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ELECTRONICS WORLE

OCTOBER, 1959

VOL. 62 . NO. 4

Publisher

OLIVER READ, D. Sc., WIETI

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Editorial and Executive Offices One Park Avenue New York 16, N. Y. OR. 9-7200



MEMBER INSTITUTE OF

Audit Bureau of Circulations

BRANCH OFFICES: Midwestern Office, 434 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago S, III.; Western Office, 215 W. 7th St., Los Angeles 14, Calif., James R. Pierce, manager

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTA-TIVES: D. A. Goodall Ltd., London; Albert Milhado & Co., Antwerp and Dusseldorf.

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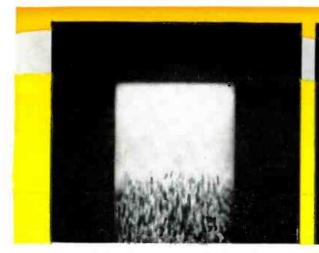
Net Paid Circulation (Publisher's Estimate, Jan.-June 1959) 242,396

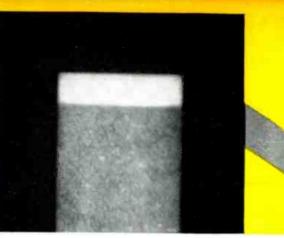
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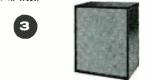
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STANDARDS & THE HI-FL INDUSTRY

AS the high-fidelity components in-dustry had its heyday? The industry itself has traditionally been composed of relatively small companies. In general, it has not had really lush times, but considering its small beginnings some ten years ago, it has experienced fairly good times over the years. Many individual manufacturers have made names for themselves and have expanded as the industry progressed. These were companies who did most of the major development work in the field of high-quality sound reproduction. They have certainly fought hard to produce nothing but the best and, as a result of their efforts, the end-ofyear figures will probably show that 1959 is their peak year as far as gross sales are concerned. It is quite likely that this peak will not be surpassed.

With the advent of the stereo disc and the potential mass demand for equipment on which to play these records, one will now find that the large set manufacturers will go after a share of this market with so-called "pack-aged" high-fidelity equipment. Needless to say, they will be successful.

This situation was anticipated by the component manufacturers and, as a result, they formed their own organization, the Institute of High Fidelity Manufacturers. It was, and still is, the goal of this organization not only to promote the sale of component hi-fi equipment but to develop standards of audio measurements and do whatever else would help to strengthen this relatively small segment of the industry. The Institute itself has had only minor success along these lines to date. Its greatest achievements have been in the field of planning and operating the various high-fidelity shows throughout the country. Also, the Institute has issued standards for tuner measurements. But from this point on, many of its hopes and plans have failed. We should not criticize because of such failures since it is an almost Herculean task to obtain agreement among so many members. The Institute and its member-manufacturers still have high hopes of future success, but failure is inevitable unless all petty disagreements among companies and personalities are dropped. Only through unity can benefits accrue.

We are certainly proud to be a member of this organization, and it wasn't too long ago that the editors of all

high-fidelity publications gathered together with members of the Institute to help establish future plans. Most of the discussion involved the need for setting up standards on plugs, adapters, color-coded wiring, and phasing of loudspeakers. The willingness to help was certainly there but the points under consideration were of a rather minor nature.

One of the biggest problems facing the component industry is a method, a standard, or what-have-you by which it can prove to the average user of high-fidelity equipment that component quality is far superior to what is being marketed by most of the packagedgoods manufacturers. The only answer is for someone to set minimum requirements for quality reproduction since only by comparison, using facts and figures, can any individual analyze performance. This has been acknowledged by the industry but many sleepless nights have passed without a solution. It seems obvious that the Institute members will not readily reach a unanimous agreement on this point.

It is interesting to note that the Heath Company, being aware of the urgent need for such standards, could not wait any longer. On its own, it has inaugurated a set of "minimum standards" so that one can compare quality differences among professional, highfidelity, and utility performances. Details of these standards were first published on page 72 of our August, 1959 issue.

As all of our readers know, we have been following a set of standards on all of our "ELECTRONICS WORLD Lab Tested" reviews. We are quite proud of the fact that Heath's "standards" are not too dissimilar to our own. Most of our work has been done in connection with power amplifiers, preamplifiers, and integrated systems. We have not really gone much beyond this point since setting standards and equipping a lab to exhaustively test components such as cartridges, turntables, tape machines, and speakers is an almost impossible feat. Heath alone, or this publication alone, cannot accomplish what is required.

It is our earnest hope that other publications and even other manufacturers who really believe that this is a goal worth achieving will join forces and work as a team to attain it. -30-

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SERVICE BUSINESS PROGRESS To the Editors:

Your magazine ELECTRONICS WORLD continues to be a true friend of organized service month after month. As I looked through your June, 1959 edition, I found one page after another devoted to the promotion of the Association idea. I find the usual "Service Industry News" on pages 126 through 129 inclusive. I also find on page 51 an article entitled "Service Business Progress" by William Leonard. This is a terrific article-one that I hope to see followed up by similar reports. It is articles such as this that will help associations promote affiliation among the hold-out individualists. I intend to use articles like this for reference in enticing new membership in New York State. I also intend to give mention to this article in our June edition of the "ESFETAN." It is a gem. You didn't stop here, however, as I see your editorial gave recognition to TEA and TSA affiliation in NATESA, this being given priority over other pending editorial material.

GEORGE CARLSON, Secretary

Empire State Federation of

Electronic Technicians Ass'n, Inc. Jamestown, New York

We certainly appreciate Mr. Carlson's comments, and we intend to maintain this type of service coverage. -Editors.

* 12 MORE ON COLOR ORGANS To the Editors:

The many letters I have received as a result of my article "Photorhythmicon" or "Dancing Lights" (August, 1958 issue) have far surpassed in number and reactions those stirred up by any other article this author has ever written. Except for those letters asking for design help in converting the apparatus to a specific application, all letters have been most praising of the results obtained.

I read with particular interest the letter of Mr. Charles E. Singletary published in the July, 1959 issue of this column. He takes severe umbrage with the designation "color organ". First, I have never used that expression to designate my apparatus. Why? Because it is a meaningless combination of words, and it may be the property of some inventor. Many of the letters written to me have referred to my equipment as a "color organ." Why? Probably because it has developed a generic sense.

The important thing Mr. Singletary misses is the concept of light and color combined with sounds. He further misses the fact that simplicity is es-

sential in achieving the "esthetic" objectives so that the apparatus can be duplicated by the many people with limited knowledge and/or restricted budgets. I suggest that Mr. Singletary refer to his own phrase "art of light" and recognize further that "art" takes many forms. Mine took the form that was published as a "Photorhythmicon." Call it any name you care to. The important thing is that mine was simple, conventional in circuitry, noncritical of components or wiring, and did not require specially fabricated elements.

LEON A. WORTMAN 217 South Broadway Tarrytown, New York We feel that Author Wortman's points are well taken.-Editors.

JAPANESE PEN PAL

*

To the Editors:

I have read your magazine with great interest. I am anxious to start a letter exchange with any of your readers who might be interested. I feel that in this way we can not only learn something about radio, but also get a better understanding between your people and mine.

I am a Japanese boy and am interested in electronics, high-fidelity, classical music, and art.

TADAO ASAHINA Onogami, Kitagunma Gunma, Japan

ELECTRICAL SHOCK

To the Editors:

The article on electrical shock by D. P. Peters in your May issue was generally excellent and of great importance to radio experimenters, technicians, and amateurs. Some items therein occur to me as deserving of comment.

First is the difference in effect between a.c. and d.c. It should be noted that d.c. does not cause muscle contraction like a.c. except during actual make or break of contact. Its principal sensory effect during contact is one of heating, and it poses considerably less threat of fibrillation or paralysis than a.c. Consideration must also be given to the relatively greater prevalence of exposure to a.c., both in the home and elsewhere, when analyzing mortality statistics.

The second item is the "left-hand body path" concept. Since most people are right-handed, it is normal for them to use their right hand in adjusting or contacting a possibly hot circuit, and the unwatched left hand is the one most likely to come in contact with ground to complete the circuit (which

What Does F.C.C. Mean To You?

What is the F.C.C.?

F. C. C. stands for Federal Communications Commission. This is an agency of the Federal Government, created by Congress to regulate all wire and radio communication and radio and television broadcasting in the United States.

What is an F. C. C. Operator License?

The F. C. C. requires that only qualified per-sons be allowed to install, maintain, and operate electronic communications equipment, including radio and television broadcast transmitters. To radio and television hroadcast transmitters. To determine who is qualified to take on such re-sponsibility, the F. C. C. gives technical exami-nations. Operator licenses are awarded to those who pass these examinations. There are different types and classes of operator licenses, hased on the type and difficulty of the examination passed.

What are the Different Types of Operator Licenses?

The F. C. C. grants three different types (or groups) of operator licenses - commercial radio-telePHONE, commercial radioteleGRAPH, and

telePHONE, commercial radioteleGRAPH, and amateur. COMMERCIAL RADIOTELEPHONE oper-ator licenses are those required of technicians and engineers responsible for the proper opera-tion of electronic equipment involved in the transmission of voice, music, or pictures. For example, a person who installs or maintains two-way mobile radio systems or radio and television broadcast equipment must hold a radiotele-PHONE license. (A knowledge of Morse code is NOT required to obtain such a license.) COMMERCIAL RADIOTELEGRAPH opera-tor licenses are those required of the operators and maintenance men working with communica-tions equipment which involves the use of Morse code. For example, a radio operator on board a merchant ship must hold a radioteleCRAPH license. (The ability to send and receive Morse is required to obtain such a license.) AMATEUR operator licenses are those re-quired of radio "hams"-people who are radio hobbyists and experimenters. (A knowledge of Morse code is necessary to be a "han".)

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What are the Different Classes of **RadiotelePHONE** licenses?

RadiotelePHONE licenses?
Each type (or group) of license is divided into different classes. There are three classes of radiotelephone licenses, as follows:

Third Class Radiotelephone License. No previous license or on-the-job experience is required to qualify for the examination for this license. The examination consists of F.C. C. Elements I and II covering radio laws, F.C. C. regulations, and basic operating practices.
Second Class Radiotelephone License. No no-the-job experience is required for this examination. However, the applicant must have already passed examination Elements I and II. The second class radiotelephone examination consists of F.C. C. Element III. It is mostly technical and covers basic radiotelephone theory (including electrical calculations), vacuum tubes, transistors, amplifiers, oscillators, power supplies, antennas and transmission lines, etc.
First Class Radiotelephone License. No no-the-job experience is required to qualify for this examination. However, the applicant must have already passed examination belower supplies, antennas and transmission lines, etc.

October, 1959

not the general practice.) The first class radio-telephone examination consists of F. C. C. Ele-ment IV. It is mostly technical covering ad-vanced radiotelephone theory and basic tele-vision theory. This examination covers generally the same subject matter as the second class ex-amination, but the questions are more difficult and involve more mathematics.

Which License Qualifies for Which Jobs?

Which License Qualifies for Which Jobs? The THIRD CLASS radiotelephone license is of value primarily in that it qualifies you to take the second class examination. The scope of authority covered by a third class license is extremely limited. The SECOND CLASS radiotelephone license qualifies you to install, maintain, and operate most all radiotelephone equipment except com-mercial broadcast station equipment. The FIRST CLASS radiotelephone license qualifies you to install, maintain, and operate every type of radiotelephone equipment (except amateur, of course) including all radio and tele-vision stations in the United States, and in its Territories and Possessions. This is the highest class of radiotelephone license available.

How Long Does it Take to Prepare for F. C. C. Exams?

The time required to prepare for FCC exami-nations naturally varies with the individual, de-pending on his background and aptitude. Grant-ham training prepares the student to pass FCC exams in a minimum of time.

In the Grantham correspondence course, the average beginner should prepare for his second class radiotelephone license after from 200 to 250 hours of study. This same student should then prepare for his first class license in approxi-mately 75 additional hours of study. In the Grantham resident course, the time normally required to complete the course and get your license is as follows:

get your license is as follows: In the DAY course (5 days a week) you should get your second class license at the end of the first 9 weeks of classes, and your first class license at the end of 3 additional weeks of classes. This makes a total of 12 weeks (just a little less than 3 months) required to cover the whole course, from "scratch" through first class.

whole course, from "scratch through *pris class.* In the EVENING course (3 nights a week) you should get your *second class* license at the end of the 15th week of classes and your *first class* license at the end of 5 additional weeks of classes. This makes a total of less than 5 months required to cover the whole course, from "scratch" through *first class*, in the evening course.

The Grantham course is designed specifically to prepare you to pass FCC examinations. All the instruction is presented with the FCC exami-nations in mind. In every lesson test and pre-examination you are given constant practice in answering FCC-type questions, presented in the same manner as the questions you will have to answer on your FCC examinations.

Why Choose Grantham Training?

Why Choose Grantham Training? The Grantham Communications Electronics Course is planned primarily to lead to an F.C.C. license, but it does this by TEACHING elec-tronics. This course can prepare you quickly to pass F.C.C. examinations because it presents the necessary principles of electronics in a simple "easy to grasp" manner. Each new idea is tied in with familiar ideas. Each new principle is presented first in simple, everyday language. Then after you understand the "what and why" of a certain principle, you are taught the tech-nical language associated with that principle. You learn more electronics in less time, because we make the subject easy and interesting.

Is the Grantham Course a "Memory Course"?

No doubt you've heard rumors about "mem-ory courses" or "cram courses" offering "all the exact FCC questions". Ask anyone who has an FCC license if the necessary material can be memorized. Even if you had the exact exam questions and answers, it would be much more difficult to memorize this "meaningless" mate-rial than to learn to understand the subject. Choose the school that teaches you to thoroughly understand - choose Grantham School of Elec-tronics. tronics.

Is the Grantham Course Merely a "Coaching Service"?

"Goaching Service"? . Some schools and individuals offer a "coach-ing service" in FCC license preparation. The weakness of the "coaching service" method is that it presumes the student already has a know-ledge of technical radio and approaches the subject on a "question and answer" basis. On the other hand, the Grantham course "begins at the beginning" and progresses in logical order from one point to another. Every subject is covered simply and in detail. The emphasis is on making the subject easy to understand. With each lesson, you receive an FCC-type test so you can discover daily just which points you do not understand and clear them up as you go along.

HERE'S PROOF that Grantham Students prepare for F.C.C. examinations in a minimum of time. Ilere is a list of a few of our recent graduates, the class of license they got, and how long it took them: Weeks 12 License lst lst lst

Ron Taylor, 29 S. Franklin St., Chambersburg, Pa. Beri Moore, P.O. Box 169, Opp, Alahama Donald R. Titus, 270 Park Terrace, Hartford 6, Conn. Robin O. Okinishi, P.O. Box 375, Hanapepe, Kauai, Hawaii. Billy R. Kirby, Route #3, Smithfield, N. C. J. H. Reeves, 10621 Ruthelen, Los Angeles 47, Calif. Donald H. Ford, Hyannis Rd. (Cape Cod), Barnstable, Mass. James D. Hough, 400 S. Church St., East Troy, Wisc. $\begin{array}{r}
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(Phone: HO 7.7727) (Phone: MA 2.7227) (Phone: JE 1.6320) (Phone: ST 3.3614)	Address
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Ostobor 1959	11

would account for the number of lefthand burns). I doubt very much if the slight difference in path length between left and right hand to the heart (no difference in path to the brain) through a good conductor such as the blood stream would make any difference in mortality. I would certainly not advise a left-handed person to use his awkward right hand on possibly hot circuits on the basis of this concept. Instead, I prefer to emphasize cautious placement of unwatched body members such as head, elbows, feet, and free hand.

> RICHARD A. WALL Motorola, Inc. Systems Research Lab. Riverside, California

We have been swamped with requests for additional copies of the article on electrical shock. Reprints of the article are available from the Editorial Department of ELECTRONICS WORLD, One Park Arenue, New York 16. New York at a cost of \$.15 each.

Many of our readers have supplied us with additional interesting facts on the subject, some of which are included in the letter above.—Editors.

* * * FINDING A TECHNICIAN

To the Editors:

Your editorial in April made some interesting points about the TV serviceman. You can well imagine the problems when you want hi-fi equipment repaired in a fairly small city.

I would suggest that both TV and high-fidelity service technicians should have adequate training and they should display any diplomas, licenses, or qualifying certificates in much the same way as a doctor or a dentist does.

GEORGE STAMM Aurora, Illinois

We sympathize with your problems in obtaining skilled repairs on your hi-fi and other electronic equipment and in evaluating the qualifications of the technicians who may be doing the work. We do run material from time to time on hi-fi problems and repairs and expect to run more in the future.

Concerning your difficulty in evaluuting electronic technicians, many responsible members of the service profession are equally concerned. A large number of service associations throughout the country have been sponsoring various types of licensing and certificution legislation in their local communities and states. These proposed laws would fix minimum technical qualifications, sometimes by actual tests for electronic service people, and also fix minimum equipment requirements for shops. We understand that such bills are now being considered by the Illinois State Legislature.—Editors.

* * * SERVICING TRANSMITTERS

To the Editors:

Refer to "Mac's Service Shop" in your July issue. We here at Bainbridge are taught that the only voltage and current checks to be made when serv-



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here's proof of good jobs

Irving Laing:

"Your lessons are helping me a lot in my Navy work. You cover topics that were not presented by the Navy at the E.T. School.... Your course has helped greatly to get my 2nd class FCC ticket. I am now a radio and T.V. engineer at WTVS and WDT'R in Detroit, Michigan."

Irving L. Laing, 15887 Robson, Detroit 27, Michigan

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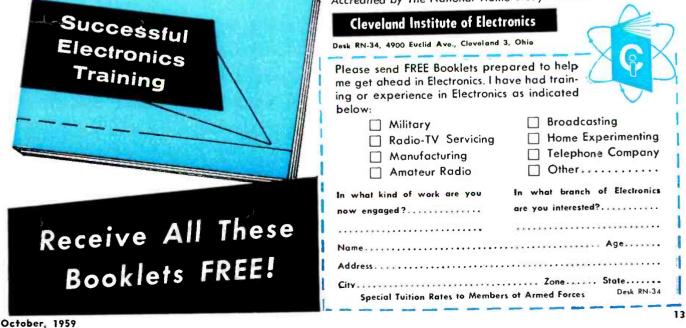


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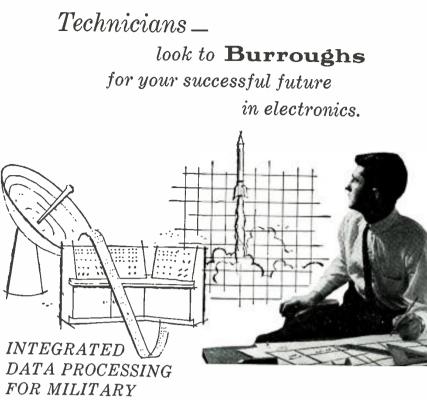
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If you are a graduate of an accredited Technical School and/or have military training in radar or communications equipment, plus at least 2 years' experience in electronics, you are invited to address your inquiries to Mr. A. J. Bellace, Employment Supervisor, Department 2348, Military Field Service Division, Burroughs Drive, Radnor, Pa. (a suburb of Philadelphia).



icing a transmitter are from the meters on the front panel. This article seems to be just the opposite to what is taught here.

Is Mr. Frye guessing when he writes these articles or does he have some way of making voltage checks in an operating transmitter that is safe?

W. M. QUINN Room B School USNTC Bainbridge, Maryland

Mr. Frye does not at any point recommend plunging recklessly into the equipment while it is operating. He simply points out that the service technician unfamiliar with this type of equipment-and thus unaware of the proper technique-tends to be intimiduted by the knowledge that high currents and voltages are present. From what we know of his background, it is quite unlikely that the author would be guessing in this case or any other that he writes about.-Editors. * * *

INDUSTRY "BUGABOOS" To the Editors:

On page 16 of your February, 1959 issue, you use the term "bugaboos" in talking about Sylvania's new tube plant. We assume that the word is a colloquialism, but we would appreciate your defining it for us so that we know your meaning.

> KAZIMIERZ ORLOWSKI Przemyslowy Instytut Elektroniki Warsaw, Poland

According to our dictionary, this term refers to "an imaginary object of fright." Strictly speaking, the term may not have been correctly used in the story since the two problems discussed (intermittent shorts resulting from dust and lint, and unstable emission caused by contamination and humidity variations during tube manufacture) were not imaginary at all, but are very real.-Editors.

* PHANTOM-CHANNEL CIRCUIT To the Editors:

*

Thanks for your very thorough and interesting article "Phantom Channel for Stereo" in your June issue. So few writers have been kind enough to extend to Mr. Klipsch recognition for his unearthing the derived third or phantom channel.

We definitely state that the middle channel should be 3 db below the flanking speakers, but many of Mr. Klipsch's articles have had typographical errors in them, and I suspect the material used by Author Burstein may have been incorrect in that the article mentions that the center speaker should be higher in level.

DON DAVIS Vice-President, Sales Klipsch and Associates Hope, Arkansas

We appreciate Reader Davis' correction as well as a circuit that he sent along showing some interesting methods of deriving the third channel.-Editors. -30-

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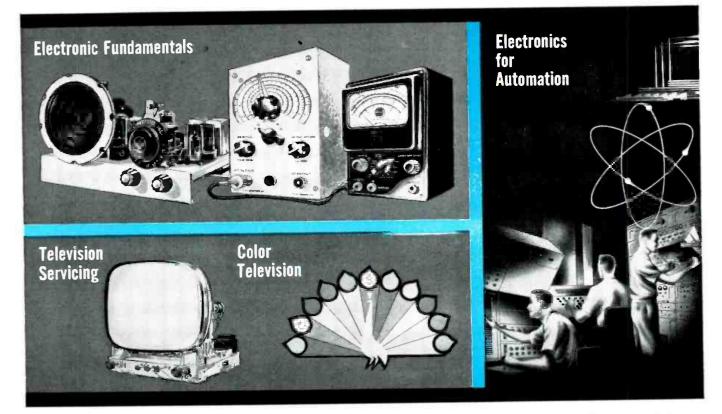
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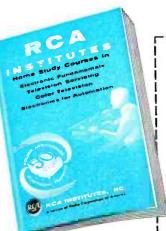
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Increasing Opportunities in Growing Field

A steady stream of new Electronic products is increasing the job and promotion opportunities for Radio-Television Electronic Technicians. Right now, a solid, proven field of opportunity for good pay is servicing the tens of millions of Television and Radio sets now in use. Color TV, Hi-Fi is growing. The hundreds of Radio and TV Stations on the air offer interesting jobs for Operators and Technicians.

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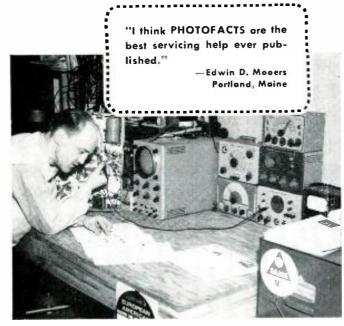
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the PHOTOFACT reference

library. It saves time in warking aut wiring circuitry, parts numbers and location. A Sams

Folder serves me just right."

— E. D. Muhleman Marionville, Missouri

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For **PHOTOFACT** Library Easy-Buy Plan details and Standing Order Subscription, see your Sams Distributor today, or write to Howard W. Sams

October, 1959





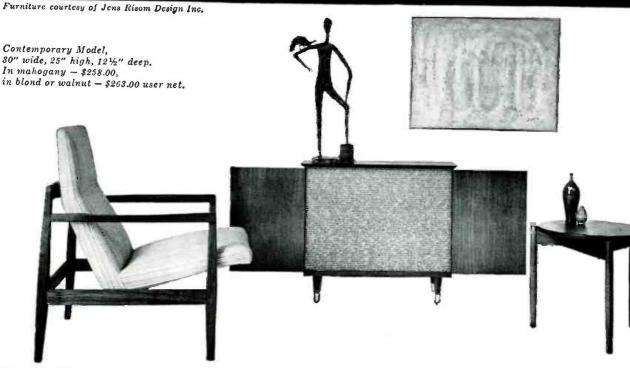
Containing two complete multi-speaker systems in one compact enclosure, the 'Trimensional' TMS-2 projects frequencies of both channels to the rear and side walls of the room. Thus, one large wall area becomes channel A; another channel B... exactly as if you had a series of widely distributed speakers for each channel.

TMS-2... most sensational advance in stereo reproduction

When you listen to the TMS-2, you will experience stereophonic reproduction that no conventional system can ever achieve. Its entirely new principle of operation permits every listener *throughout* the room to enjoy fully balanced sound with such extraordinary breadth and three-dimensional depth that it seems to originate beyond the confines of the room itself. Full controls and adjustable doors allow the 'Trimensional' TMS-2 to be placed *anywhere*

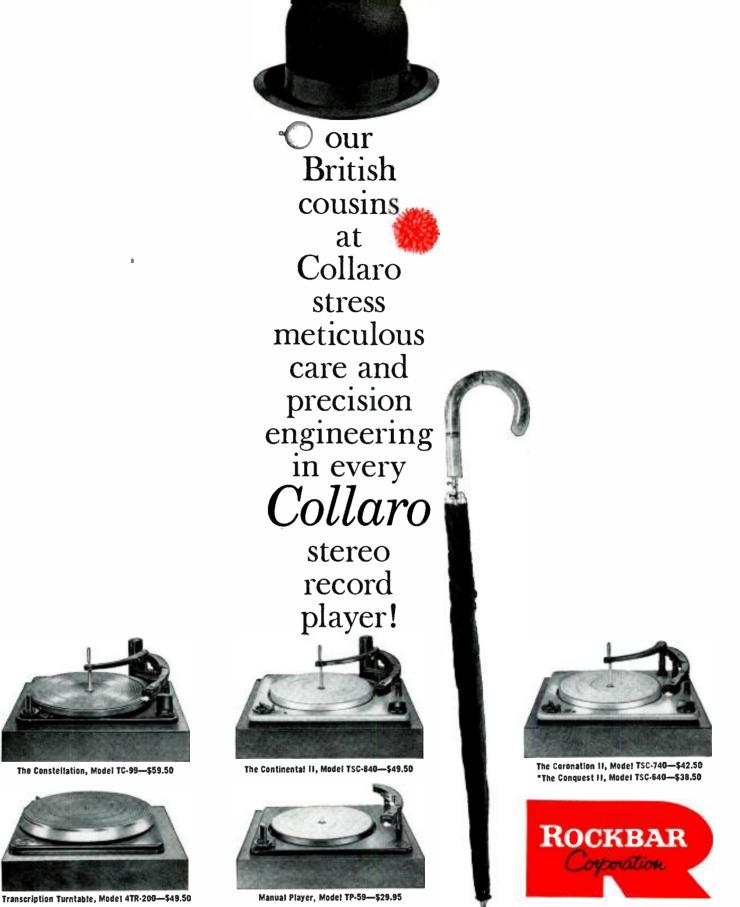
- along wall or corner - without affecting its performance capabilities. The full TMS-2 story is a fascinating one. Write for it today.





WRITE DESK 8-6, UNIVERSITY LOUDSPEAKERS, INC., WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. 22

ELECTRONICS WORLD



Every Collaro stereo record player is built with typical British attention to every detail. They are precision sional performance and the ultimate in operating convenience. Here are some of the important features monophonic records. • Performance specifications exceed NARTB standards for wow, flutter and rumble — with actual performance test reports accompanying each model TC-99. • Extra-heavy, die-cast, non-magnetic turntables (weighing up to 8½ lbs.). Extra-heavy weight is carefully distributed for flywheel effect and smooth, constant rotation. • Shielded four-pole motors are precision balanced, screened with triple interleaved shields to provide extra 25 db reduction in magnetic hum pick-up. • Detachable five-terminal plug-in head shells (on TC-99, TSC-840, TSC-740, TP-59) provide two completely independent circuits, guaranteeing ultimate in noise reduction circuitry. • Transcription-type stereo tonearms are spring-damped and dynamically counterbalanced to permit the last record on a stack to be played with virtually the same low stylus pressure as the first. • All units are handsomely styled, available with optional walnut, blond and mahogany finished bases or unfinished utility base. There's a 4-speed Collaro stereo record player for every need and budget! Prices slightly higher in the West. For free catalog on the Collaro line, write to: **Rockbar Corporation, Dept.Ew-10, Mamaroneck, N. Y.** (*Not shown. Similar in appearance to The Coronation.)



CHANNEL MASTER®

Channel Master is telling the T-W story to almost every family in the United States with the **MOST SPECTACULAR ANTENNA PROMOTION OF ALL TIME!**

STARRING JOHN PAINE in ABC-TV's "The Restless Gun"

BOB CUMMINGS in ABC-TV's "Love That Bob"

STARRING

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TARRING GALE STORM

in ABC-TV's "The Gale Storm Show

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the
stateState</t



TOP-RATED

 $\star \star \star \star \star$

WEEKS OF STAR-STUDDED PROMOTION!

PLUS

HARD-HITTING NATIONAL MAGAZINE CAMPAIGNS!

THE BEST OF ANTENNAS DELIVERS THIS BEST OF PROMOTIONS!

To help you sell more antenna replacements, Channel Master commercials will be broadcast from coast to coast by 4 of America's most popular TV shows over the entire NBC and ABC networks—210 TV stations.

In addition to this full network coverage, 2 powerful national magazine campaigns will put the T-W story into 17 million homes...many of them right in your community.

These ads are aimed at telling consumers that their antenna installations are becoming old, worn out, obsolete, and that for the best possible TV reception they should replace their antennas with the T-W. This campaign has been designed to create new business for you by making the TV family T-W conscious.

ONLY CHANNEL MASTER GIVES THE DEALER THIS KIND OF SUPPORT!

FARM MAGAZINES

To reach the rural market ...where the big fringe installations are sold! FARM JOURNAL SUCCESSFUL FARMING PROGRESSIVE FARMER

GENERAL MAGAZINES

To reach the vast readership of these widely-read publications...in every city and hamlet in the country!

SATURDAY EVENING POST . CORONET

Now meet the real star of the show...

The CHANNEL MASTER 7-17

of Rooftop America!

Three years ago, Channel Master developed the Traveling Wave antenna. This breakthrough in antenna design was so revolutionary...so far ahead of its time...that modern science has not yet been able to produce a comparable antenna.

Here's why other antennas simply cannot equal the powerful performance of the Traveling Wave.

The T-W antenna, featuring the Traveling Wave principle, looks and operates differently from other antennas. All but one of its elements are driven. No conventional dipoles are used—only "hairpin" or "fat" dipoles, and a revolutionary new Controlled Impedance Dipole. The 2-stage phasing harness...the critical lengths and angles of the elements...the folded reflector ... all combine to deliver these unique Traveling Wave advantages:

- Ideal phase relationships on all channels
- Optimum impedance on all channels
- Equal flow of current in all dipoles on all channels
- Fullest use of transmitted energy on all channels

As a result, the T-W brings your set miles closer to the TV transmitter, providing the highest gains and highest front-to-back ratios ever achieved in a broad-band antenna.

$\star \star \star \star \star$

The T-W is the stand-upand-take-it antenna!

The T-W is as rugged as it looks. When you install the T-W, you know this hefty performer is up to stay. It

CHANNEL MASTER CORP. ELLENVILLE, N. Y.

is, without a doubt, the strongest antenna ever built. Here's why:

"TWIN TRUSS" CONSTRUCTION



All elements and crossarm are made with "twin truss" design. The truss is a basic construction form

used in bridges, airplane wings, and wherever high strength and light weight are required. This "twin truss" design makes each T-W element more than 5 times stronger than an ordinary dipole in its ability to withstand the heaviest wind and ice loads.

RUGGEDIZED MAST BRACKET



Heavy-duty Ubolt grips the antenna to the mast. Twist-proof construction. 4 rivets secure the bracket to the mast.

RUGGEDIZED ELEMENTS



Seamless V_2'' dia. sleeves, seamless V_2'' dia. U-bend... 20% heavier wall thickness than regular antenna construction.

"LINE-LOK"

Absorbs all transmission line tension. Can't tear at terminals.



WEATHERPROOF HARNESS



Extra-thick 1/4" virgin polyethylene insulation protects impedance and electrical efficiency against salt air, rain, and ice.

MASSIVE, HEAVY DUTY INSULATOR MOLDINGS

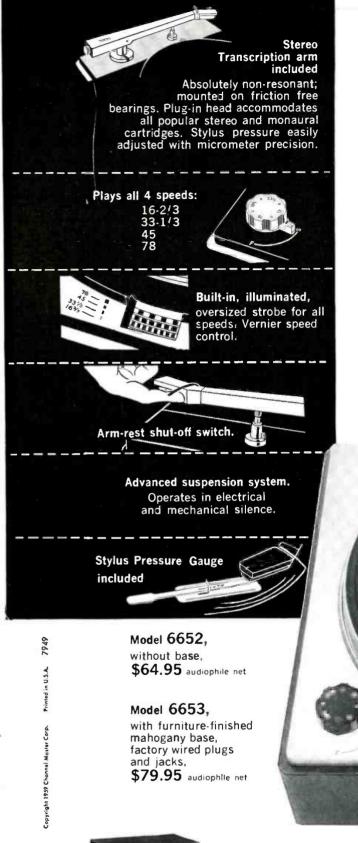


The T-W has consumer recognition and acceptance!

Millions of consumers, including those in your own area, recognize and ask for the Channel Master brand name. Continuous full-scale advertising campaigns, local advertising, newspaper mats, window displays, streamers, and other advertising aids have made the American consumer T-W conscious. The Channel Master T-W out-sells, out-performs, out-lasts every other all-channel antenna. That's why this premium quality product is still the star of rooftop America...and a most profitable experience on the part of the dealer and the consumer alike.

Call Your Channel Master Distributor Today!

el Master



CHANNEL MASTER

challenges you to **Compare this** new Professional Turntable (at ^{\$6495}) with any other turntable (at any price up to \$119)

CHANNEL MASTER

Channel Master offers you a full line of today's finest matched stereo components.

A. Patented Minstrel

- D.
- Monaural Amplifier Model No. 6620 \$79.95 audiophile net

C. 20 Watt

- B. Dual 16 Watt Stereo Amplifier Model No. 6600 \$99.95 audiophile net Speaker System Series 6630 \$29.95 audiophile net
 - D. AM/FM Tuner Model No. 6610 \$84.95 audiophile net





FUTURA TRIPLETS



three models...superbly styled...covering a wide range of applications

ASTATIC'S FUTURA

SERIES DYNAMIC MICROPHONES

Most versatile performers in the microphone field are the Astatic Futura Series Dynamic Microphones—Models Metro 788, Tempo 888, and Vogue 988. Beautifully styled, encompassing the newest and most advanced principles in microphone engineering, each model is designed to outperform any other microphone in its price class.

Futura mikes are instantly convertible from hand to stand to lavalier use... offer many special features such as rugged, stable, fatigue-free Mylar diaphragm and, on the 888 and 988, the Cannon XLR-3 connector for instant detachment from cable ("Take the microphone to the cable.")

Model	Туре	Response	Output	Impedance	Finish and Trim	Price
788	Omni-Directional	60-13,000 cps	-55 DB	Hi or 150	Black and Gold	\$ 79.50
888	Omni-Directional	50-15,000 cps	-56 DB	50, 200, Hi	Black and Chrome	110.00
988	Omni-Directional	40-20,000 cps	-58 DB	50, 150, 250	Black and Gold	150.00

NOTE - Exclusive Astatic impedance selector permits instant choice of impedance without special tools.

All three microphones come complete with lavalier and belt clip, 360° swivel adaptor for % #27 thread. Twenty-foot, two-conductor, shielded cable supplied with each microphone.

Static CORPORATION, CONNEAUT, OHIO

In Canada: Canadian Astatic Limited, Toronto, Ontario Export Soles: Roburn Agencies Inc. 431 Greenwich St., N. Y. 13, N. Y., U.S.A.

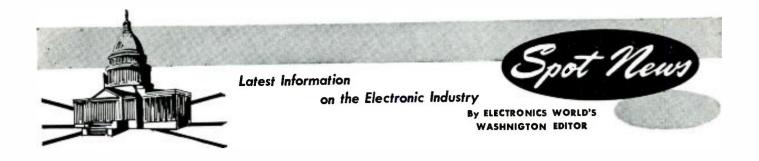
ASTATIC MICROPHONES ARE A SENSATION ON ANY INSTALLATION

ELECTRONICS WORLD

MODEL 988

MODEL 788

FROM WHAT



STEREO-BROADCASTING-DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY MOUNTING-The past weeks have witnessed such surging enthusiasm for stereo among broadcasters-both AM and FM-as well as industry, that the Commission has extended the hearing deadline for stereo multiplexing until December 11th. Latest broadcast entry-ABC-recently premiered a simplified stereo process, which featured a version of the Philco system, before FCC personnel. A number of others say they, too, have effective techniques which meet the requirements set forth by the National Stereophonic Radio Committee. Basically, the NSRC charter calls for a compatible stereo sound method which can be used by AM, FM, and TV stations.

CITIZENS RADIO AUTHORIZATIONS PASS 50,000 MARK—The booming interest in Citizens Radio service is breaking all records for operating grants. Over 300 applications are now being processed daily and, at this writing, over 50,000 authorizations have been issued. The development of lightweight portables of the "walkie-talkie" type has opened the door to an endless variety of applications. Washington reports that the private two-way service is now being used to page doctors, nurses, and other professionals; also by department stores, dairies, and laundries to contact delivery trucks. It is an aid to industrial plants, construction projects, farms, and ranches. On-the-air traffic is increasing at such a rate that the FCC may decide to limit duration of any one transmission or exchange of communications between stations especially those using class D.

ELECTRONIC BRAIN TO CONTROL TORPEDOES AFTER FIRING--An electronic brain--the Mark 112 Torpedo Fire-Control System--for the control of torpedoes after they are fired, will be installed on the first Polaris-launching submarine, the "George Washington." Developed and being produced under contracts totaling \$12 million by Sperry, the system--basically a computer--will be installed on nuclear-powered, attack, hunter, killer, and missile-launching submarines. Using one or a combination of several sensing devices, such as radar or sonar, the system can determine an enemy ship's position, direction, and speed. A means of activating torpedoes with acoustic heads is included. When the torpedo has traveled a safe enough distance from the sub, the torpedo is activated so that it will seek out the ship at which it is fired.

CLOSED-CIRCUIT TV TO HELP SELL SURPLUS DEFENSE PROPERTY—An experimental largescreen television auction—using closed-circuit lines—will be conducted this Fall when government surplus property located at three widely separated military-supply installations will be offered for sale to over 9000 prospective bidders gathered in six major cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Columbus, Chicago, and St. Louis. Under this new approach, prospective buyers will be able to see and bid simultaneously through a combination of TV and two-way radio circuits.

\$25-MILLION TRACKING NET DESIGNED FOR MANNED ORBITAL FLIGHT—A \$25-million contract for a world-wide network of tracking and ground instrumentation stations to be used in "Project Mercury"—the U.S. effort to achieve orbital manned flight—will soon be awarded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Mercury tracking network—to be completed in 1960—will include both radar tracking and telemetry installations in Africa, South Pacific, Central America, Cape Canaveral, Hawaii, Southern California, on an island in the Atlantic, two on islands in the Pacific, and two on ships.

COMMISSIONER PROPOSES USE OF CHANNELS 2-13 FOR SAFETY SERVICES--A bold re-allocation plan involving use of channels 2-13 for Safety and Special Radio Services was offered by FCC Commissioner Robert W. Lee during the recent Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee hearings. If TV were shifted to u.h.f., he said, the 54- to 216-mc. channels would be ideal for Citizens Radio, model control, broadcast pickup, alarm devices (industrial), etc. The Commissioner presented an allocation chart spelling out channels selected for each service.



If you're particular about your service . . . be particular about the capacitors you use. Aerovox offers you a complete line of rugged, dependable and versatile ceramic capacitors in every case style for every replacement application.

Choose from a wide selection of disk types in bypass-coupling, general purpose, hi-voltage and temperature compensating. Three tubular types are available from general purpose to temperature compensating to hi-voltage units. For these special applications you have cartwheels, standoffs and feedthrus in all sizes and values.

Your local Aerovox Distributor is your one-stop source of supply. Call on him today for any and all your capacitor needs. Ask him for your personal copy of the latest Aerovox Servicemen's Catalog.

BUY 'EM BY THE KIT... two disk ceramic kits (AK-200 and AK-201HS) of popular



replacement types in special 3 x 5 metal file drawers now available at your Aerovox Distributor. Pay for only the capacitors and get the file cabinet FREE.





ALLAN W. GREENE has been appointed president of the *Heath Company*, Ben-

ton Harbor, Michigan. The firm is an operating division of Daystrom, Inc. Mr. Greene was formerly general manager of Moto-Mower. Inc. of Richmond, Indiana, and a vice-president of Detroit Harvester



Company. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

He started his business career as a college trainee with Sears Roebuck and Company: later joined the Packard Motor Car Company; and then became service manager and manager of sales training of the Reo Company.

AUGUST DIENER. of *P. R. Mallory & Co.,* has been named chairman of the credit committee, Electronic Industries Association.

Simultaneously named were William F. Trace, Westinghouse Electric Corp., vice-chairman of the committee's western group: and Albert Wilkens, Clarostat Manufacturing Co., Inc., vicechairman of the eastern group.

The committee was established some years ago to alert credit executives of EIA member-companies to impending financial debacles. It is assisted by the National Credit Office.

GEORGE A. STRICHMAN has been named director of manufacturing services for

Raytheon Company, a newly created post. In his new position, Mr. Strichman will report directly to the office of the president and will guide operating division management in various



phases of the manufacturing activity. He resigned as manufacturing manager of *Generul Electric Company's* small aircraft engine department to take this appointment. Prior to this, he was factory manager of the *Burr Manufacturing Compuny*.

Mr. Strichman is a member of the American Management Association and the American Helicopter Society.

ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES ASSOCIA-TION's newly formed Congressional information committee has named Robert T. Borth of *General Electric Co.* as chairman. The committee will function under the policy supervision of the Association's legislative policy committee which authorized its formation. The committee's objective will be to acquaint members of Congress more fully with the importance of electronics to the country's defense and economy.

Other members of the committee are: Robert W. Bergen, Hoffman Electronics Corp.; Andrew H. Bergeson, Stromberg-Carlson; Roland M. Bixler, J-B-T Instruments, Inc.; Cecil L. Covington, Texas Instruments Inc.; E. Farrell, Tele-Dynamics Inc.; Robert E. Kelley, Sprague Electric Co.; L. I. Marks, Adler Electronics, Inc.; Arthur L. Milk, Sylvania Electric Products Inc.; and Lewis D. Spencer, Motorola Inc.

* * *

JOSEPH E. KELLEY has been named manager, merchandising, distributor

products department of the Radio Corporation of America's electron tube division. In his new assignment, Mr. Kelley will be responsible for developing the marketing strategy for



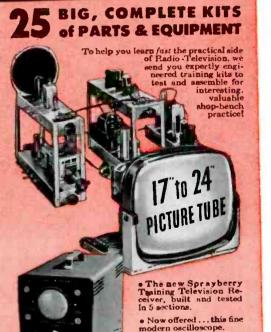
distributor products as well as developing comprehensive merchandising plans and sales promotional programs.

He joined the firm in 1942 as a manufacturing and developmental engineer. Later that year he became a design engineer and in 1950 was assigned to the electron tube division's distributor sales organization as a salesman in the San Francisco territory. Mr. Kelley became manager, northeastern distributor sales district in 1953 and since 1957 has been manager, merchandising, industrial tubes, and semiconductors for the distributor products organization.

PHINEAS J. ICENBICE, JR. has been appointed to the post of chief engineer of Gonset Division, Young Spring & Wire Corp. In addition, JOHN HUNT is now manager, amateur sales . . . WILLIAM V. LEVINE has joined Sylvania Electric Products Inc. as editor of "Sylvania News" . . . The election of JOHN E. JOHNSON as vice-president and marketing manager, electronic data processing division, has been announced by RCA . . . ROD KERSHENSTEIN has been appointed director of marketing, professional products, for Telectro Industries Corp. . . . JOHN M. LESLIE, JR. has been elevated to the position of executive vice-president of Orr Industries, Inc. . . . DAVID I. MARGOLIS is now assistant to the president of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation . . . Allied Radio Corporation has announced the appointments of

WE'RE MAKING IT EASIER THAN EVER TO BECOME A WELL PAID **RADIO-TELEVISION SERVICE TECHNICIAN**





• You build this powerful two-band superhetero-dyne radio receiver.

Big New

CATALOG

You build t

new Spra berry test

a comple 18 - ran Volt-Oh Millia meter to

AND Sample Lesson

* * * * This great industry is begging for trained men . . . to step into good paying jobs or a profitable business of their own! Our new plan opens the doors of Radio-Television wide to every ambitious man who is ready to act at once!

Men by the thousands... trained Radio-Television Service Technicians... are needed at once! Perhaps you've thought about entering this interesting, top paying field, but lack of ready money beld you back. Now-just \$6 enrolls you for America's finest, most up to date home study training in Radio-Television! Unbelievable? No, the explanation is simple! We believe Radio-Television must have the additional men it needs as quickly as possible. We are willing to do our part by making Sprayberry Training available for less money down and on easier terms than ever before. This is your big opportunity to get the training you need...to step into a fine job or your own Radio-Television Service Business.

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Only a limited number of students may be accepted on this liberal and unusual basis. We urge you to act at once...mail the coupon below and get complete details plus our big new catalog and an actual sample lesson —all free. No obligation ... no salesman will bother you.

HOME STUDY TRAINING IN SPARE TIME

Under world-famous 27-year old Sprayberry Plan, you learn entirely at home in spare time. You keep on with your present job and income. You train as fast or as slowly as you wish. You get valuable kits of parts and equipment for priceless shop-bench practice. And everything you receive, lessons and equipment alike, is all yours to keep.

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Radio-Television needs YOU! And Sprayberry is ready to train you on better, easier terms, that any ambitious man can afford. Just \$6 starts you! Mail coupon today ... let the facts speak for themselves. You have everything to gain. Let us prove the kind of opportunity that's in store for you!

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build the Spray- ry tester complete - range olt-Ohm- Ailliam- neter test meter.	Radio Television TRAINING PLAN	Sprayberry Academy of Radio-Television Dept. 25-C, 1512 W. Jarvis Ave., Chicago 26, III. Please rush all information on your ALL-NEW Radio-Tele- vision Training Plan. I understand this does not obligate me and that no salesman will call upon me. Include New Cat- alog and Sample Lesson FREE.		
	10-11-	NAMEAge		
	DETTING YOUR START IN RADIO TELENSON	ADDRESS		
1.1.1	TUM	CITYZONESTATE		

October, 1959

3

The DUAL-1006 satisfies <u>every</u> need

...as both a professional single play turntable and superior record changer

Tracks-and operates automatically -with stylus pressure as low as 1½ grams! Minimizes all wear.

DUAL-1006

Built-in direct reading stylus pressure gauge. Easy to use, weight adjustment conveniently located.

DUAL-1006

Big, heavy 10⁵/₈" turntable is laminated and concentrically girded. Can't warp or become eccentric.

DUAL-1006

Rumble-free motor is so powerful turntable reaches full RPM from *dead start* in less than ¼ turn!

DUAL-1006

All drive gears disengage *automatically*—no "neutral" position to remember, no flat spot thump.

DUAL-1006

Obsolescence-proof intermix for all present or *future* record sizes. Stack in *any* sequence.

DUAL-1006

Elevator Action changer-spindle prevents damage to record grooves and center holes. Truly gentle!

DUAL-1006

For the full story, write ...



ROBERT J. COHEN as promotion assistant to the sales development manager and SAMUEL S. CRANDELL as customer services manager . . . J. FRANK PRICE has been elected vice-president, operations, and a member of the board of directors of Pleasantville Instrument Corp. . . . ROBERT BEAGLES has joined Packard Bell Electronics as chief engineer of advanced development, technical products division . . . Granco Products, Inc. has announced the election of ISIDORE B. SEIDLER as a director of the firm . . . The appointment of BRIG. GEN. EARLE F. COOK as deputy chief signal officer of the U.S. Army has been announced by the Department of the Army . . . WILLIAM E. SEAMAN has been named to the post of chief engineer. Midwestern Instruments, Inc. . . WILLIAM CRAWFORD has been promoted to the office of assistant sales manager, Oxford Components, Inc. . . **ROBERT S. MASON**, Sylvania Electronic Tubes, equipment sales department, has been named manager of entertainment equipment sales, eastern region. EUGENE M. SORENSEN is now manager of industrial sales for the midwestern region.

MARVIN RUBIN has joined Allied Radio Corporation as staff assistant to the

vice-president and general marketing manager. In this position, Mr. Rubin will assist in the coordination of marketing division activities and the handling of special projects.



He served earlier as assistant sales promotion manager at *Bell and Howell*. Mr. Rubin's previous experience includes four years as associate editor of POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHY magazine. He has also been associated with *Powell Camera Mart*.

DAYSTROM-WESTON SALES DIVISION. Daystrom, Inc., has opened two new branch offices and a new district sales office. The branch offices are in Cedar Rapids, Iowa and New Orleans, La. The district sales office is in Seattle, Washington . . . RAYTHEON COMPANY has announced plans to construct a transistor plant in Lewiston, Maine. It will be operated by the firm's semiconductor division . . . HAZELTINE TECH-NICAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER, INC., a division of Hazeltine Corp., has established a new electronics test and engineering center at the Weir-Cook Municipal Airport, Indianapolis, Ind. . . . AMPEREX ELECTRONIC CORP. has announced the construction of a new, twostory, modern, air-conditioned engineering wing. Slated for completion in October, 1959 the new wing will add 13,000 square feet of working space to the company's building . . . A southern California sales office of ORR INDUS-TRIES has been established at 1715 E. Walnut St., Pasadena, Calif. . . . AP-PLIED ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY has moved into its new facility at 22 Center Street, Metuchen, N. J. . . **TELEMETER MAGNETICS** has established a components division as an autonomous operation within the company. It will be located in the firm's plants at Los Angeles and Santa Monica, California.

ROBERT E. BARD. of the Chicago office of *General Radio Company*, has been elected chairman of the Chicago section of the Institute of Radio Engineers. During the past year he has served as vice-chairman of the section. Currently, he is also a director of the National Electronics Conference and chairman of its exhibits committee.

CROSBY ELECTRONICS, INC., a subsidiary of Crosby-Teletronics Corp., has acquired the inventory of MADISON FIELDING. The line of high-fidelity equipment is expected to be continued and expanded . . . THE ASTATIC COR-**PORATION** has established a new division in its engineering department to conduct research and development on basic materials . . . The announcement of NATIONAL RADIO CO., INC. as a wholly owned subsidiary of NATIONAL COMPANY, INC. has been made by the parent company. The recently acquired subsidiary was formerly known as Mutual Electronic Industries Corp. **TELEMETER MAGNETICS** has purchased 80% of the stock of DIGITAL INSTRU-MENT LABORATORIES, INC. . . . CBS **ELECTRONICS** has concluded an agreement with RONETTE (Ronette Piezo-Electriche Industrie N. V.) of Amsterdam, Holland. Under terms of the agreement, the division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. will hold distribution and license rights in the United States and its territories for Ronette phonograph cartridges, microphones, tone arms, and other products . . . AMPEX CORPORATION has been appointed sole authorized distributor in the United States of MARCONI television cameras, equipment, and broadcasting equipment . . . THOMPSON RAMO WOOLDRIDGE, INC. has purchased a controlling interest in MAGNA PRODUCTS, INC. . . HAZELTINE COR-**PORATION** has acquired the outstanding stock of WHEELER LABORATORIES, INC. The firm will become a wholly owned subsidiary of the parent organization . AMERICAN ELECTRONICS COM-PANY has formed a new division known as MONARCH ELECTRONICS COMPANY.

WILLIAM ALONZO PORTER, student at the University of Michigan's Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies, has been awarded the 1959 National Electronics Conference Fellowship. Mr. Porter is working toward his doctorate in electrical engineering.

The NEC Fellowship is awarded annually to encourage promising graduate students working in electronics. The Conference is an international forum and exhibit attended by approximately 10,000 engineering and management people. The 15th Annual NEC will be held in Chicago's Hotel Sherman October 12-14, 1959.

MR. ELECTRONICS MAN:

If you're willing to lose your job tomorrow to a technically-trained man, *turn the page, mister*

Many of the men currently on the street are there for a reason. "As many as 8 out of 10 are deadwood," estimates the chief engineer of a mediumsized Philadelphia firm; the problem is to find the live ones. —from ELECTRONICS MAGAZINE

If you're interested in an honest-to-goodness career in the vigorous young electronics industry, here's how you can step ahead of job-competition, move up to a better job, earn more money, AND BE SURE OF HOLDING YOUR TECHNICAL JOB. EVEN WHEN THE "DEADWOOD" IS BEING CLEANED OUT.

The "how" is advanced, professional home study education in Electronic Engineering Technology including AUTOMATION, INSTRUMENTATION, INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS, AERONAUTICAL ELECTRONICS. GUIDED MISSILES, SERVOMECHANISMS. COMPUTERS. ASTRONAUTICS. TELEMETERING, COMMUNICATIONS, MANUFACTUR-ING. You don't have to be a college graduate. You do have

to be willing to study—at home. You can do it while holding down a full-time job. Thousands have. Since 1927 CREI has provided alert young men with the technical knowledge that leads to more responsibility, more job security, more money. And CREI has constantly kept pace with the rapid expansion and progress in electronic achievement.

Remember this: CREI starts with fundamentals and takes you along at your own speed. You are not held back by a class, not pushed to keep up with others. You set your own pace. CREI instructors guide you through the lesson material and grade your written work personally. You master the fundamentals, then get into more advanced phases of electronics engineering principles and practice. Finally you may elect education in highly specialized principles of electronic engineering technology as applied to guided missiles, servomechanisms, radar, computers, telemetering. automation, instrumentation and other applications.

October, 1959

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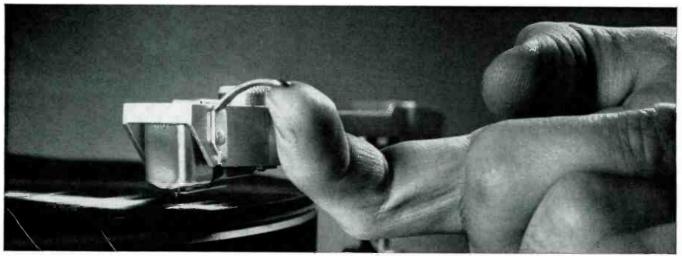
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ELECTRONICS WORLD

OUR AUDITORY WORLD is an amazingly complex series of concentric spheres. The head occupies the center and seems, for the most part, to be stationary while sound emitters shift and recede and crisscross around us (Fig. 1). The problem of how to locate and track a single moving sound source, or even several simultaneous sound sources, has been met and solved by nature in a variety of ways. The insect, the bat, the porpoise, and man have each worked out special compromises—some more successful than others.

The chief function of the ears of primitive vertebrates was certainly direction-finding. To promote this function the ear's frequency sensitivity had to go far beyond the low-frequency hearing of reptiles, and evolve "directional antennas" and the muscles for directing these "antennas" both together and, to some extent, independently. This improved direction-finding is at the expense of time so that the



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

LARRIS received his Ph.D. in physiolo DR. sychology from the University of Roch-in 1942. Since 1943 he has headed the ical p ester Audit ry Research Branch of the U.S. Naval Medical Research Laboratory. He r and director of research of the C. W found Auditory Research Cente Shilli ston, Conn., a private non-profit organiza devoted to scholarship and research Seld of hearing of the book Some Relation Between Vision and Audition as well as of the than 75 e than 75 chapters, and monographs o articles. of hearing

eye, at least in the primate, evolved simultaneously into an instrument with an elaborate oculo-motor system for target tracking. We thus have, in the human, the equivalent of an omnidirectional search radar (the ear) and the extremely directional fire-control radar (the eye). See Fig. 2.

Once our ears have put our eyes "on target" they can pretty well be dispensed with and, in fact, the highfrequency-range capabilities and the large mobile outer ear parts of the lower animals are disappearing rather rapidly—as such things go. We no longer boast the exquisite hearing in the higher octaves—enjoyed by the dog and the cat—nor are we independent of our eyes for ordinary locomotion.

Despite these evolutionary changes, a great deal of "liveness" and threedimensionality exist in our auditory world. Much has been done in recent years to exploit these advantages. Applications have even outstripped theory in this case since the stereophonic en-



By J. DONALD HARRIS, Ph.D. U. S. Naval Medical Research Laboratory

A psycho-acoustician examines stereo and explains how the illusion is re-created for the listener.

October, 1959

gineers have accomplished remarkable things with multiple microphones and speaker arrays. On the other hand, scientists have had to content themselves with a single stationary sound source and have even had to resort to the artificiality of earphone listening. To date no psycho-acoustic laboratory has developed the essential array of moving multiple sound sources in a large anechoic chamber nor devised the required servo systems and X-Y recorders to program and record the stimuli and the subject's response. One can only anticipate such reasearch for the next decade or two.

Nevertheless, a unique and even exciting chapter in psycho-acoustics embraces a number of interesting discoveries regarding the directionality of human hearing, the relative importance of the several possible "cues" for directionality, the conditions under which directionally may be improved, and mathematical-statistical models of binaural hearing.

Two Ears Better than One?

The first question that must be resolved is whether two ears are really better than one. The answer, for all practical purposes, is *negative* for almost all aspects of hearing except

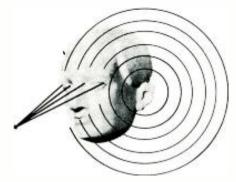


Fig. 2. Our ears serve as search radar, our eyes as fire-control radar.

directionality. For contact detection or sensory discrimination any improvement of the binaural combination over the monaural involves only a decibel or two-a negligible percentage. For localization of sounds in space, however, the monaural mode has almost nothing to recommend it. Whether one is judging distance to a sound source or angular direction, a second ear is almost indispensable. Probably the best confirmation for this statement involves tests made with bats. While normal bats will be able to avoid wires strung around a room up to 76% of the time, bats with one car covered, however, have an avoidance record of 38-41%-35%, in this case, being due to chance alone.

One asks, then, how does this come about? Both ears hear the same thing so how can the same information, being 100% redundant, fed into the second ear, add what amounts to *new* information on the basis of which we can make further and remarkably precise judgments?

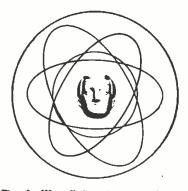


Fig. 1. We all live in an auditory world made up of concentric spheres.

The secret is that when one takes not a first but second look at the information reaching the two eardrums at any moment in time. the acoustic signals can usually be shown to be markedly different in their "hyperfine" details.

The temporal (or time determining) characteristics of the ear, its frequency and intensity handling capacities, and the layout of its nervous system are admirably adapted to make a distinction on the basis of just those hyperfine details by which the two acoustic signals differ. By "make a distinction", we mean that the mechanical construction of the ear itself does not blur any of the features of the acoustic signal but passes them on, transformed, to the auditory nerve where they are again transformed (neural coding), sent upward to the brain, and decoded, with surpassing exactitude, into sensation.

Temporal Characteristics

Let us first consider the temporal characteristics (time of arrival and phase) of the peripheral organ of hearing. If one presents a series of clicks to the ear, they do not merge into a continuous tone until the repetition rate reaches many hundreds per second. Contrast this phenomenon with the eye, where the critical flicker frequency is something under 50 per second-a relatively slow-acting unit. But the ear is not a biochemical system with slow time-constants like the eye -it is a mechano-hydro-electrical system with almost critical damping. (It is of course true that several distingishable d.c. and a.c. components within the cochlea—or inner ear—are maintained by bio-chemical-metabolic equations, but the stimulation of the auditory nerve fibers is true electrical stimulation, generated by the hair cells within the inner ear.)

Only by keeping in mind the very fast-acting nature of the peripheral organ of hearing can one believe the almost incredible performance revealed by laboratory tests. If one keeps all other physical parameters constant except the time of arrival at the eardrums of a short burst of noise, the subject can detect a difference in arrival time of as little as 6 millionths of a second. Evidently the end-organ and its associated nervous system carry and transform time patterns with great fidelity—certainly with sufficient fidelity to provide an accurate sense of direction on the basis of time of arrival of the stimulus at the two ears.

Let us assume, for easy calculation, that sound travels one foot per millisecond. In .00001 second it will travel .01 foot. In this case a sound source would have to be off the mid line by only a few degrees for one to sense, by the time-of-arrival cue alone, that the sound was not, in fact, in the median plane. (See Fig. 3.) This cue can apply, of course, only to discontinuous sounds.

Note, however, that with a continuous pure tone another correlated cue is present, namely, time of arrival at the eardrums of a particular point in the phase. In this case the ears are sensitive to differences in phase at the eardrums at any moment in time. If one varies the phase (or inserts a time delay, which is the same thing) in one arm of a pure tone which is split and led to the two drums, one has the illusion of the sound moving back and forth between the two ears. Judgments of the (illusory) "sidedness", in degrees off the mid line of the tone, correspond surprisingly well to the actual geometry of a point source and an imaginary line between the ears where the geometry would, under actual acoustic conditions, produce the phase difference generated electronically, A lead or lag by 100 microseconds of a peak at one ear usually permits a clear judgment of "off mid line". (See Fig. 4.)

Phase relations as a localization cue in nature have, of course, a serious limitation where the distance between the two ears equals one wavelength. Here the peak-to-peak times of arrival are identical and non-informative. This is more apt to occur at high frequencies and with small heads. This is why the bat has abandoned continuous tones and emits, instead, a series of heavily frequency-modulated and extremely brief tones, thus utilizing frequency differences and times of arrival rather than phase for localization purposes.

Intensity Capacities

Let us now consider the intensity handling capacities of the ear and the possible intensity cues to localization.

Of course, if the head is turned away from a sound source there will be a difference in intensity depending on the sound decay over the distance, but the cue is not a simple one even with the immobile pinna (outer ear parts)

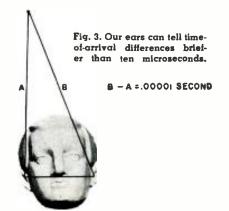
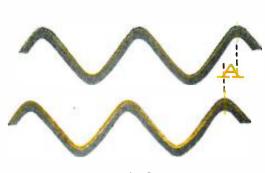
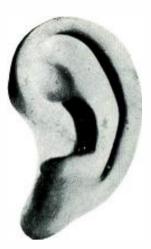


Fig. 4. The human ear is very sensitive to phase differences below about 1500 cps. A lead or lag by 100 µsec. of a peak at one ear usually permits a clear judgment of "off mid line" mode.



A = .0001 SECOND



of the human. The lower frequencies tend to bend around the head so that the sound "shadow" cast by the head introduces a relative bass-boost to the spectrum reaching the farther ear. (See Fig. 5.) Also, there are reinforcements and interferences brought into play by the configuration of the head and pinna. Note that the sensitivity of each ear by itself varies with the direction of the sound. The binaural condition must compensate for these differences. In animals with moving pinnae, these variations are probably magnified quite deliberately and used to provide further information.

A quick calculation will show that the intensity differences arising from movements of the head (or. what amounts to the same thing—moving the source off mid line) are much greater through many octaves than the differential loudness discrimination available to the average human ear. An 800-cps tone from one side casts an 8 db "shadow" on the opposite ear, while errors of mid-line localization can be quite negligible on the basis of the 0.5 db discrimination possessed by many individuals.

It is necessary to emphasize what we have stated previously that two distinct mechanisms underlie our sense of directionality-and these in different frequency regions. A graph showing the minimum audible angle, in degrees, to which the average head is sensitive in the median plane reveals a broad minimum at about 1 degree between 250 and 1000 cps and a rapid rise above 1000 cps to a maximum of about 3 degrees at approximately 1500 cps. For these lower frequencies, temporal characteristics (time of arrival, phase) underlie performance. Above 1500 cps, the minimum audible angle in the median plane fluctuates around 2 to 3 degrees up to 10,000 cps. For these higher frequencies the localization cue is provided by intensity differences (the sound "shadow").

When the minimum audible angle is measured for sound arriving at the head at an angle 45 degrees off the mid line, performance is generally similar to the mid-line condition but 1 to 2 degrees worse, up to about 1500 cps. But for higher frequencies, where intensity cues come into play, performance deteriorates so sharply that a very inefficient minimum audible angle of 10 degrees exists at 3000-4000 cps while directionality is, for all practical purposes, completely lost at 7000 cps and above.

Evidently the relations among head size, head shape, and wavelength are not such as to make intensity cues very useful in anything but the symmetrical mid-line condition. This fact must be considered when placing microphones and speakers to create the stereo illusion.

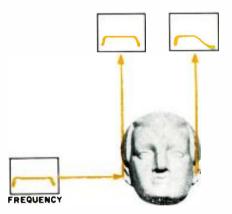
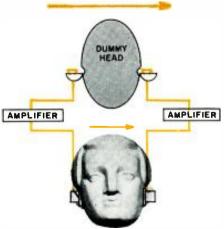


Fig. 5. The head casts a sound shadow that attenuates the higher frequencies.

Fig. 6. The stereo illusion in pure form employs two microphones in a dummy head.

SOUND SOURCE



To provide the strongest possible stereo illusion it is only necessary to re-create in a pair of ears, by any convenient means, the time and intensity conditions generated at a point in space by an actual sound source.

Re-creating the Illusion

Probably the most compelling illusion of a wide-azimuth sound, or of a moving sound source, is created by placing two omni-directional microphones in the simulated ear canals of a dummy head and recording the output on dual-channel tapes. This program material is then fed to two earphones. (See Fig. 6.) Here all cues heard by the ultimate listener are as if his head were in the position occupied by the dummy head and the illusion is complete.

If playback is to be through loudspeakers, other considerations are involved. The original recording studio and the listening room must exhibit certain basic similarities. The speakers must not be too far off mid line in relation to the listener. They must be matched closely in phase and the two channels must be symmetrical to within a few microseconds in time delay.

Fortunately, these rather stringent conditions need not be met 100 per-cent in order to create a satisfactory illusion. A considerable blurring can be tolerated without destroying the illusion and, of course, the two ears will always appreciate the added "liveness" and volume provided by the second channel. But it is very easy to mistake "liveness" and volume for true sterco illusion—which once heard in all its purity is an unforgettable experience.

This blurring can be studied in the anechoic chamber. If one places two microphones four inches apart then records a wide-azimuth sound, when replayed through a two-speaker array there will be a cube (about one foot on a side) where one can "immerse" the head and experience the stereo illusion. If the microphones are placed about a foot apart, the illusion volume will be a cube about a yard on a side. However, the illusion on the fringes of the cube loses some of its force—rather soon one encounters diminishing returns and the reasons are not hard to

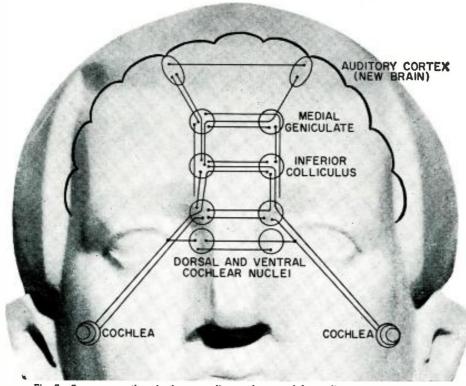


Fig. 7. Some connections in the ascending pathways of the auditory nervous system.

pinpoint. If the phase relations for tones 1500 cps and below, which finally reach the ear by way of the speakers, are not at all those which the ears would hear if immersed in the original sound, there is no reason to expect to re-create the exact illusion. The most one could expect would be a "diffuseness" to the sound so that it might be hard to say, if blindfolded, just where the sound source is in the room. And indeed this is about all that some systems and recordings achieve. It is not necessary, however, to be satisfied with this extension of simple monaural principles.

To the auditory scientist, of course, the compelling question is not how one shall create the stereophonic illusion but how is it possible that the binaural auditory system can be so extremely sensitive to temporal and intensive patterns. After all, the speed of the nervous impulse and delays in neurone-toneurone connections are on the order of milliseconds—how then can the ears be sensitive to differences on the order of microseconds?

Auditory Nervous System

The answer to this question seems to lie in the layout of the auditory nervous system. (See Fig. 7.) The inner ear, though coiled, can be considered unrolled as a piano harp with a regular progression from the high frequencies to the low. The hair cells in this progression attach to and "trigger" the individual auditory nerve fibers. This impulse travels by several "relay stages" to the cortex, or new brain. Unlike a telephone wire through a switchboard, these fibers do not go straight to the cortex. They emerge from the cochlea and go a few millimeters to the brain stem where each nerve fiber splits and sends one fibril to the dorsal and one to the ventral cochlear nucleus. At this point some of the fibers terminate on another fiber (the juncture, called a "synapse," introduces a time delay) whereupon that fiber goes up the brain stem. On the other hand, some of the fibers from the cochlea continue straight through the dorsal and ventral nuclei with no synaptic delay and proceed up the brain stem.

Note that we are by no means up to the cortex at this point. It is very important to understand that some fibers at the level of the first nucleus cross over to the other side so that even at the first "relay" station we have the possibility of inter-aural effects.

Now the crossed and uncrossed fibers, some synaptically delayed and some not, go up the brain stem to another left-right pair of nuclei called the "colliculi." Here, again, in each colliculus we have three possibilities. A "relay" can cross from the other side, or can go to the other side, and the colliculus can be bypassed by a fiber going straight through to the geniculate body in the mid-brain, just below the cortex.

What we have here is an ideal system for a comparison of stimuli impinging on the two ears. The opportunity for comparing the inputs to the two ears is good—so much so that the neural representation from the left ear is actually greater on the *right* side of the nervous system. There are not just a few fibers which cross. Furthermore the system is not analogous to the visual nervous system where 50 per-cent of the fibers also cross. There, the retina is divided into left and right halves, the fibers from the nasal half

of each eye crossing in the optic chiasma—the fibers from the temporal half going back, uncrossed, to the visual cortex. But this is a simple and uncomplicated layout compared to the "relay" systems, "delay lines," and "switchboard" opportunities in hearing.

For the mathematically minded, the ladder system as we see it here allows for two types of correlation. First a running auto-correlation of one ear on itself. Built-in "delay lines" at the synapses and arising from different fiber lengths make this possible—from a single half-millisecond click we may have nerve impulses reaching a "switchboard" over a period of 5, 10, or 20 miliseconds. Thus a multiple look can be had, within each of several successive "switchboards," at a single monaural input.

How much more, then, is the opportunity laid down for a second type of correlation—a running correlation between the two ears. At every "station" from the brain stem to the cortex a multiplex and indeed superb look can be had of the two inputs simultaneously. It is in the course of these repeated observations that the nervous system shapes and refines the binaural sensation.

Opening a "second ear" to the world results in a dramatic sharpening of auditory experience and in worthwhile improvement in orientation and naturalness. We have seen how this is made possible on the basis of time and intensity cues, with a nervous system designed, as if by a superb architect, for the full utilization of those cues. Future electro-acoustic systems will undoubtedly exploit to the full these capabilities of our binaural sense.

-30-

Current-voltage characteristic curve of the new diode.

"Tunnel Diodes" EXPERIMENTAL SEMICONDUCTORS

Ι

Insensitive to temperature changes and 100 times faster than today's transistors, these devices bear watching.

HE newest "baby" in the fast-growing family of semiconductor devices—the "tunnel diode"—is coming of age. The new device, first reported in 1958 by Japanese scientist Leo Esaki, is closer to commercial application as a result of intensive research programs at *G-E* and other companies. The special diode is a heavily doped junction semiconductor that has a negative-resistance characteristic over part of its operating range (see the graph above).

The tunnel diode takes its name from the physical phenomenon that makes it possible: "quantum-mechanical tunneling." The term is used to describe the manner in which the electrical charges move through the device. Such motion takes place with the speed of light, in contrast to the relatively slow motion of electrical charge carriers in transistors. These high speeds make it possible for the device to operate at extremely high frequencies. Oscillation higher than 2000 mc. has already been obtained and frequencies of more than 10,000 mc. are expected in the near future.

This high-speed response also suggests applications in



Vest-pocket transmitter, making use of a tunnel diode, and with a range of about one-half mile, is demonstrated by G-E scientists. At left. Dr. Guy Suits, G-E vice-president and director of research, speaks into microphone, while Dr. Jerome Tiemann holds the transmitter. In foreground, ordinary FM receiver picks up signal.

A complete tunnel diode transmitter is compared in size with a \blacktriangleright 50-cent piece. The transmitter consists of one variable and two fixed ceramic capacitors. a coil that tunes to the operating frequency —which may be higher than 2000 mc.—and the diode itself. located inside the "can" in the center of the device. Battery is not shown.

October, 1959

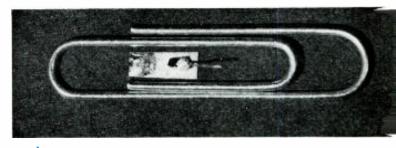
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computers. When used as switches, tunnel diodes have functioned in a fraction of a millimicrosecond—from 10 to 100 times faster than the fastest transistor now available.

The device also resists the damaging effects of nuclear radiation. Because it is less dependent on the structural perfection of its crystal than is the transistor, it is much less affected by the damage that radiation can do to such crystal structures. In this respect it outranks transistors by more than 1000 to 1. Materials used for tunnel diodes include silicon, germanium, gallium arsenide, gallium antimonide, and indium antimonide. Silicon tunnel diodes work at temperatures 250°F higher than temperatures at which conventional silicon diodes and transistors operate.

The negative-resistance characteristic allows the unit to be used as an amplifier, a generator of r.f. power, and a switching device. Its simplicity makes possible the development of integrated circuits. It is superior to vacuum tubes and transistors for applications in low-noise amplifiers and mixers for high frequencies. Many parametric amplifier jobs, for example, could be performed more easily with tunnel diodes.

G-E now has plans to offer limited quantities of experimental samples in the next few months.



Nestled inside a paper clip, a tunnel diode is shown in close-up view. Connecting wire leads to alloy soldered to germanium crystal which is soldered to metal plate.



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Tape Recorder Conversion Chart

With the adoption of 4-track, 7.5 ips pre-recorded tapes, many of our readers are in-

terested in knowing whether or not their present stereo recorders can be converted to accommodate the new heads. In order that our readers could obtain this information re-

garding their specific units, we queried a large number of makers of tape recorders. Those companies listed below have answered our questionnaire on their tape recorders

and indicated their willingness for us to include such information in this tabulation. Many recent models made by the following manufacturers and other manufacturers not

listed are already equipped for 4-track tape. These are not included in our list.

COMPANY NAME & ADDRESS	RECORDER TRADENAME	MODEL NUMBER	CONVERSION RECOMMENDED?	COMPANY KIT?	Nortronics Model SK-50	
Allied Radio Corp. Chicago 80, III.	Knight	176 177 635 675 KN-4001 KN-4010 KN-4020 KN-4050	Yes, when outboard play- back arrange- ment is used	No		
American Concertone Div. Culver City, Calif.	Concertone	20 30 60 Mark 7 BRX	No No No No	Yes Yes No No Yes		
Ampex Audio, Inc. Sunnyvale, Calif.			Yes Yes	Yes Yes	{Ampex -101- ↓ 102	
Bell Sound Division Columbus, Ohio	Bell	T-201 T-202 T-203 T-211 T-212 T-213	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Bell BTK- 200 Bell BTK- 210	
Bogen-Presto Co. Paramus, N.J.	Presto	800	No	No		
Broodcast Equipment Specialties Corp. Beacon, N.Y.		Tapak Pocketape	No No	No No No		
Electronic Applica- tions, Inc. Stamford, Conn.	Revox	B-36-2K2 C-36-2K2	No No			
Ercona Corp. New York 36, N.Y.	Ferrograph	3/Series 88	No Yes	No Yes		
Heath Company Benton Harbor, Mich.	Heathkit	TR-1C TR-1D TR-1A	No Yes Yes	No {Available { soon (MK-5		
nternational Radio & Electronics Corp. Elkhart, Ind.	Crown	See Note 1				
.E.E. Incorporated Washington, D.C.	Century 21	2100 Series	Yes	Yes		
Magnecord Tulsa, Okla.		Series 100	Some ap- plications	Yes		
North American Philips Co., Inc. Hicksville, N.Y.	Norelco "Continental"	EL3516G EL3516G/53	No No	No No		

COMPANY NAME & ADDRESS	RECORDER TRADENAME	MODEL NUMBER	CONVERSION RECOMMENDED?	COMPANY KIT?	OTHER KIT?
Pentron Corp. Chicago 24, 111.			No (See Note 4)		
Rangertone, Inc. Newark 4, N.J.		Rangerette DC5	No (See Note 5) No (See Note 5)	To order To order	
Roberts Electronics, Inc. Los Angeles 38, Calif.		90-C	Yes	Yes	
Stancil-Hoffman Corp. Hollywood, Calif.		R5	Yes	Yes	
Steelman Phonograph and Radio Co., Inc. Mount Vernon, N.Y.	Transita pe	7111	No	No	
Superscope, Inc. Sun Valley, Calif.	Sony Sterecorder	555 555-A	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	
Symphonic Radio & Electronic Corp. New Brunswick, N.J.		BR1200 300	No No	No No	
Tandberg of America Pelham, N.Y.		3B 3BF 3-Stereo	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Model 5 TK 4529 consist- ing of 529 4-track head and stereo preamp	
Viking of Minneapolis Minneapolis, Minn.		75 Series	Yes	New head required	
V-M Corporation Benton Harbor, Mich.	tape-o-matic	714	Yes	Yes	
Warwick Mfg. Corp. Chicago 48, III.		9072 9074 9076	No No No	No No No	
Webcor, Inc. Chicago, III.		2821 2822 2827 ED 2950 EP 2820	See Note 2 See Note 3		
Wollensak Optical Co. Chicago, III.		1500 1515	Yes Yes	No No	Nortronics Nortronics

NOTE 1: The company advises that they do recommend conversion to the four-track mode but only if the conversions are made at the factory. No record heads are sold without the corresponding record/play preamplifier and each head is slightly different in response and in the amount of bias it needs. In order to maintain and guarantee the standard of response, each and every machine is individually inspected and adjusted at all frequencies and at all speeds. Conversions will be performed ONLY at the factory.

NOTE 2: According to the company's Engineering Department, conversion of these three models ("Imperial," "Royal Coronet," and "Royal") is impractical because of the complicated head bridge construction that is employed.

NOTE 3: With these two models conversion is possible when performed by a skilled service technician but is not recommended for the following reasons: New head bridge assembly required, the mounting of which would call for a $\frac{5}{6''}$ dia. hole to be drilled through the mechanism chassis without injury to the capstan flywheel which is mounted directly below hole location. Extreme care would be required to avoid having chips fall into mechanism during drilling; the plastic head caver would have to be replaced by one with a hole for knob with appropriate markings; the new 4-track heads employ high-impedance bias whereas the earlier 2-track heads used a separate low-impedance bias whereas This would call for extensive modification of the printed circuitry, while the bias requirement does not affect playback, it is necessary for recording. Accurate setting of the heads both as to height and azimuth alignment, an operation which would require test tapes of both 4-track and 2-track test material, is required.

NOTE 4: According to this manufacturer, their recorders have had compatible two track-four track heads for over a year and they have no conversion kits available for older models. They feel that these would be traded rather than converted by most persons. NOTE 5: This manufacturer makes tape recorders primarily for motion

NOTE 5: This manufacturer makes tape recorders primarily for motion picture sound and they feel it is not usually wise to consider twodirectional recording because of editing.



By VICTOR ROBINSON Chief Eng., PACO Electronics Co., Inc.

O ne of the first steps the prospective purchaser of a hi-fi amplifier undertakes is a comparison of advertised power output ratings. It becomes immediately obvious to him that the higher-priced amplifiers are almost invariably associated with higher output ratings and although there may be a number of apparent irregularities in a "graph" of power output vs selling price, the prospective buyer can be quite sure that more watts in any manufacturer's amplifier line will mean more dollars.

The answer to the question "How much output power do I really need?" is complex and involves many factors such as speaker efficiency, room acoustics and size, and maximum permissible distortion. Before any of these more refined considerations can be tackled, the apparently simple wattage specification must be examined and defined, inasmuch as several types of wattage rating expressions are currently being employed by amplifier manufacturers in their advertised specifications.

Any power-output rating must have an implied or stated relationship to a distortion rating. A 20-watt rating for an amplifier carries within itself a distortion limit even if this limit is not clearly defined in the manufacturer's specifications. If a distortion limit is listed, for example, as "no greater than 1% total harmonic distortion" and power is listed as "20 watts," it can be expected that as a standard test signal at the input of the amplifier is increased, the graphical crossover point between rising power and rising distortion will be reached at 1% distortion and 20 watts of output power.

The meaning and measurement of steady-state, peak, and music power along with discussion of power-bandwidth.

This point is an important one inasmuch as relatively low-priced amplifiers can show a considerable power advantage if the distortion limit is specified a bit higher than the figure usually expected. This condition exists in this price class of amplifiers wherein little negative feedback may be employed, producing a gently sloping power vs distortion characteristic. Medium- and higher-priced amplifiers, however, usually use appreciable inverse feedback, resulting in a sharp rise in distortion above 1% or 2%. Little advantage is gained here if the maximum distortion limit is specified a bit higher.

When making tests for power output, a non-inductive output load resistance must be substituted for the loudspeaker. This condition for test eliminates the complications which would be introduced by the varied impedance vs frequency characteristics of speakers and the various efficiencies and characteristics of speaker systems.

With these thoughts in mind, we can proceed to discuss the four types of expressions for output power commonly used: 1. steady-state (r.m.s.) power; 2. "peak" power; 3. music power (often referred to as music waveform power output, or "music waveforms," or "program material" power, or "short bursts" power), and 4. power-bandwidth output.

Steady-State Power Output

This may be defined as "the power output measured across the load resistor at the output of an amplifier with 1000-cps sine-wave signal im-

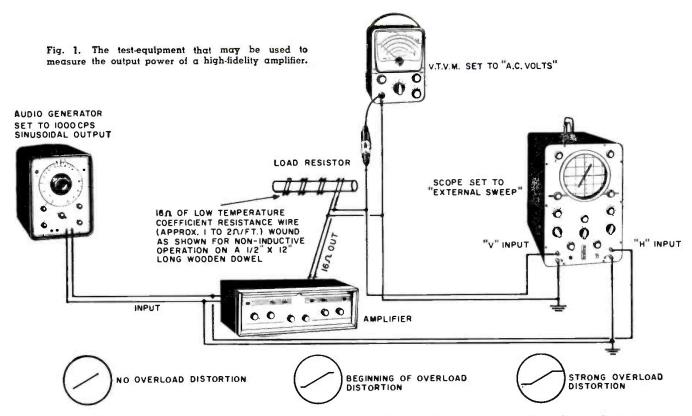
pressed at the input of the amplifier." This type of test reveals the power capabilities at 1000 cps only; it does not reveal the performance at either the high- or low-frequency ends. It does subject the amplifier to a relatively heavy duty test cycle because of the fact that a sine-wave cycle has a heavier duty characteristic as compared to the more pulse-like character of music or other types of program material. Because of this latter factor and the fact that this type of test can be easily duplicated through use of a sine-wave generator, a.c. voltmeter, distortion analyzer, or scope, the steady-state output specification is used fairly universally and is considered quite revealing.

A typical test setup for measuring steady-state power output is shown in Fig. 1.

If the amplifier includes bass and treble controls, these controls are set to the "flat" positions. The signal is increased to the point just below the level wherein clipping begins to occur. By using $P = E^2/R$, the power can be calculated from the voltage reading or by use of the graph shown in Fig. 2. To be as fair as possible to both the amplifier manufacturer and to the amplifier owner, the line voltage should be checked and set, if necessary, to the standard value of 117 volts.

This scope method for checking steady-state power output can be used only to determine *maximum* output values. If power output tests at lower distortion points are desired, a distortion analyzer must be used in place of the scope.

It is important to note that if the



amplifier spec sheet simply lists "power output" as "10 watts" or "20 watts" and does not further describe the "type" of watts, it can be assumed that the manufacturer is talking about "steady-state (based on r.m.s. values of voltage and current) watts."

Peak-Power Output

This expression in no way relates to the concept of peaks of program material. It is merely a convenient mathematical conversion of r.m.s. power to the a.c. expression for peak of rootmean-square (r.m.s.). This conversion reveals that for a sine-wave signal *Peak Power* = $2 \times r.m.s$. *Power*, derived as follows:

$$P_{rms} = \frac{E^2_{rms}}{R}$$
, also $1.414 \times E_{rms} =$

$$E_{Peak}$$
 or $\sqrt{2} \times E_{rms} = E_{Peak}$

$$P_{rms} = \frac{E_{rms} \times E_{rms}}{R}$$

$$P_{resk} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \times E_{rms} \times \sqrt{2} \times E_{rms}}{R}$$

$$P_{resk} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times E^2_{rms}}{R}$$

$$P_{resk} = \frac{2E^2_{rms}}{R} = 2 \left(\frac{E^2_{rms}}{R}\right)$$

Therefore:
$$P_{Peak} = 2 \times P_{em}$$

Steady-state (r.m.s.) power can be conveniently measured and compared. Peak power could be measured through use of peak-indicating voltmeters, but it is somewhat easier to obtain peak power simply by multiplying r.m.s. power by 2. For practical purposes, "peak power" is not significant in evaluating amplifier performance. It is unfortunate that the term "peak" in

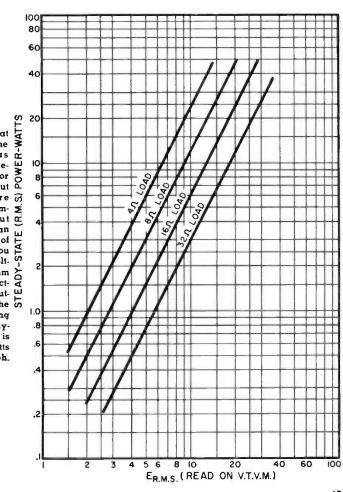
October, 1959

this commonly used expression infers a "maximum" rating, *apparently* relating to peak *program* conditions, when actually such is not the case.

Music Power Output

In an attempt to standardize on a power output rating which bears a reasonable relationship to an ampli-

Fig. 2. The graph at the right shows the r.m.s. voltages as read on an output meter or a v.t.v.m. for various power output a levels. Values are shown for four commonly used output impedances. As an example of the use of the graph. assume you are measuring the voltage across an 8-ohm load resistor connected to the 8-ohm outuput terminals. If the r.m.s. voltage reading is 5 volts, the steadystate power output is just a bit over 3 watts as indicated by graph.



fier's capability for reproducing musical program material at high levels, the term "music power" has been developed. The term has been defined as the maximum amplifier power delivered to a resistive load as a result of applying a short-duration 1000-cps sine-wave input signal. The shortduration signal is specified to establish the requirement that output tube potentials must remain unchanged for "no-signal" conditions to "full-signal" conditions. The maximum power rating (music power) under these conditions is limited by the maximum distortion figure specified for the amplifier. The most significant aspect of these test conditions is the requirement that output tube potentials at maximum-output conditions remain up at the "no-signal" value. This requirement stems from an effort to make this "music power" spec simulate the amplification of typical music.

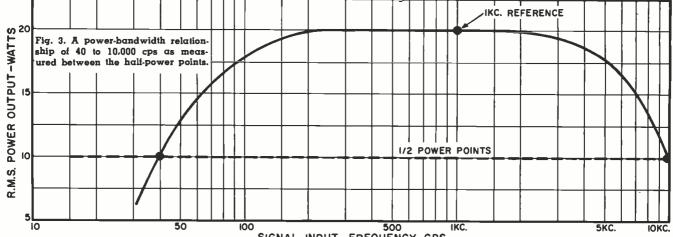
Because of the basic complex character of music, the average dynamic range of musical material is relatively low as compared to peaks caused by percussion instruments such as the

practically the same as the "no-signal" supply voltage.

If the program or musical peak is of very short duration, however, the energy storing capabilities of the power supply's filter capacitor maintains the tube potentials at practically "no-signal" value (light load) even in the case of poorly regulated power supplies. On long-duration musical peaks, however, the voltage produced by a poorly regulated power supply begins to drop, producing greater distortion at the end of the musical peak.

To make "music power" a practical yardstick, it must be assumed that most musical peaks are of short duration. If this assumption is acceptable, then the regulation of the power supply can be assumed to be perfect.

Inasmuch as no power supply has perfect regulation it is necessary to simulate perfect regulation in order to perform a test for music power. Theoretically, the test can be performed by starting with no signal and then impressing a 1000-cps signal of such short duration that it will produce no drop in tube potentials. In practice, this the high- and low-frequency power performance of his amplifier by using the "power bandwidth" expression which is defined as "those frequencies at which the maximum 1000-cps r.m.s. power output drops to one-half its value" (all readings taken at maximum specified distortion level). For example, if the maximum r.m.s. power output (taken with a 1000-cps sine signal input) is 20 watts and drops to 10 watts as the signal frequency is lowered to 40 cps and also drops to 10 watts as the signal is increased to 10,000 cps, then the "power bandwidth" will be "40 to 10,000 cps". See Fig. 3. Although this type of specification reveals two more pertinent performance characteristics of the amplifier, it is not used by all manufacturers probably because of the possibility of misinterpretation on the part of the reader. Frequency response of amplifiers is usually in the range of "20 to 20,000 cps" while the power bandwidth spec is almost invariably narrower. Thus an advertised power bandwidth of, for example, "40 to 10,000 cps' might be confused with the frequency



piano, xylophone, etc., for example. The amplifier power required to reproduce the average level is correspondingly low; generous power, however, is required to reproduce musical peaks with low distortion.

With no signal applied to the input of the amplifier, the plate and screen voltages of the amplifier are at "noload" values. As soon as signal is applied, screen and plate currents increase. If the amplifier's power supply has poor regulation, the tube potentials at high signal levels (peak music waveforms) will drop considerably. This voltage drop reduces the low-distortion power capabilities during these peak musical passages and this may produce waveform clipping (distortion) resulting in "muddy" reproduction. The better the regulation of the power supply, the less the difference between "nosignal" and "peak signal" power-supply voltages and the higher the small-distortion power capabilities of the amplifier. The ideal case is achieved with near-perfect regulation, wherein the "peak-signal" power-supply voltage is

SIGNAL INPUT, FREQUENCY-CPS

type of test is difficult to perform with standard test equipment.

For practical purposes, it is simpler to disconnect the amplifier's own power supply and connect an external power supply with controlled output to plate and screen circuits. As a 1000-cps signal of any duration is applied to the amplifier's input, the external power supply can be adjusted so that the tube potentials can be held to the "no-signal" values, thereby simulating perfect regulation. Power output calculations made under these conditions will then agree with the conditions set up in the definition of "music power."

Power Bandwidth Output

All of the three preceding power output measurements are made using a standard 1000-cps sine input signal. They obviously do not reveal the power performance at the low and high frequencies. Well engineered amplifiers with generously designed output transformers will usually produce adequate power at the frequency extremes. Occasionally a manufacturer will disclose response in the mind of the customer.

An understanding of these power output expressions can be a help in analyzing an amplifier on the basis of the manufacturer's specifications as follows: (A) If both r.m.s. power and music power are listed, the closer the r.m.s. power approaches the music power rating, the better the power supply regulation and the better the maintenance of low distortion on extended power peaks. (B) If the r.m.s. power only is listed and it is sufficiently high for your purposes, then the value of music power becomes academic inasmuch as the r.m.s. power maximum determines the power capabilities on extended power peaks, and (C) if music power is listed and r.m.s. power is not listed, then there is a chance that the power-supply regulation may not be as good as in amplifiers which have music power ratings close to the r.m.s. power rating, unless further examination of the amplifier's specifications indicates the incorporation of a low-impedance (well-regulated) power supply. --30--

THE HI-FI INSTITUTE

By JOSEPH N. BENJAMIN

President, Institute of High Fidelity Manufacturers, Inc.

THE AUTHOR is president of Bogen-Presto Div. of Siegler Corp., a graduate engineer, Senior Member of IRE, and has served on Board of Directors of EIA (1955 and 1958). During World War II, he attained rank of Major in Signal Corps: has been associated with United Transformer and Pilot.



S president of the Institute of High Fidelity Manufacturers, Inc., I welcome this opportunity to address myself to readers of ELECTRONICS WORLD. To me, this audience is important for at least two reasons : you are all knowledgeable about component high fidelity—both monophonic and stereo, and you are "opinion makers" in your community. On both counts you represent a vital force in our industry.

Let me explain first the purposes for which the Institute was formed. About five years ago, when the components industry started to show its phenomenal growth, a group of the leading manufacturers of quality equipment saw the need for some organization to handle the problems of this lusty infant on an industry-wide basis.

At first, the emphasis was primarily on high-fidelity shows designed to attract the greatest possible number of people interested in home music reproduction so that we could demonstrate the quality possible with components. As interest in the shows grew, and as more and more novices were taught that components delivered a vastly superior quality of reproduction, the industry grew in leaps and bounds. For example, in 1954, we sold \$96,000,000 worth of equipment at the retail level. In 1958 the industry volume was \$260,000,000. This represents a growth of almost three times in five years!

It soon became evident that the growth of the industry was generating problems—problems of terminology, problems of standards, the need for general education of dealers as well as the buying public, general promotion of the philosophy of component high fidelity, and investigation into the needs, desires, and habits of the consumer.

In addition to learning about these needs, the Institute was the proper agency to do something positive about informing its members of the problems, suggesting broad and general methods of coping with these problems, keeping the public informed of the positive benefits of component hi-fi, combatting misconceptions, and cooperating with federal agencies, such as the FCC when regulations for FM broadcasting were being drawn up and, most recently, in connection with multiplexing.

The Institute, largely because of its progressive and energetic leadership, has grown until it now includes 90 per-cent of the major component manufacturers among its Music".) We have taught the lesson that only through purchase of component hi-fi can personal preferences be satisfied. Not the least important lesson learned by the consumer is that component hi-fi is subject to the lowest rate of obsolescence. We are working with builders and architects who want to incorporate high-fidelity components in their plans for new construction. Education as to quality has been so

ibility of component hi-fi as to decor. (The theme of

our shows for 1959-60 is "Decorate Your Home With

new construction. Education as to quality has been so successful that many package manufacturers are now using the term "components" in their advertising. When the Institute first started its shows, women accounted for only about 3 per-cent of the admissions. In 1958 at the New York Show, this figure had risen to about 40 per-cent. Because of the steadily growing publicity by the Institute, component high-fidelity has become an accepted instrument of culture, it has made its influence felt in the greatly increased sales of musical instruments, records, and, of course, tape.

On the technical side, the Institute has already produced standards for tuners, is about to produce standards for amplifiers, and is working on standards for all other components in the hi-fi chain.

In addition to working with the manufacturers, the Institute early recognized the need for a strong dealer base to handle the mushrooming distribution. One step in the direction of strengthening public recognition of the role of the specialized dealer is the Institute's "registered component dealer" program which recognizes and identifies the properly equipped specialist. To further the development of the dealer we have plans for seminars and other methods of dealer education.

With the advent of stereo there has been an increase in public confusion about high-fidelity. The Institute is about to embark on a campaign of advertising and education, using consumer media, in order to reach the less wellinformed public.

Many problems have been solved, but many remain to be tackled. At the Institute we are proud that in our short life we have been able to do so much. We recognize, however, that more remains to be done. Our forecast is for

energetic leadership, n per-cent of the major c membership in both general and associate member categories.

There have been many positive contributions, traceable to the Institute, which have contributed directly to the health and growth of the industry. Among the tangible results of the Institute's campaign of education has been public acceptance of the fact that component hi-fi is not complicated-either to hook up or to operate. We have made the public aware of the flexINSTITUTE OF HIGH FIDELITY MANUFACTURERS, INC. President—Joseph N. Benjamin, President, Bogen-Presto Div. Vice-President—Philip L. Gundy, Ampex Audio Secretary—Saul B. Marantz, The Marantz Company Treasurer—Milton D. Thalberg, Audiogersh Corp. Executive Sec'y.—Abraham Schwartzman

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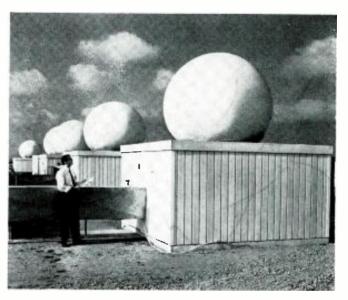
We don't pretend to know all the answers as yet—so if you have any ideas, drop me a note % IHFM at 125 E. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y. All suggestions will be gratefully received. <u>30</u>-

Recent Developments in Electronics



Black Light Detects Contaminants

A high-intensity ultraviolet lamp is being used above to check a chassis for contaminants. Such lamps, made by *Black Light Eastern Corp.*, Bayside N. Y., will also show up solder flux residue, hydrocarbons, and lint when present in small traces or thin films.



New Tracking System for Atlantic Missile Range

The new "Azusa" tracking system for the Atlantic Missile Range, Cape Canaveral, Fla., is undergoing final checkout at the San Diego plant of *Convair* (Astronautics) Div. of *General Dynamics Corp*. When completed, the system will be dismantled and air-shipped to AMR for installation. Plastic radomes are used to protect the tracking system's parabolic antennas. Each antenna installation is pressurized to inflate these radomes and to keep out moisture, dust, and fungus.

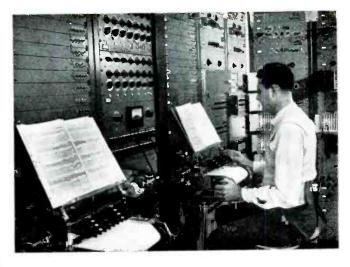
Tube-less, Transistor-less Radio Transmitter

A tube-less, transistor-less miniature radio communication transmitter tinier than a spool of thread was used as an electronic wand for the first time in a remote-control operation to break ground for a plant expansion of the G-E Communication Products Dept. The transmitter measures less than 1 inch in any direction. A spiral antenna protruding from one end and a handle extending from the opposite end gives the unit a wand-like appearance. Heart of the transmitter is one of the new tunnel diodes. (See article "Tunnel Diodes—Experimental Solid-State Devices" in this issue.)

ELECTRONICS WORLD

Music Synthesizer Installed at Columbia 🕨

An electronic music synthesizer, capable of generating electronically any imaginable musical tone, has been installed at Columbia University in New York. It will be used in a program of composition and research in electronic music, conducted by Columbia and Princeton Universities under a grant of the Rockefeller Foundation. Developed by an *RCA Laboratories* team under Dr. Harry F. Olson, the synthesizer produces musical sounds in response to coded signals fed into the system on perforated tape prepared by operator at keyboard, as shown here.





Rechargeable 5-Year Flashlight

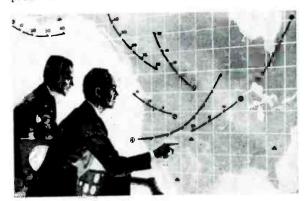
A rechargeable flashlight, using a nickel-cadmium battery and guaranteed for 5 years, has been introduced by *Gulton Industries, Inc.*, Metuchen, N. J. The flashlight throws an intensive beam for up to two hours of continuous use, and is recharged overnight at a cost of less than one cent. Standard models of the unit will retail for \$9.95.

Ionic Liquid A.C. Power Switch 🕨

Miniaturized prototype models of electro-ionic control units made by *Ovitron Corp.*, Detroit, Mich. are shown. Units contain two tantalum oxide electrodes with a platinum coated control electrode between them, all submerged in a special acidic liquid electrolyte. The application of a small control signal to the control electrode ionizes the electrolyte and permits a.c. current flow between the two main electrodes.

New Target Display System

Artist's concept of new air traffic tracking system to be installed at North American Air Defense Command and Strategic Air Command headquarters. System, designed by *Temco Aircraft* subsidiary, is called "Iconorama." It uses radar network data and produces color-coded tracks directly.





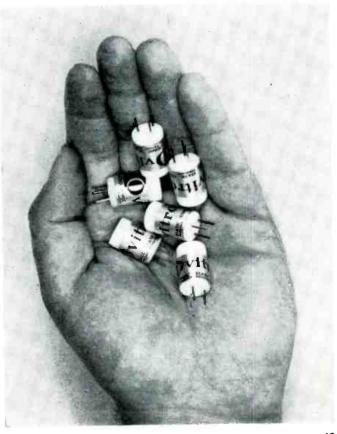




Fig. 1. Germanium resistance thermometer as it appears with the outer case removed.

Novel 💋

THE usefulness of semiconductor materials, such as silicon and germanium, in the field of transistors and diodes is well established. It might be reasoned that materials of such wide usefulness in one area could also find applications in other areas and we find this to be the case. Some of the properties of semiconductor materials, such as extreme stability, temperature sensitivity, and sensitivity to magnetic fields, have been exploited and several devices are now under active development in various laboratories.

Temperature-Sensitive Resistor

Single-crystal silicon has a very high positive temperature coefficient, that is, its resistance increases very rapidly as its temperature rises. This characteristic has been applied by *Texus Instruments, Inc.* in developing a device which has been tradenamed the "Sensistor." This device has a positive temperature coefficient of resistance of 0.7% per degree C., which means that the resistance increases 0.7% for every degree the temperature rises.

"Sensistors" are available with $\frac{1}{4}$ watt and $\frac{1}{4}$ -watt ratings and a wide variety of resistances. For the sake of comparison and uniformity, the resistance is usually given at 25° C, which is normal room temperature. The actual resistance at any other temperature can then be computed from a chart similar to Fig. 5, which gives the resistance at a given temperature in terms of the value at 25°C multiplied by an appropriate factor.

As an example, suppose we have a nominal 100-ohm "Sensistor" and would like to know its resistance at 50° C. Looking at the 50° point on the chart, we find that the multiplying factor is about 1.18. Therefore, the resistance will be 100 x 1.18 or 118 ohms. Similarly, we can compute the resist-

Semiconductor

Some interesting new and unusual semiconductor products along

with a few of their applications.



Fig. 2. Pair of probe "Sensistors."

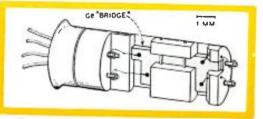


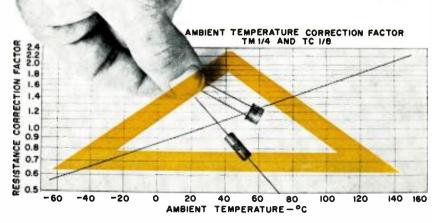
Fig. 3. Cross-section drawing showing construction of germanium resistance unit.



Fig. 4. Germanium resistance thermometer compared in size with common pin.

Devices / By HAROLD S. RENNÉ

Fig. 5. Ambient temperature correction factor curves for the "Sensistors" shown. The factor from this curve multiplied by the resistance at a temperature of 25° C will give the no-load resistance of the units at the desired ambient temperature.



ELECTRONICS WORLD

ance value at any other temperature.

We can also compute the resistance by using the temperature coefficient and not referring to Fig. 5 at all. In the example just given, the temperature increase (from 25°C to 50°C) is 25°. Multiplying this by the temperature coefficient, 0.7% (0.007), gives an increase of 0.18 ohm for every ohm of initial resistance. Since the initial resistance was 100 ohms, the new resistance will be (100 x 0.18) or 18 ohms higher than at room temperature.

It can be seen from these properties that the "Sensistor" can be employed as a sensitive thermometer when used with an ohmmeter. A new scale for the ohmmeter can be calculated without the laborious process of calibrating it. Care must be taken in applications of this kind, however, to make certain that the measuring current flowing through the "Sensistor" is not sufficient to alter its temperature due to this I'R loss.

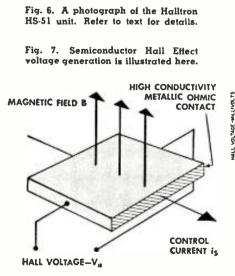
For probing into very small spaces where temperature indications are desired, *Texas Instruments* has developed a glass-encased probe "Sensistor." Its temperature-resistance characteristics are very similar to the straight "Sensistor," but its mechanical construction is quite different. It is made in the form of a cylinder about half an inch long and less than one-tenth of an inch in diameter. See Fig. 2.

Many applications for the "Sensistor" are apparent, other than its possible use as a thermometer. For example, it can be used to compensate for temperature changes in devices having a negative temperature coefficient. It can also be employed in telemetering applications where it is desired to transmit information on temperature back to a base location. Other applications include amplifiers, power supplies, servos, and computers.

Low-Temperature Thermometer

Along somewhat similar lines, but





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operating in a completely different temperature range, is the germanium low-resistance thermometer (Fig. 1) developed at *Bell Telephone Laboratories*. Although not on the market as yet, this device is undergoing tests and undoubtedly will be made by some interested company in the near future.

Extensive work is now being carried out in the field of cryogenics. that is, low-temperature research. Temperatures involved may be in the neighborhood of the boiling point of helium, 4.2° Kelvin (4.2°C above absolute zero) and may range downward to within a fraction of a degree of absolute zero or upwards to around 50°K or so. Temperature-indicating devices normally employed to cover this range are. in some cases, bulky and in other cases require repeated recalibration. making them highly inconvenient to use.

The new thermometer, which is formed from a single crystal of n-type germanium, is extremely stable and, once calibrated, holds its calibration very closely even though repeatedly cycled from room temperature down close to absolute zero.

Fig. 3 shows the general construction of this device and the photograph of Fig. 4 indicates its size in comparison with a common pin. It is very small so as to be useful in places where space is at a premium.

The active element is a hridge cut from a slice of germanium doped with arsenic to make it *n*-type material. It also is a resistance thermometer, meaning that temperature is indicated by measuring the resistance of the germanium slice. This is done by passing a very tiny current through the slice and then measuring the voltage drop across it. The actual resistance can then be computed from Ohm's Law: R = E/I.

These thermometers have extremely high sensitivity, their resistance changing rapidly with variations in temperature. For example, one unit tested had

Fig. 8. Hall voltages for typical Hall generator for various values of control current and for various magnetic fields. a resistance of 0.015 ohm at room temperature, 14 ohms at 10°K. and 216 ohms at 2°K. Both the temperature coefficient and the actual resistance vary widely with minute changes in the amount of doping, making it possible to construct thermometers having any of a wide range of characteristics.

It appears that the germanium resistance thermometer will have wide application — from precise laboratory measurement of low-temperatures for cryogenic and calorimetric work to sensing temperatures in outer space.

Strain Gauges

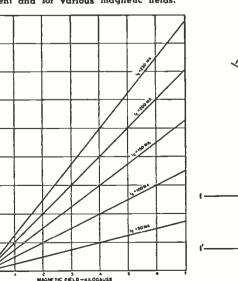
There is another property of semiconductor materials which is in the early stages of exploitation by many laboratories hut apparently no commercial devices are yet available. This property is called piezoresistance—extreme sensitivity of the resistance of such materials to tiny stresses and strains. Such a property makes these materials potentially valuable as very sensitive strain gauges.

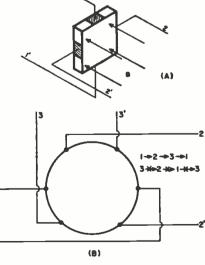
A strain gauge is normally made of wire. It is cemented to a beam, shaft, or other device and will indicate very small bends or twists by a change of resistance. This resistance change, in general, is quite small, requiring rather sensitive instruments if extremely small motions are to be detected with any reliability.

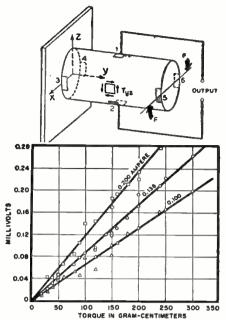
By using a section from a single crystal of semiconductor material, sensitivities of 10 or even 100 times as great as with conventional wire gauges appear possible. This opens up a whole new field of application for germanium, silicon, and other semiconductor materials.

These materials have other advantages over conventional gauges—they are stable over a wide range of temperatures and respond accurately both to static strains and to varying strains at frequencies up to the resonant frequency of the material employed.

Fig. 9. Basic diagram of (A) Hall Effect gyrator and (B) Hall Effect circulator.







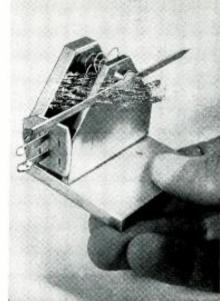


Fig. 10. The torsional transducer. Graph shows calibrations at various bias currents.

Germanium appears to be useful up to 600° K., silicon to 1000° K., and the new intermetallic semiconductor gallium arsenide may extend the temperature range up to around 1400° K.

Semiconductor strain gauges may be designed to measure either displacement, as shown in Fig. 11, or torq..e, as indicated in Figs. 10 and 12. In the latter case, a cylinder cut from germanium is cemented to the torque member and six leads attached. When provided with appropriate biasing currents, a direct-reading sensitive torque meter results.

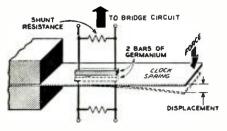
Pressure gauges made of semiconductor materials are extremely simple and reliable. The materials are sensitive to pressure, that is, their resistance changes as the pressure changes. Because of their stability and small size, such gauges can be immersed in many different liquids and gases, and pressures measured by bringing two leads out of the container.

Another desirable property is mechanical strength. In general, semiconductor materials are relatively rugged and will withstand fair amounts of bending and twisting without becoming permanently deformed.

The Hall Effect

From our basic electricity we re-

Fig. 11. Displacement gauge constructed with germanium crystals. Such gauges are up to two orders of magnitude more sensitive than common types that may be used.



member that if a wire is carrying current while it is in a magnetic field, there will be a force acting on the wire. This is the basic operating principle of electric motors. If we were to explore the situation more fully, we would find that the force actually acts on the free electrons which are carrying the current in the wire and not on the wire itself. The net effect is the same, though, since the electrons are confined in the wire. Any sideways force on the electrons is transferred to the wire.

Fig. 12. Shown above is a photograph of

the torsional transducer described in text.

Because of this force, the electrons in the wire are pushed over to one side, leading to an excess of electrons on that side and on the other side a deficiency. We might then expect that a voltage would exist between the sides of the wire. This is exactly what does happen, except that in good conductors the voltage is very small and hard to detect. This is known as the "Hall Effect" and the voltage is called the "Hall Effect voltage."

The Hall Effect is a very useful tool in studying semiconductors, because in such materials the effect is appreciable and the voltages produced can be measured readily. In a semiconductor, the current may not consist entirely of a flow of electrons but may also include the movement of "holes" or spaces where an electron is absent. As may be expected, the magnitude of the Hall Effect depends on how easily these electrons and "holes," usually called charge carriers, move around in the material. This property has been termed "mobility." Greater mobility produces greater Hall Effect voltage.

Fig. 7 shows the results of the Hall Effect. Here we have a slice of semiconductor material with current flowing through it. A magnetic field is perpendicular to the slice. When these two conditions exist, a voltage will appear across the sides of the slice, its magnitude proportional to the product of the magnetic field and the current. As a typical example, if the current is $\frac{1}{2}$ ampere and the field strength 10,000 gauss, the voltage may be around $\frac{1}{2}$ volt.

A commercial Hall Effect device is now on the market. It is manufactured by Ohio Semiconductors, Inc. and is known as the "Halltron HS-51," which is shown in the photograph of Fig. 6. The active part of this device is an intermetallic semiconductor known as indium antimonide, a material which has a very high mobility—much higher, in fact, than silicon or germanium.

Many possible applications can be envisioned for the "Halltron HS-51" and similar devices. The most obvious, perhans, is the measurement of magnetic field strength. For a constant current, the output voltage varies directly with the strength of the magnetic field perpendicular to the slice of semiconductor material. Other possible applications include a clip-on type ammeter, instantaneous power

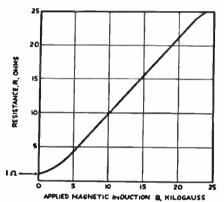


Fig. 13. Resistance of typical MS-41 Magnetoresistor for various magnetic fields.

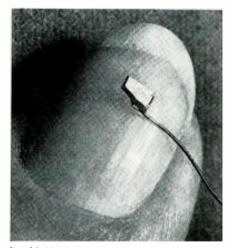


Fig. 14. Neutron detector formed by a thin slice of germanium coated with uranium layer.

meter, d.c.-to-a.c. converter, and perhaps in computers for analogue summation and multiplication.

Westinghouse has also announced the development of Hall generators using both indium antimonide and indium arsenide. Voltages of ½ volt with a magnetic field strength of 5000 (Continued on page 148)

ELECTRONICS WORLD

New Jobs for Tube Pins



AVE YOU ever considered what a shame it is, when a vacuum tube П expires, to discard completely so intricately contrived a component that still incorporates a variety of inherently useful materials? In the case of octal-type tubes, at least, there is some simple salvaging you can do. There are literally dozens of places where the tube pins can be used to make dependable, compact connectors, often providing a more versatile set of terminals than do other connectors. Best of all, once the tubes themselves are useless. the chief raw materials are available free. Principal additional materials needed are the "grippers" or pin inserts found on octal sockets.

For his service bench, the author has used tube pins to simplify such connectors and connections as single-wire leads in several lengths, coaxial cables, special lead-to-lead extender connections, leads that accommodate a choice of plug-in terminals including alligator clips, line cords made to simulate TV cheater cords, and standard plugs with tube-pin input. Several instruments and other equipment have been adapted with tube sockets to which input, output, and power connections have been brought out for simple hookups. Many other applications will occur to users who adapt this technique to suit their individual needs.

In addition to the pins and grippers already mentioned (and, of course, the items to which you intend to attach the pins), one other material is needed: a suitable plastic. This too is available in the service shop or easily procured. Polyethylene, which may be taken from ordinary TV twin-lead antenna wire, is highly suitable because it is tough and durable, yet easily molded with the right technique. See Fig. 1 for this plastic and the pins.

To obtain a suitable length for melting and molding, simply strip away the copper conductors from this length. To melt it, a block of wood with a hole about 3% inch square and about 1/2 inch deep is needed. The plastic, which ordinarily sticks to everything including the wood and one's fingernails, is simple to tame. Oiling the hole in the wood and the fingernails will prevent sticking. Use a small soldering iron to melt the plastic gradually into the hole. If the iron becomes too hot, it will begin to break down the plastic, producing smoke, carbon, and possibly gases that should not be inhaled. There are several ways of controlling the iron's heat. if this hecomes necessary. One convenient way is to dip the iron occasionally into a glass of water.

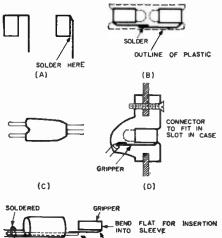
October, 1959



Fig. 2. The three steps in connecting α lead to α pin from α discarded tube.



Fig. 3. How a lead-to-lead connector (center) is used for extension cables.



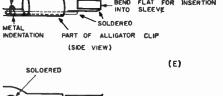




Fig. 4. Construction details for some of the techniques described in the text.

Fig. 5. Two-pin a.c. connector and matching socket for instrument case.



Fig. 1. Raw materials: antenna wire and tube pins.

With small amounts of ingenuity, effort, and expense, you can make up a variety of connectors.

With the polyethylene prepared, we must ready the other raw materials. To free the pins from the tubes, wrap the latter in paper or cloth individually and smash the glass. The pins can be chipped away from the sockets readily with a chisel. The soldering iron can be used to clean away any connecting leads inside the hollow pins.

Tuhe sockets will be necessary, to obtain the grippers or pin inserts and also to make up sockets for equipmentpanel connectors. For the latter application, plastic tube sockets will generally be used. For salvaging grippers, wafer-type sockets are best. The latter are easily dismembered by cutting or crushing the plastic around the two rivets of each socket. This permits separation of the two plastic wafers making up the socket, between which the pin grippers are sandwiched and held. Dismantling a single wafer socket gives you a fair supply of eight grippers. Each of the latter consists of a strip of metal wrapped around at one end to clasp the tube pin with the other end bent over (see drawing to the left in Fig. 4A) as a single tab with a hole at the end to accommodate connecting leads. In most applications, the gripper will be more useful if pliers are used to squeeze the tab closer to the pin-holding body (to the right in Fig. 4A). In some cases, it will be desirable to solder the tab to the main body.

To make up conventional leads, obtain wire of the desired type and cut to size, Two-conductor, plastic-insulated line cord is quite suitable: it can be split down the middle to provide neat, durable, single-wire leads. For smaller size and greater flexibility, #18 or #20 stranded hook-up wire can be used. Strip about ³₄ inch from each end of the wire, twist the exposed conductor, and tin it generously. If the conductor is too thick for insertion in the tube pin, pull back a few strands and wrap them around the remaining ones near the start of the insulation.

Fill the hollow of the tube pin with molten solder and, while the solder is still fluid, insert the tinned end of the wire. If the soldering iron can be rested on a base during this operation to free both hands, a pair of long-nose pliers

(Continued on page 159)

The Stereo Disc Today



Summary of present status of stereo discs by one of the leading disc manufacturers.

AUDIO FIDELI

STEREO

SYMPHONIE

FANTASTIQUE BERLIOZ

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T'S difficult to believe that it is hardly a year and a half since the stereo disc made its commercial debut on the American scene. The impact of this innovation in musical reproduction has been nothing short of sensational. Nothing in sound has caught the public's fancy as has stereo sound on records. There are few Americans today who have not heard the exciting sound of stereo—somewhere, at some time yet "Marching Along with The Dukes of Dixieland", the first commercial stereo recording, hit the market less than 20 months ago!

By SIDNEY FREY

President, Audio Fidelity, Inc.

Early History

Stereo has come a long way since the first stereo transmission of music back in 1881 when the then-new telephone was used to transmit programs from the stage of the Paris Opera. The audio engineers of the time used a pair of telephone lines—one for each car—to create the stereo effect.

Application of the stereo technique to recorded music on discs came in 1931 when A. D. Blumlein, an engineer employed by Electrical and Musical Industries, Ltd. (EMI), filed for and received British patents on a system for cutting and reproducing both vertical and lateral tracks on the same disc. In 1936, A. C. Keller and I. S. Rafuse, engineers at Bell Telephone Labs. developed a similar technique and were granted U. S. patents. At this point, stereo as we know it today, meant little to anyone except those specializing in the field. There was no excitement, no rush to get on the bandwagon, no scurrying in an industry that was, at that time, in its infancy and struggling to survive.

In 1952, Emory Cook introduced a binaural disc having two independent channels, one track on the outer half of the record and the second track on the inner half. The record was played by means of an odd-shaped pickup arm which had two cartridges mounted side by side.

This system was ingenious in its approach to a solution of the two-channel problem. The resultant sound was good. However, difficulty in adjusting the arm and cartridge for proper tracking and the fact that only half as much program material could be accommodated on the disc precluded wide public acceptance of this so-called binaural system.

The birth of the stereo disc, as we know it today, did not take place until the fall of 1957. At that time British *Decca* (London) introduced a singlegroove recording to the United States. Both channels were cut into one groove —one laterally and the other along the bottom. The London system was vulnerable since the output of the two channels, each cut differently, were conceivably different in character.

The Westrex Co., manufacturers of recording equipment, operating independently, produced another variation of this two-channel, single-groove cutting technique. This variation consisted of rotating the groove relationship 45° to the record surface, thus overcoming the objection to the London system.

Westrex designed its cutter with two vertical cutters linked together, their axis forming a 90° angle and coupled to a single stylus in such a way as to make cuts for each channel at 45° to the disc surface. For playback, the company specified two lateral cartridges coupled together in a similar manner.

It was at this point that we at Audio Fidelity. using a master prepared for us by Westrex, produced the first commercial stereo disc. The program material was "Marching Along with the Dukes of Dixieland" and "Railroad Sounds", which we had previously released as a stereo tape. Surprisingly, the quality of this pioneer record was of a high order. All the elements were there: wide channel separation, dynamic range, and good frequency response. The one thing that was lacking was a cartridge with which to play the recording. Up to that point, the only available stereo cartridge was a handmade unit which Westrex was using to demonstrate the output of its cutting equipment.

Actually, it was some time after this first stereo disc was pressed that members of our own organization were able to hear the results. At that time we were able to listen to a stereo playback with one of the first *Fairchild* 603 playback cartridges. These units were hand-made and the cartridge and arm assembly sold for \$250.00.

Improvements & Problems

The rest is history. The original *Westrex* 3A cutter was succeeded by the 3B and then the 3C. Each was a slight improvement over its predecessor. Certain resonant peaks were removed and variable vertical pitch was introduced. The latter was a device which cued the cutting head to cut deeper to prepare for passages with wide dynamic range.

Each development helped to improve

the resulting disc by widening the frequency response and increasing the dynamic range. The difficulties involved became apparent when it is remembered that the production of any record is a complicated combination of science and alchemy. In the case of the stereo disc, complications are multiplied. When one considers the simple fact that with a stereo recording, two separate and distinct signals have to be inscribed in a groove less than .003 inch wide, the scope of the problem becomes apparent. Add to this the fact that full dynamic range and wide frequency response for each of these channels has to be crammed into this microscopic space, it is a wonder that such an engineering feat was ever attempted in the first place.

Another problem confronting the record manufacturer is the difficulty involved in plating master recordings for stereo discs. After the record is cut, the master is plated in an electro-galvanic plating bath before it is used to manufacture the stampers which press the actual vinyl record. Because the stereo cartridge is as sensitive to vertical motion as it is to horizontal motion and because the stylus rides so close to the bottom of the groove, material lodging in the bottom of the groove will create ticks, pops. and noise. For this reason the plating of the masters must be very carefully done since the slightest bit of foreign matter in the plating bath can ruin the quality of the record.

Yet another problem, inherent in the records, is that of wear. This problem is aggravated in the stereo disc mainly because of the character of the stereo cartridge. Most stereo tips are .7 mil in radius with one or two as small as .5 mil. For this reason the stylus exerts that much more force per unit area for the same cartridge weight as would a 1 mil monophonic stylus. This is offset, to some extent, by the fact that the pressures used are below those of monophonic pickups.

Discs and Tapes

From the standpoint of quality, today's stereo discs can be made as good a source of music as any medium on the market. When one considers all the factors: dynamic range, frequency response, signal-to-noise ratio, rcalism, and ease of handling, no recorded source can surpass discs for stereo. Perhaps this is a rather broad statement but it is my personal conviction that many of the facts will bear me out in this contention. There are others, whose primary interests lie in the tape field, who will claim that the best home method for achieving stereo playback is on 7.5 ips reel-to-reel pre-recorded tape. There are certainly some features of this medium that cannot be denied and do tip the scale as far as quality is concerned. However, when it comes to ease of handling, no one can doubt that the disc is far out in front.

It is not our intention to imply that all stereo discs on the market today are of top quality. As we all know,

Cutting a **Stereo Disc**

UR cover this month shows a lacquer master of a special stereo disc being cut at Olmstead Sound Studios in New York City, as arranged by Audio Fidelity. The cutting head being used is a Westrex 3C that costs over \$4000. It is carefully mounted in a counterbalanced and spring-loaded carriage on the cutting lathe. Note the two sets of leads that connect the right- and left-channel audio signals to the cutting head. These leads come from recording amplifiers rated at 150 watts per channel. The rubber suction hose (at the extreme right) draws off the "chip" formed as the disc is cut.

The disc itself is mounted on the heavy. weighted turntable of a Neumann fully automatic cutting lathe. Strobe markings are mac's red into the table's periphery. The turntable is partly hollow and has a number of small holes drilled into its top face on which the disc rests. The spindle at the center of the table is also hollow. When a master is being cut, a suction line is slipped over the spindle and the resulting vacuum holds the disc firmly and prevents slipping or warping. The entire cutting lathe costs around \$12,000.

In taking the photograph, a number of colored lights were arranged around the disc in such a way as to show the light patterns formed by the signals in the grooves. These patterns are used by the recording engineer to measure the recorded velocity of the signal that has been cut.

The outer band on the disc, with only one of the two channels being cut, is a frequencyresponse run. The standard RIAA equalization was used. First, a I-kc. reference tone was cut and this was followed by narrow bands of tones beginning at 15 kc. and going all the way down in step to 30 cps. The latest stereo cutters are able to cut this frequency range within 2 db without any difficulty. Some cutters may even go down to 20 cps within 2 db. This is not to say that it is impossible to cut even lower frequencies or frequencies as high as 20 kc. or perhaps 25 kc. on the disc, but such signals will be substantially reduced in



level, if they appear at all, and not within the 2 db. limit.

The second band consists of some stereo program material. Both channels were in operation for this part of the disc. Separation between the two channels on the order of 18 to 22 db is common, although figures as high as 35 db have been measured under the very best of conditions with some cutters.

The inner band on the disc illustrates the dynamic range possible. Here again, in order to show a more easily photographed light pattern, only one of the stereo channels was in A constant tone of 1000 cps was reuse. corded here, first at the maximum usual level. Then the level was gradually reduced until the signal disappeared into the noise on the disc. The dynamic range obtainable is on the order of 50 db in the case of most stereo discs. Of course, it is possible to get even greater dynamic range of perhaps 60 or even 65 db if more distortion is allowable or if a restricted frequency range is used. Further, remember that the usual stereo disc master is made from a master stereo tape recording, and the limitations of the tape system must be taken into account. If a live performance were to be cut directly on the disc, the limitation of the tape recording system, minor as it is with professional equipment would not be a factor.

It appears then that the gap between the quality of the very finest monophonic disc and the very finest stereophonic disc available today, once quite wide, has become increasingly -30narrowed.

(Photo by Bob Loeb)

most recordings are made so that the poorest as well as the best cartridges and arms can track them. Compromises must, of necessity, be made and since record companies look to the mass market for their outlets most records today are not intended to combine, in a single pressing, the maximum possible degree of quality obtainable.

There are, of course, exceptions to this and some recording companies do produce pressings that are specifically designed to be used solely with the best hi-fi sound reproduction systems. In some cases manufacturers indicate on the album that only top-quality arms and cartridges should be used in playing the record. Obviously a greater degree of skill in recording and in cutting the master is employed along with the most advanced design of the associated electronic equipment.

Microphone Technique

One of the technical factors which

contributed to our success in the stereo disc field was the adoption of the mid side (or MS) microphone technique. This technique employs a Telefunken stereo microphone which consists of a self-contained two-microphone unit with crossed cardioid and figure-8 patterns on one axis. This stereo microphone can be placed in a central position rather than is the case with the more generally used technique involving two widely separated microphones.

One of the phenomena created by the MS technique is the feeling of depth experienced by the listener. This is in addition to the breadth and directionality illusions which are the basis of all stereo sound. This recording technique results in music that gives the listener the sensation that by approaching his speakers he can walk into the center of the orchestra. In addition, stereo produced by the MS method doesn't confine the listener to

(Continued on page 145)

"TOP CHOICE" DISCS IN STERE

The list below has been prepared by a recognized hi-fi authority who must, we are sorry to say, remain anonymous. Evaluation is based on quality of reproduction and not necessarily on musical values.

DEMONSTRATION DISCS

- CAPITOL SN-1 "What's New on Stereo" (Highights from recent releases) CAPITOL SPRO-846
- (A potpourri from the company's best pop release)
- CAPITOL SWAL-9032 "The Stereo Disc" (Introduction to stereo with special "balancing band")

CONCERT-DISC CSD-2 (A potpourri of classical, organ, heavy, light, and jazz music. Last three bands of Side 2 are especially recommended)

LONDON FFSS PS-100 "A Journey Into Stereo" (Variety of dramatic stereo sounds, railroads, rac-ing cars, music, etc.)

WESTMINSTER WSS-I (All-purpose demo record with railroad effects, rain, traffic noises, and pot-pourri of classical and light repertoire)

STANDARD CLASSICS

• ANGEL \$35407 MOZART "SYMPHONY #25" and "SYMPHONY #40" Otto Klemperer and Philharmon'a Orchestra ANGEL \$35505 RIMSKY-KORSAKOV "SCHEHERAZADE" Sir Thomas Beecham and Royal Philharmonic Orchestra ANGEL S-35529 PROKOFIEV "CINDERELLA" (excerpts) Robert Irving and Royal Philharmonic Orchestra ANGEL S35620 BEETHOVEN "SYMPHONY #7" Guido Cantelli and Philnarmonic Orchestra CAPITOL SP-8373 BRITTEN "YOUNG PERSON'S GUIDE TO THE ORCHESTRA" Felix Slatkin and Concert Arts Orchestra CAPITOL SP-8450 MUSSORGSKY "NIGHT ON BALD MOUNTAIN"; TSCHAIKOVSKY "MARCHE SLAV"; BORODIN "POLOVTSIAN DANCES"; GLINKA "KAMARINSKAYA" William Steinberg and Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra COLUMBIA K25-602 HANDEL "CONCERTI FOR ORGAN" E. Power Biggs with London Philharmonic conducted by Sir Adrian Boult COLUMBIA KS-600S BACH "BACH AT ZWOLLE" E. Power Biggs, organist · EPIC BC-1003 BRAHMS "CONCERTO =1 FOR PIANO AND ORCHESTRA" Leon Fleisher with Cleveland Orchestra conducted by George Szell EPIC BC-1001 BEETHOVEN "SYMPHONY = 3" George Szell and the Cleveland Orchestra LONDON CS-6019 BEETHOVEN "EMPEROR CONCERTO" Clifford Curzon with Vienna Philharmonic conducted by Hans Knapperfsbusch LONDON CS-6025 BERLIOZ "SYMPHONIE FANTASTIQUE" Ataulfo Argenta and Paris Conservatory Orchestra LONDON CS-6031 STRAVINSKY "LA SACRE DU PRINTEMPS" Ernest Ansermet and Orchestre de la Suisse Romande LONDON CS-6066 MOZART "EINE KLEINE NACHTMUSIK"; TCHAIKOVSKY "SERENADE FOR STRINGS" George Solti and Israel Symphony Orchestra LONDON CS-6024 DEBUSSY "LA MER" and "L'APRES-MIDI D'UN FAUNE"; RAYEL "RHAP-SODIE ESPAGNOLE" Ernest Ansermet and Orchestre de la Suisse Romande LONDON CS-6058 MASSENET "LE CID" (ballet suite); MEYERBEER "LES PATINEIRS" (ballet) Jean Martinon and Israel Philharmonic LONDON CS-6062 BIZET "CARMEN SUITE" AND "L'ARLESIENNE SUITES" Ernest Ansermet and Orchestre de la Suisse Romande LONDON CS-6049 GRIEG "PEER GYNT" (incidental music) Oivan Fielstad and London Symphony • MERCURY 90129 HAYDN "SYMPHONY =96" and "SYMPHONY #35" Paul Paray and Detroit Symphony Orchestra MERCURY 90002 GERSHWIN "RHAPSODY IN BLUE" and "CONCERTO IN F" Eugene List with Eastman-Rochester Symphony Orchestra conducted by Howard Hanson RCA LSC-1817 OFFENBACH "GAITE PARISIENNE" Arthur Fiedler and the Boston Pops RCA LSC-2201 MUSSORGSKY "PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION" Fritz Reiner and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra

RCA LSC-2209 BRAHMS "SYMPHONY #3" Fritz Reiner and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra VANGUARD SRV-IDDSD HAYDN "SYMPHONY #100" and "SYMPHONY #101" Hermann Scherchen and the Vienna State Opera Orchestra WESTAININTER IAMA WESTMINSTER 14043

BACH "TOCCATA AND FUGUE IN d FOR ORGAN" arl Weinrich, organist Carl

OPERA

LONDON OS-25044 WAGNER "ARIAS" George London, bass LONDON 05-2505 MOZART "MARRIAGE OF FIGARO" (excerpts) Siepi, Gueden, Danco, Poell, Corena with Vienna Philharmonic conducted by Eric Kleiber LIGHT MUSIC • CAMDEN CAS-428 WILLSON "MUSIC MAN" Hill Bowen and his band (special at \$2.98) CAPITOL SWAC-S95 RODGERS "OKLAHOMA" Jay Blackton with orchestra and soloists from film version soundtrack CAPITOL ST-III0 SOUSA "MARCHING BAND" Meredith Willson and a military band (watch for bagpipes on Side 2) CAPITOL SW-740 RODGERS "KING AND I" CAPITOL SP-8427 "LA BELLE FRANCE" Carmen Dragon and Capitol Symphony Orchestra CAPITOL ST-868 "PORTS OF PLEASURE" Les Baxter and his Orchestra CAPITOL ST-915 "SEA OF DREAMS" Nelson Riddle Orchestra LONDON PS-118 STRAUSS "WALTZES" Mantovani and his Orchestra Mantovani and his Orchestra LONDON OSA-1201 GILBERT & SULLIVAN "MIKADO" D'Ovij Carte Opera Company (especially Sides 1 & 4) LONDON PS-153 LECUONA "MUSIC OF LECUONA" Stanley Black and his Orchestra JAZZ AND POPS AUDIO FIDELITY 5849 "LIONEL HAMPTON AND HIS VIBES" "LIONEL HAMPTON AND HIS VIBES" Lionel Hampton and his Orchestra (only for fans who can "take it." Buy only if willing to forget "ping-pong" effect) CAPITOL ST-1082 "LATIN LACE" Georae Shearing and his Quintet CAPITOL ST-1180 "JACKIE DAVIES MEETS THE TROMBONES" Jackie Davies organist with his band Jackie Davies, organist, with his band CAPITOL SW-993 "ST. LOUIS BLUES" Nat "King" Cole and his band CAPITOL SPA0-8421 STRAUSS "WALTZES" Felix Slatkin and Hollywood Bowl Symphony HI-FI -FI SR607 "LEIS OF JAZZ" Arthur Lyman and his Jazz Ensemble (advanced jazz) HI-FI SR-806 "TABOO" Arthur Lyman and his Jazz Ensemble (exotic tunes) HI-FI SR-813 "LEGEND OF PELE" Arthur Lyman and Trooical Ensemble (jungle stuff) • LONDON PS-152 "CHA-CHA-CHA" Edmundo Ross and his Latin Ensemble LONDON P5-114
 "RHYTHMS OF THE SOUTH"
Edmundo Ross and his Rhythmic Ensemble • LONDON PS-117 "ALL TIME TOP TWELVE" Ted Heath and his band CHRISTMAS CAPITOL SP-8393 "MUSIC OF XMAS" Hollywood Bowl Symphony Orchestra RCA LSC-2139 "CHRISTMAS HYMNS AND CAROLS"

Robert Shaw Chorale with Orchestra



Readouts and Counter Tubes

By ED BUKSTEIN Northwestern Television and Electronics Institute

EDITOR'S NOTE: In carlier articles, the author has explored the various types of electronic counting circuits and the ways in which they work rather extensively. Now he turns to the matter of usefully extracting information they develop. Obviously indicators that make this information readily available are needed. There are many such, as the author shows

T IS CHARACTERISTIC of binary and decade counting circuits that some of the tubes in them are below cut-off while others are at saturation. Which of the tubes are in each of these conditions at any given instant is determined by the number of pulses that have been applied to the input of the counter. Conversely, conditions of the tubes in the counter may be used to determine the number of pulses applied.

Earlier articles have shown how neon lamps may be wired into counting circuits to provide external indication of internal conditions. In fact, neon lamps are frequently used as front-panel indicators on counters.

Some typical arrangements of such *readout* lamps are shown in Fig. 1. For a pure binary counter, lamps are numbered, from input stage, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, and so on up, with the total pulse count being obtained by adding the numbers of the lamps that are on. In the pure binary counter of Fig. 1A, 174 pulses have been applied to the input (128+32+8+4+2).

When a number of 4-lamp decade counters is connected in cascade, the neon lamps are arranged as shown in Fig. 1B, with each vertical column of lamps representing another decade. Here, each of the five decades is assumed to be of the type consisting of four binary stages, with feedback networks being used to re-set each decade on every tenth pulse.

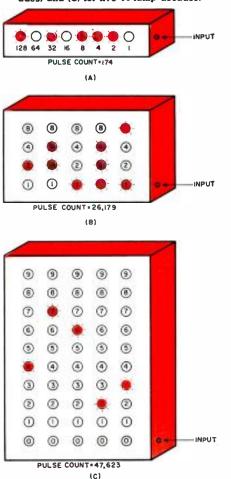
The lamps lit in each decade add up to the digit for that vertical column, The right-hand column or decade represents *ones* or units (8+1=9, in this)

Important adjuncts for all electronic counting circuits: indicators that give visual tallies.

case), the next decade represents tens (4+2+1=7 tens, or 70), the next hundreds, and so on. Thus the lights in Fig. 1B indicate 26,179,

In Fig. 1C, five 10-lamp decades have been connected in cascade, Again the

Fig. 1. Neon readout lamps for (A) pure binary counter. (B) for five 4-lamp decades. and (C) for five 10-lamp decades.



pulse count is determined by reading the "on" lights, but the task is made easy because only one light at a time must be read in any vertical decade. Nevertheless, there is still a reading problem: except when the digits in all decades happen to be the same, the numbered lights do not appear in a single. horizontal line.

For easier readability, several types of *in-line* readout devices have been developed. The front panel of an instrument using such a device is shown in Fig. 3, It is a digital voltmeter made by *Electro Instruments, Inc.* In-line readout devices fall into three general categories:

1. The projection type, in which a light source is used to project an image of the desired numeral onto a groundglass screen. In a variation of this type, lighted-line segments, instead of complete numerals, are selected and projected in such a pattern that they form the desired numeral.

2. The *edge-lighted* type, in which the numerals are engraved on individual sheets of lucite. The lucite sheets for a set of numerals are then stacked one in front of the other. A numeral is then selected for displaying by edge-lighting the sheet on which it is engraved.

3. Multi-element electron tubes with built-in numerals that are made to light up selectively by tube action. These include *Burroughs* Nixie® and Pixie indicators.

The general techniques for activating projection and edge-lit readout devices are not too different from those used with neon indicators, Tubes, however, are another matter.

Pixie & Nixie Indicators

The Pixie readout indicator is a gasfilled tube containing ten cold cathodes located beneath a single disc-shaped anode. As shown in Fig. 2, the anode disc has ten perforations shaped like the numerals from 0 to 9. The cathodes are arranged so that one falls under each perforation. When sufficient voltage to ionize the gas is applied between the disc anode and one of the cathodes, the resulting ionization glow is visible through the corresponding numerical perforation. In Fig. 2, the cathode under number 5 is activated. Numerals can be illuminated in succession as the voltage applied is shifted from cathode to cathode.

The Nixie is also a gas-filled tube containing ten cold cathodes and a common anode. In this case, however, the cathodes themselves are shaped like the numerals from 0 to 9. When sufficient voltage is applied between the anode and one of the cathodes, the ionization glow surrounding the selected, numeral-shaped cathode provides visual readout. To accommodate different applications, Nixie indicators are available in a variety of sizes ranging from the miniature to jumbos that provide readable indications 150 feet away. Three sizes are shown in Fig. 4. The numeral 5 above each indicates the relative size of indications, which are viewed looking down at the tubes when they are in the positions shown.

Fig. 5 shows two complete, compact, decade counters. The one on the left includes an integral Nixie indicator, with the latter horizontally mounted to provide easy, head-on reading. A number of these compact decades can be connected in cascade and mounted so that their Nixies provide in-line readout. The counter at the right is a similar unit that is used to control a remotely located Nixie.

The Glow-Transfer Tube

One type of multi-electrode tube has been designed so that it can be operated as a complete, self-indicating decade counter, with no external readout device required. Like other indicator tubes, it is gas-filled, has ten cold cathodes, and a single anode. However

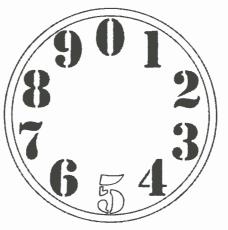


Fig. 2. One of 10 cathodes in Pixie glows through perforation in the anode.

it also has other elements to make the counting function possible, which will be discussed shortly, and the cathodes are pin-like structures arranged in a circle around the disc-shaped anode. When ionization occurs between the anode and one of the cathodes, the glow appears as a bright, visible spot at the tip of the cathode pin. As input pulses are applied to the tube, ionization transfers around the circle from cathode to cathode, with the position of the glow thus providing an indication of the pulse count.

A counter, made by Westport Electric, using glow-transfer tubes is shown in Fig. 7. The ten cathode positions for each tube have been numbered externally, so that the position of the glow can be read as a decimal digit on each tube. After ten input pulses have been applied to a glow-transfer tube, the glow returns to the initial cathode and the tube produces an output pulse, as do other decade counters. This output may then be used to trigger another tube of the same type to indicate the next decimal position. The counter of Fig. 7 uses five glow-transfer tubes in cascade. It therefore has

a total counting capacity of 10°, or 100,000.

Concerning the tube itself, for each cathode there are two additional electrodes, called guide pins (see Fig. 8). The cathodes are labeled K_0 through K_0 . Between any two adjacent cathodes, there is a pair of guide pins (G_1 and G_2 for each pair). The latter serve to transfer the glow from one cathode to the next. All of the guide pins identified as G_1 are tied together internally and brought out to a single pin on the base of the tube. All G_2 guide pins are similarly tied together internally and brought out to a single connection on the tube base.

When voltage is applied to the glow-transfer tube, ionization occurs between the anode and one of the cathodes. There is an external anode resistor, shown in Fig. 6, across which a voltage drop occurs when the tube has started to conduct hetween any one cathode and the common anode. This drop immediately lowers voltage across the tube so that it falls below the firing point. Thus a glow cannot form at any cathode except the one that has already been ionized, and only one cathode at a time can be activated.

In order to transfer the ionization glow from one cathode to the next adjacent one, we must apply two negative pulses to the tube, one to the G_1 pins and the other to the G_2 pins. Furthermore, as shown in Fig. 6, these pulses must overlap in time, so that all G_1 pins become negative before the G_2 pins do, but that the G_2 pins remain negative for a short time after the G_1 pulse is completed. These requirements would seem to complicate practical application of the glow-transfer tube, but the matter can be resolved simply: a single pulse source may be used, with a delay network feeding to the G_{s} circuit.

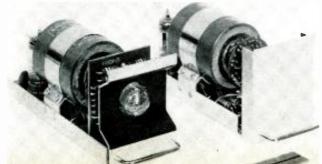
When any particular cathode in this tube is glowing, this is because it is the most negative electrode in its group



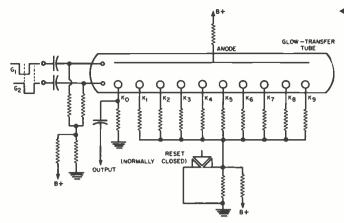
Fig. 3. (Upper left) An application of in-line readout: a digital voltmeter that provides quick, direct readings.

Fig. 4. (Above) These 3 Nixie sizes, from left to right are super, standard, and miniature. Digits at top show relative size of indications, seen looking down at tubes.

Fig. 5. (Lower left) Burroughs decade counters including Nixies, like one at left, mount side-by-side for in-line readout. Decade at right controls remotely located Nixie.



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of elements. Let us assume that this is cathode K_0 in Fig. 8. When the first pulse is applied, the G_1 pins become more negative than the cathodes. Thus the glow at K_{\parallel} transfers to the nearest G_1 guide pin, which happens to be the one to the right of it, going clockwise. When the G_1 pulse ends, the G_2 guide pins are the most negative electrodes in the tube, so the glow darts clockwise again to the nearest G2 pin. However, the G_2 pulse passes quickly and the cathodes, which are maintained at the lowest fixed potential applied to the tube, become the most negative electrodes. Thus ionization glow transfers to the closest cathode, which is K_1 in this example.

The fixed potential at the cathode, in the absence of input pulses, is kept more negative than that on other electrodes by the application of a small positive bias to all guide pins from the "B+" line, as shown in Fig. 6. Although each cathode has its own resistor in Fig. 6. a common resistor may be used for all cathodes except K_n in certain applications. Individual resistors, however, permit greater flexibility in using the tube as a ring counter, for an output pulse may be taken from any one of the stages (cathodes) within the tube for external use. When the tube is used only to count by tens, the common resistor is sufficient. In fact, some glow-transfer tubes are designed so that all cathodes except K_{*} are tied together internally and brought out to a single base pin. This simplifies circuit wiring.

A glance at Fig. 6 shows that, when the normally closed re-set switch is opened momentarily, a positive potential is applied to cathodes K_1 through K_{*} inclusive. At this moment, the K_{*} cathode is the most negative electrode in the tube, and the glow will occur only at that point. The same end can be achieved by using a negative re-set pulse or voltage and applying it to the independent K_0 cathode. Whichever method is used, a definite starting position is provided from which the counting can begin. Once counting has begun, the application of every tenth pulse will return the glow, in its clockwise progression, to the $K_{\rm H}$ position. The drop that then occurs across the separate resistor of this cathode may then be used as an external output Fig. 6. This decade counter is built around a single glow-transfer tube. Reset switch forces K₁ to K₀ positive. returning the glow only to cathode K₀.

Fig. 7. Device with ▶ 5 glow-transfer tubes can count to 100,000. Position of glow in each tube can be read by external digits marked on the panel.

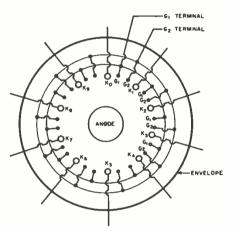


Fig. 8. The anode of a glow-transfer tube is ringed by ten cold cathodes.

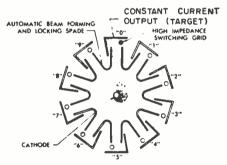


Fig. 9. MBS counter tube has 1 cathode.

Fig. 10. Outer magnet rings MBS tube.



pulse, for application to the next decade in cascade or for other use.

In some counting applications where the ratio is less than 10 it is nevertheless desirable to use glow-transfer tubes. The tube is made to produce a lower counting ratio by the method known as forced re-setting. Actually, this technique is related to the use of feedback, described in earlier articles, for reducing the ratio of other counting circuits. For such applications, of course, there must be separate external connections for the cathodes; a tube with nine of its ten cathodes tied together internally is limited to decade counting only.

The Beam-Switching Tube

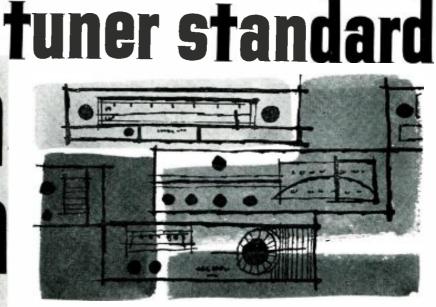
The last device to be considered here is one that functions like the glowtransfer tube in many ways, from the practical viewpoint, but is quite unlike it in important respects. The magnetron beam-switching (or MBS) tube has a single, centrally located cathode that is surrounded by ten anodes also known as targets; it thus reverses a relationship already discussed in the glow-transfer tube. Another important difference arises from the fact that the MBS tube is a vacuum type. This permits higher switching rates than can be achieved with gas-filled devices, with some MBS versions capable of switching at rates in excess of five megacycles.

Important to the operation of this tube is a cylindrical magnet attached to the glass envelope. The magnetic field produced by this structure interacts with the fields existing beween electrodes inside the tube in such a way that it can influence the direction of electron flow. This beaming or deflection technique will be familiar to anyone who knows that magnetic fields, such as those produced by external yokes and focus coils, control the deflection of the electron beam in a TV picture tube.

In general terms, operation of the MBS tube may be described as follows: As a result of interaction of the various fields involved, electrons flow from the common cathode to one of the anodes. Each time an input pulse is applied, this flow from the cathode is transferred to the next target. The (Continued on page 136)

new





By **DANIEL R. VON RECKLINGHAUSEN** Chairman, IHFM Sub-Committee on Tuners Chief Research Engineer, H. H. Scott, Inc.

Salient features of the Hi-Fi Institute's recently adopted standards for measuring AM/FM tuners.

THE Institute of High Fidelity Manufacturers has recently released its first standard, IHFM-T-100, entitled "Methods of Measurement for Tuners."

This standard represents a step forward in the techniques of tuner measurement. Previously, the only standards covering this field were those released by the Institute of Radio Engineers in 1947-48. These IRE standards were the best that could be devised at the time but later experience showed that certain necessary characteristics of tuner performance had not been included while other characteristics were measured in such a way that "good" test results did not necessarily mean "good" listening performance.

According to this new standard, a number of characteristics of either or both AM and FM tuners are to be measured: tuning range and frequency calibration, usable sensitivity. volume sensitivity, capture ratio, selectivity, amplitude modulation suppression. frequency response, distortion, spurious response, hum and noise, frequency drift, radiation, automatic frequency control, squelch control, loop antenna, and crosstalk.

Standard Conditions

All of these listed characteristics are to be measured under "standard" conditions. These conditions are:

Carrier frequencies: For FM tests, 90, 98, and 106 mc. and for AM tests 600, 1000, and 1400 kc. are standard test frequencies. Some tests are to be made using only one carrier frequency in which case it will be 98 mc. for FM

and 1000 kilocycles for an AM tuner. Since the settings of the various tuner controls will affect test results, certain standardized control positions have been specified. For example, the a.f.c. control, if present, is set for minimum control; the squelch control for maximum sensitivity: any tone controls for flattest response as indicated by panel markings; and volume control for maximum. Only in the case of tuners which incorporate extra stages of amplification, such as units equipped with phono-preamplifier or power-output stages, should the volume control be set for 20 db attenuation. This is to prevent clipping of the audio signal

due to excessive amplification. Input voltages, their measurement, and dummy antennas to be used for both AM and FM testing have been specified. These standards are diagrammed in Figs. 1 through 4.

The standard test modulation has also been specified. For most tests, the modulation frequency, except for some distortion and frequency response tests, is 400 cps. The standard modulation for FM is 100% or 75 kc. deviation while for AM this figure is 30%, except for distortion tests, where 90% is to be used.

Usable Sensitivity

If one wished to specify the most important characteristic of an FM tuner, a measurement of "usable sensitivity" would have to be made. The definition and measurement of usable sensitivity constitute the most important contribution made in the new standard. This term will be used generally within a few months to describe the sensitivity of tuners rather than the "quieting" figure as defined in the IRE standards and used up to now. The best definition and test method covering usable sensitivity of FM tuners is found in Section 6.03.02 of the new standard. Here is this section in its entirety:

"This test is performed at each of the standard test frequencies with the signal generator connected to the tuner under test through the standard 300-ohm dummy antenna. The signal generator should be frequency modulated with standard test modulation. The controls of the tuner shall be set to the normal control settings. The signal intensity should then be reduced to the least value which will produce a 30 decibel rise in indicated output with standard test modulation as compared with the indicated output with standard test modulation measured through a 400-cps null filter. This test serves to indicate the relative freedom of the tuner from objectionable internal receiver noise during pauses in modulation and receiver noise is least likely to be masked by modulation. This test also serves to indicate the relative freedom of the tuner from objectionable distortion during periods of maximum modulation.

"The results are expressed in micro-volts."

What is new and different about this definition and how does it help the user to decide about the performance of a tuner?

First, this and all other measurements in the new standard are to be made with a 300-ohm antenna since most antennas have this impedance. This insures that the same yardstick is used on all tuners. It may not be generally realized but measurements performed at 75 ohms will give results, in microvolts, which are half those obtained with 300-ohms impedance although performance of the tuner is not one hair better. The reason is that the same power is required by the tuner for a given performance and this power is simply the square of the voltage at the antenna terminals divided by the antenna impedance.

Second, a 300-ohm dummy antenna will have to be used and the input voltage to the tuner measured by replacing the tuner with a voltmeter having an input impedance of 300 ohms. This input voltage is the same as the "soft microvolts" used before except that here the 300-ohm impedance is specified. This will insure that tuners are designed for best possible performance with a standard 300-ohm antenna rather than for the lowest microvolt figure, irrespective of impedance.

Third, if a tuner should have more than 3% distortion it would be impossible to obtain a usable sensitivity figure no matter how high the input to the tuner might be. In this way, the customer is assured of getting a tuner with no more than 3% distortion at any input voltage equal to, or higher than, the usable sensitivity test input. Generally, this distortion figure will run considerably lower. Distortion is measured at 75 kc. deviation at a 400cps rate which is standard test modulation in the IHFM Standard as well as 100% modulation for an FM broadcast station. In this type of measurement care must be taken to insure that the null filter has a high-impedance input to avoid attenuating the frequencies far removed from 400 cps. A low-impedance filter may cause distortion in the audio circuits of the tuner and a filter which attenuates the second and higher harmonics of 400 cps will give a distortion figure which is much lower than the actual distortion.

Volume Sensitivity

Closely linked to the measurement of usable sensitivity is the measurement of "volume sensitivity," as covered in Section 6.03.03. This covers the r.f. input required to produce an audio output 20 db lower than that produced by a 100,000 μ v. signal. High-quality, high-gain tuners will measure zero microvolts in this test while tuners with insufficient amplification or limiting may show a microvolt figure which is greater than that obtained in the usable sensitivity test. For this purpose, Section 6.03.03 states:

"The rated sensitivity of a tuner shall be equal to the highest number of microvolts obtained in all tests of Sections 6.03.02 and 6.03.03..." and these tests to be made at 90, 98, and 108 mc. All this should insure that tuners with rated sensitivities in low microvolt figures should have good sensitivity, low distortion, and adequate

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audio output irrespective of signal strength.

As users and designers of FM tuners know, sensitivity is not the only important tuner characteristic although it is often given as the major specification. Equally important is the tuner's ability to reject interference.

Capture Ratio Test

The capture ratio test is a measure of the tuner's ability to reject unwanted signals occurring at the same frequency to which the unit is tuned. This test shows the inherent effectiveness of the detector, limiter, and automatic volume control circuits. For this test, two signal generators are required, one of which is modulated 100% and the other unmodulated. A dummy antenna, which permits two signal generators to be connected to a single tuner, is used in this test.

To measure the rated capture ratio of the tuner the modulated generator is set to produce a 1000 μ v. input to the tuner while the output of the unmodulated generator is advanced until the audio output of the tuner falls 1 decibel. The output of the generator is then recorded. Next the output control of the unmodulated signal generator is advanced until the audio output of the tuner falls a total of 30 decibels. This figure is again recorded.

The ratio of the two values thus recorded is converted to decibels and this figure is divided by 2. This result is defined as the "db capture ratio" for 100% modulation. This is the ratio of desired or undesired signal required for 30 db suppression of the undesired signal. This test is extremely important since there are a number of stations in the northeastern section of the United States which are assigned the same rrequency but are physically separated by less than 100 miles. If a tuner has a low capture ratio. then one or the other of these stations can be received in some areas without noticeable interference by simply rotating the antenna to pick up the signal from the desired station.

Selectivity Test

Equally important is the tuner's ability to reject interference and signals which differ in frequency from that of the desired signal. Part of this measurement is performed in the selectivity test.

Test conditions are the same as those described in the capture ratio test except that the interfering signal generator is separated in frequency from the desired signal by two standard channels (400 kc.). The signal generator delivering the desired signal is set to produce an input of 100 μ v. to the tuner and the audio output voltage with 100% modulation is recorded. Then the modulation of the signal generator is switched off. The interfering signal produced by the other signal generator is 400 kc. removed from that of the desired signal. This interfering signal is modulated with 400 cps, 75 kc. deviation and the output of this signal generator is advanced until the audio output of the tuner has risen to a value 30 db below the previously determined audio output. The two signal generator output voltages are recorded and converted to a ratio which is then converted to decibels. This decibel figure gives the selectivity of the tuner.

The same procedure is followed in the case of AM tuners except that 30% amplitude modulation is used.

It should be noted that all of these (Continued on page 117)

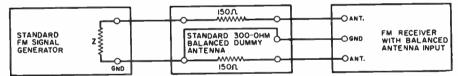


Fig. 1. Standard 300-ohm balanced dummy antenna and the method of connection.

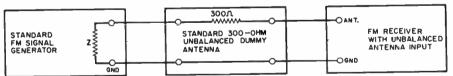


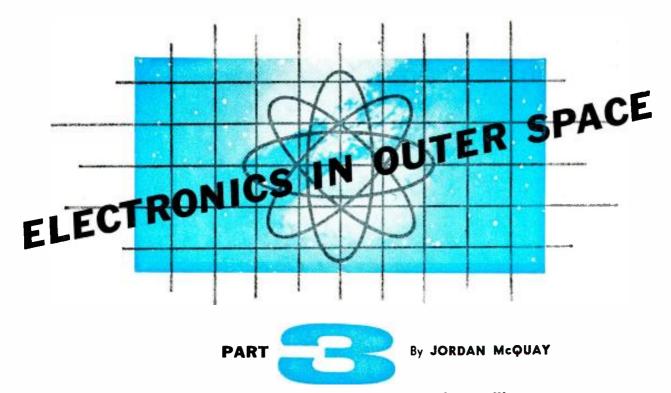
Fig. 2. Standard 300-ohm unbalanced dummy antenna and the method of connection.



Fig. 3. Method of measurement of input signal intensities and connection method.

Fig. 4. The standard 200- $\mu\mu$ f. dummy antenna is between generator and receiver.

STANDARD AM SIGNAL		O	OANT.
GENERATOR, CALIBRATED	LOW Š	STANDARD 200-041. DUMMY ANTENNA	AM RECEIVER
OPEN CIRCUIT		OO	



Some interesting applications of artificial earth satellites as space communications relay stations as well as for television transmissions.

HE previous parts of this series have covered some of the specific electronic equipment used in outer space. This, the concluding article, will cover the application of satellites as communications relays and as part of a television transmission system.

Communications Relays

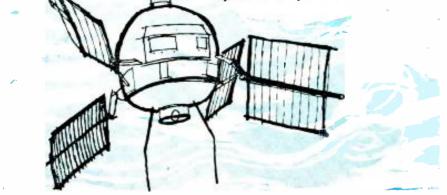
Although satellites and space probes provide a wealth of scientific and environmental data. specially equipped electronics payloads can provide a number of *direct* communication services. Chief among these is the use of satellites as space relay stations.

First use of a satellite as a radio relay station occurred accidentally during the one-day flight of "Pioneer I" in October 1958. The electronics payload included a command receiver, which was supposed to trigger a reverse rocket and thus propel the vehicle further into space. Although the rocket failed to function on command, the command signals were instantaneously rebroadcast by the data transmitter aboard the "Pioneer I." These command signals were heard half-way around the world!

Not so accidental was the "talking" satellite known as "Project Score" for Signal Communications by Orbital Relay Equipment. Carried aboard an "Atlas" missile and operated successfully during December 1958, this electronics payload had been specifically designed as a radio relay station for operation in the upper atmosphere. This was also the first step toward future "courier" satellites for military types of communication requiring extreme security of operation.

The payload consisted essentially of an FM messenger receiver (150 mc.), a control switching circuit, a commercial-type magnetic tape recorder, an FM message transmitter (132 mc.),

Fig. 14. The four paddle wheels on "Explorer VI" carry 8000 solar cells for power.



and a battery power supply. The pavload also included a beacon or tracking transmitter (108 mc.). See Fig. 15.

The FM message receiver operated continuously. Other components of the payload were not in operation except when activated by the control circuit. When the appropriate command signal was received from a ground station, the control circuit triggered any one of three operating conditions: (1) turned on the tape recorder to receive messages from ground stations; (2) turned on the tape recorder to play back, and turned on the FM message transmitter to broadcast the recorded tape; or (3) connected the output of the message receiver directly to the FM message transmitter.

With conditions 1 and 2, the electronics payload functioned as a delayed repeater, with no limitation on the time between receipt and rebroadcast of a message. With condition 3, the payload functioned as an instantaneous radio relay.

The payload accepted and relayed voice messages and as many as seven teletypewriter channels. It was loaded, switched, and triggered successfully throughout the 12-day period of its existence—proving the feasibility of space relay stations.

Other, more sophisticated, payloads are being developed for use during the next two years. These will feature refined circuitry and expanded operating bandwidths up to about 100 kc. By 1965, bandwidths of from 4 to 5 mc. will be achieved, making possible the long-distance relay of television signals by space relay stations aboard orbiting satellites.

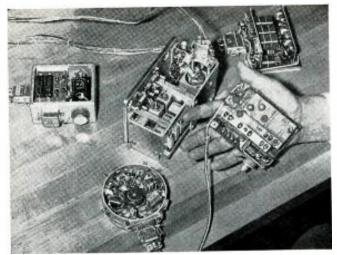


Fig. 15. The elements that form the electronics payload employed for the Project "Score." Being held at the right is the 10-ounce command receiver. Behind it is the electronics control unit. The large unit in the center is the FM message transmitter, with its power converter at the left. Foreground unit is 34-1b. beacon or tracking transmitter.

Photoelectric Systems

Special types of optical sensory units have been developed primarily for mapping and crude surveillance of large areas. These units employ photocells with appropriate scanning devices and switches. Characteristically, they can distinguish only between light and dark areas; but they can map effectively in terms of black-and-white contrastsuch as between sea and land regions. They can be used similarly to record the distribution of clouds over the surface of the earth or other planets, again in terms of black-and-white contrast. But in any application, photoelectric sensory units provide poor definition.

First of these optical sensory units was part of the electronics payload aboard the "Pioneer I," but was not operative because the space probe failed to reach the vicinity of the moon. The sensory unit will be used on later space probes for the identical purpose of mapping areas of the moon and other planets.

Such a sensory unit consists essentially of a scanning device (Fig. 16) and two photocells and other elements sensitive to infrared illumination. The entire unit is contained in a barrel which turns as the space vehicle rotates in flight. There are two small circular apertures on each side of the barrel. Each aperture is equipped with a small mirror-type telescope and is armed with a hydraulic timer.

At an altitude above 100,000 miles, the earth offers too small an image to activate the photocells but when the space vehicle is pointed properly on a pass near the moon or any other planet, the reflected sunlight from the planet is sufficient to enter both apertures and trigger the photocells simultaneously. These signal impulses are broadcast by the data transmitter.

By this method, a "strip" of the region is scanned, with the photocells registering impulses for all sunlight reflections. Enough of these "strips," placed alongside each other, provide a crude electronic "picture" of the distant surface—devoid of much definition, but with enough black-and-white contrast to differentiate between water and land masses.

Another type of optical sensory unit was used in "Vanguard II" satellite to determine the distribution of clouds around the earth. Essential elements of the unit are two photocells mounted behind circular, gridded windows projecting from opposite sides of the satellite. The photocells project opposite each other at an angle of 45 degrees from the spin axis of the satellite, so that one always sweeps the surface of the earth. After amplification, signal impulses from the photocells are fed directly to a magnetic tape recorder containing a 75-foot erasable tape. The recorder operates only when the photocells are scanning the sunlit part of the earth-about 50 minutes out of every hour. The recorder is turned off during darkness by an automatic switch activated by solar cells.

When interrogated by a ground station, the command receiver in the electronics payload triggers the recorder and the data transmitter and an entire 50 minutes of taped data is broadcast in a single 60-second "burst"

Fig. 17. Series bank of mercury batteries used as power supply in "Pioneer III."





Fig. 16. Being held in the photograph above is the scanning device for photoelectric cell sensory unit in the "Pioneer I."

of data transmission. Then the payload is reset to record again as the satellite continues its orbit around the world.

Television Systems

Refined types of optical-viewing satellites for the future will utilize small TV cameras as the sensory units of their electronics payload. In a very real sense, these are the sophisticated successors of the photocell devices described previously. A TV system is far more desirable because of its higher definition characteristics.

Initial satellite to be launched will be in the shape of a shallow cylinder, resembling a "flying saucer" and spinning about ten times per minute at an altitude of from 200 to 500 miles above the earth. Three TV cameras, of the RCA "Vidicon" type, are installed around the periphery of the cylinder.

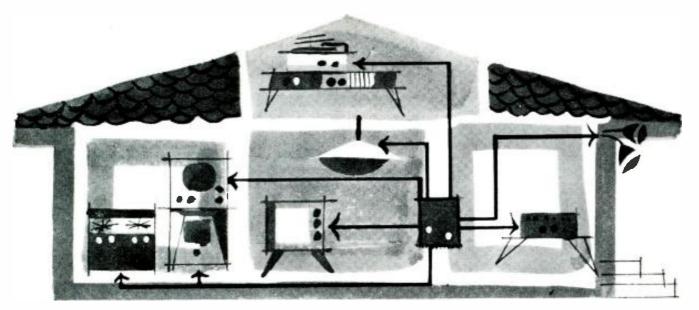
One camera has a field of view of about 1000 miles with a resolution of about 2.5 square miles. The second camera, with a smaller field of view, resolves a square of about 0.5 mile. The third camera, with the smallest field of view, resolves a square of about 0.1 mile or slightly more than 500 feet.

The TV camera with the widest field of view is aimed perpendicular to the spin axis of the satellite and the other two are aimed in the same direction but along the spin axis.

Each camera produces signal impulses in accordance with the amount of sunlight reflected by the surface of the earth. Cloud areas reflect about 80 per-cent of the sunlight; land about 15 to 20 per-cent; water surfaces about 5 per-cent.

Each camera scans for a fraction of a second and stores the data on a magnetic tape during about two seconds. This results in three channels of data, one from each camera. Subsequently, on command from a ground station, the data is broadcast by a 3-channel multiplex data transmitter.

The TV sensory units are controlled by an automatic switch activated by solar cells so that the cameras operate only during daylight hours. An elec-(Continued on page 114)



Tube-Transistor "Carrier Switch"

By DAVE STONE / Use power line for remote control with this easy-to-build and easy-to-align carrier-current transmitter and receiver.

ARRIER receiver and transmitter systems are "old hat" in the field of electronic remote-control devices. They are a time-tested means of using the power lines to carry a transmitted low-power, low-frequency radio signal to operate a remotely located receiver relay unit. The receiver relay set can operate other electronic equipment, turn on motors, lights, open garage doors and, in general, control many other types of appliances which need to be turned on or off.

Today's miniature components lend themselves readily to the construction of compact transmitters and sensitive receivers for carrier-control work. This transmitter-receiver combination is uncomplicated, easy to construct and align, and is very reliable for operation over moderate distances. It uses standard components and best of all, it calls for easily obtained TV replacement width coils for the tuned circuits so coil winding is unnecessary. The frequency can be varied from approximately 60 to 80 kc, and the low power output of the transmitter precludes interfering radiation from the power line.

Circuit

The transmitter uses a 6AQ5 in an electron-coupled oscillator circuit, as shown in Fig. 2. This circuit arrangement is very stable and tends to keep power-line variations from loading and affecting the oscillator frequency. L_1 with C_1 forms the tuned tank circuit for the oscillator section, with feedback obtained from the cathode winding into the grid circuit. The plate tank circuit, L_2 - C_3 , tunes to the same frequency established by the grid tank and couples the signal out to the power line $via L_2$'s secondary. C. blocks the a.c. line from being short-circuited through the secondary winding and RFC_1 keeps the r.f. output from being shunted by the power transformer's primary winding. This insures that all the output is sent into the line.

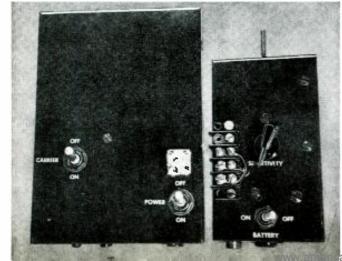
The transmitter power supply is

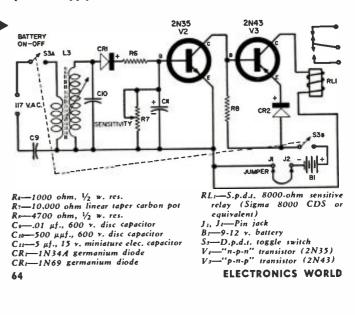
compact, consisting of a small power transformer, selenium rectifier, and miniature electrolytics. The transmitted signal is simply turned on and off with the "Carrier On-Off" switch S_2 which applies "B+" to the 6AQ5's screen grid and plate. R_1 is the filter resistance and R₂ provides bleeder action by serving as a constant load to the power supply when the "B+" is disconnected in the "Carrier Off" position.

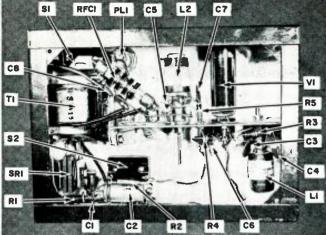
The transmitted signal enters the receiver (Fig. 1) through the tuned circuit L_{3} - C_{10} and is detected by the 1N34A germanium diode. The amount of rectified signal applied to the base of the 2N35 n-p-n transistor is controlled by the "Sensitivity" potentiometer. The two transistors are connected as a d.c. amplifier circuit and the resulting amplified current in the collector of the 2N43 p-n-p transistor operates the 8000-ohm sensitive relay. The 1N69 germanium diode in the emitter of the second transistor pro-

Fig. 1. Circuit of the transistorized carrier-current receiver.

Front views of the complete carrier-current unit with the transmitter at left and the receiver at the right in this photograph.







Under-chassis view of the one-tube carrier-current transmitter. vides cut-off bias when no signal is being received and reduces the current drain during these standby periods. Collector current changes, due to an increase in temperature, tend to be minimized by the diode so it prevents relay operation until a very definite signal is received.

A set of test jacks is wired in series with the negative supply voltage to the 2N43's collector to measure the current flow for alignment purposes and the relative strength of the received signal. During normal use a short jumper wire is connected to the test jacks to complete the circuit. The power requirement for the receiver is nominally 9 to 12 volts. If a 12-volt battery is used, the battery can age and still provide maximum reliability. The current drain during standby periods when no signal is being received is approximately 100 microamperes. When the receiver is installed the current drain is set with the "Sensitivity" control for approximately 2 milliamperes upon receipt of the signal.

Construction

The transmitter is compactly installed in a 7"x5"x2" chassis. A shelf was constructed to run about twothirds the length of the chassis and the tube socket, coils, and the rest of the r.f. circuitry is installed on the shelf. The power supply components are mounted in the remaining space. The transformer can be seen to the left in the photo, with the rectifier, filter circuit, and S_2 mounted directly below.

 L_1 is mounted directly below the shelf and L_2 is mounted above, next to the r.f. choke and power-line connections. This effectively shields the oscillator and output circuits from each other and results in very short connections from the output coil secondary to the power-line cord. The r.f. wiring is kept as short as possible by mounting C_1 , C_5 , and C_7 on their respective coils and one single ground tie-point is used for each coil circuit. The rest of the wiring is straightforward.

The receiver is housed in a small 5"x3"x2" "Minibox". All transistor circuitry was pre-assembled on terminal

strips and interconnected with the other components when the strips were mounted. The transistors were wired into place, although transistor sockets can be used if desired. Remember to keep a long-nose pliers between the transistor and soldering iron if they are to be wired in. Any layout and straightforward wiring can be used as long as the input coil connections to the power-line cord are short.

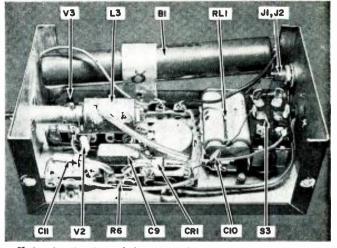
Alignment

The transmitter and receiver are aligned and checked after construction with a standard 20,000 ohms-per-volt v.o.m. Plug the transmitter into the line, apply power, and let it warm up for a few minutes. Throw S₂ to "Carrier Off" and insert v.o.m. between the power supply connection on S_2 and chassis. The meter should indicate about 130 volts d.c., and the reading will drop to 90 volts when S_{\pm} is thrown to the "on" side.

Place the voltmeter between grid 1

Fig. 2. Complete schematic diagram of the carrier-current transmitter. Entire circuit, including the power supply components, can be housed in a com-pact 7" x 5" x 2" metal chassis with a special shelf added.

> RI-5000 ohm, I w, res. RI-50,000 ohm, I w, res. RI-22,000 ohm, V₂ w. res. RI-3000 ohm, V₂ w. res. RI-1000 ohm, V₂ w. res. CI-4 µf.. 300 v. elec. capacitor C:-10 µt., 150 v. elec. capacitor C:-120 µµf., 600 v. disc capacitor C₁-120 $\mu\mu_1$, 600 v, disc capacitor C₁, C₃-500 $\mu\mu_1$, 600 v, disc capacitor C₅, C₇-01 μ_1 , 600 v, disc capacitor C₈-0015 μ_1 , 1000 v, disc capacitor RFC₁-2.5 mhy., r.f. choke



Under-chassis view of the companion two-transistor receiver.

and ground to check for oscillation. If all is well the meter will indicate a negative 7 to 10 volts. If no reading, or a very low reading, is obtained reverse either the primary or secondary connections of L_1 . If the rest of the wiring is correct the oscillator will operate immediately when S_2 is closed. Run the slug of L_1 about half-way into the coil.

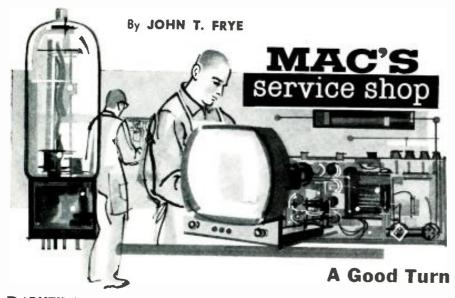
Connect the v.o.m. probes directly across the plate resistance, R_5 , negative probe to the coil end and positive to the power supply side. Switch the meter-range to read about 10 volts and the meter will indicate the voltage drop across R_3 produced by the plate current flow. Adjust the slug of L_2 for a minimum voltage reading on the meter. This action will tune L_z to the same frequency as L_1 and will run about 4 to 5 volts when L_2 is fully tuned.

The transmitter's frequency can be roughly determined with a broadcast (Continued on page 146)

R RFC 0000 POWER ON-OFF R2 -3000 ohm, I w. res. -117 v. pilot lamp PL Li, Si-S.p.s.f. toggle switch
 Li, Li-4-28 mhy. TV width coil (Stancor WC-10 or equiv.) -Power trans, 125 v. @ 15 ma.; 6.3 v. @ 6 amp. (Stancor PS8415 or equiv.) SR1-50 ma. selenium rectifier -6AQ5 tube

6AQ5

www.americanradiohistory.com



BARNEY always moaned and groaned a good bit about having to "slave away" in Mac's Service Shop; but after having been on vacation two weeks, he found himself strangely eager to get back into his shop-coat. Naturally, he would never admit this. Instead, he came bounding into the service department this Monday morning literally bursting with wild tales of how reluctantly he tore himself away from the arms of the gorgeous, amorous females surrounding his uncle's Colorado ranch.

"Howdy. pardner-," he started to greet his employer and then broke off short as he spied an affair of gleaming aluminum standing in the middle of the floor. "Oh, oh!," he said accusingly; "you went and got something new while I was gone. You do it every time. What on earth is it?"

"What does it look like?" Mac asked quizzically.

"Well," Barney reflected, "at the bottom it looks like an office chair; in the middle, like a metal lathe; and at the top, like a praying mantis—king-size, that is."

"Very good!" Mac said with a chuckle. "Actually it's a 'Tel-a-Turn,' manufactured by the Rogers Manufacturing Company of Lindsey, Ohio. You might describe it as a rolling service-bench-and-chassis-cradle for holding and turning through 360 degrees on a horizontal axis any radio, TV, hi-fi, transmitter, turntable, or other chassis ranging from 9" to 25" in width and weighing up to 200 pounds. That four-legged castered floor stand does look like the bottom part of an office chair; the flat bench with the two upright stands at the ends and the chassis-rotating wheel on the gear stand reminds a person of a lathe; and a 'Luxo' lamp, such as the one mounted on top of the speaker stand, always reminds me of a praying mantis."

"Why do you call this one a 'speaker stand'?"

"Because a little PM speaker is mounted here in the base behind this slotted cover. These two leads from it are clipped to the speaker terminals of a radio or TV chassis held in the cradle. Here above the speaker are a couple of outlets for plugging in a solder gun, v.t.v.m., etc. This switch above the sockets breaks both sides of this cheater cord that connects to a TV set in the cradle. That is good for working on 'hot-chassis' sets. When the cheater cord is energized, this red pilot lamp at the top of the speaker stand lights up and warns you."

"I guess the chassis is clamped in these two arms sticking out from the tops of the two stands."

"You guess right. A versatile and clever clamp arrangement permits you to fasten any type of chassis, flanged or unflanged, between those two arms, Then turning this wheel on the gear stand revolves its arm. and the chassis with it, through 360 degrees. The arm sticking out from the speaker stand is simply a 'follower' that supports that side of the chassis. The revolving chassis can be stopped and held firmly at any point for most convenient service. The gear stand can be set to any one of three positions on the aluminum bench to accommodate chassis of different width, and the ability of the follower shaft to slide back and forth through its bearing provides an additional 'fine' width adjustment.'

While Mac had been talking, Barney, who learned most easily by doing, had been busy clamping a TV set in the "Tel-a-Turn." An appreciative grin spread over his freckled face as he turned the little wheel on the gear stand and the chassis turned over on its back and presented its rat's nest of sub-chassis wiring to the sharp light of the "Luxo" lamp. Barney clipped the "Tel-a-Turn's" speaker leads to the chassis and inserted the cheater cord in the chassis receptacle. An antenna was clipped to the set and the switch on the speaker stand flipped on. As the set began to play, Barney turned the wheel so that the picture tube turned back to its normal position.

"Hey, a TV for wheeling out on your patio!" Barney exclaimed as he pushed the "Tel-a-Turn" easily about the floor with one finger. "No house should be without one!"

"Well, now, I wouldn't go that far." Mac demurred; "but I think we're going to find a lot of use for it here in the shop. You know how hard it is lots of times to prop up a TV chassis so that you can see and work where you've got to. You usually end up working in an awkward, strained position. holding your breath all the while for fear the thing will topple over and smash tubes or damage other parts. Putting such a set in this cradle should end all that. You can work comfortably and safely and see exactly what you're doing. Tools and small test instruments can be placed on the aluminum bench, or the whole set can be pushed over to the scope, sweep generator. and other bench instruments.'

"Yeah, and after the work is done but we want the set to 'cook' a while to make sure nothing else is going to show up, we can just push it to one side and let it run while we go ahead with work on the bench," Barney suggested. "If anything does show up, we can pounce on it at once. Every part, top or bottom. is immediately accessible. The thing is a 'natural' for working on intermittents."

"You're reading my mind," Mac accused; "and don't forget how handy it will be for working on record players."

"Where did you run across the thing?" Barney asked curiously.

"You remember Red Baker, the service technician at Hinesdale," Mac answered. "You know he has a left arm badly crippled by polio. He does all right with small radio sets, but manhandling heavy TV chassis was practically impossible for him. Well, I dropped in there a couple of weeks ago, and he had one of these. Thanks to it, he's in the radio and TV business. After his son helps him mount a TV chassis in the cradle, he can handle it as well as anyone. He leaves the chassis right in the cradle until it is ready to go back in the truck. The 'Tel-a-Turn' is more than just a handy gadget to handicapped people, people who can't do heavy lifting, or those with very limited bench area. Being made almost entirely of aluminum, it weighs only 37 pounds and can easily be taken right into the customer's home for performing a fairly extensive home-repair job. Using it will certainly be a lot more convenient than working on your knees on the floor; but far more important. I'm sure, is the impression it will make on our customer. Since this impressive affair of gleaning cast aluminum is something he can understand, seeing it in action will do far more to convince him that we are 'really equipped' to do service work than would our using a seven- or eight-hundred dollar oscilloscope. People are funny.'

"Here in the shop we won't put every chassis in the thing, will we?"

"Of course not. That would be foolish and time-wasting. It will be re-(Continued on page 108)







The

Author is vice-president & manager of Ampex Audio, Ine., a division of Ampex Corp. He joined firm in 1955 and has been with Raytheon and Jeffried Transformer in addition to some non-cleetronic firms. He is a graduate of MacKay College; took advanced work at the University of Calif.

–a Guest Editorial

By HERBERT L. BROWN

Tape Recording

Industry

President, Magnetic Recording Industry Association

THE magnetic recording industry is playing a vital role in the communications network that implements and binds together many aspects of modern life ranging from the arts and entertainment to education, manufacturing, and research. It has experienced fantastic growth in the past few years, undergoing the "growing pains" and facing the problems that are encountered by any new industry in this jet and space age.

The Magnetic Recording Industry Association is the alert and vital organization which represents this young and energetic industry. It has proved to be the right vehicle for bringing together varied interests and helping to weld into a unified approach, the problems and opportunities of the medium.

In its self-imposed role, MRIA is taking the initiative for speaking for the industry before government bodies, allied associations and organizations, as well as to the various American businesses with which we work.

All segments of the industry are represented on MRIA's roster of forty-four members—manufacturers of recorders, raw tape, recorded tape, accessories, heads, reels and cartridges, educational recorders, as well as language laboratories and tape duplicators.

At the annual meeting of the MRIA membership, held in Chicago last May, the association adopted a new and expanded program that cleared the way for legal representation and the establishment of a permanent address at 110 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago. The members also approved a long-range public information program which is now being implemented. Another important phase of the plan is being carried out by the Standards Committee which is currently conducting a survey among MRIA members to determine which aspects of standardization deserve priority.

Recently someone made the statement that the stereo disc was the best thing that ever happened to magnetic tape. In many ways this is true. A year ago stereo tape's potential audience was perhaps 5,000,000. Today 95,000,000 Americans, or 54.4% of our population, are aware of stereo. These are people who presently have phonographs and record playing equipment in their homes and have been "exposed" to the current trend toward stereo reproduction. Thus, instead of being an esoteric subject for the sophisticated music lover alone, stereo has become a household world in millions of families—virtually overnight.

As more and more music lovers become conscious of the benefits of stereo reproduction, or are "stereo oriented," an increasing number will, inevitably, adopt stereo tape as the finest mcdium for recorded music and entertainment. For this reason, the tape industry's potential has increased fantastically. We welcome this new challenge and are prepared to meet it with the same enthusiasm and know-how which has characterized our progress in the past.

It was only 12 years ago that the first single-track tapes made their appearance. The signal was recorded across the full width of the tape while the tape ran at 30 ips. Speed was gradually reduced to 15 and then to 7.5 ips, without impairing the frequency response seriously.

It is interesting to note that no change in speed or number of tracks was ever made until the industry was certain it could be done with no loss of the quality which characterized tape from the very beginning.

The single track was divided in 1949 with one half used for monophonic recording in one direction. The reel was then flopped and the second half of the tape was used for recording in the other direction. When stereo came into the picture in 1951, tape was ready for it.

The first multi-track machines were used professionally and it wasn't until 1955 that the first home stereophonic tape phonographs were introduced. It was a two-channel system which has remained virtually unchanged until the four-track stereo tape was launched in May of this year.

Machines to play the new four-track. 7.5-ips reel-to-reel stcreo tapes are coming off the assembly lines in ever increasing numbers. Three-quarters of a million four-track recorders will have been produced by the end of this year. More than a half-million machines now in use can be converted and, for these, the industry is already bringing out conversion kits. The tape cartridge has been revived and will be available in increasing numbers this Fall.

Most significant of all from the standpoint of the music lover is the fact that literally hundreds of new stereo tape titles from recognized tape libraries, as well as the music catalogues heretofore available only on discs, will be offered in the new four-track. 7.5-ips stereo format.

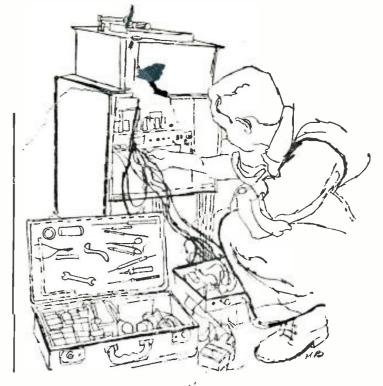
This trend will insure the availability of the great music libraries which have been put on master tapes over the past decade by all of the recording companies. The music lover can now have this new and exciting repertoire at a considerably lower cost without sacrificing any of the fidelity that tape alone can insure.

The members of MRIA look to a bright future with the quiet confidence of those who know their job and are prepared to offer the music-loving public the best in sound reproduction. -50-

Handling Hi-Fi Service Calls

By DAVE GORDON Audio Workshop, Inc.

With no experience in hi-fi work, the technician's chief problem is where and how to start checking. This technique is for house calls, where service begins.



AS THE high-fidelity market continues to expand, the electronic service technician continues to hear, again and again, that worthwhile opportunities for him in installation and repair are also increasing. Yet his own reaction, more often than not, continues to be one of mistrust. He knows or soon learns that hi-fi repair is not the same as TV repair. He may also feel that a sizable investment in specialized equipment is required for him to do a thorough job.

As to the difference between hi-fi service and other types, a background in any area of electronic service is extremely helpful-so much so that filling in the additional requirements is not an impossible task at all. In the matter of special equipment, a check of many hi-fi service shops in metropolitan areas reveals an interesting point: it rarely becomes necessary to use the special instruments even when they are on hand. The experience at the Audio Workshop in metropolitan New Vork is probably typical. Although it is equipped with more than adequate testing facilities including distortion analyzers, wide-band oscilloscopes, and other instruments, this establishment does 90 per-cent of inshop troubleshooting and check-out testing with a technique that involves a generator, a wattmeter, and an oscilloscope in a special setup.

The technique involved is being withheld for a later article. Although it is important, something else comes first, in point of time. That something else is the home service call, whether any of the customer's gear eventually winds up in the shop or not. In fact, the home call is even more important to hi-fi work than it is in, say, TV service. For many good reasons, more work will be completed in the home than is the case with TV. The bulk of a high-fidelity system as compared to a relatively transportable TV chassis, the importance of the specific acoustic environment of the room in which the hi-fi rig is used, and the fact that many problems grow out of the relationship of the various components to each other rather than out of something that can be isolated to a separate component on the bench, are just some of the reasons for stress on work in the home.

The house call for hi-fl service bears many similarities to the call for TV service. There are also important difference:. The customer himself is likely to be different, since he tends to be a music lover on the highbrow side. This need not be a difficulty if the technician has the right attitude. An attempt to approach the customer on the latter's terms will be appreciated by him, and pay off in a good customer relationship.

The hi-fi service technician must learn to know what he hears. He must know what real high-fidelity sounds like. His primary diagnostic tools are his own two cars and he must be able

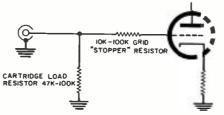
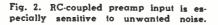
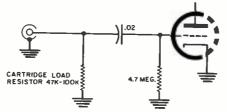


Fig. 1. A "stopper" resistor suppresses unwanted grid pickup at low-level stage.





to judge whether the system under in-Spection is operating well, within its own particular limitations, by the use of these same ears. However, training the ear to establish consistent subjective standards for good and bad sound is far less difficult than many people assume. Prolonged listening to good systems is important. It will teach one, for example, to differentiate between "juke-box bass" that emphasizes the range between 70 and 100 cycles and the real item at 40 cycles or even below. At the other end, good tweeters or amplifiers that can handle highs honestly should sound clean with no tendency toward a harsh or piercing quality.

A typical service call starts with the customer's telephoned request for help. At this point it is necessary to get as much information as possible about the components in the customer's system. There are several reasons for this. Having a complete set of model numbers of the tuner, amplifier (and separate preamp, if present), record player, cartridge and speaker will en-able you to "research" these units in advance in your specialized hi-fi manuals or file of manufacturers' data. You will be able to get a good idea of the age of the components and the tube line-ups. You may also anticipate a few likely candidates for replacement if you are sufficiently familiar with the units involved.

When you ask Mrs. Jones what equipment she owns, she may indignantly reply, "Why hi-fi of course!" but a little judicious digging and information as to where the model numbers are likely to be found on the chassis will help.

Once you've arrived at the customer's home, get a "case history" of the components involved. Is the problem intermittent? Is it experienced on the tuner or phonograph only, or on both? If it appears on the phonograph only, is it noticed at both the inner and outer grooves of the record? Has the problem appeared suddenly or has it been building up and growing worse over a long period? Has the set had any rough treatment lately either through spring cleaning or handling by outsiders? These questions themselves suggest the reasons for asking them.

Having heard the customer's story, turn on the set, gather your own impressions, and hope they correspond with the customer's. Whatever your conclusions, your next step will probably be to reach for your tool kit. The contents of this kit is important. In addition to the usual hand tools, accessories, and other materials used for other types of electronic service, it should carry the items listed in Table 2. The exact nature and purpose of some of these will come up for discussion.

If the phonograph appears to be involved, for example, you should have with you at least one known recording of good quality for comparison purposes, in addition to a conventional test record, as you can't rely on the customer to own a disc with which you are familiar.

A good routine for turntable, tonearm, and cartridge checking should include inspection of the turntable drive mechanism for dried-up rubber components; also a cleaning of the inner drive surface of the turntable platter and the rubber driving wheels with alcohol. Check the stylus for alignment (both horizontal and vertical) and the condition of the damping blocks (if present). A small mirror placed face-up on the turntable, with the tone arm resting on it, should suffice for the alignment check. The older G-E cartridges may suffer from hardening of the blocks or actually have the blocks torn away from the stylus har. The barest touch of Duco cement will usually serve to fix the blocks securely in place.

Check for a hard dust accumulation around the stylus tip. Cartridges that use an internal viscous damping fluid are particularly prone to accumulate "gook" which is not easily removed by flicking the stylus with the finger. A dab of alcohol on a pipe cleaner will dissolve the accumulation.

A spot of oil on the turntable bearings and petroleum jelly (Vaseline) thinly applied to the friction surfaces on gears and levers will frequently do wonders in bringing a slow turntable up to speed. There are cases, however, when a replacement motor or more stringent overhaul methods are necessary: it then frequently becomes a toss-up as to whether the mechanism is worth repairing.

Turntables using rubber-belt drives (such as the frequently encountered Garrard RC-80) may slow down in the change cycle or not operate at all on one or more of the three speeds. Driedout drive belts are the culprits and replacement is in order. These belts should be a standard item in the wellstocked repair kit. Another frequent cause of turntable slippage and slow-

5U4	6SN7			
5Y3	6V6			
6AN8	6X4			
6AQ5	12AT7			
6BQ5/EL84*	12AU7/ECC82*			
6C4	12AX7/ECC83*			
6CA7/EL34	5879			
6L6/5881/EL37*	GZ34			
6SC7	KT66			
6SL7	KT88			
Z729/EF86				

Table 1. Common amplifier-preamp tubes. See text for listings with asterisks.

down is glazing of drive wheels, that is, their friction surfaces become too smooth. An emery board such as is used for trimming milady's finger nails can rough up a drive wheel nicely without removing too much rubber. Use a gentle hand in this operation.

The strobe disc and tone-arm styluspressure gauge are another pair of service kit "musts" for turntable inspection. A small pocket microscope or powerful magnifying glass, while not entirely adequate for checking a stylus for wear, serves nicely in providing a close-up look in checking for stylus alignment.

A light source satisfactory for observing the pattern on a stroboscopic disc is also essential. A fluorescent lamp or neon bulb with sufficient light output will do. The NE-57 neon bulb listed in Table 2, which has a built-in limiting resistor, will do nicely. Its screw-in candelabra base fits the socket of many pencil-type solderingiron handles that accommodate screwin element-and-tip combinations. If this type of iron, which is a handy one for the outside call in any case, is not used, a separate socket with a.c. cord can easily be arranged.

A replacement cartridge or stylus of the same model as the customer's is another valuable service kit accessory. Direct A-B listening comparison between the old cartridge or worn stylus and the new one you have temporarily installed will convince the most recalcitrant penny pincher that replacement is in order. Make your A-B comparison on a good, new recording, preferably featuring a solo female voice or solo violin. Either one will sound "raspy around the edges" or seem to crack or break up if every-

Tabl	e 2.	Ad	d the	ese	speci	ial 🛛	items	to
the	regu	lar	tool	kit	for	hi-	fi wo	ork.

Alcohol (in dropper container)
Cement (Duco or similar)
Pipe cleaners
Light oil
Petroleum jelly
Drive belts (record changer)
Emery board
Small mirror
Pocket microscope
Stroboscopic disc
Stylus-pressure gauge
Cartridges
Styli
Test records
NE-57 neon lamp
Phono plugs and jacks
Thin phono cable, insulated & shielded,
25 it.

thing isn't right with the stylus assembly. There aren't that many popular types of cartridge around that you can't afford to stock a spare selection. A couple of good magnetics and a couple of good ceramics will certainly facilitate testing even when they are not identical replacements.

From the turntable we come to the phono preamp section of the amplifier. The big problems here are microphonics, hum and noise; and the culprit is usually the first, low-level stage, frequently a 12AX7/ECC83. While the quality of these tubes has improved steadily over the years, hard service and old age show up as a gradual increase in the noise level and a tendency toward microphonics.

It's a good idea to pre-test your service kit tubes in your own bench amplifier for their hum and noise properties. It's embarrassing to replace one bad tube with an equally noisy one while the customer looks on. Some of the other preamp tubes, such as the Z729/EF86 or 5879, require the same pre-testing technique. The 5879, in particular, which is found in a number of tape-recorder preamps, ofttimes may require extensive pre-testing before a quiet one is found.

All the hum and noise problems in a preamp, of course, are not due to faulty tubes or components. Frequently buzzes and hum will appear coincident with the opening up of a new TV channel in the vicinity or some renovation or change in house wiring. Bad grounds on the a.c. line are a frequent but little suspected cause of "incurable" hum conditions.

A good test for the ground condition of an a.c. line is to measure between the ground side of the line and an external cold water pipe or other available element at earth ground with a v.o.m. A five- to ten-volt reading can cause a lot of noise in a sensitive phono circuit, especially in stereo.

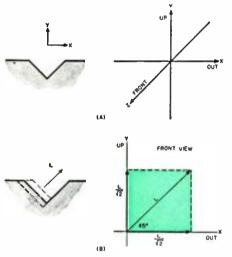
A problem which seems allied with the bad ground condition is TV sync buzz pickup. An examination of the phono-input position of the new stereo preamps will reveal a number of "pur-poseless" resistors spotted about the stage. The theoretical explanation for these resistors functioning the way they do is rather complicated but, practically, they serve to eliminate TV sync buzz and sometimes TV and FM sound from the phono channel. You will find values from 10,000 to 100,000 ohms at the input triode installed directly on the tube socket between the grid-return resistor and the tube pin. See Fig. 1. Older preamps, whose input circuit configuration involves the magnetic cartridge load resistor across the input jack coupled to the high-value gridreturn resistor by a capacitor (Fig. 2), are particularly prone to sync pickup and benefit by the installation of a "stopper" resistor as described.

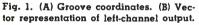
Most stereo preamps have all the circuit precautions possible already installed. There is little that you can do with these in stubborn hum pickup (Continued on page 128)

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EDITOR'S NOTE: This article deals with the horizontally measured tracking error. Equally important is the effect produced by vertical misalignment of the stylus. For information on this topic we refer our readers to the article "Pickup Cartridges for Sterco" by Norman Crowhurst in our October, 1958 issue.

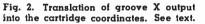
T IS generally well known that unless a phonograph cartridge is at all times tangent to the groove of a monophonic recording, distortion is produced. With any pivoted pickup arm it is obvious that the angle between the axis of the cartridge and the tangent to the groove must change as the cartridge moves across the record. This angular error between the axis

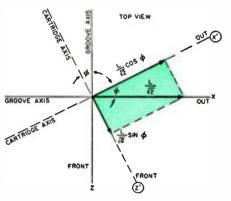
A serious loss of the stereo effect occurs with tracking error. Here is how this may be minimized by proper mounting of straight or offset tone arms.

of the cartridge and the tangent to the groove is called "tracking error" and should always be minimized in order to reduce distortion. (For a discussion of tracking distortion see B. B. Bauer's article, "Tracking Angle in Phonograph Pickups," *Electronics*, March, 1955.)

However, it is not as generally known that tracking error also produces a serious loss of stereophonic effect when reproducing stereo discs. For example, if a 9-inch-long straight pickup arm is oriented so that the cartridge's stylus passes over the center of the disc, a loss in stereophonic effect of 31 db will occur in the outer grooves.

In order to investigate the cause of this degradation, and how it may be minimized, it is first necessary to establish a set of three-dimensional reference axes centered about the bottom of a stereophonic groove. Fig. 1A shows the coordinate system chosen. The X axis runs from the inside to the





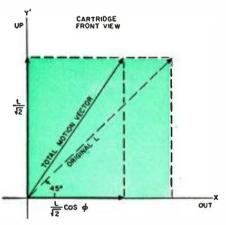


Fig. 3. Comparison between the total motion vector and the original L vector.

outside of the groove, the Y axis runs up and down the groove, and the Zaxis runs front to back. These axes are mutually perpendicular.

Assume that the disc is modulated with "left" output only, that is, the inner wall of the groove moves back and forth at a 45-degree angle to the horizontal as shown in Fig. 1B. This motion of the inner wall may be represented by a motion vector at a 45degree angle in the in-out, up-down (X-Y) plane. Such a vector of length L has been drawn in the X-Y plane of Fig. 1B.

Since the groove wall is moving at a 45-degree angle, this is equivalent to equal lateral (in-out) and vertical (updown) motions of the reproducing stylus. In other words, the L vector may be represented by two other vectors of equal length, one up-and-down and the other in-and-out. By trigonometry it is apparent that each of

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these vectors must have a length of $L \sin 45^\circ$, or $L/\sqrt{2}$. These two vectors are shown in Fig. 1B.

If we look down upon the groove from above, we see the lateral in-andout motion which the left modulation produces, but we will not notice the vertical up-and-down motion. In Fig. 2 we are looking down upon the groove (the X-Z plane) where we see the lateral $L/\sqrt{2}$ vector just found. If the cartridge's longitudinal axis is tangent to the groove, no tracking error exists and the cartridge's X-Z axes are the same as the groove's X-Z axes. In this case, the groove's lateral motion produces an equal lateral motion in the cartridge.

However, if a tracking error does exist, then the cartridge's X-Z axes will be rotated with respect to the groove's X-Z axes by a tracking error angle ϕ . The X'-Z' axes shown in Fig. 2 represent the axes of the cartridge rotated from the groove's X-Z axes, by the angle ϕ .

In order to determine the electrical output which the left groove motion will produce in a cartridge, it is necessary to determine the motion which the groove produces along the cartridge's output-sensitive axes. If there is no tracking error, then the leftlateral modulation produces only leftlateral motion in the cartridge. When tracking error is present, however, lateral modulation produces a front-toback motion of the cartridge's stylus as well as lateral motion. The effect of this front-to-back motion is to reduce the effective lateral motion of the stylus. This reduction in lateral motion is a function of tracking error and can be found by projecting the lateral $L/\sqrt{2}$ modulation onto the cartridge's in-out (X') and front-back (Z') axes. Fig. 2 shows this projection. By

trigonometry it can be shown that the

		ARM LENGTH	SHOOT	MAX. TRACK	CROSSTALK
MANUFACTURER	$(\beta, degrees)$	(L, inches)	$(-\alpha, inches)$)* (ø, degrees)	RATIO (db)
Audax KT-16	19.50	12.19	.56	1.94	71.6
Electro-Sonic S1000	23.00	8.75	.60	2.27	68.2
Fairchild 282	23.00	8.94	.50	3.43	61.0
General Electric TM-2G	21.75	9.10	.54	2.27	68.2
Gray 212-SP	23.80	9.05	.68	1.75	72.6
Pickering 196 Unipoise	21.00	8.63	.50	3.65	58.8
Rek-O-Kut S-120 (12")	21.00	8.78	.53	3.63	60.0
Rek-O-Kut S-160 (16")	22.00	11.75	.75	2.02	70.2
* Note: The overshoot order to obtain these		must be	adjusted as	accurately a	s possible in

Table 1. Tracking error, crosstalk for various stereo arms with typical cartridge.

front-to-back (Z') motion is $L/\sqrt{2} \sin \phi$ ϕ and the in-and-out (X') lateral motion is $L/\sqrt{2} \cos \phi$. Since front-toback motion of the stylus ideally produces no output, it may be neglected.

If we now look at a front view of the cartridge, we see the lateral $L/\sqrt{2}$ cos ϕ motion caused by the tracking error angle ϕ and the vertical $L/\sqrt{2}$ motion found previously in Fig. 1B. These two vectors are shown again in Fig. 3. If these two vectors are recombined into a single vector, it is seen that this total motion vector is no longer the same as the original L vector which produced it. This new vector is shorter than the original L and is no longer at a 45-degree angle.

Since the stylus motion is no longer at a 45-degree angle, the electrical output can no longer be exclusively left channel, but a crosstalk output is produced in the right channel as well. The result is a degradation in stereophonic effect since left output now appears in the right channel.

Mathematically, the left output is L/2 $(1 + \cos \phi)$, and the right output is L/2 $(1 - \cos \phi)$. If the tracking error is zero, that is $\phi = 0$, then $\cos \phi = 1$ and the left output becomes L and the right output is zero. If the tracking error is as severe as 60 degrees, then

 $\cos \phi = \frac{1}{2}$, which means the left output is 3L/4, and the right output is L/4. This 3 to 1 ratio represents a separation between channels of only about 10 decibels. Of course, tracking errors of 60 degrees are generally not encountered, but it is possible to get tracking errors as high as 30 degrees with some currently advertised straight pickup arms mounted so that the stylus passes over the center of the disc. Because of the symmetry of the stereophonic groove, the situation is exactly the same for right-channel modulations.

A good figure of merit for the stereophonic leakage caused by tracking error is a "crosstalk ratio" of left output to right output, expressed in decibels, when only left modulation is present on the disc. Ideally, this ratio should be infinite which means that no right-channel output is produced by a left-channel signal. An infinite crosstalk ratio is achieved only when there is no tracking error. Since it is impossible to achieve zero tracking error across a stereophonic disc with a pivoted pickup arm, the arm should be mounted so that the crosstalk ratio is as high as possible across the entire disc. Fig. 4 illustrates how the crosstalk ratio varies as a function of track-

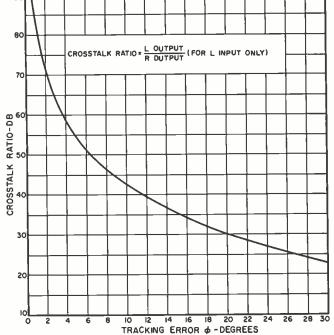


Fig. 4. Crosstalk ratio versus tracking error in degrees. Note that the crosstalk ratio is the relationship between the two output signals with an input to one channel only.

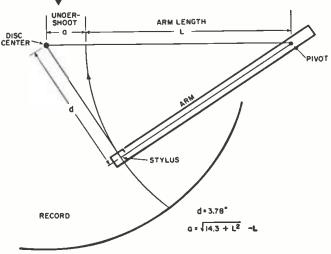
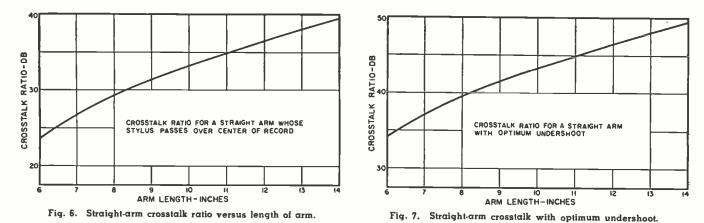


Fig. 5. The geometry of the straight tone-arm is illustrated in this diagram. Note that the arm must be mounted in such a manner that it undershoots the center of the record.



ing error from 0 to 30 degrees. Note that a tracking error of 30 degrees produces a crosstalk ratio of only 23 db, scarcely enough to maintain the stereophonic effect when the additional crosstalk already present in the disc. cartridge, and amplifier is considered.

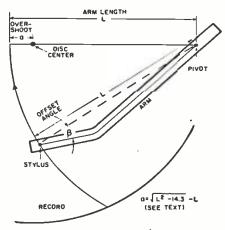
In summary, tracking error causes a decrease in the lateral component in a stereo cartridge which, in turn, produces crosstalk between channels. The remainder of this article will analyze how tracking error may be minimized with straight and offset pickup arms so that the crosstalk ratio is maximized.

Straight Pickup Arms

Fig. 5 shows the general geometry for a straight pickup arm of length L. At some distance d from the center of the disc, the cartridge is tangent to the grooves. At this point the tracking error is zero, therefore the crosstalk ratio is infinite. As the arm moves away from this point, the tracking error increases and the crosstalk ratio decreases. In order to minimize tracking errors across the disc, the perpendicular distance d should be located somewhere in the middle of the disc so that the tracking errors are equal at the outside and inside of the disc. It is apparent that if d is located at the inside of the disc, the tracking error will increase tremendously at the outside. The same holds true for the inside if d is set at the outside. Minimum over-all error must occur if d is located somewhere between these two extremes, and it can be proven that minimum error occurs when the inner and outer tracking errors are made equal. Intuition also suggests this to be true.

Several 12" recordings were measured in order to determine at what maximum outer radius modulations started and at what minimum inner radius modulations ended. For a completely full, 12-inch disc, recording was started at a radius of 5.75 inches and ended at an inner radius of 2.50 inches. Setting the tracking errors equal at these two radii, yields d = 3.78inches. Note that this value is the geometric mean of the two radii. This result means that all straight pickup arms, irrespective of length, should be tangent to the grooves at a distance of 3.78 inches from the center of the disc. Since it is difficult to determine tangency accurately, a more useful quantity is the undershoot *a* shown in Fig. 5. which specifies by how far the stylus should *undershoot* the center of the disc. The final result, see Fig. 5, is that *a* should equal $\sqrt{14.3 + L^2 - L}$.

It is important to note that the stylus should *always* undershoot the center of the record for straight arms if optimum performance is to be achieved. Fig. 6 shows how the cross-



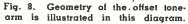
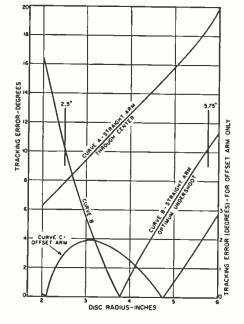


Fig. 9. Tracking error for two 9" arms.



quantalk ratio varies at the outer diameter

of a stereo disc when a straight pickup arm is used whose stylus has been set to pass over the center of the disc. as a function of arm length. In contrast, Fig. 7 shows the crosstalk ratio that is achieved at the outer diameter if the correct undershoot is used. In both cases, the crosstalk ratio at the outer diameter is the worst condition. Note that optimum overshoot achieves a crosstalk ratio that is 11 db higher than the incorrectly positioned pickup.

Offset Pickup Arms

It is always possible to reduce the tracking error even further if an arm is used whose cartridge is offset from the arm axis by a small angle. Fig. 8 shows the general geometry for an offset pickup arm. As before, the length of the arm L is measured from the needle to the pivot point of the arm, which places L off the arm in the offset case. The offset angle β is measured as the angle which the lateral axis of the cartridge makes with L.

Using the same general analysis as for the straight pickup arm, a tangent distance d can be found for the offset arm which makes the tracking errors equal at inner and outer disc diameters, and this distance related to an optimum overshoot a. The result of this analysis for the offset case, however, is quite interesting and unique. It is found that the offset arm is tangent to the grooves at two points as the arm moves across the disc, rather than at just one point. It is also found that the tracking errors are equal at three points if the errors are set to be equal at the inner and outer disc radii as previously done. This third point turns out to be the geometric mean of the extreme radii, or 3.78 inches, as determined for the straight arm.

In other words, an optimum offset arm should be oriented so that it produces equal tracking errors at radii of 2.50, 3.78, and 5.75 inches. If we bear in mind the results of the straight arm analysis, it is clear that the offset arm should be designed and oriented so that it is tangent to the grooves at points which are the geometric means of the radii where equal tracking errors are desired. For equal errors at 2.50 and 3.78 inches, the arm should be tangent

(Continued on page 94)

Dealers Speak on Service Problems

By WILLIAM LEONARD



THE DIRECTION of the conversation at a recent session of service dealers, gathered together from widely separated parts of the country, led into the subject of the changes that are rapidly taking place in the consumer TV service business.

"Dealers who are specializing in one or two products and are almost entirely dependent on their income from service," said one northern service dealer, "are heading into real trouble. "In our area," he continued, "tube

testers in non-service locations are now getting about fifty per-cent of the replacement tube business. How do we know it? We have two yardsticks to measure it. The first of these is the number of sets we have to pull in for service that do not need tubes. It is clearly apparent that the people who own these sets first tried to repair them by checking the tubes on do-ityourself testers and buying new ones for those that tested had. They called us when the new tubes failed to solve the problem. The replacement-parts income we get from these service jobs is restricted to the defective components we have to replace.

'Another thing about these jobs,' he added, "is that they are giving us a customer-relations problem we never had to contend with before. When a customer has checked all of his tubes and bought new ones for those that tested bad, and we find that one of these new tubes will not function in the circuit and must be replaced, we have a serious problem. The customer feels that we have done something to the tube or to the set to make him buy a new tube. I am certain that every customer who has this experience with us or with other dealers pays the bill with the conviction that he fell into the hands of pirates.

"The second gauge we have to measure the percentage of tubes that are

Comparing notes from various parts of the country on a constantly changing industry proves fruitful.

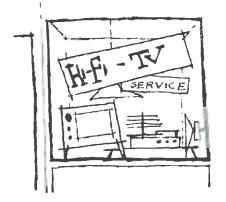
being sold through self-service testers is our current volume of tube sales as compared to what it was a couple of years ago. A few years ago we were buying tubes at an average rate of five-hundred per week. Now we have to scratch to dig up a weekly order for seventy-five tubes. Yet we are handling about the same volume of service calls.

"This loss of income from tube sales would be really serious for us if we had not taken certain protective measures. Our charges for time and labor have always been based upon our costs of operating. We have not depended on the income from tube and parts sales to subsidize our service time. The other thing that has cushioned our loss of tube income is our expansion into sales of sound and hi-fi equipment. Otherwise we would have been in serious financial trouble."

"Evidently tube checkers in the hands of non-electronic businesses have not, as yet, penetrated our market as deeply as they have yours," said a dealer from the deep south. "And I do not think we have been affected as much by factory and distributor service as you dealers in densely populated northern cities.

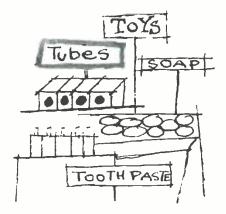
"This does not mean," he continued, "that we will enjoy this preferred position for an indefinite period. I believe that what is happening in these metropolitan centers will soon hit ours and other areas. When they do it will happen fast: the invasion of our businesses will be better organized because of the experience gained by these competitors in your cities."

The talk then turned to the protective measures a dealer must or should take to preserve his business against loss of revenue from replacement tube sales. The dealers were in accord that the do-it-yourself trend in owner replacement of defective TV



tubes is a normal economic development. They generally agreed that the fifty to sixty per-cent margin they have enjoyed on tube sales was a retail sales bonus that helped the self-service tube testers to get a strong foothold in the industry.

It was pointed out that the latest Dun & Bradstreet report on business failures indicated that 56.2% of the failures of service-type businesses was due to inadequate sales. It was also pointed out that this survey indicated that 19.1% of the service-type business failures was due to competitive weaknesses. The dealers' interpretation of these facts in relation to a TV service business was that any dealer who is unwilling to adjust his business to suit the demands of changing economic conditions will eventually find himself



listed as a statistic in one of these categories of failures.

Referring to an article written by a service dealer who bitterly criticized the suggestions that the service industry should reduce the price of tubes and sell them at a narrower, more realistic mark-up, one of the group said:

"This is one of the most serious problems of our business as an industry. Far too many service dealers depend on their income from the sale of tubes to subsidize their service charges. The man who is charging three dollars for a service call, when his actual cost is five dollars, must make up the difference in the profit he gets from the sale of tubes and parts. This might have been the easy, comfortable way to run a service business back in the days when eight out of ten service calls could be completed in the home by replacing two or three tubes. But it will not work today.

"Those service dealers who are not up-grading their charges for time and (Continued on page 88)

1959 Stereophonic

MAKER	MODEL NO.	TYPE*	TYPE**	STYLUS RADIUS (in mils)	NO.	TRACKING FORCE (grams)	LOAD FLAT RESP. (ohms)	NO. OUTPUT LEADS	NET PRICE
ASTATIC	70TS 74TS 76TS-TB 11T7B 13TBX	Cer. Cer. Cer. Cer. Cer.	SaSa. SaSa. SaSa. SaSa. D-Sa.	.7 & 3 .7 & 3 .7 & 3 .7 & 3 .7 & .7 .7 & .7	2 2 2 2 2 2	10 10 10 5-7 5-7	2 meg. or more 2 meg. or more	4 4 4 4 4	\$ 7.95 \$13.95
AUDIO EMPIRE	88	Mag.	D or Sa.	.7	1	2-5	47,000	4 ·	\$24.50
AUDIOGERSH	Stereotwin 210/D	Mag.	D	.7	1	3-6	33,000	4	\$34.50
CBS ELECTRONICS	SC-1D SC-2D ¹ SC-1S SC-2S ¹ Pro. 55	Cer. Cer. Cer. Cer. Cer.	D D S S D	.7 .7 .7 .7 .5	1 1 1 1	5-7 5-7 5-7 5-7 1.5-4	1.2 meg. 1.2 meg. 1.2 meg. 1.2 meg. 1.2 meg.	3 3 3 3 3	\$24.25 \$24.25 \$17.00 \$17.00 \$28.95 ²
CBS RONETTE	BF -40 105 105-1 106 106-1 OV OV-1	Cry. Cry. Cry. Cry. Cry. Cry. Cry.	S SaSa. SaSa. SaSa. SaSa. SaSa. SaSa.	.75 .75 & 2.5 .75 & 2.5 .75 & 2.5 .75 & 2.5 .75 & 2.5 .75 & 2.5 .75 & 2.5	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4-6 4-6 4-6 4-6 4-6 4-6 4-6	500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Price not avail- able as yet
DUOTONE	GP73S GP73SD	Cry. Cry.	SaSa. D-Sa.	.7 & 3 .7 & 3	2 2	2-4 2-4	— 1-2 meg. 1-2 meg.	5 4 5 4	\$14.50 \$24.50
DYNACO-B&O	Stereodyne II TA-12	Mag. Mag.	D D	.7 .7	1	2-4 2-4	47,000 or more 47,000 or more	4 5	\$29.95 \$49.95 ³
ELECTRO-SONIC	ESL-C100 ESL-P100	Mag. Mag.	D D	.7 .7	1	2-4 2-4	Not critical Not critical	3 3	\$69.95 \$79.95
ELECTRO-VOICE	21D 21S 26DST 26ST 21MD 21MS 21MDST 21MST Magneramic 31MD-5	Cer. Cer. Cer. Cer. Cer. Cer. Cer.	D Sa. D-Sa. SaSa. D Sa. D-Sa. SaSa.	.7 .7 & 3 .7 & 3 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 & 3 .7 & 3 .5	1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2	3-6 3-6 3-6 5-7 5-7 5-7 5-7 5-7 2-4	3 meg. or more 3 meg. or more 3 meg. or more 22,000 22,000 22,000 22,000 Mag. inputs (trans arm)	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4	\$12.00 \$7.60 \$13.20 \$8.40 \$14.40 \$10.00 \$15.60 \$10.80 \$24.00
	Magneramic 31MD-7 Magneramic 31D-5 Magneramic 31D-7	Cer. Cer. Cer.	D D D	.7 .5 .7	1 1 1	4-6 2-4 4-6	Mag. inputs (changer) Cer. inputs (trans. arm) Cer. inputs (changer)	4 4 4	\$24.00 \$22.50 \$22.50
	StERIE0 1303 StERIE0 1304 StERIE0	Cer. Cer.	SaSa. D-Sa.	.7 & 3 .7 & 3	2 2	5-6 5-6	3 meg. 3 meg.	33	\$ 8.95 \$16.50
	1301-01 StERIE0	Cer.	SaSa.	.7 & 3	2	5-6	3 meg.	3	\$ 6.954
	232	Cer.	D-So.	.7 & 3	2	5-6	3 meg.	3	\$14.501
FAIRCHILD	232 SM-1	Mag. Mag.	D D	.6 .6	1	2-4 2-4	5K or more 47,000	3 4	\$34.95
GENERAL ELECTRIC	VR-225 VR-227 GC-5 GC-7 CL-7	Mag. Mag. Mag. Mag. Mag.	D D D D S ₃ .	.5 .7 .5 .7 .7	1 1 1 1	2-4 5-7 2-4 3.5-7 3.5-7	47,000 47,000 100,000 100,000 100,000	4 4 4 4	\$27.95 \$24.95 \$26.95 \$23.95 \$16.95
GRADO	Custom Master	Mag. Mag.	D D	.7 .7	1	3 3	5000 or over 5000 or over	4	\$32.50 \$49.50
REUMANN	DST	Mag.	D	.6	1	6.5		5	\$69.00

ELECTRONICS WORLD

Cartridge Directory

MAKER	MODEL NO.	ТҮРЕ	ТҮРЕ	STYLUS RADIUS (in mils)	NO.	TRACKING FORCE (grams)	LOAD FLAT RESP. (ohms)	NO. OUTPUT LEADS	NET PRICE
PICKERING	371 AMk II 371 CMk II 380 A 380 C 196	Mag. Mag. Mag. Mag. Mag.	D-Sa. D-Sa. D-Sa. D-Sa. D-Sa.	.7 & 2.7 .7 & 2.7 .7 & 2.7 .7 & 2.7 .7 & 2.7 .7 & 2.7 .7 & 2.7	2 2 2 2 2	2-5 3-7 2-5 3-7 2-5	27K-47K 27K-47K 47K-100K 47K-100K 27K-47K	4 4 4 3	\$26.40 \$24.00 \$34.50 \$29.85 \$49.50
SCOTT, H. H. & LONDON RECORDS	1000	Mag.	D	.5	1	3.5	50K	4	\$89.95 ³
SHURE	M7D M3D	Mag. Mag.	D D	.7 .7	1	4-7 3-6	47K 50K	4	\$24.00 \$45.00
SONOTONE	8T A4-S 8T S4-SD 8T A4-D 8T A4S77 10T2-S 10T2-SD 10T2-SD 10T2-SD77	Cer. Cer. Cer. Cer. Cer. Cer. Cer.	SaSa. D-Sa. D-D SaSa. SaSa. D-Sa. D-Sa. D-Sa.	.7 & 3 .7 & 3 .7 & 3 .7 & .7 .7 & .7 .7 & 3 .7 & 3 .7 & 3 .7 & .7 .7 & .7	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4-6 4-6 4-6 5-7 5-7 5-7 5-7 5-7	1-5 meg. 1-5 meg. 1-5 meg. 1-5 meg. 1-5 meg. 1-5 meg. 1-5 meg. 1-5 meg.	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	\$14.50 \$19.50 \$29.50 \$14.50 \$ 6.45 \$16.50 \$ 6.45 \$16.50
TANNOY	Vari-Twin	Mag.	D	.7	1	3-4	50K	4	\$43.50
WEATHERS	C501D D501S	Cer. ⁶ Cer. ⁶	D Sa.	.7 .7	1	1-2 3-5	47K 47K	5 5	\$17.50 \$9.75
WEBSTER ELECTRIC	MC1 MC2 SC1D SC2 SC2D SC3 SC3D	Cer. Cer. Cer. Cer. Cer. Cer. Cer.	Sa. Sa. D Sa. D Sa. D-Sa.	3 3 .7 .7 .7 .7 8 3 .7 8 3	1 1 1 1 2 2	7 7 7 7 7 7 7	1.3 meg. 1.3 meg. 1.3 meg. 1.3 meg. 1.3 meg. 1.3 meg. 1.3 meg.	3 4 3 or 4 3 or 4 3 or 4 3 or 4	\$17.50 \$11.50

The directory on these pages lists the stereo cartridges that are available as we go to press along with some of their important specifications. Other characteristics, often given by some cartridge manufacturers, were not included because of the lack of standardized testing procedures that would permit an accurate comparison to be made. For example, the amount of output voltage from a cartridge depends on the particular test record used, the recorded velocity employed, and the load on the cartridge. In general, crystal and ceramic cartridges have high outputs on the order of .25 to 1 volt per channel. Magnetic cartridges, on the other hand, have outputs ranging from 1 to 25 millivolts, with the moving-coil types at the low end of this range. Frequency response of all types is given as a nominal figure ranging from 10 to 30 cps at the low end through 12.000 to 30,000 cps at the high end. Channel-to-channel separation of most of the units shown is said to be about 20 db at the mid-frequencies, with a lew claiming as much as 25 or more db separation. Lateral compliance varies from approximately 1×10^{-6} cm./dyne to as high as 6 or 8×10^{-6} cm./dyne, with most of the cartridges claiming compliances of about 2 to 5×10^{-6} cm./dyne. Vertical compliance of most units is given by the manufacturers as the same as the lateral figures, although in one or two cases, a slightly lower vertical compliance is specified. If and when industry-wide standards are set up for determining some of these figures, a more intelligent comparison will be able to be made among the various units that are available.

NOTES: * Mag. = magnetic; Cer. = ceramic; Cry. = crystal

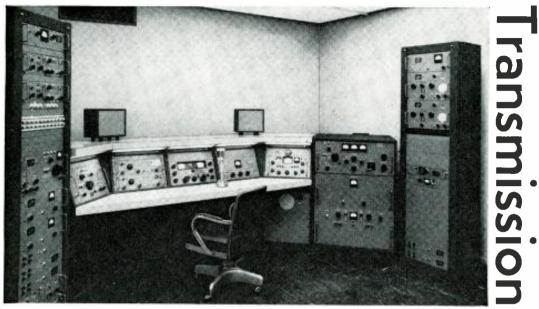
** D = diamond; Sa. = sapphire

1. Out-of phase outputs for CBS-Simplex Amplifiers; 2. Supplied with plug-in equalizing networks; 3. Arm-cartridge combination; 4. Element orly; 5. Includes special arm; 6. For operation into magnetic phono preamp.



October, 1959

Single-Sideband



A complete SSB station installation using Technical Materiel equipment.

PART 2 Linear Amplifiers and Receivers

By ALAN ANDREWS / Methods used to suppress one sideband, along with a discussion of linear amplifiers and receivers for SSB.

N PART 1 of this series the advantages of single-sideband transmission were discussed. Also included were descriptions of the basic singlesideband system, as well as methods of suppressing the carrier signal. In this article we will cover the methods used for suppressing the unwanted sideband and provide information about transmitter amplifiers and single-sideband receivers.

Suppressing a Sideband

Two basic methods of sideband suppression are in current use. The first employs a balanced modulator, the output of which consists of the two sidebands. One of these sidebands is then removed by a very selective filter. In the other method, two balanced modulators are used. To one of them are fed both the audio and the r.f. signals. The input of the other includes the same audio and r.f., except that both are shifted 90° in phase. This process eliminates the carrier and one sideband without the use of a separate filter.

A block diagram of the filter method is shown in Fig. 6. The balanced modulator functions the same as described in Part 1, and the output of the modulator consists of the two sidebands produced as a result of modulation, the carrier having been suppressed. The filter eliminates either sideband, so that only the other sideband appears in the filter output.

This filter must be extremely selective and it is difficult to obtain the required selectivity except at low frequencies. So most often, when using this arrangement, the r.f. oscillator is operated at a much lower frequency than the carrier. The remaining sideband is then also much lower than that required for transmission. A SSB signal cannot be multiplied in frequency by the usual methods, without creating extreme distortion, so some other method must be used.

As shown in Fig. 6 another oscillator is used, this one producing the actual

carrier frequency although it is not used for transmission. The single-sideband heterodynes with the carrier in the mixer stage to produce two additional frequencies. One of these is equal to the carrier plus the sideband,



Drake Model 1-A sideband receiver.

the other the carrier minus the sideband. There is a large frequency difference existing between these two signals, so the mixer stage output can be tuned to either of these newly created sidebands. Now we can proceed to the following step.

ELECTRONICS WORLD

The sideband which remains is then amplified by one or more stages of linear amplification to increase the power level to that required for radiation. When the transmitted frequency is much higher than that produced in the initial stages of the transmitter, several successive stages of r.f. generation and mixing can be used to step up the frequency.

The second method used for sideband suppression, illustrated in Fig. 7, eliminates the need for mixing stages as used in Fig. 6. It is known as the "phasing method" and suppresses both the carrier and one sideband simultaneously.

With this arrangement the audio signal is fed to an "audio phase shifter" which gives two outputs, which are 90° out-of-phase with each other. The same process is performed on the r.f. signal with the phase shift being in the same direction as the audio. If the audio shift were 90° leading, the r.f. phase shift must be the same.

Into balanced modulator No. 1 are fed both the audio and the r.f. in their original phases. Balanced modulator No. 2 is supplied the phase-shifted audio and r.f. signals. By the process already described, each balanced modulator removes the r.f. carrier and produces two sideband frequencics in its output. These signals can be analyzed by using F_c for the carrier frequency and F_A for the audio, as shown in Fig. 7. The phase-shifted components are labeled $F_c + 90^\circ$ and $F_A + 90^\circ$.

In the output of circuit No. 1 the two sidebands are $F_c + F_A$ and $F_c - F_A$. From No. 2 one sideband is $F_c + 90^\circ + F_A + 90^\circ$, which is equal to $F_c + F_A + 180^\circ$. The other output is $F_c + 90^\circ - F_A - 90^\circ$, or $F_c - F_A$. These four outputs are labeled in Fig. 7 in the order listed here. Outputs (1) and (3) are identical except that they are 180° out-of-phase, therefore they cancel. Outputs (2) and (4) are identical, and thus reinforce each other. This is the $F_c - F_A$ signal and it is then amplified before being transmitted.

In the process the carrier and the upper sideband were eliminated. leaving only the lower sideband to be radiated. By reversing either the audio or the r.f. the lower sidebands can be cancelled, leaving only the upper. One way of doing this is to change the phases of the audio and r.f. in different directions, for example if the r.f. were shifted to lead by 90° and the audio to lag by 90°.

The major problem encountered in this method is that of maintaining the phase shift at exactly 90° for all audio modulating frequencies. Phase shifting can be performed with RC networks but the values must be exact and all the components needed are not standard commercial values. However, some manufacturers are now providing these networks in packaged units. One type which is available has all its components mounted in a metal tube envelope which plugs into a standard octal socket. This unit maintains the phase shift to within less than two

degrees for a range of about 300 to 3000 cps.

The availability of these units has eliminated the primary disadvantages of the phasing system—difficult design and alignment. With these disadvantages removed, the phasing method can be considered better than the filter method because of its lower initial and operating costs.

An example of an audio phase-shift network is shown in Fig. 8. The audio signal F_{4} is applied to the grid of V_{1} , $F_{4} + 90^{\circ}$ is applied to V_{2} . Notice especially the non-standard values of components needed for proper phase shift over a wide enough band of frequencies.

The r.f. phase shifting is not as critical, nor as difficult to obtain. There are two reasons for this, the r.f. is a much higher frequency, also, the r.f. is always the same frequency and does not vary over a band as does the audio.

Two r.f. phase-shifting networks are shown in Figs. 9A and 9B. Operation is similar, the only difference is that in Fig. 9B an output resistor replaces the coil used in Fig. 9A. In each circuit the No. 1 output leads the No. 2 output by 90° .

Linear Amplifiers

Single-sideband and suppressed-carrier transmitters require the use of linear amplifiers after the modulation stages. Schematically, linear amplifiers are not very different from any other type used in transmitters, but in performance they should have two primary characteristics. These are low distortion and maximum power gain, which are mutually exclusive factors in most amplifiers.

Linear amplifiers are those in which the output signal voltage is proportional to the input signal voltage. Audio amplifiers can be classed as linear, so can the r.f. and i.f. amplifier stages used in radio receivers.

In order to utilize its full effectiveness, carrier and sideband suppression

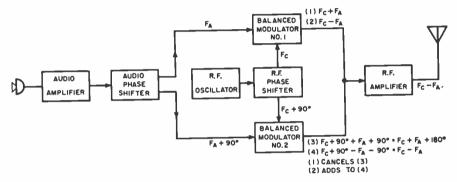


Fig. 7. Block diagram of sideband suppression by means of the phasing method.



Heathkit "Mohawk" amateur-band receiver.

The RME—Electro-Voice sideband selector.



should take place at very low signal level, otherwise no appreciable savings in power would result. It would be senseless to waste power in generating a high-level carrier and then immediately suppress it. This means that single-sideband systems must amplify the signal many times before it reaches the full power required for radiation.

In any amplitude-modulation system, class C amplification cannot be used for any stage after the one in which modulation occurs. This limits the usage to either class A or B, or in some cases AB, if serious distortion is to be avoided.

Class A amplifiers can be used in the transmitter, and they are quite linear, but efficiency is low (usually less than 30%). This may not be too much of a disadvantage at low power, but decidedly increases costs for a higher powered transmitter. Class B push-pull gives much better efficiency (about 60 to 70%) and, if designed properly, can give the desired linearity.

To design a stage to amplify in a very linear manner often results in low gain, which means that more stages are required to give a certain amount of gain. As class C cannot be used, the maximum possible efficiency cannot be obtained, all the more reason why few stages are desirable. In many cases negative feedback is used to improve the linearity of these stages. By thus improving the linearity, the tubes can be driven harder to obtain even more signal output. One popular method of feedback is to feed r.f. from the plate of the final stage to the cathode of the driver, thus improving the linearity of both stages.

An additional advantage of linear amplification is the reduction of harmonic radiation. And for best results, distortion of these stages should be kept below 0.1%. At least one manufacturer of SSB equipment uses servo tuning to make sure the amplifiers remain at the point of maximum-signal tuning.

Single-sideband equipment is rated as to peak-envelope-power, abbreviated "p.e.p." This is the r.m.s. power developed at the peak of the modulation cycle. In SSB, the instantaneous power undergoes a much larger variation than in conventional AM transmission, so the peak rating gives a better idea of power than would the average.

The power rating can be measured in a dummy load with an oscilloscope. Peak voltage can be determined, then multiplied by .707 to obtain the r.m.s. value. The "p.e.p." then equals the square of the r.m.s. voltage divided by the resistance of the dummy load. Peak-envelope-power can also be defined in terms of input, and is then equal to the peak swing of plate current of the final amplifier multiplied by the d.c. plate voltage.

Receivers

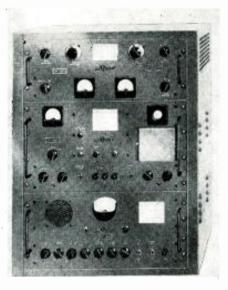
Receivers for SSB reception must be comparable in quality to the transmitter with regards to stability, bandwidth, and linearity. Double, and even triple, i.f. conversions are used in some designs to obtain the selectivity characteristics needed. Receiver tuning is probably the biggest disadvantage encountered in SSB because of the required accuracy. However, most of the newer equipment overcomes this disadvantage admirably.

So that demodulation can take place, the carrier must be generated locally in each receiver. This means that an oscillator operating at the carrier frequency must be in the receiver and its output added to the sideband being received, otherwise there would be no demodulation because there would be no signal to heterodyne with the sideband in the second detector stage.

Bear in mind that the sideband which

Hammarlund HQ-170 amateur-band receiver.





A complete Eldico SSB installation.

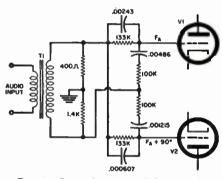


Fig. 8. An audio phase-shift network.

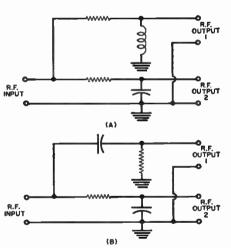


Fig. 9. Two r.f. phase-shift networks.

A "Knight-Kit" communications receiver.



was transmitted is equal in frequenct to the carrier plus or minus the audio. But in itself it is only a single frequency and if applied to the second detector by itself would produce no usable output. After the carrier is added, the two signals can beat together to form the audio difference frequency, a replica of the original modulating signal.

Using a superhet receiver we can inject the carrier at an intermediate frequency into one of the i.f. stages. Or. a frequency equal to that of the original carrier can be generated and introduced at the receiver antenna input terminals. Actually it could be reinserted at any point between the antenna and the second detector, but the two points listed are those which are most often used.

Receivers containing a beat-frequency oscillator (b.f.o.) can use this stage to generate the required carrier, eliminating the need for an extra stage. The b.f.o. signal should be at least twice the amplitude of the SSB signal, at the insertion point, to prevent overmodulation and distortion.

Front-end insertion is considered to be superior to i.f. insertion because it facilitates tuning, is more easily controlled, and does not require as good receiver stability. In a double-conversion receiver, carrier insertion at the high intermediate frequency is better than at the low i.f. for somewhat the same reasons.

To tune in a lower sideband, the inserted carrier frequency must be above the incoming sideband, for tuning in an upper sideband the carrier must be lower. Amplitude of the re-inserted carrier can be varied by changing receiver coupling or by varying oscillator amplitude. When interference is heavy, increasing the amplitude of the reinserted carrier usually gives better results.

Filters, some of them adjustable, are often used in the i.f. stages to improve selectivity where needed. Even more selectivity occurs as a result of using a slicer after the last i.f. stage. This is a phasing-type unit, similar to that used in the transmitter (except in reverse) which also demodulates the SSB signal while eliminating undesired signals.

No matter how it is generated, the re-inserted carrier still requires extreme stability. If different from the (Continued on page 130)

National Radio NC303 amateur receiver.



ELECTRONICS WORLD

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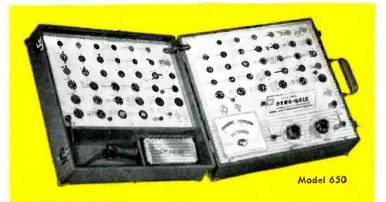
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October, 1959

ANOTHER FIRST FOR HEATHKIT®

. amplifier power rating standards

Heathkit is accustomed to pioneering . . . to leading the way. We led the way into the kit field of electronic equipment. Now, we are leading the way to audio amplifier power rating standards . . . standards clearly defined to assure you of Heathkit quality . . . to enable you to compare before you buy.

The Heathkit amplifier standards have been established upon these following beliefs after reviewing over one hundred published treatises on the subject:

WE BELIEVE any amplifier should be rated for its intended use . . .

PROFESSIONAL amplifiers must be so nearly perfect that no audible change occurs in the program material.

HIGH FIDELITY amplifiers must be almost as perfect, almost as efficient.

UTILITY amplifiers can be less perfect and still fulfill their practical job.

WE BELIEVE the rated power of an amplifier in any of the above "use" categories should be that power which satisfies all requirements in that category.

Each of the three "use" categories we have chosen has requirements which can be translated into performance specifications with rather definite limits . . . limits established by recognized authorities. The Heath requirements and their limits for each of the categories are as follows:

PROFESSIONAL RATING

The professional power rating shall be that power which satisfies the following five tests:

- 1. Maximum power at which total harmonic distortion (THD) does not exceed 0.3% at 1000 CPS.
- 2. Maximum power at which total harmonic distortion (THD) does not exceed 2.0% at 20 CPS.
- 3. Maximum power at which total harmonic distortion (THD) does not exceed 2.0% at 20.000 CPS.
- 4. Maximum power at which response does not deviate by more than ±1 db between 20 and 20,000 CPS.
- Maximum equivalent single-frequency power at which intermodulation distortion does not exceed 1.0% (60 and 6000 CPS, 4:1).

HIGH FIDELITY RATING

The high fidelity power rating shall be that power which satisfies the following five tests:

- 1. Maximum power at which total harmonic distortion (THD) does not exceed 0.7% at 1000 CPS.
- 2. Maximum power at which total harmonic distortion (THD) does not exceed 2.0% at 30 CPS.
- 3. Maximum power at which total harmonic distortion (THD) does not exceed 2.0% at 15,000 CPS.
- 4. Maximum power at which response does not deviate by more than ±1 db between 30 and 15,000 CPS.
- Maximum equivalent single-frequency power at which in-5. termodulation distortion does not exceed 2.0% (60 and 6000 CPS, 4:1).

UTILITY RATING

The utility power rating shall be that power which satisfies the following five tests:



- 1. Maximum power at which total harmonic distortion (THD) does not exceed 1.0% at 1000 CPS.
- 2. Maximum power at which total harmonic distortion (THD) does not exceed 3.0% at 60 CPS.
- Maximum power at which total harmonic distortion (THD) 3. does not exceed 3.0% at 7000 CPS.
- 4. Maximum power at which response does not deviate by more than ± 1 db between 60 and 7000 CPS.
- 5. Maximum equivalent single-frequency power at which intermodulation distortion does not exceed 3.0% (60 and 6000 CPS, 4:1).

We at the Heath Company are now rating all our amplifiers to these standards. To show you just how this rating system works, let's look at the Heathkit EA-3 amplifier:

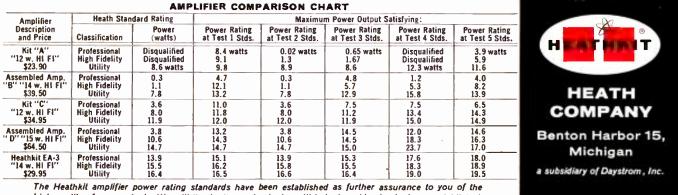
- As a professional amplifier-
- 1. Maximum Power at which T.H.D. does not exceed 0.3% at 1000 CPS: 15.1 watts
- Maximum Power at which T.H.D. does not exceed 2.0% at 20 CPS: 13.9 watts
- Maximum Power at which T.H.D. does not exceed 2.0% at 20.000 CPS: 15.3 watts
- Maximum power at which response does not deviate more than ±1 db between 20 and 20,000 CPS: 17.6 watts.
- Maximum equivalent single-frequency power at which intermodulation distortion (60 and 6000 CPS, 4:1) does not exceed 1%: 18.0 watts.

Taking that power which satisfies all five tests, we could rate the EA-3 for professional use, at 13.9 watts. Its advertised professional rating is a conservative 12 watts.

A review of the chart below shows why the EA-3 is rated at 14 watts for high fidelity applications, and 16 watts as a utility amplifier.

Notice that our specifications are set at rated power for one or more classifications (when our customers need an amplifier for a particular use, we believe thay want it to deliver its rated power under those particular conditions). Observe that our distortion figures are specified at the limits of the amplifier frequency range as well as at the traditional 1000 CPS (the common practice of rating distortion only at 1000 CPS does not tell you what happens throughout the full range of the amplifier).

As an example of how these standards work on several competitive amplifiers, we have prepared the following chart. Notice that if the amplifiers did not meet standards at rated output power, we have determined the power output where they do meet the standards set up under the three categories.



high quality of our products. We will live by these standards until industry-wide standards are established.

www.americanradiohistory.com



HI-FI STEREO SYSTEM KIT

For the first time anywhere . . . a stereo-kit package, ready-to-play after only a few hours assembly time and complete with cabinet, stereo amplifier, stereo record changer, bass woofer and stereo speaker wings. And the unbelievably low price sets an unprecedented record for stereophonic systems of this quality anywhere on the market. One of the factors behind this phenomenal achievement is the introduction of the revolutionary stereophonic "sum and difference" amplifier used in this kit-licensed in kit form exclusively by Heath Company from CBS Laboratories. This unique development in audio science employs a new principle of stereophonic reproduction. The single chassis amplifier separates the individual stereo channels by utilizing the sum and difference of the total signal and directing the sound to the appropriate right and left channels, reproduced by the stereo wing speakers. The centrally located woofer reproduces the non-directional bass frequencies. The result of this modern stereo reproduction is a breathtaking experience of sound coming to you with depth and direction seldom achieved by conventional stereophonic methods. The beautifully styled console cabinet houses the stereo amplifier, stereo record changer and low-frequency woofer. Controls on the handsome black and gold amplifier panel consist of: on-off switch, bass and treble tone controls, input selector switch and level balancing control. The new CBS sum-and-difference or matrix-type circuit employs only four tubes and is extremely easy to assemble. The woofer, mounted behind the attractive grille cloth, is a high compliance 8" speaker capable of 30 cycle response when housed in the acoustically designed ducted-port enclosure. The specially designed crossover employs a dual bass-mixing 250 cycle network. The twin stereo speakers are 6" x 9" extended range dual cone oval speakers. The completely automatic, four speed record changer employs a ceramic stereo cartridge with micro-groove diamond stylus capable of obtaining the best from the latest stereo or LP monophonic recordings. A 45 RPM spindle is also included for 45 RPM monophonic or stereo records. Separate inputs are provided for AM/FM tuners or multiplex. Both in styling and performance, the all-new SD-1 Stereo offers you the greatest Heathkit value in years, Shpg. Wt. 88 lbs.

- 9 Watt High Fidelity Rating (monophonic)
- Complete—No "Extras" to Buy
- Revolutionary Stereo Amplifier
- Assemble in Just a Few Hours From Easy Step-By-Step Instructions
- Beautifully Styled Cabinetry
- Stereo Sound With Such Impact You'll Find It Hard to Believe!

to Bellieve! **SPECIFICATIONS**—Overall System Frequency Response: ± 5 dt. 30-16.000 cps. Ampliter: (push-pull conditions recent where specified). Power versus Distortion: 10 watts, less than 3 % THD from 30-16.000 cps. 9 watts, it is sthan 2% THD from 30-16.000 cps. 1 watt. less than 0.7% from 30-16.000 cps. 9 watts, it is sthan 2% THD from 30-16.000 cps. 1 watt. less than 0.7% from 30-16.000 cps. 9 watts, it is sthan 2% THD from 30-16.000 cps. 1 watt. less than 0.7% from 30-16.000 cps. 9 watts, it is sthan 2% THD from 30-16.000 cps. 1 watt. less than 0.7% from 30-16.000 cps. 9 watts, it is sthan 2% that is sthan 2% the state RIAA characteristics, input Sensitivity 0.1 volt at 1000 cps to each tuner input for 10 watt output. Hum and Noise 70 db below 10 watt level with inputs shorted. Channel Separation at Significant Frequency sci 22 watts well on operating side) 250 cps-29.0 db. 1 kc-34.0 db .2 kc-35.0 db. 2 kc-35.0 db. 5 kc-36.0 db. 8 kc-37.0 dt. 12 kc-35.0 db. 16 kc-29.0 db. Overall Channel Separation: using RCA test record #12711, catridge supplied, 1000 cps. 20 db. Bass Tone Control 50 cps: accentuation 3 db. Attenuation 9 db. Treble Tone Control 10 kc: acc: nuation 9 db. Attenuation 7 db. Power Requires ments: 117 volts. AC, 60 cycles. 75 watts, Crossover Ntt.ov¹ crossover 'trea.-250 cbs. Attenuation rate 12 db per octave. Power rating-5 watts pir channel 1 Channer: sneeds -16, 33/, 45, 78 rpm. Catringle: crearm: ster 0, out-of-base connected (.0008' dimond stylus). Cabinets: dimensions—main cabinet. 30" wide x 34%" high x 15' deep. Salettile speaker, 14%" wide x 8' high x 6%" dv p.



EASY TIME PAYMENTS The thrills of stereo sound from this New Heathkit Stereo System can be yours NOW... while you pay in easy installments.

a complete line of stereophonic and monophonic





Field Tested for One Year



 $\label{eq:spectral_$





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NOW! FULL STEREO CONVERSION FOR TR-1A OWNERS

FOR TR-1A OWNERS MK-4 Half-Track Stereo Conversion Kit: Modries TR.1A monaural tabe recorder to include function of record and playback of half-track stereo Dromam material. Consists of a TE-1 tabe preamplifier, a stereo head array plus components and instructions to convert TR.1A to TR-1AH. \$62.95 MK-5 Quarter-Track Stereo Conversion Kit: Modifies TR-1A monaural tabe recorder to include function of record and Playback of quarter-track stereo. Allows playing stereo both ways on standard tabe for twice the playing time of four times playing time with monophonic recordings. Consists of a TE-1 tape preamplifier, a stereo head array plus components and instructions to convert TR-1A to TR-1AQ. \$62.95



NEW PROFESSIONAL-TYPE TAPE RECORDER KITS

Designed to take their place in the finest of hi-fi systems, the new models TR-1C and TR-1D Tape Recorders will provide superb performance for years to come. These completely field tested, precision engineered instruments provide monophonic record and playback in the TR-1C or monophonic record and playback plus stereo playback in the TR-1D.

The mechanical assembly, with fast forward and rewind, is completely finished and adjusted—you build only the tape amplifier. Easy to assemble, the amplifier features two circuit boards which virtually eliminate wiring errors and assure the high stability necessary for consistently good results.

Low noise EF-86 tubes in input stage and push-pull bias erase oscillator assure maximum freedom from hum and noise in recording and playback.

Two inputs are provided (mike and high level line) for recording from microphone, preamplifier, tuner, phono, or TV. In the TR-1D, a separate playback channel with cathode follower output is provided for each stereo track—one of the stereo channels is used for monophonic playback.

Separate record and playback heads and amplifiers allow monitoring from tape while recording. Built-in sound level meter indicates proper recording level and bias for top quality recordings. A pause control allows instant starting and stopping of tape for accurate cueing and tape editing. Kit includes counter for cueing and editing case.

The precision tape mechanism features heavy duty fan cooled motor, balanced flywheel, long-life bearings, and positive acting braking system. Push button provides instant selection of 3¾ or 7½ IPS tape speed. Safety interlock on record switch minimizes the possibility of accidental erasing. The handsome styling includes plastic escutcheon in soft gold mounted on semi-gloss black panel with black knobs with gold inserts. Complete instructions provided for assembly and operation. This outstanding kit offers a combination of features found only in higher priced professional tape decks selling for \$350 to \$400. MODEL TR-IC Monaural Tape Deck: Has all features of model TR-ID with the exception of stereo playback. Shop. Wt. 30 lbs.

MODEL C-TR-ID Stereo Tape Deck: Provides monaural record and playback and stereophonic \$16995 playback of the pre-recorded tapes (stacked). Shop, Wt. 30 lbs. MODEL C-TR-IC Conversion Kil: Converts model TR-IC to include stereo function of model \$1095

NOW! TWO NEW STEREO-MONO TAPE RECORDERS IN THE TR-1A SERIES

Our most versatile tape recorder kit, the model TR-1A now can be purchased in any one of three versions. You can buy the new half-track (TR-1AH) or quarter-track (TR-1AQ) versions which record and play back stereo and monophonic programming, or you can buy the original monaural version (TR-1A) and add either half-track or quarter-track stereo provisions later using the MK-4 or MK-5 Conversion kits. The tape deck is extremely simple to assemble and uses precision bearings throughout the rugged mechanism assuring long and faithful service. One control lever selects all tape handling functions on the deck, greatly simplifying operation. Speeds of 7.5 or 3.75 IPS are available. Flutter and wow are held to less than 0.35%. Each tape preamplifier features NARTB playback equalization, separate record and playback gain control, cathode follower output and provision for mike or line input. Record level is indicated on "magic eye" tube. A safety interlock is provided to minimize accidental erasure of tape. Filament balance control allows adjustment for minimum hum level. Cathode follower output from playback channel is approximately 600 ohms impedance. Two circuit boards are used for easy assembly. Supplied with attractive vinyl-elad steel cover in black leather texture, with inlaid gold design. Templates and instructions provided for panel mounting or equipment enclosure installation.

NOW AVAILABLE IN THREE MODELS!

MODEL TR-1A: Monaural record/playback with fast forward and rewind functions. Shpg. Wt. 24 lbs. \$995

TR-14 SPECIFICATIONS—Frequency Response: 7.5 IPS ±3 db 50-12.000 cps. 3.75 IPS ±3 db 50-7.000 cps. Signal to Noise Ratio: Britter than 45 db below full output of 1.25 volls (channel, Harmonic Distortion: Less than %, at full output. Bias Erase Frequency: 60 kc (push-pull oscillator).

MODEL TR-1AH: Monaural and half-track stereo record/playback with fast forward and rewind functions. \$14995 Shpg. Wt. 35 lbs.

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MODEL TR-1AQ: Monaural and quarter track stereo with record/playback fast forward and rewind functions. \$14995 Shpg. Wt. 35 lbs.

TR-IAQ SPECIFICATIONS—Frequency Response: 7.5 IPS ±3 db 40-15.000 cps. 3.75 IPS ±3 db 40-10.000 cps. Signal to Noise Ratio: 40 db below full output. 75 volts (channel, Harmonic Distortion: Less than 2% at full output. Bias Erase: 55 kc (push-pull oscillator).

onophonic on stereo Hi.Fi

Program Sources



NEW HIGH FIDELITY FM TUNER KIT (FM-4)

This superbly designed unit incorporates advancements in circuit design with features asked for by hi-fi fans everywhere. Better than 2.5 microvolt sensitivity, autumatic frequency control (AFC) with defeat switch, flywheel tuning and prewired, pre-aligned and pretested tuning unit . . . bring you the linest in FM listening entertainment. The exceptionally clean chassis layout, prealigned IF transformers and the prewired, pre-aligned tuning unit insure ease of construction with no further need of alignment after the unit is completed. The five tube circuit features a generous power supply utilizing a silicon diode rectifier for cool running operation and low power consumption. The attractive styling of the FM-4 features a vinyl-clad steel cover with leather-like texture, soft black front panel, set off with brushed-gold trim and new soft evenly-lit dial scale. A multiplex adapter output is provided. Feature for feature the FM-4 offers the most outstanding dollar value in FM entertainment available today. Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs.

MONOPHONIC-STEREO AM-FM TUNER KIT (PT-1)

Outstanding features in both styling and circuitry are combined in this 16tube deluxe sterco AM-FM combination tuner to bring you the very finest of program sources for your listening enjoyment. Features include three printed circuit boards for easy construction and high stability-wired, prealigned 3-tube FM tuning unit-built-in AM rod antenna-tuning meterautomatic frequency cuntrol (AFC) with on-off switch-and flywheel tuning. Other features include variable AM bandwidth, 10 kc whistle filter, tunedcascode FM front end, FM AGC and amplified AVC for AM. AM and FM circuits are separate and individually tuned so they can be used simultaneously for stereo applications. Cathode follower outputs with individual level controls are provided for both AM and FM, with a multiplex adapter output provided. A tuning meter and flywheel tuning combined with two edge-lit slide rule scales provide effortless tuning. Styling features vinyl-clad steel cover in black with inlaid gold design and soft black, rigid die-cast panel set off by brushed gold trim, black knobs with gold inserts. Shpg. Wt. 24 lbs.

AUTOMATIC HI-FI RECORD CHANGER KIT (RP-3)

Combining automatic convenience with turntable quality through unique and simple design the Heathkit RP-3 handles your records with the finest of care for full fidelity reproduction. The unique "turntable pause" feature during change cycle and smooth friction



clutch start prevents record damage. Proper weight distribution and low pivot point friction of the tone arm minimize arm resonance, tracking error, and record wear. All record changer kits come equipped with changer base, stylus pressure gauge, 45 RPM spindle, and necessary wire.

STEREO MODEL RP-3S: Equipped with Shure diamond stylus magnetic cartridge providing frequency response of ± 4 db from 30 to 14,000 CPS. \$74.95 Shpg. Wt. 19 lbs.

MONAURAL MODEL RP-3-LP: (monaural microgroove recordings only): Equipped with Fairchild Magnetic diamond stylus cartridge. Shpg. Wt. 19 lbs.

\$74.95

MONAURAL MODEL RP-3: Features a GE VRH magnetic cartridge with diamond LP and sapphire 78 stylus. Shpg. Wt. 19 lbs. \$64.95

$$\label{eq:specificAtions} \begin{split} & \text{SpecificAtions} = \text{Oprivates from: 105-130-oils 60 cycles. Wow and Flutter: Less than 0.18% private 33-1/3 RPM. Furniable Speed: Accurate within <math>\pm 2/$$
. Change Cycle: Completed in 9 seconds. Dimensions: 13% wide 12° deep. 5° above and 3° below mounting board. Motor Type: 4 Pole hum shirtleded. Type of Drive: Friction. Record Speeds: Aspeeds. Automatic and manual 33-1/3. 45. 78 RPM. Manual conty—16 RPM. V. riations in Tracking Force: Less than 0.9 gram from first record to tenth record. Controls: "ON-OFF" wild. Manual Repret. "Speedminder" (automatic speed selection and indexing). Manual speed selector (4 speed). Events Midnight Gray, Base; Maple (untinished), Mounting Board: Birch (untinished),



88—108 mc. Quieting 3.5 uv for 30 db of quieting. Frequency: 10.7 mc. Image 75 kc per volt. AM Suppres-2 db 20-20,000 cps. Harmonic 400 cycles 100% modulation. in 1%. 60 cycle and 6 kc mixed (enna: 300 ohms unbalanced, tode follower). Output Voltage; Julation, 20 uv signal). Power 60 cycle AC at 25 watts. Overall × 5%" D

MODEL FM-4

\$**34**95



HIGH FIDELITY AM TUNER KIT (BC-1A)

Delivers AM broadcast reception comparable to FM quality. Features a special detector using crystal diodes and broad-band IF circuits for low signal distortion. Prealigned RF and IF coils eliminate the need for special alignment equipment. Sensitivity better than 3 microvolts for one volt output. Two output levels provided. Built-in power supply. Special antenna supplied, also provision for outside antenna. Shpg. Wt. 9 lbs.



HIGH FIDELITY FM TUNER KIT (FM-3A)

Featuring broad-banded circuits for full fidelity and better than 10 microvolt sensitivity for 20 db of quieting, the FM-3A pulls in stations with clarity and full volume. Incorporates stabilized temperature compensated oscillator, built-in power supply, pre-aligned IF transformers and ratio detector. The pre-assembled tuning unit is pre-aligned. Two out-put levels provided. Shpg. W1. 8 lbs.

a complete line of monophonic



NEW

from the HEATHKIT AUDIO LABS

NEV

\$**29**95









Model WA-P2 'Master Control'' hi-fi preamplifier kit. 7 lbs.\$19.75 Model SP-2 Mono-Stereo (2 channel mixer) Preamplifier kit. 15 lbs. Model SP-1 Single Channel version of SP-2. \$56.95 ... \$37.95 13 lbs. Model C-SP-1 Converts SP-1 to SP-2. 5 lbs. \$21.95



NEW "ECONOMY" STEREO AMPLIFIER KIT (SA-3)

The all-new Heathkit SA-3 Stereo Amplifier has all the convenience o dual channel control at a fraction of the cost of comparable equipment. preamplifier section of the SA-3 provides complete control for both channels tone controls provide "boost" and "cut" for base and treble. Dual concent ume controls make possible precise channel balancing. A channel reversing and a speaker phasing switch allows optimum performance. Two separate are provided for each channel to accommodate certainic cartridge phonon AM-FM tuners, or tape recorder. Program source may be reproduced in monophonic or stereo form. A really big package of stereo performance fe small investment! Shpg. Wt. 13 lbs.

Hi-Fi Ampereo

Similar Diversitial Control (Control Control Control

NEW "ECONOMY" 3 WATT AMPLIFIER KIT (EA-1)

More than enough for room filling volume . . . ideal for getting started on a lo cost individual component system. Designed for use with ceramic cartridge record players, tuners, tape recorders, etc. Built-in preamplifier provides you with all the necessary tone and volume controls for adjusting the sound reproduction to your personal taste. Smart appearance, quality components, assemble it in a few hours for years of trouble-free enjoyment. Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs.

SPECIFICATIONS: Power Output: 3 and k. Utildy Ratina, Power Response: ± 1 db 60 cps kc at 3 watts output. Total Harmonic Oistortion: less than 3%, 60 cps to 23 kc at 3 watts output. Inter-modulation Distortion: Less than 3% at 2 waits output water 60 cps and 6 cps and 44. Hum and Noise: 70 db bilow full output. Power Supply: transformer of batter du liw as rolf. Inputs: (2), crystal or crame phono cprinden. * vr., Input Sensitivity: 100 m/ for 3 watts output. Output Impedance: 4, 8, and 16 ohm. Dimensions: 3% H. x 9; W x 65 D

NEW 14-WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER (EA-3)

Features, Brilliant Performance! Designed to function as the "heart" of your hi-fi system, the EA-3 combines the preamplifier and amplifier into one compact package. Providing a full 14 wants of high fidelity power, more than adequate for operating the average system, the EA-3 provides all the controls necessary for precise blending of musical reproduction to your individual taste. Clearly marked controls give you finger-tip command of bass and treble "boost" and "cut" retion, switch selection of three separate inputs, "on-off" and volume control. A hum balance control is also provided.

NOTE THESE OUTSTANDING SPECIFICATIONS: Power Output: 14 watts. Hir Fi: 12 watts, Professional: 16 watts, Utility Power Response: ± 1 db from 20 cns to 20 kc at 14 watts output. Total Harmonic Distortion: Less than 2°, 30 cns to 5 kc at 14 watt output. Intermodulation Distortion: Less than 1° at 16 watt output using 60 cns and 6 kc signal mixed 41. Hum and Noise: mag. phono input, 47 db below 14 watts; tunir and crystal chono, 63 db below 14 watts.

POWER AMPLIFIERS



Model UA-1 "Universal" hi-fi 12-watt amplifier kit. 13 lbs	15
Model W-4AM Single Chassis 20-watt hi-fi amplifier kit, 28 lbs \$39.7	75
Model W-3AM Dual Chassis hi-fi 20-watt amplifier kit. 29 lbs	/5
Model W-7M "Extra Performance" hi-fi 55-watt amplifier kit. 28 lbs \$54.9	15
Model W-5M high fidelity 25-watt amplifier kit, 31 lbs.	75
Model W-6M high fidelity 70-watt amplifier kit. 52 lbs \$109.5	15

SPEAKER SYSTEMS

Model SS-3 "Basic" fir hi-fi speaker system kit.

- 26 lbs. Model SS-2 "Basic Range" hi-fi speaker system \$34.95

Model SS-1B "Range Extending" hi-li speaker system kit 20 lba



Model HH-1 "Legato" hi-fi speaker system kit, 195 lbs..... ...\$299.95

HEATH COMPANY, Benton Harbor, Michigan []) a subsidiary of Daystrom, Inc.

Citizen's Band Transceiver Kit

NEW: No Radio Operators License Necessary!

- Designed to meet all FCC requirements for new 11-meter "Citizens Band" class D operation.
- Any U.S. citizen 18 or older eligible for license.
- No theory to study—no tests to take.

8.

- Hundreds of uses in business or pleasure.
- Top quality components—proven performance-easy to build.

SPECIEV FREQUENCY CHOICE

CLASS D CITIZEN'S BAND FREQUENCIES

26.965 mc	27.035 mc	27.115 mc	27.185
26.975 mc	27.055 mc	27.125 mc	27.205
26.985 mc	27.065 mc	27.135 mc	27.215
27.035 mc	27.075 mc	27.155 mc	27.225
27.015 mc	27.085 mc	27.165 mc	27.225
27.025 mc	27.105 mc	27.175 mc	

*This channel shared with Class C Radio Control.



First and only kit of its kind . . . designed to meet all FCC requirements for two-way radio telephone communication on new class D 11-meter "citizens band" . . . any U.S. citizen eighteen or older eligible for license . . . no code test, no radio theory exams, no knowledge of specialized operating procedures required . . . just fill out simple form included with kit and mail to FCC for registration. The Heathkit CB-1 Transceiver is light, compact, simple to assemble, casy to use. Buy two or more units, have your own communications system . . . talk with family, friends, associates from your car, home, boat or office . . . cover distances from one to ten miles depending on location and type of installation (extensively field tested). A flick of a switch selects "transmit" or "receive" while single receiver tuning control selects any of 23 assigned channels . . . third knob controls volume and turns set on and off. With separate vibrator power supply available from Heath, along with two special power cords included with kit, you can convert transceiver from fixed location at home or office to mobile operation in cars, boats, etc., in minutes, after initial installation, with no tools or adjustments. There's a Heathkit accessory antenna for any application, mobile or fixed. Kit comes complete with microphone, station identification card which fits in plastic window at end of cabinet, all pertinent FCC regulations and application forms, a sheet of adhesive-back letters and numbers to affix call letters in space provided on front panel, and crystal for one channel. Specify your frequency choice or we will supply crystal of appropriate frequency. The famous Heathkit quality coupled with the market-shattering low price of this kit make it truly a value of a lifetime. Shpg. Wt. 10 lbs.



ANTENNAS

MODEL CBU-1 "UTILITY" ANTENNA

Low cost, portable antenna for CB-I Transceiver for temporary installations, mobile or fixed, where maximum coverage is not required. Rugged clip for mounting on caves-trough of house or rain gut-ters of cars, trucks, etc. Bracket supplied for for mounting on transcriver or any flat surface. 45/z'' base-loaded, antenna with 12' connecting cable comes complete, ready to use. Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs. \$9.95

MODEL CBM-1 "MOBILE" ANTENNA

For CB-1 Transceiver permanent mobile installations where greatest coverage is desired. Easy to install double chain-type bumper mount spring base—no cutting or drilling. Easily adapted to boats, etc. ¼ wave whip antenna approximately 9' from mounting surface to tip-supplied with clip for securing in semi-horizontal position to clear obstructions. Kit is complete with 102" whip in 2 sections, 15' connecting cable and all necessary hardware. Shipg, Wt. 7 lbs.

\$19.95

MODEL CBF-1 "FIXED LOCATION" ANTENNA

A ¼ wave "ground plane" type antenna for CB-1 Transceiver using 4 radial elements as the "ground plune" and 1 vertical element as the radiator. Excellent coverage, essentially non-directional, making it ideal for communications between fixed and mobile units. Antenna measures 9' 4" from bottom of mounting bracket to top of vertical radiator. Radial length 9', Kit is complete with 50' conneeting cuble and casy to install mounting clamp. Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs. \$19.95

POWER SUPPLIES FOR MOBILE USE OF CB-1:

MODEL VP-1-6 Vibrator Power Supply kit for 6 volt batteries. Shpg. Wt. 4 lbs. \$7.95

Model VP-1-12 Vibrator Power Supply kit for 12 volt batterics. Shpg. Wt. 4 lbs. \$7.95



NEW TRANSISTOR CODE PRACTICE OSCILLATOR KIT (CO-1)

Your best buy in a high quality code oscillator, the CO-1 is ideal for Boy Scouts or beginning radio hams. Practice code by authentic CW tone or blinker light. Switch selects built-in speaker or light. Contactor provided for practice keying or any standard key can be connected. Completely transistorized for long battery life. Powered by two standard flashlight batteries. Batteries included. Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs.

TRANSISTOR PORTABLES

... and other Do-It-Yourself Hobby Kits

Model BR-2 Broadcast-Band Receiver kit. 10 lbs...(less cab.)..\$18.95 Model RC-1 Professional Radiation Counter kit...8 lbs.......\$79.95

MARINE KITS . . .

For Fun and Safety Afloat

Model DF-2 Two Band Transistor Radio Direction Finder kit

9 lbs\$6	9.95
Model FD-1-6 Fuel Vapor Detector kit (6 v.) 4 lbs	5.95
Model FD-1-12 Fuel Vapor Detector kit (12 v.)4 lbs\$	5.95
Model MC-1 Marine Battery Charge kit16 lbs\$	9.95
Model PC-1 Power Converter kit8 lbs\$	24.95



MODEL XR-1P



MODEL DF-2



Shows Primary or Secondary Circuit Patterns

A revolutionary development in the automotive tune-up field. Heathkit

offers the small garage owner, service station operator or hobbyist an

ignition analyzer with qualities and features of scopes costing several

times as much (comparable to instruments costing as much as\$750.00).

The savings you realize through do-it-yourself kit assembly are only

part of the story. Heath engineering know-how and tremendous

buying power play an important role in keeping prices at rock bottom.

Yet, this scope, as with all Heathkits, is designed to be "beginner The IA-IA lets you check the complete ignition system of an auto-

mobile in operation by merely connecting two leads to observe the tell-tale spark pattern of the cylinders. Can be used with the car under

load and in motion by adding a vibrator power supply. Shows condi-

tion of coil, condenser, points, plugs and ignition wiring. A switch

selects either primary or secondary circuit patterns; or alternately

• "Trouble-Shoot" Complicated Ignition Faults in Minutes

provides choice of parade or superimposed secondary patterns. It will also indicate coil reserve, a poor spark plug, defective wiring and will even identify the offending plug or wire. Also detects breaker point bounce, a defective condenser, or will allow setting of the dwell-time of the points. The IA-IA is simple to use, with a minimum of controls, yet is completely flexible for all types of internal combustion engines with coil ignition and accessible breaker points. Shows complete engine cycle or just one cylinder at a time. Test leads and comprehensive instruction manuals are supplied with kit. Shpg. Wt. 20 lbs. NEW MODIFICATION KIT FOR OWNERS OF MODEL IA-1 IGNITION ANALYZERS:

Gives you switch selection of either primary or secondary circuit patterns; or alternately provides choice of parade or superimposed secondary patterns. Kit includes test lead modification parts and comprehensive instructions for modification and use. Shpg. Wt. 2 lbs. Heathkit MK-6. \$4.95.

A COMPLETE LINE OF INSTRUMENT KITS

OSCILLOSCOPES

Model OM-3 "General Purpose" 5" oscilloscope kit. .22 lbs.......\$39.95 Model OP-1 "Professional" 5" DC oscilloscope kit....34 lbs......\$179.95

METERS

Model V-7A Etched Circuit VTVM kit7 lbs	5.95
Model AV-3 Audio VTVM kit6 lbs\$2	9.95
Model MM-1 20,000 ohms/volt VOM kit6 lbs	9.95
Model AW-1 Audio Wattmeter kit7 lbs	9.50
Model M-1 Handitester kit3 lbs	7.95

GENERATORS

Model TS-4A TV Alignment Generator kit16 lbs	\$49.50
Model CD-1 Color Bar and Dot Generator kit13 lbs	\$59.95
Model SG-8 RF Signal Generator kit8 lbs	
Model TO-1 RF Test Oscillator kit4 lbs	
Model LG-1 Laboratory RF Generator kit16 lbs	
Model AG-9A Audio Generator kit10 lbs	
Model AG-10 Sine-Square Generator kit12 lbs	
Model AA-1 Audio Analyzer kit13 lbs	

TEST INSTRUMENTS

Model TC-3 Tube Checker kit12 lbs
Model CC-1 Cathode Ray Tube Checker kit. 10 lbs
Model T-4 Visual-Aural Signal Tracer kit5 lbs
Model C-3 Condenser Checker kit. 7 lbs
Model CM-1 Direct Reading Capacity Meter kit7 lbs
Model CT-1 In-Circuit Capaci-Tester kit 5 lbs

Plus many more quality instruments for every need1

A COMPLETE LINE OF HAM GEAR

FIXED STATION

Model DX-20 CW Transmitter kit 19 lbs \$35.95
Model DX-40 Phone and CW Transmitter kit25 lbs\$64.95
Model DX-100-B Phone and CW Transmitter kit107 lbs
Model VHF-1 "Seneca" VHF Ham Transmitter kit56 lbs
Model TX-1 "Apache" Ham Transmitter kit110 lbs
Model RX-1 "Mohawk" Ham Receiver kit 66 lbs
MOBILE
Model MT-1 "Cheyenne" Mobile Ham Transmitter kit 19 lbs. \$99.95 Model MR-1 "Comanche" Mobile Ham
Receiver kit 19 lbs \$119.95
Model MP-1 Mobile Power Supply kit 8 lbs
Model AK-7 Mobile Speaker kit 4 lbs\$5.95

NEW EDUCATIONAL ELECTRONIC ANALOG COMPUTER KIT (EC-1)

- · 9 DC operational amplifiers-3 initial condition power supplies
- 5 coefficient potentiometers—repetitive solution oscillator
- Electronically regulated power supply

Filling a multitude of needs in the fields of education and electronics, the model EC-1 puts advanced engincering techniques within easy reach of the average individual or institution. An assortment of precision components and patch cords are provided for setting

up many complex problems. Solutions are read directly on the panel mounted meter or on an external read-out device such as the Heathkit OR-1 DC Oscilloscope. An informative manual is provided, illustrating operating procedures and basic computer information as well as showing how to set up and solve typical problems. Shpg. Wt. 43 lbs.

06666

HEATHKIT EC-1

\$19995

000



- · Identical DC coupled vertical and horizontal amplifiers
- 5ADP2 flat-face CRT—edge-lit graticule
- Transformer operated silicon diode power supply

Offering all the features of a high quality DC oscilloscope, the model OR-1 is ideal as a read-out indicator in com-

puter applications as well as many types of testing and development work. Features DC to 200 ke (1 db point) bandwidth, 0.1 V (peak-to-peak) per CM sensitivity (uncalibrated). Normal frequency coverage is from 5 to 50 ke in four overlapping ranges. Critical voltages are regulated with gas-filled VR tubes. Coupling may be either AC or DC as selected by the input attenuator switch. Many uses in industrial, educational and medical fields. Shpg. Wt. 21 lbs.



HEATHKIT OR-1

COMING SOON! ELECTRONIC ORGAN KIT ...

an instrument that will excite the entire musical world. Engineered to familiar Heathkit perfection, and styled for the most discriminating taste . . . yet simple to assemble and priced for the average home. Interested? Send your name and address, we'll rush information as soon as available. No obligation.

HEATHKIT	HEATH C	OMPANY BENTON HARBO	or 15, MICH.	
ORDER BLANK	Marca		SHIP	VIA
	Name		Pa	rcel Post
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Convenient "over-the-counter" delivery is now available through any of the Authorized Heathkit Dealers listed below. Although you will find the price of Heathkits slightly higher when buying locally, we're sure you'll agree that this increase is justified. Your dealer absorbs all transportation charges, carries a complete stock of kits for immediate delivery, provides demonstration facilities, offers you a reliable source for parts and fast service... and stands ready to counsel or advise you on any problem that might arise.

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



Dealers Speak on Problems (Continued from page 73)

labor to bring them in line with their actual costs of doing business will find the going pretty rough as more and more set owners buy replacement tubes at the corner drug stores."

Reflecting the opinion widely held among independent service dealers, the majority of those involved in this discussion expressed the feeling that the independent service industry is at a critical crossroads of its existence. In addition to the internal strife that has kept the field in an uproar for a number of years, the feeling is growing that wishful thinking has blocked the industry from accepting the competitive challenge posed by all of the forces that are out to snag a share of the public's TV service dollars.

As one dealer expressed it, "Most of us have felt, at one time or another, that we have some sort of dower rights in the business of servicing TV sets. Because of that, we are inclined to look on all types of competition as predatory forces, poaching in a market that is exclusively ours. This sort of thinking blinds a dealer to the realities of operating a business in a free, competitive market. It has blocked the TV service industry from making an objective appraisal of its position. This has prevented the collective action that could have slowed down or completely stopped some of our present competition before it got firmly entrenched "

Accepting the fact that the selfservice tube testers are here to stay. dealers feel they will lap up a growing percentage of the replacement tube market until independent service dealers as a whole start to use the economic tools at their command to compete with them. It was stressed that, at the present suggested list prices for tubes, vending-machine operators are able to pay location owners a handsome profit for the space taken up by the tube testers. In drug stores, for instance, the thirty per-cent profit given on tube sales is higher than the average markup on merchandise that the druggist must buy outright and gamble on selling.

Some dealers feel that a sliding-scale discount on tubes would be an effective competitive weapon. Under this plan, the amount of discount allowed the set owner would be determined by the number of tubes required to put the set back in good operating condition. The theory back of this plan is that it would provide an added inducement to customers to replace tubes that are on the fringe of failure when a set is serviced. Irrespective of the plan selected, however, all of these dealers were in accord that the service industry must meet the tube challenge head-on with a new service-industry schedule of suggested list prices for tubes, based upon more realistic rctail mark-ups. -- 30--

How to keep your profits from going to the "dogs"!

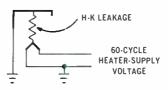




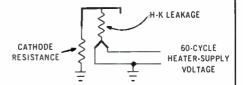
Review these important facts about heater-cathode leakage

Did that TV set came back? Same symptoms —60-cycle hum bars? Yau diagnased the trouble carrectly—a leaky tube.

Here's why a leaky tube can cause you a lat of trouble.



H-K leakage provides a path far 60-cycle current ta flow from the heater ta the cathade. If there is no resistance or impedance in the cathade circuit, this leakage current usually causes no difficulty.



When there is resistance in the cathade circuit, the H-K leakage current develops a 60-cycle voltage across the cathode resistor. This voltage may produce visible and/ or audible 60-cycle "hum".



RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA Electron Tube Division Harrison, N. J.

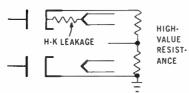
October, 1959



H-K leakage in the RF, IF, ar video stages of a TV receiver can praduce 60-cycle horizontal pulling and "hum" bars.



H-K leakage in the sync-separator tube ar in the harizontal AFC, oscillator, or output tubes can produce 60-cycle horizontal pulling without "hum" bars.



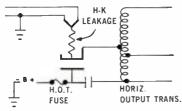
In detectar, discriminator, and AFC stages, which usually have relatively high values of resistance in the cathode circuit, even a slight amount of H-K leakage current can easily cause visible and/or audible 60cycle "hum" symptoms.



H-K LEAKAGE CR SHORT

Another way RCA helps you improve your business

An H-K short circuit, or low-resistance leakage, in a series-string tube, short-circuits part of the heater circuit. The resulting higher voltage across the remaining heaters may cause heater burnaut.



H-K leakage in a damper tube which has its heater grounded may cause the H.O.T. fuse to blow.

RCA tubes help you beat these problems drastically reduce heater-cathode leakage and shorts through such improvements as precise control af heater coatings to eliminate "thin spats"...better heater stem lead arrangements...new cathode materials and structures. Avoid callbacks caused by tubes that develop H-K leakage problems and keep your profits from "leaking" toa. Remember to always ask your distributor for RCA TUBES!



why your next speaker system should be

THE PARAFLEX

• Only Audax incorporates the Patented Paraflex Foam Suspen-sion to give longer travel to the cone, resulting in honest bass without boom or hangover. You get bass with real bottom!

 New Styrofoam Radial Strut-Bracing reinforces cone, assures rigid piston action, preventing cone break-up. Eliminates distor-tion, provides clean reproduction up to the full-rated power output. Needs as little as 10 watts output. You get greater amplifier economy in stareo installations. in stereo installations.

• New Oriented Grain-Processed Magnet gives 20% more efficiency than standard Ainico V

New Ducted-Slot Enclosure spe-cifically designed to enhance the depth and striking realism of the Paraflex high-compliance speaker units. Speakers are located sym-metrically on each side of the ducted slot, resulting in clean bass without trace of boom or unnat-ural heaviness.

 New, dramatic enclosure styling by George Nelson – featuring... new, three-dimensional Dynel "Acoustiscreen" grille, removable for cleaning!

+ Audax Paraflex Speakers are lab-tested and a performance seal on each unit indicates its resonant frequency ± 1 cycle.

Model CA-80 12" x 12" x 24" with two full range speakers—\$99.95

Model CA-100 15" x 12" x 25" with two 10" full range speakers and 2 matching cone tweetersrange sp \$139,95



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City		State	
Execut. Northan Execut	ling Coro	ER Brondwaw	New York 1

Canada: Atlas Radio Corp., 50 Wingold Ave., Toronto 19, Ont.



STEREO P.A. AMPLIFIER

Radio Shack Corporation, 730 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 17, Mass. has recently introduced a stereo-adapted public-address amplifier as its Model PA 30/60.

This new unit in the company's "Realistic" line features two microphone and one phonograph channels



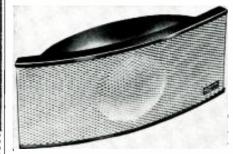
and is rated at 30 watts. Separate volume, bass, and treble controls permit input blending and continuous tone variations over a wide range. Four impedances are available, including one constant-voltage tap for speaker matching. This 117-volt a.c. amplifier has an auxiliary power receptacle plus an additional plug and receptacle for operation by an external 6- or 12-volt d.c. power supply.

The company will supply complete specifications and price on this new amplifier upon request.

"SPHERICON" SUPER TWEETER

Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y. has announced the availability of a new "super tweeter" which is being marketed as the "Sphericon" SK-131.

The unit is equipped with a built-in 3000 cps crossover network and is said to provide smooth linear response from



3000 to beyond 40,000 cps \pm 1 db from 3000 cps to supersonic frequencies.

An advanced-design phenolic domed diaphragm radiates a sound pattern of 120 degrees in all directions, vertically as well as horizontally. Power capacity is 30 watts. The unit is designed to be used with any 4-16 ohm speaker without need of an L-pad. Housed in a sturdy satin-black plastic case with an acoustically designed gold anodized aluminum grille, the unit comes completely assembled and ready to hook up.

NEW G-E STEREO CARTRIDGES General Electric Company, West Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y. has just introduced a newly designed series of stereo-magnetic cartridges which has been designated the VR-22 Series.

Major improvements in the essential areas of stereo performance-response, separation, compliance, and freedom from hum-have been achieved with this new series, according to the company.

The VR-225 has a frequency response of 20 to 20,000 cps ± 3 db; up to 30 db channel separation; lateral compliance of 4 x 10-" cm/dyne and vertical compliance of 2.5 x 10⁻⁶ cm/dyne. Recommended tracking force is 2 to 4 grams.



It uses a .5 mil diamond stylus and is intended for use with professional turntable systems.

The VR-227, for record changer and turntable application, uses a .7 mil diamond stylus. Frequency response is 20 to 17,000 cps ± 3 db; up to 30 db channel separation; 3×10^{-6} cm/dyne lateral compliance and 2 x 10-4 cm/dyne vertical compliance. Recommended tracking force is 5 to 7 grams.

Replacement styli will be available for both models but are not interchangeable with previous stereo cartridges made by the company.

RCA TAPE CARTRIDGES

Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J. has unveiled its stereophonic tape cartridge player and announced the availability of approximately 150 tape cartridges to be used with the instrument.

The cartridges will carry up to an hour of stereophonic music, both popular and classical. An assortment o. 16 cartridges are in the hands of dealers now and an additional 50 titles will be available by Christmas. The cartridge, a plastic magazine 5"x7"x1/2", is inserted in the machine where it plays and rewinds automatically.

The companion tape unit operates at 3.75 ips and has four-track, two-channel heads. The player-recorder is 18" wide, 15" deep, and 12" high in a portable carrying case. Auxiliary speakers for stereo applications are available at



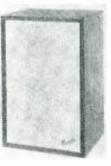
additional cost. Either stereo or monophonic home recordings can be made on the machine and direct recordings (either stereo or mono) made from phonograph, radio, or TV. Live voice or music recordings in either mode can be made by using accessory microphones.

SMALL BOZAK SPEAKER

The R. T. Bozak Sales Company. Darien, Conn. is now offering a new,

small-size speaker system which is being marketed as the "Spinet."

Designed especially for those with extremely limited space, the new system measures 14¹2" x23¹/₆"x11¹2". The "Spinet" is available in two models—one with the



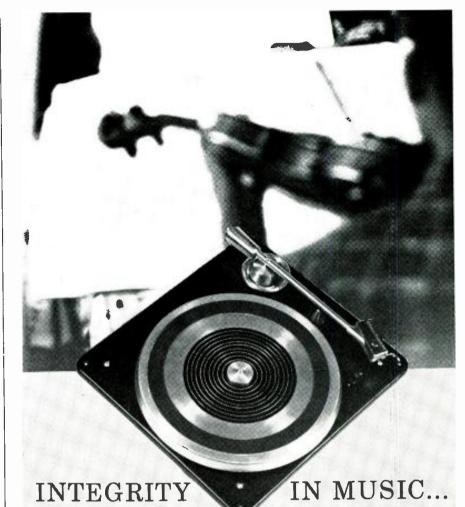
two-way B-500 system and the other with the three-way B-502 speaker system. Each model utilizes the same integrated components found in the manufacturer's larger units.

The modern cabinet may be used vertically or horizontally. The enclosures come in mahogany, walnut, blonde, or ebony finishes or unfinished for those who wish to match the cabinet to existing decor. Further information and complete specifications on those two models are available from the manufacturer.

FISHER "DUPLEX" AMPLIFIER

Fisher Radio Corporation, 21-21 44th Drive, Long Island City 1, N, Y, has recently introduced a new master audio control/duplex amplifier unit which has been designated as the Model X-101A.

Mounted on a single, compact chassis, this unit combines a two-channel preamplifier-equalizer, complete audio controls, and a 40-watt two-channel power amplifier with a reserve peakpower rating of 75 watts. The unit will operate equally well in both stereo and mono modes. Twelve inputs permit any program source, stereo or mono, to be used with maximum effectiveness, and any existing phono cartridge—ceramic, **October, 1959**



NEW SINGLE-SPEED MANUAL TURNTABLE BY STROMBERG-CARLSON

From the same engineers who created the widely acclaimed "Perfectempo" Turntable comes a revolutionary new concept in turntable design: a dual-drive system consisting of two hysteresissynchronous motors, operating in tandem through one belt drive.

The motors are spaced exactly 180° apart. Any variations in the $33\frac{1}{3}$ RPM speed are automatically compensated for by the interaction of the motors and impregnated belt. Rumble and noise are virtually eliminated by the belt drive and a unique suspension system.

Tone arm, pin plugs, A.C. cords, wired for stereo, ready to use for \$69.95 (Audiophile Net, Zone 1).

Your dealer is listed in the Yellow Pages-or write for complete details to Stromberg-Carlson, Special Products Division, 1477 N. Goodman Street, Rochester 3, N. Y.

"There is nothing finer than a Stromberg-Carlson"

STROMBERG-CARLSON

PICK THE BEST FOR YOUR STEREO PICKUP SYSTEM by WEATHERS

These are the same components which play an important role in producing Weathers TrioPhonic Stereo—the sound that outmodes conventional stereo.



StereoRamic Cartridge C-501

The first ceramic cartridge to outperform the finest magnetic pickups.

SPECIFICATIONS

 Professional Arms
 1-2 grams

 Changers and other type arms
 2-6 grams

 Stylus
 0.7 mil diamond or sapphire

 Separation
 25 db

 Signal-to-noise Ratio
 -60 db

 Output per channel
 0.25 Volts 7 cm/sec

 Audiophile Net
 -0.25 Volts 7 cm/sec

C-501-D-Diamond....\$17.50 C-501-S-Sapphire....\$9.75



StereoRamic Pickup System

MC-1. Features the StereoRamic cartridge and the Micro-Touch Tonearm. Leads plug directly into the phono magnetic input of all preamplifiers.

SPECIFICATIONS

> MC-1-D--(Diamond)....\$55.95 MC-1-S--(Sapphire)....\$48.25

For more informatian about Weathers components, write for "The Audiophile's Album" WEATHERS INDUSTRIES

Division of Advonce Industries, Inc.

66 E. Gloucester Pike, Barrington, N.J. Export: Jos. Plasencia, Inc., 401 Broadway, N.Y. Stereo or mono tape recordings can be made using the monitor facilities provided. There is no interference with normal listening while making recordings. There are eight input selector positions and mono or stereo tape heads can be connected directly to the unit for maximum amplification without distortion. Four input level controls allow initial signal balancing on both channels.

Frequency response is 20-20,000 cps. Dimensions, including knobs, are $15\frac{1}{16}$ "x4¹ $\frac{3}{16}$ "x13". Hand-rubbed custom cabinets are available at extra cost. They are offered in mahogany, walnut, and blonde finishes.

HEAD DEMAGNETIZER

Argonne Electronics Mfg. Corp., 165-11 South Road, Jamaica 33, N. Y. is now offering a new tape head demag-



netizer, Model AR-294, which is designed to be used with any tape recorder.

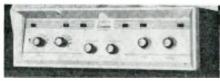
Three complete sets of interchangeable pole pieces are supplied (straight, 45 degrees, and 90 degrees) providing quick and easy access to any tape head. Complete head demagnetization is accomplished without removing the head from the recorder.

The demagnetizer operates from 117volt, 60-cycle a.c. power sources.

PACO STEREO KIT

PACO Electronics Company, Inc., 70-31 84th St., Glendale 27, L. I., New York has entered the audio field with its Model SA-40 stereo amplifier-preamp in kit form.

Consisting of two 20-watt amplifiers, each with its own preamp control system, the Model SA-40 has 40 watts peak power output per channel or a total of 80 watts. Frequency response is ± 1 db from 30 to 90,000 cps meas-



ured at 1 watt steady-state output. Harmonic distortion is less than .2%at 20 watts per channel output and less than .1% at 10 watts per channel output. IM distortion is less than 1% at full rated output.

Controls include a two-position phono and tape equalization switch, a mode selector switch, rumble filter, contour switch (for Fletcher-Munson compen-



Standard and Stereo models INTERNATIONAL RADIO & ELECTRONICS CORP. ELECTRONICS CORP. sation), two speaker-system selector switches, input selector switch, balance control, loudness control, bass and treble controls, and monophonic operation switch. There is a total of 14 inputs and five outputs (dual tape, separate preamp, and standard dual speaker outputs). Speaker connections for 4, 18, 16, and 32 ohm voice coils are provided.

The kit comes complete with a gold and satin black hooded case, panel illumination, and satin gold panel plus illustrated and step-by-step assembly and operation manual. Write the manufacturer for price and additional details. A factory wired version is available as the Model SA-40W.

ATLAS "DECOR PROJECTOR"

Atlas Sound Corporation, 1449 39th Street, Brooklyn 18, N. Y. is now offering a high efficiency, driver-type projector which features the high styling contours of a modern lighting fixture.

The DU-12 "Decor Projector" is designed to harmonize with the most ultra-modern decor. Response is 400 to 9000 cps for the crisp reproduction of speech without reverberation. The unit is equipped with a ratchet-type, positive-lock bracket that permits the speaker to be quickly and easily directed at any angle on either a vertical or horizontal plane. All wiring is concealed with a line-matching trans-former under the mounting canopy.

For further information and complete specifications, write to the manufacturer,

AUDIO CATALOGUES

E-V HI-FI CATALOGUE

Electro-Voice Incorporated, Buchanan, Mich, has just released a colorful 28-page catalogue covering its line of speakers and systems for highfidelity applications.

In addition to complete specifications on the components, the catalogue carries an introduction to stereophonic sound and illustrates the proper placement of speaker systems for most effective sound reproduction.

The company's distributors will supply copies of the new catalogue or readers may write direct to the manufacturer. Please specify Catalogue 134.

HI-FI TUBES/TRANSISTORS

CBS Electronics, Danvers, Mass. has issued a four-page bulletin which discusses the use of vacuum tubes and transistors in high-fidelity applications.

Written by Robert Tomer, the new publication traces the history of highfidelity tubes and discusses problems related to the use of variable-reluctance phonograph cartridges and magnetic tape playback heads.

The bulletin also discusses some of the new hi-fi tubes and outlines the properties of transistors which make them ideally suited for high-quality audio equipment.

For a copy of Bulletin PA-218, entitled "Tubes and Transistors in Hi-Fi," write the firm's Advertising Service, Parker St., Newburyport, Mass. -30-

October, 1959



THE FISHER Laboratory Matched Tubes

Every new FISHER product has attained leadership for one essential reason: it filled a need which, until its introduction, no other comparable product could fully satisfy. FISHER Laboratory Matched TUBES have the same objective. If your high fidelity components sound "wrong" because of tube difficulties, FISHER TUBES can restore them to top performance again.

FISHER TUBES are individually selected to fulfill the maximum requirements of your components, exactly as specified by the manufacturer (no "variables," nothing less than the best in every box.)

FISHER TUBES are chosen for stability, maximum gain, low noise, exact tolerances, long life and for absolutely identical performance characteristics, as revealed by rigid comparison tests!

The next time you need any tubes, insist on FISHER.

Audio-Fans, Servicemen, Dealers-WRITE TODAY FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION

FISHER RADIO CORPORATION, 21-38 44th Drive, L. I. C. 1, N. Y. I want to know more about FISHER Laboratory Matched TUBES! NAME _ STORE NAME______(If a serviceman or dealer)

ADDRESS

_____ STATE ____ ____ CITY ____

TUBE PROBLEM:

An amplifier manufacturer was plagued by noise, microphonics and hum that developed in the high gain stages of his amplifiers. Sonotone engineers were consulted on the problem.

SONOTONE SOLVES IT:

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

RESULTS:

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

Let Sonotone help solve your tube problem, too.



Electronic Applications Division, Dept. TN-109 ELMSFORD, NEW YORK Leading makers of fine ceramic cartridges, speakers, microphones, tape heads, electron tubes. In Canada, contact Atlas Radio Corp., Ltd., Toronto Tracking Error in Stereo (Continued from page 72)

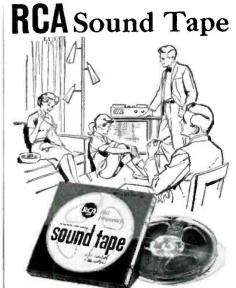
at 3.07 inches (the geometric mean). For equal errors at 3.78 and 5.75 inches, the arm should be tangent at 4.66 inches (again, the geometric mean). This analysis establishes the two tangency points for an offset arm to be at 3.07 and 4.66 inches. As before, an undershoot distance *a* can be found which will satisfy all of these conditions. The result is that *a* should equal $\sqrt{L^2 - 14.3} - L$.

There are two important things to note about this result. First, a will always be negative for an offset arm since the square-root term will always be smaller than -L. A negative value of a means that an offset arm always requires an overshoot rather than an undershoot. This is in contrast to the straight arm case which always requires an undershoot.

The second thing to note is that adoes not depend upon the offset angle ß This is so because each length of offset arm automatically requires a specific offset angle which satisfies all conditions for minimum over-all tracking error. In other words, once an arm length is chosen by the manufacturer there is one, and only one. offset angle that will properly set the tracking errors equal at radii of 2.50, 3.78, and 5.75 inches. Any other choice of offset angle will set the tracking errors equal at completely different radii than those chosen in this article.

Unfortunately, there does not exist a general agreement among arm manufacturers as to what radii should be used in setting the tracking errors The outer radius generally equal. varies from 5.75 to 6.00 inches and the inner radius anywhere from 1.80 to 3.00 inches. These wide variations make it impossible to specify a simple formula which will allow the user to properly position any manufacturer's arm for minimum over-all tracking error. Therefore, each arm must be oriented so that it satisfies the tangency criteria which the manufacturer originally chose in the design of his arm. We can only question whether or not the manufacturer's choice is a realistic one.

Luckily, the offset arm is so superior to the straight arm that variations in design cause only minor variations in tracking error. To illustrate the superiority of the offset arm, Fig. 9 shows a comparative plot of the tracking error as two nine-inch arms proceed across a disc. Curve A shows the variation in tracking error for a nineinch straight arm improperly oriented to pass over the center of the disc. Curve B is for the same straight arm re-oriented for an optimum undershoot of 0.77 inch. Curve C is for a nineinch offset stereo arm (in this case, the General Electric TM-2G arm) mounted according to the manufacturer's instructions. Note the tremendous superiority of the offset arm. Perhaps the only criticism that can be made of



for superb recording and playback!

RCA Sound Tape is famous for incomparable high-fidelity reproduction. Available in the popular and economical 5" and 7" reel sizes, on splice-free Mylar* and acetate bases. Ask for RCA Sound Tape wherever superior quality magnetic recording products are sold!



ELECTRONICS WORLD

this arm is that the tracking error is much larger at the outer radius than it actually need be. With a slight redesign, the outer tracking error could be reduced at a cost of inner tracking error. However, this would make the *over-all* tracking error much lower, which is to be desired.

In terms of crosstalk ratio, the incorrectly located straight arm has a crosstalk ratio of 31.6 db at an outer radius of 5.75 inches. When properly oriented, the crosstalk ratio increases to 42.1 db at this same radius, an improvement of 10.5 db. In sharp contrast, the offset arm has a crosstalk ratio of 68.2 db, a further increase of over 26 db!

Summary

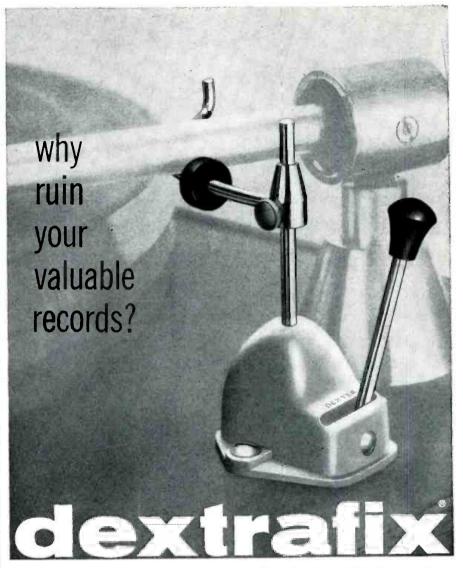
The equation for optimum undershoot for straight pickup arms (Fig. 5) suggests that a straight stereo arm should be as long as practical in order to minimize tracking error and maximize stereophonic crosstalk ratio. However, a long arm must, of necessity, have a large dynamic mass which is undesirable for stereophonic reproduction since it causes excessive groove sidewall pressure. As a result, an offset arm is always preferable since this type allows tracking error to be minimized with a relatively short arm by proper design and selection of offset angle. In this case, then, it is desirable to have as short an arm as possible in order to lower the dynamic mass.

Fig. 8 includes the formula for optimum overshoot with an offset arm when the conditions of equal tracking errors at 2.50, 3.78, and 5.75 inch radii are present. Since most manufacturers do not use these conditions in the design of their arms, this equation is not universally useful but only helps indicate the general procedure used.

Table 1 gives the length, offset angle, and recommended overshoot for many commercially available stereo arms. The overshoot distance listed should be used for properly orienting the pickup arm. Using this optimum orientation, the resulting maximum tracking error has been calculated and tabulated along with the minimum crosstalk ratio at this point.

Note that in all cases the minimum crosstalk ratio is sufficiently high to guarantee a minimum of degradation of the stereophonic effect due to tracking error. This is the result of proper arm design and optimum orientation. Unless the arm is properly located for optimum overshoot, unnecessary degradation of the stereophonic effect will occur, and it must be remembered that this degradation is in addition to the crosstalk already present in the disc, cartridge, and amplifiers.

For arms not listed in Table 1, it is advisable to follow the manufacturer's recommendations carefully with regard to optimum overshoot or undershoot. It is wise to mount the pickup arm so that it may be moved readily when in place and the undershoot or overshoot distance accurately adjusted. -30-





lowers the tonearm into the lead-in groove... lifts it after play! If the tonearm slips out of your fingers and bounces over the record—the record is ruined! If you're unlucky, you will also need a new stylus and possibly a new cartridge.

Why take a chance? DEXTRAFIX[®] TONE-ARM CONTROL prevents such accidents! It places the stylus in the lead-in groove gently and accurately. Then, at the end of play or at any point on the record, it lifts the stylus from the record. And the stylus cannot touch the record until the lift bar is again lowered for the next play. The DEXTRAFIX[®] TONEARM CONTROL also facilitates "cueing" at any point on the record.

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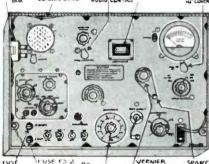
POGO STICK WALKY-TALKY Friedback of the one of the set of the set

-EACH BC-745 POGO PRICE-STICK TRANS-RECEIVER

STICK TRANS-RECEIVER with tubes, low covening, 1-10: 7:16 Thanhing Unit, numlified for Class D. Citheen's formit exercises, and modification data for Trans-Receiver conversion. USEO-EXCELLENT units. Nind: Wt. 20 Ibs. S49,955 CHEST UNIT T:39, for above. Houses dry latterless exhalaned above, for field operation, and self-constained above, for field operation, and self-constained Nicromburger, speaker Unit, less halterless. Simply for above, with hull(-in bathsheaker and self-constained bres mot include 1:17 Hand Micromburg resulters, wit, 22 has. EACH. S29,95

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MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS BC-329L-SMALL AIRPORT TOWER CONTROL TRANSMITTER

CONTROL TRANSMILLER Crystal-controlled. modernized BC-329L Tower Control transmitters just received. Prequency Range 200 to 410 KC. minimum 23 waits power output on AI, A2, or 410 KC. minimum 23 waits power output on AI, A2, or 410 KC. minimum 28 waits power output on AI, A2, or 410 KC. minimum 28 waits power output on AI, A2, or 410 KC. minimum 28 waits power output on AI, A2, or 410 KC. minimum 28 waits power output on AI, A2, or 410 KC. minimum 28 waits power output on AI, A2, or 510 KC. minimum 29 waits power output on AI, A2, or 510 KC. minimum 29 waits power output on AI, A2, or 510 KC. minimum 20 waits power output on AI, A2, or 510 KC. minimum 20 waits power output on AI, A2, or 510 KC. minimum 20 waits power output on AI, A2, or 510 KC. minimum 20 waits power output on AI, A2, or 510 KC. minimum 20 waits power output on AI, A2, or 510 KC. minimum 20 waits power output on AI, A2, or 510 KC. minimum 20 waits power output on AI, and 510 KC. minimum 20 waits power output on AI, and 510 KC. minimum 20 waits power output on AI, and 510 KC. minimum 20 waits power output on AI, and 510 KC. minimum 20 waits power output on AI, and 510 KC. minimum 20 waits power output on AI, and 510 KC. minimum 20 waits power output on AI, and 510 KC. minimum 20 waits power output on AI, and 510 KC. minimum 20 kC. minimum 20

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TG-34 CODE PRACTICE SETS. Learn to conv code, or Imnrove your speed wild thus unit. For individuals, schools, etc. Complete, bortable automatic unit for re-recorded in his on paper table. Pro-recorded isnot in recorded in his on paper table. Pro-recorded isnot of sons I tu 15 (on 15 reels), available from hanny other sons I tu 15 (on 15 reels), available from hanny other sons I tu 15 (on 16 r AS ABOVE. NEW-UNUSED . \$22.50 BC-312 RECEIVER. Well known Signal Corps Communications Receiver, 1500 KC to 18.0 MC. For 12 V. DC operation. Used-Excellent condition. \$60.00 Tested. Shuk, wt. 75 Ins. EACH RA-20 POWER SUPPLY. To cunvert above Receiver to 110 V AC operation. USED-GOOO \$14.95 ea. NEW UNITS..\$17.95 ea. BC-342 RECEIVER. Same as RC-312 except includes Crystal Filter and, Phasing Control and for \$84.50 110 V AC obstation. Used-Tested....EACH \$84.50 BC-312, 342, 344 INSTRUCTION BOOK, posthald, 52,50 BC-344 LOW FREQ. R'C'V'R. Same appearance & con-struction as BC-342. Sonstitue Superhet covering 150 to 1500 KC m 4 banks. Incorporates BFD for CW reception. For 10 V. AC operation. NEW units. Tested. S84,50

BC-221 FREQUENCY METER. The best instrument pos-sible for determining frequency of transmitter or re-cerver, alignment, testing, etc. Laboratory Precision Range 125 KC to 20.000 KC. Complete with Call-brating trystal, thus, matching Calibration book Tested, Used-Excellent. Shug, wt. 35 Hs.

BC-1306-TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER for MARS applica-tion. 3810 to fable KC. MO or Crystal Content, Includes Crystal Calibration and Net Controls. NEW WAITS, with all times except Final RF 2022 tube. \$222,50 Ship, with 50 time RACH.

PE-237 POWER SUPPLY, for Above IIC-1206. Supplies all neccessary voltages and current for both transmitter and receives actions. Operates from 6.12, or 24 Volta DC NEW-DNSED mills. Slog. N. 125 lbs. Acch. \$14.95

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Our Largest Radar Telescope

Will include most powerful 20 to 60 mc. transmitter with megawatt power supply.

DISH antenna as tall as a 15-story A building will soon appear on the Stanford University campus. It will be a "radar telescope" with a parabolic reflector 142 feet in diameter. When completed in about a year, the big dish will be America's largest and the world's second largest.

A 20-60 mc. radio transmitter-the most powerful ever built in this frequency range and requiring a millionwatt supply-will be installed near the dish, making the combined installation a new and sensitive tool for space research

The project will be a joint undertaking by Stanford Research Institute's Communication and Propagation Laboratory and the University's Radio Propagation Laboratory, with support from the Air Force Cambridge Research Center

Usually radio telescopes are equipped to receive only naturally occurring electromagnetic radiation from the cosmos. But with the high-powered transmitter. it will be possible to bounce signals against heavenly bodies, as was recently done with the planet Venus.

This technique is becoming increasingly important in studies of the solar system, and the Stanford group will attempt to obtain radar echoes from Mars and from the sun itself. The radar-echo method is called "radar as-tronomy" to distinguish it from "radio astronomy," which does not involve reflection of man-made signals but only reception of natural radiation,

Some of the research findings the group foresees are: (1) more accurate measurements of cosmic distances; (2) surface explorations of the moon and planets by radar; (3) the rotation speed of Venus, whose surface is hidden by perpetual fog; (4) the ionization density and distribution in the sun's outer corona, and around various planets; (5) data on the amounts and movements of ionized gases and space debris between the earth and the moon, and in interplanetary space.

The cost of the 142-foot dish is estimated at about \$250,000. Special use of welded structural members and aluminum fabrication methods will cut some costs 90 per-cent in comparison with other big dishes. The antenna is designed for use at frequencies between 20 and 2000 mc. The transmitter is valued at more than a million dollars. The total investment will be around \$1,500,000, it is estimated.

The largest U.S. radio telescope, now under construction, is a 140-foot dish at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory in Green Banks, West Virginia. -30-





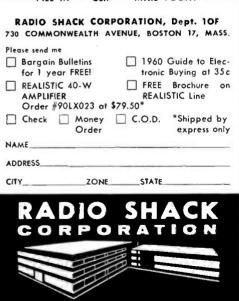


TO BARGAIN BULLETINS

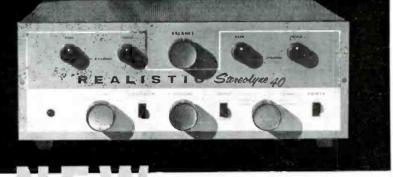
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REALISTIC 40-W STEREO OUTPERFORMS \$140 AMPLIFIERS



50 TO 590 LESS THAN COMPARABLE QUALITY UNITS

REALISTIC STEREOLYNE-40 AMPLIFIER Only REALISTIC could bring you this sensational value! Our buyers shopped the entire market. Our engineers made comparison test after test. All agree the REALISTIC-40 delivers more watts per dollar than any other stereo amplifier on the market today! Note that it's not a kit . . . the REAL-ISTIC-40 is completely wired, and this amazing low price includes the cabinet . . . there's nothing else to buy! REALISTIC is America's best buy in HI-FI!

SPECIFICATIONS and FEATURES: Two 20-watt stereo channels or 40-watts monaural; 80-watts total peak audio output. Frequency Response: 20-20,000 cps ± 1 db. Feedback: 20 db Less than 1% total R.M.S. harmonic distortion at 400 cps; hum level: -59 db on phono and tape head inputs; -79 db on tuner input at 20 watts output. Controls: individual bass and treble controls for each channel; balance control and phasing switch; single volume control adjusts both channels simultaneously; separate loudness switch; AC accessory outlet. Inputs: Tuner, Stereo Phono, Stereo Tape Head. Outputs: 4/8/16 ohms and Tape Recorder. 117 VAC, 50/60 cycles. Size: 12" W x 4½" H x 9½6" D. Custom-styled gold, maroon and white metal cabinet.



October, 1959



Model TW-11-TUBE TESTER Total Price \$47.50-Terms: \$11.50 after 10 day trial, then \$6.00 per month far 6 months if satisfactory. Otherwise return, no explanation necessary!

SUPERIOR'S NEW STANDARD PROFESSIONAL

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

Uses the new self-cleaning Lever Action Switches for individual element testing. Because all elements are numbered according to pin-number in the RMA base numbering system, the user can instantly identify which element is under test. Tubes having tapped filaments and tubes with filaments terminating in more than one pin are truly tested with the Model TW-11 as any of the pins may be placed in the neutral position when necessary. ×

- The Model TW-11 does not use any combination type sockets. Instead individual sockets are used for each type of tube. Thus it is impossible to damage a tube by inserting it in the wrong socket.
- Free-moving built-in roll chart provides complete data for all tubes. All tube listings printed in large easy-to-read type.
- NOISE TEST: Phono-jack on front panel for plugging in either phones or external amplifier will detect microphonic tubes or noise due to faulty elements and loose in-ternal connections.

EXTRAORDINARY FEATURE—SEPARATE SCALE FOR LOW-CURRENT TUBES. been standard practice to use one scale for all tubes. As a result, the calibration for low-current types has been restricted to a small portion of the scale. The extra scale used here greatly simplifies testing of low-current types.

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



SUPERIOR'S NEW MODEL 83





Model TV-50A-Genometer **Total Price** \$47.50 Terms: \$11.50 after 10 day trial, then \$6.00 monthly for 6 months if satisfactory. Other-wise return, no explanation necessary.

CROSS HATCH GENERATOR: The Model TV-50A Genometer will pro-ject a cross-hatch pattern on any TV picture tube. The pattern will consist of non-shifting, horizontal and vertical lines interlaced to pro-vide a stable cross-hatch effect.

Signal Generators in One!

✓ R.F. Signal Generator for A.M. ✓ R.F. Signal Generator for F.M.

✓ Audio Frequency Generator ✓ Bar Generator ✓ Marker Generator

✓ Cross Hatch Generator ✓ Color Dot Pattern Generator

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

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

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

VARIABLE AUDIO FRE-QUENCY GENERATOR: In addition to a fixed 400 cycle sine-wave audio. the Model TV-50A Genometer provides a variable 300 cycle to 20,000 cycle peaked wave audio signal.

MARKER GENERATOR: The Model TV-50A includes all the most fre-quently needed marker points. The following markers are provided: 189 Kc., 262.5 Kc., 456 Kc., 600 Kc., 1000 Kc., 1400 Kc., 1600 Kc., 2000 Kc., 2500 Kc., 3579 Kc., 4.5 Mc., 5 Mc., 10.7 Mc., (3579 Kc. is the color burst frequency)

BAB GENERATOR: The Model TV-50A projects an actual Bar Pattern on any TV Receiver Screen. Pattern will consist of 4 to 16 horizontal bars or 7 to 20 vertical bars.

THE MODEL TY-50A absolutely comes com plete with shielded leads operating instructions.



ELECTRONICS WORLD

98

Superior's New MODEL 77 VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETE WITH NEW 6" FULL-VIEW METER



Model 77—Vacuum Tube Voltmeter Total Price\$42.50

Terms: \$12.50 after 10 day trial, then \$6.00 monthly for 5 months if satisfactory. Otherwise return, no explanation necessary.

Traditionally, the V. T. V. M. has been the one instru-ment used for valtage measurements where law-drain or wide frequency resoanse is essential. And now, the Model 77 V. T. V. M. by taking advantage of new developments including madern bolanced push-pull circuit design, etched circuitry, an extra large meter and ather improvements provides such measurements quicker, with a higher degree of accuracy and with better readability.

The Model 77 will measure DC with negligible looding AC of ANY FORM WAYE; whether sine wave, pulse wave, soike wave, square wave or other comolex wave forms. It will measure all AC from 30 cycles to over 5 megacycles and will do so without additional accessories or cables.

Compare it to any peak-to-peak V. T. V. M. made by any other manufacturer at any price!

- ✔ Madel 77 completely wired and calibrated with all accessories (including even portable carrying case) sells for only \$42.50.
- Model 77 employs a sensitive six inch meter. Extra large meter scale enables us to print all calibrations in large easy-to-read type.
- Madel 77 uses new improved SICO printed circuitry.
- Model 77 employs a 12AU7 as D.C. amplifier and two 9006's as peak-to-peak J voltage rectifiers to assure maximum stability.
- Model 77 uses a selenium-rectified power supply resulting in less heat and thus reducing possibility of damage or value changes of delicate components.
- Model 77 meter is virtually burn-out proof. The sensitive 400 microampere meter is isolated from the measuring circuit by a balanced push-pull amplifier.
- Model 77 uses selected 1% zero temperature coefficient resistors as multipliers. This assures unchanging accurate readings on all ranges.
- AS A DC VOLTMETER: The Model 77 will measure any voltage up to 1500 volts with negligible loading. It is indispensable in receiver and Hi-Fi Amplifier servicing and a must for Black and White and Color TV Receiver servicing where circuit loading cannot be tolerated. A special feature per-mits accurate zero center measurements necessary for the true alignment of Foster-Seely (Armstrong) FM detectors, Ratio Detectors and the newer Gated Beam Detectors.
 - AS AN AC VOLTMETER: The old-fashioned laboratory AC V.T.V.M. was cumbersome, erratic and required several dial manipulations to arrive at a reading. The Model 77 when connected to a circuit will quickly and simply measure its RMS value if sine wave, and its peak-to-peak value if complex wave. Pedestal voltages that determine the "black" level in TV receivers. sync. pulses and saw tooth voltages are easily read with the Model 77.
 - AS AN ELECTRONIC OHMMETER: Because of its wide range of meas-urement in the resistance range (from .2 ohms to 1,000 megohms) the Model 77 will be your most frequently used resistance meter. Leaky capacitors which may not show up on other resistance meters, show up glaringly when tested with the new model 77. Because of its sensi-tivity and low loading, intermittents are more easily found, isolated and repared √ and repaired.

SPECIFICATIONS

- DC VOLTS-0 to 3/15/75/150/300/750/1500 volts at 11 megohms input resistance.
- AC VOLTS (RMS)-0 to 3/15/75/150/300/750/1500 volts.
- AC VOLT', (Peak to Peak)---0 to 8/40/200/400/800/2000 volts
- ELECTRONIC OHMMETER—0 to 1000 ohms/10,000 ohms/100,000 ohms/1 megohm/ 10 megohms/100 megohms/1,000 megohms.
- DECIBELS --10 db to +18 db, +10 db to +38 db, +30 db to +58 db. All based on 0 db =_.006 worts (6mw) into a 500 ohm line (1.73v).
 ZERO CENTER METER--For discriminator alignment with full scale range of 0 to 1.5/7.5/37.5/75/150/375/750 volts at 11 megohms input resistonce.

Model 77 comes complete with operating instructions, prohe and test leads. Use it on the bench-use it on calls. A streamlined carrying case, included at no extra charge, accommodates the tester, instruction book, probe and leads. Operates on 110-120 volt 60 cycle. Only



All prices net, F.O.B., N.Y.C.

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Model TW-11....Total Price \$47.50 \$11.50 within 10 days. Balance \$6,00 monthly for 6 months.
 Model 83......Total Price \$38.50 \$8,50 within 10 days. Balance \$6.00 monthly for 5 months.







 VIBRATOR-OPERATED with Tone Control The ATR Customized Korodio is a compact, new, self-The ATR Customized Koradio is o compact, new, self-contained airplane-styled radio for small import and compact American cars. This economical unit is perfect for all small cars because it can be easily and inex-pensively installed in-dash or under-dash on most any make or model outomabile—and its powerful 8-tube performance provides remarkable freedom from engine, static, and road naises. ATR Karadias are built to look and fit the priced explorement of the look stotic, and road naises. ATR Karadios are built ta look and fit like original equipment with sleek, modern styling and solid, single-unit construction. They offer many customized features and provide highest quality fidelity—yet cost far less thon camparably designed units. The ATR Customized Koradio comes complete with specker and ready to install... and is the ideal way to add fun and value to your small impart or Americon automobile!



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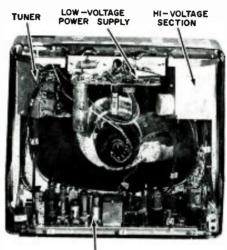


AMERICAN TELEVISION & RADIO CO. Quality Products Since 1931 SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA, U. S. A.

Introducing Innovation in Plated Circuitry Motorola plug-in board with "road map" features

reliability, may be serviced in or out of the set.

WITH ONE NEW model being intro-duced this fall using a plated-circuit board, Motorola abandons its position of relying exclusively on conventional chassis wiring in its TV receivers. According to Karl Horn, chief TV development engineer, the manufacturer feels the new board not only overcomes objections generally raised



CHASSIS BOARD IN PLACE

Fig. 1. Rear of set using the new board. which carries 80 to 85% of the circuitry.

against printed boards but provides advantages over conventional wiring.

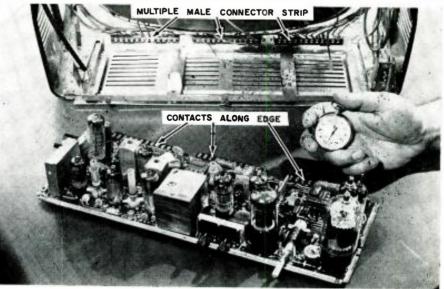
Used only in one 17-inch receiver at the outset, the board was designed with two factors chiefly in mind: reliability and serviceability. As to reliability; the chassis board has extra thickness, uses a new material, and is re-inforced with Fiberglas. New plating materials are also being employed.

Sets using the design survived severe salt-spray, temperature-extreme, flexing, and overvoltage-life tests simulating between 10 and 15 years normal use. Temperature testing consisted of 20 cycles of immersion in a cold chamber (-40°C) for four hours, immediately followed by insertion in a humidity chamber (85°C, 95 per-cent relative humidity) for 16 hours. After each cycle, the sets were run at room temperature for four hours.

As to serviceability, wiring is plated on both sides but all components, including about 80 to 85 per-cent of the receiver circuit, are mounted on one side of the board. The latter is held horizontally at the bottom of the cabinet (Fig. 1), with good access. For convenience, color coding based on the standard EIA code is used to identify all connections on either side of the board, so that tracing may be performed on only one side. Tube type numbers are also engraved. Only the three circuit sections shown in Fig. 1, which are also accessible, are mounted off the board.

By removing a few screws, the entire board may be lifted out of the cabinet (Fig. 2) for external service. Doing this, however, breaks connections to the remainder of the set normally made through 30-odd contacts along one edge. However, the multiple connector strip that mates with the edge of the board may also be removed by loosening two screws. Leads to it are sufficiently long to allow connection outside the cabinet for operational tests. The design also uses two modules. Service "road maps" are pasted inside the cabinet. -30-

Fig. 2. The board taken out of set. Removal is said to require 33 seconds.



ELECTRONICS WORLD



85ESQ HEAD ASSEMBLY, WITH QUARTER-TRACK SHIFT. (Tapelifter and pads not shown.)

The Viking 85 Series deck and Viking recording amplifiers provide the perfect memory for your high fidelity music system. Record monaural or stereo programs at the flick of a switch. Record with the full performance provided by laminated heads. Record quarter track if you prefer, but better still, use the brilliant, ultra short-gap quarter-track head for simultaneous monitoring from the recorded track.

All Viking 85 Series decks now feature laminated (not single laminar) half-track and quarter-track record and playback heads; the same heads used on the professional 95 Series. A laminated head permits a substantially higher recording level without saturation, requires less equalization for brilliant high-end performance and provides much longer head life.

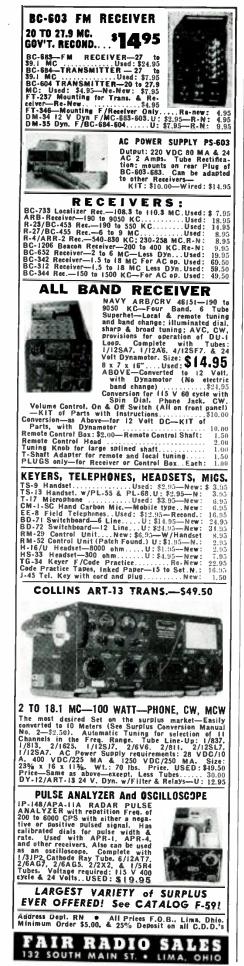
All Viking "Q" model decks may be used equally well for playing the new $7\frac{1}{2}$ i.p.s. four-track tapes and the $3\frac{34}{4}$ i.p.s. tapes featured in cartridges. Cartridge tapes may be removed from the cartridge and played reel-to-reel on the Viking 85.

Viking tape components are sold through high fidelity dealers, exclusively. Further technical information may be obtained by writing directly to Viking's Customer Service Department.

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Dynamic Transistor Checker

New Seco Model 100 is a self-contained, self-powered unit which tests a wide range of transistor types.

THE Seco Model 100 Transistor Checker is a low-cost dynamic checker for transistors. The unit is a completely self-contained, self-powered tester which checks a wide range of transistor types either in or out of the circuit. Transistors under test may simply be plugged into the unit or may be easily clipped into the circuit with alligator clips affixed to the external leads.

The unit is designed with a new but proven concept of dynamic checking under current-amplifier conditions. Fast and easy to operate, the checker provides a visual means of observing signal output by means of the glow in a neon lamp. The indicator lamp simultancously checks for (1) opens, (2) shorts, and (3) gain. The unit permits matching of similar type transistors in an actual operating oscillator circuit. It also provides for a rapid "go-no-go" test at practical collector currents.

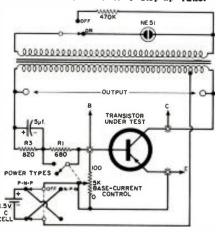
The over-all dimensions of the Modcl 100 are $2\frac{1}{4}x3\frac{1}{4}x6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Shipping weight is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Price of the unit is \$19.95.

Principle of Operation

The tester incorporates a specially designed pulse signal generator. The a.c. signal developed in the primary winding of the transformer (see diagram below), when an operating transistor is connected to the checker, is stepped up to a voltage sufficient to fire a neon glow lamp (NE-51). An oscilloscope or a.c. v.t.v.m. may also be used to check the output of the transistor in the circuit of the tester.

When using the lamp as an indicator, the brightness is in direct proportion to the signal output. When using an a.e. v.t.v.m. or the oscilloscope to note output, the lamp switch is opened to pre-

Complete schematic diagram of transistor checker. The transformer used is a special unit with a 16 to 1 step-up ratio.



vent any clipping that would be caused by the neon lamp itself.

The design of the transformer and the selection of RC components is such that a large range of transistors can be accommodated, from small-signal types to power types. The switch on the control knob which allows the user to select the "Power Types" position changes the amount of feedback by unshorting the 680-ohm resistor. Power transistors are checked at 50 ma. or more, depending on the transistor type. For "quick-check" operation, the base current control knob is set fully to the left at "0". Then the control knob is advanced to reduce the base current and to establish lower collector current. The higher the dial reading at which a given transistor cuts out of opcration, the higher the gain. For "in-circuit" testing, the impedance of the circuit is such that signal genera-



Front-panel view of the transistor tester.

tion is possible with the 1.5-volt battcry in the checker.

In using the tester to match transistors, a comparison is made of the dial reading at which oscillation "drop-out" occurs. Two perfectly matched units will stop oscillating at exactly the same position of the control.

To increase the usefulness of the tester, extra batteries may be attached in series with the collector leads. For more current loading on power transistors, a 500-ohm pot may be connected across the output jacks.

ELECTRONICS WORLD

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	1B3GT	.79	5CG8	.76	6BD6	.51	6CY7	.71	12AQ5		12W6	.6
	155	.51	5CL8	.76	6BE6	.55	6DE6	.58	12AT6		17AX4	.6
	104	.57	5J6	.68	6BF6	.44	6DG6GT	.59	12AT7		17BQ6	1.0
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KHU / TEL	1X2B	.82	5U4GB	.60	6BH8	.87	6DT6	.53	12AU7	.60	19BG6	1.:
	2AF4	.96	5U8	.81	6BK7	.85	6J5GT	.51	12AV6	.41	1978	
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Gasoline-Fume Detector Uses Infrared

New Raytheon automatic gas-fume detector for motor boats and yachts employs unique operating principle.



The gas detector consists of a detector unit, at left, and an indicator unit. The detector, which is installed in the bilges or engine compartment, actuates a flashing red light on the indicator installed on the instrument panel. The unit can be tested electrically by simply turning the "On-Off" knob to the "Test" position. The price of the unit is \$99.50.

NEW CONCEPT in gasoline-fume A detection to guard motorboats and yachts against explosions of deadly gasoline fumes has been announced by Raytheon Co. While conventional detectors operate on the principle of measuring resistance changes in a platinum filament when exposed to fumes, this new detector measures the changes in light intensity, much of which is in the infrared range, of the filament. These light changes are detected by a silicon photocell, similar to the solar cell. The output of the photocell is amplified by a transistor amplifier, which, in turn, actuates an alarm light.

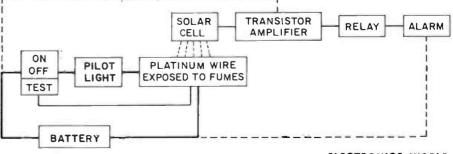
The instrument consists of a detector, containing the platinum filament, and the amplifier-alarm. containing the transistor circuitry and indicator lamps. The detector is installed in the bilges or engine compartment, and the amplifier-alarm is installed at the instrument panel. When the switch on the unit is turned on, the system is activated and the white stand-by jewel glows. Limited current flows through the filament in the detector head and the filament glows faintly. Under normal (safe) atmospheric conditions this glow remains constant. When gasoline fumes are present in the surrounding atmosphere, the filament glow increases in brilliance and activates the adjacent photocell. This, in turn, generates sufficient current to flash the alarm.

The sensing element in the gas detector has a protective gauze screen around it which acts like the one in the Davy safety lamp used by miners. Although the small sample of flammable gas that passes through the screen to the filament burns and raises the temperature of the filament, the flame cannot flash back through the screen to ignite the gas outside.

With this new instrument it is not necessary to make repeated zeroing adjustments of indicating meters and it is unnecessary to remove the sensing unit into free air to check proper functioning and calibration. The new device is said to be more stable and less easily upset by impact or fluctuations in temperature or voltage.

To test the system, the boat owner simply turns a knob on the indicator unit. This momentarily places a higherthan-usual voltage across the sensing filament, artificially duplicating the presence of gasoline fumes. This triggers the alarm proving that the gas detector is on the job and working properly. With older units it was necessary to expose them to fumes from gasoline-soaked rags in order to check their operation. -30-

The automatic gas alarm employs a solar cell to pick up infrared energy given off by a platinum wire when gas fumes are present. The solar cell's signal goes to a transistor amplifier. This closes the alarm circuit (dashed line) and flashes the red alarm light on the instrument panel. In the standby condition the current flows through the solid-line circuit. During test, additional power is applied to the platinum wire causing it to emit infrared energy and trigger the alarm circuit. Conventional gas alarms are based on the Wheatstone-bridge principle. Here a carefully balanced circuit produces no current flow in the normal condition. When gas fumes reach the exposed platinum filament, it overheats and expands changing its electrical resistance and upsetting the balance of the bridge. The unbalance causes current to flow from the bridge to operate a meter or light.



ELECTRONICS WORLD

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1C6	3CB6	6AG5	6BD6	6CN7	65F5	788	12AV6	125Q7	42
107	3Q4	6AH4GT	6BE6	8026	65F7	7C4	12AV7	12V6GT	43
1F4	354	6AH6	6BFS	6CR6	65G7	7C5	12AX4GT	12W6GT	45
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1R5	5ANB	6AQ7	6BN6	6DQ6	614	7F8	12866	198G6G	58
155	SAT8	6AR5	68Q6GT	6F5	608	7G7	128F6	19J6	71A
114	5AVB	6A55	6BQ7	6F6	6V6GT	7H7	128H7	1918	75
104	5AZ4	6A16	6BR8	6H6	6W6GT	7N7	128Q6	24A	76
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DYNAMICALLY CHECKS WIDE RANGE OF TRAN-SISTOR TYPES EITHER "IN OR OUT" OF CIRCUIT!

This new low-cost checker uses an entirely new approach but a proven DYNAMIC principle for checking transistors.

safely tests PNP and NPN transistors either "in or out" of the circuit. Covers wide range of types: small signal including "drift" types, medium power; and power types. Provides positive check for "opens," shorts, and gain—condition indicated by means of a visual indicator plus jacks for meter or scope. Also provides co-No-co test at practical currents—and permits matching of similar transistor types. No set-tip required—no further leakage tests necessary. Model 100 is compact, lightweight, complete, and ready-to-use... helps you cash-in on the big profits in the fast growing transistorized equipment servicing field!

MODEL 100-Wired and factory tested . . . \$19.95 NET



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GRID CIRCUIT and TUBE MERIT TESTER

Complete test coverage of all modern TV tube types as well as all heater type radio tubes including hybrid types, using only 5 sockets. Incorporates patented Seco GRID CIRCUIT TEST plus a reliable CATHODE EMISSION test using new low impedance low test voltage circuit—also checks filament continuity and provides open element test. One easy-to-read meter indicates results for both Grid Circuit and Tube Merit Tests. Two-stage bc amplifier isolates mêter from tube under test to protect meter and makes it possible to achieve a wide range of load currents and test conditions. Complete with portable carrying case, pin straighteners, and flip-chart for quick set-up data.

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Three Tube Testers	In-Circuit Current Checker	NAME	SECO MANUFACTURING CO. 5015 Penn Ave. 50., Minneapolis, Minn.
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Provides 3 important tests: amplifier types tested for gain by Dynamic Mutual Conductance inethod—power types tested for cathode current by Cathode Emission method—all types tested for shorts and grid error by Grid Circuit Test developed and patented by Seco. Dynamic Mutual Conductance Test pre-wired to eliminate elaborate set-up. Cathode Emission Test done by free point pinselector method—will not be obsoleted. Completely self-contained in portable carrying case.

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positive, on-the-spot check of horizontal output current!

This new, low-cost current checker provides simple means for making a positive on-the-spot check of TV horizontal circuits. Can be placed into the circuit in seconds—no unsoldering of circuit uning—immediately indicates whether horizontal tube cathode current is within manufacturer's recommended limits. Valuable as a fast, accurate indicating device when adjusting horizontal drive and linearity. Eliminates one of the most common causes of callbacks. Compact, inexpensive, casy to use-

MODEL HC-6----Wired and factory tested \$12.95 NET



fast check of critical "control grid" conditions

Model GCT-8 checks "control grid" condition of vacuum tubes faster, more accurately than any other tester! As many as eleven simultaneous checks—automatically! Quickly spots grid errors and leakage—stops guessing, substitution checking, and costly rechecks. Electron-Eye tube indicates faults at a glance. Truly portable. The perfect companion to any tester that employs only conventional gas and shorts test, Carry it on all calls. MODEL GCT-8 Complete kit ... \$19.55 NET

MODEL GCT-8 Wired and tested , \$29.95 NET

Mac's Service Shop (Continued from page 66)

served for heavy sets, sets that cannot be safely turned on side or back for service, intermittent sets, turntables —"

"Hold it!" Barney interrupted. "If you keep going, you're not going to leave us anything for bench work."

"OK," Mac obeyed, "but I have a hunch this chassis-flipper won't be empty much of the time."

"What else is new?" Barney asked as he shrugged his shoulders into his shop-coat.

"Well, for one thing, we're going to Center City tonight to a service meeting on new color TV circuits. What's more, we're going to make every one of these educational service meeting shindigs we can from here on in."

"That's OK with me, but isn't it somewhat a new policy? I thought you took the stand a technician could learn more about new circuitry, etc., by reading books, studying service literature, and keeping up with the magazines than he could by listening to lectures."

"Yeah, I know," Mac said with a sigh; "and that's just another fine example of how stupid I can be when I work at it. It's true some fellows *can* learn more by reading than they can by listening; but many other fellows are just the opposite. What they hear sticks with them lots better than what they read. Anyway, few of these service meetings consist of straight lectures. The guy giving the talk almost always accompanies it with slides, motion pictures, or actual demonstration of equipment.

"However, the technical information you pick up at one of these meetings is only part of the benefit. More important, it seems to me, is the contact it affords the technician with other technicians, with distributors, and with manufacturers."

"I'll buy that," Barney agreed. "I get a big boot out of talking to other technicians. It's amazing how often I pick up a tip that actually helps me in my work; but even when I don't manage to pick the other guy's brain, I still enjoy it. Letting our hair down and lambasting our cranky customers is fun. Just knowing the other technician is suffering from the same frustrating exasperations I am makes these a lot more bearable."

"Know what you mean," Mac nodded with an understanding grin. "I also like chatting with my distributor in a relaxed and social atmosphere. Really I think we owe it to him to try to attend a meeting he sets up. He goes to a lot of trouble and expense arranging the meeting, publicizing it, etc. Then, if only a few of his customers show up, that makes him look bad. It's a poor return for all the favors he does us.

"Finally, these meetings provide service technicians with an excellent opportunity to impress the manufacturer through his representative. Believe me, he relays what he picks up at these meetings. If there is something wrong with the product he is selling or if the technicians have any ideas for improving it or making it easier to service, he provides a pipeline right to the manufacturer. And let's not forget this: Those of us who are deeply opposed to factory service have an excellent opportunity in these service meetings to show the manufacturer we are intelligent, progressive, eager to learn, and completely capable of servicing his product. We can demonstrate there is no need for factory service.

"You might say," Mac concluded, "that these service meetings tend to pull all segments of the radio and TV industry together and promote better understanding among them. Anything that does that helps all of us. It would be interesting to know how many service organizations have really been started in a coffee-and-doughnuts session following one of these meetings."

sion following one of these meetings." "I'll bet a lot of them," Barney said. "But, hey! I haven't told you about my vacation yet. I darned near didn't get back. Those Colorado lovelies weren't going to let me come. Man, do I go big west of the Mississippi! There was this one cute little filly..."

And so on, far into the morning. $-\overline{30}$

"SNAKE BATTERIES" FOR SUBMARINE CABLES

"SNAKE batteries" which are strung on submarine communications cables to power repeaters have been developed for the U. S. Army Signal Corps, according to a recent announcement issued by the Department of the Army.

The flexible zinc-silver chloride batteries, also called "electric cels," were developed by the Chemical Division of Aerojet-General Corporation, Azusa, California in cooperation with the U. S. Army Signal Research and Development Laboratory, located at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

The batteries, which are activated when immersed in water, can be easily wound on drums with the military communications cable for which they are primarily designed.

In use, a battery is placed next to each repeater. These are spliced into the cable every mile to boost voice or teletypewriter signals. The repeaters, which are transistorized, are also flexible and easily roll off the cable drum on which they are wound.

The batteries obtain their flexibility through segmented construction. Spoolshaped links of silver chloride are separated by rubber rings from zine segments. A wire which spirals the length of the battery is employed to interconnect the sections.

The basic battery size is $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter and 30 inches long. These deliver a required five milliamperes continuously at one volt for a year. Life can be extended by using two or more of the 30-inch batteries or by making them larger. They can be built to any size, with a delivery rate of more than 40 watt-hours per pound. $-\frac{50}{30}$





•Viewing ares 275 square inches, 23-inch picture tube measured diagonally,

Big 23-inch^{*} picture is the sensation of 1960 that *changes the* face of television . . . and Sylvania scoops the industry with the first complete line.

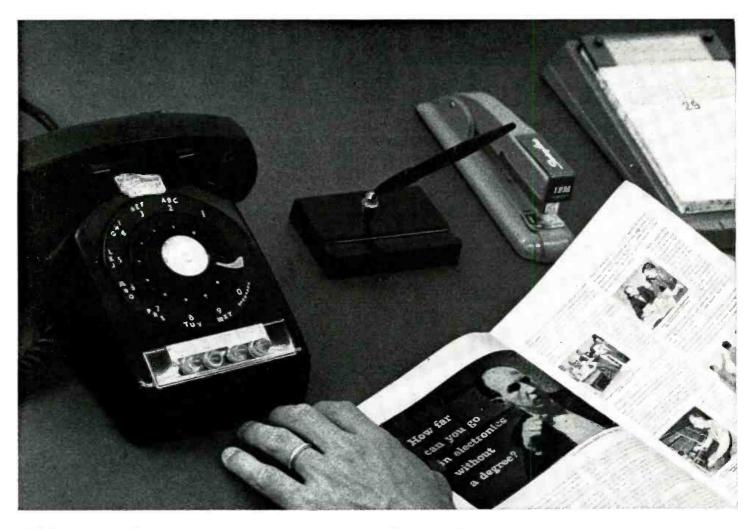
Square corners of the 23-inch^{*} bonded shield picture tube pioneered by Sylvania presents more of the TV picture as the camera sees it. New squared shape is closer to the $3 \ge 4$ ratio of the true TV camera raster.

The 23-inch^{*} tube flattens the TV screen. "Bonded shield" face-panel eliminates the dust trap, cuts reflections in half, and improves brightness and contrast.

New Super HaloLight[®] is bigger and better than ever. It's a Sylvania exclusive that adds eye comfort to eye appeal.

SYLVANIA 23" TV OFFERS THE NEWEST AND FINEST FEATURES YOU CAN RECOMMEND





How far can you go in electronics...

Two years ago, Field Engineer William G. Miles was asked to outline his thinking on how far he could go in electronics at IBM . . . without a degree. Now, he reviews the progress he's since made. His present position: Group Manager, responsible for keeping one of America's largest electronic computers in top operating condition. Here's his story.

HURDLING THE DEGREE BARRIER. "A few years ago," recalls Bill Miles, "I felt that I'd gone about as far as a technician could without a degree. I just couldn't hurdle that education barrier. Now, thanks to IBM, I have a solid electronics education. I'm a Group Manager on the SAGE project, responsible for 20 field engineers. My future looks brighter than it ever did. I don't know of another company where a technician can go farther or receive more recognition, without a degree, than at IBM."

UTILIZING HIS NAVAL TRAINING. Bill Miles spent three years as a Naval Aviation Radar Technician. After discharge from service, he worked as a TV serviceman, at the same time pursuing an engineering education at night. "I knew there were good career opportunities around somewhere, but I couldn't find them," Bill Miles says. "I investigated several big companies. They were impressed with my ability, but my lack of a degree kept me from the kind of a career I wanted. Then I answered an ad similar to this."

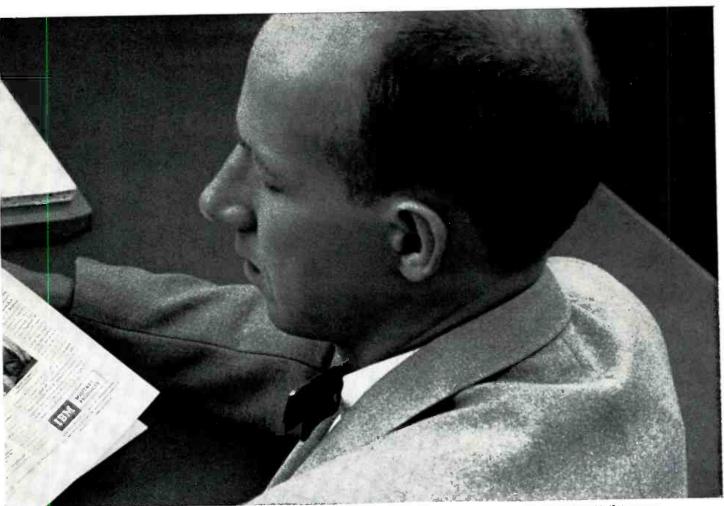
EXTENSIVE ELECTRONICS SCHOOLING. In May, 1955, he joined IBM and began an extended training course. "The teaching was as technically advanced as I could ask for. Each day, I gained

a deeper knowledge of electronics and added to my professional stature. IBM shows real interest in you as an individual: what your goals are, what plans you've made to reach your goals, how the company can help speed you toward them or even higher goals."

ASSIGNED TO SAGE SITE. After his training, Bill Miles was assigned to a SAGE site. SAGE is an important link in America's air defense, and the heart of SAGE is a real-time computer made by IBM. The SAGE computer analyzes radar data with uncanny accuracy, checks it against available air traffic information, and presents visual displays to assist the Air Force in identifying flying objects as friend or foe.

UPGRADING TECHNICIANS. "The job of IBM field engineers is to keep SAGE computers running," he explains. "This involves maintaining, testing, and checking computer units. It means anticipating trouble before it occurs. The work turned out to be exactly what I was looking for. I had a chance to do work ordinarily done by graduate engineers . . . work usually denied to men without a degree. Of all the companies I know, IBM appears to be one of the few which upgrades technicians to levels of engineering responsibility . . . levels dictated not by your formal education but by your native talents."

MANY EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. "SAGE field engineers have many opportunities for education beyond the 'basic' training, which lasts 20 weeks." says Bill Miles. "After a year or two in the field, they may be selected for further training to learn how the complete SAGE electronic computer system works. To



Bill Miles reviews two-year-old article about his IBM career.

without a degree?

keep up with the most advanced electronic developments. they may also attend classes during working hours."

RAPID ADVANCE TO GROUP MANAGER. In his four years with IBM, Bill Miles has received several promotions. He is now Group Manager at a SAGE site. "My advancement is an example of IBM's policy of promoting from within," he says. "The company is quick to recognize a man's contributions and quick to reward him. This means lots of opportunities for new men who show potential for advancement along clearly defined routes both in the technical and managerial areas. There are no limits set on your future. Everything IBM has ever promised about advancement in field engineering, I've seen happen—either to me or to someone I know."

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Candelabra TV Tower



By M. P. JOHNSON

Transmitting antennas of 3 stations on unique TV tower.

AN unusual new television tower is rapidly nearing completion in Baltimore, Maryland. The transmitting antennas of the three Baltimore stations are supported at identical heights by means of a unique candelabra structure. The top of each antenna soars 730 feet above the ground, or 1049 feet above sea level. This is a considerable increase over the previous individual towers of the TV stations involved.

The tower has been several years in planning, designing, and engineering phases, while construction actually began in September. 1958. It is located on a site overlooking Druid Hill Park in northwest Baltimore on ground adjacent to the present WJZ-TV facilities. Some of the technical specifications jointly released by WBAL-TV. WMAR-TV, and WJZ-TV, the three participating stations, give an idea of the immensity of the project.

Although presently reaching 730 feet, the tower was designed for possible future extension to 1000 feet, if such a move should ever prove feasible. The three-sided candelabra supports an antenna at each corner of the triangle. Each antenna is over 100-feet long. The channel-2 radiator is a sixbay turnstile, while channels 11 and 13 utilize travelling-wave designs. Each station currently is broadcasting at maximum allowable power.

Truss members tie each corner of the candelabra to a lower support point on the tower. Designed to withstand winds to 165 mph, the tower is considered one of the safest and most advanced designs of its type. The tower is guyed at four points in its height, with cables terminating at three anchors. -30-

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Electronics in Outer Space (Continued from page 63)

tronic cut-off device prevents the cameras from operating when a large percentage of the useful viewing area is outside their field of vision.

Although initial uses of TV cameras aboard earth satellites are primarily for meteorological purposes, such space vehicles have tremendous military potential for the direct surveillance of various areas around the world.

Ultimate development of larger satellites will make possible larger and more sophisticated electronics payloads, permitting the use of more definitive TV cameras and related equipment for a wide variety of surveillance purposes.

Toward this end, at least nine such satellites will be launched during the fall and early winter of 1959, each equipped with a TV-type sensory unit as the principal payload—and each payload weighing about a ton. These satellites are part of the extensive "Project Sentry."

Power Supplies

The majority of U. S. and Russian satellites and space probes have utilized mercury or chemical batteries as the principal source of power. Where space and weight are not critical, this is an obvious choice. As future space vehicles accept larger payloads with higher power requirements, mercury or chemical batteries will be utilized more widely.

In the early days of space exploration, however, weight and volume were factors of significance. For these reasons, clusters of solar cells were employed to power the data transmitter aboard the "Vanguard I" launched in March 1958.

Light energy from the sun incident on each of six clusters of solar cells, connected in parallel, produced about 50 milliwatts—enough to operate the data transmitter. So successful was this conversion process, that *today* this satellite—still circling the earth—continues to transmit temperature data and will continue to do so for hundreds of years.

A further development of the solarcell power supply was used for "Explorer VI," launched in August, 1959 (Fig. 14). Here, four paddle wheels, each $20'' \times 20''$ with 1000 solar cells on each side, generate electricity to recharge internal chemical batteries.

With the decided trend to larger space vehicles, however, weight and volume are no longer critical considerations—and chemical or mercury batteries will find continued and expanded use.

Operating power for the "Pioneer III" was supplied by a ring of 18 mercury batteries, built into a periphery around the electronics payload (Fig. 17).

In "Project Score," a battery of zincsilver oxide cells provided operating

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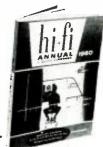
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voltages ranging from -6 to -18 volts d.c.—coupled with a d.c.-d.c. converter for obtaining higher voltages. While these cells had a capacity limited to about 1000 watt/hours, they were intentionally selected because of the anticipated short life of the satellite.

All of these power sources are severely contrasted with a radically new type: the nuclear battery. Several kinds are under development, of which two—the tritium cell, and the strontium 90 cell—will be used in satellites and space probes during 1960 and 1961. While these tiny batteries yield only a few microwatts of power, they will last an incredibly long period of time—about 20 years.

Although it is certainly difficult to predict exactly what will happen to electronics in that period of time, one thing is certain—electronics is going into outer space! -30-

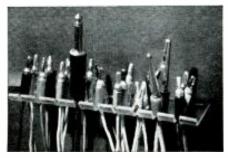
PATCH-CORD HOLDER By CHARLES E. DIEHL

MINIMUM space and the neat storage of patch cords is a major problem in the ham shack or shop. We call the holder shown in the photograph the "bear's claw" and it does a neat job of storing as many as 27 cords in a mere 7½ inches. Cords can be removed easily as the spacing is such that fingers can grasp a cord without disturbing those on either side. The cords are arranged in order of increasing length from left to right with one length per slot. Each slot normally holds three banana plug cords but four can be accommodated in a pinch.

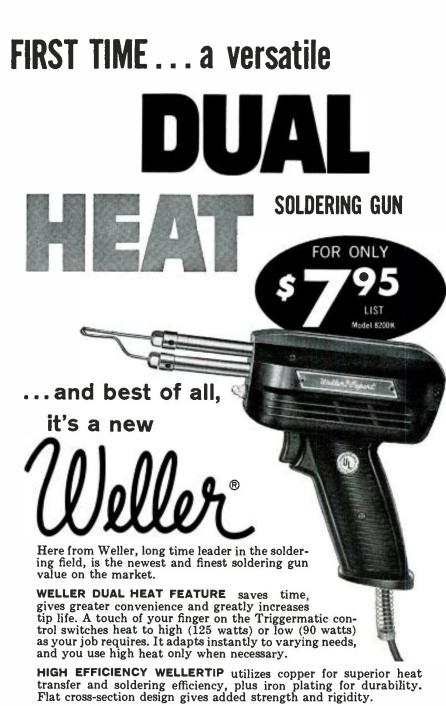
The holder was constructed of $\frac{1}{8}''$ Lucite. Slots are $\frac{1}{8}''$ wide and 1'' deep. Spacing is $\frac{3}{4}''$ center-to-center. The slots are made by sawing two cuts with a hacksaw and breaking out the center. The cuts are then smoothed with a file. Total size of the plastic sheet is $7\frac{1}{2}'' \ge 4''$ for top of the cabinet mounting and 3''wide with a 1'' flange turned up for wall or pegboard mounting. Claws are turned up by putting the front or claw edge of the plastic on a flat hot plate and bending the front down $\frac{3}{8}''$ with a wood block while the plate is warming up.

When the plastic softens, turn the back edge up at about a 45-degree angle. Move the plastic to a smooth cold surface and hold the bend with the block until it cools and re-sets. If this is not done the bend will straighten out as the sheet cools. The back may be treated the same way. Dimensions, slot depth, and width or length may be varied as desired. Thicker plastic can be used but is not as casy to work.

A piece of black paper was slotted and placed in back of the holder for photographic purposes, the actual rack in our shop is clear. -30-



October, 1959



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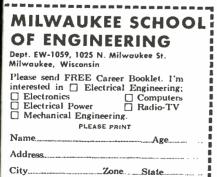
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NOTICE TO OWNERS OF SECO TESTERS

The manufacturer has new 1959 panels for grid-circuit testers GCT-5 and GCT-8. These list latest tube types plus many popular industrial and other types not listed before. Panels for the GCT-5 (Part No. 595) and the GCT-8 (Part No. 598) may be ordered directly from the manufacturer at \$1.00 each. Address Seco Manufacturing Co., 5015 Penn Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

New Tuner Standard (Continued from page 61)

tests of selectivity and capture ratio have to be performed at the three standard carrier frequencies and the poorest figure obtained becomes the "rated performance" of the tuner.

Spurious Response

The third type of measurement which indicates the capability of a tuner in rejecting interference is the spurious response test. Here the tuner is set to each of the standard carrier frequencies and a signal generator with sufficient output voltage tuned over a wide frequency range. At each frequency where the tuner shows an audio output the signal generator output voltage is adjusted so that the measurement procedure of the usable sensitivity test is followed. This voltage with the usable sensitivity test input voltage is converted to a ratio and then expressed in decibels. The number of decibels gives the amount of spurious response rejection by the tuner. A number of these spurious response frequencies may be found, possibly due to forms of r.f. distortion within the tuner. Two particular ones will have to be recorded separately: image response and i.f. response. These frequencies may turn out to be 10.7 mc. for i.f. response and equal to the tuned frequency plus 21.4 mc. for the image response frequency of the tuner.

Other Tests

The other tests normally performed on tuners are self-explanatory and it is merely a case of following the conditions specified in the standard. Some of these tests were made in the past so it is only necessary to adopt the proper reference levels in order to meet the new IHFM standard. The tests which have been described are basically new tests and their general acceptance will be a matter of gradual education.

A copy of the new standard, giving complete details. may be obtained from the Institute of High Fidelity Manufacturers, Inc., 125 East 23rd Street, New York 10, N. Y. The price of IHFM-T-100 is \$1.00.

The author wishes to thank the members of the IHFM Standards Committee, Sub-Committee on Tuners: Lawrence B. Arguimbau, McIntosh Laboratories; Joseph N. Benjamin, Bogen-Presto Division of the Siegler Corporation (president of IHFM); Leonard Feldman, Madison Fielding Corporation; Robert F. Furst, Harman-Kardon, Inc.: A. A. Hart, Precision Electronics; Allen Holstrom, Stromberg-Carlson; Joseph Levitsky, Bogen-Presto Division of the Siegler Corporation; F. L. Mergner, Fisher Radio Corporation; Edward Miller, Sherwood Electronic Laboratories; and Richard Shottenfeld, Pilot Radio Corporation for their cooperation and assistance in establishing these new standards. -30-

October, 1959



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CRT TESTER-REACTIVATOR Model CRT-2

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- shorts and weld open circuits with complete safety to the picture tube.
- VISUAL LIFE TEST Enables both you and your customer to see the lifeexpectancy of any picture tube right on the meter. The fact that your cus-tomer can see the results of your tests as you make them virtually eliminates resistance to picture tube replacement when necessary.
- TESTS, REPAIRS AND REACTIVATES SPECIAL LOW SCREEN VOLTAGE
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BERT WHYTE ERTIFIED **RECORD REVUE**

N A recent issue of one of the pocket-sized "digest" magazines, is an article on the "new miracle of stereophonic sound." This article, written by a purported "expert" in the field, is designed to educate the public on the "why's, how's, and wherefore's" of stereo. After I had somewhat incredulously read and re-read this gem, the most charitable opinion I could muster of the article was that it boosted stereo in general in a widely read mass circulation magazine.

As far as any true picture of stereo is concerned or what is necessary to achieve optimum quality in this medium, it was grossly lacking. In fact it presented the "package-console" concept of stereo in the most glowing terms and, at the same time, took a number of derogatory swipes at component stereo. It would require far too much space to document the inaccuracies and misleading statements that abound in this article, but I have a suggestion to make ... as in the case of radio and TV political broadcasts where opponents can demand "equal time" . . so should some one of our more erudite components spokesmen write an article showing their products' advantages, as well as point out the true facts of stereo and who pioneered in bringing it to the public.

If the component manufacturer is to remain in business and maintain the integrity of his products, it would behoove him to take a page out of his opponents' book and utilize every aspect of publicity and public relations that can show his products in a favorable light.

With the Fall approaching, the tempo of hi-fi and record life quickens and already the record releases are beginning to swell in number. A note in passing . . . I can't review what is not sent to me and some of the record companies are far more conscientious in their dealings with reviewers than others. Of course I am as selective in what I review as any other critic but. as in this issue, when there seems to be a preponderance of London and Mercury records, it is usually due to regularity and number of releases sent to me, when the records arrived in relation to my deadline, etc. It does not mean I own stock in either of these companies nor that I have a certain predilection for their products. It is true that both of these companies are noted for the excellent sound qualities of their records ... hut there are many other companies who make records and if they send them in and they pass muster as to quality, I am only too happy to review them.

It is patently impossible to review all the records a reviewer gets, which is why this column was named "Certified." I freely admit that many records never get past the first 6 or 7 minutes on my turntable, their sonic qualities obviously not permitting consideration as a "Certified" product.

On the other side of the coin, I am sure I don't have to point out that just because a certain record which has been highly praised in other journals, doesn't appear in this column, is no reason to suppose that the record is not up to snuff . . . it is simply that it was never sent to me for review.

Just thought I would remind you of my policies before we swing into another audio season !

TCHAIKOVSKY

THE NUTCRACKER (Complete Ballet)

L'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande conducted by Ernest Ansermet, London Stereo CSA2203. Price \$11.90. Two discs.

Ansermet employs a somewhat slower pace throughout this work than does Dorati and Rodzinski in their versions, but what he lacks in spirit he makes up for in cohesive balance and lyric beauty. Above all, he gets from the London engineers a marvelously realistic job of recording. Each section of the work is treated separately as to sonic weight and thus the "Suger Plum" sequence is airily spacious and gossamer in texture . . . and on the other hand the "Battle of the Mouse King" episode is darkly sonorous and weighty in brass and percussion.

Stereo effects are discreet as to directionality, better in matters of depth. Strings are outstanding here for their rounded smooth-ness and lack of "edginess." The frequency and dynamic range was impressively wide and, all in all, the album should delight both music lover and audiophile. Oh, I almost forgot, the famous pistol shot in the "Mouse Battle"! It is on the record all right, but I'm afraid the London-ers used a dainty .22 instead of the big .45 blaster that was made famous in the old *Mercury* mono recording!!

HANSON

SYMPHONY #2 ("ROMANTIC") LAMENT FOR BEOWOLF

Eastman Rochester Symphony Orchestra and Chorus conducted by Howard Hanson. Mercury Mono MG50192. Price \$3.98.

This is a tremendous recording, both from the sonic aspects which are dazzling and from the repertoire. I feel Hanson's "Romantic' symphony is one of the finest American works ever written . . . a genuine master-piece. It is an extremely colorful score abounding in spirited rhythmic devices and on the over-all basis compounded of lyric elements of compelling beauty. It is an easily accessible work and if you've always shied away from American symphonies, you will find this exceptionally palatable.

The "Lament for Beowolf" is also of interest. It is a highly dramatic. supercharged work for chorus and orchestra that makes for thrilling listening. Mercury has gone all out in the recording here and this is superlatively clean, well balanced sound, of exceptional frequency range and extreme dynamic compass. If you are the owner of a big system, the opening passages of the "La-ment," with an enormous bass drum, will make your hair stand up! I can't recom-mend this one too highly. Just wish I had been sent the stereo version, which must be shattering!

PUCCINI

TURANDOT (Complete Opera) Renata Tebaldi, Inge Borkh, Mario del Monaco, other soloists and Chorus and Orchestra of Academia di Santa Cecilia, Rome, conducted by Alberto Erede. London Stereo CSA1308. Price \$17.85.

London is justly famous for its opera recordings and this one of Puccini's exotic "Turandot" is quite magnificent. The cast, and most especially the principals, are of unquestioned authority. Tebaldi as Liu is most effective, Del Monaco as the impassioned Calaf is in very good voice and only occasionally does he let his power run away and start to bellow. Borkh is tremendous as Turandot and affords an exquisite portraval. She skips up and down the octaves in her difficult role without the least sign of strain. Again the London engineers have given us

a sound equal in stature to the cast and have used stereo to its fullest. No static deployment of forces here! The singers move about the stage in their accustomed ways and thus you hear them disposed both left and right and stage center and in depth as well. The balance achieved between vocal and orchestral sections is superb. Except for a very few times when the chorus appears slightly too distant, everything is heard with precise articulation.

The score abounds in tricky quasi-oriental effects and London has given us a recording of exceptional frequency and dynamic range with which to enjoy these exotic sounds. An outstanding achievement in opera recording and convincing evidence that stereo is the only truly realistic format for this medium.

WAGNER

GREAT CHORUSES FROM "FLYING DUTCHMAN," "TANNHAUSER," "LOHENGRIN," "DIE MEISTER-SINGER," "GOTTERDAMERUNG," "PARSIFAL"

Bayrenth Festival Chorus and Orchestra conducted by Wilhelm Pitz. Decca DGX Stereo 712000. Price \$5.95.

Here is a record obviously produced for the avid Wagnerite, but which should also find favor with those who like the sound of a superbly trained choir. The word for this sound is BIG. It is hugely proportioned and richly resonant, perhaps for some tastes a neity resonant, perhaps for some tastes a mite too much so . . . The miking used was of the rather distant type preferred by *Deutsche Grammophon*, so that a very rounded literal representation of the hall acoustics is afforded. This does add a fine sense of stereo depth but somewhat at the expense of articulation in the chorus. No matter . . . the music is glorious . . . thrilling, and gives one at least a small savoring of what it must be like to hear Wagner at Bayreuth!

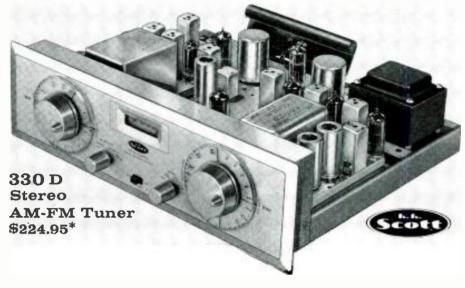
LEIIAR. STRAUSS MERRY WIDOW WALTZ, KLIPP KLAPP GALOP, FURIOSO GALOP, ETC.

Vienna State Opera Orchestra conducted by Anton Paulik. Vanguard Stereo Demonstration SRV-3SD. Price \$2.98.

Here is another of Vanguard's fine stereo demo records, an especially good deal at the low price. Nothing much need be said for the music as it is among the most universally

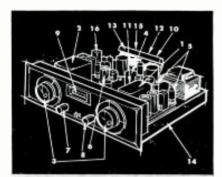
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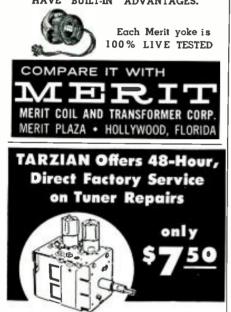
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The record is supposed to demonstrate Vanguard's prowess in stereo recording and this it does most effectively. This company essays a fine "blended" type of stereo, in other words, they have enough directivity, but not exaggerated "ping-pong" effects and they concentrate on the realism begetting properties of cleverly handled acoustics and judicious placement of instruments. Add the good wide frequency and dynamic range they achieve and the over-all sound is mest natural and easy to listen to for extended periods.

BELOVED CHORUSES

Mormon Tabernacle Choir with Philadelphia Orchestra conducted by Eugene Ormandy. Columbia Mono ML5364. Price \$4.98.

I feel cheated on this disc because this magnificent choir should certainly be heard in stereo! I must admit, however, that even on this mono disc, their artistry is a thrilling experience. The program is very well chosen, with tried and true Bach like "Sheep May Safely Graze," "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," "A Mighty Fortress," and for good measure items like the "Hallelujah Chorus," and Haydn's "The Heavens Are Telling."

Throughout the disc choral articulation is good with a very minimal amount of "blur and fusion" to mar things. The accompaniment of the Philadelphians is great and adds an extra fillip of interest. The sound is wide range and clean with nice dynamics, but as with any choral work the need for stereo is obvious. (This disc is available in the stereo format . . I just happen to have been sent the mono.)

MOZART

SYMPHONY IN C MAJOR ("LINZ") EINE KLEINE NACHTMUSIK

London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Antal Dorati. Mercury Stereo SR-90121. Price \$5.95.

Dorati may not have sufficient "gemutlichkeit" in his "Eine Kleine" to suit some tastes, but neither does he over-sentimentalize as do so many conductors. His is a good, straightforward reading mainly notable for the fine playing of the Londoners, who play much more Mozart than many people think. Much the same can be said for the "Linz" symphony and both works have the benefit of first rate stereo recording. The engineers are to be commended for using an acoustic perspective suited to the "chamber-scale" of these works.

RACHMANINOFF CONCERTO #2 FOR PIANO AND

ORCHESTRA BALAKIREV

ALANIKEV ISLAMEY (Solo Piano)

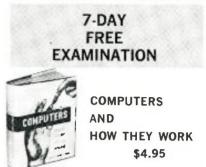
Julius Katchen, pianist, with London Symphony Orchestra conducted by George Solti. London Stereo CS6064. Price \$5.95.

Katchen has always had a particular affinity for this concerto and his old recording in mono (now available on *London's* inexpensive subsidiary *Richmond* label) was highly regarded. His approach to the work is an interesting combination of faster pace than most, solidly founded rhythmic security, and an appreciation of the lyric qualities without over-romanticizing them. He is aided by the perceptive and sympathetic accompaniment of Solti, who also deserves a kudo for the fine playing he elicits from the London Symphony.

Some may prefer the manner and authority of Rubenstein's version, but this reading can

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stand on its own merits and has the ad-vantage of London's fine stereo sound. The piano is big and bright and in splendid balance with the orchestra. Directional qualities and aural positioning are well delineated.

RIMSKY-KORSAKOV LE COO D'OR (Suite) BORODIN

POLOVTSIAN DANCES London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Antal Dorati, Mercury Stereo SR-90122. Price \$5.95.

Here is the stereo version of these works, which gained a wide reputation for sonic excellence in their monophonic format. The advantages of stereo are very apparent on The comparison with the mono original. The choral articulation is much improved and everything seems bigger and more open. Perhaps I should temper that just a bit there was a special monstrous bass drum used in "Le Coq d'or," which was quite famous in the mono version for testing the low-frequency response of the bigger loudspeakers. Here, the frequency does not seem to extend quite so low nor does the sound have the tremendous impact . . . the whoomp, as in the original.

The recording has fine stereo directivity with Mercury's three-channel "ghost middle" technique, aptly handling the middle "fill" problem and the dynamic range is as wide as the mono.

SIBELIUS **CONCERTO FOR VIOLIN AND**

ORCHESTRA

TCHAIKOVSKY

SERENADE MELANCHOLIQUE SOUVENIR D'UN LIEU CHER Ruggiero Ricci, violinist, with London

Symphony Orchestra conducted by Oivin Fjelstad. Loudon Stereo CS6067. Price \$5.95.

Sibelius' lovely violin concerto in a reading which leaves little to be desired. Ricci has a happy facility for this work and except for a little hardness of tone now and then, he must be regarded as the peer of Heifetz, (whose old mono recording has been withdrawn from the Schwann). Fjelstad provides a knowledgeable accompaniment and the recording is notable for the clean rounded spaciousness of its stereo. The smoothness of Ricci's instrument for the most part and the London Symphony strings is exceptional. Fine aural positioning with Ricci in dead center and there is no "wandering." The Tchaikovsky bits are rarely heard but interesting trivia, well played by Ricci.

HAYDN

SYMPHONY #96 IN D MOZART

SYMPHONY #35 ("HAFFNER") **Detroit Symphony Orchestra conducted** by Paul Paray. Mercury Stereo SR90129. Price \$5.95.

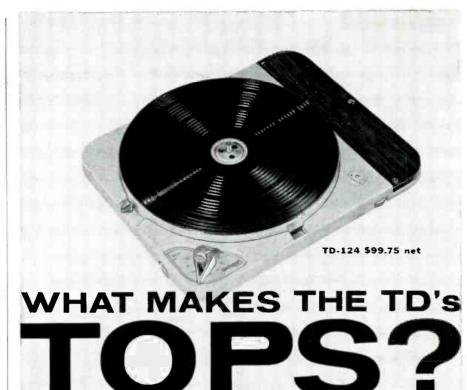
Knowing and sympathetic performances of these two works are aided by stereo sound of unusual transparency and cleanness. The "Haffner" is notable for the superb woodwind playing and the fine hearty brass.

VIRTUOSO SHOWPIECES

Ruggiero Ricci, violinist, and Ernest Lush, pianist. London Stereo CS6039. Price \$5.95.

The attention of those who question the value of stereo in recording of single or small groups of instruments is directed to this disc. With intelligent microphoning and an appreciation of the dynamic scale and acoustic power of the music involved, the improvement over mono is most marked, not so much

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in terms of frequency response or range but in aesthetic terms, wherein the suave, rounded fullness of tone of the piano and violin and the singular lack of distortion makes listening a delight.

The program Ricci has chosen is well balanced and, of course, shows off his flashing virtuosity. Included are such as Sarasate's "Jota Aragonesa," Wieniawski's "Scherzo Tarantelle," Suk's "Burleska," Kroll's clever and delightful "Banjo and Fiddle," and others.

Richmond Releases

On this new subsidiary label of London Records are to be found some superlative performances coupled with sound that. although dating from 1952, is in many cases equal to many of today's mono records. At the \$1.98 price these are the best library builders I know.

This month you can enjoy a good rousing performance of Borodin's "Polovtsian Dances" performed by the late Eduard Van Beinum and the London Philharmonic. coupled with Falla's "El Amor Brujo" conducted by Anthony Collins and the London Philharmonic on *Richmond* B19032. On B10036 you can marvel at the writing in Sibelius' seldom heard "5th Symphony" as conducted by the late Eric Tuxen and the Danish State Radio Symphony Orchestra. A superb reading is set off by a recording of fine balance and low distortion. The other filler on this disc is rarely heard ... the "Karelia" suite of Sibelius, this being performed by the same orchestra under the baton of Thomas Jensen.

FIESTA IN HI-FI

Eastman Rochester Symphony Orchestra conducted by Howard Hanson. Mercury Stereo SR90134. Price \$5.95.

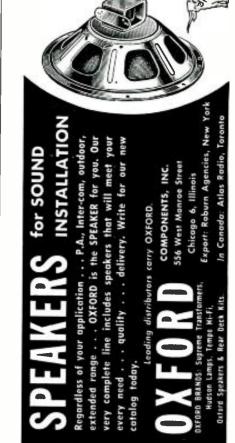
This record is certainly aptly named, for a fiesta in hi-fi it is! It contains such spectacular showpieces as McBride's "Mexican Rhapsody." Nelson's "Savannah River Holiday." Mitchell's "Kentucky Mountain Portraits." and Vardell's "Joe Clark Steps Out." This is one of the very best stereo records I have heard to date. It has everything . . . gay clever scores, extremely tuneful and rhythmic playing of very high order, and sound which is staggering! There is brass and percussion galore here, all heard in the cleanest, wide-range stereo imaginable. The dynamic range in the "Mexican Rhapsody" is almost unbelievable and throughout are sonic surprises to stimulate the most jaded of hi-fi appetites. If you are a hi-fi or stereo enthusiast, this is definitely on the "must" list !

DELIBES

COPPELIA (Complete Ballet) Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra conducted by Antal Dorati. Mercury Stereo SR2-9005. Price \$11.90. Two discs.

To complement its recent issue of the complete ballet "Sylvia," here is Delibes' other masterpiece in its complete format, "Coppelia." As is to be expected by now, ballet performances under the baton of Dorati are near definitive. He has that uncanny sense of rhythmic exactitude which makes his performances flow along so beautifully and, at the same time, he is ever aware of the lyric aspects of the score.

This is wonderfully balanced throughout and *Mercury* has furthered the project by giving the disc some outstanding stereo. This is especially notable for the ease in aural positioning of instruments, the solid sonic wall presented by the 3-channel technique and the over-all lack of distortion and wide frequency and dynamics. Add a final fillip in the form of spacious acoustics and the disc is a winner -30-



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SOUND ON TAPE

By BERT WHYTE

MATTERS in the tape world are rela-tively quiet after the big noise at the NAMM show. I suspect that all the various forces, opposing and otherwise, are gathering their strength. girding their loins, and preparing for the big attack next month. I have not been fortunate enough to acquire one of the new cartridge machines as yet ... let alone any cartridges ... so my report on these must wait until I can finagle the necessary stuff. In the meanwhile, you will no doubt recall that my initial report on the 4-channel reel-to-reel tapes was somewhat less than enthusiastic.

Frankly, I was disappointed and, in fact, in thinking over the deal, came to the conclusion that the results I had obtained could only have been that the tapes were hurriedly made and not truly representative of the potential of this tape format. Going a step farther, I reasoned that perhaps I was expecting too much of the tapes, especially under the test conditions to which I had subjected them. Sooooo . . I tried listening to the tape again, through the same set-up I had used originally. The results were the same. In other words through an Ampex 4channel machine and my 60-watt Mc-Intoshes and monster Bozak and Wharfedale set-up, the tapes just didn't measure up to the old 2-channel variety.

I then obtained some smaller speakers of the currently popular "bookcase" variety and several integrated stereo amplifiers of far less wattage and hooked them all up to the Ampex. Voila! This was a horse of a different color! Now the tapes sounded perfectly respectable. Gone was most of the crosstalk between the opposing channels, the noise level was reasonably low and other spurious noises I had noticed had vanished. As to the reproduction . . . it was pleasing in quality, about on a par or a little better than could be obtained with a stereo disc operating through the same system.

The obvious lesson of this is that for the real finicky hi-fi boys with the big systems, there will have to be considerable improvement in 4-channel tapes before they find them acceptable or desirable. For average good systems the tapes would appear to be OK and, of course, for many of the really inexpensive "package" units that the public will be using, there is no question that they will prove satisfactory. However, down at this level, comes the bug-a-boo of tape handling and here is where the cartridge ma-

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chines will probably take precedence. Hereafter, in reviewing 4-channel tapes, I will indicate whether they were reviewed on the big top system or on lesser equipment or both.

A note in passing about magnetic tape head gaps. Some people are evidently getting a little confused on some aspects of this matter. Now, as Ampex and some others have shown in their latest designs, the closer together you can bring the walls of the gap in the head without actually touching each other, the more parallel to each other these walls can be. and the smoother the edges of the gap walls can be . . . the more extended will be your frequency response . . . naturally coupled with the appropriate circuitry. BUT . . . even if you gain with this ultra-tiny gap, if then you reduce the over-all area of the gap by going, for example, from a full-track tape to a half-track tape (or I should say tape heads) you will impair the signal-to-noise ratio. So with 4-channel tape, even though the gap itself be small, by cutting the *area* down again (by, in essence, cutting a halftrack head in half again) you run into this same signal-to-noise problem. Ampex and others have done much work in reducing these deleterious effects, but there remains some residual problems to be licked. Actually we should wait another six months before we evaluate anything as new as these heads and the 4-channel tape. By that time production problems will have been overcome and we can assume that the product we will be receiving represents the best the industry can do at this time and at the present state of the art.

TABOO

LEGEND OF PELE Arthur Lyman and Orchestra. Hi-Fi tapes R806 and R813 combined on 4track stereo.

This is a collection described as "ex-otic sounds." Actually these are rather florid imitations of South Sea and Hawaiian songs and chants. There has been extensive use of many unusual percussion instruments and, in my humble opinion, the whole thing is an amalgam of flapdoodle. However there are undoubtedly many who like this sort of thing (the albums have been best sellers) and from a strictly sound viewpoint they may find many devotees.

On the big system, cross-channel modulation is less evident here than in most of the other 4-channel tapes I've tried, most probably because the music was recorded at a very high level. Ordinarily this, in itself, might give rise to cross-channel noise, but it was necessary to reduce the over-all gain of the system therefore bringing down this noise considerably. The sound was reasonably clean, but I found the very boomy bass objectionable, which is a personal reaction-I admit.

On the small system, the tape behaved nicely and the bass response probably made up for some speaker deficiency in this respect (which is why I suspect the bass was deliberately boosted on the tape).

ELLA FITZGERALD SINGS THE RODGERS AND HART THE NODGENS AND HAR1 SONGBOOK VOLS, 3 & 4 Ella Fitzgerald, Verve 4-channel sterco tape combining Nos, VST1003 & 10004.

Here is a horse of another color.

You can't get gal entertainers much hetter than Queen Ella and on these tapes is a very generous sampling of her art. In her inimitable fashion she gives us "I Didn't Know What Time It Was", "Where or When", "Blue Moon", "My Heart Stood Still". Moon", "My Heart St "Lover", and many others.

On the big system were the usual faults of crosstalk, etc. On the small setup, this was not noticeable and the tape was a reasonable stereo representation of Ella. The noise level was a little high though, even on the small unit and I felt that the frequency range was somewhat restricted. I must confess that although I like the material on this tape, I have a feeling that if I were to compare it with a stereo disc of the same on a good system, the disc would probably win. As I said earlier, give 'em time! These are first trys and things are sure to im--30prove.

HAM CONVENTION

HE Cleveland Area Council of Amateur Radio Clubs is sponsoring the Second Cleveland Amateuradio Convention on October 16 and 17. It will be held at the Manger Hotel, East 13th Street and Chester Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Registration is \$2.00 per person and banquet tickets are \$4.00. Hotel reservations may be obtained by writing to the hotel. For convention registration and banquet tickets, write to The Cleve-land Amateuradio Convention, P. O. Box 5167, Cleveland I, Ohio. Preregistrants will qualify for special prizes. -30-

NEW SYLVANIA PLANT

SYLVANIA Electric Products Inc. has purchased a 29,000-square-foot plant at Manchester, N. H. for the manu-facture of transistors. The firm is a wholly owned subsidiary of General Telephone & Electronics Corporation.

Within the next few months new production machinery and testing equipment will be moved into the facility. Manufacturing operations are scheduled to begin early in 1960.

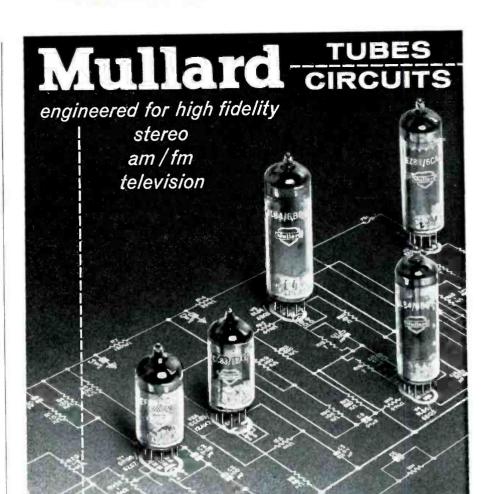
The new plant, situated on a 10-acre site, will employ between 800 and 1000 persons. It is a one-story building, and will be completely air conditioned.

Mr. Robert Wood will be manager of this new facility. He is currently the manager of the manufacturing plant at the Semiconductor Division headquarters in Woburn, Mass.

The new plant will manufacture transistors and should attain full employment of approximately 1000 people within two years.

The company's Semiconductor Division produces transistors, crystal diodes, microwave diodes, and other semiconductor devices. -30-

October, 1959



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Handling Hi-Fi Service (Continued from page 69)

cases except to try, as a last resort, physically relocating the ground points of the input stages.

There are few problems peculiar to the remainder of the amplifier circuitry that are not encountered in p.a. or radio repair work. If the customer complains that he seems to run through output tubes on a fifty- or sixty-watt amplifier (these higherpower units almost always use fixed bias) every four or five months, it is a good idea to check the bias setting in his home and under both day and evening a.c. line conditions. In residential districts near factories, you may find the line varies as much as 20 volts between the daylight and evening hours. Output tubes which have had their bias accurately set during the day may react poorly to this treatment when line voltage rises. Under these circumstances, there is no harm in setting the bias voltage a little higher (more negative) than normal.

Popular tube types used in preamplifiers and amplifiers, which should be taken along on calls, are listed in Table 1. Where more than one type number appears on a line followed by an asterisk, the last one will safely replace the others, but reverse interchangeability is not always advisable. For example, the ECC83 is claimed to be less susceptible to hum, noise, and microphonics than the otherwise identical 12AX7, Replacing the former with the latter might create a problem instead of clearing one up. FM tuner tubes have not been listed. These, which exist in great variety, are generally the same r.f. and i.f. types used in TV receivers.

A problem that has become increasingly severe now that high-fidelity is reaching the mass market is customer misuse of the various tone and loudness controls. When dealing with an experienced audiophile it is generally safe to suggest the controls be set to what his ear likes best. With the newcomer to hi-fi, brought up on the sound of the corner juke box, a little more instruction is usually necessary. Many a service call for the complaint "severe distortion" ends up as a lecture on proper control setting. Customers must be educated to the fact that adding 15 db of treble and bass boost does not make the "fi" higher, but will usually result in unnatural reproduction and excessive listening fatigue. Inform the customer that there is nothing wrong in judicious use of tone controls, but excessive use will be paid for in the coin of increased distortion.

You will seldom encounter occasions where the speaker is mechanically at fault. Infrequently a section of the crossover network will open up and cause a loss at a certain portion of the audio band. Occasionally, if there is a three- or four-way crossover where the bottom crossover frequency is 250 cycles or below, the loss of bass will not be immediately evident to the casual listener. Connection of your v.o.m., set to a low a.c. range, across each pair of the crossover output terminals while listening to program material, will check out the network quickly.

The major speaker problems usually resolve themselves into questions of placement in the listening room. At times you will get mechanical feedback from the speaker to the turntable tone arm over a distance of fifteen or more feet, if the turntable happens to be located in an area where the room's standing waves happen to peak. A slight redirection of the speaker cabinet or relocation of the turntable or both will solve this problem.

Where the complaint of unsatisfactory bass reproduction is made against a speaker system that you know, from experience, can do much better, relocation of the system may be the answer. Some systems are more sensitive to placement than others, and sometimes a slight shift will do the trick. Sometimes it is the chair generally used by the listener that is in a bad spot with respect to room reflections.

If a coaxially mounted tweeter happens to be overly piercing at the normal listening position, a small pad of coarse material glued to the cabinet grille cloth immediately in front of the tweeter will work wonders. This may often be required in addition to a tweeter level control to smooth down an overly directional tweeter.

Just as the speaker manufacturers have different ideas as to what constitutes good design, so their products differ in the specific quality of the sound produced. There are "dead" speakers and there are "live" ones. There are low-efficiency speakers with a tight, "clinical" sound and corner horns with a live "barrel house" sound. All types have their partisans. Particularly with regard to speakers, the service technician must divorce himself from his own personal prejudices in judging the condition of the customer's system. It may have always sounded "that way" and nonetheless provided enormous pleasure. You can be sure that, if a customer has lived happily with a specific type of speaker sound for some time, it is his standard for "good" sound, and any departure from it may be considered "inferior" sound.

The intent of this article was to cover some of the "rules and regulations" of in-the-home hi-fi service. as well as some of the more likely difficulties that will be encountered to help you get off on the right foot. With experience you will be able to amplify on this starting information with techniques and approaches of your own. Competent hi-fi service requires a combination of know-how, talent. and special self-training. It comes closer to being an art than most other areas of electronic service. However, unlike many another art, it is not one in which you need starve. There's gold in them thar hi-fi ills. -30-

October, 1959



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Single-Sideband Transmission (Continued from page 78)

original carrier by too many cycles. the reproduced audio sounds unnatural and, in extreme cases, can become unintelligible. Pitch of the reproduced audio varies directly with the frequency difference between the sideband and the re-inserted carrier. As this frequency difference increases, pitch of the audio is also increased. This difference should be kept to less than about 50 cycles-per-second for best results. If we divide the transmitter and receiver drift equally it means that each can have a maximum frequency deviation of \pm 25 cps. At communications frequencies this is extremely close tolerance.

If broadcast, a small degree of carrier amplitude can help greatly in tuning the receiver more accurately. In some services, especially in the v.h.f. band and higher, it is essential that some carrier be transmitted. Current practice, at least in some cases, is to transmit only about 10% of full carrier power. This still represents considerable savings and eliminates one of the primary disadvantages of singlesideband transmission, that of critical tuning. Some equipment uses automatic-frequency-control in a further effort toward stabilization.

For a group of SSB stations operating as a network, the transceiver-type system is advantageous. Transmission and reception are both on the same carrier frequency, giving duplex advantages with a simplex arrangement. This minimizes tuning problems because if an operator hears a message, he knows automatically that he is on the correct frequency for transmission.

SSB equipment is available from a large number of manufacturers for almost any frequency range in which it can be used. For lower power systems the initial equipment is more costly than for conventional AM systems, primarily because of the added stages which are necessary. However, as the power rating of the transmitter is increased, SSB equipment becomes proportionally cheaper than other AM gear. The saving in cost for the larger equipment is due primarily to the reduction of power requirements for the modulator, driver, and final stage of the transmitter.

For use with existing AM transmitters, SSB generators are available and at least one manufacturer has a model available in kit form. These separate generators create SSB output from conventional AM signal input. Receiver costs do not differ greatly when compared to other AM receivers.

The two disadvantages of SSB, stability requirements and critical tuning, are more than offset by the advantages already listed. Improved components, both in transmitter and receiver, have made SSB a definite possibility and a definite probability for extensive use in all communications services. -30Very F While the supply lasts.. get this brand new

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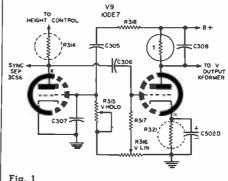
When no high voltage can be found at the second-anode connector of TV receivers using the RTS-544 chassis, a good possibility is that R_{315} , the 27,000ohm high-voltage decoupling resistor, has become open. The obvious remedy is replacement of this unit with another 27,000-ohm unit, rated at 1 watt. However, when this occurs, another precautionary check is called for to prevent repeat failure. If the 3A3 highvoltage rectifier has become gassy, Ram will tend to overheat, paving the way to breakdown. The 3A3 should accordingly be checked for possible gassiness whenever the resistor has failed.

PHILCO: LINE RADIATION

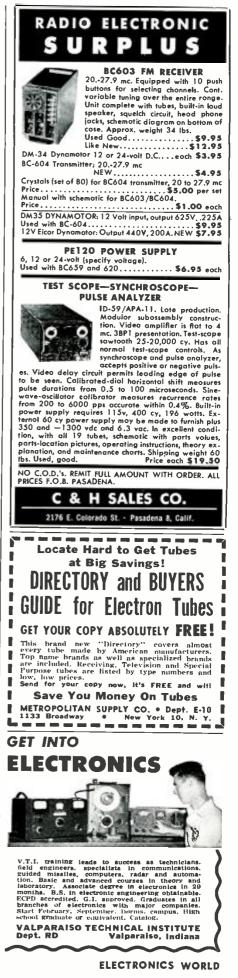
When other receivers are operated from the same a.c. source to which a TV set using the 9L35 chassis is connected, it is possible that signals from the 9L35, while it is operating, may feed back into the power line, causing interference to other units. If this condition is discovered, eliminating the symptom at the source is easily accomplished by adding a bypass capacitor to the Philco TV receiver. A convenient way of doing this is to wire a .047-µf., 400-volt capacitor from lug 8 of socket 1 on the main chassis to nearby lug 7 of terminal board 2. Later versions of this receiver, beginning with run 4, have such a capacitor added

SYLVANIA: 10DE7 FAILURE

When the vertical-oscillator and output tube (V_{P} , 10DE7) in receivers using the 1-537-5, -6, or 1-539-3, -4 chassis fails, correction of the fault should not stop with the replacement of the tube itself. With the circuit used in the original version of these chassis, life ex-



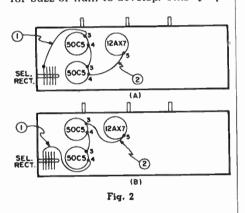
pectancy of the tube is somewhat reduced. However, a simple change involving two resistors, made in later production (CO3 revisions, beginning with chassis serial numbers 537503 and



537603 in each of the two chassis versions), will prolong tube life. Check the value of the plate-load resistor in the first triode (connected to pin 6). The original component, R₃₁₄, was a 1.2-megohm unit. See Fig. 1. This should be changed to $R_{\text{sld}-1}$, 820,000 ohms, ½ watt. The resistor may be found by guiding on coordinates E-7 on the location chart in the service data. The cathode resistor for the second triode of V_{9} , connected to pin 9, should also be checked. The original part, R_{321} , was 150 ohms. See Fig. 1. It should be changed to R_{821-1} , 270 ohms, 2 watt. It may be found on coordinates F-8 on the location chart for identifying components in the manufacturer's service literature.

OLYMPIC: AUDIO HUM

On some radio-phono combinations using audio amplifier chassis SA 812 and SA 813, there may be a tendency for buzz or hum to develop. This symp-



tom can generally be remedied by altering the series-filament wiring of the audio-amplifier tubes. As shown in Fig. 2 (old wiring in part A, new wiring in part B), only three tubes are involved in the change. Furthermore, only two connections need be opened and interchanged. The wire from the selenium rectifier to pin 3 of one 50C5 (lead 1) is disconnected at the tube pin. The wire from pin 5 of the 12AX7 (lead 2) to pin 4 of the other 50C5 is also disconnected at the latter point. These two are then reconnected, each going to the tube pin formerly occupied by the other.

TRAV-LER: DEAD RECEIVER

When there is no sound or raster on TV receivers whose model numbers begin with 721, or which are in the 1700 series, an open tube filament is not the only possibility. Checks should be made of the Surgistors and plug-in type fuse resistors used in these sets. If the receiver is dead and no tubes are lit, Surgistor F_9 should be checked in addition to tubes for a possible open condition. If there is no sound and no raster but the small tubes are glowing, plug-in type resistor fuses F_{6-3} , F_{8} , or F_{10} , depending on the chassis used, should be investigated. This condition may also be due to a defective lowvoltage rectifier, 5U4GB. -30**BASIC AUDIO** by Norman H. Crowhurst. The Rider "picture-book" approach has made many technical subjects understandable to many hund-reds of thousands of people. Now, everything about sound and audio reproduction is made crystal-clear. If hi-fi is your interest - or if you work with tape recorders-or the broad subject of sound reproduction, interests you,-or if you assemble your hi-fi quipment or buy a complete "package"-you must read BASIC AUDIO. If you already own sound reproducing equip-ment-this "picture-book" course will give you an all-around background on all the important details of sound reproduction. It will enable you to get most from your equipment. You can learn easily, rapidly at very low cost. You build your knowledge step-by-step. There's one idea and one specially prepared illustration per page. More than 400 illustrations for maxi-munderstanding.

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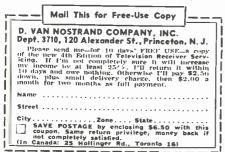
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"CALL-BACK" INSURANCE

CBS Electronics, Parker Street, Newburyport, Mass., has released a new bulletin entitled "Call-Back Insurance." This bulletin, PA-222, can be obtained by writing to the firm's Advertising Service.

Two of the more common causes of premature failure of replacement tubes in the customer's set are heater current surges and internal arcing. In this new four-page bulletin, author Bud Tomer describes simple circuit modifications and adjustments the service dealer can make himself to help eliminate these two important causes of "call-backs."

CAPACITOR CATALOGUE

Illinois Condenser Company, 1616 North Throop Street. Chicago 22. Illinois, has released a new six-page, two-color catalogue on subminiature electrolytic capacitors.

The booklet includes pictures, diagrams, technical information, and general information as well as charts for the guidance of anyone interested in the company's line.

For a copy of the catalogue and additional information, contact the firm at the above-mentioned address.

MODULAR BENCH SYSTEM

Products For Industry, Inc., 1530 Summer Street, Stamford, Conn., has a new illustrated six-page bulletin describing modular assembly benches which are not limited to fixed dimensions and which are made from standard catalogue parts.

The bulletin illustrates various configurations in which benches can be arranged showing modular and other accessories, used only where needed, Four different installations are featured, each meeting different needs. Also described is a layout planning package which can make at least 34 different layouts.

LAFAYETTE'S 1960 CATALOGUE

Lafayette Radio's new catalogue, No. 600. is now available free upon request. Write to the firm at 165-08 Liberty Avenue, Jamaica 33, N. Y.

The 1960 general catalogue contains over 300 pages of the latest electronic parts and equipment, including a complete line of stereo hi-fi components,

A full presentation of radio and television parts, transistor kits and miniaturized components, antennas and installation accessories, amateur gear, tools, technical books, telescopes, microscopes, and cameras are shown, as well as an extensive section on public address equipment.

The section on industrial equipment contains receiving and special purpose tubes, rectifiers, switches, relays, transformers, converters, and specialized components.

A new line of precision scientific instruments is offered, including refractometers, spectroscopes, and an engineer's transit.

1959 NEDA BATTERY INDEX

National Electronic Distributors Association, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4. Illinois, is now distributing the 1959 NEDA Battery Index.

This seventh edition is available to all electronic distributors, whether members of the Association or not.

The format of the 1959 Index has been changed to make it usable both as a wall chart and in counter catalogue racks. It is a cross-reference and interchangeable numbers compilation prepared by representatives of manufacturers of batteries and the NEDA battery index committee.

REPLACEMENT GUIDE

Triad Transformer Corporation, 4055 Redwood Avenue, Venice, California, has released its new replacement guide and catalogue TV-60. Copies may be obtained through the firm's distributors or by writing the company direct.

In addition to the guaranteed recommendations for the majority of replacement problems, the booklet contains a catalogue of transformers manufactured by the company for television and audio applications,

CONVERSION CHART

Precision Equipment Co. has published a reference table for engineers in wall-chart form. For a free copy, write to the firm, 4411E Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 40, Illinois.

Included in the chart are common conversions such as inches to centimeters or watts to horsepower, as well as many conversions that are sometimes difficult to locate in reference manuals.

POWER AND GAS TUBES

RCA's Electron Tube Division has published a revised and enlarged edition of its popular 24-page booklet on the firm's power and gas tubes.

This new 32-page edition contains data on 19 new tube types. It provides concise technical information on power tubes, rectifier tubes, thyratrons, and ignitrons. Each tube type is covered by a thumb-nail text description; charted dimensions, ratings, and operating values; and a base or terminal-connection diagram. Photographs of representative tube types in each tube family are shown throughout the publication.

The booklet, PG-101D, may be obtained from the company's electron tube distributors or by sending 30 cents direct to Commercial Engineering, RCA Electron Tube Division, Harrison, N. J.

NEW CENTRALAB CATALOGUE

Centralab, a division of Globe-Union. Inc., 900 E. Kcefe Avenue, Milwaukee 1. Wis., has just published a new 24page catalogue. It may be obtained through any of the firm's distributors or by writing direct to the company.

The new brochure lists over 1700 composition and wirewound controls, ceramic capacitors, switches, and packaged circuits. It contains 128 new replacement auto radio controls, exact replacement stereo controls, a full line of miniature 5-watt wirewound controls with ratings to 100,-000 ohms, 10-volt ultraminiature capacitors for transistor circuits, and many other items.

FILTERS AND TRANSFORMERS

United Transformer Corporation. 150 Varick Street, New York, N. Y. has issued two new catalogues.

Now available is a general catalogue which covers the full range of over 800 stock items, complete with specifications, applications, and all pertinent information. Also, a new separate catalogue. covering filters and inductors, has been issued. Attractively covered and lending convenience for filing and reference, it contains specifications and all pertinent information on stock items in this category.

OHMITE BULLETINS

Ohmite Munufacturing Co., 3634 Howard Street, Skokie, Illinois, has available its Bulletin 152D, obtainable at no cost direct from the firm.

The bulletin gives complete details on the firm's series TF tantalum foil electrolytic capacitors.

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- 724

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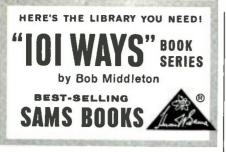
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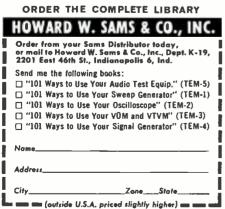
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Readouts and Counters (Continued from page 59)

electron stream thus revolves like the spoke of a wheel, remaining in each of the ten positions used until the next input pulse is applied. After ten input pulses, the electron stream is back to the initial anode target, and an output pulse, as is usual for such decade counters, is produced at that point.

A more complete understanding of this action is possible with the help of Fig. 9. This shows that two other electrodes are associated with each target. The one identified as the spade is used to "lock" the electron stream in its path to one anode until the next input pulse is applied. The other electrode, known as the switching grid, is used to transfer the electron stream to the next target. The not unexpected sequence from 0 to 9 identifies the individual targets in the sequence.

Although it is not shown in Fig. 9, all even-numbered switching grids are tied together internally, reducing the number of base pins required and simplifying circuit wiring. For the same reasons, the odd-numbered switching grids are also connected internally. Alternate triggering of the odd and even grids will deflect the electron stream so that it transfers from target to target in sequence.

A circuit designed around the MBS tube is shown in Fig. 11. The tube itself appears in Fig. 10. In the circuit shown, a binary stage is used to trigger the switching grids. The back-and-forth action of two triodes in the binary provides the alternate switching required. Cathode-follower coupling is used to reduce the loading effect on the binary circuit.

As ever, there must be some way of clearing the tube and re-setting to the 0 target. In the technique used, a positive pulse applied to the common cathode cuts off the electron stream altogether, thus providing clearing. The pulse is applied at the point marked "pin D, clear" in Fig. 11. A negative pulse is simultaneously applied to the circuit, feeding to spade 9 at the point marked "pin H, re-set." This causes the beam to form in the 9 position, where it is ready to be transferred to the initial or 0 position.

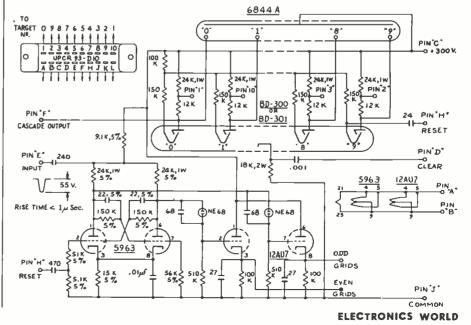
A check of the circuit will show that the negative re-set pulse is also applied to the binary stage used for switching. Action of the binary then advances the heam to position 0, the desired starting point.

The MBS tube is identified as a type BD300 or BD301. A 5963 is used as the binary. The two sections of the 12AU7 act as the cathode followers, one for each side of the binary. For simplicity, only some of the targets with their associated electrodes appear in Fig. 11. Target 1 shows the types of circuit connections for all odd-numbered anodes: target 8 shows as much for evennumbered anodes; while targets 0 and 9 show the special connections required for clearing and re-setting the circuit to zero.

Another, important item in the schematic has not been mentioned. This tube, the 6844A, is a Nixie indicator. Obviously then, the MBS and the glow-transfer tubes differ in another important respect: the former is not self-indicating. However, where the greater counting speed it makes possible is desired, one factor balances out another.

It would obviously be impossible to cover every circuit and every type of indication used in electronic counting. However, the reader of this and preceding articles in this series has had the opportunity to become familiar with circuits and special components that cover the vast majority of actual applications. A forthcoming article will cover counting and coding systems actually used. -30-

Fig. 11. Burroughs DC-106A. Labels for odd and even grids should be reversed.



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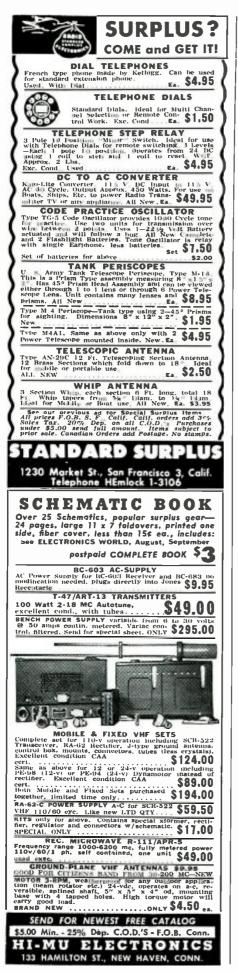
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"THE AUDIO CYCLOPEDIA" by Howard W. Tremaine. Published by Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., Indianapolis. 1269 pages. Price \$19.95.

Within this large volume, the author has gathered together an enormous amount of data that will be of help and interest to any serious student of audio, the audio technician, or the audio engineer. In an effort to make the coverage just as broad as possible, much basic material is included. But the real value of the "cyclopedia" lies in its wealth of practical applications, particularly in the fields of disc, magnetic, and optical recording. Information on sound motion picture projection equipment, audio test equipment and techniques, and a large number of general informational charts and tables on audio subjects are included.

Most of the information in the volume is presented in a question-andanswer format with over 3400 separate questions on audio thoroughly covered. A 54-page index permits any subject to be located readily by means of a unique chapter and paragraph numbering system.

This source book should meet the needs of those who design, install, and repair audio equipment or are interested in this new and important science.

"THE SOUND OF HIGH FIDELITY" by R. O. Jordan & J. Cunningham. Published by *Windsor Press*, Chicago. 208 pages. Price \$3.95.

* * *

While this is far from being a "definitive" text on high fidelity it will meet the needs of a goodly number of audio enthusiasts. The authors have tackled the job of covering 80 years of sound recording plus an evaluation of the current state of the art and equipment in slightly over 200 pages hence the treatment is, of necessity, somewhat superficial.

The authors have attempted a rather ambitious testing program on various items of commercial equipment but the results are far from inclusive since the products of only some twenty or so manufacturers are covered out of the entire high-fidelity and audio industry.

The book itself is beautifully presented with many two-color diagrams and charts. Illustrative material was supplied by staff photographers who show kits in the process of being assembled and equipment in use. The text material is divided into nine chapters covering sound, hearing, sound in history, amplification, loudspeakers, disc recordings, tuners, tape recording, and microphones. Tables of abbreviations and schematic symbols complete the book.

It is a little hard to evaluate the technical level of this text as it varies from chapter to chapter. On the whole, however, the non-technical audiophile shouldn't find himself too far "at sea" with this book.

*

"RADIO AMATEUR LICENSING HANDBOOK" by J. E. Kitchin. Published by *Radiotelephone Directories* of *Canada Ltd.*, 119 W. Pender St., Vancouver 3, B.C. 105 pages. Price \$2.00 Soft cover.

This compact volume, written by the Regional Supervising Radio Inspector of the Canadian Department of Transport (Canadian equivalent of our FCC), will be of interest not only to hams of our neighbor to the north but also U. S. hams who are interested in how Canadian amateur regulations differ from ours.

The text is divided into six sections covering examinations, station licensing, station operation, operating and traffic handling, useful information, and appendices containing International Morse; International "Q" signals; ARRL "Q" signals; ARRL phonetic alphabet; miscellaneous abbreviations; QRO, QRK, QSA, RST scales; standard color code; common radio symbols; and a whimsical "memo" to wives and mothers of those bitten by the "ham bug."

Hams who have heavy contact schedules to and from Canada will find this an excellent source book for getting "on the beam"—Canadian style. * * *

"PRINCIPLES OF TRANSISTOR CIR-CUITS" by S. W. Amos. Published by John F. Rider Publisher, Inc., New York. 166 pages. Price \$3.90. Soft cover.

This volume, a joint venture of Rider and the British publisher Iliffe & Sons Ltd., was written by a member of the Engineering Training Department of the BBC and is at the junior engineer or electronic lab technician level.

The text is divided into ten sections covering semiconduction and junction diodes, basic principles of point-contact and junction transistors, common-base amplifiers, common-emitter amplifiers, common-collector amplifiers, bias stabilization, small-signal amplifiers, largesignal amplifiers, transistor superhets, and other applications of, transistors as well as other types of transistors.

Although the author has based his exposition on British-made transistors, specific type numbers are not mentioned and all the types discussed have U. S. counterparts. The treatment is

mathematical to some extent but in most instances the formulas have been worked out for the student.

While those with some early courses at an engineering level will profit most from this presentation, the serious experimenter who has worked with transistors will have no difficulty in deriving considerable benefit from this exposition.

"ADDITIONAL 1959 TELEVISION SERVICING INFORMATION" com-piled by M. N. Beitman. Published by Supreme Publications, Highland Park, Ill. 192 pages. Price \$3.00. Soft cover. Vol. TV-16.

This latest service handbook in this publisher's series follows the same format as its predecessor volumes. Diagrams are printed across two pages with information on alignment, waveforms, voltage values, parts descriptions, printed board views, and circuit revisions included.

This volume covers television receivers from fifteen manufacturers and a variety of chassis and model numbers, which are indexed separately in the back of the book. Those who have found these manuals helpful in the past in speeding service jobs will welcome this new volume which covers additional receivers in the set makers' 1959 lines.

"RADIO CIRCUITS" by W. E. Mil-ler, revised by E.A.W. Spreadbury. Published by Iliffe & Sons Ltd., London, 170 pages. Price by mail 15s./10 d.

This is the fourth edition of a popular radio treatise which has earned a wide and enthusiastic following in England. It covers, in simple language and progressive style, all of the various circuits to be encountered in radio receivers

The author discusses each stage of the receiver, piece by piece, and explains it without the complication of associated circuitry. In the eight years since the third edition made its appearance there have been enough new techniques and components developed to warrant this revised and up-to-date version

The text is divided into 38 chapters which cover superhet principles, antenna input circuits, tuned input stage, bandpass coupling, r.f. amplifier stage, frequency converters, oscillators, i.f. amplifiers, a.g.c. principles, delayed a.g.c, a.f. amplification, push-pull circuits, loudspeaker arrangements, a.c. power supplies, a.c.-d.c. supplies, a.c.battery portables, tone control circuits, negative feedback, phono reproduction, transistor receivers, auto radios, FM receivers and circuitry, AM/FM receivers. etc.

We do not believe that the English terminology will prove confusing to U. S. readers since the exposition is clear and detailed throughout. The material itself is so well presented that this text might serve as a basic source book for "beginning radiomen" as well -30as students.

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 LP-5 SIGNAL GENERATOR Freit, 95-30,000 Ker, ± 1/2 in 7 Danids, 30-50 Mc, ± 3% (extended range) Output lmb, 10 obms, Amplitude modulated. With \$195.00 power supply. Excel, Checked out. 	2
ohms. Amplitude modulated. With \$195.00 power supply. Excel. Checked out, TS.13 TEST SET	
For bench and field testing of X-band radar.	202
For beich and neid testing of X-band radar, Measures: power output, xmrr. freq., signal-to- noise ratio, I.F. band pass, etc. Tests signal generators, etc. 150 W, 105-120 V, 60-800 cycles. Single phase, AC, Freq. 9.305-9.455	2
Cycles. Single phase. AC. Fred. 9.305-9.455 MC. ± 2 Mc. Excellent condition. C20 50	3
Terrific buy:	5
YOU GOT IT! WE WANT IT! LET'S DEAL? We're paying top \$\$\$ for GRC-9; PRC-6, -8, -9, -10; GN-58A; All elect, test equip.	ALC:N
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growd! Has self-contained 110 V. 60 cycles power supply. Input 110 V. 60 cyc. Excel- lent	1
ITN-2, 80-300 Ma . 15 oo I	9
CCR.E33 TRANSCEIVER	N.
4-channel. Crystal controlled. 100-156 Mc. Ideal for 2 meters, Complete with \$14,95 tubes. Excel.	×
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Some Areas Still Open for Manufacturers Reps

L. I. ELECTRO-LABS, INC. 1186 BROADWAY, Dept. 88E HEWLETT, N. Y.



ASSOCIATION leaders in general are seriously concerned by the lackadaisical attitude of so many service dealers toward the causes for the steady deterioration of the consumer-TV service business. One association official summarized the situation caustically:

"Now that they are picking up a few extra crumbs tossed from the table of the present boom, service dealers have gotten more independent than ever. They have gotten so independent that they won't lift a finger to protect their interests and investment in the service business. They refuse to see the tremendous gains that manufacturers, distributors, jobbers, and retailers have made because they created powerful, effective associations. They shut their eyes to the fact that this is an age of collective security in which group action is the only way a man can protect his business future.'

ITVSDA of Los Angeles

The subject of dealer indolence toward cooperative effort prompted the following editorial by H. W. Wilkins, president of the Independent TV Service Dealers Association, 213 South Coronado Street, Los Angeles:

"Why do we organize? Is it because we are chronic joiners? Is it because we are idealists? . . . because we are 'do-gooders?' . . . because we like social contacts with others in our profession?

"Nonsense! We organize because we are smart enough to realize that the independent television servicing industry, as we know it, is on the way out unless we alter the trends. And we can alter the trends by getting together ... by organizing!

"The stench created by the thieving practices of a minority in this field is going to drive our customers right into the arms of any new system of servicing which can capture greater public confidence.

"'Not my customers,' I can hear many of you saying. 'My customers know they are being treated right. They'll never leave me for some new gimmick.'

"Better come down to good old solid earth. This optimism may be justified by existing conditions. But what if conditions change? What if new people with new capital develop a new maintenance plan in which there is no room for the crooked operator because there is too much money at stake to risk losing public confidence? In other words, what if the stormy, uncertain seas on which the public has been bounced around suddenly become calm and your friends no longer need your reliable haven? Especially, what if a new system—by its very efficiency offers the same high-quality, reliable service at lower prices? YOU, Mr. Unorganized Service Shop Owner, will be left crying in your beer over how fickle your dear, loyal customers can be when something better is offered them.

"Together we can map out—and carry out—our own servicing system, one which will win public support because it serves the public best. Together we can plug up the many holes that make for inefficiency and high overhead. Together we can solve problems of financing, personnel turnover, bad credit risks.

"You, Mr. Independent Shop Owner, need not put on the uniform of an employee in a new maintenance plan. No, indeed. You can still be Mr. Independent Shop Owner, with all your individuality and with a thousand times more opportunity to put into practice the many fine ideas that come to your mind—and wander right out again while you struggle alone to keep your head above water under the present dog-eat-dog conditions."

Oregon State Association

Plans for the formation of a statewide service association for the Beaver State were crystalized recently at a meeting held in Salem, Oregon. The association leaders who met to exchange views on the new organization included Paul Brandon of Salem; Bill Elkins of Eugene; Colin Gregory, Bud Parrott, and Cliff Kadell of the Yamhill County Association: Les Armstrong, Roscoe Watts, and Jim Murphy of the Portland Television Appliance Association; and H. W. McClure of Toledo, Oregon.

Les Armstrong was appointed chairman pro tem of the organizational committee. He appointed Cliff Kadell to serve as secretary and Bud Parrott to handle the post of membership chairman. Oregon TV Service Association was the official name selected for the state-wide organization. Plans called for a state convention to be held at the Eugene Hotel, Eugene, Oregon, in September. Information about the plans and purposes of this new association may be obtained from Les Armstrong, Portland Television Appliance Association, 424 Failing Building, Portland, Oregon.

TVB of Elkhart, Indiana

The Television Bureau of Elkhart, Indiana, 1823 North Michigan Street, Elkhart, has been conducting an intensive campaign to extend its own membership and also to interest service dealers in other northern Indiana cities in forming associations. Dean R. Mock of the Elkhart association, who is vicechairman of the Indiana Electronic Service Association, recently offered to meet with any group of dealers in northern Indiana cities to discuss licensing or any other subject of interest to the TV service industry.

Associations or dealers who are interested in contacting Mr. Mock can reach him at the following address: Dean R. Mock, Mock's TV & Appliances, 1823 North Michigan St., Elkhart, Indiana.

TESA-Ohio Grows

Now numbering fifteen member associations, the Buckeye State organization is well on the road to setting a new association record for speedy growth. Associations now affiliated in the TESA-Ohio association include:

TESA of Bellefontaine, 503 Eastern Ave., Bellefontaine; TESA of Chillicothe, 87 South Brownell. Chillicothe: TESA of Cincinnati, 1901 Vine St., Cincinnati; TESA of Cleveland, 5827 Turney Rd., Cleveland; ARTSD of Columbus, 2552 North High St., Columbus; TESA of Dayton, 2020 West Third St., Dayton; TESA of Lorain County, 92 E. Broad St., Elyria; SORTTA of Hillsboro, 634 North West St., Hillsboro; TESA of Middleton, 1426 Central Ave., Middleton; TESA of Sandusky, 245 East Market St., Sandusky; TESA of Springfield, P. O. Box 851, Spring-Just Out

Most - Often - Non

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These fire 1959 TV volumes cover practically all sets of all makes. The new ADDITIONAL 1959 TV manual In-cludes material almost to the minute. Facit Riant manual has 192 pages of service data and repair hints. factory changes, double-size circuits. Special price, each only.

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1959

Television

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field; ETAT of Toledo, P. O. Box 6658, Toledo; WREA of Warren, P. O. Box 966. Warren; TESA of Wilmington, 94 South Walnut, Wilmington; MVTVDA of Youngstown, 1742 Market St., Youngstown.

John P. Graham, 2552 North High St., Columbus, is secretary of TESA of Ohio.

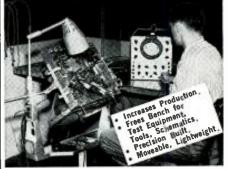
Appliance Service Problems

It is said there are more than 375,-000,000 appliances currently in use in homes and that there could be a critical shortage of maintenance men to handle appliance servicing by 1960. The electric power companies, who have their fingers on the pulse of consumer needs for electrical repair services, are seriously concerned over the growing public irritation with the quality and character of the service they sometimes get on appliance repairs.

At a sales conference attended by more than one-thousand appliance sales executives, four factors were cited as bottlenecks in providing the public with competent appliance service. There were: faulty design, lack of parts interchangeability, lack of proper training of service personnel, and inadequate customer instructions,

Many electronic service dealers have found that certain types of appliance servicing are both simple and profitable. Electronic components are used in the automatic-control mechanisms of many appliances. Dealers who solicit

TEL-A-TURN Speeds TV Repairs **Nets Bigger Service Profits**



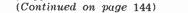
"Have used my Tel-A-Turn several months now and can truly say it's like having a couple extra hands. Wonderful, too, for trouble-shoot-ing a set from top to bottom! Saves a lot of wear on nerves as well as TV parts! No more broken parts caused by chassis slipping. In other words-it's TOPS!" Mr. F. C., Michigan Tel-A-Turn holds sets 9" to 25" wide and up to 200 lbs. Ideal, too, for servicing amplifiers, record changers, and other electronic equipment

Direct Factory-to-you Price

Mail coupon TODAY for descriptive, illus-trated folder, telling how you can make more profit with a Tel-A-Turn service cradle in your shop.

ROGERS MFG. CO., Dept. EW-109, Lindsey, Ohio Please send me free folder about Tel-A-Turn.

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New ADDITIONAL 1959 TV Volume LARGE MANUAL COVERS NEWEST 1959 TV SETS EARLIER TV VOLUMES STILL SOLD AT ONLY \$3

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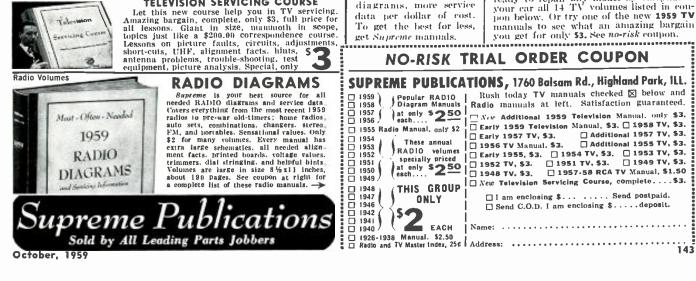
Supreme twin 1959 TV manuals are the scoop of the year. Cover all sets of all important makes. New ADDITIONAL 1959 TV volume gives you the very latest material. Your price for this mammoth manual is only \$3. Supreme super values defy competition. Each prior-year manual (at only \$3) has a whole year of service material. Each volume covers different material, from 1948 to latest 1959 sets. Include circuits, waveforms, alignment, voltage charts, service hints, changes, and double-spread diagrams. Practically tell you how to make every repair. More pages, more

diagrams, more service

Supreme **TV** manuals supply all needed service material on every TV set of every important manufacturer. Here is helpful, practical, factory-prepared data. It will really make TV servicing and adjustment easy for you. Join 167,000 servicemen who use, benefit, and save with SUPREME service manuals. In these volumes you get service manuals. In these volumes you get correct factory-checked circuits, alignment procedure, printed boards views, service hints, recommended changes, wave-forms, voltages, easy-to-use giant-size diagrams.

BEST AT LOWEST COST

Here is your TV service material to help Here is your TV service material to help you do expert work double-quick; and priced at only \$3 per annual volume. Be-ready to repair any model by carrying in your car all 14 TV volumes listed in cou-pon below. Or try one of the new 1959 TV manuals to see what an amazing bargain you get for only \$3. See *no-risk* coupon.





this type of business claim that customers pay normal charges for home service on appliances with better grace than they do for TV service.

Some service associations have taken cognizance of the possible opportunities in this field by placing the subject of appliance servicing on their schedules for fall and winter meetings.

California Event

In connection with its Fourth Annual Installation Dinner-Dance, members of the Radio TV Association of Santa Clara Valley, Calif., have persuaded county supervisors to proclaim Radio and TV Week, from October 18 to 24. Members will concentrate their advertising during this period on salutes to the association. Local newspapers, radio stations, and TV broadcasters have pledged cooperation and publicity.

Licensing Pro and Con

In the minority group of service associations that oppose licensing, TEAM of Missouri highlights the question in a recent issue of "TEAM News." A favorable report on licensing is reprinted from another, pro-licensing association publication, followed by an unfavorable one in a letter to TEAM. The featured editorial presents this group's reasons for its dim view toward regulation by government. The editorial argues that licensing will not and, where tried, has not done anything to eliminate part-timers, improve the financial plight of service businesses, increase wages, inhibit dishonest operators, or ameliorate public relations.

TEAM feels that remedies can be applied only by the industry itself acting in an organized way. ("A license law won't clean a dirty store front. It won't make a service dealer dress, talk, think, or act any different, and these are the basic elements of our problems.") However, this Missouri group sees merit in a voluntary system of Certified Electronic Technicians to give qualified people prestige in the way the CPA enjoys special status among accountants.

National Unity

The matter of the application by TSA of Detroit for NATESA membership may not yet be dead. Several member groups within NATESA are talking about re-opening the question at the national convention. The newly joined Indianapolis group feels that a revision of the NATESA constitution and bylaws that will permit acceptance of more than one member group from a given area is in order to permit entry of TSA.

Available from NATESA is a reprint of a letter signed by John H. Stefanski, president of TESA of Michigan, giving background material, as he sees it, on differences between TSA and the rival Detroit and Michigan groups who succeeded in gaining admission to NATESA.

The Stereo Disc Today (Continued from page 55)

a "stereo seat." Sitting to the right or the left of center is no different than the listener sitting to the right or left of the orchestra in the concert hall.

The industry as a whole is, of course. never satisfied with its present achievements. We are always looking for ways to improve the quality of the records we turn out. There are, of course. many minor problems-as there are in any industry. One of these involves the development of a "quieter" plastic material for blanks. Record wear is still more of a problem than with monophonic discs but here the user can do much to alleviate this particular problem.

In the final analysis, the quality of reproduction that the music lover obtains is actually up to the listener himself. This is particularly true in the case of stereo records since the smaller stylus rides much closer to the bottom of the groove and any dust or dirt that is allowed to gather in the grooves will be ground in, creating ticks, pops, and noises for the life of the record. As a manufacturer, we go to considerable time, trouble, and expense to produce the highest quality record possible. The rest is up to the audiophile. The worst thing that the user can do is to leave the record ex-

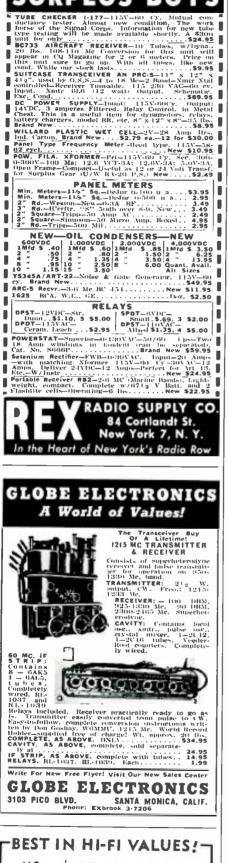
posed on the turntable after he has finished playing it: As soon as you are through playing your records take them off the turntable, put them in their protective poly bags, and store them in their jackets. Your records represent a considerable investmentoften a greater investment than the equipment on which they are played. They will give many hours of satisfactory service and maximum listening pleasure if you will just take care of them properly.

With all this in mind, one can be assured that right now anyone buying a quality stereo recording will obtain sound reproduction much richer, fuller, and better than anything heretofore obtainable on mono discs. -30-



October, 1959

SURPLUS BUYS



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 SERVICE
 Write for free catalog.

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 25-W Oxford Road Massapequa, New York

"Carrier Switch" (Continued from page 65)

receiver if the transmitter is brought very close to the antenna coil or loop. A power-supply hum will be heard at a number of places on the receiver's dial and the kilocycle separation between these settings is approximately the frequency of the transmitter. If a good communications receiver is used the frequency may be determined more accurately, but this is not too important as long as L_2 in the transmitter and L_4 in the receiver are both tuned to the same frequency as determined by L_1 .

Turn the transmitter off to check the receiver. Remove the jumper from the test jacks and insert the v.o.m.'s probes, with the v.o.m. seale set to a low eurrent range. Apply the battery power and check for approximately 100-microampere current flow. If this is not present, or the current drain is appreciably higher, eheck the transistors, the wiring, and the battery polarity and voltage for correct values. Increase the v.o.m. scale to the 5 milliampere range, plug the receiver's cord into the socket nearest the transmitter's plug, and turn the transmitter back on. Run the slug of L_3 in or out of the coil to obtain an increase in the meter reading. Tune the slug of L_3 for maximum meter reading but, at the same time, keep this reading below the 2 milliampere level at all times. When the maximum is obtained, L_a is tuned to the transmitter's frequency. Leave the meter connected to the test jacks and return to L_z in the transmitter. Retune L_z 's slug slightly to see if a higher reading can be obtained. This touch up adjustment will com-plete the alignment and if L_t 's slug is ever re-adjusted to shift the frequency of the transmitter, this same alignment procedure must be followed. The "Carrier-Switch" can now be put to use.

The range of the "Carrier Switch" depends upon the number of appliances, lamps, or other shunting equipment placed across the same line used to carry the signal. Also, if a distribution transformer is in the path of the carrier signal it may not be possible to pass enough useful signal across its windings to activate the receiver. Generally, the combination will work well in a small building or apartment house, or from house to house in a rural area where the power lines $a \ge$ overhead and the houses are served from a common distribution transformer.

Plug the transmitter and receiver into the line at their respective locations and energize the transmitter. Place the v.o.m. at the receiver's test jacks and determine whether the signal is being received by noting an increase in the standby current reading, with the "Sensitivity" control set about half-way. Reverse the power plugs of the transmitter and receiver to obtain the highest possible reading



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and see whether it is possible to obtain at least a 2-milliampere current reading with further adjustment of the "Sensitivity" control. If this can be obtained, turn on all the appliances, lights, or other equipment which may be connected to the power line carrying the transmitted signal and note if the reading drops below 1 milliampere.

For maximum reliability, it will be necessary to have at least one milliamp of signal current under the worst lineloading conditions. If this can be met, turn off all the appliances and leave the "Sensitivity" control set for a maximum reading of 2 milliamperes for best operation without overloading the transistors.

The relay contacts can be connected to either turn on or turn off the controlled device upon receipt of the signal. The contacts will safely handle a 250-watt load, but if much heavier equipment is to be controlled the relay contacts can operate a heavier relay to control the gear.

Use the "Carrier Switch" to cut off the TV or radio speaker when you want some quiet around the house, turn on your TV from the armehair, or start a pump out in the barn when it's too cold to go outside.

ELECTRONIC TV TAPE EDITING

A NEW method of producing TV programs on tape, permitting for the first time the electronic editing or mixing of taped scenes and sounds, was described by engineers of the Reeves Sound Studios, Inc. and RCA. The new concept will permit mixing information on TV tape with much the same flexibility as on motion picture film. The method of assembling a TV pro-

The method of assembling a TV production on tape involves the use of prerecorded tapes bearing picture information from any number of cameras, along with the sound tracks. By employing several tape recording and playback machines with matching monitors, the system will enable the producer and director to see different views simultaneously and choose the most desirable scenes. Then he can schedule the complete program and electronically edit, or "splice," by means of fast switching circuits, the desired sequences into a master monitor and recorder.

Main elements of the system are eight RCA TV tape recorders, two equipped for color, two monochrome and one color live camera, one monochrome and one color film chain with 16-mm and 35-mm projectors, three editing rooms, and a master control room. -30-

ANNUAL VHF ROUNDUP

THE Syracuse VIIF Club is holding its Fifth Annual VIIF Roundup on October 10th at 3 Rivers Inn, 10 miles north of Syracuse, N. Y. on Route 57 and fhruway Exit No. 28.

Reservations will be by pre-registration only. Proceedings are set to start at 10 a.m. for early birds and at noon for those needing an extra forty winks.

Registration fee includes dinner, professional entertainment, prizes, and a 'ull program of events for hams and XYL's. Contact K2PKL, Robert C. Stewprt, 114 E. Newell St., Syraeuse, N. Y. for details.

October, 1959



PACO is the kit division of **PRECISION** Apparatus Co., Inc., world famous manufacturers of laboratory electronic instruments for over a quarter century. The new Model SA-40 is the first of a series of component high fidelity kits from PACO...engineered for utmost performance and lasting value-designed for maximum eye-appeal.

40-watt stereo preamp-amplifier in kit form for only \$79.95 by

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say that the PACO SA-40

you'll ever have to buy

is the last preamp-amplifier

Available at leading electronic parts distributors and

wherever good sound is sold.

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Whether you're an experienced audiophile or a newcomer to the thrill of high fidelity, the factors you must consider in choosing the amplifier you need are:

POWER, DISTORTION, FLEXIBILITY and VALUE.

The PACO SA-40 offers you greater reserve power capacity than any other preamp-amplifier in its category. Its exceptional circuit design assures highly stable performance with extremely low distortion. Step-by-step assembly instructions and giant-size wiring diagrams are so clearly detailed and simple that the technical difference between expert and novice disappears. And...the SA-40 provides maximum flexibility in *any* stereophonic high fidelity system...present or contemplated.

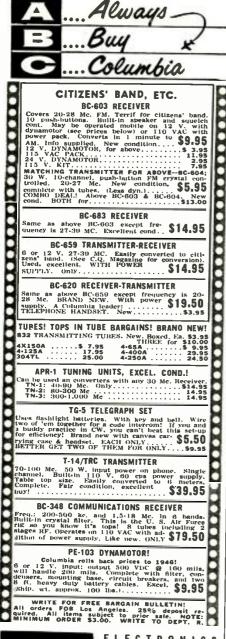
For those interested in engineering details, some of the more important technical specifications are listed below:

POWER OUTPUT:

Steady State Power Output: 20 watts per channel,
40 watte total
Music Waveform Power Output: 25 watts per channel,
50 watts total.
Peak Power Output: 40 watts per channel,
80 watts total.
RESPONSE: 30 cps to 90 Kc, ± 1.0 db.
DISTORTION:
Harmonic: Less than .2% at 20 watts per channel output.
Less than 1% at 10 watts per channel output.
Intermodulation: Less than 1% at full rated output.
EDONT PANEL CONTROLS AND SWITCHES: 14 CONTROLS
including separate bass and treble controls for complete
flexibility with any monophonic of stereo program source.
INDUTE, 14 total: 3 dual high-level and 4 dual low-level.
OUTPUTS: Dual tape outputs, separate preamp output as
well as standard dual speaker outputs.
LUDA AND NOISE 1 EVEL
High Level Input: 80 db below rated output.
Low Level Input: 70 db below rated output.
High Level Input: 80 db below rated output. Low Level Input: 70 db below rated output. Tape Input: 65 db below rated output.
SPEAKER CONNECTIONS: 4, 8, 16, 32 onms.
SENSITIVITY FOR RATED OUTPUT:
Aver January 75 V Phone 1: (Magnetic) 5 MV.
Tuner: .75 V Phono 2: (Magnetic) 5 Mv. or Ceramic. 3 V
INVERSE FEEDBACK: 25 db
DAMPING FACTOR: 22
BASS TONE CONTROL RANGE: ± 15 db at 50 CPS.
TREBLE TONE CONTROL RANGE: ± 15 db at 10 Kc.
RUMBLE FILTER: 6 db per octave below 50 cps.
FOULAL IZATION: Phono: "RIAA": "EUR";
Tape: 3% and 7½ ips, NARTB
TAPE OUTPUT LEVEL: 2 volts per channel.
POWER SUPPLY: Silicon diode, low impedance for minimum
distortion on extended high level passages.
EXTERNAL DESIGN: Gold and satin black hooded case, with
papel illumination and satin gold panel.
DIMENSIONS: 15%" wide x 11%" deep x 5%" nign
Madal SA.40. Complete with case and step-by-step
assembly-operating manual Kit Net Price > 79.95
Model SA-40W: Factory Wired Net Price \$129.95

COMING SOON — MODEL ST-4 AM/FM STEREO TUNER KIT matching companion for the SA-40







Reeves Soundcraft Corp., Gt. Pasture Rd., Danbury, Conn. magnetic field in which it is placed,

Novel Semiconductor Devices (Continued from page 52)

gauss and a control current of 1/2 ampere are obtainable with these devices. Fig. 8 shows the characteristics of a typical device. Output impedances can be adjusted from 0.01 to 20 ohms and their maximum frequency response ranges from 10 to 100 megacycles.

A study was made recently at Bell Telephone Laboratories of the many possible applications of the Hall Effect. This study revealed that of the many possible uses two of the most interesting are the gyrator and the circulator. These devices are sketched in Figs. 9A and 9B.

The gyrator has probably received more attention than any other Hall Effect device. By employing the gyrator in suitable circuitry, an isolator can be constructed in which signals can be transmitted in one direction but not in the other. A germanium isolator has been built with a forward loss of 14 db and a reverse loss of 75 db. Thus, the gyrator could be used to isolate an antenna from a load, for example.

Fig. 9B shows what is known as a three-port circulator. In this device, signals can pass from terminals 1-1' to 2-2', 2-2' to 3-3', and 3-3' to 1-1', but not in the other direction, such as 2-2' to 1-1'. The circulator can be constructed from a slab of semiconductor material with six equally-spaced edge contacts. Forward loss in a device of this kind is about 17 db, and reverse loss in a typical n-type germanium slab may be as high as 64 db. A relatively high magnetic field is required with germanium, but a device of this kind made of indium antimonide could operate satisfactorily with a relatively low field of about 1000 gauss.

Because of the relatively high forward loss, Hall Effect devices of this kind must normally employ a negative resistance amplifier for maximum usefulness. However, they have the big advantage of theoretically being able to transmit d.c. signals as well as a.c. signals at frequencies approaching the dielectric relaxation frequency of the semiconductor material.

Other Hall Effect devices which have been explored, either experimentally or theoretically, include a negative resistance amplifier, mechanical transducer, electrical compass, modulator, and demodulator. These devices do not involve p-n junctions and so the surfaces do not need elaborate protection.

Magnetoresistance

As mentioned before, when a slice of current-carrying semiconductor material is placed in a magnetic field, the charge carriers are pushed over to the sides of the slice in a direction perpendicular to the current flow. This has the effect of increasing the resistance of the slice. Here, then, we have a device whose resistance can be altered by changing the strength of the

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HI-FI, STEREO SALE				
Nat'l "Copiev"	cabinet/speakers	\$ 99.95		
Nat'l "Wellesley" El-Voice "Sky-jk"	cabinet/speakers	\$169.95		
EI-V'ce "Aristo"	cabinet /enachara	\$ 95.00 \$246.90	5 99.95 5 69.95	
EI-V'ce "Regency" EI-V'ce "Cent, IV"	cabinet/speakers	\$393.00	\$159.95 \$199.95	
P-Flux CH-16R	cabinet/speakers cabinet/speakers	\$373.00 \$ 99.50	5199.95	
P-Flux WH-1M Cabinart KR-3M	cabinet/speakers	\$184.00	\$ 59.95 \$ 99.95 \$ 69.95 \$ 49.95	
	corner cabinet	\$108.00	5 69.95	
Cabinart 27 blonde Cabinart 28 blonde Cabinart 21 blonde Cabinart 21 korina	cabinet		5 49.95	
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Cabinart 8112 kit Markell RC116	wall baffle step table cabinet	\$ 18.00		
EI-V°ce A15/PC-2	amp. & pre-amp.	\$ 79.50 \$136.50	\$ 39.95	
EI-V'ce A20/PC-1 EI-V'ce A15CL	amp. & pre-amp. amp. & pre-amp.	\$184.50	\$ 89.95 \$129.95	
Pilot AA-905 30W Pilot AA-920 20W	amp., inc. pre-amp. amp., inc. pre-amp.	\$ 99.50 \$129.50		
Pilot AA-920 20W		\$ 99.50	5 59.95	
Calbest 7615 15W Calbest 7935 35W	amp., inc. pre-amp. amp., inc. pre-amp. amp., inc. pre-amp. dual 12 watt stereo	\$ 79.95	\$ 44.95	
8'vard 11T-24S	dual 12 watt stereo	\$119.95	\$ 79.95 \$ 49.95	
Precise Pilot HF-42 20W	pre-amp. only amp. & AM-FM tuner	\$ 79.95 \$ 29.95 \$209.50	\$ 17.95	
Calbest 7110	AM-FM tuner only	\$114.95	\$129.95 \$69.95	
Calbest 7160 15W Quincy		\$189.95	5119.95	
Presto 1-2	AM-FM tuner turntable	\$109.95		
Presto T-18A	turntable	\$ 59.95 \$ 75.00 \$199.95	\$ 39.95 \$ 49.95 \$129.95	
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Pentron PS-10 Pentron CS-20	p'lable amp. speaker cons. amp. speaker	\$ 79.95	5 39.95 5 49.95	
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TV PI <u>Af</u> 10BP4 \$ 7.95 12LP4 8.50 14B/CP4 9.95	CTURE Lowest Pri 178P4 \$ 9.95 17CP4 17.60 176P4 17.60	TUI ces 21AMP4 21ATP4 21AUP4	A\$15.75 15.75 15.75	
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ELECTRONICS WORLD

This effect is known as "magnetoresistance."

Ohio Semiconductors, Inc. has developed a device utilizing this effect and has tradenamed it the "Magnetoresistor," The type MS-41 utilizes a thin slice of indium antimonide, again because of the high mobility of the charge carriers in this material. A resistance change of as much as 1 to 10 can be obtained with a change in field strength from zero to 10,000 gauss. The change in resistance is proportional to the square of the magnetic field up to about 7000 gauss and is then directly proportional to field strength to over 20,000 gauss. A typical characteristic curve is shown in Fig. 13.

This device has many possible applications, including a contactless potentiometer, modulator chopper, amplifier, and regulator. The MS-41 has a zerofield resistance of one ohm, but units having values ranging from 0.01 to 50 ohms are being developed.

Neutron Detection

One of the most unusual applications of semiconductor materials was recently announced by Westinghouse Electric Corp. Scientists at Westinghouse have developed a neutron detector made of a tiny slice of germanium or silicon no larger than the head of a pin. The slice is treated to form a p-n junction and a very thin layer of uranium is spread on the top surface.

Slow-speed neutrons strike this uranium layer and cause U-235 atoms to split apart just as they do in a nuclear reactor. The high energy products of this fission produce an electrical pulse at the p-n junction, and so can be counted. Fast neutrons do not produce fission and so are not counted, nor are gamma rays.

If desired, this neutron detector can be converted to count fast neutrons by replacing the uranium layer with a material rich in hydrogen, such as paraffin.

Accurate mapping of both slow- and high-speed neutrons is a necessity in a nuclear reactor. Because of its very small size, this detector can plot neutron flux variations down to dimensional changes as small as one twentyfifth of an inch. Thus, this neutron detector can be a highly useful device wherever accurate neutron mapping is necessary. The size of the detector is indicated in Fig. 14, where it is shown resting on a man's thumbnail.

Conclusion

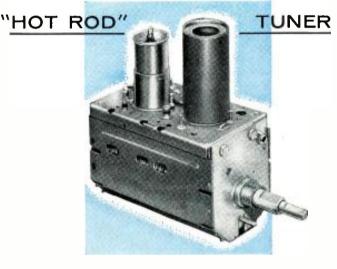
We have discussed here a few of the many possible applications of semiconductor materials, based on phenomena which have been explored intensively. Which of these will find wide usage is very hard to say at this time, but it is obvious that they are all of great interest. They are all products of the intensive research into the properties of semiconductor materials which was sparked by the invention of the transistor at *Bell Telephone Laboratories* in 1948. — 30-



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Don't Junk That Auto Radio!

By GERALD F. DULIN

Engr., Electroacoustics Laboratory Stromberg-Carlson Company

Many high-quality auto receivers can be salvaged and converted to a.c. operation for use at home.

UNDREDS of high-quality radio receivers are being junked daily. For a small cost you can convert them to a.c. operation for home use.

In these days of transistor and hybrid transistor auto radios we are inclined to forget the vacuum-tube models of the late '40's. Prior to the widespread adoption of transistors, auto radios had attained a plateau of high quality with more or less standardized circuitry.

Among the quality features of these receivers are: high sensitivity-because of the short antennas used, these sets required high r.f. gain; a.g.c.-large signal fluctuations re-quire very healthy automatic gain control features (not only do hills and other natural obstacles decrease the signal strength but power lines along the highway maintain standing waves of the r.f. signals being received); high power output-a sizable power output is required (6-8 watts) because ambient noise in an auto is considerable. at times reaching levels of more than 70 db; rugged-these radios must have considerable resistance to vibration. Shielding electric interference in an automobile is a critical problem in radio design. The car's electrical system and the static electricity discharge give off a high intensity noise field so strong that the components of the radio must be completely shielded.

Although better than the average table model radio, most auto receivers have rather limited high-frequency response. The loudspeaker is probably

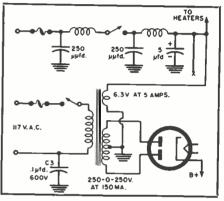


Fig. 2. Receiver conversion by the second method described by author in the text.

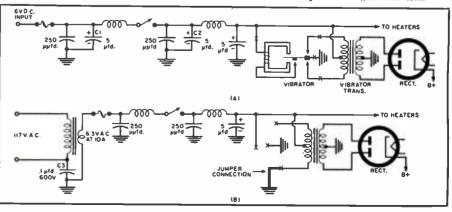
the limiting feature. However, since high-intensity, high-frequency sound is annoying to many people, auto radios are built to restrict the output from the high end of the audio spectrum. Revisions in the tone control circuit can usually remedy this.

Getting a Set

How can you get one of these receivers? Many cars are ready for the junk yard after 10 years of use. The receivers in these automobiles have also lost their dollar value. If inoperable, these sets can sometimes be purchased for about a dollar. The inoperable part is usually the vibrator, which will be discarded in the conversion we have in mind.

Once the receiver has been procured, conversion is an easy job. You

Fig. 1. (A) A standard auto radio circuit. (B) Conversion by Method #1. See text.



ELECTRONICS WORLD

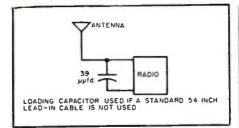


Fig. 3. How a loading capacitor is added if standard 54-inch lead-in cable is not used.

may use either of two methods, both being entirely satisfactory.

Method One: First apply 6.3 volts a.c. to the normal 6 volt d.c. input lead (Fig. 1A); remove the vibrator and bridge the connection as shown in Fig. 1B. The 6.3-volt a.c. transformer should be capable of supplying at least 10 amperes.

Method Two: Remove the vibrator and vibrator transformer. Next, install a standard power transformer, using the 6.3-volt winding for the heaters and the high-voltage winding for "B+," as indicated in Fig 2 Don't as indicated in Fig. 2. Don't forget that if the radio uses an 0Z4. the voltage each side of the center tap must be at least 215 volts r.m.s.

Operation

In order to get the best performance, a tuned antenna should be used. This is easily accomplished by using a standard auto antenna or by loading a short whip antenna with a shunt capacitor, as shown in Fig. 3. Normally, short lead-in cables have a capacitance of approximately 40 µµfd.

Capacitors C_1 and C_2 may be removed for a.c. operation. If hum is a problem. capacitor C_a may be added, as shown in Figs. 1B and 2.

Once an idea of how easy it is to adapt these car radios sifts through. there should be a rush to pick up "junked" auto sets. In almost all instances, the small amount of time and trouble spent in making such a conversion will be adequately repaid by the enjoyment which can be derived from having an extra receiver around the house-one for whose tone and performance there will be no need to apologize. -30-

TRANSISTOR AMP HINT By CHARLES ERWIN COHN

T IS considered good practice not to operate a transistor audio power amplifier with its speaker disconnected. The reason for this is that, with the speaker disconnected, signals can build up considerable voltage across the unloaded output transformer. Such peaks might exceed the collector voltage rating and burn up the transistor.

Therefore, when external speakers are used with such amplifiers, as in car radios for example, it is a good idea to make the speaker connection through a phone plug and shorting jack for very good reason.

This will short the secondary of the output transformer when the speaker is removed and thus prevent a build-up of dangerous voltages. -30-

October, 1959



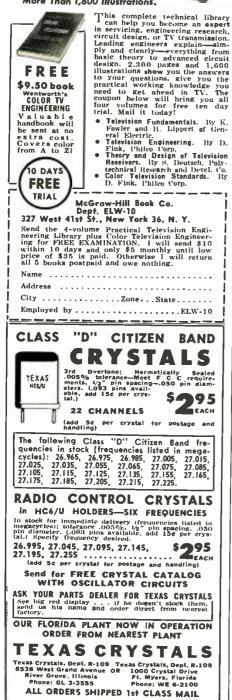
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AUDIO REPORT ELECTRONICS WORLD



T is quite obvious within the trade that the industry is going through its second round as far as stereo cartridges are concerned. Many companies are coming out with new designs or revised versions, resulting in much better performance than obtained in the early stages of stereo disc reproduction.

A company that is new in the field of high-fidelity, Audio Empire, a division of Dyna-Empire Inc., has just announced its entry into the stereo-cartridge field. Other high-fidelity products are in the design stage but any further comment on this will have to await another day.

Its new cartridge, known as the "Empire 88", is of the moving-magnet type and is designed to be used with either record players or turntables. Plans are to market this unit in various stylus radii with either diamond or sapphire tip. The one we checked was the Model S88-7RD which has a .7 mil diamond stylus.

The frequency response and channel separation for the left channel are shown in the curves. It is quite obvious that the results are most gratifying in that frequency response was within \pm 2.6 db from 30 to 15,000 cps without abnormal peaks or dips. The channel separation warrants special comment, being 19.8 db at 1000 cps and maintaining good separation to 10,000 cps. This performance is exceptionally good when compared with many other car-

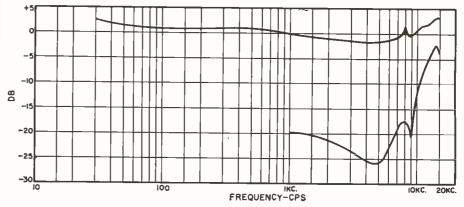


LAB TESTED

tridges on the market today. Many early cartridges had a channel separation starting between 15 and 20 db at 1000 cps and then gradually diminishing until, in many cases, no separation would be obtained in the neighborhood of 12,000 cps. Channel separation is an important factor in obtaining good audio separation in the final output and, although there are no specific standards within the industry, we would like to see at least 15 db maintained as far out in frequency as possible. The stereo illusion is obtained mainly from signals in the mid- and high-frequency end of the audio range. It is well known that the very low frequencies contribute little to this illusion.

The compliance of the cartridge is rated by the manufacturer as $5 \ge 10^{-6}$ cm./dyne both vertically and laterally. The dynamic mass is rated as .7 milligrams at 1000 cps. According to the manufacturer, this gradually decreases as frequency increases, being practically zero at 15,000 cps. With this type of characteristic there should be little record wear at the extreme high end.

Frequency response and channel separation characteristics with left channel input. Channel separation below 1000 cps is not shown as it is not measurable when using the Westrex 1-A test record. Channel separation below 1000 cps presents no problems since high separation at the very low frequencies is not required as these frequencies do not contribute much to the stereo illusion. The right channel performance for both frequency response and channel separation was quite similar to that of the left channel and therefore was omitted from the graph. The left channel had an output of 5.6 mv. while the right channel had 6.0 mv. output on a 1000-cps signal at a recorded velocity of 5 cm./sec. All tests were made using 3.5 grams pressure, which we found provided the best performance for our particular equipment. According to the anducturer, this pressure could be increased to 8 grams, which may be required for some of the older types of record changers. We found no hum problems. The results of our tests regarding hum are about the same as other cartridges we have checked.



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October, 1959

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XMITTER or RECEIVER

IS WORTH

BIG MONEY

MILESOFWIRE GET HOME ELECTRICITY ANYWHERE WITH A erado

WHO NEEDS

CONVERTER

Change 6 or 12 volt D.C. to 100 volt, 60 cycle A.C.

No Installation-Just plug into c cigarette lighter of car, truck, or boat, and it's ready to go!

Operate lights, electric shavers, dictation machines, record players, small electric tools, portable TV, and testing equipment.

Models from 15 to 200 watts, with prices as low as \$12.95.

"Chief": 75-125 watts,



HENSHAW RADIO SUPPLY 3619 TROOST KANSAS CITY, MO. ΤΑΡΕ ISDO ft. Renuine Dupont Mylar. Fully guaranteed, Manufactured and Nationally advertised by 1 of the top 4 U.S. companies.
 IST QUALITY NO SPLICES BRAND NEW Unheard Prices
 S1,89 ea., 10 for \$18,00, 100 for \$170.00 25% deposit on C.O.D. orders-litelude postage.
 THE SOUND ROOM
 7959 Melrose Dept. S.F. Los Angeles 46, Calif.

We found that this cartridge worked extremely well on either stereo or mono records, both in the quality of sound reproduction and in matters of tracking where no difficulty was encountered even on loud passages.

An important feature is that the stylus is easily replaceable. Quoted prices for this particular cartridge with its diamond stylus is \$24.50. A diamond replacement stylus is priced at \$12.50. -30-

EICO's New Transistor Portable

ONE of the recent portable radio kits to make its appearance on the market is EICO's Model RA-6. It is a 6-transistor, AM superhet receiver. In view of its size (81/2" long, 41/2" high, and 21/2" deep) it can hardly be considered a "vest-pocket" type. However, because of its larger size, it does include a 4" x 6" oval speaker. About 250 mw. of audio power is available from its transistorized push-pull output stage. Among other features is a vernier tuning dial, providing a reduction of 1:6; a high-impedance earphone jack; and a built-in rod-type antenna.

This new portable, which is housed in a simulated tan leather carrying case, is among the finest we have seen to date. It has unusually high sensitivity and good selectivity with a relatively high sound output, considering portable application.

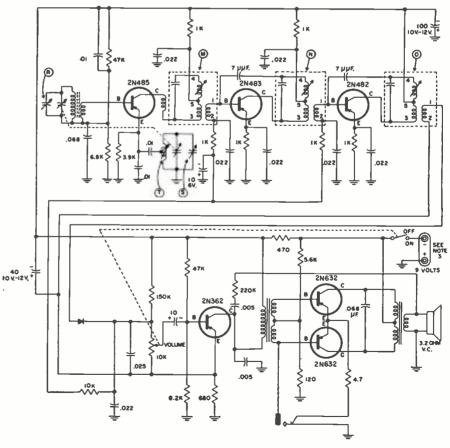
The kit is relatively simple to assemble and no trouble should be encountered, even by the uninitiated, provided construction details are followed closely. Pre-aligned r.f. and i.f. transformers are used and we found that with slight touch-up alignment, using any ordinary AM radio station broad-



cast, good performance was obtained. Almost anyone using this type of alignment procedure will find the performance satisfactory. However, being perfectionists at heart, we rechecked using a conventional signal generator. We found that some improvement was possible. For those who want maximum performance and do not have the proper test equipment, simply have a local service technician do the final alignment. The cost is small.

This portable is available as a kit for \$29.95 or completely wired at \$49.95. -30-

Complete wiring diagram of the 6-transistor EICO Model RA-6 portable receiver.



ELECTRONICS WORLD

CANADIAN MARKET for Low-Power Radiophones

By J. E. KITCHIN

Inspector, Canadian Department of Transport

N EW specifications are now being drafted by the Canadian government covering radiotelephone equipment with a maximum power under 15 watts, intended for use on small boats where lack of space or primary power sources precludes higher powered sets. Until now the requirement has been for a minimum power of 15 watts r.f. output and the lowering of this limit will enable a number of smaller boats to be equipped for safety purposes.

It is expected that specifications will become effective November 1, 1960. Present drafts of specifications call for compulsory installation of 2182 kc. (International distress and calling frequency) and one inter-ship communication channel. At the present time there are approximately 2000 radio-equipped vessels on the East Coast and about 4000 on the West Coast of Canada. It is anticipated that powers under 15 watts will result in a greatly increased market in the form of small, batteryoperated phones.

Batteries may, or may not, be selfcontained. Construction must follow good engineering practice and flameresistant wire used throughout. Frequencies must be crystal-controlled and all crystals and tubes must have clamps to prevent mechanical movement. Change-over from one frequency to another must not be over five seconds and a time limit of two seconds applies on the change from sending to receiving and vice versa. Canadian intership frequency assignments are:

East Coast 2134, 2638, and 2738 kc.; Great Lakes 2003 kc.; Lake Winnipeg area 2318 and 4645 kc.; West Coast 2318 for fishing vessels; 2366 for other than fishing vessels, and 2638 and 2738 kc. for all vessels.

Equipment for sale in the Canadian market must meet the requirements of the specifications which outline the various engineering tests which must be performed to obtain government approval. Drafts of "Radio Standards Specifications" (#134 for transmitters and #135 for receivers) are obtainable free of charge from the Department of Transport, Telecommunications Branch, Ottawa, Canada. -30-



most needed

...the FUSEMASTER! dealer-serviceman's fuse rack ...for wall mounting



S THE NEW MARK L FROM WESTON: an advanced new design for the WORLD'S FINEST PORTABLE ANALYZER

Here's an all-new version of the famous WESTON MODEL 980 Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter . . . engineered to offer you

- INCREASED RANGE. High-voltage range has been extended to 4000 volts.
- INCREASED SENSITIVITY. D-C sensitivity of 20,000 ohms/volt; accuracy within 2% of full scale.
- IMPROVED SHIELDING. Cormag[®] mechanism assures positive magnetic shielding; housing shields against electrostatic interference.
- GREATER RUGGEDNESS. Spring-backed jewel movement resists shock, vibration; case is impact-resistant. Ohm-ranges are fuse-protected.
- SIMPLIFIED CONTROL. Single dial control for range and function switching.
- NEW COMPACTNESS. Size and weight are reduced for maximum convenience and portability.

Order from your local Weston distributor. For information, write to Daystrom-Weston, Sales Division, Newark 12, N. J. In Canada: Daystrom, Ltd., 840 Caledonia Rd., Toronto 19, Ont. Export: Daystrom Int'l., 100 Empire St., Newark 12, N. J.

WESTON Instruments

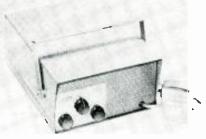
WORLD LEADER IN MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL October, 1959

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	FREQUEN	CY METER
	Vibrating REED type.	Range 57 to 63 cycles.
	6 reeds, 110 V. Bakelit case	*
Y	BRAND NEW MOB	ILE DYNAMOTOR
l	MADE BY EICC input 12 Volts. Output Cont. Duty. 250 Mil. In Input 12V. Output 440 Duty. 300 Mil. Int. Duty	R-SMALL SIZE
)	Cont. Duty. 250 Mil. In Input 12V. Output 440	t 400V. 180Ma \$4.95 t. Duty. V. 200Ma Cont. \$6.95
ί	POWER TR	ANSEORMED
7	12 Volt CT @ 3 Amn	300-0-300 V. 125 Ma. 1: 12 Volts @ 3 Amps;
l	SV @ 2 Amps/Replacer BC 342 Rec. (also for 2	AV. Use)ea. \$2.50
ľ	BC 342 Rec. (also for 2 Pri. 115V. Secs. 320-0 Ma. SV. @ 2 Amps 6.3V Write for qu	-320V. @ 150 \$2.95
5		
(FileAmerii IX Prim. 115V. 60 cy. 5c Amps. H-41/2" x W-4" x Primary 110V. 60 cy. 5: @ 10 Amps. ins. 10.00 2 for 57.50 Primary 110 volts 60 cy 21/2 V. 10 Amps. 10.00 Suitable for pair of 868	. 6.3V. @ 20 \$3.50
	Primary 110V. 60 cy. 5 @ 10 Amps. Ins. 10.00	ec, SV. 0 V. Small size. 60 65
	Primary 110V. 60 cy. 5. @ 10 Amps. ins. 10.00 2 for 57.50 Primary 110 volts 60 cy 21/2 V. 10 Amps. 10.000 Suitable for pair of 866	cle. Secondary
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	CHOKE-FU	LIN CACCO
	5 HENRY @ 200 Ma. 5 HENRY @ 250 Ma. 12 HENRY 500 Mil 4 HENRY 500 Mil 6 HENRY 600 Mil	1.95
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		2 MF0 2000 VDC 1.50 4 MFD 2000 VDC 3.50 6 MFD 2000 VDC 4.95 5 MFD 2000 VDC 5.95 2 MFD 2500 VDC 2.50 1 MFD 2500 VDC 2.50
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	110V. 60 cyc3 Amp. 10 Blower wheel-Outlet 2"	Diameter
	SIGMA 5	F DELAY L
	16,000 ohm in dual 8, adjustable silver contacts Operates on 500 Microan	000 ohm coils, SPDT and armature tension. nperes or 6206
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	Allied 110V. AC 4PDT 1	o amp
	Hermetically Sealed Belay	Coll 110Y AC ALLON
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	12 Volt DPDT DC Relay SIGMA type 22RJC 8,000 SPDT, small sealed relay Sealed Relay. SPDT, 6,00 coil	ohms. \$2,49
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	DUAL GANGED SUDE	PIOP POWEDCEAE
	Brand New-0-110 V. AC unit 18 Amps	60 Cy. Each CEO EO
	PANEL A	AETERS
	G.E. WESTINGHOUSE	W.E., SIMPSON, etc.
	0-1 Mil	3" METERS 0-10 Mil DC 3.95 0-50 Mil DC 3.95 0-130 Mil DC 3.95 0-130 Mil DC 3.95 0-12 Volts AC 3.95 0-300 Volts AC 3.95 0-300 Volts DC 5.50 0-46 VV DC 5.50 0-46 VV DC 5.50 50 db 5.95 Sudb
	2" METERS	0-100 Mit DC 3.95 0-150 Mit DC 3.95
	0-50 Micro (0.5	0-15 Volts AC
	0-300 Mil DC 2.95 0-10 Amps DC 2.95	0-2.5 KV DC5.50 0-4 KV DC7.50
	0-20 Volts DC. 2.95 18-36 Volts DC. 1.99	¹¹ S ¹⁷ Meter Calib. to 50db
	0-50 Micro (0.5 scale) 4.95 0-300 Mil 0C. 2.95 0-10 Amps DC. 2.95 0-20 Volts DC. 2.95 18-36 Volts DC. 1.99 0-150 V. AC. 3.49 0-150 V. AC. 3.49 0-150 V. AC. 3.49	0-9,999.9 hrs. 110V. 60 cy
	SPERTI VASUELLANEOL	
	MENT IN ANCOUNT SWITC MENT IN ANCONT UNIT AR NEW, BOXED 36 OHM 50 Watt Globar N 3-12 MMF Eric Ceramic 1	on-Ind.Res
	Murdock Headphones-BRA imped. with std. phone pin Replacement 6' phone cor- Neadsets	ND NEW 10,000 ohm
	Headsets UTC OUNCER TRANS. Pri	. 100 ohm.
	Sec. 125.000 ohm. Ideal or phone patch-2 for \$1. CUTLER-HAMMER TOGGLE	oo
	SPDT (ST42D) 4 for \$1.00 WILLARD STORAGE CEL	SWITCH 29C
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1	Write for avantity	on all special items
-	in. Order 53.00-2594 with	A Order-F.O.B. New York
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"CITI-FONE" Multi-Products Co., 21470 Coolidge Highway, Oak Park 37, Michigan is



now offering a compact Citizens Band transmitter-receiver unit under the tradename "Citi-fone."

Available in either 6-volt d.c. and 110-volt a.c. (CD-5/6) or 12-volt d.c. and 110-volt a.c. (CD-5/12) models, the circuit employs nine tubes. Both transmitter and receiver frequencies are crystal controlled. Five channels can be selected by means of a front-panel control. Power input is rated at 5 watts.

The unit comes with a ceramic microphone, a crystal for one channel (others are available as required), and all necessary power cords. The entire transmitter-receiver is housed in a compact blue and grey case measuring $4\frac{1}{4}$ " high, 11" deep, and 8" wide.

A data sheet giving complete specifications, price, and details on available accessories will be forwarded by the manufacturer on request.

B&K TUBE TESTER

B&K Manufacturing Co., 3726 N. Southport Ave., Chicago 13, Ill. is currently marketing a low-cost professional dynamic mutual conductance tube tester as its Model 550.

This compact new instrument provides over fifty tube sockets enabling



the user to test a maximum number of tubes in minimum time. It quickchecks most of the TV and radio tubes ordinarily encountered in service work. It tests each section of dual-section tubes separately and measures true dynamic mutual conductance under the actual operating conditions of the set. The unit will also test tubes for shorts. grid emission, gas content, and leakage.

Most commonly used tube types, with settings, are listed directly on the socket panel for fastest operation. A convenient and complete reference chart is also provided on the cover of the case. New reference charts will be made available by the factory at regular intervals. Pin straighteners for 7and 9-pin tubes are included.

A $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plastic meter measures tubes on a "Good-Bad" scale. The entire tester measures $15\frac{1}{2}$ " x 15" x $6\frac{1}{4}$ " and weighs 16 pounds. It will operate on 105-125 volts. 50-60 cycle a.c. Bulletin ST24 on this instrument is available from the manufacturer on request.

HARMONIC GENERATOR

Sencore of Addison, Illinois has just released a transistorized harmonic generator. the Model HG-104.

Designed for service technicians, laboratories, and industry, the new unit



has been designed to simplify and speed servicing of transistor radios and other types of transistor circuits. The unit may also be used for troubleshooting tube radios. TV receivers, hi-fi components, and other audio circuits.

The new unit provides audio, r.f., and i.f. signals simultaneously. This is said to eliminate time-consuming setup and frequency selection procedures. According to the company, the technician can signal-trace a complete receiver in one minute. For price and additional specifications, write the manufacturer direct.

HEAVY-DUTY OUTLET BOXES

Waber Electronics, 105 Heatherwood Road, Haverton, Pa. has added a heavyduty multiple outlet box to its extensive line of such components.

The new unit, useful in laboratories. retail stores, home workshops, etc., provides facilities for a third ground wire. The receptacles are made for ground insertion and the line cord has a molded, three-prong plug. Included

with the unit is an adapter plug for wall outlets not having the three-element receptacle.

The unit consists of an "on-off" switch, a neon indicator, and six receptacles. The panel-mounted fuse is conveniently placed. The device is housed in a hammertone grey case of drawn steel. Mounting ears are provided for fixed installation applications.

The Model 24 is rated at 15 amperes, 117 volts.

9-BAND TRANSISTOR PORTABLE

Admiral Corporation, 3800 Cortland St., Chicago 47, Ill, has announced its

entry into the transistor shortwave field with a new 9-band "All World" receiver.

The new receiver uses nine transistors a n d three diodes. It provides coverage of the 31, 25, 19. 16, and 13 meter bands in addition to the stand-



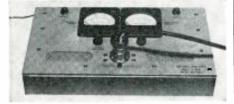
ard broadcast, short-wave, long-wave, marine, and weather bands. A dial light simplifies night tuning. Four built-in antennas include a ferroscope antenna for broadcast band frequencies, an antenna for the low-frequency range (both built into the carrying handle), a telescopic antenna that extends to 6 feet, and a remote unit with extension cable for attaching to windows of cars, trains, ships, planes, etc.

The receiver weighs 13 pounds, including the eight flashlight cells which power the set. The chassis is specially treated to resist humidity.

ANTENNA ANALYZER

The Electronic Division of Haudu Industries, Inc., 1426 W. Front St., Plainfield, N. J. is now marketing a simple and inexpensive antenna analyzer which is intended to insure perfect matching of antennas and feeder lines.

Especially designed to help maintain maximum operating range in mobile radio networks such as those used by



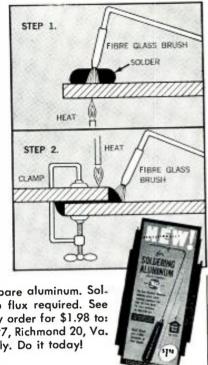
police, fire, marine, taxis, and oil companies, the Model B-3-58 antenna analyzer can be operated by personnel without special training in electronics. It instantly spots any mismatch be-tween transmitter and feeder line or between feeder line and antenna.

The new analyzer operates from 3 to 260 mc. with powers up to 1 kw. Packaged in a ruggedized carrying case, the instrument consists of two units-a directional coupler measuring 8" x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2" and a double d.c. amplifier measuring 12" x 7" x 2" con-

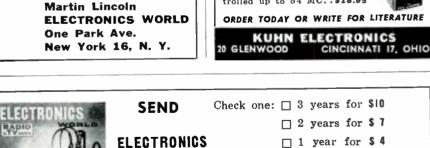
Now for the first time! SOLDER ALUMINUM EASILY, INEXPENSIVELY with Reynolds new soldering brush kit

At last, you can do a first-class soldering job on aluminum, right in your own workshop—produce strong, clean, corrosion-resistant joints with Reynolds new soldering brush kit. The secret lies in the stiff fibre glass brush which abrades the aluminum oxide on the metal surface

so solder can be readily bonded to the bare aluminum. Soldering is fast, easy, economical . . . no flux required. See your local dealer or send check or money order for \$1.98 to: Mailing Services, Dept. EW, P. O. Box 5027, Richmond 20, Va. Be sure to print name and address plainly. Do it today!



CRYSTAL CONTROLLED Converters WANTED! POLICE . FIRE . COMMERCIAL For use with Equipment, 12 V. Transistor type car radios— 26-50 MC. **Components or Parts! \$24.50** If you have something to sell, let Can be self installed in seconds. Other models for 152-162 MC available. Also complete line of conventional powered converters, tuners and receivers. ELECTRONICS WORLD readers know about it in our classified section. It costs very little: just A practical converter for emer-gency use with powered home or auto sets. Tuneable over 12 MC. 26-50 MC or \$13.95 108-174 MC.... 50¢ a word including name and address. Minimum message: 10 words. For further information, write: Also available crystal con-trolled up to 54 MC..\$18.95



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EVERY MONTH

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Foreign rates: Pan American Union countries, add .50 per year; all other foreign countries, add \$1.00 per year.

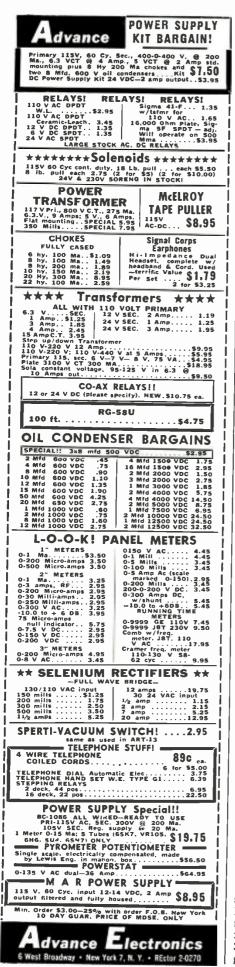
Mail to: ELECTRONICS WORLD Dept. EW 109 434 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.

zone

name

city

address



158

taining meters that display incident and reflected power directly. The unit comes complete with metering cables. coaxial adapters, spare fuses, and spare tubes

Further information will be provided by the manufacturer on request.

"THE FUSEMASTER"

Littelfuse, Inc. of Des Plaines, Ill. is now merchandising a new wall-

mounting fuse rack containing 60 different types of the most commonly needed and wanted fuses.

The clear plastic rack has a backing that tells the dealer or the technician when a particular fuse

(110 k)	ELFUSE				
	115-11 1-1-				
10.00	이 곳을 듣는				
2.4					
市に重					
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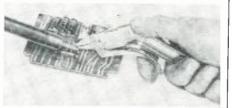
type is out of stock. Blank white pressure-sensitive labels are furnished with the rack. These labels can be used to alter the inventory listing on the back board to suit individual requirements.

The "Fusemaster" back is pre-drilled to facilitate easy wall mounting with the two screws furnished. A total of 300 fuses is included in this handy assortment.

"HEAT SINK" PLIER

Hundicraft Tools, Inc., a division of X-Acto, Inc., 48-41 Van Dam St., Long Island City 1, N. Y. has recently introduced a new "Lock-GriPlier" which is especially designed for electronic, TV, radio, and hi-fi technicians.

The new unit is designed to be used as a heat sink in soldering jobs, drawing off enough heat to prevent injury



to the part. A special locking device on top of the $5\frac{1}{8}$ " tool holds the jaws closed, frecing the other hand for the soldering operation. The case-hardened steel jaws are cam-actuated. Pistol grip construction and levered trigger permit application of strong pressure with minimum physical effort.

Full details on this new tool will be supplied by the manufacturer on request.

"COMCO" BASE STATIONS

Communications Company, Inc., 300 Greco Ave., Coral Gables, Fla. is now offering two new model base stations designed to operate with its "Fleetcom" two-way mobile gear.

The Model 580 is a 25-54 mc. base station console with transistorized reluctance microphone. It requires desk mounting space of only 15.25" x 11.5" x 10". The complete unit weighs only 30 pounds. The console is finished in grey hammertone. Base station trans-



THIRD ANNUAL DETROIT HIGH FIDELITY SHOW Oct. 16, 17, 18. Statler Hotel

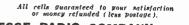
The Battery That's Used in Guided Missiles Now Released as Government Surplus

For Photography, Aircraft, Models, Searchlights, Radios, etc.

\$.95_{ea} Postpaid



Ardios, etc. Postpaid Sintered-Date Nickei-Cadmium alkaline Missile and now surplus die to draign change. A lifetime battery with no known issile and now surplus die to draign change. A lifetime battery with no known issit fubuul loss of capacity. Other fea-tion of the states with no known issit fubuul loss of capacity. Other fea-tion of the states with no known issit fubuul loss of capacity. Other fea-tion of the states with no known of the states with the states with no change retains charge year or more, high cell, no crate up to 53 amps, for this of equipment, splitpool construction, discharge in any position, indefinite stor-age without deterioration. operates in cell is approx. 10 amore foor failer the fubur deterioration for the stor-stee 6 M. x 22 W. x 12 Y T. W. 6 oz. electrolyte. Negligible loss during Displ time service. Add only distilled water once aycar. A fraction of Government.





ELECTRONICS WORLD

mitter output is approximately 60 watts. The Model 582 "Basecom" offers



identical features but is intended for operation in the 144-174 mc. band. Its output is approximately 30 watts.

Complete spec sheets are available from the manufacturer upon written request.

CITIZENS BAND CHASSIS

Premier Metal Products Co., 337 Manida St., New York, N. Y. is now offering a pre-punched chassis which has been expressly designed for the construction of the new 11-meter Citizens Band transceiver.

Catalogued as No. CBT-792, the new chassis is made of etched finish aluminum and measures 7" deep, 9" wide, and 2" high. It is available at local -30parts distributors.

> New Jobs for Tube Pins (Continued from page 53)

can be used to hold the tube pin. Oil your fingers, as already noted. and use the iron to pull some of the molten plastic in the wood block around the base of the tube pin where it meets the wire. The desired amount of plastic can be rolled on by twisting the wire. About 3/16 inch is a suitable diameter for the rolled-on plastic. If it is too thick, it may interfere with such applications as where several tube pins are going to be inserted into a single socket. The stages in this procedure are shown in Fig. 2.

If you wish a neat-appearing finished product, the soldering iron may be used to smooth over the plastic. Then, before the polyethylene is cool, this insulation can be rolled over a sheet of smooth, oiled metal.

To make up lead-to-lead connectors, for use where long leads are needed. solder a couple of flattened pin grippers together back-to-back, in the manner shown in Fig. 4B. Make sure they are spaced sufficiently apart so that each of two tube pins can be inserted fully, as shown by the finer broken line in Fig. 4B. To insure this spacing, a couple of pins should be inserted temporarily, as they must he in place for the next step anyhow: they will prevent plastic from clogging up the gripper openings. Now cover the grippers with a jacket of insulating polyethylene in the manner already described, as shown in Fig. 4B. A razor

October, 1959



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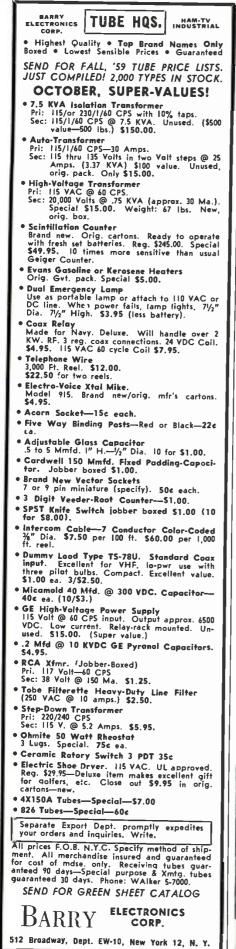
RECORDS

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www.americanradiohistory.com



blade can be used to clean away plastic scrap. The temporary tube pins can now be removed easily—especially if they have been oiled in advance. The finished product is used in the manner shown in Fig. 3.

Instead of using a permanent line cord for a.c. on some instruments, especially where a few home-built items are employed, it is often convenient to use a single line cord that can be plugged into whichever instrument is in use at the time. Suitable connectors can be made up easily. Cut the line cord, if one already exists, at the point where it enters the equipment and attach two tube pins to this end of the cord. To support the pins in the properly spaced position, insert them in the twin-hole socket that will be used as a connector at the other end. Fabrication of such a double female connector will soon be described. Polyethylene molded around the two prongs, once the plastic has hardened, will hold them firmly in the right position. See Fig. 4C.

A mating female connector can be a ready-made socket, such as those designed for mounting crystals, or it can be a couple of pin grippers molded into a plastic base. A cut-away view of the latter, showing one gripper in profile, appears in Fig. 4D as it would be mounted to an instrument case. The matching combination appears in Fig. 5. Connectors of this type also come in handy for the output cables on many instruments.

Where semi-permanent circuit connections are desired for leads that terminate in tube pins or other tips of like configuration, alligator clips may be equipped with pin grippers so that they can be slipped onto the leads temporarily. To adapt the alligator clips, cut a straight length of bare wire (about 1¼ inches is generally satisfactory) and tin it at both ends. Next force one end of this wire into the punched-out metal loop usually located about ½ inch from the back end of the alligator clip, as shown in Fig. 4E, and solder it in place. It may be necessary to enlarge this loop with a pick to accommodate the wire's thickness. If you should happen to break open the loop, no harm will be done.

Now bring a flattened pin gripper up to the other end of the bare wire and tack-solder it into place. Flattening the gripper is particularly important if the alligator clip is of the kind that has a plastic sleeve at the back end. This sleeve is, of course, removed before the short wire is soldered to the clip, but you will want to keep the point of connection as narrow as possible so that the sleeve can be slipped back on the finished product without excessive forcing. If no sleeve is involved, the usual polyethylene insulation can be molded on, using a temporary tube pin to prevent filling of the gripper.

If there is a plastic sleeve, make sure that the gripper is so spaced that it will come to the end of the sleeve after the latter is put back. To get the sleeve back into position, you may have to enlarge the hole in it, or flatten the metal on the gripper as much as possible, or both.

Once you start using the techniques described here, many different applications will occur to you. The writer has "standardized" his work bench with such connections, even to using them on test speakers, output transformers, and other test components used for temporary connections.

Four well-known electronics executives were among the eleven persons receiving the "American Success Story Awards" presented by the Free Enterprise Awards Association, Inc. From left to right are: Harry R. Ashley, president, Electronic Instrument Co., Inc. (EICO); Eugene T. Turney, Jr., president, North Shore Nameplate, Inc.; Frank P. Scully, Sr., president, Scully Signal Co.; and Joe Friedman, president, Trav-Ler Radio Corp. Talbot T. Speer (far right), Maryland newspaper publisher, made the presentations. The citations were given those whose "up-from-the-ranks careers symbolize the rewards of success possible under the U.S. competitive free enterprise system." The citations further noted that the recipients had "won an enduring place in the history of American endeavor by achieving success, despite adversity, through industry, sacrifice, and ethics symbolizing the success possible under our free enterprise system." The awards were presented at ceremonies held at the Waldorf Hotel in New York. The winners later visited the Russian Trade Fair at the Coliseum. Other winners included: Floyd B. Odlum, chairman of the board, Atlas Corp.; George Spatta, president, Clark Equipment Co.; Clarence J. Reese, president, Continental Motors Corp.; Victor W. Farris, president and founder, Farris Engineering Corp. & Affiliates; Vic Tanny, president and founder, Vic Tanny Enterprises; Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, president, Harwood Míg. Co.; and Herbert J. Taylor, chairman of the Board, Club Aluminum Products Co., who were present but are not pictured below.



ELECTRONICS WORLD



OCTOBER 5-7

Eleventh Annual Convention of the Audio Engineering Society. Hotel New Yorker, New York City. Technical papers and equipment exhibit. Program details avail-able from AES, P. O. Box 12, Old Chel-sea Station, New York 11, New York.

86th SMPTE Convention. Sponsored by Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers. Statler Hilton Hotel, New York City. Technical papers and ex-hibits. Details from SMPTE, 55 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y.

OCTOBER 12-14

15th National Electronics Conference. Sponsored by AIEE, IIT, IRE, Northwestern University, University of Illinois. Hotel Sherman, Chicago. Technical ses-sions and exhibits. Information on Con-ference should be addressed to NEC, 228 N. La Salle St., Chicago I, III.

OCTOBER 19-21

URSI-IRE Fall Meeting. Sponsored by U. S. National Committee of URSI and the IRE Professional Group on Antennas and Propagation. El Cortez Hotel, San Diego, California. Program information available from Committee at National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

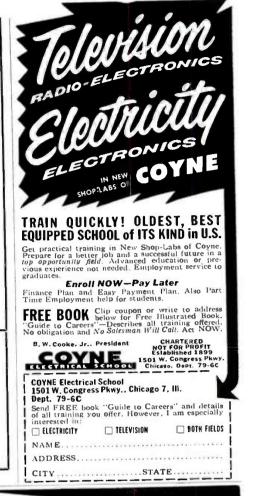
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Michigan Industrial Electronics Exposition. Sponsored by The Electronics Exposition. Sponsored by The Electronic Representa-tives, Inc., Detroit Artillery Armory. Technical papers and exhibits. For de-tails contact R. G. Wood, manager, at 830 W. Vernor, Detroit I, Michigan.

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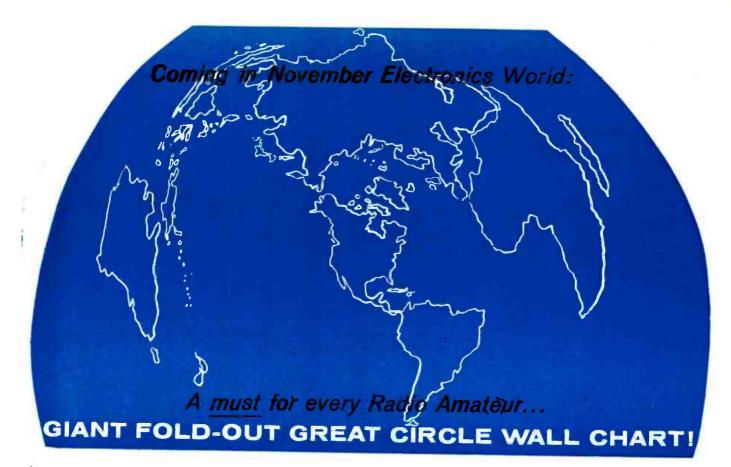
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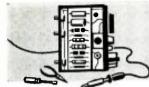
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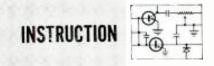


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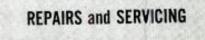
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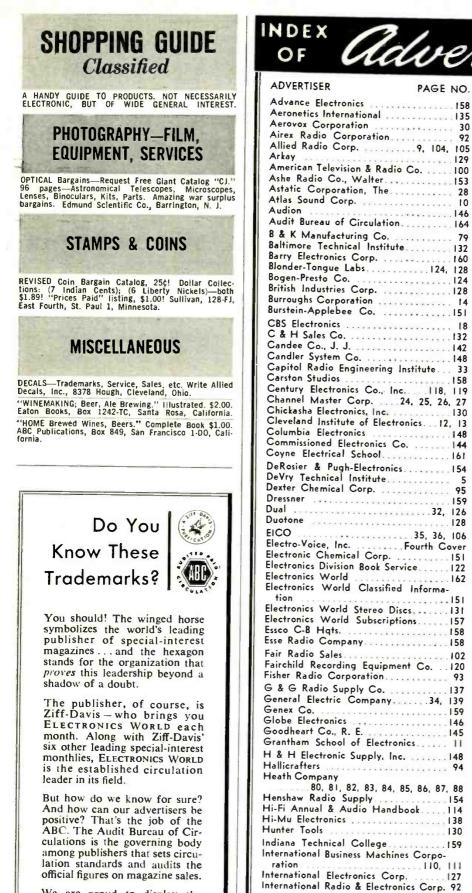
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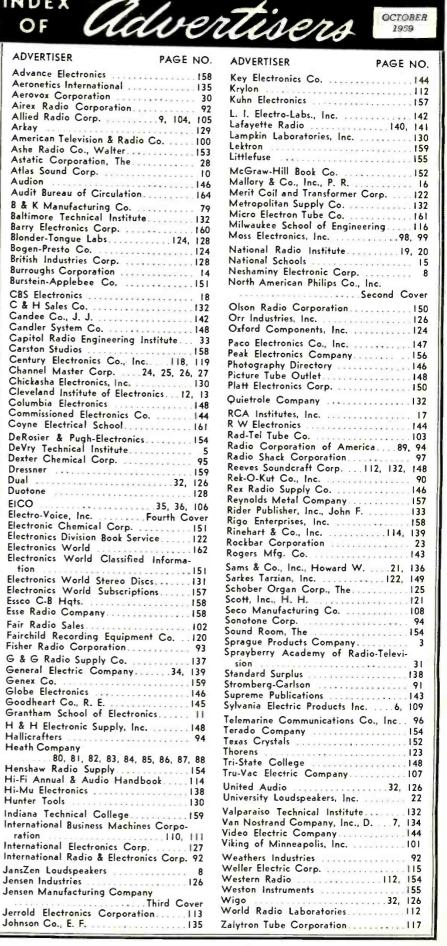
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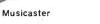


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