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A superbly-performing bosic stereo orplifier, in easy-fo-build kit form to sove you lots of money and let you get Into stereo now at minimum expensel Dual inpets, eoch provided with individual volume santrol. The unit may be used with o stereo preamplifier for 218 .watt stereo channels, or of the flick of o iwitch, as a top-quality 36 -watt monaural amplifiar: or, if desired, it may be used as 2 separate monoural 18 .watt am. plifiersi CONTROLS include 2 input volume controls, channel reverse switch (AB-BA), monaural-sterea switch. DUAL OUTPUT IMPEDANCES are: 4, 8, 16 and 32 ohms (permitting poralleled monaural operation of 2 speaker systems of up to 16 ohmi). INPUT SENSITIVITY is 0.45 volts per channel for full oufput TUBES ore 2.6AN8, 4.7189; G234 rec ifier. SIZE is $9.3 / 18^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$ $\left(10.9 / 16^{\prime \prime}\right.$ with controls) x $51 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 13 \mathrm{~V} 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w}$. Supplied complete with perforoted metal cage, +0.5 db less than $.03 \%$ IM distertion. Uses 7 new 7025 low-
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instructions. Shpg. wh., 22 lbs.
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AND PASTE
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Name..
Address.
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Solves Every Stereo/Monaural Confrol Probleml - UNIQUE STEREO \& MONAURAL CONTROL FEATURES

- AMAZING NEW BRIDGE CIRCUITRY FOR VARIABLE

3d CHANREL OUTPUT \& CROSS-CHANNEL FEED

- PRECISE "NULL" BALANCING SYSTEM

A REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT IN STEREO HIGH FIDellty. Provides such unusual feotures os a Bridge Control, for varioble cross-chonnel signal feed for elimination of ping pong" (exaggerated seporation) effects and for 3d channel output volume control for 3 -speoker stereo systems; Jd chonnol output also serves for mixing sterea mixing of monaural progrom aural recordings. Also has full balancing and calibrating system sources, sperial "null" sterea balization positions, all.concentric (better then meters), 24 equalization pasinsw, Clutch type controls, rumble and seratch filters, loudness switch. Clutch rype volume controls for balancing or as Master Volume Control. Has channel reverso, electronic phasing, input level controls. Sensitivity 1.78 millivalts for 1 volt out. Dual low-impedance Sensitivity 1.78 millivalts for


## kit builder's guide




D) oit-yourself has long loeen an American pastime. Gardening, home decorating, and home crafting with expensice power tools are just a few of the loobbics that have occupicd many of us in our sparc time. A modern one, electronics, althongh a highly technical subject, has become one of the most interesting do-it-rourself activitics for many people, young and old.

One reason for the growing popularity of electronic kits is that sery useful deviecs can be built with only a handful of tools. 'Too, only minimum space is required in the home for the assembly. Althougli metal chassis and mountings are used, no power drills. lathes or other metal-working machinery are needed. All metal parts are eut to size and holes drilled by the kit manufacturer. All enginecring and design work has been done and all parts are of good quality.

Attesting to the quality of the finished equipment, and the jol) it can do, is the fact that many production lines and laboratories of companies making radio and telcrision receivers and other electronic gear are using test instruments assembled from kits avail-
able to anyonc. Although they depend on expensive laboratory equipments for high accuracy, they use units built from kits for rontine checking and monitoring of clectronic circuits.

Many kits form fumal mints that are of use to :myone in the home. Radio receivers, television sets, hi-fil amplifiers and other components, safety devices for car and boat, all are arailable as kits, as well as the more specialized pieces of equipment used by anateur radio operators, experimenters, technicians and engineers.
lime starts when you receive the kit and start mpacking it. Many of the components will be in boxes, others will be in paper envelopes. Sometimes parts will be wrapped in tissuc paper so be sure to cxamine all of the packing materials before throwing them away.

At first you will take components out of the box at random just to sec what they are, to almire them and to imagine with pride the appearance of the finished picee of equipment. When you come to the packing slip. or slips as the calse may be, put them aside in
a safe place. After the mumacking excitement has wom off, chacek all of the items found against the parts list to be sure that none are missing or broken. If there is another list of parts in the instruction mamal that accompanies the kif, chock every item against this list also.

Some readers may not be fanilian with the technical mames of cortain parts and may have difficulty identifying them on the parts list. Put these strange ones in a special spot on the table where you are working and continue checking off those that can be positively identified. After all of these are checked, the handful of strimgers can be located in the photographs or pictorial clawings in the manual. 'They are usually' marked by' call-outs or keyed by part mumbers.

It will seldom be fomed that parts are missing or even broken during shipping, but if either has occurred it is imperative that you get in touch with the manufacturer, the post office or the express compraty as soon as possible.

## where to assemble a kit

All of us can find cuough space for working on our kits. Some have cellars, attics or garages where we can get away from it all, and we are not stepping on some one clse's living space. If we live in an apartment, the problem is more serions. Our gear then is subject to
the whims of other members of the family, wife and sumall chikdren, when we are not aromed to protect it. Aud the small electronic parts we find so interesting and essential are attractive muisances to others.
liontmintely, the space we need is only a table or clesk top. 1.een a carel table in a berlroom can do a very creditable job and has the added adsantage that it can be cleared off cach erening, folded up, and put away until we find more spare time to continue our project. Since only a sery few kits are onc-evening projects, there is some adsantage in being able to stop our assembly and léave everything just so, to be continued from there next time.
'I'ry to provicle adequate lighting from overhead rather than from a desk lamp. The lamp takes up work space that is morc valuable for the components and tools and it might tip ower into your project if its cord gets tangled with your soldering irom cord. Use an extension cord for the iron if necessary to keep the cord from draping itself across the desk. Use a straiglit-back chair, you will be so interested in what you are doing that you won't want to lounge. Aroid cluttering up the work space with parts that won't be necled until the last steps. Pieces that form the cabinet and the tubes won't be a problem if you store them in the carton on the floor or a shelf some place.


Some valuable small parts may be overlooked.



If you can persuade the other members of the family not to touch anything when you're not around, you will have an ideal setup.

Most kit instruction manuals have been prepared by skilled technicians who have tested the steps by having inexperienced people assemble sample kits. The errors that they made have been noted and the instructions revised to prevent purchasers of the kit from making the same errors. The steps involved are arranged in a logieal order to simplify the assembly for you.
please be sure that you understand the step before you carry out the instruction. Use the check space along side of each step) after you have completed it. 'l'his is particularly inportant if you have to stop your work and do some errand or are otlecrwise intermpted. If each step is checked as you progress, you can resume work at onee, even after days of layoff.

Some kit builders mark the cireuit diagram with a colored pencil when they add cach part and wire to the assembly. Any that have been inadvertently omitted then show up when the last stages are reached with no colored markings. Other kit builders want
to keep the circuil diagram intact for fulure reforence use ancl put a piece of tracing paper over the diagram and mark cach part and wire on this.

Sometimes instruction shects that are in aldition to the mantal come with a kit. 'These may give altemate circuits that can be followed for special purposes or may add additional instructions that the manufacturer has found helpful to you after he has sold several thousand kits. 'Transfer these notes into the regular manual before starting construction of your kit. Page and step numbers are provided so that you make the proper insertion. If you leave this to later, you will find that previous steps will need to be undone or changed, or worse, you won't correct previous steps and wind up with a mess that will be execedingly difficult to trace and correct.

All instruction manuals for kits contain complete instructions for soldering. If you have never done any soldering of eleetronic circuits, study the instructions earefully and do some practicing with serap pieces of wire and some junk parts. If the parts are very old the lugs will be oxidized and dirty and you will find that the solder will not flow to the lug properly and make a good joint. It will tenid to "ball" and although it may seem to be meelanically somed, a slight movement of the wire will permit the gob of solder to work loose. It may not fall out of the lug and it may stick properly to the wire if it is new wire, but it is not making a good electrical comnection. Remove the wire from the ligg and scrape the oxidation and dirt from the lug with a small knife. Turn it and scrape it on all sides until the metal is shing. If you
lave clone a thorough joh, you can resolder the wire to the hig and it will form at gouel joint. 'Ilice solder will flow evenly into the lug and securely hold the wirc. Moving the wire now shonld not loosen it.

Some experieneed kit builders measure the resistance of cach resistor with an ohrmuncter. 'This is a good idea, but muless sou are adept at reading the scale correctly on each range, you might make errors, particularly on the croweled portion of the meter seale. It is necessary to remember that nearly all resistors hate a tolerance of plus or minus 20 pereent. 'Thus a resistor that is color coded 100 ohms might show as little as 80 olms or as high as 120 ohms on an ohmmeter. Any value in between is all right to use. Where precision resistors are used by kit manufacturers. the resistors are usually marked $1 \%$, and these will read that talue on an accurate ohmmeter.

Occasionally the manufacturer may be short of a certain value of resistor and will substitute another valuc, such as $220,000 \mathrm{in-}$ staad of 200,000 ohms. No problem, such substitutions hase been eliceked and the equipment will operate just as well.

After all of the wiring is completed, make the tests recommended in the instruction manual. If some circuit doesn't check out properly, go back and retrace the steps involved. Take your time now, you maly save a lot of tine and trouble-and mones. (One wire to the wrong lug and one or more tules might burn out or other fireworks take place when the instrument is plugged in to the power line or batteries.

Finally there eomes that breathless moment. You throw the power switch on . . . YOW! It works!

To all, the finished kit furnishes pride of achievement
and the fun of putting it together.


## KIT COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION GUIDE



W hen you first open your kit, a myriad of components, wires, diagrams and instructions confront you. 'Taking first things first, familiarize yourself with the instructions and step-by-step procedure, checking pictorials as you go. The next thing to do is check all the parts against the parts list.

The hunt begins.
fior those who don't know a resistor from a grommet, parts identification will be a long task, indeed.

It would be next to impossible to list all sizes and shapes of all conceivable components here, but on the following pages is a comprehensive general guide to most often used components.


## tube sockets



TRANSISTOR


MOUNTING RING


OCTAL



## Resistor-Capacitor Color Code



## Symbols for Electronic Circuits




## COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

a.c.-alternating current
a.f.-audio frequency
c.f.c.-automatic frequency control
a.g.c.-automatic gain control

AM-amplitude modulation
amp.-ampere
a.v.c.-automatic volume control
b.f.o.-beat frequency oscillator
cps-cycles per second
c.t.-center-tapped
c.w.-continuous wave
db-decibel
dbm-decibels above one milliwatt
d.c.-direct current
d.c.c.-double cotton covered (wire)
d.p.d.t.-double-pole, double-throw
d.p.s.t.-double-pole, single-throw
elec.-electrolytic
FM-frerfuency modulation
freq.-frequency
hi fi-high fidelity (of sound reproduction)
hy.-henry
i.f.-intermediate frequency
$\mathbf{K}$-kilo (one thousand)
kc.-kilocycle
M-mega (one million)
ma.-milliampere
mc.-megacycle
meg.-megohm
mike-microphone, microfarad
mil-milliampere
mu-amplification factor
$\mu \mathrm{fd}$.-microfarad

## HARDWARE



## 4 INTERNAL TOOTH

 LOCKWASHER
$4-40 \times 1 / 4^{11}$ STEEL HEX NUT


STEEL MACHINE SCREW


LOCKWASHER

$6-32 \times 1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$
STEEL
HEXNUT
fimb

## * $6 \times 1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$  HEAD SELF TAPPING SCREW




LOCK
WASHER
$3 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$


8-32 $\times 11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ STEEL MACHINE SCREW

## HARDWARE

Make sure that you can identify all hardware before you pick up a screwdriver. The following are rulcs of thumb about screws and nuts:

1. Short, flat or round head screws such as $6-32 \times 1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ arc used to mount small components. Nuts will be the same hole size.
2. Longer serews are used to mount transformers, sub-chassis, cte.
3. Self-tapping screws need no nuts and are used generally for bracket to chassis assemblies. These screws are tapered.

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## Troubleshooting

## Without

## Tears

. . . or, how to make it work

What's more discouraging to an carnest kit builder than to plug in a newly completed project and discover that it is not functioning properly-if at all.
Turning hopefully to the trouble-shooting notes in his construction manual, the novice builder usually finds this section either too complex or that he is required to use some miavailable test instrument. What to do? Gencrally the builder will sigh, and sadly pack his smoking, humming failure for shipment back to the factory or to a repair shop.
Before you give up hope there are a few things you cand do. After all if you're the one who made the mistakes-you shoukd be able to ummake them too! With a good troubleslooting system, patience and knowledge of where as well as how to look, even the most inexperienced do-it-yoursclfer should be able to locate his errors.

## the pictorial diagram

Since the pictorial diagram is going to be our major "reference work" the first step is to mount it in some convenient spot. Then orienting the classis so that it is in the same position as the pictorial, choose a corner of the chassis as your first point of attack and go to work.


Leads should be run as short and direct as possible. Avoid loops of wire curling about chassis as these can be a source of operating difficulty when the unit is completed.

## how to look

Check out cael section carefully and methodically. At cach of the tube sockets check pin one, pin two, etc. Check each pin lug for the correct number and values of components soldered to it. As a crosscheck, make sure that each capacitor or resistor is properly commected at its other end, too. Bare lookup wire or component leads crossing each other are another evil to beware of. While checking the accuracy of your connections, take the time to have a close look at your solder joints. It seems that no matter how many trouble-shooting hints, articles and illustrations are published in the kit construction manuals, poor solder connections continue to be the prime cause of defective operation.

If the solder at the comnection has al dirty gray color or a dingy Haky appearance, it is probablaly a "cold" sokder point. Application of al hot iron will generally calnse the solder allewsly at the comection to flow into the sumoth shiny surface it should hate. Add more solder only if absolutely necessiry. A gentle tugging of the wires with a pair of long nose pliers at (questionable comections will show up any bad joints. If the wires wiggle, a touch-up soldering jol) is in order. When in doubt, remelt the solder on any


In point-to-point wiring, component leads should be neither too short nor too long. Manufacturer's specified lead lengths are generally right for the best operation of the unit.
joint that looks suspicions. The old clichebetter to be silfe than sorry-very definitely applies here. And you may have noticed at several hegs there are two or these wires soldered to one comection-these may just be your source of trouble. Check and recheck these points with the utmust care to make sure you hillen't soldered only two out of threc-or just three out of four.

Continue the systematic checkout as outlined, going through cilch section until the complete unit has been rechecked.

## what to look for

The above procedure will localize most random errors but here are a comple of notes will a fow specific items to chack. la checking out your unit the following possibilitics deserve special attention.

T'erminal boards or tic points are a freguent source of trouble. It is a simple matter to put in the wrong terminal strip in the wrong place, or install it backwards which could result in the grounding of a hot lead or in in ungrounded ground point.

Another common error which will show up casily if, of comrse, you're looking for it

Avoid running ac. carrying leads over high-gain areas or hum pickup will result. Twist all ac. leads tightly and press close to chassis, following lead dress specifications.

is an improperly oriented tube socket. A close ex:mmation of the pictorial showimg the key waly of the tubes will serve als a quick chack of this possibility. In a tuncer kit check the orientation of the I. I'. tramsformer lugs against the pictorial.

The exterior of the chassis is another potential haven for crrors. An incorrectly mounted speaker screws temminal board (mounted inside the charssis instead of outside) could casily caluse shorting of the speaker leads. In a tuner a similar mistake with the :utenna terminal strip could easily short the antemal leads to ground.


3 LUG TERMINALSTRIP
A common error is to confuse these two types of 3 -lug terminal strips. Make sure that you use correct one, and that ground lug is at proper point.

## hum

A 60 -cycle hum may indicate improperly oriented filament keads. Once again chock your pictorial for proper placing of these leads and make sure they're close to the chassis.

By the time you've done all the abovetempers will be frayed, the kitchen table will probably be not unlike a workshop bench-but painse a moment-take another
look at the tube placement chart. A 12 AU 7 might conccivably have been substituted for a $12 A X 7$. Don't scoff-the simplest crrors are often the tonghest to find.

Your unit by now is ready for cooking. Make sure the fuse is inserted and turn it om. What? It docsn't work? I know yon wouldn't be guilty of such an error but are you sure it's plugered in?

## Plug-in Laboratory Standards



In many stages of cxperimental circuit tinkering, the need arises for high-tolerance resistors and capacitors. The Itath Company now offers a resistance and capacitance phog-in laboratory standard in kit form. 'This kit consists of four separate units, cach containing seven highly aceurate precision standards. Banama pin commectors with standard $3 / 4$ " spacing are nsed to emable the mits to fit directly into most laboratory instruments.
'Ihese mits are designed for calibrating or' checking calibration of test cquipurne such as olimmeters, capacity meters, impedance bridges, and other measurement equipment. 'They can also be used for determining circuit parameters, where precision components are necessary.

| UNIT | Values | TOLERANCE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LSR-I | 10,20,50, 100, 200, 500 and 1000 ohm resistors | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| LSR-2 | 1000,2000,5000, 10,000,20,000, 50,000 and 100,000 ohm resistors | $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
| LSC-1 | $100,200,500,1000,2000,5000$ and $10,000 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$, capacitors | $\pm 0.25 \%$ |
| LSC-2 | .001, .002, .005, .01, .02*, .05* and 0.1* $\mu \mathrm{fd}$. capacitors | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 0.25 \% \\ & \pm 0.5 \% \end{aligned}$ |



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## Picking Your



## Hi-Fi Kits

## decisions, decisions and more decisions

Are you caught in the familiar hi-fidelity dilemma--trapped between good taste in music reproduction on one hand and a low budget on the other? Here's a solution which is both cconomical and, at the same time, practical. Why not consider a completely kit built setup?

## rules of the game

As you must know by now there are no hard and fast rules whenever and wherever yon are talking high fidelity. Nonctlocless there is one rule of thmon you can use as a guicle: every component in your system should be balaneed as to the relative quality of
cach item. For instance the cost of a 60 -watt amplificr kit which is $\$ 50$ alhust precludes your using a speaker which costs $\$ 15$. There is a corollation between price and quality. The wakest link in the system governs its overall quality.

## why high power?

How much power docs your amplifier need? Let's consider first the anplifier in relation to the speaker. Speakers are cither incfficient or efficient. 'This has tor) relation to quality, but is mercly al matter of design. for incfficient spacakers, high powered amplifiers are required (in the range of 35 watts and up). An efficient speaker maly use lower powered amplificrs.

Pcrhaps your budget is quite limited. In that case a lower powered amplifier is called for. There are units avalable in the 10 to 22 watt range which cost from about 20 to to dollars. But this onits the preanplifier. Preamps are available scparately and will vary in pricc from 20 to 35 dollars. If you must get down to rock bottom there is the integrated amplifier. This means that the amplifice and promplifice are built on the same chassis. Herc you may fund kits of low power ( $10-15$ watts) costing $\$ 25$ to $\$ 40$. Some higher powered amplifiers are also asailable in integrated form at slightly greater cost.

We've briefly covered the low-cost kit amplifier and premplifier. Now a word about higher powered annplifiers. The fiery arguments between audiophiles about high power rersus low power continues without cessat tion. We'll avoid the fring line at this point. For those of you interested in higher power, say above 30 watts, you lave a wide choice up to the 70 watt level. Ihe cost here vaics from alout $b+0$ for $j(1)$ walts up to aboul \$110 for 70 watts. For sterco you cam double these figures. Dual amplifiers on a suggle chassis are also arailable.

The premuplifier choice should also be a carefully considered one. Low noise level as well as good frequency respenise should be prime considerations ins your choice. You must also decide whether the selector switch has all the functions which you will need. Look for the RIAA curne on the playback function since mest reconds today are re-
corded with those characteristics. If you are thinking of adding a tape recorder chances are that most premps today will have a tape position but it is advisable to check on this also. A large number of controls do not necessarily make a good preamp. The basic controls are a bass, treble and level control and cither a louducss control (this varies the bass boost inversely with the volune) or a loudness switch which cuts in the loudness control at will.

## take your pick

In $331 / 3$ rpm turntable kits you have a wide selection which take from a $1 / 2$ hour to an hour for assembly. One unique turntable uses a small syuchronous clock motor, an imovation in turntable drive mochanisms. More conventional hysteresis symchronous motors are available in some kits. The price of these tables is reasonableabout $\$ 50$. lior those desiring a 3 -speed record changer in kit form this, too, is obtainable in a unit designted for sterco.

## considering specifications

Unless you are fully familiar with the various reference points used in the specifications of hi-fi equipment it's best to consult with your hi-fidclity salesman to gain some understanding of their meaning. Sonnc points to remember: when shopping for amplifiers or preamplifiers look for low noise level, minimum I. M. distortion and insignificant decrease in output at either cud of the spectrum. Wow and flutter specifications for the turntables are straight forwand and turntable kits show outstanding performance in this arca.

## tuner kits

Your choice of a tuner kit should be postponed antil you've finished the anplifier and preamplifier. The sensitivity specifications of the tuncer is one way of determining the tuncr's quality. In a large city where reception is good, you do not need as sensitive a unit as you would in a fringe arca. You'se also a choice of FM only, AM only, AM-FM or AM-lill sterco. Construction of the thue. requires great care in building so be careful with the length of the leads, proper placement of I. F. transformers and, as alway's in kit construction good, clam solder joints.


## Building Your Own Monaural Amplifier

## a conventional amplifier with a transistor preamp

$\Delta$ kit buikder (of the after-work aur? weekend varicty) gencrally wants his building instructions clara, and his construction simplificd. The Arkay monaural amplificr fits this necd to a "T". For case of construction, cach of the four scetions (main chassis, front pancl, rear pancl, trmsistor chassis) are mounted and wired individually, and then intereonnected. This system leaves little room for crror since the instructions are categorized for each amplifier section.
'The main chassis is fitted with end brackets on which the other scetions mount, leaving plenty of "clbow room" for final wiring to the main chassis.


No matter what sour power tastes are. this amplificr can satisfy them with its 30 watts. Which is just about the middle of the road. In addition, it las scparate hass, treble, level set, and loudncss controls, with an cxtra control for balance (high and low frequency adjustment). You can also choose threc record cqualization positions-R1AA, Pur., and I,P.

Iligh-gain, one stage premplification is achicted by using a transistor. 'The regular amplificr is a lincar Williamson circuit with two EL-34/6C.A7 push-pull power amplificrs.

Again, for those who want their job made real easy, this model is just what the doctor ordcred.

[^1]Front panel is mounted and wired before assembly to bracket. Leads to main chassis have been connected to front panel, but hang free to facilitate final wiring. Function switch is at left, balance switch at right with battery of resistors across it.


3 Reai panel inputs for mag. phono, funer, two auxiliaries and tape are connected to function switch with insulated shielded cable. Speaker output impedances are 4,8 , and 16 ohms.

4
Front and rear panels mount on end brackets. Hanging leads from front panel are connected to main chassis. The large space between panel and chassis made it easy to connect these free leads and the shielded cable from rear panel to function switch.


5 Tiny transistor preamp chassis is mounted upfer right. The use of selt-tapping screws for muunting to end brackets give the whole unit rigidity.


## Thorens Turntable Kit-A One Evening Project



1
Switch connecting bor on bottom is linked with start-stop knob spindle and idler wheel bracket assembly. Hole in bar fits onto tcggle switch. Speed adjusting bar is looped at end (right). Adjustments are made by sliding bar from thickest part of loop to thinnest.

Close tolerance machining has always becn the top Swiss skill. Not only are their watches well known, but their lathes and other machine tools have also found an appreciative market here. The Thorens turntable kit is no exception to these standards. All componcuts such as spindles, bushings, and pulleys are machincd to a bright finish and close tolerance.

In asscmbling the kit, there are two mechanical asscmblics which must be made with carc. A switch connecting bar assembly turns the motor on and off. (One end of the bar is comnected to the on-off switch spindle nuderncath the base plate, a middle hole fits orer the toggle switch, and the other end of the bar is hooked up to the idler wheel bracket assembly. These must be installed correctly for proper operation. The other asscmbly is the speed adjusting link and idler whecl bracket. An end is fastened to the bushing holding, the specd reduction whece spindle. This whole mit is adjustable and has the effect of changing clrive ratios by raising or lowering the conical whecl shaft. This wheel drives the idller whecl which in turn drives the turntable.

When inserting the speed reduction wheel on its spindle, be extra carcenel that the little ball-bearing does not fall out.

## Kits \& Wired

EICO is a pioneer (1945) in kit equipment - leads the industry in distributor sales to trained and critical users. EICO has achieved this acceptance because

EICO engineering policy is to stress mechanical and electrical quality, soundness and functional completeness;

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GUARANTEED PERFORMANCE - All EICO kits and factory-wired equipment are guaranteed to meet or surpass all advertised specifications when assembled and/or operated according to instructions, EICO guarantees the performance, components and instructions.

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RINEST COMPONENTS—Nationally fomous standard brand components, like GE, RCA, Sylvania, Mallory, Centralab, etc., are used in EICO products-your assurance of the very best components.


SIMPLE, EASY INSTRUCTIONS Each EICO Kit contains 2 Instruction Manuals, Assembly and Operation, complete with "BeginnerTested" step-by-step construction procedure, pictorial perspective diagrams, schematic, and applicafion data.


ADVANCED ENGINEERING - "Design it better" is the watchword of EICO's complete staff of experienced research and development electronic engineers. Even the orthodox and time-proven circuitry are constantly re-evaluated in the light of the most modern developments.

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Ider wheel brocket ossembly fits through large hole in base plate. Idler wheel mounts on spindle. Bottom of toggle switch is shown center left.


No soldering is necessary. 'lhe two motor wires, two start-stop switch wircs, a.c. line, and a . 01 mf capacitor all commect to a screw terminal block.

The finished unit gives smooth, trouble frec operation. No hum or noise of any sort could be detected.


3
Motor is mounted through grommets in base plate and secured with c-rings on other side. Bracket assembly is now completed showing adjusting link spline hole in loop. Wires are connected to terminal block.


Speed reduction wheel (shiny metal,) beltdriven directly by motor pulley, drives rubber idler wheel puck. Speed is regulated by raising or lowering speed reduction wheel.



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- Factory wired inot a kit) - and compluie with cage
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$\qquad$ Sate $\qquad$

## GROMMES 250K 60-Watt Power Amplifier



The argument of lighl-power audio amplifers sersus low-power circuits continues unabated. Precision IFlectronics, Inc. (9101 King Ave., Franklin Park, Ill.), with its new Grommes 60 -watt 250 K basic amplifier kit has prociuced a strong case for the high power side of the controversy.
assembly instructions
Those of you who have wired other kits may be a bit surprised at the Grommes construction book. Instead of the usual step-ly-step instructions, you will find large colorcoded wiring pictorials.

The first of these is a well illustrated parts identification and "how to mount comsponents" shect. This system leaves no doubt as to where and how an unfaniliar component should be mounted.

The second diagram is devoted to mechanical assembly. Parts to be mounted from the underside of the chassis are easily identified, but the information concerning top classis components (transformers and electrolytics) was slighted. We found it best to mount the transforncrs first so that they would act as "stand-offs" and keep the chassis above the workbencl top, thus awoiding possible damage to the other components during mounting.
There are two punched chassis holes which matcl the two lead openings in the power transformer shell, but only one opening appears on the chassis pictorial. If the ycllow and ycllow/green leads are put through the ummarked chassis hole, they reach the correct wiring points. Since the output transformer leads were slightly off-color, care had to be taken in their identification. If you are in doubt, check the leads with a V()M.

All hookup wire and transformer leads are color-coded to the wiring diagram and pre-cut. Taking it slow and carcfully, total asscmbly time came to about $61 / 2$ hours.


Circuit of Grommes 60 -watt power amplifier. Bias adjustment terminals are included to facilitate measuring output tube current.

In gencral, the construction manaal was clear and explicit. A pictorial of the complete unit, howerer, would have been useful for rechecking and trouble-shooting.

## circuit design

'I'lac Grommes 250 K uses a somewhat novel design. 'I'he input tuloc. a $12 \mathrm{~A} U 7$, is comnected in cascode and direct-coupled to a $12 \mathrm{BII7}$ wired as a long-tailedepair plase inverter. The output tubes are EL3t's with fixed bias. A GL. 6 lube is employed solely as a serecen grid regulator and two 5U4 tubes are used in the power supply.

Ficatures include a bias adjustument and terminals for measuring ontput tube current, input Iced control, 千-, 8-, and 16 -ohm taps, and a preanp power output socket. The unit is fused and hais an al.c. consenicuce outlet. Damping factor of the anplifice is 15.4 kit, the DV-l, is avaitable for installing variable damping if desired.

## test results

Input sensitivity of the Grommes checked out at .97 wolts for rated output. 'I he hem and noise level was better than the specificd -90 db . At a full 60 -watts output. the 250 K produced a clean sine wate from 20 to 20000 cyeles. 'I'his performance is execptionally grool.

It is interesting that the square wate response was the only test that did not meet or better the manufacturer's specifications. 'The oseilloseope showed some ringing at 10 kc . Furtler checks indicated that $120-\mu \mu \mathrm{fds}$. shunted across the 20 $\mu \mu \mathrm{fcl}$. capacitor in the fecdlack loop would minimize the ringing. I'lee cffect of this slight instability was not audibice in listening tests: the amplifier is clean somucling ancl performs well at all power lewels.

Underchassis view of completed amplifier. Large chassis and careful layout design simplify soldering.


## Knight Stereo Preamplifier


printed circuits make it a cinch

If this Knight kit is any indication of a trend, printed circuits will make regular wiring as obsolete as the 5if hamburger. There are two printed circuit boards-a large one for the tubes and associated resistors and capacitors, a smafler one for the equalization control and chamel balamee switches. Even the switch clements are plug-in, have printed circuits.

## consiruction

A person who has mostly built kits without printed circuits, this writer found a paraclise using the prepared boards. As an example, the switch assemblies mount on their board like a tube in its socket; they have pins which simply plug into the board after all other components have been mounted. Incidentally, both pe boards are mounted up-side-down in the chassis. This design makes it casy to get at the tubes from underneath the chassis.

Probably the most vivid memory of this job was the actual sizes and part numbers printed right on the board. It left practically no room for crror or bad lead dress by the builder.

All the wiring (there's some of that to do, too) is made casy by means of precut-to-size, color-coded wire. All the red leads are $2^{\prime \prime}$ long, and all the green leads are $5^{\prime \prime}$, and so on.

The "rear pancl" is out the bottom of the chassis so that all output leads have to plug into jacks underneath. Buss bar is inserted between the jacks and chassis for proper grounding and climination of a possible hum source.
'The preamplifier has six cqualization positions, scparate bass and treble controls, five pairs of sterco inputs, and four monaural inputs, making for a very flexible unit in any type of installation.

Everything about this kit was designed for speed and simplicity. It can be put together in a week of crenings (while you listen to but not watch TV). It operated well right from the start, thanks to the almost foolproof printed circuits. The attractive housing makes this preamp something to display with pride.


Large printed circuit board mounts upside down. Note part sizes and corresponding parts numbers on board. Large boxes at left are for placement of electrolytic capacitors. Note that polarity is also indicated.


Small printed circuit board with switches plugged into it. Switch elements are also printed circuits.


Main chassis is wired with precut, color-coded leads. Power supply and filter system are at top right. Tone, level, and volume controls are at front.


Completed preamplifier shows wiring to bottom side of both printed circuit boards. Output terminals (not shown) are underneath chassis.

## Four Speed Changer Kit


'I' he mociside of a hiffi record changer is a mate of cams. Ievers, shafts and wheels. 'T'o put suc', a mochanical device ir: kit form for the novice builder is at real challenge to the kit manufacturer. The I! cath Company has met this challenge well with their RP' 3 recorl changer kit. A first class instruction mamual is the key to case of comstruction.

It would. howerer. be impossible for any instruction manal to make construction of a record changer into a five minute joh. 'I 'his is particularly trne of a changer such as the Ileath unit, that offers such features is + specels witio antomatic speed selcetion and inclexing. and automatic turntable stap and somod shatoff during the change eycle.

Parts for Heath changer kit with tu-ntable and motor at left, preassembled portion of changer at center and base assembly at right. Tone arm and hardware are in foreg:ound.



Underside of changer mechanism after assembly. Motor mounts in holes at upper left of photo. Springs at either side and bottom serve as shock mountings.

construction

A large part 0: tl :c changer sulasscmbly is preassembled by the IIcath Company, but there are still a !ot of parts for the buikere to install. There are some recommendations that can be made that will help smooth the path. Pirst, make use of the large size drawings provided. I Iang them up where you can see them casily. Before cach asscmbly step rad all of the instructions applying to that step. Refer to the dawings to be certain that you understand what is to be donc. Next, gather together all of the parts neceled for the assembly and put them together as per instructions. Before moving on to the next step. clock the finished assombly against the drawings.
The pickup cartridge and elanger mometing lase are supplied with the kit, so the unit is rady to play as soon as construction is completed.


## Building a Stereo Preamp Control Center



An pasy-to-build system, the Dynakit " 60 (") combines two monaural preamps with a matching stereo control wit.


Two 12AX7 tubes control the tone and amplify. This dual function is possible because of the unusual Dynakit " 60 ' circuitry which is described in the text.

All components are packed in a container not much larger than the finished chassis. The instruction booklets are well organized and clear, permitting easy construction by a novice.


Thanks to the use of a printed circuit board, assembly of the preamplifier is not at all difficult. Although the parts all fit perfectly without any filing or manipulating, most of the assembly time is talen up in mounting components.



An casily constructed unit, the Dynakit " 60 " consists of two premuplifiers, a master sterco control center and an extermal power supply. There is a very novel circuit worth mentioning in cach pramp.

The use of positive and negative feedlback allows the mit to perform with only two tubes. Amplification and equalization for the phono. tape head, or mike, is provided by the first 12.AX7 tube. The feedback loop from plate of the second tube to cathode of the first inchudes equalization metworks. A 100 K resistor joining the two eathodes provides positive feedback while increasing the gain of cach tube tremendously. This gain permits complete bass boost and leaves enough additional gain to provide adequate feedloack,

even at bass frecpuencics. In addition to positive and negative voltage feedback, the tuloe's cathode resistor, without by-pass condenser, supplies current feedlback. 'The leanty of this arrangement is that it permits a high feedback factor resulting in extremely low distortion.

An analysis of the tone controls circuits

## 4

The ganged function switch selects three equalization positions: LP, 78, RIAA, as well as radio, and TV high level signal input. An added special position allows for mag. phono, microphone, and tape.


Switch is shown at left pre-wired for ease in installing in chassis. The printed eircuit board has been wired to the chassis, and larger components installed.


The selenium rectifier and filter circuit is shown at right. Switch is mounted left side. Lower cord (top left) goes to power amplifier or separate power supply for $B+$ and filament voltages of twin 12AX7's. Other cord provides power for switched accessory slugs. Electrolytic condenser can is next to tubes on the printed circuit board.
reveals a variation of the Baxandall "slidingcrossover" circuit.

## evaluation

Despite these rather unusual circuits, or because of them, the results are excellent. The frequency response is from 6 to 60,000 cps. $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}$., and the IM distortion is only



Completed preamplifier has separate bass and treble controls. The volume control may be eliminated from the circuit by means of switch next to it.


The stereo control unit can be built in an hour's time. This "brain" regulates the output of both preamps by controlling volume, channel balance, stereo reverse, and the amount of separation between channels (blend control).


9

$0.1 \%$ at output levels sufficient to drive any power amplifier.

Without cxception cach of the preamps worked exactly as expected when put into action. This was more a tribute to the clarity of the instruction booklets than to the skill of the constructor. liurthermore, the performanee specifications adsertised by the manufacturer were fully met in cvery detail of operation.

In actual use, the Dynakit sterco preamcontrol unit fulfilled all cxpectations. The
flexibility of the system, with inputs and outputs for every conceivable purpose, left nothing to be clesircel. Every kind of stereo and monaural source can be accommodated. The "blend" control is a most useful one and may jist initiate a treud towards the inclusion of such a handy device.

If you are plaming a sfereo syatem and would like to hrave a control system of the highest quaility it :medium cost, the Dymakit stareo control system is lreartily recommended.


## BASS NOTES DOWN TO 35 CPS....BUILD THE ELECTRO-VOICE ARISTOCRAT

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NAME
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## Making the



## Precise AM-FM Tuner

An AM-ling tuner is by necessity an exact, sensitive instrnment. Becanse of this, the layont of a tmener kit is intricate, and will be a tongh project for a movice kit-builder. Componcents must be monnteal close together. Becamse of the high frepuencies involsed in the fill section all keads must be as short as possible, otherwise oscillation, detuming, hum, cte. will result.
'Ihe Precise model TUM AM-liN' Thaner uses straightforward wiring on a horizontal chaissis with a front monuted sul)-chassis. Parts mounting was an casy job, and the hareluare was casily' identificed. 'The only' shag here was mounting the power transformer (as instructed) before its leads were inserted through two grommets on the chassis. Since the transformer sits close to the chassis, it was hard to put the leads
through the grommets :and consequently took more time than should be uecessary. Yon can anoid this diffenlty by puttines all leads theongh the grommets before installing the bansformer. After momither, all the components were soldered to llie chassis to insure a good gromud.
'The diagrams in the instruction mannal consist of photos of the momented chassis witl the wiring superimposed on it, instruction steps are placed arouncl cach photo. The wiring secpuence should be carcfully followed because of the complex circuit. We found that reading allaad in the instructions hedpeal to place components in properly. Since the tube sockets have so maty wircs, resistors and capacitors connecting to them, the job of positioning all the leads so that none will touch becaunc quite a problem.

## A

FM tuning coils are wound using ordinary pencil as a mandrel. Squeezing coils to size can be done before mounting.

## $B$

Shielded cable connects the function switch with output terminals. Tube sockets are 9 and 7 -pin miniature. Components are soldered to the chassis ground.


The RF coils for the FMI section were wound from a length of bus bar supplied with the kit. These are tuning coils and lenee should be womed exactly as the instructions specify. Auy changes in dimension other than those specified can throw off the tuming of the lid batud. We wound the coils on an ordinary pencil, and squeczed the turns to size after winding.

It was difficult to handle these coils for monnting and soldering duc to their inflexibility. But a thin piece of string, wound around the coils and tied to convenient points on the chassis, held them firmly in place so they could be soldered correctly.

Uneovered slieded wire was supplied with the kit to comect the function switch to the output terminals and power supply. Newer Precise kits use insulation covered
shiclded cable to insure agaiust any shortening out c:lused by the bare shickls after the bettom plate is installed.

Threading the dial cord is always a rough job. But thanks to Precise, we just had to wind the cord around the main and secondary pullep's, and then over two small pullevs which provide the track for the indicator.

Completing the tumer was only a matter of fitting the face plate on the sub-chassis front, putting on knobs, and indicator.

When the set was turned on, the PM section tuned in about half the full range, but the AM section was off the broadcast band entirely. Although Precise inchudes instructions for aligning, we thought it best to let a serviceman do the work since a signal generator was not awailable and the writer walled perfect results.


Number 2

## Building Your Own Tape Recorder

Buikding al tape recorder in kit form is ann interesting job) that (:an be donce br anyone with some aptitude for a soldering iron and a serewdriver. 'Ilse Ifeath tape recorder kit TR-1A comes in two separate packelses. ()ne comtains the tape mecthanism and the oflere is the tape record-playbatek preamplifier. F'or such a comples piece of canijuncut : a : tape recorler, constraction time is surprisingly small. With the aid of a good instruction book and large size crantings of the assembly and parts, building the tape mit took one evening of work. The recorel-playback preamplificr took another two evenings-once to mome components ont the two printed circuit boards and main chassis and :mother evening to intereonnect the boards with the charssis. Again the clear instructions were : big help in making the praninp a fast moving lonilding job.

## tape deck

'The tape clech combists of relatively few parts for the large mumber of functions it

performs. Some of the levers and bation as scmblics are pre-instalked for you be Heath. Athough the interlocking of shafts ancl levers follows a complicated path, no difficulty wals encountered cither in asscmbly or operation of the finished mit. Aside fanm: serewdriver and a pair of pliers, the mily tool reguired was an Allen rwench for tightenins the drive puiley to the motor shaft. 'This specearl wrench was supplied with the kit.

## adjustments

'I'lic erase ant recording head assentbices are pre-aligned aud mounted on a support bracket, so there is no need for adjusturent.

After the basic assembly is completed there are a ferw adjustments to be mace on the supply and take-up red drive. 'I'le only. difficulty encountered in the whole assembly procedure cume in the adjustunent of the lever controlling the supply-red rewind drive. A special mut used on this slaift has a plastic insert that locks the nut in place. But, it also makes it difficult to turn Since


> Two printed circuit boards make up almost all wiring for record and playback preamplifiers.
the nut is located elose to the mounting pancl, it is difficult to get a good grip with long-nose pliers. Howerer, a little patience got the job done. It you have a small box wrench you will have no difficulty with this step.

Adjusting the brakes on the supply and take-up recls is a simple job, made even simpler by a tension measuring gauge supphied with the kit. The gange, shown in the ilhustration, consists of a bent piece of wire that is hooked over the hub of the reel momit. The brakes on the reel drive are then adjusted uutil the wire gauge bends a specificed amount when used to turn the hub. Tlat's all there is to it!

The tape recorder electronic unit is a 4 tube assembly that provides amplification for recording and playback. An elcetroncye tube is included as a recording-level indicator. Two printed circuit boards are nised to mount all of the tubes and circuit components. Pictorials show placement of parts,
and in addition, the part number and connection are printed on the board. There is little chance of going wrong anywhere along the way.

After the boards are soldered and mounted on the main chassis the wiring connecting the boards to the panel switches and inputs and outputs are cominected. In some portions of this wiring, a spiral shiclding is used. This shiclding consists of a spring-like tubing that is cut to the required length and slipped over the wires. A plastic tubing slipped over the slueld insulates the whole thing.

After the assembly of both units was completed, the big test was begun-a sigual from a tuner was fed into the recorder. 'I'he elec-tron-cye indicator tube slowed that the amplifier was working properly, but was there anything being recorded on the tape? Only one way to fincl out-play it back. Yes, cecrytling worked fine and the playback sounded as elear and sharp as the original.

View of preamplifier with printed circuit boards installed. Switches and front panel still have to be wired. Electron-eye indicator tube mounts on bracket in center.


## Stereo Remote Control Center

The full cinownent of sterco camnot be realizch unless the two clammels are reasmably balanced. Sume sterco recordings produce a noticealble "pins-pong" cffect between chamnels. 'This cinn becone annoying after awhile, and to climinate it, you'se got to go back and forth to your set and clange the balancing.
Onc solution to this problem is to install a remote sterco control adiapter. It will enable you to maintain balance without leaving your seat. The Lafayette KT-315 Stereo Remote Control Center is easily assembled in am afternom. In addition to chamind reversing and plase reversing, it allows a third chamed output to get rid of the "huke in the midelle effect."
This stereo addapter can be used with any dual :mplifier system, or combined amplificr preamplificr unit.
The kit is supplied complete with all components and momiting lardwaree plus a we ll plamed assculbly manal. 'The bulk of the wiring is substintially simplified by the mex of a printed circuit buard on which is engraved the exact position :mad values of connponents. After the meclamical assembly is completed, the next step involes prewiring the double wafer switch. 'Tlec pictorial diagrams furnished with the mannal vow the exact loc:ations of wires and components.
In soldering comections to the printed board, as with all printed circuits, al smaill soldering gun or irom rated as 25 or 30 watts should be used. Ratrene cantion should be taken on this point so as not to damage the etelied circhit on the printed looired.
Sceeral other precantions are suggested by the manufacturer, and it is recommended that they be followed to aroid the pulf of smoke that might otherwise greet the fearlow builder in licu of music.
Bricfly reviewing the KT-315 specifications, its frequency response is willin 0.5 (1) from 5 to $50,000 \mathrm{cps}$. Nornal griin is $6 \mathrm{db},(0.5$ volt input for 1 volt output) and intermodulation is less than 0.05 perecent at 2 volts cquivalent sine wave output, using 60 cps ancl cither 2,7 , or 12 kc mixed in the ratio of + to 1 . It contributes less than 0.1 percent total harmonic distortion from 30 to $15,000 \mathrm{cps}$ at 2 volts output.

11 min and noise are down 80 db , crosstalk being better than 55 db between chatunch). ()utput switcl positions are, Rl:VERSE CIIANNHLL/REVIERSE: PIIASE; RISVIERSS
 tims are, MiCR(API(ONE A, MICROPIIONL: B, STFREO, A PLUS 13 and Cili, BRATE. 'Tlice K' $\Gamma$ - 315 uses two type 7025 tulbes, stands $+1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ lighl, $61 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ wide and $8^{\prime \prime}$ decep (excluding kinols). It operates on $105-115$ volts ac, 50 to 60 cps , and combunce 12 watts. 'The power supply is built in.

Compact remote control housing.


## Integrated Amplifier

## For

 Stereo

Unit has two 14 watt amplifiers, two preamps, and a power supply. There is a lot of room to spare for wiring. Controls include focus for stereo balance.

The ererything -in-one-package arr.mgenerent of an integrated amplifice las maste thu type of unit poppular with many lie-ficutlusiants. With the "double everything" repuired be stereo this compact design has cren greater attractivencss.
The lien IIF-81 steren amplifier is a good example of why the integrated amplifice is s() prepularar Thic desiguers have packed two complete it walt amplifiers with preamps anel pener supply onto one chassis. The most surprising part of the whole thing is that there is plentry of working space for the constructor. (Of course, with two complete amplififers. there is plenty of wiring to be done in that space. 'Ilice Fifo Int-81 is by no means a wied crening project. However, all of the wiring is straightforward and should cause nu) difficulty: if the instructions are followied.
()ne of the factors that add to the number of wiring ,teps is the 解xibility of this sterco amplifier. Provisions are made for operation a) two $1+$ watt :mullifiers for stereo, or as a Is watt mem,ural auplificr. There are ar1:augenents for clocking citlocr chamucl for proper operation and for reversing channcls. 'Tape outputs are provided for citlier stereo or monamral recording and for combining the two power annplificers for 28 -watts output on chamel one. 'Tlie output from the channel two pre:maplifier can then be fed to an extemal poower amplififer. 'I'lie admantage of this latter arraugencent is that you can have two light power amplifiers, with all of the control finutions concentrated in the HF-81.

## construction

Jiaco bans traditionally hede to reliable. concontional circnit layout, with few concessions to making the issembly job more rapicl. Although it may take al bit longer to put this kit together, the buikder is assured of a solid. well-designed unit with no gimmicks or tricks that make the circonit difficult to trace or repair.
'lloc instruction mannal is clear and full pagc layout drawing make the steps casy to follow. The selector switch asscmbly is wired before installation making for little work in tight corners. Two preassembled printed circuit plates are used to wire all of the componcuts in the tone control circuits. These


Inputs include tuner, phono, microphone, multiplex and tape. Full 28 watts monaural output, or 14 watts each stereo channel.

plates make the wiring of the tonc controls a one minute job. Underchassis wiring may secm complex if you look at the drawings, but actual!y all is straightforward point-tespoint connections. A little care taken to double check each step will avoid any possibility of wrong connections.
'She conupleted amplifice performed well on farst try. The 14 -watt outport was more tham elwough to clrive the high-efficiency speaker sestem used by the builder. The IIF81 provides a lot of curality and flexibility for its price and will previcic a lot of satisfaction for the builder.

Selector switch assembly is wired before mounting. Tone control components are mounted and wired easily to two printed circuit boards.


# The Rek-O-KUT <br> K-33 Turntable 

## it goes together in no time at all

A turntable is a piece of ecpuipuent that requires careful batancing and close mechanicall tolerances in order for the equipment to operate properly. 'This might make it recom inmactical for manufacturers to provice this precision apparatus in a form that conkd be assembled by a novice buiker. Actually, it is the high degrece of precision recpuired that makes the Rek-()-Kut K-33 turntable one of the easiest assembled kits in the hi-f stable.

If this someds like a paradox, look at it this way-the hi-f fan does not have equipment for balancing a heary turntable to the precision regured in a hi-fi system-the manufacturer monst do it for him. Air electric motor is a complex thing and requires skilled ansembly-the mamfaeturer must do this, too. The same applies to the tuantable bearings and drive gear. As a consequence, the hard part of assembling a turntable must be done by the manfacturer.

All the builder has to do is put these assemblics in the right place on the mounting plates. In the R:k-()-Kut K-33, this job) consists of mounting the drive motor, turntable learing and baseplate and installing the turntable. 'Ihee whole job takes about threeguartcrs of an low if you work carefully. A mounting base is also arailable if you need it.


## 8:10 PM



Turntable is now ready for installation. Before installing, be 8.29 ph sure that small ball bearing has not dropped out of the bearing tube.


## 8:36 PM

## ACROSOUND <br> Ultra-Linear II <br> Power Amplifier



A basic amplifier with plenty of power

The growing populatity of lowecficiency spcaker systems and multiple speaker installations has focused attention on the desirablility of higloer power amplificrs. ( One cutry in the high power fied is the Acrosomul Ultra-Lincar II, a bassic 60 -watt amplificr kit (Acro Products, 369 Shurs Liane, Philadelphiai 2S, Pal.).

Assembly of the kit is cxcceptionally simple as most of the components are pre-mounted and pre-wired on a printed-circuit board.
'The first step inclucles menuting and wiring the two al.c. outlets, on-off switches and variable clanuing control on the front panel. The seconed consists of assembling the foursection chassis, monnting the transformers and printed-circuit board. Comnecting the lealls to the printed-cirenit board and the monnting and soldering of a few renaining resistors filishes the jol.

Sound simple? W'ell, it is. 'The steps are
few and the booklet and accompanying pic torial anc clear and casy to follow. Wiring time, inclucling the parts check and the bial ancl two balance settings, was $31 / 2$ hours.

The iuput is fed direetly to a 12 AX 7 tubr hooked up as al long-tailed pair plase in verter. A grid of one of the tubes of this type of phase inverter which is normally groundec (a.c. wise) is used as the feedback point fo) the "hylbrid" winding on the output trans former. 'I'his achieves isolation between the load innpedince and the feedlback circuit making possible the inclusion of a variable dannping control which does not affect the ower-all feedback.
(Ontput of the plase inverter is direct compled to al $12 \lambda U^{7}$ push-pull soltage ampli fier with special balanciug provisions in the cathode. The 12AU7 is RC-coupled to the push-pull output stages. The output circui comprises two EL-3t's with fixed bias anc


Printed-circuit board simplifies construction of the Acro Ultra-Linear II.


Dark lines in schematic diagram indicate unique feedback damping circuit used in Acrosound amplifier.

## an Ultra-Linear output transformer.

The Acro las a preamp power socket, 4 -, S-, and 16-ohnn speaker taps and a damping control variable from 0.5 to 10 . The control may also be switched out for a fixed damping factor of 15 .

Input sensitivity for rated output is 1.6 colts. This amplifier tested out flat from 20 020.000 (p)s within (0.5 (b) at 60 watts.

I Hun and noise wais 90 db below rated output.

Sopare wave response was excellent at all andio frepuencies and at all power levels. Variable danping did not seen to affect response in aluy way except for a very slight drop in power. ln the last and most important test, the amplifier sounded clean and perforned beantifully at all volume levels.


# The Electro-Voice Aristocrat Enciosure 

...all you meed is a somborlriber

$B$
Before assembling, try "dry-fitting" the sections together. This provides a check on any warping in the wood that might cause trouble later.


C
Assembling the enclosure is a simple matter 0 glueing and screwing the pre-cut sections. Carpentro skill is not necessary. Top, bottom, and two sides too no more than 10 minutes, with half an hour for eacl glued joint to dry.

DFront baffle is used as squareness gauge fo! mounting side and rear panels. Insulation padding i tacked to both deflector boards, and rubber strip ping is pressed around front edge of cabinet.

AFinished unit took no more than $3 / 4$ hour workinc time. Front baffles and molding will have to be dis assembled when mounting speakers. Aluminum grill. is extra hit AKb which is not included in Aristocrat



## Quick-Built Speaker Enclosure

\author{

- . . Ho screns, mo blues
}


For the hi-fi'ers who assenble their rigs component by component, here is a new and economical solution to the choice between expensive custom cabincts and homemade boxes. The cabinct kits of Artizans of New linglind (Dept. 9A, Route 39 North, Shermam, Comm.) are noteworthy because of the new method of construction used. Base of assembly is insured by utilizing hiden stecl locking ind rcinforcing supports, which join the mitered conners of the cabinets without mails or serews.


2After assembly of the four sides of the cabinet, the metal leg brackets are attached to the bottom. Since the four sides are equal size, choose the side with the best grain design as the top of the cabinet. The leg brackets permit either straight or tilted leg mounting to match your listening room decor.

1The four sides of the Model 501 cabinet are fitted together with a metal "fishbone." The joint is then pressed together. As the "fishbone" is tightened with a screwd:iver, the fishbone barbs pull the adjoining surfaces together. The assembled sides are then finished with the wipe-on oil stain provided and the front edges of the cabinet are trimmed in black varnish.



3 Glass wool is stapled to all internal surfaces in the cabinet except the speaker mounting board. Adequate cabinet damping is insured by the liberal use of acoustic absorbent material.


5 To install the front panel, prop up the speaker mounting board with books, then ease cabinet into position on board. The front panel now rests flush against the recessed cleats in the cabinet, and can be screwed into place from the rear. Install rear panel with cabinet upright. And, finally, hook the cabinet up to your hi.fi sy:sem and enjoy the fruits of your labor.

4A Bozak 207A loudspeaker is mounted on the front panel. The $8^{\prime \prime}$ hcle intended for a tweeter or port is sealed with a $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ plywood panel supplied with the kit, thus providing the infinite baffle required by the Bozak speaker. The grille cloth is stretched over front panel and tacked down inside.

 hysteresis motor* at


Rondine K-33H Specifications; powered by Rek-0-Kut hysteresis synchronous motor. Single-speed ( $331 / 3 \mathrm{rpm}$ ) with Crown-Spindle belt drive; includes built-in strobe disc and on-off switch. Assembly: 30 minutes or less with ordinary tools. Complete instructions in each kit. Price: $\$ 49.95$ net, K-33H Turntable Kit only.

For ease of installation, handsome Rek-O-Kut bases and pre-drilled motor boards are available. Bases from $\$ 10.95$; Mounting Boards from $\$ 4.95$. Rek-O-Kut Tonearms from \$27.95. *Hysteresis motors are essential for the professional quality required by broadcast and recording studios.


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## ACRO PRODUCTS COMPANY

Acrosound Ultra-Linear II Amplifier


Power output 60 watts; response 18 cps to $30 \mathrm{kc} \pm 1 \mathrm{dh}$ at 60 watts; less than $1 \%$ IM distortion at 60 watts: hum level 90 dh below full output; 1.6 volts rms for 60 watts output; output impedances are t. 8 , and 16 ohms; $7^{\prime \prime} \times 151 / 8^{\prime \prime} x$ $8 " \mathrm{~h}$. ; tubes used are 12 AU 7 , 12AX7, GZ34, 2-EL3.4 or 6СA7; variable damping from 0.5 to 10 ; damping control may he switched out to provide a fixed damping factor of $15 ; 30$ lbs.; TO. 600 output transformer; dark brown chassis and dust cover; estimated assembly time $11 / 2-2$ hours...... $\$ 79.50$ With 125 and 500 ohm output . $\$ 89.50$

## Stereo 20-20

Basic power amplifiers rated at 18 watts per channel; both may be paralleled for full 36 monophonic watts; frequency response $10-70,00 \mathrm{cps} \pm 1 \mathrm{db}$. at 1 watt; sensitivity 1.5 volts RMS for 18 watts output; $1.5 \%$ 1M distortion at 18 watts equicalent sine wave power per channel; tubes are ELS84, 6BCQ5. 1:CC83, 12AX7: estimated time of assembly 2.3 hours. . $\$ 69.50$
Stereo 20
Exactly the same as above but only on monophonic amplifier; estimated time of assembly 1 hour.

Stereo 20A
This is the identicat amplifer in the Steren 20 athere mand pows. ar supply; cutimated time of as satily 1 hour. . ........ $\$ 29.50$

## APPROVED ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT CORP.

Model A-870 Amplifier


6 watts; frequency response: - 10 (1) $12.000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 1.5 \mathrm{db}$; hum: 78 db below full output; separate hass and treble controls with 12 db maximum boost: sensitivity: 0.5 volt; output impedances: f, 8, 16 ohms: tubes: 12I5, 12SI.7,2-12A6, 5Y 3GT, 1629 (output indicator): $11^{\prime \prime}$ w $\times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 61 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$
$\$ 17.15$
Model A-880 Binaural Amplifier Two amplifiers on one chassis: channel 1 has preamp; maximum output (cach channel): watts; frequency response: do ti) $12.000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 1 \mathrm{db}$; hum cocl ${ }^{-8} \mathrm{db}$ below rated output: hass and treble controls supply 12 db maximum boost; function sclector for monaural or binaural use; inputs: magnetic. crestall. tape, radio; maximum gatin (3) phono inputs 35 db : output indicators; output impedances:


## Directory of Hi-Fi Kits

sclenium rectifier: gold finist; $93 / 4$ "w $\times 5^{\prime \prime} 1 \mathrm{l} \times 57 / 8 " \mathrm{~d} . . . .529 .45$

## Model V-9 FM Tuner

Tuned r.f. stage; temperature compensated oscillator; sensitivity: 10 microvolts for 20 db quieting; frequency respunse: 20 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{dh}$; handwidth: 200 kc ; hum 70 db below average output; :iverage output: 0.5 volt: cathode fol lower output; tubes: 6CB6. 2-GAB-5. 4-6AUG. 6AL.5, 6C.4: 6s setenium rectifier; gold fin. ish; $93 / /^{\prime \prime}$ w $\times 5^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}^{\mathrm{d}}$. . $\$ 33.50$

## Model V-12 AM.FM Tuner

Tuned r.f. stage; temperature compensated oscillator; sensiticity: FM, 5 microvolts for 20 db quieting: AM, 5 microvolts; frequency response: FM. 20 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{db} ; \mathrm{AM}, 20 \mathrm{ta}$ $7,500 \mathrm{cps} \pm 3 \mathrm{db}$; FMI bandwidth: 2000 kc ; hum 70 db below average output; average output: 0.5 volts rms; cathonde follower output; tubes: 2gBAG. 6CBG, 2-6AB4., gBE:G. f-6AU6, 6AL5, 6Ci; INBi.60 crystal dinde detector: requires external power supply: 190 wills d.c. at 55 milliamps, 6.3 wits a.c. at - amp; gold finish:

Model A-620
Power Supply (wired). . \$12.00)

## ARGOS PRODUCTS CO.

## "Californian" Speaker Enclosures

 Jensen Bass Utraflex design with "tuned tunnel;" DSE. 1 K "Califurnian": $24^{\prime \prime}$ w. © $29^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h}$. x $15^{\prime \prime}$ d.. 4.3 cubic feet-DSE:2 K "Californian Jr.": $191 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ w. $\times 233 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ h. x $131 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ d., 2.5 cuhic feet; $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ s-ply plyword, DSE1 K accommodates $15^{\prime \prime}$ or $12^{\prime \prime}$
wooter and tweeter or coas speaker; DSE-2K accommedates $12^{\prime \prime}$ or $8^{\prime \prime}$ woofer and twecter (r" coax speaker; reducing ring and twecter port cover suppliced with mounting hardware; estimated assembly time 1-2 hours; blonde or mahogany.


## ARKAY RADIO KITS

Model AM-5 AM Tuner


Sensitivity: 2 microvolts for 20 (ib signal-to-noise ; frequency response 20 to 8,500 cps in widehand position, 20 to $3,500 \mathrm{cps}$ in narrow-hand position; 1 volt adjustable cathode follower output; 10 kc whistle filter; tubes are 2-6BA6, 6BE6, 6AI.5. 6AV6; self powered; 9 lbs.; estimated assembly time 7-12 hours . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 29.95$

## Model FM-6A FM Tuner

Serasitivity: 4 microvolts for 20 dh quicting: selectivity: 200 kc handwidth 6 dt down; 30 db minimum image rejection; hum level - 65 dh; temperature compensated oscillator; 3 i.f. stages: Foster-Secley discriminator; AFC with defeat switch estimated assembly time $10-12$ hours; $51 / 4 " x 91 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \ldots . . \$ 25.75$

## Model FM-8 FM Tuner



Three tunced stages; all triode front end, five double-tuned i.f. stages. dual limiters, Fuster-Secley discriminator, variable AFC; AGC; front-panel sound muting control for silent meter tuning; standby switch; low-filter switch; sensitivity 1.9 microvolts for 20 db quicting; tuning meter. frequency response 20 to $20,1000 \mathrm{cps}$; outputs: cathode follower, high level, and binatural FM (multiplex) ; tubes 2-12AT7.2-6BA6, 2-6AUG. 6AL5, 12AU7: edge-lighted slide rule dial; estimated assem. bly time 16-2:1 huors. . . . $\$ 39.95$

## Model HFT-7 AM-FM Tuner

FM specifications identical to FM-6 tuner kit; AM sensitivity is 25 microvolts; selectivity of os ke handwidth 6 dh down; esti-
mated assembly time 12-20 hours; $51 / 4$ " $\times 91 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} . .$. . 33.00
Model ST-1I AM-FM
Stereo Tuner


AM and FM completely separate and independent; FM specificaltions: sensitivity \& microwolts for 20 db quicting. bandwidth 200 kc at 6 db down, image rejection 30 db minimum, frequency response $\pm .5 \mathrm{db} 20$ to 20.000 cps , hum lavel -65 dh . AFC. cathode follower output: AMI specifications: sersitivity 2 microvolts for 20 (th signal-tonoise, frequency response 20 to 8.500 cps, two hands-narrow and wide, whistle filter, cathode follower output; self powerd; weight 12 Its.: estimated asemhly time 12-20 hours... . \$19.25

Model A-12 Amplifier


Rated at 12 watts: $\pm 1.5$ dh 20 (1) $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$ at 2 watts; distortion less than $2 \%$ att 2 watts: five inputs: separate hass and treble controls; output imped. ance of $-\mathrm{i}, 8,16$ ohms ; cotimated assembly time 6-12 hours; $11^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ -"x 5 ".
. 222.95
Model FL-10 Amplifier


Rated at 12 watts ; fo to fo,000 cps $\pm 0.5$ dh helow 10 wath: ham on phono input 55 dh be. low full sutput; tone controls $\pm 16$ dh at 50 and $10.000 \mathrm{cp}:$ hass, treble, and loulness controls: three-position record equalization switch: phono and two low gain inputs; output impedanes of 4.8 and 16 whme:
tape output; cstimated assembly time 6-12 hours: rose gold panci with black cabinet ; $121 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ $\times 81 / 2^{\prime \prime}$
$\$ 29.95$
Model FL-30 Amplifier


Rated af 30 watts; $\pm .5 \mathrm{db} 20$ (1) $30,000 \mathrm{cDS}$; IM $1.5 \%$ at 30 watts; hum 120 dh below rated output; transistor preamp; threeposition record equalization; controls are function, loudness, hass, treble, Invel, and balance; tane controls provide $\pm 16 \mathrm{db}$ at 50 and $10,000 \mathrm{cps}$; tape output jack; two switched a.c. outlets; output impedances of $4,8,16$ ohms; estimated assembly time 12-2 hours; rose pink pancl, hlack cabinct; $16^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime} ; 26$ ths.
$\$ 49.95$
Model SA- 25 Stereo
Preamplifier-25 Watt Amplifier


Channel 1 drives a 25 -watt amplifier, equalization for LP. RIAA-EUR magnetic phono, inputs for NARTB (tape head), tuner, and auxiliary equipment; Channel 2 is a preamp with 0.5 volt cathode follower output, has inputs and equalization identical to Channel 1 , may be used to drive any amplifier to provide stereo-binaural playback; both Channels 1 and 2 are regulated by a single-ganged volume control ; tone control for bass is $\pm$ 16 db at 60 cps , for treble $\pm$ 16 db at $10,000 \mathrm{cps}$; low cut filter is -6 db and -12 db , high cut filter is -6 db and -12 db ; loudness control; IM distortion $1.8 \%$ at 20 watts; hum -90 db ; tape -70 db ; frequency response 20 to $30,000 \mathrm{cps}, \pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}$; eight tubes: $2-616 \mathrm{~GB}, 5 \mathrm{~S} 4 /$ GZ34. 2-12AX7/ECC83, 12AT7/ECC81, 12AU7/ECC82, 6 C 4 ; estimated assembly time 20-30 hours; 29 lbs.. . . . $\$ 59.95$
Model SP-6 Stereo Preamplifier Two sets of inputs for tape deck, magnetic phono, tuner, and aux-
 send for

## ALLIED'S KIT CATALOG

 BUILD YOUR OWN IT'S EASY...IT'S FUN!Send for this value-packed catalog deseribing fully the complete kNight-kit line. Seecverything in Steren $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$, Hobby, Test Instrument and Amateur kits. kNIGHT-KITs are lowest in cost, conven-ience-engineered for easiest assembly (no previous electronic experience necessary, most advanced in circuit design and styling-tte only kits with money-back guaranteed specifications that assure superior results. When you build a KNIGHT-KIT you build the best. You'll be proud of your finished equip-ment-you'll marvel at the quality and performanceyou'll like the savings!

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WorldRadio tistory

## Directory of Hi-Fi Kits

iliary; single volume control knob for both channels; individwal input level controls for each imput channel; two 3 -volt cathode follower outputs; bass control gives $\pm 16 \mathrm{db}$ at 50 cps ; treble $\pm 16 \mathrm{db}$ at $10.000 \mathrm{cps} ;$ hi and Iuw filters each have three positions. 0, -6 dh. -12 dh; cqualizations are phone, RIAA, I:UR; variable loudness control; frequency tesponse from 10 t11 $30,000 \mathrm{cps} . \pm .5 \mathrm{db}$; d.c. hiased filaments; left and right halance controls; estimated assembly time 12-20 hrs:; 15 lbs .539 .95
SPA-55 Stereo Bi-Channel
Power Amplifier


Two 30 watt amplifiers with combinced output of 60 watts; includes phantom channcl for resultant information from both channcls: mo cross-talk: tules are four GI.6GB. two GANS,
 $20 .(000)$ (ps. ; IM distortion $1.5 \%$ at 25 watts; harmenic distortion $.9 \%$ at 25 watts; controls for input fevel, babance, bias level: $15 \% \%^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ : estimatal time of assembly 6-1 2 hours.... $\$ 6$ i.95

## CS-I2 Stereo Preamp

and Amplifier


Integrated amp for hoth sterco and monaural; 12 watts cutput up to 20 watts peak: frequency response $\pm 1$ th., 20-20,000 cps. 1al distortion, 4 to 1 60)-.000 cps. $1.2 \%$ : imput 3 volts for full cupput controls are bass, treble. function. balance. sefector; sclenium rectifiers; $15^{\prime \prime} x$ $61 / 4 \times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$; estimated assembly time 6-12 hours.
.$\$ 35.95$
CS-28 Stereo Amplifier. Preamp,
And Control Center
Dual if watt amplifiers cunvert (t) 28 watts monaural opectation; full 28 watts can be combined


With existing amp for extended sterco operated with dual preamp; frequency response 20 $20.000 \mathrm{cPs}:$ : 1 M distortion 4 to 1; harmonic distortion less than $1 \%$. $30-20.000$ cps.: preamp output 2 volts; tape recorder output 10 volts; estimated time of asscmbly 12 to 2.1 hours.

## AV-20

$6^{\prime \prime}$ Audio VTVM Preamplifier
An audio VTVM of high sensitivity for measuring RMS voltages: estimated time of assembly it-6 hours. . . . . . $\$ 29.95$

## AUDAX, INC., DIV. OF REK-O.KUT CO., INC.

Audax Tonearm


Onc-piece arm construction with precision vertical and lateral pivots; removeable cartridge shell: for monaural or stereo cartridges; adjustable stylus pressure: estimated assembly time 15 minutes.
KT-12 (12")
$\$ 15.50$
KT-16 (16")
$\$ 18.50$

## BOGEN-PRESTO, A DIVISION OF THE SIEGLER CORP.

Model K-DB20DF Amplifier


20 watts output (peak 30 watts) ; harmonic distortion 0.3\%: frequency response 20 to 20.000 cps. $\pm 0.7$ dh: 7 -position equalizer: dual tone controls; 5-pusition houdness control switch;
inputs are manetic phomo. ar:dio. tape and aux. ; rumble filter switch; variathle damping factor; $15^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \ldots . .$. CG-22 metal cage........ 58.25
Model K-DBI 10 Amplifier
12 watts output ( 16 watts peak) : controllcel feedhack circuitry; 15 to 30.000 cps. $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{dth}:$ harmonic distortion $0.65 \%$ at 12 watts; moise lewel -85 dh; stx

tubes including two 6V6GT nutput tuhes; infinity domping fac tor: Silectron core output tranformer; s-pusition compensuls - inputs-phono. mike. ractio and dux.: sepatate bass and tre bie controls: tape output jach: $11 " x^{-1 / 4 \prime} \times 51 / 1 " \ldots .$. CACi-110 metal cage..... $\$ 5.25$

## R. T. BOZAK SALES CO.

E-300 Enclosure


Infinite hafte design; designed primarily for use with 13 owat speakers; $3 /{ }^{\prime \prime}$ unfinishat birch plywood; supplied with cither light or dark grille choth: eatimated assembly time $7-10$ hours: 2 . f"w $^{\prime \prime} \times 17^{\prime \prime} d x$ $301 / 2^{\prime \prime} h_{1}$
$\$\{2.50$

## CLETRON

Matched Speaker Kit


Include: $12^{\prime \prime}$ wonfer. $8^{\prime \prime}$ middle range. dual $\rangle^{\prime \prime}$ twecters and con-
trollable I.C network; woofer has full !" excursion at 16 cp .; efficient operation at 5 watts with peaks at 35 watts; middler ranges to 8000 cos with axial sensitivity of 95 dh .; twecters range to 18.500 cps ; requires mounting in enclosure
. $\$ 98.00$

## DANCO MFG. CO. <br> Model 14 Amplifier Printed Circuit Board



Prowides nucleus for building Williamson-type hi-fi amplifier; necessary parts marked on board; tube sockets included; recommended for person with advanced kit experience.... $\$ 4.95$
Model 21 Preamplifier-Equalizer Printed Circuit Board
For use with magnetic cartridges; 3 -position equalization; gain control; gain: 46 db ; power requirements: 150 volts d.c. at $3 \mathrm{ma}, 6.3$ or 12 volts a.c. or d.c. for filaments.
. $\$ 2.25$

## Model 31 Selector-Tone Control Printed Circuit Board

Provides switching for 3 inputs; Baxendall-type tone controls; 20 db boost or cut for treble and bass; power requirements: 150 volts d.c. at $3 \mathrm{ma}, 6.3$ or 12 volts a.c. or d.c. for filaments.

$\$ 2.25$

Model 41 Gain Compensator-Out. put Stage Printed Circuit Board Master gain control; switched loudness compensation; cathode follower output; gain: 22 db ; power requirements: 200 volts d.c. at 4 ma, 6.3 or 12 colts a.c. or d.c. for filaments. . . . . . $\$ 2.25$

## DYNA CO.

Dynakit Preamplifier


Six inputs: high and low level magnetic phono, tuner, TV, tape, plus option of tape head,

## ADSON presents EICO KITS

There's over 1 million Elco kits in operation. The reason? . . . Each EICO product represents the finest in engineering without compromise... quality components, pre-tested instructions assure you of many years of de. pendable performance.

tico Madel HF-14 is Woll basic power AMPLIFIER
The moderate power amplifier that made the expert: rave. Oespite its low price it gives delivery plus stability \& excellent transient response Freq. resp $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{db} 10-100 \mathrm{kc}: 1 \mathrm{~W}$ Hum 90 db below rated outnut Harmonic distortion: 8 W - less than $1 \%$ from 3 n. $10,000 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$. Especially adaptable for up.dating in stern KIT $\$ 23.50$

Wired $\$ 41,50$


Eico Model HF- 12 12 Woll integrated AMPLIFIER
Excellent for the budget. minded audiophile. Has features included only in the most expensive "'gear." Two low level, two high level in. puts. Extremely low distor. tion. Freq. resp: $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}$ $25 \cdot 20,000 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$. Highly stable Williamson-type power amplifier circuit. Truly "a honey for the money". . and so easy to build! Kit $\$ 34.95$

WIRED $\$ 57.95$ with cover
A complete Stereo Control center plus two 14 watt channels (28 watt monaural). Gives preci-sion-control to any stereo source: tape discs or broadcast. Each channel has low level inputs for mag. phono, tape head, microphone-high level for AM, FM, FM Multiplex plus auxiliaries. Independent full-range bass \& treble controls for each channel. The many features of this unit makes it the most pre. cise, flexible and outstanding performer at any price level. KIT $\$ 69.95$ WIRED $\$ 109.95$


Eico Model HF- 32
30 WOll INTEGRATED AMPLIFIER
with pre-amplifier, equalizer and control section. Gives 30 husky, clean watts of power (47 watt peak). Frequency resp: $0.5 \mathrm{db} .10 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$. 50 kcs. Complete equaliza. tion for all type inputs... scratch \& rumble filters. Uses top quality 6 db . output transformer for peerless reproduction.
KIT $\$ 57.95$ WIRED $\$ 89.95$

EICO Model HFT-90 FM TUNER

with precision
"eye-fronic" tuning
FREE
. . FEDTRO

The first kit to include an entirely pre-wired, pre-aligned front-end (completely shielded). Exceptional sensitivity, driftfree tuning, advance circuitry \& low, low hum \& distortion. Cathode follower and MULTIPLEX outputs. Flexible design for all installations. Frequency resp: Uniform $20-20,000 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s} 1 \mathrm{db}$. Sensitivity: 1.5 uv for 20 db . quieting. KIT $\$ 39.95$
Cover $\$ 3.9$
WIRED $\$ 65.95$
(Reg. $\$ 3.50$ value) SOLDERETTE free with any the all purpose soldering iran The handiest soidering ron on the market! ldeal for kit builders, close soldering designed for dependable, long ife. Replaceable

## Directory of Hi－Fi Kits

mike or extra phono position ； two outputs，bow impedance （ 1,000 ohms）．and tape output； equalization for RIAA，I．P． 78 rpm records；tape A－［3 monitor switch；sepatate bass and treble controls with up to 15 th of boost or cut at 30 cps and 15 kc ； loudness control with switht； IM distortion under $0.1 \%$ at 1.5 volts output；noise level less than 3 microwolts equivalent in－ put noise on RIAA position：fre quency response 6 to 60.000 cps $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{dh}$ ；d．c．filaments：2－ 12 AX 7 or ECCB 3 selentum rec－ tifier；\＆a．c．outcets． 2 switched： $12^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times 23 / 4^{\prime \prime} ; 7$ ths．；preassem． bled printed circuit board；cati mated assembly time 1 －G hours．

Dynakit Mark III Amplifier


Power cutput 60 watts contm． uous， 1 fo watts peak：kess thatt $1 \%$ IM distortion at 60 watte： $20-20,000 \mathrm{cFs} \pm 1$ dh at 60 watts without exceeding $1 \%$ hatmonic distortion； 6 to 60,000 $\mathrm{cps} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}$ ；sensitivity 1.5 volts for full output；damping factor 15；output 4，8，and 16 ohms； estimated assembly time 2－3 hours；socket for powering pre－ amp； $9^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime} \times 63 / 4$＂； 27 pounds．
.$\$ 79.95$

## Dynakit Mark II Amplifier

Similar to Mark III but with power output of 50 watts．
$\$ 69.75$

## Model DSC－I Stereo Control



Provides master controls for stereo systems：adds dual wol． ume control．belance control， blend control，channel reversing．
lowdness，dual tape meratoring fucility：© crimated asembly tume 1 hour．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 12.95
Model PS－I Power Supply


Proniles power fori two plath plifiers：individual hater wo． plies for minimam hum：© matted wacmbly time I 16？


Stereo 70 Amplifier


Two power amplifiers is watl cach－full ${ }^{-7}$ ）with on monnintat aperation：promeal eiremt bonst： 7199 driver：pustropull IILふか；

 than lef at is watts：xemitisity 1.3 volth rims input for 25 with output；cotimated time of ath sembly Á－G hours．．．．．．．・ツソ9．95
EICO（ELECTRONICIN． STRUMENT CO．，INC．）
Model HF－I2K
12．Watt Amplifier


Ponto（u） palk）：W＇illi．mmon type： 25 to 20.000 （p） 1412 watts．$\pm 0.5$ dh：hammonic distomen 2 ＂̈r at a cps． $1^{r} \mathrm{C}$ at 10.000 （p：hum and noise on magnetic phom -60 （the tape head -55 ，the， tunct and dux．-75 db ：imput for 12 ＂atts output：magnetic phomo． 9 millisolts，tape head of millowhts tunce and aux． 0.5 wlか：1．\＆s．．tad 16 whms output impudance： $2 \mathrm{ECCs} / 12 \mathrm{AX} 7$ ，
 low－nome dedelerinde pecampla． fier with cqualization for cither input de bianced filunconts．
separate bas．irchle．and volume coutrols： $35 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 12^{\prime \prime} w \times 81 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$ ．
534.95

Model HF－20K
20．Watt Amplifier

 peak．ulta－tucar W＇נlammon

 to 20.000 eps at 1 dh water 20 watts）：intermadalation distor． tum 1．$r^{\prime}$＇it med punc：hum ath mowse on meynetu phome
（it）do．theter -75 ，tha：xemotn 1ts．matenctic phono a millitals fo： 20 ＂satis coutput，tuner，TV
 Watts output；bass，treble．loud－ ness．and level controls；fise cqualmation positions：d．e． hioned filament supply：fout high－level and tow how－level in－ puts：law impedance tape outpu： lakh：pooted hish quality outpur iramfonmer：seacral swatched and unvwitched concenience （m）${ }^{\text {ats }}$ ；hum balance contmi： b．\＆and 16 wims cutput im－ Fralunce： $12 \mathrm{AX}^{-/ E C C S i}$ 2－ 12Aじ7／FCC\＆2．2－6I．6GB．50， Ci月， $81 / 211 \times 15^{\prime \prime} w \times 10$＂

## L－1（matkhns（orer）．．\＄i．50

Model HF－32K
30．Watt Amplifier


Internated amplitier with per． formance apecification identical （1） HF －i）hasic amplifier fone conterls allow 1$\rangle$ dhe boout and 15 dh cut at 10.000 （ps， 11 dt hoort and 15 db cut at 50 （p） －puritions record equalizatton tape head input is NARTB scmativity：phome． 5 milicults tape heat， 2 millivolts：micro－ phome．I milliwits；high lact （i）． 10 whls：hum and nowse （10）dh demen on pheno input， wuable and seratch fllters opet
ate at 12 db /octave slope at 5.000 and 70 cps ; level and loudness controls; tape recorder output; tubes are 2-ECC83/ 12AX7, 2-EC90/6C4, 4-EL84. 2-EZ81; convenience a.c. outlets: hum balance control: $15^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w}$ $\times 43 / 4 / \mathrm{h} \times 101 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} . . . . . . . . . \$ 57.95$

## Model HF-52K

50-Watt Amplifier


Power output 50 watts (100 watts peak) ; 20 to 30.000 cps $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{db}$ at 50 watts; harmonic distortion $1 \% 20$ to $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$ within 1 db of 50 watts: intermodulation distortion $1 \%$ at 50 watts, $1 / 2 \%$ at 20 watts ( 60 and 6000 cps at 4:1); hum and noise on magnetic phono - 60 db , tuner -75 db ; sensitivity; magnetic phono, 8 millivolts for 50 watts output, tuner, TV,
tape. auxiliary 0.6 volts for rated output; 4. 8 and 16 ohms output impedance: 2-E1,3i/6CA7, 2-FCC83/12AX7. EC90/6C.4, 6CG7. GZ3.4: preamplifierequalizer circuit has five equalization positions; bass, treble. loudness, and level controls; d.c. biased filament supply; four high-level and two low-level inputs; low-impedance cathode follower tape output jack; high quality fully-potted output transformer; d.c. balance adjustment; bias voltage control ; convenience outlets; hum balance control: $81 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 15^{\prime \prime}$ w x10"d..... $\$ 69.95$ Matching cover.......... $\$ 4.50$

## Model HF-61K Preamplifier



Master control preamplifier; six inputs: four high level, two low level; low-impedance to tape recorder (unaffected by tone and loudness control settings) ; low-
impedance cathode follower nutput to amplifier; input level controls; separate bass and treble controls; five equalization positions for recordings; $12 \mathrm{db} / \mathrm{oc}-$ tave slope high and low filters; Centralab printed circuit loudness control; sensitivity for magnetic phono 10 millivolts for 2 volts output to power amplifier and 3.4 volts to tape recorder; tuner and other high level inputs require 0.6 volts for same outputs; IM distortion at 1.5 volts rms output $0.25 \%$, at 0.5 volt output $0.05 \%$; harmonic distortion $0.1 \%$ at 1.5 volt output at $1 \mathrm{kc} .0 .3 \% 20$ to 20,000 cps at 1.5 volts; hum and noise on tuner -75 db , on phono -60 db ; frequency response, 8-100.$000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 1 \mathrm{db}, 12$ to 50,000 $\mathrm{cps} \pm .3 \mathrm{db}$; d.c. biased filaments; 12AX7/ECC83,212AU7/ECC82.6X4; thrce switch controlled a.c. outlet, one unswitched a.c. outlet; brown enamel steel cabinet with brushed brass panel; $47 / 8^{\prime \prime} h$ x $125 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ w $x 47 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$; 8 lbs .
$\$ 29.95$
HF-61A (no power supply)...
.$\$ 24.95$

## NEW! SUPERKIT PORTABLE RADIO KITS NATIONALLY ACCLAIMED AS THE FINEST!

NOW you can build your own personal portable radio! Learn and have fun while you build ... enjoy your radio in the years ahead. Both kits are complete with all parts and simple illustrated instructions. They also feature a phone jack for private listening, $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ loud speaker, unbreakable plastic cases, and pre-punched printed circuit boards.


The "Sextet" uses six transistors plus a diode in a powerful Superhet circuit. It has 3 tuned I.F. stages. push-pull audio, high gain "Flat Loopstick." and full action A.V.C., a tremendous value at only $\mathbf{S} 25.95$ net.

The "Partner" uses 4 ransistors plus a diode in a proven low battery con. a proven low battery con. sumption circuit. it is very gimple to buny years of enjoy. give many years of enjoy. ment. Features the new Fat Loonstick for power and
sensitivity. Complete at Only S 17.95 net.

## "SEXTET'"

6 Transistor Portable
MODEL TR-GG $\$ 25.95$
(Both sets shown approz. half size.)

If your dealer cannot supply you write direct.

FREE! complete gatalog of superkit radios
"PARTNER"*
4Transistor Portable
MODEL TR4.K $\$ 17.95$


## Directory of Hi-Fi Kits

## Model HF-65K Preamplifier



Frequency response 5 to 400,000 cps $\pm 0.3 \mathrm{db}$ at 3 volts output; sensitivity for 2 volts output: phono, 1 millivolt; microphone, 1 millivolt; tape head, 0.5 millivolt; high level inputs, 0.17 volts; hum and noise: phono and microphone, -60 db ; tape head, -50 db ; high level inputs, $-75 \mathrm{db} ; 1 \mathrm{M}$ distortion ( 60 and 7000 cps at $4: 1) 0.03 \%$ at 1 volt output, $0.17 \%$ at 5 volts output; harmonic distortion $0.1 \%$ at 3 volts output; rumble and scratch filters operate at 9 db/octave slope at 50,100 , 5,000, and $10,000 \mathrm{cps}$; bass and treble controls allow 15 db cut or boost at 50 and $10,000 \mathrm{cps}$; 4-position phono equalizer; NARTB tape equalization; inputs for magnetic phono, tape head, microphone, tuner, 1 V , tape, and crystal or ceramic phono; volume-loudness control; low impedance outputs to power amplitier and tape recorder: hum balance control; switched and unswitched a.c. outlets on self-powered models; tubes are $3-12 \mathrm{AX} 7 / \mathrm{ECC} 83$, $6 X 4 ; 35 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ w $\times 81 / 4$ "d; 9 lbs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 33.95$ HF-65A (less power supply)...
.$\$ 29.95$

## HF-86

## Stereo Dual Power Amplifier

Dual 14 watt amplifiers; Wılliamson circuit with two EL84 push-pull output; full 28 watts when used in parallel for monophonic; level controls at each input; circuit includes newly developed 12DW7 tube providing improved performance; frequency response 2 watts .5 db . 10-10,000 cps.; inverse feed. back $20 \mathrm{db} . . . . . . . . . \$ 43.95$

## Model HF-85K Stereo Preamplifier

Essentially stereo version of Model HF-65K preamplifier; specifications similar to Model HF-65K; 3 low-level stereo inputs; 3 high-level stereo inputs; tone controls for each channel may be operated separately or simultaneously; stereo outputs to amplifier and tape recorder;
tubes are 5-12AX7/ECC83 and 6X4; $35 / 8^{\prime \prime} h \times 12^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} \times 81 / 4$ "d.....
.$\$ 39.95$
Model HF-8IK Stereo Amplifier


Combines two 14 -watt integrated amplifiers on one chassis; 28watt output on monaural sources ( 56 watts peak); frequency response 10 to 100,000 cps $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}$ at 1 watt output per channel: IM distortion $2 \%$ at I4 watts per channel; hum and noise; phono, -60 db ; tape head, -51 db ; microphone, -57 db ; tuner and aux, -75 db ; input sensitivity for full output; phono, 4 millivolts; tape head, 2 millivolts; microphone, 6 millivolts; tuner and aux, 0.5 volts (all are twin inputs) ; bass and treble controls allow 15 db boost or cut at 50 cps and $10,000 \mathrm{cps}$; twin speaker outputs for 4,8 , and 16 olms; tubes are $4-\mathrm{ECC} 83 / 12-$ AX7, 2-ECC82/12AU7, 4-EL. 84, 2-EZ81; $15^{\prime \prime}$ w x. 3 3/4"h x $101 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} ; 24 \mathrm{lbs} . . . . . . \$ 69.95$

## Model HF-50K

## 50-Watt Amplifier

Ultra-linear power amplifier; output 50 watts $(100$ watts peak) ; $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{db} 6$ to 60,000 cps at 1 watt; $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{db}$ from 15 to $30,000 \mathrm{cps}$ at rated output; harmonic distortion $0.5 \% 20$ to $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$; intermodulation distortion below $1 \%$ at 50 watts, $0.5 \%$ at 45 watts; noise level -90 db ; sensitivity 0.55 volts input for 50 watts output; 4,8 and 16 ohms output impedances; tubes EF86, 6SN7GTB, 2-EL34, GZ34; damping factor is $17 ; 21 \mathrm{db}$ inverse feedback; input level control; bias and d.c. balance adjustments ; socket provided for preamp power takeoff; 7"x14"x8"............... . $\$ 57.95$ Model HF-60K

## 60-Watt Amplifier

Ultra-linear power amplifier output 60 watts ( 130 watts peak) ; Acro TO- 330 output transform$\mathrm{er} ; 5$ to $100,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}$ at 1 watt, 15 to $35,000 \mathrm{cps}, \pm$ 0.1 db at 60 watts; harmonic distortion $0.5 \%$ ( 20 to 20,000 cps at 60 watts $\pm 1 \mathrm{db}$; intermodulation distortion $1 \%$ at 60 watts ( 60 and $6,000 \mathrm{cps}$ at 4:1), $0.5 \%$ at 50 watts; noise level
-90 dh; sensitivity 0.55 volt input for 60 watts output ; 4, 8 and 16 ohms output impedance; tubes EF86, 6SN7GTB, 2-EL34, GZ34 rectifier tube; damping factor is $16 ; 21 \mathrm{db}$ inverse feedback; input level control; bias and d.c. balance adjustments; socket for preamp power takeoff; $7^{\prime \prime} \times 14^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$.
. . 72.95

## Model HF-14K

## 14-Watt Amplifier

Power output 14 watts, 28 watts peak; frequency response 30 to $15,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 0.1 \mathrm{db}$ at 14 watts, 15 to $100,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}$ at I watt; harmonic distortion less than $1 \%$ at 14 watts; $1 M$ distortion $1.7 \%$ at 14 watts; hum 90 db below rated output; sensitivity for full output: 1.25 volts; output impedances are 4, 8 , and 16 ohms; tubes are ECC83/12AX7, 2-EL84, EZ81; $33 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} ; 10$ lbs. . $\$ 23.50$

## Model HF-22K

## 22-Watt Amplifier

Power output 22 watts, 44 watts peak; frequency response 19 to $40,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}$ at 22 watts; harmonic distortion below $1 \%$ within 1 db of 22 watts; IM distortion $1 \%$ at 22 watts; hum 85 db below rated output; sensitivity for full output: 0.6 volts; output impedances are 4, 8, and 16 ohms; tubes are EF86/Z729, 6SN7, 26L6GB, $5 U 4 G B ; 7^{\prime \prime} \times 14^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$.
$\$ 38.95$
Model HF-30K 30-Watt Amplifier


Power output 30 watts continuous, 47 watts peak; frequency response 15 to $50,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 0.5$ db ; harmonic distortion less than $1 \% 20$ to $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$ within 1 db of 30 watts; 1 M distortion $2 \%$ at 30 watts ( 60 and 7,000 cps mixed 4:1) ; hum: 80 db below rated output; feedback: 20 db ; damping factor: 10 ; sensitivity: 1.24 volts for 30 watts output; octal socket for powering auxiliary equipment; output impedances: 4,8 , and 16 ohms; tubes are 6AV6, EC90/6C4, $4-$ 1:L.8.4, $2-\mathrm{EZ} 81$; power consumption: 125 watts; $5^{\prime \prime} h$ xl2"w x 7 "d; 17 pounds.......... $\$ 39.95$ Matching cover. . .$\$ 3.95$

Model HF.35K

## 35-Watt Amplifier

Power output 35 watts, 70 watts peak; frequency response 15 to $40,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}$ at 35 watts; harmonic distortion less than $1 \%$ within 1 db of 35 watts; IM distortion $1.5 \%$ at 35 watts; hum 90 db below rated output; sensitivity for full output: 0.43 volts; output impedances are 4, 8, and 16 ohms; tubes are EF86/ Z729, 6SN7. 2-EL34/6CA7, GZ34; 7"x14"x8"; 25 lbs.
$\$ 47.95$
HFT. 94 AM Tuner


Includes wide bandpass to 14 kc., and narrow bandpass to 7 kc .; high-Q filter eliminates 10 kc. whistle; pre-aligned RF and IF coils; sensitivity $3 u v$ at $30 \%$ mod. for 1 volt output; frequency response (wide) $20 \cdot 9000$ cps., (narrow) 20.5000 cps .; less than $1 \%$ harmonic distortion at $100 \%$ modulation; low impedance plate follower output (8000) ohms; tuning eye for exact tuning; $35 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 81 / 4^{\prime \prime}$; 12 lbs
. 39.95

## HFT-90K FM Tuner



Sensitivity 1.5 microvolts for 20 db quieting; frequency respunse 20 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 1 \mathrm{db}$; i.f. bandwidth 260 kc at 6 db points; detector bandwidth 400 kc ; maximum drift 20 kc from cold start; hum 60 db below 1 volt; pre-wired front end; pre-aligned front end, i.f., and ratio detector; DM-70 tuning eye that travels along dial ; fly-wheel tuning; AGC; 300 ohms input; outputs are cathode follower to amplifier and multiplex; tubes are ECC85 /6AQ8, 3-6AU6, 6AL5, 6X4, DM70; $55 / 8^{\prime \prime} h \times 12^{\prime \prime} w \times 81 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$; 10 pounds.. . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 39.95$
Cover . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.95$

## Model HF-SI Speaker System

 Two-way speaker system; response 70 to $12,000 \mathrm{cps}, \pm 6$
db ; tuned bass reflex; Jensen $8^{\prime \prime}$ woofer, 6.8 oz . magnet, and matching Jensen compressiondriver exponential horn tweeter with level control; crossover at 1800 cps ; power handling capacity 25 watts; unfinished birch hardwood with neutral grille cloth: $23^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime} . . . . . . \$ 39.95$

## ELECTRO-VOICE, INC.

## Model KDI-Patrician IV

Enables reproduction to 25 cps , down 6 db at 16 cps using Electro-Voice Model 18WK woofer; designed for use with


Electro. Voice Model 103E driver components; $571 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 341 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ $w \times 267 / \mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$; estimated assembly time $6-12$ hours; 135 lbs.

## Model KD2A-Georgian



Designed for use with ElectroVoice Model 105E driver components; estimated assembly time 3.9 hours; $381 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \mathrm{x263/4}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ w x221/2"d; 94 lbs..... $\$ 75.00$ Model KD4-Regency


For use in corner or along wal with $15^{\prime \prime}$ speakers or two os three speaker systems; estimatec assembly time 36 hours; $295 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ $\mathrm{h} \times 331 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ w x19"d ; $70 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 73.0 \mathrm{c}$ Model KD5-Empire


Lowboy style; uses combination of lenticular slotted porting ant rear air mass loading for aug mented bass response: for 15 speakers or 3-way systems; esti mated assembly time 3.6 hours $295 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 32^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} \times 16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} ; 57 \mathrm{lbs}$.

## Model KD6.Aristocrat



Folded horn corner enclosure for $12^{\prime \prime}$ speakers or 3 -way sys tems; estimated assembly timı 3.5 hours; less metal trim kit $295 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 19^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} \times 153 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$; 36 lbs

## Model KD7-Baronet



Folded horn corner enclosure for $8^{\prime \prime}$ speakers or 2-way sys tems; estimated assembly time 3.5 hours; $23^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 14^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} \times 13^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$ 16 lbs .
. $\$ 26.00$

## FK Finishing Kits

Consist of stain filler, sealer shellac, high gloss and satin varnishes, finishing paper, brushes and instructions. FK10 (wal. nut), FK20 (mahogany), FK3C (fruitwood), FK40 (cherry) KF50 (golden oak), FK60 (eb. ony) each. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5.0 \mathrm{C}$

## Directory of Hi-Fi Kits

## AK Metal Trim Kits

Decorative trim for KD enclosures.
AK3 (For "Patrician" and
"Georgian") 4 lbs... $\$ 12.00$ AK's (For "Regency") . . $\$ 6.00$ AK6 (For "Aristocrat") . . $\$ 4.80$

## ERIE RESISTOR CORP.

Pac-Amp-I Audio Amplifier


Power output 2 watts; frequency response 30 to $12,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 2$ db ; output impedance 4 ohms; sensitivity 0.56 volts for full output; uses Erie plug-in components and printed circuit board; volume and tone controls; estimated assembly time $1 / 2^{-1}$ hour; $65 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 45 / 16^{\prime \prime} \times 37 / 8^{\prime \prime} \ldots$

## GROMMES (Precision Electronics, Inc.) <br> Madel LJ6K


"Little Jewel" 10 watt amplifier, 15 watts peak; frequency response $\pm 1 \mathrm{db} 20$ to 20.000 cps at 1 watt; distortion; $2 \%$ harmonic and $3 \%$ intermodulation at 10 watts; hum and noise 80 db below output (tuner input) ; treble control allows attenuation of -18 db ; bass control allows boost of +15 db ; loudness control feature; inputs are tuncr, phono (2) and aux; magnetic phono channel compensated for RIAA and early LP; output impedances 4, 8, 16 ohms; sensitivity 5 millivolts on phono channel for 10 watts output; tubes 2-12AX7, 2-6V6GT, SY3GT; fused; a.c. outlet; for 110.120 volts 60 cycles; charcoal and brass finish; estimated assembly time 6-8 hours; size $10^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$; shpg. wt. 11 lbs...

Model 20 PG-8-K


Power output 20 watts; 40 watts peak; frequency response $\pm 0.5$ db 20 to 20.000 cps at 1 watt; distortion $1 \%$ harmonic and $2 \%$ intermodulation at 20 watts; hum and noise 75 dh below rated output (tuner input); bass controls $\pm 20 \mathrm{db}$, treble $\pm 15 \mathrm{db} ; 4$ positions for both turnover and rolloff; on-off loudness control; on-off rumble and scratch filters; inputs: tuner, tape (2), phono (2) ; aux; outputs: 4, 8. 16 ohms, tape output; sensitivity: tuner .3 volts, magnetic phono 4 millivolts for 20 watts output; tubes are 312AX7, 2-EL84, EZ-81, OB2; 2-a.c. outlets; fused for 110-120 volts a.c.; charcoal and brass finish estimated assembly time $8-12$ hours; $13^{\prime \prime}$ w x. $41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$. .......................... $\$ 59.50$

## Model 207AK



Preamp-control unit; 6 inputs: tuncr, tape amp, tape head, magnetic phono, crystal phono, aux; outputs for main amplifier and tape recorder; bass control $\pm$ 20 db : treble control $\pm 15 \mathrm{db}$; 4 positions for both rolloff and turnover; on-off loudness control; on-off rumble and scratch filters; sensitivity: tuner .2 volts, magnetic phono channel 3 millivolts for 1 volt output; $.05 \%$ harmonic and $0.1 \%$ intermodulation distortion at rated output; hum and noise -75 db on high level inputs and 60 db on phono channel below 2 volts output; frequency response $\pm$ 0.5 db 20 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$; circuit features feedback throughout; 5 tubes: 3-12AX7, 6X4, 12AU7; estimated assembly time 6-8 hours; charcoal and brass finish; $123 / 4$ "x t' $^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime \prime} . . . . . . . . . .$.

Model 250K


Power output 60 watts, 120 watts peak; frequency response $\pm .5 \mathrm{db} 5$ to $50,000 \mathrm{cps}$; distortion: $0.5 \%$ harmonic and $1 \%$ intermodulation at 60 vatts; hum and noise 90 dh below rated output; sensitivity 1 volt input for full output; output impedances $4,8,16$ ohms; tubes are $12 \mathrm{AU} 7,12 \mathrm{BH} 7$, 2-EL34, 6L6, 2-5U4GB; socket supplies power for preamplifier; estimated assembly time 6-8 hours; size $14^{\prime \prime} \times 81 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$; shpg wt 40 lbs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 79.50$ Model lolGTK FM Tuner


Sensitivity 4 microvolts for 20 db quicting; frequency response $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{db} 20$ to $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$; distortion $1 \%$ or less; hum and noise: 65 db below $100 \%$ modulation; tuning eye; AFC with defeat; one volt average output from cathode follower; tubes 6BQ7A, 12AT7, EM81, 6BA6, 2-6AU6, 6AL.5, 12AU7, 6X4; charcoal and brass finish; printed circuit construction; estimated assembly time 6-8 hours......
.$\$ 59.50$

## HEATH CO.

## Model EA-2 12 Watt Amplifier



Frequency response 20 to 20,$000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 1 \mathrm{db}$; harmonic distortion less than $1 \%$ at 12 watts; IM distortion less than $1.5 \%$ at 12 watts; three inputs: magnetic phono (RIAA), crystal phono, and tuner; separate bass and treble controls; hum balance control; screen-tapped output
circuit uses EL8 9 output lubes: output impedances: 4,8 , and 16 ohms: estimated assembly time 7.8 hours; complete with black and gold cabinet; 121/"w $\times 8 "^{\prime \prime} 1 \mathrm{G}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{dx} 43 / 8^{\prime \prime} h ; 15 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 28.95$ Model A.9C Amplifier
Rated output: 20 watts : built-in petamp; two-pusition record equalization; bass control: 15 dh boost or cut at 30 cps ; treble

control: 15 db boost and 20 db cut at 15.000 cps: frequency response: 20 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 1$ th: harmonic distortion: $1 \%$ at 3db below 20 watts; inputs: magnetic ( 7 millivolt: sensitivity), mike, crystal phono, tuner; output impedances: 4. 8, 16, 500 ohms; tubes: 12AX7. 2 -12AU7. 2-6L6G, 5V4G; $14^{\prime \prime} \times 87 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 73 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ high. . . \$35.50 Model WA-P2 Preamplifier


Frequency response 15 to 35 ,$000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 1.5 \mathrm{db}$; f-position turnover control; i-position rolloff control; bass control; 18 db boost and 12 db cut at 50 cps; treble control: 15 th boost and 20 db cut at $15,000 \mathrm{cps}$; harmunic distortion: $0.24 \%$ at 2.5 volts out (phono input, 1,$000 \mathrm{cps}$. ) ; IM distortion ( 60 and $7,000 \mathrm{cps}, 4: 1) 0.55 \%$ at 2.5 volts out on low level input; hun and noise: 72 d below 2.5 volts on high level input, 62 db on phono input; inputs: phono ( 2.5 millivolts sensitivity for 1 volt output), mike, tuner; cathode follower main output, tape output before volume and tone controls; individual input level controls; tubes: 2-12AX7. 12. AU7; estimated assembly time 12-16 hours; 12911 A $^{\prime \prime} \times 33 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times$ 57/8"d; gold finish. ....\$19.75 Models SP-1 and SP-2

Monaural-Stereo Preamplifier Basic monaural preamplifier unit, Model SP.1, may be converted to stereo preamplifier unit, Model SP.2, by addition of conversion unit, Model C.SP. 1, without rewiring Model SP-1; Model SP- 1 features 6 inputs:


## fCV-2 CONVERTER

Model 50, 6 Meters-Model 144, 2 Mefers, Kit with crystol less tubes $\$ 12.95$. Wired with crystol and tubes $\$ 17.95$. Shipping Weight 2 lbs.


## Directory of Hi-Fi Kits


tape head, microphone, magnetic phono, and 3 high level; magnetic phono and high level inputs have level controls; sensitivity magnetic phono input: 2.5 millivolts; NARTB tape head equalization; 3 positions phono equalization; separate level and loudness controls; two-position scratch filter; a.c. convenience outlets: 1 unswitched, 3 switched, plus 1 on separate switch; cathode follower outputs to amplifier and tape recorder; Model C-SP-1 plugs into Model SP-1 and provides duplicate functions except that scratch filter is replaced by function selector switch-provides two-channel mixing, single or dual channel monaural, and stereo; remote balance control allows balancing stereo channels; printed circuit construction; black leather textured vinyl covered steel cover with gold design.
Model SP-1 . .......... $\$ 37.95$
Model SP-2 ........... $\$ 56.95$
Model C.SP-1 ......... $\$ 21.95$
Model UA-I 12 Watt Amplifier

I.ess than $2 \%$ harmonic distortion from 20 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$ at 12 watts; output impedances 4 , 8 , and 16 ohms; 16 ohm tap features switch-controlled damping for unity damping or maximum damping; input level control; octal socket for powering auxiliary equipment; output circuit features GBQ5/EL84 output tubes working in push-pull operation; estimated assembly time 6-7 hours; 13 lbs . . $\$ 21.95$

## Model W-3AM Amplifier

Rated output: 20 watts, 36 watts peak; dual chassis Williamson type circuit; frequency response: 20 to $80 \mathrm{kc} . \pm 1.5$ db at 1 watt; harmonic distortion: less than $1.3 \%$ at 20 watts; sensitivity: 1 volt for 22 watt
output; hum and noise 88 db below rated output; output impedances: 4, 8, 16 ohms; damping factor: 14 ; tubes: 2-6SN7GT. 2-5881, 5V4G; Acrosound TO- 300 output transformer; estimated assembly time $8-10$ hours; each chassis $7^{\prime \prime} h \times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ w x $11^{\prime \prime}$ l.
$\$ 49.75$

## Model W4-AM Amplifier

Rated output: 20 watts, 36 watts peak; Williamson-type circuit; frequency response: 10 to $100,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 1 \mathrm{db}$; harmonic distortion: less than $1.5 \%$ at 20 watts: IM distortion: less than $2.7 \%$ at 20 watts; sensitivity: 2 volts for full output; hum and noise: 95.2 db below rated output; output impedances: 4, 8 , 16 ohms; damping factor: 28.5; tubes: 2-6SN7, 2-5881, 5U4G; estimated assembly time 8-10 hours; $151 / 4 " \times 87 / 8 " \times 7$ " high. .................. . $\$ 39.75$

## Model W-5M Amplifier

Rated output: 25 watts, 47 watts peak; frequency response: 5 to $160,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 1 \mathrm{db}$ at 1 watt; harmonic distortion: less than $1 \%$ at 25 watts; $I M$ distortion: less than $1 \%$ at 20 watts; sensitivity: 2.2 volts for 25 watt output; hum and noise 99 db below rated output; output impedances: 4, 8,16 ohms; damping factor: 40 ; tubes: $2-$ 12AU7, 2-KT66, 5R4GY; Peerless output transformer; "tweeter saver" prevents damage from high frequency oscillation; "Bass-Bal" circuit requires only voltmeter for output tube balance; estimated assembly time $10-12$ hours; black cage, gold finish chassis. $\$ 59.75$

## W-7M 55 Watt Amplifier



Power output 55 watts from 20 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$ with less than $2 \%$ total harmonic distortion; output connections permit switching from "unity" to "maximum' damping for 4,8 , and 16 ohm speakers; each output has separate current feedback circuit; current feedback shorted out when not in use; output
tube balance control; EL34 output tubes; screen-tapped Chicago output transformer; special 70 volt output; silicon diode power supply; current controlled until tubes have warmed up; black and gold case; estimated assembly time 8-10 hours; $\quad 6^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 81 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} \times 15^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} ; 28$ pounds. . .............. $\$ 54.95$

## Model W-6M Amplifier

Rated output: 70 watts; frequency response: 6 to 70,000 cPs $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}$ at 0.5 watt; harmonic distortion; less than $2 \%$ at 70 watts; 1 M distortion: less than $1 \%$ at 70 watts; hum and noise: 88 db below rated output; sensitivity: 1.1 volt for full output; output impedances: 4, 8,16 ohms; 70.7 volt line out-

put; damping factor variable from 0.5 to 10 by calibrated control; output balance and bias adjustments with meter and meter switch; Peerless output transformer; tubes: 12AU7, 12 AX7, 12BH7, 2-6550; 4 silicon diode rectifiers; estimated as. sembly time $8-10$ hours; $117 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ d $\times 91 / 16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 141 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w}$; gold finish chassis with black cage. \$109.95

Model XO-I
Electronic Crossover


Separate audio signal from preamplifier into high and low frequencies and then provides outputs to allow their being fed to two power amplifiers; virtually eliminates 1 M distortion and speaker matching problems; crossover frequencies for each channel at $100 \mathrm{cps}, 200 \mathrm{cps}, 400$ cps, 700 cps, 1200 cps, 2000 cPs , and 3500 cPs ; estimated assembly time 6.10 hours; 6 pqunds. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 18.95$

# Directory of Hi-Fi Kits 

Model BC-IA AM Tuner


Detector circuit employs two germanium diodes connected in voltage doubler circuit for increased audio and AVC voltage; sensitivity better than 3 microvolts for 1 volt output; frequency response: 20 to $9,000 \mathrm{cps}$ $\pm 1 \mathrm{db} ; 5 \mathrm{db}$ pre-emphasis at $10 \mathrm{kc} ; 400 \mathrm{cps}$ distortion: $0.8 \%$ at $30 \%$ modulation, $1 \%$ at $70 \%$ modulation; signal-to-noise ratio better than 12 db at rated sensitivity; output voltage: 1 volt average; two outputs: one the. dium impedance, one cathode follower; 10 kc whistle filter; pre-aligned r.f. and i.f. coils; tubes: 2-6BA6, 6BE6, 12AU7, 6X4; two germanium diodes; estimated assembly time 7-9 hours; cabinet included; $120 / 10^{\prime \prime}$ $1 \times 35 / 8^{\prime \prime} h \times 57 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$.

## Model FM-3A FM Tuner

Ratio detector circuit with temperature compensated oscillator; cascode r.f. amplifier; AGC; pre-aligned i.f. and ratio transformers; sensitivity: better than 10 microvolts for 20 db quieting; frequency response: 20 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 3 \mathrm{db}$; output voltage: 1.5 volts for $30 \%$ modulation; cathode follower and detector outputs; tubes: 6BQ7A, 6U8, 6AL5, 2-6CB6, 6C4, 6X4; estimated assembly time 7-9 hours; $129 / 16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{l} \times 35 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 57 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$; gold finish cabinet. .... $\$ 26.95$

## Model PT-I AM-FM Stereo Tuner

 AM and FM sections may be used separately or simultaneously for AM-FM stereo reception; sensitivity: FM, 1 microvolt, AM, 2 microvolts; FM has AFC; pre-wired, pre-aligned 3. tube FM front end; pre-aligned i.f.; broad-band FM i.f. and FM discriminator; "narrow" and "broad" AM bandwidth; delayed AVC; 10 kc AM whistle filter; tuning meter operates on AM and FM even in stereo operation; cathode follower outputs with individual level controls; built-in AM antenna; provision for external AM and FM antennas; tubes are 5 6AU6, 2-12AU7, 6AL5, 46BA6, 6BE6, 6BS8, 6AB4, 12 AT7; silicon diode rectifiers; printed circuit. . . . . . . $\$ 89.95$PT-I Stereo AM-FM Tuner Kił


Three circuit boards; pre-wired and pre-aligned cascode front end; AFC with tuning meter; separately tuned AM-FM circuits; 16 tubes; cathode follower output; silicon diode rectifier; pre-aligned IF transformers and coils; multiplex jack for addition of converter to receive stereo FM; estimated assembly time- 15 hours . . . . . . . $\$ 89.95$


Houses Heathkit preanmplifier, basic amplifier, two tuners, and record changer; tilt-out shelf installed on either right or left side; all parts pre-cut and predrilled; $18^{\prime \prime}$ w $\times 24^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 351 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$; changer compartment: $173 /{ }^{\prime \prime} 1 \mathrm{x}$ $16^{\prime \prime}$ w $\times 95 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$; contemporary style in either mahogany or birch, traditional style in mahogany; estimated assembly time 10-11 hours; 46 pounds.
$\$ 43.95$

## Stereo Equipment Cabinet



Accommodates tuner, preamplifier, amplifier, record changer, record storage, and speakers; equipped with panels pre-cut for Heathkit components and blank panels for use with any components; $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ solid core mahog. any or birch plywood construction; sliding top panel for access to tape deck and control unit; sliding doors for front ac-
cess to changer and record stot age compartment; all parts pre cut and pre-drilled; tape dec and preamplifier area $203 / 4^{\prime \prime} 1$ : $173 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ w $\times 10^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$; record change area $21^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} \times 16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} \times 95 / 8^{\prime \prime}$; recor. storage area $225 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ w $\times 141 / 2^{\prime \prime} h$ $121 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$; speaker wing area (ir. side) $14^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} \times 291 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 153 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$ tuner area $201 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ w $\times 51 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 14$ d; amplifier ( 2 areas) $151 / 4^{\prime \prime} w$. $103 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ l $\times 131 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$; overall meas urements (with wings) $82^{\prime \prime}$ w $37^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 20^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$; center unit alon $47^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} \times 37^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 20^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$.
Model SE-1B (center unit $k$ in birch) . .......... $\$ 149.9$ Model SE-1M (center unit ki in mahogany) ....... $\$ 149.9$ Model SC-1BR (right speake witg in birch) . . . . . . . $\$ 39.9$ Model SC-1BL (left speake wing in birch) . . . . . . . $\$ 39.9$ Model SC-1MR (right speake wing in mahogany) .... \$39.9 Model SC-1ML (left speake wing in mahogany) ....\$39.9

## Model TR-IA Tape Deck



Monaural record and playback frequency response 50 to 10,00 $\mathrm{cps} \pm 2 \mathrm{db}$ at $71 / 2 \mathrm{ips}, 50$ to $5,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 2 \mathrm{db}$ at $33 / 4 \mathrm{ips}$ flutter and wow less thal $0.35 \%$; may be mounted ver tically or horizontally; sold is combination with Model TEonly; signal-to-noise ratio 45 dl below normal recording leve with less than $2 \%$ total har monic distortion; includes mi crophone and blank reel of tape tape deck and preamp $151 / 2^{\prime \prime} v$ x $131 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$. . . . . . . . $\$ 99.9$ :

## Model TE-I Tape Preamplifier

Provides recording and play back facilities when used witl tape deck; two inputs; separatı record and playback gain con trols; "magic eye" recording level indicator; cathode follow er output; hum control ; $4^{\prime \prime} h 1$ $121 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ w x $8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$.
. $\$ 39.9$ :

## Model SS-2 Speaker Sysfem

Ducted-port bass reflex book shelf style enclosure; frequenc response: 50 to $12,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm$ : db ; power rating: 25 watts of program material; impedance:

## Directory of Hi-Fi Kits



16 ohms; $8^{\prime \prime}$ Jensen low frequency speaker; Jensen high frequency horn loaded compression driver; built-in high pass filter and L-pad: $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ plywood construction; estimated assembly time $4-5$ hours; $111 / 2^{\prime \prime} h x$ 23"w x $113 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ d. . . . . . . . . $\$ 39.95$

## Model SS.IB Range Extending Speaker System



Designed for use in conjunction with Model SS-2 speaker system for extension of low and high frequency response; frequency response in combination with Model SS-2: 35 to $16,000 \mathrm{cps}$ $\pm 5 \mathrm{db}$; power rating: 35 watts of program material; 15 " Jensen woofer; compression type hornloaded super-tweeter; ductedport bass reflex cabinet; two constant resistance divider networks with $12 \mathrm{db} /$ octave attenuation ( 600 and $4,000 \mathrm{cPs}$ crossovers) ; provision for use of electronic crossover; $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ plywood construction; estimated assembly time 11-12 hours ; $29^{\prime \prime} 1$ x $23^{\prime \prime}$ w $\times 171 / 2^{\prime \prime} d$.
$\$ 99.95$

## Model HH-I "Legato"

Speaker System


Modified infinite baffle enclosure; frequency response: 25 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$; power rating: 50 watts of program material ; impedance: 16 ohms; 3 -way, 3 speaker system; two Altec $15^{\prime \prime}$ low frequency drivers, one Al-
tec high frequency driver with special horn; speaker magnet weights: low frequency drivers, 2.4 lbs. each; high frequency driver, 1.2 lbs ; " M " derived parallel filter type dividing network with $500-\mathrm{cps}$ crossover; $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ plywood; in blond or mahogany; estimated assembly time 17-20 hours; $41^{\prime \prime} w \times 223 / 4 \mathrm{dx}$ 34"11. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 299.95$

## HOLT STEREO

Stereo Converter


Adds binaural compensation to monaural source for stereo effect; connects between amplifier output and second speaker; includes 10 -watt push-pull output amplifier; frequency response 30 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 2 \mathrm{db}$; IM distortion less than $2 \%$ at 10 watts; switched input for use on two-channel stereo; output impedances are 4, 8, and 16 ohms; tubes are 2-12AX7, 2 . $6 \mathrm{~V}, 12 \mathrm{AU} 7,5 \mathrm{Y} 3$; sold direct only . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 45.00$ Stereo Plase-Shift Network
only
$\$ 12.00$

## KARLSON

 ASSOCIATES, INC.
## Model 15 Speaker Enclosure

Employs front and back speaker loading with only one radiation aperture; accommodates $15^{\prime \prime}$ wide-range or coaxial speaker; size: $341 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 221 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 18^{\prime \prime}$.

## Model 12 Speaker Enclosure

Employs front and back speaker loading with only one radiation aperture; accommodates $12^{\prime \prime}$ wide-range or coaxial speaker; size: $243 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 163 / /^{\prime \prime} \times 123 / 4^{\prime \prime} . \$ 12.00$

## Model 8 Speaker Enclosure

Accepts $8^{\prime \prime}$ speakers, size: $171 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ x $113 / 4$ " $\times 93 / 4^{\prime \prime} \ldots . .$.

## KNIGHT-KIT (ALLIED RADIO CORP.)

## FM Tuner



Sensitivity 4 microvolts for 20 db quieting; i.f. bandwidth of

200 kc at $50 \%$ on curve; image rejection 40 db with a 10 microvolt signal; audio frequency response 20 cps to $20 \mathrm{kc} \pm 1 / 2 \mathrm{db}$; hum level 45 db below 1 volt; cathode follower output; separate AFC, cascode r.f. amplifier; flywheel tuning; printed circuit wiring board; prealigned i.f. transformers; estimated assembly time 6-8 hours; tubes are 6BQ7A. 6BA7, 12AT7/ECC81 2-6AU6. 12AU7/ECC82, 6AL5, 6X4; $13^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$................... $\$ 38.95$
Hi-Fi FM-AM Tuner


Printed circuit with tuned RF stage on FM. 2.5 microvolt sensitivity for 20 db quicting; two cathode follower outputs for multiplex; flywheel tuning and AFC; AFC defeat; slide rule scale with neon glow pointer; frequency response 20 to 20,000 $\mathrm{cps} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}$; distortion less than $0.6 \%$; hum and noise - 60 db ; AM sensitivity 3 microvolts for 10 db signal to noise ratio; with pre-aligned r.f. and i.f. sections; estimated assembly time $7-9$ hours; $8^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 131 / 4^{\prime \prime}$; 12 lbs.
. $\$ 49.95$
18-Watt Amplifier


For use with monophonic or stereo systems; frequency response 20 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 1$ db at 18 watts; distortion $0.5 \%$ at 18 watts; hum and noise better than 60 db below 18 watts; sensitivity on low level inputs: 5 millivolts; bass and treble controls; 7 position record equalization; inputs: magnetic phono, ceramic phono, tape head, tape, aux., tuner; output impedances, 4, 8, 16 ohms; tubes are $3-E C C 83 / 12 A X 7,2-$ (0)73, 1:281 ; plinted circuit constaction: cotimated assembly time $6-10$ hours; $41 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 131 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times$ $8^{\prime \prime} ; 15$ pounds. .........\$39.95 30-Watt Amplifier
Frequency response 15 to 100 ,$000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}$ at 30 watts

## Directory of Hi-Fi Kits


output; harmonic distortion less than $0.55 \%$ at mid-frequencies, below $1 \%$ from 20 to 40,000 cps at 30 watts; IM distortion $0.74 \%$ at 20 watts; hum and noise 75 db below 30 watts on high level inputs, 60 db down on low level inputs; bass and treble controls allow is db boost or cut at 20 cps and $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$; separate high and low frequency record equalizers allow 16 record equalization settings; loudness control; rumble filter: 3-way speaker selector switch; d.c. on preamp filaments; output impedances are 8 and 16 ohms; inputs: tape head, tape. marnetic phono, ceramic phono, microphone, tuner, aux.; tubes are 12AY7, 4-ECC82/12AU7, 25881, GZ34; balance adjustment for output tubes; printed circuit construction; estimated assembly time 11-14 hours; $41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 151 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 15^{\prime \prime} ; 32$ pounds..

## Preamplifier



Features eight high level and low level inputs, including equalized input for tape heads; cathode follower output; separate turnover and rolloff controls; loudness control; separate bass and treble controls. is db of bass boost or cut at 20 cps ; 15 db of treble boost or cut at 20 kc ; rumble filter; frequency response flat from 20 cps to 40 kc at 1 volt output; harmonic distortion less than $.15 \%$ in mid-band frequencies at 1 -volt output; hum and noise are 60 db below 3 volts on high gain inputs; 80 db below 3 volts on low gain inputs; self-powered; d.c. filaments; tubes are 112AY7 and 2-ECC82/12AU7; two a.c. power outlets; printed circuitry throughout; estimated assembly time $7-10$ hours; 13"x $41 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} ; 121 / 2 \mathrm{lbs} . . . . . . \$ 39.95$


25-Watt Basic Amplifier 25-watt basic amplifier has Wil-liamson-type circuit; printed circuit board construction; frequency response 9 to $70,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 1 / 2$ db at $121 / 2$ watts; harmonic distortion $0.11 \%$ at 25 watts; intermodulation distortion $0.17 \%$ at 25 watts; has separate control for balancing output tubes; damping control to prevent low: frequency distortion; 4, 8. and 16 ohm output; estimated assembly time 7.9 hours; tubes used are EF86, 12AX7, 2-EL3? and GZ34 rectifier; $43 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 141 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ x $71 / 8^{\prime \prime} ; 25 \mathrm{lbs} . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 44.50$ Metal cover for above; gold finish; 3 lbs.

$$
4.75
$$

Stereo Control


Centralized control for stereo systems using amplifiers rated up to 20 watts: connects between speaker terminals and amplifier outputs; no rewiring of amplifiers necessary; allows speaker volume balancing and serves as master gain control; provides channel reversal; phase reversal switch assures optimum stereo performance; controls for volume, balance, selector (stereo, B-channel, B-monophonic, channel reverse, A-channel, A-monophonic) ; phase reversal; negligible linc insertion loss; estimated assembly time 1-2 hours; $41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 73 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} ; 31 / 2$ lbs... $\$ 9.95$ 20-Watt Stereo Amplifier


20 -watt monophonic amplifier or a dual 10 -watts-per-channel cumplete stereo amplifier; separate
concentric clutch-type level controls adjust volume on each channal individually or simultancously; frequency response 20. $20,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 1.5 \mathrm{db}$; harmonic distortion less than $1.5 \%$ at 10 watts output; hum and noise 85 db below 10 watts; 13 dh negative feedback; crosstalk between channels - 45 db for all stereo inputs; selector switch for stereo phono, phono reverse, tuner, tuncer reverse, aux. aux reverse and monophonic phono, tuner. and aux; treble control provides 5 db boost or 7 db cut at 10 kc ; bass control provides 10 db boost or cut at 35 cps ; d.c. on preamp tube filaments; output impedances 4, 8, and 16 chims on cach channel; point-topoint wiring; estimated assembly time $8-10$ hours; $5^{\prime \prime} \times 131 / 4^{\prime \prime} x$ $9^{\prime \prime} ; 27 \mathrm{lbs} .$.
\$14.50

## Stereo Preamplifier



Stereo control center with printed circuit construction plus printed circuit switches; concentric clutch-type level, bass, and treble controls; frequency response $7-120,000 \mathrm{cps}$ through tuner input; harmonic distortion less than $0.15 \%$ at 1 volt output; hum level 60 db below 1 volt at high gain inputs, 80 db below 1 volt at low gain inputs; stereo inputs include tape head, magnetic phono, ceramic phono, tuner, and aux; monophonic inputs include G.E., Pickering, or ceramic phono, and microphone; equalization for RIAA, EL'R, 250 cps , FFRR, AES, and NAB; channel selector for stereo, stereo reverse, channel-A, channel-B, A-monophonic, and $B$-monophonic; L-C scratch filter; R-C rumble filter; bass and treble controls provide 15 db of bass and treble boost and cut at 20 cps and $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$; crosstalk between channels - 45 db or better on all inputs; 212AY7, 4-ECC82/12AU7; cathode follower outputs; tape outputs; estimated assembly time 11-13 hours; $41 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 13^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} ; 171 / 2$ lbs.
$\$ 62.50$

## 12-Watt Amplifier Kit

Frequency response 30 to 15,000 $\mathrm{cps} \pm 11 / 2 \mathrm{db} ; 15 \mathrm{db}$ inverse feedback circuit for low distor-

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tion; harmonic distortion less than $1 \%$ at full power; has preamp stage equalized for magnetic cartridges; hum and noise level better than 45 db down thru phono input and 65 db thru tuner input; output impedances 4, 8, and 16 ohms; estimated assembly time $4-6$ hours; $5^{\prime \prime} \times 93 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime \prime}$ (in cage); $71 / 2 \mathrm{lbs} . .$. ............. . $\$ 19.95$
Metal cover for above; Frenchgray; perforated; 3 lbs. . . $\$ 3.95$
Basic 60-Watt
Deluxe Stereo Amplifier


30 -watts-per-channel stereo, $60-$ watts monophonic, basic amplifier; frequency response $\pm 1 / 2$ $\mathrm{db}, 15-31,000 \mathrm{cps}$ at $30-\mathrm{watts}$ (stereo) ; $\pm 1 / 2 \mathrm{db}, 17-31,000 \mathrm{cps}$ at 60 -watts (monophonic) ; harmonic distortion at full rated output with 1 kc reference sig nal $0.15 \%$ (stereo), $0.08 \%$ (monophonic) ; hum and noise 90 db below 30 -watts (stereo), 95 db below 60 -watts monophonic; crosstalk between channels - 70 db ; output impedances 4,8 , and 16 ohms for stereo and monophonic; tubes are 2EF86/Z729/6267 voltage amplifiers. 2 - ECC83/12AX7/7025 driver-inverters, 4-EL37 power outputs, 2-GZ34/SAR4 rectifiers; separate level control for each channel; printed circuitry; chrome plated chassis; estimated assembly time 12-14 hours; 9"x $14^{\prime \prime} \times 81 / 4^{\prime \prime} ; 36 \mathrm{lbs} . . . . . \$ 84.50$ Amplifier Cover; $4 \mathrm{lbs} .$. . $\$ 6.50$

## KN-I400K Deluxe Hi-Fi <br> Components Cabinet

Components cabinet styled to match KN-1215K speaker enclosure; permits housing of all components of a system: compartments for record changer on a base, tuner, amplifier, and record storage ; pre-finished mahog

any, limed oak, or walnut; tongue-and-groove joints, tapered legs with brass ferrules, easy-grip brass door handles, vented rear panel ; compartment sizes: $6^{\prime \prime} \times 321 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 145 / 3^{\prime \prime} ; 13^{\prime \prime} \times$ $181 /,^{\prime \prime} \times 14^{4} / 8^{\prime \prime}$; and $13^{\prime \prime} \times 135 / /^{\prime \prime} ;$ overall cabinet size, $27^{\prime \prime} \times 331 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times$ $16^{\prime \prime}$; estimated assembly time 1/2-1 hour; 65 lbs........ $\$ 54.50$
KN-1215K Dual Ducted-Port Hi-Fi Speaker Enclosure


Dual ducted-port design provides low distortion bass response; accommodates any 12 or 15 inch speaker and includes adapter board for tweeter components; rigid construction-extra dense, vibration-resistant $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ panels: choice of mahogany, linued oak, or walnut handrubbed veneer; boucle-weave grille cloth and tapered legs with brass ferrules; estimated assembly time $1 / 2-1$ hour ; $27^{\prime \prime} x$ ミこ"x16"; 75 lbs........ $\$ 54.50$ KN-1215K with KN-800, $12^{\prime \prime} 3$ way speaker; 87 lbs..... $\$ 88.45$ $\mathrm{KN}-1215 \mathrm{~K}$ with KN-810, $12^{\prime \prime}$ 3-way speaker; 90 lbs .. $\$ 98.45$

## 2.Way Speaker System



Ducted-port speaker system requires assembly of 7 pieces; prefinished in mahogany, blonde, or walnut; delivers balanced sound from 45 to $14,000 \mathrm{cps}$; includes $12^{\prime \prime}$ woofer, tweeter, and L-pad tweeter control; impedance of system, 16 ohms; grille cloth is pre-fitted on front panel; comes complete with acoustic material, glue and all necessary hardware; estimated assembly time 1-2 hours; $26^{\prime \prime} \times 29^{\prime \prime} \times 14^{\prime \prime} ; 33 \mathrm{lbs} . .$.

KN.1260K Ducted.Port
Speaker Enclosure


Pre-finished enclosure kit for $12^{\prime \prime}$ speakers; ducted-port design for performance equal to hass reflex enclosures of greater size; tight tongue-and-groove joints; non-resonant panels; hand rubbed, satin-lacquered furniture veneers; contemporary styling with choice of mahogany. limed oak or walnut finish: estimated assembly time $1 / 2-1$ hour ; $32^{\prime \prime} \times 171 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 15^{\prime \prime}$; 35 lhs.
. $\$ 36.50$
KN-1260K with KN-800 $12^{\prime \prime} 3$ way speaker; 52 lbs..... \$73.45 KN-1260K with KN-812 $12^{\prime \prime} 3$ way speaker; $74 \mathrm{lbs} . .$. . $\$ 98.00$

## LAFAYETTE RADIO

Model KT-500 Stereo Tuner
AM-FM tuner kit with independent AM and FM sections for stereo use; Armstrong FM


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circuit; sensitivity: FM, 2 microvolts for 30 db quieting; AN, 5 microvolt terminal sensitivity; AFC with defeat provision; tuning eye; frequency response: FM, 20 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}$; $\mathrm{AM}, 20$ to $5,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 3 \mathrm{db}$; harmonic distortion under $1 \%$ on FM , under $1 \%$ on AM for up to $80 \%$ modulation; hum 60 db below $100 \%$ modulation; bandwidth: FM, $200 \mathrm{kc}, 6 \mathrm{db}$ down; AM, $8 \mathrm{kc}, 6 \mathrm{db}$ down; IF rejection: FM, 70 db ; AM, 50 db ; innage rejection: FM, 40 $\mathrm{db} ;$ AM, $30 \mathrm{db} ;$ FM drift: $\pm 5$ kc max; AM whistle filter; two cathode follower outputs; output level; FM, 2.5 volts for $100 \%$ modulation; AM, 1 volt average; tubes: 4-6BA6, 26AU6, 1-6KB7A, 1-ECC85, 16AL5, 1-6BE6, 1-12AU7, IGU5; selenium rectifier; estimated assembly time 16-24 hours; $133 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} \times 103 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} \times 41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h}$.

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\text { . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \$ 74.50
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Model KT. 300 Preamplifier


Preamp-control unit, uniformly flat frequency response over the entire audible range; less than $.09 \%$ IM and $.07 \%$ harmonic distortion at 1 volt output; 7 position function selector: radio, aux, tape and four phono turnover positions; 6 position rulloff control; bass control gives 16 db boost and 18 db cut at 30 cycles, treble gives 11 db boost and 18 db cut at $10,000 \mathrm{cps}$; separate volume and loudness controls; tape monitor switch; rumble filter switch; inputs are radio, tape, aux, magnetic phono, crystal phono, tape head and separate high level input for second channel of binaural system; two cathode follower outputs, one for second channel of binaural system, operating from second high level input; sensitivity 2 millivolts for 1 volt output on magnetic phono, 2 volt for 1 volt output on high level inputs; hum and noise 80 db below 3 volts at full gain on high level inputs, better than 60 db below effective program level at full gain with 10 millivolts in-
put on phono or tape; 3-ECC83 and 2 selenium rectifiers; d.c. supply on all filaments; printed circuit construction; estimated assembly time 12-18 hours; three a.c. sutlets; $123 / 4$ " $w$ x $33 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 91 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$. . . . . . . . . $\$ 39.50$

## Model KT-400 Amplifier



Seventy-watt power amplifier; frequency response at 1 watt 10 to $100,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 1 \mathrm{db}$; harmonic distortion less than $2 \% 20$ to $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$ within 1 db at 70 watts. less than $1 \%$ at 60 watts; IM distortion below $11 / 2 \%$ at 70 watts, below $1 \%$ at 60 watts; damping factor variable . 5 to 12; sensitivity 2 volts for 70 watts output; bias and balance adjust controls with meter switch; tubes are 2 -KT88, 6AN8, GZ34, plus selenium rectifier; socket for powering preamp; 2 a.c. outlets; outputs 4,8 , and 16 ohms; Chicago transformers; estimated assembly time 8-12 hours; $141 / 2^{\prime \prime} w$ $\times 73 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$; $40 \mathrm{lbs} . \ldots .{ }^{2} .59 .50$

## Model KT-600 Stereo <br> Preamplifier



For all stereo or monaural program soutces; frequency response 10 to $25,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 0.5$ db ; distortion: In less than $0.03 \%$ at 2.5 volts output, harmonic less than $0.1 \%$ at 5 volts output; hum and noise 88 db below 2.5 volts on high level clannels, 62 db below 2.5 volts on low level channels; individual tone controls for each channel provide is db boost or cut at 30 cps and 13 db boost and 18 db cut at $10,000 \mathrm{cps}$; sensitivity: phono, 4.4 millivolts for 2.5 volts output; high level inputs, 0.22 volt for 2.5 volts out-
put; presence control; rumble and scratch filters; 2.4 positions of phono equalization; 2-position tape equalization ! balance control; phase reverse, channel reverse; "third channel" output for use with third amplificrspeaker or for biconding sterco channels; output impedance 1300 ohms; a.c. outlets: 3 switched, I unswitched; tubes are $7-7025$ plus 2 selenium rectifiers; $1.4^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 105 / 8^{\prime \prime}$. $\$ 79.50$

## Model KT-310 Stereo Basic Amplifier



Dual 18 -watt amplifiers on one chassis; may be used for stereo or monaurally ( 36 watts output) ; frequency response 35 to $30,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}$; harmonic and IM distertion less than $1 \%$; input sensitivity per channel 0.45 volts for full output; tubes are 2-6AN8, 4-7189, GZ34; $9: 11_{6}^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 131 / 4^{\prime \prime} \ldots . . \$ 47.50$
Model KT-126 Stereo Amplifier


Two-channel amplitier; output 2 watts per channel or 4 watt monatural; ganged tone control separate volume controls; sen sitivity 40 millivolts; transform er-operated: $91 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$.
. $\$ 18.9$ s
KT-315
Stereo Remote Control Center


Provides control for either two monophonic systems or stereo can operate separate amp pre

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amps or combined preamps and amps; low output impedance permitting remote operation; cross-feed control for variating amount of audio each channel; eliminates hole in the middle effect; frequency response $5.50,000 \mathrm{cps}$. ; 6 db . input to output gain; crosstalk better than 55 db . separation between channels; output positions: reverse channel/reverse phase, reverse channel, normal, calibrate; two 7025 trindes; $41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 61 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$; estimated time of assembly 6-8 hours. . . $\$ 27.50$

Model KT-92 5.Watt
AC-DC Amplifier


Power output 5 watts push-pull; may be operated on a.c. or d.c.; bass, treble, and volume con. trols; may be used with crystal or ceramic cartridges ; tubes are: $12 A X 7,2-35 C 5,35 W 4$; estimated assembly time 4-7 hours.

## Model KT-117 Transistor Amplifier



Uses 3 GE 2N190 transistors; frequency response 20 to 20,000 eps; maximum gain 40 db ; zero hum level; noise 48 db below 10 millivolts input for high impedance cartridges, 52 db below $\geq$ millivolts for low impedance sartridges; three phono inputs and one microphone input; outsut 0.5 to 1 volt; bass, treble, ind volume controls; may be ased up to 175 feet from ampli. ier; $41 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 33 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 2^{\prime \prime} . .$. . $\$ 18.45$

## Vodel KT-104 5-Transistor Audio Amplifier

Frequency response 30 to 10,000 :ps; power output $3 / 4$ watt; sush-pull Class B operation;

bass and trelle controls; three inputs, including preamplifier input; output impedance 3.2 ohms; estimated assembly time 7-10 hours; $51 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime} .$.
Model KT.10s (output impedance 8 ohms) . . . . . . . . . $\$ 19.95$

## J. W. MILLER CO.

## Model 565 AM Tuner

Negative mutual coupled AM bandpass tuner; broad tuning with no sideband cutting; germanium diode crystal detector; no tubes or power supply, no hum or tube microphonics; output voltage ranges from . 07 to .7 volt on stations within 25 miles radius; gain control; vernier dial; in ebony black or ivory bakelite cabinet; $4^{\prime \prime} x 7^{\prime \prime} x$ 31/2". . .................. $\$ 14.70$

## PHILMORE MFG CO., INC.

## Model PAK-I Preamplifier

Conforms with RIAA curve; for all variable reluctance cartridges; transistorized; no hum or microphonics; frequency response from 20 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$; printed circuit construction; estimated assembly time $1 / 2^{-1}$ hour; in plastic cabinet $41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 2^{\prime \prime} . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 9.75$

## PRECISE DEVELOP. MENT CORP.

## Model UPA. 1 "Ultra" Preamp



Preamp-equalizer; 4 inputs: magnetic phono, mike, FM. miscellaneous; 1 cathode follower output; separate bass, treble, and volume controls; compensation: AES, 78, LP, RIAA; estimated assembly time 3-4 hours; $12^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$; weight 6 lbs .

Model UPA-1PK (Self-powered) Model UPA-1NK (Not self-powered) . $\$ 25.95$

Model AMK Amplifier


Power output 40 watts; bass and treble controls provide 18 db boost or cut; volume and loudness controls; rumble filter: phono sensitivity 5 millivolts; muting switch; 24 positions of record equalization; output meter reads power output or output to tape recorder; cathode follower tape output; hum -80 db on radio, -60 db on phono; selectors for output impedance and speakers; d.c. on input tubes; 10 tubes; printed cir. cuits; estimated assembly time $7-8$ hours; $13^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$.
Frequency response . . . . . . . 30 to 10.005 cps; power output $3 / 4$ watt; push-pull Class B operation; bass and treble controls; three inputs, including preamplifier input; output impedance 3.2 ohms; estimated assembly time 7-10 hours; $51 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$..
$\$ 19.95$
Model KT-10s (output impedance 8 ohms)......... $\$ 19.95$
Model TUMK AM-FM Tuner


Features dual limiters, FosterSeeley discriminator, variable AFC, output meter, and cathode follower output; estimated as. sembly time $7-8$ hours; $13^{\prime \prime} x$ $41 / 4^{\prime \prime} x 93 / 4^{\prime \prime}$. . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 49.95$

## Model TUK AM-FM Tuner

Similar to Model TUMK but without meter ........ $\$ 44.95$

## PRINTED ELECTRONIC RESEARCH, INC.

## "Peri-50" Amplifier

Power output: 50 watts, 100 watts peak; frequency response: $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{db} 20$ to $30,000 \mathrm{cps}$ at any level from 1 milliwatt to 50 watts; harmonic distortion does not exceed $1 \% 20$ to $25,000 \mathrm{cps}$

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within 1 db of 50 watts; intermodulation distortion less than $1 \%$ at 50 watts; sensitivity 0.75 volts rms for 50 watts; 1 volt rms for 100 watts; output impedances 8 and 16 ohms (4 ohms available on special order) ; damping factor: 25; 20 db feedback; fixed bias on output tubes; all wiring except transformer leads contained in deep-etched copper printed-circuit laminated to under side of base plate, components leads plug into holes on top side of board and point-soldered to bottom; estimated assembly time 2 hours; tubes are 2-EL-34, 6AN8, 5U4............. $\$ 69.75$

## "Peri-60" Amplifier

Similar to "Peri-50" except for power output of 60 watts, 120 watts peak; all specifications identical except that measurements are made at 60 watts...
. $\$ 79.95$
Model PPC-210-B Preamplifier


Frequency response 10 to 50.000 $\mathrm{cps} \pm 1 \mathrm{db}$ at 1 volt output; harmonic distortion less than $0.15 \%$ at 1 volt output; IM distortion $0.02 \%$; hum and noise 60 db below 3 volts on high gain inputs, 82 db below 3 volts on low gain inputs; sensitivity for 1 volt output: tape head and phono, 2 millivolts; tape and tuner, 0.125 volts; ceramic phono, 0.150 volts; microphone, 24 millivolts; aux, 0.4 volts; separate bass and treble equalization allows 16 equalization positions ; tone controls allow 15 db boost or cut at 20 cps and 20.000 cps ; d.c. on filaments; loudness control; rumble filter; 4 switched a.c. outlets; tubes are 12AX7, 212AU7, plus two selenium rectifiers; $12^{\prime \prime} \times 5 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$, separate
power supply $4^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times 71 / 22^{\prime \prime}$; cstimated assembly time 3 hours.

Model PPC-226-JT BBO Meter


For use with hi-fi basic amplifiers; provides bias indication scale for EL34/6CA7, KT88, and 6550 ; indicates output tube balance and power output; estimated assembly time $1 / 2$ hour.
$\$ 15.75$

## Peri FM Tuner

Kit is pre-wired; tuning range $88-108 \mathrm{mc}$; Fuster-Seeley discriminator; selectivity 200 kc . bandwidth 6 db . down; less than $1 \%$ distortion at full output; $\pm 8 \mathrm{kc}$. maximum drift; grounded twin shielded oscillator and mixer, selenium rectifier: estimated assembly time 15-30 minutes. ........ 558.75 Peri Master Balance Control Complete volume and channel output control ; meter regulation estimated time of assembly 10 15 minutes.

## QUALITY ELECTRONICS, INC.

Model 1000 AM-FM Tuner


Armstrong FM circuit with Foster-Seeley discriminator; sensitivity: FM, 5 microvolts for 30 db quicting; AM, 25 microvolts; AFC with defeat provision; frequency response: FM, 20 to $20.000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}:$ AM, 20 to $5,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 3 \mathrm{db}$; distortion: less than $1 \%$ on FM; band-width: FM, $200 \mathrm{kc} ;$ AM, 8 kc ; hum level; -60 db ; output voltage: FM, 2 volts for $100 \%$ modulation; AM, 1 volt; tubes: 2-12AT7, 6BE6, 6BA6, 26AU6, 6AL5; one selenium rectifier; estimated assembly time 8-12 hours; $103 / 4^{\prime \prime} w \times 4^{\prime \prime} h \times 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$.

## \$31.85

## Model 1200 AM Tuner

Specifications similar to AM section of Model 1000 AM-FM

tuner: estimated assembly time $5-8$ hours. . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 19.95$
Model II00 FM Tuner


Specifications similar to FM section of Model 1000 AM-FM tuner; estimated assembly time $5-8$ hours.
. $\$ 25.50$
Model 2000 Amplifier


Rated output: 12 watts; built-in preamp; 3-position record equal. ization; separate bass and treble controls with 16 db of boost ot cut at 50 and $10,000 \mathrm{cps}$; fre. quenicy response: 20 to 20,000 $\mathrm{cps} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}, 40$ to 15.000 cp 5 $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}$ at 12 watts; hum 6 C db below 12 watts on high leve input, 50 db on phono input inputs: magnetic ( 6 millivolt: sensitivity), crystal phono, tape tuner; output impcdances: 4,8 16 ohms; one a.c. convenienct outlet; tubes: 12AX7, 12AT7 12AU7, 2-6V6, 5Y3; estimatec asscmbly time $8-12$ hours $121 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} \times 31 / 2^{\prime \prime} h \times 73 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$. $\$ 28.50$
STA-36
Stereo Amplifier and Preamp


Complete 2 channel preamp with 2 separate 18 watt amplifiers dual ganged bass, treble anc loudness control; stereo balana control; rumble filter, equaliza tion switch; frequency respons

## Directory of Hi-Fi Kits

$\pm 1 / 2 \mathrm{dt} .20 \cdot 20,000 \mathrm{cps}$; less than $1 \%$ harmonic distortion; two EL84 self-biased push-pull output. . $\qquad$ . $\$ 49.95$

## 220012 Watt Amp, Preamp



Williamson integrated amp.; beam power push-pull circuit; inputs are mag phono or tape, xtal phono, tuner, mike, aux.; separate bass and treble controls; frequency response 1 db . 20-20,000 cps.; inverse feed. back; suitable for use with elec. tric guitar, P.A. system. $\$ 22.75$

## STA. 24 Stereo 24 Watt

Complete 2 Amps, 2 Preamps
Complete stereo control center; accommodates tapes, records, all broadcasts including multiplex; Williamson type amplifiers; frequency response $\pm 1 \mathrm{db}$. $20-20$, 000 cps ; ; distortion $1 \%$ at rated output; tuner/crystal phono 80 db . below 12 watts; mac. phono/tape 60 db . below 12 watts.
.339 .95
Case . ................... $\$ 5.95$

## Two Band Broadcast and

## Shortwave AC-DC Radio

Shortwave 5.8.18 mc.; 5 tube superhet circuit: loop antenna for broadcast, external antenna for shortwave; 455 kc . IF; estimated time of assembly 8.10 hours.

## REGENCY

## Model HFT.IK

Preamplifier-Equalizer


Transistorized preamp; RIAA record equalization; bass control; 1 s db boost or cut at 20 cps; treble control; 8 db boost and 20 db cut at $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$; frequency response 20 to 20,000 $\mathrm{cps} \pm 0.5 \mathrm{db}$; IMI distortion less than $0.5 \%$ at normal output, less than $1 \%$ at 2 volt output; hum: inaudible; noise 70 db below 1 volt output; inputs: magnetic ( 11 millivolts sensitivity), mike ( 0.2 millivolts sensitivity), two high level; low impedance output; printed
circuit wiring; battery operation; three type pnp transistors; estimated assembly time $2-3$ hours; gold and black finish; $71 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ w $\times 21 / 2^{\prime \prime} h \times 37 / 8^{\prime \prime} d$; less batteries ................ $\$ 34.95$

## REK-O-KUT COMPANY

## Model K. 33 Turntable

Single-speed ( $331 / 3$ ) belt-driven turntable; noise level 47 db be-

low average recording level; 4 . pole induction motor; cast aluminum turntable with strobe disc; estimated assembly time $1 / 2$ hour; chassis $157 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 15^{\prime \prime}$.

## K.33-H Hysteresis Turntable Kit



Single speed ( $331 / 3 \mathrm{rpm}$ ) crown. spindle belt-drive; high efficiency hysteresis synchronous motor; noise level - 52 db ; wow $\pm 2 \%$; small external stray field minimizes effect on pick-ups which may be near the motor; price does not include arm, base, or motor board; estimated time of assembly $1 / 2$ hour. . . $\$ 49.95$
RIVER EDGE SALES CORP.
Model 100 Equipment Cabinet and Model 110 Enclosure


Model 100 accommodates record changer and tuner with ampli. fier; Model 110 accommodates $12^{\prime \prime}$ speaker or 2 -way system
with $12^{\prime \prime}$ woofer and any tweeter up to $6^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ round or rectangular; $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ birch hardwood; plywood pre-cut to size; equip. ment panels are removable; both cabinets $36^{\prime \prime} w \times 16^{\prime \prime} d \times 16^{\prime \prime} h$. Model 100.............. $\$ 39.50$ Model 110. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 39.50$
Models 120. 130, 140, and 150


Model 120 record storage cab. inet; $18^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} \times 16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} \times 16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h}$. . Model 130 ............... $\$ 24.50$ $\times 16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} \times 1 \mathrm{~m}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{l}$ cabinet; $18^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w}$ $\times 16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} \times 16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h}$. ......... \$24.50 Model $140 \quad 60^{\prime \prime}$ bench with wooden legs and brass ferrules; $16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} \times 16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} \times 14^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \ldots \ldots 39.50$ Model 150 set of 4 black wrought iron or wooden legs; $16^{\prime \prime}$ high . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 6.30$

## Model 900 Enclosure

Horn loaded corner enclosure kit; corner speaker enclosure; accommodates $12^{\prime \prime}$ or $15^{\prime \prime}$ woof. er and any size tweeter up to $7^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$, rectangular or round,

all necessary adaptors included; all plywood and lumber sup. plied pre-cut to size; full acous. tical insulation supplied; all equipment panels are removable: $36^{\prime \prime}$ w $\times 183 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} \times 32^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h}$...
.$\$ 18.00$

## Models 920 Equipment Cabinet and 915 Speaker Cabinet

Model 915 is a bass reflex en. closure for $15^{\prime \prime}$ speakers-Model 912 available at same price for $12^{\prime \prime}$ speakers; Model 920 cabinet holds changer, tuner, and amplifier; kits contain plywood and lumber, cut and machined to exact size; acoustical insulation, glue, wood filler, sandpa-

## Directory of Hi-Fi Kits

per, and full instructions for assembly and finishing; all equipment panels are removable; hoth cahincts $23^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w}=16^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$ $\times 331 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h}$.
Model 920 (Ecuipment
cabinct kit)
$\$ 26.70$
Model 915 (Bass reflex
cnclosure kit)
$\$ 18.00$

## TECH-MASTER CORP.

Model 19K Preamp-Amplifier


Power output 60 watts from 20 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$; frequency response flat 10 to $50,600 \mathrm{cps}$; IM distortion below 1 宛 at 60 watts and below $.25 \%$ at normal listening levels; hum level 65 db below rated output th:rough magnetic inpilt; fivepusition equalizers; inputs for crystal cartridge, magnetic, tuner, TV, and tape; feedback type tone controls; tape output; 4. 8, and i6 ohms; "ultra linear" output transformer; tubes are $12 \mathrm{AX7}$, $12 \mathrm{AU7}$, 6AN8, 2-65:0 output, 5U4GB, and selenium rectifier for bias; black and gold panel; $141 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ w $\times 10^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} \times 51 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \cdot 28 \mathrm{lbs}$.
Model 19K Kit.......
. $\$ 79.95$
Cabinet 19C.
. $\$ 7.50$

## Model 21K Preamp-Amplifier

Circuitry, components, and performance similar to Model 19 K up to rated power of 25 watts; equalizer has RIAA position with calibrating feature on treble control for compensation of AES, NAB, LP, and 78; tubes similar to 19 K except for Fower output tubes, which are 6L6's; $141 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} \times 9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} \times 51 / 4^{\prime \prime} h$; weight 21 lbs .
Model 21 K Kit. . . . . . $\$ 59.95$
Cabinet 21C.
. $\$ 7.50$

## TM-15A Amplifier

Utilizes Williamson circuitry; 20 watts undistorted output; 10 to $70,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm: \mathrm{Jb}$ at 15 watts; 8 to $100,000 \pm 1 \mathrm{db}$ at 5 watts; IM and hatmonic distortion $.25 \%$ at 10 watts, $.5 \%$ at 15 watts; hum level 70 db be-
low rated output; 20 db feedhack; 1.1 volt for full output; 4,8 , and 16 ohms; tubes are 2-6SN7, 2-5881, 5V4; 9"x 12" $\times 61 / 2^{\prime \prime}$; 27 pounds... $\$ 19.95$

## Model 24K Preamplifier

Battery-operated transistorized preamplifier-control unit; separate bass and treble controls; inputs: 1 low level, 3 high level; less battery; $3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{wx}$ $51 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

## Model 4IK Stereo Preamplifier

Similar to Model 24 K but with dual-channel circuitry; balance and master volume controls; separate bass and treble controls for each channel; less battery; $3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 9^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} \times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$. $\$ 49.50$
TRANSVISION, INC.
Model AIOI Amplifier


Power output 24 watts; frequency response 20 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$, .5 db ; distortion less than $.3 \%$; record compensator; bass and treble controls; 6 inputs; tubes are 2-12AU7, 6SL7, SU4, ${ }^{2-}$ 61.6; estimated assembly time $10-15$ hours; $13^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$.
. $\$ 39.00$

## UNIVERSITY LOUDSPEAKERS, INC.

KEN-12 Enclosure Kił


Horn loaded "cornerless corner" design; for use with any $12^{\prime \prime}$ speaker; has provision for adding separate tweeter and midrange speaker; estimated assembly time 5 to 7 hours; $291 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ h x $211 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ w x $151 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$. $\$ 44.75$

KEN-I5 Enclosure Kit
Similar to KEN-12 but for $15^{\prime \prime}$ speakers; $181 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} \times 29^{\prime \prime}$ w x $351 / 411$
.$\$ 59.50$

## CUL- 10

Ultra linear spaker kit; $12^{\prime \prime}$ woofer response $18-2500 \mathrm{cps}$. high compliance tweeter, and crossover network. . . . . $\$ 98.75$

## CUL-II

Kit includes $15^{\prime \prime}$ woofer with 15 cps. cone resonance, responds to $800 \mathrm{cps}, 4-20$ ohms ; $8^{\prime \prime}$ middler frequency response 70-13,000 cps. . ................. $\$ 164.50$

## WATSON INDUSTRIES, INC.

## Crossover Networks



Inductance-capacitance crossover networks with crossovers at 2500 cps 8 ohms (Model FDS-1/K or 5000 cps 16 ohms (Model FDS-2/K) quarter-scection con-stant-resistance type; $6 \mathrm{db} / \mathrm{oc}-$ tave slope; air-core inductors; paper dielectric capacitors: plastic case; available from manufacturer only.
FDS-1K
.$\$ 5.95$
FDS-2K ...................... . $\$ 5.50$

## WEATHERS INDUSTRIES

## KL.I Turntable Kit



New light-weight turntable with 12 -pole synchronous motor; speed is $331 / 3 \mathrm{rpm}$; provision for spring-mounting mounting board; estimated assembly time 12-20 minutes; includes turntable mat; can be assembled on motorboard $141 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 151 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ with overall height of $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$. $\$ 34.50$

## SC-I Electronic Speed Control

Four speed control including a vernier for fine adjustment; used with KL-1 Turntable kit. $\$ 74.50$

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section II
kits for the shop

## Paco T-65 Transistor Tester

Build a Vacuum-Tube Voltmeter
Paco Audio R.F. Signal Tracer
An easy to wire Multitester kit
Build a Wide-Band Oscilloscope
Electro Products KPS.2 power supply
Precise AMFM Signal Generator
Make a king size VTVM

## PACO T-65 <br> Transistor Tester



Many readers who experiment with transistors find on occasion that they need to test the tiny units. Several simple transistor tester circuits have been published in the past and these do a good job for most transistor types. However, the number of types and the different mountings and connections have increased to the point where a wide range of test and accurate measurements are often necessary. For a full clicek of the characteristics of all existing transistors, a professional-type transistor tester is vital.

All current transistor types can be tested in the Paco Model T-65 transistor and crystal diode tester (Paco Flectronics Co., Ine. 70-31 84th St., Glendale 27, N. Y.). The T-65 tests $n-p-n$ and $p-n-p$ types of low, me-
dium and high power ratings. As an extra feature, erystal diodes can be checked for both forward and reverse currents.
Transistors are tested in four ways: (1) for shorts betwecu clements; (2) for collector cutoff current ( $I_{\text {eno }}$ ); (3) for leakage current between the collector and the emitter with the base circuit open; and ( $\dagger$ ) for gain. The latter is read in current gain (beta) of the transistor under test.

## pre-assembly steps

Three main function switelues are prewired before any of the other wiring is done.
Wire the switches carcfully, kecping the red positioning mark in mind. Make sure the switulas are held toward you or away from you during wiring as required to

Steps in assembly of the T. 65 transistor tester, (1) prewiring of switch, (2) mounting components on front panel, (3) interconnecting switches and (4) completion of power supply subassembly wiring. Wiring color code is given on diagrams as required.


## 2



3

match the drawings in the manual. Rccheck your work bcfore mounting the switches.

Your particular kit may include switches that are slightly different mechanically from those in the diagrams. They may have crimped metal tabs holding the contaet wafers to the assembly or nuts and bolts as in the manual illustration. In cither case they are directly interchangeable and will present no problem.

It is a good idea to check all soldered connections. Remember that unless a joint is well soldered it may add resistance to the wiring that will upset some critical test circuit.

It might be found that the $t$-pin-in-line transistor socket won't quite fit into its cutout hole in the pancl. In such a casc, don't try to force the socket but use a small file to enlarge the hole.

After you have completed all construction steps in the manual, there will be three extra resistors. Their values are 33,390 and 4700 ohms. Clipped to the test leads, these resistors provide a means for checking out the finished instrument as described in the instruction manual.
wide voltage range
Some transistor testers are batteryoperated but a wide range of voltages is needed for testing many of the newer transistors. The Model T-65 provides 17 different voltages, allowing front-panel selection of collector voltages from 0.5 to 100 volts, d.c. These voltages are also used for diode back-resistance tests. Diode forward tests are made in current ranges from 5 ma. to 500 ma . at any of the 17 voltages from 0.75 to 75 volts.
All transistor test readings are made on a large plastic-cased D'Arsonral-type meter. This meter is also used to adjust the input line voltage. A similar line voltage control is used in tube testers to compensate for power line voltage variation.
Transistor and diode test data sheets accompany the kit. They give an outline drawing of each transistor type and the proper settings of each switch on the tester panel. Complcte data is given for testing 411 transistor types and 123 diode types.

## Build a



## Vacuum-Tube Voltmeter


error in voltage reading on the meter.
printed-circuit board makes the RCA VoltOhmyst easy to assemble

The VoltOhmyst utilizes a push-pull balanced d.c. bridge with the moter in the plate circuit, which affords excellent lincarity of response, good stability, and very high input impedancc. Additional fcatures include: provision for zero-center indication, uscful in discriminator and bias mcasurements; separate scales for low a.c.-voltage measurements to assure accurate readings; a circuit design which allows measurement of a.c. in the presence of d.c. and viec versa; a separate d.c. probe with a 1 -megohm resistor which minimizes capacitance-loading cffects; and clectronic protection against meter burn-out. Also, the resistors in the ohnmeter ranges are protected by a separate fuse.

## putting it together

The WV-77EK utilizes a printed-circuit board to facilitate assembly. This board provides a rugged, pre-wired mounting for the components and, if the parts are properly
test equipment you should have for your test beuch is a vacuum-tube voltmeter. A VTVM found in service shops and industrial plants throughout the country, the RCA "VoltOhmyst," Typc WV-77EK, is now being offered in kit form by the Radio Corporation of America.

## what it can do

The VoltOhmyst IVV-77EK measures a.c. (r.m.s.) and d.c. voltages up to 1500 volts, peak-to-peak voltages to 4000 volts, and resistance up to 1000 megohms. There is a high input impedance on all d.c.- and a.c.-voltage ranges, allowing the use of this VTVMI in circuits where VOM's with a lower input impedance would result in loading of the eircuit under test-and a resultant

Large, clear dial face permits quick, accurate readings to be made.

The first piece of quality electric

that's the cost of the new 1959 edition of the

## HI-FI GUIDE \& YEARBOOK

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inserted and soldered, makes for a neat and trouble-free assembly.

The symbol number of the part to be mounted is printed on one side of the board, and the copper wiring is etched on the other sidc. When the assembly instructions call for mounting a part, make sure the leads of thic component form a right angle to the body of the part. The laads, when properly bent, form the two long portions of a " $U$ " shaped unit, the bottom of the " $U$ " match-
construction steps. The builder who assembled the Volt-Ohmyst makes the following recommendations.

- Insert R14 as the first substep in Step 2. 'Ilhis section of the printed circuit is crowdcd. Installing RIt first will permit you to mount the adjoining components with ease.
- After mounting the two snap-in sockets on the printed-circuit board as instructed in Stcp 2, be sure to solder cach conncetion point as instructed. Do not be fooled into


The Voltohmyst uses a time-proven RCA circuit for optimum results.
ing the dimension between the two holes. Some parts, such as the dise capacitors, tube sockets and the selenium rectificr, do not require bending.

Place the leads in the holes provided and pull the part snug to the board, so that the leads protrude on the etched side of the board. Spread the leads slightly to prevent the part from falling out. After soldering the leads to the copper foil, cut them to $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ from the board.

## recommendations

The instructions for assembling and wiring the VoltOhmyst have been carefully thought out and presented in seven major
thinking that these connection points make a good electrical connection.

- When comnecting R10 to the printedcircuit board in Step 4, clo not cut the leads. Otherwise, wire must be added to reach a connection point later on.
- In Step 4, the instructions call for tinning the negative and positive terminals of the dry cell. When doing this, be careful not to apply too much heat with the soldering iron, as heat can damage the cell.

The instructions state exactly how to calibrate the VoltOlimyst. After calibration, our model was checked against laboratory standards. All scalcs except the a.c. ranges were found to be accurate to within $3 \%$.


## Build a Signal Tracer

As originally conceived and used back in the pre-TV era, the signal tricer was a popular and handy gadget for quickly localizing less obvious defects in a broadeast radio. It offered the advantage of providing direct indication of the absence or presence of signal anywhere in the a.f., i.f., or r.f. portions of the receiver-and indication of the condition of that signal-with a single instrument. While similar fests could be made in other ways, more elaborate instrumentation was required to obtain less direct evidence.

As elcctronic servicing began to encompass TV, FM, and hi-fi gear, this reliable type of tester lost some of its status. The impression seems to have developed that its uscfulness for such sophisticated equipucnt was limited. Howcver, if you give PACO's Model Z-80 a try', you will be surprised at what you can do with it on all types of audio equipment, FM tuncrs, and TV receivers. It will not only perform the conventional
signal-tracing function in hi-f systems, in FM reccivers, and in TV scts, it will also noisc-test specific components, help localize short circuits and partial shorts with an interesting wattmeter circuit, check speakers and outpuit transformers, facilitate powersupply and filament circuit checess, and help in other jobs.

A kindly fecling toward the 7-89 begins to develop before it is so much as used once. In fact, you will begin to like the tester before it is assembled. The reason for this is the superior manual that accompmics it, which insures a problem-free assembly of an instrument already carefully designed to go together with practically no complications.

Our wiring and instruction manual hatd a slip of paper with some notes to be added for some of the steps. The ouly special attention these require is that of penciling in a few words next to some of the steps in the body of the manual, just to avoid aversight once you get involved with actual assembly.


Major chassis and cabinet parts before assembly. Be sure to sort out smaller parts before starting to work.

Completely wired signal tracer chassis with eye tube installed. Chassis size provides plenty of working space.


One of these notes hadd to do with a letter "O" marked on the speaker frame for proper physical orientation of the speaker during mounting. If the mark is missing on your speaker, as it was on ours, forget it. The speaker will go together properly anyhow.

You can almost put the Z-80 tugether like an automaton, without giving much thought io what you are doing. 'I'his is made possible by a carefully worked out step-by-step procedure, supported with superior illustrations. with most of the latter duplicated on a separate fold-out sheet to avoid munecessary back-and-forth page turning. However, there are two points where a little extra attention will pay off. 'The first of these occurs at the very beginning of the meelianical assembly. The Timnerman fasteners, used to fix the red and black pin jacks to the pance, may not go on as casily as you'd like. If so. try flexing them a little with a pair of pliers to make them slightly more con-
cave. We also recommend performing step 7 immediately after step 1 , and then reverting to the printed procedure for remaining steps. Otherwisc you will find that, by the time you get to installing the black pin jack at location B in step 7 , your working space has been blocked off by preceding assembly.

With the unit completed, putting it to work is quite casy: the "Applications" scetion of the manal is as clear and complete as the wiring and asscmbly procedure. Calibrated controls, in conjunction with a builtin cye tube as indicator, make actual stagegain measurements possible. Since the r.f. probe will readily detect signals in the 'I'V transmission range (we tested it out up to 110 mc .), its use in TV and FM reccivers is entirely feasible. For TV tracing, you can listen for the conspicuous syne buzz that is mixed with the television signal and remains relatively constant without regard to other signal-content changes.

# An Easy To Wire Multitester Kit 



A The Lafayette multi-tester takes very little time to build and is a handy instrument to have.

B The TK-IO is mostly a wiring job. The components are installed for you.


Hams, gadgetecrs, student technicians, and apprentice servicemen often have divergent interests. But they all share one thing in common. Next to their soldering iron and small hand tools, the most important item in their home workshop or laboratory is or should be a good quality general purpose multitester.
With such an instrument available, the student or apprentice can demonstrate many: of the basic electrical laws he studics. The ham can gain practical experience which will stand him in good stead when he tries for a higher grade liecnse. The gadgeteer can "troubleshoot" his construction projects. And, of course, a multitester is cssential to electronic maintenance and scrvicing.
Unfortunately, if you must watch your pennics . . . like most begimers . . . you may find that grod quality instruments tend to be a bit cxpensive. As a result, you might put off the purelaise of a badly needed piece of gear.
Onc solution, of course, is the purchase of a kit-type instrument. Experience you can obtain when assembling the kit can lec invaluable as you adrance in your career or hobby. However, multitesters, with complex switching networks and a maze of multipliers, shunts, and callibrating resistors can be hard to wire.
If you're a beginner, then, you might hesitate to obtain a multitester kit until you've acquired more skill in wiring . . . eren though the purchase of a kit may represent the only way you can afford a badly needed instrument.
Lataycte Radio las recently introluced a new type of multitester kit which is so easy to wire that even a beginner should have no difficulty in doing a truly "professional" job of asscmbly. In the Model TK-10 "scmi-kit," all major components, including the metcr, battery holder, ohmuneter control, A.C. rectifier, test-lead jacks, auld selector switch, are pre-rrotrnted. Most of the smaller components . . . multiplicr resistors and shunts . . . are also pre-mounted. The only "loose" parts furnished with the kit
are two resistors, plus small hanks of hookup wire and insulated spaghetti tubing.

## specifications

The TK-10 has a 40 microampere ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ D'Arsonval meter movement, giving an overall sensitivity of 20,000 ohms per volt on D.C. and 10,000 ohms per volt on A.C. It has sixteen switch positions and a total of twenty calibrated ranges: D.C. volts, 0-10-50-250-500-1000; A.C. volts, 0-10-50-250-500-1000; D.C. current, $0-500$ microamperes, 0-10-250 milliamperes; Ohms, 0-10K-100K-1 Megolmi; Decibels, -20 to -36 in two ranges; Capacitance, 250 MMIF . to 0.02 MIFD.: Inductance, 0-5000 IIenrics. As furnished by the manufacturer, the kit includes an ohmmeter battery (a single 1.5 volt penlight cell) and a set of test leads.

## assembly and wiring

Since all major parts are premounted, the TK-10's assembly is basically a "wiring" job. For this, you'll inced a good soldering iron (or gun), long nose plicrs, diagonal cutters, and a supply of rosin core solder. A small screwdriver will be needed when the instru-



C Basic unit showing resistors, battery and switch before wiring.


D A clean, hot, well-tinned soldering iron should be used along with other standard tocls shown.

E Wiring is done with bare, tinned hook-up wire and insulated sleeving.
ment is mounted in its casc, but is not required for assembly:
Use a hot, clean, well-timned soldering iron, completing cach soldcred joint as quickly as possible. Most of the circuit connections are made using "lap" joints rather than the more familiar "closed hook" conncction; therefore, use enough solder to insure a secure joint, but not so much that the solder spreads and caluses shorts.

Multiplier resistors and shunts are wired in place with their own leads, insulated with slipped-on spaghetti tubing. Each connection should be short and dirct, but don't apply excessive tension to the leads.

An interesting technique is used for point-to-point circuit wiring. Instead of Eamiliar insulated hook-up wire, circuit wiring is completed with timed bus bar, insulated with spaghetti tubing.

The builder had some doubts about this technique when he started assembly of his T'K-10 kit. As the work progressed, however, he found that this approach is actually much faster than the comentional practice of using insulated wire.

When insulated wire is used, the builder must first measure the length of wire needed between the two terminals to be connected, allowing a little extra for the soldered connections. The wire is then cut to length, insulation is stripped at both ends, and the prepared wire installed.

When bus bar is used, there is no need to pre-measure its length, to pre-cut to length, nor to strip insulation. One cud of the hank of wire is soldered to one conncetion point, the wire unrolled and run to the second terminal, where the free end is cut. A piece of spaghetti tubing slightly shorter than the resulting wire is cut and slipped over the free end . . . after which the wire is soldered to the second terminal.

This technique results in a clean, neat, professional appearing job . . . and climinates the waste resulting from misganging wire lengths. It casily could be adapted to the assembly of other types of projects . . . amplifiers, receivers, and other instruments.

Check your work as the wiring progresses, making sure you hate made no errors, that each soldered joint is secure, and that there are no accidental shorts.

Working at a nomal paec, even a "slow" worker should have no difficulty completing the assembly of a TK-10 kit in a single erening.

## operation and test

With the wiring completed and couble-cheeked for accuracy, the ohmmeter battery may be installed (watch polarity!) and the instrument given a preliminary check before installation in its case.


F The completed unit with 40 ua meter movement being used to check pocket-sized transistor receiver.
Rotate the selector switch to one of the three ohmmeter ranges. Install the test leads in their jacks and short the free ends together. If there are no wiring errors, you should be able to obtain a full-scale meter reading by adjusting the ohmmeter rheostat. If you obtain an up-seale . . . but not a full-scale (or " 0 " ohms) reading, it generally indicates that the battery is weak. Install a replacement cell.

The finished TK-10 multitester, although assembled from a kit, is a good quality standard instrument and, therefore, is used like any other multitester. Leads are inserted into the jacks, the sclector switch rotated to the proper range, and the free ends of the test leads applied across the two terminals where a voltage (or resistance) is to be measured. Observe polarity when making D.C. measurements. If in doubt about the proper meter range to use, switch to a higher (or to the highest available) range before using the instrument . . you can always switch to a lower range to obtain a more accurate reading, but the application of creessive voltage (or current) can damage the meter.

favored spot on the test bench.

# Building a Wide-Band Oscilloscope 

Oscilloscopes were as rare as television sets in the days before Workd War Il. Considered a highly specialized instrument, the seope was seldom seen outside the electronics laboratory and never on the service technician's test bench.

The post-war 'TV boom changed all that. The oscilloscope quickly became as indispensable as the V'TVM, and was granted a

A fine exannle of the best in modern-day oscilloseope kits is the Paco wide-band d.c. oscilloscope model S-55. The circuitry and features would astonish a technician who knew only the early scopes. The frequency response, for cxample, is fiat from zero cycles (d.c.) to 4.5 megs and only 5 db down at 5 megs. 'The a.c. sensitivity is 25 millirolts (ons) per inclı. The other special featores, too numerous to list completely, include automatic synchronization, buit-in calibration voltage, illmumated screen graticule and front panel momed d.c. balanee and astigmatism controls.

Although the designers have obviously expended every effort to simplify and clarify the step-by-step construction procedures in the manual, this kit is not a job for a beginner. The two printedecircuit boards are extremely helpful in minimizing the chance of error, but in the twenty-odd hours of construction time required, there are just too many chances for the begimer to "goof."

After the naijor wiring steps are completed, the final mechamical assembly consists of mounting the above and below-chassis shiclds. At this point the reason for some of the odd-secming lead dress instructions becomes clear. Since the leads are meant to rum through eutouts in the shiclding plates, and if the dress instructions are not followed exactly, you may find yourself with the necessity of rewiring screral arcas below the chassis in order to have the leads fall in the notches.


Placement of pots, jacks and side flanges which hold the input compensation trimmers. View (right) is of printed circuit boards after installation and before wiring to remainder of circuit.


The first two steps (after the check of parts list, etc.) involve mounting the various pots, switches and input jacks on the front panel. The switches are then interwired, and several 5\% resistors are connected to the vertical attenuator switch. Note that in all areas of the kit where $5 \%$ col-or-coded units are specified, carbon-deposited types with their values marked directly on them were supplied.


There's a page labeled "Notes on Printed Wiring Boards" introducing the section of the manual detailing the wiring of the P-C board. Read it carefully: it's chock full of information.

Everything went fine in the wiring of the boards until it became necessary to solder the leads which approached the board from the foil side. Inserting the stripped end of the wire into the hole in the board provides no available point to which the solder can adhere and results only in charred insulation. The builder found it far more convenient to form a slight "L" bend of the stripped end of the wire and to solder onto the area of the punched hole connection, rather than into it. The lack of mechanical stress at these connections makes this procedure feasible.


Final mechanical assembly of chassis, sub-chassis, and bracket. Diagram right is illuminated graticule assembly.

## ELECTRO PRODUCTS KPS-2 Power Supply



Often the home experimenter finds he can easily fix just about any radio he can get onto his test bench-except the one from his own car. The problem is how to get the 6 or 12 volts needed for operation of the receiver once it is removed from the car. Using the car's battery on the bench is a solution, but a messy one.

The KPS-2 d.c. power supply kit was dcsigncd by Elcetro Products Laboratories (4501 N. Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill.) to solve such problems. Any 6 or 12 -volt car radio can be powered by this rugged kit. As an extra bonus, $0-20$ volt, $75-\mathrm{ma}$. metered output is provided for those who need wellfiltercd low-voltage d.c. for transistor circuit experimentation. Wiring time runs about three hours.

## features

The KPS-2's two controls are an on-off switch and a voltage control knob. As the knob is turned clockwise, a d.c. voltmeter indicates the d.c. voltage being supplied to the load.


Meters and transformer are mounted on back of front panel. Simplicity of the circuit makes for fast assembly with little chance for wiring errors.

Two current meters are included. A 0-10 amp meter reads the up-to-10-amp main output current, and a sccond meter reads the up-to-75-ma. transistor test current through a separately fused circuit.

It is neccssary to rotate the voltage control knob several times throughout its entire range before plugging in the KPS-2 power supply. This will insure good contact between the voltage control wiper and the enameled copper wire on the stcp-down transformcr.

The output of the variable stcp-down transformer is rectified by a full-wave bridge selenium rectifier and filtered by a pi-filter network comprising a choke and a 4000-2000 $\mu \mathrm{fd}$. dual clectrolytic capacitor.

## operation

The KPS-2 power supply can be operated continuously supplying up to 16 volts with a 5 -amp current load. Overload currents up to 10 amperes may be drawn for short periods.

Under actual test conditions the KPS-2 was used to charge a 12 -volt battery at 5 amperes for 24 hours. During this time, it supplied a charge of 120 amp-hours to the rundown battery without any sign of strain.

A factory-wired model of this d.c. power supply, having the same features as the kit, is also available.

Power supply cabinet mounts four dry rectifiers on its sides. The sides are used as a heat sink to dissipate heat. Mounted on the base of the cabinet are the d.c. choke and the two-section electrolytic capacitor.



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## Build a

## RF-AF Signal Generator


. . . for two-in-one versatility

Sonctimes one plus onc cquals more than two. l'or cxample, supposc you hawc a conventional r.f. gencrator. Tlicu supposc you replace the usual fixed auclio oscellator in the r.f. generator with a full-range variaisle audho gencrator, usually a separate instrmuent. You will have a combination whose versatility goes beyoud the two scparate instrements.
Alert to the potential of such a combination, Precise Development Corp., ()ccanside, N. Y.. Ias wedded these two gencratens in its

'The 630 kit is arailable in two forms. You can do all the work yoursclf or, firr a slightely. higher price, have the cutire r.f. sulbehassis pre-wirced, tested, and calibrated. We ,trongly recommend the latter choice.
liirst, individual, swall differnences in wr-
ing anel soldcring any wide-range r.f. oscillator can accumulate into problems of accuracy and calibration. Sccondly, mechanical asscmbly of the r.f. and a.f. tuming units is on the tricky sidc. With the former pre-built, you sare time on the assembly of the a.f. scetion by using the r.f. scetion as a model.

## construction hints

Construction manalals of most kit manufactures.s tend to follow a similar plan. The somewhat differcit pattern used in the Precise manalal, which has morits of its own, may at first puzzle kit builders used to other styles of presentation. Some precalutions will guard against pitfalls. As for actual crrors, there were none. 'line mit worked immediatcly after completion.

## calibration

The altermate catibration procectucs for r.f. suggested in the mamal. depending on what facilitics you may or may mot have, are quite satisfactory. Howerer, remomber that the purpose of this check is to record fregueney ariations. Taboratory accuracy is only possible with labomatory gencrators, the cheapest of which costs far more than many service dealers or hobberists call spend. Draw up a calibration chart showing actual frequency vorsus dial indication. 'This way you can tunc the gencrator with the accuracy. your work requires.

As to the audio genetator, an inc:xpensive pitch pipe proved an cexcellent calibator. Lisen one with a single, identified tonc, usu-


Standard tuning fork can be used for easy calibration. Zero-beat point is established when both tones blend without any low-frequency beat tone.
ally "standard $\mathrm{A}(4+0$ cycles $)$." is alcquateand you don't have to be a musician to usc it. liced af. siguals into an amplifier and spaker. Rock the tuming dial back and forth in the vicinity of +40 cycles while blowing the pipe. 'The "\%ero-beat" point is where the two tones blend into one without a low frequency beat note.

The same check can be made with gencrator harmonics and subbarmonics of +40 cycles. Thus. you can calibrate the gencrator upward to 880 c!cles, 1320,1760 , ctc., or downward to such submultiples of $+f(0$ as 220 cackes, 1+6.67, 110, 88, ctc. You will prob. ably frud the a.f. section quite accurate with out adjustments.

## applications

Coming back to the wersatility we mentionod carlicr, the 630 can be uscd-like any
r.f. gencrator-for aligning the r.f. and i.f. portions of any type of recciver, or for tombleshooting be signal injection.

In addition to sucla cxpected functions, it (an be ned for bandpass checks on All reecivers. e.g., when it may be desired to stag. ger-time the i.f. system for improved fidelity. leceding modulated r.f. into the recciver, you (all rum the audio gencrator through its range and note the frequencies at which audio level begins to drop off. You can check again after i.f. readjusturnt.

When the 630 is used as a bar gencrator in checking the lincarity of a 'TV' picture, a modulated r.f. signal is fed into the antema input of the 'T'V sct, with the r.f. dial adjusted to the same frequency as the vider chamed to which the set is tuned. The audio gencrator is then tumed to produce a convenient number of visible horizontal or vertical bars. Adjusting the 'T'V receiver coutrols for bars of cqual thickness and spacing produces good picture lincarity.

Through the extemalmodulation input, you can amplify and modulate roice or other auclio signals on the r.f. output. Thus, ant mexpensive high-output microphonc converts the instrument into a transmitter. Since such transmission on clarar frequencies in the All broadcast band is permissible ower short. local distances, you now hate a convenient "wireless baby sitter" when you visit nearby neighbors. Just put the $630^{\circ}$ with the mike in the mursers, and tunc your neighloors radio to the frequency you have chosen.


The r. f. sub-chassis can be obtained pre-wired and tested, and then used as a model for the a. f. section, saving the builder time.

Electronic Kits

## Make A King-SIZE VTVM



There is possibly no instrument more useful to the ham, experimenter, or service technician than the vacuum tube voltmeter. Commonly known as the VTVM, the tubcdriven metcr has a number of advantages over the less expensive volt-ohm milliameters. The most important of these advantages is the high sensitivity which allows the VTVM to produce meaningful readings in circuits which a vom would practically short out.

The VTVM scems to be a natural for the kit manufacturers, as alnost cvery onc of them has onc or more vtm's in his linc. Onc of the currently available VTVMs with some interesting fcatures is the Prccisc Modcl 9071. This kit fcatercs a $71 / 2$ " meter movement and a voitage-rcgulated powcr supply that insures drift-frec, stable readings. The Prccise presents an attractive cxtcrnal appearance, the large easy-to-read meter move-
ment taking up about three quarters of the front pancl. The usual provisions for a.c. and + and - d.c. volts, ohms, are incorporated in the same function switch that turns the instrument on and off. The five position selector switch provides ranges from 5 to 1,000 volts a.c. and d.c. and hommeter readings up to $\mathrm{R} \times 1 \mathrm{meg}$. The R x 1 mcg . scale will litcrally -cad up a billion ohms with good accuracy.
The Prccisc construction manual is, unfortunatcly, not quite up to the standards sct by the physical and electronic design of the instrument. There are no errors in the construction manual, but the wiring of the function switch is somewhat difficult to follow because of the small photographs. The builder of the Precisc kit would certainly bencfit by an enlarged drawing of the switches interconnections.!

Rear of front panel of 7 . inch vacuum-tube voltmeter ready for wiring. Selector switches are at lower center with balancing potentiometers above and at right.


The Precise 9071 VTVM uses what is by now the standard bridge circuit. The meter morement and calibration controls are connected from cathode to cathode of a $6 \mathrm{SN}_{i}$ bridges tube. One triode of the dual-triode 6SN7 operates with a grounded gricl and is the "reference" triode of the bridge. 'The other triode of the 6SN7 has the input volt. age fed to its grich after voltage division ley the range switch.

On the a.c. function, the imput voltage is fed into a GAL5 tube hooked up as a balauced
rectificr witll provision for bucking out contact potential voltage. A. C. input impedance is approximately 3.5 megohms and the D. C. input impedance is a higher-than-normal 25 megohins.

The Precise mode! 9071 V'TVM is a handsome, uscful instrument that should maintain its calibration accuracy orer long periods. The $-1 / 2$ inch meter movement is well damped with large, casy-toread scalcs and is suitable for al prominent role in anyonc's clectronic test and service work.


Basic bridge circuit for vacuum-tube voltmeter of the type used in the Precise VTVM.

# Directory of Shop Kits 

## ARKAY

AV-20
6" Audio VTVM Preamplifier An audio VTVM of high sen. sitivity for measuring RMS voltages; estimated time of as. sembly 4-6 hours. $\qquad$ \$29.95
AW-30 $6^{\prime \prime}$ Audio Wattmeter Measures audio power output from 0.500 watts in 6 ranges. For lab and general use; estimated time of assembly 4-6 hours. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 29.95$

## CAP-40 6" Direct Reading

## Capacity Meter

$1 \%$ precision calibration capacitors and $6^{\prime \prime} 200 \mu_{\mathrm{a}}$ meter move. ment; $0-1 \mathrm{mfd}$ in 6 ranges; estimated time of assembly 4-6 hours . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 29.95$ MT-50

## 6" 20,000 Ohms Per Volt Meter

 Portable multi-tester of high accuracy; sensitivity 20,000 ohms per volt d.c.; 5,000 ohms per volt a.c.; cestimated time of assembly $4-6$ hours. . . . $\$ 29.50$
## EICO (ELECTRONICIN. STRUMENT CO., INC.)

Model 232 K Peak-To.Peak VTVM


Peak-to-pcak volts 0-4, 14, 42, 140, 420, 1400, 4200; d.c. and rms volts $0-1.5,5,15,50.150$, 500,1500 ( to 30,000 volts with HVP probe and to 250 me with PRF probe) ; ohms 0.2 ohems to 1000 megohms; $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meter; zero center; $1 \%$ multipliers; balanced bridge circuit; high imNumber 2
pedance input; complete with Uni-Probe which selects d.c. or a.c.ohms; $81 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime} .$. . $\$ 29.95$

Model 249K VTVM


Similar to Model 232 but has $71 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meter............ . $\$ 39.95$
Model 214K VTVM


Similar to Model 221 but has 71/2" meter............. $\$ 34.95$

> Model 536 K
> 1,000 Ohms/Volt Multimeter


Ranges a.c. and d.c. volts: $0-1$, 5. $10,50,100,500,5000$; a.c. and d.c. current: $0-1,10 \mathrm{ma}$, $0.1,1$ amp; ohms: $0-5000$, $100 \mathrm{~K}, 1 \mathrm{megohm}$; db from-20 to +69 in 6 ranges; $3^{\prime \prime} 400$ -
microamp meter; $61 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 33 / 4^{\prime \prime} x$
$23 / 4 \prime$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 12.90$

## Model 526K

1,000 Ohms/Volt Multimeter Identical to Model 536 but has $1 \%$ precision resistors... $\$ 13.90$
Model 540K Redi-Tester


Provides functions of a.c./d.c. voltmeter, ammeter, ohmmeter, watmeter, and leakage checker; may be used for electrical, electronic, home, and auto repairs; $33 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 61 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \ldots . . . . . \mid 12.95$
Model 565K
20,000 Ohms/Volt Multimeter

D.c. sensitivity 20,000 ohms/ volt; a.c. sensitivity 1000 ohms/ volt; ranges a.c. and d.c. volts: $0-2.5,10,50,250,1000,5000$; d.c. current: $0-100$ microamps, $10,100,500$ ma, 10 amps; ohms: $0-2000,200 \mathrm{~K}, 20 \mathrm{mps}$; ohms; db from -12 to 55 in $s$ ranges; $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ so-microamp meter; $63 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime} / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$. . . . . $\$ 24.95$

## Model 555K

### 20.000 Ohms/Volt Multimeter

 Identical to Model 565 but has $1 \%$ precision resistors.. $\$ 29.95$
# Directory of Shop Kits 

## Model 566K

1,000 Ohms/Volt Multimeter Voltage ranges on a.c. and d.c.: $0-1.5,10,50.100,500.5000$; current ranges on a.c. and d.c.; $0-1,10 \mathrm{ma}, 0.1 .1 \mathrm{amp}$; ohms

range: $0-5000.100 \mathrm{~K} .1 \mathrm{meg}:$ db ranges cover -20 to +69 in 6 ranges: $41 / 2^{\prime \prime} 400$-microamp meter; $63 / 4 \times 5 \frac{1}{4} /{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} \ldots . . \$ 1-4.90$

## Model 556K

1,000 Ohms/Volt Multimeter Identical to Model 566 . but has $1 \%$ precision resistors... $\$ 16.90$

## Model 425K 5" Oscilloscope



Push-pull vertical and horizontal amplifiers; vertical and horizontal sensitivity $0.05-.1 \mathrm{rms}$ volts/ inch; vertical and horizontal frequency response 5 cps to 500 kc , useful to 2.5 mc ; sweep. 15 cps to 75 kc ; provision for internal or external sync; $15^{\prime \prime} \times 87 / 8^{\prime \prime} x$ $173 / 4^{\prime \prime}$.

## Model 460K

D.C. Wide Band 5" Oseilloscope


Flat frequency responsc from d.c. to $4.5 \mathrm{mc},-10 \mathrm{dth}$ at 10 mc ; employs d.c. amplifiers; vertical sensitivity $25 \mathrm{mv} / \mathrm{inch}$; sweep frequencies 10 cps to 100 kc ; automatic sync limiter and amplifier; front panel controls: internal modulation, saw-tooth output, 60 cps , external sych, external capacitor jacks; 60 cps
variahle phase sine sweep; preset TV vertical and herizontal sweep positions: edge-Ist plexiglass sereen with variable illumination: f frequency compensated attenuator positions up to 1000: 1 on eitber direct or capacitive coupled input: $13^{\prime \prime} \times 81 / 2$ "x $16^{\prime \prime}$. . . ............... 579.95

## Model 470K $7^{\prime \prime}$ Oscilloscope



Push pull circuitry; vertical frequency respumse 10 cps to 1 mc $\pm 2 \mathrm{db}$; vertical sensi fivity .01 rms volts/inch; horizontal frequency response 10 cps to 200 kc . -f db at 500 kc ; horizontal sensitivity 0.3 rms valts/inch; sweeps from 15 cps to 100 kc ; 3 -step freouency compensated attenuator; cathode follower inputs and puih-pull outputs in hoth amplifiers; return trace blanking; variable phasing of 60 cps sine sweep; internal voltage calibrator; direct connection to CRT plates; internai modulafion input; sawtooth from sweep oscillator and 60 cps outputs; $15^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \times 15^{\prime \prime} . . . . . . . . . .$.
Model 488K Electronic Switch


Allows simultaneous observation of two patterns on one scope; continuously variable switching from less than 10 cps to over 2000 cps ; may be used as square wave gencrator over same range; frequency response d.c. to $30.000 \mathrm{cFs}-2 \mathrm{db}$, useful to 300,000 cps; maximum gain: 10; input impedance 100,000 ohms; output impedance 50,000 ohms; $6^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$. . . . . . $\$ 23.95$

## Model 495K

Oscilloscope Voltage Calibrator Allows peak-to-peak measurements of a.c. voltages on an os-

cilloscope; variable output on all ranges with full-scale readings of $0.1 .1,10$, and 100 volts pak-to-peak; accuracy $\pm 5 \%$; power supply has voltage regulator tube; $5^{\prime \prime} \times 75 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \ldots$.

Model 377K Sine and Square Wave Generator


Wien bridge tuning circuit; frequency range: sine wave 20 to 200.000 cps ; square wave 60 to 50.000 cps ; frequency response 60 to $150.000 \mathrm{cps} \pm 1.5 \mathrm{db}$; distortion less than $1 \%$; hum less than $0.4 \%$; accuracy $\pm 3 \%$; output 10 volts across 1000 olms rated load ( 100 milliwatts) ; $1 \%$ resistors; $71 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times$ $111 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 75 / 8^{\prime \prime} \ldots . . . . . .$. . $\$ 31.95$

## Model 324K <br> RF Signal Generator



Fundamental frequency bands: $150-400 \mathrm{kc}, 400-1200 \mathrm{kc}, 1.2-$ $3.5 \mathrm{mc}, 3.5-11 \mathrm{mc}, 11-37 \mathrm{mc}$, $37-145 \mathrm{mc}$; harmonic band: $111-135 \mathrm{mc}$; frequency accuracy $\pm 1.5 \%$; Colpitts r.f. oscillator directly modulated by cathode tollower; 400 cps sine wave may be modulated $0-50 \%$; variable gain external modulation amplifier: turret-mounted, slug-tuned coils; fine and coarse r.f. attenuators; output impedance 50 chms; r.f. output $100,000 \mathrm{mi}$ -

## Directory of Shop Kits


crovolts, a.f. output to 10 volts; etched tuning dials; plexiglass windows; edgelit hairlines; $8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h}$ $\times 10^{\prime \prime}$ w x43/4"d; $10 \mathrm{lbs} .$. . $\$ 26.95$

## Model 315K

RF Signal Generator
Frequency range: $75 \mathrm{kc}-150 \mathrm{mc}$ in 7 ranges; output over 100,000 microvolts; VR tube power supply; 400 cps modulation; provision for external modula-

tion; $1 \%$ accuracy; $13^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime \prime}$. ......................... $\$ 39.95$

Model 7IOK Grid Dip Meter Frequency range 300 kc to 250 mc in 7 ranges; 500 -microamp meter; supplied with set of

plug-in coils; transformer-operated power supply; $21 / 4$ "h x $29 / 16^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime}$ x $67 / 8^{\prime \prime} 1 . . . . . . .$.
Model 360K
TV/FM Sweep Generator


Covers $500 \mathrm{kc}-228 \mathrm{mc}$ on fundamentals; continuous sweep width $0-30 \mathrm{mc}$; crystal marker oscillator; variable phasing of 60 cps
output; provision for injection of external marker; $8^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime} x$ 63/4"; less crystals...... $\$ 34.95$ Crystals ( 5 mc or 4.5 mc ) each . $\$ 3.95$

Model 368K TV.FM
Sweep Generator and Marker Features electronic sweep circuit; 5 fundamental sweep ranges: $3-216 \mathrm{mc} ; 3$ fundamental plus 1 harmonic marker ranges; 2-225 mc; external marker may be mixed with crystal and variable markers for up to 3 marker pips on 1 trace; continuously variable separate

marker size control ; 4-step decade coarse and fine attenuators for both sweep and marker out-


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## Directory of Shop Kits

put together; 2-way blanking; narrow range phasing control; sweep width $0-3 \mathrm{mc}$ lowest maximum deviation to $0-30 \mathrm{mc}$ highest maximum deviation; in. cludes output cable, scope horizontal cable, and compensated scope vertical cable; $83 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 131 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ $\times 71 / 4^{\prime \prime}$

## Model 352K Bar Generator



Operates on channels 2-6; 16 vertical bars to check horizontal linearity; 12 horizontal bars to check vertical linearity; shows picture size, linearity, and vertical and horizontal sync circuit stability; output 100,000 microvolts; $71 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$; independent of station signal.....\$14.95
Model 666K Dynamic Conductance Tube and Transistor Tester


Tests all transistors and tuhes including series string tubes; composite indication of mutual conductance, plate conductance, and peak emission; multi-circuit lever switch; variable grid voltage; 200-microamp meter ; interelement leakage may be read in ohms; ten 6-position switches; $1 \%$ meter slunts: wire-wound vernier potentiometer; meter reading may he trinslated into plate and screen currents from control settings; gear-driven rollchart; $12^{\prime \prime} \times 15^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime}$.
. $\$ 69.95$

## Model 625K Tube Tester

Emission-type tester tests all conventional tubes and CRT with special adapter; 10 levertype element switches; $41 / 2$ " meter; 3-color scale; illuminated "speedroll" roll-chart; overload bulb; line-adjust control; blank
socket for future tube types; pilot light test socket; tests filament series string tubes.
Model 625 (counter model)..
Model 625-CK (case model).
. . $\$ 44.95$
CRA CRT adapter . . . . . . $\$ 4.50$
CRA-110 CRT adapter (for $110^{\circ}$ deflection tubes) . . . $\$ 3.95$

## Model 630K CRT Checker

Tests all types and sizes of TV picture tubes or scope CR tubes without removing from set; bridge measurement of peak beam current using neon lamp as balance indicator; balancing control calibrated in terms of tube condition; indicates open and shorted elements; $91 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times$ 61/2" $\times 3^{\prime \prime}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 13.95$

## Model 584K Battory Tester



Provides dynamic test of radio, hearing aid, and electronic equipment batteries; voltage test positions: 1.5, 4.5, 6, 7.5, 9, 22.5, $45,67.5,75,90$, and spare position; $61 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 33 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$.
. $\$ 9.95$
Model 944K Flyback Transformer and Yoke Tester


Checks flybacks and yokes for opens and shorted turns; cmploys grid-dip principle; separate calibration for air and iron core flybacks; may be used fur general continuity testing; $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ 50 -microamp meter; 7 " $\times 5^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$.
. $\$ 23.95$

## Model 147 Multi-Signal Tracer

Separate high gain r.f. and low gain a.f. inputs; speaker and magic eye monitor both channels for estimation of signal strength and gain-per-stage; noise locator

circuit; calibrated wattmeter; includes r.f. demodulator and audio probes; $8^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \times 43 / 4^{\prime \prime}$..
. $\$ 24.95$

## Model 145 Multi-Signal Tracer

Audibly traces all i.f., r.f., video. and audio from antenna to speaker or CRT without switching; germanium crystal diode probe has response to over 200 $\mathrm{mc} ; 8^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \times 43 / 4^{\prime \prime} \ldots . . . \$ 19.95$

## Model 320 RF Signal Generator



Hartley r.f. oscillator; 150 kc to 34 mc , with calibrated harmonics to 102 mc ; Colpitts $400-\mathrm{cps}$ oscillator may be used as audio output or to modulate r.f.; $8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $10^{\prime \prime} \times 43 / 4^{\prime \prime}$.
$\$ 19.95$

## Model 322 RF Signal Generator

Similar to Model 320 with individual calibration of each of its 5 bands.
.$\$ 23.95$
Model 221 VTVM
Range a.c./d.c. volts: $0-5,10$, $100,500,1000$ (to 30,000 volts with HVP probe, to 250 mc with PRF probe, and peak-topeak with PTP prohe); olıms to 1000 megohms; $\mathrm{db}-20$ to +55 ; input resistance 25 meg whms; 1\% precision resistors;

$41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meter; zero center; $97 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ x6"x5"................... . $\$ 25.95$

Model II 40K RC Network Box
Provides functions of Models 1100 and 1120 in one instrumont; switching permits sclecton of any resistance or capacitrance alone or in any combington in series or parallel; open circuit and short circuit posstions; top-jack binding posts..
$\$ 13.95$
Model II2OK RETMA Capacitance Substitution Box Allows substitution of capacirance values from 0.0001 to 0.22 mfd in operating circuit; minimum accuracy $\pm 10 \%$; silver mica and molded plastic capacitors rated at 600 volts; 5 way jack-type binding posts; $33 /{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ 61/2"x31/2".. . . . ......... . $\$ 5.95$

## Model ll 80K

Decade Condenser Box
Provides 100 maid to 0.111 mfd in steps of 100 mimed; voltage rating 350 volts dec. continuous, 500 volts dec. intermittent; positive detent ceramic wafer switches with silverplated contacts; accuracy $\pm 1 \%$; $9^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 2^{\prime \prime} . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 14.95$

## Model llook RETMA

Resistance Substitution Box
Allows substitution of resistance values from 15 ohms to 10 megohms in decade multiples of 15 . $22,33,47,68,100$ ohms: 1 -watt $\pm 10 \%$ resistors; $33 / 4$ "x $61 / 2^{\prime \prime} x$ 31/2".. .................... . $\$ 5.95$

## Model 1171K

Decade Resistance Box
Provides 0-99,999 ohms in 1. ohm steps with 5 decades and $1 / 2 \%$ precision; l-watt resistors; $12^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$.
$\$ 19.95$
Model 950 BK R.C. Bridge and R-C.L Comparator
Bridge-type circuit; reads 0.5 ohms-500 megohms resistance ( 4 ranges) ; $10 \mathrm{mmfd}-5000 \mathrm{mfd}$ capacitance (4 ranges), and

power factor; comparator range for $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{C}$, and L . comparison moasurement against external stand. ard: capacitors tested at rated working voltage with internal

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Advanced design and precision fear. tures make the Arkay VT-10 a truly cures make the Arkay $V$-io a truly sensational buy, unmatched at this price. You get exclusive larger 600 meter movement, within $2 \%$ 400 ut meter movement, within $2 \%$ accuracy, and edge-lighted for easier reading, $1 \%$ precision multiplier re istors are used throughout the range switch. There are 7 AC (RMS) and OC ranges, 7 AC (peak-to-peak) ranges. Resistance, db and other essential ranges. Durable plastic case.
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$0-500$ d.c. source; "magic eye" capacitor leakage indicator; $8^{\prime \prime} x$ $10^{\prime \prime} \times 43 / 4$ ". .
.$\$ 19.95$
Model 1050K Battery Eliminator Provides power for charging 6volt and 12 -volt batteries and

servicing battery-operated equipment; d.c. ranges: $0-8$ volts ( 10 amps continuous, 20 amps intermittent), $0-16$ volts ( 6 amps continuous, 12 amps intermittent) ; continuous voltage variation with variac-type transformer; separate voltmeter and ammeter; heavy duty selenium rectifiers; fused primary, automatic reset circuit-breaker opens secondary circuit on overload; $83 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ x $101 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 73 / 4^{\prime \prime} ; 15 \mathrm{lbs} . . . \$ 29.95$
Model 1055K Accessory Filter L-C filter provides additional filtering of output of Model 1050 when being used for powering transistor or "hybrid" equipment; maximum current rating 10 amps................ $\$ 11.95$
Motel 1060K Battery Eliminator Combines functions of Model 1050 and Model 1055 in single unit; $83 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 101 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 73 / 4^{\prime \prime}$.
.$\$ 38.95$
Model 803 Geiger Counter
All-electronic geiger counter indicates by neon flashing and headphone clicks; less $2-671 / 2$. volt batteries and $2-11 / 2$-volt batteries; $7^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 4^{\prime \prime}$.
$\$ 19.95$

## 1020 Transistorized Power

 and Bias Supply

Low ripple d.c. power and bias supply provides variable output voltage monitored by dual range voltmeter ( $0-6,0.30$ volts d.c.) ; two 2N256 transistors in the transformer operated circuit; max. load current from 150 ma . at $0-12$ volts, and 300 ma . at 24 . 30 volts; useful in servicing, development, aligning, filament supply, or bias supply; ripple ( 120 cps.) $1 / 200 \%$ at full load
$\$ 19.95$

## 612 Battery Powered Filament Continuity Tester

Enables fast checking of filaments; sockets for 9-pin, octal, loctal, and 7-pin; 7-pin and 9pin straighteners provided; picture tube adapter for 14 -pin, 12-pin, 8-pin ( $110^{\circ}$ ) ; cartridge fuse checking; $61 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$.

## ELECTRONICS MEAS. UREMENTS CORP.

Model 102
Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter


Ranges: a.c. volts, 0-12-120-600-1200-3000; d.c. volts, 0-6 60-300-600-3000; a.c. current, $0.30-150.600 \mathrm{ma}$; d.c. current, $0-6-30-120$ ma-1.2 amps; ohms, $0-1000$ ohms, 0.1 megolim; $31 / 2^{\prime \prime} 2 \%$-accurate meter; estimated assembly time 1-2 hours
$\$ 12.50$

## Model 103

Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter
Similar to Mordel 102 with addition of db range from -4 to +64 ; $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meter; estimated assembly time $1-2$ hours . $\$ 14.90$

## Model 104

Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter
Ranges: a.c. and d.c. volts, 0.6-60-300-600-3000; d.c. sensitivity. 20,000 ohms/volt; d.c. current, 0-6-60-600 ma; a.c. current 0.30 .300 ma- 3 amps; olums, $0-20 \mathrm{~K}-200 \mathrm{~K}-20$ megohms; db , -4 to $+67 ; 41 / 2^{\prime \prime} 50$-microanp meter, estimated assembly time $11 / 2-21 / 2$ hours
. . . . . . . \$19. 25
Model 106 VTVM
Ranges: a.c. and d.c. volts, 0 -
1.5-10-100-300-1000 volts; a.c. frequency response flat from 25 to $100,000 \mathrm{cps} ;$ d.c. voltage range may be extended to 30 , 000 volts with accessory probe; d.c. input resistance 16.5 meg ohms; ohms, 0-1000-10K-100K10 Meg 1000 Meg ; $\mathrm{db}-24$ to +55 in 5 ranges; estimated assembly time $3-4$ hours . . $\$ 23.90$ Model 108 Handi-Tester
Ranges: d.c. and a.c. volts, $0-15$, $0-150,0-300$; a.c. and d.c. amps, 0.15 ; a.c. and d.c. watts, (). 1500 ; ohms, $0-2000$; neon leakage test, $0-5$ megolums; $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ 800 -microamp meter; $61 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $33 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 2^{\prime \prime} ; 11 / 4$ lbs.; estimated assembly time $11 / 2-2$ hours

## Model 205P Tube Checker

Provides emission clieck on all standard tubes; tests all cold cathode, magic eye, voltage regulator, and ballast tubes; checks for shorts and leakage;


4-position lever-type switches; line voltage control; $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meter; estimated assembly time 31/2.5 hours .......... $\$ 34.50$ Model 209
Tube Tester and Rejuvenator Miniaturized emission type tube tester; tests all standard tubes; complete switching flexibility; line voltage control; $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meter; estimated assembly time 3 4 hours . $\$ 25.90$
Model 210 Transistor Checker Checks all types of transistors and diodes; checks gain in 3 stages; measures leakage on "poor-good" scale; estimated assembly time $3 / 4-1$ hour . $\$ 7.95$ Model 301P Speedi Tube Tester


Checks all standard tubes for quality, shorts, and leakage; only two necessary adjustments;

## Directory of Shop Kits

$41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meter; estimated assembly time $31 / 2.5$ hours . . $\$ 33.20$
Model 302 Speedi Tube Checker Similar (o) Model 30il', but with $71 / 2$ " meter; estimated assembly time $31 / 2-5$ hours $\$ 49.90$

## Model 800 White Dot-Cross

Hatch Bar Generator


Produces variable number of vertical or horizontal bars, variable cross hatch pattern, variable number of dots; connects directly to antenna terminals of TV receiver; estimated assembly time $31 / 2-5$
hours
$\$ 22.50$
Model 900 Resistance-Capacity Substitution Box
Allows the substitution of 36 values of resistance from 150 ohms to 10 megohms (one-watt resistors, $\pm 10 \%$ accuracy ) ; 18 values of capacitance from .0001 to .22 mfd ; estimated as sembly time $11 / 2-2$ hours $\$ 10.25$
Model 905 Battery Eliminator


Continuously variable voltage output from 6 to 12 volts; provides 6 volts at up to 10 amps or 12 volts at up to 6 :mps in continuous operation; provides 6 volts at up to 20 amps or 12 volts at up to 12 amps ; separate voltmeter and ammeter; automatic overload relay reactting: heasy duty rectifier; mas he used as battery charger; estimatcel assembly time 2. ; hours
528.90

Model 906 Vibrator Checker


Checks all 6 and 12 -volt interrupter and selferectificr vibrators for proper starting point and quality on "good-bad" solle; may be used with any battery eliminator; estimated assembly time 3 - 5 hours. $\$ 1^{-0} .05$

HEATH CO.
Model M-I Handitester


Mc:asure, a.c. or d.c. whate nt (0)-10. 30, 300, 1000 and 5000 volts; direct current ranges are (0) 10 ma and 0.100 ma ; ohmmeter ranges are $0-3000$ and ()300,000 ; estimated assembly time 6-10 hours ........81".95

## Model MM-I

20,000 Ohms! Volt VOM


Employs $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meter; features $1 \%$ precision multiplier resistors; requires no external power; sensitivity 20,000 ohms-per-volt d.c. and 5000 ohms-per-wolt a.c.; ranges are $0-1.5 .5,50,150.500$, 1500 and 5000 volts a.c. and d.c.; direct current in romges of (0) 150 un, $15 \mathrm{ma} .150 \mathrm{ma}, 500$ ma and 15 a; resistance multiplices are X1. Xion and Xlo.000 ; -10 db to +65 db : estimated assembly time 1015 hours. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 39.95$
Model V7-A
Etched-Circuit VTVM


Employ's $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ pand meter, precision $1 \%$ resistors. etched metal cirtuit borat: a.c. (rms) and d.s. voldues in ranges of 0-1.5.

5, 15, 50, 150. 500 and 1500 ; peak-to-prak ac. voltage in ranzes of (0-4, 1.1, 40), 140, 400, 1 100 and 1000 ; resistance measused trom 0.1 ohm to 1000 merohms: estimated assembly time 5-9 hours.
\$25.95

## Model AO-I Audio Oscillator

Provides sine or square wave output from 20 to $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$; distortion less than $0.6 \%$ from 100 cps through audible range; low impedance output provides up to 10 volts no-load; thermistor regulation.
. 24.50

## Model AG-8 Audio Generator

Prowides sine wave output from 20) cps to 1 mc ; distortion less than 0.-1\% from 100 cps through audible range; prowides up to 10 wolts output under no-load conditions: transformer-operated prower supply
$\$ 29.50$

## Model AG-9A

Audio Signal Generator
Incorporates step-tyne and continuously variable output

attenuator; $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ panel meter calibrated in volts and db; attenuator system operates in 10 db steps, in ranges of $0-.003, .01$, $.03, .1, .3,1,3$ and 10 volts rms; "load" switch permits use of built-in 600 -ohm load, or external load of different impedance; output and frequency indicators accurate to within $\pm 5 \%$; distortion less than 1 of trós between 20 and 20.000 cps ; total range 10 cps to 100 kc : centimated assembly time 8-15 hours . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 34.50$

## Model SQ-I Square Wave <br> \section*{Generator}

Provides square wave output from 10 eps to 100 kc ; low impedance athode follower output variable from 0 to 20 volts: provision for injecting sync sign.al. .$\$ 29.50$

## Model AG-10

## Sine-Square Generator

Frequency response 20 cps to 1 mo on sine and square waves $\pm 1.5 \mathrm{db}$ with less than $0.25 \%$ sine wave distortion 20 to 20.

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000 cps; sine wave output impedance 600 ohms, square wave output impedance 50 ohms (except on 10 -volt ranges) ; square wave rise time less than 0.15 microseconds; 5 -position bandswitch; continuously variable tuning; shielded oscillator circuit; separate step and variable output attenuators in ranges of 10,1 , and .1 volts for both sine and square wave, with extra range of .01 volt on sine wave; silicon diodes in power supply; estimated assembly time $15-20$ hours.
$\$ 49.95$

## Model AV-3 Audio VTVM

Employs cascode amplifier with cathode-follower isolation between input and amplifier and between output stage and preceding stages; frequency response essentially flat from 10 cps to 200 kc ; input impedance 1 megohm at 1000 cps ; a.c.

(rms) voltage tanges are 0..0I, $.03, .1, .3,1,3,10,30,100$ and 300 volts; db ranges cover -52 db to $+52 \mathrm{db} ; 41 / 2^{\prime \prime} 200$-microampere meter; $1 \%$ precision resistors; estimated assembly time 5-9 hours.
. $\$ 29.95$

## Model AW. 1 Audio Wattmeter

Load resistors are built in for 4, 8. 16 or 600 ohms impedance; five power ranges cover 0.5 mw , $50 \mathrm{mw}, 500 \mathrm{mw}, 5 \mathrm{w}$, and 50 w full scale: five switch-selected db ranges cover -10 db to +30 db ; all indications read directly on $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ 200-microampere meter; frequency response $\pm 1 \mathrm{db}$ from 10 cps to 250 kc ; precision type multiplier resistors; crystal diode bridge; estimated assembly time $4-8$ hours. .... $\$ 29.50$

Model HD-I
Harmonic Distortion Meter


Used with audio signal generator: measures harmonic distortion at all frequencies between 20 and 20.000 cps ; distortion read on panel meter in ranges of $0-1,3,10,30$ and $100 \%$ full scale; voltage ranges of $0-1,3$. 10 and 30 volts are provided for initial reference settings; signal-to-noise ratio measurements are permitted through use of separate meter scale calibrated in db ; estimated asscmbly time 8 12 hours. ............ $\$ 49.50$

## Model AA-I Audio Analyzer

 Combines the functions of an AC VTVM, audio wattmeter, and intermodulation analyzer; input and output teminals are combined; high and low frequency oscillators are built in; VTVM ranges are $0-.01, .03, .1$, $.3,1,3,10,30,100$ and 300 volts (rms); wattmeter ranges are $.15 \mathrm{mw}, 1.5 \mathrm{mw}, 15 \mathrm{mw}$, $150 \mathrm{mw}, 1.5 \mathrm{w}, 15 \mathrm{w}$ and 150 w; IM scales are $1 \% .3 \% .10 \%$. $30 \%$ and $100 \%$; provides intermal load resistors of 4, 8, 16 or 600 ohms; estimated assembly time $8-15$ hours. .... $\$ 19.95$
## Model SG-8 RF Siqnal Generator



Produces r.f. signals from 160 kc to 110 mc on fundamentals in five bands: covers 110 mc to 220 mc on calihrated harmonics; low impedance r.f. sutput in excess of 100,000 microvolts, is controllable with a step-type and continuously variable attenuator; sclection of momodulated R1F modulated RF, or audio at 400 (ps; estimated assembly time 6-8 hours

Model LG-I RF Generator Features voltage-regulated B+, double shielding of oscillator circuits. copper-plated chassis, variable modulation level, metered output; generates r.f. signals from 100 kc to 30 mc on fundamentals in five bands; meter reads r.f. output in microvolts or modulation level in percentage: r.f. output available up to 100,000 microvolts, controlled by a fixed-step and variable attenuator; provision for external modulation; estimated assembly time $10-20$ hours.
$\$ 48.95$
Model TS-4A
TV Alignment Generator


Covers 3.6 mc to 220 mc in four bands; sweep deviation controllable from 0 to 42 mc ; allelectronic sweep circuit; crystal marker and variable marker oscillators built in; crystal (included with kit) provides output at 4.5 mc and multiples thereof; variable marker provides output from 19 to 60 mc on fundamentals and from 57 to 180 mc on harmonics; twoway blanking; phasing control; three output cables; estimated assembly time $15-20$ hours.
$\$ 49.50$
Model CD-I

## Color Bar and Dot Generator

 Combines color bar gencrator and white dot generator in one portable unit; crystal-controlled accuracy and stability (no external sync lead required) ; produces white-dots, cross hatch, horizontal and vertical bars, 10 vertical color bars, and a new shading bar pattern for screen and background adjustments; variable r.f. output on any channel from 2 to 6 ; positive or negative video output, variable from 0 to 10 volts peak-to-peak; crystal controlled sound carrier with off-on switch; voltage regulated power supply using silicon rectifiers; estimated assembly time 20-25 hours.Model OM-3 "General Purpose" 5" Oscilloscope
Vertical frequency response $\pm 3$ db from 4 cps to over 1.2 mc ; five-inch crt, and sweep senerator operation from 20 cps to over 150 kc ; calibrated grid screen allows precise signal whservation; external or internal sweep and sync; 1-volt peak-topeak calibrating reference; 3position step-attenuated input; adjustable spot shape control; push-pull horizontal and vertical amplifiers; etched-metal circuits.
Model O. 12
"Extra Duty" 5" Oscilloscope


Features push-pull horizontal and vertical output amplifiers, a SUPICRT, built-in peak-topeak calibration source, compensated 3-position step-type input attenuator, retrace blanking, phasing control, and provision for Z-axis modulation; vertical amplifier frequency response within +1.5 and -5 db from 3 cps to 5 mc ; response at 3.58 mc down 2.2 db ; sensitivity 0.025 volts $\mathrm{rms} / \mathrm{inch}$ at 1 kc ; sweep generator covers 10 cps to 500 kc in five steps; etched-metal circuit boards; estimated assembly time 8-15 hours. ................. $\$ 65.95$
Model OP-I Oscilloscope


Features d.c. coupled amplitiers and CR tube unblanking; triggered sweep operates on cither internal or externat sigmals and moly be a.c. or d.c. couplad; vertical frequency respomse $\pm$ 3 dth from d.c. to 4.5 mc ; rive time less than 1 microsecomet; input impedance 3.6 mesohon shunted by 28 mmf ; sensitivity: d.c. coupled, i wolt pe.k-te-peak for 1 cm deffection, a.c. coupled, 01 volt peak-to-peak


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for 1 cm deflection (using builtin preamp); horizontal frequency response $\pm 3 \mathrm{db}$ from d.c. to 900 kc ; sensitivity 0.2 volts peak-to-peak for 1 cm deflection; CR tube is flat face SADP2; edge-lighted grid screen; voltage regulated power supply; prewired terminal board construction; estimated assembly time $40-60$ hours.
\$179.95
Model S-3 Electronic Switch Allows simultaneous oscilloscope observation of two signals by producing both signals, alternately, at its output; four switching rates; provides gain for input signals; frequency response $\pm 1 \mathrm{db}, 0$ to 100 kc ; sync output provided to control and stabilize scope sweep.

## Model VC-3 Voltage Calibrator

Produces square wave signals of known amplitude; precision $1 \%$ attenuator resistors; multivibrator circuit; output frequency approximately 1000 cps ; fixed outputs selected by panel switches are; $03,0.1,0.3,1.0$, $3.0,10,30$ and 100 volts peak-to-peak; allows measurement of unknown signal amplitude by comparing it to the known output of the VC-3 on oscilloscope; estimated assembly time 4.6 hours. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 12.50$
TC. 3 Tube Checker Kit


Specially designed roll chart asiembly; blank socket for future ube types; will check all tubes encountered in everyday TV and adio service; sockets provided re: 4-pin, 5 -pin, 6-pin, 7-pin arge or miniature, 7-pin subniniature, octal, loctal, and 9 sin miniature; multiple filament roltages, adjustable cathode curent, variable meter sensitivity; ndividual element switching; estimated time of assembly 10 5 hours
.$\$ 39.95$

## Vodel CC-I

## 'icture Tube Checker

Zhecks cathode emission, beam urrent, shorted clements, and
leakage between elements in electromagnetic picture tube types; self-contained power supply; $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meter; CRT condition indicated on "good-bad" scale; relative condition of tubes fluorescent coating is shown in "shadowgraph" test; permanent test cable with CRT socket and anode connector; estimated assembly time $6 \cdot 10$ hours.
$\$ 24.95$
Model 18-2A Impedance Bridge Employs Wheatstone bridge, capacity comparison bridge, Maxwell bridge, and Hay bridge; measures resistance from 0.1 ohm to 10 megohms, capacitance from 100 mmf to 100 mfd , inductance from 0.1 mh to 100 h , dissipation factor (D) from 0.002 to 1 , and storage factor (Q) from 0.1 to 1000 ; 100-0-100 microamp meter; decade resistors are $1 \%$ toler. ance; built-in power supply, 1000 -cycle generator, and vacu-um-tube detector; two-section CRL dial; estimated assembly time 10-20 hours. . . . . . $\$ 59.50$

## Model QM-I "Q" Meter

Permits measurement of inductance from 1 microhenry to 10 millihenry, " $Q$ " on a scale calibrated up to 250 full scale, with

multipliers of 1 or 2 , and capacitance from 40 mmf to 450 $\mathrm{mmf} \pm 3 \mathrm{mmf}$; built-in oscillator permits testing components from 150 kc to $18 \mathrm{mc} ; 41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ panel meter; checks peaking coils, chokes, etc.; may be used to determine values of unknown condensers, compile data for coil winding purposes, or measure r.f. resistance; checks distributed capacity and $Q$ of coils; test coil furnished; estimated assembly time 6-10 hours.
$\$ 44.50$

## Model CM-I Direct-Reading <br> Capacity Meter

Capacitor value read directly on $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ panel meter calibrated in monf and mfly ranges are o to $100 \mathrm{mmf}, 1,000 \mathrm{mmf}$, 01 mfd . . 1 mfd full scale. . . . . . $\$ 29.50$

## Model CT-I

"In-Circuit" Capaci-Tester Allows checking most capacitors for "open" or "short" in the circuit; detects open capacitors from about 50 mmf up, if capacitor is not shunted by excessively low resistance value; will detect shorted capacitors up to 20 mfd (not shunted by less than 10 ohms); (does not detect leakage) ; employs 60 cy . cles and 19 megacycle test frequencies; electron beam "eye" tube used as indicator; test leads included. . . . . . .... $\$ 7.95$

## Model C-3 Condenser Checker

Uses electron beam "eye" tube as an indicator to measure capacity in ranges of .00001 to $.005 \mathrm{mfd}, .5 \mathrm{mfd}, 50 \mathrm{mfd}$ and 1000 mfd ; measures resistance from 100 ohms to 5 megohms in two ranges; selection of five polarizing voltages; estimated assembly time 6-10 hours. . $\$ 19.50$

## Model CS-I

## Condenser Substitution Box

Contains 18 capacitors in RETMA standard values from 0.0001 mfd to $0.22 \mathrm{mfd} . \$ 5.50$ Model RS-I
Resistance Substitution Box Contains $36 \quad 10 \% ~ 1$-watt resistors from 15 ohms to 10 megohms. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5.50$

## Model DC-I

Capacitance Decade Box
Employs $1 \%$ silvered mica capacitors.
.$\$ 16.50$ Model DR-I

## Resistance Decade Box

Employs 20 1\% resistors. $\$ 19.50$ Model IT-I Isolation Transformer
Provides complete isolation from power line; output voltage variable from 90 volts to 130 volts; rated for 100 voltamperes continuously or 200 volt-amperes intermittently; panel meter monitors output voltage; estimated assembly time 4 -6 hours. . . . . . . . . $\$ 16.50$ Model T-4
Visual-Aural Signal Tracer


Features high-gain channel with demodulator probe, and low-

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gain channel with audio probe: traces signals in all sections of radio receivers and in many sections of FM and TV receivers; built-in speaker and electron beam eye tube indicate relative gain. ctc.; built-in noise locator circuit; provision for patching speaker and/or output transformer to external set; estimated assembly time 10 15 hours.
$\$ 19.95$

## Vibrator Power Supply

Two models: Model VP-1-G is for 6 -volt batteries. Model VP-$1-12$ is for 12 -volt batteries; each unit provides 260 volts d.c. at up to 60 milliamps; multiple units may be connected in parallel for increased current capacity; estimated assembly time 2 - 3 hours
$\$ 7.95$
Model BE- 5 Battery Eliminator


Can be used to power all tran-sistor-type circuits requiring 0 to 12 volts d.c. and "hybrid" automobile radios using transistors and vacuum tubes; d.c. output contains less than $.3 \%$ a.c. ripple; separate output terminals for low-ripple or normal filtering; supplites up to 15 amps on 6 -volt range or up to 7 amps on 12 -volt range; output variable from 0 to 8 or (0) to 16 volts; two meters monitor output voltange and current; may be used as battery charger; estimated assembly time 6-8 hours. S59.95
Model BT-I Battery Tester
Tests all kinds of dry cell batterits within range of 0.15 volts and 0-180 volts: slide switch provides for either 10 mal or 100 ma load; "loads" buttery under test
$\$ 8.50$

## Model Cl-I <br> Battery Charge Indicator

Checks as lew as one. or as many as eight storage batteries, by turaing switch and watching neter; $\quad 27 / \pi^{\prime \prime} w \times 5^{11 / 16: " h \times 2^{\prime \prime} 1 ;}$ operates on either 6 or 12 volt systems using lead-acid batteries, regardless of size: estimated asscmbly time $1 / 2-1$ hour. . . $\$ 16.95$

PS. 4 Variable Voltage Regulated Power Supply

$B+$ voltage from $0-400$ volts dc., up to 100 ma. ( 125 ma . max.) ; bias voltage from $0-100$ volts dc. at 1 ma ; hilament 6.3 volts at 4 amps available; voltage and current output monitored by separate meters: separate switched filament and high-voltage transformers; silicon diode pawer supply; parallel 6 L 6 series regulators; estimated time of assembly $8-12$ hours; $16 \mathrm{Ibs}$. . $\$ 5-4.95$

HICKOCK

## ELECTRICAL INSTRU-

 MENT COMPANY225-K Volt-Ohmmeter


High input impedance resuiting in negligible loading; d.c. volts fiom $0-1200$; input resistance 10.5 meg ; a.c. volts from $0-1200$ RMS. peak-to-peak 0-3200; center ohms 10 ; readability from .02 ohms to 1000 meg.; tubes are 12 AL 7 balanced br.dge. GAL. 5 rectifier; dual-probe included: $131 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 161 / 4^{\prime \prime} x^{-1 "}$; sensitivity $350 \mu \mathrm{a}$ : estimated time of assembly a-8 hours..... \$59.50
VT-10 $6^{\prime \prime}$ Multi-Purpose VTVM


Edge lit 400 ma meter movement; $2 \%$ accuracy; 7 a.c.. and d.c. ranges, $0-1500$ volts; 7 a.c. peak-to-peak ranges (0-2000 volts; resistance 0.1000 meg; 12 AL 7 for d.c. ranges; 6ALS for a.c.; selenium rectificr; estimated time of assembly 4-6 hours
. $\$ 25.95$

## KNIGHT-KIT (ALLIED RADIO CORP.)

1000 Ohms/Volt VOM


38 range VOM with $1 \%$ precision resistors; ranges; a.c., d.c., and output volts, 0-1-5-10-50 100-500-5000; resistance 0-1000. 100,000 ohms and 0 -1 megohm: current (a.c. and d.c.) 0.1-10. 100 ma and 0-1 amp; decibel: -20 to $+69 ; 1 \%$ precision re sistors; $41 / 2^{\prime \prime} 400$-microamp me. ter; estimated assembly time $21 / 2$ $31 / 2$ hours; $63 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 33 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ $21 / 2 \mathrm{lbs}$.

## 20,000 Ohms/Volt VOM

Ranges a.c., d.c., and outpu volts: $\quad 0-2.5-10-50-250-1000$ 5000 ; resistance $0-2000 \cdot 200,00$ ( ohms and 0.20 megohins; d.c ma 0.1-10-100; d.c. amps 0-1 10; decibels -30 to $+63 ; 1 \%$ precision resistors; $41 / 2^{\prime \prime} 50$ microamp meter; estimated as sembly time $21 / 2-31 / 2$ hours $63 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 33 / 4^{\prime \prime} ; 5 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 29.51$

## Printed-Circuit VTVM

Input resistance 11 megohms d.c. and a.c. rms volts 0-1.5-5 15-50-1 50-500-1500; a.c. pak to-peak volts 0-4-14-40-140-100 1400-4000; resistance 0-1000 $10 \mathrm{~K}-100 \mathrm{~K}$ ohms, 1-10-100-1001 megohms; decibels -10 to +5 frequency response 30 cps to mc: $1 \%$ precision resistors; bal anced-bridge push-pull circuit polarity reversing switch; 41/2 200-micruamp meter; printe circuit construction; estimate assembly time 4.5 hours: $73 / 4$ x $51 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 13 / 16^{\prime \prime} ; 6$ Ibs...... $\$ 25.7$ High-Vultage Probe Kit (ex tends d.c. voltage range to 50 . 000 volts) $11 / 2 \mathrm{lbs} . . . . . . . \$ 4.7$ High-Frequency Probe Kit (ex tends a.c. range to 250 mc

Model " 600 "
Portable Tube Checker


Cathode emission-type checker; $41 / 2$ " meter reads "Good- $\because$-Replace"; checks shorts, open elements, cathode-to-filament leakage, and heater continuity ; provision for testing series-string TV tubes; line voltage indicator with line adjust control; provides 16 filament voltages from 0.63 to 117 volts; blank panel socket accommodates future tube types; pre-assembled 10-lever function switch; illuminated roll chart lists 600 tube types; estimated assembly time $71 / 2-9$ hours; $61 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{11} 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ 101/2"; 15 Ibs.......... $\$ 34.75$ Counter Model ( $5^{\prime \prime} \times 1.4^{\prime \prime} \times$
10")
. ........ $\$ 29.75$ mits testing TV tubes without removing from chassis) . $\$ 4.25$

## Transistor and Diode Checker

Checks leakage-to-gain ratio and noise level of transistors, forward and reverse current conduction of germanium and silicon diodes and selenium rectifiers; estimated assembly time 1-2 hours; $5^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$; $21 / 2 \mathrm{lbs}$.
. 8.50

## Capacitor Checker



Makes in-circuit checks of caगacitors from 20 mmm to 2000 nfd for shorts and opens (not eakage) ; "Magic Eyc" indicaor; estimated asssembly time $31 / 2-3$ hours; $73 / 4 \times 51 / 4 \times 5 " ; 5$ bs.
. $\$ 12.50$

## lesistor-Capacitor Tester

Measures resistance and capaciance by balanced bridge meth. di: "magic eye" indicator shows 'alues, opens, shorts, intermitents, and power factor; test roltages: $50,150,250,350,450$ rolts; capacity ranges 10 mut

to $.005 \mathrm{mfu}, .001$ to $0.5 \mathrm{mfd}, 1$ to $50 \mathrm{mfd}, 20$ to 1000 mfd ; resistance ranges 100 to 50,000 whms and 10,600 to 5 megohms; accuracy $\pm 10 \%$; power factor range $(1.50 \%$; estimated assembly time 4.5 hours; 7 " $x$ 10"xs": $10 \mathrm{lbs} . . . . . . . . \$ 19.50$ Audio Generator


Uses 6CB6 bridge-T R-C oscillator; frequency range 20 cps to 1 mc in 5 ranges; output voltage 10 volts $\pm 1 \mathrm{db}$ to 1 mc ; output impedance 600 ohms; distortion less than $25 \%$ from 100 cps through audible range into high impedance, less than $.5 \%$ driving $600-\mathrm{ohm}$ load at maximum output: tubes are $6 \mathrm{CB6}, 2-6 \mathrm{CL} .6 .5$ Y3 : estimated assemble time 78 hours; $81 / 2^{\prime \prime} x$ $11^{\prime \prime} \times 71 / 2^{\prime \prime} ; 16 \mathrm{lbs} . . . . . . . \$ 32.95$
RF Signal Generator


Fundamental fequency output for alignment of RF and IF stages; from 160 kc to 112 mc , useful harmunic output to 224 me; built-in 4 ( $6-\mathrm{cps}$ audio oscillator may be ased separately (t) troubleshnot andio or to modulate r.f. urtp.tt; jack for external modulation; Colpitts circuit: maximum addio output 10 volts, r.f. output over 0.1 volt on all ranges; step and continuous attenuator controls; estimated assembly time $21 / 2$ 31/2 hours; 7"x10"x5"; 11 lbs .
. $\$ 19.75$

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4 ranges; horizontal sensitivity $.07 \mathrm{rms} \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{inch}$; horizontal amplifier down 3 db at 200 kc ; vertical input impedance 3.3 megohms shunted by 45 mmf ; calibrating voltage 1 volt peak-to-peak, voltage-regulated square wave (applied by spring return slide switch) ; retrace blanking; internal, external, positive, and negative synch; printed circuit construction; estimated assembly time $10-12$ hours; $91 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 133 / /^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $173 / 4^{\prime \prime} ; 40 \mathrm{lbs}$.

## $5^{\prime \prime}$ Wide-Band Oscilloscope

Vertical response 5 cps to 5 $\mathrm{mc} \pm 3 \mathrm{db}$; vertical sensitivity 0.025 rms v/inch; input impedance 2.9 megohms and 20 mmf ; horizontal response down 3 db at $600 \mathrm{kc}, 4 \mathrm{db}$ at 1 mc ; horizontal sensitivity $0.6 \mathrm{rms} \mathrm{v} /$ inch; sweep range 15 cps to 600 kc ; cathode-follower inputs; push-pull vertical and horizontal amplifiers; estimated assembly time 10-13 hours; printed circuit construction; $141 / 2^{\prime \prime} x$ 91/2" $\times 16^{\prime \prime}$; $40 \mathrm{lbs} . . . . . . . \$ 65.75$
Voltage Calibrator


Allows the use of any scope as a peak-to-peak a.c. voltmeter; selects voltages from . 01 to 100 volts in 4 ranges; accuracy $\pm 6 \%$; voltage regulator tube; shunt capacitance 15 mmf ; VOM or VTVM required for initial calibration; estimated assembly time $2-3$ hours; $73 / 4^{\prime \prime} x$ $51 / 4$ "x $43 / 1 c^{\prime \prime}$; 5 lbs. ...... $\$ 12.75$

## Resistance Substitution Box

Resistance ranges $15-10 \mathrm{~K}$ ohms and 15 K to 10 megohms; accuracy $\pm 10 \%$; 18-position rotary switch selects desired value of resistance; estimated assembly time $1-2$ hours; $5^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$; 2 lbs. . $\$ 5.95$

## Capacitance Substitution Box

Substitutes 18 values of capacitance from .0001 mfd to .22 mfd ; accuracy $\pm 20 \%$; all
values rated at 600 volts, except .15 and .22 mfd which are 400 volts; estimated assembly time $1-2$ hours; $5^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} ; 2$ lbs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5.95$

## Flyback Checker



Checks horizontal output transformers, deflection yokes. linearity and width coils; indicates shorted turns for any coil with a "Q" greater than 1 and inductance between .003 and 2 henries; checks continuity of circuits with resistances between 0 and 500,000 ohms; $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meter with 400 -microamp movement; isolation transformer power supply; leather handle; estimated assembly time $21 / 2-3$ hours; $73 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 55 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime}$; 6 lbs .
. $\$ 19.50$
6V-12V Battery Eliminator


Provides d.c. output at $0-8$ or 0.15 volts; continuous current rating 15 amps at 6 volts, 10 amps at 12 volts; intermittent current rating 17.5 amps at 6 volts, 12.5 amps at 12 volts; meter ranges $0-15$ volts; $0-20$ amps; suitable for transistor and radio servicing; estimated assembly time $31 / 2-5$ hours; $9^{\prime \prime} x$ $121 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 73 / 8^{\prime \prime}$; 18 lbs..... $\$ 32.95$

## LAFAYETTE RADIO

## TK-10 Semi-kit Multitester 20,000 Ohms Per Volt

Difficult parts already mounted; sensitivity 20,000 ohms/volt d.c.; 10,000 ohms per volt a.c.; d.c.-a.c. volts: 0-10-50-250-5001000 ; d.c. current 0-5-10-250 ma; resistance $0-10 \mathrm{~K}-100 \mathrm{~K}-1$ meg. ; capacitance 250 mmf - . 02 mf : inductance $0-5000$ henries; $\mathrm{db}-20$ to $+22,+20$ to +36 ; estimated time of assembly 3.5 hours.

Model KT-86A
Transistor-Diode Checker


Checks $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{P}$ and $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N}$ transistors for leakage, gain, and shorts; indicates diode and selenium rectifier quality by checking forward and reverse current characteristics; estimated assembly time 3-5 hours; $61 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $33 / 4$ "x $2^{\prime \prime}$

## PACO ELECTRONICS CO., INC.

Model M-40 VOM


Sensitivity: d.c., 20,000 ohms/ volt, a.c., 10,000 ohms/volt; d.c. voltage ranges: 1.5-6-30. 150-600-1500-6000; ( to 30,00C volts with high-voltage probe) a.c. voltage ranges: 3-12-60 300-1200-3000-12,000; ohm: ranges: $0-2000,0-200 \mathrm{~K}, 0-2 \mathrm{C}$ megohms; d.c. current ranges $0-60$ microamps, $0-1.5-15-15($ milliamps, 0-1.5-15 amps; 45/8 so-microamp meter, $2 \%$ ac curacy; $1 \%$ precision resistors phenolic case; estimated assem bly time $4-5$ hours; $51 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 67 / 8^{\prime}$ $\times 23 / 8^{\prime \prime}$
.. \$31.51

## Model V-70 VTVM

D.c. and a.c. volts ranges: 0-1.5 $5,15,50,150,500,1500$; in put resistance 11 megohms ( megohm in probe) ; sensitivit $71 / 3$ megohms/volt on 1.5 vol scale; d.c. accuracy $\pm 3 \%$ ful scale, a.c. accuracy $\pm 5 \%$ ful scale; a.c. peak-to-peak ranges $0-4,14,140,400,1400,400$ volts; a.c. frequency respons ( 5 volt range) 40 cps to 4 m $\pm 1 \mathrm{db}$ ( 600 ohms source) ; d from -6 to +66 in 6 ranges ohms ranges: $0-1000,10,00($ 100,000 , i meg, $10 \mathrm{meg}, 10$ meg, 1000 meg; $41 / 2^{\prime \prime} 40($ microamp meter; $1 \%$ precisio multipliers
. $\$ 31.5$

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Push-pull vertical amplifier: 5 cps . to 1.2 mc . within 3 db .; within 6 db . to 2 mc . 90 mv . RMS per inch at 1000 cps ; cathode follower vert. input; input impedance 1.5 meg. with 25 mmf .; vertical input step attenuater; push-pull horizontal amplifer: frequency response flat within 3 db . to 45.000 cps ; cathode follower eensitivity 250 mv. RMS per inch at 1000 cps .; peak to peak voltage calibrator; internal linear saw tooth sweep; wide angle phasing control; multiple sync. selector ; estimated time of assembly 25-30 hours
587.50

## Model T-60 Tabe Checker



Tests all noodern tube types, in cluding series string type: tests for filament contınuity, emission, upert and shorted clements, and hot cathode leakage; tests gas tubes and pilot lights; meter has $\pm 2 \%$ accuracy: provides 17 filament voltages from .75 to 110 voits; gear-operated roller-chart; variable line voltage adjusts; bever element se-lector-distribution sustem; $101 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ x $151 / 4 \times 43 / 4$ "; estimated as semblv tine 6.8 hours . . $\$ 38.75$ Mi.thing remavable cover $\$ 3.95$

## Model T. 65 Transistor

 and Crystal Diode TesterProvides tests for gain, leakage, shorts, etc, on p-n-p, n-p-n, and tetrode tansistors: cullec
tor current indicated directly on s $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} 100$-microamp meter: collector potentials from 0.5 to 100 volts d.c. in 17 steps; clip. lead system provides for futuretype semiconductors; estimated assembly time 8-10 hours; 20,$000 \mathrm{ohms} / \mathrm{volt}$ multimeter required for initial adjustment; $\left.77^{\prime x} 11 /\right)^{\prime \prime} \times 5$ "
.$\$ 39.95$

## Model G-30 RF Generator



Frequency range 160 kc to 120 me on fundamentals, to 2.40 mic on harmonics in eight bands; special provisions for split-sound i.f., 40 mc TV i.f., FM i.f., broadcast band; r.f. output over 100,000 microwolts; 400 cps audio output of up to 15 volts may be used directly or to modulate r.f. output; medulation continuous variable; estimated assembly time $5-7$ hours; 7"x111/2"x5" ...\$28.50

## Model G-30PC

Similar to Model G-30 but with pre-calibrated front-end; estimated assembly time 3-4 hours . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 35.50$

## Model S-50 5" Oscilloscope

Horizontal and vertical amplifiers are push-pull type; vertical response 5 cps to $1.2 \mathrm{mc} \pm 1.5$ db , to $2 \mathrm{mc} \pm 6 \mathrm{db}$; vertical sensitivity 90 millivolts rms/ inch at 1000 cps ; cathode follower input with input impedance of 1.5 megohms in parallel with 25 mmfd ; compensated vertical 3 -step attenuator; horizontal response to $450 \mathrm{kc} \pm 1.5$ db , to $700 \mathrm{kc} \pm 6 \mathrm{db}$; horizontal input sensitivity 250 millivolts rms/inch at 1000 cps; cathode follower input with input impedance of 10 megohms in parallel with 25 mmfd ; built. in peak-to-peak voltage calibrator; sawtooth sweep from 20 cps to 150 kc in 4 ranges; wide angle horizontal phasing control: prowision for external horizontal synch and sweep; $133 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 83 / 4 " \times 171 / 4 \prime$ " printed circuit construction; estinated assembly time 10-12 hours \$49.50

## Model Z. 80 Signal Trace:

Enables direct tracing of all r.f. and a.f. signals with visual

and audible signal indicators plus output for use with oscilloscope; permits gain-per-stage, power drain, and noise test measurements; may be used as PA or paging amplifier; 2 -way a.f.-r.f. probe; fine and coarse attenuators; estimated assembly time $7-9$ hours; $111 / 2^{\prime \prime} x$ $7 " x 5 "$
$\$ 29.50$

## Model C-20 Resistance-Capacity Ratio Bridge

Measures virtually any unknown resistance or capacitance; enables determination of reactance to resistance ratio between any two capacitors, inductors, or resistors between 105 to 1 and 20 to 1 ; can be used to determine turns ratio of transformer windings between .05 to 1 and 20 to 1 ; capacitance 10 mmfd to 2000 mifd in 4 ranges; resistance .5 ohm to 200 megohms in 4 ranges; capacitor test voltage variable between 0 and 500 rolts d.c.; capacitor leakage test; power factor 0 to $60 \%$ (from 1 mfd to $2000 \mathrm{mfd} ; 7^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $111 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 65 / 8^{\prime \prime}$; estimated assembly time $6-8$ hours ....... $\$ 20.95$

Model B-IO
Battery Eliminator and Charger


Continueusly variable output voltage from 0 to 16 volts d.c.; current capacity on 6 -volt range: 10 amps continuens, 20 amps intermuttent ; current capacity on 12 -volt range: 6 amps continuous, 12 amps intermittent; special luw ripple sutput provides up to 5 amps current at $0.3 \%$ maximum tipple; may be used as battery charger: 7 " $x$ $111,2^{\prime \prime} \times 6,5 / 8 "$ : estimated assembly time 3 -. $\mathfrak{i}$ hours . . . . . . .s.f.i.9s

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## PRECISE DEVELOP. MENT CO.

Model IIIK Tube Tester


Allows separate checks of emission and mutual transconductance of all modern tubes, including $600-\mathrm{mil}$ series string tubes; 10 rotary switches including one for future tube types; single rotary switch for making tests for shorts; tube bias indicated directly on meter; provision for checking CRT's with adapter; $14^{\prime \prime} \times 16^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} ; 24 \mathrm{lbs}$., estimated assembly time 15.20 hours
\$79.95

## Model 116 K Tube Tester

Tests for emission, mutual transconductance, shorts, gas, etc.; may be used for checking transistors and CRT's; allows checking up to $s$ tubes of the same type at once; may be modified to test filament current, etc.; estimated assembly time 12-15 hours . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 69.95$
Model 904K VTVM


Features $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meter that may be tilted in any direction and "lead magician switch" which allows all functions without changing leads; d.c. input impedance 11 megohms; ranges: a.c., -d.c., and +d.c. volts, 1.5, $5,15,50,150,500,1500 ;$ a.c. volts peak-to-peak, 4, 14, 40. $140,400,1400,4000$; resistance, 0.2 ohms to 1 billion ohms; voltage ranges may be extended to 30.000 volts and to 250 mc with accessory probes; zero alignment scale; complete with test probes and battery; estimated assembly time $3-4$ hours; etched circuit board construction; $91 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime}$...... \$3.i.95

## Model 909K VTVM

Ranges: +d.c. -d.c. and a.c.,

0-5-25-250-500-1000 volts; ohns, 0.2 ohms- 1000 megohms; $\mathrm{db},-20$ to +55 db ; voltage ranges may be extended to 250 mc and 30,000 volts with accessory probes; input impedance 25 megohms on d.c.; $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meter; $1 \%$ precision resistors; zero alignment scale for FM and TV discriminators; complete with leads and battery; estimated assembly time 4.5 hours; $91 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ 6"x5"; $10 \mathrm{lbs} . . . . . . . . . \$ 25.98$

## Model 907IK VTVM

Ranges: +d.c., - d.c., and a.c., 0-5-25-250-500-1000 volts; ohms, 0.2 ohms- 1000 megohms; $\mathrm{db},-20$ to +55 db ; voltage ranges may be extended to 250 me and 30,000 volts with accessory probes; d.c. input impedance 25 megohms; $71 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meter; $1 \%$ ceramic precision resistors; voltage regulated power supply: zero alignment scale for FM and TV discriminators; complete with leads and battery; estimated assembly time $4-5$ hours: $12^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ 81/2"xs"; 11 lbs. .......\$35.95

## Model 635K AF Generator



Sine wave, square wave, and pulse generator; sine wave frequency range 20 to $200,000 \mathrm{cps}$; square wave and pulse range to $50,000 \mathrm{cps}$; wein type bridge sine wave generator; variable impedance output; $1 \%$ precision resistors; uses 5 tubes and 6S6 variable resistance bulb; estimated assembly time 4.5 huurs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 33.50$

## Model 6IOK RF Generator



Frequency range 300 kc to 110 mic on fundamentals, to 330 mc on harmonics; variable external or internal 60 cps or 400 cps cathode follower output; esti-
mated assembly time 3.4 hours; $81 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$; 10 lbs . $\$ 23.95$ Model 610KA (with pre-assembled r.f. head) .... $\$ 28.95$

## Model 630K

RF-AF-TV Marker-Bar Generator


Frequency range on r.f.: 300 kc to 110 mc on fundamentals, to 330 mc on harmonics; frequency range on a.f.: 20 to 20,000 cps; variable internal or external modulation; crystal marker; bar generator; Wien bridge a.f. uscillator; Colpitts r.f. oscillator; cathode follower output; estimated assembly time 4-5 hours; $81 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime} ; 10 \mathrm{lbs}$. . $\$ 33.95$
Model 630 KA (with pre-assembled r.f. head) . . . . $\$ 38.95$

## Model 315K 5" Oscilloscope



Vertical amplifier frequenc response to $500 \mathrm{kc} \pm 6 \mathrm{db} ; \operatorname{sen}$ sitivity 250 millivolts/inch pushpull outputs; horizonta amplifier specifications simila to vertical amplifier specifica tions; cathode follower inputs internal and external synch sweep frequencies from 10 cp to $100 \mathrm{kc} ; 6.3$ volt sine wav calibration; focus, intensity, an astigmatism controls; frequenc compensated attenuators; esti mated assembly time $8-10$ hours
. $\$ 49.9^{\circ}$

## Model 315IK 5" Oscilloscope

Specifications similar to Mode 315 K with following features vertical amplifier frequency re sponse flat to 5 mc and $\pm 8 \mathrm{dl}$ to 9 mc ; vertical sensitivity 11 millivolts/cm; horizontal sen sitivity 40 millivolts/cm; esti mated assembly time 9-12 hours $131 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 83 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 181 / 2^{\prime \prime}$.
. $\$ 59.9$

## Directory of Shop Kits

## Model $300 \mathrm{~K} 7^{\prime \prime}$ Oscilloscope



Vertical and horizontal amplifiers have frequency compensated stepping attenuators and pushpull circuitry throughout; vertical amplifier frequency response from d.c. to $5 \mathrm{mc} \pm 1.5$ db ; sensitivity 10 millivolts in pushpull, $\pm 6 \mathrm{dt}$; sweep rate from 1 cps to 80 kc in 5 ranges; bridge-type positioning on vertical and horizontal; internal retrace blanking: magnifier positioner allows any pirt of waseform to be examined in detail; synch positions: external, inter-nal-positive, internal-negative, internal-60 cycle, internal-120 cycle; internal square wave calibrator; switch contrulled cedgelit scale; front pand outputs: plus gate, sawionth, 60 cycle phasing. 60 cycle unphased; calibration; astigmatism, focus, and intensity controls; direct connection to deflection plates from rear of cabinct ; 7 . modulation through internal modulation amplifier; estmated assembly time 10-15 hours; $11^{\prime \prime} \times 14^{\prime \prime} x$ $17^{\prime \prime}$.
.599 .50

## Model $308 \mathrm{~K} 81 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ Oscilloseope

Specifications similar to Model 300 K with the following features: separate 3 rid anode inten. sifier ring plus separate high voltage supply; low, high, and normal sync. frequency selector; 81/2" tube; voltome regulated power supply: inser remiorced chassis construction; $11^{\prime \prime} \times 1.4^{\prime \prime} \times$ 19". .................. 5129.50

## Model 478K

## Capacitance Decade Box

Provides walues of capacitance from 100 mmfl to 1.11 mfd in steps of 100 mmfd; aceuracy within $1 \%$; silver mica of molded oil impregnated capacitors. . . . . ............. \$18.95

## Model 468K

Resistance Decade Box
Provides values of resistance from 10 ohms to 1.11 mequhm in 5 decades. . . . . ...... $\$ 18.95$

## Model 760K Power Supply

Voltage regulated power supply'; provides regulated d.c. voltages from 140 to 450 volts; regulation within $1 \%$ at specified current durations; ripple $.01 \%$ at specificd currents; maximum current 11 ma; variable untegulated positive or negative d.c. voltage to 1000 volt unregulated 6.3 volt, 4 amp a.c. output; 375 volt, 50 ma unregulated a.c. output: $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meter; $1 \%$ shunt and multiplier resistors; estimated assembly time $4-5$ hours; 11 lbs. .$\$ 39.95$
Models 71IK and 713K Power-Lab


Provides functions of battery climinator, battery charger, line voltage variac, a.c. line voltage meter, a.c. line ammeter, a.c. lithe watemeter, a.c. line isolation transformer, d.c. line voltage variable supply, etc.; ranges: d.c. volts, $0-30$ at 20 amps maximum, 10 amps continuous, 110 180 at I amp maximum, 075 amps continuous; a.c. volts, 0 24 at 20 amps continuous, 90 140 at 20 amps maximum, 10 amps continuous (no isolation), 90-140 at 3 amps (Model 713) with isolation, 90-1-10 at 1 amp (Moxlel 711) with isolation; estimated assembly time 4-5 hours.
Model 711 K . . . . . . . . . $\$ 19.95$
Model $\rightarrow 1 \geqslant K$
$\$ 62.95$
Model TI Transistor Circuit Kit Provides parts for experiments with transistor circuits, including one-stage audio amplifier, two-stage RC coupled andio amplifice. two-stage transformer coupled amplifier. multi-vibrators, andio oscillator, r.f. oscillator, sigmal tracer, tuned signal titcer, etc:; less microphone, loudspeater or headphone and batteries ..............S14.95

## PRECISION ELECTRONICS, INC.

## Model 202 K Signal Tracer

Allows stage-by-stage checks from antenna to spaker or picture tube; locates intermittents.

opens, hum, noise, and distortion, visual and aural tracing with indicator eye and built-in $5^{\prime \prime}$ speaker; built in wattmeter. 25 to 300 watts....... $\$ 26.00$
Model 1000K VTVM
Voltages ranges a.c. and d.c.: 0-1.5-5-15-50-150-500-1500; a.c. peak-to-peak ranges $0-4-14$ -40-140-400-1400-4000; d.c. input impedance 11 megohms; accuracy d.c. $\pm 3 \%$, a.c. $\pm$ $5 \%$; ohms ranges .1 ohm to 1000 megohm. ....... $\$ 29.95$

## RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

WV-77E(K) VoltOhmyst


Separate scales for 1.5 volts rms and 4 volts peak-to-peak; dc. from 0.02-1500 volts in 7 overlapping ranges; ac from 0.1 1500 volts ims. $0.02-4000$ volts peak to peak; resistance from 0.02 ohms- 100 meg zero center indication for discriminator alignment; accuracy $\pm 3 \%$ full scale dc., $\pm 5 \%$ full scale ac.;
. 849.95
TRANSVISION, INC.
Model TR-I VTVM-VOM


Transistorized combination VIVM and VOM; measures a.c. and d.c. voltages, ohms, ith, d.c. current: 50 -microamp meter: $1 \%$ resistors. ..... 539.95


# section III <br> kits for the ham 

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> * directory of ham kits page 130

## Kits

## And

## Amateur

 Radio

Do-it-yoursclf amatcur ridio kits offer many adrantages over "home bren" and commercially built equipment. Most important are the obvious bencfits of "more watts per clollar" and pride of achicrement.
The averige ambateur may find that home brew equipment costs much more in the long run, aned that when he decides to make a change, his equipment has practically no value as to tracle-in. With kits, he has a chance to learn and use the most modern design and construction techniques. He is assured that the cind product will perform well if he follows instructions.

However, it is possible to miss all the above bencfits. lior example, the annateur who "starts strall" and kecps stepping up without some sort of planning can, in the long rinn, spend more time and moncy than neecssary. Likewise, the kit builder who blindly follows step ifter step of the instructions without really noticing what he is doing, loses lailf the value of kit building.
'Ihere are roughly three classes of anateur radio communications rectivers currently available in kit forn. 'The least expensive uses one or two tubes in a regenerative circuit :and covers primarily the lower frequency antateur bauls. These kits, for the price and size, are capable of amazing performance when conditions are right, and when ample time for critical tuning is asailable.
'Ihey will suffice to acquaint the newcomer with the radio spectrum. They will pick up code signals and thus help the aspiring haun learn the codc. By listening to other annateurs on the lower frequeney bands, he can faniliarize himself with ham jargon, and when his ticket finally arrives, he will be quickly acecepted as one of the bors.
'Ihis type of recciver, however, loses its nsefulness when the ticket furally arrives. The set lacks sensitivity and more important, it licks selectivity. It is virtually worthless for anything but the most basic two-way communications, for cxample, local stations working under ideal conditions.
'The midelle chiss of recciecr in kit form is the "ill-band" sulperthet. 'This class has matuy subdivisions, starting with the simple 5 -tulbe circuit that sells for less than $\$ 30$,
and ending with sets costing $\$ 100$ or more.
As might be expected, performance is proportional to price. In most cases, when used with a good antenna, and when conditions are favorable, signals will be heard on all bands from points all around the world.

The more expensive varieties in this class have extra features which can make them substantially more useful than their less expensive competitors. F'or example, a tuncd radio frequency stage can greatly increase sensitivity on the higher frequency bands and a $Q$ multiplier can provide significantly improved sensitivity. In addition, crystal calibrators and signal strength meters can add to operating convenience and efficiency. These features can be added to the smaller receivers, but seldom as effectively as those designed into the package as an integrated working unit. Calibrated bandspread is an extremely uscful feature, although few are too accurate in the middle elass of receivers.

The third class of receiver carries a price tag of several hundred dollars, but with commensurate results. In this type of design, selectivity, sensitivity and stability comparable with the finest communications equipment available can be aehieved.

Depending on many factors, including financial situation, the beginner can plan to pass through all three stages, or he can start with class one and skip class two, or vice versa. It is doubtful that much benefit can be derived from building a receiver which is inadequate for his needs. Fortunately, advice on such matters is extremely casy to come by in most ham cireles. In general, the performance will be proportional to cost and construction time.

The transmitter pieture differs somewhat. The required expenditure for a transmitter depends more on the user's operating habits. The low-power ( 75 watts or less) crystalcontrolled transmitter selling for less than $\$ 50$ is ideal for the novice. But many a vetcran amateur cojoys a challenge, and thus satisfies himself with just such equipment.

The variable frequency oscillator, which can be added to any crystal-controlled transmitter (if the operator holds a General class lieense or better), increases the transmitter's capability many times. 'I'ypical vfo's cost from about $\$ 20$ to $\$ 50$. With a low power
transmitter and a stable vo, the ew amatenr is ready for many hours of enjoyable operating.

Bandswitching is another important factor to be considered. Most kits follow the precedent set by commercial manufacturers in providing switching from 80 meters to 10 meters, some including 160 and 6 meters as added features. An amateur's operating habits are likely to change frequency, consequently bandswitching is important. In all cases, frecdom from television interference is a consideration, and most kits have provisions for minimizing troublesome harmonic radiation. The phone enthusiast can obtain only limited success with low power on the lower frequency bands. When conditions are good, the 50 -watt phone transmitter can perform like a kilowatt, especially when coupled to a good antenna. Many contradictory comments will be heard regarding the relative merits of various modulation techniques, that is, sereen modulation vs plate modulation, etc., but these differences go hand in hand with low powerwhen conditions are right, the difference is slight.

Finally, there are the more expensive and more versatile kits, some of which provide the beginning amateur with equipment that will last him a lifetime. Some of the more desirable features are accurate calibration and stable variable frequency oscillators, complete and effective twi suppression, highlevel plate modulation with speech tailoring for efficient phone operation, special keying circuits, and provisions for adding additional features such as single-band adaptors.

Again reviewing, it will be noticed that the transmitter recciver combination can be obtained for $\$ 100$ to serve the novice and the not-too-demanding veteran. By adding such features as ifo, $Q$ multiplicr, crystal calibrator, antemna tuner, standing wave ratio bridge, modulator (when omitted from initial set-up), power amplificrs and various other outboard improvements, cach available in kit forn from $\$ 10$ to several hundred, performance can be improved. All of these added features, and more, are available in transmitter-recciver combinations costing $\$ 500$-if they can be afforded as part of the initial investment.


## Build a 90 Watt CW Transmitter

## Eico Morlel 720 is ideal for veteran or novice

The first purchanc a lamu rachio operator will make is the transmitter. This he considers as his reward for the lomers of study and code practice required to palss the liCC amateur license test. One of the top quality transmitter kits on the market is the new Eien amatemr transmitter Model 720. It is the type of reward all hams shonld award themselves.
'I'le Model 720 is a very "clean" 90 -watt cw, bancl-switching anateur transmitter covering S0 through 10 meters. Some important design features are: one-knob banclswitching; one-knob power, tune and operate switch, final amplifier grid drive control withont detuning oscillator; oscillator keving for break-in operation; matching antemas from 50 to 1,000 olmus. 'The completely scaled cabinct and carcful ber-passing and clooking of all inputs and outputs, effectively suppresses TVI.
circuit

A high transconductince 6CI. 6 pentocle is employed as an electron-coupled Colpitts


Before łurning chassis upside-down for wiring, the builder found it a good idea to install the top shield (at right) first, so that tubes, bandswitch, etc., would not be damaged when assembling. Top shield may be removed later for top-chassis wiring. Make sure, when wiring, that all steps are followed exactly as instructed rather than directly from the pictorials. This will insure against leaving out any wires to cause you trouble later.
crystal oscillator. This circuit is moted for its high harmonic ontput and low crystal heating. Since the oscillatory part of the circuit is isolated from the load side by the screen grid, frequency shift due to plate loakling is minimized.

The plate tank cirenit consists of a broaclly tuncel slug coil. It resonates at to meters for all bands of operation. The coil acts as an Rl' cloke for $S 0$ meter operation. 'Ilic 80 meter crystals are used for 80 ancl +0 meters, and to meter crystals are used for 20, 15, and 10 meters. An external VFO jack is provided which is comenected to the grid of the 6CL 6 and is selected ber a slide switch.

A $6: 1 Q$; tulbe is used as a class-A buffer on 80 ancl 40 meters aud al class-C multiphier on all other bands. Second, third anel fourth harmonics are obtaincel for operation on the 20,15 , and 10 meter bands. A pinetwork is employed in the plate circuit to provide a stable load for the final anplifier. The sereen voltages of the $6 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{Q}^{5}$ is variable by a wirc-wound potentioncter to provide clrive control of the final stage. By this means, efficient and stable operation of the


Transmitfer is complete except for adjusting plate load coil LI in oscillator circuit. This is the only adiustment needed until a crystal or VFO is chosen.
buffer and final is obtained.
A $61+6$ ligh perseance power pentede is used as a straight-through Class-C power amplifier. 'Ilve grid circuit is driven by the pi-nctwork of the buffer stage. 'This type of coupling helps to prevent parasitics and selfoscillation in the final aud also attenuates any high order harmonies that may be present in the grid circuit. The 68 mmf capaci-
tor comected between grid and eathode provides stability for the $61+6$.

A variable pitch. band-switching, pi-nctwork tamk circuit is used to mateh the final anmplifice to varions loads between 50 and 1,000 oluns approximately: 'I'his type of circuit is lighly efficient and provides addlitional larmomic attenuation. A variable 900 momf capacitor is comuceted across the output of the pi-uctwork for controlling the clegrec of loading of the antema or other loard. 'Illis tank tumes the $80,40,20,15$ and 10 meter bands only.

A bage climper tube is cmployed to prevent excessive plate current flow if gricl clrive of thic fiual should fail. It operates ly clropping the $61+6$ sereen gricl voltage to a low value in the event of such failure. This tube also is part of the key circuit and acts as a type of oscillator screcu gricl regulator when the tramsmitter is keyed. The transmitter is basically keyed in the oscillator and final catlonde circuits, which results in a clean crisp note.

## putting it together

Eico prepared and excellent mannal for directing the kit builder. The instructions are bery claar and correct. Eleven two-color page-size pictorials illustrate the li-page step-by-step assembly and wiring proceclure. Do not be tempted to disregard the instructions and follow the pictorials only. You may leave out one wire which will only cause you hours of trouble shooting later.

Here are al few hints that will make the assembly and wiring of the Eico transmitter a bit casier.

- Before starting the instructions given on page 13C, iustall the top shick as directed in stcp 19 oup pase 2 2C. 'This will permit you to furn the chassis upside down, aroiding possible danage to the band switeh on top of the chassis. Remore the top shiclel whenever it interferes with chassis-top wiring.
- A 100 -watt soldering iron is suitable for most soldered comnections. IIowerer, there are a few comections which will be difficult to make with a 100 -watt iron. A good (puality pencil soldering iron or soldering gun can reach these comections without causing heat damage to nearby parts and wires.
- Use only the wiring paths shown in the
pictorials. Don't take any apparent shorter routes to save wire. If the wire is too long, cut off the excess. Leads which are too long or too short may cause trouble duc to capacitive coupling.
- After the wiring is completed, perform the tests advised in the final steps. Then, make a resistance check at all tube pin connections. Eico supplics a complete voltageresistance chart for this purpose. The resistanee check may locate wiring mistakes.


## adjustment

Exeept for the front pancl controls, only one adjustment is reguired and this is made on the chassis bottom. Coil Ll , a broad band plate load for the oscillator circuit, is adjusted with the power on. Be sure to use a plastic alignment tool. If an iron hex wrench is used, a false setting will be obtained. Also, the iron will heat up and may burn your fingers. After this adjustment is made, all others on the front pancl are

made after a erystal or V1O() frequency is selected. The frequeney ranges are:

| BAND | CRYSTAL OR VFO (KC) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 80 | $3500-4000$ |
| 40 | $7000-7300$ |
| 20 | $7000-7175$ |
| 15 | $7000-7150$ |
| 11 | $6740-6807$ |
| 10 | $7000-7+25$ |

For CWV operation, 80 meter erystal can be ased for the 40,20 , and 15 meter bands for mproved keving characteristics providing hat the GRII) I'UNING control is set within the ranges given above. This will siminate the possibility of tuning to the srong hamonic.
'There can only be one good final check
of an amateur transmitter and that is-getting on the air, and receiving a QRK5 report from on a distant DX. Coupled to a rotary beam antenna, I)X'ing all the continents is no longer a chore but a weekend warmup.

## SPECIFICATIONS:

Power Input: 90 watts cw (novice limit calibration on meter); 65 watts AM-phone with EXT plate modulation.
Output Load Impedance: 50.100 ohms.
Operation: XTAL, EXT, VFO.
Tubes: 1.6146 final amplifier; 1.6CL6 oscillator, I-6AQ5 clamper; 1.6 AQ 5 buffer-multiplier, 1.GZ34 rectifier.

Power Requirements: 117 volts, 60 cycles $A C$, 175 watts.
Cabinet Size: $15^{\prime \prime}$ wide $\times 6^{\prime \prime}$ high $\times 9^{\prime \prime}$ deep.
Weight: 27 lbs.


## Mobile Transmitter for Phone Fun

Rigs in cars get al lot of jolting auci vibration that can leosen momentines bolts. suap wire leads. cl:ange tuaing adjustments. and make cold-soldered joints no joint at all. Amateurs that operate mobile find this out sometimes to their sorrow; in the first montly of operation.

Cerod constriction and wiring are neces sary and these are be:t atme by experienced workers at the factorices. 'I'mat's one reason whe most manufacturers havent made mobile radio equipunent analalale in kit form. it's too casy for the home-buiker to do a carekess job.

Once tricel and truc kit in this areal is the Viking Mobile 'I'rammitten put out be li. li. Johuson Compruy of W'aseco, Mim, Using an 807 in the finail, m:odulated be two $800^{-1}$. it packs a hefty wallop in extremely suall space, Sinece it is se conmpact, it is necessam that the steps in assombling the kit be fol lowed in the order they are given in the 50 pages of assembly inatractions that accom pany the kit. 'Ihis is in addit:on to the 23 pages plus illustrations provided in a separate tonc-up ancl operating manal.

It is a good idea to) study cach step first. then carry out the operation. If the realson for an operation is not ohowns at the time it is callicel for, don't worry about it. the reason will show up later. All of the steps have been icry carcfully plamed to fit the parts anc: wiring into the compact final anit recpuired.
'Ihe erystal oscillator is a GBll 6 tube. 'Ihe
crystal swital selects any of four cristals on the erystal sucket or comencts the 6 Bll 6 input circuit to the oforeceptacle at the rear of the transmatier. With crystal operation, the 6BIIG screen gricl amd cathode beconnc a Pierec oscillator. The plate is clectron coupled to the otlier elements which makes it a good frequency rloubler. The oscillator tank is tmed to tlic 75 -nincter range when the bandswitch is on -5 meters, to the $4(0$-meter range When the bandewitch is on $f(0)$ or 20 and to the 20 -meter :ange when the bandswitch is on ] 0 .
'I'lue 6, DO 5 huffer serves als a straightthrongh annalifier on $\frac{75}{5}$ and 40 meter operation :med as a frequency doubler on 20.15, and 10 moters. The hil() 5 serecen potential is varied low the drise control to provide an adjustment for the final srid current. Some fixed voltage is apolied to the grid of the 6A()5 grid to limit the buffer no-signal current.
'Ilac estid circuit bias for the 807 fual is provieleal bi: the grid current drop across a 10 , (0) (1)-ohm grid resistor and a negative voltage of 25 to 35 volts from the bias oncillator supply. It wis moted that the grid current specified for the Viking Mobile operation and the hias wottage are less than those shown in the tube handbooks moder typical operatiug conditions. The values used were found to be best values for maximmen officiency and good cutput orer the whole voltage range of the Viking Mobile.
'Ille frat tank consists of a coil for the 75
id 40 meter bands, a coil for the 20 meter med, a coil for the 15 , and 10 meter bands id at tuning capacitor. which is ganged to c buffer and oscillator capacitors. 'Tle 75eter band is padded by fixed capacitors to -ing the loaded 75 -meter tank () to within a rod operating range. 'The final plate has' a rics d.c. high voltage feed so that the coils id final capacitor rotor have moclulated d.e. , ltage on them when the trinsmitter is opating with the "time-rec-scnd" switch in ic "scul" pesition. 'l'he screen of the final )7 is fed from the modulation transformer condary throngh a scrics dropping resistor. For output coupling, cach tank coil has a meentric coupling coil with a relatively high mpling cocfficient in the maximm compag position. 'The compling coils are moved a and ont of the tank coil by a coupling comol. 'Ilac coupling coils are switched to the atput cable and antema jack. Capacitance mpensation is provided in cach compling


Assembly steps must be followed exactly because of he number of steps involved in the 50 page manual, ind the close working areas in the compact transnitter.

Sircuit to cancel the conpling coil reactance med provide some reactance correction for a 50 -olm feedline approximately 15 fect long.

## audio section

'The modulator consists of a pair of 807 's perating in class AB1 pusl-pull driven by a trausformer-coupled 613116 driver and a 6 B 116 resistance-capacitance conpled specela anplifier. 'Ihe andio control is a potentioneter. which adjusts the andio iuput to the driver stage. 'The input specech amplifier may' be wired to have a very low gain for carbon miarophone use or may be wired to have a rela-
tively high gain for a crystal or a high level dyumic microphonc. The gain of the specel amplifier is sufficient in cither case for close talking into most good quality microphoncs. 'The biasing current for the carbon microphone is the cathode current of the specch amplificr stagc.


Bias supply uses $12 A U 7$ for two operations. Half the tube is being used as an r.f. oscillator, the other half for oscillator output voltage rectification.

An intercsting circuit is that of the bias supply. It comsists of onc section of a 12 AU 7 tube operating as an off oscillator and the other section which operates as al rectificr of the oscillator output voltage. 'The r.f. freguency is in the neighborhood of 4.5 mc . All kats are carcfully bepassed and filtered to prevent any of the r.f. voltage from reaching the exciter stage of the transmitter. The oscillator can be pieked up by a recciver in the vicinity of the transmitter but the signal is guite weak (sereral thousand times smaller than any signal woltages on the exciter stages of the tramsuitter). 'Ihe bias supply provides approximately 25 wolts of bias to the modulator and final stage grids. The value of the fixed bias voltage depends on the low voltage $13+$ source.
'Tlue Viking Mobile can be operated from ouc power supply having an output as low as 300 volts, or as high as 600 volts at 200 mat. 'The r.f. exciter and the specech auplifier stages would then be fed throngla a dropping. resistor. 'l'he power supply of the automobile receiver can be used to feed these stages if it can provide about 250 volts.

## Build a Variable Frequency Oscillator



The first unit to be puclaised by most hams who graduate from, Novice to Gencral Class, is the variable frequency oscillator. A VFO) unstraps the ham from the fixed frequencies of crystalcont-olled transmitters and permits transmission over the cutire ham bund. Compact, light in weight, and casy to use, it is a ham shack must.

Onc of the basic problems with ITO's is lack of long-term stalbility. Part value change due to heat broadens the frequency space oceupied by the transmitted signal. It is unpleasant to hear, hard to copy, and illegal. The Model VIO) 755 A kit offered by Clobe litectronics, Inc., Comeil Bluffs, Iowa, has been clesignecl to atoid or climinate all of these troubles and others, like 'T'V1. Careful selection and placement of licat-stable components has made the VFO i核 a reliable kit to build and use.

## how it operates

The oscillator stase, utilizing a 6 AUJ tulbe, is hasically a series-tuncel Clapp oscillator with addit:onal parding capacitors This modifiation of the Clapp circuit provides better frequency stalility and constint output without tube loading.
lirequency stability of the oscillator is maintained by voltage regulation and tempera-ture-compensating capacitors at ertical points in the circuit. The fundimental oscillator output frecquency is in the 160 - and 4 (-meter bands. ()ther ham bands, $80,20,15$ and 10 meters, are available througln froxucucy multiplication.
Cathode keying of the oscilliter is employed because it is the casiest and most dependable type. The resulting transmitted signal is clean and crisp. A broadband load choke in the output circuit of the osellator circuit supplics r.f. drive to the buffer amplifice stage througl a sumall coupliing capacitor.
The buffer stage employs a type 6CB6 tube operating as a class A r.f. amplifier. The plate circuit of this stage is bancl-switcired to broadloand r.f. coils which supply r.f. output in the 160-and 40 -meter bands through an output coupling capacitor to the crystal jack.
Of conventional transformer-scleninun rectifice design, the power supply furnishes all high voltage without umecessary hear. Screen voltage to the oscillator stage is held


Chassis in three stages of construction. Underchassis view is shown (left) after mechanical assembly. The variable coil and trimmer capacitor are preset to the mid-range position on wired unit (center). Below, completed unit is being housed in its perforated steel case.


Band Coverage (me.): $1.75-2.0$
$3.5-4.0$
$7.0-7.45$
$14.0-14.3$
$21.0-21.45$
$27.0-27.2$
$28.0-29.8$
Output: Coaxial cable
Power Requirements: 115 volts, $50 / 60$
cycles, 10 watls


To increase the VFO output signal for frequency checking, add a $12^{\prime \prime}$ to $18^{\prime \prime}$ wire to the center conductor of the VFO output cable. The plug can be inserted into the crystal jack or the transmitter.
constant by a voltage regulator tube. In addition, the B+ output is stable because the buffer stage operates continuously and oscillator current drain is very low. As a result, keying characteristics are clean, and over-all stability is greatly improved.

## building the kit

Globe Electronics has obriously taken great pains to prepare a top-notch instruction manual. Construction is divided into two parts; mechanical assembly and wiring. Each section is clearly written and casy to follow. An itemized correction sheet is included with the original instruction manual; just pen the suggested corrections into the manual and you'll have no trouble.

Duc to the critical nature of wire location, you should follow the instructions and illustrations to the letter. Keep leads short and use a good clean iron.

## calibration

The best technique for VF() calibration is to zero-beat the output signal against the harmonies of a 100,000 -cyele erystal oscillator. Use a short-wave receiver to detect the zero-bcat signal.

Complete calibration instructions are given in the manual. As a final check, zerobeat the output signal against your transmitter which uses a Novice crystal. Make scieral spot-checks before placing the VF() in operation. The FCC will thank you by not sending violation notices.

We comineted the completed VF() to the crystal jack on a 90 -watt transmitter and put it on the air, After a minute of CQ'ing on 3510 kc ., a 600 -mile DX with a QRK' report was received.

# Directory of <br> Ham Kits 

## EBY SALES CO.

## Model PCK 100

## Novice Transmitter

Covers two bands, 40 and 80 meters; uses 6C4 in Pierce-type oscillator and 5763 tuned amplifier; requires no meters for tuning; works into simple antenna system; may be used as exciter for higher powered transmitter; requires 300 volts d.c. at 80 milliamps and 6.3 volts a.c. or d.c.; estimated assembly time $1-2$ hours; less tubes and power supply. . $\$ 9.95$

## Model PS-100 Power Supply

Provides power for Model PCK-100; estimated assembly time 1-2 hours ........ $\$ 11.95$

## EICO (Electronic Instrument Co., Inc.)

Model 730K Modulator


Class B universal modulator: delivers 50 watts undistorted audio; may be used to modulate transmitters having r.f. inputs up to 100 watts; output transformer matches 500-10,000 ohms; low level specch clipping and filtering; inputs for crystal or dynamic microphones and phone patch. etc.; 7 tubes; $6^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 14^{\prime \prime \prime} \mathrm{w} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$; 21 lbs.
\$49.95
Model E-S cover . . . . . . . $\$ 4.50$

## Model 720K CW Transmitter

Provides 90 watts CW'. 65 watts external plate modulation; covers 80 through 10 meters; matches load impedances from 50 to 1000 ohms; operated by

crystal or external VFO; may be used as basic exciter unit; TVI shielded; tubes are 6146 , 6CI6. 2-6AQ5, GZ34; 15"w x 5"x9" . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 79.95$

## ELECTRONIC KITS SUPPLY CO.

## Model CO-I

Code Practice Oscillator


Transistorized code practice oscillator; provides volume adequate for small rooms; estimated assembly time 2-3 hours; includes battery and key. . . $\$ 6.95$

## HEATH COMPANY

Model RX-I "Mohawk" Receiver


Covers amateur bands from 160 through 10 meters with extra hand calibrated to cover 6 and 2 meters using a converter; crystal controlled oscillators for upper and lower sideband selec. tion; prewired and prealigned front end coil assembly; five selectivity pustions froms kc
to 500 cps ; double conversion i.f.'s; built-in 100 ke crystal calibrator; provides 10 db sig-nal-to-noise ratio at less than 1 microvolt input; front panel features S-meter, separate r.f.. i.f., and a.f. gain controls, Tnotch tuning, T-notch depth, ANL, AVC, BFO, band-switch tuning, antenna trimmer, cal:. hrate set, calibrate ON, CW-SSB-AM, receive-standhy, upperlower sideband, selectivity, phone jack and illuminated gear driven, vernier slide rule tuning dial; 15 tubes; estimated assembly time 30-40 hours.
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 274.95$


Covers amateur band from 80 to 10 meters; 150 -watt phone input; 180-watt CW input; may be used for single-sideband transmission with adapter; stable VFO with slide rule dial; adjustable low-level speech clipping: modulator stage uses two 6CA7/ELifs in push-pull class $A B$ operation; time sequence keying; shielded for TVI and stability; output coupling matches antenna impedances from 50 to 72 ohms; 19 tubes; estimated assembly time 50-70 hours. Includes cooling fan.
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$234.95

## Model SB-10

## Single Sideband Adapter

For plus-in use with Mordel T'X-1; my be used with Mordel

DX-100-B with circuit modifications; operates on $80,40,20$, 15 , and 10 meters; built-in electronic voice control; 3-position sideband selector; power output approximately 10 watts PEP; not self-powered; $10^{\prime \prime} \times 63 / 4^{\prime \prime} x$ 13". . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 89.95$
Model DX- 20 CW Transmitter


Uses single 6DQ6A tube in final amplifier stage for plate power input of 50 watts; single-knob band switching covers 80,40 , 20,15 and 10 meters; pi-network output circuit matches various antenna impedances between 50 and 1000 ohms; access for crystal changing provided; estinated assembly time $15-20$ hours.
.$\$ 35.95$

## Model DX-40

Phone and CW Transmitter


Provides phone and CW facilities for operation on $80,40,20$, 15 and 10 meters; 6146 tube in final amplifier stage to provide 75 -watt plate power input on CW. or control carrier modu. lation peaks up to 60 watts for phone operation; modulator and power supplies built in; single knob bandswitching; shielding to minimize TVI; 4-position switch provides convenient selection of three different crystals or a jack for external VFO; crystals reached through rear of cabinct; estimated assembly time $20-30$ hours. . . . . $\$ 64.95$

## Model DX-100B

Phone and CW Transmitter
Features built-in VFO, modulator and power supplies; shielding to minimize TVI; pi network output coupling to match impedances from approximately 50 to 600 ohms; r.f. output in excess of 100 watts on phone and 120 watts on CW, on all ham bands from 10 to 160
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ANNUAL


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- A forty-page International Portfolio
- Technical review of the year
- Notes on all pictures-why they were chosen, how they were made
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meters; single-knob hand switching; illuminated VFO dial and meter face; r.f. output stage uses a pair of 61.46 tubes in parallel, modulated by a pair of 1625's; "potted" transformers; silver-plated or solid coin silver switch terminals; aluminum heat-dissipating caps on the final tubes; copper plated chassis; estimated assembly time $40-50$ hours. ................ $\$ 189.50$

Model AR-3 All-Band Communi-cations-Type Receiver


Covers 550 kc to 30 mc in four bands; transformer type power supply; illuminated dial scale; electrical band spread; antenna trimmer; headphone jack; aut)matic gain control; beat frequency oscillator; ham bands marked on dial scale; accessory sockets for using Model QF-1 and for powering auxiliary equipment; estimated assembly time 12-15 hours. .... $\$ 29.95$ Fabric covered cabinet with aluminum panel..
.\$4.95

## Model VF.I <br> Variable Frequency Oscillator

 Covers 160-80-40-20-15-11 and 10 meters with three basic oscillator frequencies; better than 10 volt average r.f. output on fundamentals; voltage regulation; illuminated dial; requires power source of only 250 volts d.c. at 15 to 20 milliamperes and 6.3 volts a.c. at $0.45 \mathrm{am}-$ peres; copper-plated chassis ceramic coil forms; estimated assembly time 5.8 hours. $\$ 19.50$
## Model GD.IB Grid Dip Meter

Features continuous frequency
coverage from 2 mc to 250 mc with set of prewound coils and 500 microamp panel meter: sen ${ }^{-}$ sitivity control for meter: phone jack for listening to "zcro" beat"; also doubles as absorp" tion'type wave meter... . \$21.95 Iow Frequency Coil Kit (two extra plug-in coils to extend frequency coverage to 350 kc ).
$\qquad$

## Model VX-I <br> Electronic Voice Control

Enables switching from receiver to transmitter by talking into microphone; sensitivity and variable time delay controls; builtin power supply; estimated assembly time 6-10 hours. $\$ 23.95$

## Model QF-I "Q" Multiplier



Adds additional selectivity to any AM receiver with i.f. frequency between 450 and 460 kc and is not a.c.d.c. type; front panel tuning knob; effective $Q$ of 8000 ; requires 6.3 volts a.c. at 300 ma (or 12 volts a.c. at 150 ma ) and 150 to 250 volts d.c. at 2 ma ; uses 12 AX 7 tube and high- $Q$ shielded coils; includes cable and plugs; estimated assembly time $3-5$ hours.
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 9.95$


Frequency range 0.150 mc ; impedance range $0-600$ ohms; null indicator 100-microamp meter; estimated assembly time $1-2$ hours; $21 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime \prime} . . . . . \$ 14.50$

## Model PM-I RF Power Meter

Indicates r.f. output radiation from any transmitter antenna; operates with any transmitter having output frequencies between 100 kc and 250 mc ; sensitivity 0.3 volts rms full scale with control allowing for further adjustment of sensitivity; requires no batteries or power and needs no direct connection to antenna; 200-microamp meter mounted on chrome-plated brass panel; estimated assembly time $1 / 2^{-1}$ hour; $33 / 4^{\prime \prime} w \times 61 / 4^{\prime \prime} 1 \times 2$ " d .

## Model AM-2 <br> Reflected Power Meter

Handles peak power of over 1 kilowatt and may be left in the antenna system feed line at all times; band coverage 160 meters through 6 meters; input and output impedances for 50 or 75 ohm lines; no external power required; meter indicates percentage forward and reflected power, and standing wave ratio from $1: 1$ to $6: 1$; may be used for matching impedances between exciters or r.f. sources and grounded grid amplifiers; estimated assembly time $2-3$ hours; $73 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 18^{\prime \prime} \times 45 / 8^{\prime \prime} . \$ 15.95$

## Model B-I Balun Coil

Matches unbalanced coax lines to balanced lines of either 75 or 300 ohms impedance; enables transmitters with unbalanced output to operate into balanced transmission line; can be used over the frequency range of 80 through 10 meters, and will handle power inputs up to 250 watts; $9^{\prime \prime}$ square by $5^{\prime \prime}$ deep; may be located any distance from transmitter or antenna; enclosed for outdoor installation; estimated assembly time 1-2 hours. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 8.95$

## PM-2 Power Meter Kit

Picks up energy from mobile antenna and indicates when transmitter is tuned for maximum output; variable sensitivity control; magnet on swivel mount for securing to dash board of

Directory of Ham Kits

car; has built-in antenna; 200 $\mu_{\mathrm{a}}$ meter . . . 2 pounds; estimated assembly time- 2 hours.
\$12.95
MP-I Mobile Power Supply Kit


Heavy duty transistor power supply; two 2N442 transistors; 400 cps. switching circuit supplies 120 watts dc.; intermittent operation up to 150 watts dc.; includes $12^{\prime}$ heavy battery cable; tap-in studs; uses 12-1.4 volt battery; relay allows push-to. talk mobile operation; $91 / 16^{\prime \prime} x$ $43 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$. . . 7 pounds; estimated assembly time-6 hours.
\$44.95

## MT-I "Cheyenne" Mobile Ham

 Transmitter Kit

High power mobile operation with minimum battery drain; up to 90 watts input on modulation peaks with carrier control modulation; covers $80,40,20,15$, 10 meter bands; VFO, modulator, 4 RF stages, 61.16 final amplifier; pi network (coaxial) output coupling; requires 500 600 volts dc. at 150 ma and 300 volts dc. at 100 ma ; mounting holes on top, bottom, and sides for mounting receiver MR-1; ceramic microphone insures effective modulation response; push-to-talk switch; 19 lbs. . . estimated assembly time- 32 hours . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 99.95$

MR-I "Comanche" Mobile Ham Receiver Kit


Eight tube superhet ham receiver for AM, CW, SSB, on the $80,40,20,15,10$ meter amateur bands; 3 mc . crystal II filter permits usage of a single conversion without image interference; circuit includes RF stage, converter, 2 IF stages, 2 detectors, limiter, 2 audio stages and voltage regulator; sensitivity 1 mv all hands; signal to noise ratio better than 10 dh. at 1 mv ; provides 2 full watts undistorted audio output ; wired for either 6 or 12 volts; . . . 19 lbs ; estimated assembly time- 32 hours.

$$
\$ 119.95
$$

## INTERNATIONAL CRYSTAL MFG. CO.

Model IFA-IO I.F. Amplifier Frequency range 600 kc through 30 mc ; plate power 250 volts at $4-6 \mathrm{ma}$; heater power 6 volts at $450 \mathrm{ma} ; 6 \mathrm{AH} 6$ tube; printed circuit construction; estimated assembly time $1 / 2-11 / 2$ hours; $27 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 23 / 16^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$. . . . . . . $\$ 5.75$

## Model VFA.I

## Cascode Preamplifier

Frequency range $50-54 \mathrm{mc}$ or 144-148 mc (specify); plate power 250 volts at $10-15 \mathrm{ma}$; heater power 6.3 volts at 400 ma; 6BQ7A tube; printed circuit construction; estimated assembly time $1 / 2-11 / 2$ hours; $27 / 8^{\prime \prime}$


## Model T.I2 Transmitter



Frequency range 3500-4000 and 7000-7300; power input to final 12 watts; power output 7 watts; output impedance matches $50-$ 500 ohms; plate requirements 350 volts d.c. at 50 ma ; filament
requirements 6.3 volts a.c. at 1.35 amp : tubes are 12 BH 7 and 5763 ; printed circuit construction; estimated assembly timo $1 / 2^{-1} 1 / 2$ hours; $31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 4^{\prime \prime}$

## Model FO- 6 Transmitter

Midget 6.meter transmitter; crystal oscillator range 48 to 54 mc; Type FA- 5 crystal required; plate power requirements 250 volts at 20 ma ; filament power requirements 6.3 volts at 450 ma; printed circuit construction; estimated assembly time $1 / 2-11 / 2$ hours; 2"x23/4"x23/4"..... $\$ 5.95$

## STP-50 6 Meter Transmitter

Easily aligned crystal transmitter: tubes are oscillator-buffer 12 BY ' , final 2E26; uses 12 or 8 mc . fundamental crystal ; 30 watts max. input. $\qquad$

## STP-10 10 Watt Modulator

For use with STP-50 transmitter; gain control provided; 6AN8 amplifier and driver, 1635 modulator; output impedance 5000 ohms; maximum output 10 watts; crystal microphone input; $71 / 4$ "x $5^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$.

Microphone
$\$ 3.95$
FO- 200 Transmitter
Battery operated 27 ms. transmitter; uses a $1 \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{f}$ oscillator and 3Ai final amplifier; pi.network coupling; $.005 \%$ tolerance to meet FCC requirements. $\$ 34.95$

## Model FCV-I 6-Meter Converter



Frequency range $50-54 \mathrm{mc}$; sensitivity 1 microvolt; output i.f. 600 kc to $1500 \mathrm{kc}, 7 \mathrm{mc}$ to 11 mc ; plate power required 150 to 250 volts d.c. at $15-20 \mathrm{ma}$; heater power required 6.3 wolts at 625 ma ; tubes are 6 AK 5 and 6J6; printed circuit construc. tion; estimated assembly time $1 / 2-11 / 2$ hours. . . . . . . . . $\$ 10.95$
Models 50 and 144
FCV-2 Converter
Frequency range Model 50, 5054 mc . Model 144, $144-148 \mathrm{mc}$; sensitivity 0.5 microvolt; output i.f. 600 kc to $4600 \mathrm{kc}, 7 \mathrm{mc}$ to


11 mc special up to 30 mc ; crystal frequency Model 50, 49.4 or 43 mc . Model 14., 47.8 or 45.6 me; plate power 250 volts d.c. at $26-30 \mathrm{ma}$; heater power 6.3 volts at 850 ma; tubes are 6BQ7A and 6U8; printed circuit construction; estimated assembly time $1 / 2-11 / 2$ hours; $3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 27 / 8^{\prime \prime}$

## Model FO-I

Printed Circuit Oscillator
Frequency range 200 kc to 15. 000 kc ; r.f. output $3-10$ volts into 1200 ohms; maximum drift $\pm .002 \%$; required voltages are 210 volts at 5 ma and 6.3 volts at $150 \mathrm{ma} ; 6 \mathrm{BH} 6$ tube; estimated assembly time $1 / 2^{-1}$ hour.

$$
\$ 3.95
$$

Model FO-IL 100 KC Oscillator Printed circuit oscillator for band edge calibrator and frequency standard use; requires 6.3 volts a.c. at 150 ma and 150 volts d.c. at 8 ma; estimated assembly time $1 / 2-1$ hour.
$\$ 12.95$
Model FO-IB
Printed Circuit Oscillator


Frequency range $15-60 \mathrm{mc}$; r.f. output 2-7 volts into 18,000 ohms: maximum drift 士 $.002 \%$; required voltages are 150 volts at 8 ma and 6.3 volts at 175 ma; 6 AK5 tube; estimated assembly time $1 / 2-1$ hour.

$$
\$ 3.95
$$

## Model FMV-1 Multivibrator

Designed to be used in conjunction with the F()-1L 100 ke oscillator to form a complete secondary frequency standard; frequency measurements to 30 mc can be made; requires 12AT7 tube, 6.3 volts a.c. at


300 ma and 150 volts d.c. at 15 ma; printed circuit construction; estimated assembly time $1 / 2-1$ hour
.$\$ 5.95$

## E. F. JOHNSON CO.

Viking Adventurer Transmitter


Power insut 50 watts; covers 80, 40, 20, 15. and 1011 meter bands; TVI suppression; matclies antenna impedances from 51) to 600 ohms; $73 / 8^{\prime \prime} x$ $103 / 8^{\prime \prime}-81 / 3^{\prime \prime}$; estimated assembly time 6 -10 houss; less crystals and key. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 54.95$

## Viking Mobile Transmitter



Covers 75. 40, 20. 15, and 11-10 meter bands; mounts under dashboard; 6t) watts; 52 -chm output ; crystal or external VFO controlled; r.f. fixed bias supply; push-to-talk operation; requires $304-600$ volts dc . at 200 ma; $6^{\prime \prime} / 10^{\prime \prime} \times 71 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{5} / 10^{\prime \prime} ; ~ e s t i-$ mated assembly time 35-60 hours: less tubes, crystals, microplione, and power supply.
$\$ 107.00$

## Viking Miniature Mobile VFO

Complete with cables and connecturs; $\mathrm{f}^{\prime \prime} \times 4 \mathrm{y}_{2}{ }_{2} \times 5^{\prime \prime}$; estimated assembly time - 8 -20 heurs; less tubes.
.$\$ 33.95$

## Viking 6 N2 Transmitter

Covers $G$ and 2 meters; 150 watts CWI, i00 watts AM phone; cathode keying; built-in crystal control, may be used

with external VFt); requires power supply-modulator providing at least 6.3 volts a.c. at 3.5 amps, 300 volts d.c. at 70 ma , 300 to 750 volts d.c. at 200 ma, and 30 or more watts of audio: estimated assembly time 15-25 hours; 131/8"x83/8"x81/2"; less erystals, key, and microphone. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 129.50$
Viking "Navigator" Transmitter


Bandswitching coverage of 160 , $80,40,20,15,11$, and 10 meter bands; 40 watts CW input; built-in VFO; TV1 suppression; matches antenna impedances from 50 to 600 ohms; may be crystal controlled; meter reacs final grid and plate currents; 7 tubes; estimated assembly time 20-30 hours; 131/4 ${ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $91_{8}^{\prime \prime} \times 101 / 16^{\prime \prime}$. .... ... \$149.50 Viking Ranger Transmitter/Exciter


Covers amateur bands from 160 to 10 meters; 75 watts CW or 65 watts phone irput; crystal control or built-in VFO operated; $100 \%$ AM modulation; matches antentias from 50 to 500 ohms impedance; TV1 shie lèing; will drive any popular xilowatt level tubes when used as exciter; provides power for auxiliary equipment; estimated assembly time 30-40 hours; $15^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{11 / 15^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime} ; ~ l e s s ~}$ tubes, crystals, key, and microphonc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 229.50$

Viking Valiant Transmitter


Covers amateur bands from 160 to 10 merers; 275 watts SSB and CW, 200 watts AM; crystal control or built-in VFO opcrated; matches antenna impedances front 50 to 600 ohms; TVI shielded; push-to-talk audio: may he used as an exciter; estimated 1 assembly time 30-40 hours; $11 \frac{5}{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 211 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 173 / 8^{\prime \prime}$; less crystals, key, and microphone.

Viking "Ccu-ier" Transmitter


Continuous coverage from 3.5 me througn 30 mc ; power in. put: 500 watts CW. Class C, 200 watts AM linear Class B, 500 watts P.E.P. lincar Class $B$; drive requirements $s$ to 35 watts; meter indicates amplifier grid and plate current; output matches to to 600 ohms; TVI suppression; built-in power supply and ventilation fan; tubes are $2-811 \mathrm{~A}, 2-866 \mathrm{~A}$; estimated asscmbly tine $15-20$ hours; $15^{1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 9} 9 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 14^{\prime \prime}$.
$\$ 24$ 4. 50
Viking "Thunderbolt"
Transmitter


Continuous coverage from 3.5 me through 35 mc ; power input: 1000 uatts CW Class C. 750 watts AM linear, 2000 watts P.E.P. linear Class AB 2 ; drive requirements $10-20$ watts; two separate meters; output matches 10 to 600 ohms; TVI suppression; built-in power supply and ventilation fans; 10


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tubes; estimated assembly time $15-25$ hours; $21^{\prime \prime} \times 115 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 167 / 10^{\prime \prime}$.
. $\$ 450.00$
Viking "Five Hundred"


Frequency range: $80,40,20$. 11 , and 10 meters; power input 600 watts CW, 500 watts AM and SSB; operated by built-in VFO or crystal ; timed sequence keying; r.f. unit $115 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 211 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $173 / 8^{\prime \prime}$, power supply-modulator unit $1078^{\prime \prime} \times 203 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 153 / 4^{\prime \prime}$; estimated assembly time 60-80 hours; less crystal, key, and microphone.
. $\$ 749.50$

## Viking 2-meter VFO

Provides output frequencies from 7.995 mc to 8.235 mc ; requires $250-300$ volts d.c. at 6 ma and 6.3 volts at .3 amp ; estimated assembly time 8-20 hours. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 29.50$

## Viking 6-and 2-meter VFO

Variable frequency oscillator for use on 6 and 2 meters; r.f. output from 7.995 mc to 9.010 mc ; uses 6 BH 6 oscillator and OA2 voltage regulator; requires 250 300 volts d.c. at 10 ma and 6.3 volts a.c. at 0.3 amps ; estimated assembly time $8-20$ hours; $4^{\prime \prime} x$ $41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime}$.

## Challenger Transmifter



Compact cw transmitter; bandswitching between 80 and 6 meters; 6DQ6A buffer drives two bridge neutralized 6DQ6A amplifiers; high- $Q$, wide-range, pi network coupling from 40 to G00 ohms; 3 RF stages; provision for crystal or external VFO control; 12AX7 dual triode speech amplifier; 6AQS clamp modulator provides mod. ulation levels up to $100 \%$ with clear audio response; $131 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $101 / 6^{\prime \prime} \times 91 / 8^{\prime \prime}$; estimated time of assembly 8 -10 hours... $\$ 114.75$


Provides stable frequency control between 6 and 2 meters; 6BH6 series tuned oscillator, 0 A 2 voltage regulator; ceramic insulated air dielectric trimmers; output range 7.995 to 9.010 mc . calibrated $144-148$ mc., $50-51.5 \mathrm{mc}$., $51.5-53 \mathrm{mc}$., and $53-54 \mathrm{mc}$.; 10 to 1 vernier tuning
. $\$ 34.95$

## 6N2 Converter

Provides instant bandswitching from normal operation to 6 or 2 meters; 6ES8 dual triode RF amplifier with "frame grid" construction in a cascode circuit; semi-remote cut-off characteristics produces minimum cross modulation and overload; double tuned, overcoupled, interstage circuits on both bands provide maximum image and IF rejection; includes RF gain control, 6U8 crystal oscillator multiplier, 6U8 mixer; estimated time of assembly $(1-8$ hours.
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 59.95$

## KNIGHT-KIT (ALLIED RADIO CORP.)

## Knight-Kit RF Z-Bridge



Measures standing wave ratio from 1 mc to 150 mc ; measures impedance on frequencies to 100 mc ; for 20 to 100 ohm lines; low-loss coaxial input and output connecturs; meter inputs for metering input and bridge voltages; dial gives direct impedance reading; estimated assembly time 1-2 hours; $21 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} ; 11 / 2$ Ibs. . . $\$ 5.85^{\prime}$

Knight-Kit Deluxe Amateur Communications Receiver


Printed circuits; covers 540 kc to 30 mc in 4 ranges; sensitivity 1.5 microvolts for 10 db signal-to-noise ratio on bands thru 10 meters; selectivity variable from 300 cps to 4.5 kc at 6 db down; calibrated electrical bandspread on the $80-10$ meter amateur bands; $\mathrm{B}+$ to HFO is voltage regulated; built-in Q-multiplier ; delayed AVC; provision for crystal calibrator; exalted BFO injection; controls are main tuning, bandspread tuning, band selector, Q-multiplier selectivity; Qmultiplier tune, null-off-peak, BFO pitch, r.f. gain, a.f. gain, BFO-MVC-AVC-ANL, off-stby-recv-cal, antenna trimmer; tubes are 6BZ6, 6BH8, 2-6AZ8, 6BC7, 6AW8, 12AX7, 6X4, and OB2; printed circuit construction; estimated assembly time 18 -22 hours; $10^{\prime \prime} \times 16^{\prime \prime} \times$ $103 / 4$ "; 30 Ibs; less phones, luudspeaker, and S-meter.
$\$ 104.50$
S-Meter Kit. . . . . . . . . . $\$ 10.75$
Loud Speaker Kit. . . . . . $\$ 7.50$

## Knight-Kit 50-Waft <br> CW Transmitter

Bandswitching transmitter with 6AG7 Pierce crystal oscillator serves as a buffer-multiplier when used with a VFO; 50 watts input to an 807 final; covers 80 through 10 meters; shielded for TV1 suppression; pi-type antenna output permits operation with any type of antenna; matches antenna impedances from 50 to 2000 ohms; cathode keying of oscillator and final; metering of final plate and grid current; provision for external modulator; plug for powering other accessories; controls are oscillator tuning, antenna loading, gridplate meter switch, on-off; estimated assembly time $8-10$ hours; $81 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 101 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 81 / 4^{\prime \prime} ; 18 \mathrm{lbs}$; less crystal and key..... $\$ 38.95$

## Knight-Kit VFO

Controls transmitter's frequency; calibrated for $80,40,20,15$,

## Directory of Ham Kits

and 10 meters; output on 80 and 40 meters; 40 -volt output on 80 meters and 20 -volt output on 40 meters; voltage regulated power supply; TVI suppression tubes are 6BL6, 6AK6, 6X•4, OA2; estimated assembly time $5-8$ hours; $6^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times 8.3 / 4$ ": 11 lbs. $\qquad$
Knight-Kił 100 ke Crysłal Calibrator


Provides marker every 100 kc up to 32 mc ; mounting flanges for in-cabinet mounting; requires 6.3 volts at 0.15 amp and 150 300 volts d.c. at 3.6 ma ; trimmer for zerobeating with WWV; estimated assembly time $11 / 2 \cdot 21 / 2$ hours; $11 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times$ $3^{\prime \prime} ; 1 \mathrm{lb} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 10.95$

## Knight-Kit Transistor

Code Practice Oscillator
Provides 500 cps tone; low current consumption; output jacks for standard headphone tips; screw type terminals for key; estimated assembly time 1-2 hours; $\quad 23 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 33 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 2^{\prime \prime} ; \quad 1$ lb. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.95$

LAFAYETTE RADIO
Model KT-118 Code
Practice Oscillator


Transistorized audio amplifer; variable pitch audio tone; high. efficiency speaker; less key; $31 / 1 i^{\prime \prime} \times 23 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 13 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ : estimated as. sembly time 3-4 hours.. . . $\$ 6.95$ MS-319 Key.. . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.79$

## Model KT-72 Transistor Code Practice Oscillator

Transistorized feedback oscillator circuit; complete with batteries: estimated assembly time

2-3 hours; requires headset..
$\$ 2.99$

## OLSON RADIO WAREHOUSE, INC.

Model KB-53
Transistor Code Oscillator
Operates from standard penlight cell; plastic case; less key and phone; estimated assembly time $1 / 2$ hour; $35 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 25 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{3 / 16^{\prime \prime}}$.
. $\$ 3.95$
Model KB-57
Dry Cell Rejuvenałor
Extends useful life of dry cell batteries; estimated assembly time $1 / 2$ hour.
.$\$ 2.98$

## PHILMORE MFG CO., INC.

Model NT-200
Novice Transmitter
Power input 25 watts; covers 15, 40,80 meters; untuned Pierce-type crystal oscillator; tuned output amplifier; less crys. tals; estimated assembly time 3-6 hours. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 29.40$

## Model CO-206 <br> Code Practice Oscillator

Uses 12AX7 as oscillator-rectifier; less tube, phone, and key; estimated assembly time 2-3 hours; $4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$. . . . . . . . . $\$ 8.50$

## SPRINGFIELD ENTERPRISES

## Walkie-Talkie Radiophone

Usable at ranges up to 5 miles (depending on natural obstructions); powered by standard radio and flashlight batteries; electronic chassis wired and tested; includes aluminum casc, antenna, telcphone handset, impedance matching transformers, and quartz transmitting crystal; complete unit weighs less than $51 / 2 \mathrm{lbs}$; estimated assembly time 1.2 hours.
Model TC- 144 (variable frequency transceiver circuit; tunes from 144 to 148 mc ) . $\$ 26.92$ Model TR- 144 (similar to above but with independently tuned receiver and transmitter circuits) $\quad \because . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 30.9$ ? Model TRX-50 (crystal controlled transmitter and variable frequency receiver; tunes from 50 to 54 mc ) . . . . . . . . $\$ 39.90$ Model TRX-50-A (similar to above but with transistorized audio booster stage) . . . $\$ 41.90$

## TRX-28-A Walkie-Talkie Radiophone



Wired and tested; operates or general class amateur bands: tunable from 28 to 30 mc . AVC, transistorized audio am. plifier. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 41.90$

## TRX-27-A

Walkie-- alkie Radiophone
Chassis is factory wired anc meets FCC requirements for citizens' band class "D" 27 mc . requires simple mechanical assembly and soldering; crystal controlled transmitter; 1 watl input to RF stage. .... . $\$ 1$. 1.9 C

## VANGUARD ELECTRONICS LABS

## VHF Radio Receiver



One tube super-regenerative recciver; sunable from $60-200 \mathrm{mc}$. hoth AM and FM; output to carphones or audio amp. . $\$ 6.99$

## WORLD RADIO LABORATORIES

Model DSB-100 Sidebander


Bandswitching suppressed carrier sideband rig for $80-10$ meters with continuous band coverage, $3-9 \mathrm{mc}$ and $12-30 \mathrm{mc}$; minimum of 35 db carrier sup-

## Directory of Ham Kits

pression on all bands; three. stage r.f. section; internal tone generator; output matches antenna impedances from 52 to 600 ohms; speech clipping and filtering; provisions for powering auxiliary equipment and antenna relay control; estimated assembly time $28-35$ hours ; $8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $14^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime} . .$.

## Model VHF- 62 Hi -Bander

Bandswitching transmitter for 6 and 2 meters; power input on 6 meters 70 watts CW, 60 watts AM; power input on 2 meters 60 watts CW, 50 watts AM; four-stage r.f.; fixed bias operation; regulated screen supply; 52 to 72 -ohm coaxial output; variable antenna loading control; suitable for use as mobile transmitter; may be used to power auxiliary equipment; 6 tubes; estimated assembly time 25-30 hours; $8^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime} \times 14^{\prime \prime} . . . .$.

## Globe 6 Meter Converter

Crystal converter with cascode RF stage, band pass coupling; tubes are 6U8, 6BQ7; printed circuit board; $3^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$.
.$\$ 21.95$

## Model 90A Globe Chief



Covers from 160 to 10 meters; 90 watts full input all bands, 75 watts for novice use; matches antenna impedances from 52 to 1000 ohms; modified grid-block keying; provisions for use with external VFO, speech modulator, antenna change-over relay; 2-807 tubes in final plus 6AG7 and SU4GB; estimated assembly time $15-20$ hours ; $8^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \times 141 / 2^{\prime \prime}$; 27 lbs. $\qquad$

## Model 680A Globe Scout

Covers from 6 to 80 meters; 65 watts CW, 50 watts phone ; crystal or VFO operation; output matches antenna impedances from 52 to 1000 ohms; TVIshielded; 6146 final; 5 tubes; estimated assembly time 20-25

hours; $8^{\prime \prime} \times 1 \cdot 4^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} ; 27 \mathrm{lbs}$.
$\$ 99.95$
Model LA.I
Globe Linear Amplifier


Capable of 200 watts input operated AMI Class B linear. 300 watts d.c. input, or 420 P-E-P input. Class $B$ linear SSB or DSB; requires 7 to 15 watts r.f. driving power; 200 watts Class C for CW with 18 watts r.f. driving power; covers bands from 80 to 10 meters; matches output loads 30 to 150 ohms; meter indicates final plate currents and approximate r.f. output voltage; estimated assembly time $15-20$ hours ; $8^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \times 14^{\prime \prime}$.

## .$\$ 99.50$

## Model AT-4 Globe Matcher Sr.



Combined VSWR and antenna tuner; handles up to 600 watts r.f. input power; covers from 10 through 80 meters; maximum harmonic attenuation; coaxial input and two-wire balanced output; built-in VSWR bridge indicates reflected voltage SWR; estimated assembly time $5-8$ hours; $8^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \times 14^{\prime \prime} . . . . . .$.

## Model AT. 3 Globe Matcher Jr.

 Aids in matching transmitteroutput to antenna; operates with transmitters having power input of 100 watts or less; reduces second harmonic distortion when

properly tuned ; estimated assembly time 1-2 hours; 5 "x.4"x-4". .$\$ 11.95$

## Model 6.2 VFO

Designed for driving Hi-Bander and similar transmitters on 6 and 2 meters; temperature compensated; voltage regulated power supply; approximately 50 volts r.f. output; plugs directly into crystal socket of transmitter ; estimated assembly time $10-$ 17 hours............... $\$ 49.95$

## Model 755A VFO

Calibrated on $160,80,40,20$, 15,11 , and 10 meters; output on 160 and 40 meters; series tuned Clapp oscillator circuit; temperature compensated; so r.f. volts output; plugs into crystal socket of transmitter; estimated assembly time 8-15 hours; $71 / 16^{\prime \prime} \times 69 / 16^{\prime \prime} \times 75 / 8^{\prime \prime}$
. $\$ 49.95$

## Model PB-I Power Booster

Allows straight-through operation on 6 meters; $50 \%$ more power output while attenuating harmonic and further suppressing TV1; estimated assembly time 3-5 hours..........\$14.95

## Model FCL-I Speech Booster

Improves intelligibility of speech in radio communications; frequency response 300 to 2500 cps; higher and lower frequencies clipped filtered; suppresses harmonics; requires operating voltages; plugs directly into Globe Scout and Globe Hi Bander; connects between microphone and transmitter microphone input; estimated assenbly time 3-5 hours.. . . . . . . $\$ 15.95$

## Model UM-I

Universal Modulator
Supplies 10 to 45 watts audio
output to modulate r.f. inputs 8 to 100 watts; may also be used as driver or as PA amplifier; output matching impedances from 500 to 20,000 ohms; provisions for carbon or crystal micio-

phone, addition of modulator cathode current meter, remote control; uses 6U8, SU4, 2-6L6; estimated assembly time 7-10 hours; $6^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime}$; less tubes.
. $\$ 32.50$
Model CPO-3 Code Oscillator
Transistorized code practice oscillator: screw terminal input; ploone jack output; printed circuit construction; complete with batteries; estimated assembly time $2-4$ hours; $15 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 218^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$.
. $\$ 4.95$
Model SM-90 Screen Modulator May be used with any transmitter having 807 or 61.6 final tubes; plugs directly into WRL Globe Chief; printed circuit construction; not self-powered; estimated assembly time 3-5 hours; tubes are $12 \mathrm{AX7}$ and 12AU7; $51 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 27 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 8^{\prime \prime} \ldots .$.
. $\$ 11.95$

## Crystal-Controlled

6-Meter Converter
Converts $10-14 \mathrm{mc}$ receivers to receive $50-54 \mathrm{mc}$; may be used to 49.5 mc ; connects between antenna and receiver antenna terminals; requires 6.3 volts at $0.85 \mathrm{ma}, 150$ to 250 volts at 12 to 20 ma ; estimated assembly time 5-8 hours.. . . . . . . . $\$ 19.95$

## Model VOX-10

Designed for voice-operated control of Sidebander and similar transmitters; estimated assembly time $31 / 2-5$ hours....... $\$ 19.95$

## W8QMT ELECTRONICS MFG.

Model EM-25 CW Transmifter CW transmitter; 25 watts input; crystal or VFO controlled; 80,40 , and 20 meter bands; estimated assembly time 4.8 hours; gold and black chassis

## This is a "Fuzzy Feeler"



Don't let "fuzzy feelers" of ordinary grille fabric ruin your hi-fi sound. Hear all the sound you paid for with...

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Weathers
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Sherwood Acrosound Fisher Bogen - Leak Dynakit
H. H. Scott Pentron Ampro VM Revere - Challenger Wollensack Garrard Miracord Glaser-Steers Components Rek-O-Kut Norelco Fairchild Pickering - Gray Audio Tape Full Line Cabinets
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# BUILD 125 COMPUTERS at HOME WITH GENAC 

With the 1959 model GENIACB, the original electric brain construction kit including seven books and pamphlets, over 400 parts ana component rack. OESIGN-O-Mat ${ }^{\text {and }}$. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ all materials for experimental computor lab plus

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have.

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You can build any one of these 125 exciting electric brain machines In just a few hours by following the clear cut step by step directions given in these thrilling books. No soldering required step directions beyond your skill, lsut GENIAC is a genuine electric brain mochinenot a toy. The only logic and reasoning machine kit in the world that not only adds and subtracts but presents the basic idea; of cybernetics, boolean algebra, symbolic logic automation, ete. So simple to construct that a twelve year old can build what will fascinate a lhD. In use by thousands of schools, colleges, etc., and with the special low clrcuitry you can build machines that compose music, forecast the weather, which have just recently been added.

## TEXT PREPARED BY MIT SPECIALIST

Dr. Claude Shannon, known to the readers of Popular Electronles for his Invention of the electronic mouse, that runs a maze, learning as it goes, formerly a research mathematician for Bell Telephone Laboratories is now a research associate at MIT. His books include publications on Communication theory and the recent rolume "Automat Studies" on the theory of robot construction. He has prepared a paper entitled "A Symbolic Analysis of helay and Switching Circuits" which
is arailable to purchasers of the GENIAC is arailable to purchasers of the GENIAC. Covering the basic theory necessary for advanced circult design it vastly extends the range of our kit.
The complete re-designing of the 1958 kit and the manual as well as the special book DESIGN-O-MAT® was created by oliver Garfleld, author of "Minds and Machines," editor of the "Cifted Chlld Magazlue" and the "Review of Technical Publications."

## KIT IS COMPLETE

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Dept. EX-59

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Please send me at once the GENIAC Flectric Brain Construction Kit. 1959 model. I understand that it is guaranteed by yon and thay

I have enclosed $\$ 19.95$ (plus 80 c shipping in C. S., $\$ 1.50$ west of M1ss.. $\$ 2.00$ forelgn), $3 \%$ New York Clty Nales Taz fur N. Y City tiesidents.
Send GENIAC C.O.D. I will pay postman the extra C.O.D. charge.

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You are safe in joining this group because gou are fully protected by our guarantee, and hare a complete question and answer service arallable at no cust beyond that of the kit itself. You thare in the axperience of 20,000 kit GEERS Which contributcs to the suecess of the 195! GENIAC-with DESIGN-O-Mati the exclusive product complete gard unique bit of a its zind in the world most complete and unique kit of its xind in the world.

## COMMENTS BY CUSTOMERS

We know the best recommendation for GENIAC is what is has done for the people who bought It. The comments from our customers we llke bust are the ones that come In daily attached to new circuits that have been crested by the owners of GENIACS. tircently one man wrote: "GENIAC has opelted a new world of thinking to me." Another who desigtuel the "Mechine that Forecasta "Se weather comblinnted:
"Soveral monthe ago I purchased your GENIAC Kit and found it an excellent piece of evuipment. I leurned a lof obout cunputera from the chiclosed books and pamphlets and 1 am nave designing a small relay computer which will include arithmetical and lootral enits anuther of my pet projects in cobbernetics is a weather
forecaster. Ifind that your GENDAC Kit forecaster. I find that your GENIAC Kit may be used in their construction. I encluge the circuifs and their
Explanation."
Eugene Darling. Malden.
The 1959 GENIAC comes camplete with seven books and manunls and over 400 components.

1) A sixty-four page book "Simple Electric Brains and How to make Them."
2) Beginners Manual-which outlines for people with no previous experience how to create elortric elrcuits.
3) "Ar. Clade Shannon Ansis of Relay and Switehing Cireuits" By ©x. Ceriniental shork by prortutes the basis for new and exclting 4) DESIGAEAL Work by the kit owner who has finlshed boot No. 1. 4) DESIGN-O. MATB Introwueps the user to over 50 new elrcults that he can bulld whth GENilAU and outlines the practleal princible of clrcuit design.
4) GENIAC STUDY GUIDE Equivalent ro a complete course in computer fundamentals. this guides the dser to more adranced literature.
5) A Machine to Compose Music shows in an actual circuit what other GENIAC owners have been able to do on thelr own in designing now derices.
6) A Maehine to Forecast the Weather-again a new adventure In scientittc thinking ereated by one of our users who was tralned on his GENIAC Kit.
Plus afl the components neressary for the bullding of orer 125 machines and as mang others as you can design yourself.


## section IV

## kits for fun and education

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| of kits |  |

for fun and education page 150

## Intercom For Your Home



Every housewife wants an intercom for her home. Instead of shouting from room-to-room or floor-to-floor, she can flip a switch and talk in a normal voice. Her roice is amplified by the pickup unit and transmitted by wire or radio waves to another part of the louse. Also, if need be, the mother-housewife can use her intercom to keep tabs on Junior. She simply leases an intercom unit in the playroom and goes about her business. Every sound Junior makes is heard. If Junior gets TOO QUIET or TOO NOISY, Mom knows something is up. She can then either talk to Junior ower the intercom or go upstairs.

Masco (Mark Simpson Mifg. Co., Inc.) offers a two station intercom system kit and a wireless watcher kit to handic these situations. lach has its own merits. The intercom kit consists of a master unit and a remote unit. 'The units are interconnected by a three conductor cable supplied with the kit. This setup permits two way commmications be-
twcen stations up to 300 feet away. Any two rooms in a home cam be interconnected or a direct line can comnect two neighbors. The wircless unit provides only one way communications but requires no wires rumning througli the house. All you have to do is turn on the unit in one room and listen in on any radio in the house. The tuming range of the wireless is 1300 to 1650 kilocreles. Any number of broadcast receivers within 300 feet can be tuned to listen in.

Construction is utter simplicity for both kits. The chassis has almost all parts premounted and all wires are cut to size and color coded. Just monnt the remaining parts and start wiring. 'The circuits used have been tested in millions of phono amplifiers and radios for many years. So, follow the simple directions given in the Masco instruction mannal and the kits will work the first time tried. Construction of each station should take no more than one evening.


Qual-kit AM receiver has two prealigned IF stages. Clear instructions enabled builder to construct kit easily.


Wiring and soldering should be done with care, observing lead lengths as specified and proper lead dress around the tube sockets.

## A Superhet For Your Table

Therre's a popular belicf among kit builders that ansone can attempt to build an amplifier, lout putting togetlice a recciver is strietly for experts with hordes of test equipment.

The Qual AC-I)C Radio Kit \#250 (Quality Electronics, Inc., 319 Churel Street, New York 13, N. Y.) is proof that reccivers can be as casy to construct as amplificrs - and will work as well upon completion.

## assembly instructions

Instruction is unusually elear, since the writer of the instruction book takes no knowlcdge for granted. Fiverything is explained down to the last detail, from how to solder to distinguishing between \#4/40 and \#6/32 serews. Chassis room is adequate and well planned.

A sourec of annoyance came from the fact that the kit doesn't provide wire. If yon happen to be the type that has the material on hand, fine. If not. it's another trip to the store.

Of special interest to novices is the introduetion in the manual. It amounts to a brief but extremely useful course in liow a radio works. This is the type of thing more kit mannfacturers would do well to include in their instructions.

## test results

The unit worked upon completion, with one exception-one tube needed replacing. The two I.F. stages were prealigned so no adjustment was necessary. 'The receiver pulled in stations loud and elear with a minimum of whistling, hum, static noises. The amplification is adequate and the $t^{\prime \prime}$ PM speaker offers reasonably good sound. 'This is a fine little AM Receiver for the price.

## A Radio

## In Your Pocket

## ...The Superhet "Sextet"


#### Abstract

As an experiment, the Superex "Sextet" 6 transistor radio was turned over to our cditorial assistant as construction project. It was an experiment for a number of reasons. First, she didn't know a capacitor from a printed circuit board. Second she had never handled a soldering iron. And third, the manufacturer labels the kit "for the experienced builder".

The results of the experiment showed that she didn't have to krow a capacitor from a circuit board. Second, soldering came casy after a few trics. And third, the manufacturer might seare away a lot of beginners that would enjoy building this kit. We found that experience was not necessiry since the kit is planned out so well that it is almost impossible to make an crror in assembly. The only difficulty cncountered was a number of bad joints due to improper soldering techniques. Be sure to get a good flow of solder over each terninal, but don't apply too much heat as this can damage the printed circuit board.

The secret of the simplicity of assembly is in the printed circuit board. The layout is arranged so that transistor sockets, transformers and other parts can be inserted in only one way. Fwery hole is marked to show the part that conneets to it. Exact size drawings show where each part should go. This type of arrangement make it possille to assemble most of the kit without reading the detailed instructions. 'This isn't a good practice, since the instructions give you progressive clicek points where you can make certain that everything has been donc right, up to that point.

The instruction manual is clear and concisc, and after the cold soldered joints were resoldered the finished unit performed as neatly as it went together.


## BUILD 16 RADIO CIRCUITS AT HOME <br> with the New Deluxe PROGRESSIVE RADIO 'EDU-KIT"'(i) A Practical Home Radio Course $22^{35}$ <br>  <br> FREE EXTRAS <br> SET OF TOOLS <br> - SOLDERING IRON <br> - ELECTRONICS TESTER <br> PLIERS-CUTTERS <br> VALUABLE <br> CERTIFLE DISCOUNT CARD <br> TESTER INSTRUCTION MANUAL HIGN FIDELITY GUIDE RADIO TELEVISION BOOK TROUBLE-SHOOTING BOOK MEMBERSHIP IN RADIO.TV CLUB: CONSERTATION SERVICE FCC AMATEUR LICENSE TRAINING

## SERVICING LESSONS

servicing will learn trousle-shooting and will practice repairs on the sets that you construct. You will learn symptoms and car radios. You will learn how to and the professional Signai Tracer, the unique Sinnal Inicctor and the dynamic Rad io o Electronics rester, While you are learnily in this practical way, you
will be able to do many a repair job for your friends and neighoors, and charge fees which will far exceed the price of the "Edit-Kit." Our Consultation Service will help you with any technical problems
you may have. bury Stataitis, of 25 Poplar pl.' water several sets for my friends. and made money. The "Edu-kit" paid for itself, was ready to spend $\$ 240$ for a Course

## ROM QUR MAIL BAE

Utaln The Ed Kits ar wonderful Here I am sending you the questions and also the answers for them. I have been in Radio for the last seven years, but like
to work with Radio tits. and like to build Radio Testng Equipment. I en. build Radio Testring Equipment with the
jo, ed evely min ite I orked wigen works
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ceived my Edu-Kil. and Na, leal y ama. ceived my Edu-Kit. and Na, ieal y ama.t pairing radios and phonolrep were really sulprisud to see in get into the swing of it so quickly. The the Kit is really swe t, and finds t'in

## THE "EDU-KIT" IS COMPLETE

You witl receive all parts and instructions necessary to buid 16 different ridio and elec.
tronics circuits, each suaranteed to operate. Our kits contain tub-s. qube sockets. variable, electrolytic, mica, ceramic and paper diclectric condensers, resistors, tic strips, coils hardware, tubing, punched metal chassis, Instruction Manuals, hook-up wire, sodder, este In addition, you receive Printed circuit materials, including Printed Cipcuit tools, special tub, sockets, hardware and instructions. You also receive a useful set olectonics professional The "Edu-Kit" also includes Code Instructions ant tre Progressive Code Oscillator, In addition to F.C.C-type Questions and Answers for Radio Amatcur Leense training. You will also receive iessons for servicing with the Progressiwe Signal Tracer and tine probres.


## PRINTED CIRCUITRY

At no imcrease In price, the "Edu-Kit" now Includes Printed Circuitry. You bulld a Printed Circult Signal Injector, a unique servicing Instrument that can detect many Radio and TV troubles. This revolutionary new technilque of radlo construction is now becoming popular in commercial radio and TV sets. A Printed Circuit is a special Insu: lated ckassis on which has been deposited a conducting materlal which takes the plase of wiring. The various parts art merely plugged in and soldered to terminats

Printed Cireuitry is the basis of modern Automation Eloctronics. A knowl. edge of thls subject is a necesslity today for anyone Interested in Electronlcs.

[^2] cuit which provides execllent reception timer plus an automatic wakeup alarm switch.

Besides providing listening pleasure and the correct time, here is what this clock radio can be set up to do for you:

- Shut off the radio automatically, after any interval up to onc hour, so you can drift off to dreamland with music.
- Turn on the radio in the cold light of dawn to provide wale-up music.
- For heavy sleepers, sound an alarm 10 minutes after wake-up music comes on.
- Turn on your electric coffec-maxer at the same time you wake up to music.


## printed-circuit boards

Assembly is simplified by the use of a printed-circuit board. There's no chance for error here, since the component identification markings are stenciled directly on the board. Two special ceramic modules which incorporate all the resistors and capacitors used by the recciver are soldered on the board.


All parts of the "Ranger" except the Telechron clock and speaker are mounted and soldered on the printedcircuit board. Square cardboard sleeves are slipped over the i.f. transformers to reduce shock hazards.

The Tclechron clock and a.c. power circuits are wired as a unit. Then the clock power circuit and PM speaker are connceted to the printed-circuit board and the board is mounted in the plastic cabinct.

## testing

Alignment of the "Ranger" is no problem. When the set was first turned on, it worked without alignment-all local stations came in clean and clear. But as a check of the Knight-Kit instructions, the set was purposely misaligned. Using the plastic alignment tool supplied with the kit, the clock radio was successfully retuncd in a matter of minutes.

## comment

The expertly designed module components and printed-circuit board reduced assembly time to two hours. No special tools were used-only pliers, cutters, screwdriver and soldering iron. The clearly written, step-by-step instructions and giant-size diagrams helped in assembling the professional-looking clock radio. Anyone can build this kittry it, it's fun.


20PGe-K 20 Watt Amplifier with built-in pree amplifier and all controls.

Net 39.50 (J-6K 10 Watt Amplifier (little Jewel). Has built-in preamplifier and record compensator on phono channel.

Net 24.95
207A-K Hi-Fi Preamplifier (Self-Powered). Feedback circuit with 10 controls. Net 44.50 250-K ©o Watt Basic Hi.Fi Amplifier. For use with a preamplifier (such as 207A-K). Net 79.50
Grammes-Div. of Precision Electranies, Inc.
Dept. K-59, 9101 Kling St., Franklin Park,
Name of Dealer
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Send complete Kit details. } & \square \\ \square & \text { Kit } \\ \text { Check or M.0. enclosed }\end{array} \quad$ C.O.D. $\$ 5$ enclosed
Name
Address
City
Zone
State

the whole family can
listen in with a . . .


Note size of chassis in photo at upper right. Completed amplifier (below, right) can be installed at a much greater distance from the telephone than shown here.

Many electronic items currently being transistorized do not, in terms of their function, really warrant the redesign
 required. Some products, such as the Lafayette kit deseribed below, benefit from use of transistors. Minimum hum pickup, instant warmup, and compact dimensions are achicved.

The KT-131 is a four-transistor amplifier fed by an inductive telephone pickup and operating a $4^{\prime \prime}$ speaker. The unit will permit the whole family to enjoy long-distance phone conversations with relatives and friends. It's invaluable for group listening on business calls and conferences. Other uses may suggest themselves to you after you have built the amplifier.

## putting it together

The components come neatly packaged in polycthylene bags and plastic boxes. Construction directions follow the step-by-step method.

The pictorial diagrams are so clear, and there are so few components to work with, that your reviewer abandoned the step-bystep procedure about halfway through. If Lafayette had marked the component values on the pictorial, the wiring time would have been less than $21 / 2$ hours.

All subminiature components require a small-tip iron for soldering; the transistor socket lugs, in particular, require special care to prevent shorts from developing.

The speaker is mounted scparately in the sloping-front cabinet and wired to the amplifier in the last steps of the manual. Required for operation, but not supplied with the kit, are an inductive telephone pickup coil and a small 9 -volt battery.

## circuit features

Despite the use of four transistors, the telephonc amplifier has surprisingly few components to be soldered into place. Transformer coupling between the driver stages accounts both for the small number of parts and the very high gain of the amplifier.

All four of the transistors are CK722 or 2N107 types in a standard base-fed circuit. A class "B" pusli-pull output stage drives the speaker.

The telephone amplifier operated from the moment it was turned on. The Lafayette telephone pickup coil, when used with a ligh-gain tube amplifier, tends to be particularly responsive to hum and noise unless a great deal of care is taken to avoid ground loops and spurious inductive pickup. The transistor amplifier, howeser, is not particularly sensitive to a.c. hum pickup.


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# Kits for Fun and Education 

## ACE RADIO CONTROL

Commander Transmitter


Remote control CW transmitter operating on 27.255 mc ; uses 3A4 in triode-connected oscillator; input over $21 / 2$ watts; complete with tube and 27.255 mc crystal ; multimeter required for initial adjustment; less batteries and simple antenna; $3^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime} x$ $8^{\prime \prime}$; estimated assembly time 1 $11 / 2$ hours
. \$9.95

## Commander Receiver

Uses 3S4 tube; two tuning adjustments; complete with relay and tube; multimeter required for initial adjustment; less batteries; estimated assembly time 1-11/2 hours
\$7.95

## Marcyłone Transmitter

May be used as single-channel audio transmitter for virtually any nonselective audio receiver; provides variable audio from 1500 to $7,000 \mathrm{cps}$ or from 200 to $3,000 \mathrm{cps}$ with slight circuit modification; may be converted to multi-channel operation; uses 2-3A5 tubes: estimated assembly time 4 hours; multimeter required for initial adjustment; $3^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \ldots \$ 18.95$

## Marcyfone Receiver

Single-channel receiver; may be converted to multi-channel re-

ceiver; uses 6007 detector and 2 Philco T0037 transistors; current rise in relay stage is from 100 microamps to over 4.5 mil liamps; estimated assembly time 4 hours
$\$ 17.95$

## WAG TTPW Transmitter

Designed for use with WAG TTPW receiver; uses two tones and pulse width systems; provides for dual proportional control of both rudder and elevator; may be used as CW or single audio transmitter; pushbutton motor control; includes 8 tubes, 13 mc crystal, $112^{\prime \prime}$ telescoping antenna; less batteries; estimated assembly time 12 hours; not recommended for beginners or those with limited R/C expetience; multimeter required for iritial adjustment; $8^{\prime \prime}$ $\times 10^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime}$
$\$ 74.95$

## WAG TTPW Receiver

Designed for use with WAG TTPW transmitter; 6007 superregenerative detector; 1 AH 4 amplifier; provides proportional rudder and elevator control through actuators; fail safe when worked with escapement or servo; estimated assembly time 8 hours; not recommended for beginnenrs or those with limited R/C experience; VTVM required for initial adjustment . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 39.95$

## AMERICAN BASIC SCIENCE CLUB, INC.

Home Science Laboratory Series
Provides materials to perform experiments in basic electricity, principles of light, photography, etc.; Kit \# l covers magnetism, static electricity, d.c. electricity, and a.c. electricity; Kit \# 2 covers heat and electricity, resistance, vacuum tube rectifiers and capacitors; Kit \#3 covers vacuum tube amplifiers, oscillation, and sound; Kit \#4 covers micro. phones, radio receivers, radio transmitters, and signal tracing; Kit \# 5 covers the nature of light and optical lenses and equipment: Kit \#6 covers ex. periments in light using mirrors and prisms, microscopes, spectroscopes, ultraviolet light, etc.; Kit \#7 covers photography, in. cluding experiments with en larger. electronic timer, print. ing, photo micrography, assem. bling 35 mm slide projector, and experiments with photoelectric devices; Kit \#8 covers experiments with weather station instruments and experi. ments with atomic energy; available only in complete set of 8 kits...
$\$ 29.60$

## ARKAY RADIO KITS

Model TR-5 Pocket
Transistor Receiver


## Kits for Fun and Education

Five-transistor superhet printed circuit; plays through built-in speaker or through earphone; built-in antenna; battery life approximately 150 hours intermittent service; estimated assembly time 7-10 hours.. . ..... $\$ 29.95$

## ATOMIC LABORATORIES, INC. <br> Atomotron



Allows experiments with static electricity; makes artificial lightning, etc. ; produces 75,000 volts on $2^{\prime \prime}$ diameter sphere; safe for children; $6^{\prime \prime}$ high; estimated assembly time $3 / 4-11 / 2$ hours ............... $\$ 14.95$

## BERKELEY ENTERPRISES, INC.

## "Brainiac"

Allows the construction of over 100 small electric brain machines such as logic machines, game machines, computers, puz-zle-solving machines, quiz machines, signaling machines, and cryptographic machines; over 450 parts; no soldering necessary .................... $\$ 17.95$

## EDUCATIONAL ELECTRONICS CO.

## Model 115 Crystal Radio

Features factory-wound coil, mounting base, and crystal; includes earphone; estimated assembly tine $1 / 2$ hour..... $\$ 3.00$

## Model 105

## Germanium Diode Radio

Pre-wound cail; includes mounting board, all necessary hardware; and headohone; estimated assembly time $1 / 2$ hour. . . $\$ 4.95$

## Model 140-8 Transistor Radio

Pre-soldered assembly; one-transistur circuit; includes earphone; estimated assembly time $1 / 2$ hour. $\$ 7.95$

## Model 110 2-in-I Radio

Allows brodeasting through any AM radio or phono; prewired and pre-soldered; uses


3A5 tube; battery-operated; estimated assembly time $1-2$ hours... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 9.95$
Model 1304-in-I Transistor Radio Allows the construction of the following projects: radio receiver, germanium diode receiver: code practice blinker; morse code practice key; no soldering necessary; includes earphone; estimated assembly time 1-2 hours.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 9.95$

## Model 204 Portable Radio

Features 3A5 tube, built-in antenna, plastic case, and headphone: battery-operated; estimated assembly time 1-3 hours.
. $\$ 12.95$

## Model 180 Transistor Portable



Features 2 transistors, germanium diode, and miniature speaker; battery-operated; estimated assembly time 2-3 hours.
$\$ 19.95$
Model 212 Short Wave Converter May be used with any AM receiver to pick up short wave broadcasts; estimated assemblv time 3 hours............ $\$ 14.95$

## Model 102 7-in-I Lab Kit



Allows the construction of the following educational projects: one-tube radio, code practice key, signal tracer, wireless home broadcaster, code blinker, sine wave generator, wireless code practice key; estimated assembly time $3-4$ hours.
. $\$ 15.95$

## Model 208

10-in-1 Transistor Lab Kit
Allows the construction of the following educational projects: germanium diode radio, transistor receiver, transistor receiver with one-stage amplification, wirtless code practice key, code practice oscillator, code blinker light, wireless home broadcaster, sine wave clipper, audio preamplifier, transistor sun battery receiver; includes sun battery, transistor, headphone, etc.; estimated assembly time 1-2 hours.
. $\$ 12.95$

## Sky Chief Loudspeaker Radio Kit



Easily assembled kit; no soldering, all parts fit into clips; PM speaker, 2 tubes; finished wood cabinet; estimated time of assembly 1.3 hours. ...... $\$ 16.95$

> ELECTRONIC BRAIN ENTERPRISES, INC.
"Allsolver"


Solves algebra, simultaneous equations, trigonometry and special problems; finds the $\sin$, cos, $\tan$ of angles, set the the powers, roots, and logs of numbers; answers read on calibrated dial; battery-operated; estimated assembly time 5-6 hours.. . $\$ 56.50$

## Model TR-I Transistor Digital Experimental Kit

Provides parts and instructions for basic digital computer circuits; covers units such as flip. flops, multivibrators, etc.; may be expanded to enable large number-handling; knowledge of algebra required; transistor operated; battery included; estimated assembly time 20.30 hours. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 72.50$

## Model 9C Experimental

Analog Computer
Provides electronic parts and instructions to build an experimental computer containing 4

## Kits for Fun and Education


operation amplifiers, 2 regulated power supplics, quarter-square multipliers, moter, etc.; solves all types of algebra problems and differential equations; thorough knowledge of algebra essential; estimated assembly time 25-30 hours. .$\$ 138.50$

## Model TR-2 Advanced Digital Experimental Kit

Similar to Model TR-1, but includes more parts making possible more experiments and more complicated problems in switching and problem solving; estimated assembly time $30-40$ hours . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 138.50$

## Model IOE Analog Computer

Complete analog computer; may be used to add, subtract, multiply, divide, integrate, differentiate, average, take absolute values, etc.; dual regulated power supply; 10 operational amplifiers; ten-turn potentioneter; drift less than 10 mv per day; open loop gain: 25,000 ; may be used not only in solving linear and non-linear problems such as algebra, calculus, and differential equations, but also as an electronics aid and experimental tool; estimated assembly time 60 hours. . . . . . $\$ 485.00$

## ELECTRONIC ORGAN ARTS. INC.

Artisan "Theater" Organ


Plate keying; 2 manuals; 61 keys per manual; 32 pedals; 2 volume control pedals: 40 stops; 166 oscillators; 22 preamplifiers; 2 vibtatos; 3 output channels; average output: . 5 volts; tuning forks required for initial adjustment; estimated assemblytime 300-f00 hours. . $\$ 2195.00$

Artisan "Showman" Organ
Plate keying; 2 manuals; ol keys per manual; 25 pedals: 1 volume control pedal; 25 stops; 98 oscillators; 14 preamplifiers; 1 vibrato; 2 output channels; average output voltage: .5 volts; tuning forks required for initial adjustment; estimated assembly time 200-300 hours.. . $\$ 1495.00$

## ELECTRONIC KITS SUPPLY CO.

Model PO-I Phono Oscillator
Allows the output of a crystal phono cartridge to be picked up on any AM radio with no interconnecting wires; uperates trom 1200 to 1700 kc ; uses 50C5 and 35W4 tubes; estimated assembly time $3-6$ hours; metal punch and drill required........ $\$ 4.95$
Model 4SRP Record Player
4 -speed motor and turntable; tonearm has turnover crystal cartridge; $131 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 163 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ plywood panel; estimated asscmbly time 4-5 hours; wood drills required.
$\$ 11.95$

## Model DT-I Radio

Diode-transistor circuit; estimated assembly time 4-6 hours; requires external antenna and headphone. . . . . . . . . . . . \$4.95

## 3RTI Private Superhet <br> Transistor Receiver

Three transistors and germanium diode; printed circuit construction using subminiature components; private earplione; estimated assembly time 3-6 hours. ................ $\$ 15.95$

## 5RI 5 Tube AC-DC Receiver

Superhet circuit; built-in antenna; tubes are 12BE6, 12BA6, 12AVG, SOC5, $35 W 4$ rectifier; estimated assembly time 6-12 hours.
. . $\$ 13.95$

## 6RT2

## Portable Transistor Radio Kit

Battery powered, printed circuit superhet receiver; all sub-miniature components; 5 transistors, one diode; $31 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 61 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 15 / 8^{\prime \prime}$; estimated assembly time 6-12 hours w/out battery. . . $\$ 27.95$

## ERECTRONIC (SCIENCE ELEC. TRONICS, INC.)

## Model T-125 Transistor Set

Allows the construction of the following educational transistor circuits: code practice set, crystal radio set, transistor radio set, crystal and transistor radio set; plug-in construction; no

soldering necessary; operates from flashlight battery . . $\$ 10.95$

## Model T-l50 Transistor Set

Allows the construction of the following educational transistor circuits: voice transmitter, code transmitter, code blinker practice set, and six progressive radio circuits; plug-in construction; no tools or soldering necessary; operates from flashlight battery
$\$ 14.95$

## Madel T-I75 Two-Transistor

Receiver and Broadcast Set
Allows the construction of the following educational two-transistor circuits: code practice set, musical tone producer, code transmitter, 5 progressive radio receivers, 2 voice transmitters; plug-in construction; no tools or soldering necessary; operates from flashlight battery'. $\$ 16.95$

## Model T-200 15-Circuit Tube Set

 Allows the construction of the following educational vacuum tube circuits: shortwave radio, code transmitter, voice transmitter, 2 crystal radios, 6 crystal and tube radios, 2 pentode super radios, code practice oscillator; plug-in construction; no tools or soldering necessary; operates from $1-11 / 2$-volt and 1 45 -volt batteries (not included) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 19.95$ Model T-200B (with batteries) . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 22.95$
## Model 2RF Radio Circuit Kit

Basic training and demonstration unit; allows the construction of 14 radio circuits; 3 tubes; 14 templates; operates with headphones (included); 110 volts a.c. required; in wooden carrying case $51 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ x $18^{\prime \prime}$
$\$ 49.50$

## Model AC-100 Amplifier Set

Basis training and demonstration unit; serves as introduction to amplifier circuitry; allows the construction of 3 -tube amplifier; 110 volts a.c. required; in wooden carrying case $51 / 2^{\prime \prime} x$ $12^{\prime \prime} \times 18^{\prime \prime}$
\$49.50
Model BE-3 Basic Electricity Set
Provides facilities to build 27 circuits covering basic princi-

## Kits for Fun and Education

ples of electricity and electronics; designed for use with RETMA manuals; in carrying case $51 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 18^{\prime \prime} \ldots . . \$ 79.50$
Model BE-4 Basic Electronics Set Designed for use with RETMA electronics course; consists of 23 experiments with electronic circuitry; in carrying case $51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ $\times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 18^{\prime \prime}$
$\$ 145.00$

## Model BE-5 Basic

Electricity/Electronics Set
Designed to cover all experiments in $\mathrm{BE} \cdot 3$ and $\mathrm{BE}-4$ as well as 8 experiments in RETMA "Basis Radio" course; in carrying case $51 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ $\times 18^{\prime \prime}$
$\$ 190.00$

## Model E-10

Development Engineering Set
Designed to provide sufficient electronic components to allow the construction of any electronic circuit within the limitations of the system; in portable wooden cabinet with separate drawers for tach group of component values.
$\$ 395.00$

## OLIVER GARFIELD CO., INC.

## Model K-I "Geniac" <br> Electric Brain



Allows the construction of up to 125 electric brain machines; adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides; plays tic-tac-toe, nim, etc.; composes music: includes four instruction booklets.
$\$ 19.95$

## GROMMES (PRECISION ELECTRONICS, INC.) <br> Model PE-IOK PA Amplifier



Power output 10 watts; frequency response 70 to 10,000
cps $\pm 2 \mathrm{db}$; controls: microphone, phono, tone, power; hum and noise 60 db below rated output; gain: microphone 105 db , phono 65 db ; output impedances $4,8,16$, and 500 ohms ( 70 volt line at 10 watts) ; tubes are 12AX7, 6L6, 6X5GT; estimated assembly time 4-6 hours.

$$
\text { . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \$ 21.50
$$

## Model PE-30K PA Amplifier

Power output 30 watts; frequency response 30 to $15,000 \mathrm{cps} \pm$ 2 db ; controls: microphone 1 , microphone 2 , phono, bass, treble, power; hum and noise 70 db below rated output; gain; microphone 125 db , phono 80 db ; output impedance $4,8,16$, and 250 ohms ( 70 volt line at 20 watts) ; tubes are $3-12 \mathrm{AX} 7$, 2-6L6GB, 5 Y 3 GT ; estimated assembly time 6-8 hours.....

## GYRO ELECTRONICS CO.

## Model EZ900

D.C. Power Converter

For use with miniature receivers or other electronic equipment; input: 3-6 volts d.c. (Penlite Batteries) ; output: $30-671 / 2$ volts to 7 ma ; estimated assembly time $11 / 2-3 / 4$ hours; overall size: $11 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$; less transistors . . . . . . ...... $\$ 5.95$

## Model EZ 1000 Power Converter

 Portable transmitter d.c. powerconverter; for use with portable transmitters or other electronic equipment; input: 4.6 volts d.c.; output: 135 v up to 30 ma ; estimated assembly time $11 / 2-21 / 4$ hours; overall size: $2^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times$ $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 16.95$
## Model EZ.PE Walkie-Talkie



144 megacycles for radio amateur band; estimated assembly time $23 / 4-41 / 2$ hours. . . . . $\$ 7.65$ Complete kit which includes microphone, earphone, cabinet and accessories . . . . . . . . . $\$ 17.35$

## Model EZ233

Vibrator Power Supply
Input: 2 volts; output: 180v at 40 ma ; for use with portable transmitters or other electronic equipment; estimated assembly time $11 / 2.41 / 2$ hours. . . . . $\$ 6.95$

## Model EZ225 Battery Charger

Will charge any storage battery
from $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 6 volts; charging rate at 2 volts equals 2 amps approx.; charging rate at 6 volts equals 400 ma approx.; charg. ing rate automatically tapers off as battery becomes charged; estimated assembly time $1-21 / 2$ hours
$\$ 4.95$

## Model EZ824

## Radio Control Receiver

 $271 / 4 \mathrm{mc}$; responds to carrier signal; uses simple circuit consisting of one thyratron and one transistor; very low battery drain; estimated assembly time $3.41 / 2$ hours; overall size: $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ x2 $1 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 13 / 4^{\prime \prime}$............ $\$ 13.20$
## Model EZ.Al

Radio Control Transmitter 27.255 mc ; for use in control of models; no FCC examination required; estimated assembly time 21/4-4 hours....... $\$ 11.95$

## HEATH CO. <br> Model DF-I Direction Finder



Self-contained, self-powered, 6transistor super heterodyne broadcast radio receiver incorporating a directional loop antenna, indicating meter, and integral speaker; designed to serve as an aid to navigation when out of sight of landmarks; pow: ered by a 9 -volt battery (spare battery included); frequency range covers the broadcast band from 540 to 1600 kc and will double as portable radio; direc. tional high-Q ferrite antenna rotated from front panel to obtain a fix on a station and a 1 ma meter serves as null and tuning indicator; controls: tuning, volume and power (onoff), sensitivity, heading indicator (compass rose) and bearing indicator (antenna index); $71 / 2^{\prime \prime \prime} \times 57 / 8^{\prime \prime} h \times 53 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} ;$ slip-inplace mounting brackets; estimated assembly time 8.12 hours.
.$\$ 54.95$

## Model DF-2 Direction Finder

Two-band transistorized portable radio-direction finder; sixtransistor circuit; receives aeronautical and marine beacons as

## Kits for Fun and Education

well as standard broadcast band; ranges are $200-400 \mathrm{kc}$ and $5-10$ 1620 kc ; takes directional "fixes" on broadcast stations and aircraft or marine beacons; controls; sensitivity, bearing, volume, tuning, bandswitch; dial light may be operated with special switch; powered by 6 flashlight batteries; battery life 1 year under normal operation; corrosion, moisture, and fungus proof; estimated assembly time 10-15 hours; $91 / 2^{\prime \prime} w \times 8^{\prime \prime} h \times 5^{\prime \prime} d$.

## \$69.95

## Model MC-I Marine Converter

 Charges 6 or 12 -volt batteries from "shore" current; provides up to 20 amps continuously for 6 -volt batteries or up to 10 amps continuously for 12 -volt batteries; 25 -amp meter; fused primary; convection cooling; silicon rectifier; mounting brackets supplied; estimated assembly time 3-4 hours.. $\$ 39.95$ Fuel Vapor Detector
Indicates the presence of fumes on a three-color "safe-dangerous" meter scale; pilot light on the front panel shows when detector is operating; can be left on continuously or used intermittently; panel control enables initial calibration; hermeticallysealed meter with chrome bezel and a chrome-plated brass panel; Models FD-1-6 (6 volts d.c.) and FD-1-12 ( 12 volts d.c.); operates from boat batteries; spare detector unit. .... \$35.95 EC-I Educational Electronic Analog Computer


For use in engineering, physics, schools, and colleges; includes 9 dc. amplifiers, 3 initial condition power supplies, five cuetticient potentiometers. 4 sets of relay contacts, electronically operated power supply for automatic operation; precision resistors, Mylar capacitors, silicon diodes; results are read directly on the meter, or externally with an oscilloscope, etc.; manual provided for basic computer information as well as setting up and solving typical problems; . . . 43 lbs.; estimated assembly time-40 hours. . . . . . $\$ 199.95$

## Model RI-I

## Rudder Position Indicator

 Enables uperator to see position of rudder at all times; calibrated 60 degrees to port and starboard from dead ahead; operates on 6 or 12 -wolt battery systems; includes 20 feet of cable and all necessary mechanical linkage: estimated assembly time 2-3 hours. . \$14.95
## Model ET-I Enlarger Timer

Used in timing enlarger operations; timer dial covers 0 to 1 minute, calibrated in 5 -second gradations; continuously variable timing control; enlarger plugged into receptacle on front panel: "safe light" can also be plugged in so that it is automatically turned "on" when the enlarger is turned "off"; handles up to 350 watts with builtin relay; all-electronic timing cycle; does not have to be reset after each cycle (flip lever switch to print to repeat time cycle) : control provided for initial calibration; plastic case. $\$ 11.50$

## Model IA-I

## Electronic Ignition Analyzer

Traces dynamic action of voltage in an ignition system on a cathode-ray tube screen; wave form can be analyzed and used as a "sign-post" to ignition system performance; will detect inequality of spark intensity, a poor spark plug, defective plug wiring, breaker-point bounce, an open condenser, and allow setting of dwell-time percentage for the points; checks dynamic performance with engine in operation ( 400 to 5000 rpm ); shows complete engine cycle or only one complete cylinder; can be used on automohiles, boats, aircraft engine, etc. .... $\$ 59.95$

## Model RC-I

Professional Radiation Counter Provides high sensitivity with ranges from $0-100,600$, 6000 and 60.000 counts-per-minute, and $0-02, .1, ~ 1$ and 10 miliro-entgens-per-hour; employs 900volt bismuth tube in beta/gammal sensitive probe; probe and 8 -foot expandable cable included; radiation sample for calibration; selectable time constant; meter calibrated in CPM or mR/ hour in addition to "beep" or "click" from panel-mounted speaker; prebuilt "packaged"
high voltage power supply with reserve capacity above 900 volt level at which it is regulated: changing regulator tube type allows use of scintillation probe if desired; employs five tubes (plus a transistor); includes batteries. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 79.95$

## Model CR-I Crystal Radio

Uses sealed germanium diodes and "high-Q" coils; two tuned circuits, each with a variable tuning capacitor; covers broadcast band from 540 to 1600 kc ; requires no external power; includes headphones; estimated assembly time $1 / 2$ hour. . $\$ 7.95$


Covers standard broadcast band from 550 to $1600 \mathrm{kc} ; 51 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{PM}$ speaker; high-gain i.f. transformers; miniature tubes; rodtype built-in antenna; power supply transformer operated; estimated assembly time 6.7 hours; less cabinet. . . . $\$ 18.95$

Model XR-I
Transistor Portable Radio


Six Texas Instrument transistors; $4^{\prime \prime}$ by $6^{\prime \prime}$ PM speaker; power supply uses six standard size "D" flashlight cells; battery life between 500 and 1000 hours; unbreakable molded plastic cabinct; transformers prealigned; built-in rod-type antenna; $9^{\prime \prime} 1 \mathrm{x}$ $8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h} \times 33 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ d; estimated assembly time 5 hours; less batteries. Model XR-1P (as shown) \$29.95
Model XR-1L (with leather case) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 34.95$

## KNIGHT-KIT (ALLIED RADIO CORP.)

Knight-Kit Crystal Set
Allows receptions of local AM stations; employs fixed-type germanium crystal diode detector; estimated assembly time 1-2 hours; less headphones and antenna kit; $1 \mathrm{lb}, . . . . . . . . \$ 2.35$ Headphones
( 1000 ohms) . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.08$
Antenna Kit, $11 / 2$ lbs..... $\$ 1.03$
Knight-Kit "Trans-Midge"
I-Transistor Radio


Pocket-size transistor AM radio; battery lasts for months of operation; requires external antenna and headphones; plastic case; estimated assembly time $1.11 / 2$ hours; $35 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 25 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$
15/16"; 8 oz............... $\$ 2.45$ Headphones
(4000 ohms) ........ \$2.15
Antenna Kit ........... $\$ 1.03$
Knight-Kit Printed Circuit
Transistor Radio
Covers AM band; includes high sensitivity coil and ball bearing tuning capacitor; estimated assembly time $1 / 2$ to 1 hour; less headphones and antenna; $31 / 8^{\prime \prime} x$ $37 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} ; 1 \mathrm{lb} . . . . . . . . . . \$ 3.95$

## Knight-Kit "Ocean Hopper"

Receiver
Regenerative receiver for long and short wavebands; covers from 155 kc to 35 mc , using coils listed below; controls are tuning, bandspread, antenna trimmer, and off-on/regeneration; tubes are $12 \mathrm{AT}^{6} 6$, suCs, and 35 W 4 ; broaccast band coil and cabinet supplied with kit; $6^{\prime \prime} \times 91 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime} ; 7$ lbs....... $\$ 15.95$ Plug-in Coils $155-470 \mathrm{kc}$ $\$ 0.79$ 1.65-4.1 mc ............ \$0.65 2.9-7.3 mc ............. $\$ 0.65$ 7-17.5 mc .............. . . 0.65
 2000 ohm headset . . . . . . $\$ 2.00$

## Knight-Kit 5-Transistor

Superhet Radio
Battery-operated portable unit; $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ speaker; ferrite loopstick antenna; phone jack output for use with earphone; 200 hours playing time from single 9 -volt battery; two controls: off-on-


NEW Low Cost Do-it Yourself, Electronic Intercom "Kits"


Easy-to read Construction Manual
Baby Tender Kit (One Station "no wire type'). . . . . . $\$ 11.75$
Quick Talk Kit (Two Station Wired Type)............. . $\$ 13.95$
Extra Remote Station KQL makes Quick Talk a three
station system
.$\$ 4.75$
Big Talk Kit (Two Station Wired Type). . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 18.25$
Big Talk Kit (Extra remote station KBW makes Big
Talk a three station system).
. $\$ 7.75$
Wireless Watcher Kit (Two Station "no wire type"). . $\$ 31.95$
Extra Remote Station model KWW can be added to wireless watcher.
Thrifty Talk Kit ( 6 station wired type for master to
remote or master to master installation........... $\$ 18.75$
Remote Station Kit KTW for use with Thrifty Talk Master when used in master to remote installation.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG Number 2500

## MARK SIMPSON MANUFACTURING CO. INC.

32.28 49th STREET, LONG ISLAND CITY 3, N. Y.

## NOW . . . All-Transistor R/C Kits by Ace!

The TR 4.5 all-transistor $271 / 4 \mathrm{mc}$. receiver includes: reliable operation over a wide temperature range; high current range; long battery life. Requires only $41 / 2$ rolts of battery-idles at 2 mils, rises to $35-40$ mils upon receipt of modulated signal of 400 cycles at $100 \%$. Coils are completely wound. Special ferrite core RFC insures small size; has Allen-Bradley resistors, Goodall capacitors.
Case is aluminated-size: $2^{\prime \prime} \times 27 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$. Weight is approximately 2 oz. Also includes 3 special transformers, special Gem relay, 4 transistors, including a specially selected and tested AO1 for operation at $271 / 4 \mathrm{mc}$. Temperature checked from $130^{\circ}$ to $20^{\circ}$, and is reliable throughout this range.
Kit Complete-less batteries.
\$22.95
NEW KITS AND R/C COMPONENTS CON. STANTLY BEING ADDED TO THE ACE LINE. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED FREE CATALOG 59A.

ACE R/C WEST
ACE R/C EAST
3029 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.

## Ace Radia Cantral

## Kits for Fun and Education


rolume and tuning; ivory, black and gold styling; printed circuit onstruction; estimated assemly time $5-8$ hours; $33 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 71 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times$ $3 / 4^{\prime \prime} ; 2$ lbs. less battery and carhones
$\$ 25.95$
? volt battery
. $\$ 1.43$
¿arphones
. $\$ 1.97$

## inight-Kit

ipace Spanner Receiver
legenerative receiver; standard WI band and shortwave from .5 to 17 mc : $4^{\prime \prime \prime}$ speaker; conrols: handspread, main tuning, ntenna trimmer, bandswitch, egeneration, volume; output or use with headphones: inludes cabinet; estimated assemly time 4-6 hours; $7^{\prime \prime} \times 101 / 2^{\prime \prime} x$ "; 71/2 lbs. $\qquad$

## night-Kit Two-Transistor

 ocket Radioequires no external antenna to ick up local stations; single attery provides power for onths of operation; two con-

ols: off-on-volume and tun$1 g$; printed circuit construc. on; tan carrying case; estirated assembly time $3-41 / 2$ ours; includes battery and earhone with 3 -ft. cord; $4^{\prime \prime} h \mathrm{x}$ $3 / 4$ "w x $13 / 4$ "d........ $\$ 11.50$ night-Kit 10 Cireuit Transistor b Kit
llows construction of ten eduitional projects; plug-in leads; stage AM radio, photoeleconic relay, wircless broadcast-- code practice oscillator, eleconic switch, 2 -stage audio am. ifier, capacity-operated relay, ectronic timer, voice-operated -lay, electronic flasher; no solsring after basic construction completed; includes battery, sadphones, and all necessary arts; 3 lbs.............. . $\$ 15.75$

## iight-Kit Intercom

wo-station ac-dc intercom sys$m$ which may be used in pri-

vate or non-private operation; master can listen in on remote, master has "press-to-talk" switch, remote has "talk-listen" switch; master can call remote regardless of switch position on remote; master can handle up to 3 remote units in parallel; 2 stage amplifier and $4^{\prime \prime}$ speakers; finished in antique white; estimated assembly time $3-5$ hours; Gach unit $43 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 61 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 43 / 8^{\prime \prime}$; complete with $50-\mathrm{ft}$.
cable
. $\$ 14.95$
Extra remote unit kit. . . \$3.95 Extra cable, per foot. . . . $\$ 0.03$

## Knight-Kit Photoelectronic

Relay System
Relay kit for use as burglar alarm, door opener, ctc.; employs cadmium-selenide photoccll in thyratron circuit permitting operation up to 250 ft . from light source; relay may be adjusted to maintain position after light source is interrupted or to operate each time beam is broken; supplies 6.3 volts a.c. at 0.6 amps for alarm, counter, etc.; estimated assembly time $21 / 2-4$ hours; $5^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime} ; 31 / 2$ lbs.
Light Source Kit provides $\$ 13.50$ beam for relay unit; deep red filter ( $6^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} ; 31 / 2 \mathrm{Ibs}$.) $\$ 6.75$

## Knight-Kit Electronic Photoflash

 Xenon-filled reflector-bulb assembly; self-contained trigger transformer; pre-assembled re-flector-bulb socket; universal mounting bracket; flash speed is $1 / 700$ th second; output 50 watt-seconds; daylight spectral quality permits daylight-type color film indoors; ideal for use with "X" or "O" shutters unly; requires sync cable and either battery or a.c. power supply; estimated assembly time 2.4 hours; 4 lbs... . $\$ 29.50$ AC Power Supply Kit. . . \$ 3.95 Battery (Burgess U-200) \$ 7.70
## LAFAYETTE RADIO

## Model KT-97 I.Transistor Pocket Radio

Tapped variable Ferri-Loop; 365 mmfd tuning capacitor; crystal diode detector; external
antenna recommended; uses penlight battery; $35 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 25 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$; estimated assembly time $2-3$ hours; less earphone..... $\$ 3.95$

## Model KT-98 2.Transistor Pockeł Radio

Similar to Model KT-97 but has 2-transistor circuit; less earphone; estimated assembly time 3-4 hours . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 5.45$

Model KT-116 3-Transistor Superhet Receiver


Uses 2 r.f. transistors, an audio transistor, and a crystal diode; requires no external antenna of ground; plastic case; plays through earphone; estimated assembly time $7-10$ hours; $41 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $25 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 11_{1} / 1^{\prime \prime}$; less earphone)
.$\$ 14.95$
Model KT-19 AC.DC Radic Set


Covers broadcast band from 550 to 1600 kc ; 5 tubes; brown plas. tic cabinet with built-in antenna; estimated assembly time 7-11 hours................ . . . . $\$ 17.10$

## Model KT-1 32 "Sunflex" Receiver



Uses 2 transistors and crystal diode; no antenna required for receiving most local stations; operates on 2 penlight batteries or with silicon solar battery; $43 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 35 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 15 / 8^{\prime \prime}$; estimated assembly time $5-8$ hours; com-

## Kits for Fun and Education

plete with plastic case and batteries; less earphone and solar battery.
$\$ 11.95$
MS-260 Earphone. . . . . . . . $\$ 3.95$
MS-420 Silicon Solar Battery.
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 7.75$
Model KT-36A 10-in-I Lab Kit
Allows the construction of the following educational projects: radio receiver, phono-micro. phone amplifier, phono oscillator, broadcast station, code practice oscillator, signal tracer, capacity operated relay, electronic timer, electronic switch, photocell relay; low voltages used throughout; includes three tubes and microphone; less head. phone, photoelectric cell and socket. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 12.95$
Photocell 868............ $\$ 2.85$
Photocell socket. . . . . . . . . \$. 08
1000-ohm headphone... . . $\$ 1.18$

## KT-I34 15-in-1 Transistor

Experimenter's Kit
Allows the construction of the following educational transistor circuits: electronic timer, burglar alarm, 2 -stage audio amplifier, photo-elcctric relay, code practice oscillator, audio preamplifier, electronic flasher. TV commercial killer, rain alarm, signal injector intercom. 2-stage broadcast receiver, wireless broadcaster, wireless code transmitter, regenerative radio receiver; no soldering after basic assembly is completed; complete with headphones, battery, etc.. .
. $\$ 14.95$
KT-127
Citizen Band Transmitter Kit


Crystal controlled transmitter; frequency 27.255 mc .; line of sight range one mile; wide noncritical tuning; 3S 4 puwer pentode; $60^{\prime \prime}$ telescupic antenna; two $B$ batteries $671 / 2$ volts and one A battery $11 / 2$ volts; estimated time of assembly $3-5$ hours . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 15.95$

Model KT-57 Broadcast Receiver


Operates on a.c., d.c., or batteries; covers broadcast band from 550 to 1600 kc ; uses miniature low-drain tubes; built-in antenna; tubes are: 1RS, 1U4, 1U5. 3V4, plus selenium rectifier: polystyrene cabinet; $10^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime \prime}$; less batteries; estimated assembly time 8-12 hours.
$\$ 20.00$

## Model KT-58 Broadcast-

Short Wave Receiver
Operates on a.c., d.c., or batteries; covers broadcast band and 6-18 mc short wave bands; tubes are: 1U4, 1U5, 1R5, 3V4, plus selenium rectifier; leatherette cabinet; less batteries; estimated assembly time $10-15$ hours. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 26.75$

## Model KT-119A Transistor Superhet Receiver



Uses 3 r.f. transistors, 3 audio transistors, and crystal diode; Class B push-pull audio output; $23 / 4$ " speaker; earphone jack; $6^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 2 \times 11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$; estimated assembly time 18-24 hours; less case and battery. . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 27.50$
9-volt battery. . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.30$
1.eather case. . . . . . . . . . $\$ 3.95$

Model KT. 135 "Explor-air" Radio


Four-band, 3 -tube, regenerative short wave receiver; $4^{\prime \prime}$ speaker; accommodates phones; operates
from 1.7 to 30 mc ; a.c.-d.c.; $10^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime} \ldots . . . . . . . . . \$ 18.50$ ML-150 Cabinet. . . . . . . . $\$ 2.75$

## Model KT-133

## Photo-Electronic Relay

May be used as burglar alarm, door-opener, ctc.; cadmium sulphide photocell; relay contacts rated at 5 amps; instantancous or sustained switch operation; estimated assembly time 5-8 hours; 3"x4"x5"..... . . . .\$12.95

## Model KT-131 Telephone Pickup

Enables group listening of telcphone calls; uses induction pickup; 4 transistors with Class B push-pull output; $41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 4^{\prime \prime} x$ $41 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ less pickup and battery; estimated assembly time 3-5 hours . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 17.95$ Battery ....................... $\$ 1.30$
MS-16 Pickup Coil...... $\$ 1.95$

## MARS

MANUFACTURING CO.
Silver Circuit Crystal Radio


Covers from 550 to 1750 kc ; high-Q slug-tuned coil; will pick up local radio station, police calls, and some amateurs; printed circuit board allows screw-together construction; vernier slide rule dial; preassembled dial cord; estimated assembly time $1 / 4-3 / 4$ hour; includes earphones ......\$4.49

## Silver Circuit

## Satellite Worldwide Radio

Covers from 7 to 25 mc , including amateur, foreign, and space satellite frequencies; selfquenching circuit; vernier slide rule tuning; preassembled dial cord; printed circuit board allows screw-together construction; estimated assembly time $1-21 / 2$ hours; includes tube, earphone, and antenna; less $11 / 2$ volt $C$ battery and 45 -volt $B$ battery
$\$ 8.95$

## OLSON RADIO WAREHOUSE, INC.

## KB-72 6 Transistor Receiver Kit

Superhet circuit with push-pull output; high Q loopstick anten-

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na: matched set of three IF transformers; tunes standard broadcast hand; private listening with built-in carphone jack; estimated time of assembly 2-3
hours. . . . . . . . . . .
. $\$ 11.88$

## PHILMORE MFG. CO., INC.

Model 7000K 'Lit+le Wonder"


Crystal radio receiver; estimated assembly time $1 / 2$ hour; less earphone and antenna...... . $\$ 2.00$
Model 400 "Sky Rover"
Crystal radio receiver; estimated assembly time $1 / 2$ hour; includes carphone.
\$4.15

## Model 7001A

Crystal radio receiver; estimated assembly time $1 / 2$ hour; includes carphone.
$\$ 4.90$

## Model VC1000

Germanium dinde radio receiver: estimated assembly time $1 / 2$ hour; includes earphone.. . $\$ 5.00$

## Model 700 'Globe Ranger''

Germanium diode radio receiver; estimated assembly time $1 / 2$ hour; includes earphone.. $\$ 7.25$

## Model TR-9

Transistor and germanium diode radio receiver; estimated assembly time 1 hour; includes earphone and antenna....... $\$ 9.75$
Model TR-IOI
Transistor and germanium diode radio receiver; estimated assembly time 1 hour; includes earphone.
$\$ 9.75$

## Vodel 7501 Portable Radio

 3attery-operated one-tube radio; uses 3V4 power amplifier tube; equires no soldering; estimated issembly time 1-2 hours. . $\$ 12.50$
## Model 7001B

Two-tube a.c.-d.c. radio; tubes are: 35 Z 5 GT and 12SJ7; estimated assembly time 2-3 hours.

## Model TR-22

Turn-transistor portable radio; built-in antenna; $4^{\prime \prime}$ speaker; powered by 9 -volt "A" battery;

estimated assembly time 2-3 hours. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$20. 45

## Model 7001C

Three-tube a.c.-d.c. radin and short wave receiver; $4^{\prime \prime}$ speaker; estimated assembly time 3-4 hours. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 20.00$

## Model 201



Five-tube a.c.-d.c. radio; superhet circuit; built-in antenna; estimated assembly time 4-6 hours; multimeter and signal generator required for initial adjustment; walnut bakelite cabinet; 9" $\times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$.
Model 201.............. $\$ 34.00$ Model 202 (covers AM and shortwave) . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 39.00$

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Four-transistor portable radio; superhet circuit; built-in antenna; $4^{\prime \prime}$ speaker; powered by 9 volt hattery; prealigned i.f. transformers and oscillator coil;
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All-channel yagi antenna for

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\$22.20

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Stacked version of Model BK100; for fringe area operation . . . . . . ........... $\$ 53.50$

## Model MK-52 Conical Antenna

 High-gain, broadband performance; complete with all parts and 50 ft . 300 -ohm lead-in wire .................. $\$ 12.95$
## Madel MK-53S

Stacked version of Model MK52; for fringe areas .... \$20.70

## Model MK-54 Conical Antenna

High-gain, all-channel performance; 4 elements front plus 2 high frequency stubs, 4 rear elements; snap-lock construction ................. $\$ 13.90$

## Model MK-54S

Stacked version of Model MK. 54; for fringe areas ... $\$ 22.35$


Concert organ; plays through hi-fi system; conforms to specifications of American Guild of Organists; two 61-key manuais; 32-note radiating, concave pedal clavier; 19 stops; 6 couplers; tone colors and registration facilities conform to standard pipe-organ; controls: vibrato (3 types), brilliance, pedal balance, manual balance; electronic parts and cabinet available separately; printed circuit electronic construction; available in 24 separate kits averaging about $\$ 50.00$ each; estimated assembly time $75-200$ hours: console $55^{\prime \prime} w \times 29^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} \times .431 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{h}$; console supplied built and finished in walnut, custom finishes, or unfinished. Total price including cabinet approximately $\$ 1200.00$

## Electronic Organ, <br> Consolette Model

Smaller organ; plays through
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## Basic Electrical Circuit Kit

Ideal for developing principles in series, parallel, and seriesparallel circuits; provides experiences in measurements, practical circuit interpretations, demonstrates Ohm's Law, Kirchoff's Law and power equations; uses standard lamp bulbs as circuit loads; examination sheet, two-color instruction and experimental manual included; parts include: plug-in panel base, 4 lamp sockets, 1 DPDT switch, 2 SPDT switches, 2 3 -way switches, $0-150 \mathrm{AC}$ volt meter, 0.3 AC ammeter, fused line cord; jiffy connectors, instruction manual.
$\$ 29.95$

## Radio Demonstration and

## Training Uni\}

For junior-high or high-school science and industrial arts courses; demonstration and training kit, covering 14 basic single and multiple-tube radio circuits; operates on headphones, powered by 110 AC current with step-down transformer; three tubes, 14 templates; $51 / 2 \times 12 \times 18^{\prime \prime} \ldots . . \$ 59.50$

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## Research and Development

Engineering Kit
Many electronic circuits can be developed using the 830 com ponents supplied; no soldering required.
\$395

## SUPEREX ELECTRONICS CORP.

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Picks up local stations; slide rule dial; assembled with screwdriver in $2-3$ hours; requires earphones; operates without batteries or house current.. . $\$ 2.65$

## Model MWK Diode Radio

Features loopstick tuner; picks up local stations; assembled with screwdriver in 1-2 hours; includes earphone. . . . . . $\$ 3.49$

## Model TRK I-Tube Radio

Features loopstick tuner and 1 tube battery-operated circuit; picks up local stations; slide rule dial; assembled with screwdriver in 2-3 hours; requires headphones
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## Model GDK Germanium Diode Radio

Picks up local stations; includes germanium diode, earphone, and antenna kit; assembled with screwdriver in $2-21 / 2$ hours....

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## Kits for Fun and Education

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Features transistor and germanium diode; incluces plastic case, earphone, and batteries; assembled with screwdriver in 2-3 hours. . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 6.49$

## Model MTKE Transistor Radio

Features 2 transistors, a germanium diode, pre-punched printed circuit board, and loopstick tuner; includes plastic case, batteries, and earphone: estimated assembly time $2-4$ hours. . $\$ 7.98$
Model TR4-K 4-Transistor Radio
Features 4 transistors, diode, and pre-punched printed circuit board; includes loopstick tuner, simulated cowhide case, speaker, and earphone; battery-operated;
estimated assembly time 3.8 hours; $31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 57 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 13 / 4^{\prime \prime} . \$ 17.95$
Vest Pocket Transistor Radio
No antenna or ground needed; 3 transistors and germanium diode; printed circuit board; flat loopstick; includes earphone; estimated time of assembly 4 hours.
\$11.95

## TR-66 Sextet 6 Transistor

Portable Radio
Superhet AM radio with 6 transistors, one diode; 3 tuned IF stages; prepunched printed circuit board; includes AVC; jack for private listening; push-pull output ; estimated time of assembly 8 hours.
. $\$ 25.95$

## TECH-MASTER CORP.

Model 55I6W TV Set


Suitable for use with $17^{\prime \prime}$ or $21^{\prime \prime}$ picture tubes; 12-channel turret
tuner; 600 -milliamp tubes; 3 i.f. stages; AFC; preadjusted coils; estimated assembly time 8-12 hours; $17^{\prime \prime} \times 17^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime}$; less picture tube. ........... $\$ 99.50$

## Model 385K Radio

A.c.-d.c. circuit; built-in antenna; AVC; 5 tubes; bakelite cabinet; $10^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$; estinated assembly time $2-4$ hours.
.$\$ 19.95$
TRANSVISION, INC.
Model EP-I Electronic Photoflash


Flash duration $1 / 1000$ second; 50-watt-second output; test flash button; operates on a.c. or batteries; weighs less than 3 pounds; includes flash head, power pack (batteries not included), leatherette carrying case, mounting bracket, and a.c.

## METAL LOCATOR ENTHUSIASTS



This is for you $\quad$ BC-1141-C amplifier, the electronic heart of the famous SCR-625 mine detector. This unit is brnnd new with 2-1N5 and 1-1Gg vacuum tubes, in steel carrying case with Inindle: net weight with batteries is only 10 pounds. It operates from internal batteries (not included) and is complete with schematic diagram of the whole SCH-625 detector set. Case meas ures $14^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime}$ including hinged cover. Operating panel hinges out for ensy access to interior shock mounted chassis. This is a 1000 cycle fixed irequency amplifier, brind spmnking new, and a once-in-a-lifetime bargain at $\$ 5.96$. Simple, easily followed drawings and description for building a sensitive budget-priced detector furnished free with each amplifier. Set of three spare racuum tubes just $\$ 1.00$. Shipping weight of amplifier is 12 pounds . . . mailable.
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## TECHNICAL APPLIANCE CORPORATION

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line cord; estimated assembly time 3-4 hours. . . . . . . . . $\$ 29.95$

Model E-I TV Set


Consists of 12 different kits allowing construction of TV set with up to $27^{\prime \prime}$ picture tube; VHF and UHF models; kits average about $\$ 18.00$ each; total price about $\$ 130.00$.

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Key experiments in electronics from a loose leaf instruction manual dealing with tube principles, circuitry, RF generators, computers, VHF techniques, radar and tv. $\qquad$ . $\$ 123.50$

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Complete laboratory for the beginner; includes magnetism, electro-magnetism, circuitry, switches, fuses, transformers, $A C$ and $D C$ motors and many others.
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## WORNER ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Model 69 Electric Eye


Provides photocell-amplifier unit which operates with incandescent light source or flashlight; may be used to open and close circuits and for automatic operation of various electrical appliances; relay contacts rated at 2 amps inductive. 5 amps noninductive; $21 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \$ 19.50$

## Model 39 Exciter Lamp

Projects light beam to be used for triggering Model 69; operates up to 15 feet from Model 69; $21 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \ldots . . \$ 12.60$


## easily assembled. no special tools.. no experience needed

Now for the first time you can get a Thorens TD transcription turntable in kit form-at big savings to you.

It's the new TDK-101 featuring the same precisio) Swiss craftsmanship that made the now-famous TD-124 an immediate success (an the American markel., Just examine the mirror-finished machining on this kit turntable (or for that matte" on any of the Thorens"TI" units) and compare with that of any ather make of turntable. You'll see the raas on for the TDK's extremely low rumbie, wow and futter. See the TDK-101, newest nomber of the TD fanily of fine turntables, at your Thorens hi-fi dealer's.

## Features:

Same caphiant belt-plus-id!er drive as on more expensive TI units; provides complete motor is lation. Single, retained, ball-thrust bearing. plus mirrer-finished main bearing, for alsolute minimum of rumble both vertical ant hurizontal-so needssary for stereo. Single-s seed $3: 31 / 3$. Adjustable spered ( $\pm 3 \%$, a total of about one musical semitone). Built-in itrobe allows setting to exact speed. Automatie disengagement of idler when unit is switched off. Drive mechan smentetely enclosed-no "string" belts on external belt shields. Accessony wooden base is avaitable in walnut, blond, or mahegany; $\$ 9.00$ net. 958


## And these precision "TD" urits . . . completely assembled

TD.124, Absolute tofs for stereo or mono rec. ords . . . quietest. smoothest, most exact. $111 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$. table; clutch for fast, noise-free starts
 with needle in groove.
4 speeds, all adjustable ( $\pm 3 \%$ ) for perfect pitch; built-in illuminated strobe: built-in level. All assembled TD turntables are $100 \%$ tested electronically and aurally for wow, rumble and flutter before ship. ment. $\$ 99.75$ net. Base $\$ 9.00$.

TD.184. This 4-speed high-quality turntable with integral arm has same precision-ma. chined adjustable speed drive as ThorensTD-124.
 Semi-automatic opera.
tion-one dialing motion
selects 7", $10^{\prime \prime}, 12^{\prime \prime}$ recort size. Arm literally floats down to record on air. Absolutely no connection between arm and táble. $\$ 75.00$ net. Base $\mathbf{\$ 6 . 0 0}$.

TD-134. 4-speed turntable with integral arm for manual operation. Samehigh-performance tone arm as used on TD. 184 equals tracking performance of arm:
 costing as much as hal ${ }^{2}$ the price of this entire unit. Same adjustable speed drive mechanism as an more expensive units. $\$ 60.00$ net. Base $\$ 6.00$.

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[^1]:    1
    Main chassis was biggest wiring job. Pictorials were easy to follow and gave best lead dress positions. Wire lead length was specified, eliminating necessity of measuring point-to-point. Power transformer is at left, output transformer is connected late to rear panel terminal strips. Note the two end brackets which allow a building-block assembly, as well as serving as a stand for unit during construction.

[^2]:    ORDER DIRECT FRON AD-RIECEIVE FREF BONUS RFISTOR AND CONDENSER KITS WORTH 17
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