negative and less than 10 parts per million (0.001%) per degree F.

Voltage Coefficient: The voltage coefficient of frequency is positive and less than 150 parts per million per volt (0.015%).

Power Supply: A 6-volt battery is used as the driving source. Driving current is less than 50 milliamperes.

Output: The power output is approximately 50 milliwatts. The impedance of the output microphone is 50 ohms.

Mounting: The fork assembly is mounted on a metal base for table or bench use.

Dimensions: 13 x 6 x 3 inches, overall.

Weight: 8 pounds.

Code Word (50-cycle model): FAUNA.

Price: $150.00.

WINDING DATA FOR TYPE 677-U and TYPE 677-Y COIL FORMS

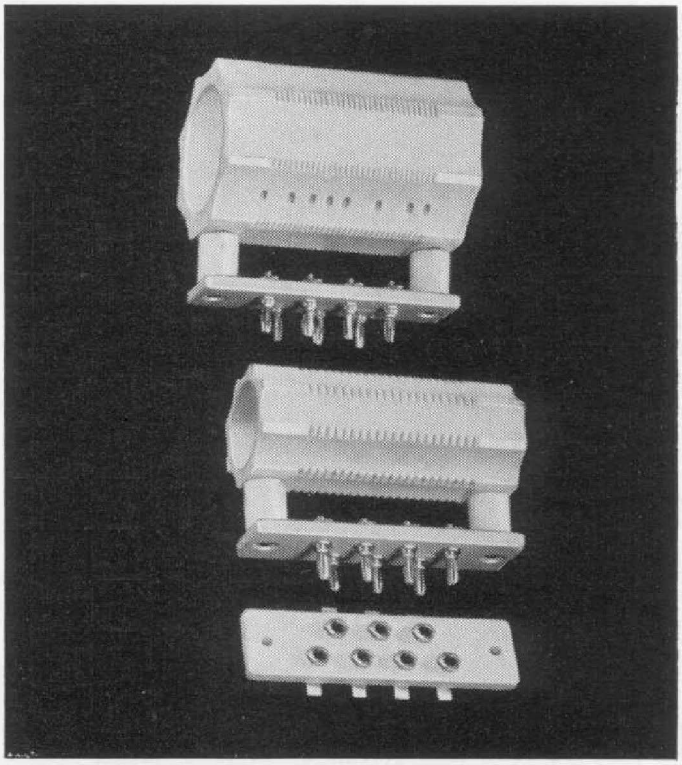
THE accompanying charts are for use with General Radio TYPE 677-U and TYPE 677-Y Coil Forms.

These coil forms are moulded of selected porcelain and are impregnated and coated with Victron lacquer in order to preserve the original high dielectric efficiency of the newly fired porcelain. Each form has eight longitudinal ribs notched to take up to 21 and 30 turns of No. 10 wire on the smaller and larger forms respectively.

The forms may be wound with bare No. 10 or No. 12 wire in each adjacent notch or, for low values of inductance, one or two empty notches may be left between each turn. These are the types of windings designated as "solid," "single spaced," and "double spaced" in Figures 1 and 2.

The values of inductance shown represent the increase in inductance added by breaking a short circuit between the plugs at the ends of the winding. In computations for the required number of turns in resonant tank circuits, allowance must be made for the inductance of the leads connecting the coil to its condenser and for the distributed capacitance of the coil. The charts shown are for coils wound with No. 12 bare copper wire.

(*See page 4 for Charts*)



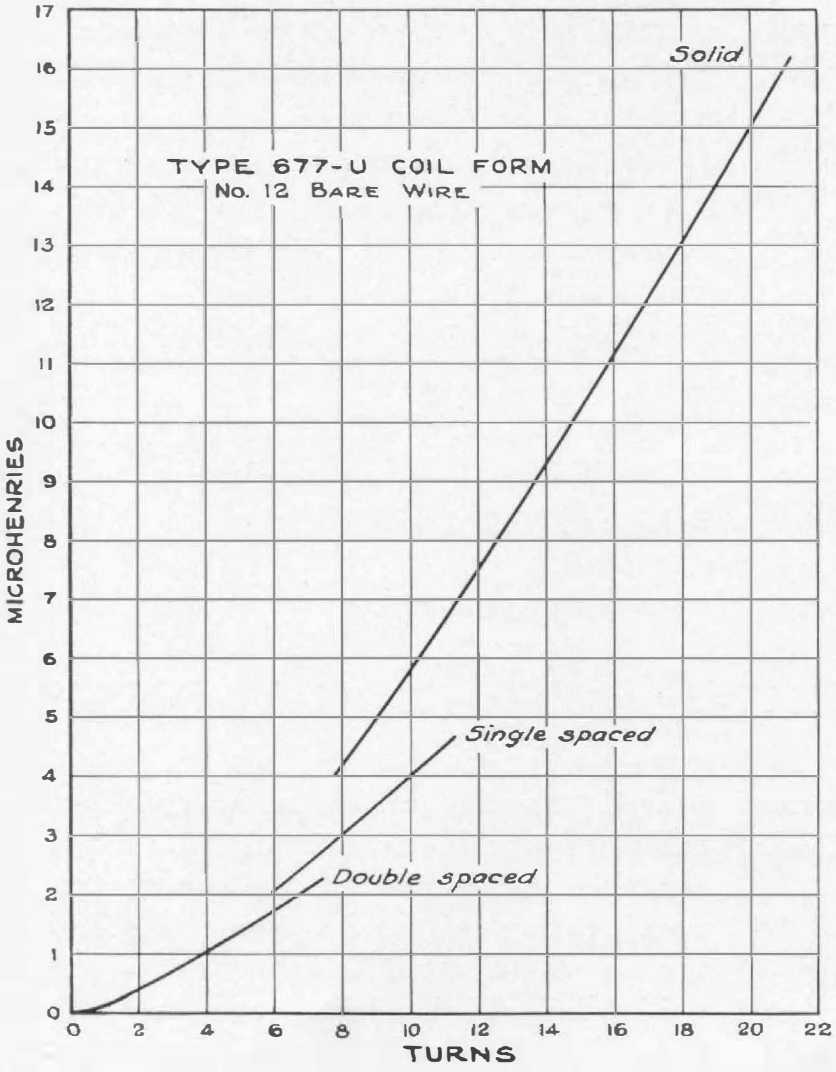


FIGURE 1. (*Left*) Winding data for TYPE 677-U Coil Form.

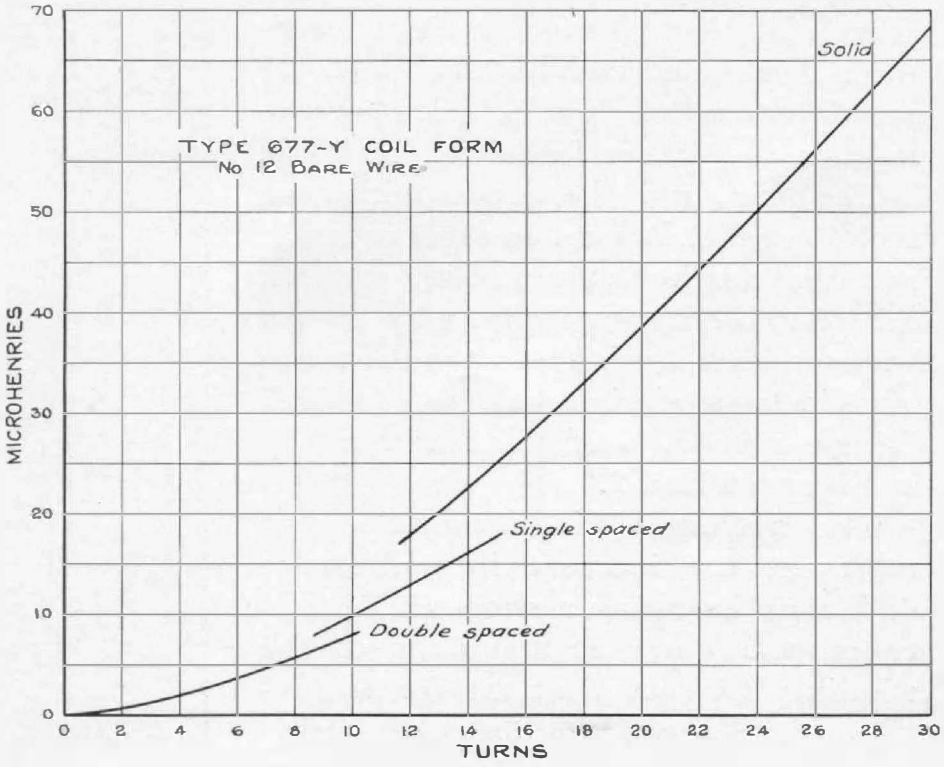


FIGURE 2. (*Right*) Winding data for TYPE 677-Y Coil Form.

AN INDEX OF EXPERIMENTER ARTICLES

THE following pages contain the index for Volume X of the General Radio *Experimenter*. In the future, a similar index will be published each year in the May issue, each index covering one complete volume.

No yearly index of the articles appearing in the *Experimenter* has been published since June, 1931. Many requests have been received from *Experimenter* readers for index material covering the years since that date. A complete index for that period is now in preparation and will be available for distribution within the next few months. The exact date will be announced in a forthcoming issue of the *Experimenter*.

INDEX

TO GENERAL RADIO EXPERIMENTER

Volume X, June, 1935 through May, 1936

A Direct-Indicating Audio-Frequency Meter (J. K. Clapp: December, 1935)
A Direct-Reading Condenser for Substitution Measurements (March, 1936)
A New Model of the Edgerton Stroboscope (November, 1935)
A New Precision Condenser (January, 1936)
A New Precision Wavemeter (A. G. Bousquet: March, 1936)
A Note on the Measurement of Meter Speeds (December, 1935)
A Note on the Use of Type 508-A Oscillator (R. F. Field: February, 1936)
A Precision Tuning Fork (May, 1936)
Accessories, Parts and — Photograph of Parts Display Panel (July, 1935)
Alternating-Current Bridges (June, 1935)
Amplifier, An A-C Operated Resistance-Coupled Voltage (L. B. Arguimbau: September, 1935)
Analysis with the Wave Analyzer, Carrier Envelope (L. B. Arguimbau: February, 1936)
An Index of Experimenter Articles (May, 1936)
Audio-Frequency Meter, A Direct-Indicating (J. K. Clapp: December, 1935)
Beat-Frequency Oscillator, Type 713-A (March, 1936)
Beat-Frequency Oscillators (L. B. Arguimbau: July, 1935)
Better Mixer Controls (A. E. Thiessen: April, 1936)
Bridge, Measurements at Low Frequencies with the Radio Frequency (R. F. Field: March, 1936)
Bridges, Alternating-Current (June, 1935)
Bridges, Shielded Transformers for Impedance (October, 1935)
(Broadcast Station Measurements) Carrier Envelope Analysis with the Wave Analyzer (L. B. Arguimbau: February, 1936)
Broadcasting Station, Electrical Measurements in the Radio (June, 1935)
Carrier Envelope Analysis with the Wave Analyzer (L. B. Arguimbau: February, 1936)
Chart, Reactance (February, 1936)
Charts, Reactance (October, 1935)
Coil Forms, Winding Data for Type 677 (May, 1936)
Color Comparator (C. T. Burke: August, 1935)
Communication-Frequency Measurements, A Review of Twenty Years of Progress in — Introduction (June, 1935)
Comparator, Color (C. T. Burke: August, 1935)
(Comparator, Impedance) Measurement of the Impedance of the Human Body (J. W. Horton: February, 1936)
Condenser, A New Precision (January, 1936)
Condenser for Substitution Measurements, A Direct-Reading (March, 1936)
Condenser, Increased Accuracy with the Precision (R. F. Field: October, 1935)
Condenser Units, New Decade (September, 1935)
Development of Receiver Testing Equipment (June, 1935)
Direct-Indicating Audio-Frequency Meter, A (J. K. Clapp: December, 1935)
Direct Measurements with General Radio Instruments (F. Ireland: April, 1936)
Direct-Reading Condenser for Substitution Measurements, A (March, 1936)
(Distortion Measurements) Carrier Envelope Analysis with the Wave Analyzer (L. B. Arguimbau: February, 1936)
Edgerton Stroboscope, A New Model of the (November, 1935)
(Edgerton Stroboscope) High-Speed Motion Pictures (C. T. Burke: January, 1936)
Edgerton Stroboscope, The (November, 1935)
Electrical Measurements in the Radio Broadcasting Station (June, 1935)
Electron Oscillograph, Relay-Rack Mounting for the (November, 1935)
(Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company) The Edgerton Stroboscope (November, 1935)
Envelope Analysis with the Wave Analyzer, Carrier (L. B. Arguimbau: February, 1936)
Errata Notice — Type 200-CUH Variac (July, 1935)
Errors in the Measurement of Power Transformer Losses, Waveform (November, 1935)
(Fault Location) McGraw Prize Winner (H. H. Scott: September, 1935)
Frequency Measuring Instruments (June, 1935)

Frequency Standard at General Radio Company, The (J. K. Clapp: April, 1936)

High-Speed Motion Pictures (C. T. Burke: January, 1936)

Impedance Bridges, Shielded Transformers for (October, 1935)

(Impedance Comparator) Measurement of the Impedance of the Human Body (J. W. Horton: February, 1936)

Impedances in the Precision Condenser, Residual (October, 1935)

Increased Accuracy with the Precision Condenser (R. F. Field: October, 1935)

Index of Experimenter Articles, An (May, 1936)

Inductors, Type 107 Direct-Reading Variable (August, 1935)

Instruments, Direct Measurements with General Radio (F. Ireland: April, 1936)

It's Not the Heat, It's the Humidity (August, 1935)

Lighting Control in the Little Theater, Variac (February, 1936)

Losses, Waveform Errors in the Measurement of Power Transformer (November, 1935)

Low Frequencies with the Radio Frequency Bridge, Measurements at (R. F. Field: March, 1936)

McGraw Prize Winner (H. H. Scott: September, 1935)

Measurement of Meter Speeds, A Note on the (December, 1935)

Measurement of the Impedance of the Human Body (J. W. Horton: February, 1936)

Measurements, A Direct-Reading Condenser for Substitution (March, 1936)

Measurements, A New Stroboscope for Speed (H. H. Scott: August, 1935)

Measurements at Low Frequencies with the Radio Frequency Bridge (R. F. Field: March, 1936)

Measurements with General Radio Instruments, Direct (F. Ireland: April, 1936)

Meter, A Direct-Indicating Audio-Frequency (J. K. Clapp: December, 1935)

Meter Speeds, A Note on the Measurement of (December, 1935)

Mixer Controls, Better (A. E. Thiessen: April, 1936)

Modulation Monitors, The New (A. E. Thiessen: December 1935)

Motion Pictures, High-Speed (C. T. Burke: January, 1936)

Networks at Reduced Prices (July, 1935)

New Decade Condenser Units (September, 1935)

New Precision Condenser, A (January, 1936)

New Precision Wavemeter, A (A. G. Bousquet: March, 1936)

Noise Meter, Type 559-B (H. H. Scott: November, 1935)

Note on the Measurement of Meter Speeds, A (December, 1935)

Note on the Use of Type 508-A Oscillator, A (R. F. Field: February, 1936)

Oscillator, Type 713-A Beat-Frequency (March, 1936)

Oscillators, Beat-Frequency (L. B. Arguimbau: July, 1935)

Oscillograph, Relay-Rack Mounting for the Electron (November, 1935)

Parts and Accessories — Photograph of Parts Display Panel (July, 1935)

Power Transformer Losses, Waveform Errors in the Measurement of (November, 1935)

Precision Condenser, A New (January, 1936)

Precision Condenser, Increased Accuracy with the (R. F. Field: October, 1935)

Precision Condenser, Residual Impedances in the (October, 1935)

Precision Wavemeter, A New (A. G. Bousquet: March, 1936)

(Primary Standard) The Frequency Standard at General Radio Company (J .K. Clapp: April, 1936)

Rack Mounting for the Electron Oscillograph, Relay- (November, 1935)

Radio Frequency Bridge, Measurements at Low Frequencies with the (R. F. Field: March, 1936)

(Ranges, Instrument) Direct Measurements with General Radio Instruments (F. Ireland: April, 1936)

Reactance Chart (February, 1936)

Reactance Charts (October, 1935)

Receiver Testing Equipment, Development of (June, 1935)

Relay-Rack Mounting for the Electron Oscillograph (November, 1935)

Residual Impedances in the Precision Condenser (October, 1935)

Resistance-Coupled Voltage Amplifier, An A-C Operated (L. B. Arguimbau: September, 1935)

Review of Twenty Years of Progress in Communication-Frequency Measurements, A — Introduction (June, 1935)

Shielded Transformers for Impedance Bridges (October, 1935)

Speed Measurement, A New Stroboscope for (H. H. Scott: August, 1935)

Standard at General Radio Company, The Frequency (J. K. Clapp: April, 1936)

Stroboscope, A New Model of the Edgerton (November, 1935)

Stroboscope for Speed Measurements, A New (H. H. Scott: August, 1935)

(Stroboscope) High-Speed Motion Pictures (C. T. Burke: January, 1936)

Stroboscope, The Edgerton (November, 1935)

Substitution Measurements, A Direct-Reading Condenser for (March, 1936)

Testing Equipment, Development of Receiver (June, 1935)

Theater, Variac Lighting Control in the Little (February, 1936)

The Frequency Standard at General Radio Company (J. K. Clapp: April, 1936)

The New Modulation Monitors (A. E. Thiessen: December, 1935)

Transformers for Impedance Bridges, Shielded (October, 1935)

Transformers, Wide-Range (A. E. Thiessen: July, 1935)

(Transmission Lines) McGraw Prize Winner (H. H. Scott: September, 1935)

Tuning Fork, A Precision (May, 1936)

Type 107 Direct-Reading Variable Inductors (August, 1935)

Type 559-B Noise Meter (H. H. Scott; November, 1935)

Type 713-A Beat-Frequency Oscillator (March, 1936)

Uses of the Variac (November, 1935)

Variac, Errata Notice — Type 200-CUH (July, 1935)

Variac Lighting Control in the Little Theater (February, 1936)

Variac, Uses of the (November, 1935)

(Variac) Waveform Errors in the Measurement of Power Transformer Losses (November, 1935)

Voltage Amplifier, An A-C Operated Resistance-Coupled (L. B. Arguimbau: September, 1935)

Volume Controls (July, 1935)

Wave Analyzer, Carrier Envelope Analysis with the (L. B. Arguimbau: February, 1936)

Waveform Errors in the Measurement of Power Transformer Losses (November, 1935)

Wavemeter, A New Precision (A. G. Bousquet: March, 1936)

Who's Who (June, 1935)

Wide-Range Transformers (A. E. Thiessen: July, 1935)

Winding Data for Type 677 Coil Forms (May, 1936)

INDEX BY TYPE NUMBER

Volume X, June, 1935 through May, 1936

C-21-H PRIMARY FREQUENCY STANDARD
Frequency Measuring Instruments (June, 1935)

100 VARIAC
Variac Lighting Control in the Little Theater (February, 1936)

102 DECADE-RESISTANCE BOX
Alternating-Current Bridges (June, 1935)

105 WAVEMETER
Frequency Measuring Instruments (June, 1935)

107 VARIABLE INDUCTOR
Type 107 Direct-Reading Variable Inductors (August, 1935)

193 DECADE BRIDGE
Alternating-Current Bridges (June, 1935)

200 VARIAC
Errata Notice — Type 200-CUH Variac (July, 1935)
Uses of the Variac (November, 1935)
Waveform Errors in the Measurement of Power Transformer Losses (November, 1935)

216 CAPACITY BRIDGE
Alternating-Current Bridges (June, 1935)

219 DECADE CONDENSER
New Decade Condenser Units (September, 1935)

222 PRECISION CONDENSER
Increased Accuracy with the Precision Condenser (R. F. Field: October, 1935)
Residual Impedances in the Precision Condenser (October, 1935)

224 PRECISION WAVEMETER
A New Precision Wavemeter (A. G. Bousquet: March, 1936)
Frequency Measuring Instruments (June, 1935)

275 PIEZO-ELECTRIC OSCILLATOR
Frequency Measuring Instruments (June, 1935)

293 UNIVERSAL BRIDGE
Alternating-Current Bridges (June, 1935)

329 ATTENUATION BOX
Networks at Reduced Prices (July, 1935)

355 TRANSFORMER TEST SET
Development of Receiver Testing Equipment (June, 1935)

361 VACUUM-TUBE BRIDGE
Alternating-Current Bridges (June, 1935)

375 PIEZO-ELECTRIC OSCILLATOR
Electrical Measurements in the Radio Broadcasting Station (June, 1935)

377 LOW-FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR
Development of Receiver Testing Equipment (June, 1935)

380 DECADE CONDENSER UNIT
New Decade Condenser Units (September, 1935)

403 STANDARD-SIGNAL GENERATOR
Development of Receiver Testing Equipment (June, 1935)

411 SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR
Frequency Measuring Instruments (June, 1935)

429 ATTENUATION BOX
Networks at Reduced Prices (July, 1935)

457 MODULATION METER
Electrical Measurements in the Radio Broadcasting Station (June, 1935)
The New Modulation Monitors (A. E. Thiessen: December, 1935)

508-A OSCILLATOR
A Note on the Use of Type 508-A Oscillator (R. F. Field: February, 1936)

516 RADIO-FREQUENCY BRIDGE
Alternating-Current Bridges (June, 1935)
Measurements at Low Frequencies with the Radio Frequency Bridge (R. F. Field: March, 1936)

536 DISTORTION-FACTOR METER
Electrical Measurements in the Radio Broadcasting Station (June, 1935)

544 MEGOHM METER
Alternating-Current Bridges (June, 1935)

548 EDGERTON STROBOSCOPE
A Note on the Measurement of Meter Speeds (December, 1935)

548-A EDGERTON STROBOSCOPE
A New Model of the Edgerton Stroboscope (November, 1935)
The Edgerton Stroboscope (November, 1935)

548-B EDGERTON STROBOSCOPE
A New Model of the Edgerton Stroboscope (November, 1935)

552 VOLUME CONTROL
Volume Controls (July, 1935)

559-A, -B NOISE METER
Type 559-B Noise Meter (H. H. Scott: November, 1935)

561 VACUUM TUBE BRIDGE
Alternating-Current Bridges (June, 1935)

574 DIRECT-READING WAVEMETER
Frequency Measuring Instruments (June, 1935)

578 SHIELDED TRANSFORMER
Measurements at Low Frequencies with the Radio Frequency Bridge (R. F. Field: March, 1936)
Shielded Transformers for Impedance Bridges (October, 1935)

581 FREQUENCY-DEVIATION METER
Electrical Measurements in the Radio Broadcasting Station (June, 1935)

586 POWER-LEVEL INDICATOR
Electrical Measurements in the Radio Broadcasting Station (June, 1935)

600-A STANDARD-SIGNAL GENERATOR
Development of Receiver Testing Equipment (June, 1935)

601-A STANDARD-SIGNAL GENERATOR
Development of Receiver Testing Equipment (June, 1935)

602 DECADE-RESISTANCE BOX
Alternating-Current Bridges (June, 1935)

603-A STANDARD-SIGNAL GENERATOR
Development of Receiver Testing Equipment (June, 1935)

604-B TEST-SIGNAL GENERATOR
Development of Receiver Testing Equipment (June, 1935)

621-H EDGERTON POWER STROBOSCOPE
High-Speed Motion Pictures (C. T. Burke: January, 1936)

631-A STROBOTAC
A New Stroboscope for Speed Measurements (H. H. Scott: August, 1935)

636-A WAVE ANALYZER
Carrier Envelope Analysis with the Wave Analyzer (L. B. Arguimbau: February, 1936)
Development of Receiver Testing Equipment (June, 1935)

650-A IMPEDANCE BRIDGE
Alternating-Current Bridges (June, 1935)

651-A CAMERA
A Note on the Measurement of Meter Speeds (December, 1935)
High-Speed Motion Pictures (C. T. Burke: January, 1936)

653 VOLUME CONTROL
Better Mixer Controls (A. E. Thiessen: April, 1936)

667-A INDUCTANCE BRIDGE
Alternating-Current Bridges (June, 1935)

677 COIL FORMS
Winding Data for TYPE 677 Coil Forms (May, 1936)

687-A CATHODE-RAY OSCILLOGRAPH
Relay-Rack Mounting for the Electron Oscillograph (November, 1935)

687-B CATHODE-RAY OSCILLOGRAPH
Relay-Rack Mounting for the Electron Oscillograph (November, 1935)
Waveform Errors in the Measurement of Power Transformer Losses (November, 1935)