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(See Pages 37 & 41)
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March, 1959
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3. Sing Along With Mitch Miller
4. Grieg Piano Concerto
5. Percy Faith Plays Music From South Pacific
6. Listening in Depth

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- Fiberglas record (stereo or monaural) free for any two additional selections you buy.

COLUMBIA E RECORD CLUB, Dept. 247-1
Terra Haute, Indiana

Please send me as my FREE gift the 3 records whose numbers I have circled at the right—and enroll me in the following Division of the Club:

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1. Johnny Mathis—Warm
2. Grand Canyon Suite
3. Sing Along With Mitch Miller
4. Grieg Piano Concerto
5. Percy Faith Plays Music From South Pacific
6. Listening in Depth

MONO OR STEREO DIVISIONS

Classical: Broadway, Movies, Television and Musical Comedies
Listening & Dancing: Stereo Classical
Jazz: Stereo Popular

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Name
Address
City State Zone

COLUMBIA RECORD CLUB
Terra Haute, Indiana

March, 1959
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10 db signal...GAIN

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and other small TV systems. The DA8-B

showrooms, deluxe home installations

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NOTE: For larger systems, Blender-

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$94.50

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**ELECTRONICS WORLD**

**SATellites, Security, & Space**

DESpite the fact that the new Fed-
eral budget, as proposed by Presi-
dent Eisenhower, calls for reduced appro-
priations to a number of agencies
and a discontinuance of certain mili-
tary projects, it is heartening to note
that it calls for an increase in the
number of ICBM squadrons from 13 to
20 and an implementing of our cur-
rent satellite and space activities.

Although many senior officers feel
that total reliance on guided missiles is
foolhardy and that to base our entire
defense program on these push-button-
controlled devices is ostrich-like, the
fact remains that an ever-growing per-
centage of our defense dollar will have
to be spent for research, development,
and production of such projectiles.

The contributions of the electronics
industry to this fantastic program are
limitless. Not only are the laboratories
and production lines of our companies
working full speed ahead on triggering
and control mechanisms but they are
developing new and more sensitive
equipment to be carried by the missiles
for homing, guidance, and reporting.
In addition to this particular phase,
these same organizations are con-
cerned with anti-missile defense equip-
ment as well as protection of the anti-
anti-missile type.

Nor are many of these systems the
exclusive province of the military.
The more sophisticated equipment will
be adapted to handle the increasing
number of satellites which will hurtle
into space, while others will be
"ganged" to provide the tremendous
thrust that will be required to project
instrumented and man-carrying rock-
ets into the outer atmosphere.

Those of us in the electronic industry
have reason to be proud of our "pro-
fession." We are part of a "team" dedi-
cated to a task which staggers the
human imagination. Who could have
anticipated, on the basis of the primit-
ive bi-planes of World War I, that a
mere forty years later not only would
jet planes be hurling across the ocean
between breakfast and dinner but that
our solar system would acquire new
"moons" at a casual rate.

Much as it hurts our national pride
to admit that we are not presently
No. 1 in the space race, credit should
be given the U.S.S.R. for its impres-
sive achievement in launching and
orbiting its "solar" satellite. Undoubtedly some, if not all, of the in-
formation radioed back by the instru-
ments before the batteries went dead
will be shared with scientists through-
out the world and provide another
boost in the sum total of man's knowl-
dge about his universe.

Although there are undoubted draw-
backs in living at the accelerated pace
demanded by these never-ending de-
velopments and many nostalgically
long for "the good old days," "Age of
Anxiety" or no, this is an exciting time
to be alive as many people will agree
upon careful consideration. With the
International Geophysical Year, for-
marily closed but informally continuing,
and the unceasing probing into Outer
Space, most of us will live to see inter-
planetary travel as casually accepted
and enjoyed as the "Spend a Weekend
in Europe" promotions of the airlines
today.

Some scientists and military men
have been willing to "stick their necks
out" to the extent of predicting that
1959 will find man whirling through
the atmosphere in a space vehicle—
while the more conservative set 1960
as the target date.

**JUST A REMINDER**

By now most of our readers have
been introduced to our new name and
logotype, ELECTRONICS WORLD, which is
scheduled to take effect with our May
issue. Last month's issue and this
carry, in miniature, a reproduction of
the title under which you will find
RADIO & TV NEWS on the newsstand
two months from now.

We sincerely hope that our readers
will like our new name and style and
that it will soon become as familiar
to all as have our predecessor titles
RADIO NEWS and RADIO & TV NEWS. Our
new name, like those in the past, will
continue to stand for the newest and
best in electronics.

Last month you also had a chance
to verify the usefulness of the first of
the series of Gatefolds which will ap-
pear regularly. This month the second
such insert is included—this one de-
signed especially for television service
technicians and radio amateur opera-
tors. We hope you will find it and the
subsequent Gatefolds we have planned
for you of particular help in your work
or hobby. We would appreciate hearing
your reactions if you will be good
enough to take time to write us. After
all, this is YOUR magazine and we
want it to be the type of magazine
YOU find most useful! -W. Stocklin

Editor

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A completely new concept in silicon rectifier design gives these new Mallory models reliability never before possible. At the heart of each is a unique diffused junction silicon element, product of extensive Mallory research in semiconductors, which has these characteristics:

- **Low reverse leakage** ............. less than 250 microamperes
- **Low forward drop** ................. less than 0.5 volt
- **Exceptional life** ................. takes over 2000 hours at 85°C, with 1.5 million switching operations without failure
- **Moisture-proof** ................. exceeds humidity requirements by four times (MIL 202A)
- **High reliability** ................. 100% testing eliminates premature failures, protects you against call-backs

Three different models, each designed for specific service applications, are now available to fit all television and radio circuits as replacements for metallic rectifiers.

See this display on your Mallory distributor's counter—a complete assortment—in handy see-through packs—of the full line of Mallory silicon rectifiers.
NOW FROM RCA...TWO

ALL-NEW

RCA Silverama

SILVERAMA is RCA's premium tube—and that means tops in the industry! Manufactured with all-new glass and parts, it's the finest picture tube made—for the customer who prefers top-quality. RCA SILVERAMA—a premium tube that merits a premium price—and commands premium profits for you!

RCA is telling every TV owner the facts about RCA's BIG 2 IN PICTURE TUBES in the most informative and hard-hitting advertising campaign ever undertaken in the tube industry—directing all sales to you, the independent TV service technician.

GET THE PRICE AND PROFIT STORY
RCA MONOGRAM is the finest rebuilt picture tube made. Factory-rebuilt by RCA to high quality standards, this tube assures dependable performance and fewer call-backs. It is backed by a brand name you sell with confidence—a brand name they buy with confidence. RCA MONOGRAM is economy-priced for the economy-minded buyer.

NOW you will be able to offer your customers a choice between an ALL-NEW, PREMIUM RCA SILVERAMA TUBE, the finest tube in the business, and an RCA MONOGRAM, the best REBUILT made. Yes, RCA manufactures both—and warrants both for a full year. Satisfy the needs of every customer with the right tube for virtually every set on the market.

Now, you call the signals. Now, you supply the very best tube in both price ranges—all-new or factory-rebuilt! Both lines of tubes now available from your RCA Distributor.
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Pilot Stereo Components
Electronics manufacturer for over 39 years.

NEW LOOK IN TV
To the Editors:
In your December, 1958 issue, you published an article entitled “New Look in TV.”

I am calling this article to the attention of all 700 members of ESFETA, Inc. in the December issue of “ESFETAN,” our monthly association newsletter. This article is highly commendable, and speaking unofficially at this time, I am quite sure that all of independent service will be most happy to see an article of this sort gracing the pages of one of our leading magazines.

GEORGE CARLSON, Secretary
Empire State Federation of
Electronics Technicians Ass’ns, Inc.
Jamestown, New York

Thanks very much for your kind comments on the article. Our goal, of course, as always, has been to help the service technician and the industry as a whole.—Editors.

* * *

“WHAT IS IT?” REPLIES
To the Editors:
Regarding the “whatzit” in your January, 1959 “Letters” column, I believe it is a hoax. The writer has wireless books back as far as 1907 and wireless magazines from 1910. There is nothing in them that faintly resembles the “whatzit.” The writer was a ham in 1909, went to sea as a wireless operator from 1911 to 1921, and he has seen nothing that resembles this thing. As for the RCA, I do not think that it even means Radio Corp. of America. Perhaps I am 100 percent wrong, but that is one man’s opinion.

H. Y. B.
Manhattan Beach, California

To the Editors:
The “whatsis” made by RCA looks very much like an antique power supply for an equally antique gas-filled x-ray tube. It must date about 1900. The cable reels are the key.

GEORGE H. HUFF, Engineer
Terado Company
St. Paul, Minnesota

To the Editors:
I am including complete instructions for the unit photographed in your “Letters from our Readers” column. My machine was used by a dentist for x-rays until just a few years ago. It will deliver about a 6-inch spark between the terminals. I had the x-ray tube too, but it got broken.

I would guess that the equipment was built around 1910 or 1915 by Victor. It stands in a case and measures about 5 feet to the top of the ball.

BILL DWINELE
Radio and Television Service
Denver, Colorado

To the Editors:
It is a piece of medical apparatus, and probably the Tesla coil portion of a larger instrument adapted to an old-time gas x-ray tube that could be used with it.

S. THERON JOHNSTON, M. D.
Appleton, Wisconsin

We certainly appreciate all the answers that we got on the piece of equipment shown in our January “Letters from our Readers” column. Special thanks to Reader Dwinelle for sending us a copy of the instruction book for the “Victor No. 7 High Frequency Outfit.” This shows the complete drawing with all the important parts labeled. The unit was designed to be used with a special ultraviolet lamp, and would also produce x-rays for medical purposes.

Thanks also to Dr. T. H. Lipscomb, roentgenologist, who pointed out that the unit was manufactured by the General Electric X-Ray Corp., which later became the General Electric X-Ray Corp.—Editors.

* * *

“CONSUMER REPORTS” ON SPEAKERS
To the Editors:
In assigning ratings to various loudspeakers in their article in the December, 1958 issue of “Consumer Reports,” Consumers Union has shown a willingness to give consumer guidance based on judgments in a field in which such judgments have been scrupulously avoided in the past by all reputable laboratories. The question needs to be asked whether CU has capabilities beyond those that are to be found anywhere else and whether their capabilities are sufficient for the assignment of valid figures of merit to loudspeaker systems.

In this connection, the following can be said of at least one portion of their report. Many of the statements concerning our Janzen electrostatic are contrary to the general consensus regarding the performance capabilities of push-pull electrostatics and contrary to the findings of independent test laboratories. Also, their relative rating of our product is contrary to the conclusions that have been reached on the basis of extensive tests on unselected samples of the two rated electrostatics. These tests were made at Janzen Laboratory, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., and the results will be published soon, to-
F.C.C. LICENSE— THE KEY TO BETTER JOBS

An F.C.C. commercial (not amateur) license is your ticket to higher pay and more interesting employment. This license is Federal Government evidence of your qualifications in electronics. Employers are eager to hire licensed technicians.

WHICH LICENSE FOR WHICH JOB?

The THIRD CLASS radiotelephone license is of value primarily in that it qualifies you to take the second class examination. The scope of authority covered by a third class license is extremely limited.

The SECOND CLASS radiotelephone license qualifies you to install, maintain and operate most all radiotelephone equipment except commercial broadcast station equipment.

The FIRST CLASS radiotelephone license qualifies you to install, maintain and operate every type of radiotelephone equipment (except amateur) including all radio and television stations in the United States, its territories and possessions. This is the highest class of radiotelephone license available.

GRANTHAM TRAINING PREPARES YOU

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THREE COMPLETE SCHOOLS: To better serve our many students throughout the entire country, Grantham School of Electronics maintains three complete schools—one in Washington, D.C., one in Hollywood, Calif., and one in Seattle, Wash. All schools offer the same rapid courses in F.C.C. license preparation, either home study or resident classes.

January 27, 1959

To: GRANTHAM SCHOOL OF ELECTRONICS

821 - 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Washington, D.C.

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CALIF.

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Please send me your free booklet telling how I can get my commercial F.C.C. license quickly. I understand there is no obligation and no salesman will call.

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I am interested in: Class Home Study, Class Resident Classes ___

96C

March, 1959

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Upgrade Your Income with a First Class F. C. C. LICENSE

HERE'S PROOF... that Grantham students prepare for F.C.C. examinations in a minimum of time. Here is a list of a few of our recent graduates, the class of license they got, and how long it took them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>License</th>
<th>Weeks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donald E. Mason</td>
<td>2659 Centinella, Santa Monica, Calif.</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everett T. Bozard</td>
<td>411 N. Wash. St., Alexandria, Va.</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry M. Best</td>
<td>1003 Vermont St., Fremont, N. C.</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold V. Jones</td>
<td>P.O. Box 705, Alamogordo, N. M.</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael F. Aperie</td>
<td>916 Townsend St., Chester, Pa.</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl A. Stewart</td>
<td>3918 Medesto Dr., San Bernardino, Calif.</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald L. Leeburg</td>
<td>Box 1079, Anchorage, Alaska</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Milton Coodri</td>
<td>1312 N. 78th Street, Seattle, Wash.</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John R. Bahrs</td>
<td>72 Hazelton St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Baden</td>
<td>4226 -37th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James F. Stewart</td>
<td>20181 Prospect Ave., Lake Crescenta, Calif.</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norman R. Cook</td>
<td>130 Olive Street, Neodeska, Kans</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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GRANTHAM SCHOOL OF ELECTRONICS

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An article containing the results referred to above appears in this month’s issue under the title “Testing Electrostatic Loudspeakers.”—Editors.

THE VARISTOR

To the Editors:

In your November issue there was a brief article entitled “The ‘Istor’ Story.” In the story the term “varistor” was explained as “a network of four carefully selected and matched diodes.”

I have always been under the impression that a varistor was a form of variable resistor, and that there are three types; rectifier, symmetrical, and thermistor.

FRANK C. TIRIMACCO
Alameda, California

According to Author Graf who wrote the original article, the official ASA and IRE definition of a varistor is “A two-electrode semiconductor device having a voltage-dependent nonlinear resistance.” This is a more general description of such a device than the one given in the article. The description given there is of a INTI varistor manufactured by Sylvania. Other manufacturers’ varistors have different characteristics. For example, General Electric manufactures a “Thyrite” varistor, which is used to protect, stabilize, and control various circuits.—Editors.

ELECTRO-MELODEON

To the Editors:

I have had some comments from readers who have been experiencing an undesirable echo effect with the Electro-Melodeon I described in the September, 1958 issue.

I would suggest that anyone having any problems with an undesired echo reread the second column on page 62 of the issue. This material will help to point out the reason for the echo. When one of the push-buttons is partially depressed, the C and D switch springs make contact and V24 produces a tone. Even though the A and B springs are not yet touching, a minute amount of energy from V24 will reach the grid of V6. Some of this signal gets to V6 by way of C6 and the internal capacity existing between the two halves of V6. The rest of it is picked up on the rather long lead running from the variable arm of R17, to pin 1 of V6, and on the
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March, 1959
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- Soldering Aid for opening old joints, twisting wires
- All-purpose Solder

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WELLER ELECTRIC CORP. • 601 Stone's Crossing Rd., Easton, Pa.

We are glad to pass along this useful information from Author Smith who designed this unit.—Editors.

CITIZENS BAND RADIO

To the Editors:

Can you tell me whether or not considerable use is being made of the Citizens Radio Band, which I believe uses a frequency of about 460 mc.? Are there any articles in back issues of Radio & TV News which discuss this band and the equipment required?

G. W. BLOEMENDAL

To the Editors:

Here is a report of some DX I have worked on the new 27 mc. Citizens Band.

On December 25th, I worked 11W0-822 at Lakewood, California, a distance of about 1700 miles from St. Charles, Illinois, using a power input of less than 5 watts to a vertical, 300-ohm folded dipole antenna. We are exchanging verifications.

M. ARTHUR LAVERTY

For an excellent article on the status of the 460 mc. Citizens Band, we refer you to the article "Citizens Radio Faces the Future" in our November, 1958 issue. For information on the new 27 mc. Class D Citizens Service, we refer you to the article "Build This Citizens Band Transceiver" (page 49) in this issue.—Editors.

"TINY TIM" THERMISTOR

To the Editors:

In the parts list for the "Tiny Tim' Portable P.A. Amplifier" (December, 1958 issue), you list R as a 130-ohm thermistor, Veco type 21W1. In my catalogues, this number is rated as a 100-ohm thermistor. Now which is correct, the model number you give or the resistance value shown?

WALTER PROKUSKI

The correct thermistor is actually a 21W1 with a resistance value of 100 ohms.—Editors.
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RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
© Electron Tube Division
Harrison, N. J.

March, 1959
ROBERT E. LEWIS has been elected president of Sylvania Electric Products Inc. Previously he was a senior vice-president of the company.

Mr. Lewis was president of Argus Cameras, Inc., an independent company, prior to its combination with Sylvania in 1957. Before this, he was a consulting management engineer with Sanderson & Porter. Earlier, he had been treasurer and a director of American Steel & Wire Co., a U. S. Steel subsidiary; president of Cleveland Wire Spring Co.; and controller and assistant to the president of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, New York advertising agency.

THE REPRESENTATIVES has changed its name to the Electronic Representatives Association after an overwhelming deluge of "yes" votes from members.

In announcing the official tally of 285 to 16 it was found that the organization would now be known as ERA. This clearly identifies the group as electronic representatives.

ED FLAXMAN has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales for Service Instruments Corporation of Addison, Illinois.

He was previously sales manager of Walden Electronics and is well known throughout the electronic industry.

Mr. Flaxman's new responsibilities will include complete charge of nineteen "Sencore" representative organizations and the development of a new sales organization for the company's special products division.

AMPHENOL ELECTRONICS CORPORATION and THE GEORGE W. BORG CORPORATION have received approval from their stockholders for the consolidation of the two companies into AMPHENOL-BORG ELECTRONICS CORPORATION. Controlling interest in THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY has been acquired by HOWARD W. SAMS & CO., INC. According to the firm, the former company will retain its present identity and will continue with its educational, legal, and trade book departments. AMERICAN TELEVISION & RADIO COMPANY has announced the purchase of ECKSTEIN RADIO AND TELEVISION COMPANY and is taking over the manufacturing of this line immediately... ARKAY RADIO KITS, INC. has moved to new quarters at 88-06 Van Wyck Expressway, Richmond Hill, Queens, N. Y.

HOWARD T. HARWOOD has been named chairman of the advertising section of the Electronic Parts and Equipment Manufacturers Association. The group has a membership of about 120 manufacturers throughout the Middle West.

Mr. Harwood is advertising manager of Shure Brothers, Inc., Evanston, Ill.

JOHN D. MICHAEL has been named to the executive sales staff of the distributor division of Quan Nichols Company.

Mr. Michael comes to the speaker and electronic component manufacturing company with seven years' experience in the installation of sound systems in industrial, school, and institutional applications.

In his new post he will assist the manager of the company's distributor division.

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION's board of directors has established a National Stereophonic Radio Committee with authorization to develop a set of standards for stereophonic radio broadcasting for recommendation to the FCC.

The responsibility of this committee would be to develop a set of standards which, in the opinion of the industry, as represented by the Association, represents the most economical method of serving the public. The standards must permit full compatibility to the extent economically feasible, about 120 reasonable systems of multiplexing plus regular FM transmissions.

Operations will be directed by an administrative committee headed by Dr. W. R. G. Baker and with David B. Smith of Philco Corporation as vice-chairman. The operating committee will be headed by Graydon Lloyd of General Electric Company.

WILLIAM H. ATTISCHLER has been appointed to the newly created position of factory manager of Pentron Corporation... Switchcraft, Inc. has named THOMAS L. DOWELL as distributor sales manager... Raytheon Manufacturing Company has named JOHN H. BEEDLE as head of its new equipment and systems division and J. PENN RUTHERFORD as manager of the new industrial apparatus division... GEORGE W. DE...
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If you are a graduate of an accredited Technical School and/or have military training in radar or communications equipment, you are invited to address your inquiries to Personnel Department, Military Field Service Division, Burroughs Drive, Radnor, Pa. (a suburb of Philadelphia).

SOUSA has been named vice-president in charge of marketing for the semiconductor division of Hoffman Electronics Corp. .. DR. JAMES B. FISK has been elected president of Bell Telephone Laboratories .. STAN NEUFELD has joined Brand Products, Inc. as vice-president in charge of sales .. J. GERALD MAYER has been named president of Radio Receptor Co., Inc., subsidiary of General Instrument Corp. .. JACK KARNS has resigned as vice-president of Recoton Corporation. At the same time, ALFRED WISH, formerly secretary of the firm, has been elected vice-president .. Raytheon Manufacturing Company has appointed RICHARD E. SEIFERT as sales planning manager for the semiconductor division and NATHANIEL H. SPERBER as public relations manager for the firm .. HARVEY W. HARPER, founder and chairman of the board of directors of Tung-Sol Electric Inc. died at the age of 80 .. DR. CHARLES G. SMITH, one of the three founders of Raytheon Manufacturing Company, has retired from that company at the age of 70.

MOGENS E. CHRISTIANSEN has been appointed general sales manager of the Mallory Battery Company of Cleve- land, a division of P. R. Mallory & Co. Inc. Mr. Christiansen has been employed in battery manufacturing, engineering, and sales for nineteen years. He came to this country from Denmark in 1940 and joined General Dry Batteries, Inc. where he served in production, quality control, engineering, and sales capacities.

Prior to his new appointment he was assistant general sales manager of the firm.

INSTITUTE OF HIGH FIDELITY MANUFACTURERS has re-elected Joseph N. Benjamin as president. Mr. Benjamin is president of the Bogen-Presto Division of the Siegel Corporation. Philip Gundy, president of Ampex Audio Inc., was elected as Institute vice-president; Saul Marantz, president of Marantz Company, was named secretary; and Milton D. Thalberg, president of Audiogersh Corporation, was re-elected treasurer.

Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Thalberg were re-named to the board of directors for two year terms along with the following: L. J. Epstein, former director of sales and merchandising, University Loudspeakers Inc.; William S. Gronmes, the president of Gronmes Division of Precision Electronics Corporation; and Walter O. Stanton, president of Pickering and Company.

The Institute, formed with 23 firms in 1953 to set industry standards and educate the public about component high-fidelity, now numbers more than 120 manufacturers, recording companies, and publishers throughout the country.

RADIO & TV NEWS
How to Pass FCC License Exams

find out how an FCC license means...

1. More income for you every week
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The average person spends over 50% of his waking hours on the job (or going to and from the job). Therefore doesn't it make sense to have a job that is really interesting and also pays well?

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Whether you run your own shop or work for someone else, the real money, the interesting work, is available to the man who can effectively handle the more complex electronic gear. Home receiver repair can provide a good living, but it can't match the opportunities open to a skilled electronics technician.

The booklets shown below will show you how you can qualify for a government certificate of competency ... a commercial FCC License ... and acquire a really fine technical education. Find out how your success with the FCC examination is guaranteed ... or your money back.

You will also find out where technicians are needed ... what a technician needs to know about electronics ... and many other facts about opportunities for you in electronics.

It will cost you only the price of a postage stamp to get all of the facts. If you are in any type of electronics work ... or if you have had previous training or experience in electronics ... you owe it to yourself to ask us to send you information on profitable careers in electronics.

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In what branch of Electronics are you interested?

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High Fidelity Components

New components with a new idea: the "Practical Approach!" Channel Master's new hi-fi line is designed to eliminate confusion by directing the customer's attention to the 5 basic, practical considerations which apply to the selection of any high fidelity system: Performance, Ease of Operation, Versatility, Styling, and Cost.

The Channel Master line eminently satisfies each of these requirements. These are instruments of superb quality and striking appearance, offered at moderate prices. They reproduce with astonishing accuracy the entire audible spectrum with an absolute minimum of manual controls. The result is a true high fidelity system which satisfies the most discriminating audiophile...and yet can be used and enjoyed by virtually everyone.

Tiny Minstrel Speaker System
brings concert hall realism to the home

Now, for the first time, full dynamic realism is achieved in a miniature enclosure only 9" x 9" x 16". Through the patented new "Acoustic Transformer" principle the entire air chamber becomes a phase matching air transformer which produces clear, undistorted sound from 50 to 15,000 cycles. The big sound and small size of Channel Master Minstrels make them ideal for flexible, space-saving, low-cost stereo installations.

Monaural Amplifier Model No. 6620
audiophile net $29.95 without cabinet
This superb 20 watt (40 watt peak) amplifier faithfully reproduces every sound audible to the human ear. Modern feedback circuitry assures minimum distortion and full-frequency range. Special adapter jacks make conversion to a stereo system simple and economical. Solid brass face panel.

AM/FM Tuner Model No. 6100
audiophile net $54.95 without cabinet
This outstanding tuner provides fine performance, pinpoint station selectivity and effortless flywheel tuning. Automatic Gain and Volume Controls on FM and AM prevent overloading by strong signals and maintain constant sound levels. Special multiplex output permits tuner to be adapted for stereophonic FM broadcasting. Solid brass face panel.

Stereophonic Amplifier Model No. 6600
audiophile net $119.95 without cabinet
The Channel Master 6600 stereophonic amplifier is an instrument of flawless electronic craftsmanship, embodying every advanced technical feature for full-range stereophonic sound reproduction. 16 watts on each channel (32 watt peak). Solid brass face panel.
From Bell Telephone Laboratories...

Brainpower
for the brawny
Nike-Hercules

The Army's newest surface-to-air guided missile—the lethal Nike-Hercules—is now operational. Because it is, no unfriendly plane will be able to fly sufficiently high, fast or evasively to escape a fatal rendezvous with it.

For Hercules has a "brain"—an intellect that makes it a prodigy among today's electronic robots. Bell Telephone Laboratories developed it. Western Electric (prime contractor for the entire missile system) is producing it. Douglas Aircraft Company is giving it its body.

This "brain" is a fully integrated guidance system, almost entirely land-based. Only the vital signal-receiving apparatus is expendable within the missile itself. Other highly practical features: it defies "jamming," is completely mobile, is designed in separate "building block" units which are replaceable in seconds—and is deadly accurate.

Bell Labs scientists and engineers designed the world's largest and most intricate telephone communications network for the Bell System. They developed about half of the Armed Forces' radar equipment during World War II. And they pioneered the nation's first successful air defense guided missile system—Nike-Ajax.

They were eminently qualified to give Hercules the brainpower it needed.

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World center of communications research and development
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RESIDENT SCHOOL offers Technical Institute and Vocational School Courses in Electronics. Day and Evening classes start 4 times each year. Resident School Catalog sent free on request.

March, 1959
Get big-speaker performance in a “stereo-compact” enclosure

General Electric’s LH-12 “Stereo Classic” Speaker System combines enclosure compactness with full, smooth response over the entire audio frequency range. The complete unit — with woofer, tweeter and crossover network — occupies only two cubic feet of space.

But small size is gained through no sacrifice in sound. G.E.’s new Extended Bass design puts out four times as much power (+6db) at low frequencies as standard 12” speakers in the same enclosure. For superb stereo sound, we invite you to compare this system with all others, regardless of size.

Complete LH-12 Speaker System in four most wanted finishes at $129.95*. LC-12 and LK-12 Speakers available for separate mounting at $89.95*.

OUTSTANDING NEW BASS PERFORMANCE

The woofer’s high excursion cone and long voice coil quadruple power-handling ability. Treated cloth cone suspension increases compliance. Aluminum base voice coil for fast, efficient heat dissipation. All-steel welded construction.

LH-6 Bookshelf Speaker System

Only 9” high, 17¾” wide and 8¼” deep, yet provides better low-frequency response than speakers tested in enclosures up to twice the size. Perfect solution to problem of getting high quality performance in a limited space. May be positioned on side or end, as shown at right. Also offered as kit without enclosure. From $49.95 to $57.50* (Kit form, $29.95).

New EN-50 5-cu. ft. enclosure for 12” speakers available in four finishes. $69.95*

There’s a full line of General Electric speakers at your Hi-Fi dealer’s. Finest performance—sensibly priced.

*Manufacturer’s suggested resale prices.

See and hear all the new G-E “Stereo Classic” components at your Hi-Fi dealer’s now. For more information and the name of your nearest dealer, write General Electric Company, Specialty Electronic Components Dept., 45J3, W. Genesee St., Auburn, New York.
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NEW...for cost and space-saving stereo

UNIVERSITY SLC® and
STEREOFLEX®
"ADD-ON" SPEAKERS

Whether converting or starting from scratch...

For those who already possess a full-range monophonic speaker system, or plan to buy one now with an eye to stereo conversion later... University can "add" superb stereo at low cost, even in rooms with "no" space for a second speaker. Here's how:

Because bass frequencies below 150 cps are strictly non-directional and do not contribute to the stereo effect, they can be reproduced by one woofer—that of the main system. In this case, the system supplies the combined bass of both channels as well as the full mid and high range of one channel. The mid and high range of the second channel is then provided by one of the three University "add-ons" speakers. Because such "add-ons" are not required to produce low bass, they are small in size, easy to place for optimum stereo and decor effect, and priced most modestly. You also save the cost of a second woofer and large enclosure!

How University uses one woofer for two channel bass

This can be achieved in two ways, depending upon the kind of woofer you have. A conventional woofer—with a single voice coil—can receive these frequencies only after they are combined by the second channel is then provided by one of the three University "add-ons" speakers. Because such "add-ons" are not required to produce low bass, they are small in size, easy to place for optimum stereo and decor effect, and priced most modestly. You also save the cost of a second woofer and large enclosure!

Starting from scratch, another attractive and flexible approach would be to use a dual voice coil woofer in an enclosure along with one "add-on," the combination making a very fine monophonic speaker system. Later, you can convert to stereo with a duplicate "add-on," as shown at left. Now, since the woofer's position for stereo is not critical, you can place it almost anywhere in the room... and the two compact "add-ons" can easily be positioned for perfect decor and stereo effects... regardless of where the woofer has been placed.

Whichever approach you choose, University "add-ons" put you on the cost and space-saving road to true high fidelity stereo.

ELECTRONIC BOOM YEAR PREDICTED BY GOVERNMENT EXPERTS—In their annual projection review, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Business, and Defense Services Administration, Electronics Division, said that 1959 will be healthiest on record for electronics. They estimated that home-type radio and television receiver and related-product output would reach a top of $1.5 billion and the output of electronic components, other than tubes and semiconductors, would rise to the same new high. About $250-million would be spent for semiconductor devices, the forecast continued, and about $850-million would be channeled to tubes.

ATLAS RELAY SUCCESS LAYING GROUNDWORK FOR COURIER SATELLITE CONTACT—The orbiting communications relay inside the Atlas missile is the first step toward courier satellites for military communications, the Department of the Army announced recently. The relay was said to show promising advantages in helping to solve the growing traffic jam in the radio-wave spectrum in ground-to-ground military contacts. In addition, it was pointed out, the system suggests a means of eventually using satellite relays to store large numbers of messages, carry them thousands of miles, and release them, on call, to ground stations around the world. To obtain stored messages from the relay in the Atlas, a ground station triggered off the relay transmitter by electronic command. The relay consisted of a pair of transmitters, receivers, and recorders using erasable loops of magnetic tape. The transmitter produced 8 watts of power and used zinc-silver oxide batteries with an estimated life of four to six weeks.

AIRCRAFT RADARS COSTING OVER $10-MILLION ORDERED—Large-scale procurement of radars for civil aircraft has been authorized by Washington. Ten of the radar systems, known as Airport Surface Detection Equipment, costing $1,786,124, have been ordered from Airborne Instrument Labs for installation at some of the nation's busiest airports, including the new jet airport for Washington, D.C., at Chantilly, Va. Another contract calls for $2,022,147 worth of microwave link installations from Collins Radio Company which will include links for civil and military long-range radar and repeater stations. Another order issued covered purchase of 39 basic scan-conversion systems—a $5,729,116 contract to Admiral—to provide daylight displays of long-range radar information for air-traffic control. The equipment features a memory tube with the capability of retaining radar targets on the display for up to 30 minutes and showing a trailing blip on the screen indicating previous positions on the radar target.

NBS DEVELOPS APPARATUS FOR INTERCOMPARISON OF SMALL CAPACITORS—As part of its continuing program to improve the precision and reliability of electrical standards and measurements, the National Bureau of Standards has recently completed apparatus for the precise intercomparison of small capacitors. The apparatus employs a special 3-winding transformer and a bank of very stable capacitors which are combined to balance the unknown capacitance. This apparatus improves both the sensitivity and precision of capacitance measurements made by Bureau laboratories.

FCC REPORTS RECORD YEAR—The annual year-end report of the Federal Communications Commission has revealed that 1958 was a banner year for all phases of the radio and TV industry. Every facet of this burgeoning business set new records—from the number of sets in use to the number of broadcasting and telecasting stations on the air. For complete details on the "health" of the industry, refer to the article "Record Number of Sets in Use During '58" which appears elsewhere in this issue. This should serve as an effective rebuttal to the "gloom-merchants" who are always predicting the imminent collapse of the radio-TV industry.
Automatic tube assembly can cut your call-backs

"Quality always equal . . . or better" is not just a catch phrase at CBS-Hytron. It stems from a determination to prevent troublesome, expensive call-backs. And it is based on building in quality, not trying to test it in.

Here automatic assembly builds in better performance. Operator feeds in each part; presses foot pedal; machine moves part forward and precisely into position. No handling contaminates, distorts or misassembles the parts. Potential failure headaches for you are automatically avoided.

Take advantage of CBS-Hytron quality. You, too, will find it is always equal . . . or better . . . at all times. more trouble-free. Ask for CBS-Hytron.

More reliable products through Advanced-Engineering

CBS-HYTRON, Danvers, Massachusetts
A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
NEW STEREOPHONIC EQUIPMENT

HF85: Stereo Dual Preamplifier is a complete stereo control system in "low silhouette" design adaptable to any type of installation. Selects, preamplifies, controls any stereo source—tape, disc, broadcasts. Superb variable crossover feedback tone controls driven by feedback amplifier pairs in each channel. Distortion borders on unmeasurable even at high output levels. Separate level input in each channel for mag. phone, tape head, mike. Separate hi-level inputs for AM & FM tuners & FM Multiplex. One each auxiliary A & B input in each channel, independent level, bass & treble controls for each channel may be operated together with built-in clutch. Switched-in loudness compensator. Function Selector permits hearing each stereo channel individually, and reversing them; also use of unit for stereo or monophonic play. Full-wave rectifier tube power supply. 5-12AX7/ECC83, 1-S4. Works with any 2 high-quality power amplifiers such as EICO, HF14, HF22, HF30, HF35, HF50. HF60. Kit $39.95. Wired $64.95. Includes cover.

HF81: Stereo Dual Amplifier-Preamplifier selects, amplifies & controls any stereo source—a tape, disc, broadcasts—and feeds it thru self-contained dual 4AV amplifiers & a pair of speakers. Monophonically 78 watts for your speakers, complete stereo preampl. Ranged level controls, separate focus (balance) control, independent full-range bass & treble controls for each channel. Identical Williamson-type, push-pull EI04 power amplifiers, excellent output transformers. "Service Selector" switch permits one preamp-control section to drive the internal power amplifiers while other preamp-control section is left free to drive your existing external amplifiers. "Its performance is excellent, and the operation is uncomplicated."—Hi-Fi MUSIC AT HOME. "Excellent"—SATURDAY REVIEW. Kit $69.95. Wired $109.95. Inc. cover.

MONAURAL PREAMPLIFIERS (stack 2 for Stereo)

NEW HF65: superb new design, inputs for tape head, microphone, mag-phonograph cartridge & hi-level sourcemixer. Precise 0.04% + 2V out. Attractive "low silhouette" design. HF65 kit $29.95. Wired $44.95. HF65 (with power supply) $39.95. Wired $49.95. HF61: "Rivals the most expensive preamps"—Marshall, AUDIOCRAFT. HF81A Kit $47.95, Wired $64.95, HF68 (with power supply) Kit $39.95. Wired $49.95.

MONAURAL POWER AMPLIFIERS (use 2 for Stereo)


MONOAMPER INTEGRATED AMPLIFIERS (use 2 for Stereo)


HF30: 30-Watt Integrated Amplifier. Kit $57.95. Wired $89.95. Both include cover.


HF30: 30-Watt Integrated Amplifier. Kit $57.95. Wired $89.95. Both include cover.


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NEW! DYNAMIC CONDUCTANCE TUBE & TRANSISTOR TESTER #666
KIT $59.95  W ired $109.95

COMPLETE with steel cover and handle.

SPEED, ease, unexcelled accuracy & thoroughness. Tests all receiving tubes (and picture tubes with adapter). Composite indication of Gm, Gm & peak emission. Simultaneous set of any 1 of 4 combinations of 5 plate voltages, 5 screen voltages, 3 ranges of continuously variable grid voltage (with 5% accurate pot). New seven-string voltages: for 600, 1400, 3900 mv types. Sensitivity 200 up to 5 meters. 5 ranges meter sensitivity (1% shunts & 5% pot). 10 SIN-position lever switch: frequency compensation of each tube pin. 10 pushbuttons: rapid instant of any tube element in leakage test circuit & speedy select of individual sections of multi-section tubes in merit tests. Direct-reading of inter-element leakage in ohms. New gear-driven clutch. Checks npn & pnp transistors; separate meter readings of collector leakage current & Beta using internal internal power supply. Deep-etched satin aluminum panel; rugged grey wrinkle steel cabinet. CRA Adapter $4.50

FLAT from DC-4.5 mv, usable to 10 mc. VERT. AMPL.: sens. 20 v/mv; input Z 3 mgs; direct-coupled & push-pull thorums; K-follower coupling is 3-step test-compensated RF inductance attenuator up to 1000 mc; SWEEP: perfectly linear 10 cps-1000 kc (exc. cap. for range to 1 us); preset TV V & H positions; auto. sync. ampl. & lim. PULSE: direct or edg. coupling; bal. or unbal. inputs; edg.-etched lucite screen; dimmer; filter; built-in red piano cord. High intensity trace CRT. 0.06 inch rise time. Push-pull RF ampl., flat to 100 kc, sens. 0.06 ms/mv. Built-in voltm. calib. Z-axis mod. Sawtooth & 60 cps outputs. Astig. control. Retract blanking. Phasing control. 5" PUSH-PULL Oscilloscope $435; Kit $44.95, Wired $79.95. TV-FM SWEEP KIT $19.95 Wired $29.95

NEW! RF SIGNAL GENERATOR #324 KIT $26.95  W IRED $39.95

150 kc to 435 mc with ONE generator! Better value than generators selling at 2 or 3 times its cost! Ideal for IF-RF alignment, signal tracing & trouble-shooting of TV, FM, AM sets; marker gen.; 400 cps audio testing; lab. work; 6 functions. Ranges: 150-400 kc, 100-1200 kc, 1.2-3.5 mc, 3.5-11 mc, 110-345 mc; Freq. accurate ±1.5%. 61 vernier tuning & excellent spread at most important alignment freqs. Etched tuning dial, plex-glass window, edge-lit hairlines. Colpitts RF osc. & Coarse Astig. control. Retrace blanking. Phasing control. 4-step decade. Cables: output, source horiz., source vert.; deep-etched satin aluminum panel; rugged grey wrinkle steel cabinet.

150 ke to 435 me with ONE generator: $2695; H.324 SIGNAL GENERATOR WIRED $4995

1000 Ohms/Volt V-O-M $536 KIT $129.90 Wired $141.90

Test Tube & Transistor with Unif. Wire Probes. For accurate series tests of any tube element in leakage test circuit. Complete with 3 probes: 6.00 v for grid elements, 10v & 40v for all elements. Uses 100,000 uv; AF sine wave output to 10 v. 50-ohm output Z. 5-way jack-top binding posts for AF input & AGC circuit automatically adjusts osc. for max. output on each hand with min. ampl. variations. Excellent linearity.

NEW! TV-FM SWEEP GENERATOR & MARKER #368 KIT $169.95  W IRED $119.95

Entirely electronic sweep circuit (no mechanical devices) with accurately biased inverter for excellent linearity. Extremely flat RF output: new A GC circuit automatically adjusts osc. for max. output on each band with min. ampl. variations. Electronical tuning assures edg.-etched hairlines eliminate parallax. Swept Osc. Range 5-216 mc in 5 band. Variable Marker Range 2-75 mc in 3 fund. bands; 60-232 mc on harmonic band. 4.5 cm X-axial Marker Osc., supplied. Ext. Marker provision. Sweep Width 0.3 mc least max. deviation on 0.50 mc highest max. dev. Narrow range phasing. Attenuators: Marker Size, RF Fine, RF Coarse (4-step decade). Cables: output, source horiz., source vert.; deep-etched satin aluminum panel, rugged grey wrinkle steel cabinet. CRA Adapter $4.50

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INFRARED radiation has been known for almost 160 years. In the year 1800 William Herschel placed thermometers along a spectrum of the sun’s rays which had been dispersed by a glass prism. The thermometers were heated not only in the visible portions of the spectrum but also at the end of the spectrum beyond the visible red. It was as if energy from the sun were present here too, even though invisible. This invisible energy “below red,” became known as infrared radiation. But the properties of this remarkable portion of the spectrum were not put to use until more than a century later. Then, from 1920 to 1935, a number of infrared instruments were developed for identifying unknown materials and analyzing chemical compounds.

World War II brought the need for extensive military applications of infrared and such devices as the “sniperscope” and “snooperscope” were developed. These were “active” infrared devices in the sense that they required their targets to be illuminated or irradiated by self-contained infrared spotlights. After World War II the major developments in infrared devices were in the field of “passive” equipment requiring no form of illumination. Such equipment makes use of the fact that all objects at temperatures above absolute zero (−273°C) emit radiation, and can be detected and located by means of sensitive detectors.

Passive infrared systems have been employed by the military in air-to-air, air-to-ground, ground-to-ground, and ground-to-air applications. Such equipment can search, detect, warn, identify, track, and guide. Infrared thermograph equipment has been built that will print pictures of people and objects in total darkness (Fig. 1).

Tracking is an extremely important application of infrared, which takes over from radar at close range to provide very high resolution results. The U. S. Navy “Sidewinder” is an example of an infrared-guided air-to-air missile which can detect an enemy aircraft at a distance of seven miles, track it down at twice the speed of sound, and make a direct hit. The high-resolution infrared tracker shown on the cover and in Fig. 3 is designed to track high-speed airborne targets in daylight or in complete darkness.

Infrared provides much better definition than radar. The resolving power of a radar antenna or infrared optical system increases as its diameter is

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**INCREASING FREQUENCY**

| Radio | Communications | Navigation | Radar | Infrared | Visible Light | Ultra-violet | X-rays (soft) | X-rays (hard) | Gamma Rays |

**INCREASING WAVELENGTH**

March, 1959

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made larger. Since useful infrared wavelengths are on the order of 1000 times shorter than those of the latest radars, infrared systems provide detail that is unobtainable with radar. For example, a microwave radar operating at 8 millimeter wavelength and with an antenna 12 inches in diameter cannot identify targets at 5-mile range as being separate unless they are laterally separated by more than \(\frac{1}{4}\) mile. On the other hand an infrared system with a 4-inch mirror can easily identify the individual engines on a plane at the same range.

There are also many industrial uses of infrared. Infrared radiometers can monitor and control the temperatures of plastics, elastomers, ceramics, textiles, paper, glass, and metals, in all physical states and forms; and measure the temperature distributions of moving and rotating objects. Other infrared applications include non-destructive testing, machine maintenance, and aircraft and missile testing. An interesting new application is the use of infrared to detect “hot boxes” on railroad freight cars moving at speeds up to 80 miles an hour and to signal ahead to the next station the presence of hot boxes which may cause stoppage or derailment. Such hot box detectors can save many thousands of hours annually by eliminating the need to stop trains for manual inspection.

Infrared has many vitally important uses in industrial and scientific laboratories. For example, the infrared spectrometer is used to analyze chemical substances and identify unknown material. Infrared thermographs showing temperature distributions over the human body are being used in cancer research. Agriculture experts are using infrared to investigate temperature differences over supposedly uniform areas of plant life. Meteorologists are using infrared devices to measure the temperatures of sky, air, earth, and sea water; the results promise to be of great value in long-range weather prediction.

**Infrared Radiation**

Radiant energy is energy which is propagated through space, at the speed of light, by transfer of electromagnetic vibrations. There is a continuous spectrum of possible frequencies of these vibrations. Gamma rays, x-rays, ultraviolet, light, infrared, microwaves, and radio waves are all forms of radiant energy, and their location in the electromagnetic spectrum can be determined only by their frequencies. They all exhibit wave properties. High-frequency radiation is of short wavelength and low-frequency radiation is of long wavelength. (Refer to chart at bottom of the previous page.)

The infrared portion of the spectrum covers the wavelengths from about \(0.75 \times 10^{-6}\) meter to about \(1000 \times 10^{-6}\) meter (Fig. 4.). These wavelengths are so short that a smaller unit of length, the micron (equals \(10^{-6}\) meter), is commonly used. Thus the infrared spectrum covers the range from about 0.75 micron to about 1000 microns. For convenience this band is said to consist of the near infrared (0.7 to 1.2 microns), intermediate infrared (1.2 to 7 microns) and far infrared (7 to 1000 microns) regions.

The molecules making up all matter are in a state of constant motion. This motion increases as the object’s temperature is raised and decreases as the...
The molecules are made up of electrical charges, and molecular motion stops. Since all molecules are made of electrical charges, the oscillations of these molecules cause the radiation of electromagnetic energy. The intensity, frequency, and wavelength of this electromagnetic energy are controlled by the temperature and size of the source and by an interesting property known as the emissivity of the material.

When the electromagnetic energy emitted by a source reaches another body, part may be reflected, part may be transmitted, and part may be absorbed to cause heating. Thus infrared radiation is intimately connected with heat, but cannot itself be called heat waves, because it is fundamentally similar to radio waves and light and can be transmitted through vacuum. Other means of heat transmission, such as conduction and convection, require physical media, such as air, or physical contact between the source and the receiver.

The standard used in infrared work is the "black body." The black body is an ideal emitter for which the total radiated energy and the spectral distribution of this energy are known. Since the black body is an ideal, it provides only a theoretical relationship between the temperature and radiation. In order to measure practically the relation between temperature and radiation, we need a practical black body which simulates the desired characteristics. Black-body simulators are usually electrically heated, insulated cavities with small apertures. The black-body simulator and its precision temperature controller comprise a radiation reference source that links measurable temperatures and emitted radiation.

The infrared energy radiated by a black body covers a wide range of frequencies and wavelengths. The wavelength at which the maximum radiation occurs is determined by the temperature of the black body as shown in Fig. 2. As the temperature increases, the peak radiation shifts to shorter wavelengths and the total amount of the radiated energy increases.

Emissivity is an extremely important property. It is defined as the ratio of the radiation emitted by an object to the radiation that would be emitted by a black body at the same temperature. The emissivity of a black body is 1 and the emissivity of all practical materials is less than 1. This property depends on the material and its finish. Dielectrics and insulators in general have high emissivities and metals and other conductors have low emissivities. Polished surfaces have lower emissivities than matte surfaces. The emissivity of a mirrored silver surface is approximately 0.02 and the emissivity of matte lampblack is about 0.95.

Transmission of Infrared

All electromagnetic radiation is transmitted in accordance with the inverse-square law. This states that the intensity of the energy radiated by a source varies inversely as the square of the distance from the source. Thus the energy at 2 miles from a source would be 1/4 of the energy which would exist at a distance of 1 mile from the source. These statements hold true only in a vacuum and do not take into account the effect of the atmosphere.

The atmosphere modifies the transmission of infrared radiation quite markedly. Over short distances, such as used in measuring radiation in laboratories, atmospheric attenuation is negligible. However, over the greater distances which separate military infrared devices from their targets, the problems of infrared transmission through the atmosphere become rather serious.

Atmospheric attenuation is caused by water vapor, carbon dioxide, and other gases present in the air, as well as by particles of dust and other substances. There is less attenuation at increasing altitude and especially with lowered water content. The reason for this is that the atmosphere becomes thinner at higher altitudes; so that at altitudes above about 100,000 feet there is comparatively little attenuation. At still greater altitudes, such as those traversed by satellites, atmospheric attenuation of infrared is almost nonexistent, because the atmosphere itself is almost non-existent. As shown in Fig. 5, the atmosphere does not absorb all infrared wavelengths uniformly. Instead most absorption occurs quite definitely at the wavelengths at which

Fig. 4. Diagram of the known electromagnetic spectrum showing the near, intermediate or middle, and far infrared bands located between visible light and microwaves.

Fig. 5. The atmosphere does not transmit infrared uniformly at all wavelengths. Windows are regions of high transmission.

Fig. 6. Construction of typical thermistor bolometer detector. The "active" flake is mounted so that it can be exposed to radiation, while the "compensating" flake is shielded from radiation and is used to keep the arrangement balanced.

Fig. 7. Circuit of the thermistor bolometer bridge, showing preamp coupling.
the molecules of water vapor, carbon dioxide, and other atmospheric gases resonate and absorb energy from the infrared radiation which passes through. This highly selective absorption of infrared radiation causes a "window" effect. These windows occur at wavelength regions where absorption by carbon dioxide and water vapor is at a minimum. Depending upon altitude and weather conditions, these windows can be used by employing filters which transmit only at the window wavelengths.

The principles described so far are fully exploited in modern infrared equipment that is able to perform near miracles of accurate tracking and detection at close ranges. Such equipment uses both the sciences of optics and electronics to do its job. Now let us probe a little deeper into the details of the type of components and systems needed in this type of equipment and its expanding applications.

**Optical Systems**

Most infrared devices use special optical systems along with special detectors. The performance of infrared detectors improves as the detectors are made smaller. Therefore very small detectors are used (on the order of 1 millimeter by 1 millimeter square) and the radiation lost because of this tiny size is recovered by placing the detector at the focal point of an optical collecting system. The field of view, or that portion of space which is seen by the detector, is determined by the area of the detector and by the diameter and focal length of the optical system. Optical systems in infrared are like antennas in microwave receivers. The optical gain of an optical system is equal to the ratio of its effective area to the effective area of the detector. Gains of 20,000 times or more are easily obtained with compact optical systems; such optical gain is completely free of the noise which is characteristic of electronic amplification.

Between the source and the detecting device there is not only the atmosphere and one or more optical systems, but infrared-transmitting elements such as windows or domes in airplanes to shield or protect infrared devices from high-speed air currents.

When radiation strikes solid materials, some of it may be reflected, some may be absorbed, and some may be transmitted. For example, glasses transmit most of the visible energy which impinges upon them; they reflect less, and absorb still less.
properties of glasses and most other materials are usually quite different at infrared wavelengths than they are at visible wavelengths. Many materials which are transparent in the visible spectrum are opaque to infrared wavelengths; while some substances which are opaque to the visible are transparent to infrared wavelengths. Most glass transmits up to 2.0 or 2.5 micron, just beyond the visible spectrum. Quartz transmits out to about 4 microns. Rock salt and potassium bromide, which transmit out to 15 and 40 microns respectively, have been used for many years in instruments such as infrared spectrometers. During and since World War II, new materials have been developed and the long-wavelength properties of older materials have been discovered. These materials include the German-developed KRS-5, arsenic trisulfide, sapphire, magnesium oxide, high-purity germanium and silicon, indium antimonide, and indium arsenide. While many new materials with remarkable infrared properties are yet to come, there is a wide enough variety of existing materials to permit the design of new scientific instruments, industrial devices, and military systems.

To eliminate as a factor from optical systems the infrared transmission properties of materials, front-surfaced mirrors are used. Mirrors uniformly reflect wavelengths from ultraviolet out to long infrared. They are unlike lenses, in this regard, since these do not transmit radiation equally at all wavelengths. A large number of high-performance optical mirror systems are in use in infrared equipment; many of them were developed earlier for astronomical telescopes.

Infrared Detectors

Infrared detectors are used to obtain information from radiation picked up by millimeters. Such a detector converts incident radiant energy into another form of energy which can be displayed and/or measured. The outputs most frequently used are electrical signals, which can easily be processed, displayed, and measured. Since two of the major effects of radiation on matter are the thermal effect and the photoelectric effect, the two major groups of radiation detectors are thermal detectors and photoelectric detectors.

Thermal detectors respond to heating effects which are usually caused by infrared radiation of longer wavelengths. Thermal detectors are power detectors: their output is proportional to the total energy of the absorbed radiation. The detectors are usually blackened to increase the absorption of incident radiation and to reduce reflection and transmission. Thermal detectors make use of the thermal effects of radiation. Infrared thermopiles and thermocouples employ the effect whereby voltages are generated when junctions of dissimilar metals are heated. Pneumatic cells employ the expansion of gases heated by radiation to move diaphragms. Bolometers employ the changes in resistance of solids when heated or cooled.

An extremely important group of thermal detectors are thermistor bolometers. Thermistors are heat sensitive resistors which exhibit large changes of resistance with temperature. When used as radiation detectors, they are made in small and very thin flakes and are solidly backed by heat sinks of high thermal conductivity for fast response to changes in radiation. A thermistor bolometer is constructed by using a closely matched pair of such flakes in an arrangement like that shown in Fig. 6. The detector assembly is quite rugged and resistant to the vibration, shock, temperature variations, humidity, dust, and other extreme environmental conditions found in industrial and military applications.

The bolometer is usually operated in a bridge circuit as shown in Fig. 7, with the two flakes equally and oppositely biased. The output terminal, which is the junction of the two flakes, is thus maintained near ground potential to reduce noise and microphonics. Since the two flakes are closely matched, there is little voltage drift of the output terminal with changes in ambient temperatures. When the bolometer is exposed to radiation, the active flake is heated; its temperature rises, and its resistance decreases. Since the compensating flake is shielded, its resistance is unaffected by the radiation. The output voltage at the junction of the two flakes therefore changes by an amount which is precisely proportional, over a tremendous dynamic range, to the power of the incident radiation.

Photodetectors respond to infrared radiation of shorter wavelengths. Fig. 9 shows that while thermal detectors respond almost equally to radiation at all wavelengths, most photodetectors have some long-wavelength limit beyond...
The recently concluded "International Geophysical Year" was an outstanding example of the tremendous results which can be achieved when nations band together to tackle a common problem. The data obtained during IGY holds out hopes for a safer, more comfortable future for us and our descendents.

As the Old Year drew to its close so did the massive cooperative scientific project known as the "International Geophysical Year"—a period which actually covered eighteen months. Although formally "closed," many of the projects and accumulation of data will continue on a semipermanent and/or permanent basis.

Some 30,000 scientists and technicians in 66 countries contributed to this unprecedented program of global observation and experiment, seeking greater understanding of the earth’s interior, oceans, atmosphere, and the space around it. There were 4000 principal stations scattered throughout the globe with several thousand additional temporary and volunteer sites and stations which could be called upon for specific data.

It has been estimated that the U.S. contribution to the program entailed an expenditure of about $100,000,000,000 excluding logistic support. The world-wide program may have cost about $750,000,000. Including logistic support, the total effort may bring this total up to a billion and a half dollars!

What did this vast sum "buy"? Although it may be years before all the results can be completely evaluated, certain findings have emerged which are of immediate interest and application.

Constant surveillance of the sun during the greatest activity in its known history permitted the calling of about 40 world-wide "alerts" during which scientists intensified their observations of the many and varied effects of great solar flares. The scientists were able to collect unprecedented data on the interrelationships of upper atmosphere phenomena when the earth passed through a remarkably intense solar cloud on February 11, 1958 causing the best-observed aurora in history. They also had the opportunity of observing the first man-made aurora in history at Apia, Samoa on August 1, 1958—a phenomenon evidently related to nuclear testing at the time.

Electronics & Radio

In the field of electronics and radio propagation several interesting effects were noted which may serve as new transmission media in the future. The fact that a variety of rockets was available to researchers—both as test instruments themselves and as vehicles for launching satellites and other high-altitude equipment—cannot be underestimated. That so much new and interesting data is now available can be directly attributed to the fact that these giants, basically military weapons, could be harnessed to the gathering of vital facts about the upper atmosphere.

Probably one of the most significant on-board satellite experiments appears to be the work of Dr. James A. Van Allen of Iowa in establishing the existence of equatorial electrojet, a narrow band girdling the earth’s magnetic equator and flowing eastward when the sun is overhead. Data obtained from balloon rockets sent through the electrojet seemed to indicate that the jet consists of two currents, one atop the other. The lower extended from 60 to 69 miles above the earth while the bottom of the second current was 73 miles above the earth with the top of the band out of the range of the "rockoons." This radiation was interpreted as corpuscular in nature and lead to the conclusion that this great radiation belt around the earth consisted of charged particles, temporarily trapped in the earth’s magnetic field. The scientists conjectured that the aurora is related to this trapped radiation and is caused by particle leakage from the belt. This suggests that solar plasma is the source of particles. These studies, combined with other results obtained during IGY, begin to relate a variety of atmospheric and spatial phenomena in an exciting and meaningful way, suggesting that major advances are in the process of being made and formulated.

Also of interest were the special studies made regarding the nature of the ionosphere close to the geographical poles during periods of prolonged solar absence. At the South Pole Stations, for instance, the ionosphere is subjected to extended exposure and to solar ionizing radiations during the long summer day while it is screened for several months during the polar night. This phenomenon might be considered to have an adverse effect on year-around communications—such as the two-way radio service required by the trans-polar flights of commercial aircraft. Surprisingly enough, the IGY investigators found that the ionization reached a summer saturation of about $4.5 \times 10^6$ electrons per cubic centimeter which was capable of supporting trans-polar communications up to 22 mc. Throughout the winter night it was...
found that the F-layer persists but that this usually rather uniform layer appeared to break up into cloud formations. Despite this, a density of $2 \times 10^5$ electrons per cubic centimeter—a typical reading—was sufficient to support trans-polar communications up to 14 mc. in the absence of ionospheric storms.

Considerable work was also done on the subject of backscatter—both that requiring reflections continuously from large regions and that where reflection geometry requires the backscatter oblique-incidence technique. Analysis of the data obtained revealed that tilts in the F-region permit radio-wave propagation over great distances without ground reflections. Tilts or horizontal gradients allow the propagation of radio waves over long distances by successive reflections from the curved F-layer until a particular tilt directs the energy to earth. Propagation over distances in excess of 6000 miles was a frequently observed phenomenon.

Another interesting project concerned “whistlers.” The data gathered seems to point to a marked dependence on the frequency of occurrence from place to place. Activity appeared to increase northward from none at all at Huancayo, Peru up to Hanover, N. H., where a variety of very-low-frequency phenomena were recorded, and then diminishes nearly to the vanishing point at Frobisher Bay and Thule, Greenland.

Another group reported a peculiar signal enhancement on a 49.84 mc. circuit operating between the Philippines and Okinawa—a circuit which had been set up to measure sporadic-E. The enhancement of the signal strength commenced about 2 hours after sunset and continued until about midnight, being particularly strong during the autumnal equinox. This phenomenon seemed to be attributable to F-region scatter. Studies carried out on the circuit seemed to indicate F-region reflections from the path midpoint at 187 miles. The returned echo appeared to be similar to those returned from extensive aurora curtains and may represent blobs of ionization oriented along the earth's magnetic field.

Other Results

Among other results obtained by the scientists was evidence that magnetic fields associated with sunspots revealed them to be as much as 8000 times greater than at the earth's equator; that the cosmic-ray intensity cycle runs opposite to and somewhat behind the sunspot cycle; while the existence of magnetic fields in space was due to the fact that cosmic rays do not approach the earth's magnetic field as expected but instead show a bias to the west; and that radio signals caused by lightning flashes curve far out through space to the opposite hemisphere, indicating the existence of an ionized medium in space denser than anticipated and possibly consisting of the sun’s corona—greatly attenuated.

Information gathered by the satellites in orbit during the period the IGY studies were under way revealed that the interior satellite temperatures were controllable within limits of easy human tolerance and that micrometeorite density was not the problem originally anticipated. Such satellite observations suggested that the upper atmosphere is at least ten times denser than previously thought on the basis of ground observations. The satellite trackers detected an antipodal “echo” of satellite signals, coming from the side of the earth opposite the satellite, due to the unexpected “ducting” of the signals by the ionosphere.

In the weeks, months, and even years that lie ahead, scientists throughout the civilized world will be referring to the reams of priceless data patiently garnered by thousands of skilled specialists stationed throughout the globe—from the icy wastes of the arctic to the steaming jungles of the tropics. The information they have been able to collate from instruments soaring high above the earth's surface and miles down on the ocean floor promises a better and more comfortable existence for mankind—both in our generation and in the future.

Improved radio communications, more knowledge about weather forecasting, more information about the space surrounding our earth in preparation for putting man in space will all grow out of some of the IGY findings.

An additional bonus in the form of freely extended international cooperation between “traditional enemies” may have a far-reaching effect which can't be evaluated on the data-processing machines but may make itself felt in the slackening of international tensions and a freer exchange of data among the world's scientists.
Unlike the binary, the ring yields a linear count; is used in many tallying and sensing applications.

How Ring Counters Work

By ED BUKSTEIN
Northwestern Television and Electronics Institute

Table 1. Sequence of switching action in a five-stage ring-counting circuit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT PULSES</th>
<th>STAGE CONDUCTING</th>
<th>STAGES CUT OFF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ring counter, as the name implies, consists of a number of stages connected as a complete ring or loop. Initially, one of the stages is conducting and all other stages are cut off. When an input pulse is applied to the circuit, the stage previously conducting is driven to cut-off and the following tube in the ring becomes conductive. Since the conducting condition advances around the ring one stage at a time, the circuit is sometimes referred to as a linear counter.

Table 1 shows the switching actions which occur in a five-stage ring counter. Because each input pulse transfers the conducting condition to the following stage of the ring, the number of input pulses required to restore the circuit to its initial condition is equal to the number of stages in the ring. As shown in Table 1, a five-stage ring requires five input pulses to restore it to its initial condition.

Since any given tube in the ring will conduct once for every five input pulses, an output taken from one of the tubes will have a frequency equal to one-fifth of the frequency of the input pulses. The ring counter may therefore be used as a frequency divider, the ratio of division being equal to the number of stages in the ring.

When the circuit is used as a pulse counter, a neon interpolation light is connected to each stage. The lights are numbered sequentially (0, 1, 2, 3, etc.) to correspond to the order in which they light up when input pulses are applied. Mounted on the front panel of the instrument, the lights therefore provide an indication of the number of input pulses.

So much for what the ring counter does. We may now consider how it performs its function. The circuit diagram of a ring counter using thyratron tubes appears in Fig. 1. For simplicity, only three stages are shown, but the circuit can be extended to include a greater number. The grid of each stage is connected to a bias supply sufficiently negative to keep all thyratrons below cut-off. When the "Reset" switch is momentarily closed, bias is removed from the grid of V₁ and this tube ionizes. Three important changes now occur in the circuit:

1. With V₁ conducting, the voltage drop across its plate load resistor is sufficient to light up the neon lamp. This lamp is numbered "0" to indicate that no input pulses have yet been applied. At the same time, plate voltage of V₁ is lower than "B⁺⁻" during conduction (see waveforms of Fig. 1).
2. Positive voltage at the cathode of developed across cathode resistor R₁, causes capacitor C₂ to charge to the polarity shown. Charging electrons flow up from ground through resistor R₂.
3. A portion of the positive voltage at the cathode of V₁ is applied to the grid of V₂ through a dropping resistor (see Fig. 1). The circuit is designed so that this voltage is not quite enough to overcome the negative voltage keeping V₂ cut off. However, this positive voltage is enough to cancel out most of the cut-off bias, so that V₂ is now just be-
low the point at which tube will fire.

So much for the initial conditions. If a positive pulse is now applied to the input terminal of the entire circuit, the second tube in the ring (V₂) will become conductive, the tube previously conducting (V₁) will become cut off, and the final tube (V₃) will remain cut off. This action occurs as follows:

1. Since initial circuit action biased V₂ just below the firing point, it will ionize when the positive input pulse reaches its grid.

2. As a result of current drawn by V₂, a voltage drop appears across its cathode resistor, R₂. This voltage, adding in series with the previously accumulated charge on C₁, is applied to the cathode of V₃. The positive potential at the V₃ cathode is now higher than the potential at the V₁ plate, V₁ therefore de-ionizes.

3. Since V₃ is now conducting, the neon lamp in its plate circuit will glow. This lamp is numbered "1" to indicate that one pulse has been applied to the entire circuit.

4. The input pulse has not been strong enough to overcome the high negative bias of V₄ (see waveforms of Fig. 1 for conditions of plate voltage at all three tubes). However, a portion of the positive voltage at the cathode of V₃ is now applied to the grid of V₄, biasing it, in turn, just below its firing point. Also, capacitor C₂ is charged by current flowing up from ground through R₄.

The circuit action already described continues from stage to stage successively as each pulse is applied. Because V₄ is biased just below the firing point, it will ionize when the next positive pulse is applied to the input terminal.

A voltage drop will then appear across resistor R₄ and this drop will add in series with the charge on C₂. As a result, the cathode of V₄ will be more positive than its plate, and V₄ will de-ionize. Because the next (second) input pulse causes V₃ to ionize, neon lamp number 2 will glow to indicate that two input pulses have now been applied to the input terminal.

Thyratron V₃ follows V₁ in this continuous circle or ring. Accordingly, when the third input pulse is applied, V₁ will ionize, and V₁ will return to cut-off. The circuit will now be back to its initial condition. As indicated by the waveforms in Fig. 1, the plate voltage of a thyratron is high when the gas is de-ionized and low when the tube is conducting. The waveforms are idealized in that they do not show such distortions as the rounding of the leading corners that may result if the stray capacitance of the circuit is excessive.

It is of interest to note that an output taken from the plate of any of the tubes will have a frequency that is one-third the frequency of the input pulses.

Because the ring-of-three circuits has three stable states, it is sometimes referred to as a ternary circuit. The Walkirt Co. ternary counter shown in Fig. 2 uses vacuum tubes and is therefore capable of higher switching speeds than the thyratron ring counter.

Each plate of this circuit is resistively coupled to the grids of the other two tubes through 270,000-ohm resistors. As a result, only one tube at a time can conduct. When V₁ is conducting, for example, its plate voltage will be low and the grids of V₁ and V₂ will also be at a low potential. Tubes V₁ and V₂ therefore cut off when V₁ conducts.

The initial condition of the circuit (V₁ conducting) is established by applying a positive pulse to the "Reset" terminal. If a negative pulse (in this type of ternary) is now applied to the "Input" terminal of the circuit, tube V₁ will cut off and tube V₃ will become conductive. This action occurs as follows:

The negative input pulse is applied, through the plate-load and coupling resistors, to all three grids. Since V₁ is the only tube conducting at this time, the positive plate voltage of V₁ is applied to the grids of V₂ and V₃.

Only V₃ becomes conductive, however, because the coupling to its grid is accomplished through a parallel resistor. A voltage drop will then appear across resistor R₅, and this drop will add in series with the charge on C₃. As a result, the cathode of V₃ will be more positive than its plate, and V₃ therefore cut off.

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A RELATIVE newcomer to the field of high-fidelity components is the Heath Model SP-2 monophonic-stereo preamplifier. There are several unusual features incorporated in this design. As shown above, all of the non-operating controls and jacks are mounted at the bottom rather than the rear as is more conventional. Instead of making all interconnections from the rear, it is only necessary to lift the preamplifier from the front and make the required adjustments and connections. The other feature is more of a convenience for the consumer who would prefer a monophonic system at the present time and probably would like to convert to stereo at a later date.

The Heath Company has made available a Model SP-1 which in all respects looks the same as the unit shown at the top of this page but is solely for monophonic use. Instead of dual knobs for the operating controls, single knobs are used. If at a later date stereo operation is desired, a conversion kit (Model C-SP-1) is available. This kit contains all of the necessary components for converting the monophonic unit to the stereo mode.

Another feature which is rather unique is the use of a 20-foot shielded extension cable with a balance control at its end. This makes possible a more accurate balance adjustment between the left and right channels from an ideal position in the listening area. This cable is just an added feature for those who may find it useful. However, it can be removed from the chassis and balance adjustment then made directly at the preamplifier. We disliked the idea of tripping over the cable but must admit that a more accurate balance adjustment can be made from the center of the room than at the preamplifier itself.

As pointed out in previous articles, preamplifiers or master control units require separate power amplifiers to complete a system. This, of course, differs from an integrated set-up where the preamplifier and power amplifier are combined on a single chassis. Since economy was the keynote in the design of this unit, only the basic function controls are provided. Each channel has an eight-position selector switch, bass, treble, level, and loudness control. In addition, a scratch filter for Channel A and a four-position function switch for either monophonic or stereo operation is provided.

There are other preamplifiers on the market at a much higher price which include additional controls or switches not provided in the Heath unit. For example, phase reversal, reverse channels, level indicators, special pilot lights, and provision for a third channel are not included in the SP-2. These controls may be considered added con-
Performance

As is customary with units of this type a sample kit was built and tested in our own lab. We were extremely pleased with its performance. The circuit itself is not too unusual. Three tubes are used in each of the two channels with a cathode-follower output stage eliminating the possibility of losses in the interconnecting cable to the power amplifier.

Our test results are as follows:

Frequency Response: ± 3 db from 30 to 15,000 cps with tuner controls mechanically centered. With the controls electrically centered (in our case bass control at 1 o'clock and treble control between 10 and 11 o'clock) the frequency response was ± 1 db for the same range.

Loudness Control: Of sufficient range and provides boosting of both the low and high ends.

Scratch Filter: Effective only on Channel A, giving excellent results. When in the 5-kc. position the output is down .8 db at 5 kc. and 32 db at 10 kc. with respect to the 1 kc. output. In the 7-kc. position the output is down 2 db at 7 kc. and 20 db at 10 kc.

Equalization: Within ± 1 1/2 db of the RIAA standard curve from 30 to 15,000 cps.

Bass Control: -17 db and + 15.2 db at 30 cps at the extreme settings.

Treble Control: -12.5 db and + 14 db at 15 kc. at the extreme settings.

Sensitivity: For 1-volt output, all high-level inputs, .117 v.; microphone, .005 v.; magnetic cartridge, .007 v.; and tape input, .00104 v.

Hum and Noise: For high-level inputs for both shorted and open input conditions, -54 db. Low-level inputs average -34.3 db for both open and shorted input conditions. These figures are with respect to 1-volt output, at maximum sensitivity. For 6 mv. input Heath Company claims hum and noise is down -56 db.

IM Distortion: For high-level inputs, .118% for 1-volt input and 1 v. output conditions; 1.5% for .5 v. input and 2 v. output conditions.

Harmonic Distortion: .21% at 30 cps; .33% at 1000 cps; and .14% at 15 kc. All of these figures were obtained under operating conditions of .5 volt input and 2 v. output.

Channel Separation: 58 db at 1000 cps.

These are just some of the basic results obtained. The unit proved to be extremely stable and under listening conditions we found that this stereo preamplifier has exceptional performance.

Four individual printed-circuit boards and networks are supplied for each channel which not only simplified the construction but eliminated, to a major degree, possible wiring errors. There is hardly any doubt that if one follows the construction manual supplied with the kit, proper operation is virtually assured.

March, 1959
THE SUCCESSFUL management of any business, irrespective of its size, in our present-day economic system, requires a lot of physical endurance and a good measure of merchandising skill and business acumen. There is a constant parade of small businesses opening and closing in practically every business center. Each of these businesses was started with a great deal of confidence and enthusiasm. When the curtain fell on them at the end of two months, six months, or a year, the disillusioned proprietors had whole batteries of reasons to explain the failures of their ventures. It is seldom that the real reason for failure is included in such a catalogue of excuses.

The controlling factor in the success or failure of any such venture is the volume of profitable business it is able to develop and maintain. In a conventional retail establishment, this means the sale of merchandise. It means the sale of enough merchandise at a sufficient gross profit to pay all of the overhead and operating expenses, and to provide the owner with an adequate salary for himself.

An electronic service business differs from a conventional retail store in that its major commodity is time, knowledge, and skill. Knowledge and skill are intangible products. A customer may marvel at a technician’s ability to comprehend the complex wiring of a TV set, yet gripe at paying a reasonable price for that ability to fix her set. While time is a very tangible commodity to a service dealer who must pay for it, it has a low dollars-and-cents value in the eyes of the average customer. This also applies to the high cost of the transportation required in providing TV service in the home. In brief, the major income of a service business must be developed from the sale of intangibles that people dislike having to pay for.

A very interesting facet of human behavior is that we like good showmanship and are inclined to give secondary consideration to the cost of products that are presented to us in an atmosphere of adroit and subtle showmanship. This normal, human factor is quite important in the merchandising of a service business. It is the door to consistently good customer relations when it is woven into the fabric of the everyday operations of an electronic service business.

It is elemental that, while the electronic service industry has sharp seasonal variations, the service dealer must meet his overhead, operating, and living expenses with clock-like regularity fifty-two weeks every year. Where a merchandising-wise retailer can build his cash reserves by pushing the fast-selling seasonal items in his field, the service dealer has only a limited number of hours each day that he can sell. He cannot realize the same percentage of increase in the sale of his time during seasonal booms that the retail merchant can with the specialized products he handles.

Another factor that the service dealer must constantly bear in mind is that the main product he sells—service—is one the average customer neither plans for nor wants to buy. The need for service usually happens unexpectedly. It disturbs the family members because the breakdown may have deprived them of enjoying some of their favorite programs. Also, it may have occurred at a time when the family’s cash reserves were at a very low point. These two factors establish the “normal” psychological atmosphere in which the dealer must transact business with his customers.

In the light of its seasonal variations and the psychological factors involved in selling service, it is apparent that some types of promotion and advertising are superior to others in the merchandising of a service business. The limited amount of money the service dealer has available for advertising makes it necessary for him to spend these few available dollars on types of promotions that are especially suited to his type of business.

The most important element in the promotion of any business that deals directly with the public is the appearance and demeanor of the owner and his employees. While a service dealer may feel sometimes that all of his customers are ungrateful chiselers, he must constantly guard against allowing this feeling to creep into his conversation. A technician’s personal appearance and the procedure he uses when working on sets in the home may seem unimportant to the technician himself, but they are very important in the set owner’s appraisal of what he is getting for the dollars he pays for the service.

On the second important element in good sales promotion is the appearance of the business establishment. Does it look like a successful business? People like to deal with successful businesses. The store front and show windows will pay dividends in profitable business if they are utilized intelligently by the service dealer.

Maintaining a good front is vitally important in promoting service. Included in this good front are the personal appearance and demeanor of the owner and his employees, the use of a studied service procedure in the home, an attractive-looking store front, and window displays that indicate a dynamic, successful business. While these things are not expensive to do, they are elements of merchandising that must be woven into the everyday pattern of the business operation. They can be incorporated into a business only through careful planning of a long-range program.

In this era of intense competition, shifting population, and mass promotions, the owner of any small business must be both an opportunist and an imaginative promoter to keep his name and business facilities before a substantial number of potential customers. Although every home is a prospective customer for TV service on an average of once a year, a dealer must maintain some type of regular communication with them to get a fair share of this business.

(Continued on page 161)
By DONALD L. STONER

The recent FCC decision to open the 11-meter band for Citizens Band operation makes it possible for anyone to own and operate a transmitting and receiving station. Here is complete construction information for simple low-power station that permits voice communications.

Build This Citizens Band Transceiver

Do you know that now you can build a radiotelephone transceiver and talk on a short-wave band without having to obtain an amateur radio license? The recent FCC decision to open the 11-meter band to Class D Citizens Band operation makes it possible for anyone (except those under 18 and aliens) to own and operate a short-wave transmitting and receiving station!

Up to the time of the new ruling, the Citizens Band was located between 460 and 470 mc. If you were operating on this band, you might be fortunate enough to talk clear across the city with the help of lofty antennas at each end of the “circuit”! Not only that, but you had to use commercially built equipment. The FCC would not license home-made equipment unless such gear had “type approval.” A type approval test would not be made on less than 100 production units. Obviously the experimenter couldn’t do this just to get on the air!

The recent 11-meter ruling has changed everything. Hams and SWL’s know from experience that signals on the 11-meter band can travel to the far corners of the earth. It is not at all uncommon to hear stations coming in from clear across the country every day during the winter and on most days during the summer.

Twenty-two channels have been assigned for voice communication in this new band plus six more for radio-control applications. These frequencies are shown in the chart of Fig. 1.

Although you are limited to a maximum power input of 5 watts, don’t “pooh-pooh” this Citizens Band transceiver as a “peanut-whistle.” Even with 5 watts, it is perfectly capable of transmitting and receiving over distances of 3000 miles or more when Old Mother Nature has the ionosphere in good working order.

Even though you do not have to go through the rigors of obtaining an amateur license to operate on the 11-meter band, you do have to register your station with the FCC. Obtaining a Class D station permit is merely a formality. Simply send a card or letter to your local FCC field office and request the “Revised Form 505.” When you receive this form, fill it out (describing this transceiver) and return it to the Federal Communications Commission, Washington 25, D.C. Do not send the form to the local field office, but directly to Washington. Allow enough time for FCC personnel to process your application and send your permit.

The transceiver uses a total of five tubes. A 12AX7 and a 6AQ5 are used in the combination amplifier and modulator. The transmitter and receiver are simplified to the point where only one tube is used in each circuit. The fifth

Fig. 1. Frequency allocation chart showing the channels in the Citizens Band.
How It Works

The unit is called a transceiver because the power supply and audio amplifier are common to both transmitter and receiver. This type of circuit holds tubes and components by making them do "double duty." (Fig. 2)

Eleven-meter signals are picked up on the antenna and fed to the transceiver through a connector on the rear apron of the chassis. One section of the "transmit-receive" switch, S., transfers the antenna from the receiving to the transmitting mode.

The receiver is an extremely sensitive one-tube circuit, consisting of a type 6A8N pentode-triode. The pentode section of the 6A8N circuit is connected as a radio-frequency amplifier; the triode section of the 6A8N is connected as a superregenerative detector. Even though the circuit is relatively uncomplicated, it is capable of detecting signals as weak as one microvolt. The audio recovered from the detector is applied to the volume control. A regeneration control (on the rear apron) sets the proper operating point for the detector and is adjusted for maximum sensitivity.

A small portion of the audio-frequency voltage on the volume control, R, is fed to the audio-frequency amplifier which consists of one half of a 12AX7 as a voltage amplifier and a 6AQ5A power amplifier. These two stages amplify the audio output of the detector to a level that is sufficient to operate the speaker.

The voltage produced by the crystal mike is even less than the signal coming from the detector. Therefore, a speech amplifier is used when transmitting. This circuit (the other half of the 12AX7) amplifies the tiny microphone voltage about 20 times. The signal is further amplified by the 12AX7-6AQ5A circuits until it is strong enough to modulate the transmitter.

The transmitter section also consists of a simplified one-tube circuit. A type 6AU8 triode-pentode is used as a crystal-controlled oscillator and power amplifier. The crystal is a third overtone type and its frequency is selected to fit one of the Class D channels shown in Fig. 1. The Federal Communications Commission rules for Citizens Band operation require that the transmitter have a frequency stability of at least .005%. The crystal used in this circuit must have this frequency tolerance. When used in a conservative circuit, such as this, the overall transmitter stability will be within the FCC specifications.

The oscillator uses the triode section of the 6AU8 and is the circuit recommended by the crystal manufacturer. The plate circuit is tuned to the crystal frequency (one of the Class D channels) and the radio-frequency energy from this stage drives the power amplifier. The power amplifier stage boosts the power to just slightly less than the legal power limit of five watts. The modulated power output of this stage is coupled to the antenna through Ls, a link coil, and switch S. When a "dummy antenna," such as a #47 pilot lamp, is connected to the antenna jack, the r.f. energy will light the bulb to full brilliance.

Regarding the maximum power input, the regulations go something like this: The maximum plate power input to the anode circuit of the electron tube or tubes which supply power to...
the antenna shall not exceed five watts, except on the radio-control channel of 27.255 mc., where the maximum power limit is 30 watts. The method of checking and determining the power input is explained in the adjustment section.

There is another regulation of which you should be aware. A permanently installed antenna system may not exceed 20 feet in height above any man-made structure (or natural formation) on which it is mounted nor shall the feedline be more than 25 feet long. This precludes the possibility of mounting the antenna high in the air, or placing the transmitter remotely from the operating location.

Construction

Referring to the photographs, you will note that the power-supply components are mounted in the left-rear corner of the chassis, with the exception of the filter choke which is mounted under the chassis and below the speaker. The front-left portion of the chassis has been notched out so that the speaker will set down on the chassis, almost flush with the front apron. The 6AN8, 12AX7, and 6AQ5A are mounted in a line, at the right side of the chassis, and the audio output transformer is located between the 6AQ5A and the 5Y3 rectifier tube. The transmitter circuitry is in the area just forward of the power-supply filter capacitor. The components associated with a particular section are tightly grouped around the tube socket. The close-up views of the equipment should reveal the location of most components.

The filter choke is secured to the side of the chassis with 1/4" hardware. It is necessary to mount the choke first to gain access to the nut, through the speaker cut-out. A five-lug terminal strip is mounted under the centermost transformer mounting bolt and is used for the power transformer primary circuit, filament and high-voltage winding center-taps, and speaker lead tie-point. A four-lug terminal strip is mounted under the front audio output transformer mounting screw. This serves as a tie point for $R_e$, $R_i$, $C_e$, $R_m$, and $C_m$. A third terminal strip is mounted on the side apron just behind $RFC$, and is used to secure $R_e$ and $C_m$. The rest of the components are self-supporting by their leads or lugs. For convenience in grounding components, sockets with four ground lugs should be used.

The connections to $R_e$ are important if this control is to work according to the instructions which follow. Looking at the rear of this control, with the lugs up, the left terminal should be grounded while the right terminal is connected to "B+" with a short length of wire. Naturally, the center lug goes to $R_e$. For proper operation of the volume control ($R_v$) the left terminal should also be ground when observed in the same manner as resistor $R_e$.

Once the transceiver is wired, testing should be carried out in a logical fashion. Before the unit is plugged in, measure the resistance across the power-line (Continued on page 148).
S BARNEY entered the front door of Mac's Service Shop; he could hear his employer talking back in the service department, but when the youth stepped through the service department door, no one was in sight. Mac was standing at the bench cleaning a TV tuner and saying, "All right, Mrs. Carter, I'll send Barney over right after lunch."

"I knew it had to happen; I knew it, I knew it!" Barney said over his shoulder as he got his shop coat out of the locker. "Soon or later everyone in this wacky business slips his wig and starts talking to himself. I do it all the time. I'll say this, though: you're different. I always talk to the set that's giving me a hard time, but you talk to imaginary customers. Guess that's because you have business worries while I just have service headaches."

"So who was talking to himself?" Mac grunted. "I was talking on the telephone."

"Yeah-huh!" Barney snorted derisively, "with the phone five or six feet away and with the handset resting on the cradle?"

"That's right. Take a good long look at the telephone. If you don't notice something different, turn in your Boy Scout badge. You're not observant."

Barney walked over to the telephone resting on the end of the bench.

"Hey, we do have a new phone," he exclaimed; "and it's a weirdy. What are these 'on' and 'off' buttons down here below the dial for? What's this little knobby thing with the arrow on it? Is this a dial light? What's behind this little chrome hole plug in the base? Has that little plastic box that looks like a housing for a three-inch speaker got anything to do with it?"

"Whoa! Down, boy. Take it easy. This is a Loud-speaking Telephone. It can be used without lifting the handset from the cradle. To make a call or answer the telephone, you just push that 'on' button. The sound comes out of the speaker in this little plastic case."

Your voice goes into a dynamic microphone behind that hole plug. The pilot light tells you the phone is on. The little knob in the upper right-hand corner adjusts the volume coming out of the speaker. When the conversation is over, you simply push the 'off' button, and the pilot light goes out. You can pick up the handset at any time and transfer automatically to normal telephone operation.

"How come you had it put in?"

The telephone installer talked me into it when he was in here the other day to pick up a tape recorder I had repaired for him. He says it will be just the thing when you call in for some information on a set and I have to look it up and give it to you. This 'no-hands' telephone will allow me to talk to you from anywhere in the room, while I'm leafing through service literature, checking to see if we have an item in stock, looking through the customer file, and so on. Furthermore, when a customer calls with a description of symptoms, we can both listen while we keep right on working. I agreed to give it a trial for a couple of months and see if it was worth the extra cost."

"Do you know how it works?"

"Sure. I told the installer I wouldn't have any electronic equipment in this room that I didn't want; so he let me look at the technical bulletin on it. If you've got any questions, shoot."

"It must have amplifiers in it. Where are they and how are they powered?"

"It has two printed-circuit vacuum-tube amplifiers. Each amplifier consists of a CK-512AX hearing-aid-tube voltage amplifier and a 3V4 output tube. Power for the tubes is taken from the 117-volt line. One amplifier builds up the output of the microphone before putting it on the line. The other amplifier builds up the voice currents from the line so they can drive the speaker."

"Surely all that stuff isn't crammed inside the telephone?"

"Nope. There's a small 'control unit' about 4" x 7" x 10" fastened up under the bench. Leads from it go to the telephone, this little speaker, the telephone line, and to the house wiring."

"Why don't you get feedback from the speaker through the microphone?"

"That's a good question and it worried me, too. You actually can get feedback if you turn up the speaker volume too high or if you place the speaker too close to the microphone; but with the speaker three or four feet from the telephone and properly positioned, there's no problem. A hybrid coil inside the control box does the trick. This hybrid coil is a clever gadget that connects microphone signals to the line but not to the loudspeaker amplifier. I haven't time to go into hybrid coil theory now, but you won't be far off if you think of a hybrid coil as a device that represents a sort of bridge circuit forming one signal back out while another signal is allowed to pass freely."

"Well, that's the end, the absolute end!" Barney said admiringly as he stroked the telephone. "Nope, it's not."

"Mac disagreed with a grin. "Nothing is ever the end in electronics. Someone is always coming up with something a little better. Already they have a Transistor Speaker Phone that has some advantages over the model.""

"Such as what?"

"The small power requirements of the transistors are supplied right from the d.c. current in the telephone line so no connection to the house current is needed. Miniaturization afforded by transistors permits all the extra equipment to be housed inside the telephone and the little speaker case, thus doing away with the need for the 'control unit' that means the Transistorized Speaker Phone is portable and can be carried about and plugged in at different locations in the house or office. Transistors, unlike tubes, should last just as long as any other parts of the telephone. Furthermore, they spring into action instantly and do not need the second or so of filament warm-up time required by the tubes."

"Those telephone guys are right on the ball," Barney said. "They did invent the transistor."

"Mac said quietly. "Don't ever underestimate telephone engineers. Radio engineers have borrowed very freely from them in the past and will continue to do so in the future. Telephone engineers have done marvelous research work in the fields of sound, microwave transmission, semiconductors, multiplexing, and many others. When they talk, I listen."

"Suppose you let me see a bit of that," Barney said as he picked up the little a.c.-d.c. receiver he had been working on at quitting time the day before. "Ain't it funny how identical troubles come in bunches in service work? This set gets exactly the same difficulty as the last one: a dead oscillator. That one I fixed yesterday had an open wind-up."

(Continued on page 88)
PROBLEMS IN TVI LOCALIZATION

The quantity of information on the accompanying chart covering V.H.F. TV and other radio frequencies will be useful in a variety of applications, including some never considered by the compiler. However, it will be most helpful in solving TV interference problems, for which it was designed.

A major difficulty when TVI occurs is that, out of a seemingly infinite set of paths to pursue, one seldom knows where to begin. Such related but quite separate factors may be involved as the frequency of the interfering source, its nature, its location, the frequency on which it enters the receiver, the portion of the set through which it makes its entry, and the techniques best suited to reducing its effects. Often one of these factors is better to start with than another, but it is seldom easy to tell which at the outset, when this information is most needed. Anything that can narrow down the vast range of possibilities is useful.

No single source can provide quick, ready-made answers. However, when properly applied, the INTERFERENCE CHART can save much time by narrowing down possibilities sharply. It will do this in the majority of cases, although it cannot cover every one of them. Conversely, it will highlight important, additional possibilities that are easily overlooked.

One of its chief functions is that of determining the frequencies on which the interference may be entering the receiver. The "entering frequency" is not necessarily the same as the frequency of origin, or "source frequency," but must usually be determined first. When either of these is already known, the chart may be used to determine what specific service and/or point of origin is involved. This will be covered later.

Where TVI appears to exist on just one channel, or two, it is still not correct to assume that it is simply entering through the antenna in the r.f. bandwidth of that channel. It may be beating against or near the local-oscillator frequency of the set for that channel. It may be an image, as much above the local oscillator as the received signal is below the latter.

The "source frequency" itself may be some sub-multiple of the one on which TVI is actually entering. For example, a nearby industrial plant may have r.f. heating equipment that operates on 33.5 mc. The eighth harmonic, 268 mc., is an image frequency that may disturb a TV receiver with a 41.47-mc. i.f. strip when the latter is tuned to receive on channel 7 or 8.

In the matter of harmonic interference, it is recognized that requirements for suppressing harmonic radiation are fairly rigid. Even so, harmonic interference is easily produced in the receiver itself. Take the case just mentioned. The heating equipment in the nearby plant may put out a very "clean" 33.5-mc. However, TV tuner circuits are quite non-linear. They can act as excellent harmonic generators for an entering 33.5-mc. or other signal, especially if that signal is strong enough to cause overload. Nevertheless, the cure involves suppression of the fundamental.

The source of interference may be the TV receiver itself, with one circuit providing unwanted signal for another. As a corollary, one TV receiver may be the interference generator for another, especially if they or their antennas are adjacent, or if they are fed by a common signal distribution system.

For example, the video detector (a nonlinear circuit element) has been known to act as a harmonic generator for signals within the l.f. bandwidth that are fed to it. Thus the 4th or higher harmonics of 41.47 mc. signals can interfere with reception on channels 7 to 13. Also the 13th harmonic (46.54 mc.) of the subcarrier oscillator (3.58 mc.) in some color sets has been known to interfere on all channels of its own or nearby receivers.

Whenever interference appears to exist on many or all channels received, instead of one or two, the probability is that entrance is through the fixed-tuned circuits (video i.f. for picture hash, audio i.f. for garbled sound, 3.58-mc. oscillator for loss of color sync or color). This fact is helpful in determining the portion of the receiver that is affected. While antenna and r.f. circuits are thought of as the most susceptible points of entry, no possibilities should be overlooked. In addition to those already noted, there is always the power line.

How to Use the Chart

To identify probable "source" frequencies of TVI, locate the possible "entrance" frequencies on that portion of the chart marked below as "A" ("Receiver Frequencies"). Using the two "F" scales, align a straight edge so that it intersects the possible entering frequencies, working with one such frequency at a time. (Refer to the note entitled PINPOINTING TVI in the upper portion of the chart.)

"Source" frequencies whose fundamentals or harmonics may be suspect will be intersected on the intermediate scales (F, F/2, etc., in section "B"). Although harmonics above the 20th have been known to result in TVI, the most likely ones are given by the chart. Subharmonics up to the 10th may be found mentally by moving the decimal point one place to the left on the "F" scale.

The "Allocations" portion of the chart (section "C" below) is then used to see what interfering services may be involved, between 1 and 300 mc., as indicated on the "F" scales. While this may still leave numerous possibilities, common sense and slight effort will provide further, drastic narrowing down. Few of the indicated services are likely to be possibilities in any one area. For example, there is little likelihood of TVI from maritime services in an inland location. Away from airports or airplanes, this source can be ignored. A check with the regional office of the FCC will assist in determining what services are active in a given area and what frequencies they use.

Remembering that the receiver itself or other sets may be implicated, the cautious technician will examine section "A" of the chart for sources at the same time that he uses section "C."

In another application of the locator chart, let us assume that the source and originating frequency are already known. For example, the transmission is readily identifiable as originating from a local airport. To apply proper suppression, we must determine how the interference enters the TV receiver. We now start out with the known frequency, on the "F" and fractional "F" scales in section "B," and determine entering frequencies in section "A."

Since it is not a magic wand, the locator chart is intended to supplement rather than replace other known weapons in the war against TVI. Such devices as interference probes will still be useful. Knowledge of available types of interference filters and their uses, as well as data for fabricating them, is still essential. Also, nothing can replace the ability to think.
This chart is used to obtain the surge impedance of a 1/4 λ matching section used as an impedance transformer from one real impedance to another.

\[ Z_r = \sqrt{Z_r Z_s} = Z_0 \]
Inexpensive to build, small enough to be hidden away in the car, this single-crystal converter unit has more "bring 'em in" power than the mobile ham can employ.

By JOSEPH L. REIFFIN, W5CWP

YOU certainly don't have to be an Old Timer to remember when operating mobile was strictly a one-band affair. For one thing, the problem of getting an antenna to radiate with at least a semblance of efficiency on more than one band without the use of the rather recently developed "Hi-Q" loading coils and traps, proved to be a big stumbling block. The average mobile installation consisted of a one-band converter, a one-band transmitter, and a single-band antenna to match.

With the advent of efficient multi-band antennas, mobile operation is now conveniently possible on the three most popular bands—10, 15, and 20 meters, without the need for making any adjustments to the antenna and without the need to even leave the front seat of the car. The one-band installation is now just about obsolete and multi-band operation from the family car is becoming as commonplace as multi-band operation from the shack.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle to multi-band operation in the car is the high cost of suitable receiving equipment. There are several very fine all-band receivers designed for mobile installations available, but paying out about $300 for such a receiver is pretty difficult to justify to the XYL, who already holds a dim view of the loss of living room around the front seat.

The three-band, crystal-controlled converter described here may be the answer to that problem. It is inexpensive to build, small enough to be hidden away practically unnoticed, and has more "bring 'em in" power than you can actually use in your car. In fact, working into a good broadcast receiver, it can make many a full-fledged communications receiver sit up and take notice. It is designed for the 10-, 15-, and 20-meter bands which many hams consider to be the best of our bands for mobile use. This works hand-in-glove with the new mobile antennas that are designed to operate on those three bands without any loading coil tap changes or adjustments of any kind.

Circuit

From a circuit standpoint, this converter represents little departure from accepted practices for broadbanded, crystal-controlled converters designed to operate into a tunable broadcast frequency i.f. system. The one new twist is the use of a single crystal for all three bands. By choosing a frequency in the region of 7525 kc. and making use of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th overtones, this single crystal can perform the oscillator function for all three bands to be covered. The oscillator frequency is on the high side of the signal in all cases. The triode section of a 6U8 tube performs very well as the crystal oscillator. The circuit values are not particularly critical and the values given in the parts list have produced ample output on all overtones, from every crystal tried, for adequate mixing voltage for good i.f. output to the broadcast receiver. All the crystals tested were of the "surplus" type costing appropriately 50 cents each.

One problem of band coverage for 10 meters is present here as it is in all converter systems of this type. With the average car receiver tuning 550 kc. to 1600 kc., the coverage of the 10-meter band is limited to about 1050 kc. To cover the entire 10-meter band, a frequency range of 1700 kc. is required. This situation calls for some compromise. By using a crystal frequency of 7525 kc. the portion of the 10-meter band covered will be from 28,500 kc. to 29,550 kc. This clips 150 kc. off the top end of the band and eliminates the entire foreign DX portion from 28,000 kc. to 28,500 kc. It is a simple matter, however, to plug in another crystal at 7400 kc. and then the 28,000 kc. to 29,050 kc. portion of the band will be covered. In the same way, the top end of the band could be covered by using a crystal frequency of 7565 kc. A bonus feature of the oscillator circuit is that no re-tuning is necessary when these other crystals are plugged into the mobile converter unit.

Most broadcast receivers do cover a bit more of the frequency range than the absolute broadcast-band edges so that the situation isn't quite as sharply cut-off as indicated. With a 7525 kc. crystal just about all of the American phone band is covered with a little overlap into the DX portion.

Covering the 15- and 20-meter bands presents no problem whatsoever. By using the 7525 kc. crystal that gives the best coverage of the 10-meter band, full coverage of the 15- and 20-meter bands is automatic.

The 6BH6 tube used as the r.f. amplifier is a good choice for this application. It provides good gain, is quite tolerant of physical layout, and shows no sign of instability. There was a strong temptation to use a 6A86 tube as the r.f. amplifier in order to simplify the operation of this converter when installed in a car with a 12-volt battery system.

Top view of the crystal-controlled converter is shown here.
The 6A96 tube has the same heater current as the 6U8 tube—450 amp.—and that is necessary for 12-volt operation, is to run the heaters in series. The 6BH6 tube draws only 300 amp. of heater current. This makes it necessary to parallel a 42-ohm resistor across the heater terminals of this tube when it is run in series with the 6U8 tube. The 6A96 tube, due to its exceptionally high Q, was very unstable and extremely critical of physical layout, shielding, and antenna loading.

Broadbanding is accomplished by using slug-tuned coils with no capacitance across them other than the stray capacity of the wiring and the inter-electrode capacity of the tubes. In addition, a low value of plate load resistor is used for the 6BH6 and 6U8 tubes, R, and further degrading the "Q" of the tuned circuits, resulting in the broadbanding necessary for this type of circuit.

The opposite is true in the case of the coil used in the plate circuit of the crystal oscillator stage. Here we are interested in a single frequency, the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th overtone of the crystal frequency, and capacitor C is used across the coil in order to aid in increasing the "Q" of this circuit. However, the "Q" is still not very high as evidenced by the fact that retuning is not necessary when different crystals are used for different band coverage.

No attempt was made to apply the broadcast receiver's a.v.c. voltage to the grid of the 6BH6 tube. This would necessitate digging into the broadcast receiver's innards which many hams do not like to do. The advantages gained by applying a.v.c. to the r.f. stage in the converter are quite marginal. The usual high noise level of a mobile installation would probably keep the a.v.c. bias voltage developed in the broadcast receiver's r.f. stage quite low. The noise level of the converter are quite marginal.

This converter is built in a 2¾ x 2¼ x 5 inch Mini-Box. This is rather small for a three-band converter but actually there is no overcrowding of the components and wiring is not too much of a problem. By utilizing the layout shown, there is ample room for all the coils, capacitors, resistors, and bandswitch. Wiring is strictly point-to-point and long leads are almost automatically eliminated. The wiring of the chassis should be completed before the bandswitch is mounted. The coils should be wound and mounted in place and short lengths of wire should be soldered to the terminals. When the bandswitch is mounted, it becomes a simple matter to solder the proper leads from the coils to the proper switch terminals.

The bandswitch is made up of three sections of Centralab PA-33 miniature switch sections mounted on a PA-301 shaft and index assembly. These switch assemblies are very easy to construct and are extremely flexible in their application. An aluminum partition is used between the first and second section of the bandswitch and the other two. This serves a dual purpose. It acts as a shield between the 6BH6 r.f. stage and the 6U8 mixer-oscillator stage and also helps to support the bandswitch rigidly. A feedthrough bushing (National type TPB) is mounted on the partition to feed the output of the 6BH6 to the 6U8 tube.

The bandswitch is assembled to the following dimensions, using the spacers provided with the PA-301 shaft and index assembly. The first wafer section (section A on the schematic) is spaced ½ inch from the index. The partition is mounted 1¾ inches from the first section. The second wafer section (section B) is mounted ½ inch from the partition and the last wafer section (section C) is mounted 1 inch from section B. The excess length of the long threaded mounting rods should be clipped off. Each wafer section has two poles and five positions for each pole. Only four of these positions are used and the indexing ring supplied allows for this arrangement very conveniently.

In switch position #1, the "off" position, the antenna is switched to the broadcast receiver directly so that it operates normally. In this switch position, the filament voltage is not applied to the converter tubes. In switch positions #2, #3, and #4, the proper coils are switched into the circuit, the antenna is connected to the converter, and the output of the converter is connected to the broadcast receiver antenna input. In these three switch positions, the filament voltage is applied to the tubes in the converter. The "B plus" voltage is not switched since that would require another switch section.

In the "off" position, with the filament voltage removed, there is no "B plus" current drain at all and there is actually no need to switch the "B plus" voltages at all.

The power requirements of the converter are 6.3 volts at 750 amp. or 12 volts at 450 amp. for the tube heaters and any "B plus" voltage from 100 volts to 250 volts is satisfactory. The "B plus" current drain varies with the amount of voltage applied. With 180 volts, the total current drain is about 15 ma. Most car receivers can spare that much current so it is a simple matter to obtain the "B plus" voltage from a convenient point. Be sure to take this voltage from a supply point such as the screen voltage of the audio amplifier tube—never from the plate terminal of any tube. The heater voltage should also be taken from the broadcast receiver. In this manner, be sure that everything is turned off when you switch the broadcast receiver off.

This converter can also be used with the newer transistor car radios. In this case you cannot take the "B plus" voltage from the broadcast receiver because you would then be necessary to power the converter from a small vibrator supply or even batteries.
Alignment of the converter is greatly simplified if a signal generator or grid-dipper is available. However, it is not too difficult a job even without the use of either of these instruments. It is also very helpful if an a.c. power supply is available for the initial testing and alignment. Most communications receivers have an accessory socket that provides suitable external voltages.

Alignment

The first step is to make sure that the crystal oscillator stage is operating properly. If your converter is wired for 6-volt-battery operation, it will only be necessary to have the 6U8 tube in the socket for this test. However, if you are wired for 12-volt-battery operation, you will have to have both tubes in the converter in order to complete the series filament circuit. In any event, the check-out procedure is the same. With a milliammeter—zero to 50 ma., range 1 — in the "plate" lead, note the current drawn with the crystal out of the circuit and then note the difference in the current drawn when the crystal is inserted in the socket. There should be a marked reduction in the current that the circuit is operating properly. If a v.t.v.m. is available, oscillation can be checked by reading the voltage present on the grid of the triode section of the 6U8 tube, pin #9. With proper oscillation there will be a negative voltage on the grid and this negative voltage will disappear if the crystal is removed. If the coils are wound according to the specifications given in the parts list, there is very little danger of the wrong overtone being generated in the oscillator. The tuning range of these coils is quite limited and if oscillation is taking place, the frequency of the overtone selected by the bandswitch should be correct. This can be checked, if desired, by tuning a communications receiver to the frequency selected and listening for the oscillator signal. Be sure you are not tuned to an image frequency when making this test. If the receiver is an "S"-meter, it can be used to peak the oscillator plate coils. Just adjust the slugs in these coils for maximum "S"-meter reading.

The converter should now be connected to a broadcast receiver for the final step of alignment and check-out. A communications receiver with broadcast-band coverage makes an ideal set-up for this operation because the "S"-meter provides a visual means of peaking the coils. A short length of coax cable—RG-59U or RG-58-U—will do very nicely—should be used to connect the output of the converter to the antenna terminals of the broadcast receiver. Coax or shielded wire must be used for this connection to eliminate any leakage through broadcast-station signals. Length of the cable is not critical but should be kept as short as conveniently possible. When the converter is installed in the car and connected to the car radio, it would be well to use the special type of coax cable that is used for auto antenna lead-in extensions. This is a special low-capacity type of coax and its use prevents the antenna circuit of the car radio being detuned by the high capacity of the standard car cable. This special cable is inexpensive and usually comes with the proper plugs already attached to each end.

An antenna should now be connected to the converter and the bandswitch set for 20-meter operation. With a 7525 kc. crystal plugged in, the 20-meter amateur band will be found between 700 and 1050 kc. on the broadcast-band dial. If a signal generator is available, it should be set at a frequency of approximately 14200 kc. This signal should be heard at approximately 800 kc. on the receiver dial. The slugs in the 20-meter coils—L0 and L1—should be adjusted for maximum output. If a signal generator is not available, the peaking of these coils can be done on any good signal that will be heard in the 20-meter phone band. Choose a signal that has a minimum of fading on it, preferably a local or one of the "California Kilowatts" that always seem to be present on this band. The same procedure should be followed for each band. The 15-meter band will be found between 1125 and 1575 kc. on the broadcast-band dial and the 10-meter band will be found on the entire broadcast-band dial, as explained earlier.

By peaking the coils at approximately the center frequency of each band, the entire band is covered with little or no loss at either end.

It will be noted that by using the broadcast receiver as a tunable i.f. system, the tuning of the amateur bands is reversed. When the broadcast receiver is tuned to the low end of the broadcast band—around 550 kc.—the high end of the amateur band is located and when the broadcast receiver is tuned to the high end—around 1600 kc.—the low end of the amateur band will be received. This takes a little getting used to—but after a few excursions up and down the bands it becomes an easy thing to put up with a minimum of confusion.

The performance of this little handbook is really a revelation. The crystal oscillator provides a measure of stability that is certainly appreciated in a mobile installation, or even at a fixed location for that matter. Naturally, the ability to separate the stations on the bands is a function of the selectivity of the broadcast receiver used. The converter performs its half of the job—that of bringing in the 10-, 15-, and 20-meter bands to the input of the broadcast receiver—with apologies to no one.

Complete schematic diagram and parts listing for the three-band mobile converter.
EDITOR'S NOTE: For shops that handle only a few locally popular brands of TV, the procedures described here can be invaluable. For others that rely on one of the commercially available service-data services, the job of organizing material is done by experts. Nevertheless, these establishments will find helpful suggestions here.

By
BOB ELDREDGE

Fig. 1. The use of a sliding shelf keeps your schematics handy, but away from the working surface of the shop bench.

Systematic handling of schematics and other data pays off in faster service.

Get the Most out of Your Service Data

TIME is the most valuable commodity in any service shop, yet few factors waste more of it than the failure to organize and file service information for easy and rapid reference. In the shop that is not well organized, the situation becomes progressively worse as the reference material accumulates; yet, if the technician is reproved on this score, the answer is always, "I want to get it squared up, but I just haven't got the time to do it."

The truth is, he really hasn't the time not to do it!

There will be individual preferences as to how the system should be organized, but there are certain features that will be desirable in most systems:

1. It must be easy to determine whether a given, needed schematic is or is not on hand. 2. Data should be easy to find and extract. 3. There must be a quick way of finding such auxiliary information as related manufacturers' letters, factory modifications, service hints, and the like. 4. There should be provision for the addition of special information on a particular model. 5. It must be simple to return the data to its proper place. 6. The schematics must be protected against abuse.

Requirement 1 calls for an index. This should be as large as possible, preferably drawn up on stiff, white paper so that it can be affixed to the wall above or beside the filing cabinet. In drawing up this index, there should be liberal provision for blank spaces under each heading. This takes subsequent additions into account.

Foresight will result in labeling each group of data with a number rather than a manufacturer's name. This helps accommodate the fact that, quite frequently, one schematic will cover sets made under several different trade-names. Under the system described here, the different trade-names listed on the main index refer the searcher to the same single schematic in the actual file. Time is saved, as well as space, because there is no duplication.

For example, part of the RCA Victor index might read:

17T200 23-12 (group 23, folder #12)
17T201 23-12
17T202 23-12
17T211 23-12
17T220 23-12
17T301/U 23-13
17T302 23-13

********

KCS72 23-12
KCS78/B 23-13

If we now want the schematic for Model 17T220, we go straight to section 23 of folder 12—no thumbing over, no

(Continued on page 128)
Hi-Fi Product Test Report

CBS-HYTRON STEREO CARTRIDGE

WE HAVE always been of the opinion that if sufficient care were taken in design, a ceramic cartridge could perform as well as magnetic versions. We were pleasantly surprised when we tested the CBS-Hytron Model SC-1 to find that it comes close to justifying our contention in this respect.

This cartridge has a diamond stylus .0008" in radius which is to be used at a recommended pressure of 5 to 8 grams. According to the manufacturer, the cartridge frequency response is ± 2.5 db from 30 to 16,000 cps. In our tests we used a pressure of 6 grams and input network recommended by the manufacturer. We obtained an output voltage of .21 volt at 1000 cps (5 cm/sec.). The hum at the output of the network was low. The IM distortion was somewhat lower on the left channel than on the right but both compared favorably with other manufacturers' cartridges we have tested. We were extremely pleased with the relatively uniformity of response between the channels; the over-all frequency response that we obtained was within ± 2.4 db from 30 to 15,000 cps with the exception of a dip at 11,500 cps. At this dip response was down 5.2 db. Since most stereo records that are on the market today drop off rapidly above 10,000 cps, the dip should not affect the performance of the cartridge.

When using this cartridge in connection with a high-level input, a special RIAA equalizing network, shown in the diagram, must be used. There is another alternative which may prove somewhat simpler. We found that a 100-µfd capacitor with a 47,000-ohm resistor connected as shown in the diagram can give excellent results when used in conjunction with the low-level magnetic input jack of your preamp. In fact we found the frequency response more uniform using this method than with the special RIAA network recommended.

The channel separation for the cartridge measured 20.5 db at 1000 cps. Listening tests certainly proved that a well-designed ceramic cartridge can give excellent performance.

SHURE M7D STEREO CARTRIDGE

THE stereo cartridge industry is moving at an extremely rapid pace. New companies are entering the field and established companies are coming out with new models and improved versions of some of their previous types. In line with this trend Shure Brothers has just announced a new addition to its line, the Model M7D. With the exception of a new external housing this cartridge is basically the same as the M3D which was covered in our last month's issue. Since the price of this new cartridge is almost half the cost of the previous one, it seems like a rather odd situation. However, there is a reason for it. The more costly unit, the M3D, is manufactured under laboratory conditions. All the characteristics of this stereo cartridge were held to much closer tolerances, thus assuring uniformity of performance and providing the utmost in high-fidelity reproduction. The M7D is produced under normal controlled production methods. It is possible that one might obtain a lower priced unit whose quality is equal to the higher priced version. However, this is not guaranteed.

The M7D which we tested showed a gradual drop in response of 5 db (± 2.5 db) from 1000 to 6000 cps, then a rise to -3.8 db at 10,000 cps, and then flat out to 15,000 cps, the limit of our test. The amplitude output of the two channels was relatively similar with a maximum difference of 1.0 db. Channel separation at 1000 cps was approximately 21 db. The hum pickup was low and compares with the M3D previously reported. The actual figure is of no specific consequence in that it indicates those conditions that apply with the particular combination of turntable and arm used in our test.

All-in-all, it is a cartridge that will provide truly high-fidelity performance and should be of interest to anyone who is economically minded. For the pro, of course, where cost is no object, the M3D still remains Shure's top stereo cartridge.

March, 1959
It apparently is still fashionable to refer to loudspeakers as the "weakest links" in the chain of components in high-fidelity systems. The obvious inference to draw from such statements is that in every high-fidelity system, the loudspeaker is the most deficient of all components in the performance of its assigned role. This is not true. There are some loudspeakers that introduce less overall distortion than some pickup cartridges, tape playback systems, preamplifiers, power amplifiers, and tuners. Despite the effort that has gone into investigations of the design parameters that make one loudspeaker "good" and another "bad," the problem of loudspeaker evaluation is still with us; for there is no measurement or set of measurements that can be used to predict accurately whether a "typical" listener will prefer speaker A over speaker B. It may be possible in the future, after extensive bioacoustical experiments have been completed and the data evaluated, to make a prediction of listener preference, based on objective measurements, that will be valid for most listeners in most situations. At the present time, however, such a statistical prop is not available and there is only one way to find out whether speaker A or speaker B is to be preferred in a given situation, and that way is to try A versus B under the conditions in which listening is to be done.

**Listening Tests**

The assignment of a "figure of merit" to a loudspeaker can be valid only under highly specific conditions. This is because one's listening response depends not only on the speaker's actual performance, but also on the acoustical environment in which the listening is done, on the performance of associated equipment, and on subjective factors that defy definition. Judgments of loudspeaker performance based on listening tests can be valid only for one panel of listeners, in the particular listening room, for the particular positions of the listeners and loudspeakers within the room, and for the particular program material used, in conjunction with a particular set of associated equipment. For example, a preference for one loudspeaker over another can sometimes be reversed by simply using a different amplifier.

**Objective Measurements**

Although objective measurements do not permit the assignment of definitive figures of merit to loudspeakers, there are several performance factors, which are susceptible of objective measurement, that are important in determining critical listener preference, even though they may not represent all of the pertinent factors. These are: (1) the range of frequency...
response; (2) the "trend" or shape of the curve of the frequency response curve, i.e., whether some bands of frequencies are emphasized or de-emphasized with respect to other bands; (3) the "smoothness" of the frequency response curve, i.e., the presence or absence of sharp dips and peaks in the curve; (4) the linearity of response, i.e., whether a linear relationship exists between the instantaneous values of input voltage and output pressure over the entire a.c. signal cycle at each frequency within the bandpass, which can be determined by a measurement of total harmonic distortion; (5) the transient response of the system, which can be inferred from the frequency response but which can be more directly investigated by applying "tone bursts" of various carrier frequencies within the passband to the input terminals and photographing the output of a microphone as oscillograms; (6) the distribution of acoustic pressure in both vertical and horizontal planes as a function of the angular position with respect to the axis of the loudspeaker; and (7) the impedance frequency characteristic, which affects the ability of the associated power amplifier to supply the required output voltage frequency characteristic at the required voltage levels.

These then represent the objective measurements that can be made.

It must be stressed that the listener's ability to detect differences in performance between one loudspeaker and another, will depend greatly on the performance of the associated equipment. It is incumbent upon the manufacturer of loudspeakers that are capable of excellent performance to be specific in making recommendations concerning the other components in the system. For example, if another component (or components) is generating a lot of harmonic distortion at 4000 cps, it is likely that a loudspeaker whose response is restricted to frequencies below 8000 cps would be chosen over one whose response extends to 20 kc.

Since a loudspeaker should convert complex electrical waveforms into acoustical counterparts without distortion, it would seem desirable to make this conversion directly, without membranes, cones, domes, or horns. Such a system would be of ultimate simplicity. If the acoustic output varied directly with the input voltage, and if the area of the air front at the radiating boundary were large enough to prevent non-linear response of the air itself, then one would have a loudspeaker free of waveform distortion. If the area were made appropriate to the range of frequencies to be radiated, then the power output could be made independent of frequency (for a constant input voltage), and the electro-acoustical tran-
stationary electrodes, a high degree of between the membrane and the two very high, constant d.c. charge ("q") absent. Through the application of a rate almost as if the membrane were most of their frequency range they op-
membranes so light and thin that over vibrations elements are made of plastic "q" electrostatic radiators, in which the elements are push-pull, constant -"q" electro-acoustical system. These elements are push-pull, constant "q" electrostatic radiators, in which the vibrating elements are made of plastic membranes so light and thin that over most of their frequency range they op-
operate almost as if the membrane were absent. Through the application of a very high, constant d.c. charge ("q") between the membrane and the two stationary electrodes, a high degree of linearity can be achieved with a high per-unit-area acoustic power output.

**Test Results**

Fig. 2 shows the electrical connections to a segment of a radiator. Signal voltage is applied to the outer electrodes and bias voltage is applied between the conducting coating of the membrane and the outer electrodes by means of a resistor R. An analysis of this constant-"q" system, in which the electric charge deposited by the bias supply is kept constant during variations in signal voltage by the presence of the high resistance, leads to the conclusion that if perfect symmetry is preserved, there is no harmonic dis-
tortion. If R is made large enough, electrode asymmetry, within limits that can be maintained in production, causes only very small amounts of dis-
tortion. The degree of excellence with respect to distortion that can be achieved in production is shown in Table 1.

Fig. 3 shows a diagram of the test setup used in the measurements. Data gathered in an anechoic chamber on a multiple array of radiators defies interpre-
tation, so measurements were made on a single radiator. The response of the microphone used was equalized by means of a multiple LRC network so that the over-all system response was flat to within 1 db up to 20 kc.

A pressure frequency response curve, taken on axis, is shown in Fig. 4. This was obtained with the test setup of Fig. 3, except that a power level record-
er, mechanically linked with the oscil-
lator, was substituted for the distortion meter. The rising pressure response tends to keep the acoustic power output more nearly constant than it would be if the curve were flat. The average reverberant living room translates this rising pressure characteristic, which is accompanied by increased directivity, into a more nearly constant pressure response.

Although the transient response of a loudspeaker can be inferred from its pressure frequency response, tone bursts provide a more direct test. Fig. 5 shows oscillograms of bursts of various carrier frequencies within the passband of the radiator. As one would expect, the 1000 cps bursts, at the lower end of the passband, were not as good replicas of the electrical signal as the remain-
der of the bursts. The absence of "hang-
over" is indicative of the effectiveness of a "nearly absent" vibrating element.

Fig. 6 shows the acoustic pressure at various angles off-axis of a Model 130 with all four radiators in operation, at several frequencies. At frequencies below about 8 kc., the response in the horizontal plane is quite uniform over a total angle of about 120°. At 10 kc. and above, there are sharp dips in the (Continued on page 139)

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**Fig. 7. Measured impedance of the electrostatic unit alone and in combination with a matching woofer.**

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**Fig. 6. Polar charts of acoustic pressure at various frequencies with all 4 radia-
tors operating. Measurements were taken in anechoic chamber at distance of 10 ft.**
New TV Projector Makes Giant Color Picture

A new closed-circuit TV projector which is able to produce 12 by 16 foot picture.

A new closed-circuit television projector, which produces a bright and sharp 12 by 16 foot color picture, was unveiled recently at the annual session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington, D.C. CIBA Pharmaceutical Products Inc. of Summit, New Jersey, sponsored the live, closed-circuit color telecast and is backing work on the projector. Projecting a large, theater-sized color picture, the demonstration presaged the system's future usefulness in presenting telecasts, live and in color, to large professional audiences in hospitals, universities, and at scientific meetings as a public service. The projector can also be used for black-and-white pictures up to 24 by 32 feet on a metallized screen.

For color reproduction the field sequential system is employed. Utilizing color wheels in the camera and projector, the sequential system adds considerably to the accuracy of the color image produced.

Tradenamed "Eidophor" (a Greek word meaning "image bearer"), the new projector uses a control-layer process to produce the brightly colored pictures. In this process electrical impulses from the camera control an electron beam which bombards, and thus modifies, the surface of a film of oil on a concave mirror. Light passing through the resulting "wrinkles" in the oil film is projected through a special grating onto the screen.

The control layer projection system differs fundamentally from the Schmidt system that is more common in projection television. In this latter system a high-intensity television tube is used. Rather than using the electronic generation of the projection light, the Eidophor system employs an electro-optical control of the light beam from an outside source to produce the picture. It is therefore a relay system, the light output of which is limited mainly by the power of the carbon arc or xenon arc light source.

Special television cameras were made for CIBA by General Electric. Similar color cameras are now used for monitoring missile sites at Cape Canaveral.

Production models of the color projector are expected to cost about $16,000. The custom-built motor trailer which houses all the other electronic equipment required is the world's largest color television mobile unit, and costs $366,000. A crew of four cameramen, two video operators, one audio engineer, and one projector engineer operate the entire closed-circuit system.
SINCE MUCH has been written about the alignment of FM receivers, there is not much point in simply reviewing well-known procedures. Therefore, specific problems peculiar to certain types of FM circuits will be our main concern. It will be convenient to concentrate on the various detector circuits, but consideration will be given to related alignment procedures. Considered in order will be discriminator-type detectors, ratio detectors (balanced and unbalanced), locked-in oscillator detectors, and gated-beam detectors.

Before any test equipment is connected to the tuner, the latter should be adjusted to a point where no signal is received. This is done because shorting out of the oscillator in an FM receiver cannot usually be accomplished reliably. Since the inductance of the jumper used is likely to approach that of the oscillator coil, oscillator operation tends to continue, although at a different frequency.

For the initial phases of alignment, it is often more practical to forego a sweep generator in favor of a more conventional r.f. generator—one that has been set to the i.f. with 400-cps amplitude modulation. The latter type of signal will be found to provide good accuracy and convenience, especially in indicating exact center frequency during detector alignment. The audio signal also comes in handy for such other purposes as checking AM rejection and detecting oscillation by its effect on the receiver's audio output.

Connection of the signal-generator leads to the receiver chassis in the vicinity of the detector or the final i.f. stage frequently results in the development of standing waves. As a result of these oscillations, the desired signal may be encountered when i.f. adjustments are attempted. To eliminate this effect, generator leads often have to be re-dressed carefully.

Refer now to Fig. 1, which is the schematic for one version of the discriminator-type detector. The primary of the discriminator transformer is adjusted first, for maximum output. Ordinarily the indicating instrument is connected from the center tap of the secondary to ground, across the load resistor of the secondary. In most versions of the discriminator, this is easy to locate. In this case, the v.t.v.m. is connected from point “A” to ground.

The meter is then transferred to the output of the de-emphasis network (point “B”) for the adjustment of the discriminator-transformer secondary. The desired reading here is zero d.c. volts. As the proper setting of the secondary is reached, the meter pointer drops from a definite amount of deflection to zero almost instantaneously. Also the audio modulation from the generator will almost completely disappear at the same point. We therefore have two indicators, one visual and the other aural, for accurately determining the proper point.

If the v.t.v.m. has a zero-center scale, this will be convenient in making the adjustment. A slight movement of the adjustment in one direction will then result in a negative reading, while over-adjustment in the other direction will result in a quick swing through zero to a positive reading.

For final alignment, the sweep generator is brought into play. While a discussion of the conventional setting of generator controls is not intended here, it should certainly be pointed out that sweep width should be increased to the maximum that is consistent with convenient observation of the trace. If sweep is not wide enough, there are several difficulties that can mask the proper alignment point. To mention some, misalignment of the i.f. channel, regeneration, spurious response from the tuner, and standing waves can all obscure the scope pattern to some extent. When the sweep is, for example, 450 kc. wide, the trace on the screen will show the whole response curve and indicate such troubles. If the sweep is too narrow, we may also end up by setting the crossover point on one side of the i.f. response curve.

Occasionally the connection of an oscilloscope to the receiver may result in pickup of external signals, noise, or hum voltages. Internal regeneration or oscillation may also result. These conditions cause modulation or distortion of the observed pattern. To guard against these annoyances, the lead to
the vertical-input terminals should be kept as short as possible and well shielded. If these troubles persist, a resistor in the range between 50,000 and 100,000 ohms may be placed in series with the vertical-input lead of the oscilloscope. In the circuit of Fig. 1, for example, this is necessary to avoid detuning. Keep this resistor as close as possible to the point of contact in the receiver.

A few words are necessary here concerning the final alignment of the i.f. section. When adjusting the frequency setting of the sweep generator, always make certain that the response curve displayed is for the proper intermediate frequency rather than for a harmonic. It is easier to make a mistake of this kind than one might expect, especially if one happens to be working with an instrument that is not completely familiar. However, a simple check eliminates this possibility of error.

With the response curve showing on the screen of the scope, move the receiver tuning control back and forth. If the frequency setting of the generator is correct, the pattern will remain stationary; if not, the pattern will move off the screen as the tuning knob of the receiver is turned.

The reason for this movement lies in the design of those sweep generators where this difficulty is likely to occur. The FM is imposed on an oscillator of fixed frequency, usually in the range between 25 and 60 mc. This signal then beats against another variable r.f. oscillator, providing sweep around the desired frequency by heterodyne action. However, more than one heterodyne output is produced.

For example, assume that the fixed swept oscillator is operating around 45 mc. and that it is beating with a variable oscillator adjusted to 55.7 mc. By subtraction we get 10.7 mc., the desired signal. In addition, the second harmonic of the 45-mc. output is at 90 mc. Thus, there are at least three sweep signals available in this case to which circuits in the receiver may respond, although only one of them is desirable.

If the trace observed on the oscilloscope is the result of either the 90-mc. or the 100.7-mc. signal, it will move off the screen as the receiver's tuning control is rotated because these signals beat with the local oscillator in order to enter the i.f. section. On the other hand, if it is the true 10.7-mc. output, it will stay put. Furthermore, this does not take into account such other adverse effects as image response.

Assuming that i.f. alignment is correct, final oscilloscope alignment of the discriminator is performed by first connecting the scope to point "A" of Fig. 1, as already noted, for the primary adjustment, in which maximum amplitude of the response curve is sought. The scope lead is then moved to the de-emphasis network (point "B") to obtain the crossover pattern, which is adjusted for maximum symmetry, particularly at the crossover point. The sweep frequency of the scope may be set to 120 cps, in which case the pattern should resemble that of Fig. 2A. If the scope is synced at 60 cps, the pattern of Fig. 2B will be obtained.

We will now consider the ratio detector, both balanced and unbalanced types. Information previously given for signal-generator settings and attachment of instrument leads applies equally well here. We first connect the v.t.v.m. across electrolytic capacitor C1 (point "A" in both Figs. 3 and 4) and ground to adjust the primary of the detector transformer for maximum curve amplitude and to make the i.f. adjustments as well. In the balanced type, we next connect the v.t.v.m. to the de-emphasis network, between point "B" (R, C in Fig. 3) and ground, and then adjust the secondary for the rapid zero reading previously described.

To make this adjustment in the unbalanced type, a pair of high-value, matched resistors—100,000 ohms or more—is usually shunted across R in Fig. 4. Connection of the meter is then made between the usual point in the de-emphasis network and the junction of these two temporarily added resistors. To avoid this bothersome procedure, the secondary may be adjusted by ear for minimum audio as previously described, using a conventional r.f. generator with a 400-cycle amplitude.

(Continued on page 154)
Test New Tubes on Old Checkers

By JACK DARR

Part 2. Recording developed test settings. How to handle odd-voltage and controlled-warmup types.

To keep a record of the settings found for new tube types, it may be somewhat handier if a small file is made out for each, rather than trying to keep this information on a single sheet of paper. A small box of appropriate size can be fastened to the top of the tube-tester and the cards filed in numerical order. This makes them easy to find and new cards may be added at any time without disturbing the order.

The gas test of the tester may be used just as it was before. This is merely a resistor switched into the grid circuit of the tube: a button marked "Gas-1" is pushed on the Hickok and the "Bias" dial is turned to bring the meter reading down to 100 micromhos. Holding "Gas-1" down, another button, "Gas-2," is pushed, and the meter deflection noted. The second button opens a shunt across the resistor: if there is any gas current flowing in the grid circuit, it will cause the meter to deflect upward. Upward deflection of more than another 100 micromhos indicates that the tube is too gassy for use in critical circuits. This test is especially useful for sync clipper and separator tubes, a.g.c. amplifiers, and oscillators.

Odd-Voltage Tubes

Quite a number of new tubes have been brought out in the last few years with heater voltages which seem very odd to those old-timers accustomed to the familiar 6- and 12-volt types. New tubes may be found with almost any rating from 2.0 volts on up! Some of these may not be found on the voltage selector of the tester; 20 volts, for example, or 19 volts.

The best way to set these up is by a direct measurement. For instance, if a 19-volt tube is to be tested, say a 19AU4, then the selector is set at 25 volts. An a.c. voltmeter is inserted into the filament holes of an unused socket, and the "Line-Adjust" rheostat set to bring the filament voltage down to the correct level. In the case mentioned, the 19AU4 would be plugged into the octal socket: the voltmeter could be inserted into #1 and #8 of the octal socket for this type. Example of compensation may necessitate some extrapolation: the "Line-Adjust" rheostat also raises and lowers the applied plate voltage: however, the results may be interpreted with sufficient accuracy.

Controlled-Warmup Tubes

The development of the 600-ma. series of tubes with their controlled-warmup time, for use in TV sets with series heater strings, has also posed a few new problems for tube testers. For an accurate test, these tubes should be set up so that the correct current is flowing through their heaters, and then the voltage across them checked. One very elusive trouble in these TV sets is caused by the tube with abnormal filament resistance, causing it to assume more or less than its rightful share of the voltage. To add to the complications, this trouble may be intermittent!

Some late-model testers have provisions for measuring this current, and checking the heater voltage during the test. This provision may be added easily to older testers. A circuit is shown in Fig. 4. A 0-1 a.c. ammeter is connected in series with the heater supply and a suitable a.c. voltmeter is connected across the heater terminals. The a.c. voltmeter may be connected across the sliders of the heater-selector switches, as shown in Fig. 5. Because of the low heater voltage of many new tubes, a 0-10 volt-meter was chosen. This was raised to an extra range of 0-30 volts by a series multiplier resistor. To avoid accidental damage to the voltmeter, both the basic and extended ranges were selected by a spring-return switch. Other ranges may be added if desired, and a push-button switch used. Although a single s.p.d.t. spring-return switch was used here, any type of switch may be used, depending upon what type of meter and other parts are on hand. As shown...
in Fig. 5, a set of pin-jacks may be added instead of this a.c. voltmeter, and the bench v.o.m. may be used, to save the expense of the added meter.

For current measurements, the a.c. ammeter is connected in one leg of the heater supply; it makes no difference which side, of course. The normal 0-1 ampere range is very good for most tubes, especially in the 600-ma. series; the reading falls in the most accurate portion of the scale. For testing rectifier and other high-drain tubes, a very good shunt is needed to protect the meter movement. In the writer’s tester, another spring-return switch was used.

A word of caution here: the switch must be of a high quality with very low contact resistance. Because of the very small shunting resistance, any contact resistance across the meter will cause it to be overloaded should the switch fail to close cleanly. It might be better to use a d.p.d.t. heavy-duty switch of the type used for portable electric tools, with the contacts in parallel, to avoid this. On the other side of the switch a shunt was worked out by the “cut and try” method, which raised the range of the meter to 0-3 amperes.

This is ample for all receiving-type tubes, even the larger rectifiers. The spring normally stays in this position for safety.

The meters shown are mounted on a small piece of thin Masonite, but any other thin material may be used. It should be strong enough to hold the switches and brackets, in service. Any suitable wire will serve to connect the meters into the circuit; we used a scrap of 8-conductor “rotator cable,” with two conductors paired in the ammeter circuit to avoid voltage drop.

To make the tests mentioned, plug the tube into its socket after setting up the tester. Leave the line switch turned off, Check the time necessary for the tube to warm up, using a sweep-second hand watch, after turning the power on. According to the specifications for these tubes, they should reach almost full operation within 11 seconds after power is applied. More than 10% deviation from this time should be checked carefully. For instances, if a tube required 20 seconds to reach operating temperature, it would probably give trouble in a few weeks and should be replaced.

While running shorts tests, waiting for the tube to warm up, the ammeter should be watched very carefully. Any flickering or variation may mean an intermittent connection inside the heater itself. Probably the best method of evaluating the performance of the filament would be to set the current at exactly 600 ma., and then measure the voltage across it; if there is any large variation from normal, the tube should probably be replaced. Fig. 6 shows a test being made on a type 5US: note the 5 volts indicated on the voltmeter, while the ammeter shows the correct 600 ma. Fig. 7 is a close-up view of the meter mounting and switches. A tube is in the tester, showing 600 ma. on the ammeter, but the voltmeter switch is not being operated.

Another handy test is possible with this set-up. When checking a set of tubes, much time can be wasted waiting for a dead tube to warm up! If you’ll glance at the ammeter when a tube is plugged into the socket, it will tell you immediately whether or not the filament is open. Even this small trick can save many minutes of time in a day.

Connecting the Meters

To make the internal connections to the tester, remove the instrument from its case. Check the instruction book and schematic diagram for the location of the various terminals and switches. Locate the filament-voltage selector switches and find the “slider” connections on each: this will generally be the easiest place to make the voltmeter connection. Either of these connections may be opened so that the ammeter leads may be wired in series. Fortunately, most instrument manufacturers are very nice about color-coding the wiring, making it fairly easy to trace.

Low-Voltage Tubes

We inevitably run into a type of tube that cannot be accommodated. These are the ones used in hybrid tube-transistor auto radios using the same potential (12 volts) on both filament and plate. Often identified as the “12K5” type, from one important version in this series, they use a closely spaced “grid” near the cathode that is actually an accelerator rather than a conventional control grid.

While you cannot test the tubes in this family on your old checker, you are no worse off than people buying new testers today, until special circuits are worked out. Tube manufacturers themselves caution against conventional tests for these types. Both Delco and Motorola, major users of these tubes in their hybrid auto radios, even caution technicians against tapping the tubes for noise or intermittents: a heavy Jolt could cause a short between the closely spaced electrodes.

The entire chassis should be jarred instead. The only present test for these tubes is direct substitution.

Saving the Sockets

Since replacement of worn-out sockets in a tester gets to be quite annoying, “adapter” sockets should be used in those positions that correspond to the most popular tube types. In many instances, ready-built adapters are available at parts supply houses. They are the types used for in-circuit testing, with terminals brought out at the sides for easy test-equipment connections, but will serve nicely here. Or else, acceptable units can be made up, each consisting of a socket and a tube base wired together “straight through,” that is, with pin 1 connected to pin 1, and so on.

The author began to use such adapters years ago after becoming irritated over the fact that tester sockets “wore out so darn fast.” A check of service records and some elementary arithmetic showed the reason: even back in the days of radio, we were testing something like 10,000 tubes a year. With adapters, all the wear is taken by the upper sockets. When these are depleted, they are simply discarded and new ones are plugged in. There is no need to spend time in disassembly and tracing out of wires.

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Fig. 6. A 5US is in the novel socket (not shown). The ammeter (upper left) indicates the proper 600 ma., while the voltmeter (upper right) correctly shows a 5-volt reading.

Fig. 7. Close-up of the meter mounting and meter switches. A 600-ma. tube is in the tester (see the ammeter reading), but the switch for the voltmeter is in the “Off” position.
By LEONARD FELDMAN
President, Madison Fielding Corp.

Results of listening tests when a third channel is added to an already set up stereophonic music system.

AFTER answering consumer questions on stereophonic sound for nearly two years, certain recurring queries served to create a serious doubt as to the validity of some of the accepted axioms of stereophonic reproduction of sound in the home. The problem stems from the nature of the evolution of stereo from its predecessor, binaural sound. Those of us involved in binaural sound, years ago, will always remember dual-headphone listening as a rewarding if somewhat impractical means of achieving spatial realism. We remember, too, that six to eight inches between pick-up microphones translated to headphone two-channel listening resulted in virtually perfect spatial visualization on the part of the hearer. The theory advanced then by Bell Telephone Laboratories (and there is no reason to believe that human hearing has changed materially in twenty-five years) was that the closely spaced microphones served as individual "extensions" of our two ears, placed in the "best orchestra seat in the house."

There exists even today a hard core of individualists who do the bulk of their two-channel listening via headphones. Unfortunately, there is no longer any source material with which to satisfy their binaural craving. Yes, we know that there are nearly a thousand stereo disc titles available (and probably an equal or greater number of stereo tapes), but not one of them was recorded binaurally. The headphone listener is therefore deluding himself—hoping to hear a listening sensation that remains confined to the laboratory.

So much for a few die-hards. The far more alarming question is: are the thousands of newly indoctrinated two-channel stereo listeners equally deluding themselves. Let's examine a typical stereo recording session in detail and see. The first anomaly to strike the observer is the microphone arrangement. If, indeed, the number of channels in the studio pick-up is dictated by the number of ears per person, then the session we are about to witness is intended for outer space consumption, where three-eared Martians dwell. Yes, there are distinctly three microphone channels: a left, a right, and a middle. (There may be more than three actual microphones in a symphonic recording session, but several may be operating to serve only one of the three channels—in effect "compressing" the area of stage-left, stage-right, and center-stage.)

Investigation of this puzzling state of affairs yields two explanations: 1. The recording session is being made monophonically and stereophonically at one and the same time. 2. As long as the center microphone channel is there, why not "blend in" a bit of its output into both the left and right tracks, to eliminate that "hole-in-the-middle" which has so sorely afflicted the listening public? Indeed, why not? Certainly, the "ping-pong" effect originally foisted upon the public to stimulate interest in stereophony is fast disappearing from present-day, sophisticated orchestral recordings. If a fusion or
"wall" of sound is the aim, then it would seem to be justifiable to use any technique available in the studio to create that fusion. But what of the home listener? Equipped with two channels, two speakers, two amplifiers, etc., does it follow that he will derive any benefit from the three-channel recording technique? Or, will speaker placement, maladjustment of controls, and room acoustics create a still more objectionable effect—that of two orchestras playing at opposite corners of the room. If the latter results (and we have heard numerous installations which do nothing more), then we are spending vast sums of money on superfluous electronic gear when all we really needed was a second speaker. So prevalent is this particular state of confusion that there is not one of us in the field who has not been asked "Is the only requirement for stereo the addition of an extra speaker?"

Somewhere between the "ping-pong" effect and "one-channel" stereo lies a happy compromise, which we set out to find. To subject observers to musical auditioning alone seemed insufficient in the case of three-channel listening. For one thing, the choice of musical selections would, perforce, be arbitrary. The exact technique used in recording would introduce an even greater variable. Our compromise decision, then, was to combine controlled, single-tone experiments with musical auditioning via two and three channels.

The Listening Test

Our population sampling, while small compared with some of the monumental works compiled by pioneers in the field, consisted of ten adult listeners. Six males and four females were chosen. Of the six males, two had some professional dealings with the reproduction of sound. Two were non-professionals who had heard stereo before and two had never heard any stereo before the tests. All the ladies had heard stereo, but none were professionally involved in hi-fi. All the subjects were tested first for reasonably equal hearing response in both ears.

Since our answers were intended to have meaning in terms of home conditions, we elected to conduct the experiments in an average living room rather than in some specially treated sound chamber. In order to eliminate any side effects as "standing waves" and "nulls," each subject was tested from two points in the room. The diagrammatic layout of the test set-up is shown in Fig. 2. In the first series of tests, the same frequency was fed to two loudspeakers and balanced electrically. Imbalance was then introduced, to emphasize, either the sound from the left or right speaker. The observer was never told where the emphasis would take place in advance and was asked to indicate when the sound shifted from "center" stage to either the right or the left. This simple objective test was repeated at 10 frequencies, ranging from 50 cycles to 15,000 cycles and at three different levels of intensity.

Frankly, after testing the first two observers, we were ready to abandon the project entirely on the basis of such wide divergencies of opinion. As we proceeded with more observers, however, a very definite pattern came into focus. The average results of this two-channel test are given in Table 1.

The second series of tests involved the use of a third channel. Much has been written about "three-speaker" stereo, so that perhaps a definition of our "third channel" is in order at this point. We did not use a left and right "tweeter" and a center "woofer" channel, for this is still basically two-channel reproduction. We did not use one, wide-range center channel and two "end" tweeters or mid-range tweeters. We did employ two wide-range systems at the ends and a somewhat less expensive, but nevertheless full-range, system for the center channel. The center channel itself was fed an equal mixture of the left and right channels (the same procedure used in three-channel microphone mixing discussed earlier). The electrical set-up is shown in Fig. 1.

In execution, the second series of tests was identical to the two-channel test, that is, tones of equal intensity and frequency were fed to the left- and right-speaker systems. A mixture of (Continued on page 104)

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**Table 1.** Average level differences detected by listeners in two-channel setup.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTENSITY</th>
<th>FREQUENCIES (in cps)</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>400</th>
<th>800</th>
<th>1000</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>4000</th>
<th>6000</th>
<th>8000 Above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Ni, Np</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Ni, Np</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loud</td>
<td>Ni, Np</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:** Reading of decibels are "average left or right channel emphasis" detected by observers.

Ni = Readings completely random and erroneous, confirming conclusion that low frequencies are essentially non-directional because of long wavelength.

Np = Readings in these high-frequency ranges, while taken, are deemed inconclusive since errors in judgment of direction were in the majority. At high frequencies, a mere turning of the head will cause the listener to believe that sound has shifted from one side to the other even when sound intensity from one side is as much as 20 db greater than from the other side.

**Table 2.** Average level differences detected by listeners in three-channel setup.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTENSITY</th>
<th>FREQUENCIES (in cps)</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>400</th>
<th>800</th>
<th>1000</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>4000</th>
<th>6000</th>
<th>8000 Above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Ni, Np</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Ni, Np</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loud</td>
<td>Ni, Np</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:** Readings taken in same manner as in Table 1. In addition to increase in one-sided intensity for positive identification of source of sound, it is interesting and somewhat unexpected to note that the range of frequencies over which it becomes possible to determine source of sound is actually extended by the addition of a third channel. It is believed that the center channel serves as a positive "starting point" or mental "anchor point," making phase cancellations less confusing.

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March, 1959

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**Fig. 1.** Block diagram shown here is of the three-channel setup that was employed for the listening tests.

**Fig. 2.** Room layout in which the two- and three-channel tests were conducted.

**Fig. 3.** Matrixing or mixing circuit used.

**Fig. 4.** Creating third channel by paralleling two speakers from left and right channels and positioning them between the outer two. No additional amplifier is needed.
Replacement Parts—

STANDARD or SPECIAL?

By WALTER H. BUCHSBAUM
Television Consultant, RADIO & TV NEWS

Even with many resistors and capacitors, certain characteristics must be considered.

The problem of replacing a defective part in a TV receiver often boils down to deciding whether to use a standard component that is on hand or whether to get the manufacturer's exact replacement part. In the case of tubes, diodes, and similar components, an exact replacement is either in the technician's stock or else directly available from the local parts distributor. However, when one section of a multi-section electrolytic goes bad, or if the deflection yoke has a partial short, the difference between using an available replacement off the shelf or ordering the special component from the manufacturer means the difference between a day or weeks of waiting. For both service technicians and customer, the quick repair job possible with a standard part is always preferable to having to wait until the special replacement part arrives, whenever it is possible.

One should know where standard components can be used, where modifications are possible to use a standard component, and where an exact replacement cannot be avoided. In many instances, the local distributor carries parts which could be used provided the technician knows the important characteristics which seem to stamp the defective parts as "specials." Some hints on adapting standard parts to replace a "special" component are also discussed. Only resistors and capacitors are considered here, but, in a subsequent article, coils and transformers will be covered.

Composition Resistors

In general, it is a safe assumption that any defective carbon resistor can be replaced by a standard unit. Typical 1⁄2-, 1-, and 2-watt resistors are shown in Fig. 1. Resistance values, tolerances, markings and sizes have been sufficiently standardized so that practically all values will be readily available in the technician's own stock or else from the local jobber. It is important to consider the tolerances of the replaced resistor, especially when it is used in such circuits as the horizontal oscillator, a.f.c., or some audio feedback network. It is safe to replace a 10% resistor with a 5% one, but never the other way around.

As concerns the power rating of a resistor, some technicians feel that there can be no harm in using a 1-watt replacement for a 1⁄2-watt resistor, but in some circuits this can lead to trouble. In the tuner and i.f. sections, for example, the 1-watt resistor, which has more capacity than its smaller cousin, is likely to cause misalignment. In some other circuit, the 1⁄2-watt resistor may have become defective because more than 1⁄2-watt of power was handled. Substituting a larger resistor may now obscure the real defect; the excess current continues and, after a while, some other, more expensive component in that circuit may become damaged.

Film Type Resistors

Most film type resistors are used either for high-voltage circuits or else as precision resistors, usually with 1% tolerance. They must be replaced by other film type resistors in either case. Most jobbers carry a line of film types in stock, but the technician has to know the exact resistance, tolerance, and wattage rating in order to get the right replacement. There are some varistors and thermostats which look like film type resistors, but their temperature and current coefficients are quite different.

Potentiometers

Many manufacturers use their own code for marking potentiometer values, and reference to the circuit diagram is therefore often necessary to make sure of the resistance value. Replacing a defective potentiometer may mean a search for the correct replacement part because of the many characteristics that must be considered. Resistance values are standardized and most potentiometers are 1⁄2- to 2-watt composition types, unless they are wire-wound units, like the focus and centering controls found in earlier-model TV receivers. What complicates the selection of a standard-replacement potentiometer...
is usually the mechanical arrangement of the defective part with another, concentric potentiometer, or with a switch, and the shaft dimensions. Fig. 3 shows an assortment of typical 2-watt potentiometer combinations.

The taper of a potentiometer is also important to know. This characteristic depends on the rate at which part of the total resistance is tapped off as the potentiometer's shaft is rotated. If the unit has a linear taper, this means that, when the shaft is turned exactly half-way between its two extremes of rotation, exactly half of the total resistance will appear on either side of the tap. When the shaft is turned so that it is a quarter of a turn from one extreme, one quarter of the total resistance will appear on one side of the tap and three quarters of the total will appear on the other.

For audio controls, linear tapers are not usually desirable. Apparent loudness to the human ear does not have a direct linear relationship to increases or decreases in audio voltage. A linear-taper potentiometer would make a volume control appear "bunched up" at one end and spread out at the other. For this reason, a special audio taper is used on all volume controls, and on many tone-control potentiometers as well. The taper "bunches" resistance together at one end of the potentiometer rotation so as to accommodate the logarithmic characteristic of the human ear. There are other types of taps available, but the most common in radio and TV receivers are the linear taper for TV controls and the audio taper for audio controls.

Another complicating factor in replacing some potentiometers is the location of taps on the fixed resistance. Such taps often are used on the volume, tone, and contrast or gain controls; and the replacement part must have the same taps, at the same resistance points.

The problem of matching the shaft length of the replacement and of making it fit the front-panel knob is usually not severe, since most replacement potentiometers are furnished with an extra-long shaft that can easily be cut down with a hacksaw. Most jobbers stocked either a large variety of potentiometers or offer universal replacement kits, which permit the technician to assemble almost any desired combination of resistance, taper, shaft, and concentric or eccentric combination. Because of their versatility, these kits increase the likelihood of quick availability with low inventory.

While the majority of potentiometers in radio and TV receivers can be replaced by standard parts available from jobbers' stock, there are some potentiometers, especially those used with taps, concentric-control arrangements, and possibly special tapers, that must be obtained from the set manufacturer. In some earlier TV sets and in current color sets, special high-voltage insulated potentiometers are used in the h.v. cage. While it is always a good idea to check with the local jobber first, some of these special components may also have to be obtained from the manufacturer.

**Power Resistors**

Most power resistors used in TV receivers are of the wire-wound type and, since they are made in standard resistance and wattage ratings, they can usually be replaced from the local jobber's stock. In this instance, it is perfectly acceptable to replace a resistor with one of greater power rating provided the replacement fits into the same space. In many TV sets, the power resistors are contained in a single strip assembly, which is often riveted to the chassis. To replace a single section, the new part can simply be wired across the old terminals if an open circuit is the defect. If the defect consists of a short to the chassis, then the replacement will require using different terminal points.

Here, caution is recommended. Power resistors that are bolted to the chassis often use the chassis to dissipate some of their heat. Thus they do not need to have as great a power rating as if they were suspended from their terminals only, thus being required to radiate their dissipated heat into the surrounding air. For this reason, the pigtail type replacement resistor should use the next higher wattage rating than the flat, chassis-mounted resistor it replaces.

Many technicians feel that, instead of getting the correct resistance in the replacement part, it is easier to use a slide-wire type of adjustable resistor and set it to the correct value. This is permissible if the reduction in power dissipation is considered when only a fraction of the entire resistor body is used. It is poor practice to use such a variable resistor at less than half its total resistance setting, unless the power rating is correspondingly increased.

In general, it is a safe assumption that any power resistor can be replaced from Jacob's stock, even if the physical appearance is not the same, or if a variable resistor or a combination of several has to be used. The technician should never attempt to replace a wire-wound power resistor by a combination of parallel or series carbon resistors, since their construction may not permit continuous, full, power dissipation without resistance change and eventual deterioration.

**Electrolytic Capacitors**

At first glance, the large variety of replacements available at most distributors seems to indicate that any electrolytic capacitor can be replaced by its exact duplicate. This is true for most capacitors. Occasionally some slight differences appear that complicate the replacement problem.

A good example is the instance where the parts distributor has an uninsulated metal-can replacement for a defective electrolytic capacitor that has exactly the same capacitance and voltage ratings, but is insulated by a cardboard tube. The uninsulated capacitor can certainly be used as replacement, provided that its shell is carefully covered with several layers of insulating tape and the capacitance values are clearly marked on the outside.

Another instance is the case where only one section of a multiple-section capacitor is defective. Either because an exact replacement for the entire can is not in stock or because of the difference in cost, the technician may decide to replace only the defective section by a smaller, pigtail-mounted capacitor. Fig. 5 shows typical, cardboard-insulated, electrolytic, single-section capacitors suitable for such replacement work. While the original capacitor may be mounted above the chassis, the smaller replacement may be mounted underneath, at convenient terminal points. Caution is required here to locate the new part at the coolest, best-ventilated spot, since excessive heat will shorten the capacitor's life.

**Ratio Detectors** use small, low-voltage, electrolytic capacitors. When one of these is replaced, it is important that
the correct polarity be observed and that the outer shell be insulated. An exact replacement value is not necessary, but the nominal capacitance of the replacement should not be less than that of the original and not more than 20% higher.

Since capacitances of electrolytics are not usually critical, a somewhat larger unit can usually be used; but when a 40-µfd filter input capacitor is replaced with an 80-µfd unit, this may raise the "B+" voltage and the initial current surge sufficiently to shorten the life of other components in the set. In the case of transformerless TV sets, the electrolytics that are part of the doubler and filter-input circuit should be replaced only with very similar capacitors.

**Paper Tubular Capacitors**

Generally standard items carried in every jobber's stock, paper tubular capacitors are also usually found among the spare parts of the service technician. In most cases, tubular capacitors can be replaced by ceramic disc capacitors or any other type having the same value.

Since many ceramic capacitors have much greater tolerances than the tubular types, it can happen that a ±10% tubular in the horizontal oscillator is replaced by a ceramic capacitor that has a +100, -20% tolerance. This might make adjustment of the horizontal oscillator difficult. Therefore caution is required in replacing tubular capacitors in such critical circuits.

Voltage ratings are important only in that the new part should never have a lower working voltage than that of the defective part. Although in the majority of the circuits the polarity of the capacitor is not important, the replacement tubular type should always be connected just as the original was. The outer winding terminal, indicated by a line around the capacitor body, should go closest to a.c. ground.

**Ceramic and Mica Units**

Invariably mica and ceramic capacitors are used in standard values that are available at the distributor. Direct factory replacements of these types is hardly ever needed. The important thing about getting a replacement from a jobber is to make sure that all the characteristics of the capacitor are known. Capacitance, voltage rating, and tolerance are almost always stated either through the color code or else on the circuit diagram or parts list. If voltage rating is not given, it is safe to assume that it should be at least 30% higher than the highest d.c. voltage in the set.

The characteristic that is often overlooked is the variation of capacitance with temperature. Bypass and coupling capacitors in the i.f., video, and deflection circuits are not critical in this respect; but capacitors in the tuner oscillator, the horizontal a.c., and the vertical oscillator often have special temperature characteristics. Where mica capacitors are used, the silver-mica type is usually called for to maintain stability over wide ranges of temperature. This is indicated by the color dot in the second row, left, which corresponds to a letter giving temperature characteristics. For example, an orange dot stands for characteristic D, which means ± 3% change over a range of ±100° C.

Ceramic capacitors (Fig. 4) are similarly marked at the color band nearest to the lead. Instead of special stability with temperature, some capacitors also have negative temperature coefficients to compensate for other circuit changes due to heating. If the exact temperature characteristic of the defective capacitor cannot be obtained from the jobber's stock, the replacement may have to be gotten from the set manufacturer; but such instances are rare.

**High-Voltage Capacitors**

In most TV sets, the values and voltage ratings of the h.v. filter capacitors are limited to such values as 500 and 1000 µfd, and 10, 15, 20 and 30 kv. As Fig. 2 shows, however, the physical arrangement of the terminals varies. To accommodate any terminal combination, some manufacturers offer screw-in kits to enable the technician to make up the terminals as needed. Other parts manufacturers offer a variety of h.v. capacitors designed to replace any type. Generally h.v. capacitors can be replaced from jobber's stock and rarely present any sort of problem.

**Variable Capacitors**

The trimmer capacitors used in some horizontal-deflection circuits occasionally are made up to manufacturers' specifications and are therefore not directly obtainable from the jobber. Since these capacitors are of the compression type, it is often possible to repair them by taking them apart carefully, clearing the short, and reassembling them. If the ceramic frame is cracked, especially on dual and triple units, it may be necessary to turn to the set manufacturer for a correct replacement part. Trimmer capacitors used on most TV tuners are standard parts and can be had from jobber's stock. Sometimes the exact physical duplicate is not available, and then the technician must determine whether the available part can be fitted into the space occupied by the defective one. Mechanical work on the tuner must be done with great care, since it is easily possible to damage contacts, switch sections, or coils accidentally.

The variable capacitors that make up the fine-tuning control on the TV tuner almost always must be exact factory replacements. In this connection, it may be mentioned that most jobbers carry an assortment of parts for Standard Coil, RCA and other widely used tuners.

**Conclusion**

The point in preparing an article of this type is that many technicians still do not realize all the possibilities that can be explored in obtaining replacements for apparently special parts, or all of the factors that should be considered in determining just how special a component may be. Some factors have been explored here already. In a subsequent issue, the matter of replacing coils, transformers, deflection yokes and other inductances used in TV receivers will be treated.
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POWER CONVERTER KIT

Now you can operate your TV set, radio, razor, and other AC electrical equipment directly from your 12-volt boat or car battery. With the Heathkit Power Converter you can enjoy the convenience of home electricity whether boat cruising or on automobile trips. Two power transistors are employed for years of trouble-free, dependable service. No moving parts to wear out, no tubes to replace. Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs.

ELECTRONIC IGNITION ANALYZER KIT

Ideal for use on automobiles, boats, aircraft engines, etc., the IA-1 checks ignition systems with the engine in operation (400 to 5,000 RPM). Shows the condition of coil, condenser, points, plugs and ignition wiring. Shows complete engine cycle or just one cylinder at a time. Two test leads are supplied, each 10’ long, which will enable you to reach either the breaker points or the spark plug wires. Shpg. Wt. 20 lbs.

ELECTRONIC TACHOMETER KIT

Useful on inboard and outboard boats, as well as in automobiles, the TI-1 operates directly from the spark impulse of the engine. Use on any spark ignited 2 or 4 cycle engine of any number of cylinders. Completely transistorized, it works with 6, 8, 12, 24 or 32 volt DC systems. Indicates revolutions-per-minute from 0 to 6,000. Calibration control provided for adjusting to engine type. Easy-to-build and easy-to-install. Shpg. Wt. 4 lbs.

March, 1959

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PROFESSIONAL OSCILLOSCOPE KIT

Everything you could possibly want in an oscilloscope is found in the new Heathkit model OP-1. Featured are DC coupled amplifiers and also DC coupled CR tube un-blanking. The triggered sweep circuit will operate on either internal or external signals and may be either AC or DC coupled. The polarity of the triggering signal may also be selected, and any point on the waveform may be selected for the start of the sweep by using the "triggering level" control. An automatic position is also provided, in which the sweep recurs at 50 cycle rate, but can be driven over a wide range of frequencies with no additional adjustment. Preset terminal boards are used for rapid, easy assembly of all critical circuits. Power supply is transformer operated utilizing silicon diode rectifiers and is fused for protection. Handsome cabinet features silver anodized front panel with red and black lettering and matching knobs. Shpg. Wt. 34 lbs.

VARIABLE VOLTAGE REGULATED POWER SUPPLY KIT

Invaluable in experimental and design work, the PS-4 eliminates the need for building up a separate power supply for each new circuit tried. It provides a convenient source of variable regulated B+, variable bias voltage and filament voltage for labs and work shops. The PS-4 supplies regulated B+ output continuously variable from 0 to 400 volts DC at up to 100 ma, bias voltage variable from 0 to -100 volts DC at 1 ma, and filament voltage of 6.3 volts AC at 4 amps. Separate panel meters continuously monitor voltage and current output. Rugged, top-rated components used throughout for long, reliable service. Shpg. Wt. 16 lbs.

TEST OSCILLATOR KIT

Provides the test frequencies most often used by servicemen in repairing and aligning modern broadcast receivers. Five fixed-tuned frequencies (262 kc, 455 kc, 600 kc, 1400 kc) are quickly selected for troubleshooting or alignment of the IF frequency measurements. Covers 160 kc to 110 mc on calibrated harmonics. Coils are pre-wound and calibrated. Complete with output cable and instructions. Shpg. Wt. 4 lbs.

MODEL SG-8 $19.50

RF SIGNAL GENERATOR KIT

A "must" for any beginning serviceman, this indispensable instrument is used for aligning tuned circuits quickly and tracing signals in faulty RF, IF and audio circuits. Covers 160 kc to 110 mc on fundamentals in five bands and from 110 mc to 220 mc on calibrated harmonics. Coils are pre-wound and calibrated. Complete with output cable and instructions. Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs.

MODEL AG-9A $34.50

AUDIO SIGNAL GENERATOR KIT

This unique generator uses three rotary switches to select two significant figures and a multiplier to determine audio frequency, allowing return to the exact frequency previously measured when making multiple frequency measurements. Covers 10 CPS to 120 kc with less than .1 of 1/2 distortion between 20 and 20,000 CPS. Shpg. Wt. 10 lbs.

MODEL TS-4A $49.50

TV ALIGNMENT GENERATOR KIT

TV service technicians will appreciate the outstanding features found in this sweep generator. Provides essential facilities for aligning FM, monochrome TV or color TV sets. The all-electronic sweep circuit employs a trouble-free controllable inductor which varies frequency by magnetic means. An unusual buy at this low price. Shpg. Wt. 16 lbs.

MODEL CD-1 $59.95

COLOR BAR AND DOT GENERATOR

The CD-1 combines the two basic color servicing instruments, a color bar and white dot generator in one versatile and portable unit, which has crystal controlled accuracy and stability for steady lock-in patterns. (Requires no external sync leads.) Easy-to-build and easy-to-use. No other generator on the market offers so many features at such a great price saving. Shpg. Wt. 13 lbs.

Your best dollar value...

HEATHKIT HEATH COMPANY • Benton Harbor 15, Michigan

"EXTRA DUTY" 5" OSCILLOSCOPE KIT

Laboratory quality at utility scope price makes this instrument an unusual value. The Heath patented sweep circuit functions from 10 CPS to better than 500 kc in five steps, giving you five times the usual sweep obtained in other scopes. Vertical frequency response extends from 3 CPS to 5 mc +1.5 db --5 db without extra switching. An automatic sync circuit with self-limiting cathode follower provides excellent linearity and lock-in characteristics. Extremely short retrace time and efficient blanking action are characteristic of this scope. Frequency response of the horizontal amplifier is within +1 db from 1 CPS to 200 kc. Horizontal sensitivity is 0.3 volts RMS-per-inch. Construction is simplified through the use of two etched metal circuit boards and precut, cabled wiring harness. Complete step-by-step instructions and large pictorial diagrams are supplied for easy assembly. An ideal scope for all service applications as well as in standard or color TV servicing. Shpg. Wt. 22 lbs.
ETCHED CIRCUIT VTVM KIT

Time proven for dependability, accuracy and overall quality, the V7-A is one of the wisest investments you can make for your electronic workshop or lab. Its multitude of uses will make it one of the most often used instruments in your possession. Use it to measure all operating voltages and potentials such as B+ and AC/DC, straight AC or DC power supplies, filament voltage, bias voltage, AVC voltage, line voltage, etc. Ideal for measurements in all types of AM, FM and TV circuits. Checks discriminator or detector operation, AVC or AGC performance, while the ohmmeter may be used to test circuit continuity, circuit resistance, to test out individual components with resistance measurement, or to trace circuit wiring through cables or chassis openings. Front panel controls consist of rotary function switch and a rotary range selector switch, zero-adjust and ohms-adjust controls. Precision 1% resistors are used in the voltage divider circuit for high accuracy and an etched circuit board is employed for most of the circuitry. The circuit board not only simplifies assembly but permits levels of circuit stability not possible with ordinary conventional wiring methods. Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs.

TUBE CHECKER KIT

Brand new in every respect, the TC-3 features outstanding performance and ease of operation. Sockets are provided for 4-pin, 5-pin, 6-pin, 7-pin, large, 7-pin miniature, 7-pin sub-miniature, octal, loctal, and 9-pin miniature tubes. Protection against obsolescence is provided by a blank socket to facilitate modification for checking newly added tube types. A 10-lever switch makes it possible to connect any element to any other element regardless of the pin numbers involved. A neon bulb indicator shows filament circuit continuity and leakage or shorts between elements. A specially designed spring loaded roll chart mechanism permits the roll chart to run freely throughout its entire length without binding. Thumb wheel drive knobs are provided on both sides of the panel to accommodate the left handed operator. Compact and small in size, the TC-3 is ideally suited for portable applications. Both the roll chart and the meter are illuminated to facilitate use in darkened areas. Shpg. Wt. 12 lbs.

HANDITION KIT

Ideal for use in portable applications when making tests away from the work bench or as an extra meter in the service shop. The combination function switch simplifies operation. Measures AC or DC voltage from 0 to 50, 500, 1,000, and 5,000 volts. Direct current ranges are 0 to 10 ma and 0 to 100 ma. Ohmmeter ranges are 0 to 3,000 and 0 to 30,000. Top quality precision components used throughout. Small and compact, take it with you wherever you go. Very popular with home experimenters and electronicians. Test leads and 1½ volt size C battery are included with the kit. Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs.

29,000 OHMS/VOLT VOM KIT

Portable and accurate, this kit features a 50 ua 4½" meter and 1% precision multiplier resistors for high accuracy. No external power required. Provides a total of 25 meter ranges on a two-color scale. Sensitivity is 20,000 ohms-per-volt DC and 5,000 ohms-per-volt AC. Measuring ranges are 0-1.5, 5, 25, 150, 500, 1,500 and 5,000 volts AC and DC. Measures direct current in ranges of 0-150 ua, 15 ma, 150 ma, 500 ma and 15 a. Resistance multipliers are X 1, X 100 and X 10,000. Covers —10 db to +65 db. Housed in an attractive bakelite case with plastic carrying handle. Batteries and test leads included. Shpg. Wt. 6 lbs.

AUDIO VTVM KIT

This vacuum tube volt meter emphasizes stability, broad frequency response and sensitivity for accurate measurement of critical AC voltages. Features a large 4½" 200 ua meter with increased damping in the meter circuit for stability in low frequency tests. Measures AC from a low value of 1 millivolt to a maximum of 300 volts AC (RMS). Voltage ranges are: 0-.01, .03, .1, .3, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100 (RMS). Voltage ranges are: 0-1.5, 5, 25, 150, 500, 1,500 and 5,000 volts. Ohmmeter ranges are 0 to 10 ma and 0 to 5,000 volts. Direct current ranges are 0 to 15 ma, 150, 500, 1,500 and 5,000 volts. Noise locator circuit. Ideal for use in portable applications. Shpg. Wt. 6 lbs.

IN-CIRCUIT CAPACITOR TESTER KIT

This handy kit checks capacitors for "open" or "short" right in the circuit. Detects open capacitors from about 50 mmf, not shunted by an excessive low resistance value. Checks shunted capacitors up to 20 mf (not shunted by less than 10 ohms). Checks all bypass, blocking and coupling capacitors of the electrolytic, mica or ceramic types. (Does not detect leaky nor check electrolytic condensers.) Electron beam "eye" tube is used for signal indication. A position function switch is featured which controls the power to the instrument and selects the test being made. Easy to build and easy to use. Test leads included. Shpg. Wt. 5 lbs.
"APACHE" HAM TRANSMITTER KIT

This beautifully styled transmitter has just about everything you could ask for in transmitting facilities. The "Apache" is a high quality transmitter operating with a 150 watt phone input and 180 watt CW input. In addition to CW and phone operation, built-in switch selected circuitry provides for single-sideband transmission through the use of a plug-in external adapter. A completely redesigned, compact and stable VFO provides low drift frequency control necessary for SSB transmission. A slide rule type illuminated rotating VFO dial with full gear drive vernier tuning provides ample bandspread and precise frequency settings. The bandswitch allows quick selection of the amateur bands on 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meters (11 m with crystal control). This unit also has adjustable low-level speech clipping and a low distortion modulator stage employing two of the new 6CA7/EL34 tubes in push-pull class AB operation. Time sequence keying is provided for "chirpless" break-in CW operation. The final amplifier is completely shielded for greater TVI protection and transmitter stability. A formed one-piece cabinet with convenient access hatch provides accessibility to tubes and crystal socket. Die-cast aluminum knobs and front panel escutcheons add to the attractive styling of the transmitter. Pi network output coupling matches antenna impedances between 50 and 72 ohms. A "spotting" push button is provided to allow tuning of the transmitter before switching on the final amplifier. This feature also enables the operator to "zero-beat" an incoming frequency without placing the transmitter on the air. Equip your ham shack now for top transmitting enjoyment with this outstanding unit. Shpg. Wt. 110 lbs.

HEATHKIT
MODEL TX-1
Built-in cooling fan
Rotating Slide Rule Dial
Compact, Stable, VFO
 Provision for SSB Adapter

$234.95

$50.00 required on C.O.D. orders. Shipped motor freight unless otherwise specified.

NEW STYLING...
NEW FEATURES

HEATH COMPANY
Benton Harbor 15, Michigan

HEATHKIT MODEL SB-10
SINGLE SIDEBAND ADAPTER KIT
Designed as a compatible plug-in adapter for the model TX-1 it can also be used with transmitters similar to the DX-100 or DX-100-B by making a few simple circuit modifications and still retain the normal AM and CW functions. Easy to operate and tune, the adapter employs the phasing method for generating a single sideband signal, allowing operation entirely on fundamental frequencies. The critical audio phase shift network is supplied, completely pre-assembled and wired in a sealed plug-in unit. Features include single-knob band-switching for operation on 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meters, an easy-to-read panel meter, built-in electronic voice control with anti-trip circuit. Enjoy the advantages of SSB operation by adding this fine kit to your ham shack now. Shpg. Wt. 14 lbs.

MODEL DX-100 $189.50
$50.00 deposit required on C.O.D. orders. Shipped motor freight unless otherwise specified.

HEATHKIT MODEL DX-20
DX-20 CW TRANSMITTER KIT
This fine unit covers 80, 40, 20, 15, 11 and 10 meters with single-knob band-switching and illuminated VFO dial and meter face. RF output stage uses a pair of 6146 tubes in parallel, modulated by a pair of 1625's. Designed for easy assembly. Measures 11½" H. x 19½" W. x 16" D. Shpg. Wt. 107 lbs.

MODEL DX-40 $64.95
DX-40 PHONE & CW TRANSMITTER KIT
Operates on 80, 40, 20, 15, 11 and 10 meters, using a single 6146 tube in the final for 100 watt plate power input CW, or 60 watts phone. Single-knob band-switching, pi network output, complete shielding, provision for three crystals and VFO, D'Arsonval movement panel meter. Shpg. Wt. 25 lbs.

MODEL DX-20 $35.95
DX-20 CW TRANSMITTER KIT
This fine unit covers 80, 40, 20, 15, 11 and 10 meters with single-knob band-switching. Features a 6DQ6 tube in the final for 50 watt plate power input, pi network output, complete shielding to minimize TVI. Easy to build with complete instructions supplied. Shpg. Wt. 19 lbs.

dx-100-b phone & cw transmitter kit
The same fine performance of the time proven DX-100 is retained in the DX-100-B with improvements in the crystal and loading circuits. The one-piece formed cabinet has convenient access hatch for changing crystals, etc. and the chassis is punched to accept sideband adapter modifications. Features a built-in VFO, modulator and power supply, complete shielding to minimize TVI, and a pi network output coupling to match impedances from 30 to 72 ohms. RF output is in excess of 100 watts on phone and 120 watts on CW. Covers 160 through 10 meters. Single-knob band-switching and illuminated VFO dial and meter face. RF output stage uses a pair of 6146 tubes in parallel, modulated by a pair of 1625's. Designed for easy assembly. Measures 11½" H. x 19½" W. x 16" D. Shpg. Wt. 107 lbs.
"MOHAWK" HAM RECEIVER KIT
Designed for ham band operation and for maximum stability and accuracy, the Heathkit "Mohawk" receiver will let you enjoy ham activities to the utmost. This 15-tube receiver features double conversion with IF's at 1682 kc and 50 kc and covers all the amateur frequencies from 160 through 10 meters on seven bands. An extra band is calibrated to cover 6 and 2 meters using a converter. The "Mohawk" is specially designed for single-sideband reception with crystal controlled oscillators for upper and lower sideband selection. Many more important features are provided in this outstanding receiver for dependable and effective amateur communications. Ruggedly constructed with well rated components throughout. Shpg. Wt. 66 lbs. Matching accessory speaker kit; optional extra. Model AK-5. $9.95. Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs.

"SENECA" VHF TRANSMITTER KIT
Brand new in every respect, the model VHF-1 "Seneca" is the latest addition to our line of ham transmitters. This self-contained 6 and 2 meter transmitter features built-in VFO, modulator, and dual power supply. A pair of 6146 tubes are employed in the push-pull final amplifier stage and features up to 120 watts input on phone and 140 watts input on CW in the 6 meter band. Slightly less in the 2 meter band to prolong amplifier tube life. Panel controls allow VFO or crystal control, phone or CW operation on both amateur bands. Four switch-selected crystal positions. Complete RF shielding to minimize TVI. Spotting push-button provided. The VFO slide rule type dial features edge-lighting and vernier tuning. An ideal transmitter for the ham who wants to extend operation into the VHF region. Shpg. Wt. 56 lbs.

ALL-BAND RECEIVER KIT
A fine receiver for the beginning ham or short wave listener. Frequecy coverage is from 550 kc to 30 me in four bands. Features include bandswitch, bandspread tuning, phone-standby-CW switch, antenna trimmer, noise limiter, RF and AF gain controls and head- phone jack. Easy to build. Shpg. Wt. 12 lbs.

"Q" MULTIPLIER KIT
Use with any receiver with IF frequency between 450 and 460 kc to add additional selectivity for separating two signals or to reject one signal and eliminate heterodyne. A great help on crowded phone and CW bands. Not for use with AC-DC type receivers. Simple to connect with cable and plugs supplied. Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs.

"AUTOMATIC" CONELRAD ALARM KIT
This easy-to-build device gives instant warning and cuts AC power to your transmitter when a monitored station goes "off-the-air". Use with any radio receiver having an AVC circuit. A sensitivity control adjusts to various AVC levels. Incorporates a heavy duty six-ampere relay and manual "reset" button to reactivate the transmitter. Complete instructions provided for connection to receiver. Shpg. Wt. 4 lbs.

ELECTRONIC VOICE CONTROL KIT
This unique device lets you switch from receiver to transmitter merely by talking into your microphone. Provision is made for receiver and speaker connections and also for a 117 volt antenna relay. Adjustable to all conditions by sensitivity and variable time delay controls provided. Shpg. Wt. 5 lbs.

VARIABLE FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR KIT
Far below the cost of crystals to obtain the same frequency coverage this VFO covers 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 11 and 10 meters with three basic oscillator frequencies. Better than 10 volts RF output on fundamentals. Requires only 250 volts DC at 15 to 20 ma, and 6.3 VAC at 0.45 a. Illuminated dial reads direct. Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs.
Beautifully Styled With Plenty of Room For The Most Complete Stereo System

**MODEL SE-1 (center unit)** $14995 Shpg. Wt. 162 lbs.

**MODEL SC-1 (speaker enclosure)** $3995 each Shpg. Wt. 42 lbs.

**CHAIRSIDE ENCLOSURE KIT**
Combine all of your hi-fi equipment into one compact control center and, at the same time add a beautiful piece of furniture to your home. The CE-1 is designed to house AM and FM tuners (BC-1A and FM-3A) and the WA-P2 preamplifier along with the majority of record changers which will fit in the space provided. Changer compartment measures 17 3/4" L. x 16" W. x 9 5/8" D. Adequate space is provided in the rear of the unit to house any of the Heathkit amplifiers designed to operate with the WA-P2. Good ventilation is achieved through properly placed slots in the bottom and back of the enclosure. Overall dimensions are 18" W. x 24" H. x 35 1/2" D. All parts are precut and predrilled for easy assembly. The Contemporary cabinet is available in either mahogany or birch, and the Traditional cabinet is available in mahogany suitable for the finish of your choice. Beautiful hardware supplied. Shpg. Wt. 46 lbs.

**STEREO EQUIPMENT CABINET KIT**
This superbly styled cabinet ensemble is designed to hold your complete home stereo hi-fi system, consisting of a stereo equipment center flanked by two individual stereo wing speaker enclosures. The unit has room for all the components required for stereo sound. Although designed to hold Heathkit stereo components, it is not frozen to this arrangement. The kit is supplied with mounting panels precut to accommodate Heathkits, but interchangeable blank panels are also furnished so you can mount any equipment you may already have. The precut panels accommodate the Heathkit AM-FM tuner (PT-1), stereo preamplifier (SP-1 & 2), and record changer (RP-3). Record changer chassis pulls out easily for convenient loading and unloading. Adequate space is provided for record storage and a pair of matching Heathkit power amplifiers (from 12 to 70 watts). The stereo wing speaker enclosures are open backed, cloth grilles cabinets designed to hold the Heathkit SS-2 or similar speaker systems. The cabinets are available in beautifully grained 1/4" solid core Phillipine mahogany or select birch plywood suitable for the finish of your choice. The matched grain sliding tape deck access door is designed to be hinged and closed. Entire top features a shaped edge. Hardware and trim of brushed brass and gold finish. Rich toned grille cloth is fleeced in gold and black. No woodworking experience required. All parts precut and predrilled for easy assembly. Maximum overall dimensions (all 3 pieces): 82 1/2" W. x 36 1/2" H. x 20" D. Center Cabinet: 47 1/2" W. x 36 1/2" H. x 20" D.

**HIGH FIDELITY RECORD CHANGER KIT**
Every outstanding feature you could ask for in a record changer is provided in the Heathkit RP-3, the most advanced changer on the market today. The unique turntable pause during the change cycle saves wear and tear on your records by eliminating the grinding action caused by records dropping on a moving turntable or disc. Record groove and stylus wear are practically eliminated through proper weight distribution and low pivot point friction of the tone arm. Clean mechanical simplicity and precision parts give you turntable performance in the automatic convenience of a record changer. Flutter and wow, a major problem with automatic changers, is held to less than 0.18% RMS. An automatic speed selector position allows intermixing 33 1/3 and 45 RPM records regardless of their sequence. Four speeds provided: 16, 33 1/3, 45 and 78 RPM. Changer is supplied complete with GE VR II cartridge with diamond LP and sapphire 78 stylus, changer base, stylus pressure gauge and 45 RPM spindle. Shpg. Wt. 19 lbs.

HEATHKIT®
A subsidiary of Daystrom, Inc.
Benton Harbor 15, Michigan

Plan your own Hi-Fi System...

**HEATHKIT MODEL CE-1** $4395 each

**HEATHKIT MODEL RP-3** $6495
"BASIC RANGE" HI-FI SPEAKER SYSTEM KIT

The popularity of this modestly priced speaker system attests to its high fidelity performance. The SS-2 provides an ideal basic speaker for your home hi-fi system. Flexibility of design allows it to be used as a table top model or as an attractive consolette with optional legs. May also be used as a supplementary speaker in more advanced systems or as replacement speaker for TV sets, etc. The specially designed tweeter horn rotates 90 degrees allowing you to use the speaker in an upright position if desired, as in the Heathkit stereo wing speaker enclosures. Total frequency range is from 50 to 12,000 cycles-per-second. An 8" mid-range woofer covers from 50 to 1,600 CPS while a compression-type tweeter with flared horn covers 1,600 to 12,000 CPS. Both speakers are by Jensen. A variable balance control allows level adjustment of the high frequency speaker. Power rating is 25 watts. Constructed of 1/2" veneer-surfaced plywood suitable for light or dark finish. All wood parts are precut and predrilled for simple, quick assembly. An added feature of the SS-2 is that, although an outstanding performer in its own right, it may be combined with the SS-1B "range extending" speaker system later to extend the frequency range at the high and low ends of the audio range. Build in just one evening for many years of listening enjoyment. Shpg. Wt. 26 lbs.

ATTRACTIVE BRASS TIP ACCESSORY LEGS convert SS-2 into handsome consolette. 14" legs screw into brackets provided. All hardware included. Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs. No. 91-26, $4.95.

DIAMOND STYLUS HI-FI PICKUP CARTRIDGE

MODEL MF-1 $26.95

Replace your present pickup with the MF-1 and enjoy the fullest fidelity your library of LP's has to offer. Designed to Heath specifications to offer you one of the finest cartridges available today. Nominally flat response from 20 to 20,000 CPS. Shpg. Wt. 1 lb.

"RANGE EXTENDING" HI-FI SPEAKER SYSTEM KIT

Designed exclusively for use with the SS-2, the SS-1B employs a 15" woofer and a super tweeter horn to extend the range of the SS-2 to an overall response of -5 db from 35 to 16,000 CPS. When used together the two units form an integrated four-speaker system and are designed to combine into a single piece of attractive furniture. Impedance of the SS-1B is 16 ohms and power rating 35 watts. A control is provided to limit the output of the super tweeter. Constructed of beautiful 3/4" veneer-surfaced plywood suitable for light or dark finish of your choice. All parts are precut and predrilled for simple assembly. No woodworking experience required. All hardware included. Shpg. Wt. 80 lbs.

"LEGATO" HI-FI SPEAKER SYSTEM KIT

It is difficult to describe in words the performance of this magnificent speaker system. You may never find absolute perfection in reproduced sound, but the Legato comes as close to achieving it as anything yet devised. Perfect balance, precise phasing, and adequate driver design combine to produce the superb quality of reproduction inherent in this instrument. The crisp, clear high frequencies and rich full bass engulf you in a sea of life-like tone. Two 15" Altec Lansing low frequency drivers cover frequencies from 25 to 500 CPS while a specially designed exponential horn with high frequency driver covers 500 to 20,000 CPS. The unique crossover network is built-in making electronic crossovers unnecessary. The legato emphasizes simplicity of line and form to blend with modern or traditional furnishings. Constructed of 3/4" veneer-surfaced plywood in either African mahogany or white birch suitable for light or dark finishes of your choice. All parts are precut and predrilled for easy assembly. Shpg. Wt. 195 lbs.
High Fidelity AM and FM reception in a Single Set

Professional Stereo-Monaural AM-FM Tuner Kit
Enjoy stereophonic broadcasts as well as outstanding individual AM and FM radio reception with this deluxe 16-tube AM-FM-stereophonic tuner combination. Features include etched circuit boards for high stability and ease of construction, prewired and prealigned FM front end, built-in AM rod antenna, tuning meter, FM-AFC (automatic frequency control) with on-off switch, and flywheel tuning. A multiplex jack is also provided. AM and FM circuits are tuned individually making it ideal for stereo applications since both AM and FM can be used at the same time. A switch selects tuning meter functions on either AM or FM. Cathode follower outputs with individual level controls are provided for both AM and FM. Other features include variable AM bandwidth, 10 kc whistle filter, tuned-cascode FM front end, FM AGC and amplified AVC for AM. Anywhere from 1 to 4 limiters or IF's assure smooth, non-flutter reception on weak or strong stations alike. The silicon diode power supply is conservatively rated and is fuse-protected assuring long service life. Flywheel tuning combined with new edge-lighted slide-rule dial provide effortless tuning. Use of three printed circuit boards greatly simplifies construction. Vinyl-clad steel cover is black with inlaid gold design. Shpg. Wt. 20 lbs.

**HEATH COMPANY**
Benton Harbor 15, Michigan

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**HEATHKIT MODEL PT-1 $89.95**

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**HIGH FIDELITY FM TUNER KIT**
The Heathkit FM-3A Tuner will provide you with years of inexpensive hi-fi enjoyment. Features broadbanded circuits for full fidelity and better than 10 uv sensitivity for 20 db of quieting. Covers the complete FM band from 88 to 108 mc. Stabilized, temperature-compensated oscillator assures negligible drift after initial warmup. Employs a high gain cascode IF amplifier and has AGC. Power supply is built-in. IF and ratio transformers are prealigned as is the front end tuning unit. Two outputs provided, one fixed, one variable, with extra stage of amplification. Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs.

**MODEL FM-3A $26.95**

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**HIGH FIDELITY AM TUNER KIT**
The BC-1A incorporates many features not usually expected in an AM circuit particularly in this low price range. It features a special detector using crystal diodes and broadband circuit design for low signal distortion. Audio response is 3 db from 20 CPS to 9 kc with 5 db of pre-emphasis at 10 kc to compensate for station rolloff. Covers the complete broadcast band from 550 to 1600 kc. Prealigned RF and IF coils eliminate the need for special alignment equipment. Incorporates AVC, two outputs, two antenna inputs and built-in power supply. Shpg. Wt. 9 lbs.

**MODEL BC-1A $26.95**

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**HEAVY DUTY 70 WATT HI FI AMPLIFIER KIT**
Designed for "rugged duty" called for by advanced hi-fi systems and P.A. networks. Silicon diode rectifiers assure long life and heavy duty transformer provides excellent power supply regulation. Variable damping control provides optimum performance with any speaker system. Quick change plug selects 4, 8 and 16 ohm or 70 volt output and the correct feedback resistance. Shpg. Wt. 52 lbs.

**MODEL W-6 $109.95**

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**25 WATT HI FI AMPLIFIER KIT**
Enjoy the distortion-free high fidelity sound from one of the most outstanding hi-fi amplifiers available today. Features include a specially designed Peerless output transformer and KT66 tubes. Frequency response is ±1 db from 5 to 160,000 CPS at 1 watt and within ±2 db 20 to 20,000 CPS at full 25 watts output. Hum and noise are 99 db below full output. Taps for 4, 8 or 16 ohm outputs. Shpg. Wt. 31 lbs.

**MODEL W-5 $59.75**

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**SINGLE CHASSIS 20 WATT HI FI AMPLIFIER KIT**
A true Williamson-type high fidelity circuit, the W-4AM features 5881 push-pull output tubes and a special Chicago-Standard output transformer to guarantee you full fidelity at minimum cost. Harmonic distortion is 1.5% and IM distortion is below 2.7% at full 20 watt output. Hum and noise are 95 db below full output. Taps for 4, 8 or 16 ohm speakers. Shpg. Wt. 28 lbs.

**MODEL W-4AM $39.75**

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**DUAL CHASSIS 20 WATT HI FI AMPLIFIER KIT**
Another famous Williamson-type high fidelity circuit, the W-3AM features the famous Acrusound TO-300 'ultralinear' output transformer and 5881 tubes. The power supply and main amplifier are on separate chassis for installation flexibility. Harmonic distortion is less than 1% and IM distortion is less than 1.2% at 20 watts. Shpg. Wt. 29 lbs.

**MODEL W-3AM $49.75**

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**20 WATT HI FI AMPLIFIER KIT**

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**MODEL W-2AM $39.75**

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**20 WATT HI FI AMPLIFIER KIT**

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**MODEL W-2AM $39.75**

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**20 WATT HI FI AMPLIFIER KIT**

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**MODEL W-2AM $39.75**
Monaural-Stereo Preamplifier Kit (2-Channel Mixer)

This unique kit allows you to purchase it in the monaural model if desired and then add the second or stereo channel later. The SP-2 features 12 separate inputs, six on each channel, with input level controls. Six dual concentric controls consist of: two 8-position selector switches, two bass, two treble, two volume level and two loudness controls, a scratch filter switch and a 4-position function switch. A separate on-off switch is provided. The function switch provides settings for stereo, 2-channel mix, channel A or B for monaural use. Inputs consist of tape, mike, mag phono and three high-level inputs. NARTB equalization and RIAA, LP, 78 record compensation are provided. A remote balance control is included. Printed circuit boards for easy assembly. Built-in power supply. Shpg. Wt. 15 lbs.

MODEL W-7M
$54.95

MODEL UA-1
$21.95

"EXTRA PERFORMANCE" 55 WATT HI FI AMPLIFIER KIT

Enjoy this high fidelity power amplifier at less than a dollar per watt. Full audio output and maximum damping is conservatively rated at 55 watts from 20 CPS, to 20 kc with less than 2% total harmonic distortion throughout the entire range. Features famous "bas-ball" circuit, EL-34 output tubes and special 70 volt output. Shpg. Wt. 28 lbs.

MODEL W-7M
$54.95

MODEL UA-1
$21.95

"UNIVERSAL" 12 WATT HI FI AMPLIFIER KIT

The versatility and economy of this fine kit make it a truly "universal" hi-fi amplifier. An ideal basic amplifier for any hi-fi system or a perfect addition to gear your present hi-fi system to stereo sound. Uses 6BQ5/EL84 push-pull output tubes for less than 2% harmonic distortion throughout the entire audio range. Shpg. Wt. 13 lbs.

MODEL W-1
$24.95

MODEL SW-1
$24.95

12" UTILITY SPEAKER KIT

Replace inferior speakers in radio or TV sets to obtain better tone quality or set up an auxiliary speaker for testing purposes with this convenient, high quality speaker. The speaker will handle up to 12 watts with a frequency response of ±5 db from 50 to 9,000 CPS. Speaker impedance is 8 ohms and has a 6.8 oz. magnet. An outstanding dollar value. Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs.

MODEL SW-1
$24.95

MODEL TK-1
$99.50

COMPLETE TOOL SET

These basic tools are all you need to build any Heathkit. The pliers, diagonal side cutters, 2 screwdrivers, and soldering iron are all of top quality case hardened steel for hard duty and long life. Pliers and side cutters are equipped with insulated rubber handles for safety. A good example of just how easy Heathkit building really is. Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs.

MODEL TK-1
$99.50

March, 1959
HIGH FIDELITY TAPE RECORDER KIT

The model TR-1A tape deck and preamplifier combination provides all the facilities you need for top quality monaural recording/playback with fast forward and rewind functions. 7½ and 3¼ IPS tape speeds are selected by changing belt drive. Flutter and wow are held to less than 0.35%. Frequency response at 7½ IPS +2.0 db 50-10,000 CPS, at 3¼ IPS +2.0 db 50-6,500 CPS. Both units may be mounted together or separately affording high flexibility in every application. Features include NARTB playback equalization — separate recording and playback gain controls — cathode follower output and provision for mike or line input. Signal-to-noise ratio is better than 45 db below normal recording level with less than 1% total harmonic distortion. A filament balance control allows adjustment for minimum hum level. Complete instructions provided for easy assembly. Overall dimensions of tape deck and preamp is 15½" W. x 13½" H. x 8" D. Shpg. Wt. 24 lbs.

Includes tape deck assembly, preamplifier and roll of tape.

HEATHKIT TE-1
$39.95
Tape preamplifier sold separately if desired. Shpg. Wt. 10 lbs.

Many more Heathkits to choose from

**hi-fi:** Amplifiers—Preamplifiers—Speaker Systems—AM/FM Tuners—Equipment Cabinets—Record Player—Tape Recorder—Electronic Crossover—Stereo Equipment.


**ham radio:** Transmitters—Receivers—Antenna Accessories—Voice Control—Conelrad Alarm—Variable Frequency Oscillator—SSB Adapter—“Q” Multiplier.

**marine:** Direction Finders—Marine Converter—Rudder Position Indicator—Fuel Vapor Detector—Charge Indicator—Power Meter.

**general:** Tool Set—6-Transistor Portable Radio—Radiation Counter—Electronic Timer—Crystal Receiver—Superheterodyne Receiver.

Send for Catalog describing over 100 easy-to-build electronic instruments in kit form. Complete specifications and detailed information on Hi-Fi—Test—Ham and Marine kits.

Save with Heathkits...the quality name in kit form electronics.
"BOOK SHELF" 12 WATT AMPLIFIER KIT

Here are a few of the reasons why this attractive amplifier is such a tremendous dollar value. You get rich, full range, high fidelity sound reproduction with low distortion and noise... plus "modern styling". The many features include full range frequency response 20 to 20,000 CPS = 1 db with less than 2% distortion over this range at full 12 watt output...its own built-in preamplifier with provision for three separate inputs: mag phono, crystal phono, and tuner—RIAA equalization—separate bass and treble tone controls—special hum control—and it's easy-to-build. Complete instructions and pictorial diagrams show where ever part goes. Cabinet shell has smooth leather texture in black with inlaid gold design. Cabinet measures 12 1/2" W. x 8 1/4" D. x 4 3/8" H. Output transformer has taps at 4, 8 and 16 ohms to match the speaker of your choice. An ideal unit to convert your present hi-fi system to stereo sound. Shpg Wt. 15 lbs.

Order direct by mail...

Save 1/2 or more over equivalent ready-made products by buying direct and assembling them yourself. Heathkit style, performance and quality are unsurpassed!

the World's Largest Manufacturer of Electronic Instruments in Kit Form

HEATH COMPANY BENTON HARBOR 15, MICH.

NOTE: all prices and specifications subject to change without notice.
Enclosed find $_____. Check (I money order. Please ship C.O.D. ( )
On Express orders do not include transportation charges—they will be collected by the express agency at time of delivery.
On Parcel Post orders include postage for weight shown. All prices are NET F.O.B. Benton Harbor, Michigan, and apply to Continental U.S. and Possessions only. 20% Deposit required on all C.O.D. orders.

HEATHKITS are also available at your Dealer see listing on next page

March, 1959
Convenient "over-the-counter" delivery

... is now available through any of the Authorized Heathkit Dealers listed below. Although you will find the price of Heathkits slightly higher when buying locally, we're sure you'll agree that this increase is justified. Your dealer absorbs all transportation charges, carries a complete stock of kits for immediate delivery, provides demonstration facilities, offers you a reliable source for parts and fast service... and stands ready to counsel or advise you on any problem that might arise.

This new service does not affect your continued privilege to buy directly from Heath Company if you prefer.

NOW READY TO SERVE YOU...

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Berkeley, California
DUNLAP RADIO & TV
2017 2nd Street
Chico, California
TELRAD ELECTRONICS
139 East Main Street
El Cajon, California
DUNLAP RADIO & TV
237 1st Street
Fresno, California
BUSHNELL SOUND CORP.
1024 W. 20th Street
Los Angeles, California
DUNLAP RADIO & TV
6th & Nebraska Street
Modesto, California
DUNLAP RADIO & TV
234 West 1st Street
Merced, California
TELRAD ELECTRONICS
469 National City
National City, California
ZACK RADIO SUPPLY
541 High Street
Palo Alto, California
DUNLAP RADIO & TV
1802 6th Street
San Francisco, California
TELRAD ELECTRONICS
8401 South Main Avenue
San Diego, California
ZACK RADIO SUPPLY
412 Market Street
San Francisco, California
DUNLAP RADIO & TV
27 1st Street
Stockton, California
VALLEY SOUND CORPORATION
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GOLDEN EAR, INCORPORATED
19 East Main Street
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GOLDEN EAR, INCORPORATED
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Salisbury, Maryland
MASSACHUSETTS
AUDIONICS, INCORPORATED
1384 Boston Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts
MICHIGAN
VOLTA ELECTRONICS
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Algon, Michigan
HIGH FIDELITY WORKSHOP
1640 West Seven Mile Road
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ACU KING COMPANY
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RADIO ELECTRIC SERVICE
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1600 Cooper Street
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116 South Horton Street
Newport, New Jersey
FEDERATED PURCHASER, INC.
116 South Horton Street
Newport, New Jersey
NEW YORK
CROSS ISLAND ELECT., INC.
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ACME ELECTRONICS, INC.
35 Willow Street
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GEM ELECTRONICS, INC.
35 Willow Street
New York, New York
BEAM ELECTRONICS, INC.
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Forest Hills, New York
GEM ELECTRONICS
305 Jericho Turnpike
Hicksville, New York
ARROW ELECTRONICS
205 Jericho Turnpike
Mineola, New York
DAVIS RADIO DIST., INC.
103 1st Street
Mt. Vernon, New York
ARROW ELECTRONICS, INC.
85 Conduit Avenue
New York, New York
HARVEY RADIO COMPANY
223 4th Avenue
New York, New York
OREGON
ECLES ELECTRIC CO
337 Northeast Broadway
Portland, Oregon
CICL FARNES COMPANY
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3422 Germantown Avenue
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STERLING RADIO PROD., INC.
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2117 Second Avenue
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WISCONSIN
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401 State Street
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SATTERFIELD ELECT., INC.
1900 North 8th Street
Medinon, Wisconsin
HI-FI CORNER
435 West Capitol Drive
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
NETZOW'S
2820 North 27th Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Careful selection of reliable qualified dealers is a slow process... so please bear with us if your area has not been covered. Thank you.

Mac's Service Shop
(Continued from page 52)

ing in the oscillator coil and I had to replace the coil. This coil must be bad, too, although the windings show continuity. Guess it must have shorted turns or something.

"What really bugs me though is that the owner said he had the pilot lamp go out and the set quit playing. That makes sense, for the filament of the output tube was open. But when I put in a new tube the set still wouldn't play and then I found the oscillator wasn't working. It's kind of a coincidence that the coil and the tube should go out at the same time. The owner had been into it, for some of the tubes were in the wrong socket. Maybe he fouled up the oscillator coil by putting the wrong tube in the socket. Anyway, I've put in a new oscillator coil; so let's hear it play."

Barney turned on the receiver, but no sound came from the speaker except a low hum. "What do you know! Guess it wasn't the coil after all," he said in chagrin.

"How about the mixer tube and the oscillator grid capacitor?" Mac asked helpfully.

"Both OK," Barney said promptly. "I checked them before taking out the old coil."

Mac looked down at the receiver on the bench for a minute and then reached over and gently pulled on a wire that ran from the loop antenna on the back of the receiver to the gated tuning capacitor. The end of the wire flipped loose from the tuning capacitor and the set began to play at once.

"OK, you smart aleck, what did you do?" Barney demanded.

"Just what you asked me to do: I listened to you," Mac said blandly.

"What did I say that gave you a clue?"

"You said the owner had been into the set. I tried to put myself in his place and look at the receiver. I know non-technical people are always looking for a 'loose wire' in a radio. To such a person, the short external antenna lead on the loop would seem to be just such a loose wire. When he looked for the point from which the wire might come, he spied that empty little eyelet connection on one end of the stator of the oscillator section of the tuning capacitor and he thrust the bared end of the wire through the hole. That failed to restore the receiver to operation; so he bundled the set up and brought it to us with the wire still in place."

"And I, like a big dope, never saw it," Mac said blandly. "What did I say that gave you a clue?"

"Don't be too hard on yourself. Your judgment was still fogged by the memory of the recent dead-oscillator set you had repaired and you couldn't think of anything but another bad coil. We all tend to expect recent experiences to repeat themselves in servicing."
Some technicians carry this to an extreme and insist on replacement of certain components in radio and TV sets right off without making sufficient checks to make sure these components are bad. If this fails to restore proper operation, then they go ahead to find what actually is wrong. As a result I have known technicians called 'Resistor Ralph,' 'Picture Tube Paul,' 'Filter Capacitor Frank,' 'Transformer Tom,' and so on. Just make sure I don't have 'Bad Coil Barney' working for me."

"Oakie doakie, Boss," Barney said with a sheepish smile. "I'll watch it. But I'm convinced you do a better job of 'no-hands' telephoning than I do of 'no-head' servicing!"

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MARS SCHEDULES
FOR MARCH

THE FIRST Army MARS SSB Technical Net, which operates on 4030 kc. upper sideband, Wednesdays at 9 p.m. (EST), has announced the following speakers for March.

March 4—"Frequency Measurements" by Herbert D. Tanzman, Project Engineer, Frequency Control Div., U.S. Army Signal Research and Development Laboratory, Ft. Monmouth.


March 18—"Some Aspects of Grounded Grid Amplifiers" by George Grammer, Technical Director, ARRL.

March 25—"Antennas" by Michael D. Ercolino, President and Chief Engineer, Telrex, Inc.

THE WESTERN Technical Net of Air Force MARS offers the following program of speakers for March with transmissions on 7832.5 and 3295 kc. and 143.46 mc. Sundays from 2 to 4 p.m. (PST).

March 1—"Environmental Testing of Electronic Equipment and Components" by Eric Edberg, Chief Test Engineer, Varian Associates.

March 8—"Microwave Radiometers" by Don Harris, G-E Microwave Laboratories.

March 15—"Navcom 100 V.H.F. Aircraft Navigation and Communication Radio System" by Kenneth M. Miller, K6HNJ, Chief Engineer, Lear-Cal Div., Lear, Inc.

March 22—"Miniaturization of Amateur Equipment" by W. R. Barstow, Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

March 29—"Equipment Utilization, Conversion Information and Project Reports" by USAF MARS Western Technical Net Members.

ANNUAL RTTY DINNER

THE SIXTH Annual Amateur Radioteleprint dinner will be held in New York City the evening of March 23. Technical discussions and demonstrations of teleprinter equipment are planned.

Reservations must be made in advance. Details are available from Clay Cool, W2EHZ, 443 West 47th St., New York 36, N. Y.

The RTTY dinner is held each year during the IRE National Convention, making it convenient for a maximum number of amateurs to attend.

Last year's event drew hams from as far away as Alaska and New Zealand.
MEMBERS of the electronics service industry in Texas have won themselves a nationwide reputation for "getting things done." The statewide Texas Electronics Association, for example, has gained considerable recognition for its well managed annual electronics fair. One of its member groups, TEA of San Antonio, has run true to the regional flair for successful action.

Shrewdly acknowledging the power of womankind, it chartered a ladies' auxiliary, which is itself no insignificant body. Membership of the auxiliary is about three-quarters that of the association—an impressive figure when one considers that not all of the 28 San Antonio members have "auxiliary ladies!" In any case, this TEA affiliate is not likely to run into the distress opposition that faces so many active association people in other parts of the country because their efforts take them away from their firesides. In other words, if you can't beat them—let them join you!

Faced with the common, tough problem of customers who want credit, the group makes up a retail credit report, available to members on a monthly basis. Technicians looking for work and shop owners looking for help find the employment assistance service set up by TEA of San Antonio a valuable function. An investigating committee to facilitate action on any industry problems that may arise keeps the group on a standby basis, ready to act when the situation calls for action. Of great value in establishing confidence with the public is the consumer protection committee, which handles grievances of set owners. Recognition of the difficulties that service people experience everywhere in connection with business and financial matters has led to the formation of a system of group bookkeeping. In addition to these efforts, TEA of San Antonio has done an exhaustive job of recording "fringe" service dealers who operate out of their homes in residential areas and reporting them to the Chief Building Inspector for violation of zoning regulations. This activity has received publicity in the San Antonio newspapers.

Prospective members must have state store licenses. They must also conduct their businesses in areas zoned for commercial use and satisfy the organization as a whole as to their good character and possession of satisfactory shop equipment. TEA of San Antonio takes its code of ethics quite seriously. Members are required to sign a legal form pledging that they will abide by the code and also adhere to the group's by-laws.

Located at 810 E. Commerce St. in San Antonio, this association boasts its own monthly, "SARTA News," which is edited by Kurt Wertheim. It holds two meetings every month, one for business matters and the other for an educational nature. Results of the annual election of officers for 1959 had not yet been reported at the time this was written. Officers for 1958 included C. W. Schertz, president; O. O. Brugman, vice-president; Donald Van Der Brug, secretary; Tom Boyd, treasurer; and directors Roland Mueller and Ralph McCoy.

As its publication name indicates, the San Antonio organization was initially known as the San Antonio Radio & Television Association. The original seems to stick, although it has chosen to identify itself more closely with the state group with its present name. Organized in 1949, this body has been incorporated.
How Radio-TV Servicemen are increasing their Annual Income $2,000 to $10,000

HERE'S YOUR KEY...A.S.P.G.

Throughout the country, ever-increasing numbers of service technicians like yourself are realizing increased business and profits, without additional effort or expense, through membership in the APPLIANCE SERVICEMEN'S PURCHASING GROUP. This dynamic, new merchandising group can help you increase your annual income too, easily, simply, with no interference with your regular service calls.

WHY IT'S "GOOD BUSINESS" TO BELONG TO A.S.P.G.

There's no magic formula to A.S.P.G., no secrets, no gimmicks. IT'S THIS SIMPLE! Through the tremendous purchasing power created by you and your numerous fellow servicemen, you are able to offer your present customers NATIONALLY ADVERTISED APPLIANCES (such as those you service) AT SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Your mass purchasing power, through one central source (A.S.P.G.) enables you to buy for less, create customer good will by selling for less, and assures healthy profits for yourself on every sale!

SELLING IS EASY... THE A.S.P.G. WAY

When you make your normal service calls, simply inform your customers that you can offer them any and all nationally advertised appliances at substantial discounts. Show your customer the MASTER A.S.P.G. catalog, impressing the point that your professional experience can help her make a wiser decision. (REMEMBER, YOUR SALE IS 90% COMPLETED BEFORE YOU START...YOU ALREADY HAVE THE CUSTOMER'S CONFIDENCE!) Now, give her a chance to sell herself while you proceed with your repair work.

QUALITY AND DEPENDABILITY ARE ALWAYS ASSURED...THE A.S.P.G. WAY

The MASTER A.S.P.G. CATALOG, which is included with your membership, lists the biggest, most accepted names in the appliance industry. You sell only the best...all nationally advertised, "pre-sold" merchandise that denotes quality and dependability...made by famous manufacturers who make your selling job easier by advertising in newspapers, radio, television and magazines. Such household appliances as refrigerators, ranges, washers, dryers, television receivers, radios, stereophonic hi-fi's, etc., that carry internationally-known brand names like Westinghouse, RCA, G.E., Grundig Majestic, Admiral, Zenith, Hotpoint, Philco, Sunbeam, Motoora, etc., are already known by your customers. YOU SELL MORE CONFIDENTLY BECAUSE THE CUSTOMER HAS MORE CONFIDENCE IN THE PRODUCTS YOU SELL!

A.S.P.G. FULL REFUND PRIVILEGE

If, after receiving the current copy of the Master A.S.P.G. Catalog and your Confidential Cost Book, you are not 100% satisfied with the A.S.P.G. program, return the catalog and cost book within 10 days. A.S.P.G. GUARANTEES TO RETURN YOUR MEMBERSHIP FEE IMMEDIATELY.

HERE'S HOW YOU JOIN A.S.P.G.

FILL OUT THIS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND RETURN TO A.S.P.G. WITH YOUR MEMBERSHIP FEE...TODAY!

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find my check or money order for full membership fee in A.S.P.G.

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Appliance Servicemen's Purchasing Group
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sound without fury
in 3 easy steps

Here’s a compact, do-it-yourself speaker system that delivers realistic, transparent reproduction without the fury of bass or treble exaggerations. Perfectly matched Electrostatic mid/high range speakers and a dynamic woofer give measurable flat response over the entire audio spectrum. What’s more, you need not be an expert cabinet maker. You create high fidelity at a sensible, do-it-yourself cost.

1 ELECTROSTATIC MID/HIGH RANGE SPEAKER

Model 65, illustrated, uses two JansZen electrostatic elements with a built-in power supply and high-pass filter. Each element contains 175 perfectly balanced, stretched conductors to give absolutely clean response from 70 to beyond 30,000 cycles. Finished complete in cabinet at $55.95, depending on finish. Slightly higher in West. Better yet...Model 350—considered as THE mid/high range speaker—contains four elements for a broad, 120° sound source. $81.95-$108, depending on finish. Slightly higher in West.

2 DYNAMIC WOOFER DRIVER

Specifically designed to complement the delicate clarity of JansZen Electrostatic Mid/High Range Speakers, the Model 355 Dynamic Woofer offers clean, honest bass, devoid of coloration, false resonances, hangover or boom. It is the only separately available woofer to give such clean response in so small an enclosure—only 10 x 8 x 11. Response is uniformly flat from 40 to 2000 cycles with excellent output to 30 cycles. Only $44.50. Slightly higher in West.

3 DO-ITYOURSELF WOOFER ENCLOSURE

Working with the plans we furnish with each woofer, you’ll be able to build your own enclosure with basic tools. The enclosure is sturdy, yet simple, totally enclosed cabinet. There are no tricky baffle arrangements or adjustments. Size without legs: 19” high x 25” wide x 13” deep. Cost of all materials should run about $12 to $18. Discover JansZen clarity for yourself. Write for literature on JansZen’s complete speaker systems and the name of your nearest dealer.

NESHAMNY ELECTRONIC CORP., Neshaminy, Pa.
Export Div.: 25 Warren St., New York 7, N. Y.
Cable Alphontron, N. Y.

“KNIGHT” 3-WAY SPEAKERS

Allied Radio Corporation, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill. has added two new deluxe three-way speakers to its “Knight” line of audio gear.

In England especially for the company, the new speaker features massive magnet structures, compression-type tweeters, and vacuum-formed woofer cones with high-compliance suspension. The mid-frequency radiator cones are mounted coaxial to the woofers.

The Model KN-812 is a 12” unit which employs a 3/4 pound magnet, has a frequency response of 30 to 20,000 cps, and a power handling capacity of 35 watts. The Model KN-815 is a 15” speaker with a 6 1/2 pound magnet, a frequency response of 25 to 20,000 cps, and power handling capacity of 50 watts. Both speakers are 7” deep and have 16-ohm impedance. Each speaker has a high-frequency L-pad level control on a 30’ cable. Frames are of extra heavy die-cast metal.

Write the company direct for prices and further details.

STEREO CONVERSION KITS

Ponon Electric Company, Inc., 98 Berriman St., Brooklyn, N. Y. has announced the availability of three new stereo conversion kits which permit the low cost modification of any monaural phonograph to play stereo disc recordings.

Each kit includes a self-contained amplifier and dual speaker system, providing two stages of preamplification in each channel, it offers proper feedback-type circuit equalization for discs and tape for very low distortion. It may also be used as a stereo headphone amplifier for individual listening and, with a minor circuit modification, as a high gain, monaural or stereo tape recorder microphone preamp. Its low impedance output of less than 10,000 ohms at 100 cps allows the use of an output cable up to 50 feet long.

Complete specifications are available from the manufacturer on request.

Stereo Conversion Kits

Grommes Division of Precision Electronics Inc., 9101 King St., Franklin Park, Ill. is now offering two new stereo systems to its "Knight" line of audio gear.

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stereo series in its high-fidelity equipment line.

The "Premiere" series consists of the Model 40PG stereo amplifier, the Model 209 stereo preamp, the Model 240 basic stereo amplifier, the Model 103GT AM-FM tuner, and Model 120GAT tuner-amplifier. The 212B preamplifier and 260A 60-watt basic amplifier are also included in the new series.

The "Custom" series consists of the Model 24PG stereo preamp, Model 214 stereo preamp, Model 101GT FM tuner, and Model 102GT FM-AM tuner.

The new lines have been distinctly designed in gold and white in leatherette cases. Modern pedestal styling contributes to the streamlined appearance of the units.

For specifications on any or all of the new units in either line, write the manufacturer direct.

BULK TAPE ERASER

Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y., is now offering a professional-type bulk eraser for all magnetic recording tape applications.

The ML-120 is a heavy-duty degausser which will handle any reel up to and including 10 1/2" in diameter. The field generator is strong enough to erase any tape without rewinding or flopping the reel.

In operation, the reel is placed over the spindle on the degausser, rotated until each segment of the reel passes over the field area several times, then lifted off slowly to a distance of six or more feet. The demagnetizer is then switched off and the tape is ready for re-recording. The unit is also recommended for processing new tapes before being used in critical recording applications.

The circuit employs two transformers, drawing 6 amps at 117 volts a.c.; has an "on-off" switch and power-line fuse. The unit measures 6 1/4 x 7 1/2 x 3 1/2". Shipping weight is 14 pounds.

PERFORMANCE-MATCHED TUBES

Tung-Sol Electric Inc., Newark, N. J., is now performance-matching its 6550 stereo series in its high-fidelity equipment line.

The "Premiere" series consists of the Model 40PG stereo amplifier, the Model 209 stereo preamp, the Model 240 basic stereo amplifier, the Model 103GT AM-FM tuner, and Model 120GAT tuner-amplifier. The 212B preamplifier and 260A 60-watt basic amplifier are also included in the new series.

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The new lines have been distinctly designed in gold and white in leatherette cases. Modern pedestal styling contributes to the streamlined appearance of the units.

For specifications on any or all of the new units in either line, write the manufacturer direct.

NEW 60-WATT STEREO AMPLIFIER

BY STROMBERG-CARLSON

WITH EXCLUSIVE "STEREO TONE BALANCE" SIGNAL

Here is a new dual-channel amplifier with performance and control features that add up to the best value in the field.

Each channel gives you 30 watts of clean, balanced power. Balance is the key to bona fide stereo. Exclusive Stromberg-Carlson "Stereo Tone Balance" lets you balance the two channels by a signal tone. You set up to what you actually hear.

Each channel has its own complete set of controls: loudness/volume, bass and treble—plus a master gain control.

For complete details and specifications see your dealer or write to us for literature. Find your dealer in the Yellow Pages, under "High Fidelity."

ASR-444 dual-channel stereo amplifier

POWER OUTPUT: 60 watts (2 30-watt channels).
FREQUENCY RESPONSE: 20-20,000 cycles ± .9 db. HARMONIC DISTORTION: Less than .7% at 30 watts each channel. NOISE LEVEL: 70 db down.

(Audiophile Net, Zone 1.)

STROMBERG-CARLSON

A DIVISION OF GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION

1477C N. GOODMAN STREET • ROCHESTER 3, N. Y.
**TUBE PROBLEM:**
An amplifier manufacturer was plagued by noise, microphonics and hum that developed in the high gain stages of his amplifiers. Sonotone engineers were consulted on the problem.

**SONOTONE SOLVES IT:**
Sonotone engineers discovered that they could correct *all three* complaints by redesigning just one tube.

**RESULTS:**
The heater element was changed to a coil heater, eliminating the hum. And rigid controls on the mount structure and processing reduced microphonics and noise. This resulted in the Sonotone reliable type 7025. It's now available for initial equipment and replacement purposes.

Let Sonotone help solve your tube problem, too.

---

and 5881 beam power amplifier tubes and twin-packing them in pairs to eliminate one of the most time-consuming operations encountered by the builder of audio gear.

Matching, which eliminates much of the higher order distortion and makes possible the best sound reproduction of which the equipment is capable, is a critical criterion with both hi-fi enthusiasts and design engineers.

The 5881's are for service in amplifiers rated at up to 50 watts while the 6550's are used in amplifiers and commercial sound equipment of up to 100 watt power.

**NEW MULLARD TUBE**
*International Electronics Corp.*, 81 Spring St., New York 12, N. Y., U. S. distributor of *Mullard* tubes, has announced the availability of the ECF80/6B18, a nine-pin miniature triode-pentode which functions as a high-gain a.f. amplifier and phase inverter.

Specially constructed center-tapped heater windings provide unusually low hum characteristics, according to the company. The heater windings may also be grounded for additional balance and hum reduction. The basing and element construction are such that coupling between the two sections is non-existent, making this tube suitable for integrated stereo amplifiers.

Additional engineering data and circuit information will be supplied by the U. S. distributor upon request.

**"ISOPHON III"**
The Isophon Speaker Division of *Arnhold Ceramics*, Inc., 1 E. 57th St., New York 22, N. Y. has announced the availability of a new four-speaker, three-channel combination unit—the "Isophon III."

Consisting of the firm's P30/37 bass speaker, a mid-range folded-horn compression speaker, and two four-inch high-frequency tweeters, the system includes a multi-matching universal transformer and special divider network.

Designed for either monophonic or stereo applications, the new system is housed in a West Indian mahogany cabinet which is available in a number of finishes as well as in a utility cabinet with non-acoustic baffle board.

An illustrated catalogue on this and other units in the company's line is available on request.

**SPEAKER CROSSOVER NET**
*Vidairine Electronics Mfg. Corp.*, of Baldwin, N. Y. is now offering a high-fidelity speaker crossover network, the Model CN-6.

Designed for use with most high-fidelity speakers, the new unit is of the constant-impedance LCR type. A treble control is included for varying the treble response of the high-frequency speaker over a range of 9 db. Crossover frequency is 1500 cps with 6 db-per-octave attenuation.

The Model CN-6 may be used with either 8- or 16-ohm speakers. It comes assembled on a gold-embossed brass plate for mounting on the hi-fi equipment or speaker enclosure.

**"TRIMENSIONAL" SPEAKER**
The University Loudspeakers, Inc., 80 S. Kensico, White Plains, N. Y. has announced the development of an integrated, single-cabinet speaker system for both stereo reproduction and monaural-stereo effect.

The "Trimensional" unit measures 30" wide x 25" high x 12½" deep overall. The system utilizes the reflections from the walls of the listening room to provide broad virtual sound sources with good separation. Compactness is achieved through use of the company's dual-voice-coil woofer which reproduces the bass ranges of both stereo channels. According to the company, full response is obtained down to below 30 cps, for both channels, with an enclosure of only 2 cubic feet for the bass speaker.

The mid-frequency and high-frequency ranges are covered, respectively, by Model C-8W eight-inch direct radiator speakers and Model HF-206 "Hypersonic" tweeters.

A data sheet giving specifications and recommended operational details will be furnished by the company on request.

**STEREO CONTROL CENTER**
The Arkay, Inc., 88-06 Van Wyck Expressway, Richmond Hill 18, N. Y. has just announced the availability of a new hi-fi stereo control center which incorporates dual 14-watt amplifiers and provides full 28-watt output for monaural use.

Offered in either kit or factory wired
form, the CS-28 has all of its inputs and outputs of the dual variety. In addition the circuit includes a reverse stereo switch for interchanging channels, a balance control for providing compensation in each channel for the speaker system or room acoustics, and a ganged gain control which governs volume on both channels simultaneously.

Frequency response is 20 to 20,000 cps; IM distortion at 60 and 6000 cps (4:1) is 1% at 14 watts and 0.5% at 10 watts; harmonic distortion is less than 1% from 30 to 20,000 cps at rated output while hum and noise on the low-level inputs are -70 db and -80 db on high-level inputs. Speaker impedances of 4, 8, 16, and 32 ohms are provided. The circuit uses a total of ten tubes.

For complete details and prices, write the manufacturer direct.

HEATH AMPLIFIER KIT

Heath Company of Benton Harbor, Mich. has just added a 55-watt amplifier to its line of audio equipment in kit form.

The Model W-7M provides frequency coverage from 20 to 20,000 cps at less than 2% total harmonic distortion throughout the entire range. Unique terminal output connections permit instant switch selection of "unity" or "maximum" damping factors for all 4-, 8-, or 16-ohm speakers, with an individually optimized output for each of these impedances. Each output has a separate current feedback circuit for unity damping. This circuit is entirely shorted out when not in use in order to obtain the highest possible damping factor.

Other features include level control and "on-off" switch right on the chassis plus provisions for remote control for preamps, etc. The company's "bas-bal" circuit conveniently balances the EL-34 output tubes. These heavy duty push-pull tubes operate into a high-quality tapped screen transformer designed especially for this unit by Chicago Standard Transformer. A 70-volt output on the transformer provides for p.a. or large music systems.

The unit is housed in a black and white box.
From the pioneer in ceramics for electronics

STEREO
the new single ceramic element
Stereophonic cartridge

DYNAMIC BALANCING MAKES THE DIFFERENCE
DYNAMIC BALANCING during manufacture provides full stereo reproduction. SINGLE ELEMENT DESIGN offers balanced outputs; excellent separation of 20 db over full audio-frequency range, with equal outputs from both channels. Compatible with stereo and monophonic discs.

SPECSIFICATIONS
RESPONSE: 20 to 16,000 cps. OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 0.5 vrms at 1 KC each channel. COMPLIANCE: 3 x 10^-6 cm/dyne, vertical & lateral. RECOMMENDED LOAD: 2 megohms. RECOMMENDED TRACKING PRESSURE: 5-6 grams. CHANNEL SEPARATION: 20 db. STYLUS: Dual tip; 0.7 mil diameter. RESPONSE: 20 to 16,000 cps. OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 0.5 vrms at 10-6 cm/dyne, vertical & lateral. RECOMMENDED LOAD: 2 megohms.

For additional information, see your Authorized ERIE Distributor.

IF YOU PRIZE IT... KRYLON-IZE IT!
Completely seals electronic parts with no delay.

CRYSTAL-CLEAR ACRYLIC SPRAY
Radio, TV and hi-fi equipment need Krylon Crystal-Clear, the protective coating with high dielectric strength and weatherproof qualities that seal the surface indefinitely.

Radio tape and disc releases and almost all stereo tapes are listed by performing artists, group, orchestra, and disc or tape title. In additional specifications on this new line, write the U.S. distributor direct at the above address.

BRITISH COAX SPEAKERS
Ercona Corporation's Electronic Division, 16 West 46th St., New York 36, N. Y. is now handling the U. S. distribution of a new line of British coaxial speakers, made by Reproducers & Amplifiers, Ltd. of Wolverhampton, England.

Known as the R & A Series 700, the line features coaxial construction, easily removable magnet assembly, plus wide, smooth frequency response up to 10,000 cps. The Model 780 is an 8" unit which will handle 15 watts; the Model 7100 is a 10" version designed for 20-watt applications, while the Model 7120 is a 25-watt, 12" unit. All of the units have voice-coil impedances of 8 ohms. In all instances, the magnet strength is 12,000 gauss.

For full details on price and additional specifications on this new line, write the U.S. distributor direct at the above address.

TAPE REEL CLIPS
Toyco Products' Audio Division, 1712 W. Florence Ave., Los Angeles 47, Calif. is marketing an inexpensive and efficient tape clip under the name "Reel-Neat."

Precision engineered of high-quality polished stainless steel, the clips are guaranteed to eliminate tape unreeeling. The clip snaps on the reel and involves no elaborate or complex operations.

For additional information and price on these new tape-reel clips, write the manufacturer direct at the above address.

AUDIO CATALOGUES
STEREO TAPES & DISCS
Allied Radio Corporation, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill. has just released a new stereophonic record and tape catalogue listing over 200 of the latest stereo disc releases and almost 500 stereo tapes.

Divided into two major sections and sub-divided into categories of music, the catalogue lists classic records and tapes alphabetically by composer. Popular, jazz, and other types of music are listed by performing artists, group, orchestra, and disc or tape title. In almost every case a complete rundown of selections is given.

Dept. PR832 of the company will mail a copy on request. Please specify Stock No. 68 R 566.

USE KRYLON SPRAY PAINTS
KRYLON SPRAY PAINTS, 107 colors, for furniture, cabinets, kitchen and bathroom applications.

For increased information, see your Authorized ERIE Distributor.

ERIE RESISTOR CORPORATION
MAIN OFFICES: ERIE, PA., U. S. A.
Hi-Fi Test Report
(Continued from page 61)

record players rumble wasn't as serious a problem in that vertical compliance of monophonic cartridges was considerably damped. However, this is not true for stereo reproduction where high vertical compliance is required. The new model has been redesigned to eliminate this problem in that it has negligible rumble, wow, and flutter. It incorporates an improved motor design and changes were made in the mechanical operation of the changer to allow for smoother performance and operation.

A stereo-monophonic switch has been added which serves an important purpose under certain conditions. When playing monophonic records with a stereo cartridge, it is necessary to connect the left and right channels of the cartridge together. In most hi-fi systems this is done in the preamplifier section and in this case the switch serves no particular function. However, there are many installations that do not provide the paralleling connection in which case the added switch, which does this job, is important to provide this additional flexibility.

In addition, a dual-channel muting switch and a quick-change cartridge holder have been incorporated. Although designed with stereo in mind, the changer can be used with ordinary monophonic cartridges simply by using only one of the output cartridge cables provided.

There are certainly advantages and disadvantages in using a record changer in place of a manual turntable. If one does not want the inconvenience of changing records then, of course, the changer is the answer. For ultimate quality of sound reproduction the preference is usually in favor of the manual turntable. There are two other factors that must be considered: variation in stylus pressure and the vertical angle of the stylus when playing a record singly or on top of a 10-record stack. The stylus pressure on this unit showed only a 1-gram variation and there was no noticeable change in the sound reproduction with the slight vertical angle stylus variation that occurred in use.

Like its predecessor model, this new changer has four speeds. The turntable comes to rest during the change cycle to eliminate unnecessary record wear. The motor is an improved four-pole, hum-shielded type with balanced rotor for smooth, constant-speed, shock-mounted operation. The turntable also incorporates automatic shut-off after the last record on the spindle has been played.

Regarding the performance of this new changer, we are sure that only the most critical listener would detect any difference between the sound reproduced by this changer and that emanating from some of the better turntables.

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March, 1959

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An important announcement for everyone considering a small-space wide-range speaker system... monaural or stereo

ACTUAL TESTS PROVE

University RRL

ULTRA LINEAR RESPONSE SYSTEMS

SUPERIOR

Compared with competitive widely publicized high compliance small-space systems

RRL systems use a specially designed acoustic coupler to load the new University high compliance woofers, enabling it to radiate tremendous bass energy with only small cone excursions. This achieves greater linearity and virtually eliminates distortion. Tweeter response, carefully matched to the woofer's acoustic output, is smooth and flat to beyond 20,000 cps. Result: better bass, cleaner treble, smoother response than any competitive small-space, high compliance units based on totally sealed enclosures using 'air spring' capacitance loading.

*RRL - Radiation Resistance Loading

OUTSTANDING FOR MONOURAL—IDEAL AS A STEREO PAIR

Model S-10S 2-SPEAKER SYSTEM
Available as highboy or lowboy
Components of the S-10S comprise the new 12" C-12HC high compliance, dual voice coil woofer, employed with the UL/HC 2500 cps tweeter and the special matched-level HC-2 crossover network. Separate "bass" and "brilliance" controls permit adjustment to room acoustics. Also includes the Program Distortion Filter to correct for sprotness of inferior radio programs, worn records, tapes, etc. The enclosure is constructed of extra heavy ½" furniture hardwoods. Gracefully styled to harmonize with any decor. Without removable base, either model is perfect for shelf, bookcase, or built-in applications. 24" x 14½" x 14½" deep. Shpg. wt., 51 lbs. User net: Mahogany --$154.00, Blond or Walnut --$158.00.

... And greater efficiency, greater RRL advantages
Model S-11S 3-SPEAKER SYSTEM
Available as highboy or lowboy
The S-11S truly stands alone in its field! It cannot be compared with any other existing high compliance system... but only with the most elaborate speaker systems, such as University's famed "Classic." Its handsome, compact RRL enclosure houses the new heavy duty high compliance 15" C-15HC dual voice coil woofer. The new HC-1 network provides 500 cps crossover to the Diffusione-8 Diffaxial for mid-range and 2500 cps crossover to the special UL/HC Hypersonic Tweeter for response to beyond audible limits. The unique Program Distortion Filter and separate treble and mid-range controls complete this magnificent system. 26½" x 19½" x 17½" deep. Shpg. wt., 80 lbs. User net: Mahogany --$260.00, Blond or Walnut --$264.00.

FOR EVEN GREATER SAVINGS...
Ultra Linear component kits CUL-10, CUL-11
Enjoy the satisfaction of assembling your own superb Ultra Linear Response system along with the added savings thus made possible.
Speaker kit CUL-10 comprises the identical components of Model S-10S; speaker kit CUL-11, the components of Model S-11S. Both kits are furnished with all wiring cables and complete easy-to-follow instructions for building and installing your own RRL enclosure. User net: CUL-10 --$98.75, Shpg. wt., 15 lbs.
CUL-11 --$164.50. Shpg. wt., 37 lbs.
How far can you go in electronics without a degree?

A few years ago, Lincoln E. Kitchin had no formal degree and knew nothing about electronic computers. He still doesn’t have a degree, yet today, he is a Field Engineer on one of America’s biggest electronics projects. He helps maintain one of the largest computers in the world. He’s doing work ordinarily done by engineers—an opportunity usually denied to men without a degree. This is a story of unusual significance to every technician who feels himself handicapped by lack of a formal degree.

“It all started back at the Base,” Link recalls, “about two years ago. We were having lunch. One of my fellow Aircrewmens described an interview he had just had—with IBM.

“It sounded good to me—particularly the field engineering aspects. I wasn’t anxious to start my civilian electronics career stuck in a corner of some plant. Here was a chance to work in the field—with all the advantages of a permanent location. I made a note to add IBM to the companies I was considering for civilian work."

A month later, Link sat across the desk from an IBM interviewer. “Frankly,” confesses Link, “I was scared at the thought of this interview. I didn’t know the difference between an analog and a digital computer. I didn’t expect to get the job.”

The interviewer put Link quickly at his ease. A check of his background revealed Link’s Service training—28 weeks of Class “A” aviation electronics plus Class “C” schooling in LORAN, RADAR and SONAR. He took a test, which indicated excellent aptitude for computer work. Then Link learned how IBM would train him in electronics—for five months at full salary—to become a Field Engineer on the SAGE Program. He learned about SAGE, part of our nation’s radar defense net, which is built around giant IBM computers—each containing 50,000 vacuum tubes plus 170,000 diodes. He heard about IBM’s excellent company benefits, especially interesting to Link who had a wife and child. By the time the interview was over, Link had decided that IBM and the SAGE Program were what he was looking for. He decided then and there that he wanted to come with IBM.

Receives 20 weeks’ training

Link reported to Kingston, N. Y., for training. In the IBM “school,” he studied basic computer circuits, computer logic and programming, card punch machines—all part of the twenty-week course a Computer Units Field Engineer takes. “The instruction was excellent,” he recalls. “Our teachers, experienced field men, often made points not in the textbooks.” Formal classroom lectures accounted for half his time, the other half being spent in the laboratories, where he worked on actual computer equipment for SAGE. During his training period, Link received a living allowance in addition to his salary.

Assigned to site in home state

His twenty weeks’ training completed, Link was assigned to the SAGE site at Topsham, Maine. “IBM makes every effort to assign you to a location of your choice wherever possible,” Link, who is a native State-o’-Mainer, points out.

At Topsham, Link has completed the installation phase of the computer. Now, his work consists of preventive maintenance and “keeping the customer happy”—the customer, in this case, being the Air Force personnel who man and operate the computer. “Installing this giant computer was a significant engineering feat,” Link recalls. “First we ran 2,509 cables from 4 to 300 feet long. Then we bolted the computer sections together and hooked up the cables. Next came the testing phase in anticipation of Air Force acceptance tests.”
A problem in pluggable units

Working on manual input board of SAGE computer

Recording data on main core memory unit

"I'm in the Display Group," Link continues, "which has responsibility for over one hundred display consoles. Each of these has a 19-inch and a 5-inch cathode ray tube (similar to a TV tube) plus associated circuits. The knowledge of complex circuitry which we learned in the IBM school is essential for this work. We also maintain our own test equipment—oscilloscopes, meters, signal generators and specially designed pluggable unit test equipment."

What does the future hold?

Link looks forward to a rewarding career as a Computer Units Field Engineer. Promotion-wise, he could become, with further training, a Computer Systems Field Engineer, a Group Supervisor or Group Manager. Most important, however, he believes, is the excellent electronics background he's acquiring for the years ahead. "I've had a new engineering dimension added to my career—thanks to IBM's willingness to spend time and money training technicians to assume engineering responsibilities."

A career for you with IBM?

Since Link Kitchin joined IBM and the SAGE Program, opportunities are more promising than ever. This long-range program is destined for increasing national importance and IBM will invest thousands of dollars in the right men to insure its success.

If you have a minimum of 3 years' technical schooling—or equivalent experience—you may be eligible for advanced training for 5 months as a Computer Units Field Engineer. While training, you receive full pay plus living allowance before assignment to a permanent location. You are paid a salary, not hourly wages, plus overtime.

From then on, you can go as far as your abilities and ambition will take you. IBM is the leader in a field that offers you unlimited horizons. And, as you may already know, at IBM you receive company-paid benefits that set standards for industry today.

Mr. N. H. Heyer, Room 650C
WRITE TODAY TO: Military Products Division
IBM Corp., Kingston, N. Y.

You will receive a prompt reply. Personal interviews arranged in all areas of the U. S.
In this transistor age, the small, personal portable radio has become a reality. In these receivers some compromises in audio reproduction and output level became necessary due to the small speakers and battery supplies available.

There are times when it would be desirable to be able to increase the power output and to improve the fidelity of such receivers, as when on a crowded beach or at home. By incorporating an amplifier and a larger speaker in a cabinet, the tiny personal radio can become a 1-watt output receiver of improved fidelity.

In order to build an amplifier of relatively high output while retaining its "portable" feature, a class B push-pull circuit was used. In class B operation, power consumption is minimum and distortion is quite low. The power consumption is low enough so that four size "D" flashlight batteries are adequate for the power supply.

The amplifier, shown schematically in Fig. 3, uses a conventional push-pull, transformer-coupled circuit. Base bias is developed by the voltage divider \( R_b \) and \( R_e \). By making \( R_b \) small, the base bias circuit may be left unbypassed with only negligible loss in gain. The audio response of amplifiers of this type is usually determined mainly by the quality of transformers used. The typical cut-off frequency of the transistors used (Philco 2N353) is 16 kc., but the degeneration introduced by the unbypassed emitter resistor raises this cut-off frequency considerably. (The cut-off frequency is defined as the frequency at which the current gain of the transistor falls off 3 db.)

Fig. 1 shows that the response is down only 3 db at 30 kc. with the low frequency response beginning to fall off between 100 and 200 cps and down...
3 db at 80 cps. The curve was taken with a resistive load connected in place of the speaker. When the speaker is connected, its resonant frequency, usually close to 100 cps, will bring the low end up. Tone control could be added to the circuit but if the amplifier alone is fairly flat, then the response of the receiver will be reproduced. The gain of the amplifier is 36 db at 400 cps. This means that any receiver which will supply at least 5 mw. of output power will be able to drive the amplifier to its full output capabilities.

The maximum power which can be delivered to a resistive load was measured at 1.5 watts. Clipping sufficient to give 10 per cent distortion occurred at an output of 915 milliwatts. The distortion at 250 milliwatts was 2.4%.

Battery life will depend on the manner in which the amplifier is used. Since it is a class B stage, the power required from the battery depends on the listening level. At full output, the total battery current is 335 ma, while at 250 milliwatt output, which is still a good listening level, the current is 150 ma. The “no signal” current is 16 ma. For the average listener, battery life expectancy should be 100 to 200 hours. With supply voltages as low as 4 volts the output will fall off, but the amplifier will still perform well at low listening levels.

Although temperature usually has an important role in the design of transistor circuitry, the use of power transistors at these output levels requires no special consideration. Heat sinks are not needed. The amplifier performs very well at 55 degrees C (131 degrees F) where the “no signal” current rises to about 30 ma. At this temperature the maximum power output falls off slightly.

The amplifier and speaker are enclosed in a cabinet which measures 10 1/2” x 6 1/2” x 5 1/2”. The top is recessed to hold the personal receiver. The size of the recess will of course depend upon the receiver used. In the author’s unit, the receiver was a Philco Model T-4. Electrical connection of the receiver to the amplifier is made through the “private listening” jack which is provided on most receivers. If the particular radio being considered does not have one, it is a simple matter to install one. Fig. 2 shows how this can be done by a simple wiring change.

The male plug is spring-mounted in the side of the recess to permit the receiver to slide into place. The amplifier case is constructed of 1/4” Polyvinyl Chloride board (Colonial Plastics Mfg. Co., 8007 Grand Ave., Cleveland, Ohio), commonly called “Van-Cor”. This board is very easily worked and its softness adds to the audio response. The handle is made from 1” polystyrene rod. The photographs show the parts layout used by the author. The tube in the bottom of the set is the battery holder. This type of holder makes it possible to change batteries without opening the amplifier case. Also, the danger of destruction of the amplifier due to leaky batteries is eliminated. The holder is polarized so that it is impossible to insert the batteries in the wrong direction.

The “Big Little Portable” described has been used both at home and on Florida beaches in the blazing sun. Performance was very good and many hours of entertainment have been enjoyed in situations where the small portable alone would have been unusable.

As the personal portable is placed into the recessed opening, the spring-mounted plug in the side of the opening is fitted into the set’s private listening jack. Refer to text.

-30-

Fig. 2. Method that can be employed to add private listening jack to set.

Fig. 3. Schematic of the added amplifier.

March, 1959
IN-CIRCUIT CONDENSER TESTER

Model CT-1

Net $34.50

Model SRT-1

Net $29.50

IN-CIRCUIT RECTIFIER TESTER

Model SRT-1

With the growing trend towards compactness, portability and low price. TV manufacturers are resorting more and more to producing series-string TV sets employing selenium, germanium or silicon power rectifiers. Now the need for an in-circuit rectifier tester is greater than ever.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES
- Checks all types of power rectifiers rated from 10 ma. to 500 ma. (selenium, germanium, silicon, etc.) both in-circuit or out-of-circuit.
- Will not blow fuses even when connected to a dead short.
- Large 3" highly accurate multi-color meter...sensitive yet rugged.
- Separate meter scales for in-circuit and out-of-circuit tests.
- Cannot damage or over heat rectifier being tested.

SIMPLE TO OPERATE
Just clip SRT-1 test leads across rectifier under test right in the circuit without disconnecting rectifier from circuit. Press test switch and get an instant indication on the easy-to-read three-color meter scales...

THE SRT-1 CHECKS ALL POWER RECTIFIERS IN-CIRCUIT AND OUT-OF-CIRCUIT WITH 100% EFFECTIVENESS FOR:
- Quality
- Fading
- Shorts
- Opens
- Arcing
- Life Expectancy

ALL CENTURY INSTRUMENTS ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE FULL YEAR
The extremely low prices are made possible because you are buying direct from the manufacturer.

IN-CIRCUIT CONDENSER TESTER

Model CT-1

Net $34.50

IN-CIRCUIT CONDENSER TESTER

Model CT-1

Net $34.50

in-circuit checks:
- Quality of over 90% of all condensers even with circuit shunt resistance present...leakage, shorts, opens, intermitents.
- Value of all condensers from 50 mmfd. to .5 mmfd.
- Quality of all electrolytic condensers (the ability to hold a charge).
- Transformer, socket and wiring leakage capacity.

out-of-circuit checks:
- Quality of 100% of all condensers...leakage, shorts, opens and intermitents.
- Value of all condensers from 50 mmfd. to .5 mmfd.
- Quality of all electrolytic condensers (the ability to hold a charge).
- High resistance leakage up to 300 megohms.
- New or unknown condensers...transformer, socket, component and wiring leakage capacity.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES
- Ultra-sensitive 2 tube drift-free circuitry.
- Multi-color direct scale precision readings for both quality and value...in-circuit or out-of-circuit.
- Simultaneous readings of circuit capacity or gain, leakage indicator sensitive to circuit resistance.
- Built-in leakage indicator sensitive to all circuit components.
- Electronic eye balance indicator for even greater accuracy.
- Isolated power line.

TRANSISTOR TESTER

Model TT-2

The TT-2 is an inexpensive quality instrument designed for accurate and dependable tests of all transistors and diodes...quickly and accurately.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES
- Checks all transistors, including car radio, power output, triode, tetrode and unijunction types for current gain, leakage, shorts, open, cut-off current.
- Checks all diodes for forward to reverse current, open, leaky, shorts.
- Over a minute required for tests of either transistors or diodes.
- Large 3" meter is extremely sensitive yet rugged.
- With insulated test clips enable tests without entirely removing transistor from circuit.
- Comes complete with replaceable transistor test chart.

IMPORTANT FEATURE: The TT-2 cannot become obsolete as the circuitry is engineered to enable you to check all new type transistors as they are introduced. New listings will be furnished at no cost.

EASY TO BUY IF SATISFIED
see order form on facing page

RADIO & TV NEWS
March, 1959

FOR 10 DAY FREE TRIAL
try them for 10 days before you buy ... only then, when satisfied, pay in easy-to-buy monthly installments — without any financing or carrying charges added.

STILL THE BEST SELLING TUBE TESTER IN THE FIELD
FAST-CHECK TUBE TESTER
Model FC-2

The greatest testimonial ever paid an instrument ... over 20,000 sold in a little more than a year ... still selling as fast as we can produce them. See for yourself at no risk why so many servicemen choose the FAST-CHECK above all other tube testers — regardless of price.

- Model FC-2 — housed in hand-rubbed oak carrying case completely with CRT adapter ... only $69.50 Net
- Just 2 settings on the FAST-CHECK TUBE TESTER tests over 700 tube types completely, accurately — AND IN SECONDS!

RATION OF OPERATION
- Checks quality of over 700 tube types, employing the time proven dynamic cathode emission test principle. This covers all tube types in use today, including the newest series-parallel TV tubes, auto 12 plate volt, hi-fi and foreign tubes. It boasts a unique circuitry that enables you to check over 600 tube types — and has a range of operation that far exceeds others in its price class.

IMPORTANT FEATURES
- No time consuming multiple switching ... only 2 settings are required instead of banks of switches on conventional testers. No annoying roll chart checking ... tube chart listing over 700 tube types is local and inside cover. New listings are added without costly roll chart replacement. Checks quality of multi-section tube types and if one tube is defective the tube will read "Bad" on the meter scale. Checks emission, inter-element shorts and leakage. Checks for inter-element shorts and leakage. Checks for gas content. Checks for life expectancy.

NOTE: The Fast-Check positively cannot become obsolete ... circuitry is engineered to accommodate all future tube types as they come out. New tube listings are furnished periodically at no cost.

CONVENIENT TIME PAYMENT PLAN — NO INTEREST OR FINANCING CHARGES

CENTURY ELECTRONICS CO., INC.

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Case for a Third Channel
(Continued from page 71)

the left and right outputs was fed to the center speaker at voltage level equal to one of the end speakers (in other words, 3 db lower than the total power of both end speakers). The sound of one channel was increased in intensity until the observer could state with certainty that the sound seemed to be coming from a particular direction. The average results of this second series is shown in Table 2. By comparing equivalent average measurements between the two series of tests, one immediate conclusion can be drawn with respect to three channel. It takes more change of emphasis of either left or right channels before the listener can definitely "fix" the source of sound. For example, at medium sound level of 1000-cycle tones, the listener felt a shift from center to either left or right with a change of only 2 db. In the three-channel set-up, a change of 4 db was required before the observer detected the "shift" of location. The conclusion is that it is far more difficult to achieve true stereo sound in a three-channel stereo set-up than in three channels. In fact, we seriously doubt if balance can be maintained or adjusted for a given point in the room without instruments. This does not mean that under musical conditions stereo illusion is lost. It does mean, though, that in two-channel stereo the vocalist or soloist originating at center stage may alternately appear to be at stage-right or stage-left by a mere shifting of the listener in his chair. This did, in fact, take place in the musical tests which followed.

Musical Corroboration

To translate the tabulations into further meaningful conclusions, we selected vocal and instrumental discs and tapes and subjected the listeners to them. In all ten cases, the listeners preferred having the third channel in use in this form of musical presentation. (Of course, the listeners were never told whether the third channel was in or out and over-all sound level at the listener's seat was maintained constant. As the third channel was faded in, end channels were reduced proportionately, to maintain equal total sound at all times.) In the case of solo or vocal music, projected by an orchestral background, the reason given for the preference of third channel was essentially "I find that I don't have to concentrate on where the soloist is standing." In purely orchestral music, two channels are believed by some to be inadequate. This does not mean that under musical conditions stereo illusion is lost. It does mean, though, that in two-channel stereo the vocalist or soloist originating at center stage may alternately appear to be at stage-right or stage-left by a mere shifting of the listener in his chair. This did, in fact, take place in the musical tests which followed.
Several preamplifiers currently available for stereo set-ups feature provisions for a third power amplifier connection. These include Madison Fielding Model 340, Scott Model 130, and Lafayette Model KT-600. In these preamplifiers, the necessary "blending" is accomplished electronically, providing a clean left and right signal for just this application. Undoubtedly, others will be marketed.

Still a third method of achieving three channels suggests itself. In this last method, no third amplifier is required, but two more wide-range speakers are involved. The set-up is shown in Fig. 4. Here, a third wide-range speaker is paralleled across the left speaker and a fourth speaker is paralleled across the right speaker. Physically, however, the two extra speakers are mounted in one enclosure, which is positioned between the other two enclosures. If you have a pair of speakers currently doing stereo duty in another room, this might be the most inexpensive way to perform the three-channel experiment without additional expenditure until you decide whether or not you like the effect.

As for our own situation, there will be no rest until I replace the speaker system I "temporarily" stole from our bedroom and am unwilling to return—I happen to have decided in favor of three-channel stereo in the living room. For the time being, our bedroom TV set will have to subsist on its own 4" low-fi unbaffled "squeaker."

Whence the Third Channel?

If your interest is aroused at this point, and if you would like to draw your own conclusions, it is not difficult to duplicate the set-up we used. The third channel was derived right at the speaker terminals of the left and right channels. The "hot" lead to each of the end speakers was fed to a 500,000-ohm potentiometer (one lead to an end terminal of the potentiometer, the other speaker lead to the other end terminal of the potentiometer). The arm of the pot was then used to feed a third basic power amplifier and speaker. By rotating the shaft of the potentiometer (which had a linear resistance element) half way, equal amounts of left and right signal were picked off at the arm of the pot. A schematic of the arrangement is shown in Fig. 3. All grounds (from left and right speakers and shield of cable going to third amplifier) were tied together. It is extremely important that the third speaker be placed properly with respect to the other two. If increasing the level control on the third amplifier seems to reduce the total level of sound in the room, you can be certain the third speaker is phased incorrectly and a simple reversal of the leads to that speaker will correct the situation. It goes without saying that the left and right speakers should also be phased properly.

March, 1959

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<td>$85.75</td>
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<td>5&quot; General Purpose Scope Kit</td>
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<td>6V-12V Battery Eliminator Kit</td>
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**Allied Catalog**

See pages 241-273 for detailed descriptions of all KNIGHT-KITS: Hi-Fi, Hobby, Test Instrument, Amateur. The 1959 Allied Catalog is your complete Buying Guide to the world’s largest stocks of everything in Electronics.

38 years of experience in electronic kit design.

This is a "how-to" book for the radio amateur who operates SSB and those who have been "thinking it over" and are as yet undecided as to whether to hop on the bandwagon or not. The author, a dyed in the wool "sidewinder," is a mighty persuasive salesman so be forewarned!

The book is divided into eight informal and chatty chapters covering a definition of sideband, balanced modulators, the filter system, phasing system, double sideband, linear amplifiers, how to receive sideband, and accessories for sideband shack.

Parts of the text are humorous but this treatment is incidental to a sound and thorough discussion of the subject. The author "knows his stuff" and is happy to share his knowledge with his audience. Line drawings, photographs of commercial equipment, schematics, and graphs are lavishly used to amplify the text material. A bibliography at the end of each chapter is provided for those who wish to delve deeper into some particular phase of the subject although this volume is complete in itself.

Hams seeking greater operating convenience and pleasure will undoubtedly want to investigate the possibilities of SSB while those already a member of the "fraternity" will be interested in sharpening their operating practices.


Listings of over 27,500 tubes of all types are included in the newest edition of this well-known reference volume. Since the appearance of the second edition in 1954 more than 9000 tubes have been added by electronic manufacturers throughout the world. The Encyclopaedia is divided into ten sections covering radio receiving tubes, triode transmitting tubes, tetrode and pentode transmitting tubes, rectifiers, thyatrons, regulator and control tubes, tuning inductors, grid leak tubes, sharp cutoff photo tubes, and rare tubes and their equivalents.

Instructions for using the charts and tables are printed in 14 languages in addition to English, fully justifying the "International" in the title. Tubes made in Great Britain, U. S., France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Japan, South American countries, Australia, Spain, Canada, and the U. S. S. R. appear along with comprehensive data on each type. Of particular interest to those who have purchased various items of surplus military gear is the section on tube types used in the equipment of the British, U. S., Russian, and European Armed Forces.

There are completely cross-indexed equivalents tables covering every receiving tube produced in the world, enabling the user to substitute tubes where required. A numerical-alphabetical index, a section showing the various types of tube bases, a listing by tube purpose, and a manufacturer's index with trade-names and complete addresses are all "plus" features which will be warmly appreciated by those who have occasion to consult such a reference source.


This is the fifteenth in this publisher's series of servicing data books and follows the same pattern of presentation as the earlier volumes.

Sets made by Admiral, Emerson, General Electric, Hotpoint, Montgomery Ward, Motorola, Packard-Bell, Philco, RCA, Sylvania, Westinghouse, and Zenith are covered. All of the essential material needed for a quick servicing job has been included. Double-page diagrams, alignment tips, waveforms, voltage values, parts location diagrams, factory revisions, and service hints are provided.

An index which lists the receivers by maker and chassis and model numbers is included to facilitate location of the required material.


The progress of the transistor art has been so rapid that a second edition of this volume (originally published in 1954) was warranted. Large portions of the original text have been rewritten and additional material included to bring the reader up to date on technological developments.

New material includes the theory, construction, and operation of semi-
conductor devices such as surface barrier, intrinsic, drift, avalanche, and spacitor types. Illustrative circuits and design theory applicable to amplifiers, oscillators, and high-frequency usage indicate the current state of the art.

To make this volume suitable for home-study and classroom use, each chapter carries review questions plus a bibliography for further study. Those seeking a compact, up-to-date reference on transistors would do well to consider this volume. A practical working knowledge of mathematical processes would be helpful.


In this non-technical discussion of high-fidelity equipment, the author covers turntables, record changers, tone arms, and pickups; FM and AM tuners; amplifiers; speakers, cabinets, and enclosures; the assembling of kits; and the installation of a hi-fi system using pre-assembled components.

Additional chapters present an introduction to high-fidelity, a discussion of the components comprising a high-fidelity system; how to listen to high-fidelity program material; and the future of hi-fi. A glossary and index complete the volume.

The language is simple and schematic and graphs have been eliminated in favor of block diagrams. Each type of component discussed is illustrated with a photograph of a commercial unit. For the technically inclined or the "old hand," the author's treatment is overly simplified but for the real tyro this text should prove helpful.


Despite the fact that mobile radio has become a 79-95 million-dollar-a-year business, there is surprisingly little information in print about available equipment, how to install it, and troubleshooting procedures.

While this book isn't the complete answer to the lack of literature on the subject it is a step in the right direction. Obviously a subject this comprehensive and covering so many different types of equipment cannot be exhaustively treated in a book this size but it helps.

The twelve chapters cover mobile radio in general, the mobile unit and base station, receivers, transmitters, power supplies, antenna systems, remote control, portable equipment, selective calling, maintenance, licensing, and conducting a field survey. Graphs, schematics, polar patterns, and photographs of commercial units all help to amplify the text.

The book will be of interest to radio technicians, mobile equipment sales personnel as well as those who buy and operate such gear.

March, 1959
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March, 1959
Simple "Tune-Operate" Switching for the Ham Transmitter

By HOWARD S. PYLE, W7OE

Provides protection for transmitting tubes and components while tuning up and permits reduced power operation of the rig for local contacts.

PrACTICALLY all radio transmitters built for military and commercial services are provided with what is designated a "tune-operate" switch which permits reduction of the power input during tuning adjustments thereby protecting tubes, meters, and other components from dangerous overloads.

Seldom does such a simple and practical safeguard appear in amateur radio transmitting equipment whether of commercial manufacture or of the "home-brewed" type. In addition to the protective feature provided for the components, a "tune-operate" switch, such as described here, permits instant switching from "high" to "low" power for those short contacts within your local area, reducing the interference problem and earning you the gratitude of other nearby hams!

Installation of such an arrangement is simple in existing rigs; more simple still to incorporate in one you may be planning or building. The cost is small and the circuit uses standard, readily obtainable parts. If these parts are purchased new your cost will run less than five dollars. Your own station junk box will no doubt produce most or all of the required components.

Such an arrangement as described and illustrated here is adaptable to any amateur station of any legal power with one exception; those using a common filament and plate supply transformer in the final stage. These latter appear only in the "low power" category... below 100 watts... where such a protective device is less essential. Combination plate and filament transformers are rarely available in secondary voltages greater than 600-1500 a.c., producing a d.c. voltage in the neighborhood of 500. For the higher-powered rigs requiring 750 to 1000 volts and more, separate plate and filament transformers are invariably used.

To lower the a.c. output voltage of the final amplifier plate transformer, which drops the d.c. voltage proportionately, it is merely necessary to decrease the a.c. input voltage at the primary terminals. The most satisfactory method of accomplishing this is to insert the primary of an additional small transformer of the same input voltage (usually 117 volts) in series with the primary of the plate transformer, with provision for switching this second primary in or out of the circuit. This is readily accomplished by wiring a single-pole, single-throw toggle switch of appropriate carrying capacity directly across the second primary.

The second transformer can well be an ordinary filament type with a 117-volt primary winding. The secondary voltage is immaterial although we shall use it, whether it is 2.5, 5.0, or 6.3 volts. For what? Merely connect a pilot light of appropriate voltage across it, behind a panel jewel of whatever color you select (the author used amber) and when the pilot light is illuminated you are on "low power"... when it is extinguished by throwing the "tune-operate" toggle switch to "operate" or "high" position, you are back on normal power! Approximately fifty percent reduction in power input and consequent r.f. output will result with the switch in the "tune" or "low" position.

It should be possible to find sufficient chassis space in any rig on which to mount the second transformer. Any panel will most certainly accommodate a small toggle switch and a pilot light bracket and jewel. Appropriate labelling with neat little decals will add a suitable "professional" touch.

This simple and positive little protective feature is shown schematically in the accompanying diagram.

---

Circuit diagram of switching arrangement.

---

RADIO & TV NEWS

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- RESISTANCE: 0 to 5 microhms/10 microhms/100 microhms/1 millimho/10 millimhos/100 millimhos/1,000 millimhos.
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with a range of .0001 Microfarad to 1 Microfarads
(Measures power factor and leakage too.)

IT’S A RESISTANCE BRIDGE
with a range of 100 ohms to 5 megohms

IT’S A SIGNAL TRACER
which will enable you to trace the signal from antenna to speaker of all receivers and to finally pinpoint the exact cause of trouble whether it be a part or circuit defect.

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4 Ranges: .0001 Microfarad to 1 Microfarads. Will also locate shorts, and leakages up to 20 megohms. Measures the power factor of all condensers from .1 to 1000 Microfarads. (Power factor is the ability of a condenser to retain a charge and thereby filter efficiently.)

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Loss of sync., snow and instability are only a few of the faults which may be due to a break in the antenna. So why not check the TV antenna first? 2 Ranges: 2' to 200' for 72 ohm coax and 2' to 250' for 300 ohm ribbon.

SIGNAL TRACER SECTION
With the use of the R.F. and A.F. Probes included with the Model 76, you can make stage gain measurements, locate signal loss in R.F. and Audio stages, localize faulty stages, locate distortion and hum, etc. Provision has been made for use of phones and meter if desired.

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GENOMETER
7 Signal Generators in One!

✓ R.F. Signal Generator for A.M.
✓ R.F. Signal Generator for F.M.
✓ Audio Frequency Generator
✓ Marker Generator
✓ Bar Generator
✓ Cross Hatch Generator
✓ Color Dot Pattern Generator

A versatile all-inclusive GENERATOR which provides ALL the outputs for servicing:
A.M. Radio  F.M. Radio  Amplifiers  Black and White TV  Color TV

Specifications:

R.F. SIGNAL GENERATOR: The Model TV-50A Genometer provides complete coverage for A.M. and F.M. alignment. Generates Radio Frequencies from 100 Kilocycles to 60 Megacycles on fundamental harmonics and from 60 Megacycles to 180 Megacycles on powerful harmonics.

cross hatch generator: The Model TV-50A Genometer will project a cross hatch pattern on any TV picture tube. The pattern will consist of non-shifting, horizontal and vertical lines interlaced to provide a stable cross-hatch effect.

VARIABLE AUDIO FREQUENCY GENERATOR: In addition to a fixed 400 cycle sine-wave audio, the Model TV-50A Genometer provides a variable 300 cycle to 30,000 cycle peaked-wave audio signal.

DOT PATTERN GENERATOR (FOR COLOR TV): Although you will be able to use most of your regular standard equipment for servicing Color TV, the one addition which is a "must" is a Dot Pattern Generator. The Dot Pattern projected on any color TV Receiver tube by the Model TV-50A will enable you to adjust for proper color convergence.

BAR GENERATOR: The Model TV-50A projects an actual Bar Pattern on any TV Receiver Screen. Pattern will consist of 16 horizontal bars or 7 to 20 vertical bars.

MARKER GENERATOR: The Model TV-50A includes all the most frequently needed marker points. The following markers are provided: 109 Kc., 262.5 Kc., 456 Kc., 600 Kc., 1000 Kc., 1400 Kc., 1500 Kc., 2000 Kc., 2500 Kc., 3579 Kc., 4.5 Mc., 5 Mc., 10.7 Mc, (3379 Kc. is the color burst frequency).

THE MODEL TV-50A comes absolutely complete with shielded leads and operating instructions.

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Moss Electronic, Inc.  3849 Tenth Ave., New York 34, N.Y.

March, 1959

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cross hatch generator: The Model TV-50A Genometer will project a cross hatch pattern on any TV picture tube. The pattern will consist of non-shifting, horizontal and vertical lines interlaced to provide a stable cross-hatch effect.

VARIABLE AUDIO FREQUENCY GENERATOR: In addition to a fixed 400 cycle sine-wave audio, the Model TV-50A Genometer provides a variable 300 cycle to 30,000 cycle peaked-wave audio signal.

DOT PATTERN GENERATOR (FOR COLOR TV): Although you will be able to use most of your regular standard equipment for servicing Color TV, the one addition which is a "must" is a Dot Pattern Generator. The Dot Pattern projected on any color TV Receiver tube by the Model TV-50A will enable you to adjust for proper color convergence.

BAR GENERATOR: The Model TV-50A projects an actual Bar Pattern on any TV Receiver Screen. Pattern will consist of 16 horizontal bars or 7 to 20 vertical bars.

MARKER GENERATOR: The Model TV-50A includes all the most frequently needed marker points. The following markers are provided: 109 Kc., 262.5 Kc., 456 Kc., 600 Kc., 1000 Kc., 1400 Kc., 1500 Kc., 2000 Kc., 2500 Kc., 3579 Kc., 4.5 Mc., 5 Mc., 10.7 Mc, (3379 Kc. is the color burst frequency).

THE MODEL TV-50A comes absolutely complete with shielded leads and operating instructions.

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL NO MONEY WITH ORDER—NO C.O.D.

Moss Electronic, Inc.  3849 Tenth Ave., New York 34, N.Y.

March, 1959

See page 119 for complete details
SUPERIOR’S NEW MODEL TW-11
STANDARD PROFESSIONAL TUBE TESTER

**Tests all tubes, including 4, 5, 6, 7, Octal, Lock-in, Hearing Aid, Thyatron, Miniatures, Sub-miniatures, Novals, Sub-minars, Proximity fuse types, etc.**

**Tests the new self-cleaning Lever Action Switches for individual element testing. Because all elements are numbered according to pin-number in the RMA base numbering system, the user can instantly identify which element is under test.**

**Tubes having tapped filaments and tubes with filaments terminating in more than one pin are truly tested with the Model TW-11 as any of the pins may be placed in the neutral position when necessary.**

**The Model TW-11 does not use any combination type sockets. Instead individual sockets are used for each type of tube. Thus it is impossible to damage a tube by inserting it in the wrong socket.**

**Free-moving built-in roll chart provides complete data for all tubes. All tube listings printed in large easy-to-read type.**

**NOISE TEST: Phono-jack on front panel for plugging in either phones or external amplifier will detect microphonic tubes or noise due to faulty elements and loose internal connections.**

**EXTRAORDINARY FEATURE**

SEPARATE SCALE FOR LOW-CURRENT TUBES. Previously, on emission-type tube testers, it has been standard practice to use one scale for all tubes. As a result, the calibration for low-current types has been restricted to a small portion of the scale. The extra scale used here greatly simplifies testing of low-current types.

The Model TW-11 operates on 105-130 Volt 60 Cycles A.C. Comes housed in a beautiful hand-rubbed oak cabinet complete with portable cover.

---

SUPERIOR’S NEW MODEL 83
C.R.T. TESTER
Tests and Rejuvenates ALL PICTURE TUBES

**ALL BLACK AND WHITE TUBES**

From 50 degree to 110 degree types—from 8” to 30” types.

**ALL COLOR TUBES**

Test All picture tubes—in the carton—out of the carton—in the set!

- Model 83 is not simply a rehashed black and white C.R.T. Tester with a color adapter added. Model 83 employs a new improved circuit designed specifically to test the older type black and white tubes, the newer type black and white tubes and all color picture tubes.
- Model 83 provides separate filament operating voltages for the older 6.3 types and the newer 8.4 types.
- Model 83 employs a 4” air-damped meter with quality and calibrated scales.
- Model 83 properly tests the red, green and blue sections of color tubes individually—for each section of a color tube contains its own filament, plate, grid and cathode.
- Model 83 will detect tubes which are apparently good but require rejuvenation. Such tubes will provide a picture seemingly good but lacking in proper definition, contrast and focus. To test for such malfunction, you simply press the rej. switch of Model 83. If the tube is weakening, the meter reading will indicate the condition.

Rejuvenation of picture tubes is not simply a matter of applying a high voltage to the filament. Such voltages improperly applied can strip the cathode of the oxide coating essential for proper emission. The Model 83 applies a selective low voltage uniformly to assure increased life with no danger of cathode damage.

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL
NO MONEY WITH ORDER—NO C.O.D.

See following page for complete details

MOSS ELECTRONIC, INC.
3849 TENTH AVE., NEW YORK 34, N. Y.
SUPERIOR'S NEW MODEL 82A

TUBE TESTER

TEST ANY TUBE IN 10 SECONDS FLAT!

1. Turn the filament selector switch to position specified.
2. Insert tube into a numbered socket as designated on our chart (over 600 types included).
3. Press down the quality button — THAT'S ALL!

Read emission quality direct on "BAD-GOOD" meter scale.

Model 82A—TUBE TESTER... Total Price $36.50—Terms: $6.50 after 10 day trial, then $6.00 monthly for 5 months if satisfactory. Otherwise return, no explanation necessary.

Production of this Model was delayed a full year pending careful study by Superior's engineering staff of this new method of testing tubes. Don't let the low price mislead you! We claim Model 82A will outperform similar looking units which sell for much more — and as proof, we offer to ship it on our examine before you buy policy.

To test any tube, you simply insert it into a numbered socket as designated, turn the filament switch and press down the quality switch — THAT'S ALL! Read quality on meter. Inter-element leakage if any indicates automatically.

Specifications

- Tests over 600 tube types
- Tests 024 and other gas-filled tubes
- Employs new 4" meter with sealed air-damping chamber resulting in accurate vibrationless readings
- Use of 22 sockets permits testing all popular tube types and prevents possible obsolescence
- Dual Scale meter permits testing of low current tubes
- 7 and 9 pin straighteners mounted on panel
- All sections of multi-element tubes tested simultaneously
- Ultra-sensitive leakage test circuit will indicate leakage up to 5 megohms

Model 82A comes housed in handsome, portable Saddle- Stitched Texon case:

$36.50 NET

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL
NO MONEY WITH ORDER — NO C.O.D.
Low-Cost TUBE TESTER and TRANSISTOR CHECKER

Model 800

NEW LEAKAGE AND SHORTS TEST—Checks leakage between tube elements up to 10 megohms.

INCLUDES TRANSISTOR AND DIODE CHECK

HIGH SPEED SERIES-STRING TEST—A new filament continuity test is provided to greatly speed the testing of series-string tubes.

METER REVERSE—A push-button control reverses the meter for testing special tubes such as the 117N7 types.

TUBE SOCKETS—4, 5, 6, 7-pin, octal, lucent, noval, and 7-pin miniature. Top cap jacks are built into the panel and leads are included.

MICROMHO SCALES—Hickok Mutual Conductance circuits test tubes under simulated operating conditions and accurately evaluate all popular tubes encountered in electronic work. 0-3,000, 6,000, 15,000 micromhos are directly indicated on the meter dial.

COMPLETE, ACCURATE TEST—A new grid current (gas) test is very sensitive and will indicate even the slightest amount of gas.

BUILT-IN ROLL CHART—A time saving tube reference chart contains test data for all popular tubes in a new, faster-to-use group system.

The 800 will pay for itself in a short time... and give you 159.50 NET

Now is the time to...
TRADE UP TO A HICKOK

RADIO & TV NEWS
RADIO SHACK STUNS THE HI-FI WORLD!

REALISTIC STEREO-36

ONLY 36-WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER UNDER $100!!!

Hi-Fi Monaural / Hi-Fi Stereo
36-Watts / 18-Watts

Never before has there been a 36-watt amplifier within a mile of this REALISTIC low $69.50 price! And it performs with the finest! Yes, this new REALISTIC "STEREO-36" is the ideal choice whether you’re "stereo" or "monaurally" inclined. It delivers a full 36 watts (72 watts peak!) when used in a monaural system, yet, just a twist of the Channel Mode Selector turns it into a full-fledged dual 18-watt (36 watts peak!) stereo amplifier and dual pre-amp Stereo Control Center! It’s Exclusive to Radio Shack, because custom-conscious Radio Shack knows how to use its 36 years of experience to produce the finest in high fidelity at the lowest possible cost! It’s not done with mirrors, it’s done with enormous purchases and the manufacturing "know-how" of Radio Shack’s staff of design and production engineers. The new REALISTIC "STEREO-36" is one of the finest stereo monaural amplifiers on the market today! We guarantee it to be equal or superior, in specifications, performance and appearance to any similar amplifier costing up to $120.00 or your money back!

SALE! RADIO SHACK 36-WATT STEREO SYSTEMS AT TERRIFIC SAVINGS!

ABSOLUTELY FREE!
Radio Shack’s Big BARGAIN BULLETIN
Lists thousands of exclusive Radio Shack Bargains in high fidelity, amateur gear, test equipment, tools, hobby materials, kits, records, etc.

RADIO SHACK EXCLUSIVE!
by the makers of the famous REALISTIC Electrostat-3 Electrostatic Super-Tweeter

REGULAR VALUE $69.50
including cabinet

$7 Down $7 Monthly

Technically Minded? Read These Specs!
Laboratory-verified specifications: Power Output: 18 watts per channel (36 watts peak), Freq. Response: 20,000 cps ± 0.2 db, Hum and Noise: 80 db down. Distortion, less than 1% at full rated output! Separate wide-range (-12 db) bass and treble controls; Twin-section, single-action master volume control with loudness off-on switch, Channel balance control; Variable equalization control; Channel mode selector with indicator lights and rumble reduction setting for use on monaural records; 4-position input selector, Has 4, 8 and 16 ohm outputs for each channel, 10 tubes, 140 watts, 115-volts AC. Measures only 51/8" h. x 145/8" w. x 111/2" d. Order No. R-33CX505Y Ship. wt. 18 lbs.

Buy It at Either Store or By Mail — Only 10% Down!

March, 1959
From any Point of View, more Experts choose

**ACROSOUND ULTRA-LINEAR II**
60 watt amplifier

**RECORD REVUE**

**As I have said before in these pages, the stereo disc, even at this early stage of development, has become a generally reliable proposition. In other words, one can purchase a stereo disc with a tolerable degree of assurance as far as quality is concerned. Of course, with monophonic discs, there is great variation among record companies and, in fact, there is often a marked variation in quality among discs from a single company. Now, don't get me wrong... I'm not looking at the stereo disc through rose-colored glasses... in fact let me hasten to add that I still feel that even the very best stereo disc cannot equal the best of 7 1/2 ips stereo tape. In terms of frequency response and dynamic range, at least, the best monaural discs surpass the best stereo discs. But... and this is a big but... neither is the stereo disc as poor as many people would have you believe.**

**The stereo disc is often maligned unjustly, for the real culprit is not being more and more apparent, is the stereo disc playback equipment. There are many things that can go wrong and contribute to general dissatisfaction with the quality of the stereo disc. The biggest offender is the stereo playback cartridge. Some of these are so poor that stereo discs were twice as good as they are the results would still be ghastly. There are many types and brands on the market now and of these there are few that can honestly qualify as acceptable for hi-fi use. Nor is there the stereotype often used in this field. The old adage of "you get what you pay for," operates to a certain degree, but it is by no means a guarantee of high quality. I strongly urge any of you who have been dissatisfied with the results obtained from the stereo disc to investigate the pickup field. If you can, go to a reputable hi-fi component dealer and, armed with a record that has had favorable reviews from a number of critics in responsible journals, listen to it with the various stereo cartridges. Listen particularly for the degree of instrumental separation, and, how effective are the directionality characteristics. As reproduced through the better quality pre-amps which have volume controls fairly accurate, calibrate if one channel or the other seems to require an inordinate amount of boost or cut in order to balance to stereo. Generally if large amounts of boost are required in one channel, this is usually the effect of a cartridge with extremely poor vertical compliance. Listen also for general over-all smoothness of response and note particularly on recordings of concertos if the solo instrument "stays put" in a given place between the speakers or appears to "jump" suddenly from one channel to the other. Sometimes this is an inherent fault in the recording itself, but more often than not it is a sign of a cartridge with a very limited degree of interchannel separation.

For optimum results, once you have found a cartridge that seems to perform properly, close attention must be paid to the arm in which it is mounted and also to the type and quality of turntable which will be used. You must remember that the stylus of a stereo cartridge is only 0.7 mil and if this smaller area is subjected to stylus pressures on the same order of magnitude as the monophonic types, the result will be rapidly ruinous wear to your stereo discs. An arm should be chosen that is so carefully balanced that stylus pressure and arm weights as viewed from the side... perfectly vertical is what we want! Having accomplished this, and carefully examining the recorded disc you purchase for eccentric spindle holes and warpage, you will find that most of the odd "swish-swatch" and other types of spurious modulations will have disappeared and with any reasonably well cut "45-45" vertical-lateral stereo disc you should enjoy the beauty of stereo music.

This triumvirate of good stereo cartridge, arm, and turntable is quite the most important part of any stereo disc system and if I were starting from scratch to build a system... this consideration would take precedence over fancy amplifiers and fancy speakers. Those can always come in due time, but at least with a good pickup, arm, and turntable at the very beginning, you won't ruin your precious stereo discs and you will be able to enjoy them when you move up to the better speakers, etc.
This was a fine monophonic recording but now hearing Madame Flagstad's glorious voice in the rounded fullness and beauty of stereo, there just isn't any comparison. True, the glaring spotlight of stereo also throws into relief some of the faults that the inroads of age have made on this great voice, but there is still so much that is pure gold, that the faults are ignored.

The Sibelius songs fit her voice like a glove and London has thoughtfully provided a text so we can follow them. Countryman Fieldstad affords sympathetic accompaniment from the London Symphony. For the most part Flagstad is heard via the center "ghost channel" and the stereo effects of the orchestral background add to the superb realism.

**CHADWICK SYMPHONIC SKETCHES**

Outstanding as a monophonic disc and as a stereo tape, we now have Chadwick's delightful score on stereo disc and it is one of the major successes in this field. For one thing there is no diminution of level, nor is this level accomplished at the expense of bass response, as is so often the case. Rather percussion here is as solid, especially in the big drum bass drum wallops, as one could desire. These instrumental effects are of course handled acoustically. Don't miss this!

**FALLA THREE CORNERED HAT, SUITES #1 AND #2**
TUBINA SYMPHONIC SEVILLANA

I gave rave notices to the monophonic version and now plaudits are equally deserved by this stereo edition. Argenta is completely masterful with this music and with the blandishments of stereo, this music is positively irresistible. The colorful orchestration is particularly suitable for stereo and is much benefited by the increase in clarity and realism. Nice clean strings here, bright brass in the Spanish manner and sharply accented, beautifully articulate percussion. Good directionality and excellent depth from the astutely handled acoustics. Don't miss this!

**BEAT TROPICAL**
Jose Bethancourt and his orchestra with Harry Coons and Richard Campbell on drums, Concert-Disc Stereo CS-33. Price $4.98.

Here is an innocuous appearing item which is a real stereo sizzler. Side one of the disc is devoted to Jose Bethancourt and his orchestra in some tasty Spanish-inspired bon-bons. Among these are "Inspiracion," "La Cumparsa," and a wild piece entitled "Cha-cha Flamenco," There is much use of xylophone here and it comes through with brilliant clarity. Anyone who thinks that stereo discs can't reproduce sharp transients should listen to this.

The other side is really fantastic. The two above-named skin-beaters take on a wild session with quasi-African rhythms, replete with a huge variety of modern and primitive...
FAST! ACCURATE! SECOTM Test Equipment

Saves time . . . makes more money for you!

WRITE TODAY FOR COMPLETE
SPECIFICATIONS AND FEATURES!

- Outstanding Reliability and Performance!
- Unique, Time-Saving Features!
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107 TUBE TESTER— Outstanding per-
formance and accuracy—provides 3
important tests: amplifier types test,
power supply checks—automatically.
MODEL GCT-11—Wired &
checks—automatically.
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fulfilled and patented by Seco. Dynamic Mu-
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important
racy—provides 3
formance and accu-
Outstanding
107 TUBE TESTER—
MODEL HC -6
Saves time . . . makes more money for you!

PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT

- Directionality was excellent as was
- Seas over acoustic perspective afforded Mr.
Fennell in his more athletic recordings. High-
ly recommended.

BLAST OFF!
The Gas Bivona Band. Warner Bros.
W1219. Price $4.98.
As noted in a recent column, Warner Bros.
has entered the record business with a bang
and is releasing prodigious quantities of ma-
terial, mostly of the pop variety. What I
have received so far is mostly monaural and
a sprinkling of stereo. As might be expected
from a company whose name is so closely
linked with the beginnings of sound movies,
they are doing a fair job of recording. I don't
think they have reached their full potential
yet, but this big-band recording gives evi-
dence that they are getting there. In such
items as "C-Jam Blues," "Fugue for Tin-
horns," and "Where Are You," this proves to
be an easy swinging yet solidly rounded
outfit that has a fine sax section and a first-
rate rhythm section.

Throughout the sound was very clean, wide
in range, and recorded with spacious but not
overdone acoustic perspective. Of its type.

VIVALDI
CONCERTO GROSSO IN D MINOR
W1219. Price $4.98.

EINE KLEINE NACHTMUSIK
BACH
PRELUDE IN E MAJOR
Musical Arts Symphony Orchestra con-
ducted by Leonard Sorkin. Concert Disc

Not unexpectedly, with the advent of the stereo
disc, most of the bigger companies
have concentrated on the more spectacular
symphonic repertoire. For those whose taste
runs more conservatively, there has been very
little issued on stereo disc. Thus this fine
coupling of Vivaldi, Mozart, and Bach should
be eagerly welcomed by people in that group.

This is exemplary music-making on all
points. The performances are all first rate.
done with taste and with considerable verve
and brio. The playing of the orchestra is
most expert and I rather suspect the per-
sonnel is recruited from the Chicago Sym-
phony. Leonard Sorkin is, of course, the same
gentleman whose Stradivarius heads up the
well-known Fine Arts Quartet.

The sound is exceptionally bright and clean,
and yet there is no "wiring" to the strings.
Directionality was excellent as was
instrumental separation and an acoustic per-
spective was chosen which lends smoothness
and roundness to the sound without loss of
detail.

New Shure "Ten-Four" mobile communications microphones are dropped behind cuto
for more than three miles during series of "torture tests" to determine ruggedness of
new lightweight plastic "Armo-Dur" housing. This housing is a high-impact thermo-
plastic resin of uniform molecular structure. Similar substances are used in foot-
ball helmets, roller skate wheels, and artillery shells. An estimated 35,000
separate shock-impacts did not affect microphones' frequency response or mechan-
ical functioning. The housing proved more rugged than conventional metal housings
in experiments that included exposure to high temperatures and corrosive fumes.
THE MAGIC
OF GREAT
CONDUCTORS
...IN EVEREST
SOUND

Great music acquires a warm vitality in the hands of these masters. Everest is honored to bring you their new performances...to capture their inspirations in compelling monaural and stereo sound, on both discs and tapes. When you long for magic and color...for a vivid musical experience...listen to these and other fine Everest records.

Shostakovich: Symphony No. 5 in D Major, Op. 47. Leopold Stokowski, the Stadium Symphony Orch. of N. Y.
LPBR-6010 SDGR-3010

Mahler: Symphony No. 1 in D Major—Sir Adrian Boult conducting the London Philharmonic Orchestra.
LPBR-6005 SDGR-3005

Respighi: Feste Romane; Rachmaninoff: Symphonic Dances, Op. 45—Sir Eugene Goossens, the London Symphony Orch.
LPBR-6004 SDGR-3004

Prokofiev: ‘Chout’ (the Ballet Suite)—Walter Susskind conducting the London Symphony Orchestra.
LPBR-6009 SDGR-3009

EVEREST RECORDS

Photo of Mr. Susskind: Anni Landes, Tel-Aviv. *Stereo recording **Two-disc set

March, 1959
DYNACO
STEREODYNE
PHONO PICK UP

This new, unique pickup is made in Denmark by Bang and Olufsen. It features a push-pull magnetic principle (patent pending) which permits realization of the full potentialities of the most modern recording techniques. The special attributes which make the Stereodyne an outstanding stereo pickup make it equally exceptional for monophonic discs. On any type of record the Stereodyne offers smooth and natural sound—firm clean bass and sparkling treble—while its light tracking pressure insures negligible record wear.

**BEST in every way . . .**

- Wide frequency response
- Smooth peak free response from 30 cps to over 15 Kc
- True Stereo
- Highest channel separation over entire audio spectrum—better than 22 db.
- Precision balance
- Both channels identical
- Same high compliance (5 x 10^-4 cm/dyne) in all directions
- No hum pickup
- Balanced coil structure plus low impedance plus complete shielding
- Eliminate hum from external fields
- High output
- 7 millivolts per channel even on low level stereo discs provides gain to spare
- No magnetic pull
- Special magnetic circuit eliminates attraction to steel turntables
- Easy installation
- Compact size plus standard mounting centers simplifies mounting. 4 terminals to avoid hum loops
- Low price
- Only $29.95 net including .7 mil diamond stylus (replaceable in 2 seconds)

Available from leading high fidelity dealers everywhere

DYNACO INC.
Dept. RT, 617 N. 41st St., Phila. 4, Pa.
Export Division: 25 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

SOUND ON TAPE

By BERT WHYTE

As I reported in my last column, the New York Audio Fair was distinguished by the lack of any production models of the four-channel magazine-load tape machine. I suppose, like everything else, it will just be a question of time before such machines will actually appear. But evidently, there are a few people who feel that this time will be inordinately long. These are the people who are espousing the cause of what may turn out to be the best compromise after all, namely a four-channel, 3½ ips tape machine, utilizing standard reels instead of magazines or cartridges.

First in the field and principal proponent of this scheme is Ampex, which has had its universal-type 900 machine, which is capable of handling the reel-type four-channel sound, on the market for some time. Now several other companies appear to be following suit and perhaps before very long, four-channel tape, at least in the reel form, will be a commercial entity.

This approach to four-channel "half-track" stereophonic sound, would appear to be basically sound. After all, it would be impossible to equip existing stereophonic tape machines with some means of handling cartridge or magazine-load tape, whereas it is not difficult to imagine simple head conversion kits and the necessary electronic gear which would enable the user to play the reel-type four-channel sound.

I have said at the end of this column for the past several months that new stereophonic tapes were becoming increasingly scarce and hence there hasn't been much to review. Naturally, this has been an almost direct consequence of the appearance of the commercially successful stereophonic disc.

Logic and just plain old common-sense tell me that there are many thousands of people who own perfectly good reel-type stereophonic machines, for which they have paid good money, and I cannot believe they are very happy about the current tape situation. It was less than a year ago that the stereophonic tape market was becoming an important sales factor for many companies and at the time the stereophonic disc was as yet an unrealized dream. All this activity was pegged at an admittedly high price level, yet despite this, people were buying tapes. Now, these people have invested their money in these machines and while many of them may have subsequently invested in stereophonic disc playback equipment, you can't tell me that . . . (a) they feel a program of their pocketbooks every time they look at said tape machine and (b) if you offered these people a relatively inexpensive four-channel conversion head kit and they have the prospects of being able to enjoy the superior quality of stereophonic tapes, at a price almost comparable to that of the stereo disc, they wouldn't jump at the chance.

Evidently a few of the manufacturers are beginning to think along these lines and not only has there been, at long last, some news in this respect, but you were buying tapes. Now, these people are espousing the cause of what may turn out to be the best compromise after all, namely a four-channel, 3½ ips tape machine, utilizing standard reels instead of magazines or cartridges.

WILLSON, MEREDITH
THE MUSIC MAN
Hollywood Radio City Orchestra conducted by Tom Davis on Omegatape Stereo ST 3033. Price $9.95.

This, of course, is a potpourri of tunes from the hit Broadway musical, "Music Man." It is not the first of these to appear, but it has much to recommend it in the way of sound quality. The Hollywood Radio City group is a better-than-average "pop" ensemble and with the able assistance of Conductor Davis, they tackle this work with great gusto and in the sparkling stereo sound which follows, it sounds like they are enjoying themselves.

This tape was made at a very high level and is characterized by fine di-
March, 1959

Arkay Hi-Precision

TEST INSTRUMENTS
Kits and Wired

Designed and engineered in the Arkay tradition of highest professional quality at lowest cost.

NEW!
ARKAY VT-10 6-INCH MULTI-PURPOSE VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER
Easy-to-build Kit $299.50
Wired and tested $499.50

ARKAY AV-20 6-INCH AUDIO VTVM PRE-AMPLIFIER
An Audio Vacuum Tube Voltmeter of extreme sensitivity, engineered for accurate measurements of RMS voltages.
Easy-to-build Kit $299.50
Wired and tested $499.50

ARKAY AV-30 6-INCH DIRECT READING AUDIO WATTMETER
Measures Audio Power Output with speed and precision 0.1 to 500 watts in 6 ranges. For laboratory and general use.
Easy-to-build Kit $299.50
Wired and tested $499.50

ARKAY MT-50 6-INCH DIRECT READING CAPACITY METER
20,000 OHMS PER VOLT METER
A completely portable multimeter of high accuracy. Sensitivity is 20,000 ohms per volt DC, 5,000 ohms per volt AC.
Easy-to-build Kit $299.50
Wired and tested $499.50

ARKAY CS-12 STEREO PRE-AMP AND AMP
Two 12 watts of clean power. Operates from ceramic or crystal cartridge, tape, tuners, auxiliary equipment.
Easy-to-build Kit $399.50
Wired and tested $649.50

ARKAY SP-6 STEREO CONTROL CENTER
Completely self-powered sensitive dual preamp with unparalleled flexibility. Reverse position, hi-fi operation. Prices less cover.
Wired and tested $629.50
Easy-to-build Kit $399.50

ARKAY CS-28 STEREO AMPLIFIER STEREO PRE-AMPLIFIER COMPLETE CONTROL CENTER
Presenting . . . the ultimate in stereo! The versatile CS-28 is a superb product of Arkay's 28 years of advanced electronic work with beauty of design that won the Fashion Foundation's coveted Gold Medal.

All prices 5% higher west of Mississippi

For details and further information, write direct to Arkay.

Test Instruments

EASY-BUILD KIT $299.50
Wired and tested $499.50

SPECIAL CUSTOM DESIGN SERVICE
Build your own to specifications.

Background for Brando

Elmer Bernstein and his orchestra.

Music written by some of Hollywood's most remarkable composers. There have been many musical backgrounds which have man's efforts more memorable. All kidding aside, strictly as a vehicle for expression and feeling to the music of some pretty good background music written by some of Hollywood's most able composers. Here we have various moods, reflections, and points of action which have accompanied Brando's histrionics.

There is "Music for Condemning Brutus" from Julius Caesar, "Music to Accompany Wild Motorcycle Riders" from The Wild Ones, "Music for Making Love Japanese Style" from Sayonara, to say nothing of "Music to Get Beat Up By" from Water Front, and many other musical backgrounds which have made Brando's efforts more memorable.

Arkay means STEREO at its purest, its most accurate, its most good. Arkay knows that the highest demands, the most critical judgments, the most exacting standards are imposed by the arkay men.

Backbone for Brando

Elmer Bernstein and his orchestra.

One gets a lot of genuine talent and certainly the wide scope of his roles has proved the versatility of his acting. Since he almost always appears in big productions, he generally has the benefit of some pretty good background music written by some of Hollywood's most able composers. Here we have various moods, reflections, and points of action which have accompanied Brando's histrionics.

There is "Music for Condemning Brutus" from Julius Caesar, "Music to Accompany Wild Motorcycle Riders" from The Wild Ones, "Music for Making Love Japanese Style" from Sayonara, to say nothing of "Music to Get Beat Up By" from Water Front, and many other musical backgrounds which have made Brando's efforts more memorable.

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Pleasure Unlimited

...WHEN YOU BUY IT
BUILD IT...HEAR IT

ARKAY STEREO
TODAY'S GREATEST VALUE IN HI-FI KITS AND WIRED

Comparison proves Arkay is the best value on the market today for advanced hi-fi engineering, styling, and performance. Arkay means STEREO at its best, within your budget.

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and you feel that he genuinely enjoys playing the piece.

Fortunately, neither he nor Dr. Hanson try to engage in any phony jazzifications which have been the bane of so many recordings of the "Rhapsody in Blue." There is no denying that the "Rhapsody in Blue" is jazz-derived, but this should not be "handled" in some of the tawdry and vulgar expositions I have heard of this score.

Dr. Hanson, for his part, plays it straightforwardly, and while his sense of rhythm and syncopation, if you must, is excellent, he somehow lets things get out of hand. Soundwise, this is fine concerto stereo, meaning that the piano stays just left of center in the ghost channel and does not wander between the speakers.

One thing I cannot for the life of me understand, is that I have read several reviews of this tape, in which the critics complained of a "lack of room resonance and dry acoustics." How they reach this conclusion, I will never know, for although the recording is made close-up, and is highly detailed, there is no paucity of hall reverberation and while I would not say that this has an over-powering sense of depth, it certainly has some and it adds considerably to the over-all realism.

Incidentally, here is one more instance where you champions of stereo tape can compare tape with the same piece on disc. Good as the disc is, it isn't in the same league with the tape!

Your Service Data

(Continued from page 60)

Do you find that the set under repair, the test equipment, and the schematic have to compete for space on the bench? There is a simple effective way to accommodate schematics just off the bench: incorporate a sliding shelf, similar to that used in many office desks. The shelf should be at least uniform size and about 20 to 24 inches project from the front edge of the bench when drawn out. The total length, including the hidden portion, should be as long as possible—the longer it is, the more stable and level will be the surface for work when it is withdrawn for use, as shown in Fig. 1.

The use of this device not only speeds up work, it also helps to protect valuable schematics from abuse. (Requirement 6) A simple time and motion study will also prove that the bench can be made immediately and the necessary data, but a note to that effect should be made right away before service work, and the schematic covers. The most useful are the manila folders of standard letter-size filing. One is shown in Fig. 2. There are "left-tab" and "right-tab" types and it is convenient to have a quantity of each. Thus odd-group numbers can be scammed on the left side and the even-group numbers on the right. This further simplifies the operation of finding a folder. When a folder gets dog-eared or limp, throw it away—folders are cheaper than your time.

Requirements 3 and 4: How do you deal with the various service letters, modification sheets, service hints, etc. that come in the mail from manufacturers? It is a fact that most of these invaluable data are "filed" away and promptly forgotten. Here is the way to make good use of this "dope" without trying to pack it away in your already overcrowded head.

Inside each folder, staple a blank sheet of paper. When a letter comes in, make a note on the appropriate flyleaf as a reminder in the future. If it is a simple reference, like: "For better vertical lock replace Cw with a 220- micro capacitor," it is easily entered as just stated. If it is more complex, a note such as, "To eliminate buzz in audio, see G-E letter 2nd Jan. 1957" is better. You will find yourself adding odd scraps of useful information on the back of flyleaf. If Cw. 03 ffd. shorts—no H. V. Normal agree video load resistor, Channel 2, 2.5 volts."

What's more, if your experience follows ours, you will find yourself scanning the flyleaf for help before servicing the set. After a couple of years of accumulating, paper, the proportion of shop repairs will be made "straight out of the book." If a technician leaves the shop to plow a furrow elsewhere, he leaves behind, in black and white, a goodly slice of the experience he has gained for the benefit of his successor.

Requirements 5: This is met by the provision of the numbered system described and by the use of lefthand, uniform-sized folders. Beside the index should be a sheet of paper on which a note can be made of all necessary schematics. It is not often convenient to drop a job to write asking for service data, but a note to that effect should be made immediately and the necessary sheet can be sent off at some more suitable time.

It is also a good idea to have a blank space in one corner of the index sheet, or a sheet attached, on which helpful notes relative to schematics can be written, such as: "RCA 1T7695 is like 795, except for horizontal oscillator," or "Space Challenger much like 23-12."
Service Notes

RCA: TVI FROM TUNERS

Field reports show that second-harmonic radiation from the oscillator in the KRK11 tuner, when it is on certain v.h.f. channels, may produce interference on certain u.h.f. channels. Specifically, when the KRK11 is tuned to channel 10, 11, 12, or 13, second harmonics of its oscillator will fall in the bandwidth of channel 15, 17, 19, or 21 respectively.

The simplest way of dealing with this problem is to connect a .001-µfd. disc ceramic capacitor between terminal 4 on the rear of the tuner and ground. The ground connection must be made to the rear shield of the tuner, not on the outside case. Capacitor leads should be kept as short as possible. The oscillator tube shield must be securely grounded and held in place with the spring wire clip. The tuner top shield cover must be securely grounded too. If necessary, the spring edges should be bent inward to obtain better grounding.

In severe cases, this method may not work. A decoupling network (C80 and L66 in Fig. 1A) will then have to be installed. C80, 1500 µµfd., is RCA Stock No. 75166. Inductor L66 is Stock No. 76143. To mount the capacitor, drill a hole in the top of the tuner chassis as shown in Fig. 1B. A mounting clip for C30, Stock No. 76143, should be used. The inductor is mounted inside the tuner chassis between C30 and terminal "B" of T1. As with the first method mentioned, make sure that the tube shield and the tuner top shield are securely grounded. Later versions of this tuner—KRK11A and —B—have this decoupling circuit already incorporated in them.

77153. To mount the capacitor, drill a hole in the top of the tuner chassis as shown in Fig. 1B. A mounting clip for C30, Stock No. 76143, should be used. The inductor is mounted inside the tuner chassis between C30 and terminal "B" of T1. As with the first method mentioned, make sure that the tube shield and the tuner top shield are securely grounded. Later versions of this tuner—KRK11A and —B—have this decoupling circuit already incorporated in them.

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March, 1959

ELECTRIC COMPANY
9-15 6TH STREET, HARRISON, N. J.
Dynamic Sideband Regulation
Used in New Tuner

By ROBERT BERKOVITZ
Allied Radio Corp.

There is an interesting problem associated with high-fidelity FM broadcast reception. Between the setting of the audio level at the transmitter and the volume control at the output of the FM tuner in the listener's home, there has until now been no way to adjust the amplitude of the transmitted program material. The very nature of FM transmission makes the problem a knotty one, since the audio information consists of frequency changes in the transmitted r.f., rather than the amplitude changes of AM, which can be dealt with in comparatively simple ways. As a result of this situation, volume peaks in the transmitted program can cause momentary high levels of distortion in comparatively good FM tuners. Moreover, signals which are too weak to produce good limiting action may be seriously distorted by the narrowed tuner bandwidth which results.

A new FM tuner circuit development, Dynamic Sideband Regulation* (D.S.R.), has been devised by engineer Richard Medal to cope with these problems. Commercially available in a newly designed FM-AM stereo tuner, the D.S.R. circuit is claimed to provide very listenable reception at double the maximum modulation level permitted by the FCC, at signal levels of as little as 20 or 30 microvolts. Applicable to any good tuner with an a.f.c. circuit, the additional components required for D.S.R. consist of a triode cathode-follower and a few resistors and capacitors.

Deviation and Bandwidth

Stated most simply, D.S.R. works by reducing the deviations in frequency of the incoming FM carrier. Before going into the details of the circuit itself, it will be well to explain why this serves to reduce the distortion. Fig. 2 represents the maximum changes in frequency which may take place in the FM carrier during a broadcast; in the example illustrated, the amount of frequency swing, or deviation, is plus-and-minus 75 kilocycles or either side of the center frequency. The deviation is proportional to the amplitude of the program material being transmitted, and is controlled at the transmitter, where changes in amplitude in the program are converted to changes in frequency of the carrier. To pass this transmission without distortion, an FM tuner would have to have an over-all bandpass of at least 150 kc. in those parts of the circuit preceding the detector. Actually, according to the higher mathematical analysis of FM transmission suggested by the theory of FM sidebands, the bandpass may have to be as great as 240 kc. Because of the extended high-frequency response required by some methods of FM multiplex broadcasting, this figure may need to be even larger. Few commercially available FM tuners attain these figures, and it may well be that only a perfectionist would demand that they do, since the usual deviation during most FM broadcasts rarely requires the theoretically necessary bandpass.

Musical program material, however, appears to be obedient only to the laws of art and of statistical probability. Unless the FM broadcasting station engineer chooses to operate at relatively low audio levels—which a little dial-spinning shows to be rare—his only choice would be to audition each performance or recording to be broadcast alongside an accurately calibrated oscilloscope. There is another alternative, the limiting amplifier, which can trim down the audio automatically by electronic means whenever overmodulation is likely, but this begins to make serious inroads against the whole idea of high-fidelity broadcasting with full dynamic range, an idea which has become an important part of the satisfaction listeners expect from FM. For these reasons, as several anonymous.
engineers have confessed to the author, sudden dynamic peaks in musical program material which appear unexpectedly may cause carrier deviations greater than 75 kc. Although FCC-required "guard bands" exist between stations beyond the 75 kc. limit, these serve mainly to protect the stations from each other, rather than to protect the listener from the stations themselves.

Reception at low r.f. levels, as in fringe areas, introduces the problem of adequate bandpass in the tuner in another way, independent of the material being broadcast or the bandwidth or the conscience of the studio engineer on duty at the time. Fig. 3 shows a typical i.f. amplifier response curve. When the incoming signal is weak, the limiters which follow the i.f. amplifier stages will do no more than flatten out the very top of the curve. The amplitude variations which are then introduced as the frequency swings from one extreme of the curve to another will pass on to the discriminator, producing severe distortion. In very good tuners, of course, this limiting threshold is quite low, but no matter how low it is, one may always presume the arrival of a signal whose intensity just fails to make it over the threshold. Under these conditions, it is desirable to reduce deviation in order to keep the frequency variations within the portion of the i.f. curve which is subject to limiting.

**How It Works**

To reduce the deviation of the incoming signal D.S.R. frequency-modulates the local oscillator of the tuner, by applying a fraction of the discriminator output, before de-emphasis, to the grid of the a.f.c. reactance tube. Fig. 4 helps to clarify just what happens as a result. Almost all FM tuners use the beat-frequency, or heterodyne method of reception. An oscillator in the tuner is tuned to a frequency exactly 10.7 megacycles above the center frequency of the incoming FM carrier; the two are mixed electronically, and a 10.7-megacycle beat, or intermediate frequency (i.f.) results. As the carrier frequency deviates, the i.f. deviates by exactly the same amount, since the local oscillator frequency remains constant.

Now, suppose that the oscillator frequency is made to shift in-phase with the changes in the carrier frequency, but by a smaller amount. As Fig. 5 indicates, the deviation of the i.f. from its center frequency of 10.7 megacycles will be reduced, since the difference between the oscillator and carrier, although still fluctuating, will not fluctuate by as much as it did when the oscillator was held at a constant frequency. Theoretically, the deviation in the i.f. can be almost completely extinguished by making the variations in the local oscillator sufficiently great. In the D.S.R. circuit to be described, the oscillator is made to vary by a fixed fraction of the carrier deviation, reducing the deviation of the i.f. by a predetermined amount when the D.S.R. is switched on. The resulting audio output is very similar to that which would have come about had the transmitter reduced the deviation; it is dif-

---

**Fig. 4. Normal beat-frequency operation.**

**Fig. 5. Operation with oscillator swinging.**

**Fig. 6. Complete block diagram of the new tuner which employs the D.S.R. circuit.**

**Fig. 7. Partial schematic diagram showing the derivation of the D.S.R. signal.**
ferent mainly because deviation in the carrier due to interference has also been reduced.

**Effectiveness of D.S.R.**

The effectiveness of D.S.R. may be gauged by an examination of the three photographs in Fig. 1. The oscilloscope trace in (A) shows the discriminator output of the tuner incorporating D.S.R. when a 107-megacycle carrier is frequency-modulated plus-and-minus 150 kc., at an r.f. input of 18 microvolts. Photograph (B) was made under identical conditions, but with the D.S.R. switched out of the circuit. The third photograph was made under the same conditions, with an excellent, well-adjusted tuner without D.S.R., which is deservedly well-respected for its high sensitivity and effective limiting.

**Block Diagram**

Fig. 6 is the block diagram of an FM tuner incorporating the D.S.R. circuit. The normal output of the discriminator in an FM tuner consists of two voltages: an a.c. voltage, which is the audio signal being transmitted, superimposed upon a d.c. voltage which is produced by slightly detuning the receiver, and eliminated by accurate retuning. In a conventional a.f.c. circuit, the audio component of the discriminator output is filtered out and the remaining d.c., if any, is present due to mistrusting, is applied to the grid of a triode which is used as a variable reactance in the local oscillator circuit. This alters the frequency of the local oscillator, raising or lowering it according to the polarity of the discriminator d.c., until the receiver is retuned and the d.c. is no longer present.

For D.S.R. operation, a portion of the a.c. audio voltage is also applied to the reactance tube grid. This causes the oscillator frequency to vary in the same manner as in a conventional a.f.c. circuit, but at a much faster rate, of course. The result is frequency modulation of the local oscillator in-phase with the frequency variations of the incoming FM carrier, so that the a.c. voltage controlling the oscillator frequency is derived from the frequency variations of the carrier. Because of the low impedance presented by the grid of the reactance tube, a cathode-follower triode is used after the discriminator to supply the D.S.R. control voltage at low impedance. In addition to its function in the D.S.R. circuit, the cathode-follower provides a multiplex output at low impedance, a highly useful by-product in view of the extended high-frequency response that may be required for a multiplex transmission system.

**Circuit Used**

In the schematic shown in Fig. 7, a 6B3/8 dual-diode triode serves both as discriminator and cathode-follower. From a, the discriminator output, thru. the a.f.c. line proceeds through its a.c. bypass network and switch to F, the re-
actance tube grid. Also from $A$, the audio output of the discriminator is applied to the grid of the triode in the 6B38 through a d.c. blocking capacitor. In order for the frequency variations introduced by the D.S.R. to accurately reflect the deviation of the incoming carrier, the audio must not be allowed to pass through the de-emphasis network, where high-frequency response is pared down. From the cathode-follower, the D.S.R. control voltage passes to a voltage divider at $B$, where it is picked off below the multiplex output and the lead to a second cathode-follower which provides the final audio output of the tuner.

A ganged D.S.R. on-off switch is required for several reasons. Since the D.S.R. control voltage variations must be in-phase with the incoming signal, detuning must be avoided to prevent the noisy results of regenerative feedback. This requires that the a.f.c. and D.S.R. switching be arranged in such a way that the a.f.c. cannot be switched off when the D.S.R. is on, and this is accomplished by the switch circuit shown in the schematic (C, D, and E.). A second requirement in the switching is brought about by frequency response correction which takes place at an earlier point in the tuner, intended to flatten response which may not be perfectly linear due to slight irregularity of the discriminator frequency response. When the D.S.R. is switched into the circuit, the resulting frequency response is so linear that the corrective network must be "un-corrected," a task accomplished by the capacitor running from the audio signal line to ground through switch gang $E$. At the grid of the reactance-tube half of the 12AT7, the a.f.c., and D.S.R. lines meet.

Just as in a feedback audio amplifier, the degree of audio fed back through the D.S.R. circuit has an optimum maximum value. Too much feedback introduces instability, as well as decreasing the audio output of the tuner too much. Too little feedback, of course, fails to accomplish the results for which the circuit is intended. In the circuit illustrated, the voltage divider at $B$ feeds back a voltage approximately one-fifth that of the output at the multiplex jack. Although noticeable, the drop in output level which results is easily compensated by a slight turn of the volume control on the amplifier to which the tuner is connected. Where the D.S.R. has been switched on to tame a station which is overmodulating, the listener is compensated for the drop in output level which results by the fact that the audio level is now where it should be, where the transmission being properly monitored. Both under these conditions, and in the case of weak signals, D.S.R. adds a degree of quality to FM reception which makes pleasant listening possible. Under conditions which would otherwise make it quite difficult.

The D.S.R. circuit shown is used in the new "Knight" FM-DURO Stereo FM-AM tuner, a product of Allied Radio Corp., Chicago, Illinois.

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FCC issues year-end report showing big radio-TV gains

At year end the FCC issued an annual report on the "localities of the radio industry and, to nobody's surprise, it indicates that the "patient" is robust and growing phenomenally.

During the year, 13,500 new permits and licenses were issued for more than 2,100,000 current authorizations in the radio field, alone, with some 1,500,000 transmitters in actual use—250,000 more than at the close of 1957. Holders of licenses range from individual citizens to business, industries, and public agencies.

The 40 groups in the Safety and Special Radio Services account for some 465,000 authorizations covering more than 1,400,000 fixed and mobile transmitters. Over 300,000 of these units are operated by public bodies in connection with safeguarding life and property.

Private amaters in this category account for nearly 420,000 transmitters which are used in a wide variety of applications. Amateurs' radio stations use the interchange of approximately 185,000 transmitters by radio individual citizenship accounting for 125,000 of the transmitter licenses outstanding.

Broadcast Services

Thirteen categories of broadcast authorizations and licenses in all-time-high total of 950,000. Of this number more than 5100 are stations offering programs and the remainder are auxiliaries.

Interestingly enough, the nation now has more broadcasting transmitters than it has people and almost three times as many as automobiles. The industry estimates that there are more than 200,000,000 receivers in use in the 150,000 radios and 50,000,000 TV sets.

Of the nearly 670 commercial TV stations authorized (exclusive of 200,000 h.f.). More than 500 are the air (430 v.h.f. and nearly 80 u.h.f.). In addition, the programs of some of these stations are picked up and re-transmitted locally by about 200 transmitters.

Today, over 90 per-cent of the population is within range of at least one operating TV station and 75 per-cent is in the service areas of two or more TV stations. About 85 per-cent of all homes have one or more TV sets.

Commercial FM broadcast stations continued the numerical upturn that began in 1957. Of nearly 690 commercial FM broadcast authorizations, more than 570 are on the air. They hold about 100 authorizations for subsidiary services as well.

There are some 3400 AM stations authorized with over 3300 of these in actual service.

Licensed Operators

More than 1,500,000 commercial radio operator permits of different grades are held by those who operate the ever-increasing number of non-Government transmitters for a livelihood as distinguished from "hams" who operate their amateur stations as a hobby without monetary return.
test equipment tease

By JOHN A. COMSTOCK

Every electronic service technician should be familiar with the various test instruments associated with his profession and the terminology of his trade. How do you score in this respect? Work this anagram to determine the depth of your electronic test instrument "know how" then check your answer on page 166.

Across
1. Resistor used to increase voltmeter's range.
5. Type of frequency meter.
8. The indication that a meter gives.
10. Maximum instantaneous value of an a.c. current or voltage.
12. Letters symbol for voltage measured across a resistance.
13. Type of color-T.V. test signal generator.
14. Type of connector used at end of test lead.
26. Amplifying device used in a v.t.v.m.
29. Some service technicians prefer to build their own test equipment.
32. An electromagnetic device to save on the purchase price of a high-quality oscilloscope.

Down
1. Type of TV signal generator used for visual alignments.
3. The device to which power is delivered.
4. Type of test jack.
5. A small test coil used for measuring magnetic fields.
6. Type of resistance box containing a precision variable resistance.
7. When one a.c. wave follows behind another, it is said to be ___.
9. Device often used with a signal tracer.
11. How much a given amplifier can raise the input voltage.
15. Amplifier circuit.
16. Application of a test signal to the input of a circuit.
17. Test instrument protective device.
18. Type of audio measuring meter. (Abbr.)
21. Indicates the reading given by a test meter.
23. How much a given amplifier can raise the input signal.
24. Letters symbol for grid voltage.___.
25. One should ___.
27. This, too, should be considered before one buys a test instrument.
28. Short for a type of variable resistance.
29. Some service technicians prefer to build their own instruments from a kit to save on the purchase price.
30. An electromagnetic device for locating shorted coils in dynamos, generators, and motor armatures.
33. A meter's deflection mechanism which converts electrical currents or voltages into needle deflections.

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16. * Code Oscillator
17. * Signal tracer
18. * Transmitter
19. * Receiver
20. * TV Book
21. * Hi-Fi Guide
22. * Fidelity Guide and Quiz Book
23. * Radio Amateur License Training
24. * 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed
25. * Member-Ship in Radio-TV-Club
26. * Consultation Service
27. * Quizzes TV Book
28. * Condenser Kits Worth $7.00
29. * Printed Circuit Chassis
30. * Printed Circuit Materials
31. * Printed Circuit Experiments
32. * Printed Circuit Construction Instructions
33. * Printed Circuit Construction Material

March, 1959
"Atlas" Satellite Uses Special Radio System

Communications relay inside the missile includes a compact magnetic tape storage-playback system.

The communications relay inside the "Atlas" missile that is circling the earth uses a special radio system developed by RCA for the U.S. Army. The system includes an array of lightweight communications and control equipment in the satellite itself, and complementary equipment of a more conventional type in the ground stations situated at points beneath the satellite's orbit. The service employs v.h.f. and code communications hitherto unattainable at these frequencies over distances of a thousand or more miles without intermediate relay stations. The success of this experiment opens up the early prospect of revolutionary communications techniques, such as international television and microwave voice and code services on a global basis, using satellite relays capable of spanning the oceans.

Among the elements aboard the satellite are the following: Two transistorized receivers, each weighing 10 ounces, for receiving messages from the ground stations. These receivers are enclosed in special shock-resistant coverings and employ ruggedized assemblies. Two 8-watt transmitters, each weighing 2½ pounds, to relay the messages on command to another ground station. Two electronic control units, of ¾ pound each, which respond to commands from the ground to activate the receivers, transmitters, or the magnetic tape system that stores the radio messages until time for their delivery to a ground station. Two beacon transmitters, ⅔ pound each, which send out a steady signal for tracking and temperature recording. These operate at the 108-mc. frequency adopted for satellite tracking and are picked up by the IGY "Minitrack" stations as well as the ground stations in the system.

Each of the five Army mobile ground stations includes a 1-kw. transmitter, a 250-watt standby transmitter, two receivers, and a control unit. The ground equipment, mounted in vans, also includes a beacon receiver and a tape recorder.

The Army Signal Laboratory was responsible for developing the beacon equipment and the tape recording gear both in the satellite and on the ground as well as handling the supervision of over-all completion of the entire communications system.

The RCA elements of the Army System were developed and largely produced at the engineering and production plant of the company's Astro-Electronic Products Division at Princeton, New Jersey.

The communications relay system installed in the Signal Corps Orbital Relay Experiment satellite includes the equipment shown here. Being held at right is transistorized receiver. Behind it is the control unit. Large unit at center is the transmitter. At left is a power converter for the transmitter. Round unit in foreground is beacon transmitter. Two of each of units shown are in satellite. Not shown are special tape recorder along with the battery power supply units.
Testing Electrostatic Speakers
(Continued from page 64)
polar pressure between the beams of the individual radiators. The reverberation of the listening room must be relied upon to smooth these out.

The impedance-frequency curve is important in determining the "power" the individual radiators. The reverber-polar pressure between the beams of ohms or 16 ohms. The actual imped-rires nominal impedance ratings of 8 of the amplifier. The loudspeaker car-

Equal to the nominal output impedance when the amplifier load is resistive and distortion. Maximum undistorted pow-
eration of the listening room must be it is primarily capacitive.

Resistive, while at the higher frequency in two frequency regions, around 600 cps and around 7000 cps. At the lower impedance is near the rated value Several impedance variations then are important 500 cps and falls off rapidly above 1000 cps, the impedance mismatch that oc-
curs at the extreme high end of the hearing range does not normally de-grade the performance.

Since only the upper 50 per-cent of the musical scale is reproduced by the electrostatic unit, it must be used with a low-frequency loudspeaker, or woof-er. Several are readily available. The power transfer capabilities of the amplifier are more important for the combination of woofer and tweeter than for the tweeter alone, since it is the combination that acts as load on the amplifier. Fig. 7 also shows the combined impedance of a typical 16-ohm dynamic woofer with the tweeter. The upper end of the impedance curve is almost identical with the curve for the electrostatic unit alone, while in the region of maximum music power density (100 to 500 cps), the impedance is within the limits of 13.2 and 16 ohms. The electrostatic radiators described in this article are covered by patents issued and pending to the author. -E
**Transistors Produced by Automatic Line**

Two operators are stationed at beginning unit of the new Fast Automatic Transfer series of machines developed for high-speed transistor production. This is the etch-plate unit which prepares the transistor blank by electro-chemical techniques.

**A HIGHLY automated production line that can produce 450 transistors an hour at low cost is now operating at Philco's Lansdale Tube Co. division.**

The transistors being produced are entertainment types that may make possible in the near future the transistorization of FM tuners and TV sets. The transistors are not only being made for use in Philco products, but will also be made available to other manufacturers as well.

Tiny germanium blanks, about ¼ square, are soldered to tabs which are held by a small drill-chuck-like assembly on a carrier block. These carriers move the blanks through the automated line from one automatic operation to another. The line etches and plates the germanium blank to extremely precise measurements. It forms and attaches the fine electrode wires, and chemically cleans, washes, and dries the assembly. It checks itself through control points that feed back corrective information to previous operations. With some manual assistance, it vacuum dries the assembly and pressure-welds the tops. Several tests are applied to the transistors as they move along the line. Results of these tests are in the form of cathode-ray tube displays. About the only thing that the line does not do is plate, final-test, brand, and pack the finished transistors for shipment.

**The complete setup of the automated production line used to produce transistors.**

---

**E.TCH-PLATE CONTROLS**

1. LOADS TAB INTO ATTACHMENT TO ATTACH BLANK TO TAB
2. CHECKS TAB POSITION
3. PREPARES BLANK THICKNESS
4. ETCHES Emitter, Controlled by Thickness Wider/Better
5. ETCHES Emitter
6. COLD WELDS TOP TO STEM
7. RJINSES
8. DRIES
9. TESTS DIODE BREAKDOWN
10. ATACHES Emitter WHISKER & MICRO-ALLOYS
11. RINES & DRIES
12. LOADS CARRIER INTO OVEN
13. ATACHES COLLECTOR WHISKER
14. RINES &วิเคราะห์ DRIES
15. LOADS CARRIER INTO SHUFFLEBOARD MACHINE TO CLEAN UP
16. QUENCH RINES
17. RINES ULTRA-SOUND

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**ETCH-PLATE MACHINERY**

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**COMMAND EQUIPMENT**

BC-437 Trans. 4 to 3.3 mc, good condition, $9.95
25-221 Fm Trans. 90 mc to 3.7 mc, $55.95
VC-222 Control panel for above, $19.95

**SPECIAL: 17 LBS. of ASSORTED RADIO PARTS. Now at a give-away price of only**

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**RADIO & TV NEWS**
TV I.F. PENTODE
Three heater versions of a wide-band, high-frequency pentode are now being offered by CBS-Hytron of Danvers, Mass.

The sharp cut-off types 3DK6, 4DK6, and 6DK6 are especially designed for use as i.f. amplifiers in TV receivers and feature a high transconductance of 9800 micromhos.

The 3DK6 and 4DK6 are designed for use in 600 ma. and 450 ma. series-string sets respectively while the 6DK6 is for parallel-heater operation.

Data on the three types is available in Bulletin E-315 which the company's Advertising Service, Parker Street, Newburyport, Mass. will supply on request.

NEW TRIPLETT TESTER
The Triplett Electrical Instrument Co. of Bluffton, Ohio is now marketing a new tube tester which provides fast, accurate tests with maximum flexibility as its Model 3414.

All switch settings can be made before the tube warms up, making it extremely fast in operation. Burned out tubes are rejected instantly without waiting for the filaments to heat. The neon indicator shorts test is new, fast, and accurate, according to the manufacturer.

The tester will handle receiving types, gaseous rectifiers, series filament, resistor and ballast tube continuity, etc. The continuity test circuit may also be used to check electrical appliances for shorts and open circuits.

For complete specifications and price on the Model 3414, write the manufacturer direct.

MICROMINIATURE MERCURY CELL
Mallory Battery Company, a division of P. R. Mallory & Co. Inc., 13000 Athens Ave., Cleveland, Ohio has developed a new mercury battery which is said to be the smallest ever made for commercial use.

A mere .300 inch in diameter and .125 inch high, the new battery is designed to fit the dimensional requirements of the military micro-module program. Its indicated uses include extremely small hearing aids, portable radiation detectors, and other miniaturized electronic devices.

Designated as the RM-312, the cell's energy life is approximately 36 ma.-hrs. at a discharge of 2 ma. at 1.22 average volts. Like all mercury batteries, the cell features flat discharge. Voltage remains substantially constant out to the end of its useful life. It can be stored for periods in excess of one year without appreciable loss of capacity.

Complete technical data and production samples are available from the manufacturer.

POCKET-SIZED V.O.M.
A new low-cost portable v.o.m. for all servicing applications has been announced by The Hickok Electrical Instrument Co., 10524 Du Pont Ave., Cleveland 8, Ohio as its Model 457.

The 5" meter has easy to read scales and a time-saving single "function-range" control. The outstanding design feature is the inclined panel whereby the new instrument lies flat in normal use position eliminating the universal hazard of knocking over and breaking

Sensitivity is 20,000-ohms-per-volt d.c. and 1000-ohms-per-volt a.c. Voltage ranges include six for a.c. (0-1200) and six for d.c. (0-1200). Resistance is measured in four ranges covering from

in tape surface too!

ONLY SOUNDCRAFT TAPES ARE MICROPOLISHED SMOOTH
Unpolished tape surfaces contain microscopic irregularities which prevent intimate tape to head contact. It takes about 10 plays before these irregularities are smoothed out. During this period you lose high frequencies and force your recorder head to do the job of polishing the tape surface. This results in excessive head wear. Only Soundcraft Tapes are MICROPOLISHED to assure a mirror-smooth surface. The tape makes immediate intimate contact with your recorder head. Guaranteeing high frequency response right from the first play! Only Soundcraft Tapes are Micropolished for your protection. Buy Soundcraft Tape—write for free catalog RS58-10R.

SOUNDCRAFT CORP.
Dept. RT, Great Pasture Rd., Danbury, Conn. 342 N. La area, Los Angeles 36, Calif. Canada: 760 Weston Rd., Toronto 9, Ont.
0 to 100 megohms. There are center-scale ranges of 5, 500, 5000, and 50,000 ohms. Current measurements include 50 μa., 1, 100, and 1000 ma., and 10 amperes. The center scale covers -10 to +57 in five ranges.

The circuit is frequency compensated for accurate readings over the entire audio range. The instrument is battery operated, uses a full-wave rectifier circuit, and comes complete with test leads.

NEW T/R SWITCH
Barker & Williamson, Inc. of Bristol, Pa. has developed a new transmit-receive switch with selectable bandswitching and capacity to handle the full legal-limit power for ham transmitters.

The Model 381 T/R switch covers the 80 through 10 meter bands and is suitable for AM, DSB, SSB, and c.w. It has been designed especially for high-power transmitting applications. It provides a safety margin when used with antennas not in the ideal category with respect to s.w.r. conditions and freedom from the effects of intermodulation from strong local radio and TV stations. Under s.w.r. conditions not exceeding 1.5:1 it will handle more than 1 kw. A.c. phone and up to 5 kw. on SSB and c.w. When 72-ohm coaxial line is in use and higher power with 52-ohm lines.

The switch has a "fail-safe" design and keeps the transmitter connected to the antenna in case the unit is not energized or its tubes fail. It matches 52-75 ohm coaxial lines and is completely self-contained in a cabinet measuring 4½” x 4” x 4½”. A descriptive bulletin on this new accessory is available from the manufacturer upon request.

LOW-COST CITIZENS GEAR
Radio Corporation of America has announced the development of a low-cost Citizens Band transceiver which is trademarked the "Radio Phone." Capable of two-way voice transmission over a distance of several miles, the new radio is expected to find wide application among small-boat enthusiasts, hunters, fishermen, farmers, etc.

The unit weighs less than 10 pounds and measures 9” x 7” x 5”. It operates from a 6- or 12-volt battery or from a standard 117-volt a.c. power source. First of these units were previewed early this year.

4-BAND RECEIVER KIT
Allied Radio Corporation, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Illinois is now offering a new 4-band receiver in kit form according to its "Knight-Kit Span Master." Providing world-wide short-wave coverage in addition to the standard broadcast band, this new unit will re-
receive foreign broadcasts, ships-at-sea, aircraft, time signals, amateur radio stations on the 80-, 40-, 20-, 15-, and 10-meter bands, as well as local AM stations.

The sensitive regenerative circuit also features bandspread dial and fine regeneration control to simplify critical tuning. Each band coil has its own antenna winding for maximum sensitivity. Additional features include headphone terminals and a speaker cut-out switch to permit private headphone reception.

The kit is supplied with a fabrikoid-covered cabinet measuring 6¾ x 13⅛ x 6⅛". It comes complete with tubes, all parts, wire, solder, instruction manual, and a world-wide listing of stations. Write Dept. PN837 of the company for further details.

A.C.-D.C. MULTITESTER

Olson Radio Warehouse, 260 S. Forge St., Akron, Ohio has released a compact 2000-ohm-per-volt multitester in its "Shield" line as the Model TE-117. Featuring a 2½" rectangular meter and 1% precision shunts and resistors, the instrument has seven a.c. and d.c. ranges (0-10-50-250-500-2000 ohms voltage); d.c. current ranges 0-500 ma and 0-50-500 ma; and ohms ranges 0-10,000 ohms and 0-1 megohm; the instrument is housed in a durable grey crinkle finished metal case which measures 3¾ x 1½ x 4¾". Ranges are selected by means of pin jacks on the front of the meter case.

The multitester is supplied with test leads and operating instructions.

TUNG-SOL'S SILICON RECTIFIERS

Tung-Sol Electric Inc., Newark, N. J. has announced the availability of a new line of eight silicon rectifiers ranging from a peak inverse voltage of 50 to 500 volts.

Designed for radio and TV set applications, the new units have been assigned type numbers 1N2072 through 1N2079. The components are of the diffused junction type enclosed in epoxy resin cases with flexible pigtail leads. In configuration they closely resemble small capacitors.

The 1N2078, with a peak inverse voltage of 400 volts, has wide application as a radio and TV replacement. It provides the low forward voltage drop and low leakage current characteristics of silicon. The resulting higher output voltage, coupled with the ability to

**NEW CATALOG**

**SUPER PRO RECEIVER BC-779**

This is one of the best Receivers ever offered! Frequency range 100 to 400 kc & 2.5 to 15 mc. Main Band Spread Tuning, Tubes: 6KD4, 6BE6, 12AT7, 6299, 6399, 12AT7, 6299, 6399. Complete with Tubes, No Control, 9" Rack Mounting. Price: $79.50

**FM COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT**

**BC-604**

1311e x 63'16". It comes complete with tubes, all parts, wire, solder, instruction manual, and a world-wide listing of stations. Write Dept. PN837 of the company for further details.

**SUPER PRO RECEIVER BC-779**

This is one of the best Receivers ever offered! Frequency range 100 to 400 kc & 2.5 to 15 mc. Main Band Spread Tuning, Tubes: 6KD4, 6BE6, 12AT7, 6299, 6399, 12AT7, 6299, 6399. Complete with Tubes, No Control, 9" Rack Mounting. Price: $79.50

**FM COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT**

**BC-604**

1311e x 63'16". It comes complete with tubes, all parts, wire, solder, instruction manual, and a world-wide listing of stations. Write Dept. PN837 of the company for further details.

**BC-603**

1311e x 63'16". It comes complete with tubes, all parts, wire, solder, instruction manual, and a world-wide listing of stations. Write Dept. PN837 of the company for further details.

**FM COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT**

**BC-604**

1311e x 63'16". It comes complete with tubes, all parts, wire, solder, instruction manual, and a world-wide listing of stations. Write Dept. PN837 of the company for further details.

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**FM COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT**

**BC-604**

1311e x 63'16". It comes complete with tubes, all parts, wire, solder, instruction manual, and a world-wide listing of stations. Write Dept. PN837 of the company for further details.
“ONE DOLLAR” buys
As much as $15 worth — Everything Brand New
and told to you with a money back guarantee.

DEDUCT 10% ON ANY ORDER
Plus a FREE SURPRISE PACKAGE

$15 — “JACKPOT” TELEVISION PARTS.......
1 - RCA 70° FLYBACK TRANS. $7.75
1 - 111 T0D 46° DEFECTION YOKE...
4 - MOUNTING HOODS
40 - ASST. PRECISION RESISTORS best sizes
1 - 54” FIBER GLASS RESISTORS
1 - 5 FM SPEAKER aino 25 magnet
10 - ASST. CAPACITORS .0025-20
100 - ASSORTED RESISTORS
100 - .125 WATT RESISTORS 80 v
100 - ASST. 2 WATT RESISTORS
15 - ASST. TV ALIGNMENT TOOLS
12 - RADIO OSCILLATOR COILS 45e nec
30 - ASST. RADIO ELECTRO. CONDENSERS $1
30 - ASST. TERMINAL STRIPS 1, 2, 3, 4 $1
35 - ASSORTED 2 WATT RESISTORS 5% $1
50 - ASSORTED FUSES popular sizes
50 - ASST. CERAMIC CONDENSERS $1
20 - ASSORTED TUBE SHIELDS best sizes
35 - ASST. ROTARY SWITCHES 515 worth $1
15 - ASST. TOGGLE SWITCHES necess. dpdt, etc. $1
20 - ASST. TV KNOBS, ESCUTCHEONS. Etc. $1
35 - ASSORTED PILOT LIGHTS popular types $1
35 - ASST. DISC CERAMICS best numbers $1
50 - ASST. SOCKETS octal, novel and Miniature $1
4 - BAKELITE KNIFE SWITCHES dpdt
820 - ASST. PILOT LIGHTS popular types $1
4 - 52.50 SAPPHIRE NEEDLES
81/2” PM SPEAKER alnico ±5 magnet
KNOB SPRINGS
2 - 52.50 SAPPHIRE NEEDLES
820 - ASST. PILOT LIGHTS popular types
1000 - FLAT 4-CONDUCT. WIRE many purposes $1
4 - 50’ SPOOLS HOOK-UP WIRE 4 colors
35 - CERAMIC COND. 20.56 mmf & 15-82 mmf.. $1
3 - ELECTROLYTIC COND. 50/30-150v
30 - FP CONDENSER MOUNTING WAFERS
2 - ELECTROLYTIC COND. 40/40-450v
35 - ASST. RADIO KNOBS screw and push-on
50 - ASST. MICA CONDENSERS some in 5 Wo
35 - ASST. DISC CERAMICS best numbers
6 - DEFLECTION YOKE MOUNTING HOODS $1
4 - RCA 1U4 TUBES
1 - RCA 70° FLYBACK TRANS.
1 - 111 T0D 46° DEFECTION YOKE...
4 - MOUNTING HOODS
40 - ASST. PRECISION RESISTORS best sizes
1 - 54” FIBER GLASS RESISTORS
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35 - ASST. DISC CERAMICS best numbers
6 - DEFLECTION YOKE MOUNTING HOODS $1
4 - RCA 1U4 TUBES

Brooks Radio & TV Corp.
84 Vesey St., Dept. B, New York 7, N. Y.

Phono-Pin Plug
DeRo Electronics, 134 Nassau Road, Roosevelt, Long Island, N. Y. is recently introduced a new phono-pin plug as the "Grip-A-Lip" Model PFP-1. The new component features an outwardly flanged head at the open end of

DUAL-PURPOSE POWER SUPPLY
Electro Products Laboratories, 4500 N. Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 40, Ill. is now offering a new dual-purpose d.c. power supply as its Model PS-2.

Designed for servicing all transistor and hybrid circuits as well as 12- and 6-volt auto radio receivers, this well-filtered unit provides two output ranges, each with its own output current meter and output terminals. The transistor radio output range is 0 to 20 volts at a rating of 75 ma. Minute variations in transistor current can be detected on the 0-75 ma. meter for this range. Transistor protection is provided by an exposed, panel-mounted fuse in the secondary circuit.

The auto radio output range is 0 to 16 volts with a continuous rating of 5 amperes with 10 amperes handled for periods up to 8 minutes. The current meter for this output has a range of 0-10 ampervolt.

The Model PS-2 is housed in a 18-gauge steel blue-grey wrinkle finished cabinet with recessed panel, carrying handle, and rubber feet. It measures 81/2" x 8" x 6" and weighs 13 pounds.

STEPDOWN TRANSFORMERS
A complete line of low-power transformers for remote control and signal circuits has been announced by Anderson Controls, Inc., Franklin Park, Ill.

Among the features offered in the new line are windings insulated from the core with nylon plastic, low heat rise, small size, high temperature plastic and metal shells, screw terminal molded into the plastic case, and moisture-proofing. The units are available with various mounting arrangements and connection facilities. Two power ratings of 10 va. and 23 va. in five outputs from 6 volts to 24 volts are standard. This new line carries UL approval.

For complete descriptive literature and diagrams, write the manufacturer direct at 9507 Pacific Ave. in Franklin Park, Ill.

PRINTED-CIRCUIT RESIST
Screen Process Laboratories, 5-33 48th Avenue, Long Island City 1, N. Y. has developed a new plating and etching resist for the production of printed circuits.

According to the company, the new resist prints easily and very sharply with a minimum of drag. It will resist the usual platers' cleaning solutions and etchants. It can be easily and completely removed from the copper laminate in a perchloroethylene, trichlor-ethylene, or carbon tet vapor degreasing system or with mineral spirits. It will force dry in about 15 minutes at 150 degrees F and air dry in about an hour.

The new resist is dimensionally stable, expanding about .0005 inch as compared with the usual .005 inch. It is not affected by humidity or other atmospheric conditions and will not break down through the evaporation of solvents. No strong solvents are necessary to clean screens. The resist is non-toxic and almost odorless.

Interested manufacturers may obtain free quart samples on request.

TRANSISTOR AM-FM PORTABLE
Delmonico International, 42-24 Orchard, Long Island City, N. Y. is handling the U. S. distribution of the new AM-FM all-transistor portable being manufactured by Sony Corporation of Tokyo.

The Model TFM-151 uses 15 transistors, 4 germanium diodes, and 1 varistor. The set covers the 88-108 mc. FM band and the AM band from 535 to 1605 kc. Switching is accomplished by a single knob and tuning is by means of a slide-rule dial. The circuit includes a.f.c.

The receiver has a built-in 4” x 6” dynamic speaker and telescopic antenna. A 75-ohm terminal is also provided for connecting an external antenna if desired. The set operates on four self-contained flashlight cells. The FM section has 8 transistors and 2 diodes which function as r.f. amplifier, local oscillator, mixer, four-stage f.f. amplifier, d.c. amplifier for a.f.c., and discriminator. Frequency response is 20 to 20,000 cps ± 1 db and signal-to-noise ratio is 50 db. The AM circuit has 4 transistors and 2 diodes while the audio amplifier portion has two stages and push-pull output stage. Output power is 180 mw.
the plug which provides positive finger grip for inserting and removing the pin plug. In addition, the unit includes a means whereby the attachment and soldering of the cable shield is considerably simplified.

Currently available at jobbers, the plug is being sold in packages of 4 and 8.

**TUBE CHECKER KIT**

A new tube checker in easy-to-build kit form has been announced by Allied Radio Corporation, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill. as the "400" in its "Knight-Kit" line.

The "400" will check for filament continuity, shorted elements, and cathode emission on 400 tubes, including the most commonly used hi-fi, radio, and TV receiving tubes. The unit has sockets for 7-pin miniature, 9-pin miniature, octal, and loctal tubes. A red-green "Replace-Good" scale shows condition of the tube at a glance. In addition, there is a special scale for check-soldering of the cable shield is considered.

There is a special scale for checking diodes. The "400" employs universal-type selector slide switches which are used in conjunction with Flip-Cards for the rapid selection of any combination of tube-base pin connections.

The kit has a metal case finished in grey with front panel of ivory. Over-all dimensions are 2 3/4" x 9 1/2" x 8". Weight is 5 1/2 pounds. The kit comes complete with all parts, wire, solder, and instructions. It is catalogued as the No. 83 Y 707.

**PYRAMID RC BRIDGE**

The Jobber Division of Pyramid Electric Company, North Bergen, N. J. has introduced a new resistance-capacity-ratio bridge as its Model RC-1 portable tester for the servicing field.

The circuit incorporates a special 3-volt amplifier for checking electrolytics used in miniaturized equipment; features capacity ranges from 10 µfd. to 2000 µfd.; resistance coverage from .5 ohm to 200 megohms; and ratio test ranges (reactance ratio between any two capacitors, inductors, or resistors) between .05:1 and 20:1. It will also test leakage of micas, paper, and electrolytics.

The tester is designed to operate from any 60-cps, 117-volt power source and draws about 25 watts.

The portable case is of ripple finished steel with an easy-to-read multicolor panel. It measures 7" x 11 1/2" x 5".

Complete technical data will be supplied by the manufacturer upon written request.

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*Act fast for new, challenging assignments in U.S., Europe, Mediterranean, Far East, Alaska, Iceland and South America... including openings in SPACE EXPLORATION PROGRAM*

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Send BASIC ELECTRICITY home training manual for 10-day free examination. If book is what you want, I will then send you receipt (plus postage) in full payment. Otherwise I will return book and owe you nothing. Send $6.50 with order and we pay postage. 10-day money-back guarantee.

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**ELECTRONIC FIELD ENGINEERS**

DIVISION OF BENDIX AVIATION CORP.

**FIELD SERVICE TECHNICIANS**

Owings Mills, Maryland

March, 1959

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**HOW TO GET AHEAD IN RADIO-ELECTRONICS!**

The most important training of all!

No matter what you want to do in radio-electronics; this big 396-page BASIC ELECTRICITY manual brings you the kind of down-to-earth training you absolutely must have. Backed with what you learn from it, you'll read technical articles with new understanding. You'll know what's what about circuits, components, and equipment, every detail of electronic procedure and operation will be far clearer to you than ever before.

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SEVERAL recent developments indicate that the efforts of electronic service associations to gain a voice for independent service dealers in plans and programs that affect the service business are bearing fruit. In times past, both industry and political sessions called to study the problems of TV consumer service were held without representatives of the independent service industry. This odd state of affairs usually led to a complete stalemate in finding a workable solution to the service problem under discussion.

One significant and encouraging development in this direction occurred recently in New York City. Representatives of both local and statewide service associations were named to serve on a committee formed to study ways and means of combating fraud in TV service and components. One objective of this committee is to determine whether legislation will be necessary to promote fair practices and ethical standards in the television supply and repair industries.

The men named to serve on this body and their industry affiliations are: Samuel E. Ewing, Radio Corporation of America; Irving Sarnoff, Bruno-New York Distributors; Harry E. Sale, staff member of the National Electronic Distributors Association; Gerald Sohne, National Tube Tester’s Association; Robert Larson, president of the Empire State Federation of Electronic Technicians’ Associations; Arthur Startz, Better Business Bureau, Inc., of New York; and Martin Boxer of the Associated Radio & TV Servicemen of N.Y.

At its first meeting the Committee agreed on the three fundamental issues upon which any program to combat fraud must be based. They also agreed that the objectives to be achieved in any program evolved by the committee would have to provide satisfactory solutions to the following questions:

1. How can the TV industry and its supply channels insue greater competence on the part of the TV service technician?
2. What can be done to further limit deceptive advertising practices in soliciting TV repair business?
3. What can be done to cope with the problem involved in the sale of rejected or defective tubes as new tubes?

Arthur Startz of the Better Business Bureau, Inc., of New York, was elected temporary chairman of the committee.

Another significant development was the action of the Service Committee of the Electronic Industries Association in approving a program designed to stimulate and achieve over-all industry cooperation between EIA and the

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relations Subcommittee, under chairman S. R. Mihalic of the General Electric Co. The report stated: "EIA, from its inception, has endeavored to provide the electronic service industry with training and other technical information to aid in providing the best possible service to the products of the industry. EIA now recognizes that it has an opportunity to make an additional contribution by working with the prestige of the service technician.

"While many segments of the industry have taken advantage of the opportunities presented by rapid growth, some have failed to realize the business changes that must be made and the industry-wide responsibilities that must be accepted under conditions of growth and maturity. This maturity of electronics has resulted in new and unexpected problems. The solution of these problems can best be achieved by mutual effort of the independent service industry, individual manufacturers, and EIA. The EIA Service Committee stands ready to work and cooperate with all segments of the electronic service industry, in the knowledge that mutual benefits and improvements can come only by working together.

"For its part, the EIA Service Committee plans, within its limits as a trade association, to supplement its trade association, to supplement its committee plans, within its limits as a mutual effort of the independent service industry, individual manufacturers, and EIA. The EIA Service Committee stands ready to work and cooperate with all segments of the electronic service industry, in the knowledge that mutual benefits and improvements can come only by working together.

"For its part, the EIA Service Committee plans, within its limits as a trade association, to supplement its basic and advanced vocational training program, now accepted by the independent service industry, individual manufacturers, and EIA—working together will insure the success of this program.

The third significant development during the closing months of 1958, was the acceptance of the program developed by the Independent Dealers Emergency Action Committee (IDEA) on the part of both dealers and associations as they became acquainted with the precepts of the plan. Karl Heinzman, president of TSA of Michigan, was elected chairman of the IDEA Committee at a national meeting of the newly formed organization held in Kansas City.

In accepting the chairmanship, Mr. Heinzman again stressed the fact that the IDEA plan was not a national association and the Committee had no intention of building it into a national association. He said: "The first thing that the IDEA program must not get involved in is association politics. It represents the
voice of all associations without regard to their local, state, regional or national affiliations as well as that of those high-minded service dealers who currently are not members of any service association. IDEA is the unified effort of all service elements to raise the prestige and to insure the stability of electronic service as a business."

**Product Testing**

The Federation of Radio & TV Service Associations of Pennsylvania recently expanded its policing program to include a continuing review of advertising claims for the quality, performance, and coverage of the products. Claiming that "various producers and dealers are making exaggerated claims concerning the performance of their products," the Federation has established a research division which, it is said, will check the performance features of all hi-fi and stereo products covering all parts from the cartridge to the speaker. The FRTSAP research division is now functioning in Wilkes-Barre under the supervision of the Luzerne County Service Dealers Assn., P.O. Box 508, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

**Citizens Band Transceiver**

(Continued from page 51)

plug. It should measure infinity with the volume control switched on and off about 20 ohms with the switch off. Measure the resistance from pin 8 of the 5Y3 to ground. It should show a very low resistance until the filter capacitors charge up. The ohmmeter should stop moving upwards somewhere above 20,000 ohms.

If these simple checks are satisfactory, plug in the 5Y3 and see if the cord, then turn the unit on. Next measure the voltage from pin 8 of the 5Y3 to ground. It will be almost 370 volts. Place the "transmit-receive" switch in the "receive" position.

Plug in the antenna and the 12AX7 tubes. They should light up immediately. After they have warmed up, in a minute or so, turn the volume control up to almost maximum and then turn it off. The output of the keyer should be one or two times the volume. Turn the keyer on and adjust the output of the transmitter to the appropriate level. The keyer should sound a low frequency buzzer or similar sound when the transmitter is keyed.

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New low-cost 25 volt one amp power supply, designed and built by Transistor Research Mfg. Co., 221 10th Ave., N.Y. 14, N.Y. @. 50 assembled & wired $2.50.

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form a “capacitor.” The number of twists determines the capacity between the two wires. If this capacity is excessive the detector may not work properly. The final setting of the regeneration control should be made with the transceiver connected to an antenna for best reception.

If the detector is functioning properly, you should start hearing “things” as soon as the antenna is connected. The receiver is tuned by varying the capacity of \( C_{\text{e}} \). The setting of coil \( L_{\text{e}} \) will determine what frequencies may be received by adjusting \( C_{\text{e}} \). Thus coil \( L_{\text{e}} \) will have to be adjusted experimentally to find the 11-meter Citizens Band. With the slug all the way out you should hear 10-meter stations and with the slug all the way in you will receive commercial teleprinter, telephoto, and other broadcasts. Somewhere in between these extremes lies the 11-meter band. You will probably hear a lot of tone modulation signals, the raspy buzz of diathermy machines and, if you are lucky, possibly some conversations. As soon as you have the unit tuned up to receive the 11-meter band, adjust coil \( L_{\text{e}} \) for maximum signal strength. The adjustment will be quite broad.

The final step is to tune up the transmitter. A pilot lamp “antenna” (dummy load) will be very useful for the tune-up operation. The dummy load can be made by wiring a #47 pilot lamp to a mating connector for the transmitter. A pilot lamp “antenna” properly. The final setting of the receiver tuning control should be made before the transceiver is ready for use. You must establish that the power input to the final amplifier is within the 5 watts, or “CC” specification.

 Beware careful when making the following tests for there will be high voltage (250 volts) on the wires you will

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3019 Troost - Kansas City, Mo.
be working with. Before making any adjustments, pull the power plug from the outlet and short out pin 8 of the 5Y3 tube to the chassis.

The power input of the transceiver may be checked in the following manner: Disconnect the wire between T3 (audio transformer) and coil L1 and insert a 0-25 mA meter in the circuit. Note the current reading which should be something less than 20 mA. Now reconnect the wire and measure the voltage between this wire and ground. Also make a note of this reading. It will be in the vicinity of 250 volts. To find the power input, multiply the voltage by the current (in amperes). In a typical unit you may get readings of 250 volts and 18 mA. (.018 amperes). Multiplying these figures, we find that the power input is 4.5 watts. If either the voltage exceeds 250 volts or the current is more than 20mA, you can loosen the coupling between coil L1 and the antenna link to reduce the plate current in order to bring the total power input below five watts. These measurements should be made with the antenna connected.

Antenna

A permanently installed antenna system cannot exceed 20 feet in height above its mounting structure and the coaxial transmission line cannot be more than 25 feet long, according to the FCC rules.

You can construct a very satisfactory antenna using Fig. 3 as a guide. It consists of a 25-foot length of RG-58/U or RG-8/U coaxial cable connected to two 8-foot, 6-inch lengths of copper antenna wire, forming a dipole antenna. Three insulators are used in the antenna. There is one at each end of the dipole elements to insulate the wire from the rope. The third insulator is used at the center of the dipole for the coax connections. Note that a short length of stout cord is used to support the weight of the coax. It is tied between the coax and the insulator. The distance between the two elements (two inches) is not critical and can be varied to accommodate available insulators.

Operation

The FCC requires that the registered serial number appearing on each Citizens Radio station license shall be the assigned call sign. This call is to be given at the beginning and end of all communications as well as at ten minute intervals during messages lasting longer than 10 minutes.

As far as operation of the transceiver is concerned, you simply switch to "transmit" and talk into the microphone. When you have finished transmitting, turn back to "receive" and tune stations on the right-hand knob, adjusting the volume to suit yourself. It's as simple as that.

I wonder who will be the first to issue a certificate for "Worked All States—Citizens Band (WASCB)?"
yon which their response falls off. Of the various photoelectric effects the one most common for infrared detection is the photoconductive effect. As a result of this effect, the conductivity of certain solid materials changes when radiation is encountered. Photoelectric effects are usually considerably greater than thermal effects, so that special radiation is encountered. Photoelectric one most common for infrared detection, beyond which their response falls off. Of the most common photoconductive detectors are lead sulfide, lead telluride, lead antimonide, and specially treated germanium. Most photoconductive detectors require cooling to extremely low temperatures for efficient operation.

Basic Infrared Radiometer

The infrared radiometer can be considered to be the basis of most infrared instrumentation. If the operation of a radiometer is understood, more complex arrangements can be readily followed. Radiometers receive infrared radiation from sources in their field of view and transform the received energy into electrical signals which can be measured, recorded, and interpreted. Infrared radiometers do not require physical contact with sources being measured; in addition, they have great sensitivity, measuring range, and speed of response.

A basic infrared radiometer includes an optical system, chopper, detector, reference source, synchronizing signal generator, and electronics system. A typical arrangement is shown in Fig. 11, while Figs. 8 and 10 show portable radiometers.

The optical system is frequently a mirror telescope consisting of concave primary and convex secondary mirrors. Each mirror is aluminized and hard coated. Focusing is usually accomplished by moving the secondary mirror along the optical axis. An infrared detector is located at the focal point of the optical system. Thermistor bolometer detectors are most frequently used because of their very uniform response.

A black-body radiation reference source is used as a standard against which target radiation is continuously compared. In the most basic arrangement, the detector is mounted behind a mirror consisting of a cylindrical aperture in that block. The aperture has serrated and blackened walls so that it forms a black-body cavity when closed by a reflecting surface. The cavity will therefore be accurately monitored by a thermistor bead.
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5" HOBBY SPEAKER, 8-ohms, 1 watt.
60 SUB-MINI SPEAKERS, 0.25 watt.
50 PANEL SWITCHES, 150 watt, push, round, 2 lbs. for $1.75.
50 INSTR. KNOBS, 1/2" shaft, round, black, 40 assorted, 1 lbs. for $1.75.
20 PILOT LITES, assorted, 2 lbs. for $1.75.
15 ROTARY SWITCHES, 2-position, each.
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The net has attracted a listening audience of about 2,000 mile radius of New York City, with one report arriving from the Azores.

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Use The Tools The Professionals use.

Tips on FM Alignment (Continued from page 67)

modulated signal. This time saver is particularly acceptable if final alignment will be completed with the oscilloscope anyhow.

When the FM generator and scope are brought into play, remember that we rely on the latter to indicate amplitude changes during adjustment of the detector primary and the i.f. channel. Therefore limiting action in the detector is disabled temporarily by disconnecting electrolytic capacitor C, in Figs. 3 and 4 and making the scope connection at this point. In the balanced circuit, it is possible to remove either end of the capacitor. In the unbalanced version, the negative terminal should be removed.

When i.f. adjustments have been completed, reconnect C, and transfer the scope to the de-emphasis network as already noted, to adjust the transformer secondary for maximum symmetry of the crossover pattern. In some sets, it will be necessary to re-adjust the primary to a very small degree at this time to get the crossover point to straighten up.

The locked-in oscillator-detector employing the FM1000 tube was developed by Philco. Refer to Fig. 5. The oscillator grid, pin 2, is first grounded which causes the section to operate as an AM detector. The i.f. frequency used here is 9.1 mc. The output indicating instrument is connected either to point "A," or to any other audio-frequency signal point. Alignment of the I.F. section is then made by employing the same procedure as given for the discriminator detector. When the i.f. adjustments have been completed, the ground jumper on the oscillator grid is removed, and the quadrature circuit is short-circuited. A red flag in the schematic, to disable the locking action of the plate feedback into the oscillator section. With the signal generator set for 400-cycle AM output at 9.1 mc., adjust the oscillator trimmer until a beat note is heard in the loudspeaker. This audio note results from the heterodyning of the oscillator and i.f. signals. Continue to adjust the oscillator trimmer until a condition of zero beat is obtained (a note between two low-pitched growls).

When the short circuit is removed from the quadrature circuit, the audio signal will again be heard. Reduce the signal generator output to the lowest value at which a detectable signal can be heard. Re-adjust the tuning slug in the quadrature circuit until a zero beat is again obtained. Repeat the entire operation as necessary until the removal of the short from the quadrature circuit has minimum effect on the zero-beat condition obtained when the oscillator trimmer is adjusted. When the jumper is removed from the quadrature circuit, the complete response curve can be observed on the screen of the scope with FM sweep. The
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NEW TV DESIGNS FOR 1959 — Here’s a rundown on circuitry in the newest TV sets. Tells of layout problems you’ll face, unusual new features, innovations, design trends.

SCHEMATICS OF 1959 TV SETS — Six pages of valuable diagrams of latest TV receivers.

1959 TUBE INVENTORY FOR SERVICE SHOPS — What tubes should you stock to keep up with changing requirements, new designs and models? Here’s Radio & TV News’ annual guide to tubes for servicemen—with valuable recommendations on keeping your inventory flexible and efficient.

ANTENNA INSTALLATIONS: FACTS AND FICTION — There are a lot of “old wives’ tales” concerning antenna installations still circulating. In this exclusive feature,
expert Jack Beever of Jerrold Electronics reveals how too many technicians are wasting time, effort, and money by sticking to outmoded antenna techniques.

TEST EQUIPMENT—Featured are three extensive articles—complete guides to basic test equipment, additional equipment needed when you expand, and special test instruments.

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plus all these features scheduled for April, too.

• LOUDSPEAKERS FOR STEREO, Part I
  A survey of all speaker manufacturers resulting in a compilation of the various methods and ideas for stereo speaker operation, placement and design principles.

• CROSSOVER NETWORKS, Part I
  Complete, how-to-do-it article on the design and construction of two and three-way speaker crossover networks. Part 2, to follow in the May issue, will be accompanied with a 4-page gatefold pertaining to design charts for crossover networks. Don't miss the beginning of this 2-part series next month.

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  A simple suppressed-carrier transmitter that can operate on the 20, 15, and 10-meter amateur bands and that can be driven by means of a small, low-power r.f. unit such as the "Mighty Milliwatt" described in our September 1958 issue.

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• SOUND ON TAPE
• HI-FI—AUDIO PRODUCT REVIEW
• ELECTRONICS IN NIGERIA
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How Ring Counters Work
(Continued from page 45)

combination of resistance and capacitance (270,000 ohms and 40 μuf.) This permits a faster transfer of signal to the grid of V₁ than to the grid of V₂. (The transfer is faster because the RC combination acts as a differentiating or beaking circuit that produces a pulse with a sharp leading edge. The normal rounding off of the pulse applied to the grid of V₂, produced by stray circuit capacitance, constitutes a slight delay.) Furthermore, when V₁ becomes conductive, its plate voltage decreases and lowers the potential of the grid of V₂, preventing conduction.

The grid of V₁ actually receives two input signals: the negative pulse applied to the "Input" terminal and the positive pulse from the plate of V₂. Of these two signals, the positive pulse from V₂ predominates because of its greater amplitude (due to the gain of tube V₁). The waveforms shown in Fig. 1 also apply to the circuit of Fig. 2, and neon lamps can be connected in the same manner. The basic action just described continues from stage to stage with each new input pulse.

A ring counter capable of still greater switching speeds is shown in Fig. 3. This Walkirt Co. linear counter will operate at input frequencies up to 250 kc. Each stage of this ring counter is a dual triode connected as a flip-flop (Fig. 3A). Interstage connections are shown in Fig. 3B. In the latter, numbers refer to the terminals around the edges of Fig. 3A, rather than to pin numbers of the tubes. Only one stage is in the zero condition (V₁ cut off and V₂ conducting), and all other stages are in the one condition (V₂ conducting and V₁ cut off). As shown in Table 2, each input pulse transfers the zero condition to the following stage of the ring.

The initial condition of the circuit (first stage in the zero condition) is established by applying a negative pulse to the reset terminal. This negative pulse cuts off the left-hand triode of the first stage, forcing this stage into the zero condition. The value of the cathode bias resistor, R₁ (Fig. 3B), is such that the plate current of the right-hand triode of the first stage develops sufficient bias to cut off the right-hand triodes of all other stages (V₂ in each). The other stages are therefore forced into the one condition.

The input terminal is connected to all of the left-hand cathodes. When a negative pulse is applied to the input terminal, the left-hand cathode of the
first stage will be driven negative. Since a negative pulse applied to the cathode is equivalent to a positive pulse applied to the grid, the left-hand triode of the first stage will now conduct. As the first stage switches to the one condition, the right-hand triode (V2) cuts off and its plate voltage increases. This increase, coupled to the right-hand grid of the second stage, forces the second stage into the zero condition, with Vs conducting.

It can be seen that the second stage actually receives two signals: the negative input pulse applied to its left-hand cathode and the positive pulse (from the first stage) applied to its right-hand grid. The negative pulse at the left-hand cathode produces no change in the second stage, because this tube is already conducting. The positive pulse from the grid, the left-hand triode of the second stage will produce an output pulse. When the tenth input pulse arrives after the negative input pulse is completed, the entire circuit will be back on.

Ring counters are sometimes used in combination with binary circuits for pulse counting applications. A ring-of-five, for example, may be connected in cascade with a single binary stage, as shown in Fig. 5. This decoder has a scaling factor of ten: ten input pulses applied to the ring will produce one output pulse from the binary. The neon lamps in this circuit indicate the number of pulses applied to the input terminal. After eight input pulses for example, neon lamps 3 and 5 will be on. When the tenth input pulse is applied, the entire circuit will be back to its initial condition and the binary stage will produce an output pulse. (See Table 3.) This output pulse can be fed into another similar decade counter.

For two decades in cascade, the total counting capacity will be 10⁴ or 1000. If three decades are connected in cascade, the counting capacity will be 10⁵ or 10000. Fig. 6 shows the neon lamps for four cascaded decades of the type shown in Fig. 5 after 3947 input pulses. Lighted indicators are shown in grey. Circuits of this type have been used for counting pulses produced by Geiger counters.

Although ring circuits are sometimes used in pulse counting applications, they are not economical in terms of the number of stages required. The decade counter of Fig. 5, for example, requires six dual triodes. This compares un favorably with a counter of Fig. 6, which has a scaling factor of ten: 10² or 100. If four cascaded decades are connected in a single binary stage, the counting capacity will be 10⁴ or 10000. If five, for example, neon lamps 3 and 5 will be on. When the tenth input pulse is applied, the entire circuit will be back on. The neon lamps shown in Fig. 5 after 3947 input pulses. Lighted indicators are shown in grey. Circuits of this type have been used for counting pulses produced by Geiger counters.

Fig. 6. The neon lamps lit on these four cascaded decades indicate that a total of 3947 pulses have been applied.
ENCyclopedia ON CATHODE-RAY OSCilloscopes & THEIR USEs

(2nd edition) by John F. Rider & Seymour Uslan

On May 1st, 1959, the second edition of this famous book—completely revised, updated, and expanded—will be available. The price will be $21.95 for this 1100 page (8 1/2 x 11") "bible of oscilloscopes." However, you pay only $18.95 a saving of $3.00 by reserving your copy at your bookstore, jobber or at the publisher before April 30, 1959. The second edition of the fabulously successful book—the first was considered a classic of useful oscilloscope information by engineers, educators, lab technicians and service technicians—has been expanded to include many new types of oscilloscopes and their applications. It is completely up-to-date!

Whatever your field—geophysics, aviation, automatic control, medical research, television, audio, computers, automatic control or any other branch of industry and communication electronics—this book will provide you with the cathode-ray oscilloscope today's basic instrument. The newly revised 2nd edition of this best-selling classic begins with cathode-ray tube construction and theory, then carries you through a thorough analysis of modern oscilloscope circuitry, commercial scope types and maintenance, to a detailed treatment of how the scope is used in various applications.

The 2nd edition includes more than twice as many new scope applications. It covers the latest work being done with a miniature camera, new data on probes, related information on scope photography. A new section on pulse measurement has been added and also a new illustrated section on square wave testing. The chapter on "Commercial Oscilloscopes and Their Uses" covers the latest commercial types.

COVERS EVERY PHASE OF OSCILLOSCOPES

Commercial types and basic construction.
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The cathode-ray tube; cathode-ray-tube circuits; basic operational principles; practical circuits; horizontal and vertical amplifiers; time bases; sweep circuits; synchronization; auxiliary equipment and accessories; commercial cathode-ray oscilloscopes; cathode-ray tubes and their maintenance; special purpose cathode-ray tubes.

Oscilloscope Applications

Basic signal observation and pulse measurement; phase and frequency measurements; audio frequency circuit testing; transmitter testing; visual alignment of A-M, F-M, and television receivers; waveform observation in television receivers; electrical testing; medical, scientific, and engineering applications; oscilloscope photography; waveform analysis.

Complex Waveforms, Square Waveforms.

Oscilloscope Applications

Basic signal observation and pulse measurement; phase and frequency measurements; audio frequency circuit testing; transmitter testing; visual alignment of A-M, F-M, and television receivers; waveform observation in television receivers; electrical testing; medical, scientific, and engineering applications; oscilloscope photography; waveform analysis.

Complex Waveforms, Square Waveforms.

When a ring stage switches into the zero condition, its left-hand tube is cut off and the plate voltage increases. This increase, coupled to the grid of the corresponding gate tube, brings the gate above cut-off by overcoming the negative bias applied. When, for example, the second stage of the ring is in the zero condition, the grid of the second gate tube (V₂) will be above cut-off. The signal applied to the suppressor (used as a control grid) of V₂ will now appear at the common output.

When the zero condition transfers to the third stage of the ring, gate V₃ drops below cut-off and gate V₄ becomes conductive. At this time, the input signal applied to V₄ will appear at the output. Four different signals may therefore be applied to the inputs of the four gate tubes, and these signals will appear in succession at the common output terminal. Only four stages are shown in Fig. 4, but the circuit can be extended to a greater number of stages.

Circuits of the type shown in Fig. 4 are particularly useful in multiplexing operations because they permit a number of separate signals to be fed through a single transmission channel. In telemetering equipment, for example, the signals from pressure-sensing, temperature-sensing, speed-sensing, or other pickup elements may be fed into gate tubes like those shown in Fig. 4. The output, which will consist of successive samples of the signals from the sensing elements, can then be used to frequency-modulate an oscillator for subsequent transmission to a receiver. For a 1000-cps pulse waveform applied to the ring circuit, as shown in Fig. 4, each gate tube will open for one-thousandth of a second and then close for three-thousandths of a second while the other three gates open in succession. This sampling interval may be changed by varying the frequency of the input pulses to the ring circuit.

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SPECIAL PRE-PUBLICATION OFFER SAVES YOU $3.00
Most dealers have found that service advertising in newspapers does not produce results commensurate with the cost. The most consistent users of newspaper space in advertising are those who make a play for business on price. The type of business developed by that kind of advertising is neither stable nor profitable for an ethical dealer. The set owners who fall for “price advertising” usually are looking for something for nothing. They represent a type of business that is neither honestly profitable nor pleasant to handle.

Many small dealers spend too much of their limited advertising monies on telephone directory advertising. While telephone directories are used as a sort of buyer’s guide by some people, the average person will rather deal with a business he knows something about than to call in a stranger picked at random from a business directory. When a dealer fails to maintain his lines of communication with customers, however, he will not develop the kind of personal relationship that ties service types of businesses to their customers.

The maintenance of communications with customers and the constant attention to old customers is neither stable nor profitable for business. The type of business promotion that should be of primary concern to every small dealer. One proven plan is to use a “Thank You for Calling Us” card, which is mailed to every customer a day or two after a service call is completed. This is followed at two- or three-month intervals by inexpensive service mailing pieces—just to keep the dealer’s name alive in the minds of his old customers.

Then, the dealer has the constant problem of developing new customers. Static management will rely entirely on customer referrals, chance, and the constant advertising for new business. Dynamic management will use a systematic mailing program to solicit new business within the economical area of the dealer’s store. All of the receiving-tube manufacturers make available professionally prepared, business-promotion cards that are very effective if they are used systematically. These cards are inexpensive. With a planned system of mailing, a dealer can maintain his lines of communication with his old customers and develop new business. He can do it by devoting only about an hour per week to addressing the cards and mailing them out.

Set manufacturers who solicit service work on their TV sets keep a steady flow of direct mail promotions going out to owners who have filled their warranty cards. Small dealers can profitably take a leaf from their note- books by using direct mail to solicit business on all brands. It is the least expensive type of business promotion and, when used regularly, will produce the best results.

A recent inventory check reveals that we have on hand a limited quantity of Radio & TV News “Data-Prints” (numbers 2 and 3) which originally appeared in this magazine during 1952.

Data-Print #2, entitled “Loudspeaker Enclosure Design Data,” covers complete how-to-do-it details on constructing your own high fidelity speaker enclosure. The infinite baffle, corner folded horn, bass reflex, and labyrinth types are all included. In addition, the Data-Print includes a decibel table for both power and voltage ratios which should be of interest to the audiophile.

Data-Print #3, entitled “Television Signal Strength Calculation Charts,” gives complete details on how one can predict the signal strength from a TV station. It is extremely helpful in determining the proper antenna to be used. In addition, this Data-Print includes a nomograph for determining multi-layer coil inductance. It is of particular interest to those who design coils to specific inductance.

Since our supply is limited this offer is open on the basis of first-come, first-served. In requesting these reprints include 10¢ per copy to cover the cost of handling and postage. Address your requests to Radio & TV News, Box 2045, Church Street Station, New York 8, New York.
COLD DRAWN WIRES
Sylandia Electric Products Inc., Parts Division, has made available a new booklet describing the properties and applications of a wide variety of cold drawn fine wires.
Listing both the physical and chemical properties of the company's alloy, plated, and clad wires, the booklet analyzes factors which determine the most economical and efficient wires for specific applications.
Copies of this new brochure may be obtained from the company, Warren, Pennsylvania.

PORTABLE TV ANTENNAS
JFD Electronics Corp., 6101 Sixteenth Ave., Brooklyn 4, N. Y., is offering a compilation of all portable TV sets, past and present, by model, year manufactured, screen size, and exact duplicate antenna catalogue number.
This new brochure facilitates servicing and installation by quick identification of the proper antenna to match the portable TV set electrically and mechanically. Dealers desiring the catalog should address their requests to the company.

SILICON CONTROLLED RECTIFIER
General Electric Company, Semiconductor Products Dept., Syracuse, N. Y., has just published a 17-page booklet, "Application Notes For ZJ-39A Silicon Controlled Rectifier," which describes circuit fundamentals for the use of the newly developed controlled rectifier.
The publication, ECG-327, covers general circuit design consideration, firing circuit design, and typical applications for the rectifier. It is available free upon request from the company.

HARVEY CATALOGUE
Harvey Radio Company, 103 W. 43rd St., New York 36, N. Y., has just published a new 304-page comprehensive catalogue of electronic products.
The catalogue contains listings of industrial, service, high-fidelity, commercial, broadcast, commercial sound, and broadcast components and equipment. Detailed descriptions, including specifications and prices, are given for all items listed.
Copies of this publication may be obtained by writing to the company.

TRANSISTOR PRIMER
RCA’s Semiconductor Products Division has published a new 48-page booklet, "Transistor Fundamentals and Applications," which contains basic information on transistor theory and circuit applications.
Subjects covered in the 16-section brochure include transistor physics, p-n, p-p-n, and n-p-n junction transistors, the point-contact transistor, transistor characteristics, types of transistors, transistor amplifiers, power amplifiers, servicing transistor circuits, and many other features.
Copies of the booklet, Form No. 4T37, are available through the company’s tube and semiconductor distributors.

NEW BUD CATALOGUE
Bud Radio, Inc., 2118 E. 55th St., Cleveland 13, Ohio, is offering its new catalogue.
The brochure is profusely illustrated and describes the firm’s entire line of components. In addition, special fabrication facilities are outlined. To insure ease of selection and ordering, complete sizing information is given on each product. Suggestions for uses and applications are also included.
Copies may be obtained by writing to the company.

NEW PLUGS
Cannon Electric Company, 3208 Humboldt Street, Los Angeles 31, Calif., has published a new catalogue describing its line of r.f. plugs.
Catalogue ALRF-1 covers 17 pages and is very well illustrated. It describes the firm’s new line of coaxial plugs and cable adapters.
This free brochure may be obtained by writing to the firm’s advertising department at the above-mentioned address.

SCIENCE CATALOGUE
Hambach & Rademan, Inc., Industrial Products Division, 1204 Arch Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa., is offering a new, 24-page brochure containing hundreds of products and components for use in electronics, science, engineering, biology, and astronomy.
In addition, the catalogue contains telephone, radio and intercom equipment for use in plants, warehouses, and offices.
Write to the firm for free copies.

ANTENNA SYSTEMS CATALOGUE
Andrew Corporation, 363 E. 75th St., Chicago 19, Ill., has released Catalogue 22, a 96-page product and facility book as a reference for antenna system planners and engineers.
It covers the antennas, antenna systems, and transmission line products of the concern. Included are new estimates on high power transmission lines, ground-to-air and telemetry antennas, 21-inch waveguide, microwave and two-way communication antennas, and the introduction of two new sizes of "He-
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EIA STANDARDS

The Engineering Department of Electronic Industries Association, 11 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y., has issued three new standards of interest to the industry.

The new publications are RS-168-1 covering dimensional and electrical characteristics defining tube and transistor sockets, an addendum to RS-168 (price 90 cents); RS-195-1 on dimensional and electrical characteristics defining sockets for printed circuits, an addendum to RS-185 (price $1.65); and RS-213 covering test point locations for printed wiring assemblies (price 25 cents).

Any one of the above described standards, or all three of them, may be ordered directly from the Engineering Department of the Electronic Industries Association at the above mentioned New York City address. Please be sure that the correct payment accompanies all requests.

MARCH 23-26


MARCH 31-APRIL 1
International Symposium on Millimeter Waves. Sponsored by Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Department of Defense Research Agencies, and IRE. Engineering Societies Building, 33 W. 39th St., New York, N. Y. Additional information from Prof. Herbert J. Carlin, Microwave Research Institute, Brooklyn Polytech., 585 John St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

APRIL 5-10
Fifth Nuclear Congress. Sponsored by IRE, Institute Society of America, and EJC. Cleveland, Ohio. Program information from L. W. Nierenman, 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.
Test Bench PUZZLER: No. 5
By BOB ELDREDGE

Time out for thinking may mean time saved in less point-by-point testing of individual components.

A S A REAL "DOG," this one was rather mild. With a little logic, it was cleared up without the loss of much time. Nevertheless, it was an interesting exercise in deduction from available facts. As such, it does make the grade as a legitimate puzzler.

The fault: no setting could be found for the sync gating control, shown in the accompanying schematic, that would hold good for all channels. Normally this control is set so that the picture is just stable on the strongest channel available. After such adjustment, stability should then be maintained on all other, weaker channels. All tubes were checked out, but no defects were uncovered in this direction.

Voltages around the RC66 sync separator measured just about as given on the schematic when a normally weak and slightly snowy channel was being received. The normal voltages, given by the manufacturer, are indicated on the schematic. As compared to them, actual readings were as follows: point 1, -10 volts; point 2, 41 volts; and point 3, 80 volts. With a stronger signal tuned in, readings became rather higher in amplitude, as follows: point 1, -10 volts; point 2, 41 volts; and point 3, 80 volts. With a stronger signal tuned in, readings became rather higher in amplitude, as follows: point 1, -10 volts; point 2, 41 volts; and point 3, 80 volts.

One input grid of this stage (point 1) was the bench man able to diagnose exactly which component had become defective, but he correctly surmised what had gone wrong with it and to what extent.

All you need for this one is straight logic; there are no hidden traps or disguised facts. If you're in a hurry for the answer or want to check it against your own, turn to page 166.

A fault in this circuit caused sync instability with signal-strength variations.
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- **5 VDC**
  - 1.5 Hy., .8 ma.
- **5.4 V DC**
  - 3 Hy., .8 ma.
- **5 V DC**
  - 150 ma.
- **5.6 V DC**
  - 20 ma.
- **540.0-540 V**
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