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SEPTEMBER · 1952

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For over fifteen years UTC has been the largest supplier of transformer components for military applications, to customer specifications. Listed below are a number of types, to latest military specifications; which are now catalogued as UTC stock items.

MINIATURE AUDIO UNITS...RCOF CASE

Type No.	Application	MIL Type	Pri. Imp. Ohms	Sec. Imp. Ohms	DC in Pri., MA	Response ± 2db. (Cyc.)	Max. level dbm	List Price
H-1	Mike, pickup, line to grid	TF1A10YY	50,200 CT, 500 CT*	50,000	0	50-10,000	+ 5	\$16.50
H-2	Mike to grid	TF1A11YY	82	135,000	50	250-8.000	+21	16.00
H-3	Single plate to single grid	TF1A15YY	15,000	60,000	0	50-10.000	+ 6	13.50
H-4	Single plate to single grid, DC in Pri.	TF1A15YY	15,000	60,000	4	200-10,000	+14	13.50
H-5	Single plate to P.P. grids	TF1A15YY	15,000	95.000 CT	0	50-10.000	+ 5	15.50
H-6	Single plate to P.P. grids, DC în Pri.	TF1A15YY	15,000	95,000 spli	t 4	200-10,000	+11	16.00
H-7	Single or P.P. plates to line	TF1A13YY	20,000 CT	150/600	- 4	200-10.000	+21	16.50
H-8	Mixing and matching	TF1A16YY	150/600	600 CT	0	50-10.000	+ 8	15 50
11-9	82/41:1 input to grid	TF1A10YY	150/600	1 meg.	0	200-3.000 (4db.)		16.50
H-10	10:1 single plate to single grid	TF1A15YY	10,000	1 meg.	0	200-3,000 (4db.)	+10	15.00
H-11	Reactor	TF1A20YY	300 Henries-O DO	C, 50 Henries-3	3 Ma. DC	, 6,000 Ohms.		12.00

RCOF CASE

Length	
Width	
Height	
Mounting	
Screws	
Cutout	
Unit Weight	



RC-50 CASE

Length	
Width	
Height	
Mounting	
Screws	#6-32
Cutout	1 1/2 Dia
Unit Weight	8 oz.

10		100			
1.1			13	н.	
			88	6	
- 19			18		
	100		Ы	2	

SM CASE	
Length	11/16
Width	1/2
Height	29/32
Screw	.4-40 FIL.
Unit Weight	8 oz.

The impedance ratings are listed in standard manner. Obviously, a transformer with a 15,000 ohm primary impedance can operate from a tube ance of 7700 ohms, etc. In addition, transformers can be used for applications differ-ing considerably from those shown keeping in mind that imped ce ratio is constant. Lower source impedance will improve response and level ratings...higher source impedance will reduce frequency range and level rating.

COMPACT AUDIO UNITS...RC-50 CASE

Type No.	Application	MIL Type	Pri. Imp. Ohms	Sec. 1mp. Ohms	DC in Pri., MA	Response ± 2db. (Cyc.)	Max. level dbm	List Price
H-20	Single plate to 2 grids, can also be used for P.P. plates	TF1A15YY	15,000 split	80,000 split	0	30-20,000	+12	\$20.00
H-21	Single plate to P.P. grids, DC in Pri.	TF1A15YY	15,000	80,000 split	8	100-20,000	+23	23.00
H-22	Single plate to multiple line	TF1A13YY	15,000	50/200, 125/500**	8	50-20,000	+23	21.00
H-23	P.P. plates to multiple line	TF1A13YY	30,000 split	50/200, 125/500**	8 BA	30-20,000	+19	20.00
H-24	Reactor	TF1A20YY	450 Hys0 L 65 Hys10 M	DC, 250 Hys5 Ma Ma. DC, 1500 ohms	. DC, 60	00 ohms		15.00

SUBMINIATURE AUDIO UNITS...SM CASE

Type No.	Application	MIL Type	Pri. Imp. Ohms	Sec. Imp. Ohms P	DC in ri., MA	Response ± 2db. (Cyc.)	Max, level dbm	List Price	
H-30	Input to grid	TF1A10YY	50***	62.500	0	150-10.000	+13	\$13.00	
H-31	Single plate to single grid, 3:1	TF1A15YY	10,000	90,000	0	300-10,000	+13	13.00	
H-32	Single plate to line	TF1A13YY	10.000****	200	3	300-10 000	-113	13.00	
H-33	Single plate to low impedance	TF1A13YY	30,000	50	1	300-10,000	+15	13.00	
H-34	Single plate to low impedance	TF1A13YY	100,000	60	.5	300-10,000	+ 6	13.00	
H-35	Reactor	TF1A20YY	100 Henries	-O DC, 50 Henries-1 N	Aa. DC,	4,400 ohms.		11.00	

* 200 ohm termination can be used for 150 ohms or 250 ohms, 500 ohm termination can be used for 600 ohms.

** 200 ohm termination can be used for 150 ohms or 250 ohms, 125/500 ohm termination can be used for 150/600 ohms.

- *** can be used with higher source impedances, with corresponding reduction in frequency range. With 200 ohm source, secondary impedance becomes 250,000 ohms ... loaded response is -4 db. at 300 cycles.
 - ****can be used for 500 ohm load ... 25,000 ohm primary impedance ... 1.5 Ma. DC.

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electronics

SEPTEMBER • 1952 A McGRAW - HILL PUBLICATION

REFLEX RESNATRON FOR UHF TV-Connections and cooling system in experimental setup of tube developed by engineers at Westinghouse Research Laboratories, East Pittsburgh (See p 116) COVER FIGURES OF THE MONTH 4 Includes Electronics Output Index, a business barometer for management INDUSTRY REPORT 5 Top-level news, trends and market interpretations EVOLUTION OF ELECTRONICS, by W. C. White ... 98 History of electronics industry is charted as a family tree on which branches represent major tube developments MAGNETIC SORTING OF UNLABELED FOOD CANS, by D. G. Gumpertz 100 Bottoms of empty cans are magnetized in patterns in fruit cannery, for automatic sorting after sealing and cooking TRANSISTOR POWER AMPLIFIERS, by Richard F. Shea. 106 How transistors may be utilized in circuits of audio amplifiers LOW-POWER DEFLECTION FOR WIDE-ANGLE C-R TUBES, by Carlo V. Bocciarelli. 109 Narrow-neck tube and tight-fitting deflection yoke provide better deflection power efficiency Inductance is controlled by d-c magnetization of ferrite core REFLEX RESNATRONS SHOW PROMISE FOR UHF TV, by G. E. Sheppard, M. Garbuny and J. R. Hansen 116 Experimental tube produces 2,600 watts at 560 mc with bandwidth of 8 mc PROJECT VAGABOND, by Jean W. Seymour Floating Voice of America relays programs from fixed stations 120 ELECTRO-OPTICAL SHUTTERS FOR BALLISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY, by B. James Ley and Philip Greenstein 123 High-speed projectiles are photographed when trip-wire triggers lights and electronic camera FABRICATING CIRCUITS ON PLASTIC BREADBOARDS, by John H. Bigbee ... 126 Metal components heated by a soldering copper are stuck into a plastic sheet that holds firmly until heated again MEAN SQUARE VACUUM-TUBE VOLTMETER, by Lauis A.Rosenthal and Gearge M. Badoyannis 128 Instrument uses nonlinear resistance network that instantaneously squares input SYNTHETIC WAVEFORMS SPEED WAVE ANALYSIS, by Arthur A. Mahren 132 Complex waveform generator aids amplifier designers FINDING PHASE SHIFT WITH SMITH CHART, by K. R. Mackenzie. Rotation of vectors gives phase and magnitude of voltage and current at any point on line Provides quick and accurate method for measuring video system response NARROW-BAND LINK RELAYS RADAR DATA, by Jahn L. McLucas Video bandwidth is compressed to 2.3 kc using phototube technique SIMPLIFIED I-F AMPLIFIER DESIGN, by Essad Tahan Three simple steps provide complete solution with all necessary circuit constants ULTRAVIOLET TELEVISION MICROSCOPY, by V. K. Zwarykin, L. E. Flary and R. E. Shrader. 150 Technique allows contrast in biological materials to be observed directly CHART SPEEDS DESIGN OF FEEDBACK AMPLIFIERS, by Norris C. Hekimian 153 Active feedback is found using normalized gain concept Oscillator-type d-c supplies use series-resonant voltage step-up NOMOGRAPH AIDS FILTER DESIGNERS (Reference Sheet), by John L. Glaser Percent ripple in power-supply filter output is found graphically NEW BOOKS 392 INDEX TO ADVERTISERS (Last Page)

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September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

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ELECTRONICS — September, 1952



FIGURES OF THE MONTH

	Year Ago	Previous Month	Latest Month		Year Ago	Previous Month	Latest Month
RECEIVER				IV AUDIENCE	hulu / 5 1	lune (E2	July '52
PRODUCTION				(Source: NBC Research Dept.)	July 51	June 52	17 983 200
(Source: RTMA)	June '51	May '52	June '52	Sets in Use-total	13,093,600	16,656,500	17,955,000
Television sets	326,547	309,375	361,152-p	Sets in Use-New York	2,435,000	3,005,000	3,040,000
Home Radio sets	346,135	404,515	422,158-p 205,186-p	Sets in Use-Los Angeles	1,002,000	1,200,000	1,215,000
Portable sets	228,454	215 478	246.909-p	Sets in Use-Chicago.	940,000	1,160,000	1,185,000
Auto sets	777,202	215,00	,				
RECEIVER SALES				COMMUNICATION	AUTHORIZ	ZATIONS	
(Source: Licensee foures)	Apr (51	Mar. (52	Apr. '52	(Source: FCC)	June '51	May '52	June '52
Television onto units	295 498	370 905	349 015	Aeronautical	34,061	32,852	32,603
Electric radio sets units	485,970	380,846	354,518	Marine	29,544	35,476	35,500
Battery sets units	136,981	68,339	82,873	Police, fire, etc.	9,129	10,965	11,143
Auto sets, units	1,057,484	204,990	235,651		9,551	13,056	5 027
Television sets, value	\$49,061,450	\$62,988,663	\$58,872,294	Land Transportation	4,255	110 931	113.092
Electric radio sets, value	\$11,222,433	\$7,963,825	\$8,594,861	Citizens Radio	560	1.175	1,401
Battery sets, value	\$2,592,267	\$1,332,640	\$1,495,919	Disaster	2	65	[′] 71
Auto sets, vaiue	\$26,076,566	\$5,912,217	56,700,718	Experimental	475	357	488
				Common carrier	815	970	985
RECEIVING TUBE S	SALES						
(Source: RTMA)	June '51	May '52	June '52	EMPLOYMENT AND	PAYROLL	S	
Receiv. tubes, total units	27,667,099	23,636,484	24,365,462	(Source: Bur, Labor Statistics) May'51	Apr. '52	May '52
Receiving tubes, new sets	17,055,759	15,807,449	15,770,335	Prod workers electronic	247,200	268,300	266,6 0 0-p
Rec. tubes, replacement	7,462,606	4,178,292	5,187,557 2,477,569	Prod. wkrs., radio, etc.	157,000	168,100-r	167,200-p
Receiving tubes, gov t	313,065	2,433,603	930.001	Av. wkly. earnings, elect.	\$61.05	\$63.75	\$64.96-p
Receiving tubes, export.	2,055,007	247.724	285,975	Av. wkly. earnings, radio	\$57.41	\$59.51-r	\$60.87-p
Ficture cubes, to mits.	h. h. #/1 # /	,		Av. weekly hours, elect.	41.0	40.3	40.6-p
BROADCAST STAT	ONS			Av. weekly hours, radio.	40.2	39.7	40.1-p
(Source: ECC)	July '51	June '52	July '52		ACES		
TV Stations on Air	107	108	109	STOCK PRICE AVER	AGES		
TV Stations on Air	2	0	21	(Source: Standard and Poor's) July'51	June '52	July '52
TV Stns-Applications	424	716	838	Radio—TV & Electronics	233.6	288.9	295.7
AM Stations on Air	2 287	2,355	2,356	Radio Broadcasters	225.3	276.7	282.4
AM Stations on An air	101	65	95			Quarterly Figure	s
AM Stns-Applications.	282	323	300		Yeor	Previous	Latest
EM Stations on Air	647	629	627	INDUSTRIAL	Ago	Quarter	Quarter
FM Stations on An	11	19	18	EQUIPMENT ORDER	S		
FM Stns—Applications.	7	9	12	(Source: NEMA)	1st '51	4th '51	1st '52
				Dielectric Heating	\$520,000	\$560,000	\$150,000
NETWORK BILLING	GS			Induction Heating	\$4,270,000	\$3,400,000	\$2,400,000
(Source: Pub. Info. Bureau)	June '51	May 152	June '52				
AM/FM-ABC	\$2,720,268	\$3,323,092	\$3,001,314	INDUSTRIAL TUBE	SALES		
AM/FM-CBS	\$6,201,963	\$4,989,424	\$4,590,536	(Source: NEMA)	1st '51	4th '51	1st '52
AM/FM-MBS	\$1,191,691	\$1,820,521	\$3 708 014	Vacuum (non-receiving)	\$6,550.000	\$14,300,000	\$11,320,000
AMI/FM-NBC	\$4,/27,172 \$1 437 503	\$1,501,148	\$1,276,250	Gas or vapor	\$2,230,000	\$3,170,000	\$3,100,000
TV_CBS	\$2,900.782	\$5,602,634	\$5,385,820	Phototubes	\$410,000	\$400,000	\$500,000
TV-DuMont	\$564,478	\$775,063	\$758,356	Magnetrons and velocity			eo 4/ 0 000
TV-NBC	\$4,244,240	\$6,822,982	\$5,904,546	modulation tubes	\$1,400,000	\$6,670,000	\$8,460,000
			p—provisional; r—i	evised; e-estimated			

September, 1952 --- ELECTRONICS

INDUSTRY REPORT

electronics—SEPTEMBER • 1952

Manufacturers Set for UHF-TV Antenna Rush

High-gain systems seen necessary for satisfactory reception in most locations

ANTENNAS FOR uhf television have had manufacturers trimming and bending steadily ever since uhf-tv was officially announced. This relatively new commercial application of spectrum space will not enjoy the gradual break-in period that vhf-tv had. Uhf licensing puts pressure on the manufacturers, since consumers are accustomed to vhf conditions which promise to be difficult to duplicate at uhf.

Antenna manufacturers' plans vary from simple wire dipoles to elaborate arrays of pipe, screen and tubing. Several new-to-the-public designs will appear, including single-mast rhombics, flat, corner and parabolic reflectors, Yagis, consisting of rows of smaller-than-usual elements, and arrays of stacked elements in V's, X's, O's and Δ 's.

► Time Will Tell—One set manufacturer claims a built-in antenna that will pick up acceptable signals in 8 out of 10 locations. At the same time an antenna manufacturer uses the 8 out of 10 figure to describe locations that will require high-gain outdoor antennas for satisfactory reception. Another manufacturer says tests prove that high-gain antennas of the corner and parabolic reflector type will be needed at locations more than 15 or 20 miles from a uhf station.

The presently popular flat 300ohm twin lead will in many cases be too lossy for use at uhf frequencies. Tubular twin lead and even coaxial cable will often take its place.

Many problems have yet to be solved—indeed, many problems have yet to be discovered. On occasion, New York can receive Bridgeport experimental uhf-tv signals when Bridgeport cannot receive Bridgeport, and so on. It remains to be seen if antennas can be designed to cope with such irregularities.

Military Planners Take Look Ahead

Seek means of holding production nucleus for special electronic items

MILITARY planners are anticipating the day when production of magnetrons, crystals, synchros and other items used extensively in military equipment is cut back as government orders dwindle.

Complete shutdown could well prove tragic in the event of a war that allowed for no preparatory time.

▶ Present Goal—Announced current aim of the military, to create a vast industrial capacity while only producing the quantities of end-items actually needed, is said to be rapidly nearing fulfillment. Government planners intimate that existing and scheduled electronics capacity, particularly for components, can with very few exceptions produce the initial military requirements of full mobilization. Remembering how fast capacity evaporated after V-J day, however, they now seek practical ways of encouraging industry to maintain a broad electronics production base as military requirements stretch out over longer periods.

▶ Possibilities—No perfect solution is likely. Where highly specialized skills are needed, involving training



Good high-gain television antennas will be even more essential at uhf than at present vhf. Typical of new configurations that will appear is Taco's line of uhf high-gain sky hooks

ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

INDUSTRY REPORT -- Continued

periods as long as 18 months, some planners favor keeping a nucleus of operators producing these items beyond current needs.

Where production equipment is specialized but no high skill is required, warehousing of certain production equipment for military items is being considered. Synchros are an example here; these being variations of small electric motors, workers and much of the equipment can be diverted to civilian needs. ▶ Funds—Military budgets contain large sums for industrial mobilization planning. Some authorities want to use part of these funds to preserve and keep up-to-date the strategic electronic mobilization base we now have. As the first step toward this, a detailed study of each component parts field has been suggested. It is recognized that component manufacturers will be hardest hit by an eventual slackening of military orders.

Electronic Imports Low; Trade Gap Widens

Radio-tv apparatus and parts imports running 50 percent below last year

ELECTRONIC imports are showing the same marked decline this year that is evident in total U.S. imports. Despite a substantial increase for April, radio-tv apparatus and

Missile Computer Ready for Navy

Big Navy computer for air defense points towards better business machines

EXPERTS from Special Devices Center, Office of Naval Research, are tickled pink with their new digital automatic computer soon to be installed at Point Mugu, California. Fed with radar and telemeter information from guided missiles launched by BuAer technicians, it will not only analyze the flight pattern, but will also recheck its own computations.

Since the overall cost of some launchings approximates a half million dollars (the missile itself contributes only a part of this cost) the value of immediate analysis and



Test setup of RAYDAC before shipping to Point Mugu, California

correction is apparent. At present, observations are amassed on each flight, but it takes a team of workers 20 or 30 days to evaluate the results.

▶ Machine Has Conscience—Because it has so far proved impossible to design a perfect computer, this one has been equipped with a conscience that keeps it worrying about its own accuracy. In event of a mistake, the machine stops.

Despite its size, 44 feet long plus a control console, it requires 25 kilowatts of power, 5,000 tubes and 18,000 germanium diodes.

Experts are pleased by Raydac's diminutive proportions as compared with such versatile marvels as the Whirlwind computer, which require several times the space.

Heat from many tubes and components requires the use of massive castings attached to hollow supporting channels through which a liquid refrigerant is pumped. The enclosing room must also be air conditioned to prevent condensation of moisture on the cooling pipes and frames.

Raytheon Manufacturing Co., which has been laboring over it since 1948, says Raydac can't think but will produce 1,900 additions, 1,900 subtractions, 1,100 divisions or 1,400 multiplications a second from coded data and instructions fed in. Results are printed on a teletypewriter.



parts imports (which represent most of the dollar volume of all electronic imports) total only \$1,-685,639 compared to last year's \$2,308,620 for the same period.

As shown in the graph, yearly imports of radio-tv apparatus and parts have steadily increased since 1949 and last year reached the highest volume since the war. But 1951 U. S. exports of radio-tv apparatus and parts almost doubled the previous year's volume, making the gap between exports and imports of this equipment the largest in history.

With the import trend downward and exports increasing, this year's scale of trade in electronics will be even more unbalanced.

▶ Leading Countries—Since 1950 Canada has exported more radiotv apparatus and parts to the U.S. than any other country and continues to lead at present. France became important as a U.S. electronic equipment supplier in 1951. She replaced the United Kingdom (Continued on page 8)

September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

Sylvania to Serve West Coast Electronics Market from California Location



Sylvania has announced that construction is under way on a modern, completely equipped Electronics Division plant and laboratory in Mountain View, California.

This up-to-date facility of 35,000 square feet is being made available to West Coast manufacturers as a source of electronic components including semiconductor devices, microwave components, and special purpose tubes.

A research and development laboratory will be included to handle design and applications problems on these and other related products.

The addition of this California location to Sylvania's existing electronics facilities marks another step in the company's longterm plan to provide the finest quality products and fastest service to all markets.

For complete information on Sylvania Electronic Products, write Dept. E-2609, Sylvania Electric Products Inc., 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS; ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIPMENT; RADIO TUBES; TELEVISION PICTURE TUBES; FLUORESCENT TUBES, FIXTURES, SIGN TUBING, WIRING DEVICES; LIGHT BULBS; PHOTOLAMPS; TELEVISION SETS

INDUSTRY REPORT -- Continued

then in second place and continues to hold that position according to latest figures. Prior to 1950, the Netherlands was the top foreign electronics supplier.

For any of the leading suppliers, the total yearly dollar volume of equipment sold to us is very small when compared to U.S. exports to these countries. For example, radiotv apparatus and parts imports from Canada for the whole peak year of 1951 totalled less than \$1.5 million, while monthly U.S. exports of similar equipment approached \$1 million.

► Tariffs—The U.S. government appears anxious to increase imports and decrease tariffs so that foreign countries, especially in Western Europe, will have dollars available for defense purposes and for buying more U.S. exports.

Tariffs now are estimated to be about 15 percent on the majority of electronic items. On precision electronic equipment such as the electron microscope the tariff is nearer 40 percent. With foreign labor costs only $\frac{1}{3}$ of U.S. rates, manufacturers of such equipment in this country feel that duties are fair and should be maintained so that the nation will not become dependent on foreign production.



Pocket Volume Control

Hearing-aid-type earphone and variable attenuator for sound-level adjustment are features of a new Airphone device, CAA approved for use with aircraft radio receivers



NEW radio-relay systems appear, as . . .

Power Companies Go Microwave

Federal projects set trend but private users are numerous and increasing steadily

MICROWAVE RADIO will soon furnish multichannel communication for nearly 30 electric power companies. The systems will span more than 3,000 miles and use 219 towers.

Largest systems will be operated by the federal government through the Bonneville Power Administration and Tennessee Valley Authority. Bonneville, with 206 miles of microwave radio relay in operation, plans 1,006 miles using 47 towers. TVA will begin operating its first links this month; a 461.5-mile system is planned using 36 towers.

Large nongovernment systems include Central Illinois Public Service (400 mi), Union Electric of Missouri (250 mi), Public Service of Indiana (180 mi), Central Arizona Light and Power (150 mi) and Southern California Edison (146 mi). Other large systems are planned by Middle South Utilities and Carolina Power and Light.

► Smaller Users—Use of microwave by power companies is not limited to large systems. ELEC-TRONICS surveyed 12 power companies whose present systems total only 323.7 miles. Their investment is now \$295,781, but they report that within the next five years \$914,000 will be spent to expand facilities; \$183,000 is earmarked for this year.

Outlook is bright for microwave sales in the electric power field. A large purveyor of power-line carrier equipment, backbone of powercompany communications, discloses that most new inquiries request an estimate for alternate microwave facilities. Microwave has two advantages over carrier: additional channels are available at slight extra cost, and power-line relaying by microwave goes on if lines come down.

► Uses of Microwave—Multichannel communication by microwave fits well into the complex operations of a power utility. Telephone channels are available for load dispatching, system operation and maintenance. Teleprinter and facsimile channels speed administrative functions. Channels are available for generator load control and supervisory channels permit unattended operation of remote stations. Automatic fault-finding

(Continued on page 10)

S P R A G U E M O L D E D P A P E R T U B U L A R C A P A C I T O R S

OVER 200 MILLION in use today!

An unprecedented failure-free service record is the proof of the pudding on the quality of Sprague's Black Beauty phenolicmolded paper tubular capacitors!

And that's why service-conscious TV and radio manufacturers are showing an increasing preference for these dependable capacitors which not only prevent expensive in-warranty service calls but which are insurance for years of set owner satisfaction.

The superiority of Sprague molded capacitors is

based on the exclusive Sprague dry assembly process, which prevents contamination of capacitor sections during manufacture. Not only is the insulation resistance of these capacitors extremely high, but their capacitance stability and retrace characteristics are unique. The molded housings are non-flammable and offer excellent moisture protection.

mme

311

Write on your company letterhead for Engineering Bulletins 210-B and 214-A.

PIONEERS IN ELECTRIC AND

ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENT

SPRAGUE ELECTRIC COMPANY • NORTH ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS

ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

equipment that locates both permanent and transient line faults uses a video timing pulse transmitted by microwave.

Telemetering is becoming increasingly important. Not only are power, voltage and frequency telemetered but also stream-gage readings to determine river flow for hydroelectric stations.

TV Tower Delivery Lagging

New cp's may have to improvise until steel is available; aluminum towers may be used

STEEL fabricators estimate that tv tower deliveries for new tv cp's may not be forthcoming until the first quarter of next year as a result of the recent steel strike and the consequent delivery restrictions imposed by the government. They say that the heavy angle, solid round and tubing steel needed for tower construction is not available in the quantities necessary and won't be for three to six months. As a result, many of this year's crop of new tv towers may be replicas of KFEL's 25-foot wooden support (see below).

Television transmitter manufacturers who handle tower arrangements for their customers are more optimistic, however. They say that two-week delivery can still be made on smaller towers but admit that the larger ones may not be delivered for months. It is reported that some companies, in an effort to bypass the bottleneck, are considering the use of aluminum for tower construction and are having pilot models made for testing.

► Tower Facts—TV towers on the average use from 250 to 450 tons of steel, depending on the height, the antenna's weight and whether or not the structure is to be selfsupporting or guyed. Guyed antennas use less steel, are easier to erect and thus cost less. If land is available at the transmitter site, it is likely that cp holders will use this type.



Breaking The TV Tape

First post-freeze television station on the air, Denver's KFEL-TV brought its viewers the Democratic National Convention via this temporary compositedipole transmitting antenna. Located on Lookout Mountain and beamed toward the heart of the city 2,200 feet below, the antenna is mounted on a wooden structure Before the recent rise in steel prices, tower costs ranged from about \$8,000 for a 200-foot structure to as high as \$143,000 for a 1,000-foot tower. New steel prices may raise these costs as much as \$2,700 more.

► Outlook—The steel industry has made rapid strides in getting back into production since the strike. Latest reports show that steel output is already up to 80 percent of capacity and will be at full capacity much sooner than many observers predicted. This fast come-back coupled with the past output performance of the steel industry, especially during World War II, indicates that the steel tv tower bottleneck may be broken even before it is seriously felt.

Manufacturers Study Spare-Parts Business

Most production orders for parts include estimated 10year demand for spares

THE PHILOSOPHY of rendering a service rather than merely selling a product is creeping back into the thinking of more and more electronic equipment manufacturers. This means seeing that each product gives good service for its expected life span, long past the original guarantee or warranty period.

Although extensive stocking of spare parts has generally been considered a red-ink nuisance by industry, a number of far-sighted electronic firms have found that with proper planning and management this part of the business can break even or show a small profit. The essential requirements include an efficient setup for estimating and ordering spare parts concurrently with production orders.

►Crystal Ball—No formulas will tell exactly how many or what kinds of spare parts will be needed during the useful life of a given product, before production is even started. Yet this is the time when (Continued on page 14)

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Let's get our circuits straight

100

680

PRINTED CIRCUITS ARE NOT PRINTED ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS

w americanradiohistory

PRINTED ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS are complete or partial circuits in truly miniature sizes — furnished *complete* with conductors, resistors, capacitors and brought out to convenient, permanently anchored mechanical leads. Centralab, the originators of Printed *Electronic* Circuits, makes the world's most complete line — from single resistor plates to complete speech amplifiers. A PRINTED CIRCUIT is a conductive pattern of an electric circuit, but provides conductors only. Don't be misled. A Printed Circuit is not a Printed Electronic Circuit. There is a place for both in electronic design. Many times they can be used together in the same circuit. But don't expect Printed Circuits to do the job that can be provided only by Printed Electronic Circuits.

For more information on how Centralab Printed Electronic Circuits can offer you big savings...turn the page...

CENTRALAB now offers smaller sizes in **PRINTED**



Don't overlook the savings achieved by new, reduced prices on this "bargain group" of PEC's. Check coupon for bulletins. Pentodes (Bulletin 42-128), Vertical Integrators (Bulletin 42-126), Audets (Bulletin 42-129), Pendets (Bulletin 42-149).

> N ow — Centralab gives you even more versatility ... still greater savings in electronic design. Yes, the prices of several Printed *Electronic* Circuits have been reduced. What's more, these components have been miniaturized to still smaller sizes. We've achieved maximum compactness plus top performance ... at a new low price.

> If your designs specify the capacities fulfilled by Pentodes, Vertical Integrators, Audets, or Pendets — look forward to savings ranging from 0.1 to 7 cents per unit.

Compare the size of the former Vertical Integrator, (shown actual size at left) with Centralab's new smaller design (actual size, below). Only ²/₃ as much space is needed by this new miniaturized Printed Electronic Circuit.



Actually, these miniature components have always saved you money in time and labor. Now, for the first time, their *first cost is less* than that of the components they replace.

Add up these savings — lower first cost . . . less production time and labor . . . reduced purchasing and inventory requirements. No wonder volume users find they can save thousands of dollars with Centralab Printed *Electronic* Circuits.

even greater savings, ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS

Save time and money ... space and weight with these PEC's



FILPLATES (2 resistors and 2 capacitors) for bypass and filter application in TV, FM and AM, where filter networks of comparable component values and layout are needed. 28% less soldered connections. Save vital low wattage resistor stocks. Technical Bulletin 42-131.

60% Less Soldered Connections with Centralab Triode Couplates



CENTRALAB TRIODE COUPLATES replace 5 components normally used in audio circuits. Triode Couplates are complete assemblies of 3 capacitors and 2 resistors bonded to a dielectric ceramic plate. Available in a variety of resistor and capacitor values. Technical Bulletin 42-127.

> Standard Model 2 AMPEC Miniature 3-Stage Speech Amplifier



AMPEC — A full 3-stage speech amplifier. Provides highly efficient performance. Size $1\frac{1}{4}$ " x $\frac{1}{8}$ " over tube sockets! Used in hearing aids mike preamps and other applications where small size and outstancing performance count. Technical Bulletin 42-117.



PLATE CAPACITORS AND RESISTOR-CAPACITORS. Excellent for miniature use. Actual size photograph. Because of size, they readily fit all types of miniature and portable electronic equipment — overcome crowded conditions in TV, AM, FM and record player chassis. Technical Bulletin 42-132.

New Model 3 AMPEC — A Sub Miniature 3-Stage Speech Amplifier



CENTRALAB'S CONSTANT RESEARCH produced this amazing development in Printed *Electronic* Circuits.. The remarkably small dimensions of this new amplifier unit are approximately $1\frac{1}{22}$ " x $\frac{15}{16}$ " x $\frac{11}{32}$ ". Check coupon for Technical Bulletin 42-130.



A Division of GLOBE-UNION INC., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

	Please send r Printed Electr	ne the Technica onic Circuits as c	l Bulletins on thecked below:	
42-128	42-129	42-131	42-127	42-117
□ 42-126	42-149	42-132	42-130	
Name				
Address				

Title.....

INDUSTRY REPORT-Continued

replacement parts must be ordered, in order to obtain the spares at the same low price as production components.

One example of a successful spare-parts operation is that maintained by RCA. Their catalog of home-instrument service parts lists more than 16,000 items, and about 25,000 additional parts are stocked for other product lines.

Over two-thirds of the employees in RCA Service Parts activity have been in it over 15 years. Their experience in crystal-gazing is considered largely responsible for the success of the activity. Initial orders for spare are for estimated 10-year needs, but may be for much longer periods on special parts for some equipment.

▶Yearly Parts Sales—One manufacturer estimates the dollar-volume of his spare-parts business per year as $\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the accumulated past sales of all its products, both figures being in terms of what the manufacturer gets.

Discarding of early production is drowned out in this percentage by the exponential rise in electronic production and sales during the past ten years.

Capacitor Makers Plan Factories In Brazil

Two new radio capacitor factories are to be set up in Brazil, one by Cornell-Dubilier, the other by a U. S. group yet to be named by the Radio and Television Association of Sao Paulo.

Low-priced sets are made almost entirely from locally produced components.

Brazil's 18 manufacturing plants, located mainly in the Sao Paulo area, expect to produce 500,000 radio receivers this year.



Communication Authorizations Near Quarter Million

Increasing demands for spectrum space show up in latest analysis of FCC figures

GRAPHIC proof of increased crowding in the radio spectrum is presented in the accompanying plot of monthly communication authorization statistics, seventh item on the "Figures of the Month" page (p 4). Amateurs and land transportation equipment users are mainly responsible for the continuous upward trend.

Communication authorization figures presented monthly by ELEC-TRONICS include station licenses and other authorizations issued by the FCC for ten classes of stations. They give a rough index to the number of communication stations actually authorized to be on the air, but this does not apply in certain fields, notably land transportation, where a single license may cover a number of stations.

► Everything Going Up—The accompanying charts show the trend in communication stations from January 1950 in eight of the ten listings. All classes of communication stations, except common carrier, have followed an upward trend during this period. Most numerous are the amateur stations, which now exceed 100,000 by a substantial margin. The amateur curve showed a sudden spurt as of June 1951, coinciding with the issuance of novice licenses, for which beginners can qualify under substantially less stringent requirements than formerly applied.

Figures, supplied monthly by the FCC, show the status of each class of authorization as of the first of the month in each case. Most of the listings are self explanatory. Our entry "police, fire, etc." corresponds to the FCC "public safety service" category. Further break-(Continued on page 16)

IF SHOCK IS YOUR PROBLEM



ENGINEERING REPORTS

- "Designing for Shock Resistance" sets forth the principles used by the Navy Department in design of shock-proof equipment for shipboard applications. Published in "Machine Design" Dec. 1950 — Jan. 1951.
- "Shock Testing of Airborne Electronic Equipment" describes the characteristics of shock and tells how shock testing machines are used. A paper presented at the Dayton Airborne Electronics Conference, 1951; later reprinted in "Tele-Tech".
- "How to Evaluate Shock Tests" tells how mechanical structures respond to shock and shows how such response can be evaluated under controlled test conditions. Originally published in "Machine Design" December 1951.

These Barry reports are part of the complete service we offer in handling shock and vibration problems. When you have an isolation problem, call the nearest Barry representative, or ask our field engineering service to help you.



ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

INDUSTRY REPORT—Continued

downs (for which space is not available) are available from the FCC under "industrial." The industrial users include power, petroleum, forestry, special, low-power industrials, relay press, motion picture, agriculture, and land radio location. Separate figures on common carrier services (experimental, domestic land mobile, fixed public telephone and fixed public telegraph) are also available from the FCC.

TV Type Scan Improves Search Radar Displays

Memory tube stores ppi picture, tv provides image for comfortable daylight viewing

IMPROVED presentation of surveillance radar images is made possible by a new CAA-developed system.

The cathode-ray tubes normally used for ppi presentation are inherently low in light output and require at least partial darkness for viewing. With the new system of presentation, an RCA graphechon memory tube monitors the ppi screen and stores a complete picture of the situation. A television scanning system looks at the memory tube and presents a brightened image on an ordinary television picture tube that can be viewed in a normally-lighted room.

The new system permits viewing

Business Is Good

This table shows net sales and profits for first half of 1952 for various companies active in electronics and allied industries. Figures for first half of 1951 are given for comparison.

Company	Sales 1952 (6 mos.)	Sales 1951 (6 mos.)	Net Profit 1952 (6 mos.)	Net Profit 1951 (6 mos.)
General Electric \$	1,171,202,000	\$1,184,735,000	\$57,119,000	\$70,326,000
Westinghouse	681,3 78 ,000	590,562,000	31,507,000	31,564,000
Radio Corp. of America	305,838,000	302,333,000	11,300,000	15,703,000
Philco	165,156,000	171,023,000	4,289,000	5,741,000
Sylvania	104,227,000	103,823,000	3,399,000	5,681,000
Admiral	83,015,000	103,587,000	2,523,000	4,093,000
Motorola	69,793,000	73,450,000	3,130,000	3,757,000
Stewart Warner	62,202,000	51,410,000	1,810,000	2,209,000
Zenith	46,926,000	53,008,000	1,336,000	1,586,000
Stromberg-Carlson	19,861,000	14,960,000	580,000	169,000
Lear Inc.	17,903,000	8,660,000	426,000	222,000



Improvement brought about by new CAA-developed radar presentation system is vividly illustrated by photograph showing the old (right) and the new (left)

surveillance radar in the control tower, where such information is most necessary in air traffic control. Further advantage lies in the ease with which repeaters may be tied in to the system for auxiliary viewing positions.

Electronic Pilot Controls Rescue Craft

REMOTE control system for emergency life boats, primarily for use in rescuing fliers downed in enemy waters, has been successfully tested by Bendix Aviation Corporation.

In the tests, new type lifeboats

equipped with an automatic pilot capable of shortwave radio remote control were dropped from an aircraft to "survivors" adrift below. By means of pushbutton radio from the aircraft, the lifeboats were guided directly to the survivors, after which they were headed along a preset compass course by the same radio control from the plane.

The heart of the phantom pilot, invented by Blair Dickinson, is a photoelectric cell which teams up with a light beam in the compass and an automatic rudder to start swinging the boat on course whenever it deviates a fraction of a degree from the desired heading.

Aluminum Wiring

Copper shortage stimulates interest in more plentiful metal; soldering bugs being solved

ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS have been reluctantly experimenting with hard-to-solder aluminum wire as insurance against any more serious future shortage of copper. And, surprisingly enough, this investment of man-hours is beginning to pay off.

Chief hope lies in development of equipment for continuous tinning of bare aluminum wire. Once tinned, it become just as easy to use as tinned copper wire.

► Ultrasonics the Answer—A new Mullard 1,000-watt ultrasonic driver for large solder pots is said to make tinning feasible even at the high speeds required by wire-manufacturing plants. The driver vibrates standard lead-tin solder at around 20,000 cps, producing cavitation that destroys the tenacious oxide film on aluminum. The solder then alloys with the cleaned metal surface.

Some 150 smaller ultrasonic solder pots are already in use in this country for tinning the ends of aluminum leads.

▶ Pros and Cons — Aluminum's lighter weight for a given conduc-(Continued on page 18)

September, 1952 - ELECTRONICS



The Type 1301-A Low-Distortion Oscillator provides an exceptionally pure waveform ... less than 0.1% distortion between 40 and 7,500 cycles, and not more than 0.15% at all other frequencies.

For distortion measurements and audio facility checks at broadcast stations or in the laboratory, for production checking of high-fidelity audio equipment, and where distortion measurements must be made rapidly and yet with confidence in the results, this instrument has proven most useful.

Type 1301-A Low-Distortion Oscillator.....\$425 Type 1301-P1 Range Extension Unit (2 to 15 c.p.s.).....\$89

- Very Low Distortion frequency selective network provides complete degeneration of all frequencies above and below frequency adjusted to
- 5,000-ohm output distortion less than 0.1% from 40 to 7,500 cycles; less than 0.15% from 7,500 cycles to 15 kc; less than 1% with Extension Unit from 2 to 40 cycles
- 600-ohm output distortion less than 0.1% from 50 to 7,500 cycles; 0.25% from 20 to 50 cycles and 0.15% above 7,500 cycles
- Rapid Coverage of Audio Range 27 fixed frequencies between 20 and 15,000 cycles selected by push buttons. Any desired frequency between steps obtained by plugging in external resistors. Type 1301-P1 Range Extension Unit covers 2 to 15 cycles

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- High Stability internal voltage regulator eliminates frequency drift due to variations in plate supply. Changes in load have no effect upon frequency. Frequency drift not greater than 0.02% per hour after the first ten minutes operation
- Constant Output AVC diode controls regenerative tube bias, holding output constant to within 1 db over the entire range. Three Outputs: 5000 ohms unbalanced, 600 ohms balanced and unbalanced. Outputs: 18 mw into 600 ohm and 100 mw into 5,000 ohm loads
- Accurate Frequency Calibration adjusted to within $= (1\frac{1}{2}\% + 0.1 \text{ cycle})$
- No Temperature or Humidity Effects operation is substantially independent of climatic changes normally encountered

Com

275 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 39, Mass.

tivity has tremendous appeal in airborne equipment.

► Cost—The cost of aluminum (from one-third to one-half that of copper in the larger wire sizes) makes the white metal attractive for many other commercial applications.

On the other side of the picture, the greater bulk of aluminum for a given conductivity possibly precludes its extensive use in iron-core components and other parts having critical space factors for windings.

In the military category, the Navy is experimenting with aluminum conductors for wiring in submarines, because of the metal's ability to resist acid fumes. The Signal Corps is experimentally dropping aluminum wire out of airplanes when establishing telephone lines across rough terrain. Here the lighter weight, and resistance to corrosion, are assets.

The Atomic Energy Commission has been ordering hundreds of pounds of No. 22 aluminum wire monthly, for an unrevealed use.

Commercially, the Bell System

has gone to aluminum conductors for some of its multiconductor cables because of shortage of copper wire. Splices are made with squeezed-on sleeves. Gages currently used are No. 17, 20, 22 and 24.

Motors for dishwashers and washing machines have been wound successfully with aluminum wire when copper supplies ran out.

Bare aluminum wire for grounding television antennas is now available at about half the price of equivalent copper wire. Much the same wire has long been used by farmers for electric fences and by housewives for clotheslines.

► Auto Uses—Firms are now using 0 and 00 gage aluminum wire for battery and starter cables of automobiles. The ends are tinned using ultrasonic solder pots, after which terminal lugs can be sweat-soldered conventionally. Compression-type terminals are also being used; these have long been satisfactory in the electric power field, where new highvoltage transmission lines use aluminum conductors almost 100 percent today.



Navy's New Electronic Plane

The shark-like fin on top, and the "balloon" below this Lockheed Super Constellation are huge radomes incorporated in Navy's new WV-2. Exact mission of WV-2 is secret, but official reports describe it as a high-flying radar sentinel for domestic defense

Electronics Expansion Program Set by U.S.

ELECTRONICS industry has been called on by the Defense Production Administration to complete a \$396 million expansion in manufacturing facilities by 1954. Already a total of \$288 million for expansion has been certified through government-incentive fast-tax-amortization certificates, so that only \$108 million more will actually be promoted.

High on the list of facilities to be expanded are those used to produce such items as special-type radar antennas, hydrogen-thyratron tubes, transistors, dies for mica separators, industrial television and highly specialized end equipment.

The total electronics expansion program of \$396 million was set after a study of the level of production necessary to support our permanent military preparedness program. Consideration was given to such factors as stockpiling, allowance for civilian consumption, increases in technological change, costs, delays and scarce material substitutes.

Microwave Radio Relay Aids Airport Control

MICROWAVE LINKS installed at several international airports are making a major contribution to air safety. Used to transmit signals between airport control towers and air-to-ground antenna arrays, they keep major antenna arrays out of the path of incoming planes. Airto-ground communication is improved since receivers are removed from the ignition noise area. Antenna towers in many cases may be erected atop neighboring mountains to extend the range of air-to-ground signals.

First of these installations links Mexico City airport with the receiving station at Maria Licia, nine (Continued on page 20)

RISINAG® **RESISTOR CORES**

- For Power Resistors
- For Depasited Carbon Resistors
- For Deposited Metal Resistors
- For Precision Wire Wound Resistors
- For Enameled Resistors

A complete new plant designed for precise and economical manufacture of resistor cores to your most exacting specifications is now in production.

SOTH YEAR OF CERAMIC LEADERSHIP AMERICAN LAVA CORPORATION

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OFFICES: METROPOLITAN AREA: 671 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Mitchell 2-8159 • PHILADELPHIA, 1649 North Broad St., Stevensen 4-2823 SOUTHWEST: John A. Green Co., 6815 Oriole Drive Dailas 9, Dixon 9918 • NEW ENGLAND, 1374 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass., Kirkland 7-4498 LOS ANGELES, 5603 North Huntington Drive, Capitol 1-9114 • CHICAGO, 228 North LaSalle St., Central 6-1721 • ST. LOUIS, 1123 Washington Ave., Garfield 4959

NDUSTRY REPORT—Continuea

miles away. Aeronautical Radio de Cuba operates a similar link at Havana airport. Both of these links employ Federal equipment.

Aeronautical Radio of San Francisco operates microwave links using Motorola equipment at Seattle, San Francisco, Honolulu, and Tokyo. At Honolulu, the microwave equipment is used to carry signals over the mountains around the airport and bring planes in over a 1,200-foot path in the mountains to the airport at sea level.

United Radio Communications of San Francisco has recently ordered a microwave remote-control link from the General Electric Co.

Raydist Checks Speed of SS United States

Radiolocation system finds new application about new luxury liner in speed tests

ANOTHER "first" was added to the already lengthy list established by the new liner *United States* when an electronic system was used for the first time in determining speed at sea.

▶ The Old Way—Under normal procedures, a ship's speed is determined by using a stopwatch and a measured-mile course. The only course capable of meeting the deepwater requirements of the United States was at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. However, the water there was too warm for efficient condenser operation under full throttle operation.

▶ And the New—Raydist, a precise radiolocation system developed by Hastings Instrument Co., enabled the speed trials to be conducted in the open sea. The system continually measured the distance between a floating buoy and the ship with an accuracy of one part in 5,000.

The system proved reliable and easy to use. Before the first mile run was completed, the speed attained during the first half of the run had been calculated and delivered to the bridge.



Radar-controlled camera overlooking New Jersey's busy Route 4 photographs license plate of any New York-bound car doing 55 mph or more

Lawful Cyclops Snaps Speeders

MYTHOLOGICAL Cyclops was a oneeyed, lawless giant who forged thunderbolts for Zeus. His fabulous modern counterpart, using a camera eye triggered by a microwave radar thunderbolt, is aligned on the side of law and order. He gets the goods on speeders whose contribution to modern slaughter would amaze even the old giant.

Many motorists are already familiar with radar speed indicators in use by Connecticut State Police and others. Ordinary radar sends out a pip of energy that is reflected from an obstacle. The time between sending and receiving indicates the distance. When the obstacle is changing distance, the time difference between two successive reflections can be used to determine the speed.

The Radar Control Devices Co., taking technology one step farther, has married 32,000-megacycle radar to a 16-mm movie camera that snaps one frame at a time. Mounted on a pole and aimed up the road, it photographs the license plate as it records date and time. Speed is not indicated, but the device is set to trigger whenever an approaching car exceeds the legal maximum. In a 50-mph zone, for example, it might be set to operate the shutter at 55 and above. Cars approaching at 54.9 would not be photographed.

► Leased Cop—The company, still operating at the production-prototype stage, plans eventually to rent equipment to municipalities at a cost between \$30 and \$50 a day, servicing the device daily and delivering a roll of developed film to the police within a day of the infraction.

Diathermy Users GivenOneMoreChance

FCC extends deadline for compliance with radiation regulations to June 30, 1953

A YEAR'S EXTENSION has been granted by the FCC for medical diathermy users to comply with Section 18.51 of the Rules and Regulations governing radiation from such equipment. This action results from pleas from users claiming inability to meet the original dead-(Continued on page 22)

MODEL M-2

MEASURES SENSITIVITY AND RESISTANCE

for testing and calibration of D.C. instruments in the laboratory and on production lines

Marion's New Metertester (Model M-2) retains proven Marion features but increases application flexibility. In addition to improved circuitry for sensitivity measurement it also measures internal resistance of sensitive instruments without exceeding full scale rating of the instrument under test.

FEATURES

• Regulated Power Supply

MARION METER TESTER

- Stepless Vacuum Tube Voltage Control • Illuminated 81/2" Mirror-Scale Standard
- Instrument, Hand Calibrated
- Marion Ruggedized Null Indicator movement for bridge balance indication
- Decade of .1% accurate Manganin Wire Wound Resistors
- Complete. No accessories required

SPECIFICATIONS

ACCURACY: Overall better than 1/4 of 1 % **RESISTANCE RANGE: 0-5000 ohms** POWER SOURCE: 115V A C 60 cycles CASE SIZE: 151/8" x 101/8" x 53/8" WEIGHT: 15 lbs.

SENSITIVITY RANGES

0-25UA 0-200UA 0-800UA 0-10 MA Direct Reading Bridge Circuit using Helipot 0-50UA 0-400UA 0-1 MA 0-100 Volts 0-100UA 0-500UA 0-5 MA

The New M-2 Model can also be used for additional purposes, such as a precise source of DC current and voltage and as a precision Wheatstone bridge in the 0-5000 ohm range.

For further information write Marion Electrical Instrument Co., 401 Canal Street, Manchester, N. H., U.S.A.



Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

MANUFACTURERS OF RUGGEDIZED, HERMETICALLY SEALED AND STANDARD PANEL INSTRUMENTS

ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

marion's

metertester

line because of curtailed production of new models during the defense buildup.

Procrastinators are warned by the FCC, however, that any further requests for extensions will be handled on an individual basis, with consideration given to efforts made in each case to replace nonconforming equipment during the period for which extension is being granted.



Electronics Industry of Western Germany

Electronic equipment and components are being made by 74 firms employing 158,000 people in Western Germany, according to an Office of Economic Affairs tabulation. Product breakdowns and employment figures are given here for 50 of these firms, of which the four largest are Robert Bosch, Brown Baveri, Telefunken and Siemens & Holske

Small Electronic Firms Share in Navy Contracts

OF \$900 million in prime electronic contracts awarded by the three Navy bureaus, Aeronautics, Ships and Ordnance, approximately \$200 million was awarded to small companies during the first 10 months of this fiscal year.

The ratio is in keeping with the Navy's overall procurement figures, which show that for the same period small business in all lines received \$1,795 billion or 22.7 per cent of the total Navy procurement dollar.

By the end of the current fiscal year it is estimated that small business will have received over \$2 billion in prime Navy contracts, compared to \$1.2 billions last year.

Remote Gearshift MovesRobotTVCamera

Armed services get preview of versatile television pickup for viewing dangerous operations

MOVING OBJECTS can be followed with a camera equipped for remote as well as manual control, demonstrated by engineers of General Precision Laboratory of Pleasantville, N. Y. If desired, continuous remote control can be switched off and pushbutton movement to any one of six preset positions used. Often proposed as a means of viewing dangerous operations from a distance, television has so far been limited to a single-angle shot for each camera.

► How It Works—Heart of the system is the standard GPL camera with four-lens turret in which lens selection, focus and iris settings are already connected for remote control. This camera is mounted upon a newly designed pan-and-tilt pedestal and the five different operational features wired through a 1,000-foot cable to a miniature control unit somewhat resembling the gear shift lever on the steering (Continued on page 24)

Bogue Magnetic Amplifiers

for PRECISION CURRENT CONTROL WITHOUT MOVING PARTS



Bogue Power Supplies for CONTROLLED CURRENT & VOLTAGE — OUTPUT REGULATED TO 1%, LESS THAN 1% RIPPLE



Bogue Control Panels for ALL TYPES OF PRECISION AUTOMATIC PROCESS AND ELECTRIC CONTROL



ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

HIGH QUALITY AC or DC CURRENT its production and control

that's where Bogue's outstanding engineering ability is best able to help you, today!

Full control in one plant over the design of specialized equipment, plus extreme precision in production results in a quality of equipment not ordinarily available in an assembled unit.

assembled unit. The following high quality is available in Bogue-built power equipments: Practically pure DC supplies with voltage regulation and ripple held to within a small fraction of a percent... 1 KW to 150 KW; AC supplies at frequencies up to 20 KC with voltage regulation and harmonic content held to within a small fraction of a percent... 1 KW to 150 KW.

If you have a requirement along these lines, give us a call — engineers who are really experts in their chosen fields will be glad to discuss your problems.



BOGUE ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO. PATERSON 3, NEW JERSEY Bogue DC Generators for LOW RIPPLE PRACTICALLY PURE DC CURRENT



Bogue 400 Cycle Power for LABORATORY • PRODUCTION TESTING OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT



Bogue Motor Alternators for CONVERTING DC POWER TO SPECIFIED FREQUENCIES OF ALTERNATING CURRENT

BOGUE PRECISION POWER

INDUSTRY REPORT -- Continued

column of an automobile (see technical description and photographs beginning p 252 of this issue).

Servomechanical devices make the camera and its pan-tilt pedestal slave to the orders transmitted from the control unit by the remote cameraman. In addition to continuous servo-manual control, the unit has a memory that enables shifting instantly to any of six preset positions. Other refinements include automatic rate pan, which keeps the camera moving in the desired direction at any uniform speed and a stiffness control. The latter operates only in the manual position and can be adjusted to eliminate jerky movement when making panoramic shots under difficult conditions.

Although suggested for use in military action as a robot observer, its inventors also think the device may have advantages over manned cameras in overcoming the hazards of maneuvering in political conventions and other public gatherings.

Public Tests Plated Circuit Radios

New process shows promise for automatic production methods in radio and television

LARGE-SCALE commercial application of plated circuits has resulted from a six-year million-dollar research and development program at Motorola. Suitability of plated circuitry was verified by marketing some 10,000 radio sets incorporating chasses fabricated by the new process. No news from consumers turned out to be good news, and as a result the company plans to adapt the process to other models of home and portable radios and eventually to television receiver production.

▶ Placir—The plated circuit process, called "placir" consists of plating a thin copper pattern on a stamped plastic base. This replaces the conventional chassis and much of the usual sub-chassis wiring. Sockets are made at the time of plating by boring holes in the plastic base. All of these operations are done by automatic machinery.

The process is expected to permit high-speed production of radio and television sets, with advantages in small size, light weight, improved operating characteristics and greater reliability.



Plated parts for a 5-tube miniature broadcast set and television receiver products of Motorola's million-dollar "placir" process

BBC Adopts F-M for VHF Broadcasting

BRITISH Broadcasting Corporation, queen mother of government-operated radio systems, finds her plan for complete national coverage by three programs running into a dead end.

Failure of the Copenhagen Wavelength Plan for Europe, increased jamming by skywavepropagated foreign signals and technological difficulties in maintaining synchronized transmitters on exactly the same frequency are partial roadblocks. Worst trouble is plain lack of radio roads or channels.

▶ More Paths—Usual cure for allocations ills is to whack out new trails higher up in the frequency spectrum. Britain has long had available 88 to 100 megacycles, but has been loath to use frequency modulation, which makes the region habitable. Ignition noise is bad here for standard broadcast amplitude modulation. After extensive tests, BBC is enthusiastic about f-m and has extensive plans for coverage of the United Kingdom.

What will this mean to American manufacturers? Probably little. Coupled to dollar shortages in Britain is the generally cool attitude of receiver manufacturers, busy with tv, towards producing enough good f-m sets to satisfy even the U.S. market.

Auto Radio Business Triples in Six Years

Set manufacturers compete with automobile business itself; both do well

In 1946 there were approximately 8 million radio-equipped passenger cars in the U. S. Today, the Broadcast Advertising Bureau estimates that there are over 24.5 million. This represents more than 65 per-(Continued on page 26)

September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS



KROHN-HITE is Setting the Pace for Low Frequency Electronic Instrumentation

QUALITY INSTRUMENTS with **PROVEN PERFORMANCE**

moderately priced

Oscillators — .009 cps to 520 KĊ

The Models 400-A 420-A, and 430-A are compact RC Oscillators with out-

Models 400-A, 420-A, 430-A standing perform-12" wide, 7" high ance, moderately ance, moderately priced. The Models 400-A and 420-A provide both sine and square wave output.



The Models 410-A, 400-C, and 420-C are designed with sturdy steel cabinets Models 410-A, 400-C, 420-C for rack panel 19" wide, 834" high mounting. These mounting. These

units feature sine and square wave output. The Model 400-C provides either balanced or single ended output.

Model	Featuring	Frequency Range	Distortion	Output	Power Consumption	Price
400-A	Sine and Square Wave True RC Oscillator Compact Design	.009 cps to 1.1 kc	1%	25 mw/10 v	45 watts	\$350.00
410-A	Sine and Square Wave Amplitude ±.25 db Low Distortion	.02 cps to 20 kc	1/4%	10 mw/5 v	150 watts	\$950.00
420-A	Sine and Square Wove Audio and Sub-Audio Compact Design	.35 cps to 52 kc	1%	25 mw/10 v	45 watts	\$290.00
430-A	Wide Range Compact Design Outstanding Value	5 cps to 520 kc	1%	50 mw/10 v	45 watts	\$145.00
400-C	Sine and Square Wave Rack Panel Balanced Output	.009 cps to 1.1 kc	1%	100 mw/10 v	65 walts	\$375.00
420-C	Sine and Square Wave Rack Panel Audio and Sub-Audio	.35 cps to 52 kc	1%	100 mw/10 v	65 watts	\$325.00
440-A	Push-Button Controlled Excellent Resetability Low Distortion	.01 cps to 100 kc	1/10%	100 mw/10 v	120 watts	\$450. 00

Filters – .01 cps to 200 kc \star



Models 310-A and 360-A 12" wide, 7" high

The Models 350-A and 360-A are variable rejection filters which provide either a rejection band in which the gain falls at a rate of 24 db/octave or a sharp single frequency null. Both high and low frequencies are independently adjustable.

The Models 310-A and 330-A are variable band-pass filters with unity pass band gain and 24 db/octave outside the pass band. Both high and low cut-off frequencies are independently adjustable over the entire



Models 330-A and 350-A 18" wide, 10" high

Model	Туре	Featuring	Frequency Range	Noise & Hum	Power Consumption	Price
310-A	Band-Pass	Variable Band-Width Zero db Insertion Loss 24 db/octave Slope	20 cps to 200 kc	3 mv	40 watts	\$275.00
330-A	Band-Pass	Low Internal Noise Zero db Insertion Loss 24 db/octave Slope	.02 cps to 2 kc	0.1 mv	50 watts	\$450.00
	Band-Pass	Audio and Sub-Audio Range 24 db/octave Slope Variable Band-Width	0.2 cps to 20 kc	0.1 mv	50 watts	\$450.00
340-A	Servo	Proportional-Plus-Derivative Proportional-Plus-Integral Servo-Design Filter	.01 cps to 100 cps	10 mv	40 watts	\$350.00
350-A	Rejection	Low Internal Noise Rejection Band or Null 24 db/octave Slope	.02 cps to 2 kc	0.1 mv	50 watts	\$450.00
360-A	Rejection	Variable Rejection Band Variable Null 24 db/octave Slope	20 cps to 200 kc	5 mv	40 watts	\$275.00

ABOUT THESE INSTRUMENTS

The Oscillators and Filters described here are being effectively used in a growing number of interesting applications for engineering, research, and production.

WRITE FOR A FREE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG



against defective materials and workmanship. Prices Net F.O.B. Cambridge

All instruments are fully guaranteed for one year

INSTRUMENT COMPANY 580 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS., U.S.A.

ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

www.americanradiohistory.com

INDUSTRY REPORT - Continued

cent of the nation's 37 million automobiles and 22 percent of all radios in the U.S.

Much of the growth has taken place since 1949. Over 14 million car sets have been produced since then, equaling about 75 percent of automobile production for the period.

► Leaders—A leading factor in the huge auto-radio business is General Motors, whose Delco division has produced more than 7 million auto sets. In 1950 alone, Delco made nearly 2 million of the 4.7 million sets produced that year by the entire industry. It makes radios for all GM divisions and for other car manufacturers as well. However, not all GM divisions use Delco sets exclusively. Some of them purchase from outside radio companies.

No other car manufacturer makes its own sets, so that a very substantial market is available for auto radio producers. For example, the Ford Motor Company is a good customer of such firms as Bendix, Motorola and Sylvania. The Chrysler Corporation uses Motorola sets and buys from Philco as well.

These two car manufacturers, along with General Motors, have accounted for much of the autoradio business, although a large volume is also done through regular radio outlets and mail-order chains. Between 1949 and 1951 the following percentages of cars sold have been radio-equipped: General Motors, 74.1 percent Ford, 70.4 percent; Chrysler, 66.7 percent,

▶ Outlook—Despite past performance, the immediate trend in carradio production and business is not dazzlingly bright. A 50-percent decline in auto set production has taken place this year, reflecting the slump in auto sales last spring. Units produced during the first half of the year total 1,543,877 while in 1951 production had reached 2,969,632 for the period.

But auto-radio manufacturers are optimistic about the future. The effect of the steel strike, even though it may cut total car output, has put the automobile back into a seller's market-and that is when auto-radios really sell.

MEETINGS

- SEPT. 3-13: International Electrotechnical Commission Meeting, Scheveningen, Netherlands.
- SEPT. 5-7: Fourth Preconference ISA Instrument Maintenance Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio.
- SEPT. 8-10: American Standards Association, Third National Standardization Conference. Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, Ill. SEPT. 8-12: National Instrument
- SEPT. 8-12: National Instrument Conference and Exhibit, Cleveland, Ohio.
 SEPT. 10-12: Convocation of the Centennial of Engineering, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
 SEPT. 13-22: Italian Radio and Televician Pair Space Relace
- Television Fair, Sports Palace, Milan, Italy
- SEPT. 20: Cedar Rapids Section, IRE, Communications Conference, Roosevelt Hotel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. EPT. 22-25: NEDA Third An-
- SEPT. nual Convention and Manu-facturers' Conference, Ambassador, Atlantic City, N. J. SEPT. 23-30: Conference on In-
- struments and Measurements. Stockholm, Sweden. SEPT. 29-OCT. 1: Eighth Annual
- National Electronic Confer-ence and Exhibition, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill. OCT. 1-3: Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association,
- General Brock Hotel, Niagara
- Falls, Ont. Ocr. 6-8: NAED, Fall Meeting of the Pacific Zone, Hotel del
- Coronado, Coronado, Calif. Oct. 13-17: AIEE Fall General Meeting, New Orleans, La. Oct. 20-22: Radio Fall Meeting,
- RTMA Engineering Department, Hotel Syracuse, Syra-cuse, N. Y. Oct. 20-24: National Metals
- Show, Philadelphia Auditor-ium, Philadelphia, Pa. OCT. 21-23: Twenty Ninth An-
- nual Session, Communications

Business Briefs

▶ FCC has granted a special temporary authorization to RCA to operate four modified Signal Corps transmitters at the site of WOR-TV. They will be used to obtain data concerning the effect of antenna height on tropospheric and ground wave propagation in the upper portion of the uhf television band (842-845 mc).

► Sale of aircraft-quality steel by warehouses, for use in military and communications electronic

Section, Association of American Railroads, Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, can Miss.

- Ocr. 26-29: NAED, Meeting of Board of Governors, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Ocr. 28-30: AIEE Middle East-
- ern District Meeting, Commo-dore Perry Hotel, Toledo, Ohio.
- Oct. 29-Nov. 1: Audio Fair, Hotel New Yorker, New York, N. Y. Nov. 5-7:
- ov. 5-7: Sixteenth Annual Time and Motion Study and Management Clinic, Sheraton
- Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Nov. 10-13: NEMA, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J. Nov. 10-30: International Radio
- and Electronics Exhibition,
- Bombay, India. Nov. 17-18: AIEE, Technical Conference on Recording and Controlling Instruments, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Nov. 19: American Standards Association, 34th Annual Meeting, Waldorf Astoria, N. Y.
- Nov. 21-22: Fourth Annual IRE Regional Papers Technical Conference, President Hotel,
- ter Conference, Park Shera-DEC. 10-12: IRE-AIEE Compu-
- ter Conference, Park Shera-ton Hotel, New York, N. Y. JAN. 14-16, 1953: Joint AIEE-IRE Conference on High Frequency Measurement, ington, D. C. Wash-
- 5-7: IRE FEB. Southwestern Conference and Electronics Show, Plaza Hotel, San An-tonio, Texas. MARCH 23-26: IRE National
- Waldorf-Astoria Convention, Hotel and Grand Central Palace, New York, N. Y. MAY 11-13: National Conference
- on Airborne Electronics, Dayton. Ohio.

equipment bearing allotment symbols A-7, was authorized by the National Production Authority on July 30.

▶ Transistor licensees under Western Electric patents now total 26 domestic and nine foreign firms.

► Savings of over \$2.5 million in labor and metal costs will be effected as a result of a new schnorkel-sub extensible radio and radar mast design. The new mast is made from monel-covered low-alloy steel tubing instead of stainless steel billets, according to the Navy.

September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

To You, Belden's Golden **Anniversary Means**

-product performance that can come only from a "know-how" that has grown through actual service since the early days of the electrical industry.

-an ability to cooperate in pioneering new wires to meet or anticipate industry's growing needs.

In the years that follow This Belden **Program Is** - TO BE CONTINUED

must check cond apportments must check cond apportments assembly rejects 100 many rejects 100 many rejects 100 mark inspections 100 mark last production **Complete Cord Sets** Finished to your exact requirements. Save production time. Cut out rejects and failure in service.

A scrap of paper that led to a Class A product improvement. Let us prove that these savings are possible in your plant, too. WRITE: Belden Manufacturing Co. 4625 West Van Buren Street Chicago 44, Illinois

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Approval is

for resistors too!

Our tests at elevated Temperatures indicate jou you, t know you really Booid four restators are.

our test results

117 Four data.

In all our experience, no resistor has been so extensively tested—and so unanimously approved—as IRC's new Type BOC Boron-Carbon 1/2-watt PRECISTOR. Of the 3,000,000 already manufactured, more than 100,000 were given the most stringent tests-in-production, including critical temperature cycling and 500-hour load-life tests. Result:--Type BOC conforms to all requirements of MIL-R-10509A! Also, customers have conducted their own laboratory and field tests-and they express their approval of Type BOC in letters like those shown here.

In the case of IRC's new JAN Type Precision Wire Wounds and Advanced Type BT Resistors, too, rigid quality control and continued testing have won industry-wide approval. Most stable and reliable of all precision wire wounds, Type WW's far surpass JAN-R-93 Characteristic B Specifications. And Type BT's continue to meet and beat JAN-R-11 Specifications.



Approval for Type Boc 1s hereby granted.

important

New JAN Type Precision Wire Wound Resistors Excel JAN-R-93 Characteristic B Specifications

	Original Resist	lst Cycle % Chge	2nd Cycle % Chge	3rd Cycle % Chge	4th Cycle % Chge	Resist al End of 100 hrs load	Total % Chge	% Chge from Lasi Temp Cycle to End of 100 hrs, load %	Resistant at End Hrs Loa no cy	ce Chige of 100 ad only cling
1	100,010	+.04	+.04	+ 05	+.05	100,050	+.04	- 01	100,040	0 ?
2	100,000	+ 03	+.04	+.03	+ 05	100,060	+ 06	+ .01	100,000	0
3	100,000	+.01	+.02	+.02	+.05	100,000	0	+.05	100,050	02
4	.100.000	+ 02	0	+.02	+.02	100,000	0	02	100.040	- 01
5	100.010	+ .03	+.04	+ 04	+.05	100,000	0	— .05	100,030	- 03
6	100,000	0	+ 03	+.04	+ 04	100,100	+1	+ 06	99,980	C
7	100,000	+ 04	+.05	+ 04	+ .04	100.070	+ 07	+.03	100,000	(
8	100,000	+.03	+ 05	+ 05	+ 05	100,050	+ 05	0	100,000	C
9	100,000	+ 04	+ .03	+ 05	+ 04	100,010	+ 01	03	100.050	(
10	100,000	+ 02	+ 02	+ 02	+ 04	100,010	+ 01	03	100,000	(
-11	100,000	0	+ .01	+.01	+.03	100,000	0	03		

Most reliable and stable of all wire-wound precisions, these new Type WW's have proved their superiority in unbiased tests. Severe cycling and 100-hour load tests resulted in virtually zero changes in resistance. Other stringent tests proved JAN Type WW's high mechanical strength, freedom from shorting, resistance to high humidity. New winding forms—new winding technique—new type insulation—and new terminations assure long life, accuracy, ruggedness in service. IRC JAN Type WW's are becoming the choice of leading producers of military equipment. Get full technical data in Catalog Bulletin D-3.

Type BOC Boron-Carbon ½-Watt Resistor Surpasses Signal Corps Specification MIL-R-10509A

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The ultimate in stable, reliable non-wire-wound resistors, Type BOC's are especially designed for military electronic equipment—radar, gunnery control, communications, telemetering, computing and service instruments. Greatly improved temperature coefficients of resistance permit their use in place of costlier wire wound precisions in many critical applications. Lower capacitive and inductive reactance suit them to circuits where wire-wound stability is needed. Small size makes them ideal in limited space. Tolerance: --1%, 2% and 5%. Resistance Values:--10 ohms to ½ megohm. Send for full technical data in Catalog Bulletin B-6.



Type BT Advanced Fixed Composition Resistors Meet and Beat JAN-R-11 Specifications

Type BTS Meets and Beats Rigid G Characteristic

These are the famous Advanced Type BT's whose characteristics set new performance records for fixed composition resistors. They combine a unique filament-type resistance element with exclusive construction features to assure extremely low operating temperature and excellent power dissipation. Yet they are compact, light in weight, fully insulated. Intensive tests by independent agencies have proved their superiority under actual field conditions. For full technical data, send for Catalog Bulletin B-1.

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FORT WAYNE. INDIANA

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HERMETIU SEAL IERMINALS - Revealed the seal or other functional char-HERMETIC SEAL TERMINALS - Applicable on MIL requirestrains, and excessive pressures with no impairment of the seal or other functional characteristics. E-3LW terminals are now being used at 1000 psi static oil pressure and undergo 5000 psi tests for two minutes.

TEO-SID OCTAL TYPE PLUG IN HEADERS — Applicable for MIL requirements. These units can undergo sustained vibrations, large temperature changes, and other strains without impairment to the seal or other functional characteristics. Available with eight and twelve pins.

TEO-SIL MULTIPLE PIN HEADERS — Applicable for MIL requirements. Presently being used on MIL-T-27 transformers, These units are available with 2 to 10 pins. These units can undergo conditions mentioned above with no Impairment to the seal or other characteristics.

FUSE HOLDERS, HERMETICALLY SEALED — Available for 3-AG and 4-AG fuses. These units are completely sealed from moisture with or without the cap or fuse inserted. They are applicable on pressurized and gas filled components.



CABLES, HERMETICALLY SEALED — The cables are hermet-ically sealed at the plug on thru to the panel.

ROTARY WATERSEAL PANEL ASSEMBLIES — These units have an excellent seven year customer history on gas tilled pressurized components. They are available for 1/4" shafts and for potentiometers and switch bushings.

IDEO-SIL LINE CORDS WITH PLUGS FOR EUROPEAN USE, HERMET-IGALLY SEALED — These usits are completely sealed at the plug and are being used on pressurized units.

GASKETS, METER, PANEL, COVER, ETC. — Molded from Neo-preme for complete sealing.



DIEO-S II. ADAPTERS, U. S. TO EUROPEAN, AFRICAN, SOUTH AMERICAN SOCKETS - Our 200A and 300A together will adapt virtually all standard plugs, sockets, and lamp sockets of the above mentioned areas.

COLL FORMS, CRYSTAL CONTACTS, and other molded baketike and Neo-Sil rubber mits.

We welcome your inquires on any phase of design, development or production.

TYPE NEADERS MULTIPLE TYPE HEADERS 00 SERIES AVAILABLE LABLE HALS NEO-SIL HERNETIC SEALS E-3 32 LASH OVER AGE 5500V TEST DATA e result of the Electrical Testing Laboratories Report #330655, dated March 18, 1949, on naterial shows the following: Volume Resistivity at 800 Volts d-c Temperature 25°C R.H. 30 percent Mcgobm-inches 1.4 x 10⁶ 3.5 x 10¹² Dielectric Constant and Dissipation Factor Dielectric Constant Dissipation Factor Loss Factor 60 cycles per second .058 Q 9.22 5.32 0 megacycle per second .0455 6.17 .28 negacycles per 0.20 đ 5.35 1.1 Dielectr ic Strength at 60 cycles Volts per mil - 370 meter Average - 80 \pm 5 errature - Rated as a Class A material con-ely \pm 175° to -70° centigrade. Voltages indicated were to 68° Fahrenheit, and 47° The Flashover



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MAXWELL

James Clerk Maxwell 1831-1878

This distinguished Scottish physicist and mathematician ceveloped the theory of electromagnetic waves. By reasoning with mathematical precision from known facts, he advanced the hypothesis that electromagnetic waves could travel through space. Nine years after Maxwell's death, his ideas were substantiated by Hertz. The maxwell, one magnetic line of force, is named for him. = FIRST to forecast Electromagnetic Waves

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More manufacturers have standardized on Ohmite rheostats for their products ... more companies are buying these rheostats for their own use ... than any other make on the market The reason for this preference ... Ohmite rheostats provide longer life and unfailing dependability even under adverse operating conditions. It pays to standardize on Ohmite.

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METAL-GRAPHITE BRUSH

Perfect contact with negligible wear on the wire is insured by the metalgraphite contact brush (varied to fit the current and resistance) and the large, flat contact surface.

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Current is carried d rectly to the slip-ring by a pigtail shunt of ample size, assuring an uninterrupted connection at all times. Large slip-ring minimizes mechanical wear.

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High-strength ceramic hub insulates shaft and bushing from all live parts. Testing at 3000 volts a.e. will not cause flashover.

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Tempered steel contact arm forms a long spring which assures uniform contact pressure. Pivoted action of brush maintains "flush-floating" contact.

LOCKED-IN WINDING

Special alloy resistance wire is wound over a ceramic core. Each turn is permanently Jocked in place by vitreous enamel.

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There are a lot of other good reasons, too, for the Ohmite rheostat's position as "bestseller." Its all-metal and ceramic construction contains nothing to char, burn, shrink, or deteriorate... it provides a smooth, evenly graduated, close control... and it is engineered to Ohmite's high standards. The industrial buyer can select rheostats from Ohmite's extensive series of ten stock sizes, ranging from 25 to 1000 watts, or special units can be made to order.

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Electronics provides a whole new arsenal of defense weapons. In important areas of this field Arma is pacing the developments. Arma Corporation, Brookly, N. Y.; Mineola, N. Y.; Subsidiary of American Bosch Corporation,



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FILTRON'S engineering department, cooperating with engineers of leading companies, has solved RF Interference Suppression problems throughout the country.

If your equipment must meet the RF Interference limits set by the military specifications, consult with FILTRON'S engineets in the earliest stages of design. FILTRON can furnish RF Interference Suppression Filters whose size, weight and overall configuration will fit into your equipment.

FILT RON has custom designed over 1000 different types of RF Interference Suppression Filters for equipment that meets military RF Interference Suppression limits and specifications.

FILTRON'S completely equipped screen rooms are always available for the RF Interference testing of your units and equipment.

An inquiry on your company letterhead will receive prompt attention.

8 circuit miniaturized filter for wide band RF Interference Suppression.



Miniature 3 amp. - 125 VAC - 400~ filter - hermetically sealed size 11/8" × 1" × 11/16"



FILTRON can best solve your RF Interference problems because:

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- FILTRON'S production facilities, comprising a capacitor manufacturing division, coil winding division, metal fabrication shop, metal stamping and tool and die shops, are exclusively producing the highest quality components for FILTRON'S RF Interference Suppression Filters.
- FILTRON'S extensive praduction facilities permit us to meet your delivery requirements. NOW!









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"Douglas" & "Macadie" automatic coil winding machines are precision-built to meet the demands of the most exacting engineer, and have established enviable records for production output and long life in plants throughout the world. Easy to set up, they will duplicate coils at highest speeds with absolute accuracy. Models are available for every coil winding application, from single, universal, solenoid, or bobbin to multi-winder with automatic paper insertion. Engineering service facilities and stocks of spare parts are available from New York.

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This combination of features explains why

• Complete frequency coverage with one probe, 20 eps to over 110-me. Insulated and shielded RF tube probe, found usually only with laboratory instruments, is included. • Peak to Peak ACV and RF with

probe. • One volt full scale reading on AC & DC.

· One main selector switch,

All ranges.
ACrms—Peak to Peak
32 Ranges
Zero center mark for FM discriminator alignment plus any other galvanometer measurements. • High input impedance 11 megohms on DC.

U.S.A. Dealer Net \$6950 • Prices subject to change without notice.



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12



IGNITION SHIELDING

Complete harness assemblies with detachable unit leads or rewirable leads. Igniter or ignition lead assemblies for jet and reciprocating aircraft engines and military vehicles.



FLEXIBLE METAL TUBING

For electrical shielding, mechanical protection, fluid lines, conduits and ducts, pressure lines, and high and low temperature applications. Material, shapes and sizes to specification.



"AERO-SEAL" HOSE CLAMPS

Precision worm drive – for aircraft, automotive, marine, special-purpose and industrial use. Vibration-proof – will not work loose. Corrosionresistant steel.



ACTUATING SYSTEMS

Electrical, mechanical, and hydraulic actuators for aircraft controls, valve closures, landing gear, or virtually any other type of equipment to manufacturer's specifications.



WELDED DIAPHRAGM BELLOWS

"Job engineered" to meet your requirements and make possible the use of bellows in applications where they could not previously be considered.



SPECIALIZED CONNECTORS

For electronic, aircraft, ordnance and communications equipment. Water-tight or pressure sealed types, panel types, quick disconnects, or other types for your new and special applications.

A Quarter Century of Design Experience backs

products



You benefit from 25 years of engineering design and manufacturing experience when you call on Breeze for precision production. Breeze offers an extensive line of quality products for aviation, communications, automotive and general industry. In addition, Breeze offers complete engineering services for the design and development of specialized electrical and mechanical devices.

Breeze products meet the latest government specifications.



41 South Sixth St., Newark 7, N. J.



The green-colored power resistors so conspicuous these days in dependable radio-electronic and electrical assemblies, are GREENOHMS. No tougher resistors made. That statement is sustained by laboratory tests. Likewise by countless case histories out in the field.

Unimpaired wire winding firmly imbedded in exclusive cold-setting inorganic cement. Exceptional heat conduction and surface radiation. Heavy overloads handled without damage. Severe heat-shock resistance permits extreme on-off operation without flinching. And Greenohms last and last.

Choice of standard types. Also in virtually unlimited special types. Wide selection of resistance values, wattages, taps, terminals, mountings. And remember, *Greenohms cost less* though they offer you more!



Greenohm Jr. — point-topoint wired power resistor sealed in ceramic tubular casing. 4, 7 and 8 watt.



Flat Greenohms for flat mounting individually, or for stacked arrays. 30 to 75 watt.



In the bantam-weight division — 5 and 10 watt fixed Greenohms.



Standees — convenient a b o v e - c h a s s i s mounting Greenohms in ceramic casings. 10 to 25 watt.



What is the ideal resistance value? That's easy. With the Clarostat Power Resistor Decade Box inserted in actual circuif, handling actual load, you try the six knobs for anything from 1 to 999,999 ohms. When right operating conditions are attained, read resistance directly off dials. Quick, simple, positive, economicat.

you can stand pat with clarostat



September, 1952 --- ELECTRONICS

See how Alden "Ever-Functioning" Principles KEEP YOUR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT ALWAYS OPERATIVE UNDER CONDITIONS OF ACTUAL USE

Electronic Heart Failu



organized in "function-cells", giving easy, natural subdivision of labor. All parts are accessible and assemble with the minimum number of operations by standard methods of eyelet, rivet, spot weld or press fit into simple punch holes. When it comes to servicing in field, shop, or office, your equipment maintenance is reduced to 30 second changeovers. Basic replacement elements are small enough in weight and size to be shipped by parcel post for repair.

SAVE ENGINEERING LAYOUT & PRODUCTION TIME - WHY WORK YOUR ENGINEERS ON PROBLEMS ALREADY SOLVED?

Let your engineers concentrate on circuity and electronic design problems, which can then be carried forward by Alden Principles into ideal groupings of "function-cell" sub-assemblies to get "Ever-functioning" results. Component problems are already solved: utilize econo-made Alden components thought-through and integrated to supply your electronic and electrical equipment needs to: chassis-and-package; circuitize; connect; fasten; memorize-and-direct; sense; indicate. Ready-made, these components conserve design effort and eliminate procurement headaches.

GET THE WHOLE OF THIS VITAL STORY. SEND FOR ALDEN'S "HANDBOOK OF ELECTRICAL-ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS-IDEAS, DESIGNS, TECHNIQUES."

"Pan-i-Lite" Indicator Light Really MAKES SENSE. Why use any other?

HINGED

For simple assembly on Alden Terminal Cards, one-motion terminals, staked into place; rotchet slat holds lead while soldering.

Hinged front ponel rheostats, indicator jacks, etc., to be mour panel as another easy-sub-assembly.

CHASSIS PANEL

allows lights, inted on



ickly replace b from front

bulbs easy to replace? Were spares dur-able and always on hand? Did the user have to call a service man to replace a light? Was it hard to find panel room light? Was it hard to find panel room to build in the light you wanted? Did your equipment look like a Christmas tree, with a confusing glare of lights?

At last - here's a Pan-i-Lite so well thought out you need never use any other. You know a dead light means danger. Pan-i-Lite's 1-piece bulb-and-lens is so easily replaceable, it's never neglected. Spares are unbreakable, easily kept in kit.

equipment. Instantly replaceable. Glow like a red hot poker, yet never with glare that gives false signal. Tiny Pan-i-Lites punch into a .348° drill hole, take about ½° behind panel, mount on centers .44° apart, allowing 729 Lites per sq. ft. of panel.

Now you can use indicator lights wherever needed. Avoid hazard of How you can use noncator ngms whether needed. Avoid maaff of dead light, because bulb replacement instant, easy, by anyone. For ALL indicator needs, standardize on Pan-i-Lite, the light that really makes sense

Send for Samples of 3 Pan-i-Lites with 4 brilliant color replacement builds. Laboratory Work Kit No. 33, price \$6.00.

Get instant voltage checks from front of your equipment panel . . .

ALDEN MINIATURE TEST POINT JACK



. . 1 JACK TO STANDARDIZE ON

Kit #4 Alden "20" Plug-in Packages.

Kit #24 Alden Basic Chassis

this Alden Miniature insulated Jack. Standard on major Govt. contracts and equipments. Soldered in "nothing flat", it takes very little space, can be located in any accessible place-all you need is a 1/4" hole, yet stands up to 8,000V. breakdown test.

Special punch press beryllium copper contact - retains live action over thousands of insertions - has generous solder tab with wire hole for rapid, fool-proof soldering.

insulation: available with phenolic insulation for low water absorption, high heat resistance and excellent aging characteristics, in red, black, brown (MIL-P-MA) and blue, green, tan colors. Also available with nylon insulation in brilliant black, red, white, orange, blue, vellow colors.

Send for Laboratory Work Kit No. 9 containing 27 Jacks and 1 Test Prod. \$5.00.

"Fuselite" spots blown fuses instantly — follows U. S. Govt. Miniaturization principles

Build ultra-modern convenience and control into your equipment with fused circuits monitored by Alden "Fuselites". Thumb-and-finger replacement of fuses from front of panel. "Fuselite's" minimum space requirements, ease of assembly, low cost make it practical to have indicatoring fuse holders in all circuits - a convenience your users need.



Mounts with standard production tools. Rivets or spot welds to panel. 1 13/32" behind panel. Generous solder tabs.

Send for Laboratory Kit No. 32, giving your model shop a comprehensive assortment of fuseholders and fuses to help solve elmost all your miniature fusing problems. \$10.00

*Prices shown are for sample kits only-

For production runs send us your schedule.

\$15.00*

\$ 3.00*

\$ 4.50



ALDEN PRODUCTS COMPANY 127 North Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Kit #26 Basic Terminal Staking Tools

Kit #8 Target & Cap Captive Screws

Kit #29 Color Coded Back Connectors

\$10.00*

\$26.50*

\$11.50*

For a front panel test point of any critical voltage in your equipment, use



STANDARD R.T.M.A. CODING

Bradleyunits are made in all standard R.T.M.A. values from 10 ohms to 22 megohms in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 watt sizes, and from 2.7 ohms to 22 megohms in 1 watt size. Standard color coding.

For stability and permanence, Bradleyunits are reted at 70 C . . . not 40 C. Available in three tolerances-plus or minus 5%, 10%, or 20%. They withstand heat, cold, and moisture.

ACCURATE RESISTANCE VALUES

Look Inside for ALLEN-BRADLEY RESISTOR QUALITY



Bradleyunits are solid molded resistors with high mechanical strength. Due to the plastic shell in which they are encased, they need no wax impregnation to pass salt water immersion tests.

Bradleyunits are small in size . . . but super in quality performance demanded by electronic engineers. Under

Allen-Bradley Co., 110 West

continuous full load for 1000 hours, the resistance change is less than 5 per cent.

They are packed in honeycomb cartons that keep the leads straight and avoid tangling of the resistors during assembling operations.

Let us send you a complete Allen-Bradley resistor chart. Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee 4, Wis.



September, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

2 WALDES TRUARC TRIANGULAR RETAINERS REPLACE NUTS ... CUT MATERIAL AND ASSEMBLY COSTS 52%







OLD WAY-Tie rod for thermal tubes required threading at both ends, a jam nut at top, a drilled and tapped cast iron tube-rest at bottom. Assembly was slow, costly.

When the Grinnell Co., Providence, R. I. redesigned their Thermolier Unit Heater to include Waldes Truarc Retaining Rings, they were able to cut down on scarce raw material... eliminate the many machine operations entailed in nut fastening—for a savings of 261/2¢ per unit! Truarc Triangular Retainers are self-locking ... have unusually high thrust capacity ... can be applied at high speed by unskilled labor.

Re-design with precision engineered Truarc Rings and you too will cut costs. Wherever you use machined shoulders, bolts, snap rings, cotter pins, there's a Waldes Truarc Retaining Ring designed to hold parts together better, with a neverfailing grip. Quick, easy to assemble and disassemble.

Find out what Truarc Rings can do for you. Send your blueprints to Waldes Truarc engineers for individual attention, without obligation.



NEW WAY-Truarc Retainers (triangular type) simply push into position at both ends of rod...hold securely without grooves, threads, or nuts. Assembly is inexpensive, speedy!

WALDES TRUARC RINGS MADE THESE SAVINGS POSSIBLE... OLD WAY NEW WAY Parts: Cost Per Unit Parts: Cost Per Unit tube rest, threaded plain rod,

2 Truarc Rings \$.060 Assembly .202 Assembly .183 \$.508 \$.243 TOTAL SAVINGS PER UNIT WITH TRUARC RINGS \$.265

\$.306

rod, jam nut

For precision Internal grooving and undercutting...Waldes Grooving Tool.



Waldes Kohinoor, Inc., 47-16 Austel Place, L. I. C. 1, N. Y. Please send engineering specifications and data on Waldes Truarc Retaining Ring types checked below. E-094 □ Bulletin #5 Self-locking ring types Bulletin #6 Ring types for taking up end-play Bulletin #7 Ring types for radial assembly Bulletin #8 Basic type rings □ Send me information about the Waldes Grooving Tool. Name_ Title. Company_ Business Address. City. Zone_ State. 5678

ELECTRONICS - September, 1952





These photographs show a lot of copper bus bar in a new plant of a great chemical company, whose name and location cannot be disclosed. The copper carries heavy currents to electro-chemical equipment for the production of valuable products used in national defense and in industry. Revere furnished 325,000 pounds of bus bar for this service, the bar going into substations, rectifier stations, and cell houses. In addition, at the time of installation the Revere Technical Advisory Service collaborated with the customer in working out some difficult details in the design of switches. If you need electrical conductors, remember that copper has the highest electrical conductivity of all the commercial metals, that Revere makes bus bar, and that the Revere

Technical Advisory Service is always ready to work with you on any problem concerning copper and its alloys or aluminum alloys. Call the nearest Revere Sales Office.



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SEE REVERE'S "MEET THE PRESS" ON NBC TELEVISION EVERY SUNDAY



September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

For Industrial Electronic Designers..... A <u>NEW</u> WAY TO GET GREATER CIRCUIT RELIABILITY!

Now, when designing equipment, you can freely specify 5-Star Tubes knowing they will be available in quantities when you need them. Greatly expanded G-E output offers you... for the first time ... an assured supply of these famous types that are *designed and built for highest reliability*.

Take advantage of 5-Star availability, to develop new electronic circuits that excel in their dependable performance . . . in freedom from tube replacements . . . in lower maintenance needs.

Gain the benefits of

- Buyer preference because your equipment is more dependable.
- Lower designing costs! 5-Star Tubes come to you uniformly predictable in performance.
- Lower manufacturing costs in your plant! Fewer rejects from tube causes mean fewer units to be reworked.
- Lower warranty-servicing costs on your equipment in users' hands.

Prompt study of G-E 5-Star advantages will strengthen your competitive position and point the way to important savings. Ask for the facts . . . by return mail, or visit from a G-E tube engineer! *General Electric Company*, *Tube Department*, *Schenectady 5*, N. Y.

Booklet ETD-548 contains a cross-reference table of ratings and characteristics for application use when substituting 5-StarTubes for standard types. Wire or write for it!

GENERAL

COMPARTY ATMOS

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SFERLL RAIS-E

When designing new circuits, most of your tube needs can be met with high-reliability 5-Star types now in production...as the prototype-vs.-5-Star list below demonstrates.

STANDARD TYPES	REPLACE WITH THESE 5-STAR TYPES
2C51	GL-5670— h-f medium-mu twin triode.
2D21	GL-5727 — thyratron.
5Y3-GT	GL-6087 — full-wave rectifier.
6AK5	GL-5654— sharp-cutoff r-f pentode.
6AL5	GL-5726—twin diode.
6AQ5	GL-6005-beam power amplifier.
6A56	GL-5725-dual-control sharp-cutoff r-f pentode.
6AU6	GL-6136—sharp-cutoff pentode.
6BA6	GL-5749-remote-cutoff r-f pentode.
6BE6	GL-5750—pentagrid converter.
6C4	GL-6135-medium-mu triode.
65K7	GL-6137-remote-cutoff r-f pentode.
12AT7	GL-6201-high-Gm medium-mu twin triode.
12AU7	GL-5814—medium-mu twin triode.
4 12AX7	GL-5751—high-mu twin triode.
12AY7	GL-6072-low-noise medium-mu twin triode.
	GL-5686-beam power amplifier.

ELECTRIC

Write for your copy of Hermetic's new 32-page brochure, the most complete and informative presentation ever made on hermetic seals.

ERMETIC HEA

900

• Series 900 Multi-Terminal Header is made with a central exhaust tube through which a relay enclosure may be exhausted without the need for additional holes in the can or cover. The complete assembly can then be filled with inert gas, such as helium or dry nitrogen. The exhaust tubing is soft-annealed, thin walled and hot tin dipped to facilitate pinching off and sealing.

For EVACUATING

OSURB

HNCHE

AS FILLING

• On the bottom side of the header, the tubing is flush with the ceramic, thus allowing maximum space inside the can. The length of the tubing extending through the top may be increased to meet specific requirements.

Ceramic-Metal, Multi-Terminal Headers with exhaust tubulations are also available in Hermetic Seal's 800 Series, 750 Series and 600 Series.

For your requirements in hermetic seals, for information and help in planning a product, consult the one and only dependable source for quality seals and be right every time.

HERMETIC SEAL PRODUCTS CO.

FIRST & FOREMOST IN MINIATURIZATION 31 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, NEWARK 7, NEW JERSEY

REMEMBER THIS AD?

This message to the industry appeared in Trade Magazines a year ago.

And, the Tarzian Tuner for full range coverage was demonstrated at Bridgeport early in October, 1951.

Read the ad again, won't you, in the light of present-day circumstances.

Don't you agree that the full band—all channel—approach is the ONLY logical, and HONEST, approach to UHF.

Let's be HONEST with the American Public and ourselves about



A message from Sarkes Tarzian, president of Sarkes Tarzian, Inc., the largest producer of switch-type tuners.

"You can fool some of the people all of the time and all the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." —ABRAHAM LINCOLN

• In the early days of commercial Television (1946-47) even the major manufacturers of receivers thought that a 7 to 9 channel tuner was sufficient to take care of reception in any area. They maintained the distributors and dealers could easily retune or change strips to suit their own needs.

We believed then that since 13 channels were available for Television, tuners should be designed and built to use the FULL RANGE of Television frequencies. We built only tuners then-as we are building now-to take care of all channels. It was only a matter of a year or two until all manufacturers were doing the same thing ... providing FULL RANGE coverage.

Today, we have a similar problem facing the industry. The FCC has indicated that the frequency range from 470

megacycles to 890 megacycles (UHF) will be opened shortly for about seventy new Television Channels. These, of course, in addition to the twelve now available for VHF. This allocation will allow several thousand more

Television stations to operate all over the United States. Is the Television industry going to face this challenge honestly and courageously? Is it going to design and manufacture Television sets so that the AMERICAN PUBLICin the years to come-can get FULL RANGE Ultra High Frequency when it wants it?

Or, is the industry going to temporize . . . be oppor-

tunistic ... and insinuate it has the answer to UHF through single channel strips? Wherein, each time the set owner adds a UHF channel strip in his tuner he loses the possible service of a VHF channel!

Is the industry going to live up to its responsibility and provide for FULL RANGE UHF? Or, is it going to try to

TARZIAN MADE

avoid immediate engineering and manufacturing problems (which it must eventually face) by just providing LIMITED RANGE receivers now letting the public, distributors and dealers "hold the bag" in the future?

We believe the logical - and honest - approach to the UHF problem is to design and produce VHF tuners now that easily-and at nominal cost-may have added to them at a later date Full RANGE (70 Channel) coverage whenever the customer wants

We have such a VHF Tuner available now to the industry. It's the Tarzian TT16. Cost of this tuner to the manufacturer is about the same as that for the regular VHF Tuners in general use now. However, by using the TT16 Tuner the manufacturer can honestly show his customer that the set is designed for FULL RANGE UHF Service. Cost-wise, the manufacturer is ahead, because the TT16-which includes this added feature-costs no more than regular VHF Tuners. We estimate that the additional cost to the set owner for FULL RANGE UHF Service will be less than the cost of adding 2 or 3 channel strips

The manufacturer, by adopting this policy of producing sets which now-or later-can have incorporated FULL RANGE UHF Service, enjoys these advantages:

1-He has a distinct competitive advantage over other manufacturers who do not follow this plan and can offer only partial UHF.

He eliminates future problems and headaches for himself, his distributors, and the dealers by giving the

buyer FULL RANGE Service once and for all. 3-He contributes his efforts towards placing UHF

Television on a sound basis. By giving the buyer what he rightfully expects, he gains the confidence of his customer

... adds prestige and value to his product, and his own name on that product. So, let's be honest with the AMERICAN PUBLIC and OUR-

SELVES about UHF, and provide for FULL RANGE UHF Service NOW.

STATIONS WITS (5000 WATTS) AND WITY (CHANNEL 10) OWNED AND OPERATED BY SARKES TARZIAN IN BLOOMINGTON

Sarkes Tarzian, Inc. TUNER DIVISION Bloomington, Indiana

PRODUCTS

Who benefits by 354 different Westinghouse Instruments to measure current?*

Product Engineers

The wide variety of Westinghouse Instruments helps you to realize primary design objectives—to make your product look better, perform better, sell better. For any application there's extra design freedom in the unusual diversity in size, types of mounting, accuracy and styling... the almost unlimited variety of ratings and style combinations. And the performance of all Westinghouse Instruments meets ASA Standards.

Production Chiefs

Proper instrumentation of production machines, processes or power supply can help you to attain more production, closer quality control or lower production costs. Whether your needs involve measurement of amperes, volts, watts, vars, power factor, frequency or synchronism, there's a Westinghouse Instrument for the job. The line also includes many types to measure position, time, temperature and speed. And Westinghouse Instrument Application Engineers are ready to assist you in applying them most effectively.

Purchasing Agents

In the full line of Westinghouse Instruments, you have a complete source of supply —one responsibility—for all of your electrical measurement needs. Moreover, Westinghouse offers you faster service because all designs are keyed to chassis stocking and assembly procedures.

Benefit this way!

Here's an example. A leading pipeline company, in a radical departure from conventional pipeline instrumentation, is using Westinghouse Electrical Measuring Instruments in pumping stations for pressure and flow indications at various points on the system. The result: More efficient control without fire hazard; greater accuracy; substantially less maintenance—a big, long-range saving! So if you design a product, produce it, or buy for it . . . specify Westinghouse Electrical Measuring Instruments! J-40420



The extensive coverage of Westinghouse current-measuring Instruments is further emphasized by the fact that there are 32 different instruments just to measure microamps.

X

For complete information about all Westinghouse Electrical Measuring Instruments, write for Booklet B-4696. Address: Westinghouse Electric Corporation, P. O. Box 868, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania. YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S Westinghouse INSTRUMENTS



TYPE 252, JAN-R-19, Type RA20

2 watt, 11%4 diameter variable		RA20, JAN	Shaft Type SD	RA20 High T	orque, JAN Shaft Type SD
wirewound	Resistance	CTS Part	JAN-R-19 TYPE	CTS Part	JAN-R-19 TYPE
resistor. Also	$50 \pm 10\%$	B 8079	RA20A1SD500AK	X3496	RA20A2SD500AK
available with	$100 \pm 10\%$	W6929	RA20A1SD101AK	L9388	RA20A2SD101AK
other special	$250 \pm 10\%$	X3497	RA20A1SD251AK	M9879	RA20A2SD251AK
military features	$500 \pm 10\%$	W6931	RA20A1SD501AK	X3498	RA20A2SD501AK
military reatures	$1000 \pm 10\%$	W6932	RA20A1SD102AK	X3499	RA20A2SD102AK
IN D 10	$1500 \pm 10\%$	W6933	RA20A1SD152AK	M9809	RA20A2SD152AK
JAN-R-19.	$2500 \pm 10\%$	W6934	RA20A1SD252AK	L9103	RA20A2SD252AK
Attached Switch	$5000 \pm 10\%$	W6935	RA20A1SD502AK	L9104	RA20A2SD502AK
can be supplied.	10,000±10%	W6936	RA20A1SD103AK	H8979	RA20A2SD103AK

TYPE 25, JAN-R-19, Type RA30 (May also be used as Type RA25)



4 watt, 117/32" diameter variable wirewound resistor. Also available with other special military features not covered by JAN-R-19. Attached Switch can be supplied.

Resistance 50±10% 100±10% 250±10% $500 \pm 10\%$ $1000 \pm 10\%$ $1500 \pm 10\%$ $2500 \pm 10\%$ $5000 \pm 10\%$ $10,000 \pm 10\%$ $15,000 \pm 10\%$ RA30, JAN Shaft Type SD **CTS Part** JAN-R-19 TYPE RA30A1SD500AK RA30A1SD101AK X3502 X3503 X3505 RA30A1SD251AK X3507 RA30A1SD501AK X3508 RA30A1SD102AK X3509 RA30A1SD152AK X3511 RA30A1SD252AK Q1409 RA30A1SD502AK X3513 RA30A1SD103AK X3514 RA30A1SD153AK

RA30 High Torque, JAN Shaft Type SD CTS Part JAN-R-19 TYPE RA30A2SD500AK RA30A2SD101AK RA30A2SD251AK RA30A2SD501AK RA30A2SD102AK RA30A2SD152AK RA30A2SD252AK RA30A2SD502AK RA30A2SD103AK RA30A2SD153AK

W2837

X3504

X3506

M7566

S2444

X3510

S2736

X3512

R1561

L9107

mmediate delivery from stock

JAN-R-94 AND JAN-R-19 TYPE MILITARY VARIABLE RESISTORS

Preference given to orders carrying military contract number and DO rating. Other JAN items or special items with or without associated switches can be fabricated to your specifications. Please give complete details on your requirements including electrical and mechanical specifications.

UNPRECEDENTED PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS Designed for use in military equipment subject to extreme temperature and humidity ranges including jet and other planes, guided missiles, tanks, ships and submarines, telemetering, microwave, portable or mobile equipment and all other military communications.

For further information, write for Stock Sheet No. 162



NEW 38-PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG-Describes Electrical and Mechanical characteristics. Special Features and Constructions of a complete line of variable resistors for military and civilian use. Includes dimensional drawings of each resistor. Write today for your copy.

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167 types

W. S. Harmon Company 1638 So. La Cienega Blvd. Los Angeles 35, Calif. Phone: Bradshaw 2-3321 John A. Green Co. 6815 Oriole Drive Dallas 9, Texas

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cTs

specialists in precision mass production of variable resistors

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SHAFT TYPES AVAILABLE **ON STOCK CONTROLS** TS SHAFT TYPE LT-2 LOCKING BUSHING -125 * .001 -SCREW DRIVER .040" #.003" WIDE X

NOUNTING HARDWARE ASSEMBLED MOUNTING NUT HEX * 3 LOCK NUT HEX * 5 LOCK WASHER "1914A

CTS SHAFT TÝPF RF 2 THD

MOUNTING HARDWARE ASSEMBLED MOUNTING NUT 🐉 HEX. * 💑 LOCK WASHER #1914.A

TYPE 65

1/ moth 70° C 3/11
diameter
miniaturized
variable
composition
resistor.

		CTS Part
	CTS Part	Lecking Bushing
Resistance	CTS Shaft Type RE	CTS Shaft Type LT-2
250±10%	X3516	X3530
$500 \pm 10\%$	X3517	X3531
$1000 \pm 10\%$	X3518	X3532
$2500 \pm 10\%$	X3519	X3533
5000±10%	X3520	X3534
$10,000 \pm 10\%$	X3521	X3535
25,000±10%	X3522	X3536
50,000 ±10%	X3523	X3537
$100,000 \pm 10\%$	X3524	X3538
250,000±10%	X3525	X3539
500,000±10%	X3526	X3540
1 Meg±20%	X3527	X3541
2.5 Meg ± 25%	X3528	X3542

TYPE 95, JAN-R-94, Type RV4

	JAN-R-94	JAN-R-94	CTS Part	2 watt 70°C, 1 ¹ / ₈ "
	TYPE RV4	TYPE RV4	Non-JAN Locking Bushing	diameter variable
Resistance	JAN Shaft Type SD	JAN Shaft Type RJ	CTS Shaft Type LT-1	composition
$100 \pm 10\%$	RV4ATSD101A	RV4ATRJ10.A	W3160	resistor Also
$250 \pm 10\%$	RV4ATSD251A	RV4ATRJ251A	W3161	available with
$500 \pm 10\%$	RV4ATSD501A	RV4ATRJ501A	W3162	athan anasial
$1000 \pm 10\%$	RV4ATSD102A	RV4ATRJ102A	W3166	other special
2500±10%	RV4ATSD252A	RV4ATRJ252A	W3163	military features
$5000 \pm 10\%$	RV4ATSD502A	RV4ATRJ502A	W3164	not covered by
10,000±10%	RV4ATSD103A	RV4ATRJ103A	W3167	JAN-R-94.
25,000±10%	RV4ATSD253A	RV4ATRJ253A	W3168	Attached Switch
50,000±10%	RV4ATSD503A	RV4ATRJ503A	W3169	can be supplied.
100,000±10%	RV4ATSD104A	RV4ATRJ1044	W3170	
250,000±10%	RV4ATSD254A	RV4ATRJ254A	W3171	
500,000 ±10%	RV4ATSD504A	RV4ATRJ504.3	W3172	
1 Meg±20%	RV4ATSD105B	RV4ATRJ105B	W3173	
2.5 Meg ± 20%	RV4ATSD255B	RV4ATRJ255B	W3165	
5 Meg±20%	RV4ATSD505B	RV4ATRJ505B	W3159	

TYPE 45, JAN-R-94, Type RV2

¹ / ₄ watt, ¹⁵ / ₁₆ ⁴
diameter variable
composition
resistor. Also
available with
other special
military features
not covered by
JAN-R-94.
Attached Switch
can be supplied.
the second price.

	CTS Part
Type SD	Non-JAN Locking Bushing
AN-R-94 TYPE	CTS Shaft Type LT-1
ZATSD101A	A5922
V2ATSD251A	A5923
2ATSD501A	A5924
ZATSD102A	A5925
2ATSD252A	A5926
2ATSD502A	A5927
2ATSD103A	A5928
2ATSD253A	A5929
2ATSD503A	A5930
/2ATSD104A	A5931
2ATSD254A	A5932
2ATSD504A	A5933
/2ATSD105B	A5934
2ATSD255B	A5935

	RV2, JAN Shaft Type SD		
Resistance	CTS Part	JAN-R-94 TY	
$100 \pm 10\%$	A5876	RV2ATSD101A	
250±10%	A5877	RV2ATSD251A	
$500 \pm 10\%$	A5878	RV2ATSD501A	
$1000 \pm 10\%$	A5879	RV2ATSD102A	
$2500 \pm 10\%$	A5880	RV2ATSD252A	
5000+10%	A5881	RV2ATSD502A	
10.000 + 10%	A5882	RV2ATSD103A	
$25.000 \pm 10\%$	A5883	RV2ATSD253A	
$50.000 \pm 10\%$	A5884	RV2ATSD503A	
$100.000 \pm 10\%$	A5885	RV2ATSD104A	
$250,000 \pm 10\%$	A5886	RV2ATSD254A	
$500.000 \pm 10\%$	A5887	RV2ATSD504A	
1 Meg+20%	A5888	RV2ATSD105B	
2.5 Meg ± 20%	A5889	RV2ATSD255B	

TYPE 35, JAN-R-94, Type RV3

 $\frac{1}{2}$ watt, $1\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter variable composition resistor. Also available with other special military features not covered by JAN-R-94. Attached Switch can be supplied.



CTS Part Non-JAN Locking Bushing CTS Shaft Type LT-1

100 1 1007	A 5961	BV2ATCD101A
100±10%	AJOUI	RYSATSDIULA
$250 \pm 10\%$	A5862	RV3ATSD251A
500±10%	A5863	RV3ATSD501A
$1000 \pm 10\%$	A5864	RV3ATSD102A
2500±10%	A5865	RV3ATSD252A
5000±10%	A5866	RV3ATSD502A
$10,000 \pm 10\%$	A5867	RV3ATSD103A
25,000±10%	A5868	RV3ATSD253A
50,000 ±10%	A5869	RV3ATSD503A
$100,000 \pm 10\%$	A5870	RV3ATSD104A
250,000±10%	A5871	RV3ATSD254A
500,000±10%	A5872	RV3ATSD504A
$1 \text{ Meg} \pm 20\%$	A5873	RV3ATSD105B
2.5 Meg±20%	A5874	RV3ATSD255B
5 Meg ± 20%	A5875	RV3ATSD505B

CTS Part

RV3, JAN Shaft Type SD

JAN-R-94 TYPE

JAN

JAN SHAFT TYPE SD



Resistance

OUNTING HARDWARE ASSEMBLED MOUNTING NUT 2 HEX. × 32 LOCK WASHER *1920A

NFF-2 THO

A5907 A5908

A5909 A5910

A5911 A5912

A5913 A5914

A5915

A5916 A5917 A5918 A5919

A5920 A5921

TYPE RJ

SHAFT

OUNTING HARDWARE ASSEMBLED MOUNTING NUT 2 HEX. * 3 LOCK WASHER * 1920A

CTS SHAFT TYPE LT-I LOCKING BUSHING



Consider these **Brown Electronic Components**

Brown Converters are precision, vibrator-type converters for use with any system requiring the conversion of low power direct voltage signals of the order of 100 microvolts to 60 or 400 cycle alternating voltages.

> The Brown 60 Cycle Balancing Motor combines reversibility and low inertia . . . is designed to have a tapered curve of speed versus voltage and, at the same time, to maintain high torque at low speeds.

The Electronik Amplifier is a precise, rugged and reliable "continuous balance" system which is rapidly becoming the heart of a host of devices and apparatus re-quiring automatic zeroing or standardizing.

. in research, testing and other applications

Great numbers of these special Brown Electronic Components are daily playing a vital role in the efficient and effective performance of a variety of servos. Just like the thousands of modifications of the ElectroniK Potentiometer which are serving in extensive programs of scientific research and development . . . the qualities of these components are recognized and valued not only in the laboratory but also by a growing list of manufacturers of highly sensitive research equipment.

Your own development program may benefit from such specialized instrumentation and tools for research. Our local engineering representative is qualified to discuss your requirements . . . and he is as near as your phone.

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR CO., Industrial Division, 4428 Wayne Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa.







Important Reference Data

Write for Data Sheets No. 10.20-1, 10.20-2, and 10.20.3 ... and for Bulletin 15-14, "Instruments Accelerate Research."

September, 1952 --- ELECTRONICS



Years of dependable operation have established Eimac tetrodes as economical, incomparable performers. Economical because of low driving power, long life and simple circuit requirements. Incomparable because of the many Eimac features, including high power gain, ability to withstand great amounts of mechanical and thermal shock and stability of operation. Eimac tetrodes range in plate dissipation ratings from 65 to 20,000 watts and operate over the spectrum from audio frequencies to the ultra high frequencies of television. Eimac tetrodes are used as oscillators, modulators or amplifiers by those who demand the ultimate in transmitter performance.

We invite consultation concerning your electronic problems and needs. For free information about any of Eimac's complete line of power tetrodes write our application engineering department.

Now available for 25 cents is the Eimac application bulletin number eight, "The Care and Feeding of Power Tetrodes". This 28-page booklet was written by vacuum tube engineers to help you get the most out of your tetrodes.

EITEL-MCCULLOUGH, INC.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR

400 CYCLE, Hermetically Sealed ELAPSED TIME INDICATOR ACTUAL SIZE

SMALL AND LIGHT ENOUGH FOR AIRBORNE EQUIPMENT. FAR EXCEEDS SPECIFICATION MIL-I-7793 (AER).



TRIGGER TRIP

A FUNDAMENTALLY NEW APPROACH TO THE DESIGN OF DELAY TIMERS . . . SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USAGE . . . HERMETICALLY SEALED . . . READILY ADAPTABLE TO SPECIAL APPLICATIONS.

1/2 SIZE

September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

NEW HAYDON ELAPSED TIME INDICATOR OFFERS OUTSTANDING ADVANTAGES

HAYDON* introduces with considerable pride this new 7008 Series Elapsed Time Indicator which offers a major advance over previously available equipment.

Designed specifically for 400 cycle operation in airborne equipment, the barrel diameter is only 1.525", length 2-45/64", weight 6 oz., power consumption less than 3 watts. Indicates in units of tens of hours up to 10,000 and repeats.

This meter indicates operating time of components with specific life or servicing requirements. This unit offers the unusual advantages of small size, hermetic sealing and 400 cycle operation for such applications as electronic devices, where tubes or other components should be replaced at specified intervals. Running time indicators can prevent unnecessary servicing, insure timely maintenance that protects against failure in operation. For full particulars write for Engineering Bulletin No. 4.

NEW TIME DELAY RELAYS for 60 and 400 cycle A.C., and D.C.

The HAYDON 5103 trigger trip Time Delay Relay is designed so that the synchronous motor performs its true function as a time standard. Switching work is accomplished by a relay coil, which, when energized, cocks the load switch for release at the end of the delay time. Hair trigger release point assures snap action. The time cycle is necessarily completed before the motor is de-energized, since an inherent safety factor is provided in control of the motor by a separate switch, which is opened only after closure of the load circuit. Reset is fast and positive, upon release of the relay, due to low friction and inertia in the single moving element. Since the controlled switch is independent of the operating circuit, various A.C. and D.C. voltages and various frequencies can be handled, both in the line circuit and in the controlled load. Engineering Bulletin No. 3 contains complete data, write for it.

HAYDON TIMING MOTORS and TIMING DEVICES

HAYDON specializes in the manufacture of timing components for standard applications and also in the design and mass production of custom-engineered timers for volume applications. The basic element of all HAYDON timers is our own rugged industrial motor.

This means that HAYDON timing devices can be depended upon to give long, quiet operation. They are small and compact and offer designers unusual latitude in that they may be mounted and will operate in any position. For military applications various motors are available either separately or in many types of timers; HAYDON engineers will be pleased to review your requirements and specifications. Write for literature you need.

HAYDON Manufacturing Company, Inc.

2433 ELM STREET, TORRINGTON, CONNECTICUT

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There is now available a single furnace that does away with the need to purchase equipment for each phase of your high-vacuum, high-temperature work. Because of its modest price, it will fall within the budget of most laboratories.

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FEATURES -

- Ultimate vacuum of less than 5 x 10⁻⁵ mm. Hg.
- Heating element temperatures up to 2000° C.
- Temperature controllable within ± 5° C.
- Hot zone reaches temperature within one minute.
- No refractories used in hot zone.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH - PROCESS DEVELOPMENT - HIGH VACUUM ENGINEERING AND EQUIPMENT

- 4" purifying type diffusion pump insures high capacity for out-gassing.
- Utilizes single turn low voltage resistance element of tungsten.
- Integral power supply.
- Either manual or automatic temperature control or both.

METALLURGY - DEHYDRATION DISTILLATION COATING - APPLIED PHYSICS

National Research Corporation EQUIPMENT DIVISION Seventy Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts

September, 1952 --- ELECTRONICS

SELECTROL required a switch with



As water level variations are signalled, these mercury switches are operated by the revolving discs.



Seven Höneywell Metcury Switches provide selective aperation of this SELECTROL pump programming control. Steel tape (right) leads from tank floats to signal water level. Changes in water level cause switches to open or shut off pumps.

Segments on this disc ore odjustable to permit switch to operate and start or stop pump at predetermined levels.



FREEPORT, ILLINOIS





.. FOUND THEM ALL IN HONEYWELL MERCURY SWITCHES

When engineers of the Automatic Control Company, St. Paul makers of equipment for liquid level and pressure control, designed their SELECTROL automatic pump controls for sewage disposal plants and water works, they required switches with five vital characteristics. These switches must be—

Highly resistant to humidity
 Z Unaffected by corrosive gases
 Operated by low energy input
 Capable of wide overtravel
 G Flexible in adjustment

Honeywell Mercury Switches fully met all these requirements—and were selected for this widely used system of controls. The glass enclosures provide protection from atmospheric conditions. The switch used in this application is operated on a maximum tilt of 5 degrees. Unlimited overtravel is inherent in the switch design.

There are over 90 designs of Honeywell Mercury Switches from which to select the exact switch characteristics to meet your specific problems. MICRO field engineers are located near you to help in the selection of switch characteristics, mountings, actuating linkages, lead supports, terminal blocks, embedments and enclosures. You are invited to contact the nearest MICRO branch office for complete information.





shbw you how you can "use Honeywell Mercury Switches" as a principle of good design"

A DIVISION OF MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR COMPANY



The Electric Candy Floss Machine Co. "A pink cotton candy machine rheostat must provide exact temperature control"

says John G. Pettyjohn, John G. Pettyjohn Company, Knoxville, Tennessee, representative for Ward Leonard Electric Company.



<image>

Spinning sugar into fine, fluffy f.oss for pink cotton candy requires precise heat control. Unless a high degree of heat is closely controlled, candy becomes too thick or too thin. Since these machines are used at circuses, traveling carnivals, resorts, and similar places, machines must be ruggedly built. They must also be able to compensate for variance in voltage and surrounding temperature, depending upon the location.

The Electric Candy Floss Machine Company, Nashville, Tenn., uses Ward Leonard VITROHM plate rheostats in the heater circuits on the spinner heads of their new super deluxe candy floss machines for two reasons:

 (1) VITROHM rheostats are the only rheostats they have found that would stand up and give good service,
 (2) they are able to get a much better grade of candy.

Ward Leonard rheostats are available in several multiples of resistance values to meet various operating conditions. Special purpose rheostats requiring non-standard values and tapers can also be supplied.

Our engineering department is always ready to work with you to design the most economical rheostat for your particular application. Write for Rheostat Bulletin 60A.





ERICK SCHNEIDER, a company employee for over 23 years, operates a hydraulic press for securing the bushing assembly to the rheostat base plate.

VITROHM rheostat construction assures smooth, precise control and long life

Five features of VITROHM rheostat construction important to efficient operation are:

(1) Pressed steel plate forms a rigid, durable, but lightweight base.

(2) Resistance element of special alloy wire, of low temperature coefficient of resistance assures permanent resistance values.

(3) Stationary contacts are solidly anchored to the resistance element by a patented Ward Leonard process assuring a perfect junction.

(4) Movable contact is made of solid metal graphite having self-lubricating properties for smooth operation.

(5) VITROHM insulation applied over the resistance wire holds the wire and contacts in place and protects them against corrosion, mechanical damage.

Consult Ward Leonard on the adaptability of standard or modified electric controls to meet your particular needs.



MOTOR-DRIVEN RHEOSTAT undergoes a thorough electrical test prior to final inspection. Ian Scott, a company employee for 17 years, is the electrical tester.



HEAT-RESISTANT FINISH is automatically applied and infrared baked. Arthur Vasold removes finished plates and loads sandblasted plates on continuous conveyor.



REVOLVING BALL MILLS grind the frit to the exact fineness needed to produce the per-fect vitreous enamel used in the manufacture of the VITROHM rheostat.

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Other Jeffers Products

ceramic capacitors • disc capacitors high voltage condensers • capristors

Other Speer Products for the Electronics Industry

anodes • contacts • resistors • iron cores discs • brushes • molded notched* coil forms battery carbon • graphite plates and rods

* Patented *



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Now you can stock a wide range of R. F. choke coils just as you do resistors, capacitors and other similar components.

Jeffers Electronics is ready to deliver to you a complete line of R. F. choke coils with the widest range of inductance values available. No longer do you have to waste time, labor and money on slow, tedious hand assembly from miscellaneous forms, wires and coatings.

Instead you receive a standardized product from Jeffers, completely assembled and ready for use. Coils that are well made, too. Insulated copper wire instead of bare wire for windings... husky, molded jackets instead of those fastened by glue. All windings are soldered to leads... shorted end-turns completely eliminated.

Why not give Jeffers R. F. choke coils a try on your next order? Write today for our specification sheets.

Other Divisions: Speer Resistor, International Graphite & Electrode





Thompson Products, Inc. ELECTRONICS DIVISION

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G A & F Carbonyl Iron Powders are unique... This new book is unique... Here is the most comprehensive treatment ever given to the characteristics and applications of Carbonyl Iron Powders. (The 3-page bibliography alone is a valuable addition to your reference library.)

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LAPP GAS-FILLED CONDENSERS

For duty at high voltage and high current, Lapp Gas-filled Condensers offer the advantages of extreme compactness ... low loss ... high safet; factors... puncture-proof design... constant capacitance under temperature variation ... grounded tuning shaft ... complete reliability—electrically and mechanically. Models for capacitances up to 60,000 mmf; current ratings to 525 amps at 1 mc; voltages to 100 kv peak.

> Write for description and specifications. Radio Specialties Division, Lapp Insulator Co., Inz., Le Roy, N. Y.



E- INDIVIDUAL, COLOR-CODED Hermetically Sealed

JERINALS

Illustration shows typical applications of E-1 colored terminals. Case and covers are not supplied.

> These terminals are avaiable with glass inserts colored in standard, easy-to-dentify RMA color code—block (0), brown (1), red (2), orange (3), yellow (4), green (5), blue, (6), purple (7), grey (8) and white (91. Colors are not locquer or enamel applied to the glass surface, but a vivid coloring of the glass itself, providing positive, permanent identification without sacrifice of dielectric properties or surface insulction qualities. See reverse side of this sheet for complete information.

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FROM 150 VA

TO 100 KVA

POWERSTAT Variable Transformers

PROVIDE A CONTINUOUSLY - ADJUSTABLE SOURCE OF A-C VOLTAGE

EFFICIENTLY ACCURATELY DEPENDABLY

Today's requirements for variable a-c voltage control are numerous. Variable transformers are needed for applications involving loads as low as 100 watts and as high as 100 KVA. Only POWERSTAT variable transformers are provided in a range of models to fulfill the demands of individual needs. Standard types are available for manual or motor-driven operation in ratings of 115, 230 and 460 volts; 25, 50/60 and 400/800 cycles; single and three phase; 0.15 to 100 KVA. Oil-cooled and Explosion-proof POWERSTATS are offered for use in corrosive and hazardous atmospheres.

All POWERSTATS feature excellent regulation, high efficiency, conservative ratings, zero waveform distortion and accurate adjustment to fractions of a volt. Mechanical construction is rugged and provision has been made for easy bench, wall or back-of-panel mounting.

Whatever your variable a-c voltage needs, there is a POWERSTAT variable transformer to do the job — and do it better.

SEND NOW FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION

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 A-C POWER SUPPLIES
- SUPERIOR 5-WAY BINDING POSTS
- POWERSTAT
 LIGHT DIMMING EQUIPMENT

TYPE 10 INPUT: 120 VCLTS, 60 CYC-ES, 1 PHASE OUTPUT: 0-120/132 VOLTS; 1.25 AMPERES, 150/165 VA



TYPE MW1156L-6Y INPUT: 230 VOLTS, 50/60 CYCLES, 3 PHASE OUTPUT: 0-230 VOLTS, 90 AMPERES, 35.8 KVA



ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

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To Guarantee QUALITY BEYOND QUESTION





Standard Control Knobs

So that you may specify them with confidence for the finest electronic and electrical equipment, Raytheon Standard Control Knobs must pass these quality control tests:

HUMIDITY - 48 hours of 95% relative humidity at 65°C.

SALT SPRAY --- 50 hour fog test in accordance with Specification QQ-M-151.

VIBRATION — tested in 3 planes from 10 CPS to 33 CPS at an amplitude of .072" for 3 minutes each way in accordance with Specification 40T9.

IMPACT — blows of 400, 800 and 1200 foot pounds through each of 3 axes in accordance with Specification 40T9.

HIGH TEMPERATURE — 4 hours at 85°C combined with torque test.

TORQUE — 25 to 50 pound-inches applied in one direction, then opposite while under high temperature test.

ROTATION — crank knobs rotated 200,000 times with $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound load applied intermittently to handle during each rotation.

EXTREME TEMPERATURE — knobs subjected for 2 hours to 95% relative humidity at plus 65°C, then minus 40°C for 2¼ hours, then quickly back to room temperature.

RAYTHEON STANDARD CONTROL KNOBS are made in five basic sizes and six functional styles of tough, durable "Tenite II" (cellulose acetate butyrate), injection molded with anodized aluminum inserts and dual setscrews. Black knobs available in "matte" or "mirror" finish.

> **RAYTHEON** MANUFACTURING COMPANY

EQUIPMENT SALES DIVISION

DEPT. 6270-KA, WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT OFFICES: BOSTON, NEW YORK, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, NEW ORLEANS, LOS ANGELES (WILMINGTON), SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION: 19 RECTOR ST., NEW YORK CITY

RAYTHEON PRODUCTS INCLUDE: WELDPOWER* welders; Voltage stabilizers (regulators); Transformers; Sonic oscillators for laboratory research; Standard control:knobs; Electronic calculators and computers; Radio, television, subminiature and special purpose tubes; and other electronic equipment. *Reg. U. S. Pot. Off.

September, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

90 SERIES SKIRTED ROUND





90 SERIES POINTER



175 SERIES CRANK
A lot better than "Gimmicks"... and Just as Cheap in the Long Run!

Because they're so much easier to install, Stackpole Type GA low-value capacitors cost no more than makeshift twisted-wire "gimmicks" in the long run. What's more, they offer much greater stability, higher Q, better insulation resistance and higher breakdown voltage. They are far superior mechani-

cally and eliminate the inductive characteristic common to twisted wires.

Samples on letterhead request.

Two big little helps to BETTER DESIGN and PRODUCTION

For Smaller Coils ... Simplified Equipment Assembly

Chances are you'll gain in several ways by using Stackpole Molded Coil Forms as mechanical supports for windings! They cost little. They permit smaller coils. They simplify equipment assembly with point-to-point wiring and require a

lot fewer soldered connections. Forms are available with iron core sections that increase Q materially while decreasing the amount of wire needed for a given inductance. Stray magnetic fields are greatly reduced.

Electronic Components Division STACKPOLE CARBON COMPANY St. Marys, Pa.



SLIDE SWITCHES · IRON CORES · CERAMAG[®] CORES (FERRITES)



Bendix makes scores of products in this field alone

Whether you are seeking the ultimate ceiling of flight or sounding the depths of the seas . . . whether your interests are faster transportation or factory automation . . . whether you are forwarding industrial progress or national defense, electronics and Bendix can speed you to your goal. Bendix produces electronic devices and components for industries of every type—and Bendix engineers are constantly revealing new applications of this immensely useful science. Here are a few suggestive examples from a constantly lengthening list.

Aviation – Modern planes and guided missiles typify the peak advancements of electronics—and Bendix is deeply engaged in both fields.



BENDIX-BUILT BRAINS control aircraft, guided missiles

Pioneer in the use of VHF radio for aviation, Bendix builds a complete line of airborne transmitting and receiving equipment. Bendix electronic navigation aids include radio compasses, a wide range of remote indicating instruments and controls, ILS bad weather landing systems, and Omni-Range equipment. Other electronic muscles and brains for this field are exemplified by the Bendix automatic pilot and by the OMNI-MAG, which automatically solves complicated orientation, navigation and landing approach problems and gives the answer to the pilot as a single pointer reading.

In the kindred field of guided missiles Bendix-built brains include even more advanced electronic guidance and navigation devices, and electronic maneuvering, stability and fuel system controls. And for



closely allied work in meteorology, Bendix radiosonde equipment is carried aloft by balloon or rocket to transmit and record vital facts about upper air conditions.

Radar—Active in radar from its very inception, Bendix engineers have developed a whole range of search and surveillance



BENDIX RADAR safeguards the nation

radar equipment from the smallest airborne models to the largest fixed stations, as well as mobile trailer and portable field units. Over the years, Bendix GCA radar has guided aircraft to thousands of safe landings at airports closed in by bad weather.

Industry – The knowledge gained in these advanced operations has been used by Bendix to forward progress in many other fields. Bendix experience has evolved the VHF railroad radio which speeds freight on leading lines, and the new Cen-



BENDIX CRC SYSTEMS add to railroad efficiency

tralized Radio Control that links the entire communication facilities of a railroad into a system enabling dispatchers or operators to talk to conductors of any train over any distance or any terrain.

The same outstanding quality and performance is available in a mobile radio unit for taxicabs, police and fire vehicles,



BENDIX MOBILE RADIO speeds transport and commerce

buses, trucks and factories. Featuring exclusive Clear Channel Construction, this unit produces better selectivity, sensitivity and watt output for current input than any other mobile radio.

A further example of the wide utility of Bendix electronic equipment is supplied by the electronic depth recorder. Originally produced as a navigation aid to show a constant visual picture of the ocean floor, it has also proved invaluable for locating



BENDIX DEPTH SOUNDER makes fishing pay

schools of fish—and is in world-wide use by commercial fishermen. A smaller model finds fishing holes for week-end fishermen. Other Bendix electronic actuating, computing and remote indicating devices have equally practical potentials limited only by the ingenuity of the users. To guarantee Bendix quality, Bendix builds most of its own electronic components, such as elec-

PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS BENDIX RADIO: auto, railrood, mobile, aviation radio; radar. BENDIX RESEARCH LABORATORIES. ECLIPSE MACHINE: Stromberg* carburetors; electric fuel pump; starter drives; coaster brakes. instruments. RED BANK: dynamotors; inverters; special vocuum tubes. PACIFIC: telemetering; hydroulic and electrical MAGNETO; aviation and small engine magnetos; diesel fuel injection; electricol connectors. BENDIX ECLIPSE OF CANADA,

ELECTRONICS

trical connectors, a wide range of ruggedized electronic tubes, servo-mechanisms and dynamotors. All are available to other manufacturers for the production of electronic devices for use in the rapidly expanding electronic-mechanical applications.

Entertainment—Bendix electronic experience reaches the general public in the form of superior home radio, automobile radio, and television. As you would expect, Bendix auto radios set new standards for fidelity and trouble-free operation, while Bendix Television offers the finest picture science has ever produced and brings to



BENDIX TELEVISION sums up TV progress

fringe areas a new concept of television performance.

This considerably abbreviated list will suggest that if electronics enter your picture in any way you ought to know more about Bendix. For this purpose Bendix offers you a 40-page book "Bendix and Your Business," which discusses Bendix electronic devices and also tells about the hundreds of additional products which are helping industry to improve present lines, create new products, speed production and cut manufacturing costs. A copy is yours for the asking.

Learn how Bendix can better any business, including yours. Write on your letterhead for a free copy of the informative 40-page book, "Bendix and Your Business," to



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THE NAME MILLIONS TRUST

PRODUCTS: automotive brakes; power steering; carburetors; aviation brakes; landing gear; fuel metering. BENDIC AVIATION MARSHALL ECLIPSE: brake blocks; brake lining. ECLIPSE PIONEER: aviation instruments and accessories; foundry. FETEZ weather actuators; depth recorders. ZENITH* (ARBURETOR; heavy duty and small engine carburetors. SKINNER PUBLIERS: Birers. SCINTILLA LID.—Windsor, Ontario. BENDIX INTERNATIONAL—72 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N.Y. Cable "Bendixint" New York. *FET. 45_PAL OFFA



MYCALEX glass-bonded mica insulation is the one highly adaptable, versatile insulating material that combines every desirable characteristic required in a modern dielectric. Although far superior to lower cost dielectrics, MYCALEX offers considerable advantages over many materials costing several times as much. MYCALEX is available in various

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MYCALEX 410 is approved fully as Grade L-4B under National Military Establishment Specification JAN-1-10, "Insulating Materials, Ceramic, Radio, Class L."

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A valuable compilation of engineering data and manufacturing information on electrical insulation that you'll surely want for your technical file. Request it today—na obligation. grades, each featuring specific characteristics to meet particular needs. Since proper application of the right grade of MYCALEX has resulted in simultaneous product improvement and lower cost in hundreds of instances, it's good business to check with MYCALEX before specifying sheet, rod, fabricated or molded insulation.

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- C	. 1	п.	A	ĸ	A	<u> </u>		С.	-7		3	- E -		U	.

WYALLEY COADE	400	410	4107
MYCALEX GRADE	400	410	4104
POWER FACTOR, 1 MC	0.0018	0.0015	0.012
DIELECTRIC CONSTANT, 1 MC	7.4	9.2	6.9
LOSS FACTOR, 1 MC	0.013	0.014	0.084
DIELECTRIC STRENGTH, volt/mil	500	400	400
VOLUME RESISTIVITY, ohm-cm	2x1015	1x1015	5x1014
ARC RESISTANCE, seconds	300	250	250
MAX. SAFE OPER. TEMP., °C	370	350	350
WATER ABSORPTION % 24 hrs.	NIL	NIL	NIL



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BURNELL AUDIO FILTERS clock the speed of the S. S. UNITED STATES

WE ARE PROUD TO ANNOUNCE THAT ONLY BURNELL & COMPANY AUDIO FILTERS WERE EMPLOYED IN THE HASTINGS INSTRUMENT COMPANY RAYDIST EQUIPMENT ABOARD THE S. S. UNITED STATES ON ITS RECORD SHAT-TERING RUN.

"Although the forces of nature combined to make the speed run AND the speed measurement extremely difficult, our raydist equipment using BURNELL filters surmounted all handicaps and exceeded specified accuracy", said Mr. Hastings.

WE ARE HAPPY TO ADD THIS TO OUR EVER INCREASING LIST OF TESTIMONIALS ON THE QUALITY OF BURNELL'S TOROIDS AND AUDIO FILTERS.

Exclusive Manufacturers of Communications Network Components





New WAVEGUIDE WAVEGUIDE INSTRUMENTS



-hp- 809B UNIVERSAL PROBE CARRIAGE

Model 809B Carriage is a basic unit in the new line of -bpbroad band waveguide equipment. It consists of a precision built mechanical assembly operating with any of five -bp-810B Waveguide Slotted Sections covering frequencies from 3.95 to 18.0 kmc. It also operates with -bp- 806B Coaxial Slotted Section, 3.0 to 12.0 kmc. (Slotted section data on opposite page.)

Model 809B is a compact, lightweight, easily portable instrument that simplifies waveguide measurements over many frequency bands and eliminates costly special probe carriages covering each band. Mating waveguide sections can be interchanged in 30 seconds or less. The equipment will operate with any *-hp*- probe or detector mount shown on the opposite page. A centimeter scale with vernier reads to 0.1 mm. A dial guage may be mounted for more accurate readings.

Precision three-point suspension of the carriage utilizes two linear and one conventional ball bearings. Each is equipped with dust seals and permanent lubrication and moves on ground stainless steel rods. Accuracy is superior or equal to the most expensive custom-made slotted lines. Model 809B-\$160.00. (Does not include slotted sections.)

NEW INTEGRATED INSTRUMENTS GIVE UTMOST FLEXIBILITY, CONVENIENCE - LOW COST!

Hewlett-Packard Broad Band Waveguide Instruments are based on an entirely new design approach. The fundamentals of this new concept are:

- 1. Each instrument is of simplest construction consistent with its basic function and covers the entire frequency range of its waveguide size.
- An integrated set of instruments is available for each commonly-used waveguide: 3" x 1½", 2" x 1", 1½" x ¾", 1¼" x ⅛", 1" x ½" and .702" x .391".
- 3. New, simple mechanical design, incorporating novel electrical circuitry, insures high accuracy, stability and quality, yet makes possible quantity production at low cost.

With new *-hp*- waveguide equipment, you select the exact instruments you need. Each is designed in its most fundamental form, yet is integrated mechanically and electronically with the complete *-hp*- waveguide line. You are assured maximum operating flexibility, efficiency, convenience and economy.

> For complete details, see your -hp- field representative or write direct

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

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Data subject to change without notice. Prices f.o.b. factory.

Complete Coverage! HEWLETT-PACKARD

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BROAD BAND COVERAGE (Full Frequency Range of Waveguide) HIGH ACCURACY INTEGRATED UNITS SIMPLIFIED DESIGN



-hp-810B WAVEGUIDE SLOTTED SECTIONS The broad band-hp-810B series consists of accurately machined waveguide sections in which small longitudinal slots are cut. They fit the -hp-

809B Carriage in a precisely indexed position. An -hp- traveling probe mounted on the Carriage samples the waveguide's electric fields and makes possible accurate plotting of variations along the entire length of probe travel. Slotted sections are carefully machined from normalized aluminum castings, and the slot ends are tapered to reduce reflection to *less than 1.01 VSWR*. A high order of accuracy is thus maintained. Model 810B is offered in 5 common waveguide sizes covering all frequencies 3.95 to 18.0 kmc.

-hp- S810A WAVEGUIDE SLOTTED SECTION

This instrument is a slotted waveguide section complete with a built-in, precision probe carriage mounted directly on the waveguide section. The instrument uses



either -*bp*- 442B Broad Band Probe singly or in combination with -*bp*- 440A Detector; or -*bp*- 444A Untuned Probe. Model S810A is offered in the $3'' \ge 1\frac{1}{2}''$ waveguide size only (2.6 to 3.95 kmc). It measures $12\frac{3}{4}''$ long. Price: \$450.00

-hp- 806B Coaxial Slotted Section. This instrument covers all frequencies 3.0 to 12.0 kmc and fits -bp- 809B Carriage. Special fittings mate with Type N connectors for minimum VSWR. Impedance is 50 ohms to match flexible coaxial cables.



Price, \$90.00 each.

-hp- 440A DETECTOR MOUNT

Sizes: 2" x 1", 1¹/₂" x ³/₄", 1¹/₄" x ⁵/₈", 1" x ¹/₂" and .702" x .391".

Simple, easy-to-use instrument for detecting rf energy in waveguide or coax systems, 2.4 to 12.4 kmc. Only one tuning adjustment. Uses crystal or bolometer. Fits Type N plug. When used with -*bp*- 442B becomes sensitive, easily tuned waveguide detector. \$85.00



-hp- 4428 BROAD BAND PROBE

A probe whose penetration depth is quickly adjustable and may be locked in place. Sampled rf appears at Type N jack, permitting direct connection to receiver, analyzer, etc. Shielded and damped against spurious resonances. Fits -hp- 809B, other ¾" dia. mountings. \$50.00



-hp- 444A UNTUNED PROBE

A 1N26 crystal plus a small antenna in convenient housing. Probe penetration quickly and easily varied and locked in place. No tuning needed; range 2.4 to 18.0 kmc. Sensitivity better; loading more constant than tuned probes. Fits -*bp*- 809B, S810A or other ³/₄" dia. holes. Includes crystal, \$50.00

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INSTRUMENTS - Complete Coverage!



20

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GENERAL ELECTRIC ALL-PURPOSE 389 10000 5.U.S. -----TE VAL **OSCILLOSCOPE** 14.70 12

Versatile 5-Inch Model ST-2B Outperforms Competition in Laboratory and Industrial Applications

son chart below. Four well-known makes* of conventional scopes

are analyzed, feature by feature, against the General Electric

ST-2B. On every point, the G-E unit is an investment in high-

Write us for complete new bulletin ECL-4. General Electric Company, Section 492, Electronics Park, Syracuse, New York.

WHAT DO YOU LOOK FOR IN A SCOPE?

STUDY THIS FACTUAL COMPARISON. MFTR.

Yes

Yes

No

Yes

Cannot use

long

persistence

C. R. tube

Yes

No

Yes

No

No

Single

Voltage

only

G-E ST-2B

Yes

MFTR.

Yes

No DC

amplifier

No

Yes

Yes

No

Yes

No

Yes

Yes

Single

Volfage

only

METR

Yes

No DC

amplifier

No

Poor

Cannot use

long

persistence

C. R. tube

No

Yes

No

Yes

Yes

Single

Voltage

only

quality, long-term performance.

CHARACTERISTICS

Sufficient band width

for pulse work High gain AC/DC

amplifiers

Good stability

tube screen

persistence

Triggered sweep

Choice of cathode ray

Low capacity probe

Direct connection to

Z-axis modulation

Convenient amplitude

input jack

calibrator

deflection plates Identical vertical &

horizontal amplifiers Low microphonics

chances are you'll find most of them listed in the compari-

SPECIFICATIONS

FREQUENCY RESPONSE

Vertical Amplifier DC = -0.000 kc, +0, -20%, not more than 50% down at 700 kc. AC = -10 cycles to 400 kc, +0. -20%, not more than 50% down at 700 kc. Probe = -2 cycles to 400 kc, +0, -20%, not more than 50% down at 700 kc. Response independent of gain or attenuator setting.

Horizontal Amplifier DC = -0 to 400 kc, +0, -20%, not more than 50% at 700 kc. AC = -10 cycles to 400 kc, +0, -20%, not more than 50% down at 700 kc. Response independent of gain or attenuator setting.

SENSITIVITY

Vertical	
Horizontal.	DC— 28 mv. dc/inch AC— 15 mv. rms/inch
Probe.	DC-42 mv. dc/inch 130 mv. rms/inch
Deflection Plates Direct Vertical	
Horizontal	25 volts rms/inch

SWEEP

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{Range} & - \textbf{Triggered or recurrent} & - 2 \ \text{cycles to } 30 \ \text{kc} \ (\text{may be extended downwards} \\ \textbf{by adding external capacity across panel jacks}). \\ \textbf{Sync} & \pm \textbf{Internal}, \ \pm \textbf{line and} \ - \textbf{Ext}. \ (\text{requires} - .3 \ \text{volts peak to peak for external sync}). \end{array}$

Sweep Expansion-At least 4 times tube diameter.

PHASE SHIFT-Negligible phase shift between amplifiers from 0 to 300 kc.

BLANKING - Z-axis blanking requires 20 volts peak to blank.

CALIBRATION — Seven voltages available by selector switch .1, .3, 1, 10, 30, 100 and 300 volts peak to peak ±15%.

DIRECT CONNECTIONS TO DEFLECTION PLATES - Available through apacitors-internal positioning circuits still functi

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE RANGE - 0° to 40° C.

POWER REQUIREMENTS – 105-125 volts, 50/60 cycles power consumption approximately 120 watts. (By a simple wiring change, may be operated from 210-250 volt line.)

TUBE COM	APLEMENT 4 6BK7 4 5879 2 12AU7	1— 1B3GT 1— 5Y3GT 1— 0A2 1— 884	Model 4ST2B1— 5UP1 Model 4ST2B2— 5UP7 Model 4ST2B3— 5UP11
SIZE	Height—15½ inches Depth—17 inches	Width	-10 inches —45 pounds

S	IZE	

Width—10 inches Weight—45 pounds

You can put your confidence in _ GENERAL



* Names on request.

MFTR.

No

Yes

Yes

Yes-iftube

selection

is employed

Yes

Yes

Yes

No

Yes

Yes

Sinale

Voltage

only

Pulse Forming Networks

Specified where Size, Efficiency, Economy and Weight are Important

By utilizing Plastic Films which allow higher volt per mil loading of capacitor dielectric, our pulse forming networks are made in minimum sizes and weights. Losses are considerably lower in comparison to pulse forming networks using other types of dielectric.

Higher temperatures are permissible due to our special dielectric and the use of silicone impregnants. Other characteristics are long life, stable performance at high temperatures, and ranges of voltages up to 60 KV. Highly functional designs make "CP" pulse forming networks preferred where efficiency and economy and small size are essential.

Send us your requirements and we will recommend and design a Pulse Forming Network to solve your need.



a NEW instrument and

The NEW Type 304 Assucceeding the world-famous
Type 304-H, is more than simply a new instrument —
more than a new combination of established circuits.
It represents a significant development in the science of instrumentation. The Type 304-A_r a strue electronic voltmeter, reflects a new concept of oscillography.

THE DU MONT TYPE **304-A**

The new Type 304-A is in *every* respect a true electronic voltmeter. Every feature of the well-known Type 304-H has been reevaluated with this concept in mind. All the features that made the Type 304-H so valuable as a *qualitative* instrument have been preserved and augmented to enable not only *qualitative* analysis, but rapid, accurate *quantitative* measurement of amplitude as well.

AMPLITUDE CALIBRATION The novel amplitude calibrating system of the Type 304-A permits signal measurements directly in volts from the screen. Unlike electro-mechanical devices, the new Type 304-A is not restricted to measurement of sinusoidal signals – or to peak-to-peak readings of voltage. The Type 304-A may be used to measure any amplitude portion of the input signal, and has a sensitivity of 0.1 p-p volt full scale, or 0.025 p-p volt per inch.

NEW CATHODE-RAY TUBE A wholly new cathode-ray tube is employed in the Type 304-A. This tube, designated Type 5ADP-, was specifically designed to permit accuracy of measurement. This new flat-faced tube is precision-built to tolerances far more stringent than is the practice in conventional tubes. The angular alignment between x and y deflection systems is held to $90^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$, as contrasted to $\pm 3^{\circ}$ in conventional cathode-ray tubes. The various distortions and aberrations inherent in all cathode-ray tubes are held to a minimum. The new design of the electron gun and deflection-plate structure assures a deflection sensitivity as much as twice that of equivalent tube types, as well as a smaller spot size, with no sacrifice in brilliance. Also incorporated is an auxiliary focus control which reduces the effects of astigmatism



to a minimum. Thus by the inclusion of this new tube and its auxiliary circuitry, an unusually fine, bright trace is achieved, enabling a degree of resolution—and hence a degree of accuracy —heretofore impossible in instruments employing medium accelerating potentials.

HEATER REGULATION Regulation of the heaters of the Y-input stages has been incorporated to promote stability of the amplifier.

SYNC LIMITING Sync limiting, on both recurrent and driven sweeps, assures stable operation, even for varying synchronizing levels, and freedom from horizontal jitter that might tend to interfere with precise analysis.

ILLUMINATED CALIBRATED SCALE A new edge-illuminated scale, calibrated in fifth inches, with every fifth line accentuated, is incorporated in the Type 304-A. Accentuated lines are numbered so amplitude may be read directly.

.

The Type 304-A represents one more step in the development – by Du Mont – of the cathode-ray oscillograph from a purely qualitative instrument to its rightful position as the most versatile, most complete analytical device available.



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a NEW concept in oscillography!

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Calibrating the Type 304-A is as simple and easy as "zeroing-in" a vacuum-tube voltmeter.

TO CALIBRATE, depress the front-panel CALIBRATE button to apply the squarewave voltage standard to the screen. Adjust the MULTIPLIER control near 1 so squarewave peaks are at 0 and 100. Amplitude may now be read directly from the scale where 4 inches vertically represents 0.1, 1, 10 or 100 volts, as determined by the VOLTS FULL SCALE selector. Simply depressing the CALIBRATE button returns the signal analight to the X-input terminols to the screen applied to the Y-input terminals to the screen.





VOLTS FULL SCALE 04 # CC MULTIPLIER

MULTIPLIER CONTROL permits calibration of scales to other values. For example, to calibrate for 200 volts full scale, the multiplier control is adjusted near 2 so peaks of squarewave occupy space from zero to 50. Amplitude may now be measured directly in volts simply by multiplying the settings of the MULTIPLIER control (2) by the product of the scale reading times the VOLTS FULL SCALE setting (100). Use of the MULTIPLIER control extends the range of the Type 304-A to 1000 volts of full scale. Use of precision attenuator, having 1% resistors, permits the accurate collibrating standard to be inserted in back of the attenuator without effect from the attenuator setting.

SPECIFICATIONS:

CATHODE-RAY TUBE - New Flat-Face Type 5ADP-ACCELERATING POTENTIAL - 3000 volts.

ACCELERATING POTENTIAL - 3000 volts.
 Y-AXIS: Deflection Factor - 0.1 p-p volt full scale (equivalent to 0.025 p-p volt per inch). Direct to deflection plates. 32-39 p-p volts per inch. Frequency Response - (at all gain and attenuator control settings) Direct Coupling: Flat at 0 to down not more than 10% at 100,000 cps. Capacitive coupling, down not more than 10% from 10 to 100,000 cps. Down not more than 30% at 300,000 cps. Provision for balanced input on 0.1 volt full-scale range.
 Undistorted Deflection - More than 4 inches. Expansion equivalent to 20 inches.
 Input Impedance - to amplifier (single ended) 2 megohms, 50 uuf. (Balanced) 2.5 uuf. Status, 25 uuf.
 X-AXIS: Deflection Factor - through amplifier, 0.3 p-p volt/in. Direct 40-50 p-p volt/in.

40-30 p-p vol./III, **Frequency Response** – (at all settings of gain and attenuator controls) Direct coupling: Flat at 0 to down not more than 10% at 100.000 cps.; down not more than 10% at 300,000 cps. Capacitive coupling, down not more than 10% from 10 to 100.000 cps. Down not more than 50% at 300,000 cps.

Undistorted Deflection - More than 4 inches. Expansion equivalent **Input Impedance** – To amplifier, 2.2 megohms, 50 $\mu\mu$ f. Direct (single ended 1.5 megohms, 20 $\mu\mu$ f. Balanced, 3 megohms, 20 $\mu\mu$ f.

LINEAR SWEEPS: Sweep Frequency – Recurrent and driven sweeps con-tinuously variable in frequency from 2 to 30,000 cps. Maximum sweep writing rate, 1"//ysec. Provision for sweeps of extra-long duration, 1/2 sec. of sweep secured for each µf of external capacitance. Synchronization-from signal of either polarity.
 Sync Limiting – on both driven and recurrent sweeps.

- VOLTAGE MEASUREMENT Squarewave standard applied for calibration by front panel push button. Voltage Range: VOLTS FULL SCALE, 0 to 0.1, 1, 10, 100 volts, Multi-plier: x1 to x10. Overall accuracy, 5%.
- INTENSITY MODULATION 15 volts blanks beam at normal intensity
- settings. CALIBRATED SCALE - Variable illumination. Numbered calibrations for Direct Amplitude measurement.
- PRIMARY POWER 115 or 230 volts, 50-400 cps. 110 w.
- PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS Metal cabinet with grey wrinkle finish, Dimensions: height 131/2", width 83/4", depth 191/2". Weight 50 lbs.

for Oscillogra Vrite for technical bulletin A-04-A for complete details.

INSTRUMENT DIVISION ALLEN B. DU MONT LABORATORIES, INC., 1500 MAIN AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

C. H. Cramer, Assistant Transmission Research Engineer, in charge of the development of this undersea amplifier.



Working under Pressure

HOW MONEL HELPS

BEAT CORROSION AND STRESS 200 FATHOMS DOWN



Pressure equalizer. The bellows, the tubular cable entrance glands at left and right, as well as nuts and bolts, are Monel.

Components of cable entrance glands made entirely of Monel.



The demand for increased cable capacity in Western Union's Transatlantic Cable System called for an amplifier to step up operating speed of the older cables.

And the amplifier had to operate on the ocean floor, 200 to 300 fathoms down.

A tall order for Western Union engineers? Here's how they filled the bill...with the help of Monel®. 25

25

First, a three-stage vacuum tube amplifier (using Nickel and Nickel Alloy components) was designed to boost and reshape the signal, thus facilitating increased message capacity.

Then, a case was designed to protect this delicate apparatus against the tremendous pressures and corrosive action of the sea waters. For important parts of this, they turned to Monel.

Monel was selected for the insulating glands where the cable enters and leaves the amplifier because it has the strength to withstand the stress of tremendous undersea pressures. And Monel provided the corrosion resistance so necessary for a submarine application.

For the pressure-equalizing bellows, and for nuts and bolts at many critical fastening points, tough, fatigue resistant Monel is also used.

This first installation on the cable from Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, to Penzance, England, has proved a success. Western Union is now installing similar units on other transatlantic cables. Installations on eight more are planned.

Are you looking for a metal that offers exceptional advantages...corrosion resistance, strength, good temperature characteristics, etc.? Then you may find that metal among the Inco Nickel Alloys.

Although these metals are now restricted or on extended delivery, for help in selecting the right metal to meet your extreme conditions or exacting requirements when they are again freely available, write to Mr. B. B. Winter.

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Men who design, engineer and buy America's products rely on..and use..National Laminated Plastics because..



"National's quality control program starts with engineering research on the raw materials used and the development of material specifications. The next step is the preparation of process specifications for the various manufacturing operations. The final step is the testing of all products against specifications. We develop such specifications for all of our new products. For standard grades, we actively co-operate with A.S.T.M., N.E.M.A., and Government agencies in establishing standard values for essential properties. Rigid adherence to this program of quality control makes National products dependable-uniform."

Gerald H. Mains Director of Research, Phenolite Div. National Vulcanized Fibre Co.

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A tough horn-like material with high dielectric and mechanical strength. Excellent machinability and forming qualities, great resistance to wear and abrasion, long life, lightweight. Sheets, Rods, Tubes, Special Shapes.



Phenolite possesses an unusual combination of properties—a good electrical insulator, great mechanical strength, high resistance to moisture; ready machinability, lightweight. Sheets, Rods, Tubes, Special Shapes.

National Vulcanized Fibre Company

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Since 1873



C. A. Mellinger, electrical engineer, testing dielectric breakdown of phenolic laminated sheet to meet requirements of N.E.M.A. standards for high dielectric strength. Test is made after sheet has been soaked in hot water (50°C) for 48 hours. This transformer makes possible tests up to 100 kilovolts.



George Holton, in charge of electrical testing laboratory, measuring dissipation or power factor at 1000 cycles of silicone Fiberglas sheet, Grade G-7-834, in a study of electrical characteristics of this new grade. The silicone Fiberglas material has heat resistance up to 250°C. and the lowest dissipation factor of any thermosetting laminate yet available.



Francis Corcoran tests the flexural strength of a piece of ¹/₈th inch thick Phenolite, Grade XXX-401, against the requirements of MIL-P Specification 3115B, type PBE. He uses a testing machine which employs hydraulic pressure to determine the number of pounds per square inch required to break the specimen supported as a beam.



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FOR AIR, LAND AND

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS IN WHICH CP DEHYDRATORS PROVIDE YEAR 'ROUND TROUBLE-FREE AUTOMATIC SERVICE:

- Purging and pressurizing transmission lines, waveguides and associated apparatus.
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 Fog prevention in precision optical systems.
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CP DEHYDRATORS OFFER THE FOLLOWING UNIQUE FEATURES:

Low dewpoint • operating pressure up to 100 lbs. per square inch fully automatic operation • continuous duty performance ~ low noise - tevel • minimum vibration • long service life with minimum maintenance



MANUFACTURERS OF COAXIAL TRANSMISSION LINE TOWER HARDWARE,

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Custom Designed for every Government and Military Application

CP dehydrators are readily adaptable to the critical requirements of the Armed Forces. Standardized parts permit rapid assembly of equipments suitable for practically any specialized need at minimum cost and without prolonged delay. Over a decade of CP experience in dehydrator design and manufacture insures products of long life and dependable service with an absolute minimum of maintenance. Inquiries are invited.



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IF YOU MAKE OR USE

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

FIBERGLAS^{*} insulating materials

High tensile strength, plus small diameter, in yarns used in electrical insulation permits the reduction of weight and bulk of electrical equipment.

That's why more and more wire and cable and electrical apparatus manufacturers are turning to insulating materials made with Fiberglas yarns.

Fiberglas yarns are glass in fibrous form. Even the smallest diameter Fiberglas yarn surpasses all other high temperature textile yarns in break strength. Fiberglasbraided wires and cables are thinner, lighter, easier to install. Fiberglas tapes, varnished cloths, sleeving and tubing, cords and laminates also save space ... permit the design of less bulky wire, cable and apparatus. And, despite lack of bulk, Fiberglas-based insulating materials permit uprating of equipment and service under higher operating temperatures.

So, if you make or use electrical equipment, remember to specify FIBERGLAS.

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Electrical Sales Division, Dept. 860, 16 East 56th Street, New York 22, New York.

FIBERGLAS YARNS ALSO GIVE YOU THESE COST-SAVING ADVANTAGES



GOOD GUIDE TO A GOOD BUY!

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Special Electrical Components

... switches, connectors, tube caps, shock mounts, miscellaneous stampings and moldings ... designed and manufactured by Ucinite for manufacturers of electronic equipment of all kinds ... for use in defense and civilian installations.

With an experienced staff of design engineers

... plus complete facilities for volume production of metal parts and the assembly of metal to plastic and ceramic parts, we are capable of supplying practically any need for special electrical components in this general classification. Call your nearest Ucinite or United-Carr representative for full information, or write direct.



Specialists in ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLIES, RADIO AND AUTOMOTIVE

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50,000 FEET UP!

NEW CBS-HYTRON 5Y3WGTA gives you at 50,000 feet*...

1. Full sea-level ratings

- 2. JAN-1-A rüggedization
- 3. Single-ended convenience

Adjusted rating chart-available for higher altitudes

CONSTRUCTIONAL HIGHLIGHTS 5Y3WGTA

For high altitudes: A. Cavity stem (patent pending). B. Barrier base. C. Optimized lead spacing. All three offer maximum isolation and insulation of high-voltage leads for stratosphere operation.

For ruggedization: D. Four-point mount support. E. "Mouse-trap" filament tensioner springs. F. Resilient superstructure cross springs. G. Low-pass mechanical filter between base and mount structure to absorb high-frequency components of shock. H. Cataphoretic-coated filament.



Is your aircraft equipment climbing up...up ...up? Need an all-purpose rectifier — preferably ruggedized — to meet the challenge? High-altitude 5Y3WGTA . . . also the original ruggedized filamentary-type tube . . . is your answer.

At 50,000 feet* CBS-Hytron 5Y3WGTA offers you: Same maximum current and voltage ratings (with safe bulb temperatures) as the standard 5Y3GT at sea level. Plus JAN-1A ruggedization to withstand destructive shock, vibration, acceleration, and impact. And single-ended construction . . . convenient for both new and older equipment. (The 5Y3WGTA is interchangeable with the 5Y3GT or 5Y3WGT.) Check the 5Y3WGTA's ratings . . . its rock-solid construction.

COMPARATIVE DATA

Max. Ratings	5Y3WGTA	6004
Operating altitude	50,000 ft.*	90,000 ft.*
Peak inverse plate voltage	1,400 v†	1,000 v††
Peak plate current per plate	400 ma.	400 ma.
Bulb temperature	185° C	185° C
JAN-1A ruggedized	Yes	No
Basing	Single-ended	Double-ended
and another about months had a black as		0.00000

*Adjusted rating chart available for higher altitudes.T At 50,000 feet.TT At 90,000 fe

HYTRON RADIO & ELECTRONICS CO.

Salem, Massachusetts

Please send me full data (including adjusted rating chart for higher altitudes) on CBS-Hytron high-altitude rectifiers: 5Y3WGTA and 6004.

YOUR NAME	
(please print)	
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90,000 FEET UP! New CBS-HYTRON 6004 Climbing higher still? Plate connections to top caps of 6004 push



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Rolled and Bent Tubular Parts

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Men, experience, and machinesthat-do-everything-but-talk, are generally the answer to a problem of obtaining parts of complex shape and precise dimension.

Here at Superior, customers for parts of this kind get a particularly good answer. We have the experienced men with a solid background of tubular parts production who are willing and able to take the time and care required for topquality products. And we have the machines.

The delivery end of one of them is shown above. The part coming out came into our plant as a 2''tube, went through several redraw and annealing operations, was finally cut to exact length, tumbled to remove cutting burrs, then rolled by a controlled process to the precise dimensions established by customer specifications.

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Our production story is backed by our ability, facility and desire to help you. If you are an experimenter in electronics or a manufacturer of electronic equipment and you need a tubular part to do a tough job well, better check with us. We'll be glad to assist with research, development, and design aid toward the solution of your problems. Tell us about them by writing Superior Tube Company, 2500 Germantown Ave., Norristown, Pennsylvania.



Cutting and Tumbling. Cutting machines and jigs of many types and sizes are combined with extensive tumbling equipment to permit fast, accurate production of quantities of parts at Superior.



Fabrication. Parts can be readily rolled at either or both ends, flared, flanged, expanded, or beaded (embossed) as required. The anode above is one of many such parts we produce at high speed and low cost.



The Finished Part. Final stage in the fabrication of the part, shown above at three stages of production, is a bend nicely controlled for both precise angle and freedom from other, unwanted distortion.

This Belongs in Your Reference File Send for It Today.

NICKEL ALLOYS FOR OXIDE-COATED CATHODES: This reprint describes the manufacturing of the cathode sleeve—from the refining of the base metal; includes the action of the small percentage impurities upon the vapor pressure and sublimation rate of the nickel base. Future trends of cathode materials are also evaluated.



SUPERIOR TUBE COMPANY • Electronic products for export through Driver-Harris Company, Harrison, New Jersey • Harrison 6-4800 September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

SORENSEN

<text>





Nobatron Model E-6-5

The NOBATRON* maintains stabilized DC voltage under changing line and/or load conditions.

A complete line of catalog models are available, with output voltages of 6, 12, 28, 125, and 200 VDC, from 5 to 350 amperes.

Sorensen Nobatrons eliminate battery and generator troubles. They combine high regulation accuracy with maximum dependability and minimum maintenance.

All models are attractively finished. Most can be furnished either for relay rack mounting or in cabinets for bench-top use. Most units are metered; all are adequately protected against overload by suitable fuses and breakers.

COMMON NOBATRON SPECIFICATIONS

Input võltage range	95-130 VAC, single ø, 50-60 ~ High-current units 208/115, 3ø, 4-wire, wye.
Output voltage range	Adjustable \pm 10% with rated accuracy, $-$ 25% with lesser accuracy.
Regulation accuracy	\pm 0.2% from 1/10 to full load.
Ripple voltage	1% RMS. Time constant 0.2 seconds.

SPECIFY

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. by Sorensen & Co., Inc.

WIDER OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANGE MODELS

Nobatron-RANGERS* are designed to meet the demand for power supplies similar to the Nobatron but with wider output voltage ranges.

Nobatron-RANGERS are continuously adjustable over extended output ranges, yet provide regulation accuracies of $\pm 0.25\%$ against line and/or load. Other specifications are identical to those of the standard Nobatrons.

Three models are available, the SR-30, SR100, SR-2. Capacities, respectively, are 3 - 30 VDC at 3 - 30 amperes, 3 - 135 VDC at 1 - 10 amperes, and 100 - 300 VDC at 1 - 10 amperes.

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1. New, fast-heating G-E iron weighs only $8\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.

2. New G-E portable hi-pot tester is easy to operate.

Two ways to speed your production

Reach hard-to-solder places with this new thin-shank iron

"As easy to use as a pencil," say operators who use General Electric's new lightweight soldering iron.

Its thin, $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch-diameter shank lets the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch tip into places a regular iron can't touch. Operators can solder more joints per minute—and with fewer rejects—because the iron's lightness, balanced design and comfortable handle all reduce fatigue.

Long-lasting G-E Calrod* heater provides quick heat-recovery properties, gives plenty of heat for uniformly strong soldered joints. Maintenance of this 60-watt, 120-volt iron is low because the long-life Ironclad tip need not be filed or dressed. Send for Bulletin GED-1583.

*Reg. Trade-mark

Eliminate cages and barriers with this new insulation tester

Now you can perform high-potential tests on your equipment with minimum danger to personnel. That's because the current output of General Electric's new high-potential insulation tester is limited to 5 milliamperes—well below the "let go" value.

Testing time is cut, too—no need to set up cages, barriers, or tape. Tester is portable, weighs only 22 lbs. Simply plug it into any 115-volt a-c outlet and start testing.

Line surges are virtually eliminated in output. Flash-overs can't burn insulation. Neon light on panel gives warning *before* insulation breaks down. Output is adjustable from 0 to 3500 volts, with test capacitance up to .006 muf. Bulletin GEC-700.





TIMELY HIGHLIGHTS ON G-E COMPONENTS

Four ways G-E selenium rectifiers meet your d-c power requirements

Selenium rectifiers provide the electrical designer with versatile and flexible means of getting the right quantity of d-c power. But not all selenium rectifiers are alike. Here are four important "quality points" you'll find in G-E units in comparison with competitive equipment:

1. Lower forward resistance—for higher output and cooler operation plus lower costs in other circuit components.

2. Less back leakage—for higher efficiency as well as higher output.

3. Cooler operation—the result of the above characteristics—since there is less heat to dissipate, less ventilation is needed.

4. Slower aging—which extends expected life at rated output to over 60,000 hours.

And of course the G-E line is complete, to meet all your design needs.

For a complete refresher on rectifier fundamentals, circuits, and applications, send for the new 28-page G-E booklet prepared to aid³ the design engineer. Check Bulletin GET-2350.

Dual-rated capacitors simplify design problems

Meet your design needs, standardize, and cut inventories with these G-E fixed paper-dielectric capacitors. Equally applicable to a-c and d-c, they come in many case styles, with ratings from 236 through 660 volts a-c and 400 through 1500 volts d-c. All units are treated with Pyranol* and hermetically sealed to prevent leakage or contamination. Check Bulletin GEC-809.

Current-sensitive relays stand severe vibrations

G-E current sensitive d-c relays are available with d-c pickup ratings in steps from 4 to 1500 ma. They are especially applicable to circuits using limited power for energizing coils—as in aircraft. Lightweight and corrosionproof, these relays withstand severe vibration and operate at rated current through a wide range of altitudes. See Bulletin GEC-834.

ELECTRONICS — September, 1952



Standard stack construction



Tube-mounted construction



Miniature cell assemblies





EQUIPMENT FOR ELECTRONIC MANUFACTURERS

A partial list of the thousands of items in the complete G-E line. We'll tell you about them each month on these pages.

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Soldering irons Resistance-welding control Current-limited high-potential tester Insulation testers Vacuum-tube voltmeter Photoelectric recorders Demagnetizers

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imes for planning an immediate project					
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GEC-809 Paper-Dielectric Capacitors					
GEC-834 Current-Sensitive D-C Relays					
GED-1583 Lightweight Soldering Iron					
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September, 1952 --- ELECTRONICS

the *sp ecial* thermostat you need may be a Stevens standard

- Se

• The Stevens thermostats listed are just a few from the largest line of bimetal thermostats in the industry. So even if you have an unusual problem in thermostat design, check with Stevens first. Chances are a standard Stevens thermostat will satisfy all your performance, size, cost and delivery problems.

	TYPE S	TYPE SA	TYPE R	TYPE W	TYPE M	
FEATURES Non-Adjustable Adjustable Manual Reset Single Pole Double Throw Positive Acting Snap Acting Open Eaclosed	Yes Yes No Yes Yes No Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes No Yes	Yes Yes No No Yes No Yes Yes	Yes Yes No Yes No Yes Yes	Yes No No Yes Yes Yes Yes	Yes No Na Na Yes Yes Yes Yes
Hermetically Sealed ADJUSTABLE TEMPERATURE RANGE, Maximum	650° F.	650° F. 650° F.	650° F. 650° F.	650° F. 650° F.	650° F.	400° F.
OPERATING TEMPERATURE, Maximum DIFFERENTIAL, as measured on bimetal	App. 15° F.	150° F.	App. 15° F. App. 5° F.	50° F. 5° F.	600° F. 8° F.	App. 5° F. App. 5° F.
Moximum Minimum CALIBRATING LIMITS	±10°F	±10°F ±5°F	±10°F ±5°F	±10°F ±5°F	±5°F ±3°F	土5°F 土3°F
Standard Special RATING (Non-Inductive Load) 115 Volts a.c. 230 Volts a.c.	15 amps. 10 amps. 15 amps.	25 amps. 15 amps. 25 amps.	15 amps. 10 amps. 15 amps.	12 amps. 8 amps. 12 amps. 300°	8 amps. 4 amps. *	5 amps. 2 amps. 5 amps.
28 Volts d.c. ANGLE OF ROTATION, Maximum	300° Single Stu	d Single Stud	See Bulletin	See Bulletin L-4079	See Bulletin F-2009	See Bullet F-2008
MOUNTING	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good
VIBRATION RESISTANCE CORROSION RESISTANCE Standard Hermetically Sealed	Good Excellen Excellen	Good Excellent Excellent	Good Excellent Excellent	Good Excellent Excellent	Good Excellent Excellent	Good Excellen Exceller See Bulle
HIGH ALTITUDE PERFORMANCE SIZE *Will interrupt 150 omps. 12 volts d.c.	See Bulle F-2000	tin See Bullet L-4144	in See Bullet F-2003	L-4079	F-2009	F-2008

MARK YOUR PRINTS -- STEVENS Note: Thermostats shown approximately half size.

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AT WORK AT RAYTHEON

Excellence in Electronics

Raytheon Manufacturing Company, leading manufacturers of a wide range of quality electron tubes – relies on Magnivisions to eliminate eyestrain for the operators who do the exacting, precision assembly work required in the manufacture of the world's finest tubes. Pictured are operators in Raytheon's new Quincy Plant – the world's most modern tube plant – inspecting components for use in Raytheon Reliable Miniature and Subminiature Tubes. Magnivisions are also on duty at Raytheon's Newton plant where the same high standards of inspection and quality control are applied to the manufacture of Television and Radio Receiving Tubes.

Magnivision provides brilliant cool illumination. Seeing is believing and the unique combination of Magnivision's distortion-free lens and the shadowless lighting assist operators on all inspection and assembly work.

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September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS



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SPEAKERS—In radio and TV speakers, Carboloy Permanent Magnets replace larger electro magnets in the field structure. Current passing through *uniform* field of these high-energy magnets causes voice coil and cone to vibrate in proportion to voltage; *tone is truer!* Carboloy Permanent Magnets never fail; never need maintenance. Are also used in TV focusing assemblies.

How Carboloy permanent magnets improve electrical products



CONTROLS—Switches in compact Minneapolis-Honeywell controls use permanent magnets to give safer snap action, help quench arcs. The magnets are exceptionally stable; provide uniform high energy for the life of the control. **Want** to cut down product size, weight? Build a better-performing product for less money?

Then check the possibility of using Carboloy Alnico permanent magnets wherever you need *lasting* magnetic energy.

Carboloy permanent magnets are simple, self-containing sources of energy that *never* fail. They are powerful in small sizes. Need no outside power supply, no maintenance. They help reduce fabrication costs by eliminating wires, coils and operating parts. Above all, they let you simplify design . . . build a lighter, more compact, finer-performing product at a saving. On these pages you'll see how others got the jump on competitors by using permanent magnets, Perhaps you'll get an application idea from reading about them.

FREE SERVICES

If so, check Carboloy magnet engineers for free, expert advice and an assist in design and application. Look to Carboloy production lines, too, for the uniform, high-energy Alnico magnets you'll need for best results — all sizes, all shapes; cast or sintered to your specifications.

Send coupon for free Magnet Design Manual PM-101 and Standard Stock Catalog PM-100.

CARBOLOY DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY 11139 East 8 Mile Blvd., Detroit 32, Michigan

September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS



INSTRUMENTS—Fig. A is damping magnet once used in GE indicators. Fig. B is tiny Carboloy magnet now used. It permits smaller indicator design (Fig. C), cuts materials and assembling costs . . . speeds up calibrations.



MAGNETOS— To Scintilla Magneto Division, Bendix Aviation Corp., weight savings are vital in their aircraft products. Fig. A shows chrome rotor weighing approximately 4 lbs. 9 ozs. Fig. B shows newer model rotor using Carboloy Alnico. It weighs only 2 lbs. 4 ozs.



GENERATORS—When GE engineers had only $6" \ge 6"$ area for jet's tachometer generator, they whipped design problem with a tiny permanent magnet. It eliminated coils and wires, supplied the powerful energy required.

ADVANTAGES OF CARBOLOY PERMANENT MAGNETS

1	Simple — no operat- ing parts	7	No power failures
2	Uniformly powerful	8	Combine electrical and mechanical features
3	Permanent source of energy	9	Simplify mechanical assemblies
4	No coils to wire	10	Uninterrupted oper- ation
5	Cool-running	11	Moisture-resistant
6	No operating costs	12	Create savings

"Carboloy" is the trademark far the praducts of Carbolay Department of General Electric Company

Plants at Detroit, Michigan; Edmore, Michigan; and Schenectady, New York



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Now ... from Mallory ... you can get a carbon control that takes the toughest service conditions in stride. It's the Q series Midgetrol[®] ... a new version of this outstanding control, with added features that make it applicable to the most severe requirements:

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IMPROVED INSULATION: selected for unusually high insulation resistance and extremely low moisture absorption . . . thoroughly fungus-proofed.

SALT SPRAY RESISTANCE: all metal parts pass 100-hour salt spray test.

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Q series Midgetrols are supplied in values from 5000 ohms to 10 megohms in all standard JAN tapers. Single or dual units are available, with or without attached switch.

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Look to Mallory for Q series wire wound controls made especially for Military service ... now available with all the construction features listed for Q series Midgetrol carbon controls.

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September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

ELECTRONICS



▶SPACE . . . Since 1932 there has been a steady increase in the number of observed solar and galactic sources of radio signals. The frequencies of these signals lie between 18 and 30,000 mc, high enough to penetrate the ionosphere yet low enough to avoid absorption by molecules of the atmosphere.

Until last year all radiations had the character of noise, occupying broad frequency bands. It was then observed that neutral hydrogen atoms, principal constituent of interstellar gas, radiate on the sharply fixed frequency of 1.420.4 mc. This makes it possible in radio astronomy to measure, by means of Doppler shift in frequency, the velocity with which gas masses approach or leave us. Similar observations are also possible for gas masses located behind dark nebulae, as the latter are opaque to light but transparent to radio waves.

Much can be learned about what goes on in outer space by applying the new technique. Thus it appears to us that international setting aside of the specific frequency referred to for such work is a distinct possibility.

▶ PHOTISTORS? ... Transistors, like germanium diodes, can be made photosensitive. This is well known to people who make them but little use has so far been made of the intriguing phenomenon that could provide compact controls responsive to light variations.

ELECTRONICS - September, 1952

Few stones are being left unturned these days in the field of transistor design. So it wouldn't surprise us if photosensitive transistors soon saw the light of day. perhaps by mid-1953. First uses might be semicommercial, telephone switching systems and the like.

▶ HELP . . . Dear to our heart are companies that circulate among their engineers memos telling how to write good technical reports. Consolidated Vultee being the most recent example. Good internal reports frequently make good papers for outside publication without much modification, and this is an editorial staff's idea of Utopia.

Westinghouse has prepared a paper entitled "Opportunities for the Engineer Who Likes to Write" for publication by college magazines, and this one really gives us a leg up on a broad scale. Couldn't

have done better ourselves if we had written a piece to stir up more good copy for ELECTRONICS.

▶TREES . . . Back in 1930 ELEC-TRONICS published a family tree tracing the genealogy of tubes. It was a relatively simple sapling (below, left) having just a few branches.

By 1934 well-watered roots had really taken hold, so we did the job The number of again (right). branches had more than doubled, and the tree had gained considerably in height.

Now, 18 years later, we've taken another look. The result is the tree occupying the entire following page within this issue (p 98). It has, once again, grown tremendously in stature, and there are some fourscore branches. In addition, a new and promising sapling stemming from studies of solid-state physics has taken root in the shade.



The family tree of electron tubes grows up-1930-1934-and



Evolution of Electronics

By W. C. WHITE Research Laboratory General Electric Co. Schenectady, N. Y.

THE many new tube develop-I ments since the last publication of this tree (ELECTRONICS. p 147, May 1934) make the choice of branches for this revision most difficult. Space limitations have necessitated the omission of many devices and developments that might well be thought desirable to include. In addition, the electronics field has come to include new phenomena. As one example, for many years the mercury-arc rectifier was considered apart from the field of electronics; now it is an active and important branch of the science.

Significance

The roots of this tree are the many basic research results that have made our science grow and which are expressed in general terms rather than specific items. In contrast, the main trunk represents inventions, new materials, techniques and processes applicable to a wide variety of electron tubes.

The large main divisions of the trunk and the main branches represent one way of grouping the many products that have resulted from engineering development. There are a few cases where a particular product is in more than one classification.

In a sense, the height of the

ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

History of electronics industry is charted as family tree on which roots represent basic research and branches represent resulting commercial types of tubes. Growth of tree since last publication in 1934 corresponds to expansion in market for electron devices

tree is a measure of engineering development and commercialization. On the other hand, its breadth is based on research results. As in nature's tree, it may well be said: "A tree spreads no wider than its roots."

Dates

The assignment of definite dates to an abbreviated title for some product or development is always a difficult problem. No attempt has been made to include dates for research roots or the more practical items included in the main trunk.

In the case of the individual branches that are dated, a few words of explanation are desirable, particularly in view of the fact that space limitation necessitated brief titles; thus, qualifying words to make the item more specific could not be included.

Where possible, the dates apply to the year the product was commercially available. This is satisfactory, of course, and fairly definite for receiving and transmitting tubes, but is not practical for devices such as the synchrotron, betatron, electron diffraction instrument and the several forms of camera tubes. Also, in some cases products developed during World Wars I and II were not generally available for several years or

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until the lifting of security restrictions permitted commercialization.

Therefore, on branches where commercial availability is not a good criterion, the dates used indicate either when the item was available on special order, was well described in a technical publication, had restricted availability to certain commercial groups or for certain applications, or was available to military groups.

Semiconductor Sapling

The sapling sprouting at the lower left is an attempt to record the beginnings of semiconductor devices, the newest growth of our science. It is probably not too farfetched to consider it as having sprouted from a seed dropped from the parent tree, even though its roots were in general different from those of the parent tree. It was purposely located under the diode main branch of the larger tree as probably the one from which the seed dropped, at least from an engineering-viewpoint.

It will be most interesting ten years from now to see how this sapling has grown. There may be many new branches, and by then the teen-age offspring may have caused withering or stunting of the growth of some branches of the parent tree.

Magnetic Sorting of

By D. G. GUMPERTZ

Industrial Electronic Engineers Hollywood, California

HE NEED for tin cans that are able to direct themselves through multiple-choice paths arises from the fact that fruit comes to the cannery from the field with quality grades intermixed. All of this fruit must be processed immediately. Since each quality grade may be packed as slices, halves or other cuts with light, medium, heavy or other syrups, the canning operation involves handling numerous grades and varieties simultaneously in unlabeled cans.

In the magnetic can-marking system to be described, now in use at the California cannery of Schuckl & Co., Inc., each can is given sufficient intelligence so that it may, in effect, say, "I contain peach halves, choice quality, and am to go to syruper No. 7, then to cooker No. 4 and finally to warehouse area No. 40".

Operation of System

Figure 1 is a simplified diagram of the cannery operation. Fruit comes into the loading dock, is prepared by washing, grading, peeling and slicing, and is then distributed





FIG. 1—Arrangement of work positions for magnetic sorting in large continuous-process cannery

to as many as 150 packing tables or

station. Nine different markings

are used, permitting simultaneous

filling machines.

processing of nine fruit varieties per cooker in the same size cans.

FIG. 2-Details of can-making

arrangement

Empty cans are fed continuously Filled cans are dispatched to the proper syruping, closing and cookto magnetic markers just ahead of ing lines by automatic preselectors each packing station by an overhead which may or may not be electronic. distributing system. Each can is The cans are upright and still open magnetized around its bottom with at this point, hence their contents the number of magnetic cycles of can readily be identified without N and S polarity assigned to the electronic identification. fruit it will receive at the packing

Many of the varieties take the same cooking time and temperature,



Drive side of sorter, showing use of chains for accurate timing required to achieve nine-channel sorting at rate of 300 cans per minute



Aluminum spinner disc, with arrow pointing to location of embedded pickup

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Unlabeled Food Cans

Crimped bottoms of cans are magnetized in nine different patterns before filling with fruit in cannery, for automatic electronic sorting after sealing and cooking. Identification is by frequency analysis of voltage induced in 3,600-rpm spinner coil



FIG. 3—Can drop arrangement in nine-channel magnetic sorter. Cans enter at left and roll in direction of arrows. Track-spreading solenoids operate after previous can has been cleared and before desired can arrives, so that can drops into proper channel

and may therefore be run through the same cooker. The cans must be closed before cooking, by crimping on the lids with seamers, but cannot be labeled before cooking because the steam and water jets of the cooking process would remove the labels. Magnetic marking solves this problem, increasing cooker utilization by allowing intermixed varieties to be run in the same cooker.

TOP VIEW BEARING math 5 C SPINNER-PICKUP COL KET WHEELS DRIVE SPROCKET IGH-SPEED RINGS annan PLANETARY IOO-RPM COMMUTATO RESET DRIVE GEAR CASE LEADS FROM SLIP-GROUND RING . BRUSHES SPINNER COMMUTATOR THROUGH HOLLOW SHAFT TO IOO-RPM COMMUTATOR END VIEW

FIG. 4—Spinner mechanism used for reading markings on cans. Commutators feed output signal to amplifier

ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

Upon emerging from the cooker, the cans are cooled and fed to a segregator. This automatically sorts the cans electronically by reading the magnetic markings, then directs them to the proper labeling machine or warehouse area.

In cooking operations where cans are cooked in retorts and are therefore scrambled, it is desired that one particular end of the can be up when labeled. Since the magnetic sorter can tell which end of the can has been marked, it is a simple matter to detect those cans that are upside down, divert. twist and recombine them.

Magnetic Marking

There must be practically no cost involved in marking the cans, as a large cannery may process as many as a million cans per day. Even a small unit cost would add up to a



One side of nine-channel sorter, with covers and some dropout chutes removed. Cans all enter at left, and drop into output chutes going off on either side of machine. Unmarked cans go to mistake chute at right. Memory drum is on top



FIG. 5-Circuit of nine-channel magnetic sorter. Only one frequency-selective channel is shown, since the other eight are

sizeable marking expense per season. The cost of electric power for magnetic marking is roughly 0.00005 cents per can, or 50 cents per million cans.

The best keeping quality is obtained with a perfectly symmetrical alternate-pole sinusoidal distribution of magnetic poles in the bottom rim of each can. Five thicknesses of the sheet metal are here workhardened as they are folded over on each other during manufacture of the can, improving the permanent magnetic characteristics. A sixcycle mark is illustrated in Fig. 2. The external field adjacent to the rim is about 6 gausses after processing the fruit in the can.

Magnetic Decoding

Information is picked off the can by a magnetic pickup head embedded in an aluminum disk which spins at constant synchronous speed adjacent to the bottom of the can. The frequency of the output signal then depends upon the number of alternate magnetic poles placed on the can by the marker. The output voltage is about 2 volts for a freshly marked can, and 200 to 600 millivolts for processed cans. Below 30 millivolts the signal-to-noise ratio is generally so poor that the can is automatically rejected as unreadable.

Decoding is accomplished by automatic frequency measurement.

With this method, missing magnetic cycles do not affect accuracy of sorting. If a filled closed can is dropped on concrete on one edge so as to smash in a portion of the rim, one or more magnetic cycles will be destroyed. This introduces some modulation and sidebands but does not affect the accuracy of reading frequency even though more than 50 percent of the perimeter is destroyed.

Nine-Channel Sorter

Operation of a nine-channel magnetic sorter is shown in Fig. 3. Cans enter at the left, after cooking, and are picked up by a flight bar elevator. From this they transfer to a three-pocket wheel rotating at 100 rpm to give a feed rate of 300 cans per minute. All cans are on their sides. A chain drive insures speed accuracy.

On the pocket wheel are spinners that read the magnetic marking on each can as it goes once around the wheel. The can is then transferred to a track, down which it is moved by a chain-driven paddle arrangement. Only the rims of the cans ride the track. Nine sections of the track are independently removable under solenoid control in response to the reading of the markings by the spinner, to drop the can into the correct chute. Heavy spring tension is constantly applied to the cans from above as they travel over the can drops, making each can spring downward when it reaches an open drop.

If not diverted, a can continues through the machine and goes out the end into the mistake chute. If nine different cans are run through in the order 9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1, nothing happens until the machine is full, then all nine cans spring down simultaneously.

Construction details of the spinners and pocket wheels are given in Fig. 4. The six spinners, each with an embedded pickup coil, are so mounted that one travels around with each end of each can. This is achieved by driving the spinnersupporting casting at 100 rpm the same as the pocket wheels. Through planetary gear drive, each spinner rotates at 3,600 rpm with respect to the bottom or top of a can.

Operation of Spinners

Pickup coils on opposite pairs of spinners are connected in series, to read the magnetic marking on one end of the can regardless of which way the can enters the machine. Commutating brushes connect only one pair of spinners at a time to the amplifier input, for reading of markings and memory-drum storage of the drop-actuating voltage just before the can leaves the pocket wheel. The slip rings and brushes also serve to generate reset pulses that close the can drops each time


identical except for input tuned circuits. Industrial-type tubes are used wherever possible, to obtain maximum reliability

waves of constant amplitude by V_{3} .

After further amplification by V_{44} ,

after a can drops down. The spinners do not decode, but only pick off a signal frequency which the selective amplifier decodes.

The spinner output signal is fed to an amplifier through a minimumsignal gate that detects and rejects unmarked cans. The amplifier feeds nine frequency-selective channels, each responding to a different can output frequency.

The output of an actuated channel is stored long enough in a rotating electrostatic memory drum to allow the can to travel through the machine to the proper drop-out chute. The memory drum then releases the voltage needed to actuate a thyratron which operates the drop-out solenoids of that chute.

Circuit Details

The frequency-measuring circuit for a nine-channel magnetic sorter is shown in Fig. 5. The signal frequency picked up from a can by a spinner is fed through shielded cable to the amplifier input, through a parallel-T 60-cps rejection network that attenuates interfering signals. These may be due to the earth's field, to modulation occurring when cans are off center in the decoder, or to a-c pickup. (At 3,600 rpm, the pickup coil generates a 60-cps voltage when cutting the earth's magnetic field.)

After amplification by V_1 and $V_{2.4}$, the signal is converted to square

the square waves are fed to cathode follower V_5 ; here a 2-ohm wirewound resistor across the output transformer is tapped to provide the same input voltage to each of the nine paralleled frequency-sensitive channels that follow. A signal from the cathode of V_{44} is picked off and fed to minimum-signal gate circuit V_{4B} - V_{64} - V_{6B} which prevents random operation by unmarked cans. If the can being read is destined



Can-magnetizing heads for producing 11-cycle and 2-cycle markings



Eleven-cycle marker head in correct operating position against can

for channel 1, it will have a twocycle mark and give a 120-cps signal. The L-C combination at the input of channel 1 will accept this frequency but the inputs of the other eight channels will reject it. Amplifier V_{*4-1} in channel 1 then feeds a signal of approximately 100 volts through maximum-signal gate V_{10-1} to triode V_{*8-1} , causing the output relay of this stage to operate and charge the capacitor associated with channel 1 in the memory drum. After the correct predetermined delay, the capacitor has rotated far



FIG. 6—Operation of maximum-signal gate

enough to discharge into the grid circuit of thyratron V_{n-1} , pulling in a mercury relay that actuates the dropout solenoids for channel 1. The solenoids are energized when the can is about 2.5 inches away, as solenoid operating time is 30 milliseconds. Two solenoids are used per channel, one for each side of the track.

Thyratron plate voltage is removed after each dropout operation by a reset relay controlled by a pipper commutator mounted on the commutator shaft. The exact reset time is set by adjusting the inner rotatable brush of the pipper slipring assembly.

Whenever a can arrives that has been badly abused and activates two or more of the frequency-selective channels, mistake gate $V_{\tau 3}$ - $V_{\tau 8}$ acts to cancel out the activation of the channels, so that the can rolls through the entire machine and out the mistake chute as desired.

Minimum-Signal Gate

Without a minimum gate circuit, unmarked cans would occasionally trip out any chute at random, as the wide-band (non-frequency-sensitive) amplitude of the signal from unmarked cans is 15 to 25 millivolts. With the minimum-signal gate circuit of V_{4B} and V_6 set to trigger open at approximately 50 millivolts, all unmarked cans are rejected as mistakes.

When no marked can is present, V_{e4} is nonconductive and V_{en} conducts heavily, biasing V_{44} well beyond cutoff. With sufficient signal, V_{e4} conducts, biasing off V_{en} and causing V_{44} bias to drop to the normal operating value. For positive action, the voltage gain and positive bias must both be as high as practical.

Squaring Circuit

Biased double-diode squaring circuit V_s eliminates amplitude variations. Cans generating volts or millivolts can then be run intermixed, with uniform output voltage for each can at the grid of V_{44} .

Cans that have been accidentally dropped on one side will have a weaker magnetic field on that side and give a 60-cps modulation envelope as the spinner scans the

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perimeter at 60 rps, but squaring eliminates this undesired modulation also. Harmonics are introduced by the squaring operation, but these are rejected by the following maximum-signal gate.

Maximum-Signal Gate

The maximum-signal gate is required primarily because of frequency modulation of the desired signal when there is mechanical misalignment of marker and spinners with the can. With the spin-



FIG. 7-Mistake gate circuit



FIG. 8-Memory drum details



FIG. 9—Marker control circuit

ner traveling at 60 rps, the sweep rate or modulating frequency is 60 cps and the sidebands are spaced at 60-cps intervals, precisely on frequencies of adjacent sorting channels.

The maximum-signal gate accepts the signal of maximum amplitude, rejecting all others. If one or more signals are within X percent (1 to 20 percent, adjustable) of each other, the gate will pass both signals so that the following mistake gate may reject all signals as unsure.

The basic circuit for the maximum-signal gate is shown in Fig. 6A, where $R_1 = R_2$ and $C_1 = C_2$. Output is taken from between the cathodes. The voltages developed across these RC circuits are equal for any signal voltage and frequency input, hence the output is zero. However, when several such circuits are interconnected as in Fig. 6B, with $R_1 - C_1$ common to all, the desired sideband rejection is obtained.

Assume that a can intended for channel 2 gives 100 volts at its correct frequency f_2 , 70 volts at sideband f_1 on one side and 30 volts at sideband f_s on the other side. The desired signal f_{\perp} produces + 100 volts across R_{2B} and -100 volts across $R_1 + R_3$, resulting in zero bias on the grid of V_{gB-2} so that the signal goes through the gate. Undesired signal f_1 produces + 70 volts across R_{24} , leaving a net negative bias of 30 volts on V_{9B-1} . Similarly, undesired signal f_3 produces + 30 volts across R_{20} , leaving a net negative bias of 70 volts on V_{9B-2} . Channels 1 and 3 thus remain cut off as desired. With no signal input the d-c bias source of -28 volts keeps all other units cut off.

Mistake Gate Circuit

The mistake gate cancels instantly any doubtful measurements, so the can rolls through the entire machine and out the end as a mistake. As shown in Fig. 7, the circuit consists of a resistance bridge supplied by an isolated d-c source, controlling a triode gate in series with the main power supply. Each channel relay, operated through the maximum-signal gate of the channel, has two sets of normally open

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contacts. One set connects a 0.47megohm resistor into the mistake bridge, and the other set connects the output of V_{7B} directly to the marker brushes on the memory drum.

If only one channel relay closes, the bridge balance is such that the gridto-cathode potential of $V_{\tau B}$ is + 25 volts, and the plate resistance drops to a few thousand ohms; the resulting cathode rise of + 50 volts with respect to ground is applied to the memory drum through the other set of contacts on the operated relay.

If a second relay should close, indicating an unsure reading, the balance of the mistake bridge is shifted so that -30 volts is applied to the grid of $V_{\tau v}$, raising the plate resistance to a high value and instantly dropping the outgoing memory-drum voltage to effectively zero. thus cancelling both relay indications.

Memory Drum

The memory drum consists of 9 disks. each containing ten 0.5-af capacitors, rotating in synchronism with the machine drive. Mark, erase and pickoff brushes serve each disk, as shown in Fig. 8. Pickoff brushes are so mounted that the amount of time from charge to discharge is proportional to the travel time of the can down the machine. When a memory capacitor passes its pickoff brush, a 50-volt pulse is fed to the grid of thyratron $V_{\rm u}$ to activate the dropout solenoids of its channel.

A low-pass filter in the thyratron grid circuit permits use of unshielded conductors from the memory drum to the electronic unit without firing other thyratrons through the distributed capacitance between the grid lines.

Marker Circuit

Figure 9 gives the circuit used for marking cans magnetically. The 1N34 diode supplies across R_1 a negative bias of 9 volts for the grid of the type 2050 thyratron, making it normally nonconducting. When the snap-action switch is operated by an arriving can, C_2 is shunted to ground, reducing the grid voltage temporarily. The thyratron then



Marker installation on can run, with cover of marker circuit control box removed



Memory drum with cover removed

fires, and continues to conduct for approximately three a-c cycles until C_2 is recharged through the 470,000ohm limiting resistor to the cutoff voltage of the tube. Then, even though the control switch remains operated, the system automatically cuts off. When the control switch is released as the can moves on, C_2 is quickly discharged through R_4 and the system is ready for another marking operation.

At a marking rate of 60 cans per minute, the average power fed to the marking head is approximately 20 watts even though marking power is 800 watts, as the duty cycle is only about 25 milliseconds per second.

Operating Reliability

A nine-channel sorter must handle 300 cans per minute, 20 to 22 hours per day for 3 to 4 months continuously. This amounts to about 40 million operations per machine per season, hence mechanical and electromechanical parts must be designed for 1 billion machine operations wherever possible.

Electronic reliability is achieved through ultraconservative selection of components and operating conditions. Size and weight do not matter, and cost is secondary to reliability. Therefore, high-quality transformers, relays (extremely reliable when properly applied), and similar nondeteriorating parts are employed extensively.

The use of vacuum tubes is held to a minimum consistent with overall circuit considerations. Tubes used are industrial or ruggedized types wherever possible. If commerical types must be used, a conference is held with the tube manufacturer's technical representative to select a tube type and a set of operating conditions that will yield maximum reliability and life.

Accuracy must be essentially 100 percent, as even an extremely small percentage error would cause large numbers of cans to be misdirected.

Simplicity of operation is a must, as nonskilled persons will operate the equipment.

Quick serviceability is attained by packaging all electronic items as plug-in units. On-the-spot servicing is not attempted. Instead, the entire electronic package is replaced with a spare when trouble occurs, and the faulty package is returned to the factory for service.

A continuous process cooker cannot be stopped on less than one-half hour notice. If it were stopped with no notice, every can of fruit in the cooker—perhaps 6,000 cans would be ruined. With cans stacking up at the rate of 5 per second, the atmosphere is not conducive to calm deliberation regarding what happened to grid bias on $V_{\text{sec.}}$

Development of this machine was aided and expedited by many members of the canning industry. Special thanks go to the following men and concerns: Morris O'Brien, F. E. Booth Corp.; Carl Kingsbury, Stokely Fine Foods, Inc.; Barney Murray, F. M. Ball & Co.; Ted Harrer, president, Atlas-Pacific Co., Inc., our Engineering licensees; Emil Rutz, president, and all the personnel of Schuckl & Co., Inc., who have made the first commercial installation of this machine.



FIG. 1—A diffused junction transistor of the p-n-p type

re Te	rmie re _∞,+vvv ≤rb	re Te Te Fb
	I STATIC DERIV	TYPICAL VALUES
α	$\left(\frac{\delta I_c}{\delta I_e}\right) V_c$	0.90
r _b	$\left(\frac{\partial V_e}{\partial I_c}\right) I_e$	380
rc	$\left(\frac{\partial V_c}{\partial I_c}\right) I_e$	400,000
r _g + r _{b.}	$\left(\frac{\partial V_e}{\partial I_e}\right) I_c$	405
rm	$\left(\frac{\partial V_c}{\partial I_e}\right)I_c$	360,000

FIG. 2—Two equivalent mesh circuits for transistors



FIG. 3 — Equivalent circuits of the three common transistor connections. Grounded-base (A), grounded-emitter (B) and grounded-collector (C)



FIG. 4—Use of one battery to supply both collector voltage and emitter current

Transistor

By RICHARD F. SHEA Electronics Laboratory General Electric Company Syracuse, New York

THE RECENT ADVENT of the junction transistor has made possible advances in the application of transistors to audio amplification. Two factors have contributed significantly; one, the greatly improved noise figure, and the other, the ability to operate at extremely low power levels. Transistors may now be utilized as low-level input stages to obtain high power outputs at good efficiencies.

Diffused Junction

Figure 1 illustrates the basic construction of this company's diffused-junction transistor. A section of *n*-type germanium serves as the base. Two *p*-type areas are obtained by diffusion of suitable end materials. One of these areas serves as the emitter, the other as collector. The result is a p-n-p

Paper presented at the Symposium on Progress in Quality Electronic Components, Washington, D. C.



FIG. 5—Circuit for minimizing power loss in transistors

junction transistor. Potentialities of this design for high-power operation are due to the ability to make comparatively heavy connections to the two junctions and to the base, providing good heat transfer to a suitable external radiator.

Equivalent Mesh

A device such as the transistor may be represented by an equivalent mesh. Figure 2 shows two circuits used in most transistor applications. In both circuits there is an emitter resistance r_e , a base resistance r_b and a collector resistance r_c . In one there is also shown a transfer resistance r_m which, when multiplied by the emitter current, produces a voltage in the collector circuit. The other circuit utilizes a current generator πi_e in parallel with the collector resistance. The circuits can be interchanged as convenient.

Figure 2 also contains some representative values. The junction transistor is too new for these values to be frozen at this time but they do give the relative order of magnitude of the various resistances. The value of any of these resistances depends critically upon the operating point.

Three circuit configurations are



FIG. 6—Single-ended transistor amplifier suitable for intercom systems has an output of 150 milliwatts

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Power Amplifiers

How to get the maximum power gain and power efficiency from junction transistors when used in class-A and class-B audio amplifiers. Complete circuits suitable for phonograph amplifiers, speech amplifiers and intercom systems are described

used commonly with transistors. These are grounded-base, groundedemitter and grounded-collector connections. With a grounded-base connection, the signal is applied to the emitter, the amplified signal is taken from the collector and the base is grounded. With a groundedemitter connection, the signal is applied to the base, the amplified signal is taken from the collector and the emitter is grounded. In the grounded-collector configuration, the collector is grounded, the signal is applied to the base and taken from the emitter. Figure 3 illustrates these three circuits.

The grounded-base circuit is somewhat similar to the groundedgrid operation of vacuum tubes, the grounded-emitter arrangement corresponds roughly to conventional practice and the grounded-collector is similar to the cathode follower.

Differences between tube circuits and transistor circuits are brought out in Table I showing typical values of input resistance, voltage amplification and power gain for the three circuit arrangements described. For this table, the representative values given in Fig. 2 were used together with two common values of load resistance. In all cases, the input resistance of a transistor amplifier stage is lower than is usually obtained with tube circuits. Transistors must be thought of as power-operated devices rather than voltage-operated devices. Power gain becomes the major criterion and the power efficiency of a transistor amplifier assumes great importance.

As stated previously, junction transistors are capable of operating at extremely low power levels with dissipation comparable to the power levels of the signals being amplified. The preamplifier stages of an audio amplifier may be operated at frac-



Phonograph amplifier using single-ended class-A amplifier chassis on left and push-pull class-A amplifier on right

tions of a volt on the collector and fractional milliampere current drains. Power supplied to the collector increases with the output power. In a complete power amplifier, the total power consumption may be little more than about three times the output power. This is in contrast to the much greater power requirements of conventional tube amplifiers.

Bias Currents

The previous discussion of power requirements sounds attractive but with transistor amplifiers, emitter and collector bias currents must be supplied. This is in contrast to tubes which require bias voltages. Ideally, a transistor should be sup-

plied from a constant-current source for the emitter and a constant-voltage source for the collector. The reason for this is the necessity of minimizing collectorcurrent variations caused bv temperature changes and to insure maximum interchangeability of transistors. A constant-current supply means power dissipation and the resultant inability to realize all the potential high efficiency of transistors.

Figure 4 shows a common method of utilizing one battery to supply collector voltage and emitter current. A resistor R_1 is inserted in the emitter lead. Two other resisttors R_2 and R_3 form a voltage divider across the battery to set the base voltage. If the values of R_2 and R_s are low enough, the base potential is relatively constant and, in effect, there is a voltage inserted between base and emitter through R_1 . This provides a comparatively constant current feed to the emitter.

Constancy of the emitter current is a function of the power dissipated in resistors R_1 , R_2 and R_3 . In some cases it may be necessary to dissipate several times the collector dissipation in these resistors to hold the emitter current constant. If the transistor under question happens to be the final unit in an amplifier operating at relatively high power level, the loss of power in the resistors may be serious.

Cascade Amplifier

A circuit for minimizing the loss described is shown in Fig. 5. In this circuit two transistors are used in tandem. The emitter of the second transistor is connected directly to the collector of the first. The first one is stabilized by the method described with resistor R_1 in the emitter lead and a voltage divider supplying the base voltage. The first transistor operates to supply a constant current to the emitter of the second to stabilize it against drift or other temperature changes.

By choosing the proper resistance values most of the battery voltage can be applied to the second transistor, leaving a low voltage on the first. The current through the two transistors is essentially the same, with the power dissipation in the first much less than in the second. By dissipating a relatively low amount of power in the biassetting network, a high degree of stability in the second high-power unit is maintained. This process helps to achieve more nearly the maximum potential efficiency of the device.

The first transistor also serves to supply power amplification. This is accomplished, Fig. 5, by means of the bypass capacitor between the common collector-emitter connection and ground and the coupling capacitor from the first emitter to the second base. In this manner, the first transistor is operated as a grounded-collector amplifier, the second as a grounded-emitter and



FIG. 7—Push-pull class-A transistor amplifer

Table I—Typical Transistor Characteristics

	$R_L = 1,000$			$R_{h} = 10.000$		
	Gr. Base	Gr. Em.	Gr. Coll.	Gr. Base	Gr. Em.	Gr. Coll.
Input Res.	64	625	10,380	71	585	80,380
Voltage Amp.	14.1	14.1	0.91	123.5	123.5	0.99
Power Gain	127	1,240	9.2	11,650	102,000	7.9

both contribute power gain to the amplifier. The complete tandem amplifier presents a considerably higher input resistance than the output stage would alone, thereby improving the ability to drive the amplifier.

It is possible also to operate the first transistor grounded-emitter, by inserting a resistor between the collector and the emitter of the second unit. The emitter is grounded effectively by the bypass capacitor. The coupling capacitor is connected from the base of the second unit to the collector of the first. This circuit will provide higher gain at the cost of an extra resistor plus some increase in supply voltage.

Practical Circuits

Figure 6 illustrates a singleended transistor amplifier utilizing the arrangement just described. The amplifier has an output of about 150 milliwatts, an overall power gain of 70 db and requires a total battery consumption of 570 milliwatts. Such an amplifier can provide very economical audio output for such devices as intercommunicating systems.



FIG. 8—Push-pull class-**B** amplifier for speech use

A more elaborate arrangement using push-pull class-A operation is shown in Fig. 7. An amplifier employing this circuit has been driven by the lower-power amplifier of Fig. 6 and delivers an output of one watt with ten-percent distortion.

Figure 8 shows a push-pull class-B amplifier for speech use where higher distortion is permissible in exchange for the improved efficiency and insignificant standby power. A typical application is in an electronic megaphone completely self-contained. This unit has about 500 milliwatts of audio power, yet consumes only 100 milliwatts of power at low levels including about 50 milliwatts for the microphone, rising to about 850 milliwatts at full output. Power is obtained from one hearing-aid-type battery.

Low-Power Deflection for Wide-Angle C-R Tubes

Use of narrow-neck tube and specially-shaped deflection yoke permits wider angles of deflection with increased deflection-power efficiency. Reduces weight, cost and complexity of deflection equipment and improves ratio of face diameter to tube depth

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Theough the cathode-ray tube is the only device capable of translating fast electrical impulses into visual information, its size and clumsy shape cause it to be a major dimensional limitation on the apparatus into which it is incorporated. It occupies a large volume of valuable space in such apparatus, and its operations require auxiliary equipment of considerable size, weight, and power consumption.

Increasing the deflection angle would make it possible, not considering the host of attendant difficulties, to improve the ratio of face diameter to tube depth (and hence decrease the crt volume for a given face dimension). However, the needed deflection power rises roughly as the square of the deflection angle. Since the power requirements are substantial even at moderate accelerating voltages and n a r r o w (50-degree) deflection angles, this rapid rise soon makes further increases totally impractical (in standard practice) because the weight, cost and complexity of the deflecting apparatus become excessive.

This article describes a design which will make practical the utilization of c-r tubes having deflection angles up to 90 degrees. The design accomplishes this by maximum use of the available magnetic energy.

Figure 1A represents diagrammatically the conditions that exist in the deflection region of standard crt. Approximately uniform flux



Front (left) and back (right) views of complete 55-degree yoke employing flared sections shown in Fig. 2

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FIG. 1—Sketch shows flux conditions existing in deflection region

fills the whole cylindrical volume and then diminishes in the end fields. The electron beam entering from the left and on axis is deflected along circular arcs by the magnetic field.

No purpose is served by deflecting the beam any farther than the arc that just grazes the tube envelope in leaving the deflection region. At this point, the envelope is expanding into the larger bulb and the electrons proceed along straight lines to the tube face.

Figure 1A shows that two volumes may be defined in the deflection region. In the first (the shaded portion), the electrons are deflected and proceed to the tube face. All electrons deflected in the second region (the unshaded portion) hit the glass envelope. No useful purpose is served by filling the volume of this second region with flux. However, in the standard crt, the magnetic energy expended per unit volume is the same for both regions.

A rough approximation shows that the total volume filled with flux is to the useful volume as a^2l is to $\frac{1}{3} a^2 l$ if the volume of a cone of radius a and volume height l is used instead of the still smaller solid shown. Thus, at least § of the magnetic energy is usually wasted. It would therefore seem logical to reduce the size of the deflection yoke to conform more closely with the useful portion of the deflection volume. If this could be achieved while keeping the flux constant, a maximum 3-to-1 improvement in the energy required for deflection could be obtained.

For the case of uniform flux, the distribution of turns needed to fit an expanded neck is not difficult to determine but becomes very difficult to achieve in practice. This is due to the fact that the number of turns in each cross-section must increase as they proceed from the gun side toward the screen side.

For practical reasons, it would be desirable to keep the number of turns constant through all crosssections. However, the flux would be denser in the smaller section than in the wider section. Thus, it is not immediately apparent whether this method would be profitable.

There is also the question of possible resulting aberrations in the crt spot. Finally, the path taken by the electrons under the new conditions should be investigated.

Analysis shows that a very convenient mathematical expression can be derived and that an interesting form of contour is one whose cross-section is given by an exponential taper. The whole deflection region now looks like an exponential horn as shown in Fig. 1B. For this form, the energy required is $(b/a)^2$ times the energy required by a cylindrical yoke with the same length and radius. Consequently, for equal yoke inductance, the current will be diminished by the square root of this factor.

The exponential contour, while it is convenient for the purpose of showing the reduction in required energy which can be effected by using a flared form of yoke, does not necessarily represent the optimum. Other contours, for example conforming to arcs of circles or to hyperbolas, will yield similar reductions and may be better suited for manufacturing.

Analysis also shows that the aberrations to be expected from this

new yoke are analogous to those expected for the cylindrical yoke. Hence, one would want to adopt a cosine¹ distribution of turns. However, the following precaution, which is of less consequence for cylindrical yokes, must be observed. It is important that no geometrical correction be attempted in the narrow neck portion of the yoke but only toward the large end of the flare where the beam deflection is a smaller fraction of the field. There the wire can be redistributed to achieve the desired field correction without causing a material field variation across the beam. Conversely, correction for spot distortion may be achieved in the first portion without altering materially the final geometry.

Practical Design

Difficulties were presented in obtaining windings of the form established on the basis of the preceding considerations. These were solved by forming the coils in the grooves of a rotating arbor. The coils were wound with Bond-eze wire, a special wire which is coated with a plastic that, when heated by passing current through the wire, melts and forms the turns into a rigid coil.

Flared yoke sections are shown in Fig. 2.

Concurrently with the development of the yoke, a tube development was initiated which resulted



Flared 55 and 90 degree tubes for use with high-efficiency deflection system. Stems have 0.9-inch diameter

in a commercial tube of standard deflection angle and an experimental tube of wide deflection angle.

A maximum neck diameter of 0.900 inch was chosen because it permitted the use of the standard 9-pin T-6½ miniature stem. Using this stem obviated the development of a new untried stem and permitted the use of a standard socket. In addition, the 0.900-inch neck diameter made possible the use of a standard 0.500-inch diameter cathodegrid assembly, eliminating the necessity for redesigning this portion of the electron gun.

Having chosen the neck diameter, the method of exhaust became an important consideration. Conventional exhaust through a glass tubulation in the stem was ruled out because of the difficult stem development, fragility of the glass tubulation by reason of its necessarily small size, and the reduced pumping speed through such a small tubulation. In addition to the above objections, a metal tubulation in the stem would present an electrical break-down and leakage problem.

This left the possibilities of a metal or glass exhaust tube emerging from the cone of the tube. This position for the glass exhaust tube has been used extensively in England. Its principal drawbacks are a high breakage rate in manufacture and an objectionable, unprotected, fragile tip on the finished tube.

The method finally adopted was to use a metal exhaust tube in the cone. This could also serve as the high-voltage anode connection in the finished tube.

To take proper advantage of the small neck diameter, the neck must flare out into the cone section of the tube with a specified contour. The use of conventional pressing techniques in the manufacture of the desired tube appeared likely to be difficult. The recently developed method of centrifugal casting was tried. After numerous initial difficulties, this method produced satisfactory tube envelopes.

Tube Types

The energy required to achieve a certain deflection in a cathode-ray



FIG. 2—Two views of flared deflection yoke sections designed for high-efficiency wide-angle deflection system







Special transformer using cylindrical slug of ferrite delivers over 10 kv for less than 500 ma peak deflection current

tube, for instance one having a standard 55-degree deflection angle, can be plotted versus the high voltage. As shown in Fig. 3, a series of points lying roughly on a straight line results. On this line, the lower voltages (1 to 10 kv) correspond to the region where a standard 10-inch tube might be operated. The higher anode voltages along this line correspond to the region characteristic of a 12-inch tube, then of a 16-inch tube, and so on. The straight line results because the increase of deflection current for equal deflection angles is proportional to the square root of the high voltage; hence, deflection energy expressed as $\frac{1}{2} Li^2$ is directly proportional to the high Perfectly straight lines voltage. are not to be expected, however, because the influence of various losses will affect the readings.

The deflection-energy characteristics of other tube types may be similarly represented by straight lines; the more efficient the tube type the steeper the slope of the line. Thus Fig. 3, which represents actual measurements, condenses a great deal of information about the requirements of various tubes.

The total energy available for deflection and high voltage may be classed in two ways, the first where deflection requirements dominate and the second where the high voltage requires a more substantial portion of the total energy. All standard tubes fall in the first class and consequently demand a closed transformer core which permits all available energy to be stored in the tube neck: that is, in the yoke deflection The narrow-neck tubes fall field in the second class and must use a type of transformer which permits the storing of energy both in the tube neck and in the air around the transformer. As a result of these differences, the ratios of deflection current to high voltage available with each tube type vary greatly. Eventually, a very simple transformer, using a cylindrical slug of ferrite, was developed. This transformer performs very creditably, developing better than 10 kv for less than 500 ma of peak deflection current.

The author wishes to acknowledge particularly the contributions of George Pratt of Lansdale Tube and of Theodore Malkin, Frederick Bernstein, and Albert Rittmann of Philco Research.

REFERENCE

(1) Philco Research Report No. 171.

Saturable Reactors

New ferrite materials under influence of externally-applied d-c magnetization are used in saturable reactors for use in r-f tuned circuits. Inductance variation is made by means of

potentiometer across d-c voltage source

By E. NEWHALL, P. GOMARD and A. AINLAY

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R^{EMOTE} TUNING of radio-frequency circuits has been accomplished in many ways. Most methods currently in use are extremely complicated and involve combinations of intricate gears, motors, servos and precise adjustable reactance elements.

In contrast, the system to be described uses no moving parts, and yet the variable inductance range available is useful in such applications as transmitting tank circuits, transformers and antenna tuners. A ferrite-core saturable reactor furnishes the variable inductance with control provided by a simple d-c circuit. In the case of antenna tuners located remotely, further simplification is derived by carrying the d-c control current for the remote saturable reactor over the coaxial line feeding r-f to the antenna, using chokes and capacitors for isolation.

This system was discovered during the development of a coupling network to match the output of a 12-watt, 2 to 4-mc, marine transmitter to a 19-foot vertical antenna. In the installation the antenna would be as far as 25 feet from the transmitter and control room. The customer stipulated coaxial cable for the antenna lead and automatic matching of the antenna to the transmitter with changing frequency.

Because the transmitter was designed to operate from different supply voltages, such as 12 and 24 volts d-c and 110 volts a-c, it was both undesirable and impractical, for reasons of simplicity and reliability, to incorporate moving parts such as relays and motors. This paper describes a coupling network that is pretuned so that selecting any crystal position in the transmitter will find the antenna tuned for maximum output without any further adjustments.



FIG. 1—Typical magnetization curve shows change in incremental permeability cause by change in d-c magnetization



FIG. 2—Pot-type ferrite core and coil are shown in (A). This pot is placed in jaws of silicon-steel d-c magnetization yoke as shown in (B). Copper foil restricts r-f flux from entering steel

The antenna is shorter than a quarter wavelength and its radiation resistance is in the order of 2 ohms or less so it is necessary to have a loading coil at the end of the cable to tune the antenna to the various frequencies of operation.

In the transmitter, the coaxial cable must be effectively matched to the tank coil. The customary method for doing this is to couple the cable directly to the tank coil. However, this type of coupling requires several variable elements and may necessitate the use of an r-f current meter.

A method of matching, that utilizes a d-c meter only and eliminates the need for extra adjustments, has been developed.

Antenna Loading Coil

If an iron-core coil has a small a-c magnetization superimposed on a d-c magnetization, the effective permeability offered to the a-c is called the incremental permeability (See Fig. 1). This is found to vary with d-c magnetization B. The a-c magnetization causes the minor hysteresis loop a-a. The incremental permeability may be taken as the slope of the line joining the points a-a providing the minor hysteresis loop is fairly narrow.

The slope changes as the d-c magnetization changes from B_1 to B_2 . Thus the incremental permeability and hence the incremental inductance may easily be controlled by a variation of d-c magnetization.

A loading coil with a magnetic core material must meet several requirements for this application. The inductance must be continu-

as R-F Tuning Elements



Photograph of marine 12-watt transmitter using saturable reactor tuning inductances shows ferrite core impedance step-down transformer (left). Ferrite core transmitter tank coil has Q of 200 at 3 mc

ously variable from 15 to 100 μ h. The Q must be reasonably high throughout the frequency band. The coil must not distort the modulated wave. The resultant coil must operate satisfactorily in the temperature range from—20 C to 65 C.

The maximum permeability of a given type of core material is generally measured using a toroid without an air gap and this permeability is a function of the core material only.

In general, however, the effective permeability is dependent on the air gap in the core and the leakage flux and will approach the value of the maximum permeability when both are reduced. Theoretically the incremental permeability of iron may be varied between the permeability of air and the effective permeability of the core. However, in practice the magnetomotive force necessary to reduce the permeability to that of air is prohibitive and a lower limit is reached beyond which it is not practical to go.

To obtain the necessary inductance range a core with high maximum permeability is necessary and this core material must be available in a shape which keeps the leakage flux to a minimum. These two qualifications are met by a ferrite material and it can if properly used be made to meet the remaining conditions. Powdered iron is not suitable in this application because material having the necessary high permeability results in coils with a Q below the required minimum.

Numerous core shapes and various types of ferrite materials have been tried. The shape chosen is a pot-type core as shown in Fig. 2A. This type of construction keeps leakage flux to a minimum yielding a high effective permeability and the inductance range is covered with a reasonably small number of d-c ampere-turns. The air gap between the two halves of the core keeps the a-c flux from causing appreciable change in loading-coil inductance hence preventing distortion of the modulated output of the transmitter. An inductance range as high as 250 to 1 is obtainable with a gapless core, however, the effective permeability varies so quickly with the applied a-c field that nonlinear distortion of the modulated wave becomes prohibitive.

Effect on Q

It is interesting to note that the Q of the reactor increases with d-c magnetization. In one case a coil wound on ferrite material had a Q of 5 at 4 mc, however, by ap-

plying some d-c magnetization a Q of 165 was obtained. Apparently the core losses remain low up to a critical frequency, depending on the type of ferrite, at which time an internal resonance occurs in the core with resultant high losses. By applying d-c magnetization the frequency at which the internal resonance occurs may be raised, thus giving a high Q up to a much higher frequency.¹

Variation of inductance and Q with d-c mmf for the type of construction shown in Fig. 2B is given in Fig. 3. For the d-c flux path. low reluctance is desirable to keep the necessary mmf to a minimum. The d-c flux path includes a silicon steel yoke and a pot-type core, while the r-f flux path is contained in the pot-type core alone. To shield leakage r-f flux from the transformer iron, a thin copper sheet is placed between the ferrite and the yoke. The improvement in Q afforded by the copper is of the order of 2 to 3 times. This copper sheet must be kept as thin as possible to keep the d-c reluctance low.

The presence of hysteresis in the yoke tends to make reproducibility of results uncertain. However, if the desired loading-coil inductance is always approached by increasing values of d-c mmf the uncertainty



FIG. 3—Curves show effect of changing d-c magnetization on Q



FIG. 4—Evolution of r-f matching circuit employed in 12-watt 2 to 4-mc transmitter using ferrite core tuning elements

is reduced to a satisfactory level. In the actual construction this is accomplished by using breakbefore-make contacts in the switch.

The stability of the system as regards temperature depends on the permeability variation of the ferrite and the change in resistance of the d-c winding. One of the main drawbacks in the use of ferrites is the comparatively large variation of permeability with temperature. The most suitable material for this application was found to be Ceramag 6 (Stackpole). It was found to have the lowest temperature coefficient among the materials suited for r-f use.

The remaining temperature variation is counteracted by resistors having a negative temperature coefficient. A thermistor with the required coefficient is easily found but a power of the order of 20 milliwatts heats the elements so much that the resistance drops. However, this difficulty is easily overcome by coupling several thermistors in parallel. The result is a circuit element with a negative temperature coefficient and an otherwise constant resistance in the useful current range.

Matching Network

It has always been a problem to match an antenna to the final stage of a transmitter over any appreciable range of frequencies. The conventional design methods usually result in 2 or 3-knob adjustments between the power amplifier anode and the antenna unless reduced output can be tolerated.

In this particular case it is a question of coupling a 50-ohm load to a tank circuit in which the capacitor is the variable element. The obvious solution is a simple tap, as shown on Fig. 4A, together with the equivalent circuit, Fig. 4B. The impedance presented to $i_{\rm L}$ is

$$Z = Z_p + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_s}$$

where

$$Z_p = r_p + j\omega L_j$$

and

$$Z_s = R_s + j\omega I$$

If the transformer is ideal we find

 $Z = \frac{L_p}{L_s} R_s$

without any reactive components. The Q is obviously zero giving zero discrimination against harmonics. The tank coil must apparently exhibit a leakage between the primary and secondary parts to be at all practical.

Substituting for Z_p and Z_s in the expression for Z gives

$$\begin{split} Z &= r_p + j\omega L_p + \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{R_s + j\omega L_s} \\ &= \left[r_p + \frac{\omega^2 M^2 R_s}{R_s^2 + (\omega L_s)^2} \right] \\ &+ j\omega \left[L_p - \frac{\omega^2 M^2 L_s}{R_s^2 + (\omega L_s)^2} \right] \end{split}$$

If ωL_s is large compared to R_s , the coupled resistance and the resulting inductance are independent of frequency. The largest usable inductance is determined by the circuit capacitances. An L_p of approximately 40 μ h is the highest inductance the circuit capacitance will allow. The resulting L_s is approximately 1 μ h, and ωL_s at 2 and 4 me is then 13 and 26 ohms respectively. Both are smaller than 50 ohms.

Without going into too much detail it will be clear that both the resistive and inductive components vary with frequency. Attempts have been made to use the geometrical center of the band ($\sqrt{2\times4}=2.83$ mc) as the basis and manipulate the coupling and secondary inductance, but a satisfactory result is not obtainable without the introduction of an extra control such as variable coupling. This complication was not acceptable, however, and as a result this simple method had to be abandoned.

Figure 4C indicates the adopted method. If the transformer T is ideal it will place pure resistance



FIG. 5—Output matching circuit uses step-down transformer

 $(L_1/L_2)R_s=R_p$ in parallel with the tank circuit.

The tuning will not be affected if the circuit is broken at A. The vector diagram (Fig. 4D) shows the admittances in the network and it is obvious that $j\omega C$ and $1/j\omega L$ will cancel regardless of R.

If we can make a transformer with negligible leakage over the required frequency range we will have a very simple and easy tuning procedure. Referring to Fig. 5, break the circuit at X and tune the tank until the d-c milliameter shows normal dip. Reconnect the circuit. The transformer with its complex secondary impedance will introduce a reactive admittance component across the tank and thus detune it. By tuning L_A to resonance with C_{A} (the antenna capacitance) the load on the secondary will be R_s alone. The impedance Z_p is now a pure resistance $(L_p/L_s)R_s$ and according to Fig. 4D will not disturb tuning of the tank circuit. No readjustment of the capacitor is necessary.

The transformer uses a core made of ferrite with a very high permeability and an air gap as small as the diamond grinding technique permits. The material is varnished to guard against moisture and the wire is wound directly on the core. The temperature coefficient and material tolerances are not significant as long as the permeability is high.

The coupling has been used successfully in the transmitter. The circuit is broken by unscrewing the coaxial cable connector and tuning of antenna coil L_4 is done in the transmitter proper. It is not necessary to touch the tuning unit at the base of the antenna.

The d-c control current may be transferred to the antenna unit

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through the coaxial cable together with the r-f and from a variable d-c source at the transmitter. Figure 6 shows the circuit. A stable voltage from VR tube V_1 is applied to tuning tube V_2 and a voltage divider consisting of the resistor R and four high-resistance potentiometers in parallel. The d-c flows from the cathode through an r-f choke, the coaxial cable, another r-f choke and through the control coil L_c and the thermistor combination for temperature compensation to ground.

The selenium rectifier S prevents fly-back voltage from developing when the d-c circuit is broken. Winding L_c is on two bobbins with about 20,000 turns on each. Withof ferrite the length is reduced to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The Q varies from 210 at 2 mc to 180 at 4 mc and the temperature coefficient is so low that no change in inductance is indicated by the standard Q meter in the temperature range 0 to 50 C. The use of ferrite for the tank coil has the added advantage that the Q of the tank circuit stays virtually constant through the band giving constant sharpness of tuning dip.

The loaded Q, however, varies over the band in the ratio of 1 to 2 so the sharpness of the dip with the antenna connected varies. In the actual equipment this was not objectionable as it is counteracted by a suitable taper in the potentio-



FIG. 6—Circuit shows simplicity of accomplishing automatic antenna tuning as various frequency crystals are switched. Control current for antenna tuner saturable reactor is carried on coax along with r-f

out *S*, the fly-back voltage could reach 1,200 volts.

The r-f current flows from the secondary of the transformer through the large capacitor C_z the coaxial cable, another capacitor C_z and through the antenna tuning coil L_4 to the antenna.

A switch selects the desired tank capacitor and grid voltage potentiometer.

Tank Coil

The successful use of ferrite in the two components treated so far led to the application of ferrite in the tank coil as well. This coil must have an inductance of approximately 40 μ h. Such a coil with an air core occupies considerable space. By winding directly on a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rod meters. Compensation for the nonlinear variation of inductance L_4 with d-c current is obtained simultaneously.

Automatic Tuning

It would be desirable to make the tuning of L_4 automatic, thus eliminating the potentiometer tuning, but it was found that a minimum of two extra tubes was necessary. The nature of the transceiver did not justify this extra circuitry. Automatic tuning, however, would satisfy two requirements. Both tuning and temperature variations would automatically be accomplished. Another project may justify its development.

REFERENCE (1) R. M. Bozorth, "Ferro-magnetism," 1951, D. Van Nostrand Co. Negative repeller bends electron beam back through output cavity to accelerator electrode. Wideband modulation is accomplished with low modulating power by swinging repeller voltage. Efficiency is high at high-power levels in uhf region

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Reflex resnatrons of this type are capable of producing over 2,500 watts at 560 mc with 8-mc modulation

Reflex Resnatron Shows

E MERGING as a byproduct of a conventional resnatron investigation at Westinghouse, the reflex resnatron has exhibited characteristics that show it to be well suited for uhf television transmitter output stages.

The conventional^{1,2} resnatron is essentially a two-cavity device, operated so that electrons are den-



FIG. 1—Simplified cross-section drawing shows action of negative repeller in turning back electron beam

sity modulated or bunched in the grid-cathode gap of the first cavity and then highly accelerated into the accelerator-anode gap of the second cavity. All high-frequency circuit elements are integral parts of the cavity systems, and dielectrics such as glass are external to the fields to which they could present losses.

A factor contributing however in even larger measure to the highefficiency characteristic of this device, is the geometrical confinement of electron trajectories to well-defined, intense field regions. Nevertheless this in turn permits, by the additional use of high voltages, establishment of efficient electron transit-time relationships with respect to the phases of the alternating voltage. This feature of high efficiency is bought, to some extent, at the expense of bandwidth, for the high voltages necessary to transfer energy to or from the electron beam during a single transit demand correspondingly high shunt resistances. This consideration is pertinent in view of certain properties of the reflex resnatron.

Reflex Operation

The reflex resnatron is similar to the conventional resnatron in most respects, except that the anode is operated at a negative potential with respect to the accelerator grid such that the electron beam terminates, not at the anode, but at the accelerator. Figure 1 shows schematically the physical design of the reflex resnatron. Two reentrant quarter-wave cavities in geometrical opposition are traversed axially by an electron beam. The two opposing end faces of the inner cylinders constitute, respectively, cathode and repeller or negative anode. The intervening cavity end faces function as control grid and accelerator, respectively, their insulation for static potentials being maintained by the use of chokes.

As in the conventional resnatron,

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Exploded view of electron-beam-forming section of reflex resnatron shows grid and filament construction. All electrodes are water cooled



FIG. 2—Seven filaments, control and accelerator grid apertures are accurately aligned to prevent electrons from hitting grids on way to output cavity

Promise for UHF TV

a high-frequency driving field is maintained between cathode and grid which, with a suitable static bias, permits density-bunched groups of electrons to enter into the high static accelerating field between grid and positive accelerator.

It is in the gap of the output cavity that a marked deviation from usual resnatron operation occurs. The electron bunches which enter through the accelerator are confronted, aside from the high-frequency field to which they render work, by a retarding static field which permits them to penetrate the gap up to the neighborhood of the repeller and then reflects them back onto the accelerator.

This twofold interaction with the output field requires only approximately half the opposing high-frequency voltage necessary for single transit. This leads to a reduction of the optimum loaded shunt resistance by a factor of four, as a theoretical limit, and therefore to a corresponding increase in the bandwidth of the output cavity.

Conversion Efficiency

As will be explained later, the efficiencies of energy conversion are rather sensitive to variations of the retarding field so that the output power can be modulated by swinging the repeller voltage. Since few, if any, electrons will arrive at the repeller, one obtains the gratifying result that power modulation is possible with small demands on the modulating system at the wide bandwidth given by the output cavity. Meanwhile the high power and efficiency capabilities, characteristic of the resnatron. remain essentially intact in reflex operation. The necessary grid driving powers can be obtained either in amplifier or oscillator operation. However, the operating conditions of the tube lend themselves particularly to amplifier action.

It is necessary to define the position of the reflex resnatron in the general classification of reflex devices, particularly with respect to the Barkhausen oscillator and the reflex klystron. The Barkhausen oscillator is a triode in which electrons oscillate around a positive grid under the action of a negative anode field. The resnatron cavity characteristics of space and time focusing of the electron bunches are here entirely absent, and hence available powers and efficiencies are small.

The reflex klystron is a klystron oscillator in which input and output cavity are folded back into a single resonator. Its action as a converter of velocity bunched electron groups into density bunches remains however unchanged. In contrast to this, the reflex resnatron, although it maintains much of the time and phase focusing features of the original tube, is essentially a twocavity amplifier which exhibits a rather unique interaction between electron beam and output field. It is therefore basically different from all other reflex devices.

Transit-Time Effects

The time of flight of the electron during its twofold crossing of the output gap must fulfill a number of conditions for maximum conversion efficiency. The electron entering the gap must first of all encounter a retarding phase of the high-frequency field to render energy to it. This field, in combination with that produced by the static repeller voltage, must bring the electron to rest near the repeller at such a time that when the electron falls back towards the accelerator, it again experiences in the main a retarding phase of the high-frequency field.

Equations can be set up for the ideal of a single electron per cycle, which can be physically realized in an amplifier by permitting a vanishing angle of flow of electrons to pass the control grid. There results then, by the use of Lagrangian multipliers, a corresponding set of conditions. The total transit angle must be 314.4 electrical degrees, equal times being spent by the electron during its transit while the high-frequency field is first aiding, then opposing that of the repeller. Moreover, the repeller voltage has to fulfill a certain condition of resonance with respect to the power and the accelerator voltage. When the repeller voltage is different from its optimal value, the electrons are turned back at different points in the gap so that the subsequent variation in the timing of electron interactions between the electrons and the field will lead to reduced conversion efficiencies. Graphical analysis shows that for the case of normal angles of flow, the theoretical conversion efficiency of the electron energies amounts to nearly 90 percent.³ Deviations from the condition of resonance will result in loss of output power. Therein lies the possibility of modulation by swinging the negative repeller voltage. It can be shown by the same graphical means³ that if the repeller voltage is varied through a range of values which are more positive than the resonance point, the changes of power will be much larger than in



FIG. 3—Modulation curves for lowpower operation of reflex resnatron. Note that maximum power peak moves toward low repeller voltage (more positive) region for higher accelerator voltages

the more negative range. This is indeed borne out by modulation curves taken with the experimental tube.

Tube Construction

The most important design consideration centers around the electron-beam-forming structure shown exploded in Fig. 2. The structure consists of filaments and control grid, located in the region of highest field intensity in the input cavity, and accelerator grid and repeller, located in the corresponding section of the output cavity.

The filaments consist of U-shaped tantalum channels partly filled with sintered thoria-tungsten powder. The channels serve the triple function of heating the electron-emissive material, supporting it, and initially focusing the beam. The channels are positioned by thin elastic strands which permit lateral thermal expansion of the filaments without appreciable change of the gap spacing. The use of such channels has special merit of reducing interelectrode capacitance.

Other filament designs have also been used with this tube. However, any design has to provide a satisfactory compromise between two conflicting requirements—to combine beam-focusing properties with high field intensities. Beam focusing is necessary to prevent electrons from striking the grids. High field intensities are needed for high emission and short interelectrode transit times. Focusing properties could be tested either with a rubber model or, more effectively, by determining the potential line contours with an electrolytic tank and subsequent mapping of the spacial electron trajectories according to well-known methods. Transit times were determined analytically.⁸ In this manner, the necessary recess of the emissive surface with respect to the equipotential sidewalls was determined, with the result that negligible current loss to the control grid was observed.

The openings in the two grids are aligned with the filaments. The repeller of this experimental tube extends a flat surface toward the gap, spaced at such a distance from the accelerator that the resonance condition mentioned above can be fulfilled for sufficient gap penetration of the beams at the desired range of voltages and frequencies.

In usual resnatron practice the anode is provided with an alignment of slots or recesses. This is done to reduce the detrimental effect of secondary electrons by delaying, in the resulting inhomogeneous fields, their appearance in the gap until a retarding phase of the field confronts them.

Such slots do not appear to be necessary in the reflex resnatron. The repeller is struck by but few electrons, and the resulting secondaries may indeed rather enhance the desired effect, while those produced on the accelerator are inhibited by the static field. A flat repeller surface was chosen for this reason, and also because such geometry was particularly suitable for a comparison of experiments and theory.

A fraction of the reflected beam will leave the output cavity through the accelerator openings, but only a minor portion of the electrons will actually enter the cavity twice. This small, but undesired, effect can be further reduced by providing the repeller with a centrally projecting rim or knife edge so as to distort the field somewhat and increase the lateral velocity component of the electrons.

All electrodes are water cooled, particular emphasis being placed on the accelerator which has to dissi-

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pate most of the losses and can at present absorb more than 5 kilo-Figure 2 watts continuously. shows the center section of the tube. The most suitable coupling conditions for driving and output power were determined by a combination of Rieke charts and Q-circles.4

The experimental tube was continuously pumped during operation. This made it possible to rotate the output loop during operation, use demountable gasket joints in the flange connections, and accomplish tuning by moving plungers through sliding vacuum seals. A commercial tube in which all characteristics have been previously established does not need these liberties of adjustment and can therefore be sealed. The cathode block supporting the filaments is split, the two halves being separately water cooled and insulated by a thin mica sheet so as to maintain the filament heater voltage in the order of 2 volts.

Performance

Initially the repeller of the tube was provided with two wide-spaced fins permitting the emission from filaments to approach the surface through a moderately inhomogeneous field. This made it possible to operate the resnatron either conventionally, while the anode was positive (or of equal potential with the accelerator), or in reflex action with the anode as a negative repeller.

The effect of secondary electrons in conventional operation was in this construction already very much reduced. At the same time reflex operation was still fairly effective since the same resonance condition was valid for most of the electrons. The merits of the two types of operation could then be compared directly. It was found that the reflex resnatron produced nearly the same amount of output power, but more than double the bandwidth when compared with the resnatron.

So far the results obtained for the reflex resnatron with flat repeller are as follows. At a frequency of 560 mc power outputs of 2,600 watts have been obtained with a bandwidth of about 8 mc, a power gain of about 5, and an overall

efficiency of 38 percent, while the repeller was held 6,500 volts negative with respect to the accelerator potential of 8,000 volts.

Of particular interest are the modulation curves which were measured statically by varying the repeller potential and observing the resulting output power for various parameters of the accelerator voltage. The output power depends, of course, also on the value of the beam current. Thus Fig. 3 shows modulation curves for three operating points of the accelerator voltage at low currents and correspondingly low powers. Figure 4 shows such curves at relatively high currents and powers. Although the two charts were taken with small intervening changes in the construction of the tube and much changed grid driving conditions, a typical behavior is demonstrated in both.

First of all, the repeller potential for maximum power shifts towards more positive values when the accelerator voltage is increased. This can be qualitatively explained by stating that the effect which greater velocities of entry into the gap have on the transit times of the electrons and their resonance with field variation can be cancelled by a longer path or, in other words, deeper gap penetration.

Secondly, an asymmetry of the modulation curves is noted inasmuch as the increase of power with repeller voltage is much steeper



FIG. 4-At higher output levels, linear modulation characteristics are also obtainable. Curves for various accelerator voltages are shown

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when coming from the positive side towards the maximum than when approaching it from negative values. The reason for this lies in the fact than when the transit times become longer than the optimal value as a result of more positive repeller voltages, the electrons arrive at the accelerator during a more positive phase of the highfrequency field from which they then draw power. If however the transit times are somewhat too short, the electrons arrive in any case against a negative phase with much less variation in conversion efficiency.

It is obviously perferable to modulate the reflex resnatron on the steep part of the curve, if the current to the repeller is held negligible. The power necessary for modulation is then almost entirely that required by the static interelectrode capacitance for the variation of the repeller potential at signal frequency.

New designs are possible which will utilize the reflex principle somewhat more effectively, for example by a further gain in bandwidth. Such a scheme would, for instance, include the separation of the static repelling field from the cavity gap which could be crossed twice or more by the beam. These latter schemes lead however beyond the scope of this discussion which demonstrates that the reflex resnatron is not only interesting in its own right, but might well claim a highly competitive role in the uhf power field.

The authors wish to express their appreciation for the many helpful discussions and suggestions by Dr. J. W. Coltman.

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Coast Guard cutter "Courier" assigned to Project Vagabond can broadcast on short waves from inverted pyramid antennas forward. Receiving whips are aft

Project Vagabond

Floating radio relay station carries complete receiving and recording equipment for programming 150-kw broadcast transmitter and two 35-kw high-frequency transmitters. Designed for interim service at a shoreside location, the installation could also operate at sea using special antennas

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V^{OICE} OF AMERICA'S need for a powerful, portable radio-broadcasting plant is met by the installation aboard the U.S. Coast Guard cutter "Courier." It will serve principally as a temporary relay station during the construction period of permanent overseas relay bases.

Avoiding the approximate 18month delay between acquisition of an overseas site and the completion of construction, the "Courier" can start broadcasting within a few hours of arrival at a new location. Another advantage of the floating relay station is its flexibility—the ability to move into areas dictated by political necessity, and the ability to shift location as a deterrent to Soviet jamming.

The vessel used for the project

is a C1-M-AV1 Maritime Administration coastal cargo ship built in 1945. It has several advantages for this project. A smaller vessel would force undue crowding of electronic equipment. Excessive ballast would be required to get a larger ship down in the water. The "Courier" has its engine room and stack aft, thereby facilitating the installation of the balloon deck amidships, directly over the medium-wave transmitter.

Operations

The station is designed to receive short-wave broadcasts from VOA transmitters in the States and relay them simultaneously on regular broadcast and short-wave frequencies, thus increasing the coverage of the VOA at strategic points overseas. The station can also originate programs in its own studio, or record programs received on short waves, for playback at peak local listening periods.

The main transmitter is RCA BTA-150-A broadcast equipment rated at 150 kw antenna power. It uses four 9C21 water-cooled tubes in the final amplifier, highlevel-modulated by four more 9C21's. The antenna for this transmitter, which operates anywhere between 540-1,600 kc, is a §-in. diameter phosphor-bronze cable supported by a Navy ZKA barrage balloon.

Normally, the balloon carries 600 ft of $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. nylon line between the balloon junction fitting and the top of the antenna. The nylon serves the dual purpose of getting the

balloon above ground-turbulent air currents and absorbing the shock of sudden gusts. The ZKA is 69 ft long, 35 ft in diameter and has a static lift of 600 lb at sea level. It has a ratio of lift over drag of about 1.8 to 1, so that its lift increases as wind velocity increases.

Although it tends to fly into the wind like a kite, the ZKA has flown in 40-knot gusts without deviating from the vertical position by more than 30 degrees. A special winch, insulated from the deck by large tower-base insulators, makes it convenient to change antenna length for different frequencies without cutting the cable. A special 36-in. insulator with corona shield is used at the top of the antenna.

The floating relay station carries four 350-ft steel towers in the hold. They are used for a directional array on medium waves whenever the vessel is anchored at a fixed location for an extended period of time. The towers are fed by an open six-wire line mounted on pilings. An emergency antenna can also be used on medium waves. Strung between the masts, this antenna is not very efficient and would be used only as a last resort.

Two Collins high-frequency transmitters are also installed aboard the "Courier." These are modified type 207-B1 equipments rated at 50 kw for c-w telegraph and 35 kw broadcast power to the antenna. The antennas for the two shortwave transmitters were developed by Weldon & Carr especially for this project. They are designed to maintain a fairly constant input impedance over a range of 3.5 to 1 in frequency. Nominal input impedance is 175 ohms, making it convenient to feed them with a 12-in. square-duct form of unbalanced line with 3-in. inner conductor.

The antenna is essentially onehalf a folded dipole, mounted vertically, with the center portion expanded to broaden its usable bandwidth. The feed end is mounted on an insulator and the far end is bolted directly to the ship's hull.

A combination studio, control room and receiving room is located aft of the ship's wheelhouse. Eight vertical whip receiving antennas are spaced around the afterpart of



Shorl-wave transmitter (left) and 150-kw broadcaster (center) are located around held. Massive hatch in deck (this side of centrol console) gives access to powersupply equipment in lower hold



Power supply for 150-xw transmitter is in lower hold. Rectifier units shown here are placed behind transmitter

the ship. A rejection filter is installed at the base of each whip antenna, to attenuate the frequencies being used by the shipboard transmitters. Each antenna is brought in by coaxial line to a patch panel in the receiving room.

Two Collins-Crosby dual-diversity exalted-carrier receivers and two Northern Radio-Hammarlund dual-diversity receivers are installed in the receiving room. Two of these receivers are equipped for either frequency-shift teleprinter or broadcast reception. Two Link Radio 960-mc stl receivers are also permanently installed. The 960-mc program transmitters and their 4ft parabolic antennas are carried in the hold and are set up whenever the vessel is stationed long enough in one spot to put up a shore-based receiving station with triple-diversity rhombics.

A 50-watt 250-mc cue-circuit transmitter-receiver is used between the shore-based receiving station and the ship.

A broadcast consolette in the receiving room controls two Fairchild gimbal-mounted turntables equipped for recording and playback. Two Ampex tape recorders are also installed in the receiving room.

The communications room is lo-



Smith-chart plot of the special shortwave broadcast antenna



Massive coaxial line with temporary lead to broad-band antenna

cated directly below the receiving room and contains necessary radioteletypewriter printer equipment for two-way operation, either encrypted or in plain language.

Special precautions were taken to prevent damage to equipment in heavy seas and from engine vibration. All three of the large transmitters are set on foundations comprising a 3-in. layer of cork and 8-in. reinforced concrete slabs.

Sway bracing welded to bulkheads prevents large transformers and other tall units from shifting in rough weather.

Project Vagabond was completed under the direction of George Q. Herrick, Chief, Division of Radio Facilities, Plans and Development, Broadcasting Service, U. S. Department of State.



Receiving equipment and recording devices are aft. Direct or delayed broadcasts can be arranged using diversity receivers shown



Inverted pyramids are mounted upon special superstructure. One end is grounded and other is mounted upon insulator

Electro-Optical Shutters for Ballistic Photography

Equipment developed for Kerr electro-optical shutters gives either a single pulse or ten identical pulses spaced 25, 50 or 100 microseconds apart. A modified line modulator employing capacitor discharge through a type 4C35 hydrogen thyratron and very low-impedance load produces a 50,000-volt pip

A solution to the problem of high-speed photography of self-illuminated objects in exterior ballistic studies, it was decided to utilize the properties of the Kerr electro-optical shutter. To accomplish this it was necessary to design an electronic circuit that would produce either one pulse, one microsecond wide with a magnitude of 40,000 volts, or ten similar pulses, spaced either 25, 50, or 100 microseconds apart.

Line Modulator

Resort was made to the linemodulator method in which the pulses are generated at the outputvoltage level. The approach used was that of charging a capacitor and then discharging it by means of a switch through a very lowimpedance load. The R-C time constant of the circuit could be so low that the output voltage would actually be a pulse of very short duration. The capacitor used was 0.02 microfarad and the load was 50 ohms as represented by a loaded pulse transformer. The time constant of this circuit was therefore one microsecond. The switch used was a 4C35 hydrogen thyratron whose purpose was to reduce its impedance to a minimum during the pulsing operation.

When the thyratron fires, the voltage drop across it is approximately 70 volts and therefore the entire capacitor voltage (which is the B-supply voltage) is developed across the transformer. The circuit is actually a modified line modulator circuit in that the pulse width is determined by the high-voltage cir-

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cuit. One advantage of this system is that the pulse width can be varied within very wide limits merely by switching in different size loading resistors.

Because the width and shape of the output pulse are determined in the high-voltage section, the precision needed to shape the triggering pulse is greatly reduced. The 4C35 thyratron operates satisfactorily as a switch because it satisfies the following criteria. The firing time can be precisely controlled. The tube conducts current until the network is discharged and then becomes an

open circuit. The voltage drop across the tube while conducting is sufficiently low. Peak operating voltage is sufficiently high. The tube performs satisfactorily with respect to temperature, pressure and age; and it has satisfactory life.

Recovery Time

For use in a multiple-shot case one additional requirement is necessary; namely, that the tube recover in a shorter time than the time required between pulses. In this case the deionization time determines the maximum repetition



A 0.50 caliber projectile travelling at approximately 3,000 feet a second breaks the trip wire (at its center) to operate the flash system

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FIG. 1—The first system used a single-shot pulse generator to trigger a stroboscopic flashlamp and a Kerr cell



FIG. 2—Pulse generator and multiple trigger circuits for several rapidly recurring photographs are used to energize the thyratron counters in Fig. 3



FIG. 3—Two sets of counter amplifiers and driver tubes are shown; ten are used. They make possible multiple shots of the same projectile

rate that can be used. Extensive tests showed that the 4C35 hydrogen thyratron could not serve for the pulse repetition rate required. Two methods were investigated for cutting down the deionization time. First, a slight mismatch was introduced in the circuit to provide an inverse voltage. Second, a negative grid bias was introduced to sweep out any positive ions remaining in the cathode space.

Using these methods it was found that the minimum deionization time possible was about 70 microseconds. Since a deionization time greater than 25 microseconds could not be tolerated, it was decided to use a circuit that would contain 10 hydrogen thyratrons. In this fashion the deionization time of any thyratron would be unimportant.

Single-Shot Circuit

Figure 1 shows that the 2050 thyratron switch will normally be cut off by the bias on the 6H6 rectifier. This will allow the two 1- μ f capacitors in the plate circuit of the 2050 to charge up to approximately 250 volts. It will also allow the 0.02- μ f capacitor in the plate circuit of the 4C35 to charge up to approximately 5,000 volts and the 2- μ f capacitor in the light source unit to charge up to approximately 1,500 volts.

When the triggering wire is broken, a positive pulse from the bleeder is applied to the 2050 grid through the 0.1-uf grid capacitor. This permits the 2050 to fire and short the two 1-µf capacitors in its plate circuit to ground. One of these capacitors discharges through the primary of the ignition transformer in the light-source unit, producing a secondary voltage of sufficient amplitude to break down the FT-130 tube. The ionization in the flash tube allows the discharge of the 2-uf light-storage capacitor through the FT-130 tube, thus giving off a brilliant flash of shortduration light.

The other 1-af capacitor in the 2050 plate circuit will discharge through the primary of a small pulse transformer. The resulting secondary pulse is then delayed about 3.75 microseconds before it fires the 4C35 hydrogen thyratron.

The firing of the 4C35 switch shorts the 0.02- μ f capacitor to ground, allowing it to discharge through the primary of the pulse transformer. The secondary voltage is applied to the Kerr cell, thus opening the electro-optical shutter. The delay line allows the shutter to open when the light flash is at its peak value.

Multiple-Shot Circuit

The low-voltage pulse-forming circuit shown in Fig. 2 operates as follows. The type 6AC7 oscillator comprises a 120-kc crystal oscillator driving a 6V6 blocking oscillator at the same frequency. This in turn feeds a 6H6 diode counter circuit that has counting ratios of 12-to-1, 6-to-1 or 3-to-1 with output frequencies of 40, 20 and 10 kc. The output of the counter triggers a single-shot blocking oscillator (6V6) whose repetition rate depends upon the counter ratio. The output is then amplified in half a 6SN7, sent through a 6H6 clipper stage and then put into a type 6J5 output cathode follower.

With the hydrogen-thyratron counter circuit described below for triggering the high-voltage circuit, it is not necessary to limit the number of pulses to ten. The counter will give only ten output pulses for ten-plus input pulses. It is therefore only necessary to determine and control the starting time of the pulses. This is accomplished by supplying the plate voltage of the cathode follower through a 2050 thyratron that is used as a trigger tube. The output tube will then be inoperative until the thyratron is fired, after which it will act as a cathode follower and supply pulses to the thyratron counter circuit from the blocking oscillator.

The second half of the 6SN7 is used as a cathode follower to provide oscilloscope monitoring of the signal output from the diode counter.

A series of pulses from the circuit of Fig. 2 is fed into the counter circuit of Fig. 3 that uses ten 2050 thyratron tubes. The purpose of this ring counter is to divert the first ten pulses to as many 4C35 hydrogen thyratrons. Bias is applied to the grids of all the 2050

thyratrons so that they are normally nonconducting. However, the bias in the first tube is made less than that for the other nine tubes. Each 2050 has a load comprising both cathode and plate resistors. The plate resistors are made small enough so that when a tube fires, it will continue to conduct. The triggering pulse is of such magnitude that only the first tube with low bias will fire, even though the pulse is applied to all the tubes. The grid return of V_2 is to the cathode of V_1 ; hence the voltage drop across the cathode of V_1 is applied in op-



FIG. 4—Kerr cell is driven to multiple operation by thyratrons triggered from ten channels

position to the bias on V_2 , lowering it sufficiently to fire on the next pulse. The firing of V_2 lowers the bias on the third tube in a similar fashion, and this sequence continues until all of the ten tubes fire.

If it is desired to fire only n tubes, the (n + 1) tube may be removed, thus breaking the cycle. Once the tubes have been fired, further trigger pulses have no effect on them. The circuit is reset by opening the plate-voltage supply lead.

A single stage (a half 6SN7 and grid-driver 2050) follows the output of each channel of the thyratron counters to pulse the highvoltage circuit.

Kerr-Cell Gates

Referring to Fig. 4, the highvoltage circuit consists of ten 4C35 hydrogen thyratrons. The cathodes of all the thyratrons are grounded, and from the plates 0.02-uf capacitors are connected to a common pulse transformer. The other side of the pulse transformer is grounded. To decrease loading effects on the power supply, the

plates are returned to the high voltage through one-megohm resistors. The impedance of the grid circuits has to be maintained at a low level to prevent the first tube from triggering the second tube before the second pulse arrives.

This would normally happen because the storage capacitor and the primary of the pulse transformer form an oscillatory circuit even though it is so damped that there is only one overshoot. The overshoot of the pulse reaches the grid of the second tube by dividing between the plate and grid capacitances. If the grid impedance is high enough, voltage is developed across it to fire that tube. Reducing the grid resistor of the 4C35 to 50 ohms remedies this situation.

The high-voltage power supply uses a 2X2 in a conventional halfwave rectifier circuit whose output voltage can be varied from 0 to 6,000 volts. This voltage may be adjusted and observed from the lower front panel.

Performance

Tests on the completed circuit show that the desired output of one-microsecond pulses, up to 50,000 volts in magnitude, with the appropriate spacings of 25, 50, or 100 microseconds can be obtained. It is necessary to have all leads shielded, r-f filters in the B+ leads of the trigger tubes (2050's), and bypass capacitors in the filament, power-supply, and a-c supply lines to insure satisfactory operation of the circuit at maximum voltage (6,000 v input). Otherwise, stray pickup and noise that appear in the plate circuit of the 2050 counter tubes would cause the trigger tubes to fire continuously. This is undesirable because the hydrogen thyratrons keep firing sporadically. Also as an aid in reducing the stray pickup, the grid-to-ground impedance of the 6SN7 amplifiers is reduced by shunting the 8.2K grid-toresistor with a 1.2K ground resistor.

The equipment described was developed under a contract between New York University and Frankford Arsenal, Department of the Army, by the Research Division. College of Engineering.

Fabricating Circuits

C IRCUIT ANALYSIS has been facilitated at Loyola University by a plastic-breadboard method of mounting components.

Anyone engaged in the development of electronic circuits is sure to find this method more convenient than the chassis, breadboard or haywire layouts in general use. As the photograph shows, the method is essentially that of imbedding circuit components in a sheet of thermoplastic material. Many plastics currently available, such as Plexiglass, Lucite and Polystyrene work very nicely. The technique is currently in use at Hughes Aircraft for electronic circuit development.

Besides an inherent tendency to appear neat, the plastic sheet provides a maximum of mounting convenience and access, together with a minimum of time and effort spent in fabrication. Many variations in actual procedure exist, and the creative minds of development men will find a fertile field for their own innovations. Some of the methods used thus far are described below.

Mounting Small Components

To mount small resistors and capacitors, simply apply a hot iron to the component lead and push it into the plastic material with pliers. The heated wire melts the plastic and slides in easily. When the plastic cools a very strong supporting bond results. Conventional mounting procedures using terminal boards have the disadvantage of terminals being either too far apart, or, worse, too close together. The plastic sheet provides any desired amount of spacing and the support leads themselves become handy solder terminals.

For development work, a large economy of components is achieved, since it is unnecessary to cut the leads or bend them around terminals. Another important time-saving factor lies in the exclusive use of bare wire for interconnections. This is possible since any long wire may be held rigidly in place by simply pushing it into the plastic with the hot iron tip.

Mounting Larger Parts

Components such as tube sockets, transformers and potentiometers can usually be mounted in a secure fashion merely by heating appropriate parts of them with the iron and pushing them into the plastic material. The photograph show how this can be done. Should a given component require the use of screws, several alternative schemes for inserting them work



Components mounted on a plastic breadboard with a hot soldering copper. Using the technique for the first time, a student prepared this layout in five minutes

on Plastic Breadboards

Quarter-inch thermoplastic sheet supports components during circuit development or for class demonstrations. Wire leads, lugs or hardware can be imbedded in the plastic using a hot soldering iron and slight pressure. Method is quicker and more convenient than conventional breadboard layouts

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nicely. Most people are familiar with the ease with which these plastics may be drilled or tapped.

A quicker method is merely to push small screws into the plastic while holding a hot iron to them. the plastic flows readily into the threads forming a tight bond similar to that found in fiber lock-nuts. When the plastic cools, the screws can be turned out for changing parts and perfect threads will remain in the hole for reinsertion.

Drilling Holes

For larger screws and items such as phone jacks and potentiometer shafts, a different approach is useful. Using an iron tip with a diameter about the same as the threaded part, the hot tip is forced through the plastic sheet and held a moment to allow the surrounding plastic to soften. The iron is then removed and the threaded part quickly inserted. It must be held in place while the plastic cools. Perfect threads will form about the shaft and the part may be tightened or loosened as desired.

Connector Plugs

When plug-and-jack contacts are needed for power connections to the chassis, a locating jig is easily made by drilling out a piece of thermosetting (heat-resistant) material such as Bakelite, Micarta or Masonite. Stiff wires can be inserted into the thermoplastic sheet to form the needed plug. Such an arrangement permits easy connection to chassis in use and eliminates the lead cable problem when the chassis are stored.

Teaching Circuits

A small plastic sheet is marked with the schematic diagram of a circuit and the components mounted as suggested, each one positioned next to its corresponding symbol. A View-Graph or Opaque projector is used to project an image of the circuit upon a large screen. Power is applied and the circuit is functioning while this is done. A projection oscilloscope is used to display the waveforms present at various circuit points upon the same screen. A large image of a vtvm is also projected on the screen to show voltage readings. This is a most effective method of bringing together the theoretical development of circuit analysis and the practical application of such theory. Using suitable calibration devices, actual circuit constants are inserted into the general formulas developed and results displayed for direct proof of the theory under discussion.

The Opaque projector is better for preliminary work since it shows the circuit components in their true colors and aids in teaching color codes and emphasizing voltage ratings. When the circuit components are carefully arranged to lie near the same plane, the depth of focus permits lettering or numbering on small parts to be read easily. This type of projection requires a semidark room however, and note taking is difficult unless shadow boxes are used to illuminate writing areas.

For class participation work, or demonstration laboratory, the View-Graph, which does not show color, but instead projects a clearly defined silhouette, works nicely. The View-Graph may be used in fairly strong light, enabling students to collect data and take notes. If the group demonstration lectures are followed by individual experiment sessions on the same plastic-circuit preparations, it is found that the coverage rate and comprehension of material presented are both greatly increased.

In advanced laboratory work where actual fabrication or modification of circuits is done, a standard size plastic sheet 6 by 3 by \ddagger in. is used together with an aluminum support rack. For this purpose the plastic behaves co-operatively, holding components rigidly or releasing them readily upon application of heat. The components for the chassis in the photograph were all mounted in five minutes by a student who was utilizing the technique for the first time. The economy achieved by repeated use of the same components enables students to have a more expensive group of parts for research or development work than would otherwise be possible.



FIG. 1—Full-wave crystal diode switch converts zero-point symmetry to equivalent zero-axis symmetry



FIG. 2—Transfer admittances for squarer (bottom) and Thyrite network replaced by linear resistor (top) are shown. Parabola is indicative of $i = kV^2$



FIG. 3—Proper shunt resistance will allow for good squaring action over current range indicated

Mean Square

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T^N EVALUATING complex voltage and current waveforms it is most significant to make comparisons in terms of root mean square values. Popular types of power instruments have been available for many years that read true rms values up to frequencies of about 500 cycles.

At audio frequencies, the conventional types of vacuum-tube voltmeters are generally peak or average-reading instruments. Although the scale is calibrated to indicate the rms value of a sine wave, the reading is ambiguous for complex waveforms. An instrument that indicates the rms value of a complex waveform at audio frequencies with high sensitivity, is a valuable tool in the study of nonsinusoidal waveforms.

One rms voltmeter commercially available is the Diotron¹. This instrument reads the heating capacity of a waveform by the novel use of an emission-limited diode. Unfortunately the diode emission depends on its previous history (overloads) and the associated d-c amplifiers require frequent zerosetting. Another rms indicator is included in a commercial power level recorder², which employs vacuum tubes for squaring the input signal. This technique is rather popular in squaring circuits^{a, 4}. The critical choice of tubes and operating points is a basic limitation to this technique.

This article describes a voltmeter which by using nonlinear elements instantaneously squares any input signal. A D'Arsonval meter movement in the output gives an indication of the mean square of that input signal. The meter reading is linear in volts squared and by recalibration, the square root of the mean square can be read directly. The nonlinear network requires a low-impedance driving source and a preamplifier

Squaring Circuit

The squarer employs Thyrite as the nonlinear element. This material has an extreme voltage coefficient which results in an instantaneous volt-ampere characteristic which is symmetrical about the origin and follows:

$|i| = k |v|^n$

where n varies between 1.5 and 7. Thyrite materials which have the lower resistance range are generally the least nonlinear or have the lower exponents.



FIG. 4—In dynamic squaring technique used, minimum second harmonic distortion is sought with sinusoid applied



Fig. 5—Sinusoidal input (bottom) results in second harmonic sinewave (top) applied to squarer

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Vacuum-Tube Voltmeter

Zero-setting and balancing controls are eliminated and output scale is linear in power and square-law in voltage. Nonlinear resistance network squaring action is accurate to ±2.5 percent for current range of 50 to 1. Top frequency is 500 kilocycles

Nonlinearity can be reduced within limits by shunting the unit with a resistor or putting a resistor in series. The former technique is to be preferred since the composite resistance decreases, increasing the overall sensitivity. Starting with Thyrite having an exponent slightly greater than 2, it is a relatively simple matter to shunt and linearize it, so that the overall exponent is made closely 2(n = 2), for a single quadrant. For a given range to be optimumly squared, the shunt resistance depends on the current level or nominal resistance level and the Thyrite exponent.

Although the combination of Thyrite and shunt resistance has an exponent of 2 in a single quadrant, the unit is bilateral and has zero-point symmetry. The zeropoint symmetry must be converted to zero-axis symmetry for true squaring action. By interposing a full-wave bridge rectifier before the Thyrite, automatic switching is obtained which produces the required zero-axis symmetry. This action is shown in Fig. 1. The rectifier allows the Thyrite to operate in only one quadrant, which results in the electrical equivalent of a true square-law characteristic.

Figure 2 is an oscillogram of the bridge output current as a function of applied voltage for a linear resistance and a squared Thyrite element. The instantaneous voltampere characteristic can then be treated as $i = kv^{s}$.

The crystals used as rectifier elements do not significantly disturb the squared characteristic. The lowest nominal Thyrite impedance in the range used is about 4,000 ohms and the forward resistance of 1N34 crystals is around 100 ohms. The nonlinearity of the crys-



Two views of mean square voltmeter show simplicity of construction and operation

tal in the zero current region is of small importance since the true square-law characteristic should have infinite resistance at the origin. To guarantee squaring, including the crystal effects, it is convenient to choose the proper shunt resistor by squaring with a-c applied voltages. Plotting current vs voltage squared for different shunts indicates the transition to a square-law characteristic, as shown in Fig. 3.

The Thyrite material used in this case had an exponent of 3.34 before shunting it with a linear resistor. At a shunt resistance value of 9,500 ohms, the combination has an exponent of 2.0 for the current range indicated. A 5,000-ohm shunt results in an overall exponent less than 2.0. The higher exponent Thyrite is used to show the large alteration in exponent that is possible. Starting with an exponent slightly greater than 2, experience indicates that the squaring can be made to within \pm 2.5 percent for a current range of 50 to 1.

Distortion Analysis

A rapid method for choosing the shunt resistor and checking the overall performance of the squarer, requires the use of a distortion analyzer.

A 50-ohm resistor is connected in series with the squaring combination as shown in Fig. 4. The voltage developed across the resistor is passed on to the distortion analyzer. For true squaring action, an input sinusoid of the form

$$v = V_o \sin \omega t,$$

will result in a current

$$i = -\frac{k V_{o^2}}{2} - -\frac{k V_{o^2}}{2} \cos 2\omega t$$

The magnitude of the second-harmonic voltage across R, when divided by R, will give the current flowing (both peak a-c and d-c components are equal). This current should correspond to the sensitivity of the output meter. The a-c signal applied can be 200 cps and the distortion in the 400-cps output can be measured. By proper shunting, the distortion can be minimized for a chosen range.

It is important that the distortion in the driving source be as small as possible to avoid additional error. Likewise the internal impedance of the signal source must be extremely small or the nonlinear current drawn by the squarer will distort the output voltage. Oscillograms of observed waveforms are shown in Fig. 5. The fundamental frequency signal is first rectified as indicated. The current through the Thyrite-resistor combination exhibits good waveform and it is of second-harmonic frequency.

The d-c milliammeter in the output of the squarer indicates the mean square current irrespective of the waveform. A one-milliampere meter is convenient for the Thyrite used (8396839GR1). Approximately 4 volts rms are necessary to give full-scale deflection.

The input impedance of the composite squarer is bilateral and nonlinear, and varies approximately inversely with the amplitude of the applied voltage. It is important that the driving impedance be small so that the voltage applied to the squarer is identical to the input signal. Current drawn from the driving source by the network has only odd harmonics. This is a result of the bilateral nonlinear input resistance.

Driver Circuit

Special precautions are necessary in the design of the driver circuit for the nonlinear squarer. Since the impedance of the squarer varies inversely with the instantaneous voltage, applied signals having high peak to rms ratios (crest factor) can result in momentary impedances as low as 700 ohms. An extremely low internal impedance is required of the driver so as to preserve the complex voltage waveform.

The ordinary cathode follower is not sufficient and the coupling capacitor for d-c isolation adds to the driver impedance at low frequencies. As a point of interest, an electrolytic capacitor cannot be used for coupling because of its high leakage current.

The circuit of Fig. 6 is a satisfactory driver. The cathode-follower impedance is further reduced by feedback to a nominal 6 ohms and the overall gain is unity. The application of feedback, as indicated after the isolation, permits the use of a 4- μ f metallized paper capacitor. It requires in the neigh-



FIG. 6—Typical driver circuit with 6-ohm internal impedance and overall gain of unity



FIG. 7—Mean square voltmeter circuit. Overall feedback reduces internal resistance, stabilizes gain and improves frequency response

borhood of 4 volts at the input of the driver to pass an average current of 1 ma in the output meter. A preamplifier and attenuator are necessary to increase the overall sensitivity and provide all the aspects of a conventional voltmeter.

Another, and more efficient, driver circuit is shown in Fig. 7. By feeding back part of the output signal to the input stage the output impedance is reduced to approximately 8 ohms and the frequency response is considerably improved. The feedback factor of 0.023 combined with an overall gain of 570 makes the driver relatively independent of supply voltage variations and tube aging $(A\beta = 13)$.

As shown, an input signal of 0.1 volt results in full-scale deflection for the output meter. The output stage is capable of 20-ma swings with negligible distortion. The overall gain is adjusted by means of the 5,000-ohm feedback resistor for the particular Thyriteresistor combination's sensitivity.

By incorporating a cathode-follower driven attenuator before the driver the circuit becomes a practical mean square voltmeter. Each 10-db attenuation step corresponds to a 0.1 reduction in overall sensitivity. In Fig. 8 the linearity with overloads is compared to that of normal full-scale current. By replacing the output meter with a 20-ma meter, the input signal can be increased by a factor $\sqrt{20}$ with no loss in linearity. In replacing meters for this test it is obviously important to maintain the same total resistance in the squaring unit.

A frequency-response characteristic for the voltmeter at the first attenuator position is shown in Fig. 9. The response falls after 500,000 cycles. Changing the attenuator position will have no effect up until this region. Since the detector response is mean square, a 1-percent change in amplifier gain will produce a 2-percent change in output current.

Complex waves can have high crest factors. Pulses, for example can have large amplitudes and small rms values. Since all amplifiers have an overloading limit, a compromise must be reached compatible with the waveforms to be studied. By passing sufficient current through the cathode follower and by proper design of the preamplifier, crest factors of 6 based on full-scale sensitivity can be tolerated before clipping, and as much as 20 ma can pass instantaneously or continuously through the 1-ma meter. The problem of overloading

arises since a meter in conventional use can suffer severe overloads. A commercial 1-ma meter can pass 25 ma providing the pointer is brought up to the fullscale stop slowly. Damping of 0.5 second can be built into the meter or a large capacitance can be placed across the movement to achieve proper results.

Miscellaneous Details

ultimate high - frequency The range is limited by the high shunt capacitance of the Thyrite and the amplifier frequency response. Since the dielectric constant of the Thyrite material used is about 100, high frequencies are adversely affected and the squarer is no longer accurate. Therefore, complex waves having high-frequency components greater than 500,000 cps will be measured with error.

Fortunately, the higher frequency terms generally contribute little to the total rms value. The overall mean square linearity is \pm 2.5 percent of full scale.

The temperature sensitivity of the Thyrite can introduce an error. The Thyrite temperature coefficient of resistivity is about -0.5 percent per deg C.

The effects of temperature are apparent from the curves of Fig. 10 which were taken for the case of the Thyrite oven off and then on.

Although the meter can be calibrated with sine-wave signal inputs, it is of greater meaning to check the calibration with complex waveforms. A thermocouple-type r-f milliammeter was used to measure the rms value of a complex current passing through a 10-ohm resistor. The voltage drop across the 10-ohm resistor can be passed on to the voltmeter and the reading should correspond to the rms input voltage squared. The r-f milliammeter can be compared to an accurate d-c milliammeter for initial calibration.

The sum of two voltages of differfrequency and amplitude ent checked excellently with the thermocouple readings. Waveforms with excessive 3rd harmonic (that is, exciting current in a transformer) were measured correctly. A halfrectified sinusoid checked satisfactorily, after the d-c component was removed. A d-c meter was inserted in series with an a-c meter and the rms a-c current was

 $I_{a-c} = [I_T^2 - I_{d-c}^2]^{1/2}$

where I_T was the thermocouple reading. A check with triangular and rectangular pulses also gave a correct meter indication. The response to complex waveforms was very satisfactory.

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FIG. 8-Square law, as shown for sinusoidal inputs, is identical for 0 to 1 and 0 to 20-ma scales



FIG. 9-Frequency-response curve for voltmeter indicates useful response up to 500 kc



FIG. 10-Curves show temperature dependence due to Thyrite coefficient of -0.5 percent per deg C



Oscilloscope photos show complex waveforms synthesized by gen-

Synthetic Waveforms

Complex waveform generator, set to duplicate unknown waveform, shows harmonic percentages and phase shifts on control settings. Can be used in phasing-out harmonic distortion in high-power amplifiers, measuring circuit phase shift, testing components and calibrating test instruments

E FFECTS of supply-voltage har-monics on airborne electronic equipment have been studied using the complex waveform generator to be described to duplicate on a dual-beam oscilloscope the waveform under analysis. As may be seen from the photograph, the generator has nine variables which can be set to produce a desired waveform. These variables are the amplitudes of the fundamental, second, third, fourth and fifth harmonics, and the phases of the four overtones. The parameters of the synthetic waveform are then read from control settings.

The instrument has proved useful in amplifier design problems wherein a pure sine wave output is obtained at high power levels by introducing out-of-phase harmonic distortion to phase out harmonics generated in the amplifier. The generator has been found a useful instruction aid in demonstrating some aspects of the Fourier series. Commercial applications include testing instrument calibration for various phase and harmonic conditions and measuring phase shift in circuits and components. A commercial model of the device is shown in the photograph.

The generator output waveform can be adjusted from a sine wave to any wave shape within the limits of its nine variables. The general waveform can be expressed by the equation:

$$f(t) = E_1 \cos (\omega t + \phi_1) + E_2 \cos (2\omega t + \phi_2) + E_3 \cos (3\omega t + \phi_3) + E_4 \cos (4\omega t + \phi_1) + E_2 \cos (5\omega t + \phi_2)$$
(1)

The variable functions are: E_1 , E_2 , E_3 , E_4 , E_5 , ϕ_2 , ϕ_3 , ϕ_4 , and ϕ_5 .

The amplitudes of the fundamental, second, third, fourth and fifth harmonics are variable from 100 percent of fundamental amplitude to zero, and the phase angles of the second, third, fourth and fifth harmonics are variable from zero to 360 degrees.

The need for an instrument of this sort in the past led to the devel-

opment of electromechanical generators. None of these instruments attained popular use because of the inherent limitations of frequency range and excessive cost. The generator described is comparatively simple and dependable. It makes use of established principles and circuits to obtain precisely synchronized harmonics and to permit shifting the phase angle of the harmonics relative to the fundamental.

Theory of Operation

The block diagram (Fig. 1) indicates the method by which the various harmonics are obtained. A variable intermediate-frequency signal and a fixed i-f signal are heterodyned to obtain a variable audio-frequency signal. Both the fixed and variable i-f signals are multiplied in frequency and heterodyned to obtain the various harmonics of the audio fundamental. The phase of the harmonics is shifted in the fixed intermediate channel ahead of each multiplier.

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Table I-Synthetic Waveforms

	(\mathbf{A})	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Fund	100	100	100	100	12
2nd				70	28
3rd	30	22	10	50	40
4th				28	70
5th	30	5	-?	16	100

erator. Table I gives relative harmonic content for each waveshape

Speed Wave Analysis

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Shifting the i-f phase angle produces a corresponding shift in the heterodyned audio-signal phase angle. This may be demonstrated in the heterodyne equation.

The variable-frequency intermediate signal is represented by

 $e_y = E_y \cos \left(\omega + \Delta \omega\right) t \tag{2}$

where $\Delta \omega t$ is the difference in frequency between the fixed and variable oscillators.

The fixed-frequency signal is

 $e_x = E_x \cos(\omega t + \phi)$ (3) where ϕ is the shift in phase angle of the fixed-frequency signal before it is heterodyned. The heterodyned output current, assuming square-

$$i = a \ (e_x + e_y)^2$$

law detection, is:

Expanding Eq. 4 and substituting Eq. 2 and 3:

 $i = a \ E_{y^{2}} \cos^{2} (\omega + \Delta \omega) \ t + a \ 2 \ E_{x} \ E_{y}$ $\cos (\omega + \Delta \omega) \ t \cos (\omega \ t + \phi)$ $+ a \ E_{x^{2}} \cos^{2} (\omega \ t + \phi)$ (5)

The first and third terms, being of higher frequency, are neglected. By expanding the middle term of



Dials of commercial model of complex waveform generator

(6)

Eq. 5, Eq. 6 results:

(4)

 $i = a E_x E_y \cos (2 \omega t + \Delta \omega t + \phi)$ $+ a E_x E_y \cos (\Delta \omega t - \phi)$

The second term, $aE_{z}E_{z}$ cos $(\Delta\omega t - \phi)$, is the audio term which shows that the phase-angle shift that took place in the fixed i-f signal appears in the audio term after being heterodyned.

Phase-Shift Calibration

The phase-angle shift ϕ in the i-f channel appears in the audio term.

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Since the phase-angle shift takes place at the intermediate frequency, multiplying the frequency also multiplies the phase shift. The phase angle need be shifted only 180 degrees at the intermediate frequency to appear as a 360-degree shift in the second-harmonic audio signal, the third harmonic need be shifted only 120 degrees, the fourth 90 degrees and the fifth 72 degrees.

Since phase shifting takes place at a fixed frequency, no tuning adjustment is necessary in the phase shifters as the variable-frequency oscillator is tuned to obtain a variable audio frequency. The phase-shift dial calibrations hold regardless of any change in the audio frequency. Phase shift in the variable-frequency i-f channels is minimized by making the tuned channels sufficiently multiplier broad band to maintain a relatively constant phase angle as the vfo is tuned through the band. There is no change in audio amplitude as the phase angle is changed.

The amplitudes of the intermediate variable and fixed-frequency signals are adjusted at the frequency converters to provide relatively pure audio signals. In the experimental generator and in the production units there is less than one percent of harmonics present in the fundamental and harmonic audio channels over the fundamental frequency range of 25-3,000 cycles.

The various audio outputs are added in a resistor. Decoupling of the audio signals minimizes crosstalk between channels.

Circuit Details

Figure 2 shows the fundamental channel and one (the fourth harmonic) channel. The fixed-frequency oscillator is crystal controlled at The variable-frequency 100 kc. oscillator is a temperature-compensated Hartley oscillator with a tuning range from 100 to 103 kc. Buffer stages isolate the oscillators from the 6L7 frequency converter. The audio fundamental is available at the plate circuit of the frequency converter. The fundamental and fourth-harmonic audio mixers and output cathode follower are shown in Fig. 3.

The variable i-f multiplier consists of one stage of multiplication and one stage of amplification. The amplifier stage is necessary since the multiplier and amplifier tuned circuits are low Q to provide the necessary bandwidth for minimum phase shift within the tuning range. Without the amplifier there would be appreciable fundamental present in the harmonic output.

The phase-shift system used in the fixed-frequency channel is de-



Fig. 1—Block diagram shows how the amplitudes and phases may be varied to synthesize a given complex waveform

signed around standard. commercially-available components. It utilizes the fact that a shift of phase is obtained when a circuit is tuned through a fixed resonant point. For about a 45-degree shift on each side of resonance this shift is fairly linear, facilitating calibration of the phase-shift dials. In the second and third harmonic phase shifters, where a 180-degree and a 120-degree shift is required, two such circuits separated by an amplifier are used.

Small Phase Shifts

Where the phase shift required is less than 90 degrees, the circuits are trimmed and padded so that the full rotation of the phase-shift capacitor is utilized for the required phase shift. An additional phase-shift stage is provided in each channel with a separate control knob labelled PHASE-ZERO adjust. This is provided so that the main phase-shift dials can be set to read zero phase shift regardless of phase distortion in any amplifier used in conjunction with the generator.

The fixed-frequency multipliers and amplifiers are similar to those of the variable-frequency channels. The generator contains an output from which the complex waveform is available at one volt with a 500ohm output impedance. A synchronizing output is provided from which an oscilloscope may be synchronized with the audio fundamental so that the oscilloscope sweep will remain synchronized at the same part of the fundamental cycle as the waveshape is altered.

A vtvm output connected to a switch is provided so that the level of the fundamental and each harmonic may be monitored. In addition, the harmonic amplitude dials are calibrated. The phase-shift dials are calibrated in plus and minus 180 degrees from 0 degrees, providing a 360-degree total shift in phase in each of the harmonic channels.

Wave Analysis

Wave analysis, for waveforms of fairly high harmonic content, may be accomplished by synthesizing, with the generator, the waveform to be analyzed, and reading the harmonic content from the instrument. This may be done by applying the waveform to be analyzed to one gun of a dual-beam oscilloscope and matching the waveform under analysis with the generated wave. By superimposing one wave on the



Fig. 2—Schematic of fourth-harmonic channel illustrates processes of phase shifting and frequency multiplication that produce harmonics independently variable in phase and amplitude

other a fair degree of accuracy may be obtained. This method permits the harmonic analysis of waves of much higher frequency than is possible with present commercial analyzers, since the frequency of the wave to be analyzed may be many times greater than that of the synthesized wave. The frequency of the wave that may be analyzed is limited only by the oscilloscope used.

A greater degree of accuracy in wave analysis, but at a frequency range limited by the fundamental range of the generator, may be obtained by using the generator to phase out the harmonics of the waveform under analysis. The synchronizing output is shifted in phase by 180 degrees and fed into an amplifier whose distortion is to be measured. If the amplifier itself has 180 degrees of phase shift, the phase need not be shifted, but since most amplifiers do have some phase distortion, an auxiliary phase shifter is desirable.

The output of the amplifier and the output from which the complex waveform is obtained are mixed in a linear device, such as a resistor. The fundamental amplitude from the generator is then adjusted for minimum deflection in a vtvm or an oscilloscope connected across the mixing device. The fundamental amplitude necessary for minimum deflection is taken as the basis of the harmonic percentages. The second, third, fourth and fifth harmonic amplitudes and phases are then adjusted for further minimum. If the output is observed on an oscilloscope, the phasing out of the harmonics is facilitated. The amplitudes and phase displacement of the harmonics are obtained from the generator dials.

Other Applications

The output sine wave of one of the harmonic channels may be used in checking phase shift of a component. The portion of the sweep where the sine wave crosses the axis on an oscilloscope connected to the output of the generator is noted.

The component or circuit to be tested is then connected between the generator and the oscilloscope. With the oscilloscope sweep synchronized by the fundamental, which remains unchanged in phase, a shift in phase of the signal due to the circuit being tested will be indicated on the oscilloscope by the harmonic sine wave being displaced

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Fig. 3—Fundamental and fourth-harmonic mixers, showing amplitude controls and output cathode follower

along the sweep axis on the screen.

The harmonic phase-shift dial is then adjusted so that the position of the sine wave on the sweep axis is the same as it was when the oscilloscope was connected directly across the output of the generator. The phase shift necessary to bring the pattern back to its original position is the phase shift introduced by the circuit under test, and is read directly from the phaseshift dial.

The generator can also be used to solve the problem of maintaining a constant phase shift between two voltages as the frequency is changed.

Finding Phase Shift

By performing extra vector-rotating operations on the standard Smith transmission-line chart, the phase and magnitude of the voltage and current at a point on a line can be determined relative to the voltage and current at the termination

THE SMITH CHART¹ gives the impedance at a point on a transmission line when the impedance of the termination is known. But, in addition, the engineer often wishes to know the phase shift introduced by the section of line and the magnitude of the voltage and current with respect to the voltage and current at the termination.

By the use of extra operations, the Smith chart will give this extra information. It is also possible and useful to find the impedance and the phase and magnitude of the voltage and current referred to the voltage and current at the termination, when the termination is an impedance containing a negative resistance. A tube feeding power into one end of a line is such an impedance at the fundamental frequency.

A specific case where this information is useful is to be found in the design of grounded-grid oscillators which feed high-Q resonant circuits through transmission lines.^{2,a} The procedure to be followed in solving such problems will be explained by using specific examples.

Termination with Positive R

In the first example, the termination is an impedance containing a positive resistance. Assume line attenuation to be zero. The impedance will consist of a resistance of $2.0Z_o$ ohms in series with an inductance of $1.4Z_o$ ohms. Assume also that it is necessary to know the following quantities 65 electrical degrees from the termination: (1) the impedance; (2) the phase and magnitude of the voltage relative to the voltage across the termination; (3) the phase and magnitude of the current relative to the current in the termination.

The impedance of the termination (volts per unit current) is found at point A in Fig. 1.² The diametrically opposite point B is the admittance (amperes per unit potential difference). Vectors drawn from O to A and B represent the phase and magnitude of the termination voltage and current'.

On the Smith chart the scale is chosen such that a current vector equal in length to the voltage vector represents a current $i = V/Z_{o}$, where Z_{\circ} is the impedance of the transmission line. The points A'and B' represent the impedance $(Z = 0.5Z_{\circ} - j0.7Z_{\circ})$ and admitance $[(Y = (0.68/Z_{o}) + (j0.94)]$ (Z_{\circ}) respectively at a point 65° toward the generator. Vectors drawn from O to A' and B' represent the voltage and current at this point. The angle between them is correct, but the angle between the voltage vector at 65° and the voltage vector at 0° is incorrect.

To show all vectors with the correct magnitude and phase relations, the vectors OA' and OB' are rotated counterclockwise 65° as shown. This rotation is required because the voltage and current vectors at the termination are formed by the addition of a transmitted wave (voltage and current represented by OC) and a reflected wave with voltage vector CA and current vector CB.

The transmitted and reflected waves must be advanced and retarded 65° respectively.⁵ On the Smith chart the transmitted wave *OC* remains fixed, while the reflected wave is retarded 130° (130° clockwise). Hence, to restore the proper spatial relations in the vector diagram, the triangle A' OB'must be rotated 65° counterclockwise about O. This gives the vector $V(65^{\circ})$, which is 0.7 times the magnitude of the voltage at 0° and ahead in phase by 25.5° , and the current vector $I(65^{\circ})$, which is 2.0 times the magnitude of the current vector at 0° and is ahead in phase by 115° .

Termination with Negative R

When the terminating impedance contains a negative resistance it is usually called a generator. It is customary to consider that the generator will determine only the magnitude of the voltage across the line, while the voltage distribution will be determined solely by the passive termination at the other end. If a generator is feeding power into a line which presents a definite impedance, say an inductance in series with a resistance. then the generator itself must look like an impedance consisting of a capacitance in series with a negative resistance. It is therefore legitimate, and often useful, to calculate voltage and current distributions on the line using the impedance of the generator as a starting point.

To use the Smith chart in this case, the impedance of the generator is first determined. The impedance looking into the line will then appear to be an inductance in parallel with a positive resistance. The impedance elsewhere on the line and the phase and magnitude of the voltage and current relative to the voltage and current at the generator can then be found as in the first example, except that the direction of all rotations should be reversed in this case.

With Smith Chart

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As an example, consider an amplifier tube connected to a tank circuit which is in turn connected to a 100-ohm transmission line. Assume that the other end of the line is coupled in some manner to a resonator. Assume that operation is to be class C, with 2 kv on the plate and 1 amp plate current. The fundamental component of the plate current will then be around 1.8 amp peak.⁶ With an assumed r-f swing of 1,800 volts, the tube can be represented by a 1,000-ohm negative resistance in parallel with the capacitive reactance of the tube elements.

Assume also that the tank circuit is detuned so that a net capacitive reactance of 1,000 ohms appears in parallel with the tube. This is not standard practice since standing waves are produced on the line, but occasions do arise where it is desirable (such as a low-voltage point where the line enters a vacuum system). The 100-ohm line is thus terminated by a parallel combination of 1,000 ohms of capacitive reactance and 1,000 ohms of negative resistance.

This example is solved in Fig. 2. Looking into the transmission line (away from the generator), there must be an impedance which looks like a 1,000-ohm positive resistance in parallel with a 1,000-ohm inductance. Finding this point on the Smith chart is standard procedure, giving 0.001 amp per volt for the currents that flow in the two branches of the termination for 1 volt applied across the termination. Since the line has an assumed Z_{o} of 100 ohms, multiply by 100 to get 0.1 for both the resistance and reactance circles.

The intersection at A locates the

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FIG. 1—Method of using chart when line termination contains positive resistance

tip of the current vector OA. The diametrically opposite point B is the impedance $(Z = 5Z_o + j5Z_o)$ and also locates the tip of the voltage vector OB which leads the current vector by 45° . These two vectors represent the voltmeter and ammeter readings when measuring the impedance looking toward the passive load and also the power flowing into the line. If power flowing into the generator is measured, it proves to be negative.

Since power is $VI \cos \theta$ (where cos θ is the power factor), cos θ must be negative, or the angle between voltage and current is over 90° . In effect this involves switching ammeter connections so that the ammeter reads backwards. In Fig. 2, the voltage and current looking into the generator are represented by $V(0^{\circ})$ and $I_{g}(0^{\circ})$ where $I_{g}(0^{\circ})$ is the vector obtained by reversing OA.

To find the phase and magnitude of the voltage and current 30° along the line from the generator, new points A' and B' are found by rotating 30° counterclockwise (away from the generator). The impedance looking toward the passive termination is $0.29Z_{o} + j1.35Z_{o}$ (or 29 + j135) and the admittance is $(0.15/Z_{o}) - (j0.7/Z_{o})$. The vectors OA' and OB' represent voltage and current 30° along the line and have the correct magnitude and phase relative to each other but not relative to the voltage and current at $0^\circ,$ so they are each rotated 30° clockwise, giving vectors $V(30^\circ)$ and $I(30^\circ)$.

If the voltage and current look-

ing toward the generator are desired, the vector $I(30^{\circ})$ must be reversed. From Fig. 2, the voltage 30° along the line lags the voltage at the generator by about 3.7° while the current lags by 36°.

The advantage in considering the generator as the termination lies in the fact that the voltage and current at the far end of the line are calculated for the desired operating conditions at the tube. The coupling network between load and line is then designed to fit this voltage and current. In feedback oscillator circuits the phase shift introduced by the line is often important and is easily estimated by the above method.

Attenuation

Imagine that the transmission line in the example of Fig. 1 is terminated in its characteristic impedance and the attenuation is such that a wave traveling toward this termination will suffer a power loss of 1 db in going 65° along the line. The termination causes reflections so there will be a transmitted and а reflected wave present. This means that the voltage and current vectors in these waves will be attenuated by 1 db each.

In Fig. 1 the transmitted voltage and current vectors are both represented by OC (OC really consists of two parallel vectors), while CAand CB represent the voltage and current in the reflected wave. In moving back along the line 65° from the termination, the transmitted voltage and current should be increased by 1 db each and the reflected voltage and current should be decreased by 1 db⁵. On the Smith chart, however, the transmitted vectors OC are kept constant, while the reflected voltage and current vectors CA and CBare decreased by 2 db each.

To account for a 1-db attenuation in power in Fig. 1, decrease the reflected voltage and current vectors CA and CB by 2 db each, which locates the points A'' and B'' and a new impedance (Z = 0.72 $Z_{\circ} - j0.52Z_{\circ}$) at the 65° point on the line. So far this is standard procedure.

The voltage and current at this point are represented by the vectors OA'' and OB''. They have the cor-

V (0°) Ig(O > V(30°) O.I (REACTANCE CIRCLE) 36 O.I (RESISTANCE CRCLE) ¥ I (30°) FIG. 2-Procedure when terminating impedance is a generator containing negative resistance rect phase and magnitude with respect to each other but not with respect to the voltage and current at the termination. To set things

LI (30°) LOOKING

TOWARD

right, these vectors are rotated 65° counterclockwise, giving vectors OA_1'' and OB_1'' , which are then stretched by 1 db. The vectors $V(65^{\circ})_{att}$ and $I(65^{\circ})_{att}$ now represent the voltage and current 65° along the line with correct phase and magnitude.

Since the voltage and current vectors can become quite large when going farther away from the termination, it is useful to extend the attenuation scale used with the Smith chart as far as necessary. The extended scale rotates about O as shown in Fig. 1. The amounts by which the vectors OA_1'' and OB_1'' must be stretched can also be found by multiplying OA_1'' and OB_1'' by the square root of the ratio CA'/CA".

Attenuation in a line often implies that Z_{\circ} is complex. In the above example Z_o has been assumed to be real. When Z_{\circ} is complex, the numbers defining the resistance and reactance circles on the Smith

chart are obtained by dividing the terminal impedance by the complex value of Z_{o} . If Z_{o} is represented by $Z_{o}'e^{i\theta}$, the angle between the termination voltage and current vectors (drawn from O in Fig. 1) will be reduced by the angle θ , which is the angle of the line. The diagram is therefore an incorrect spatial representation of the terminal impedance. After performing all the previously described rotation operations, the angles between different voltage vectors or different current vectors will be correct, but the angle θ must be added to the angle from current to voltage in order to obtain the correct spatial picture of the impedance.

30" or 7 AWAY

FROM GENERATOR

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Video Test Signal Generator

Output signal consists of simulated horizontal sync pulse, blanking pedestal and five discrete sinusoidal frequencies. Duration and amplitude of signals are adjustable by operator. System speeds up and increases accuracy of response measurements which may be made by unskilled operators after a brief instruction period

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V^{IDEO} FREQUENCY response checks of television equipment can be made quickly and accurately using the test signal generator shown in the photograph. The test set generates its own horizontal synchronizing pulses for checking video systems that require such pulses in normal operation.

Speed Plus Accuracy

The video test signal generator to be described and a typical test signal are shown in the photographs. The synchronizing pulse is so located on the blanking pedestal that no front porch is produced. This simplifies the device without detracting from its usefulness for production testing.

Referring to the exterior view, the five large knobs control the five frequencies generated. Each of the five small knobs, directly below these, controls the amplitude of one of the five frequencies independent of the other four.

Starting from the left, the first oscillator is variable in $\frac{1}{4}$ -megacycle steps from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ megacycles. The remaining four are continuously variable, one covering each of the following ranges: 1 to 2.1 mc, 1.4 to 3 mc, 2.2 to 3.8 mc, and 3 to 5.4 mc. A coarse frequency calibration for each control is engraved on the panel. The ranges are made to overlap so that in most cases a particular frequency can be set on one oscillator, and the response at nearby frequencies can be investigated by varying one of the adjacent oscillators.

Method of Operation

Most video systems are designed to operate with 75-ohm unbalanced lines in and out. Therefore, the lowimpedance output of the generator is connected to the input of the video system to be checked and the system is properly terminated. An oscilloscope having an input impedance that is high compared to 75 ohms for all frequencies to be tested may be bridged across the input of the system without disturbing the normal conditions.

Adjustment

The generator is adjusted to produce frequencies throughout the frequency band to be checked and the amplitudes are adjusted to give uniform response on the oscillo-



Ten knobs across front of generator control frequency and amplitude of gated signals. Knob in upper right-hand corner sets overall gain



FIG. 1—Block diagram shows how oscillators at various frequencies are keyed on in sequence during horizontal trace of test oscilloscope

scope. The oscilloscope is then changed from the input to the output of the system and the test signal is observed. Any variation from uniform response is caused by the system and can be measured directly.

A typical test is illustrated. In the input-output patterns shown, the test frequencies are 1.0, 1.5, 2, 3, and 4 mc. The amplifier being tested has a sag in the response near 2 mc and cuts off between 3 and 4 mc.

Certain precautions must be taken with such an approach. The frequency response of the oscilloscope must be at least comparable to that of the system, otherwise overloading may occur in either the oscilloscope or the system while attempting to produce uniform input. It should be emphasized, however, that the response of the oscilloscope does not have to be flat. Also, only five discrete frequencies are being checked at one time, and there may be holes in the response. Therefore, it may be necessary to set all the oscillators to a new group of frequencies or to vary them one at a time to investigate the complete spectrum. With these exceptions there is very little chance for error.

One other problem is obvious. If both the input and output of the system being checked are available, the same oscilloscope can be used on both the input and the output. If both are not available, oscilloscopes with bandwidths greater than the system must be used or the response of the oscilloscopes used must be known, by previous check, to be identical.

Circuitry

The generator has several additional controls within the cabinet that provide increased usefulness in a variety of applications. The operation of these controls will be apparent from a description of how the composite signal is produced. A block diagram of the unit is shown in Fig. 1.

The blanking multivibrator¹ is nonsymmetrical and has a basic repetition rate of 15,750 cps. However, it may be varied somewhat from this frequency. This tube generates not only the basic control frequency but also the blanking pedestal. It is very simple to lock this multivibrator, and therefore the entire instrument, to an existing television system by injecting horizontal synchronizing pulses into this stage.



FIG. 2—Keyed oscillator circuit that produces smooth pulses by undamping tuned circuit of oscillator

Two multivibrators are synchronized with the blanking multivibrator. The first is also nonsymmetrical and produces a signal which, when added to the blanking pulse, forms the synchronizing pulse. The second, marked MV 1 in Fig. 1, is the first in a chain of multivibrators and oscillators. The blanking pulse is differentiated and the trailing edge spike is used to trigger MV 1. This tube produces the keying pulse which turns on the first oscillator (osc 1).

The duration of the keying pulse is determined by the cathode resistor of the multivibrator. This control will determine the duration of the frequency produced by OSC 1. The trailing edge of the keying pulse produced by MV 1 is differentiated and used to start MV 2, which also controls an oscillator.

The chain is continued, each oscillator being started by the trailing edge of the preceding keying pulse multivibrator. Note that the sum of the on times of the five oscillators does not have to correspond to the time between synchronizing pulses. For most purposes it is desirable to have the five frequencies contained completely between synchronizing pulses.

In a few applications, however, it is useful to have a signal on the back porch, and this generator provides for this contingency. For example, an NTSC color signal can be partially simulated by spreading the first three frequencies over the usual video portion of the space between sync pulses, making the amplitude of the fourth oscillator zero and the duration of its keying pulse just long enough so that the fifth oscillator starts on the back porchof the blanking pedestal. Thus the fifth oscillator can partially simulate the color synchronizing burst.

2

The height of the sync pulse and the blanking pedestal are adjustable. By setting the level of all the burst frequencies to a relatively low value and then adjusting the height of the blanking pedestal, the amplitude linearity of a system which utilizes d-c setting can be investigated since this adjustment moves the test frequencies through the amplitude range of the system under test.

The output of each oscillator is

obtained from a tap on the oscillator coil. Variations in the frequency of the oscillators due to changing the amplitude controls are minimized by resistance isolation. The amplitude of the signal obtained from each oscillator is determined by front-panel controls. The blanking pulse, the sync pulse, and output of the oscillators are added by means of individual triodes working into a common plate load. This provides a minimum of loss in the adding process and provides considerable isolation between oscillators.

The composite signal is carried through a normal video amplifier containing a gain control so that the peak-to-peak value of the composite signal can be adjusted. A cathode follower provides impedance matching between the video amplifier and the low-impedance load.

Oscillator Requirements

Circuitwise, the only part of the test generator requiring special comment is the oscillator, which must be designed to start and stop without injecting a pedestal or d-c component in the output. The oscillator must start and stop rapidly, and the amplitude must remain constant over the frequency band covered. The signal generated must be reasonably sinusoidal.

Although the oscillators used do not completely satisfy all of these requirements, they are satisfactory and far superior to other systems that were tried. The circuit of one of the keying multivibrators and its oscillator is shown in Fig. 2.

Each oscillator is prevented from operating by loading the tuned circuit with the cathode impedance of a triode. When this damper tube is driven to cutoff by the keying pulse, the load is removed and the oscillator comes up to full amplitude quite rapidly. The keying pulse does not appear in the output since the cathode current of the damper tube flows through the inductance in the resonant circuit which has very low d-c resistance.

The component values for each oscillator must be individually chosen to produce the most nearly sinusoidal waveform with a minimum of amplitude variation as the frequency is changed. Many satis-



Top view of generator chassis clearly shows placement of parts and frequencydetermining elements

factory variations of the oscillator circuit are possible depending upon what is wanted in the final device. One system used in an earlier design used the multivibrator keying pulse to shock excite the tuned circuit and the tube was used as an amplifier with just sufficient gain to compensate exactly for the losses in the tuned circuit. The result was an excellent sine wave that came up to full amplitude in the first half cycle and maintained constant amplitude for as long as required. The defect was that changing the tuning of the LC circuit changed its operating Q. Thus a different amplifier gain was needed to prevent build-up or decay in the amplitude of the waves produced. The elimination of this "flatness" control was considered well worth the slower rise time and increased distortion



Typical input (top) and output (bottom) oscillograms show results of test on video system that has a sag in its response near 2 mc and cuts off between 3 and 4 mc

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in the lower frequencies of the present unit.

Results

This generator is particularly suited for checking extensive television systems. The test signal can be introduced at some convenient input point and simultaneous checks can be made at many intermediate points. In this way both gross errors and cumulative errors can be detected and localized.

The worth of the instrument was demonstrated in connection with system checks involving television network facilities. Tests made with this new generator in preparation for color television demonstrations originating in New York and viewed in Washington, D. C., in October 1951, demonstrated that for this particular circuit the combined system was not flat. The presence of the test signal greatly simplified the installation of the necessary compensation.

One advantage of this test signal over the video sweep method was totally unexpected. It is a psychological advantage. Even persons having only casual knowledge of frequency test procedures are firmly convinced of the accuracy of the method when one points to an oscilloscope which actually shows a series of cycles for each frequency.

Reference

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Narrow-Band Link

Video signal compressed to 2.3 kc bandwidth, is relayed from radar station to central control point over telephone lines or radio link. System integration properties may be useful for detecting small objects such as submarine periscopes or schnorkel breathing tubes



Normal radar video (A) and Rafax band-compressed video (B) as shown on two ppi scopes placed side-by-side. Rafax video shows improved definition achieved by integrating several radar pulses using crt-screen storage properties

BANDWIDTH COMPRESSION allows radar information to be relayed to a control center over a leased telephone line.

The Rafax bandwidth compressor accomplishes this by integrating the data on the face of a cathode-ray tube and scanning the tube face at a slow rate. The photographs show normal radar video and Rafax video on two oscilloscopes mounted side by side.

Figure 1 shows the over-all operation of the radar-relay link. The radar set shown has its own ppi display. Its video is also fed into the Rafax equipment which preserves the main information content of the radar video but at a much lower bandwidth.

The output of the equipment is a narrow-band signal which includes the compressed video and a synchronizing signal. It is relayed over leased telephone line to the central point at which the radar information is desired. There the signal-adapter unit generates the proper signals to operate a ppi display on which is constructed a reasonable facsimile of the original ppi picture.

The relayed signals contain

enough information to operate the yoke-drive motor for the ppi, and to furnish a sync pulse to start the sweep.

Bandwidth Compressor

Normal radar video is applied to the intensity grid of the Rafax cathode-ray tube. The circle generator operates in synchronism with the radar pulse repetition rate, so that the trace executes a complete circle on the crt screen for every radar pulse. Thus the video display shows a definite linear relationship between the range of a given target and the angle at which that target appears on the scope.

Since the persistence of the phosphor is such that echoes received from a target due to one radar pulse do not die out before the next echo from that target due to the next



Modified test oscilloscope displays radar data on a circular A-type trace

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Relays Radar Data

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pulse is received, the phosphor acts as a storage or integrating device. By choosing the proper ratio between radar pulse repetition rate and persistence, any reasonable number of pulses may be integrated. The integrated effect of many pulses can be observed by a phototube which scans the circle at some relatively slow rate.

The photographs show the essential parts of the Rafax bandwidth compressor. The oscilloscope on which the radar data are presented is a Dumont 303 modified to incorporate the phototube amplifier and circle generator circuits. The photograph of the complete assembly with the phototube light shield removed shows the rotating scanner and phototube mounted above the scope face.

Theory of Operation

Assume that the radar set has the following characteristics: pulserepetition rate, 1,000 pps; beamwidth, 2 deg; and antenna scan rate, 10 rpm.

A point target at some distance from the radar set, say 25 miles, will be illuminated during the time that it takes the beam to move through an angle of 2 deg. At 10 rpm. the target is illuminated for 1/30 second. If it is desired to integrate the echoes received from a point target, the integration time should be about 1/30 second. About 33 pulses will be received from a given target during the time it is illuminated by the radar.

Since integration tends to insert a delay in the information channel, over- integration cannot be tolerated. While an old signal still lingers on the scope, a new signal cannot take its place until the stor-



FIG. 1—Block diagram shows narrow-band radar-relay system. Radar video is displayed on circular-sweep cro. Relatively slow mechanical scanning integrates data stored on scope face reducing radar video bandwidth for transmission over land line or radio link

age time interval is past.

The scanner samples the stored information on the screen at some slow rate. The rate of scanning should be fast enough so that no target is passed over between scans. Thus if a target appears on the scope for 1/30 second, a scanner rotation rate less than 30 per second will allow some targets to initiate and complete their display without the scanner ever seeing them. A direct relationship must exist between three parameters, the time the target is illuminated, the integration time of the phosphor, and scanner rotation time.

If the integration time is less than the target illumination time, not all echoes will be integrated; if it is greater there will be an aperture effect causing smearing of the target over too large an area on final presentation. Further, the scanner must rotate at least once during the time a target appears.

Since the time of appearance of a target is equal to the target illumination time, the scanner should perform at least one rotation per antenna beamwidth. A fair com-

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promise sets the storage time at some large fraction of the target illumination time. For the chosen time of 1/30 second for illumination time, the phosphor storage time should be between 1/60 and 1/30 second. The former gives a cleaner picture with little smearing, the latter gives a somewhat better signal-to-noise ratio.

The scanner rotation time should be no greater than the target illumination time and can be as fast as the storage time. For minimum bandwidth considerations, the slower figure (1/30 second) is best.

System Constants

The whole design is thus based on the radar set to which it is attached. With the parameters specified earlier, a complete system follows:

The radar antenna rotates at 10 rpm, one revolution every 6 seconds. Individual point targets (aircraft) are illuminated for 1/30 second, 2 deg beamwidth assumed. The storage time is about 1/30 second, which is equal to one time constant of the phosphor decay exponentia^r







FIG. 3—Grid-circuit networks of X and Y-channel paraphase amplifiers produce circular sweep by respectively retarding and advancing 3,000-cps sweep voltage 45 deg



FIG. 4—Test oscilloscope chassis is modified to incorporate multiplier-phototube amplifier and output cathode follower

law. Almost all pulse echoes from a given target are integrated on the screen. The scanner rotates at 30 rps, sampling the radar picture once per beamwidth of the parent radar. The scanning slit of the scanner is adjusted so that 150 elements are resolved in range.

The output of the phototube is used to drive the remote ppi display. The remote ppi operates in synchronism with the parent radar antenna at 10 rpm. Thus it moves through 2 deg for every rotation of the scanner. A signal-adapter unit at the remote end of the telephone relay link furnishes proper inputs to the ppi console. The video is fed into the adapter unit. This video drives the intensity grid of the ppi tube directly.

The main bang picked up by the scanner from the circle generator appears at the beginning of each video train received at the adapter unit. This main bang is used to sync a tv-type sweep generator which provides the sweep on the ppi tube. This main bang is periodic, and its length and amplitude are characteristic, so that it is not difficult to sync on it.

PPI Yoke Drive

The remaining input to the ppi console is to the yoke-drive motor. This is also taken from the remote video information. The radar antenna-drive motor and the scanner motor are synchronous and operate from the same power line so that an integral relationship exists between the speed of the antenna and the speed of the scanner.

The number of pulse trains per second received at the remote end is always equal to the number of scans per second performed by the scanner. Thus the main bang can be differentiated and used to sync a multivibrator running at nearly 30 cycles per second. The output of this circuit passes to a frequency doubler and is smoothed by filtering. The final output drives a 60-cycle synchronous motor. Thus the remote ppi tube yoke is driven in synchronism with the radar antenna.

Since the scanner rotates at 30 rps, the bandwidth required to resolve the targets that it sees may be

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FIG. 5—Optical system of rotating scanner furnishes an output unaffected by small phase changes in circular sweep voltage. Integral relationship exists between scanning rate and radar-antenna rotation rate



Rotating scanner samples data displayed on the circular trace on the cathode-ray tube face. The phototube converts visual information into electrical energy for transmission to the remote control center

found directly by reference to the number of resolvable elements in range which it is desired to detect. In the usual case, some 150 elements are considered adequate. On the 30-mile range with the present equipment, this corresponds to a range resolution of 0.2 mile. The bandwidth required for a reasonable signal-to-noise ratio is thus 150 \times 30/2 or about 2.3 kilocycles. Since a radar with 0.2 mile range resolution must have a minimum bandwidth of 250 kilocycles and in practice has from one to two megacycles, it is apparent that a great saving in bandwidth is accomplished.

Radar and Rafax Bandwidth

The large discrepancy between radar bandwidth and Rafax bandwidth is accounted for by the method of operation of radar. To resolve targets at range separations of 0.2 mile using a form of energy which propagates at the speed of light requires a system capable of responding to changes in two microseconds. Some portion of the system must be capable of discriminating between events which are two microseconds apart, and a minimum bandwidth for such discrimination is about 250 kilocycles.

Bandwidth Requirements

If the radar set is regarded as a device for determining the presence or absence of targets in discrete blocks of space, the theoretical minimum bandwidth can be found from the modified Hartley law, $C = b \log_2 (s + n)/n$, where s and n are in the same units, b is bandwidth in cycles and C is the capacity of the channel in bits per-second.

If the region of 30 miles radius surrounding a radar set were broken up into elemental (projected) areas, whose extension in azimuth is equal to the beamwidth of the radar (2 deg for this case) and whose extension in range is equal to its range resolution (0.2 mile), then the radar must perform yes-or-no decisions on the presence of targets in $180 \times 150 = 27,000$ small space elements during each rotation of the antenna. If the antenna rotates in 6 seconds, then 4,500 decisions per second are required.

Assuming a signal-to-noise ratio of 3; $(\log_2 (3 + 1)/1 = 2)$. Thus b = C/2. Then to make 4,500 decisions or to acquire 4,500 bits of information per second requires a bandwidth of 2,250 cycles. Since the actual bandwidth of the radar set is more than 100 times as great as this theoretical requirement, it is apparent that it is the method of accumulation of the data and not the rate which demands such wideband systems in radar.

Circuit Details

A sync pulse from the parent radar actuates the circle generator and starts the circle on the face of the Rafax oscilloscope. The circle is produced by applying sine and cosine excitation voltages to the X and Y deflection: $amplifiers.^{1}$

Figure 2 shows the sine wave generator that supplies deflection voltages to the oscilloscope. The radar sync pulse input triggers V_1 , a monostable multivibrator having a period of about 150 microseconds. Two selective amplifiers, V_2 and V_3 pass the 3,000-cps component of the multivibrator waveform to the output cathode follower, V_4 . Each of the selective amplifiers incorporates an R-C, parallel-T network in its grid-plate circuit. At the desired frequency, these networks present practically infinite impedence to the normally-heavy inverse feedback.

Figure 3 shows the scope deflection and intensity modulation circuits. The phase-shift network feeding the Y-channel paraphase amplifier shifts the 3,000-cps signal 45 deg ahead while the R-C network in the grid circuit of the X-channel paraphase amplifier retards the signal 45 deg. These amplifiers supply circular-sweep voltage to their respective push-pull deflection amplifiers. The intensity modulation circuit includes two stages of video amplification, and input and output cathode followers.

The scanner and the radar antenna are driven by synchronous motors, thus the speed of the scanner is synchronized with that of the antenna. The light from the scope face passes through a slit to the phototube whose output is amplified by the circuit shown in Fig. 4.

Optical System

The design of the scanner is shown in Fig. 5. Light from the scope face passes through a Lucite plate to the lens L_i , thence to two 45-deg mirrors to assume a coaxial orientation with the scanner shaft, and is brought to a focus on the slit. A third 45-deg mirror bends the light beam so that it falls on the phototube. Lens L_2 is in such a position that it focuses the plane of lens L_i on the photocathode. Lens L_i acts as an evenly illuminated source which is focused on the phototube. Any eccentricity in the circle on the crt will not result in movement of the spot of light on the photocathode. The phototube is removed from the path of the circle so that

necessary. Any amount of phase shift can be tolerated by this system. The only requirement is that the rate of phase shift remain less than about 2 deg (the radar beamwidth) per scanner rotation, that is, less than about 60-deg per second.

phase stability in the circle is un-

Magnification of the optical system up to lens L_2 is approximately unity. Lens L_2 has a short focal length (1 inch) so that a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch circle of light at the plane of lens L_1 becomes a $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch circle on the phototube.

Motions of the spot of light on the crt result in no motion of the image at the phototube. However,



FIG. 6-Integration properties of Pl phosphor; 32 pulses may be integrated before saturation is reached

modulations of the light intensity on the phototube can result if such motions are of sufficient magnitude to move the circle of light off lens L_2 .

In general, maximum deviations of the c-r trace from a true circle are no more than $\pm \frac{1}{8}$ inch. Drifting of the spot by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch will not move the spot of light off L_2 .

Integration and Storage **Properties**

The system depends for its operation on the integration and storage effects in the phosphor. If this is not a good integrator, some small signals may be seen on the original ppi picture but not on the Rafax picture. If the phosphor is a good integrator, but decays in less than the time of illumination of the target, then, although integration

takes place, signals may be lost.

A test of the properties of several phosphors was made at M.I.T.² Measurements of integration properties, and decay properties of the P1, P4, and P7 phosphors showed that the P4 and P7 were unsatisfactory.

Figure 6 shows the integration properties of the P1 phosphor for different numbers of radar pulses. The number of pulses corresponds to the illumination time of a radar target. For example, if the radar prf is 1,000 pulses per second and the target is illuminated for 1/30second, approximately 32 echo pulses may be expected. If the phosphor is to give the integrated effect of all the pulses received from that target, it should integrate linearly over 32 pulses.

Figure 6 indicates that the P1 phosphor has integrated up to 32 pulses before saturation becomes serious. The integration effect is a function of the level of the individual pulses. Figure 6 shows the case where separate pulses were relatively small, corresponding to weak signals from a distant target. It is in just such cases that good integration is important if weak signals are not to be lost.

Figure 6 also shows the decay of the signal after the initial build up. It is desirable for the signal to decay to about 50 percent in the time corresponding to target illumination time. Since illumination time is a function of the radar set itself, no fixed value can be specified. However, if the radar constants assumed in this report are chosen, the P1 phosphor decays too fast. Its decay time is about 10 milliseconds, whereas a 30-millisecond decay time would be more desirable.

The original Rafax bandwidth compressor was conceived by W. N. Brown, Jr. Other Haller, Raymond and Brown, Inc. employees contributing to the development of Rafax in its present form are, in addition to the author, S. P. Detwiler, P. J. Freed, R. V. Higdon and A. G. Schilling.

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Simplified I-F Amplifier Design

Three-step method makes use of three special charts that enable designer to choose circuit constants rapidly and to compare various combinations of parameters for obtaining optimum design. Typical examples are worked to illustrate use of charts

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TNTERMEDIATE-FREQUENCY amplifier design by mathematical means is time consuming and the operations involved are quite cumbersome. Through the use of three charts given here, the process can be reduced to three or four simple steps for the complete design of a synchronously-tuned i-f amplifier system using the double-tuned transformer configuration shown in Fig. 1.

The chart in Fig. 2 is a family of curves showing the relation between shape factor of the selectivity curve of an i-f system to the coefficient of coupling of the doubletuned transformer used in this system. Shape factor SF of the i-f system will be taken as the ratio of the system bandwidth at -60 db to that at -6 db. This factor is independent of the Q of the primary and secondary of the transformer and is only a function of the coupling of a double-tuned circuit and the number of such circuits cascaded. Thus, once the shape factor of any system is specified the number of tuned circuits and coupling necessary is immediately found from Fig. 2.

The following equation was used in plotting this family of curves.

$$SF = \left[\begin{array}{c} (p-1) \pm \sqrt{(p+1)^2 (10^8)^{2/m} - 4p} \\ (p-1) \pm \sqrt{(p+1)^2 (2)^{2/m} - 4p} \end{array} \right]$$

where m is the number of double-

tuned transformers and p is the square of the coupling coefficient k normalized to critical coupling k_c .

Figure 3 is a family of curves showing the relation between the bandwidth factor X versus the coefficient of coupling. The expression for X is

$$X = \frac{2Q\Delta f}{f_0} = \frac{QBW}{f_0} = \left[(p-1) \pm \sqrt{(p+1)^2 \left(\frac{E_0}{E}\right)^2 - 4p} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

where $Q = Q_1 = Q_2$.

Figure 4 shows the relation between the normalized gain of a band-pass amplifier incorporating a double-tuned circuit versus coupling. The expression used in plotting this curve is

$$\frac{A}{A_0} = \frac{2 \, k \, Q}{1 + k^2 \, Q^2}$$

where $A_s = \text{gain at } kQ = 1$ (critical coupling).



FIG. 1—Basic i-f transformer design considered in simplified design system

Symbol Summary

Definitions of transformer constants employed in this article are as follows: L_1 = primary inductance in henrys secondary inductance in La henrys C_1 = primary capacitance in farads C_2 secondary capacitance in farads $= \begin{array}{l} Q \quad \text{of primary} = \omega L_1/r_1 \\ = Q \quad \text{of secondary} = \omega L_2/r_2 \end{array}$ $egin{array}{c} Q_1 \ Q_2 \end{array}$ = resistance of primary r_1 winding = resistance of secondary r_2 winding $k/k_c = c$ o e f f i c i e n t of coupling $D^{1/2}$ SF= shape factor of selectivity curve $= 2Q\Delta f/f_0 = Q BW/f_0$ X A_0 = gain at f_0 L_p/E_0 = peak to valley ratio = center frequency

The curve shown in Fig. 4 is also useful in determining peak-to-valley ratios of any system when the coupling coefficient is greater than unity. Above $k/k_c = 1$, the curve is a measure of the peak-to-valley ratio and the db (right hand) ordinate should be used. For example if $k/k_c = 2$, the peak-to-valley ratio for one transformer from the db scale is -2 db. This means the response at the center frequency, which corresponds to the valley, is 2 db below the response at the peaks of the selectivity curve. Now, if n



FIG. 2—Curves for determining coupling from specified shape factor. The number of stages is one less than the number of transformers, and the shape factor SF is independent of Q and center frequency

transformers are used the overall peak-to-valley ratio will be n times -2 or -2n db.

Design Procedure

A complete i-f system design is as follows:

The i-f frequency is chosen using these factors as its basis:

Image Rejection—that is whether or not the r-f circuits have enough selectivity to reject the image frequency which is equal to the r-f frequency plus or minus two times the i-f frequency.

Rejection of r-f circuit to i-f. The i-f frequency must be chosen below the lowest r-f frequency covered by the receiver so that with the Q's obtainable in the r-f section, together with any traps that may be incorporated, the i-f rejection will be at least 60 db down.

The i-f frequency must also be chosen low enough in frequency so that the bandwidth requirement at 6 db (for example narrow band) can be met using the proper number of tuned circuits having a reasonable value of Q. The number of tuned circuits to be employed is determined by the shape factor specification. Now having determined the i-f frequency, proceed as follows to complete the design of the i-f system: of transformers that will be necessary to meet the shape factor specification, having initially established the amount of coupling to be employed. As an aid in determining the proper coefficient of coupling to use refer to Fig. 4. From Fig. 3 determine X For

From Fig. 2 choose the number

From Fig. 3 determine X. For example, if five transformers are required (obtained from previous step), at the value of k/k_c chosen, pick off the value of X from the 1.2-db curve, since the bandwidth at -1.2 and -12 db for one transformer would be the overall i-f bandwidth BW at -6 and -60 db respectively.

From the value of X, the required Q of the transformer can be computed as follows:

$$Q = \frac{Xf_0}{BW}$$

which equals Q_1 and Q_2 . The term BW is the -6 db bandwidth. Having initially specified a certain gain per stage, the constants of the transformer are:

$$L = \frac{2 A_0}{g_m \omega_0 Q} \left[\frac{1+\dot{p}}{2 \sqrt{p}} \right]$$

where $L = L_1 = L_2$, and $A_o = \text{desired gain at } f_o$.

If \sqrt{p} is approximately 1 (critical coupling)

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$$L \approx \frac{2 A_0}{g_m \omega_0 Q}$$

and

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L}$$

where $C = C_1 = C_2$.

Practical Examples

Three examples are presented to illustrate the chart method.

Example 1. Design an amplifier with an overall selectivity curve of 100 kc at - 6 db and 300 kc at - 60 db at $f_{o} = 4.3$ mc. Use a gain of 90 db with 6AK5 pentodes.

Step 1. From Fig. 2 proceed horizontally along SF = 3. It can be seen that there are four curves of this family that intersect this line. They are the 6-transformer line at $\sqrt{p} = 0.75$, the 5 line at $\sqrt{p} = 0.825$, the 4 line at $\sqrt{p} = 0.975$ and the 3 line at $\sqrt{p} = 1.400$.

The choice of any one of the above curves is a matter of judgment and is based on the gain and peak-to-valley ratio considerations. From Fig. 4 it can be seen that if six transformers are used, there will be approximately a 0.5-db loss per stage as compared to the four transformer choice. If three are used an overcoupled condition is realized, and from Fig. 4 the peakto-valley ratio per transformer will be approximately 0.5 db, which may or may not be desirable. Four transformers will be chosen here since with three stages (1 less than the number of transformers) the overall gain specification can be met using a 6AK5 and a reasonably high value of fixed tuning capacitance to reduce any effects of detuning due to variations in input capacitance (Miller effect) resulting from any avc action. Therefore the desired value of \sqrt{p} is 0.975, and the required number of transformers is four.

Step 2. Since four transformers are to be used the selectivity of one of these transformers at -1.5 and -15 db (Fig. 3) will be the overall selectivity of the i-f system. Locate the intersection of a line drawn vertically at $\sqrt{p} = 0.975$ with the -1.5 and -15 db lines. These points give $X_{-1.5}$ db and X_{-15} db. It is only necessary to use one of these factors, say $X_{-1.5}$ db for the Q determination.

$$Q = \frac{X_{-1.5} f_0}{BW}$$
$$= \frac{1.1 \times 4.3 \times 10^6}{100 \times 10^3} \approx 47$$

Step 3. A gain of 30 db per stage is desired with a 6AK5.

Therefore $L = \frac{2 A_0}{g_m \omega_0 Q}$ since $\sqrt{p} \approx 1$.

If $A_0 = 30$ db or 31.6, $g_m = 5,000$ μ mhos, $\omega_0 = 2 \pi \times 4.3 \times 10^6 = 27 \times 10^6$, and Q = 47, then $L = 10 \mu$ h and $C = 137 \mu\mu f$.

Example 2. Design an amplifier with an overall selectivity of 8 kc at - 6 db and 24 kc at - 60 db at a frequency of 1,255 kc using type 5702 pentodes. An overall gain of 80 db is desired.

Step 1. Considering the curves that intersect the SF = 3 line (Fig. 2), five transformers (four stages) will be used and the desired value of \sqrt{p} is 0.825.

Step 2. From Fig. 3 and at intersection of $\sqrt{p} = 0.825$ and the -1.2-db line, X = 0.85 and Q is found to be 89.

Step 3. The constants of the transformer can be computed from the following data: $A_0 = 10$, $g_m = 4,000 \ \mu$ mhos, $\omega_0 = 7.88 \ \times 10^{\circ}$, and Q = 89; $L = 13 \ \mu$ h and $C = 1,240 \ \mu\mu$ f.

Example 3. Design an i-f system using 1AD4 pentodes to have a gain of 80 db and a bandwidth of 4 kc at - 6 db and 10 kc at - 60 db being centered at 455 kc.

Step 1. From Fig. 2 it can be seen that the 6, 5 and 4 transformer lines intersect the SF = 2 line at $\sqrt{p} = 0.95$, 1.05 and 1.29 respectively. Suppose the 4-transformer line is chosen since space limitations in the equipment permit only three amplifier stages.

Step 2. Proceed to Fig. 3 and locate intersection of line drawn from $\sqrt{p} = 1.29$ and the -1.5-db line. (The -1.5-db line is chosen here since this corresponds to the overall -6-db point of the system.) This occurs at X = 1.6. Thus Q = 182.

Step 3. The constants of the transformer are



FIG. 3—Chart shows relation between bandwidth factor X and coupling for various degrees of attenuation



FIG. 4—Normalized gain of double-tuned circuit versus coupling up to critical coupling. Beyond critical, the curve is a measure of peak-to-valley ratio. For example, for kQ of 2, the peak-to-valley ratio is 0.8 or 2 db

 $L=\frac{2A_0}{g_m\,\,\omega_0\,Q}$

and if $A_0 = 22$, $g_m = 2,000 \mu$ mhos, $\omega_0 = 2\pi \times 0.455 \times 10^6 = 2.85 \times 10^6$, and Q = 182; then L = 42.5 μ h and $C = 2,870 \mu\mu$ f. The overall peak-to-valley ratio can be found from Fig. 4; $E_p/E_0 = 0.25$ db per transformer and the overall E_p/E_0 $= 4 \times 0.25 = 1$ db.

Other Considerations

Practically speaking, one would choose the nearest RMA value of capacitance. The above constants were computed on the assumption that the high side of the input and output were respectively terminal 1 and 3 of Fig. 1. If a smaller value

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of capacitance and larger value of L were desired, certain modifications of the transformer must be made. That is, if C is reduced by a factor of 10 and L is increased by the same factor, the gain of each stage will automatically increase 10 times and a condition of instability may arise. In such instances a tap is placed on either the primary or secondary or both to compensate for the increase in impedance of the transformer. For Example 3, L would be increased to $425 \ \mu h$ and C decreased to 287 µµf. One way of compensating for the increased stage gain would be to tap down on the secondary by a factor equal to 1/10 to restore the gain of 22.





ultraviolet-sensitive Vidicon

FIG. 1—Ultraviolet absorption curves for thymine (A), liver cytoplasm (B) and yeast nucleic acid (C)

Ultraviolet Television Microscopy

Thin sections of biological tissue are observed directly under ultraviolet illumination by use of an ultraviolet-sensitive television microscope camera. Specimen is illuminated successively with radiation of three different wavelengths

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S TUDY of biological materials under the microscope depends upon a differential absorption of light in the various parts of the cells or tissue being studied. In thin sections, most material of this type is practically colorless and some artificial means of increasing the contrast between different materials is necessary.

In some instances, selective staining of the specimen to introduce color contrast can be used to advantage. The phase-contrast microscope introduces another factor, that of time of transmission of the light through the specimen, to introduce artificially contrast which did not exist in the usual absorption sense.

The use of the television micro-

150

scope has provided another means of contrast enhancement, that of gamma control which provides the same contrast enhancement in a direct-viewing instrument as can be obtained by photomicrography.

Another means of securing greater contrast in biological materials is by the utilization of illumination covering a much wider range of wavelengths, particularly in the ultraviolet. Thus materials which may appear completely colorless to visible light may exhibit highly selective absorption in regions of the ultraviolet.

Several published absorption curves for biological materials are shown in Fig. 1. All of the materials shown have very little absorption at wavelengths longer than 3,000 A but they exhibit peaks of absorption at various points from 2,800 A down to 2,200 A or lower, below which it is difficult to measure accurately with present equipment. Of particular interest is the high absorption of nucleic acid typified by the curve for yeast nuclei in Fig. 1.

Visible Image Techniques

Since the region of the spectrum of greatest interest lies beyond the range of sensitivity of the eye, some method of transformation must be employed to make ultraviolet microscopy useful. One direct method consists of the projection of the ultraviolet image by means of a quartz or reflective objective onto a fluorescent screen,

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the visible image resulting then being viewed directly or by an ocular. This method suffers from lack of both sensitivity and resolution.

A more satisfactory method as regards sensitivity and resolution makes use of ultraviolet-sensitive photographic film exposed directly to the invisible image. This method gives satisfactory results but requires a time delay for processing the film.

Television techniques offer a direct method of observation of microscopic specimens with ultraviolet illumination. The television microscope' can be equipped with an ultraviolet-sensitive Vidicon enabling it to respond to illumination down to 2,500 A or beyond. This permits the direct observation of biological or even living tissue within the limits of the killing power of the radiation.

The color response of a typical Vidicon^{2,3} in the ultraviolet region is shown in Fig. 2. A television microscope camera and ultraviolet illuminator are shown in the photograph.

The illuminator consists of a mercury-vapor lamp with a quartz prism and optics and an inclined mirror to project a spectrum on a slit below the condensing lens of the microscope. This arrangement forms a crude monochromator. By sweeping the spectrum over the slit, the desired wavelength can be selected. Either quartz or reflective optics must be used throughout.

The second photograph shows two views of identical object fields taken from the television screen. The specimen is an unstained section of kidney tissue. The left half of the slide was exposed at 4,000 A while the right half was exposed at 2,537 A. The cell nuclei in the right half are plainly visible as black dots due to the high absorption of the nucleic acids within.

Obtaining Color Contrast

The different absorption of materials at different wavelengths could be said to indicate that the material has "color" in the ultraviolet region, using the word "color" loosely. This introduces another interesting possibility which was orignally proposed by Brumberg⁴



Vidicon camera mounted on microscope and ultraviolet illuminator



Unstained tissue section under the television microscope. Left half was illuminated at 4,000 A and the right half at 2,537 A

and later by Land⁵ and others. This consists of the assignment of three visible wavelengths of light to represent three wavelengths in the ultraviolet. By exposing three photographic films to the three ultraviolet wavelengths and then reproducing them in the three visible colors, a color micrograph would be obtained. The micrograph would not be a true color photograph of the specimen, but would be representative and would contain color contrasts and shadings corresponding to the ultraviolet absorption characteristics of the original material.

Use of the television microscope in this connection offers some interesting possibilities. In connection with the ultraviolet television microscope, it was pointed out that by sweeping the spectrum over a slit at the substage condenser, different wavelengths may be selected. If a three-segment rotating mirror is substituted for the plane mirror in the illuminator, the three parallel segments may be mounted at different elevations so that the specimen may be illuminated successively with radiation of three different wavelengths as the mirror rotates. A diagram of the optical system arranged in this manner is shown in Fig. 3.

Method Used

Functioning of the system depends on the fact that the refractive power of the collimator and telescope lenses of the illuminator vary in the same manner as the deflection produced by the prism. Hence the exit slit A may be so placed that radiation of different wavelengths is focused on it when the mirror M is given different displacements Δd parallel to itself. Position of the exit slit A relative to the telescope lens B is not fixed uniquely by this requirement.

Both the glancing angle χ at which the principal rays meet the mirror M and the variation of Δd with wavelength are fully determined by the refractive indices, vertex angle and focal lengths of the optical components.

Assume, specifically, that the vertex angle of the prism is 60 deg and the prism, collimator lens and telescope lens are all of the same material with median refractive index n. Then the glancing angle χ for the principal ray of the corresponding wavelength and the mirror displacement for a change in wavelength corresponding to a change in index Δn are given by the formulas

$$\tan \chi = \frac{\sqrt{4 - n^2}}{n - 1}$$
$$\Delta d = -F \frac{\Delta n}{n - 1} \sqrt{\frac{5 - 2n}{4 - n^2}}$$

Here F is the focal length of the collimator and telescope lenses for the median wavelength.

The magnitudes demanded by these formulas are entirely reasonable. For example, for crystalline quartz components cut perpendicular to the optic axis and for a lens focal length of 4.5 inches, the following values are obtained:

λ in A	2,537	3,130	4,358
n	1.5980	1.5737	1.5540
γ.	65	deg, 4.5	min
Δd , in.	-0.210	0	0.170

The two 120-deg mirror sectors selecting 2,537 and 3,130 A radiation are thus raised by 0.38 and 0.17 inch, respectively, with respect to



FIG. 3—Optical geometry of three-"color" ultraviolet microscope

the remaining sector, for 4,358-A radiation. Empirical masking of the individual sectors is employed to equalize the picture signal level for the three wavelengths.

Color Pictures

If the rotation of the mirror is synchronized at one-third the field frequency of the television system, successive fields will contain the information for the three ultraviolet pictures. If this information is then displayed on a color television receiver in which the tricolor kinescope is keyed to correspond with the rotation of the mirror, a color picture representative of the three "color" ultraviolet micrograph will be obtained.

The three-wavelength illuminator has a three-segment rotating mirror which selects the different ultraviolet wavelengths in synchronism with the field rate of the television system. Because of the storage properties of the Vidicon target, it is necessary that the illumination be on the target only for a short interval during the vertical blanking time. This is accomplished by applying a short highintensity pulse to the light source, a mercury-vapor lamp, at the proper time in the scanning cycle. The charge laid down on the target as a result is then removed, without any color dilution, during the next scanning interval.

This equipment is still in a highly experimental stage but it has been operated successfully in the laboratory. The Vidicon was designed for operation at 30 frames per second, which is satisfactory for black-and-white pictures. In the color system described, however, very serious color flicker is observed at this frame frequency. There is hope that the speed of response of the Vidicon may be improved beyond that required for black-and-white operation. This would then permit a higher rate of color alternation and improved performance. Color separation is adequate and illustrates plainly the value of an integral representation in the picture of the selective absorption characteristics of the material through a wide range of ultraviolet wavelengths.

The authors acknowledge the contribution of James Hillier and Edward Ramberg to this program. They also thank J. M. Morgan and J. E. Dilley, who are responsible for the pulsing and keying circuit design,, and A. D. Cope who carried out development of the ultraviolet Vidicons.

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Chart Speeds Design of Feedback Amplifiers

Feedback ratio is found from values of normalized gain, both with and without feedback, for change in an amplifier parameter. Method is used to check conventional feedback ratio measurements and to design amplifiers with desired gain-stability characteristics

By NORRIS C. HEKIMIAN

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OMMON PRACTICE has been to C measure the amount of feedback in an amplifier by the feedback ratio, that is, the ratio, at the design center, of the amplifier gain with feedback to that without feedback.¹ While this method is extremely simple, it frequently leads to erroneous results.

Errors arise from many sources. Some errors are due to the fact that mere gain reduction by feedback may be complicated by reflected admittances introduced through interelectrode and stray capacitances not anticipated in design. It should be further noted that simple removal of feedback is never completely realized without disturbing the operating conditions of the rest of the amplifier.² In extreme cases it is possible to alter amplifier gain so drastically by disturbing design conditions that the gain change due to removal of feedback is obscured.

Under such circumstances it is

obvious that gain ratio tests may not give a true indication of active feedback in an amplifier. Recourse must be made to determination of feedback through the effects of feedback on amplifier characteristics other than gain.

The effects of feedback depend in general upon the type of feedback used. While it is possible to apply feedback over several loops, some partially or wholly within others. feedback is very often applied over only one loop in a given amplifier and it is to such amplifiers that this paper applies. It is further assumed that all unstable elements such as vacuum tubes and varistors are included within the feedback loop.

Gain Stability Studies

Of the many alternative ways of observing the effects of feedback on a single-loop amplifier, the method of studying gain stability as affected by variations in amplifier parameters will be discussed.

Basically, a determination of amplifier gain stability is made for a certain change in a parameter both with and without feedback and a comparison made to determine the effect of the feedback. This approach is not altogether new⁸ but it is believed that the present method offers several advantages in many cases, largely through the elimination of auxiliary graphical constructions and by the use of the concept of normalized gain.

The amount of feedback found to be present in an amplifier at design center, by use of this method, will be denoted by $1 + B_0$, and will be that gain ratio that would be associated with the indicated stability change if design-center, gain-ratio measurements yielded a true value of active feedback. The design-center feed-back ratio found on a stability basis can be used as a check on the ratio

DESIGNING FOR GAIN STABILITY

An amplifier is to be designed for less than ten-percent loss of gain with feedback as compared to an anticipated loss of gain of 50 percent for a similar amplifier without feedback

Enter the chart at an abcissa of 0.9 (normalized gain with feedback) and at an ordinate of 0.5 (normalized gain without feedback). Extend these coordinates until they intersect and read the value of feedback ratio from the curve through the point of intersection, interpolating in the case of intermediate values. In this example, the intersection is approximately 9.0. Therefore, the feedback ratio of the proposed amplifier should be 9.0.

If the amplifier is to have an operational gain of 100, a gain of 900 without feedback will be required



Amplifier feedback ratio at design center is plotted against normalized amplifier gain with, and without, feedback. Gain for a change in an amplifier parameter is normalized with respect to gain at design center

found by gain measurements, wherein a large discrepancy indicates either faulty technique in measurement or malfunctioning of equipment.

It is frequently found that the design-center feedback ratio, $1 + B_0$, as determined by gain ratio, differs from that determined by a stability test. As an example, tests made on an r-f feedback amplifier indicated a gain ratio $1 + B_0$ of 6.0 while stability tests indicated an

active feedback ratio of only about 2.5. Subsequent tests revealed that an interstage transformer was improperly aligned. When the transformer was realigned, the discrepancy between gain and stability feedback ratios was reduced to less than 15 percent, indicating normal operation.

Graphical Determination

Use of the chart in the determination of active feedback can be seen by following an example from an actual r-f feedback amplifier. This amplifier was a 13-mc amplifier utilizing current feedback. The gain without feedback was 208 and the gain with feedback was 34.2, yielding a feedback ratio of 6.08 (15.7 db of feedback).

When the supply voltage was dropped from the design-center value of 300 volts to 80 volts, the gain with feedback was observed to drop to 0.9 of its initial value. Removing the feedback and repeating the same test showed that the gain without feedback dropped to 0.61 of its original value for the same change in supply voltage.

Entering the chart at the point $A_n = 0.61, A_{nf} = 0.9$, the value of the curve passing through this point is read, interpolating visually for intermediate values. In the example this value is approximately 6.0, indicating a close check of the gain-ratio measurement.

While the example was based on a supply voltage test, it should be apparent that the same principles could be applied to a heater voltage test. Any test is applicable as long as the parameters altered by the test will be wholly included in the feedback loop. For example, the plate load impedance may he shunted with a resistance in the case of a single-loop, single-stage, voltage-feedback amplifier but not in the case of a single-loop, singlestage, cathode-feedback amplifier. In the former case, the plate load impedance is wholly within the feedback loop while in the latter case the feedback is confined to the grid-cathode circuit. Restrictions on the types of tests permissible will depend in large part upon the particular circuit used. Care should be taken to avoid injury to components by prolonged subjection to abnormal operating conditions.

The chart can be used in amplifier design when gain stability is one of the design factors. An example is given in the editorial box on the preceding page.

Positive Feedback

The same procedures outlined above for amplifiers of one loop utilizing negative feedback can be applied equally well to amplifiers utilizing positive or regenerative feedback (feedback ratios less than unity). A few values of feedback ratio less than unity are shown on the graph as an indication of the trends. However, these few curves are not intended to cover the usable range.

It can be shown that it is possible simply to interchange the A_n and A_{nf} readings on the coordinates for positive-feedback determinations. For example, the $1 + B_0 = 20$ curve is that for $1 + B_0' = 0.05$, the prime indicating that A_n and A_{nf} are now the abcissa and ordinate respectively. This modification enables the determination of prevailing positive feedback or allows the design of regenerative amplifiers of given stability as in the previous cases for negative feedback.

Greater Precision

more precision than is For afforded by the graph, the equations in the box are recommended. Equation 5 is of particular value in computing the feedback ratios on a stability basis. The analysis in the box is based on the assumption that

BASIC THEORY
From conventional feedback amplier theory
$A_f = \frac{A}{1 - KA} \tag{1}$
where K is a constant, at a given frequency, denoting the portion of the output that is fed back, and A = gain without feedback $A_f = \text{gain with feedback}$ $A_n = \text{normalized gain without}$ feedback $A_{nf} = \text{normalized gain with feed-back}$ The additional subscript, zero, is used to denote design-center values. Thus, A_{f0} represents gain with feed- back at design center.
Equation 1 may be rewritten $A_f = \frac{A}{1 + B_0 A_n} $ (2)
where B = -KA $B_0 = -KA_0$ $A_n = A/A_0$ Using the concept of normalized gain $A_{nf} = \frac{A_n}{1 + B_0 A_n} (1 + B_0)$ (3)
where $A_{nf} = A_f / A_{f^0}$ Equation 3 may be rewritten
$A = A_{nf} \qquad (4)$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{1 + B_0 (1 - A_{nf})}$$
(4)

Equation 4 is plotted on the chart. However, a more precise determi-nation of feedback is given by

$$B_0 = \frac{(A_{nf}/A_n) - 1}{1 - A_{nf}}$$
(5)

It should be noted that the designcenter feedback ratio is $1 + B_0$ rather than simply B_0 so that the feedback ratio is obtained by adding 1 to the B_0 of Eq. 5

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the feedback factor, 1/(1 - KA)in Eq. 1, retains a constant phase angle regardless of variations in A, the complex gain without feedback. This phase angle is further assumed to be some integral multiple of π so that only manipulations with real numbers are necessary. In general, small deviations of phase angle from integral multiples of π will not cause appreciable error. The analysis has been used with high-frequency amplifiers in the vicinity of 20 mc with considerable success, although in this range, phase shifts should be quite prevalent.

Another assumption tacitly made is that the feedback path contains only elements whose parameters do not vary as a function of amplifier gain or as a function of the parameter varied during the stability tests. This arises from the assumption that the feedback factor, K, in the analysis is truly a constant. Thus, should the feedback path contain elements such as vacuum tubes, it is imperative that the operating conditions of such elements be maintained, by separate power supplys and biases if need be, throughout the stability tests. If the feedback elements were allowed to vary, the gain with feedback would not bear the assumed relation to the gain without feedback.

Other Considerations

Care should be taken when making stability tests to assure that other extraneous effects do not vitiate the results. An example of such an effect is grid current flow at the reduced gain levels during the tests. Such current flow can cause limiter action within the amplifier and lead to inaccurate results. In general, forethought will avoid difficulties from such causes and the method presented may easily be used as a check upon the active, design-center, feedback ratio

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Series-Resonant



FIG. 1—Steps in deriving the seriesresonant oscillator high-voltage supply described in the text



FIG. 2—Oscillator-rectifier circuits with provisions for rectifier filament supply

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By PETER G. SULZER Central Radio Propagation Laboratory National Bureau of Standards Washington, D. C.

SCILLATOR-TYPE high-voltage supplies have been employed in oscilloscopes and television receivers to eliminate the bulky components required to produce rectified and filtered high voltages directly from the power frequency. Such a supply consists of an oscillator tube, a transformer, a rectifier and filter. The need for a special transformer has usually restricted use of the scheme to production equipments where a suitable transformer could be fabricated in quantity.

The circuits described here permit satisfactory results with conventional r-f choke coils of a type commonly available.

Rectifier limitations usually require that the oscillator operate at a low radio frequency. The use of either the Hartley oscillator, or the tuned-plate oscillator, will lead to circuits similar to that of Fig. 1A in which a center-tapped transformer is inductively coupled to a selfresonant high-voltage winding. The requirement for mutual inductance makes the design and construction of such a transformer difficult.

The Colpitts oscillator of Fig. 1B differs in that a simple coil may be employed. The low-reactance capacitor C_1 is inserted for the purpose of d-c blocking.

Figure 1C is a modification of the Colpitts circuit in which the reactance of C_1 is comparable to the reactance of L. One of the conditions for the oscillation of this circuit requires that the capacitive reactance of C_2 and C_3 in series equal the inductive reactance of C_1 and L in series. If the reactance of C_1 is much greater than that of C_2 or C_3 , then C_1 and L are almost at resonance and the familiar series-resonant step-up is obtained for the plate of the rectifier tube. Several different oscillator-rectifier connections may be employed as shown in Fig. 2, the choice depending upon the polarity and magnitude of the high voltage required.

Where the weight and magnetic field of the filament transformer must be avoided, it is convenient to to use the circulating tank current to heat the filament, as in the negative supply of Fig. 2A.

A positive voltage may be obtained as shown in Fig. 2B. Although the capacitor at the highvoltage terminal may be chosen to provide a low reactance at the oscillator frequency, an additional filter section may be required since a small r-f voltage is present across the capacitor.

Both polarities at full voltage may be obtained by using two rectifiers as shown in Fig. 2C.

Examples

Figure 3A is a 2.2-kv supply suitable for use in a small oscilloscope. The requirements for both power and space are relatively modest. The photograph permits comparison of this unit with the 60-cycle components originally intended for the same application.

Design of the oscillator and associated circuits is best carried out on a power basis. With a specified load voltage and current, the load power can be calculated. If the rectifier filament is to be heated by the circulating tank current, a value of inductance must be chosen to provide sufficient current at the desired output voltage. With a suitable coil selected, the power dissipated in the coil and rectifier filament can be computed and added to the load power. This permits selection of the oscillator tube, which then permits completion of the design. The following example will serve as an

High-Voltage Supply

By the use of a series-resonant voltage step-up, conventional r-f chokes may be used instead of a special oscillator coil. This type of supply eliminates bulky components usually required in circuits operating directly from the power frequency



FIG. 3—Examples of series-resonant supplies



Compact 2.2-kv supply shown with 60-cycle components required for the same application

illustration of the method used:

A 4,000-volt, one-milliampere supply is required, using a type 1B3GT rectifier. Referring to Fig. 3B, approximately 3,000 volts rms will be required across the coil with a current of 0.2 amp for the rectifier filament. If the operating frequency is 400 kc, an inductance of 6 millihenrys will provide the required 15,000 ohms reactance. Assuming resonance, C_i equals 27 µµf. The choke coil selected has a measured Q of 50 at 300 kc, which corresponds to an equivalent series resistance of 300 ohms. The power dissipated in the coil is $(0.2)^2 \times 300$, or 12 watts. The total power, neglecting capacitor losses, is approximately 16 watts. This is easily supplied by a type 6L6 tube with a 400-volt plate supply and a 250-volt screen supply. Referring to the type 807 class-C characteristics, which apply

to the 6L6, $R_s = 20,000$ ohms and $R_g = 15,000$ ohms, while the peak r-f grid voltage appearing across C_2 is 65 volts. Thus, C_2 must have a reactance of

65×0.707

0.2

or 230 ohms and a capacitance of 1,700 $\mu\mu f$ is indicated.

To determine C_s it is necessary to make an assumption concerning the plate-voltage drop in the oscillator tube at maximum plate current. Measurements have shown this to be roughly 20 percent of the platesupply voltage, with the result that the rms voltage across C_s is roughly $\frac{1}{2}$ the plate supply voltage or 200 volts. Since the tube is supplying 16 watts to the tank circuit plus load, the impedance presented to the oscillator cathode should be $(200)^2$

 $\frac{200)^2}{16}$ = 2,500 ohms. The equiv-

alent series resistance of the loaded tank circuit is

 $\frac{300 \times \frac{16}{12}}{12}$

or 400 ohms. This must be transformed to 2,500 ohms. For this impedance transformation, $X_{es} \approx R_1$

 $\frac{R}{R_1-R}$, where R_1 is the impedance desired and R is the equivalent

series resistance, 400 ohms. Substituting, $X_e \approx 1,000$ ohms or $C \approx 400$ uuf.

Operation of the power supply was found to be successful and an output of 4,000 volts at one ma was obtained with an input of 400 volts at 65 ma. This indicates an oscillator plate efficiency of 65 percent and an overall efficiency of 15 percent. If a coil with a Q of 100 had been available, the overall efficiency would have increased to approximately 25 percent.

Nomograph Aids Filter Designers

Convenient nomograph aids design of power-supply filters. Percent ripple at output can be determined for various filters, including choke and capacitor input L-C filters and R-C types. Nomograph applies equally to full-wave and half-wave power supplies

By JOHN L. GLASER

Washington University St. Louis, Missouri

PERCENTAGE RIPPLE for filters used with single-phase rectifiers operating from 60-cps sources can be easily and accurately determined with the accompanying nomograph,

Ripple factor is defined as the ratio of rms value of all a-c components of voltage to the d-c or average value of voltage. Generally. more than one frequency component is present in ripple, but a good approximation is obtained by considering only the lowest frequency component, especially when more than one filter section is employed.

The ripple factor of the voltage across the input of a capacitor-input filter is approximately

 $\frac{1}{\pi f R_L C_1}$

where R_t is the d-c load resistance, C_1 the input capacitor and f the fundamental frequency.

On the chart, percentage ripple across the first capacitor is found by drawing a line connecting rectifier output voltage on scale A with rectifier output current on B. This line intersects C at the value of R_L . A line connecting R_L with the value of the input capacitor on Fgives percentage ripple on E. A second filter section consisting of a series inductance L_2 , followed by a shunt capacitance C_2 , reduces percentage ripple by the factor

$\frac{1}{(2\pi f)^2 L_2 C_2 - 1}$

where again f is the fundamental frequency of ripple. Within the range of L_2 and C_2 covered by the chart, $(2\pi f)^2 L_2 C_2$ is considerably greater than 1 so the ripple reduction factor is approximately

$\frac{1}{(2\pi f)^2 L_2 C_2}$

Ripple reduction factor of the second filter section is found on scale I by drawing a line connecting the value of L_2 on Jwith the value of C_2 on H. Ripple appearing across C_2 is obtained by multiplying the ripple across C_1 by the ripple reduction factor. This is accomplished by connecting these values on scales E and I with a straight line, giving the answer on G.

R-C Filters

The chart also provides for computation of ripple reduction resulting from a second filter section consisting of a series resistance followed by a shunt capacitance. In this case filter resistance is entered on K in place of the inductance which was entered on J as described above. The relation here states that the ripple reduction factor of the R-C filter is approximately

 $\frac{1}{2\pi f C_2 R}$

Ripple across C_{ι} is multiplied by this factor.

These procedures apply to either half-wave or full-wave rectifiers using scale markings labelled half-wave or full-wave. The two sets of markings account for different fundamental ripple frequencies.

Usually choke-input filters are designed so that the input choke has greater than critical inductance. Critical inductance is the minimum inductance that will provide uninterrupted current flow, and for 60-cps full-wave rectifiers, is equal to $R_L/1,132$. If the input choke has greater than critical inductance, the fundamental component of ripple at the rectifier output has an rms value 0.471 times the d-c component of rectifier output voltage. Thus percentage ripple at this point is approximately 47.1 percent.

Input choke L_1 and the shunt capacitor C_1 reduce this ripple by a factor $1/(2\pi f)^2 L_1 C_1$ giving the percentage ripple across C_1

$\frac{47.1}{(2\pi f)^2 L_1 C_1}$

This is found on the chart by drawing a line between L_1 on scale D and the C_1 on F. Percentage ripple across C_1 is found at the intersection of this line on E. Further ripple reduction resulting from an additional L-C or R-C section is found in the manner described for the capacitor-input filter.

Examples illustrating use of the chart are given in Fig. 1, 2 and 3.

These show analysis of performance of proposed filters with specific values of circuit components. Any component value could have been considered an (Continued on page 160)



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Sub-miniature (above right, shown enlarged twice) for Small button Sub-minar 8 pin base T3 tubes mounted perpendicular to chassis.

Five, six and seven pin stem type for tubes vertically mounted. (below)





(Above) Small

button sub-

minar 8 pin with saddle shown

enlarged twice.

Five pin stem type (above) for mounting tubes parallel to chassis and for printed circuits.







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unknown to be determined for specified filter performance. However, design procedure is usually to analyze various possible filter circuits made up of available components. The chart



provides a means for estimating the ripple for various filter circuits.

The chart is applicable only where power-line frequency is 60 cps. To predict the perform-



ance of a filter at some other frequency, f', the values of capacitances and inductances should be multiplied by the factor f'/60 before entering these values on the chart.

ELECTRONICS REFERENCE SHEET

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ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

ELECTRONS AT WORK

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Edited by RONALD K. JURGEN

Double-Phase-Shift Wide-Deviation F-M	Tape Duplicating Equipment
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Double-Phase-Shift Wide-Deviation F-M Oscillator

By PHILIP S. WESSELS Electronic Scientist Federal Communications Commission Laboratory Division Laurel, Maryland

When AN AMPLIFIER is incorporated in a closed loop it is assumed that it will oscillate if there exists a frequency where the gain is greater than one and the phase shift is some integral multiple of 2π radians. When the gain criteria is satisfied over a broad frequency range the factor determining the frequency of oscillations will be the total phase shift around the closed loop. If this phase shift can be controlled by any one of numerous methods, the frequency may also be controlled.

The oscillator described in this article may be considered as being composed of six phase-shift elements. The two grid-plate phase shifts are assumed constant and each equal to 180 deg, giving the re-



FIG. 1-Grid circuit of the oscillator

quired 360 deg for oscillations to develop. The other phase shifts can be divided into two groups, variable and fixed.

The fixed phase shifts take place in the two tuned-plate circuits and may be determined by well-known



FIG. 2—Modified form of circuit given in Fig. 1

rules, one of which follows. When the frequency of the applied voltage of a tuned circuit deviates from the resonant frequency by an amount that is 1/2Q of the resonant frequency, the gain will be reduced to 70.7 percent of the maximum gain and the phase angle will be changed from zero to 45 deg. It will be shown that this is just the maximum phase shift obtainable in one of the variable phase shifters in the

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

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grid circuits of each stage.

Although there are two tunedplate circuits, which doubles the total phase shift for one circuit, there are also two variable phase shifters. The total deviation from the center frequency possible in this f-m oscillator will be equal to 1/2Qof the center frequency. It might be mentioned at this point that if a circuit were employed which had a constant 180-deg phase shift over the entire bandwidth of the oscillator, the second set of tubes and associated circuits could be eliminated entirely with no loss in total deviation.

The variable phase-shift elements, consisting of R_{ν} , L_{ν} , C_{ν} and the four vacuum tubes have some interesting properties that are discussed in the following paragraphs.

The grid circuit, as simplified in Fig. 1, has the property of presenting a pure resistance at any frequency if $R_{g1}^{*} = R_{g2}^{*} = L/C$. Each

Accurately Tests and Calibrates Omni-Range and ILS



The Type 211-A Signal Generator was designed by Boonton Radio Corporation in cooperation with the CAA and leading manufacturers of aircraft navigation and landing receivers. It was designed for specific application to the calibration of these receivers to the high accuracy characteristics required. The CAA system requiring these receivers guides aircraft from one location to another and assists in landing under marginal weather conditions. The Signal Generator is also useful in testing accurately tuned communications receivers.

SPECIFICATIONS

FREQUENCY RANGE: 88 to 140 mc. in one Range. Vernier Dial marked to 10 Kc. division. Accuracy $\pm 0.25\%$.

R. F. OUTPUT: 0.1 to 200,000 microvolts. Output resistance looking into output terminals 26.5 ohms.

AMPLITUDE MODULATION: AM G-30% and 0-100% with internal or external oscillator. Distortion below 5% at 95% modulation.

INTERNAL AUDIO OSCILLATOR: 400 and 1000 cps. MODULATION AMPLIFIER: Uniform response within ± 0.1 db 90 to 150 cps. and 9.5 to 10.5 Kc. within ± 0.5 db 30 cps. to 11 Kc.

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SPURIOUS FM: Less than 1 Kc. at 60% FM.

CRYSTAL CALIBRATING FREQUENCIES: 110.100 and 114.900 mc. ± 0.0035%. Calibrations can be made at these and other frequencies by slipping dial vs condenser shaft position.

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Receiving Equipment

SIGNAL GENERATOR Type 211-A

Frequency Range 88-140 mc.

Output Frequency Crystal Monitored Amplitude Modulation 0-100% Modulation Fidelity ± 0.5 db 30 cycles to 11 kilocycles **Negligible Spurious FM**

Glide Slope Test Set **Type 212-A**



Frequency Range 329-335 mc.

The 212-A Glide Slope Test Set when used with the 211-A Signal Generator provides RF output between 329 and 335 mc. for testing aircraft landing receivers. Three crystal controlled frequencies are provided for I.F. amplifiers of the receiver.

The 212-A consists of a unity gain radio frequency converter (Univerter) which adds 200 mc. to the input frequency from the 211-A and a crystal controlled I.F. Signal Generator.

SPECIFICATIONS

RF SECTION FREQUENCY RANGE: 329 to 335 mcs.

OUTPUT FREQUENCY: Equals input frequency plus 200,000 mcs. $\pm 0.005\%$

OUTPUT LEVEL: Equal to input = 1db over frequency range. Maximum input 0.1 volt (0.05 volt modulated to 100%). **OUTPUT IMPEDANCE: 53 ohms unbalanced.**

ENVELOPE DISTORTION: Less than 5% for 0.05 volt signal modulated 95%. IF SECTION

OUTPUT FREQUENCIES: 20.700 mc. ± 0.0035%; 20.400 mc. ± 0.005%; $21.000 \text{ mc.} \pm 0.005\%$

OUTPUT LEVEL: 1 to 100,000 microvolts across 53 ohms unbalanced. MODULATION: AM up to 30% using internal or external source. PRICE: \$875.00 FOB Boonton, N. J.

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FIG. 4-Complete circuit diagram of the oscillator



Chassis view of the oscillator. The 12AU7 used to supply the two balanced inputs from a single unbalanced supply is inverted and on the bottom of the chassis

branch of the circuit has an impedance of $R + j\omega L$ and $R + j\omega C$. The parallel impedance of both branches is given by

$$\frac{(R+j\omega L) (R+1/j\omega C)}{(R+j\omega L) + (R+1/j\omega C)}$$

When $R^2 = L/C$ is substituted into this, the equation reduces to R. It follows that the plate load of the previous stage would always see a constant resistance R. Since the circuit had to be modified as shown in Fig. 2 to cancel out the effects of the tube input capacitance, the plate load does not strictly see a constant resistance R.

Since the maximum deviation is proportional to 1/2Q, R_{σ} is necessarily low so that the tuned parallel circuit made up of L_{g} , R_{g} and C_{in} has a very low Q and is thus quite broad.

At the center frequency, the circuit is designed so that $R_g = \omega L =$ $1/\omega C$. The phase shift with respect to e_{in} in Fig. 1 between parallelbranch midpoints and ground is +45 and -45 deg respectively. This is shown in the circle diagram of Fig. 3. Actually, these angles will vary from 45 deg as the frequency deviates. This may be represented by rotating the diameter formed by the ends of the vectors e_a and e_b about the center of the circle diagram. This effect will be ignored in this analysis since the shift is not great.

The two tubes in a single phase shifter may be regarded as a vector adder. The input of the lower and



FIG. 5—Operating limits of the oscillator

upper tube is represented by the vectors e_a and e_b , respectively, of Fig. 3. The output current of a vector adder will be the vector sum of e_a and e_b , each multiplied by the g_m of its respective grid. This is true by virtue of the fact that the two plates of a single adder are tied together.

If the magnitude of $g_m e_a$ is increased and that of $g_m e_b$ is decreased, there will be a positive phase shift resulting in a decrease in the operating frequency of the oscillator. If the four sets of points a and b in Fig. 4 are fed from a signal source with a balanced output correctly phased, the frequency will deviate approximately proportional to its amplitude.

Figure 5 shows the operating limits of this oscillator. The solid line represents the phase shift versus frequency experienced in the two tuned-plate circuits while the dotted line represents the maximum phase shift possible in the two phase shifters.

Figure 4 shows the circuit diagram of the model developed by the author at the FCC Laboratory. Deviations as high as ± 5 mc with a center frequency of 60 mc were experienced in this experimental unit.

Titanium-Dioxide Rectifiers

A NEW TYPE of metal-oxide rectifier developed by the National Bureau of Standards is composed of a layer of semiconducting titanium dioxide, a sheet of titanium metal and a counterelectrode of some other conducting material.

Figure 1 shows a laboratory test sample of the rectifier. The rectifier plate has been processed to show the titanium metal (light corner), the dioxide coating (center portion) and the electroplated silver counterelectrode (dark corner).

Two processes have been devised to form the oxide layer for the rectifiers which withstand reverse voltages of about 20 volts per plate and have satisfactory properties at elevated temperatures. The first process involves heating the titanium metal first in oxygen gas and then in hydrogen gas. The second and improved version of the first



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FIG. 1—Laboratory test sample of the titanium-dioxide rectifier. The plate is made of ½-inch squares of commercial titanium metal sheet 0.020-inch thick

consists in heating the titanium metal in steam at elevated temperatures. This process produces the semiconducting oxide layer on the metallic titanium in one step.

The most satisfactory films are formed by heating similar titanium plates in steam at 600 C for about three hours. The counterelectrodes are then electroplated in the same manner to form a finished unit.

Electron Flow

The rectifiers bear a physical resemblance to the copper-oxide type, but the direction of easy flow of current is opposite in the two types. In the titanium-dioxide rectifier, the electrons flow from the titanium base metal to the counterelectrode. The conduction in the metal oxides is also different. In cuprous oxide the charge carriers are holes or electron vacancies in the lattice while in titanium dioxide the charge carriers are free electrons.

Radome Fabrication Techniques

FABRICATION OF RADOMES, the optically-opaque, electrically-transparent blisters that cover airborneradar antennas permitting rapid rotation of the dishes while preserving the plane's aerodynamic characteristics, has become an interesting and unique technology. Outstanding achievement of the art are the radomes on the navy's flying combat-information-center, a modified Lockheed Constellation. Both upper and lower domes are built in sections of glass-honeycomb construction. The upper dome measures 8-feet high by 4-feet wide



Lay-up of impregncted cloth. The brush is used to aid in smoothing out the cloth and removing air bubbles

by 12-feet long. The lower dome measures 4-feet deep by 8-feet wide by 12-feet long.

The oldest type of radome construction, and one still used for most smaller domes, is the solid glass-laminate. Layers of glass cloth from 3 to 15 mils in thickness are cut in segments providing a plane development of the three-dimensional surface of the dome. These segments are impregnated with polyethal resins. The segments are laid in a female mold of the radome and the entire mold is evacuated. The radome is then fixed in shape by curing at 250 F. Solid glass-laminate construction has the disadvantage of being heavy.

Sandwich Construction

Light weight is combined with strength in the glass-honeycomb sandwich-type of radome construction. Here glass cloth having a hexagonal honeycomb weave is impregnated with resin and the radome is constructed as in the case of the solid laminate. Inner and outer skins of glass cloth are provided for smoothness.

For fabrication of radomes to exacting tolerance, a glass-matte construction is used. Glass matte consists of chopped-up glass fibres. This material is resin-impregnated and formed between matched male and female molds. This type of construction is light in weight and can be worked to closer tolerance, \pm 10 mils, than the honeycomb sandwich.

Foam Sandwich

A peculiar problem arises in radome manufacture when specifications call for a dome to be built to exacting tolerance and with tapering walls to provide proper electrical characteristics for the radar antenna. This is especially necessary in the case of airborne firecontrol radar. The technique used here is called the foam sandwich. Matched male and female molds are used as well as preformed inner and outer skins of glass cloth. An alkyd foaming-resin, isocynate foam, is allowed to foam up between the inner and outer skins. The foam sandwich dome not only can be built to exact tolerance using tapered

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walls but is the lightest of all radomes. Most large radomes are of the sandwich type, generally constructed in sections and spliced or bolted together.

Recently, the Navy has devised a means for patching radomes. The domes are frequently damaged either through careless handling or by impact of small stones during landing. All major overhaul and repair activities are now equipped to patch large radomes. In this process, plaster molds are first made to preserve the shape of the damaged radome. The damaged portions are then cut away and replaced by material similar to that of the original dome. The resin-impregnated glass cloth or honeycomb is then cured and the dome is painted and restored to service .--J.M.C.

Low-Cost Vertical-Scan Transformer

By SEYMOUR CUKER* Chief Engineer Gem Radio and Television Corp. Jersey City, New Jersey

THIS PAPER describes the operation and design of a low-cost vertical sweep circuit. The r-f type blocking-oscillator transformer described affords all the advantages of the iron-core blocking-oscillator transformer, as well as additional advantages.

A simple schematic is shown in Fig. 1 to aid in detailing the functions of the vertical blocking oscillator in a television receiver. When the circuit is energized, the abrupt change in plate current which occurs induces high-frequency voltage into the grid circuit. Since the grid winding is self-resonant and is very tightly coupled to the plate winding, the oscillations build up very rapidly. The flow of grid current rapidly charges C_{σ} far beyond cutoff. At the same time, the large flow of plate current rapidly discharges C_{\star} thus reducing the instantaneous plate voltage.

With the plate voltage greatly reduced and with the relatively fixed high grid bias, developed when the plate voltage was much higher, the

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^{*} Work done by the author while in the employ of CBS Columbia, Inc.

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Reducing **noise** in radar...

Measuring the noise figure of an experimental traveling-wave tube are Dr. A. V. Haeff (right) head of the Electron Tube Laboratories at Hughes, and Dr. Dean Watkins (left) one of his co-workers.



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VH



In the operation of a radar system, the amount of energy reflected from small targets is very minute. The over-all sensitivity and *e* range of radar depend equally upon effectively generating and transmitting considerable power at microwave frequencies and upon effectively receiving and amplifying very weak echo signals.

An important limitation in receiver sensitivity is imposed by noise that is created within the receiving tubes—and caused by random motion of electrons. Because the reduction of tube noise could make available improved techniques to the designer of many types of microwave systems, a project is under way at Hughes Research and Development Laboratories to expand our understanding of noise phenomena at high frequencies.

Studies in tube noise are being made with the newly developed *traveling-wave tube*, shown on this page in actual size. This tube has the unique ability to amplify microwave signals over a wide frequency range, but its excessive noise has hitherto prevented its extensive use. Methods of re-

ducing noise in the traveling-wave tube are being devised and tested at Hughes, and the recently obtained noise figure of 13 decibels at a frequency of 10,000 megacycles is proving of considerable interest to systems designers.

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(continued)



FIG. 1—Simplified schematic of the vertical blocking oscillator

oscillator ceases and decays exponentially to zero. After a period determined by $R_y^c C_s$, the grid bias ascends from cutoff, the oscillations build up and the cycle of events repeats.

It was mentioned that during the oscillatory phase, the voltage across C_* decreases rapidly to a very low value. In the next phase, when the tube is cut off, C_* commences to charge through R_* toward E_{bb} . thus producing a sweep voltage. This is illustrated in Fig. 2 and 3.

Design Concepts

An important design concept is the connection between the rated tube current and the required sweep voltage. It will be shown that the constants of the blocking-oscillator transformer do not appear in this relationship.

The total charge withdrawn from the capacitor C_s during oscillation is

$$-\Delta Q_s = \int_{T-\delta}^{T} i_b dt, \text{ but}$$
$$i_b = C_s \frac{de_s}{dt}$$
therefore
$$-\Delta Q_s = \int_{B}^{B} \frac{E_B - E_s/2}{E_B + E_s/2}$$
$$= -C_s S_s$$

where δ and T are defined in Fig. 3.

The conservation of charge applies to any cycle. The change in charge over one cycle may be equated to zero, or since the charge added is

$$\Delta Q_s = I_b(T - \delta)$$

then $I_b = \frac{C_s E_s}{T - \delta} \approx f_{sweep} C_s E_s$

The equation for I_b does not contain any of the transformer constants directly but does contain the sweep frequency and the sweep

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

capacitance. Since these are generally constants, the charging current I_b is directly proportional to the peak to peak sweep voltage E_s .

If a linear retrace is assumed and on this basis the tube rating is determined, during oscillation the discharge current flowing through the tube is

$$\begin{split} i_b &= \frac{C_s E_s}{\delta} = \left(\frac{T}{\delta}\right)^s \frac{C_s E_s}{T} \\ \left(\frac{T}{\delta}\right) &\approx 60, \ T = \frac{1}{60} \sec, \\ C_s &= 0.05 \times 10^{-6} f, \ E_s = 60v \\ \text{therefore } i_b &= \frac{0.05 \times 10^{-6} \times 60}{1/60} \times 60 \end{split}$$

= 10.8 ma

(approximate rating for 6SN7 or 12AU7) This shows that even though the power requirement is negligible, the tube should be capable of delivering about 10 ma during oscillation.

It has been shown that the transformer constants do not enter explicitly in determining the sweep voltage. However, the efficiency of the oscillator as measured by the ratio $E_*/2E_b$ is related to the transformer constants. It is well known that conventional transformers are designed to have near unity coefficient of coupling, an optimum turns ratio (about 2 to 1) and a high winding inductance.

The difference between a more efficient (low E_b) and a less efficient (high E_b) transformer design is found in the shape of the retrace. The more efficient oscillator builds up to saturation more rapidly than the less efficient one and, in a given time will discharge capacitor C_* to a lower value, resulting in a lower E_b .

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FIG. 3—Sweep voltage waveforms

ventional blocking-oscillator type can be developed for one-mc operation. Several problems are raised by operating at this high frequency: oscillator harmonics injected into the sound i-f, oscillator harmonics injected into the video i-f and oscillator frequency injected into local broadcast receivers.

The first of these problems is completely solved by proper dressing and separation of the oscillator tank circuit from the first video i-f tank circuit. The strength of harmonics at r-f carrier frequency is negligible so that placement with respect to the antenna is uncritical.

The sound i-f in an intercarrier set is in the region of a much lower and stronger harmonic of the oscillator tank. The best solution to this problem is to choose the tank frequency so that no integral harmonic occurs near 4.5 mc. The third problem is solved only by making the tank frequency above the broadcast band.

Apparently, the choice of frequency is limited to 1.9 mc. This frequency is above the broadcast band and has harmonics at 3.8 mc and 5.7 mc which are out of the pass band at 4.5 mc. The first sig-



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and h	CORROSION-CHEMICAL OIL RESISTANT	ence fluid number two-69.7% maximum swell in 24 hrs. 18 hr. exposure in oil at 121°C — Tensile decreased 4.5%. Elongation increased 70%.

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nificant harmonic in the i-f band pass is the twelfth harmonic, a very weak one.

The next question which comes to mind is how to maintain the 1.9 mc without excessive deviation in production. Capacitance measurements indicated a variation of \pm ten percent in total tank capacitance with variation in lead dress. With a design center frequency of 1.9 mc, the extremes are 1.8 mc and 2.0 mc.

Physically, the commercial r-f blocking-oscillator transformer is entirely different in appearance



FIG. 5—Schematic of the blocking oscillator. The 0.001-µf bypass capacitor is necessary only when the peaking resistor is used

from its conventional iron-core counterpart. It has a resonant frequency of 1.9 mc and most nearly resembles a broadcast oscillator coil. The turns ratio of the grid-to-plate winding is about 2.5 to 1 for maximum sawtooth output. There is no iron core and the copper used is much less than that in the iron-core type. A shield serves the two purposes of mounting the transformer and completely shielding it so that 1.9-mc harmonics do not get into the vertical.

It was found that when the r-f type blocking oscillator was used, a spike existed on the trailing edge of the vertical sync pulse at the video detector. This was traced to harmonic radiation from the vertical oscillator tube into the first i-f tube. These tubes are about 11 inches apart. The spike was found to be inconsequential since it occurred after the vertical sync leading edge and during the blanking period. Most manufacturers keep their vertical sweep circuit and the first i-f amplifier much further apart so that they would probably not have

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(continued)

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a spike in the video.

The problem of interlace is a difficult one in practice. It is known that only odd harmonics of 30 cps can destroy interlace. The horizontal sweep frequency is the 525th harmonic of 30 cps and is therefore most likely to spoil interlace. Although horizontal frequency voltage can enter at several places, the most susceptible place is the grid circuit of the vertical oscillator. The ironcore transformer has a grid inductance of ten henrys, a plate inductance of one thenry and self resonance at a high audio frequency. It is extremely susceptible to 15,750 cps pickup. On the other hand, the grid inductance of the r-f type oscillator is 400 µh and represents 40 ohms reactance at 15,750 cps. At this level, there is no pickup of horizontal frequency.

(continued)

A schematic diagram and a data sheet for the design of the air-core vertical blocking oscillator transformer are included in Fig. 4 and 5. The circuit values are identical with those for the iron-core type.

In summation, the advantages of the r-f type blocking-oscillator transformer are that it is less expensive, much less susceptible to horizontal transients which prevent proper interlace and that much less critical material is required.

The author acknowledges contributions of Ed Stanwyck in aiding the transformer design and of Stanley Seitz in field testing the transformer.

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302B Battery Operated	2 to 150,000 cycles	100 microvolts to 100 volts	2 megs. shunted by 8 mmfds. on high ranges and 15 mmfds. on low ranges	3% from 5 to 100,000 cycles; 5% elsewhere	\$225.
305	Measures peak val- ues of pulses as short as 3 micro- seconds with a repe- tition rate as low as 20 per sec. Also measures peak val- ues for sine waves from 10 to 150,000 cps.	1 millivolt to 1000 volts Peak to Peak	Same as Model 302B	3% on sine waves 5% on pulses	\$280.
310A	10 cycles to 2 megacycles	100 microvolts to 100 volts	Same as Model 302B	3% below 1 MC 5% above 1 MC	\$235
314	15 cycles to 6 megacycles	With probe, 1 milli- volt to 1000 volts. Without probe, 100 microvolts to 1 millivolt	With probe, 11 megs. shunted by 6 mmfds. Without probe, 1 meg. shunted by 25 mmfds.	3% except 5% above 3 megacycles	\$265

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

preciated that to measure times down to this limit requires only simple gear to insure good accuracy provided certain precautions are observed. The apparatus here described utilizes the principle of measuring the electrostatic charge lost by a capacitor during the short time to be recorded.

Two high-speed relays of the electromagnetic type are required with a response time of less than one millisecond and small compared with the shortest period to be measured. The capacitor and the potentiometer by means of which the charge loss is restored must both be high-grade instruments. All the wiring of the circuit should be short and the various leads should not be bunched together. Apart from these precautions no special



FIG. 1—Schematic diagram of relay test circuit

skill is required in operating the circuit which is shown in Fig. 1.

Capacitor C is charged to a fixed potential indicated by the electrostatic voltmeter V. During the short period to be measured, the terminals of the capacitor C are connected by a discharge resistance R. The loss in charge is subsequently restored by adjusting the position of potentiometer P which is calibrated in milliseconds until the original reading of the instrument V is indicated.

Resistor R consists of a plug switch enabling the discharge resistance to be altered so as to cover one of several ranges in time, 0–15, 0–150 milliseconds and 0–1.5, 0–15.0 seconds. Switch S_* is a doubleended stud switch with four positions numbered as shown enabling time periods of different nature to be measured. H_1 and K_1 are high-



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ELECTRONS AT WORK

speed relays having contacts h and k respectively.

Relay A_2 is a standard telephone relay carrying contacts a_1 and a_2 which must make and break simultaneously. Switch S_1 is a press-toclose reset switch and S_2 is a pushpull switch which may rest in either position, the pulled condition closing the contacts.

The instrument is designed for line operation and the rectifiers included produce the direct voltage for charging the capacitor and operating the three relays as and when required.

Before making any measurements, the line supply voltage tapping should be checked. The reset switch S, is then pressed and the needle of V swings to its reference point which can be conveniently near the center of its scale. If the needle does not align exactly with the reference point, the trimmer Ycan be adjusted to make it do so.

On releasing S_1 , the needle of Vshould remain steady. If it does not, there is some leakage and either a wrong connection has been made or the push-pull switch S_2 needs reversing. Measurements cannot be made until the reading of V remains steady when S_1 is released.

To measure the duration of a contact closure, connect contact to CONTACT 1 terminals, switch S_a in position 4, switch S_a in either position. To measure the duration of contact opening, connect contact to CONTACT 1 terminals, switch S_a in position 4, switch S_a in either position.

To measure the pick-up time of a relay, connect coil in series with its supply to COIL contacts. Connect make contact to CONTACT 1. Switch S_a to position 2. Press reset switch S_1 . Use switch S_2 to energize relay under test.

To measure pick-up lag of a relay, connect and proceed as in previous test but with switch S_a in position 1. To measure release time of a relay, connect as in previous test but with S_a in position 4. Press reset switch S_1 with push-pull switch S_2 pulled. Push S_2 to release relay under test.

To measure release lag of a relay, connect as for pick-up test, but with



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FLECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

 S_{*} in position 3. To measure time between break of one contact and make of another, connect break contact to CONTACT 1 and make contaet to CONTACT 2. Switch S_3 in position 3. Push-pull switch S_2 in pushed position.

To measure the duration between make of one contact and break of another, connect as for previous test, with S_3 in position 1. To measure the duration of overlap of a make and break contact, repeat test just described.

Multiple-Unit Control System

By F. P. McKnight

Senior Research Engincer Electronics Division Speer Carbon Company St. Marys, Pa.

A DEVICE is often needed to operate controls at a number of similar points in a machine in response to some measured condition. For example, one might wish to operate several heat-control relays to maintain a controlled temperature in several sections of a single machine or in several similar machines operating independently.

On these applications it would often be economical to use a single measuring instrument to operate all of the controls, saving duplication of the measuring equipment. One solution of this problem is the system described. In this system a single measuring instrument is made to scan periodically all of the control points and operate the controls in response to the measurement obtained. In this particular application the instrument was a pyrometer measuring the temperature of a number of thermocouples but it could just as well be controlled by other properties measured with a multipoint recorder such as voltage, current, pressure and flow.

Basic Circuit

The basic circuit is shown in Fig. 1. In this circuit, there is a relay with a coil designed to operate at approximately half of the line voltage. This relay operrtes in series with a resistor R_1 or R_{2} in response to signals from the

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

control switch S. The operation may be illustrated as follows.

Assume that the current supply has been turned off and is now turned on with switch S open. In this case, all circuits are open and the relay is open. As switch S is closed to position 2, voltage is applied to the relay coil through resistor R_2 causing the relay to close. When the relay closes, holding contact C_i is closed, and the relay remains closed even when switch S is opened. If switch S is closed in position 1, the relay coil is shortcircuited, causing the relay to open. Once the relay is open, control switch S may be opened and the



FIG. 1—Basic circuit of the multipleunit control

relay will remain in an open position.

This is a basic system which will respond to signals from a control switch and which will hold its position until a different signal is received.

Complete Circuit

The complete circuit is shown in Fig. 2. It differs from the basic circuit chiefly in that a nonshorting scanning switch has been added, geared to the thermocouple switch on the multipoint recorder so that they rotate together. Here a relay has been used for each of the six points being controlled. The operation of the circuit may be explained by an illustration.

Suppose that the current supply has been off and all relays are open. The controller is turned on, the scanning switch S_{z} , rotates to position 1 and pauses. At the same time the instrument is connected to the thermocouple in position 1 and comes to balance at a point below the control temperature closing the control switch S_{τ} in the low position.

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

for the instrument to come to balance, the momentary switch S_{M} is closed for almost one second, applying power to relay one causing it to close. This relay in turn applies power to the heating system to raise its temperature.

Once closed, the relay is held in a closed position by its holding contact and the instrument proceeds to check each of the other five temperatures and set their controls accordingly.

Returning to thermocouple 1, the temperature may still be too low causing the action to be repeated, with no effect on the control relay because it is already closed, or it may have risen above the control



FIG. 2-Complete circuit of the device

point. If the temperature is above the control point, the control switch S_{τ} will be closed in the high position.

When the momentary switch S_{M} is closed, the relay coil will be short-circuited, the relay will open and remain open until the controller closes it at some later time.

The momentary switch in the circuit serves three purposes. It prevents false operation of the relays when changing from a point at one temperature to a point at a different temperature. It keeps the scanning switch from carrying current while it is moving and prevents it from breaking a circuit carrying current. Its contacts take all the wear, preventing repairs to the other, more expensive switches.

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Proton resonance: 300-8000 gauss

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Lithium (Li⁷): 1654.61 \pm 0.10 n/ gauss

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The nuclear resonance effect is very small and requires a magnetic field homogeneity of at least one part in 500 for proton resonance and one part in 5000 for lithium over the dimension of the sample, to be readily detected. Due to its very high available accuracy, limited only by the accuracy of the frequency measuring equipment, the Magnetometer has many applications in the fields of research, instruction and control.



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 Probe 1: 1.18 to 2.84 mc
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 Probe 3: 5.6 to 13.5 mc
 Probe 4: 13 to 34 mc

Area of Sample Material

Probe 1: 0.5 sq. cm. Probe 2: 0.3 sq. cm. Probes 3 and 4: 0.32 sq. cm.

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Cable: 18" long Probe: 3/4" Diam. 5/8" W.

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

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The 420-acre ANDREW Research Center, including a mile-long testing range, is devoted entirely to antenna research and development. In addition to the many Andrew standard models which have been developed here, several research and design problems have been undertaken on both prime and sub-contracts. The use of these facilities can be of material assistance in the design and manufacture of systems, associated equipment or in the development of custom antenna equipment.

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▲ At this large, well equipped Center, a wide range of equipment and set-ups are available, both indoors and out. Antenna problems are solved by antenna specialistsequipment and experience cover 50 KCS to 20.000 MCS-these enable ANDREW to accept a wide range of antenna development and engineering responsibilities.

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rounding of the 100-kc square-wave would occur.

Certain limitations were placed on modifications in the circuit. First, the overall gain of the amplifier had to be kept as high as originally or higher. Second, the B supply and filament supply-current requirements could not be increased. In addition, wiring and layout had to be noncritical. Finally, peaking coils were not desirable because of the number of adjustments required.

The usual techniques employed to improve the bandwidth of resistance-coupled amplifiers are to (1) reduce distributed and wiring capacitances to a minimum, (2) use tubes having low internal capacitances, (3) use very low plate load resistors, (4) where gain is a factor, employ tubes having high mutual conductance, (5) use series and shunt peaking coils to resonate existing distributed capacitances, and (6) introduce sufficient degeneration to broaden overall bandwidth, even at the expense of some gain.

Unfortunately, the limitations placed on circuit modification prevented the use of these techniques. An examination of the circuit layout and wiring indicated that distributed capacitances were already at a practical minimum within the limitations of a noncritical layout.

Techniques (3) and (6) were not permitted because of the loss of overall gain. Technique (5) had previously been ruled out as one of the limitations.

A check on tube characteristics

 (Δ) (B)

FIG. 2-Amplifier response to a 100-kc square wave (A) and response after circuit modification described in test (B)

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CM-15-C-030-M	3	500	.50	CM-15-E-910-J	91	500	.45
CM-15-C-050-K	5	500	.40	CM-15-E-101-J	100	500	.45
CM-15-C-100-J	10	500	.40	CM-15-E-111-J	110	500	.45
CM-15-C-120-J	12	500	.40	CM-15-E-121-J	120	500	.45
CM-15-C-150-J	1.5	500	.40	CM-15-E-131-J	130	500	.45
CM-15-C-180-J	18	500	.40	CM-15-E-151-J	150	500	.45
CM-15-C-200-1	20	500	40	CM-15-E-161-1	160	500	50
CM-15-C-220-1	22	500	.40	CM-15-E-181-J	180	500	.50
CM-15-E-240-1	24	500	40	CM-15-E-201-1	200	500	50
CM-15-E-270-1	07	600	40	CM-15-E-221.1	220	600	55
CM 15 E 300 I	20	500	.40	CM 15 E 241 I	240	500	.55
CM-15-E-500-5	30	500	.40	CM-13-E-241-3	240	500	
CM-15-E-330-J	33	500	.40	CM-13-E-231-J	250	500	.55
CM-15-E-360-J	36	500	.40	CM-15-E-2/1-J	270	500	.60
CM-15-E-390-J	39	500	.40	CM-15-E 301-J	300	500	.60
CM-15-E-430-J	43	500	40	CM-15-E-331-J	330	500	.65
CM-15-E-470-J	47	500	.40	CM-15-E-361-J	360	500	.70
CM-15-E-500-J	50	500	.40	CM-15-E-391-J	390	500	.70
CM-15-E-510-J	51	500	.40	CM-15-E-431-J	430	300	.75
CM-15-E-560-J	56	500	.40	CM-15-E-471-J	470	300	80
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ELECTRONICS --- September, 1952

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Brush Penmotor

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The Brush research and engineering staffs have applied "Put it in writing" to instrumentation by the development of the Brush Penmotor. This versatile device, the heart of a wide variety of Brush instruments, makes it possible to record at high speeds the variations of electrical currents, of vibrations, of strains, surface roughness, scores of other electrical and mechanical phenomena.

Because the Brush Penmotor records with an ink line, the line is uniform regardless of speed and the chart reading is permanent, instantaneously available. Ink recording paper is inexpensive, easy to load.

Brush engineers welcome the opportunity to discuss with you the application of recording oscillographs to your instrumentation needs so that you can put findings in writing. For further information, write The Brush Development Company, Department **GB-9**, 3405 Perkins Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio.



Piezoelectric Crystals and Ceramics Magnetic Recording Equipment Acoustic Devices Ultrasonics Industrial & Research Instruments

ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

ruled out techniques (2) and (4), for tubes other than those already used having higher mutual conductance and/or lower internal capacitances were found to require greater B or filament currents, or both.

The circuit modifications shown dotted in Fig. 1 were tried. The results were quite satisfactory, as shown by the 100-kc square-wave response of the modified circuit Fig. 2B.

The principle used, though not new, is seldom applied to resistancecoupled amplifiers. Basically, capacitor C_a acts to couple a small amount of energy from the output of V_a to the input of the preceding stage. Since C_a is kept small in value, only the higher frequency signals are affected. Resistor R_a acts to provide damping and thus to reduce any tendency towards oscillation and excessive peaking.

By adjusting C_a it is possible to actually place a slight 5 or 10 percent overshoot on the leading edge of the square-wave. The net effect is similar to that obtained when adjusting a peaking coil.

Components C_a and R_a together act to provide regeneration at the higher frequencies, boosting the gain of this section of the amplifier sufficiently to make up, in part, for the loss of highs in the rest of the circuit.

A further improvement in overall response was obtained by applying the same technique to the push-pull output stage, where the greatest high-frequency loss occurred. Crossfeed capacitors C_b and C_c provided the necessary in-phase feedback signal at higher frequencies.

A mathematical investigation of this technique has not been made, but the experimental results were so satisfactory it is felt that others in the field may be interested in investigating the technique further.

Tape Duplicating Equipment

THE GROWING BUSINESS of duplicating magnetic tapes has led to many interesting techniques. The method of duplication described is the work of the Audio-Video Recording Company, Inc., a sister company to A-V

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LARGE VOLUMES of homogeneous magnetic field are provided for experimental work by the Model V-4012 (12-in. pole diameter) Varian Electromagnet. A few applications are: nuclear- and paramagneticresonance work, Zeeman studies, and beam deflection. Pole caps are readily changed for high- or low-field operation.



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Special field configurations can be provided where required.

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Air Gap, In.	Diameter of Pole at Air Gap, in.	Pole Arrangement	Magnet Input, kw	Field, Gauss
$5\frac{1}{4}$	12	Pole caps removed	4	7,000
$1\frac{3}{4}$	12	Standard pole caps	4	13,500
$\frac{1}{2}$	15/8	Soft iron tapered pole caps	4	31,000
1/4	1	\int Zeeman observation.	4	37,500

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Design simplicity results in very low inductance, and uniform, straightline, and noiseless adjustment. It can be mounted close to associated circuit elements, and the ribbon type leads help to minimize inductance in UHF circuits.

The Style 535 Trimmer as shown at the right, is unique in requiring work from only one side of the chassis when mounting. Ground terminal is provided for soldering to chassis when desired.

Write for descriptive literature and samples.





ACTUAL SIZE STYLE 535 PATENTED 1. Push in hole. 2. Lock in hole by turning adjusting screw through top terminal. 3. Adjust capacitance from top at final test station. The chassis punch-out required for the Style 535 is identical to that for the tubular ceramic trimmers that are in general usage. Electronics Division ERIE RESISTOR CORP., ERIE, PA. LONDON, ENGLAND · · · · TORONTO, CANADA

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ELECTRONICS — September, 1952



(continued)

ELECTRONS AT WORK

Setup of the five master duplicators

Tape Libraries in New York.

The system makes use of the Ampex extended-range magnetic tape recorder which records and plays back signals as high as 100,-000 cycles. Operating at a multiple speed, the entire audio spectrum can be rapidly re-recorded from one tape to the other without attenuating either the bass or treble ends.

A tape transport mechanism is used for the playing of the original tape but with the standard magnetic head housing modified for the installation. The head contains no erase or record heads but it does contain two separate playback heads. These are staggered vertically so that both tracks of a dual-track tape can be played back simultaneously.

The circuitry consists of dual playback amplifiers, one for each track. Output of each playback channel terminates at line level in an audio rack. Separate gain controls are provided for each playback channel to insure a matched balance between the two levels. Across the output terminals of these gain controls are meter multipliers and vu meters for gain setting. Outputs of the playback controls are terminated in channel buses across which are bridge-multiplied the inputs to the duplicators.

At present, five master tape duplicators are used. No erase head is provided but bias current is generated for the two separate record heads that are staggered vertically,

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Core Loss (TW)	0.95 x lbs.	4.4 x lbs.	
Exciting Volt-Amps (AW)	1.75 x lbs. + 6.25A*	5.0 x lbs. + 16.6A*	
* A = Gro	ess Area of core face in S	Sq. La.	

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

for simultaneous dual-track playback in the master machine. The head housing also contains a dualtrack playback head for monitoring purposes.

The electronic chassis contains dual record amplifiers fed independently to each of the two staggered heads. Dual playback head amplifiers are also contained on the chassis. Dual-track tapes are produced rapidly by recording both tracks simultaneously, resulting in a saving in labor-time costs by as much as one-half.

Simple Phase-Angle **Measurement Technique**

By JOHN A. RUDISILL, JR. Assistant Test Engineer Radio Shops Western Electric Company Burlington, N. C.

PHASE-ANGLE MEASUREMENTS may be made by the use of a method that eliminates the inaccuracies involved in measuring the axes of an ellipse. No measurements of the ellipse are necessary. The two waves need not be pure sine waves. The vertical and horizontal displacements need not be equal. No calibrated phase shifter is necessary. All parts are easily obtainable and all results are obtained by the measurement of resistance, capacitance, and frequency and simple circuit calculations.

The accuracy of measuring these quantities need not be great for most applications and only one quantity need be measured for mass-production tests. Most any laboratory with an occasion to measure phase differences has equipment to measure these basic quantities.

Figure 1 shows a basic circuit for measuring phase differences. In most applications it is desirable to select C_1 equal to C_2 . This condition is not necessary but makes calculations easier. For C_1 equal to C_{2} , a workable value for R_1 is five or ten times R_2 . The capacitors should be selected for the particular application so that the effect of the phase-shifting network on the reference and the signal is negligible for the measured phase angle.

Assuming that C_1 is approxi-

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

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FIG. 1—Basic circuit for measuring phase differences

mately equal to C_2 and that R_1 is ten times R_{z} , the method of measurement is as follows if accuracy is desired. Measure and record the values of C_1 , C_2 , and R_2 . Put S_1 on CAL and adjust R_1 for a closed elliptical pattern on the oscilloscope. A straight line is not specified because distortion may be present in the waves. Measure and record the value of R_{1a} . Put S_1 on MEAS and readjust R_1 for a closed elliptical pattern. Measure and record the value of R_{1b} . Measure and record the frequency of the incoming waves. Calculate X_{c_1} and X_{c_2} by the formula $X_c = 1/2\pi fC$.

The angles shown in Fig. 2 may be found by $\theta_{1b} = \arctan X_{c1}/R_{1b}$ and $\theta_2 = \arctan X_{c2}/R_2$. The phase difference between the two signals is the difference between θ_2 and θ_{1b} as shown in Fig. 2 as θ_d . Corrections for phase shift in the oscilloscope amplifiers may be made by calculating $\theta_{1a} = \arctan X_{c1}/R_{1a}$ and adding or subtracting the difference between θ_{1a} and θ_2 to θ_d .

Accurate results may be obtained by the use of this method because resistance, capacitance and frequency (the only variables) may be measured to close tolerances. If a potentiometer is not available for R_1 , C_1 or C_2 may be made variable. For a specified frequency, R_1 or C may be calibrated directly in phase differences. The calibration consists only of accurately determining the values of R, C and the frequency.

This method is useful in adjusting phase-compensating networks in servo amplifiers so that there is zero phase shift between the input and output signals. In this application, calculation of the phase angle is unnecessary. Resistor R_1 is set for a closed elliptical pattern on the oscilloscope with S_1 on CAL. The servo amplifier phase shift is ad"getting down to cases"

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FIG. 2—Figure for determining phase angles

justed with S_1 on MEAS for the same closed elliptical pattern. If a specified phase difference is required for the amplifier, it is easily accomplished by adjusting R_1 for a closed elliptical pattern and then adding or subtracting from C_1 , C_2 , R_1 or R_2 a sufficient value to give the same closed pattern on MEAS with the phase difference required. For 400-cycle servo systems, workable values for the phase shift circuit are: C_1 , $C_2 = 0.25$ p.fd, $R_2 =$ 20,000 ohms, and $R_1 = 200,000$ ohms.

If the resistance and capacitance values are properly chosen for a particular application, small values of noise or distortion of the wave shapes will have a negligible effect on the measurement of the phase angle. If extremely accurate results are necessary, a wave analyzer may be used to find the relative amplitudes of the harmonics so that the proper correction may be made to give the accuracy desired.

The accuracy of the measurement of phase difference by this method is limited only by the accuracy of measuring basic electrical quantities and the effect of the phase-shift circuit on the phase of the incoming signals, an effect which is small but may be calculated in most applications.

Pre-Cured Tape Resistor

ADHESIVE-TAPE resistors announced in 1951 (ELECTRONICS, Sept. 1951, p 236) required baking the supporting base material to cure the resistors after they were pressed in place. The National Bureau of Standards is now making a precured wire-lead version of the tape resistor which requires no heat curing after placement in the circuit.

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)



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A tape resistor being soldered into place in a printed circuit

pressing uncured resistor tape against both sides of suitable wire or metal-ribbon leads. The leads are sandwiched between two pieces of resistor tape. The units are then given the usual heat cure to bond the resistor tape to the leads. The resistors may be soldered or spotwelded into the circuit.

Leads for the pre-cured tape resistor are made from ribbon of thin silver or silver-plated copper. Over-all length of the resistor is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Leads extend 1 in. beyond the resistor proper. Thickness is about 0.012 to 0.015 in.

Low-Frequency Modulator for Receiver Testing

By CHARLES R. AMMERMAN and ROBERT L. RIDDLE

Ass't Professors of Electrical Engineering The Pennsylvania State College State College, Pa.

THE INSTRUMENT herein described was constructed to provide a laboratory source of slowly fading r-f signals.

It was desired to check the speed of response of several recording field-intensity meters and conventional modulation of signal generators at frequencies in the range of 1/10 to 10 cycles was not feasible. It was therefore decided to utilize a

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THERMOPLASTIC

Application Report #3

... how the unique thermoplastic — TRIFLUORO-CHLORO-ETHYLENE — has been used to solve tough design problems



1. These "0" Rings are unusual because Kel-F is molded over a resilient core to provide high corrosion resistance in applications requiring either static or dynamic seals. Kel-F's chemical inertness, its high temperature properties and ready moldability combine to meet the specs for these small but extremely vital pump and compressor parts.



3. This metal float would be safe even in aqua regia because a dispersion of Kel-F has been applied over its entire outer surface. Kel-F dispersion-coated parts—such as this liquid level gauge float—are currently solving many equipment problems involving corrosives. Kel-F dispersions are available in two basic formulas.



2. A Kel-F exclusive among fluorocarbon-type materials... production molding by injection. Indicative of hundreds of similar parts, these components are shown here complete with sprue and runners. Such Kel-F pieces have myriad uses where high dielectric strength, zero water absorption, corrosion resistance and high temperatures are involved.



4. When dielectric and mechanical strength must be combined, as in this UHF aerial support, Kel-F extruded and molded rod is a natural specification. In addition to having excellent characteristics in both dielectric and mechanical categories, Kel-F retains those properties over an extreme temperature range of some 700 degrees—from minus 320F to 390F.



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241

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AXIAL FLOW FANS

400 cycle operation

In its smallest size this compact, light weight unit is equipped with a 2" fan protected with 18" mesh 214" O.D. screen shroud. Other larger sizes special. Air stream is conical. Recommended for use at 0 static pressure where semi-directed air flow is required. Motor diameter 1.45". Rotation: Clockwise or Counterclockwise. *Output: 30 cfm.*

PROPELLER FANS—400 cycle operation Built for limited space applications requiring maximum air movement widely dispersed.

Operates at 0 static pressure in ambient temperatures from -65° to $+65^{\circ}$ C. Made in 2, 3, 4 and $5^{1}2^{\prime\prime\prime}$ fan diameters. Output range: 33 to 680 cfm.

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400 cycle, 60 cycle, hysteresis and reluctance types. Single and poly phase: 2, 4 and 6 pole. Frame diameters: 1.45'', 1.75'', 2'', 21/2'', 3.5/16''. Output torque range: .01 in. oz. to 10 in. oz.

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CDb

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work at full efficiency a fifth of a mile from his camera ... make any lens or focus adjustment instantly ... control pan and tilt with a pan handle that works as if it were physically attached to the camera ... or, at the touch of a button, swing the camera to any of six pre-set positions, with lens and focus automatically correct. As with all GPL camera chains, the CCU operator has full control of iris setting to assure finest picture reproduction.

This remote control makes possible the location of cameras where they could never be placed beforefor better coverage in auditoriums,

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All GPL cameras are adaptable to the new remote control pedestal, yet there is no cost premium. Equip your studios now with TV's finest camera chain, add remote control at any time later on. Before you make any camera investment, be sure to investigate GPL-the industry's leading line, in quality . . . in design.

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Announcing: the Beckman EASE COMPUTER



Typical Low Priced BECKMAN EASE COMPUTER Installation showing 20and over-voltage panel, 30-channel problem board.

Priced Computer in the **Ouality** Field!

Lowest

ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

resonant circuit with variable tuning, connected in the line from signal generator to receiver so that it would act as a variable attenuator as the tuning varied up and down the side of the resonance curve.

As the carrier frequency of interest was approximately 100 mc, a coaxial resonator was chosen. Tuning is accomplished by two means, the first being a screwdriver-adjustable trimmer for main tuning and the second a butterfly capacitor using a single rotor plate which is driven by a motor. The motor used is a small 24-v d-c motor with speed reduction gearing. The rated shaft speed is 250 rpm. Power at variable voltage is supplied by a Variac and a 250-ma selenium rectifier.



Fig. 1-Low-frequency modulator for receiver testing

Figure 1 shows the physical construction of this model. None of the dimensions is critical. The degree of modulation depends upon the amount of variation of capacitance and for that reason minimum spacing is desired in the motordriven capacitor.

Input and output are connected to wire loops, in a radial plane, situated at the closed end of the resonator. No special attention was given to these couplers, which were simply made a convenient size, about § in. by § in. In this application neither the impedance match nor insertion loss (about 40 db) seemed important since the signal generator had enough power. A resistance T pad giving 18-db attenuation in a 50-ohm line was used between the signal generator and resonator to minimize any frequency modulation that might be

channel operational amplifier and power supply, 2-channel function generator, 3-channel function multiplier, typical variable component

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more than \$1,000. Additional 10-channel units and other special com-ponents offered at correspondingly low

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This new Vacuum Gauge

covers a range of 5,000,000:1 on a single meter from a single pickup

It's the DPi Philips Gauge, Type PHG-09, a remarkable new instrument developed by DPi high vacuum research. Here are the basic facts about it:

- A single meter covers the entire range from 0.50 mm to 10⁷mm Hg.
- A single all-metal pickup tube handles this range. It works on the glow discharge principle. Permanent magnets provide a field which lengthens the electron paths into tight spirals that give high ionization per electron, with a cascade effect.
- Having no filament to burn out, the tube can be operated at full atmosphere without damage, and the circuit is insensitive to fluctuations in the line voltage.
- With the magnets external to the ionization chamber, there is no problem of outgassing them or removing stray iron particles.
- Self cleaning, the tube at the higher pressures in the low sensitivity range automatically rids itself of deposited film because polarity is reversed.

This new Philips gauge is now being used in DPi exhaust machinery where close control of pressure is required. For information on this or any equipment for the creation and measurement of high vacuum in the electronics industry, write to *Distillation Products Industries,* Vacuum Equipment Department, 727 Ridge Road West, Rochester 3, N. Y. (Division of Eastman Kodak Company).

high vacuum research and engineering



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and COMPANION TEST CHAMBER Accurate environmental testing, for a wide variety of controlled atmospheric tests, is within the reach of all industrial budgets. The cost is

well under \$2,000 for the majority of industrial needs. The Tenney Servo Unit, a portable air-conditioning system, provides broad variations of heat, cold, and/or humidity for aging and weathering test programs. Air is circulated at the rate of 40 cu. ft. per min., capable of absorbing 1700 B. T. U. per hour at - 100°F., or of delivering 5000 B. T. U. heating effect at a maximum temperature of + 185°F. Relative humidity can be maintained from ambient to 95% in a temperature range of ambient to + 180°F. in 40 cu. ft. of recirculated air. Low temperature operation requires 10 lb. of dry ice per hour at - 180°F., 3/4lb. per hour static.

SPECIFICATIONS

			Dry Ice	Total Temp.	Electric
Model	Size	Wgt.	Capacity	Range	Reg [*] mts.
TSU-50	17″x17″x31″	165 lb.	50-70 lb.	-100° F. to $+200^{\circ}$ F.	2 kw.
TSU-150	21″x25″x33″	200 lb.	150 lb.	-100° F. to $+200^{\circ}$ F.	2 kw.

The Tenney Companion Test Chamber provides an efficient test work-space when attached to the Tenney Servo Unit either horizontally or vertically, by a simple, sturdy device. (Servo is easily detached for use with other enclosures or tests.) Ruggedly constructed and fully insulated, this chamber is built in three sizes of work space, stainless-steel lined: 3 cu. ft. (18" x 18" x

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For further information and prices write:



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7 Spruce Street, Waltham 54, Mass.

September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS



New Radiation-proof Coaxial Cables Give Proven Performance in Community TV Systems

RESIDENTS of mountain areas enjoy watching TV as much as anybody else — when they can receive a clear picture. Since most mountain towns are situated in valleys, however, the surrounding mountain ridges usually prohibit direct reception, and some form of "community antenna system" must usually be installed.

One of the world's largest manufacturers and installers of community systems is Jerrold Electronics Corporation of Philadelphia. In a Pennsylvania mountain installation, Jerrold field engineers discovered that ordinary coaxial cable (RG-11/U and RG-59/U) simply was not adequate. Picture quality was far from satisfactory. And the necessarily long lines called for cable with tensile strength greater than was then available. To help solve the two problems, Plastoid engineers were called in, and succeeded in



developing SYNKOTE coax cables that gave exceptional signal strength and clarity even in the most difficult terrain.

These new SYNKOTE coaxials (RG-11/U and RG-59/U) are *double*-shielded and *double* jacketed. The tensile strength is exceedingly high; and the cables are tough, rugged, and absolutely *radiation-proof* under normal conditions.

Today, Jerrold Electronics is one of many such companies that rely with confidence on SYNKOTE cable. Having run a number of tests both in their labs and also in actual installations, Jerrold enthusiastically reports that SYNKOTE double jacketed, double shielded coaxial cables are "absolutely radiation proof", and "definitely the answer for Community Antenna Systems".

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Sixty standard catalog items, plus scores of special types built to customers' specifications, comprise the JOHNSON line of plugs and jacks.

These are just a few of the many JOHNSON "banana" plug "specials", standard plugs with terminal ends adapted to the user's specific requirement. Studs extend the full length of one piece springs for support and long spring life. Spring materials range from beryllium copper to nickel silver with cadmium, nickel or silver plated finishes as required. Plugs mate with an equally diverse line of JOHNSON jacks, the inside diameters of which are: .104", .122", .169" and .277".

For connector applications requiring positive, low resistance contact with high current carrying capacity, economy and long life, choose JOHNSON "banana" plugs and jacks.

Other JOHNSON connectors include both insulated and noninsulated tip jacks and plugs, Nylon tip jacks and multiple wire connectors. We will be pleased to quote on your connector requirements.



ELECTRONS AT WORK

caused by variations in loading.

Using this device, response to fast fading was readily measured. To obtain maximum modulation index, the screw-driver tuning should be set so that the line is in resonance when the motor tuning capacitor is at maximum or minimum. If the motor tunes the circuit through resonance, a double frequency component will result.

Modulation index may be reduced by setting the screw-driver trimmer farther from resonance. It should be noted that one revolution of the motor causes two fading cycles. Frequency was measured by counting the number of cycles drawn on a unit length of the recorder chart.

Work on this device was carried out under contract with the National Bureau of Standards. The help of Donald Brumbaugh in constructing the model is acknowledged.

Neon Diode Couples Control Circuit

CASCADED POWER SUPPLIES and special biasing voltages are eliminated by use of a neon diode to connect the plate circuit of a controlling multivibrator directly to the grid circuit of a controlled power tube.

A schematic diagram of the circuit is shown in Fig. 1. The load and limiting resistor for D_2 is R_0 . This resistor also serves as the grid input resistor for the controlled vacuum tube V_2 . When the righthand plate of V_1 is drawing cur-



FIG. 1—Schematic diagram of control circuit

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Karma* is ready to serve you, too; as are worldfamous Nichrome* and Nichrome V, and over 80 other alloys developed by Driver-Harris for the electrical and electronic industries. We feel confident that, like Resistance Products Company, you'll realize exceptional advantages by putting one or more D-H alloys to work for you. Let us have your specifications. We'll gladly make recommendations based on your specific needs and have our engineering department help you obtain best results.



*T.M. Reg. U. S. Pat, Off.

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THE MAN WE MEAN IS A COMPOSITE of the editorial staff of this magazine. For, obviously, no one individual could ever accomplish such a vast business news job. It's the result of many qualified men of diversified and specialized talents.

AND, THERE'S ANOTHER SIDE TO THIS "COMPOSITE MAN," another complete news service which complements the editorial section of this magazine — the advertising pages. It's been said that in a business publication the editorial pages tell "how they do it" — "they" being all the industry's front line of innovators and improvers—and the advertising pages tell "with what." Each issue unfolds an industrial exposition before you — giving a ready panorama of up-todate tools, materials, equipment.

SUCH A "MAN" IS ON YOUR PAYROLL. Be sure to "listen" regularly and carefully to the practical business information he gathers.



McGRAW-HILL PUBLICATIONS



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The four tubes are mounted in different positions to determine stability in all directions. Each tube is wired to a control panel where any electrical damage is recorded by indicator lights.

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Tung-Sol makes All-Glass Sealed Beam Lamps, Miniature Lamps, Signal Flashers, Picture Tubes, Radio, TV and Special Purpose Electron Tubes.

ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

When you cannot see inside the product



it pays to look "inside" the manufacturer

Magnet wire cannot be judged by externals. Hidden manufacturing variables quickly show up in the winding room . . . on the test rack . . . or out in the field.

Producing magnet wire of much better than usual quality ... especially in the finer gauges ... is Wheeler's specialty. We invite users of this product ... whether large or small ... to LOOK INSIDE WHEELER and see for themselves what we have to offer. Briefly, here is what you will find:

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THE WHEELER INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 1101 EAST AURORA ST., WATERBURY 20, CONN. Division c: The Sperry Corporation ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

company's standard cameras are provided with remote control of iris from the camera control unit.

A simplified remote-control device for lens change and focus is available already in normal studio or field operation but with the new system, all camera functions are centered at the control point for remote operation.

The improved system used in the remote-control pan and tilt pedestal is similar to that used for focus control. For example, when the tilt handle is moved, a potentiometer is also moved. The potentiometer has



Maximum pan to right, of new pan-andtilt pedestal. Total pan is 250 deg

about 200 volts across it at 60 cycles. The wiper picks off a portion of this voltage, representing an error voltage when compared with an answering potentiometer on the tilt head of the pedestal, and feeds it to an amplifier containing push-pull 6L6's. The output is transformer-coupled to a servo suitably geared to drive the tilt section of the pedestal. The pan arrangement is similar.

The unit may be shifted instantly to any of six preset positions by pushing a button at the control station. This allows the six positions to be predetermined before a telecast and then selected instantly at appropriate times during the actual program.

Rate control of pan and tilt is



FEATURING-

- Giant, 7-inch cathode-ray tube.
- Direct-coupled, 3-stage, push-pull, vertical and horizontal amplifiers.
- Frequency-compensated and voltage calibrated attenuators on both amplifiers.
- A set of matched probes and cables. Panel-source of 3 volts peak-to-peak calibrating voltage.
- Identical vertical and horizontal amplifiers with equal phase-shift characteristics.
- Retractable light shield for convenience and visibility.
- New green graph screen with finely ruled calibrations.
- Magnetic metal shield enclosing CR tube to minimize hum-pickup from stray fields. SPECIFICATIONS-

Deflection Sensitivity: 10 rms millivolts

- per inch. Frequency Response: Flat within -2 db
- from dc to 500 kc; within -6 db at 1 Mc useful response beyond 2 Mc.
- Input Resistance and Capacitance: 10 megohms and 9.5 uuf with low-capacitance probe.
- Square-Wave Response: Zero tilt and overshoot using dc input position. Less than tilt and overshoot using ac input 2% position.
- Linear Sweep: 3 to 30,000 cps with fast retrace.
- Trace Expansion: 3 times screen diameter in vertical and horizontal axis, with 3 times centering control.
- Size 133%" h, 9" w, 16%" d. Weight only 31 pounds (approx.).

ADVANCED SWEEP FACILITIES-

- Preset fixed sweep positions for vertical and horizontal television waveforms.
- Positive and negative syncing for easy lock-in of upright or inverted pulse waveforms.
- 60-cycle phase-controlled sweep and synchronizing.



Section IX42, Harrison, N. J.

RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA

Complete with direct probe, 10-megohm lowcapacitance probe, and ground cable.

Built for laboratory, factory, or shop use, the WO-56A combines the advantages of high-sensitivity and wide-frequency range in a very small instrument with a large cathode-ray tube.

Designed with the user in mind, this new 'scope can be depended upon to provide sharp, bright, large, and accurate pictures of minute voltage waveforms over the entire useful surface of the CRT screen.

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The direct-coupled amplifiers are provided with ac positions so that measurements can be made with or without the effects of any dc component.

Square-wave reproduction is excellent, whether the application is low-frequency TV sweep-alignment or observation of high-frequency steep-fronted sync and deflection waveforms.

The excellent linearity and fast retrace of the sweep or time base are functions of the Potter-type oscillator and the undistorted reproduction of the sawtooth by the wide-band horizontal amplifier, The preset fixed positions provide rapid switching between vertical and horizontal waveforms in TV circuits.

Truly, the WO-56A is a most useful and practical instrument for everyday work in the fields of television, radio, ultra-sonics, audio, and a wide array of industrial applications.

For details, see your RCA Distributor, or write RCA, Commercial Engineering,

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HARRISON. N. J.



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For complete details write

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(dual, equal phase Amplifiers) Portable Test Oscilloscope

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)



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IONOTRON STATIC ELIMINATORS

RADIUM LOCATORS pendants, lenses,

buttons, screws, morkers

LUMINOUS RETICLES and other specialties.



Remote-control box showing buttons and screw-driver adjustments for six preset positions. With this unit, operator controls pan and tilt, lens selection and focus. Iris control is from camera control unit

provided by simply disabling the answering or null-seeking potentiometers. Constantly increased control voltage results in increased rate of movement.

One of the first projected uses for the camera system is for roundtable discussions. The unit may be installed with the pedestal on the floor and the camera projecting through an opening in the center of the table. Use of the six preset positions would make it possible to switch to any one of six speakers instantly.

Synthetic and Integrated Mica

INTEGRATED MICA is being made in two forms by the Integrated Mica Corp. of Woodmere, N. Y. One of these is made by splitting up ordinary mica waste into flakes less than four microns in thickness. If the surfaces of the flakes are not marred, the flakes can be made to hold together to form a solid sheet without using a binder.

Synthetic mica has also been made in sheets as much as fifty feet long. Synthetic mica may be treated in the same manner as natural mica and has the additional advantage of being reactive to heat. When heat and pressure are applied, the mica sinters and a strong porous sheet can be obtained. If the temperature is carried to the melting point, the mica recrystallizes and a transparent sheet can be made.



MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY WIRE AND CABLE FOR EVERY ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC REQUIREMENT

Production Techniques

Edited by JOHN MARKUS

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Vacuum Lifter for Cathode Sleeves

RACKS for supporting and masking the cathode sleeves of tubes during spraying of an electron-emitting oxide coating are loaded with specially designed vacuum lifters in the Emporium, Pa. plant of Sylvania Electric Products Inc. With this technique, up to 25 sleeves at a time can be picked up from a tray and loaded in the grooves of the rack in one operation. An entire 50-sleeve rack can thus be loaded almost as fast as it formerly took to put in two sleeves manually with tweezers. A different size and design of lifter is needed for each size of

lifter is needed for each size of sleeve. Each lifter has grooves

spaced the same distance apart as the grooves in the spraying racks. Bottoms of grooves are round for round sleeves, and have a saw-tooth shape for flat sleeves. Two holes in each groove run into the vacuum chamber of the lifting head, to provide the suction needed for holding a sleeve. A Micro Switch on the handle of each lifter controls a GE solenoid with 1-inch throw, located under the bench and used to operate an ordinary gate valve in the vacuum line for obtaining vacuum when needed. Threads were machined off the valve so it moves in and out with the plunger of the

OTHER DEPARTMENTS featured in this issue:

Page

Two types of vacuum lifters, and samples of cathode sleeves they handle



Transferring uncoated cathode sleeves from metal tray to spray rack with vacuum lifter. Unloading of sprayed racks is done here also, and finished cathodes are placed in paper cups as at right. Cups can be reused about ten times before replacement

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solenoid, giving vacuum control at low cost.

Uncoated sleeves are held in position in the tray with a springloaded steel partition to maintain alignment as required for picking them up in quantity with the vacuum lifter. The partition permits using one size of handling tray for different lengths of sleeves.



Spring-loaded partition used to hold uncoated cathodes in tray

Adding Machine Speeds Inspection of Cathodes



Using adding machine to get weight of oxide coating during sampling inspection of sprayed cathodes

IN SAMPLING inspection of sprayed cathode sleeves for tubes, time is saved and errors minimized by punching out scale readings on an adding machine.

The operator removes one coated cathode at random from a spray rack after spraying, holds the cathode over an electric heater for a few seconds to drive off surplus moisture, checks the diameter with a micrometer, then weighs the cathode with a Roller-Smith precision balance and punches the weight value. Next, she scrapes off the coating with tweezers, weighs the bare sleeve, punches this value, punches the subtract button to get the difference, and records this as a check on spraying. The technique is cutting inspection costs in Sylvania's Emporium plant.

Cathode Spray Machine Uses Endless Track and Automatic Spray Guns

CATHODE sleeves, mounted in racks containing from 25 to 50 sleeves depending on their size, receive the required thickness of emissive oxide coating automatically in a machine somewhat resembling a model railroad. Racks filled with cathode sleeves are loaded into fixtures mounted on a motor-driven endless chain. These travel through the machine and past the spray guns at about the same speed as a toy train.

Stationary spray guns working in pairs are aimed at about 45 deg to the line and 90 deg to each other to give proper coverage of the cathodes as they go to the far end of the machine in one direction and then back again on the other track to expose the other side of each sleeve to the sprays. Duplicate spray facilities are provided, so that either of two different compounds can be sprayed without cleaning out tank and guns.

To conserve chemicals, valves for



Complete automatic cathode spraying machine, with hand of operator on control panel



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CAROL CABLE DIVISION THE CRESCENT CO, INC. PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

the guns are so positioned that the sprays are on only when a rack of sleeves is in the path. Calrod heating elements inside the hood provide baking simultaneously with spraying. A control knob on the pushbutton control panel can be set for a choice of from 1 to 5 roundtrip passes through the sprays, depending on the thickness of coating desired. The machine is used in the Emporium, Pa. plant of Sylvania Electric Products Inc., where it replaces slow and costly hand spraying with a single gun.



Closeup of loading end of spraying machine, showing how racks of cathode sleeves set into holders which somewhat resemble the cars of a model railroad

High-Speed Technique for Winding Tube Heaters

USE of a special metal mandrel in a lathe-like machine makes it possible to crease and cut 200 heaters at a time in the Emporium, Pa. plant of Sylvania Electric Products Inc.

The oxide-insulated wire is first wound on a mandrel whose circumference is equal to the total length required for each tube. This mandrel has projecting longitudinal insets at the desired locations for folds and a wider flat protecting inset or anvil at the cutoff line.

To crease the wire so it can later be folded back and forth accurately, a rubber roller is run over each of the thin longitudinal insets. Next, a steel roller is run over the cutoff anvil to remove the aluminum-oxide insulation from the ends of the heater, and the loosened powder is



Using steel roller, resembling roller-skate wheel mounted on shaft, to crush insulation over flat cutoff anvil in mandrel



Creasing heater wire by running rubber roller over projecting insert in mandrel



Cutting heaters apart by running steel disk in slot of cutoff anvil

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PICTURE TUBE REQUIREMENTS, 1953 TV RECEIVERS

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LEROUSEN EN LINE ATTO LIES al soon growing normalistic in a recourt in one out again for marks "Eldpisters company and for many marks and constant of the soon of marks and growing for a bar another marks all the art of a form "Sales wants a no-glare image, with needle-sharp focus...how can l provide both features?"

G-E CYLINDRICAL-FACE TUBES BANISH GLARE, WHILE PRESERVING PICTURE DETAIL!

Now available, a picture tube with a vertically straight face! Spherically convex tubes, when tilted, cannot deflect all light down and away.



ROOM LIGHTING IS DEFLECTED DOWNI Light from ceiling lamps, table lamps, or windows is bent to the floor. Here a G-E Cylindrical is shown from the side in normal tilted mounting position. No light beams reach the viewer's eyes.



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Precision-built by Waters, of Waltham



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CHECK THESE SPECIFICATIONS of the RT-7/8

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- $\frac{7}{8}''$ diameter, $\frac{3}{8}''$ depth
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Waters potentiometers are made in Waltham, the watch city, home of fine workmanship.



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For further information on the Collins Helium Cryostat and other potential applications of low-temperature research write for Bulletin **E-4**.



PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

brushed off with a toothbrush to expose bare wire for connections.

As the last step, a cutting wheel is run across the winding in a groove in the cutoff anvil, and the individual turns are caught by the operator as they drop off. These are folded by other operators, for subsequent insertion in cathode sleeves of tubes.

Mandrels are easily changed by moving back the tailstock and loosening a few screws on the headstock. An odd number of legs for series heaters is just as easy to produce as an even number, since creasing anvils can be placed anywhere on the mandrel when it is being made in the tool shop.

Holders for Heaters

MOLDED plastic wheels with individual holes for folded heaters of tubes are used for storing and transporting heaters at the Emporium, Pa. plant of Sylvania Electric Products Inc. The wheels are made with several different depths of holes, for use with different lengths of heaters. A spacer or hub molded integral with each wheel serves to keep the wheels or trays the required distance apart when



Three different examples of molded plastic trays, with a metal-plywood tray below. Each hole contains a single heater wire, insulated with aluminum oxide and then folded by hand ready for insertion in the cathode sleeve of a tube

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PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

they are stacked on a vertical shaft. Also shown is an earlier tray design cut from plywood, with metal inserts serving as cups for individual heaters. The inserts, shaped much like large tubular rivets, are a press fit in holes drilled in the plywood.

Coax Shield Cutter



Insertng metal sleeve between flaredout shield and dielectric of coax

SHIELDING braid for 72-ohm coaxial cable is trimmed off quickly at the desired point with a sliding knife, after first inserting a metal sleeve between the braid and the inner dielectric material, in a technique developed by the Television Receiver Division of Allen B. Du-Mont Labs., Inc., East Paterson, N. J. The outer plastic covering is removed conventionally with a sharp knife and ends of the braided shield wire are spread out a bit to facilitate insertion of the metalsleeve anvil.

The cutting knife, with a wood handle at one end, is hinged to a



Pulling knife forward to cut shielding braid

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Developed specifically to meet the rigid requirements of U.S.A.F. Spec. MIL-R-5757A, the new Allied line of subminiature double throw relays includes the MH-18 (6-Pole). the MH-12 (4-pole), and MH-6 (2-pole). • Contacts are rated at 2 amps resistive or 1 amp inductive at 28 volts D.C. • The high performance of these relays has been achieved in an extremely compact, unitized construction and parallels the most recent advances in airborne equipment design.

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HERMETIC SEALING May be operated at full rating at any altitude or humidity. Won't be damaged by prolonged exposure to humidity or salt spray.

PHASE ANGLE Contacts lag 65° behind driving sine wave. Dwell time 135°

RESIDUAL NOISE At 1 megohm impedance, residual noise is less than 400 microvolts peak, measured from any contact to ground.

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DRIVE Now available only at 400 cycles, 6.3 volts, max. coil voltage. Usual frequency range is 380 to 420 cycles.

TEMPERATURE Operates successfully between 70C to, 100°C, not damaged by temperatures varying over those limits.

VIBRATION Operates well under vibration of 10G, T0 to 55 cycles.

LIFE Repeated life tests by some of nation's major electronic and aircraft concerns show a life expectancy in excess of 1,000 hours.



PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

sliding fixture so the blade can move only in a vertical plane. The blade is lifted, the coax inserted and positioned, and the knife is pulled forward and down with slight pressure to roll and cut the shield. The inserted metal sleeve prevents damage to the dielectric during cutting.

Lead-Preforming Tool



Cutting leads precisely to length, using edge of holding fixture as guide

A Two-PRONGED tool resembling a phone jack speeds bending of hooks for joints in shortened leads of resistors and ceramic capacitors in RCA's government plant in Camden, N. J.

To cut the leads precisely to correct length, the components are placed nine at a time in a holding fixture machined from quarter-inch sheet aluminum. The bodies of the parts fit into a rectangular groove machined in the aluminum strip, and the leads project at right angles in shallow cross-grooves leading to hook-forming holes. All lead lengths projecting beyond the alum-



Bending hook in lead by rotating twopronged tool. Precise forming is required so parts will fit in limited space Inside housing of plug-in if amplifier stage for AN/PRC-10 portable military radio

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Wgt.-1.2 oz.

Length 1.812.

Max. dia. .765.

Size—Fits 7 pin miniature socket. FOR PRINTED OR ETCHED CIRCUITS

now available

metal-clad

HIGHER BOND BETWEEN METAL AND CORE

SUPERIOR INSULATING LAMINATE

INSUROK® T-725 and T-812

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plastic laminates

Laminated INSUROK Grades T-725 and T-812 have made history ever since they were first introduced to the electronics industry. These laminates, possessing a unique combination of properties, have shown sensational performance in critical high-frequency applications.

Now these superior electrical laminates are available in *Metal-Clad* form. (with copper or aluminum sheet bonded to one or both surfaces) for the production of "printed circuits."

Metal-Clad INSUROK exhibits outstanding electrical properties which remain remarkably stable under repeated temperature and humidity cycling. In addition, it possesses high physical strength and low cold flow, and punches readily into intricate shapes. The metal foil is bonded by a special process assuring consistently higher bond strengths than ever offered before.

Samples of Copper or Aluminum-Clad INSUROK are available for testing purposes. Send for complete information, today.

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Typical Printed Circuit made with Metal-Clad INSUROK

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We're sorry, but we think it's only fair to tell possible new customers our Standing Room Only sign must be changed to Sold Right Out!

The design and production facilities of our microwave department are now taken over by the increasing requirements of our present customers. Because of our responsibility to them, this situation may continue quite a while.

We are sorry to say this because we enjoy making new friends. But we feel that we should tell those who might be interested in our engineering and manufacturing facilities, that for some time we may not be able to serve them.

Any change in the situation will be announced in this publication.

L. H. TERPENING COMPANY

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Anything You May Need in TAPE-WOUND CORES

RANGE OF MATERIALS

Depending upon the specific properties required by the application, Arnold Tape-Wound Cores are available made of DELTAMAX ... 4-79 MO-PERMALLOY ... SUPERMALLOY ... MUMETAL ... 4750 ELECTRICAL METAL... or SILECTRON (grain-oriented silicon steel).

RANGE OF SIZES

Practically any size Tape-Wound Core can be supplied, from a fraction of a gram to several hundred pounds in weight. Toroidal cores are available in fifteen standard sizes with protective nylon cases. Special sizes of toroidal cores—and all cut cores, square or rectangular

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cores—are manufactured to meet your individual requirements.

RANGE OF TYPES

In each of the magnetic materials named, Arnold Tape-Wound Cores are produced in the following standard tape thicknesses: .012", .008", .004", .002", .001", .0005", or .00025", as required.



MAGNETIC AMPLIFIERS PULSE TRANSFORMERS CURRENT TRANSFORMERS WIDE-BAND TRANSFORMERS NON-LINEAR RETARD COILS PEAKING STRIPS... REACTORS.

W&D 3963





ACE ENGINEERING and MACHINE CO., INC.

Telephone: RÉgent 9-1019 PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)



Closeup of tool for bending hooks in leads

inum strip are quickly cut off with side-cutting pliers.

For bending a hook, the longer of the two prongs of the tool is inserted in the hook-forming hole of a lead. With the shorter prong on the other side of the lead, so that the prongs straddle the lead, the tool is rotated 180 degrees to form a perfect hook.

Soldering Fume Duct

HIGH-SPEED induction soldering of hermetically sealed transformer headers to their cases is made more comfortable for the operator, and hence more efficient, by bringing a ventilating duct directly over the work coil. A central suction fan



Induction soldering setup, with fumedrawing duct over single-turn watercooled work coil. Rectangular mandrel with solder preforms is on table, behind C clamps

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THE TEST FOR FORWARD VOLTAGE DROP OF RECTIFIER REQUIRES ONLY VARIABLE A-C SUPPLY, A-C VOLTMETER AND D-C AMMETER

Test Selenium Rectifier Quality Yourself



LONG LIFE AND RELIABILITY of G-E selenium rectifiers is proved on life test boards. Tests, still in progress, have been running continuously for over 60,000 hours.

Comparison tests prove G-E rectifiers superior

GENERAL (C) ELECTRIC

The quality and performance of your product can be vitally dependent upon the rectifiers you use. Isn't it just common sense to make tests and find out for yourself the differences in selenium rectifiers?

With simple tests you can prove G-E selenium rectifiers have Lower Forward Resistance and Lower Back Leakage, two important measures of rectifier quality. These characteristics mean higher output, greater efficiency and cooler operation.

To test their life at rated output, G- \mathbb{E} selenium rectifiers have been in continuous operation for well over 60,000 hours, and their ultimate life has not yet been reached. Based on the slow aging observed to date,

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many additional thousands of hours of useful life can be expected.

SAVINGS FOR YOU—As a designer or manufacturer these qualities offer you real advantages. Because you get higher output voltages, it is often possible to save in the design and specification of other components. Since they operate cooler, there is less heating of nearby circuit components, and slower rectifier aging.

LITERATURE AVAILABLE—Bulletin GEA-5524 gives testing directions. GET-2350 is a complete reference manual of application information on G-E selenium rectifiers. Write Section H461-25, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, New York.

Mullard Scientific flash tubes for industry & research

Mullard's leadership in the design of scientific flash tubes dates from the development of the famous micro-second flash tube used extensively for the photography of projectiles in flight during World War II.

Continued research has now provided a wide range of tubes for other specialised purposes.

For full details of these and other Mullard tubes write today to:

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A PRODUCT OF MULLARD LTD. Makers of the Image Converter, the world's fastest photographic device.

Туре	Max. single discharge rating (Joules)	Description
LSD 2 *LSD 8	35 30 watts average	Micro-second flash tube. Stroboscopic tube—upper frequency limit 500 cycles per second.
LSD 14 to LSD 18	200 to 2,500	Linear tubes with active lengths from 9" to 24". *Provisional data.

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- Individual channels are cast into one integral block of especially selected synthetic resin
- All gaps in precise alignment
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- Individual channel width, 0.044"
- Center to center spacing between channels 0.125"
- Gap width 0.0004"
- Total inductance, 75 millihenrys
- Special design features can be supplied to meet your requirements

Model BK-1502N Record/Reproduce Heads, like all other Brush Magnetic Recording Components, are the products of Brush engineering leadership and Brush skills in precision production.

Write us for help on your magnetic recording problems. Your inquiries will receive the attention of capable engineers.





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ME 8

Sensational Advancements In Science & Industry

Created the Need for THE NEW Stabelex ``]'' CAPACITORS

YOUR FREE INDUSTRIAL CONDENSER CORPORATION Stabelex "D" Capacitor Catalog may prove to be the most important new single piece of literature for you this year!

Curve #1111 illustrates the low dielectric absorption of Stabelex "D" and also makes a comparison with mica and paper capacitors. The absorption of mica and paper capacitors may be considerably higher, depending on the impregnating materials and design. The dielectric absorption of Stabelex "D" is never more than 1/25th that of the best commercially available Mica capacitors or 1/35th that of Paper capacitors.

Performance curves illustrating various characteristics of the Stabelex "D" Capacitor will appear in this magazine each month.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES

INSULATION RESISTANCE AT 20° C. AFTER THREE MINUTES CHARGE—900,000 megohm microfarads

INSULATION RESISTANCE AT 75° C.—78,000 megohm microfarads

INSULATION RESISTANCE AT -75° C.—In excess of 5 million megohm microfarads

CHANGE IN CAPACITANCE FROM 25° C. TO -80° C; +0.76%

SELF TIME CONSTANT OF 10 MFD CAPACI-TOR-4800 hours

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POWER FACTOR AT 1 KC-0.00025

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After a long periòd of research, Industrial Condenser Corporation now offers to industry for the first time the first of their family of Stabelex capacitors, stabelex "D", which has been produced for special applications for some time.

Complete information performance curves, characteristics, and suggested applications of the various types now available will be found in this catalog.

Mfrs. of OIL, WAX, ELECTROLYTIC, PLASTIC

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INDUSTRIAL CONDENSER CORPORATION

3244 N. California Avenue Chicago 18, Illinois, U.S.A. Please send me my FREE copy of your new Catalog 1117 on Stabelex "D" Capacitors. Name Company Position Street City.... CAPACITORS and RADIO INTERFERENCE FILTERS



It might be pleasant to order a low resistance component with gold band tolerance and receive a snappy little blonde. But if your production line is waiting and your schedule is tight, better place your parts orders with MILO-where you get it right, and quickly, too.

For some mistakes have less happy consequences. And the day is long gone when just any old part would do. Complicated filtering and multi-purpose circuits call for critical values and dependable material.

This indicates components from the well-known manufacturers. You will find more of them at MILO – more available from stock, more quickly requisitioned when in temporary short supply. And handled by an alert, informed staff to assure accuracy and speed in fulfilling your requirements.

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Advance Electric Aerovox Aircraft Marine Products Allen-Bradley Alpha Wire Amphenol Arrow-Hart & Hegeman ATR Belden Bliley Bogen Bud Burgess Centralab

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system provides enough draft to pull fumes away from the work area almost instantly.

A four-position work table indexes each time it is lowered and raised by a foot pedal, so as to bring another unit up into the work coil. The rectangular solder preforms are wound on a rectangular mandrel in a lathe, then cut lengthwise along the mandrel to give single-turn loops of solder. The technique is used in the Clifton, N. J. plant of Federal Telephone and Radio Corp.

Stacking Cathodes

UNCOATED cathode sleeves for tubes have a welded tab at one end. To stack these cathodes so the tabs are all at the same end of a tray for further processing, Sylvania Electric Products Inc. uses a combination of a Syntron bowl feed and a Mead rotary work feeder.

After tabbing, cathodes are dumped into the bowl of the motordriven feeder. This shoots the cathodes, one or two at a time, across rubber rollers so spaced that only those coming with untabbed end first can drop down between the rollers to the output chute. If a cathode comes with the projecting tab end first, the tab touches the



Two rubber rollers driven by small electric motor can be seen at left of bowl feed. Cathodes drop into glass cups on table actuated by air cylinder at lower right

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your choice of over 50 "dishes"

The extensive WORKSHOP chucks and dies are now available to you . . . to give you parabolic reflectors — "dishes" — in the widest range of diameters and focal lengths in the industry.

Sizes range from 4" diameter, 1.26" focal length, to 120" diameter, 35.8" focal length. Modifications of standard sizes on request.

If you manufacture or experiment with microwave, there is an economically priced WORKSHOP reflector for you. Write for complete listing of standard sizes.

for example

WORKSHOP has slashed "dish" costs by perfecting a new stamping technique that holds close tolerances. Now available in 4 foot diameter, 18" focal length.

- The second second second
- ±.015" surface tolerance
- 1/8" thick 2SO aluminum
- rolled rim

• supplied unfinished Model 48-18-ST, only \$40.00 each f.o.b. Norwood, Mass.—quantity prices on request.



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Designers and Manufacturers of a complete line of microwave antennas

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- proper impregnation characteristics for resin, wax or other substances . . .
- proper characteristics for plastics operations and parts . . .
- uniform softness, stiffness, flexibility, toughness...or other vital technical characteristics.

MOSINEE has its sources of quality forest fibres, practical experience, laboratory facilities, and scientific production controls to create and produce the type of fibres your operations require. Contact MOSINEE.



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North American encourages advanced thinking, because they know looking ahead is the only way to maintain leadership in the aviation industry. That's why North American needs men of vision. If you like hard thinking and would like to work for a company that will make the most of your ideas, you'll find real career opportunities at North American. North American offers you many extra benefits, too.

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Obvious choice in the power supply of Ward Leonard's revolutionary Chromaster

SELENIUM RECTIFIERS

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Because Chromaster's performance depends on component quality, rectifier choice of Ward Leonard engineers is SELETRON – famous for ruggedness and dependability... for its "Safe Center" contact construction and decreased bulk ... for its high standard of quality control.

Wherever rectification is the key to your new or established products, it will pay to





investigate SELETRON. Available in a large range of sizes for radio, TV and industrial electronic circuits from a few mils up to thousands of amps.

SELETRON application engineers will be glad to assist you in selection of the right rectifier for that job on the board. Drop us a line today!

A SELETRON Selenium Rectifier, Model HIC2N2B Full Wave Center Tap, helps Ward Leonard's A-20 Chromaster maintain accurate chrome deposits from .00005" to several thousandths.

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RADIO RECEPTOR COMPANY, INC.

Sales Dept.: 251. W. 19th St., New York 11, N. Y. • Factory: 84 N. 9th St., Brooklyn 11, N. Y.

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PHYSICAL AND ELECTRICAL DATA

Code	Number	۷	Veight (Oz.)	Solder	D, C.	Volts Break	iown† (En	gaged)
No.	of Contacts	Plug	Recep- tacle	Hood	Cup Hole Dia	Sec Normal	Level Humidity	60,0 Al	000 Ft. titude
					(in.)	Between Contacts	Contacts to Ground	Between Contacts	Contacts to Ground
SM 1	1	.04	.02	.02	.043		5400		1750
SM 2	2	.02	.02	.02	.022	1600	2600	800	1100

[†]Connector mounted in 1/16" panel.

MONOBLOC* CONSTRUCTION eliminates unnecessary creepage paths, moisture and dust pockets...and provides stronger molded parts.

- MOLDED MELAMINE BODIES (In accordance with MIL-P14), mineral filled, are fungusproof and provide mechanical strength as well as high arc and dielectric resistance.
- CONTACTS PRECISION MACHINED: Pins from brass bar (QQ-8611) and sockets from spring temper phosphor bronze bar (QQ-8746a). They are gold plated over silver for consistent low contact resistance, reduction of corrosion and aid in soldering.

POLARIZATION: Body design of the "SM2" permits engagement in one position only.

RACK & PANEL MOUNTING: Either plug or receptacle may be panel mounted with a 1/4-28 cadmium plated brass nut. A melamine cable hood protects soldered wires.

*WIRE OR WRITE FOR CATALOG OF OTHER TYPES OR ADVISE US OF YOUR SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

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PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

second roller and bridges the gap before the center of gravity of the cathode reaches the fulcrum of the first roller. As a result, the tab rides across and goes back into the bowl for recirculation and another try.

Properly aligned cathodes drop down the chute into cups on the airoperated rotary table, on which are 24 cups. An associated air-actuated timer is adjusted to step the feeder to the next cup after about 20 cathodes have dropped in. The operator lifts out filled cups and transfers the cathodes to a metal tray, then replaces the cup.

Twinlead Stripper

A COMBINATION air and handoperated tool punches out the web at the end of a length of twinlead and strips the insulation from the end of each lead at the CBS-Columbia television receiver plant in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The operator inserts the twinlead in the bend of the machine until it hits a stop, then steps on a foot valve in the compressed air line to lower the punching die. A small mirror is mounted on a stand behind the machine to show the operator whether the twinlead has hit the stop properly. The punched-out web drops into a pan under the stripper. Jaws alongside the punching die cut and hold the remaining insulation on the leads at the desired distance from their ends



Twinlead stripping setup

September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

How to Get Microwave Components You Can Trust



Philco Xb Band Rigid Components receiving swept frequency discrimination tests.

Microwave components are not costly in relation to the whole job. But they can make or break the performance of a sizable investment once they are installed. It is, therefore, imperative to see that your microwave components are built and checked precisely to your drawings or specifications by a manufacturer who has the knowledge, experience, and facilities to meet these requirements.

When you specify Titeflex Waveguides and components you can be confident of top craftsmanship im manufacture. You can be sure Titeflex will meet your specs or drawings *before* shipment. Only testing facilities as complete as Titeflex maintains could give you this assurance.

ADDRESS

CITY

Titeflex inspection often saves you the time and cost of duplicate inspection. It is the final step in the production of custom-engineered, precisionmanufactured microwave components.

Titeflex engineering and production facilities are available to help you solve your Microwave problems from original design to final production.

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RIGID AND FLEXIBLE

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CUBIC MICROWAVE ENGINEERS—specialists in the field since the inception of Radar in World War II -start with electronic problems and ideas, and convert them into the most accurate precision-built

electronic instruments and equipment! We welcome inquiries—not only in connection with our rapidly developing list of products—as represented below—but on ideas, problems, or design of microwave assemblies of your own specification you may want developed and produced.

Production



MICROWAVE CALORIMETRIC WATTMETER

portable ... for lab and field use ... to measure absolute microwave power. Frequency Range: 2600 MC to 26500 MC Max. VSWR: 1.1 Max. Peak Power: 600 KW

COAXIAL CALORIMETRIC WATTMETER

Frequency Range: 200 MC to 3000 MC—Max. VSWR: 1.5 over range—Max. Peak Power: 1%'' Coaxial rating



MICROWAVE (X-BAND) PULSE MEASURING WATTMETER

for measuring peak power of microwave pulses from signal generators or radar systems.

ELECTRONIC DIRECT-READING PHASE METER

Frequency Range: 20 to 50,000 cycles 0-360 degrees



Shown at left are a few of our standard microwave components available as catalog items. Special purpose wave guide assemblies designed to customer's specs can also be produced.





MODEL 215 215 IN CLUDES :

> Exclusive, New Single-Unit AC-DC Probe

FEATURES

- Accurate Peak-to-Peak measurements
- Portable, shock-resistant case
- Large 5", easy-to-read meter
- Zero-Center scale

RANGES

DC VOLTMETER Valts: 0-1200 in 7 ranges Input Resistance: 10 megohms

OHMMETER

Design Center: 10 ohms Readability: 0.**2 o**hm to 1000 meg.

AC VOLTMETER AC, RMS: 0-1200 in 7 ranges AC, Peak-to-Peak: 0-3200 in 7 ranges Frequency Characteristics: 40 cps to 3.5 MC, and to 250 MC with crystal probe.

Input Impedance: 30 meg. shunted by 150 uuf with dual-probe furnished.

This new HICKOK Model 215 provides taboratory quality, accuracy and dependability. Ideat for the radio-television manufacturer or service shap. Has wide applications in the electronic or industrial fields. Contains the sensitivity and ranges for fast, accurate measurements of sine or camplex waves of electronic devices. Test leads are included. Write today far camplete informatian.

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COMPLETE *miniature* FREQUENCY STANDARD

A compact, complete, hermetically sealed frequency standard, presenting these features:—

- 1. JAN-ized construction throughout.
- 2. SPACE-SAVING, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " dia. x $4\frac{1}{2}$ " high.
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- 6. SHOCK-MOUNTED on Silicone rubber.
- 7. POWER REQUIRED 6 Volts, 3 amps. 70 to 200 V. at 1 to 5 ma.

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Also, manufacturers of frequency standards, multifrequency standards, chart-recording chronographs, firing-cycle timers, the Watch-Master Watch Rate Recorder and other high-precision frequency and timing instruments, controlled by our tuning-fork oscillators.



ACTUAL SIZE

Gear this frequency Gear this frequency standard to your designs and help solve climatic, space and weight problems in JAN-ized-MIL equipment



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Open Frame Construction







Transformers

MICRO-MINIATURE • FOR HEARING AIDS SUB-MINIATURE TRANSMITTERS AND RECEIVERS

Providing the ultimate in miniaturization, these Micro-miniature transformers are the tiniest commercial units available. They are available either hermetically-sealed or in open frame construction. Open frame transformers are double Expoxy Resin impregnated for structural strength and are completely sealed against climatic conditions. Secure tie points for the three-inch color-coded flexible leads permit leads to be used for mechanical mounting. Maximum frequency range at O-DB level is obtained by use of Mu Metal core.

SUB-MINIATURE • FOR MINIATURE AMPLIFIERS HEARING AIDS AND AIRBORNE EQUIPMENT

Originally these Sub-miniature units were designed to meet the requirements of hearing-aid manufacturers, however, because of demands for ruggedized military type applications, these units are now available from stock in hermetically sealed containers. Mu Metal laminations coupled with unique winding methods permit full frequency range at O-DB level. Open frame units have flexible three-inch color-coded leads and are double Resin impregnated to provide thorough protection from adverse climatic conditions.

MINIATURE • FOR AMPLIFIERS TRANSMITTERS AND TRANSITOR CIRCUITRY

These units were developed to meet the demands of the growing miniaturization program. Despite their small size they are designed to work at an O-DB level with full frequency response. All units are customarily supplied in hermetically sealed cans; although open frame units may be obtained on order. Upon request for quantities over one hundred, unwanted taps will be omitted at no extra charge.

MIL TYPES

Miniature, sub-miniature and micro-miniature units may be built to particular family specifications required, and given the necessary tests as described in the test procedures for MIL-T-27. These items may be obtained as listed below:



- FAMILIES Power, Audio, Pulse and Reactor CASES — AF, AG, AH, AJ, and YY cans under 2¹/₂" high
- TERMINALS Designed to withstand 5 lb. pull tests of MIL-T-27

Terminals are available in steatite compression types of pyrex glass sealed headers.

WRITE FOR CATALOG "P"

CREST LABORATORIES, INC. Whitehall Building Far Rockaway, N. Y.



PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

while the operator pulls out the twinlead with the hand-operated gripping tool mounted on the front of the fixture. This last operation strips the insulation from the wires.

Welding Small Parts



Magnifier attached to fluorescent lamp aids welding of small electrodes for subminiature tubes

A 5-POWER magnifier supported conveniently near the eye of the operator by stiff wire is used to aid in hooking filament leads to connectors prior to welding, and also for inspecting the weld afterward, at the Emporium, Pa. plant of Sylvania Electric Products Inc.

A copper disk set into an insulating plastic washer forms the anvil of a capacitor-discharge spot welder for welding contact tabs to the ends of a coiled heater for tubes. The heater with loosely attached tabs is placed on the anvil with tweezers and welded by pressing over each tab in turn a pointed



Setup for welding extremely small tabs to coiled heaters of tubes

September, 1952 --- ELECTRONICS



"Designed for Application"

Delay Lines and Networks

The James Millen Mfg. Co., Inc. has been producing continuous delay lines and lump constant delay networks since the origination of the demand for these components in pulse formation and other circuits requiring time delay. The most modern of these is the distributed constant delay line designed to comply with the most stringent electrical and mechanical requirements for military, conmercial and laboratory equipment. Millen distributed constant line is available as bulk line for laboratory use and in either flexible or metallic hermetically sealed units adjusted to exact time delay for use in production equipment. Lump constant delay networks may be preferred for some specialized applications and can be furnished in open or hermetically sealed construction. The above illustrates several typical lines of both types. Our engineers are available to assist you in your delay line problems.



VOLTAGE STABILIZERS

AINTAIN VOLTAGE OUTPUT

Tests on full load, hot and cold, show that the standard Raytheon Voltage Stabilizer maintains an output from 115.1 to 114.6 volts, or a change of only 0.5 volts. Under the same conditions ordinary voltage regulators varied as much as 2 volts.

> Compare the performance of Raytheon magnetic Voltage Stabilizers with any other make. You'll find at least ten good reasons why they guarantee better, more reliable operation of any electrical or electronic equipment. All models are compact, light in weight and ruggedly built with no moving parts to wear out.

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Each Centilator **DESCRIPTION:** consists of a reflex klystron oscillator, an output transmission line system with an attenuator and a crysal detector, a sawtooth generator which provides signal for sweeping the klystron frequency, and a regulated power supply. The Centilator 8596 has, in addition, a calibrated wave-meter for frequency measurement. Centilators 6274 and 8596 use waveguide output, while the other models terminate in standard "N" type coaxial connectors.

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P CENTILATORS THE NEW MICROWAVE SIGNAL SOURCE

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2. As an experimental transmitter for point-to-point communication.

3. For general laboratory use.

4. For educational institutions, and other instructional purposes.

5. For Microwave receiver sensitivity checks.

6. For frequency response and bandpass characteristic measurements on microwave receivers and systems.

CENTILATOR	lator No.	Range MC	Туре	Transmis- sion Line	Fitting
IFICATIONS	8596*	8500 to 9660	723 A/B	RG-52/U	UG-39/L
Supply: 105 to 125 volts, ycles, 110 watts. Self-	6274	6250 to 7425	5976	RG-50/U	UG-344/
ined electronically reg- d power supply,	4249	4240 to 4910	2K22	50 ohm coax	Type N

SPEC

Power S 60 c conta ulate

*Formerly called the Mega-X.

**Prices listed are domestic, F.O.B. Factory.

Centi- lator No.	Freq. Range MC	Klystron Type	Output Transmis- sion Line	Output Fitting	Power Output MW	Max. Sweep Width MCS	Catalog No.	Price**
8596*	8500 to 9660	723 A/B	RG-52/U	UG-39/U	30	60	120-A	\$395.00
6274	6250 to 7425	5976	RG-50/U	UG-344/ U	110	50	121-A	450.00
4249	4240 to 4910	2K22	50 ohm coax	Туре N	115	35	122-A	450.00
3439	3400 to 3960	2K29	50 ohm coax	Type N	106	40	123-A	495.00
1214	1245 to 1460	5981	50 ohm coax	Type N	134	5	124-A	595.00

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Pine Brook, New Jersey

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Wood anvil positions getter cup accurately for welding to tube anode

copper rod serving as the other electrode of the welder. A foot pedal operates the welder. Heaters are kept in a molded plastic tray before and after welding, to prevent contamination.

In another part of the same plant, two welds are made simultaneously when fastening the Misch-metal getter holder to the anode of a type OB3 tube. A hardwood fixture turned to the inside diameter of the anode is fitted over the lower electrode of the welder, with the wood cut out to form a recess into which the getter-holder can be placed so it is resting on the electrode. The anode is then slipped over the fixture as far as it will go, to give automatic positioning of anode and getter in correct relationship, and the foot pedal of the welder is operated to make the two welds.

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This magnificent receiver is a 20 tube dual conversion superheterodyne covering the range of 540 kc to 54 mc

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LENKURT INDUCTORS are made by Lenkurt Electric Company—largest independent manufacturer of telephone tolltransmission equipment—also producers of variable inductors, quality filters, decade inductors, and molded ironpowder parts.

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ELECTRONIC ANALOG COMPUTERS

Gives aid in the design and operation of electronic computers of the d-c analog type used as differential analyzers and equation solvers. Shows procedure for setting up problems that lessens chief error of faulty assignment of scale factors. Gives samples of practical applications. Covers design of computer circuits, auxiliary components, and complete installations to meet specific needs. By Grunino A. Korn, Staff Engr., Lockheed Aircraft Corp., and Theresa M. Korn, formerly Engr., Boeing Aircraft Co. 378 pp., 70 illns., \$7.00

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literally floats on a film of oil, and the entire mechanism turns
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Type B3 Motor. A medium-duty motor for such applications as switches, combination recording and controlling mechanisms, and various types of control equipment.



Type C-5X Motor. A high-torque motor for operation in heavy-duty applications involving timing, switching, and controlling. Sturdy gear train construction. Reversible.



PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)



Automatic filament-tabbing machine. Jaws at right have moved to left to ease tension on finished filament while shear moves in to cut the welded tab. A splitsecond later, the jaws will move to the right and release, dropping the finished filament onto the cardboard square at the lower right

narrow nickel ribbon, both on spools.

The sequence of operation is such that the nickel ribbon is first cut to the length of two tabs, formed into a V, brought up around the filament wire and squeezed over it by clamping jaws. When these jaws retract under cam action, two pairs of welder jaws move in to weld each end of the tab to the wire. The tab is then cut into two pieces of unequal length by a shearing blade, the finished filament is pulled out and dropped over a sheet of cardboard, and the filament wire is advanced the exact length of one filament for repetition of the entire tabbing operation. The short tab for one end of one filament and the long tab for the other end of the next are thus applied in one operation in the Emporium, Pa. plant of Sylvania Electric Products Inc.

Inspecting With Ultraviolet

POWERFUL ultraviolet lamps are used at Utility Electronics to inspect for the completeness of fungiproofing on military radio equipment.

Properly coated parts have a characteristic fluorescent glow under irradiation, so that areas skipped by the spray gun can be easily detected by visual inspection. The lamps are mounted in a shielding hood in such a way that they cannot shine directly on the



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Built to Navy specifications for research and production testing, the Type H-12 Signal Generator is equal to military TS-419/U. It is in production and avail-

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ELECTRONICS --- September, 1952

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PANEL



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lead resistor with completely non-corrosive joints without the use of solders or fluxes. All the quality features and durability of Bond's widely acclaimed resistors . with new and ingenious innovations assuring better, longer performance! Protection plus . . . the new Bond resistors are absolutely protected from chassis or mounting surface, due to the true axial termination —affording greater dielectric path. Guaranteed to exceed the requirements for JAN R-93 type RB-51.

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Bond resistors are made to all standard tolerances and are wound in a wide range of alloys to meet requirements of varying resistance values. They are built to customer specifications and Bond facilities are available for making the following custom-built coils:

Size Range Of The New Bond Axial Lead Resistors:

	154	A. AL	RA	NGE	RATI	NG	
BO	OVER	OVER DIJ	MIN. OHMS	MAX. MEG OHMS	сомм.	JAN.	E LAN
1515	1/16	3⁄8	1.0	0.42	1/3	1/4	R B51
1516	11/16	3⁄8	1.0	0.85	1/2	1/4	RB51
1517	15/16	3⁄8	1.0	1.25	1.0		
201	11/16	7/16	1.0	1.15	3⁄4	1/4	RB51



60 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, N. J.

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

eyes of the inspector.

A similar ultraviolet booth is used by Astron Corp., also in East Newark, N. J., to detect leaks in hermetically sealed capacitors. The impregnating wax used in the units glows with a yellow fluorescence under irradiation. Any wax coming out through a leak can thus be quickly spotted.

Multimeter Tester

IN final testing of the Signal Corps TS 297-U multimeter at Utility Electronics in East Newark, N. J., a multi-pin fixture is used to plug into all panel jacks of the multimeter in one operation. The operator then flips switches one by one on the test panel, to connect a test



Making connections to all jacks of multimeter with one multi-prong fixture

circuit and meter to each range in turn for checking and calibration.

With connect and disconnect time each simplified to one operation, the operator spends practically the entire day pushing bat-handle toggle switches. This caused sore fingers, hence some of the mostused switches are wrapped with wheel-like wads of adhesive tape for greater comfort.

Pin-Soldering Setup

A HIGH-SPEED setup for soldering electrode leads to the pins of tubes is used in the Emporium, Pa. plant of Sylvania Electric Products Inc. A metal mask over the solder pot has drilled holes for the pins and for the aligning key if soldering octal tubes. Height of the mask is such as to insure correct depth of immersion in the solder. The mask is easily lifted for removal of sludge

SYLVANIA TUBE SOCKETS for Rugged Military Service

HIGH QUALITY SYLVANIA SOCKETS IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE



JAN 7- AND 9-PIN MINIATURE TUBE SOCKETS

These sockets are available in grade L-4B or better ceramic, or type MFE low loss plastic. The contacts are either phosphor bronze or beryllium copper, silver plated. Contacts and center shield tab are hot tin dipped. Nickel plated brass shields equipped with sturdy springs are available for all 7- and 9-pin sockets.

JAN OCTAL TUBE SOCKETS

Saddles of these sockets are nickel plated brass, either top or bottom mounted, with or without ground lugs. Body and contacts are of the same materials as the JAN miniature tube sockets. Contact tabs and saddle ground lugs are hot tin dipped.





BUTTON TYPE SUBMINIATURE (T3) TUBE SOCKETS

These sockets are available for round 8-pin subminiature tube types. Insulation is type MFE low loss plastic and contacts are beryllium copper silver plated with gold flash covering. Contacts especially designed for positive connection and high pin retention even after many insertions. Sockets are of rugged construction for long life.

When you order Sylvania Tube Sockets you get the extra value of Sylvania's experience and know-how at no extra cost. Designed for maximum strength and optimum electrical properties, Sylvania Sockets assure high tube retention and tube pin contact even under severe vibration. Highest quality is guaranteed by Sylvania's own exacting quality control.

For full information on the complete line of Sylvania Tube Sockets write: Sylvania Electric Products Inc., Dept. A-1009 Parts Sales Division, Warren, Pa.



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September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

Telephone Science Shares Its Knowledge



The Bell Telephone Laboratories Series of books is published by D. Van Nostrand Company. Other technical books by Laboratories authors have been published by John Wiley & Sons. Complete list of titles, authors and publishers may be obtained from Publication Dept., Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York 14.

List of Subjects: Speech and hearing, mathematics, transmission and switching circuits, networks and wave filters, quality control, transducers, servomechanisms, quartz crystals, capacitors, visible speech, earth conduction. radar, electron beams, microwaves, waveguides, traveling wave tubes, semiconductors, ferromagnetism.

In their work to improve your telephone service, Bell Laboratories make discoveries in many sciences. Much of this new knowledge is so basic that it contributes naturally to other fields. So Bell scientists and engineers publish their findings in professional magazines, and frequently they write books.

Most of these books are in the Bell Telephone Laboratories Series. Since the first volume was brought out in 1926, many of the books have become standards...classics in their fields. Twentyeight have been published and several more are in the making. They embody the discoveries and experience of one of the world's great research institutions.

Bell scientists and engineers benefit greatly from the published findings of workers elsewhere; in return they make their own knowledge available to scientists and engineers all over the world.



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Improving telephone service for America provides challenging opportunities for individual achievement and recognition in scientific and technical fields.

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

PATENT ATTORNEYS

An unusual situation has developed at Hughes. In the last few years, our Laboratories have grown to a population of more than three thousand men and women, who cover a wide range of research and development. New electronics products we have developed support a manufacturing organization of thousands of additional people.

And yet today our patent attorneys can be numbered on the fingers of two hands!

The explanation is, of course, that our growth has been very rapid and we have gotten a late start in trying to build an appropriately large patent department. The situation has not been made any easier for us by a current rapid expansion of our commercial, nonmilitary interests. As a result, however, we believe that the opportunities for patent attorneys are now unusually attractive at Hughes.

To keep abreast with the work being done in our Laboratories, our patent department must be greatly enlarged; this means that today's openings carry unusual potentialities for rapid advancement. On the other hand, the fact that the Research and Development organization to be served has already established itself as one of the largest and most productive electronics laboratories in the country provides a degree of security not usually associated with opportunities for rapid individual growth.

> Inquiries should be addressed to: Engineering Personnel Department



RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT LABORATORIES

Culver City, Los Angeles County, California

Assurance is required that re-location of the applicant will not cause disruption of an urgent military project.



Soldering the 7 pins of type OB3 tubes. Gages for checking thickness of soldered pins are at lower left

from the solder surface and for adding solder.

After holding a tube in the solder long enough to bring the pins to proper temperature so solder flows inside each, the operator sets the tube on a projecting pipe in a water bath for cooling it. When the next tube is soldered, she removes the cooled tube with her left hand, presses it against a towel on the bench to sponge off excess water, then pushes the tube into a gage to check for adhering blobs or tears of solder. If within tolerance for pin dimensions, the tube is ready for test. If a pin has excessive solder the entire soldering operation is repeated, with the tube held a bit longer in the solder pot. For some tubes, the pins are pressed into a flux-saturated pad or dipped in liquid flux before being soldered.

Tube Assembly Setup

A WORK position that facilitates inspection and assembly of electrode structures for subminiature tubes is used at the Emporium, Pa. plant of Sylvania Electric Products Inc. A molded rubber mat with raised partitions covers the entire work position in front of the operator to keep small parts neatly separated and insure cleanliness of assembly work. Metal trays and molded plastic trays, each designed especially for transporting and storing a particular component part, are propped

TRONICS



Official U. S. Navy Photo

going down... but not out

Below periscope level, subs used to grope in the dark, little able to push an effective attack or to strike with accuracy at enemy vessels.

The dark depths were for hiding, not attacking.

Now sonar has changed this. Modern subs of the United States Navy, equipped with newly perfected under water detection devices can locate the enemy at great distances and press home attacks from below periscope depth.

Much of this change in submarine tactics can be traced to the electronic laboratories of the Edo Corporation where new types of sonar have been developed to make possible greater range and accuracy.

Edo has become not only a leader in the design and development of many new sonar devices but also is a major supplier of equipments which help make our Navy's fighting ships and subs the best equipped in the world.

EDO EQUIPS THE K-1

The United States Navy's newest submarine is the K-1 shown above,—a new hunter-killer submarine built by Electric Boat to seek out and destroy enemy submarines. Intricate electronic devices make this new vessel one of the deadliest vessels yet devised.

It is not surprising that much of the under water search and detection equipment of the K-1 was built by Edo where many great new advances in sonar are taking place. For here at Edo, the latest electronic developments are being put to use to increase the range and accuracy of many types of under water detection equipment.

Over a quarter of a century of experience in the aviation, marine, and electronic fields are behind the recent electronic developments which have established Edo as a leader in sonar development. If you haven't received your copy of the book describing Edo's first quarter of a century, write to Electronics Division, Edo Corporation, College Point, N. Y.



EDO CORPORATION · COLLEGE POINT, N.Y.

Pyroferric IRON CORES

PYROFERRIC IRON CORES are scientifically manufactured, under strictest quality controls and rigid maintenance of close electrical and mechanical tolerances.

PYROFERRIC services are available for the engineering of your core production requirements... write for catalog 22, which gives complete powdered iron core information such as the manufacture of iron cores, their electrical properties, materials, design considerations, standardization data, uses, ane contains other useful information.



Advertisers:

How about the NUCLEAR field?

There are a good many advertisers using this ELECTRONICS who should also be advertising in NUCLEONICS.

Particularly in instrumentation and laboratory equipment, there is a cross-over of use in the electronic and in the nuclear field.

But, there is very little crossover in the subscriber lists of the two publications – a matter of a few percentage points.

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A McGraw-Hill Publication 330 West 42nd St. New York 36, N. Y.

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2

electronic wire and cablesfor standard and special applications

Whether your particular requirements are for standard or special application, choose LENZ for the *finest* in precision-manufactured electronic wire and cable.



coras, capie una wire foi radio o prato fest menomente competi

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FAST, ACCURATE, SIMPLE determination of unknown frequencies between 20 cycles and 1 megacycle is a routine operation with the Berkeley EPUT (Events-Per-Unit-Time) Meter. Result is displayed in direct reading digital form with accuracy of \pm 1 cycle. Unit may be operated manually or recycled automatically. Convenient "test" switch provides complete check of the entire circuit in 2 seconds without additional test equipment. Thus the most inexperienced operator may at any time verify proper functioning of the EPUT.

	MODEL 554	MDDEL 558		
RANGE	20-100,000 cps	20-1,000,000 cps		
ACCURACY	🛨 1 cycle	± 1 cycle		
TIME BASE	1 second	1 second		
SHORT TERM STABILITY	Standard crystal—1 part in 105 Oven crystal—1 part in 106	Oven crystal- 1 part in 106		
INPUT (any wave form)	0.2-50 volts rms (pos.)	0.2-25 volts rms (pos. or neg.)		
DISPLAY	Direct reading digital-	variable 1-5 seconds		
DIMENSIONS	203/4" x 101/2" x 15"	203⁄4" x 19" x 15"		
PANEL	Standard rack 19" x 83/4"	Standard rack 19" x 171/2'		
PRICE	\$775	\$995		

MODIFICATIONS: Standard modifications include 0.1, 1.0 and 10 second selective time base; automatic time base scanning over range of from 3-60 seconds; switch conversion to straight forward electronic counter; temperature-controlled crystal; remote indication. Special modifications can be made to meet particular requirements.

APPLICATIONS: As a production tool for mass checking of frequency sensitive elements by non-technical personnel—As a tool for rapidly and accurately checking crystals in production—As a general laboratory facility for frequency measurement and counting applications of all kinds.

For literature and data, please write for Bulletin 554



PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)



Assembly of top electrode structure for type 5905 tube. Magnet for handling degreased anodes is placed on lamp when not in use, at right of magnifying glass

at an angle within easy reach of the operator.

All parts are handled with tweezers or with a small permanent magnet as they are assembled on the pivoted bench-mounted holding fixture. Mica insulating spacers and degreased anodes come in Desicooler cans, furnished by Fisher Scientific Co., to minimize chances for contamination. Finished electrode structures are set on sheets of corrugated paper for transporting to the next work position. The size of the open corrugation is such that assemblies fit snugly in the grooves of the paper.

A 10-power magnifying glass is fastened to the overhead fluorescent lamp with soft but heavy wire so the lens will stay in any desired position. The glass is used for examining an assembly to see if grids are in line and none are bent.

Paper Cups for Cathodes

TO PREVENT contamination of oxidecoated cathode sleeves of tubes after baking, the sleeves are transported to electrode assembly positions in small paper cups. Tweezers are used to pick out a cathode and insert it in the lower mica spacer of the tube.

Other small parts for the electrode structure are transported in metal or plastic trays having curvedbottom partitions to facilicurved-bottom partitions to facili-

September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

Dyna-Labs had its ear to the ground as long ago as 1946, the birth date of our business. Even then it was apparent that the demand for our newly developed earphones would soon strain our facilities to the limit. Today, in our own new "plant-in-the-country" location—with its one-floor operation, smoother departmental coordination, and vastly expanded facilities—we can serve our clients throughout the world better, faster, and more economically.
Extensive provisions have been made, too, for the wide applications of the remarkable new Dyna-Labs Gaussmeter and Aviation Earphone Set illustrated below. We feel that it would be a sound move on your part to investigate the possibilities of

D-47

these items in your business.

D-79 GAUSSMETER

a sound move...

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3

First time ever—an instrument for all your magnetic measuring problems. Measures flux density, determines direction of flow, locates and measures stray fields, plots variations in strength, and checks production lots against a standard. Simple to operate, no ballistic readings, no jerking, no pulling. Supplied with protective carrying case.

D-47, D-69, D-90 Hearing aid earphones

D-69

D-90

Dyna-Labs supplies almost 100% of the industry's outside purchases of hearing aid earphones. Illustrated in full scale are the sub-miniature, miniature and standard models, developed in our own laboratories, and accepted as the ultimate in modern design and performance.

pulling. Supplied with prose. ed as the ultimate in modern design and performance.

D-98 AVIATION EARPHONE SET

This new development in radio earphones for commercial and private aircraft supplants the cumbersome, old-fashioned, "can" type headphones. It has been thoroughly tested under all ground and flight conditions, and has been approved by the CAA. Complete set weighs only 2½ ounces.

Exclusive Agents: Airphone Co., Miami, Florida

We invite your inquiries for further information and literature. Write to Dept. E-9

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- PULSE CHARACTERISTICS



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CHRONOGRAPH DIVIDES

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PARTS

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The use of an 8 megacycle crystal time wase provides the highest resolution of time measurement available in direct reading instruments.

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To assure the highest degree of dependability, a straightforward 3-stage binary counter is used at the 8 megacycle frequency permitting the conservative use of decade counters at the lower frequencies.

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Digital registration in used to indicate time from 1 microsecond to 1 second by means of 6 Potter decades. Fractional parts of a microsecond are read from a 3-stage binary counter which indicates in steps of 1/8 microsecond.

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Maximum 2nd anode voltage 2750 volts ... Satisfactory operation can be achieved at 600 volts... Vertical deflection factor 52 to 70 volts DC per inch per kilovolt ... Horizontal deflection factor 73 to 99 volts DC per inch per kilovolt...Grid cut-off voltage 2.8 to 6.7% of 2nd anode potential... Focusing voltage 16.5 to 31% of 2nd anode voltage... Heater 6.3V at .6 amp...Twelve pin small shell ducdecal base... Tube can be mounted

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> Also POCKETSCOPES, PULSESCOPES, RAKSCOPES and other equipment



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BRIDGEPORT WAREHOUSE SERVICE

The Bridgeport warehouses are designed to supply from stock limited quantities of sheet, rod, wire or tubing. It is the policy of the company to maintain adequate warehouse stocks at all times so that small orders can be filled without delay.

The fabricator is in a position to obtain promptly metal to fill orders for experimental work or to start production runs, while waiting for mill shipments.

Bridgeport warehouses make every effort to carry the variety of alloys, sizes and gages which fulfill the requirements of the locality they serve. To take care of the maximum range of widths of strip metal, slitting service is available—not only to serve warehouse stocks, but also to make customers' stocks of non-ferrous strip metal more flexible.

Bridgeport's Warehouse Stocklist carries weight tables and a technical digest giving the properties of the most popular copper-base alloys. If you do not have a copy, ask your nearest Bridgeport office.

Mills in Bridgeport, Conn. and Indianapolis, Ind. In Canada: Noranda Copper and Brass Limited, Montreal

BRIDGEPORT BRASS COMPANY



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PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

at with the Browning OSCILLOSYNCHROSCOPES ON-5A ON-5X SYNCHROSCOPE P4-EX



Models ON-5A and ON-5X are designed as basic, highly flexible laboratory instruments for general pulse work. Their specifications include:

- High-gain vertical amplifiers,
- Triggered sweeps, from an external trigger or from the input to the vertical amplifier.
- Recurrent sweeps, at a repetition rate of 10 to 100,000 per second.
- Vertical input delay of 0.45 microsecond (ON-5X),

Model P4-EX is designed for applications requiring a triggered sweep, and where the signal levels met do not demand extremely high-gain amplification. Its many outstanding features include:

- Internal trigger, at a repetition rate of 50 to 5000 per second, easily synchronized with an external trigger if desired.
- Output trigger, with the same range of repetition rates, which can be continuously phased to lead or lag the sweep start by a maximum of 500 microseconds.

Detailed specifications and performance data available promptly on your request. These new instruments represent a high level of precision design and versatility of application at remarkably low cost. Major features that are common to all three instruments include:

- Type 5UP cathode-ray tube, operating at an accelerating potential of 2600 volts. P1, P7 and P11 screens are available.
- Sweep writing rate continuously variable from 1.0 to 25,000 microseconds per inch.
- Sweep calibration in microseconds per horizontal scale division, accurate to plus or minus 10%.
- Vertical amplifier flat within 3 db from 5 cycles to 5 megacycles.
- Vertical calibration voltages, at accuracy of plus or minus 5% for Model P4-EX, and plus or minus 10% for Models ON-5A and ON-5X.
- Vertical amplifier input step attenuator.
- CRT cathode connection externally available, for application of blanking or marker pulses.

NET PRICES, F.O.B. Winchester, Massachusetts: P4-EX \$465.00 ON-5A ... \$485.00 ON-5X ... \$535.00

Write today for **FREE BULLETINS** giving detailed specifications and performance data.





Assembling mount for type 6095 tube, a ruggedized version of the 6AQ5 pentode. Cathode sleeves are in paper cups. Holding fixture pivots forward or back, and top part rotates

tate picking out parts with tweezers A simple holding fixture grips the mica spacer and stem leads on which the tube mount is assembled piece by piece in the Emporium plant of Sylvania Electric Products Inc.

Moth Balls for Silver

WHEN silver-plated components of contacts for electronic equipment are to be stored for several weeks or longer, they are liberally sprinkled with moth balls in the East Newark, N. J. plant of Utility Electronics, to prevent corrosion by normal sulphides in the atmosphere.

Tote Boxes

FIBER boxes with tapered sides, recessed bottoms and reinforced metal corners serve as low-cost safestacking tote boxes for finished tubes and parts at the Emporium plant of Sylvania Electric Products



Method of stacking tapered-side tote boxes

September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS



New G-E Relay Doubles Tip Pressure

Hermetically-sealed unit has larger magnet, no extra weight

Double the average tip pressure, 40-55 grams, is delivered by the larger magnet structure of the new G-E relay without exceeding Air Force-Navy specifications for size and weight.

The new relay, the first specifically designed for hermetic sealing, will withstand 50g operational shocks and instantaneous voltage surges up to 1500 volts rms without failure.

LONGER RELAY LIFE

The large magnet, polyester stack insulation, and silvertipped contacts assure reliable, long-lived operation in aircraft, shipboard, portable land-based equipment and other systems which must meet Air Force-Navy specifications.

In every way, this new G-E relay is in a world of its own—sealed in a standard size enclosure against dirt, salt spray, high humidity, and widely varying air pressures.

RELIABLE SHIPMENT

This new device is now in full production and shipment can be made to meet your schedules.

Ask your nearest G-E office for more information, and send the attached coupon today. *General Electric Company*, *Schenectady 5, New York*.





THE LARGER MAGNET is made possible by an exclusive G-E design which utilizes the relay housing for structural support, thus eliminating much of the weight of internal bracing.

Schenectady 5, New York	
Gentlemen:	
I would like copies of Bulle sealed relays for:	tin GEA-5729 on hermetically
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Name	
Name Companý	

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For more than 18 years, Eclipse-Pioneer has been a leader in the development and production of high precision synchros for use in automatic control circuits of aircraft, marine and other industrial applications. Today, thanks to this long experience and specialization, Eclipse-Pioneer has available a complete line of standard (1.431" dia. X 1.631" Ig.) and Pygmy (0.937" dia. X 1.278" Ig.) Autosyn synchros of unmatched precision. Furthermore, current production quantities and techniques have reduced cost to a new low. For either present or future requirements, it will pay you to investigate Eclipse-Pioneer high precision at the new low cost. "REG. TRADE MARK BENDIX AVIATION CORPORATION

AVERAGE ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS-AY-200 SERIES**

	Type Number	Input Voltage Nominal Excitation	Input Current Milliamperes	Input Power Watts	Input Impedance Ohms	Stater Output Voltagos Line to Line	Retor Resistance (DC) Ohms	Stator Resistance (DC) Ohms	Maximum Error Spread Minutes
Transmitters	AY201-1	26V, 400~, 1 ph.	225	1.25	25+j115	11.8	9.5	3.5	15
	AY201-4	26V, 400~, 1 ph.	100	0.45	45+j225	11.8	16.0	6.7	20
Receivers	AY201-2	26V, 400~, 1 ph.	100	0.45	45+j225	11.8	16.0	6.7	45
Control	AY201-3	From Trans. Autosyn	Dej	pendent l	Jpon Circuit E	Design	42.0	10.8	15
Trans- formers	AY201-5	From Trans. Autosyn	Dej	oendent l	Jpon Circuit E	Design	250.0	63.0	15
Paraluara	AY221-3	26V, 400~, 1 ph.	60	0.35	108+j425	11.8	53.0	12.5	20
1103014013	AY241-5	1V, 30~,1ph.	3.7	-	240+j130	0,34	239.0	180.0	40
Differentials	AY231-3	From Trans. Autosyn	Dep	endent U	pon Circuit D	esign	14.0	10.8	20

*Also includes High Frequency Resolvers designed for use up to 100KC (AY251-24)

			AY-	500 (P	YGMY) SE	RIES			
Transmitters	AY503-4	26V, 400~, 1 ph.	235	2.2	45+j100	11.8	25.0	10.5	24
Receivers	AY503-2	26V, 400~, 1 ph.	235	2.2	45+j100	11.8	23.0	10.5	90
Control	AY503-3	From Trans. Autosyn	De	pendent	Upon Circuit De:	sign	170.0	45.0	24
Trans- formers	AY503-5	From Trans. Autosyn	De	pendent l	Upon Circuit Des	550.0	188.0	30	
Percluser	AY 523-3	26V, 400~, 1 ph.	45 0.5 290+j490 11.8				210.0	42.0	30
VIC2014BL2	AY543-5	26V, 400~, 1 ph.	9 0.1 900+j2200 11.8				560.0	165.0	30
Differentials	A¥533-3	From Trans. Autosyn	De	pendent l	Jpon Circuit Des	ign	45.0	93.0	30

For detailed information, write to Dept. C.

ECLIPSE-PIONEER DIVISION of



Export Sales: Bendix International Division, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N.Y.



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- Readily machinable to extremely close tolerances.
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Manufacturers of Non-strip wire, High Temperature Electrical Tubing and other extruded plastic products. THE REX CORPORATION 62 LANDSDOWNE STREET CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS.

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MILFORD the name to RIVET in your memory for faster, firmer, finer fasteners

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

Inc. Assembly with tubular rivets gives strength at low cost. The boxes were built to Sylvania specifications in two different sizes by Grand Rapids Tote Box Co., Grandville, Mich.

Chassis Protector



Wood blocks on top of protective wood frame are turned to lock chassis in position. Open sides give access to parts

A SIMPLE open-sided wood frame is used to hold each completed military radio chassis after assembly at the Clifton, N. J. plant of Federal Telephone and Radio Corp., an IT&T associate. The frame protects chassis and components against damage or scratching during alignment and final operating tests.

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Spraying Small Parts in Tumbling Cage

MICA spacers in batches of several thousand are each sprayed on both sides with a magnesium compound at a production rate of about 5 minutes per batch, by mounting the spray gun inside a rotating cylindrical screen-wire cage like a tumbling barrel and letting the spacers tumble through the spray. A 250watt Sylvania infrared heat lamp, also inside the cage, bakes the compound simultaneously with spray-
TAGE REGULATED IPPIES For Industrial and Research Use



DC POWER SUPPLY SPECIFICATIONS

REGULATION: 1/2% for both line (105-125 volts) and load variations. REGULATION BIAS SUPPLIES: 10 millivolts for line 105-125 volts. $\frac{1}{2}$ % for load at 150 volts.

MODEL 815

RIPPLE: 5 millivolts RMS

	and the second	and the second se		and the second se	the second s		
	VOLTS	CURRENT	MODEL		VOLTS	CURRENT	MODEL
	100-325 0 150 Bigs	0-150 Ma.	131		0-600	0-2.25 Amp.	770
	6.3 AC.CT.*	10 Amp.	151		0-600	0-3.00 Amp.	780
	100-400 6.3 AC.CT	0-150 Ma. 10 Amp.	141		#1 0-600 #2 0-600	0-200 Ma. 0-200 Ma.	800
	200-500 6.3 AC.CT.	0-200 Mc. 6 Amp.	245		#3 6.3 AC.CT. #4 6.3 AC.CT.	10 Amp. 10 Amp.	000
2 2	0-300 0-150 Bias 6.3 AC.CT.	0-150 Ma. 0-5 Ma. 5 Amp.	315		0-600 0-150 Bias 6.3 AC.CT.	0-200 Ma. 0-5 Ma. 10 Amp.	815
	0-500 6.3 AC.CT.	0-300 Ma. 10 Amp.	500R		0-1000 Ripple 10 mv. 63 AC CT	0-50 Ma. 10 Amp.	1020
an an an an	#1 200-500 #2 200-500 #3 6.3 AC.CT. #4 6.3 AC.CT.	0-200 Ma. 0-200 Ma. 6 Amp. 6 Amp.	510		0-1200 Ripple 10 mv. 6.3 AC.CT.	0-20 Ma. 10 Amp.	1220
1. and 1.	0-500 0-150 Bigs	0-300 Ma.	615		200-1000 Ripple 20 mv.	0-500 Ma.	1250
X	6.3 AC.CT.	10 Amp.			0-1000 Ripple 20 mv.	0-500 Ma.	1350
	0-350	0-750 M ₁ 3.	700		100-400	0-150 Ma.	
	0-350	0-1.50 Amp.	710	*	Regulation 0.01% Ripple 1 My		2000
	0-350	0-2.25 Amp.	720		6.3 AC.CT.	10 Amp.	
	0-350	0-3.00 Amp.	730		0-30 Ripple 0.1%	0-30 Amp.	3030
	0-600	0-750 Ma.	750		0-3	0-100 Ma.	2100
	0-600	0-1.50 Amp.	760		Ripple 1 Mv.		3100

*All AC Voltages are unregulated. All units are metered except Models 131, 315 and 3100 MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT • RESEARCH • DEVELOPMENT All units designed for relay rack mounting or bench use.

www.americanradiohistory.com

The Kepco Voltage Regulated Power Supplies are conservatively rated. The regulation specified for each unit is available under all line and load conditions, within the range of the instrument. Write for specifications.

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Decade-Inductor units

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 Toroid coils are used to obtain high "Q", stability and low pickup from external fields. Inductance accuracy is 2%.
 Send for bulletin D-2

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INFORMATION on positions at NORTHROP

Northrop Aircraft, Inc. is engaged in vitally important projects in scientific and engineering development, in addition to aircraft production. The program is diversified, interesting and longrange. Exceptional opportunities await qualified individuals.

The most responsible positions will go to top-caliber engineers and scientists. However, a number of excellent positions exist for capable, but less experienced, engineers. Some examples of the types of positions now open are:

ELECTRONIC PROJECT ENGINEERS ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTATION ENGINEERS ... RADAR ENGINEERS ... FLIGHT-TEST ENGINEERS STRESS ENGINEERS AERO- AND THERMODYNAMICISTS ... SERVO-MECHANISTS ... POWER-PLANT INSTALLATION DESIGNERS ... STRUCTURAL DESIGNERS ... ELECTRO-MECHANICAL DESIGNERS ... **ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION DESIGNERS.** ENGINEERING DRAWING CHECKERS ... Qualified engineers and scientists who wish to locate permanently in Southern California are invited to write for further information regarding these interesting, longrange positions. Please include an outline of your experience and training. Allowance for travel expenses.

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Address correspondence to Director of Engineering,

NORTHROP AIRCRAFT, INC. 1009 E. BROADWAY HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA

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with	FEDERAL RG TYPE COAXIAL CARLES	
	REGULAR JACKET	9- -
Federal's	RG-5/U RG-14/U RG-23/U RG-59/U RG-6/U RG-15/U RG-24/U RG-59/U RG-7/U RG-17/U RG-29/U RG-62/U RG-8/U RG-18/U RG-34/U RG-63/U RG-9/U RG-19/U RG-35/U RG-65/U	
complete line of	RG-9A/U RG-20/U RG-34A/U RG-71/U RG-10/U RG-21/U RG-54A/U RG-74/U RG-11/U RG-21/U RG-55/U RG-79/U RG-12/U RG-22A/U RG-55/U RG-108/U RG-12/U RG-22A/U RG-58/U RG-111/U RG-13/U RG-22B/U RG-58A/U RG-111/U	
	LOW TEMPEDATURA	i –
	NON-CONTAMINATING LACKET	1
	RG-5B/U RG-11A/U RG-22B/U RG-62A/U RG-6A/U RG-12A/U RG-58B/U RG-62A/U RG-8A/U RG-13A/U RG-58B/U RG-63B/U RG-9B/U RG-13A/U RG-58C/U RG-65A/U RG-9B/U RG-21A/U RG-59A/U RG-79B/U	
LADLES	The following types—over ½-inch diameter—	İ
	RG-14A/U RG-18A/U RG-20A/U RG-34A/U RG-17A/U RG-19A/U RG-23A/U RG-7AA/U	4
Including the Federal-developed	Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation Selenium-Intelin Division - Clifton, N. J.	SAV THI: LIS
LOW TEMPERATURE		
	THEDMODIASTIC IAC	V E
NON-CONTAMINATING	INERMOPLASIIC JACI	NE
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H-F Communications • Television • Industrial Electronics • Radio and TV Lead-Ins Aviation • Test Equipment • Radar, Pulse and Experimental Equipment



FEBERAL TELECOMMUNICATION LABORA-TORIES, Nutley, N. J. . . . a unit of IT&T's world-wide research and engineering organization.

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Federal's complete line of coaxial cables is backed by years of unique experience, rigid quality control and modern manufacturing methods . . . assuring the utmost in durability and dependable performance.

For "a better cable for every high frequency application".... for prompt delivery ... look to Federal!

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Manufacturer of America's Most Complete Line of Solid Dielectric Cables



SELENIUM-INTELIN DIVISION 100 KINGSLAND ROAD, CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY In Canada: Federal Electric Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Montreal, P. Q. Export Distributors: International Standard Electric Corp., 67 Broad St., N.Y.





Measure **PHASE** Difference Directly 0°-360°...



Type 320AB PHASEMETER

- ... In 4 full scale ranges, 0°-36°, 0°-90°, 0°-180°, 0°-360°, without ambiguity
- ... Independent of voltage amplitude from 1 to 170 volts peak
- Independent of voltage wave form
- ... Independent of frequency from 2cps. to 100kc. (accuracy: 20cps-20kc, 1% of full scale $+3^\circ$; error increases slightly above 20kc.)
- Large, easily read, mirrored scale panel meter
- Ease of operation ideal for production testing or laboratory use
- Eliminates tedious and inaccurate oscilloscope techniques
- Terminals for recorder . . . instantaneous response of output voltage to phase changes
- Incremental accuracy better than 1% of full scale
- Proven performance and quality workmanship

In audio facilities, ultrasonics, servomechanisms, geophysics, vibration, acoustics, aerial navigation, electric power transformation or signalling, . . . in mechanical applications such as printing register, torque measurement, dynamic balancing, textile and packaging machinery and other uses where an accurate measure of the relative position of moving parts is required . . . the type 320AB Phase Meter has achieved widespread approval as a unique and versatile measuring instrument.

For further information on measuring phase, send for specification bulletin and TIC Laboratory Reports

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PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES





Use of spray gun and infrared lamp inside motor-driven squirrel cage to add insulating coating of magnesium compound to mica spacers for tubes

ing. The material cracks as it hardens, so that under a microscope the surface of the added insulating coating resembles that of a driedout mudhole. This provides the desired increase in length of surface leakage paths.

Fiber Caps Prevent Shorts To Chassis

WHEN bare pigtail leads of capacitors are folded back along the component to reach a terminal close to the side in a crowded chassis, there is danger of the lead shorting to the chassis. This is particularly true in auto radios, where parts may shift due to vibration. Instead of insulating the lead with spaghetti as is conventionally done, time and money are saved in the Buffalo plant



Connecting capacitor lead to tube socket terminal in auto radio. Other lead is covered by fiber cap that prevents shorts to adjacent chassis walls

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Designed for high degree of versatility and to meet severe operating conditions where performance reliability is vital. Adaptable to many different circuit arrangements. Rigid, cast aluminum bodies. Balanced armature construction. Highly resistant to shock and vibration. Available A.C.-D.C. Also special models built for specific requirements.

Relay assemblies can be modified to meet Armed Services applications.

Submit your requirements for our recommendations.

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Low in first cost; low in upkeep. These companion instruments provide a complete frequency and modulation measuring service for your mobile communications system. No extra equipment or expensive crystals to buy, when additional channels need to be monitored. Sturdy, light weight. They make it easy for you to keep frequency and FM modulation swing within licensed limits.

For Multiple Mobile Frequencies. The Type 205 FM Modulation Meter



The Type 205 FM Modulation Meter measures peak frequency swing due to voice modulation of FM transmitters, as required by the FCC. Indicates 0-25 KC. deviation. Instantly tunable to any frequency from 25 MC. to 200 MC. Simple to use. Direct reading, No charts, No tables. Can be field-calibrated. \$240.00

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The Type 105-B Micrometer Frequency Meter measures center frequency deviation on any number of transmitters, AM or FM, from 0.1 MC. to 175 MC. The accuracy, determined by over 500 field tests, is conservatively guaranteed better than 0.0025%, surpassing FCC requirements. Readily checked against WWV. \$220.00

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Please send me complete technical literature and delivery information on the following Lamp- kin-designed instruments:
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FULL RANGE OF MIL-T-27 IRINGEOF MIL-T-27 IRINGEOF MIL-T-27 HERMETICALLY SEALED UNITS

NYT hermetically sealed transformers are available in all standard sizes to meet MIL-T-27 specifications, and especially designed constructions for a wide variety of military as well as civilian applications. Designed and built to meet the most exacting specifications. Production facilities for quantity production of all sizes.





the HORNET

HORNET transformers, pioneered by NYT, are of open type construction, utilizing Class H insulating materials. Approximately onefourth the size and weight of comparable Class A units. Filament and plate supply transformers and chokes. Units can be designed for ambients up to 190 deg. C., altitudes up to 60,000 feet; power ratings from 2VA to 5KVA.

POWER, AUDIO, FILAMENT and PLATE TRANSFORMERS REACTORS • FILTERS • CHOKES TV • RADIO • ELECTRONICS



Engineering and development facilities



PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

of Sylvania Electric Products Inc. by placing a fiber cap over the entire end of the part after the lead is bent back.

Stirring Chemicals



Mixing a batch of aluminum oxide solution

FRACTIONAL-HORSEPOWER motors insure thorough mixing of the aluminum-oxide solution for coating heater wire in the Emporium, Pa. plant of Sylvania Electric Products Inc. An ordinary Hamilton Beach malted-milk mixer is used for preliminary stirring when the chemical is prepared for use, and a small motor with two-blade fan is used to keep the solution agitated while wire passes through it in the Merkil Korff coating machine.



Method of using motor to prevent settling of aluminum oxide solution in coating machine. Small two-blade fan is positioned off-center to keep solution moving around bowl

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There are a good many advertisers using this ELECTRONICS who should also be advertising in NUCLEONICS.

Particularly in instrumentation and laboratory equipment, there is a cross-over of use in the electronic and in the nuclear field.

But, there is very little crossover in the subscriber lists of the two publications -a matter of a few percentage points.

It is quite possible that you are doing an effective presentation of your products and abilities in this excellent issue, but are missing such presentation before one of the fastest growing fields in the country's history—the field of atomic energy.

The sales representatives of ELECTRONICS are also the sales representatives of NUCLEONICS. They have much evidence pointing to the opportunities in this great NEW field. Ask them to show you what your potentials can be.





Edited by WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN

Recently Developed Test Instruments, New Materials and Components and Various Types of Power Supplies Are Included . . . Twenty-seven Trade Bulletins Reviewed Under Literature (p 368)



Phase Meter

ADVANCE ELECTRONICS Co., P. O. Box 394, Passaic, N. J. Type 404 phase meter is capable of giving direct accurate reading in degrees between two alternating voltages of any waveform, symmetrical or unsymmetrical, from 100 kc down to zero cps. It is based on a new circuit known as Advancetron that permits the comparison of phase difference between two alternating voltages at the exact instants when their waveforms intersect with the x-axis. As a result, the input voltages can be rectangular, exponential sawtooth, sinusoidal, or any symmetrical or unsymmetrical waveform. In addition, because only direct comparison between voltages takes place in the instrument, there is no limitation on the low end of the operating frequency.



Micrometer Frequency Meter LAMPKIN LABORATORIES, INC., Bradenton, Fla. The new type 105-B

micrometer frequency meter measures center-frequency deviation on any number of f-m or a-m transmitters, throughout a continuous range of frequencies, 0.1 mc to 175 mc. A stage of audio amplification and a function selector switch accomplish: (1) greatly increased sensitivity when measuring the frequency of vhf transmitters; (2) higher output for feeding into vhf receivers, for alignment purposes; and (3) a strong headphone signal when calibrating against the internal crystal standard, permitting settings to better than 1 part per million



Contact-Making Instrument

WESTON ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CORP., 617 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 5, N. J. Model 1087 contact-making d-c instrument is of the new core magnet mechanism type. The contact circuit is electrically insulated from the moving coil circuit and is subjected to a dielectric test of 500 v a-c between these circuits, as well as between all circuits and the case. Contact rating is 6 v, 0.030 ampere d-c nonin-

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

featured in this issue:

ductive, maximum. The instrument serves the dual function of indication and control when used in conjunction with auxiliary equipment such as small power relays or electronic relay systems. Some of the suggested applications are: automatic testing of vacuum tubes; control of voltage or current levels of standby battery systems or in electroplating processes; indication and control of speed; or any one of the many functions that can be expressed in terms of voltage or current.



Transformer Cores

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP., 401 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh 30, Pa. Hipersil cores being manufactured for use in specialty and electronic transformers are now ribbed for added strength. Slightly corrugated before being wound into cores, the grain oriented steel strip lies on Send for the Second Edition of this Catalog which includes 7 NEW TUBE TYPES

cathode type SUBMINIATURE TUBES

there are more **RAYTHEON SUBMINIATURES** in world-wide use than all other makes combined





AND PRODUCTION EXPERIENCE

All meeting military requirements for RELIABILITY based on field and production tests for <u>SHOCK • VIBRATION</u> FATIGUE • 5000 HOUR LIFE

FATIGUE • 5000 HOUR LIFE CENTRIFUGAL ACCELERATION HEATER CYCLE LIFE HIGH TEMPERATURE LIFE LEAD FATIGUE

> Usable in the UHF region

Туре	Description	Hea Volts	ter Ma	PI Volts	ate Ma	Grid Volts	Scr Volts	een Ma	Amp. Factor	Mut. Cond.
CK5702WA	RF Amplifier Pentode	6.3	200	120	7.5	$R_k = 200 \text{ ohms}$	120	2.5		5000
CK5703WA	High Frequency Triode	6.3	200	120	9.0	$R_k = 200 \text{ ohms}$	—	_	25	5000
CK5744WA	High Mu Triode	6.3	200	250	4.0	$R_k = 500 \text{ ohms}$			70	4000
NEW CK5783WA	Voltage Reference		Oper	ating v	oltage	approximately 8	6 volts	betwee	en 1.5 and 3	.5 ma.
CK5784WA	RF Mixer Pentode	6.3	200	120	5.2	<u> </u>	120	3.5	_	3200
NEW CK5787WA	Voltage Regulator		Oper	ating v	oltage	approximately 1	00 volt	ts betwe	en 5 and 25	ma.
NEW CK5829WA	Dual Diode	6.3	150		Max	. Peak Inverse 3	360 vol	ts. I _o =	5.5 ma. per	plate
NEW CK6021	Medium Mu Dual Triode	6.3	300	100	6. 5	$R_{\rm k}$ = 150 ohms	_		35	5400
CK6110	Dual Diode	6.3	150		Ma	x. Peak Inverse	460 vc	olts. I _o =	=4.4 ma. per	plate
NEW CK6111	Medium Mu Dual Triode	6.3	300	100	8.5	$R_k = 220$ ohms		_	20	5000
CK6112	High Mu Dual Triode	6.3	300	100	0.8	R_k = 1500 oh m s	_		70	1800
CK6152	Low Mu Triode	6.3	200	200	12.5	$R_k = 680 \text{ ohms}$	-		15.8	4000



Note: All dual section tube ratings (except heater) are for each section.

Write for Raytheon RELIABLE Subminiature Tubes Catalog E containing complete mechanical and electrical data on these tubes.

RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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For 35 years, Boeing engineers have pioneered outstanding designs for both civilian and military aircraft. During the last war, the B-17's and the B-29's dominated America's bomber fleets. Today the Air Force has an effective aerial team in the swift Boeing B-47 Stratojet medium and the new eight-jet B-52 Stratofortress heavy bomber shown above.

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itself in a compact and tightly integrated mass. The additional mechanical strength of the core afforded by the ribbed design maintains more perfect C sections both when the core is cut apart for assembling with the windings and during transformer operation. This assures that the etched surfaces remain in intimate contact resulting in a low-reluctance magnetic path and a low-loss butt joint. Cores of ribbed Hipersil have the same sizes and tolerances as superseded nonribbed cores.



Range Calibrator

TEL-INSTRUMENT Co., 50 Paterson Ave., East Rutherford, N. J., has available the new type 2010 range calibrator, specifically designed for production testing and calibrating of radar receivers. It offers: crystal-controlled pulse rates of 200 to 2,000 pps, derived from a 327.80 kc marker crystal by the use of a binary divider system; Master-Slave operation permitting the use of a number of calibrators for multiposition test systems; narrow and stable 500-yard marker pulses; and a completely regulated power supply for operation from 105 to 125 v, 100 w 50-60 cycles.



High-Temperature Resistors

INSTRUMENT RESISTORS CO., Commerce Ave., Union, N. J., offers a complete line of precision resistors specifically designed for extreme high temperature applications. They function with dependability and long life where ambient temperatures in excess of 235 C are encountered. They also feature a lowtemperature coefficient resulting in nearly constant ohmic value over a wide range-from -55 to +125 C the total percentage change in resistance is under 0.2 percent. Maximum resistances to 25,000 ohms and power ratings to 6 watts can be supplied. Standard tolerances are 1 percent; special to 0.1 percent. The units are built to exceed MIL-R93 specifications.



Signal Generator

POLARAD ELECTRONICS CORP., 100 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Model MSG-4 microwave signal generator covers the frequency range from 7,000 to 10,750 mc. It is a continuously variable, direct instrument, utilizing reading single-dial control and noncontacting shorts on the klystron cavity. High stability assures accurate measurement of frequency and amplitude. Internal pulse and frequency modulation are available as well as delayed and undelayed sync signals.

H-V Power Supply

SPELLMAN TELEVISION Co., INC., 3029 Webster Ave., Bronx, N. Y., has introduced a high-voltage power supply unit that is especially popular for laboratory work. Model LAB-30 is a continuously variable 1 to 30 kv regulated d-c power supply with regulations of 0.5 percent of 1 ma. Up to 2 ma may be drawn from 20 kv down. The 16-tube unit is an r-f type consisting of a separate oscillator and buffer feeding the power oscillator into a doubler rectifier. Regulations are accomplished through feedback into a d-c amplifier plus simultaneous output control of the buffer. The unit is made in a rack model as well as a bench model.



Coils

FUGLE-MILLER LABORATORIES, Main St., Metuchen, N. J., has available coils for radio, f-m, tv and government applications to exact specifications. Included are precision-built r-f, i-f and tuning coils, discriminator transformers, choke coils, wirewound resistors and solenoid coils. Windings can be universal, bank or universal progressive types. JAN specifications are featured.



TV Picture Tube

SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC., 1740 Broadway, New York, N. Y., has developed a new 27-in. rectangFULL DIMENSIONAL SOUND Lifts "HI-FI" to a new HIGH

-thanks to the finest in modern sound recording methods and equipment

"FULL DIMENSIONAL SOUND" is an apt description of the tonal perspective that gives these fine records the true balance, depth and full tonal range of the original live performance.

To achieve these outstanding results, Capitol's sound recording methods and equipment

include all of the latest technical advances in the audio field. Recording materials — both discs and tape — must measure up to the highest professional standards in every respect. And Capitol like leading phonograph record manufacturers the country over — has found that Audiodiscs and Audiotape are the ideal combination for meeting these exacting requirements.

Remember – Audiodiscs and Audiotape are made by audio engineers, for audio engineers. Their consistent uniform quality is the result of more than a decade of experience by the only company in America devoted solely to the manufacture of fine sound recording media – both discs and tape.





CLASSICS

ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

HIGHEST RECEIPTION

HIGHEST accuracy ever attained

LESS THAN 0.1 PERCENT PEAK-TO-PEAK FLUTTER 3 WOW



- WILL RECORD THE OUTPUT OF 4 RECEIVERS
- FOUR INDEPENDENT DATA TRACKS
- OVER-ALL PLAYBACK ERPOR LESS THAN 0.7% ON FINAL DATA
- COMPLETE SHOCK LND VIBRATION PROTECTION
- 16 MINUTES RECORDING TIME AT 50 INCH TAPE SPEED



NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

tube has neutral density gray-filter face plate to provide for glare reduction. It is a magnetically focused and deflected tube for use with an ion trap, and is supplied without an external conductive coating. By using a deflection angle of 90 deg, the overall length of the tube is only 22½ in. The recommended operating conditions include: anode— 20,000 v; grid No. 2—300 v; ion trap field strength—45 gausses. Anode contact, base and base connections are conventional.



Fundamental Oscillator

POLYTECHNIC RESEARCH AND DE-VELOPMENT CO., 55 Johnson St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Type 907 fundamental oscillator is continuously tunable over the frequency range of 35 to 900 mc. The unit features a tank circuit design that permits a 30 to 1 tuning range with an output voltage of not less than 1 v across 75 ohms at all frequencies. Other features include a video type blanking circuit which provides a true horizontal zero base line and provisions for the introduction of an external frequency marker. The r-f output power is coupled from the sweep generator by means of a waveguide beyond cut-off type attenuator. The attenuator permits continuous adjustment of the output voltage from 10 μ V to 1 V at all frequencies.



Delay Line Sections THE DONALD M. MAY Co., 6055 Lankershim Blvd., North Holly-

(confinued)

wood, Calif., offers a new line of general purpose video and pulse delay line sections. The sections are of the lumped constant type constructed in the shape of a folded T to minimize space required and facilitate cascading. Sections in characteristic impedances of 50, 75 and 1,000 ohms are available in delays ranging from 0.001 usec to as much as 1.0 usec. Other impedances and delays are available on special order. The photograph shows a typical section with high-Q inductances wound of Formex insulated wire on polystyrene forms.





Power Control Panel

FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATION LAB-ORATORIES, INC., Nutley, N. J. Model FTL-71A power control panel provides facilities for the power control of as many as eight tv rack cabinets. Intended primarily for master control applications, the equipment may also be used as a power control unit for studio consoles. A total power-handling capacity of 100 amperes at 117 volts a-c, 50-60 cycles, is provided. The master switch is a circuit breaker type, with a capacity of 100 amperes.



Vibrator Converter

CORNELL-DUBILIER ELECTRIC CORP., Indianapolis, Ind. Model 3226 vi-

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... AND SIGMA SENSITIVE RELAYS

Many control systems use relays to perform a switching function responding to electronically computed problem solutions. Sigma makes relays that will do a good job as slaves in such systems.

A Sigma specialty, however, is the design of relays to perform an integral part of the computation. Here are some of the ways that Sigma Sensitive Relays may be used in such a manner.

MEASUREMENT OF ONE VARIABLE

Sigma Sensitive Relays can measure the fluctuations in system variables (when the variables can be converted into changing voltage or current) and initiate proper response.

Example: In the control of boiler water salinity, Sigma Relays are used to measure changes in current flow between two electrodes. When salinity exceeds certain limits, the relay notes the resultant drop in electrical resistance and initiates corrective measures.

COMPARISON OF TWO VARIABLES

Sigma Sensitive Relays with two coils may be made to respond to the difference of two variables (expressed electrically), regardless of their magnitude.

Example: In the control of aircraft cabin temperature, Sigma Relays receive signals from a number of different temperature pickups and compute the required heat delivery to provide stable and constant temperature.

MODULATION --- AMPLIFICATION

www.americanradiohistory.com

Sigma Sensitive Relays can be used to convert an electrical variable into a variation in width of continuously transmitted pulses of high power level.

Example: In servo systems a polarized relay is energized with a small AC signal and vibrates to close first one then another circuit. A separate DC signal controls closed time ratio, thus total power ratio. A motor may thus be controlled as to speed and direction.

If you have a problem where a "discriminating" relay would help, be sure to let us know about it.



SIGMA INSTRUMENTS, INC. 62 PEARL ST., SO. BRAINTREE, BOSTON 85, MASS.



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How about the NUCLEAR field?

There are a good many advertisers using this ELECTRONICS who should also be advertising in NUCLEONICS.

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But, there is very little crossover in the subscriber lists of the two publications – a matter of a few percentage points.

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ABC

A McGraw-Hill Publication 330 West 42nd St. New York 36, N. Y.

September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

ABP

BURLINGTON, IOWA

(continued)

brator converter was designed to operate from a reserve battery source of 130 v d-c to supply up to 750 w of 115 v a-c 60-cycle power to microwave relay stations during commercial power failures. It will deliver full power output within 50 milliseconds of the time the power is applied. Use of the instrument permits the full cycle from commercial power to emergency power and back to commercial power when service is restored with no service interruption.



R-F Coax Switch

THOMPSON PRODUCTS, INC., 2196 Clarkwood Road, Cleveland 3, Ohio, has developed model CA-26 motoractuated r-f coax switch. It is actuated by a 115-v 60-cycle a-c motor and has been designed to meet ground military performance specifications. At frequencies to 10,750 mc it has a maximum vswr of 1.5 and 0.2 db insertion loss; at 3,000 mc crosstalk is in excess of 55 db: power handling capabilities are 100 watts continuous c-w at 3,000 mc; actuation time is less than 1 second. with a minimum life of 50,000 cycles.



Band-Pass Filter KROHN-HITE INSTRUMENT CO., 580 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 39,

ILLUSTRATING ONE REASON WHY



SANBORN records are *inkless* and *permanent*. They are produced by a *heated stylus ribbon* which melts the heat-responsive, plasticcoated surface of the recording paper (Sanborn Permapaper). The result is a clear, sharp tracing

showing fine details of the phenomena being recorded. This is just one of many SANBORN advantages.

Learn MORE about SANBORN in a new, interesting, and pertly illustrated 16 page booklet, "7 Advantages of Sanborn Recorders for Industrial Users." Send for your copy today.



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Broad-band General-purpose INTERFERENCE FETERS



TOBE FILTERETTE No. 1338

The #1338 series of broad-band radio-interference filters simplifies design and production by giving you one standard size and shape for filters that meet a variety of service and installation requirements. Electrical ratings, attenuation characteristics, and terminal arrangements suit your needs. The chart below lists typical filters in this series; write us for specific recommendations.

CAT. NO.	VOLTS DC	AMPERES	FREQUENCY (Mc)	ATTENUATION (at .15 Mc)	TERMINALS
1338	50	1.5	0.15-400	65 db.	Screw
1338-1	50	2.0	0.15-400	65 db.	Screw
1338-2	400	2.0	0.15-400	45 db.	Screw
1338-3	50	2.0	0.15-400	65 db.	Solder lug
1338-4	50	1.5	0.15-400	65 db.	Solder lug
1338-5	50	2.0	0.15-400	70 db.	Solder lug
1338-5A	50	2.0	0.15-400	72 db.	Solder lug
1338-6	50	2.0	0.15-400	65 db.	Shid. lead
1338-7	50	1.0	0.15-400	65 db.	Solder lug



NEW PRODUCTS

Mass. Model 310-A is an adjustable band-pass filter with unity pass gain and 24 db per octave slopes outside the pass band. A peaking factor is used to reduce the attenuation at the cutoff frequencies. Both the high and low cutoff frequencies are independently adjustable from 20 cps to 200 kc. This provides maximum flexibility of adjustment of both the band center frequency and the bandwidth. The unit is especially useful in the audio and ultrasonic frequency range for noise measurements, harmonic and frequency analysis, and for psychoacoustics and electromedical research. The instrument measures 12 in. \times 7 in. \times 8 in. overall.

(continued)



Ignitron

NATIONAL ELECTRONICS INC., Geneva, Ill., has announced addition of a new class C ignitron to its line of industrial tubes. Designated as the NL-5552, it is a metal, water-cooled, mercury pool tube designed especially for welder control and similar a-c control applications. Its rating is approximately equivalent to a 600-ampere magnetic contactor. The tube utilizes an all-copper cooling system that provides exceptional cooling efficiency, permitting a 30-percent saving in water. The mercury-pool cathode permits the tube to handle extremely high currents on an intermittent basis.

Wattmeter

JOHN FLUKE ENGINEERING Co., P.O. Box 755, Springdale, Conn. Model 102 VAW meter is an electronic low-power factor wattmeter

September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

(continued)

PULSE

25 to 100 KV 50 megawatts

covering the frequency range of 20 to 20,000 cps. Voltage ranges cover 1.5 to 600 v, and current ranges cover 0.0015 to 30 amperes giving full scale watt ranges of 2.25 mw to 18 kw at the unity power factor setting, and 225 µw to 1.8 kw at the 10-percent factor setting. Input impedance is one megohm and shunt drop is 45 mv. The meter is particularly applicable to transformer and other magnetic circuit power measurements.



Transmitter Receiver

DELTRONIC CO., 9010 Bellanca Ave., Los Angeles 45, Calif., has available a complete sending and receiving radio station weighing only 7 lb. It is self contained and can be plugged in on an ordinary 110-v receptacle. Range covers up to 40 miles. The CD 144 was designed to meet the urgent needs of civil defense but fits into many other uses of individuals and industry. It measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 6 in. \times $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. and is equipped with a 19-in. whip antenna. The unit contains complete line isolated power supply and vibrator, a built-in noise limiter, and crystal controlled transmitter using the newest miniature tubes. Its two-meter band is calibrated for 143.8 to 148.1 mc.

TV Oscilloscope

TEKTRONIX, INC., P. O. Box 831, Portland 7, Oregon. Type 524-D oscilloscope has been designed to meet the needs of tv broadcasters in adjusting and maintaining tv transmitters and studio equipment. A variable sweep delay circuit pro-



Designed for extremely low

temperature rise when used

in pulse - forming networks

above 25,000 volts. Can pass

2500 Emperes at 0.0005 duty

32 $5 \times 6 \times 9^{3/4}$ to limit rise time of current pulse

Write for data sheet listing pulse capacitors and standard pulse-forming networks.

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0 0006

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0.0167

C-4026251... C-321252... C-321252... *Used on secondary of pulse transformer

NORWOOD,

Catalog No.

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(continued)

vides a zero to 25 millisecond delay. Delayed sweeps, triggered by any line sync pulse throughout the picture, are available through the entire sweep range of 0.01 sec per cm to 0.1 μ sec per cm. Magnifications of three times and ten times are provided, permitting detailed examination of sync and equalizing pulses. An internal time mark generator modulates the trace brightness. More than 6 cm undistorted deflection is available on a flat faced crt. Accelerating potential is 4 kv.



Embedded Selenium Rectifiers

SARKES TARZIAN, INC., 415 N. College Ave., Bloomington, Ind., is currently producing embedded selenium rectifiers. Available in many sizes, these rectifiers are designed for use in military equipments and will meet all specifications on environmental conditions, shock, acceleration and high-altitude operation. The typical unit illustrated will deliver the same d-c power as a hermetically sealed-can enclosed rectifier that weighs 1.8 lb and measures 71 in. \times 41 in. \times 41 in. It will deliver 40 v d-c at 1 ampere under continuous operating conditions.



Welding Analyzer THE BRUSH DEVELOPMENT CO., 3405 Perkins Ave., Cleveland 14,



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Mail the coupon below for complete catalog of Harper Everlasting Fastenings. There is a Harper distributor near you with stocks to fill your requirements. EVERL



The 824 Mo Ples Fast	e H. 4 Le rton ase s tenin	M. hig Gr end gs.	Ha h ov	Av e, he	rei 7ei 11	r (nu lin	Ce ne ng	oi pi	s e	p: te	a	a	ta	ılı) f	ç	o	F	н	a	r	pe	er	1	E۱	76	r	1a	ıs	ti	n	2
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Specialists in all Non-Corrosive Metals

(continued)

Ohio. Model BL-213 direct-writing welding analyzer records singlephase and three-phase resistance welding machine variables. Welding current and electrode force are measured and recorded simultaneously and show the important squeeze, weld, hold and off time intervals. It also records the small 180-cps component present in the three-phase welding machine current when ignitron rectifiers are used. The entire unit consists of a dual-channel oscillograph, a d-c amplifier and a universal amplifier.



UHF-VHF TV Receiver Tube SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC., Emporium, Pa. Type 6AN4 is a T-5¹/₂ miniature triode designed for use as a grounded-grid r-f amplifier or mixer in the uhf-vhf tv bands. It features high g_m and mu, internal shielding between plate and cathode leads, and double plate and grid connections for reduced lead inductance. In circuits designed for its use, a gain of 10 db, 10-mc bandwidth, and a noise figure of 15 db, can be obtained at 900 mc. In combined service, the tube minimizes the necessity of a special low-noise, pre-i-f amplifier, thus simplifying the switching from uhf to vhf.



Impulse Relay POTTER & BRUMFIELD, Princeton, Ind., offers a newly developed AP





NEW PERMEABILITY TUNED CERAMIC COIL FORMS

Small ceramic coil forms designed primarily for high frequency applications and conforming to government specifications. Coil form is Grade L4 ceramic (JAN I-10); base is silver-plated brass; core is brass or iron. Supplied with two nylon rings to separate coils if more than one is wound on same form. Small holes in rings can be used to secure leads.

TYPE	CORE	"A" DIM.	"B" DIM		
XR 80	BRASS	11/4"	17/64"		
XR 81	IRON	11/4"	17/64"		
XR 82	BRASS	13/4"	17/64"		
XR 83	IRON	13/4"	17/64"		
XR 90	BRASS	11/4"	3/8 "		
XR 91	IRON	11/4"	3/8"		
XR 92	BRASS	13/4"	3/8 "		
XR 93	IRON	13/4"	3/8"		

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National makes a complete line of quality R.F. chokes to meet every electronic need. In addition, National's engineering staff and production facilities are capable of winding chokes to any set of specifications for commercial or military applications. Close tolerances guaranteed. Write for complete information or send specifications.

Write for drawings



(continued)

impulse (ratchet-type) relay that features a unique construction with an automatic stop which prevents slippage or overtravel of ratchet, and insures positive, precise action on each impulse, regardless of speed of operation. It is capable of highspeed operation with a contact transfer time as short as 20 milliseconds. Standard AP relays are available up to 230 v, either a-c or d-c and contact combinations up to 4-pole double throw. Contacts are $\frac{2}{10}$ in. diameter fine silver, rated at 5 amperes, 115 v. a-c noninductive The standard AP relay load. measures 21 in. wide x 4 in. long x 21 in. high.

Coil Transformers

TRANSFORMER CORP.. STANDARD 3580 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill., has announced two new line-to-voice coil transformers for 70.7-volt line audio distribution systems. Designed in accordance with RTMA specifications, the transformers, listed as part A-8102 and A-8103, are meant to operate into load impedances of 4, 8 or 16 ohms. The power taken from the line by each primary tap when the transformer is properly terminated in its rated load impedance shall fall in a series based on one watt and proceeding upward and downward in 3-db steps.

Gas Thyratron

RADIO CORP. OF AMERICA, Harrison, N. J., has announced type 6012 gas thyratron designed especially for motor-control and low-power inverter service in circuits operating at 60 cps. It is conservatively rated to withstand a maximum peak inverse anode voltage of 1,300 v, a maximum peak cathode current of 5 amperes, and a maximum average cathode current of 0.5 ampere. Operating features include a negativecontrol characteristic that is essentially independent of the ambient temperature over the range from -75 to +90 C, low preconduction currents, low control-grid-to-anode

ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

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the finest in automatic radio telegraphy

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installation.

These basic units may be

combined in a wide variety of

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Shown here is one typical

National Frequency Shift Receiving Equipment has been designed to incorporate all the latest advances in automatic radio telegraphy. It is used by the far-flung network of the Tropical Radio Telegraph Company, by agencies of this and other governments, and by shipping companies and news services. It is the finest, most dependable equipment yet designed for receiving radio signals and converting them into electrical impulses which in turn key automatic terminal equipment such as a teletype.



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TUX100 9-2050 RESEARCH DESIGN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTION Televiso Corporation 7466 WEST IRVING PARK ROAD - CHICAGO 34.ILL To: Chiof Engineer MICRO-WAVE TECHNIQUE Subject: Radie Interference AUTOMATIC CONTROLS Gentlemen: SERVO-MECHANISMS RADIO COMMUNICATION MADIO NAVIGATION

The problem of Radio Interference reduction is coming into greater prominence, with greater emphasis being given in Military specifi-ections, and more stringent rules being enacted by the Federal Communications Commission. In the past, many manufacturers neglected to consider interference in the design of new equipment, and es a result, few companies have adequate measuring equipment or personnel trained to use it.

Televiso has been a pioneer in the Interference Reduction field, and for some time has been performing research and acting as consultant to the United States Mary. We are one of only four companies in the United States - and the only one in the middle-West - authorized to make acceptance tasks, and issue certificates of compliance with Military specifications that are recognized by the Navy.

Our facilities include Government epproved measuring instruments covering the range from L^1_k ke to 1000 me end a screen room 12° by L^1_k by $7\frac{1}{2}^4$. The instruments are portable, and we can make measurements outside our plent when necessary. Our engineering staff has been trained by the Eureeu of Ships, U. S. Navy, at Annapolis, end has hed extensive experience in the measurement and reduction of Radio Interference.

Whether you are a manufacturer, operator, or repairman of electronic or electro-mochanical equipment, Televiso can solve your Radio Interference problems.

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3445 HOWARD STREET SKOKIE, ILLINOIS

September, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

(continued)

capacitance and low control-grid current. Maximum overall length is $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., and maximum diameter, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.



Power Circuit Analyzer

INSTRUMENT LABORATORIES, 315 W. Walton St., Chicago 10, Ill. Model 247 power circuit analyzer, with ranges of 150-300-600 volts, 5-25-125 amperes and 0.6 to 60 kw, is invaluable in locating unbalanced loads; overloaded, underloaded or defective motors; low power factor; and excessive circuit voltage drop. It may be used on single-phase 2and 3-wire, three-phase 3-wire, three-phase 4-wire networks or twophase systems. It has shielded meters and an adjustable follow-up pointer.



Sealed Relays

POLYTRON ENGINEERING, 6659 Belair Road, Baltimore 6, Md. The PE5A series relays are designed for applications where size and sensitivity are of major importance. These relays are hermetically sealed in a metal envelope which is $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter using a standard 7-pin miniature plug-in base. It has an operating range from 6 to 150 v d-c or a-c; pull-in currents as low as 1 ma. Precious

ELECTRONICS — September, 1952



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T51/2, T61/2, MT-IC, ST19, T14, ST128CT-9.

401 CONCORD AVENUE,

(continued)

metal contacts rated up to 5 amperes inductive load are used. Numerous contact arrangements are available. It meets a wide variety of application requirements, including electronic control, counting and tube plate circuit loads.

Half-Wave Vacuum Rectifier

RADIO CORP. OF AMERICA, Harrison, N. J. Type 12AX4-GT is a halfwave vacuum rectifier of the heatercathode type designed primarily for use as a damper tube in horizontal deflection circuits of tv receivers utilizing series-heater strings. Designed with insulation between heater and cathode to withstand negative peak pulses between heater and cathode of as much as 4,000 v with a d-c component up to 900 v, the tube provides flexibility in choice of deflection circuits.



Program Line Equalizer

THE DAVEN CO., 191 Central Ave., Newark 4, N. J., announces the type 286 program line equalizer consisting of a parallel network and calibrated step-type series control, which is designed to improve the frequency response of communications circuits. The parallel network is accurately tuned to the frequency of equalization. The calibrated attenuator connected in series with this network controls the degree of equalization. Four points of equalization, 5, 7.5, 10 and 12.5 kc, are readily available by selecting the proper terminals. The unit has





September, 1952 --- ELECTRONICS

(continued)

compact multichannel assemblies consisting of 1, 2, 3, or 4 equalizers and associated frequency selection switches mounted on a standard 51 in. \times 19 in. relay rack-type panel.

Marker Beacon Receiver

AIRCRAFT RADIO CORP., Boonton, N. J. Type R-20 marker beacon receiver weighs 2.6 lb complete with shock mounting. It obtains its high voltage from one of the aircraft dynamotors capable of supplying 3 ma at about 250 v d-c with no marker beacon signal to 11 ma for the duration of the marker signal. Capacitors and sensitive relays are sealed. Design and workmanship meet requirements for CAA type certification and all military operational specifications. The receiver provides both aural and visual indication of 75 mc signals.



Low-Voltage Power Supply

FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATION LAB-ORATORIES, INC., Nutley, N. J. The FTL-86A low-voltage power supply is a versatile unit intended primarily for tv studio equipment, but also useful where a source of several different regulated voltages is required. It provides six d-c voltages, including regulated, double regulated, and bias supplies at a combined maximum current up to 480 ma. Voltage sources are 435 v unregulated, 400 v unregulated, 250 v regulated, 150 v regulated, -150 v regulated, and an auxiliary negative bias or current source of 0 to 50 v. Source impedance in the positive regulated sections is approxiWider CAPACITY THAN EVER BEFORE nnings RADIO-

NEW vacuum variable capacitors having ratios VACUUM ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS of capacitance change **BETTER THAN 150:1**

Jennings newest capacitors offer still wider variations in capacity along with small physical size and high voltage and current ratings





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Investigate the possibility of replacing storage relays, stepping switches, punched tape, or other bulky forms of storage with an ERA Magnetic Drum Storage System. ERA's experienced engineers will be pleased to assist you in the application of ERA Magnetic Drum Storage Equipment to your particular system requirements.

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and Laborat	ory Standard Inst	ruments

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EQUIPMENT CO. 55 LISPENARD ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

September, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

(continued)

mately 0.5 ohm. Ripple is less than 2 mv rms.



Audio Amplifier

THE RADIO CRAFTSMEN, INC., 4401 N. Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 40, Ill. The circuit of the type 400 high-fidelity audio amplifier features a direct-coupled, split-load triode phase inverter driving pushpull 6V6 power output tubes. Use of 132-db inverse feedback around the entire amplifier results in a 4 to 1 output damping factor or an output internal impedance of 2 ohms at the 8-ohm tap. Power output is 10 watts ± 1 db, 15 to 20,000 cps. Total harmonic distortion is less than 1 percent at 10 watts output. Hum and noise level is 70 db below rated output.



Industial Thyratron

NATIONAL ELECTRONICS, INC., Geneva, Ill., has announced the NL-760 high-current industrial thyratron tube that carries 6.4-ampere d-c and 77-ampere peak ratings. It was designed for motor speed control, welding control and regulated rectifier applications. The tube is gas and mercury filled for quickstarting and constancy of char-

GTC Transformers demanded for Unusual Applications

The illustrated new automatic pinspatter is a product of the American Machine & Foundry Company precision ceptionally high degree of preformance is necessary for proper performance

"GTC" Transformers are used in the AU-TOMATIC PIN-SPOTTER because of their accepted ability to meet the most rigid specifications. If your application is most unusual or standard, we suggest you consider "GTC" proven transformers where maximum performance is essential.

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September, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

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(continued)

acteristics within wide temperature limits. Other rating details are: filament voltage, 2.5 v; filament current, 21 amperes; and peak inverse voltage, 1,250 v.

D-C Power Supply

JOHN FLUKE ENGINEERING CO., P.O. Box 755, Springdale, Conn. Model 301A precision d-c power supply has an output voltage adjustable from 7.5 to 750 v at 0 to 500 ma. Regulation from zero to full load is within 40 parts per million. Regulation against line voltage changes of \pm 10 percent (105 to 130 v) is \pm 20 parts per million. For any output voltage setting, stability is within 100 parts per million per day under usual conditions. Auxiliary negative voltages of 350 and 700 v d-c at 0.5-percent regulation at 10 ma and, also, 6.3 v a-c ct at 10 amperes are provided.



Spring-Type Connector

MINNESOTA MINING AND MFG. CO., 900 Fauguier St., St. Paul 6, Minn., has introduced a new spring-type connector that can't shake loose and requires no tools, for making pigtail splices in electrical wiring. Designated the "Scotchlok" brand electrical spring connector, it is said to provide a tight permanent splice for single or multistrand wires up to gage 10 in more than 300 different combinations. The unique coil spring design allows the connector to expand while being applied, but provides a shake-resistant, tension grip on the wires once the splice has been made. The small diameter of the connector adds but a fraction of an inch to the diameter of the wires, making

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	STAN	ID-OFF INSULI	TORS
		STEATITE	
	Cat. No.	*Height	Hardware
	135-20	1 9/16"	10-32
	135-20]	1 9/16"	74 jack
	135-22	1″	8-32
	135-22]	1"	74 jack
	135-24	5/8"	6-32
		PORCELAIN	
-20 -20J	135-60	4 1/2 "	1/4-20
-22 -221	135-62	2 3/4 "	1/4-20
-24 -66	M	ETAL BASE TY	PES
-67	135-65	1 3/8 "	10-32
	135-65J	1 3/8	74 jack
	135-66	2 3/4	1/4-20
	135-66J	2 3/4	76 jack
	135-67	4 1/2	1/4-20
	135-671	4 1/2"	76 jack
-500 -40 -40J	135-68	2″	10-32
-68 thru-504 -49 -49J	135-68J	2″	74 jack
	STEATI	TE CONE INSU	JLATORS
-44	135-500	3/8	6-32
	135-501	1"	8-32
	135-502	1 1/2"	8-32
	135-503	2"	10-32
	135-504	3''	10-32
	THRU	PANEL INSUL	ATORS
45 46 -451 -50 -55	105 10	STEATITE	10.00
54	135-40	1 1/4	10-32
-47, -48 thru -51	135-40	1 1/4	74.)ack
-48J -52	135-42	1/8	10-32 74 in als
	133-42)	1/8 5	74 Jack
	133-44	POPCEI SIN	0-32
	105.45	PORCELAIN	10.22
	133-43	134 11	74 inch
	135-45	23/11	1/4.20
	135 461	23/4"	76 jack
.90	135.47	4 1/2"	1/4-20
-53 01	135.471	A 1/2"	76 jack
-71	135-48	2"	10.32
	135-481	2"	74 jack
	L	EAD-IN BUSHIN	IGS
		STEATITE	
	135-50	1/2"	6-32
	135-51	13/16"	10-32
	135-52	11/8"	1/4-20
	135-55	1/4 "	6-32
15.0		PORCELAIN	
-15-0	135-53	13/4"	
-54	135-54	4"	
	Mounti	ing flanges not	included.
	See 1	35-90 and 135-9	l below.
	B	OWL INSULAT	ORS
These listings are extracted from	Electrical	glass, 615/16	" OD, 43/8"
JOHNSON Catalogue 972-A9, an	high. Fitti	ings include $\frac{1}{2}$	" stud, nuts
excellent source of diverse elec-	and wash	ers, corona shi	elds, mount-
tronic material. Write us today	ing flange	es and gaskets.	
for your copy.	SINGLE	BOWL TW	O BOWLS
J	135-15-0 B	owlonly 135-	15-3 16" stud
	135-15-1 1	U 4'' stud 135.	15-7 24" stud
# 17 . 1	M	JUNTING FLA	NGES
"Meight above panel.	Cat. No.	Cat. N	O.
	135-90 for	Dusning 135-91	IOF DUSHING
	No. 135-5	NO. 13	0-04

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- Checks overall image reproduction when used to modulate TV signal ★ generator.
- Uses sync impulse of receiver to insure steady cross bar pattern.
- No removal of chassis necessary; special leads connect to tube pins. - Ask your distributor about it. Send for free folder No. 33

UNITED TECHNICAL LABORATORIES MORRISTOWN, N.J. Manufacturers Engineers





for applications requiring an instrument of minimum size and weight

iland



6.3/4" x 9.13/16" x 12.3/4" 33 lbc

The Heiland A-500 Portable Oscillograph Recorder has been designed and developed for recording strains, pressures, accelerations, temperatures, etc. under conditions requiring an instrument of minimum size, light weight and extreme versatility. Incorporated in the "500" are many features found only in much larger instruments ... simultaneous viewing and recording ... four "quick change" paper speeds ... easy loading and operation ...

For complete information on the Heiland A-500 and the possible application of this instrument to your particular problem, write or wire ...

The Heiland Research Corporation 130 East Fifth Avenue, Denver 9, Colorado



September, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

LEKTROMESH . THE C. O.

IUFACTURING PORATION

CONN.

SOUTHPORT,

RE
NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

it valuable for joining wires in crowded junction boxes.



Mobile Radio

BENDIX RADIO DIVISION OF BENDIX AVIATION CORP., Baltimore 4, Md. The Command-Air series mobile communication equipment will operate in the vhf band and will be adaptable to all vhf mobile applications. The series features crystalcontrolled, dual-channel operation in the 152 to 174 band. Units can be supplied with transmitter output of 10, 25, 30 or 60 w. Fixed stations of 250 w are also available. A new filter design provides for operation on the present channel spacing of 60 kc but will also allow for easy conversion to any one of the new proposed channel bandwidths.



Melting Pots

WAAGE ELECTRIC, INC., Kenilworth, N. J., announces a new line of rectangular melting pots that are finding wide usage in plastic melting, for dip coating and solder melting for printed circuit development. These pots have thermostatic temperature controls and are available in either cast iron or aluminum, depending on the temperature

ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

LOOK

YOU CAN SEE THAT



Not on y can you SEE the better quality of the edges of Republic capatiter foil but you can FEEL the difference. Try running your finger ightly over the edge of a Republic coil. It's smooth to the touch. That's because Republic foil has the cleanest edges, the straightest cut. These clean cut edges result in superior windings and minimum breakage. Downtime and rejects are reduced to an abso uto minimum.

In addition, non-returnable steel cores and sturdy individual boxes which protect coils of Republic Foil right up to the moment of use furnish further economies.

No mater how you look at a coil of Republic Aluminum Foil, you'll recognize that it's a superior product.

Republic capacitor foil is available in widths of 1/4" and wider, and in gages from .00017" to .005".

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Branch Sales Offices:



NEW Type 2004 Voltage Calibrator MAKES YOUR OSCILLOSCOPE AN ACCURATE VISUAL VOLTMETER !



- MEASURES PEAK TO PEAK VOLTAGE MAGNITUDE OF COMPLEX OR SINUSOIDAL WAVEFORM FROM 10 MILLIVOLTS TO 100 VOLTS WITHIN $\pm 2\%$.
- DIRECT READING FRONT PANEL METER INDICATES LOCATION OF AC AXIS WITH RESPECT TO NEGATIVE VOLTAGE PEAK. ACCURACY $\pm 3\%$.
- PROVIDES EXTERNALLY AVAILABLE SQUARE WAVE FOR CHECKING AND RECOMPENSATING SCOPE PROBE ATTEN-UATOR.
- ELIMINATES REPEATED DISCONNECTION OF CALIBRATOR LEADS BY USE OF FRONT PANEL SWITCHES.

SPECIFICATIONS

Voltage Ranges: 100, 30, 10, 3, 1, 0.3, 0.1, 0.03, 0.01 volts peak-to-peak full scale.

Duty Cycle Range: 5% to 95%, direct reading.

Accuracy: Voltage — $\pm 2\%$ of full scale. Duty cycle — $\pm 3\%$.

Calibrator Frequency: Approximately 1 KC. **Input capacity:** The internal wiring of the calibrator will add approximately 20 mmf to the signal lead.

Power Source: 105 — 125 volts AC, 60 cps, 65 watts.

Size: 10¹/₂" H x 7" W x 8" D.

Price: \$165. F.O.B. Plant.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN C852 TODAY!



NEW PRODUCTS

range. Sizes run from 4 \times 4 to 12 \times 24 in. for operation at 110 or 220 v, a-c.



Slip-On Ion Trap

HEPPNER MFG. Co., Round Lake, Ill., has announced a slip-on ion trap of simplified construction that fully utilizes the maximum efficiency of the Alnico permanent magnet. Installation time of the model T-312 ion trap is 2 or 3 seconds. The smooth metal-to-glass contact permits easy adjustment. Weighing only 3/5 oz, the trap cannot harm the tube's neck. Gauss readings range from 25 to 60.



H-V Rectifier

TAYLOR TUBES, INC., 2312-18 W. Wabansia Ave., Chicago 47, Ill. Type 8013-A high-voltage rectifier tube is rated at 40 kv peak inverse or forward in air, 55 kv peak in oil, with an average current of 20 ma continuous in air and 30 ma continuous in oil, with an instantaneous peak current capacity of 450 ma. Of Nonex glass construction, the tube has a standard four-prong base and special oil-resistant silicone basing compound for oil-im-

MEASURE CONVERSION LOSS AND NOISE TEMPERATURE OF SILICON MIXER CRYSTALS

LOST db LOCATED

This portable self-contained instrument will indicate directly the conversion loss of all mixer crystals intended for use at or below 10,000 Mc. Above 10,000 Mc the readings are relative (crystals may be selected in the order of their quality). The instrument also indicates 30 Mc noise temperature. Conversion loss mean deviation 1/2 db; noise temperature mean deviation 1/2.

PRODUCTION TESTING INCOMING INSPECTION FIELD TESTING

> Order AIL Type 390 \$95.00 net FOB Mineola, N.Y.

AS SIMPLE VOLTMETER borne Instruments 160 OLD COUNTRY ROAD, MINEOL



APP.

- Small space factor
- Unaffected by chemicals or corrosive atmosphere
- **Capable of withstanding** 250° centigrade
- High dielectric
- **Excellent** flexibility and abrasion resistance
- Sizes: 10 through 50 A.W.G.

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Producers of Nylon, Plain Enamel and Served Magnet Wire, Tinned and Bare Copper Wire.

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BEADS DISCS RODS WASHERS CHECK THESE IMPORTANT

2

POINTS

- Full line of standard ther-mistors available from stock
- Special thermistors engineered to customers' requirements

-2

- We make all Western Elec-tric type thermistors
- Our thermistors have excep-tionally high temperature coefficient and stability
- Technical assistance in your design and engineering problems

A Few Common Uses:

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Superior Staking Qualities ...ends will roll without splitting

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Better for Molded Partsclosed end keeps compound out

If you use pins for vacuum tubes, adapters, fluorescent lamps, plugs, or electrical equipment of any kind, the chances are you'll save time, money and rejections by using these super-smooth, *seamless*, patented Radio Pins. They are available in a wide variety of styles and sizes, with staking end either closed or open. For a quotation, simply send a sketch, sample or description and state the quantity and finish you need.

SHEET METAL STAMPINGS?

In addition to Radio Pins, we produce large quantities of top caps, base shells and adapter shells for vacuum tubes; also a wide variety of other metal products, including deep-drawn shells and cups, blanks and stampings, ferrules, grommets, washers, vents, fasteners and, for almost every manufacturing requirement, the world's largest assortment of evelets.

We invite your inquiry to the Waterbury Brass Goods Branch of The American Brass Company, Waterbury 20, Connecticut.



FOR QUALITY BRASS GOODS -- ANACONDA

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

mersed operation. The 2.5-v filament is thoriated tungsten and operates at 5 amperes. If operated within ratings the tube has a life expectancy of over 5,000 hr. Physical dimensions are 6 in. in length and 2 in. in diameter.



A-C Regulator

AVION INSTRUMENT CORP., 299 State Highway No. 17, Paramus, N. J. Model 116 precision a-c voltage regulator is suitable for controlling voltage to analog computing setups and servo systems. It regulates line voltage to 0.01 percent and has a transient time constant of less than 0.01 second, meeting present needs for more rapid response to load changes. The unit may be used on either 60-cycle or 400-cycle lines. Power handling capacity is 100 volt amperes. Measuring 14 in. x 9¹/₄ in. x 6 in., the regulator is of convenient size for general laboratory use.



Coax Relay

F. A. SCHERMA MFG. Co., INC. 424 Broome St., New York 13, N. Y. A unique design permits the making of a coaxial relay with minimum size and cost. Economy is effected by eliminating cable fittings and by minimizing wiring labor. The relay was originally designed for mobile radio service and is small, light and

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Flanges with leads, slots, holes or plain—all types furnished flat, recessed or embossed to fit any mounting. Tube ends swaged to lock flanges. Any size, any shape available—round, square, rectangular—in dielectric Kraft, Fish Paper, Cellulose Acetate or combinations.

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S.S.White flexible shafts are the quick, easy and economical way to provide your equipment with smooth, sensitive control. By using these built-for-the-purpose mechanical elements to couple variable elements to their control knobs, you'll be able to meet every space, wiring, servicing and assembly requirement with ease. The shafts will operate around turns and can easily be run over, under, or around circuit components. Their special tension-wound construction gives them the sensitivity needed for practically any remote control application. Shafts can be supplied in any length you specify, ready for immediate coupling to the elements and their controls.

Our engineers are ready to cooperate with you in working out details of any application. Call them in today-their advice and assistance entails no obligation.

WRITE FOR THIS 256-PAGE HANDBOOK ...

It contains full facts and data on flexible shaft selection and application. Copy mailed free if you request it on your letterhead. No sales follow-up will be made.



Western District Office • Times Building, Long Beach, California

NEW PRODUCTS

rugged. The heart of the relay is an iron tube that acts as both the magnetic core and the outer coaxial conductor (a nonmagnetic plating carries the r-f current). The relay can be furnished for operation from any d-c voltage, and can be operated from a-c through a small rectifier.

(continued)



Tiny R-F Chokes

CONDOR RADIO MFG. Co., 116 N. Montezuma St., Prescott, Arizona, has announced a regular production line of tiny r-f chokes that range in inductance from 0.25 to 100 microhenrys. They are plainly marked and insulated for 500 volts.

RESHIRE LABORATORS DESHIRE LABORATORS DESHIRE LABORATORS DESHIRE LABORATORS

Pulse Transformer

BERKSHIRE LABORATORIES, 506 Beaver Pond Road, Lincoln, Mass. Type PT-1 Labtrans pulse transformer was designed for use in the microsecond and fractional microsecond ranges. It is compact and convenient to use, being built in an octal tube base. Its windings comprise six sections, of which two pairs are connected in series and the other two sections are indi-







NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

<u>good</u> reasons for specifying **MEPCO** *Precision Resistors*



U	Crossover wire insulated from each winding by 2000v. insulation (patented).			
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0	Reversed and balanced PI-windings for low inductance, with use of only the finest resistance allays.			
4	Impregnated with approved fungus, moisture and salt water- proofing compounds.			
0	JAN approved non-hydroscopic steatite bobbin, specially treated prior to winding in order to provide additional pro- tection for fine enameled wire.			
0	Protective fungi resistant acetate label.			
0	Rigid hot solder coated brass terminals for easier soldering.			

MEPCO, INC.,

MORRISTOWN,

vidually connected to base pins. It is useful in blocking oscillators and other pulse circuits.



VTVM

MILLIVAC INSTRUMENT CORP., 444 Second St., Schenectady 6, N. Y. The MV-22A vtvm for a-c is a further development of the MV-12A meter recently announced. The older instrument has a frequency range of 20 cycles to 250 kc. The new meter has been extended to 6 mc. It has a six-stage amplifier with a novel a-c regulated power supply. The instrument measures voltages between 70 μ v and 1,000 volts.



Solder Pot

DEE ELECTRIC Co., 1101 N. Paulina St., Chicago 22, Ill., has announced the model 85 solder pot for dip soldering large assemblies and printedcircuit units. It features high efficiency and long life ceramic embedded elements with adjustable thermostatic control of temperature. Inside dimensions of the pot are 12 in. long by 6 in. wide by 2¹/₃ in, deep. The unit is for 110 v a-c and is rated at 900 w. Temperature

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NEW JERSEY



ELECTRONICS — September, 1952



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To assure utmost dependability plus cost saving engineering assistance, low cost production and "on-schedule delivery" investigate UNILECTRIC today.

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TRANSFER SWITCH Designed for radio frequencies where two circuits are required for remote control switching of two antennas with two receivers. R. F. Range 0 to 10,500 mc. VSWR 1.3/1 max. Crosstalk Greater than 60 db 51.0 ohms Impedance Operating Voltage 20-30 volts D.C. Switching Time 0.1 seconds Weight 1 lb. 8 oz. Dimensions 2 3/4 " Dia. x 4 3/4 " H. MODEL 2NRP1 For further information write to General Communication Company 681 BEACON STREET, BOSTON 15, MASSACHUSETTS

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)



No more worries about FREQUENCY RESPONSE or WRITING SPEED.

The NEW and PHENOMENAL

HATHAWAY Type SC-16 OSCILLOGRAPH

with 6 elements is flat from 0 to 200,000 cycles per second, and its traces have a writing speed of 5 million inches per second.



Fast transients and high-frequency phenomena now can be accurately recorded.

Several types of continuous-drive record magazines are available for 6-inch sensitized paper and film, and for 35-mm film. The magazine shown on the oscillograph at the left accommodates 100-foot rolls of record paper.

Drum-type magazines, both small and large, are valuable for short high-speed records. The large drum-type magazine at the left has a drum 3 feet in diameter and 6-inches wide. It can be driven at 3000 RPM for a chart speed of 6000 inches per second when high resolution is needed. It can be used to take one 10-foot record or a larger number of shorter records.

The ASC-10 6-element direct-coupled amplifier will drive the SC-16 oscillograph from potentials of millivolt level.

Useful for strain recording to 100 Kilocycles.

- AUTOMATIC OPERATION Initiate a transient with the oscillograph, or let the transient start the oscillograph.
- QUICK-CHANGE TRANSMISSION for wide range of record speeds.

PRECISION TIME LINES.

Z-AXIS MODULATION for timing to one-tenth millisecond.

QUICKLY-INTERCHANGEABLE LENS STAGES for different record and trace widths.





range is 450 to 700 deg F, any point of which may be selected with the adjustable thermostat.



Test Leads

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 36-02 35th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y., has announced two new test leads designed to fit the REC vtvm and others equipped with screw-on microphone type connectors. The No. 316 contains an isolating resistor in its probe and is intended for d-c measurements; and the No. 317 is a straight-through lead for utility applications. Both are six feet long, are made of heavy, shielded wire and have insulated handles.



R-F Voltmeter

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP., Box 2099, Pittsburgh 30, Pa., has available a voltmeter that measures rms values of r-f voltages up to 10,000 v in dielectric heating loads. Use of the instrument will indicate to the operator of a dielectric heating apparatus the amount of heat that is being applied to the electrodes. The voltmeter consists of a capacitance voltage divider and a crystal rectifier unit, connected to an indicating instrument calibrated in kv. No external power is required for operation other than that

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3

Made by a new vacuum process that insures a smooth, uniform selenium film, free from flaws and impurities, and permits the production of larger cells than have been practical heretofore.

Of proven dependability to withstand continuous heavy-duty service, they are available in one inch square to 12 by 16 inch cells, in standard stacks or for customer assembly.

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precious metal alloys for applications such as these, but also the design of both standard and special contacts, brushes, wipers and other component parts. Our increased facilities are now geared to economical production of these important precious metal components . . . in large or small quantities. Consult us.

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A helpful guide to CONTROL MOTORS PRECISION GEAR TRAINS MOTOR-DRIVEN INDUCTION GENERATORS SERVO AMPLIFIERS

in a comprehensive line of basic types, readily adaptable to match your application requirements exactly.



NEW PRODUCTS

taken from the r-f voltage source. This will be less than 0.1 w.

(continued)

Aircraft Hook-Up Wire

PLASTOID CORP., 42-61 24th St., Long Island City, N. Y., is producing Synkote AN hook-up wire, an improved 600-v aircraft wire conforming to military specifications MIL-W-5086. The new aircraft wire is superior to older types, with standing abrasion, corrosion, flame, fungus, gas, oil, moisture, antifreeze, salt water and the various extremes of temperature encountered at low and high altitude flight.

Literature_

Sintered Magnets. The Indiana Steel Products Co., Valparaiso, Ind. Catalog No. 12 offers 24-hourservice on sintered permanent magnets. The catalog lists specifications for a range of magnets of special interest to makers of thermostats, meters, switches and other relatively small devices. It also describes in detail the magnetic and physical characteristics of these powdered metal magnets.

Oscillograph-Record Cameras. Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., 1,000 Main Ave., Clifton, N. J. A single-sheet bulletin describes and illustrates four new oscillograph-record cameras. It tells how photography augments the performance of a c-r oscillograph by perpetuating its presentation through permanent records. Included are the type 295 for more versatile single-transient recording; type 296 for thrift singleframe recording; type 297 for improved finished-print recording; and type 321 for simplified moving-film recording.

Wire-Wound Resistors. Shallcross Mfg. Co., Collingdale, Pa. Bulletin L-27 will acquaint users of precision wire-wound resistors with the significant differences between the new MIL-R-93A specifications and the old JAN-R-93 specifications which they supersede. Included are a cross-reference table contrasting MIL, JAN and the company's style numbers; bobbin sizes; maximum resistance avail-

September, 1952 --- ELECTRONICS



Do You Know the Advantages of **XCELITE Beryllium Screwdrivers?**

- Non-magnetic, non-sparking.
- Do not affect TV image during focalizer adjustment.
- More resistant to fatigue than steel!
- Do not require frequent regrinding as do plastic or fibre screwdrivers

XCELITE, INCORPORATED

Dept. C

3

(Formerly Park Metalware Co., Inc.) Orchard Park, N. Y.







20





NEW PRODUCTS

able; and both MIL, JAN and commercial power ratings.

Resistors. Stackpole Carbon Co., St. Marys, Pa. A handy bulletin describes fixed composition resistors designed for JAN-R-11 uses. JAN types covered include RC10, RC20, RC21, RC30, RC31, RC41 and RC42. The bulletin is designed as a convenient guide and includes prices on the various fixed composition resistor types.

Welding Analyzer. The Brush Development Co., 3405 Perkins Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio. The model BL-213 welding analyzer, which graphically records welding current, electrode force and other variables in both single and threephase resistance welding, is described in a recent single-sheet catalog.

TV Replacement Guide. Triad Transformer Mfg. Co., P. O. Box 17813, Los Angeles 34, Calif. Featuring replacement items for 77 different makes of radio and television receivers is catalog TV-52. The booklet contains a complete and separate listing of all replacement transformers together with specifications and prices. Typical cases and types are illustrated.

Rectifier Power Units. Opad-Green Co., 71 Warren St., New York, N. Y. Bulletin No. 118 describes 42 standard models of a new series of industrial power rectifiers. The units covered furnish 115 or 230 volts d-c and start at 125 watts load capacity. The new two-color bulletin includes tabular listings of ratings, dimensions and weights of the various models available.

Components. Ohmite Mfg. Co., 4876 W. Flournoy St., Chicago 44, Ill. Stock Catalog No. 24 illlustrates and provides complete data, including sizes and prices, on the company's vitreous-enamaled rheostats, composition potentiometers and resistors, wire-wound resistors, tap switches, r-f plate chokes and power line chokes.

Chopper Amplifier. Keithley Instruments, 3868 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio. A 2-page bulletin deals with the model 300 uni-

(continued).



Alpha's preformed solders, in any shape or size, cut many hours from your production time. You can select washers, rings, coils, cut shapes, drops, pellets, solder foil, to fit your specific needs. They save you considerable money and materials in repetitive soldering processes.



SPEED AUTOMATIC SOLDERING for flame, oven or induction heating

Increase Production • Melts Faster • Guarantee Product Precision • With Or Without Self-Flux Save Labor Costs • Designed For Your Application All Sizes, Shapes, Alloys • Stronger, Smoother Joints

AVAILABLE IN ★ CEN-TRI-CORE **TRI-CORE** ENERGIZED LEAK-PRUF **ROSIN-FILLED** ACID-FILLED ★ SINGLE-CORE ★ SOLID WIRE * SHEET SOLDER Please consult us on your soldering problems. Trained Field Engineers always available to assist you. Small or large quantities. write to ALPH for further information ALPHA METALS, INC.

58 Water St., Jersey City 4, N. J.





WITH CONTACT ARRANGEMENTS OF 3- AND 4-POLE, DOUBLE THROW

Wherever severe shock and vibration are encountered, this rugged little relay can be relied upon to give dependable service. Originally designed for aircraft and mobile equipment, the versatile AMRECON Type DO is adaptable to many other uses where maximum protection against mechanical injury is required. Small in size (21/4") high, 21/3" wide, 11/3" deep) it is available in contact arrangements of three and four-pole, double throw. Coils are normally rated at 3 watts d.c., or 6 watts, 60-cycle a.c.—for voltages up to 230 volts d.c., or 440 volts a.c. Contact rating: 10 amps—at 115 volts a.e. non-inductive, or 32 volts d.c. Weight: approximately six ounces.



WRITE FOR CATALOG R-40 American Relay & Controls, Inc. 4911 W. Flournoy St., Chicago 44, III.



also OLYMPIC Fabricated cases End shields Channel frames Mounting brackets

P. O. BOX 71A

hot tin dipped . . . fabricated terminal and vent holes . . . smooth, one-piece construction using cold rolled steel . . . draw depths up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ " . . . inside fit covers for easy hermetic sealing in all sizes . . . available as stock sizes and as special fabrications.

A METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC. A PHILLIPSBURG, N. J.



NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

versal d-c chopper amplifier, an instrument with a maximum gain of 800,000, frequency response of 0 to 500 cps, input impedance of 1 megohm, noise and drift within 25 μ v, or 2 percent of full scale. The bulletin includes complete specifications, and states that the new instrument will work with virtually all pen recorders, recording galvanometers and c-r oscilloscopes.

Insulating Varnishes. Insulation Manufacturers Corp., 565 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill., has released a 20-page catalog giving helpful information on varnish selection and use for users of electrical insulating varnishes, sealers, compounds and related materials. Varnish composition, types. functions, colors, processing and care are covered. Data on solvents are also included, as well as detailed descriptions of Pedigree and Dow Corning brands of electrical insulating varnishes for all types of applications.

Instrumentation Literature. Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Wayne and Windrim Aves., Philadelphia 44, Pa. Bulletin 100-A is an index of technical literature that consists of both a numerical listing and alphabetical cross index for specification sheets, instrumentation data sheets, catalogs and other literature.

Transformer Catalog. Triad Transformer Mfg. Co., P. O. Box 17813, Los Angeles 34, Calif. Catalog TR-52 lists more than 450 items with specifications and prices. Featured are hermetically sealed transformers designed to MIL-T-27 specifications, high quality audio transformers, 400-cycle power transformers, Trijet miniature transformers. toroids, general purpose transformers for radio and tv replacement, geophysical transformers and amplifier kits.

Band-Pass Filter. Krohn-Hite Instrument Co., 580 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 39, Mass., has available a descriptive pamphlet on the model 310-A band-pass filter. The instrument described is especially useful in the audio and ultrasonic frequency range for noise measurements, harmonic



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IRON SEALING and KOVAR SEALING GLASS

Close tolerance maintained . . . the highest precision to satisfy your specifications.

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We'll be glad to meet your specifications. Our laboratories welcome working with you on new powders and designs for pressing. Let us quote on your requirements.

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- Ceramic bodies
- Cold mold plastics

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Zophar Waxes, resins and compounds to impregnate, dip, seal, embed, or pot electronic and electrical equipment or components of all types; radio, television, etc.

Cold flows from 100°F. to 285°F.

Special waxes non-cracking at $-76^{\circ}F$.

Compounds meeting Government specifications plain or fungus resistant.

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ZOPHAR MILLS, INC. 112-130 26th Street, Brooklyn 32, N. Y.





COMPACT . . . LIGHT . . . HIGH PRESSURE . . . LOW NOISE . . . Mounts in any position

Output velocities specially matched to force-air-cooled transmitting tubes ... suitable for high ambient temperatures. This unit features ninimum performance change over a maximum frequency range, special dynamic balance. SPECIFICATIONS

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THE LOGRINC DIGITAL GRAPH PLOTTER automatically plots one variable against another algebraically in incremental steps, in response to electrical impulses. It is ideally adapted for use as a read-out device for electronic digital computers, especially digital differential analyzers, and for use in connection with such problems as aircraft tracking and automatic data reduction.

- plots at speeds up to 20 steps per second, in incremental steps of 1/64 of an inch.
- simultaneous movement on both axes in either direction.
- can be controlled electronically or by external or remote switches or relays.
- will make several carbon copies or duplicating stencil.
- instant manual positioning of pen and drum.
- takes 12" x 18" paper or continuous 12" strip.

Mechanical simplicity..high reliability..digital accuracy ..quick pen cartridge change..self-contained power supply.

Additional information supplied on request.

OGISTICS RESEARCH COMPANY

141 South Pacific Avenue Redondo Beach, California

NEW PRODUCTS

and frequency analysis, and for psychoacoustics and electromedical research.

Laboratory Instrument. Saturn Electronics Co., 8237 Witkop Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y. A 2-page bulletin illustrates and describes the model 102 sonic comparator that consists in an integral housing of all of the electronic elements required to determine the natural frequency of vibration of elastic bodies lying within the range of 100 to 10,000 cps to an accuracy of one percent. Information on operation, potential advantages and technical specifications is given.

Hard Rubber and Plastics. American Hard Rubber Co., 93 Worth St., New York 13, N. Y., has issued an 80-page handbook on hard rubber and plastics. Included are a description of hard rubber, its history, value and method of manufacture. Purpose of the handbook is to help answer the question "What materials should we use?" for parts and components manufacturers, and to help them design these articles to give all the qualities desired at least possible cost.

Chassis Catalog. California Chassis Co., 5410 Tweedy Blvd., South Gate, Calif., has reissued its 4-page catalog and insert. Included are a line of standard chassis items, relay racks, meter cabinets, ability cabinets, relay rack panels, chassis parts and accessories.

Low-Mu Triode. Lewis and Kaufman, Inc., 50 El Rancho Ave., Los Gatos, Calif., has issued a new data sheet describing the type 250TL low-mu triode. The data sheet illustrates the tube, provides outline details and dimensions, lists general electrical characteristics and gives constant-current curves. Typical operating parameters and maximum ratings are included for operation as a class-B a-f power amplifier and modulator and as a class-C r-f power amplifier and oscillator.

Converters. Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Wayne and Windrim Aves., Philadelphia 44, Pa. Instrumentation data sheet

September, 1952 --- ELECTRONICS

unicon PLASTIC DIELECTRIC capacitors					
Property	Poly- styrene	Poly- ethylene	Teflon	Synthetic D	Synthetic E
Capacity	.001 up	.001 up	.001 up	.01 up	.01 up
Voltage	100 up	2000 up	300 up	200 up	600 up
Power Factor	.01%	.01%	.01%	0.5%	0.5%
I. R.	10 ⁶ meg/mf	10 ⁴ meg/mf	10 ⁶ meg/mf	10 ⁶ meg/mf	10^4 meg/mf
Max. Op. Temp.	90°C	60°C	125°C	125°C	100°C
Soakage	.02%	.02%	.02%	1.0%	4.0%
Temp. Coef	-100 ppm/°C	-500 ppm/°C	-100 ppm/°C	+500 ppm/°C	+500 ppm/°C
Bulk at lowest voltage given	5 in ³ /mf	36 in³/mf	10 in ³ /mf	1.2 in ³ /mf	3.5 in³/mf

x

Unicon Capacitors, with the characteristics shown above, give you an optimum solution to your capacitor problems. Unicon Capacitors are priced competitively, and delivery is excellent. Write for Catalog EE.

united condenser corp. 337 EAST 139TH STREET NEW YORK 54, N. Y.



ELECTRONICS — September, 1952



... with *Silic-O-Netic* TIME DELAY RELAYS



TIME DELAY is a basic requirement of many common electronic circuits. Thyratrons and gas filled rectifier tubes, particularly, must be protected to obtain any semblance of satisfactory life.

The facts are simple: Time delay permits the tube to heat before the load is applied; otherwise a coating forms on the cathode which quickly destroys its effectiveness.





Operating principle is explained in Bulletin 5001A. Send for your copy. HEINEMANN Silic-O-Netic Time Delay Relays have a unique combination of characteristics ideally suited to cathode protection. They are both low cost and fully dependable; small in. size and lightweight. They are all metal, yet the time element is hermetically sealed... forever free of dirt and not subject to a fatigue factor. Silic-O-Netic Relays employ no thermal elements... thus they are not affected by the normal ambient temperature variations of electronic equipment.



375

New "compact" scope

This ALL NEW precision oscilloscope is small, easily handled. Yet it out-performs instruments twice its size.



Completely new design, both circuit and mechanical, permits TEKTRONIX to offer you this outstanding laboratory instrument in a small but accessible package. The Type 315-D weighs only 35 lbs. — measures 12 3/8" high, 8 5/8" wide, 18 1/4" deep. Electronic regulation of all dc voltages provides rigid stability over the supply voltage range of 105-125 volts, 50 to 800 cycles.

New-for the first time in a single instrument-calibrated time bases of 1 µsec to 50 sec. New 5x magnifier expands time base to right and left of center. Direct coupled trigger amplitude discriminator allows trigger phasing on complex waveforms. Direct coupled unblanking circuit insures constant beam current. Time base accuracy now independent of duty cycle.

New vertical amplifier design gives you greater stability, exceptional deflection linearity, high sensitivity. You can accurately read waveform voltages from the screen on nine calibrated ranges (0.02 to 100 v/division). Vertical amplifier risetime 0.07 µsec. Bandwidth 5 mc.

New mechanical design gives you full accessibility even though the Type 315-D is extremely compact. Servicing is easily performed right in the instrument, or, if preferred, whole sections may be replaced with little effort.

Sensitl vity dc to 5 mc - 0.2 v/division 5 cycles to 5 mc - 0.02 v/division (graticule marked in quarter-inch divisions) **Time Base** 1 µsec to 50 sec — in 24 ranges — calibrated

Direct coupled unblanking High definition three inch crt **5x Magnifier** Square wave voltage calibrator Y-axis delay

TEKTRONIX Type 315-D — \$785.00 f.o.b. Portland, Oregon

First display at the Western Electronic Show. Be sure to see and try the Type 315-D as well as the outstanding new Type 524-D Television scope.



P. O. Box 831A, Portland 7, Oregon

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

No. 10.20-5 describes the design, application and available types of Brown 60 cycle a-c and d-c converters. Electrical characteristics, applicability, wire diagrams, and photographs of the unit are included in the two-page bulletin.

R-F Equipment. The Daven Co., 191 Central Ave., Newark 4, N. J., has prepared a 10-page pamphlet covering the many types of r-f and video attenuators made by the company. Units such as variable attenuators, fixed attenuators, impedance matching networks, decade attenuator units, attenuation networks and components in the 10 mc (video) and 225 mc (r-f) range are completely detailed with pictures, descriptive copy and diagrams, as to types, specifications and impedances.

Powder-Iron Cores. Lenkurt Electric Co., 1113 County Road, San Carlos, Calif. Tuning cores, plain cores, bob cores, pot core assemblies and cup core assemblies are listed in bulletin IC-P8. Illustrations, drawings and dimensions of standard cores are included along with ordering in formation for both standard and special cores and core assemblies. Characteristics of commonly used powders are given, and typical performance data are presented for pot core assemblies made from three common powders to show how cores can be made to meet specific individual requirements.

Meter Matcher. Keithley Instruments, 3868 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio. A recent 2-page bulletin describes the model 105 meter matcher, a power frequency amplifier that relieves test circuits of supplying power to voltmeters or wattmeters; gives instrument voltage coils an effective full-scale range of 15 to 600 v; delivers 150 v rms into a 2,000 ohm resistive meter load; and adds less than 0.15 percent error to measurements.

Components Catalog. Switchcraft, Inc., 1328 N. Halsted St., Chicago 22, Ill. A new 16-page catalog of electronic components includes many additions to the present line as well as new items of special interest to the industry, such as

September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS



1 2 TYPICAL PLOTTING **APPLICATIONS:**

Current/Voltage Lift/Drag Speed/Torque Magnetization Frequency response Analog computer output curves Temperature/Pressure Stress/Strain Transistor and Diode characteristics Magnetic amplifier, input/output **Temperature/Activity** X = (f)Y

TOGRA a general purpose, wide range, portable, universal X=(f)Y graphic recorder.

Now you can expedite your research, develop-ment, and test programs with the AUTOGRAF -a precision recorder that automatically plots curves showing relationship between a dependent and an independent variable. Through two rebalancing, servo-actuated recording axes, the AUTOGRAF draws cartesian coordinate graphs from any data that can be reduced to electrical form. You save the time it would ordinarily take to read meters, collate data, transfer data to grid, draw in curves... The AUTOGRAF does all this work for you, plotting the data simultaneous-ly with occurrence of the phenomenon being studied. Too, the AUTOGRAF draws related curves in families as fast as input information can be altered. Without any additional steps, once a pen-and-ink graph, drawn on a standard 81/2"x11" sheet of paper, ready for study, file, notebook, or reproduction.

SPECIFICATIONS: - Two independent servo-actuated re-SPECIFICATIONS: - Two independent servo-actuated re-cording axes; input free of ground. • Recording speed, both axes, 1 second for full scale travel. • Scales; from 0.5 millivolts up to 0.100 volts, both axes. • Full-range zero set on either axis - plots data in any desired quadrant. • Sensitivity - 200,000 ohms per volt, 5 microamperes drain for full scale. • Size and weight: 13" x 13" x 10"; 35 lbs. • Self-contained; operates from 115 volt 60 cycle line, 85 watts.

=MOSELEY= WRITE for FRANCIS L. MOSELEY complete 1136 N. LAS PALMAS AVENUE LOS ANGELES 38, CALIFORNIA details



Resilient...Conductive...Compressible...Cohesive

From closures for cabinets to gaskets for waveguide couplings, Metex Electronic Shielding assures lasting metal-to-metal contact to prevent leakage, without the need for costly machining to secure precise surface-to-surface knitted. not woven or braided — gives Metex Electronic Strips and Gaskets that combination of conduc-

tivity and resiliency which makes them so effective and economical for shielding.

For a more detailed picture of the scope of utility of Metex Electronic Products, write for free copy of "Metex Electronic Weather Strips." Or outline your specific shielding problem-it will receive immediate attention.



Piston type variable trimmer capacitors

Compare these Outstanding Features

- One-piece spring loaded piston and screw made of special invar alloy having ex-tremely low temperature coefficient of expansion. Silver b
- Silver band fused to exterior of precision framsion. Silver band fused to exterior of precision drawn quartz or glass tube serves as sta-tionary electrode. Piston dimensional accuracy is held to close tolerance maintaining minimum air gap between piston and cylinder wall. Approximately zero temperature coeffi-cient for quartz and ±50 P.P.M. per de-gree C. for glass units. "Q" rating of over 1000 at 1 mc. Dielectric strength equals 1000 volts DC at sea level pressure and 500 volts at 3.4 inches of mercury. 10,000 megohms insulation resistance minimum.

- Operating temperatures, -55 C. to +125 C. with glass dielectric. And -55 C. to +200 C. with quartz dielectric. Over 100 megohns moisture resistance after 24 hours exposure to 95% humidity at room temperature

Write for

Form No. 199

JFD Mfg. Co. Brooklyn 4 BEnsonhurst 6-9200

> world's largest manufacturer of TV antennas & accessories

Are YOUR Recordings Accurate?



NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

adapters, shielded jacks, microphone connectors, lever switches and cable assemblies.

Components Brochure. Servomechanisms Inc., Post and Stewart Avenues, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y. A new 16-page illustrated brochure, MDA-200, describes the complete line of precision components for rapid and economical assembly of control systems instruments and analog computers for breadboard and semipermanent assembly. It features a greatly expanded line of new mechanical development apparatus components.

Amplifiers and Sound Systems. Don McGohan, Inc., 3700 West Roosevelt Rd., Chicago 24, Ill. A new catalog No. 200 describes and illustrates a complete line of eight amplifiers ranging in power from 7 w to 60 w, a 60-w amplifier booster, a mobile unit with regular or phono top, seven portable sound systems, sound projectors, microphones, and 3-speed record player and changer.

Industrial Phototubes. Mullard Ltd., Century House, Shaftesbury Ave., London WC 2, England. A revised and enlarged edition of a publication entitled "Photocells for Industrial Applications" has recently been issued. It contains notes on the principles of operation of both vacuum and gas-filled tubes together with characteristics, data an suggested applications.

Power Conversion Units. Syntron Co., 241 Lexington Ave., Homer City, Pa., has issued a new bulletin on its line of selenium rectifier power conversion units. The literature includes illustrations and specifications of the various models available according to capacity.

Motor Switch. Globe Industries, Inc., 125 Sunrise Pl., Dayton 7, Ohio. Bulletin 600 deals with the company's motor switch, a combination of the Moto-Mite motor, governor controlled if required, a small concentric gear reduction and a spdt switch mechanism. Chief features and dimensional diagrams are included.

September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS



If you have ever used large gaskets laminated from the old small sheets of TEFLON, you've been up against problems like blow-through and leakage. Because no cement known can bond TEFLON. And you have fretted about waste, if you've had to cut two 13" discs —because that meant using *two* of the old 24" x 24" sheets and throwing away

You pay no more per square inch for the new TEFLON size to get trouble-free gaskets, to get more cuttings per sheet. Where stripping is needed for punching, you now have a longer strip. That means less handling.

the unused portions.

The large TEFLON sheets make wonderful covers for chemical table tops. No doubt you'll find many other uses for this remarkable material. Why not learn more about it? Write today for specifications and TEFLON Brochure #201. 

ELECTRONICS — September, 1952



PRECISION POTENTIOMETERS

Type RL-270:

ring type . . . five sizes charted below. Gamewell Potentiometers are precision instruments in every respect. They feature close limits in electrical characteristics and mechanical construction, low electrical noise, low torque, and long life. All types operate at -55° C. to $+55^{\circ}$ C., 95% relative humidity at altitudes up to 50,000 ft. Non-linear windings are available.

Wedding

CONDENSED SPECIFICATIONS	RL-272	RL-270	RL-271	RL-275	RL-277
Diameter (in.).	5	3	2	1 5/8	11/4
Rating (watts).	12	6	3	2	1.5
forque, max. (oz. in.).	1	1	1	1/2	1/2
Weight (oz.).	15	6	3	2	1
Mounting: 3 holes 1/8" deep	#8-32	#8-32	#8−32	#6-32	#4-40
Mounting circle diam, (in.)	3.250	1.750	1.250	1.000	1.000
Max, resistance (ohms) ± 10%	500,000	275,000	160,000	105,000	64,000
Min. resistance (ohms) ± 10%	460	250	150	105	80
Max, useful angle (deg.).	$358 \pm \frac{1}{2}$	$356 \pm \frac{1}{2}$	354±1⁄2	$352 \pm \frac{1}{2}$	350 ± ½
Max, resolution (%).	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.2	0,25
Min. resolution (%)	0.01	0.015	0.025	0.04	0,05
Linearity (%)	± 0.10	± 0.10	± 0.15	± 0.25	±0.30

Standard Shaft: single end, % extension, specify in outerwise. Double ended shaft special, specify diameter and length. Multiple sections can be ganged, add %% to the overall length for each additional section. Terminals will be positioned on the circumference as required for taps and winding angle. Expected life of all types over 1,000,000 cycles.

FOR COMPLETE DETAILS SEND FOR BULLETIN F-68-A



PLANTS AND PEOPLE

Edited by WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN

Du Mont Personnel News

RECENT changes among the personnel of Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc. involve three engineers:

R. G. Scott has been named manager, sales engineering. He joined Du Mont in 1948 as a senior engineer working on the design and development of important picturetube innovations, and later transferred to product engineering where he followed these developments



R. G. Scott

through their initial mass-production stages. For the past two years he has been head of the Commercial Engineering Section of Cathode-Ray Tube Sales.

Morton G. Scheraga, formerly market research engineer for the Instrument Division, has been promoted to assistant technical sales



M. G. Scheraga

manager of the division. He joined Du Mont in 1945 as a development engineer engaged in the design of television receivers. Prior to this he was successively a project engineer for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, working on problems of electronic instrumentation, and a development engineer in nuclear instrumentation for the Carbide & Chemical Corp., Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Robert H. Dolbear was appointed to the post of sales engineer for the Instrument Division. He was formerly field service engineer for the electronic division of the Curtiss-Wright Corp. working on electronic flight simulators. Prior to that he was service engineer with Bendix Aviation Corp. and an engineer for Sperry Gyroscope.

CBS-Columbia Appointments

Two engineering appointments were recently announced by CBS-Columbia, Inc.

Alfred Shaffer has been named administrative engineer in the Government Contract Division. He was formerly with the Bendix Aviation Corp.

Leo Beiser was appointed assistant chief television engineer. Prior to his new advancement he was engaged in design and development of tv receivers on the company's engineering staff.

Breitwieser Advanced

P. R. MALLORY & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., has promoted C. J. Breitwieser to director of engineering. He previously served the company as executive assistant to F. R. Hensel, vice-president in charge of engineering. In his new position, Dr. Breitwieser assumes direct responsibility for the company's central research laboratories and general engineering staff and functional direction of divisional engineering departments.

The promotion is part of a move

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

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Backtalk			



C. J. Breitwieser

by the Mallory Company to reorganize its engineering department, emphasizing long-range developments and basic research in the central organization and strengthening product development and engineering in its ten manufacturing divisions.

Dr. Breitwieser joined Mallory in June 1951, following service with Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., San Diego, Calif., as chief of electronics and head of the engineering laboratories.

Plant Expansions

EIGHT manufacturers recently reporting expanded facilities are as follows:

Galvanic Products Corp. of New York City has completed its new plant at Valley Stream, Long Island. The new building contains all of the equipment and facilities re-

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EAI's Dataplotter An Electronic System That Converts Digital Data To An Analog Plot

Here is a system that will save countless man-hours and costs, and

will insure accurate and clear presentation of data. This new Cataplotter, designed and developed by Electronic Associates Inc., will automatically plot a cartesian curve composed of incremental points or symbols from IBM card data at maximum machine

It will accept data from other inputs - Magnetic tape, keyboards, reading speec.

It will reta n at all times the basic accuracy of the digital system. digital computers, etc. Here's what the Dataplotzer system consists of :

Variplotter Model 205G Digital-to-analog converter, Model 417

For further information, clip out and mail the coupon below. No

obligation.

ELECTRONIC ASSOCIATES Incorporated

Eedronic Associates Inc. Long Branch ersey

Gennelement: Would you be kind enough to send me detailed information on your Dataplotter.

Name Adcress ... City...... Zone..... State....

and has designed

www.americanradiohistory.com

quired for manufacturing selenium rectifiers, complete rectifier equipment and allied electronic components.

Resdel Engineering Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., designers of guided missile test equipment and radar systems, has added a larger building adjacent to its present one on Riverside Drive, L. A., to handle the extra work load resulting from a large Signal Corps contract.

Beckman Instruments, Inc., South Pasadena, Calif., manufacturers of scientific instruments, have opened a large new plant devoted exclusively to the manufacture of synchros and associated components bringing the number of plants in the Beckman operations to a total of fifteen.

Packard-Bell Co. recently broke ground for the new \$300,000 addition to the Los Angeles headquarters of the tv and radio manufacturing concern. The new building will be used primarily for manufacturing and will include a second floor of 7,500 sq ft which will be devoted to engineering facilities.

Robinson Aviation, Inc., Teterboro, N. J., has announced that its west coast engineering office at Burbank, Calif., has established an engineering laboratory with full test facilities for evaluating vibration control equipment used in the air frame and electronics industries.

Zero Mfg. Co., Burbank, Calif., is building a 7,500 sq ft addition to its main plant to provide more



Enlarged Zero plant

shearing facilities for electronic and metal parts and specialized aluminum cases.

Illumitronic Engineering Co. recently built a new plant at 680 E.

FIGHTING CANCER BY ELECTRONICS



Edward L. Ginzton (left), director of Stanford University's Microwave Laboratory, and Henry S. Kaplan (right), head of the radiology department at Stanford Hospital in San Francisco, have teamed up to fight cancer with one of science's newest weapons—the linear electron accelerator. Under their direction a six-million volt machine is being built to shoot x-rays at deep-seated cancer tissue. At this high intensity the rays will penetrate over-lying layers of healthy tissue without injuring them. The device will be compact and inexpensive enough to enable nearly every hospital in the country to own one

Taylor St., Sunnyvale, Calif. The company manufactures and develops electromechanical devices and processes.

A new jet engine laboratory is being established by the Aeronautical Division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. to speed development work on jet engine controls. The new facilities, which include a separate building for this work, will be equipped with a network of highly complex electronic computers, controllers and relays.

News From MIT

JEROME B. Weisner has been appointed director of the electronics research laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He succeeds Albert G. Hill, on leave of absence from the physics department, who has been named director of the Lincoln Laboratory, an electronic research project operated by MIT for the U.S. Department of Defense.

Dr. Weisner's career includes a term as chief engineer of the acoustical and record laboratory in the Library of Congress, a staff member of the MIT radiation laboratory in World War II, a year at the Los Alamos Laboratory and professorial posts at MIT.

RCA Promotes Veteran Engineer

EDWARD Stanko, veteran RCA engineer and pioneer in radio and television in the 1920's, has been appointed to the newly created post of manager of engineering, technical products division, RCA Service Co. Inc. In his new position he will direct specialized training of field personnel, preparation of technical information, and development of new and improved methods for installation and servicing of RCA technical products.

Air Force Appointee

HARRY Davis was recently named technical director of the laboratories at Rome Air Development Center, Rome, N. Y. In his new

Vibration Engineering that solves your problems

PROBLEM: To provide superior vibration control while simplifying suspension design

SOLUTION: The Isomode* Type 5 Mount that isolates all modes of motion

H^{OW} to get optimum isolation into a product design? The answer is not always easy. But it was made much easier to find when Isomode Mounts were developed. They offer what's needed for outstanding results—namely, control of horizontal and rocking motions as well as vertical vibrations.

And here's why. Isomode Mounts have equal spring rates in all directions. They therefore absorb vibrations from all directions equally well. As a result, they can be mounted at any angle, permitting location of ideal suspension points and simplifying design.

In addition, Isomode Mounts have high load

capacity in compact size, saving both space and weight. Large rubber volume for their size lends softness for good isolation, yet the mounts are stable, self snubbing and long lasting.

These mounts are an example of the kind of vibration engineering put to work for you at MB. Many companies have found it good practice to make MB their headquarters for vibration information. You will too – on vibration *isolation, control, testing, detection* or *measurement*. For more details on Isomode Mounts, be sure to write for Bulletin 410-5.

*Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

AFR. CO. REW PAREN CONTR



PLANTS AND PEOPLE

(continued)









BURBANK, CALIFORNIA 233 South Third Street DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

7310 Woodward Ave.

PHILADELPHIA 7, PENNSYLVANIA DAYTON 2, OHIO DALLAS, TEXAS 1613 Tower Petroleum Building

280 Madison Avenue

NEW YORK 16. NEW YORK

CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA 520 N. Michigan Ave. 1635 West 12th Street

238 Lafayette Street

LORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY . ERIE, PA.

725 Widener Building

FOR



Photos Courtesy The Massey-Harris Company

The Sure Way to "Design out" Vibration and Shock Damage.

Lord Meter Mountings are paying dividends to manufacturers and users of heavy duty industrial and farm tractors, lift trucks, stationary engines and many other industrial machines where shock and vibration are encountered.

The Lord Meter Mount assures the accurate performance designed into Hobbs Engine-Hour Meters when they are subjected to excessive vibration on farm tractors and stationary diesel engines. These meters are protected from the damaging effects of vibration and shock by the unique method of combining shear and rolling action of the rubber to absorb destructive forces. The outer ring is mounted to the panel and the inner ring holds the meter thus giving protection in multi-planes. The rubber between these rings does the work. We will be pleased to have the opportunity to help you in the application of Lord Meter Mountings.



H. Davis

duties he will direct the research and development ground electronics program, including communication, ground radar, navigation and guidance systems.

For the last five years Davis has been chief engineer of the Navigation Laboratory at Watson Laboratories, Red Bank, N. J. and at Rome, N. Y. He was responsible for a wide variety of systems developments in the field of navigation including base line guidance systems, long distance navigation aids, aircraft approach and landing equipment, data transmission gear, various types of transponders, traffic control equipment, automatic control systems and computer applications.

New Company Organized

FORMATION of the Mercury Electronic Co. in Red Bank, N. J., for the design, development and manufacture of electronic equipment, has been announced by Andrew Munchak, Jr., its founder. Mr. Munchak had been associated with Electronic Measurements Co., also of Red Bank, since 1940 when he founded the company.

Mercury's line of electronic devices includes static converters. regulated power supplies and specialized electronic equipment.

NYU Faculty Promotion

JAMES H. MULLIGAN, JR., has been appointed chairman of the department of electrical engineering, New York University.

Prior to joining the faculty in

September, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

Advertisers:

How about the NUCLEAR field?

3

There are a good many advertisers using this ELECTRONICS who should also be advertising in NUCLEONICS.

Particularly in instrumentation and laboratory equipment, there is a cross-over of use in the electronic and in the nuclear field.

But, there is very little crossover in the subscriber lists of the two publications - a matter of a few percentage points.

It is quite possible that you are doing an effective presentation of your products and abilities in this excellent issue, but are missing such presentation before one of the fastest growing fields in the country's history-the field of atomic energy.

The sales representatives of ELECTRONICS are also the sales representatives of NUCLEONICS. They have much evidence pointing to the opportunities in this great NEW field. Ask them to show you what your potentials can be.



A McGraw-Hill Publication 330 West 42nd St. New York 36, N.Y.

versatile . Row Ballin Com IS BOW 10.9 Multi-channel telegraph Allor telephone A3 High stability (.003%) under normal operating conditions. RUGGED 52 Components conservatively rated. Completely tropicalized. Here's the ideal general-purpose Model 446 transmitter operates on 4 crystalcontrolled frequencies (plus 2 closely spaced frequencies) in the band 2.5-13.5 Mcs (16-2.5 high-frequency transmitter! Model 446 ... 4-channel, 6-frequency, frequencies) in the minila 2.5-15.5 inter (102.5 Mcs available) Operates on one frequency at a time; channeling time 2 seconds. Carrier power 350 watts. A1 or A3 AM Stability 003% using CR 7 (or IIC-6U) crystals Operates in ambient medium power, high stability. Suitable for point-to-point or ground-to-air communication. Can CR / for IIC-0D) crystals Operates in annient 00 to + 450 C using mercury rectifiers. 350 to + 450 C using gas filled recifiers. Power supply. 200 250 volts. 50/60 cycles. single phase. Conservatively rated. sturkly constructed. Com-plete technical data on request. be remotely located from operating position. Co-axial fitting to accept frequency shift signals. C Consultants, designers and manufacturers of standard or special electronic, meteorological and communications equipment -0-COM AER Res II S AERONAUTICAL COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT INC. 3090 Douglas Road, Miami 33, **Boost Your Quality Standards**) ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS SPECIAL ASSEMBLIES TOROID COILS DEFLECTION CRYSTALS YOKES TOROID FILTERS I. F. TRANSFORMERS R. F. COILS DISCRIMINATORS TRANSFORMERS ... TV TUNERS ... ION TRAPS ... SPEAKERS If you require exacting quality and dependable performance, let DX engineers figure with you on your next production run. Users

of DX components enjoy exceptional freedom from field failures. This advantage can be yours at no extra cost. Write today.

GENERAL OFFICES: 2300-W. ARMITAGE AVE., CHICAGO 47, ILL.

PRODUCT



ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

ABC

DX RADIO

CANNON to withstand moisture **PLUGS** or severe vibration

Resilient Polychloreprene insulators have high dielectric strength over wide temperature range.

> Machined - ball-in-cone joint.

Hand tinning keeps solder inside cup.

> Both pin and socket contacts / machined from solid bar stock, electroplated with silver.

Matching serrations in endbell and shell make practical wrench tightening from one side of installation without putting strain on contacts or wires.

> Polychloreprene grommets make moisture-proof seal over soldered connections.

Concentric rubber bushings moisture-proof wire entry. Eliminate strain on wires.

AF and AN-F Series Cannon Connectors shown here are ideal for many varied industrial applications where severe vibration and moisture conditions must be met. This series was originally designed to answer Air Force and commercial air line requests for a product that would withstand the extreme conditions encountered in high speed aircraft. In addition to having great resistance to vibration and shock, these connectors withstand moisture from both external and internal condensation sources. They also provide for radio shielding. A study of the features, called out above, will show you why users are enjoying outstanding performance of these connectors. The machined ball-in-cone joint, while not obvious, plays

an important part in providing radio shielding and improved vibration and moisture resistance. For engineering data request Cannon's AN Bulletin.

> The Cannon AF Series consists of 2 plug types and 3 receptacles in 15 diameters. Contact arrangements closely follow those in the AN Series. Shells are cadmium plated. The sturdy hex shaped coupling nut shown here is used on sizes 85 through 18. Larger diameters have a strong spline type coupling nut to fit spanner wrenches. Knurled type coupling nuts are available to meet AN-F specification.



Factories in Los Angeles, Toronto. New Haven, Benton Harbor. Representatives in principal cities. Address inquiries to Cannon Electric Company. Dept. 1-120, P.O. Box 75, Lincoln Heights Station, Los Angeles 31, Calif. PLANTS AND PEOPLE

(continued)

1949 he was chief engineer of the Television Transmitter Divsion, Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, and was active in the development of the first DuMont image orthicon field pickup equipment.

During World War II, Dr. Mulligan was a member of the Combined Research Group of the Naval Research Laboratory engaged in the development of radar identification equipment.

Presently he is chairman of the New York Section of IRE.

New Turner Co. V-P

BENNO Von Mayrhauser was recently appointed vice-president in charge of production at Turner Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In his new



B. Von Mayrhauser

position his time will be devoted to the expanding of product quality control and production methods.

Westinghouse Promotions

THREE top-rank engineering appointments at Westinghouse Electric Corp. have been noted lately.

J. H. Findlay has been named manager of power and special tube engineering for the Electronic Tube Division at Elmira, N. Y. He joined the company in 1933 as an x-ray tube engineer in the Lamp Division.

D. D. Knowles was recently appointed staff assistant to E. A. Lederer, manager of engineering for the Electronic Tube Division. Mr. Knowles, with Westinghouse since 1923, is holder of the John Scott Medal for meritorious inven-



3

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PLANTS AND PEOPLE

EOPLE

(continued)

tions in gaseous conduction tubes. He has had more than 80 patents issued on electronic tubes, circuits and oil-burner controls.

S. C. Leyland, with the company in various engineering positions since 1925, was named manager of engineering for the Meter Division. In his new post he will be responsible for all products made at the division, including watthour meters, relays, instruments and auxiliary equipment.

Amperex Plant Completed

THE newly constructed plant of Amperex Electronic Corp. in Hicksville, L. I., N. Y. is now in full operation.

This modern structure houses



New Amperex plant

executive and clerical departments, and contains elaborate research, engineering and production facilities for the design and manufacture of electronic tubes exclusively.

Syntron Opens Canadian Subsidiary

ORGANIZATION of a Canadian subsidiary, Syntron Ltd., with a manufacturing plant in Stoney Creek, Ontario, Canada, has been announced by Syntron Co. of Homer City, Pa. Selenium rectifiers will be the first item to go into production, although ultimately the company's entire line will be manufactured in the new plant. Production is expected to start sometime in the Fall of this year.

Nashua Gets Kaiser Plant

TEAMING up with Sanders Associates, an electronics engineering firm of Waltham, Mass., Henry Kaiser has entered the electronics field by opening up the Kaiser-Sanders Electronic Division in Nashua, N. H. Employment is to start at around 100 workers and

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Engineers at the Radio Corporation of America found the solution in a new crystal oscillator so stable that

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The heart of this oscillator is the new RCA VC-1-F crystal unit. Mounted in the TMV-129-P oven and temperature-controlled by an Edison sealed-in-glass thermostat, the oscillator maintains the required accuracy of 0.00005% for periods in excess of the 30 day minimum specified.

Let us send you, free, specifications on Edison sealed thermostats. Ask for bulletin No. E-3009. Edison thermostats feature stability measured in years; control within $\pm 0.1^{\circ}$ F and capacity to 115 volts 8 amperes d.c. or 1000 watts.



PLANTS AND PEOPLE

is expected to reach several hundred very shortly. The new firm will turn out servomechanisms for guided missiles and other similar control equipment.

(continued)

Caruthers Joins Lenkurt

ROBERT S. Caruthers has joined the Lenkurt Electric Co., San Carlos, Calif., manufacturers of telephone and telegraph carrier equipment, as chief systems engineer. In this capacity he will be responsible for working out design objectives of new carrier systems to meet future requirements of the communications industry.

He comes to Lenkurt after 23 years with the Bell Telephone Laboratories where he was engaged principally in the development of carrier telephone systems.

Transco Names Engineering Manager

FREDERICK G. Suffield has been appointed engineering manager of Transco Products, Inc., with headquarters at the Los Angeles, Calif., plant.

He has an engineering background of fifteen years, specializing in airborne search radar and related electronic units. Formerly with Westinghouse and until recently with the Houston Corp. which was acquired by RCA in 1950, he was chief engineer of the electronics division and manager of the engineering section handling design of military search radar systems.

Dedicate New Raytheon Unit

WITH the dedication of a new building on Seyon St., Waltham, Mass., Raytheon recently announced a \$2 million transistor program for both research and development. Not only will uses of transistors be explored, but high-speed machinery to manufacture them automatically is also under consideration.

The company's experience with these devices includes the production of germanium photocells experimentally in 1929 and the supplying of point-contact transistors since 1948.

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FOR CATALOG



NEW BOOKS

The Magnetron

BY R. LATHAM, A. H. KING AND L. RUSHFORTH. Published by Chapman & Hall Ltd., London, England, 1952, 142 pages, 18s.

THE PURPOSE of this monograph was stated by the authors to be two-fold. First, it was intended to explain the construction and properties of the microwave magnetron in a way that could be understood by readers not having a specialized knowledge of high-frequency fields. The second purpose was to provide more detailed information for those already familiar with magnetrons.

So far as the first objective is concerned, the result is admirable. The general approach is partly from the historical point of view in that many of the problems that confronted those responsible for tube and system development, especially during the late 30's and early 40's, are stated and an outline of the reasoning and results that followed are discussed. In following this plan the authors have produced a monograph that makes very enjoyable and instructive reading.

The second objective, that of providing detailed information, is satisfactory to a limited extent. The authors have obviously made no attempt at as complete a coverage of theory and practice as is given in Collins' "Microwave Magnetrons". This is not, however, to be taken as adverse criticism, for to have included more information would probably have resulted in burial of the basic principles, so nicely outlined, in a welter of detail.

The first twenty-three pages review briefly the requirements of a radar system, the production of very-high-frequency oscillations, and early magnetron development. The next hundred pages describe properties of the anode block, extraction of energy from the magnetron, electronic theory, cathode problems and construction, and tube manufacturing and testing. The three chapters on electronic theory are, in this reviewer's opinion, particularly interesting because of the logical manner in which threshold voltage, energy conversion and



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TOBES And Their Basic Principles By M. KNOLL, Princeton University and B. KAZAN

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Complete data on the common technical characteristics of *all* charge-controlled storage tubes is available for the first time in this comprehensive new book. In concise and easily accessible form, the different types of storage tubes are classified and their fundamental operation explained. Important functions are stressed, such as for TV, radar, computing oscillography and communications.

> 1952 143 pages, illustrated \$3.00

COVERS: Introduction — Equilibrium Potentials Acquired by an Insulating Surface Under Electron Bombardment and the Action of Light — Definitions — Methods of Writing and Reading—Signal-Converter Storage Tubes (Electrical-Electrical) Viewing Storage Tubes (Electrical-Visual)—Computer Storage Tubes (Electrical-Electrical)— Television-Camera Storage Tubes (Visual-Electrical)—Bibliography.

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NEW BOOKS

mode stability are presented.

All three authors were active during the war on the magnetron research and development project sponsored by the British Government. Messrs. Latham and King are presently members of the Imperial College of Science and Technology and of Clifton College respectively; Mr. Rushforth is a member of the Research Laboratory of the British Thomson-Houston Company, Ltd.—GEORGE D. O'NEILL, Sylvania Electric Products Inc.

Electromagnetics

By ROBERT M. WHITMER, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, 1952, 270 pages, \$6.65.

THIS book comprises a very excellently integrated and accurately written introduction to electromagnetic theory for undergraduate students of physics or electrical engineering. Integration stems from: consistent use of the fieldtheory point of view; compacting of mathematical manipulation through use of vector analysis; use, in general, of a single set of units (the internationally-recommended MKSA units in the preferred rationalized form); and emphasis on subject content and illustrative examples which are of common interest both to electrical engineers and to physicists. Accuracy stems from: careful statement of basic laws; detailed development of general theory therefrom; considered use of the recommendations encompassed in the 1950 report "The Teaching of Electricity and Magnetism at the College Level" of the Coulomb's Law Committee of the American Association of Physics Teachers; and, above all, to the writer's own well-evidenced grasp of basic electrical theory. In consequence, this text ranks among the best of those available for introductory study of electromagnetic theory.

The essential content comprises account of the basic theory of electrostatics (Chapters 1-5), magnetostatics and electromagnetism (Chapters 7, 8 and 9), brief chapters on d-c and a-c circuits (Chapters 6 and 10), an introduction to



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wave propagation based on use of Maxwell's scalar and vector potentials (Chapters 11, 12 and 13), a concluding Chapter 14 on the Hertzian vector, an appendix listing the principle identities in vector analysis used in the context, and a short list of recent pertinent texts for supplementary reading.

The typography, binding, linedrawings, and page layout are excellent, indicating the careful attention of the publishers to facilitating ease of use, reading and grasp of content by the student. The problem exercises are numerous, carefully phrased and so selected that solution of them by the student will both illustrate application of and familiarize him with all the principal points of theory.

Errors Noted

The text appears unusually free from typographical errors and from any considerable number of inaccuracies of statement. Illustrative of those which do occur, the reviewer noted: The phrase "work which must be expended" instead of the correct "work per unit of charge which must be expended" on page 13, third line from bottom: mislabeling of a vector in Fig. 1.4 as F instead of E; $\phi(\mathbf{r})$ instead of $\phi(\mathbf{r})$ in equation 5-10; omission of arrowheads on the radial lines of Fig. 2.8; omission of lim $dS \rightarrow 0$

before the right-hand member of equation 5.5, and use of S instead of the correct s on the integral of the following unnumbered equation; the usual semi-incorrect characterization on page 216 of the Poynting vector as "the flux of power per unit area" instead of the correct designation as a vector, the integral of whose normal component over a closed surface yields the flux of power through the surface; etc.

However, these inaccuracies are rather minor, can easily be corrected in a second printing, and, for the most part, are of such nature that they do not detract from the reviewer's estimate of the book as a most admirable text, well suited both to use as an under-

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(continued)

graduate classroom text (as intended by the author) and to use by the practicing engineer who may seek an introductory text on electromagnetic theory for original self-study, or for refreshing earlier classroom study.—THOMAS J. HEG-GINS, Professor of Electrical Engineering, University of Wisconsin.

Fundamentals of Electronics and Control

BY M. G. YOUNG AND H. S. BUECHE, both at the University of Delaware. Harper & Brothers Publishers, New York, 1952, 525 pages, \$6.00.

THIS text is for an introductory course in electronics directed to students majoring in all branches of engineering. The broad purpose of the book is reflected in such features as a discussion of the phenomena in an ignitron in the chapter on electron theory, nearly a whole chapter on the thyratron. and about 40 pages (another whole chapter) on mercury-pool tubes, in addition to the usually presented material. The first half of the book is on properties of electronic devices—including such modern ones as nonlinear resistors, saturablecore reactors and transistors; the second half is on applicationsamplifiers, oscillators, modulators, demodulators and rectifiers.

The treatment is straightforward description augmented by diagrams and illustrations. Circuit theory is introduced to enable the book to be used, if necessary, without a previous course on electrical fundamentals. Only the mathematics necessary for the descriptions is introduced, mostly algebra and differential calculus.

Electronic techniques have penetrated many fields. In describing dielectric phenomena and derating of capacitors due to heating, industrial uses of dielectric heating could have been mentioned. In describing mutual coupling and the operation of transformers, the design of applicators for induction heating could have been presented as an example. The use of the magnetron for r-f heating, such as in special food cookers, might have been mentioned.

Many uses for the techniques described in the text are brought



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out in the problems (with answers); the authors have recognized the commercial importance of the subject by referring to trade literature as well as to the more esoteric literature usually used for references. Thus the book constitutes a current resume of the art for nonelectronic engineers who find these techniques entering their special fields.—F. H. ROCKETT, Airborne Instruments Laboratory, Mineola, New York.

Application of the Electronic Valve in Radio Receivers and Amplifiers

BY DR. B. G. DAMMERS, J. HAANTJES, J. OTTE, AND H. VAN SUCHTELEN. Book V, Philips' Technical Library, distributed in the U.S.A. and Canada by Elsevier Press Inc., 402 Lovett Boulevard, Houston 6, Texas, 450 pages, \$7.75, 1951.

THIS book is intended for radio technicians, engineers, students in technical universities and all who are interested in radio development. This review is concerned only with Book V of a series of seven books on "Electronic Valves". This volume consists of Chapters 6, 7, and 8 of "Application of the Electronic Valve in Radio Receivers and Amplifiers." The remaining chapters are the contents of books IV and VI.

Chapter 6, on audio-frequency amplification, covers various types of voltage amplifiers and phase inverters. A substantial portion of the chapter is devoted to factors affecting the frequency response. Another section considers the design of a-f transformers in some detail. The chapter concludes with a discussion of nonlinear distortion in voltage amplifiers.

Chapter 7 is devoted to power output stages in audio systems. Class A, Class AB and Class B amplifiers are analyzed in considerable detail. Considerable attention is given to design procedures to arrive at optimum operating conditions on a theoretical basis. The discussion is profusely illustrated with practical examples. In addition, the chapter contains a useful section on



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the comparison of different types of operation for triodes and pentodes. A comprehensive treatment of the theoretical prediction and measurement of harmonic distortion in output stages is provided.

Chapter 8 reviews the various power supply design practices which are found in radio receivers. The material includes the design of filament supplies, rectifier circuits and circuits for regulating anode supply voltage.

The book includes within one volume information which has been pretty well scattered. The treatment is thorough and lucid. The value of the book is greatly reduced by an inadequate index. Moreover, this reviewer believes that the subject could have been covered in fewer pages with no loss of clarity and important material, missing in this volume, could then have been included. Thus, the Miller Effect is dismissed by a three-line footnote referring the reader to Book VI. The subject of control of distortion and fidelity by inverse feedback is also missing, although there appears to be a paragraph on this subject in Book VI (not yet available). Not a word could be found about automatic volume expanders and compressers. Such common techniques as self-biasing of driver tubes by grid rectification on signal peaks, and tone-compensated volume controls are not mentioned.

The symbols, some of the language, and tube types follow European practice; however, the American engineer will have little difficulty in adapting himself.

Book V is a useful addition to a technical library. - CHARLES J. HIRSCH. Chief Engineer, Research Division, Hazeltine Corp.

Television Servicing

BY MATTHEW MANDL. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1952, 421 pages, \$5.50.

PREDICATED on a practical knowledge of radio circuits and test equipment, this volume presents television receiver fundamentals (41 pages) and troubleshooting procedures for the eight major sections of a tv receiver (239 pages). Remaining chapters round out the

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3



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(continued)

coverage with chapters on projection television, uhf servicing factors, servicing of now-obsolete CBS color television receivers, and use of oscilloscopes, sweep generators and marker generators and calibrators.

In a field that is expanding as fast as television, no book can possibly be up-to-date as of the day of publication, because of today's unseeming delay of six to twelve months between receipt of a technical manuscript by a publisher and delivery of the finished book. Likewise, because of the complexity of the subject, no book can give complete coverage of even a particular branch of television such as servicing yet still remain a size that can comfortably be held in hand and marketed at a reasonable price.

In this instance, the author has done a highly commendable job on the topics selected for inclusion, by writing with conciseness and clarity. The publisher also deserves credit for pricing the book at 1.3 cents per page in times when other publishers in the technical field are hitting close to and even over the 2-cent mark.—J. M.

General Network Analysis

BY WILBUR R. LEPAGE AND SAMUEL SEELY. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1952, 1st Edition, 505 pages and index, \$8.00.

IN MANY ways this is a remarkably good book. Here in five hundred odd pages is developed in ordered array an introduction to modern network analysis. Starting with a discussion of the complex number representation of sinusoidal functions and Kirchhoff's Laws, the book proceeds to develop equations for all the basic circuit combinations. The principle of duality is early introduced and continuously stressed; both loop and junction analysis are fully developed, using determinant theory. Generalized network theorems and a thorough discussion of magnetic coupling follow.

With the introduction of generalized four-terminal networks the concepts and properties of matrices are introduced. At this point the first hint of advanced analysis is given in the form of a study of the general properties of the network

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solution and the loci of the complex response functions of networks, including the effect of the locations of poles and zeros on the properties of the response function. The concept of a generalized complex frequency is here introduced and discussed.

The development then returns to an elementary study of resonant circuits and nondissipative filters. Only here is a certain amount of synthesis introduced, giving design processes for constant-k, m-derived, and stagger-tuned filters. Polyphase systems and lines with distributed properties are also covered in an adequate but routine fashion. Thus, the first 340 pages of the book, with the possible exception of Chapter 6, might perhaps constitute a senior year course in alternating current circuit theory.

The rest of the book is given over to the first steps of modern analysis theory. A thorough discussion of impedance and admittance charts is given, with examples involving double-stub tuners and standing wave measurements. A chapter on the use of the Fourier Series follows. The last three chapters discuss transients in linear systems from the standpoint of the classical analysis of the differential equations, the Fourier integral and lastly by the use of operational calculus. These 145 pages, with Appendices A and B, might well comprise the beginning of a course for first year graduate students.

The various developments are clearly stated and illustrated. In fact, in general, they are a mite too elaborately drawn out for the type of material and supposed stage of sophistication of the students involved. The examples are divided into a routine practice group, and a group designed to stretch the imagination of the reader. In particular, it is pleasant to see that the student is allowed to set up his own equations from the physics of the problem as well as to solve them. Each new analysis tool is thoroughly studied and tested as it is introduced.

The typography is excellent and errors almost nonexistent.

What then could be wanting? There are a few minor flaws in expression or in particular stages of developments, mostly not worth mentioning. One which was mildly Make *Miniature* Transformers? Meter Movements? Relay Coils?



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(continued)

annoying to this reviewer was a tendency to proliferate new technical words at the slightest excuse. Maybe the term copedance is justified as being frequently used, but there does not seem to be the slightest excuse for receptance. The effort to remember these words on the occasions of their infrequent use is surely greater than the effort required to pronounce the three extra syllables involved in the use of standard terminology. Such specialized vocabularies and notations can in the limit get so bad as to prevent the widespread use of an otherwise excellent book. Here they are merely a mild irritant.

The real fault of the book, however, is that it isn't a book, in the sense of being an integrated entity. It starts at one point and ends at another point, for no visible reason. Even the authors recognize this: "It is realized, of course, that more material is contained in this book than can be covered in a single course of the usual extent. However, the diversity of the context makes possible a choice of topics which will satisfy a wide variety of course demands". This reviewer will not swallow this patent attempt to turn a fault into a virtue. It is part of the author's job to guide the teacher or student who wishes to use his book.

While this is a real fault it should not be allowed to obscure the point that here is a clear, unified introduction to modern circuit analysis. It is a welcome addition to the technical literature.—KNOX MCILWAINE, Hazeltine Electronics Corporation.

The Recording and Reproduction of Sound

BY OLIVER READ. Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., Second Edition, 1952, 790 pages, \$7.95.

THOUGH presented as a second edition, this newest audio compendium contains over twice as many pages as the original volume and as such rates consideration as a new book. It now definitely meets the author's expressed goal of covering, in a single volume, the essential requirements for a complete understanding of all currently employed audio systems. The level of writing is semi-





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New chapters include: Disc Recorders; Microgroove Recording; Magnetic Film Recorders; Loudspeakers and Enclosures; Attenuators and Mixers; Preamp-Equalizers; Music Systems; PA Sound Systems; Acoustics; Tuners; Speech Input Systems; Record Manufacture. In addition, practically all of the older chapters have been expanded and several have been broken up into two or more individual chapters. Material on magnetic recording now fills over 100 pages, as compared to 30 pages in the first edition.

For anyone interested in audio as a hobby or career, this new edition is essential for both study and reference. Some may feel that a chapter or two on troubleshooting, repair and preventive maintenance of audio equipment should have been included for completeness, but that would unnecessarily increase the size and cost of the book since many practical books on radio servicing cover basic audio amplifier servicing. The greatly enlarged chapter on Audio Measurements adequately presents the specialized techniques for checking the performance of high-fidelity equipment.-J.M.

THUMBNAIL REVIEWS

F-M SIMPLIFIED. By Milton S. Kiver. D. Van Nostrand Co. Inc., New York, 1952, 2nd edition, 458 pages, \$6.50. Revised and enlarged to bring up to date the explanations of the construction and operation of f-m radio receivers and transmitters. Practical and detailed troubleshooting procedures are included. Intended more for students, technicians and servicemen than for engineers.

SELLING TO INDUSTRY. By Bernard Lester. The Industrial Press, 148 Lafayette St., New York 13, N. Y., 1952, 255 pages, \$3.50. Manual of practical ideas and suggestions for analyzing and improving methods used by engineers for selling technical products to industrial customers.

20 BASIC POINTS FOR TV RECEIVER SERVICE. By A. C. W. Saunders. Paul H. Wendel Pub. Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., 1952, 44 pages, \$1.00. For advanced television technicians, presenting basic circuit theory that can expedite tv troubleshooting. A good review for junior engineers engaged in design of television or radar equipment.

MAKE YOUR BUSINESS LETTERS MAKE FRIENDS. By James F. Bender. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1952, 250 pages, \$3.50. Practical rules, examples of effective modern business-getting letters, letter-dictating tips, and progressmeasuring quizzes. Golden Rule No. 3 "Good human relationships must be maintained in your own business circle in order to give your letters the ring of friendliness."



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BACKTALK

Feedback

DEAR SIRS:

I AM OBLIGED to Mr. Lawrence Fleming for his approval (ELEC-TRONICS, May 1952, p 366) of my vtvm, and sorry he is grieved that I did not refer to his, described in your April 1951 issue, p 181. This was because I did not see it, and if I had, it would not have occurred to me to cite it, since the only feature it seems to have in common with mine is the use of two-stage feedback. Voltmeters using this have been in commercial production in Britain for some years. The analogy between the absence of a reference in this case, and the sort of thing Wireless World has in mind, is therefore not very clear, nor is the precise significance of Mr. Fleming's summing-up.

> M. G. SCROGGIE Elstree Laboratory Bromley, Kent, England

(Editor's Note: This all-in-fun (we hope) controversy all began when Wire-less World mentioned the fact that an article had appeared in the American lit-erature that was directly related to an article that had appeared in the British literature, but no reference had been cited. According to Larry Fleming, General Radio once made a version of this two-stage feedback circuit, but withdrew it because of poor stability with battery age-ing. His circuit, on the other hand, has been in use at three test panels daily for over five years. A patent search failed to yield anything closer than the mentioned GR patent.) GR patent.)

Accurate Phase

DEAR SIRS:

I WAS very interested in an article in the *Electrons at Work* section of the March 1952 issue of ELECentitled, "Accurate TRONICS Phase Difference by Lissajous Figures" by Mr. John L. Glaser of Washington University. In this article Mr. Glaser attempts to increase the accuracy of measuring phase differences by calculations based on the lengths of the major and minor axes of a Lissaious pattern on an oscilloscope. The article leads one to believe that ratios of the two axes may easily be read and the phase difference be found to an accuracy of one percent.

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(continued)

racy of reading the two axes to one percent would mean an accuracy in measuring the lengths of the axes to better than 1/20 of an inch. The trace on most oscilloscopes is almost as wide as this tolerance. This method leaves no allowance for harmonics in the waves or the inherent phase shift in the oscilloscope amplifiers. The accuracy of his method also hinges on equal amplitudes of the horizontal and vertical deflections. This requirement is difficult to attain to one percent on an oscilloscope. Combining these requirements with the drafting problem involved in measuring the ellipse, it is doubtful if an accuracy of five percent could be obtained with this method.

JOHN A. RUDISILL, JR.

Assistant Test Engineer Western Electric Co. Burlington, North Carolina

(Editor's Note: A brief description of John Rudisill's technique phase measuring appears in this month's *Electrons at Work* Department.)

OH! That Decimal Point

DEAR SIRS:

THE DOLLAR VALUE given for Eimac's uhf-tv klystron in your May 1952 issue (*Industry Report*, p 14), is high by a factor of just about 10. The tentative price is \$2,500 and not \$25,000.

> W. W. EITEL President Eitel-McCullough, Inc. San Bruno, California

(Editor's note: We sincerely hope that no prospective customers were discouraged by our misplaced decimal point.)

Translations

DEAR SIRS:

YOUR excellent job on the "Boundary-Displacement Magnetic Recording" article (ELECTRONICS, Apr. 1952, p 116, by H. L. Daniels) has received compliments from a number of the professional people we have had occasion to contact in the past weeks. One of the more unusual contacts which resulted from the article was an electronics manufacturer from Japan who visited us recently. In the course

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BACKTALK

(continued)

of his discussion with Mr. Daniels, author of the above mentioned article, this gentleman produced several sheets of paper filled with handwritten characters which were a Japanese translation of those portions of the article which were pertinent to his interests. As you can imagine, this proved to be quite a conversation piece for the fellows who had worked on the development.

W. K. DRAKE Engineering Research Associates, Inc. St. Paul, Minnesota

(Editor's Note: An appreciable amount of foreign language literature passes through this editorial office each month. Quite often we find articles abstracted or reprinted from ELECTRONICS in French, Italian, Spanish, Japanese and other languages. Whenever possible, we forward such translations to the authors of the original articles.)

Frequency-Shift Monitor

DEAR SIRS:

WHEN reading the note on a tuning indicator for frequency-shift receivers, (ELECTRONICS, Apr. 1952, p 234) it occurred to me that the principle of my "double-ended d-c restorer" (ELECTRONICS, Jul. 1949, p 162) could probably be adapted to monitoring receiver tuning. This circuit was devised for the purpose of obtaining telegraph signals free from bias (in the telegrapher's sense) at the output of an a-c coupled amplifier, and works by establishing a steady reference level in terms of the excursions of the signal in either direction, whereas an uncorrected a-c amplifier establishes a reference level which varies with the proportion of time for which the signal is on either side of zero.

As I am no longer working in the telegraph field I have not been able to test this adaptation of the idea, but the original idea as published was tested on telegraph signals. The advantages of such a scheme would be first that one could use a centerzero meter as an indicator, and second that one could readily apply the off-center signal to a servo device for correcting the receiver tuning.

> D. A. BELL Birmingham, England

September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

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. EQUIPMENT-USED or RESALE

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20 YEARS SERVICE TO TOP COMPANIES and EXECUTIVES

As the National Clearing House for QUALITY in men and positions—assures you the utmost in understanding and confidential handling of YOUR requirements for a MAN or a POSITION. Write for details:

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WANTED

WANTED Federal type 101B Voice-frequency Ringers Signal Corps type TA-3/FT. W-4814, Electronics 330 W. 42 St., New York 36, N. Y.

WANTED **2J41 Magnetrons** Must be fully guaranteed Box 415, Bayard, 401 Bway, N. Y. City Serie

WANTED SYNCHROS Autosyns—Selsyns Any Type-Any Quantity

W-4778, Electronics 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.

WANTED Western Electric gray-finished EQUIPMENT CABINETS For 19" panels. Heights of 2' 6", 3' 6", 7' 0" and 7' 6". W-4852, Electronics 330 W. 42 St., New York 36, N. Y

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT WANTED ADVERTISEMENTS ON PAGE 455

ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

For one ambitious ELECTRONIC ENGINEER an UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

We are seeking one E.E. with a background of actual experience in electronics or radio production as general manager of a small electronics specialty plant in the Caribbean area. Starting salary from \$8000 to \$12,000 plus an unusual opportunity for stock participation and tax-free dividends. Ideal year around elimate. Excellent growth and expan-sion possibilities. A rare chance for a man of ability, character, and experience to make a mod-est fortune and KEEP it.

QUALIFICATIONS: E.E. dearee or equivalent in training and experience. At least ten years ex-perience in production and management in radio and electronics field. Know-how in electronic as-sembly and methods, coils and transformers, slee-netal chassis. lay-out, circuits, testing, inspection. Knowledge of Spanish helpful but not essention. Applicants from 32 to 55 years of age considered. Greative ability, leadership, character required. Must have clear employment record and references. Apply in writing to

P-5109, Electronics 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.

ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS 5 OR MORE YEARS EXPERIENCE

Small electronic research and develop-ment laboratory, located 8 miles outside of Washington, D. C., has several openings for senior electronic engineers. Degree essential. Varied projects, including considerable Defense work. Liberal salaries dependent upon experience. Excellent personnel policies.

THE DAVIES LABORATORIES

Incorporated 4705 Queensbury Road, Riverdale, Maryland

ENGINEER

Development and design of Loudspeakers and Focus Magnets for Commercial and Govern-ment applications. Position requires initiative, ingenuity and a thorough knowledge of permanent magnet circuit development. Ap-plicant must have ability and experience in mechanical design. A knowledge of loud-speaker acoustic development is desirable. Salary commensurate with ability. Write or phone phone

GLASER-STEERS CORPORATION

2 Main Street, Belleville, New Jersey

When Answering BOX NUMBERS

to expedite the handling of your correspondence and avoid confusion, please do not address a single reply to more than one individual box number. Be sure to address separate replies for each advertisement.

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wishes to engage a

SENIOR ELECTRONIC SPECIALIST

to conduct antenna, filter, converter, research and development particularly at television frequencies. Applicant must possess scientific qualifications together with considerable manufacturing and field experience and a proven record of accomplishments. Must be imaginative, capable of original thinking and able to work with minimum supervision. Frankly, we are looking for an unusually good man and an attractive salary will be offered the right ap-Write stating qualifications and plicant. record.

REPLIES (Box No.): Address to office nearest you NEW YORK: 330 W. 42nd St. (36)

CHICAGO: 520 N. Michigan Ave. (11) SAN FRANCISCO: 68 Post St. (4)

POSITIONS VACANT

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER-3-4 years experi-ence, for instrumentation in Medical Elec-tronics. Analytical leaning required. Experi-ence with direct-coupled circuitry, transducers, computers, development of precision measuring devices desirable. Supervise well-equipped shop, several projects now operating. Some maintenance. Opportunity advanced study, good tenure, association biophysicists. Write details to Inst. Section, Dept. of Medleine. Johns Hopkins Univ. & Hospital, Baltimore 5, Md.

PATENT ATTORNEY with training in elec-tronics or electrical engineering and law. Should have degrees from recognized university and be a member of Bar. Prefer young man with good scholastic record having two to three years patent experience with law firm or corporation or an examiner with 3-4 years Patent Office experience. Should be capable of preparing patent applications and making in-fringement and validity studies. Stable em-ployment, desirable salary and attractive employee benefits. Send full details of training and experience in reply. Corporation located in Western New York. P-5037, Electronics.

POSITION WANTED

ELECTRONICS PATENT Attorney, approxi-mately four years patent law plus over five years engineering experience, presently hand-ling all electronic patent matters for large corporation. outstanding scholastic record, de-sires to relocate. PW-4881, Electronics.

SELLING OPPORTUNITY WANTED

SALES REPRESENTATIVES Engineers are seeking additional lines in electronics and al-lied fields. Metropolitan N. Y. location. Or-ganization offers over 20 years experience in field. RA-4191, Electronics.

ENGINEERS

LOCATE IN THE

Healthful Southwest

WITH ATOMIC WEAPONS INSTALLATION

Mechanical Engineers, Electronics and Electrical Engineers, Physicists, Mathematicians, Specifications Engineers, and Technical Writers. A variety of positions in research, development and production open for men with Bachelors or advanced degrees with or without applicable experience.

These are permanent positions with Sandia Corporation a subsidiary of the Western Electric Company, which operates the laboratory under contract with the Atomic Energy Commission. The Laboratory offers excellent working conditions and liberal employee benefits, including paid vacations, sickness benefits, group life insurance and a contributory retirement plan.

Albuquerque, center of a metropolitan area of 150,000, is located in the Rio Grande Valley, one mile above sea level. Albuquerque lies at the foot of the Sandia Mountains which rise to 11,000 feet. Cosmopolitan shopping centers, scenic beauty, historic interest, year 'round sports, and sunny, mild, dry climate make Albuquerque an ideal home. New residents experience little difficulty in obtaining adequate housing in the Albuquerque area.

> Make application to the PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT DIVISION

SANDIA Corporation

SANDIA BASE ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.





Offers attractive opportunities to engineers experienced in the missiles field. If technological impact and challenge to ability are features you look for in an assignment, study these classifications and "square off."

SENIOR and JUNIOR ENGINEERS for:

Package Design Microwave Design and Development Radar Design and Development Auto-Pilot Design and Development Instrumentation Development **Control Systems** Servomechanism Design and Development Systems Analysis and **Synthesis Fire Control Computation** and Development Reeves Electronic Analogue Computers Aircraft Antenna and Radome Design Laboratory Testing and Evaluation CONTACT: TECHNICAL PLACEMENT SUPERVISOR MCDONNELL AIRCRAFT CORPORATION BOX 516, ST. LOUIS 3, MISSOURI You'll Like Working for M.A.C.!



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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

forge the KEY to America's future in the AIR take YOUR place . . . with GOODYEAR AIRCRAFT

The continued and steady growth of established research and development projects presents a number of unusual opportunities for outstanding and experienced men.

SCIENTISTS

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Positions are available in our organization for qualified personnel in the following fields:

- Electrical Systems
- Circuit Analysis
- Analog Computers
- Servomechanisms
- Test Equipment
- Structures
- Aerodynamics
- Applied Mathematics
- Electronics
- Physics

- Stress Analysis
- Flight Test
- Missile Design
- Dynamics
- Microwaves

Openings also exist for welding engineers, civil engineers, and mechanical engineers with experience in metals fabrication; and for personnel with ability and experience in technical editing, art, and motion pictures.

Positions are available at several levels, and inquiries are also invited from recent graduates. Salaries are based on education, ability, and experience. Liberal salary, vacation, insurance, and retirement plans are yours if you qualify.

If YOU are interested in a secure future, write, giving full details, to

Mr. C. G. Jones, Salary Personnel Department.



GOODYEAR AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, 1210 Massillon Road, Akron 15, Ohio ELECTRONICS – September, 1952





Buffalo 7



who are concerned with the future of their careers

Are you in a "dead end" JOB with no chance to move forward?

Would you like work that challenges your creative thinking and skills?

Is your present position limiting your opportunity for the complete expression of your talents in electronics?

Do you and your family worry about your career, or where you live now, or about security and your future?

If the answer is "yes" to one or more of these questions-then you should send for a free copy of RCA's new booklet CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY, The Role of the Engineer in RCA.

This 36-page, illustrated booklet, just off the press, will show you the splendid opportunities offered by RCA to put your career on the upswing. See how, as part of the RCA team, daily contact with the

best minds in various fields of electronics, and with world-renowned specialists will stimulate your creative thinking.

For graduate engineers who can see the challenge of the future, RCA offers opportunities for achievement and advancement that are legion. Send for a copy of CHALLENGE AND OPPORTU-NITY, The Role of the Engineer in RCA. It is yours free for the asking.



SEARCHLIGHT SECTION



• "Flying Typewriter"

Rapid expansion of non-military activity assures continued employment with excellent working conditions and opportunities.

Send resume of experience to:

Chief Engineer

POTTER INSTRUMENT CO., INC. 115 Cutter Mill Road

Great Neck, N.Y.

Our position requires a BS in EE or equivalent, and two to three years of electronic engineering experience. Applicants with, or without sales engineering experience will be considered. Please forward resume to:

BOONTON RADIO CORPORATION BOONTON, NEW JERSEY

September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

EXPERIENCED ELECTRON

GUNMAN TO RUN GUN

DEPARTMENT OF LARGE

CATHODE RAY TUBE PLANT

ALSO FIRE SETTING ENGINEER WITH COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE OF CEILING AND STEM MAKING TECHNIQUES

NATIONAL VEDO CORP. 3019 W. 47th St.

Chicago, 32



ELECTRONICS — September, 1952

ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS **& PHYSICISTS**

OUR STEADILY EXPANDING LABORATORY OPERATIONS ASSURE PERMANENT POSITIONS AND UNEXCELLED OPPORTUNITY FOR PROFESSIONAL GROWTH IN

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

GUIDED MISSILES

TELEVISION

ELECTRONIC NAVIGATION SOLID STATE PHYSICS VACUUM TUBES

RADAR

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO CAPEHART FARNSWORTH CORP. FORT WAYNE, IND.



Responsible positions in mechanical, electrical or electronic engineering, physics or engineering physics for advanced development and design of special equipment and instruments. Prefer men with minimum of two years' experience in experimental research design and development of equipment, instruments, intricate mechanisms, electronic apparatus, optical equipment, servomechanisms, control devices and allied subjects. Positions are of immediate and permanent importance to our operations. Southwestern location in medium sized community. Excellent employee benefits. Reply by letter giving age, experience and other qualifications. All applications carefully considered and kept strictly confidential.

Ind. Rel. Manager, Research & Development Dept.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY Bartlesville Oklahoma

GERMANIUM DIODES PRODUCTION ENGINEER

Permanent position with excellent opportunity for man thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of germanium Diodes. Well established manufacturer located in NY Metropolitan area. Send complete resume including salary requirements.

P-5005, Electronics 330 W. 42 St. New York 36, N. Y.

STANDARDS ENGINEER

To establish and direct engineering and manufacturing standards program for the manufacture of military and commercial electronic equipment, Education required: BS in ME or EE or equivalent. Experience: 6 years minimum in electrical engineering or manufacturing including at least 2 years as standards engineer.

P-4866, Electronics 1111 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 17, Calif.

ENGINEERING TECHNICAL WRITERS and EDITORS

at DU MONT LABORATORIES

DU Mont requires technical writers and editors to prepare instruction book manuscripts on Cathode-ray Oscillographs, re-cording cameras, commercial and military electronic instru-ment equipment.

Qualifications

Editor-Writer __ Degree in EE, electronics or physics plus practical electronic experience (including technical writing) required. Teaching experience helpful.

Technical Writer _ De. gree preferred but not required provided applicant has good grounding in electronic circuits. Writing experience desirable but will train recent electronic engi-neering graduates.

Company-paid benefits include hospi-talization, surgical-medical benefits, and life insurance. Moving expenses paid for qualifying applicants. FOR A SECURE FUTURE AND TECHNICALADVANCEMENTS APPLY:

ALLEN B. DU MONT LABORATORIES, INC.

Mr. G. A. Kaye 35 Market Street, East Paterson, N. J. or call Mulberry 4-7400

JUNIOR ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS

Positions now available for Junior Engineers with leading west coast manufac-turer of military and long range civilian electronic equipment. BS degree in EE necessary with option in Electronics. No previous experience required.

Please reply to P. J. Lynn, Pacific Division,

BENDIX AVIATION CORPORATION 11600 Sherman Way CALIFORNIA

NORTH HOLLYWOOD



September, 1952 --- ELECTRONICS

SEARCHLIGHT SECTION



The National Union Research Division offers opportunities to men interested in Permanent Positions with excellent future prospects.

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There are several openings on our research staff in the fields of Specialized Vacuum Tube Development and Electronic Circuit Design.

ENGINEERS PHYSICISTS TECHNICIANS

.... Are invited to inquire regarding these positions.

- Benefits include:
 - Free Hospitalization
 - Medical Surgical Plan • Free Life Insurance
 - Profit Sharing Plan
 - Paid Vacations
 - Paid Holidays
 - Merit Salary Reviews
 - Excellent Working Conditions

NATIONAL UNION **RESEARCH DIVISION** 350 Scotland Road

TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT & PARTS

New-W.E. F1W Handsets w/Rubber Cord and PL47 PlugEach	\$ 7.50
New-TS9 Handsets w/flip switch Each	6.50
Reconditioned EE8 Field Telephone in Stained Leather bagsEach	18,50
New R-M 29A Remote Control Units, Export PackedEach	16.00
Reconditioned Upright Desk Tele- phones (for intercoms, extensions, etc	2.95
New Weather Proof Commando Cook Pole Jacks Each	1.00
New Rubber Cords w/PL47 Rubber Jacketed Plugs Each	.90
New Jacks (Double Break) to take PL47 PlugEach	.6(
New Receiver and Transmitter Ele- ments (like and interchangeable with W.E. HA1 and F1) for tele- phone hand sets	1.0
New W.E. F1 TransmittersEach	1.3
New W.E. HA1 Receivers Each	1.50
New W.E. UA38 RelaysEach	1.7
New W.E. B-365 Relays Each	1.7
Terms: Check with Order—FOR Brooklyn	NV
Check with Grues—F.O.D. DIOORIVI	
EASTERN TELEPHONE	CO.

323 Vanderbilt Ave.

SALES ENGINEER

Old established Toronto firm in radio and Old established Toronto firm in radio and electronics industry requires the services of a sales engineer, with college degree in Communications Engineering or Electronics, to handle one of the world's leading lines of laboratory test equipment. Should have at least two or three years practical engi-neering experience. Must have ability to meet and handle people. Permanent posi-tion. Live in Toronto, but willing to travel throughout Canada. Please submit all pertinent information, including salary required to: pertinent in required to:

SW-4736, Electronics 330 W. 42 St., New York 36, N. Y.

SEARCHLIGHT SECTION



STAVID ENGINEERING, INC. has openings for Graduate ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS Experience in Design and Development of Radar and Sonar necessary. Broad knowledge of Search and Fire Control Systems; Servo Mechanisms, Special Weapons, Microwave, Antenna and Antenna Mounts, etc. Mechanical Engineer should have ex-perience in packaging of Electronic Equipment to Gov't specifications including design of complex cabinets, shock mount and sway brace structures, Servo Mechanisms. Positions are available in Field Service and Technical Writing. Liberal personnel benefits including life, sickness and accident insurance, and a worthwhile pension system. Paid holidays and vacations. **Personnel Office** 200 W. Seventh St. Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Plainfield 6-4806 AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION

of

GENERAL MOTORS Corporation

PRECISION INSTRUMENT PLANT

Positions now available for highest caliber personnel in the field of airborne automatic electro-mechanical control equipment.

MECHANICAL DESIGN ENGINEERS Electronic Engineers Servo Engineers Electronic Designers Mechanical Designers

New and expanding division of an established firm with 20 years of successful experience in the instrument field. Work involved deals with the manufacture and development of highly complex equipment of the most advanced type.

Write or Apply

AC Spark Plug Division GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION 1925 E. Kenilworth Place Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

PHYSICISTS . . . NEW FRONTIERS TO CONQUER

Enjoy great opportunities for personal satisfaction and advancement . . . help keep our nation strong and free . . . investigate the following openings with TRACERLAB, the foremost commercial firm in the field of NUCLEONICS.

Positions are available for PHYSICISTS with training in . . ELECTRONICS . . . CLASSICAL PHYSICS . . . SOLID STATE PHYSICS . . . NUCLEAR PHYSICS.

Openings exist at several levels and require Bachelor's or Advanced Degree with or without industrial experience. If you feel that you are qualified, we'll be glad to hear from you. Please write:

Industrial Relations Department

TRACERLAB, INC. 130 HIGH STREET BOSTON 10, MASS.

WANTED TWO ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS

Excellent positions in expanding corporation for men who can take charge of developing electronic equipment for the geophysical field. Practical experience, preferably geophysical, in low-frequency amplifier and filter design, recording oscillograph design, and at least a B.S. in E.E. required. These are top opportunities for men with initiative.

Reply, in full detail, to

Administrative Engineer

Century Geophysical Corporation 1333 North Utica Tulsa, Oklahoma

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

Small, progressive organization has an immediate opening for a recent graduate with some experience in electro-mechanical instruments. This is a permanent position with a definite future. We don't promise you the highest rates possible, but you will receive a good salary to start, and we assure you the opportunity for better pay as your job advances. We also have a liberal program of company benefits. Please contact:

Mr. C. J. Paul, INTERNATIONAL

PROJECTOR CORP. 55 La France Ave., Bloomfield, N. J. Telephone: Bloomfield 2-8052

TELEVISION ENGINEERS

We need experienced (RF experience preferred) development engineers for a permanent expansion of our engineering department. Excellent opportunity with successful expanding 2D year old AAA-1 company. Many benefits, including retirement and profit-sharing.

P-4982, Electronics 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, III.

September, 1952 — ELECTRONICS


PE 218 Leland Electric

Output: 115 VAC; Single Phase; PF 90; 380/500 cycle 1500 VA. Input: 25-28 VDC; 92 amps; 8000 RPM; Exc. Volts 27.5.\$39.95 ea. BRAND NEW

16486 Leland Electric

Output: 115 VAC; 400 Cycle; 3-Phase; 175 VA; 80 PF. Input: 27.5 DC 12.5 amp;

PIONEER 12130-3-B

Output: 122.5 VAC; 1.15 amps, 400 cycle single phase, 141 VA. Input: 20-30 VDC, 18-12 amps. Voltage and frequency regu-lated

5 RPM GEAR HEAD MOTOR



Mfg. RAE., Type 7519, 115 Volts AD, DC. Fractional HP, Overall dimension:\$12.95 ea. 5 1/2 " Lots of 10.....\$11.95 ea.

METERS

MICROPOSITIONER

Barber Colman AYLZ 2133-I Polarized D.C. Relay: Double Coil Differential sensitive; Alnico P.M. Polarized field, 24V contacts; 5 anups; 28 V. Used for remote positioning; synchronizing, control, etc......\$12,50 ea.



VEEDER ROOT COUNTER MODEL S-1

arm r 10 for \$17.50

6 RPM GEAR BOX MOTOR

110 Volt, 60 cyc., Single Phase; Ratio-544:1; Mfg. by Merkle-Korff Gear Co., Overall dimensions approx. 31/2" x 3 1/2 "

WESTINGHOUSE HYDRAULIC TRANSMISSION



Idealashydraulic torque converters. Contains hydraul-



ed. Noiseless, ideal for exhaust and cool-



Prices subject to change without notice

INVERTERS



10563 LELAND ELECTRIC Output: 115 VAC; 400 cycle; 3-phase; 115 VA; 75 PF. Input: 28.5 VDC; 12 .\$80.00 ea. amp.



SERVO MOTOR 10047-2-A; 2 Phase; 400 Cycle; with 40-1 Reduction Gear \$10.00 ea.

PIONEER TORQUE UNITS

BLOWER ASSEMBLY

Volt. 400 Cycle. Westinghouse Type 17CFM, complete with capacitor. 812.50 ea. 115 Vo FL, 1 New ...

Single

 AIRESEARCH: AC Induction. 200 V; 3

 Phase, 400 Cycle, 2 H.P.; 11,000 RPM; 8

 amps
 \$79,50 en

 AIRESEARCH: AC Induction, 200 V; 3

 Phase, 400 Cycle, 12 H.P., 6500 RPM; 15

 amps

 \$25,00

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 State

 State

 AIRESEARCH: AC Induction, 200 V; 3

 Phase, 400 Cycle, 12 H.P., 6500 RPM; 15

 amps

 \$25,00

 V; 3 M; 1.5 \$25.00

SYNCHRONOUS SELSYNS volt, 60 cycle, .ss cased, approx. dia. x 6" long. g, by Diehl and dix brass Mfg. b Bendix

Quantities Available

SYNCHROS

 STNCHROS

 IF Special Repeater (115V-400 Cycle) \$15.00 ea.

 2JIF3 Generator (115V-400 cyc.)..\$10.00 ea.

 5CT Control Transformer; 90-50 Volt; 60 Cyc.

 55 Motor (115/90 volt—60 cyc.)..\$60.00 ea.

 56 Generator (115/90 volt—60 cyc.)

 56 Generator (115/90 volt—60 cyc.)

 57 Control Transformer; 90-50 Volt; 60 cyc.)

 56 Generator (115/90 volt—60 cyc.)

 56 Generator (116/90 volt—60 cyc.)

 570.00 ea.

 570.00 ea.

5SDG Differential Generator (90/90 volts

12116-2-A PIONEER

Output: 115 VAC; 400 cyc; single phase; 45 amp. Input: 24 VDC 5 amp...\$90.00 ea.

10285 LELAND ELECTRIC

Output: 115 Volts AC, 750 V.A., 3 phase, 400 cycle, .90 PF, and 26 volts, 50 amps, single phase, 400 cycle, .40 PF. Input: 27.5 VDC. 60 amps, cont. duty, 6000 RPM, Voltage and Frequency regulated...\$195.00

94-32270-A LELAND ELECTRIC



(Approx. size overall) 3%" x 1%" diameter) Delco-Type 5069230: \$27.5 volts; DC; 145RPM \$19.95 ca. \$27.50

POWER RHEOSTATS



Standard Brands: 5 Ohms; 100 Watt; 4.48 amps 100 Ohms; 100 Watt; 1.0 amp. Boxed, Brand New with Knob \$2.50 each — or — \$25.00 per Doz.

SMALL DC MOTORS

SMALL DC MOTORS (Approx. size... 4" long x 1¼" dial.) General Electric Type 5AB10AJ37; 27 volts, DC; .5 amps, 8 oz inches torque; 250 RPM; shunt wound; 4 leads; reversible...\$12.50 ea. General Electric. Mod. 5BA10FJ35; 12 oz inches torque, 12 V DC, 56 RPM, 1.02 amp. \$15.00 ea. General Electric-Type 5BA10AJ52C; 27 volts, DC; .5 amps, 8 oz. inches torque; 145 RPM; shunt wound; 4 leads; reversible \$12.50 ea.

SENSITIVE ALTIMETERS



Pioneer Sensitive altimeters, 0-35,000 ft. range . . . cali-brated in 100's of feet. Baro-metric setting adjustment. No hook-up required . . . \$12.95 ea.

PIONEER GIRO FLUX GATE AMPLIFIER Type 12076-1.A, complete with tubes \$27.50 ea.

MOTOR GENERATORS G.E. Model 5LY77AB1, Input: 115 volts D.C.; 1½ H.P. motor: 13 amp; 3600 RPM; shunt contact regulated. Output: 115 Volts A.C. 60 cycles; KVA .06; shunt self excited. \$129,000 ea.

MG-183, Input: 70 Volts DC, 5.4 amps., 1/3 H.P., 3500 RPM. Output: 50 Volts AC, 2.6 amps., 175 cycles, 3 phase, .225 KVA. \$79,00 ea.

PIONEER AUTOSYNS

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AC CONTROL MOTOR

SINE-COSINE GENERATORS



\$15.00 ea. \$15.00 ea.

REPEATERS TRANSMITTERS



September, 1952 ----- ELECTRONICS

GUARANTEED	D. C. ALNICO FIELD MOTOR	DIEHL TYPE FD6-23, 27 vts. 10,000 RPM. DELCO TYPE 5072400, 27 vts. 10,000 RPM.		GENERAL ELECTRIC D. C. SELSYNS	BTJ9-PAB TRANSMITTER 24 VTS. STILL INDICATOR JIAN 0 40 3400 24 24			Input vitage 208 or 230 volts, 60 cycle, 3 hores 21 unter 238 volts, 60 cycle, 3	controls duty, 8 point tap switch, voltmeter ammeter, thermo reset all on front panel.		MISCELLANEOUS	PIONEER MAGNETIC AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY	Saturable reactor type, designed to supply variable voltage to a servo motor such as	CK1, CK2, CK5 or 10047. SPEPRY AS CONTROL UNIT PART No. 644836.	SPERRY AS AZIMUTH FOLLOW-UP AMPLIFIER	рат No. 656030.) SPERY AS DIRECTIONAL GYRO, part No. 656029, 115 и АЛЛ гисі 3 пассо	SPERRY AS PULOT DIVISION INDICATOR, part No. 642262 contrains AY 20.	ALLEN CALCULATOR, TYPE CI, TURN & BANK IND. Dart No. 21500. 28 vts. D. C.	TYPE CI, AUTO-PILOT FORMATION STICK, part No. G108043	PIONEER GYRO FLUX GATE AMPLIFIER, type	. 12076-1-A, 113 Vf. 400 cycle.	ROAD, GREAT NECK, N. Y.	GReat: Neck 4 -114/million	-2140 Western Union address: WUX Great Neck, N. Y.
FULLY	VOLTAGE REGULATOR	LELAND ELEC. CO. TYPE B, CARBON PILE. Input 21 to 30 volts D.C. regulated output 18.25 vts. at 5 amp.	WESTERN ELEC. TYPE BC937B, input 110 to 120 volts 400 cycle. Output variation 0 to 7.2 ohms at 5 to 2.75 amps.	WESTERN ELEC. TRANSTAT, input 115 vts., 400 cycle output adjustable from 92 to 115 vts., rating 5 K.V.A.	AMERICAN TRANS. CO., Transfat input 115 vts., 400 cycle output 75 to 120 vts. or 0 to 45 volts. reting 72 K V A		TACHOMETER GENERATOR	GENERAL ELECTRIC, GEN. TYPE AN5531-1, Pud	mounting 3 phase variable frequency output. GENERAL ELECTRIC, GEN, TYPE AN5531-2, Screw	mounting 3 phase variable frequency output. GENERAL FLECTRIC, IND, 8D113AAA, works in	conjunction with above generators, range 0 to 3500 RPM.		SCANDINAS		I T SPECIAL REFEATER 113 VI. 400 CYCIE. 211F1 GENERATOR, 115 VI. 400 Cycle.	2JIF3 GENERATOR, 115 vt. 400 cycle. 2JIG1 CONTROL TRANSFORMER 57.5 vt. 400	cycle. 2JIHI DIFFERENTIAL GEN. 57.5/57.5 vt. 400	SG GENERATOR, 115 vt. 60 cycle.	5DG DIFFERENTIAL GEN. 90/90 vts. 60 cycle. 5HCT CONTROL TRAN. 90/55 vts. 60 cycle.	SCT CONTROL TRAN. 90/55 vts. 60 cycle.	JADG DIFFERENTIAL GEN. 70/70 VIS. 400 CYCIE	351 GREAT NECK	Telephone	g NE100 U. S. Export License
DELIVERY -	AMPLIDYNE AND MOTOR	AMPLIDYNE, GEN. ELEC. 5AM31NJ18A input 27 vis., at 44 amp. output 60 vis. at 8.8 amp., 530 watts.	MOTOR, GEN. ELEC. 5BA50LJ22, armature 60 vts. at 8.3 amp., field 27 vts. at 2.9 amp. 1/2 H.P., 4000 RPM.	INVERTERS	WINCHARGER CORP. PU 16/AP, MG750, input 24 Vts. 60 amps. output 115 vts., 400 cycle, 6.5 amp., 1 phase.	NOLLIZEK CABOI, ITTE 1494, input 24 Vis. at 36 amps., output 26 Vis. at 250 V.A. and 115 Vis. at 200 V.A., both 400 cycle, 1 phase. PIONEER TYPE 12117, input 12 Vis., output 26	vts. at 6 V.A., 400 cycle. PIONEER TYPE 12117, input 24 vts., output 26	Vis. at 6 V.A., 400 cycle. WINCHARGER CORP., PU/7, MG2500 input 24 Vis. at 160 amo output 115 vts. at 21.6 amo	400 cycle, 1 phase. GENERAL ELECTRIC, TYPE 5D21NJ3A, input 24	Vis. at 35 amps., output 115 vts. at 485 V.A., 400 cycle, 1 phase. LELAND, PE 218. input 24 vts. at 90 amns. out-	LELAND, TYPE D.A. input 28 vts. at 12 amp.	output 115 vts. at 115 V.A., 400 cycle, 3 phase.	PIONEER AUTOSYNS 400 CYCLE	TYPE AY1, AY5, AY14G, AY14D, AY20, AY27D, AY38D, AY54D.	PIONEER AUTOSYN POSITION.	TYPE 5907-17, single, Ind. dial graduated 0 to 360°, 26 vts, 400 cycle.	TYPE 400/-59, augn inc., and graduated U to 360°, 26 vts., 400 cycle. TYPE 4550-2-A, Transmitter, 2;1 gear ratio 26							Write for Catalo
MWEDIATE	A. C. SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS	110 Vt. 60 Cycle Haydon Type 1600, 1/240 Rpm	HAYDON TYPE 1600, 1/60 RPM Haydon Type 1600, 4/5 RPM Haydon Type 1600, 1 RPM	HAYDON TYPE 1600, 1 1/5 RPM TELECHRON TYPE 83, 2 RPM	ILLECTION IT THE BC, 60 KPM HOLTZER CABOT, TYPE RBC 2505, 2 RPM, 60 oz. 1 in. torque.	SERVO MOTORS	CK1, PIONEER 2 ϕ , 400 CYCLE 10047-2-A, PIONEER 2 ϕ , 400 CYCLE, with 40:1	reduction gear. D. C. MOTORS	BODINE NFHG-12, 27 VTS, governor controlled,	constant speed soud KFM, 1/30 A.F. DELCO TYPE 5068750, 27 VTS., 160 RPM, built in brake.	DUMORE, TYPE EIY2PB, 24 VTS., 5 AMP., .05 H.P., 200 RPM.	GENERAL ELECTRIC, TYPE 5BA10AJ18D 27 VTS., 110 RPM. 1 oz. 1 ft. forgue.	GENERAL ELECTRIC, TYPE 5BA10AJ37C 27 VTS., 250 RPM, 8 oz., 1 in. torque.	BARBER COLMAN ACTUATOR TYPE AYLC 5091, 27 VTS7amp., 1 RPM, 500 in. Ibs. torque.	WHITE ROGER ACTUATOR TYPE 6905, 12 VT., 1.3 amp. $1/_2$ RPM, 75 in. lbs. torque.	ENGINE HOUR METER	JOHN W. HOBBS, 'YODEL MI-277 records time up to 1000 hours, nd repeats, operates from 20 40 and						rss 1	

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SEARCHLIGHT SECTION

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• C.D. Ottietane Filter Type IF IS 110/0001/ AC/DO
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- 13-143/ CF N OSCHIOSCOPE
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• I-130A Signal Generator
• A.W. Barber Labs. VM-25 VTVM
• TS-IDA/APN Delay Line Test Set
 TS-19/APQ-5 Calibrator
 CWI-60AAG Range Calibrator for ASB, ASE, ASV
and ASVC Radars
CRV-14AAS Phantom Antenna for Transmitters up
to 400 MC
• 3 CM Pickun Horn Antanna AT 49/ILP So or
• 1-138A Signal Generator-10 am
BC.221 Frequency mater
+ CW_60A BM Eroqueney Meter 10 Ott
Weston Model I D.C. William M. M. S97.50
with leather 10.6. Williameter 150/1500 MA
with leather case\$75.00
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1-82F Selsvn Indicator	\$6.05
SCR-515 compl. w/dynamotor control how	60.50
Amperex 1898 Gamma Counter	0.01
Powerstat (226-115/230V Innut-0.270V out	5.0/
@ 9 amn	27 00
ELMAC 35T Ionization Gauge	37.00
R-7/APS-2 Receiver	5.90
R-T8/APS-15 Receiver	49.50
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RC 1206 CM2 Beasing	40.00
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T-47/ART-13 Transmitter	Quote
Sperti IS21 vacuum relay switch (P/O AN/	2.0010
ART-13)	9.50

PULSE TRANSFORMERS

UTAH	9262 9278 9280	UTAH 9316 9340
G.E. K54J318 G.E. 68G-627 G.E. 68G828 G.E. 68G929G1 G.E. 88G929G1 G.E. K-2469A G.E. K-2469A G.E. K-2469A AN/APN-9 (35; AN/APN-9	9280 1756-501) 1756-502) 2-7251) 32-AW	935(Westinghouse 187.4W2F Westinghouse 232-AW2 Westinghouse 232-AW2 AN/APN-4 Block Osc. Philco 352-7149 Philco 352-7178 Philco 352-7178 Raytheon UX-10066 W.E. D-161310 W.E. D-163247 W.E. D-163225
Westinghouse 13 Westinghouse 16 Westinghouse 17	39DW2F 36AW2F 76AW2F	W.E. D-164661 W.E. KS-9563

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IMMEDIATE AND SD ADG V ORDNANCE-COMMERCIAL												
DELIVERY FROM STOCK 1CT 5DG 6G 2/1F1 C-44968-6 C-78249 DELIVERY FROM STOCK 1F 5F 7DG 2/1G1 C-56701 C-78254 1G 5G 7G 2/1H1 C-56706-1 C-78254 GENERAL ELECTRIC ARMA 1HG SN A 2/1H1 C-69405-2 C-78411 1SF 5F P 01547 C-69405-2 C-78414												
CONTROL INSTRUMENT BENDIX FORD INSTRUMENT KETAY	5B SCT SYNCH	55G M 6CT N	2J5D1 2J5HA1 SYNCH	C-69406-1 C-77610 TRO BLOWN FUSE	C-78415 C-78670 C-79331 INDICATORS							
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BUSHING

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1/2 LB

1/4 1/2 LB 1/4

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V4 V2 LB V2 LB V4 V2 LB

³/8 1/4 1/2 LB 3/8

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LB

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100,000 Carbon Potentiometers available for Immediate Delivery.

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Explanation of Tapers U-Linear A-Audio B-Reverse Log

xplanation of Letters L.B.-Locking Bushing A.S.-Added Shaft S.D.-Screw Driver Slot





OHMS

eters at 10¢ each. BUSHING



SYLVANIA DIODES

$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $				ype EB-	/2 Watt,	GB-1 V	/att, H	IB-2 Watt	s				
ROTARY 16 4,700 470,000 12,000 ELECTRONIC 10 Grace Avenue, Great Neck, N.Y. PRICE SCHEDULE Variage Tol. Per Type Per Type Per Type Variage Tol. Per Type Per Type Per Type Variage Tol. Per Type Per Type Per Type	UG CONNE	Type Price IN 21 \$.9. IN 21A 1.2 IN 23A 1.9 IN 23A 2.2 IN 23A 2.2 IN 34A .9 UG 12/U 1.0 UG 15/U 1.0 UG 21/U 1.0 UG 245/U 1.0 UG 2645/U 1.0 UG 2645/U 1.0 UG 262/U 1.0 UG 290/U 1.0 UG 290/U 1.0 UG 262/U 1.0 UG 290/U 1.0 UG 290/U 1.0	 1/2 V 0HMS 0 0 22 2 4 2 7 2 4 2 7 3 39 3 9 4 7 3 39 4 7 8 20 3 30 3 470 5 60 8 20 5 60 8 20 1,000 1,500 1/2 10 13 	<pre>ype EB-</pre>	10 % oHMS 82,000 100,000 120,000 150,000 150,000 270,000 330,000 470,000 560,000 1. Meg. 1.2 Meg. 1.5 Meg. 1.5 Meg. 1.5 Meg. 1.5 Meg. 4.7 Meg.	CHANS 22 24 27 30 47 56 68 100 220 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 2	OHMS 5,100 7,500 8,200 13,000 15,000 18,000 43,000 47,000 75,000 00,000 50,000 60,000 20,000 70,000 43,000 43,000 47,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 60,000 20,000 70 880 100 200 400 800 900 800 900 800 900 800 900 800 900 800 900 800 900 800 900 800 900 800 90	B-2 Watt OHMS 620,000 680,000 1.2 Meg. 1.8 Meg. 2.7 Meg. 3.3 Meg. 5. Meg. 6.8 Meg. 7.5 Meg. 16. Meg. 16. Meg. 33,000 39,000 70,	s 1 V ohms 22 24 43 47 62 100 130 150 200 330 680 820 2 W 22 47 56 82 120 220 330 390	xATT ± s oHMs 1,500 2,200 3,000 2,200 3,000 2,200 3,000 62,000 75,000 15,000 240,000 240,000 xATT ± 470 680 1,800 2,700 3,900 4,700 5,600 6,800	5 % oHMS 360,000 430,000 470,000 560,000 750,000 1. Meg 3. Meg 12. Meg 15. Meg 10 % 12,000 56,000 150,000 390,000 1.2 Meg 2.7 Meg	2 WAT 0H/ 10 10 13 35 56 82 122 2770 470 680 1,500 2,700 4,300 1.2 Meg. 1.6 Meg. 2.7 Meg. 3.3 Meg. 3.3 Meg. 3.3 Meg. 3.3 Meg. 4.7 Meg. 6.8 Meg. 7.5 Meg. 8.2 Meg. 9.1 Meg. 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 ± 5 % AS OHMS 5,600 7,500 10,000 15,000 18,000 22,000 27,000 39,000 56,000 62,000 180,000 130,000 1. Meg. 11. Meg. 13. Meg. 15. Meg. 16. Meg. 18. Meg. 12. Meg. 22. Meg.
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SALES Call GReat Neck 2-0902 ½ wait 5% 08 .075 .07 1 wait 10% 06 .055 .05 1 wait 10% 10 .073 .07 1 06 .055 .05	ELECTRONIC SALES	10 Cal	Grace /	Aven t Neo	ue, G :k 2-(rea1	Ne	ck, N	Υ.	Wattage 1/2 Wat 1/2 Wat 1/2 Wat 1 Wat 1 Wat	10 Tol. Per t 10% t 5% t 10% t 5%	0-499 500-999 Type Per Type .04 .037 .08 .075 .06 .055 .12 .11	1000 & Up Per Type .035 .07 .05 .10

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400 CYCLE HIGH FREQUENCY MG UNITS

LOUIS-ALLIS 3 UNIT MG SET. Consists of 5 HP motor operative at 220/440-3-60 directly coupled to al-ternator with output of 115 volts. 1 ph., 400 cyc. and with exciter unit all mounted on steel base.

motor operative at 220/440-3-60 directly coupled to alternator with output of 115 volts. J ph., 400 cyc. and with exciter unit all mounted on steel base.
 Price.
 AMERICAN 400 CYCLE SETS. A precision built motor openetator set ideal for laboratory test work. Contrastors of 10 H.P. motor directly connected to alternator with output of 5 KVA. 120/208 Volts. Three phase. 400 cycles with electronic exciter—voltage regulator. Prequ variation = 15%; Voltage variation = 15%; Total Ammonic cont. 1.2%; Pitter P. Input 28 VDC. 160 Ammonic exciter—voltage regulator. Prequ variation = 1.2%; Pitter P. Input 28 VDC 160 Ammonic cont. 1.2%; Pitter P. Input 28 VDC 160 Ammonic exciter—voltage regulator. Prequ variation = 1.2%; Pitter P. Input 28 VDC 160 Ammonic cont. 1.2%; Pitter P. Input 28 VDC 160 Ammonic cont. 1.2%; Pitter P. Input 28 VDC 160 Ammonic context and voltage regulator on milti-in. Price. S87.00 ONAN 400 CYCLE MG SET. Motor: 220V 3.40 Ocs. V belted to self-excited alternator with output of 4 KVA, 115 Volts. single ph. 400 CYS. Mounted on has with voltage regulator connected. Componenteal brand new this output of 120/208V. 3.400 cyc. 5 KVA. Biternator with output of 120/208V. 3.400 cyc. 5 KVA. Biternator with voltage regulator connected. Price Selfson Otor 10 II.P. operative at 20/440-3-60 Self exc. Self-exc. 106 Notor 115 VJCC. 160 Ammonic of Notor 10 II.P. Operative at 20/440-3-60 Self exc. Self-exc. 106 Notor 10 II.P. 200-580 V belted to self exc. alternator with output of 115 Volts. 6.5 amm. Mew.
 Winchardeger PU-10/AP INVERTER. Type MG750. 100 VINCHARGER PU-10/AP INVERTER. Type MG750. 100 Vinct 28 Volts. 60 ann. Output: 115 volts. 6.5 amm. 559.55 BTH 400 CYCLE MG SETS. Consists of an alternator 59.59.5 BTH 400 CYCLE MG SETS. Consists of an alternator 59.59.5 BTH 400 CYCLE MG SETS. Consists of an alternator 59.59.5 BTH 400 CYCLE MG SETS. Consists of an alternator 59.50 CYA. With output of 115 volts. 6.5 Mon CYLE. Voltage CYLE MASE MODE 115.5 VAN CYLE SANDO 115.5

400 CYCLE COMBINATION I AND 3 PHASE MOTOR 597.50 400 CYCLE COMBINATION I AND 3 PHASE MOTOR GENERATOR. Consisting of 20 IIP Synchronous 220/ 440V. Motor V helied to two self excited alternators, Generator I: Borue 5 KVA 120/208 Volts, 3 Phase, 400 CPS with voltage regulator. Generator II: Onan 4 KVA, 105 Volts, Single ph, 400 CPS with voltage regulators, Motor and both alternators and two voltage regulators are mounted on welded channel from hase complete with motor starting compensator. SPECIAL PRICE \$3175.00

WE CAN SUPPLY MOTOR-GENERATOR SETS TO ANY FREQUENCY SPECIEL TO ANY FREQUENCY SPECIFI-CATIONS AND FOR ANY APPLICATION CONSULT OUR ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

HULIZER-CHODT marter to prevative at 115 VDC. 2.3 amp. Output: 110 Volts, 1.0 amp. 1 ph. 400 CPS. Brand New. PRICE. Solution of the system mounted thereon. 24-28 VDC, 75 amps. Output 115 V. 10.5 Amp. 800 C.P.S. Complete filter system mounted thereon. Price. S22.50

Price \$22.50 INVERTER UNIT PE206A. Input: 27.5 VDC. 28 amp. Output: 80 Volts, single ph. 800 CPS, 500 VA.

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 H.F. MOTOR GENERATOR, G.E. Model 5LY126A4
 Motor: 115 VDC direct connected to Generator 21 32

 VDC, 78 amps, and to alternator 120 VAC 720 cycles, ph. Kw-24
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 BENDIX POWER MG SET. Consists of G.E. 2 11P.
 Rep-Ind, Motor, 115 volts, single phase, 60 cy. directly connected to Bendix alternator with output of 120 volts, 700 cyc., 600 waits and DC output of 14.5 volts, DC, 22 amp.

50 K.V.A. 400~ MG SETS

SU K.Y.A. $400 \approx MG$ SETS We have been fortunate in acquiring a quantity of KATO 400 Cycle Alternators that we have made up into motor generator sets and are thus enabled to offer these at a very attractive price. These sets con-sist of a 75 H.P. Motor operative at 220/440 Volts. 3 Pinase, 60 Cycles, 1750 R.P.M. which are coupled directly to a self-excited alternator with output of 50 KVA, 120/208 Volts, 400 CIS, 3 Phase. These motor generator sets are BRAND NEW and com-plete with compensator for motor starting and field rheostat for voltage output control. Voltage regu-lator can be supplied at \$100.00, additional to price as quoted. We will be pleased to supply complete specifications relative to frequency and voltage vari-ation and harmonic content. \$7450

 Solution
 Solu
 28.5 VDC 17.5 amperes. PRICE.
 5289.00

 BRITISH MADE 500 CYCLE MG SETS. Motor: 2:00

 Volts, 3 PII-50 Cycles. Alternator: 5 K.W. 180 Volts, 27.8 Amp. 50 Cycles. Alternator: 5 K.W. 180 Volts.

 used at 60 Cycle current, Output is 600 cycles, 22C

 Volts. Price

 \$353.00

NORMAND ELEC. CO. (BRITISH MFG.) MG UNIT. Motor: 220 VDC. 8.8 ann. 2 HP. 4200 RPM. directly connected to H. F. alternator with output of cyc. 1200 watts, Exc. 24 VDC. Price. \$70.00

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY FREQUENCY CHANGERS. Type RFS52/BFRS354 Input: 230 Volts, 2 Ph. 60 ex. 3600 RPM, Outnut: 250 Volts, 20 Amps. single ph. 180 Cyc. 5000 VA, 3000 Watts, Brand New, Compact ball bearing units for operation of III-cycle equipment. SIG6.00

WESTINGHOUSE 180 CYCLE ALTERNATORS. 750 V.A. Output: 110 Volts. 3 Phase, 180 C.P.S. 3000 R.P.M. Separately excited at 110 VDC. Price. \$44.00 Also available with huilt-in exciter. Price...\$78.00

SPECIAL PRICE SPECIAL PRICE Altor IV AC 1300-1600 cyc sep exc at 24 VPC 1,25 BHP, 4000 HPM. Made in Canada by Electric Tanner & Equ.

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 PRICE \$49.00
 WESTINGHOUSE HIGH FREQUENCY UNITS. Input: 115 Volts. D.C. 2.7 Amps. Output: 14.4 Volts. 139 Amp. 450-2550 Cycles. Frequency variation is obtained with built-in controller on end of unit. Price. \$48.50
 RLX DUAL GENERATORS. Flange mounted, Output: 500 Watts. 1300-2600 Cycles. also 12-14 VDC. 750
 Watts. Price
 \$25.50

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 Watts, Jour-2000
 Cycles, also larts, Journal, SZ, 50

 Vatts, Price
 SZ, 50

 LECTRIC SPECIALTY HIGH FREQUENCY CON-VERTER UNIT, Primary: 32 VTDC, 16 amperes, 3000

 Relevance of the secondary: 350 volts, 1500

 volts, Ball Bearings, V.A. Single Ph. Bullt-In fra-quency control. Specially Priced at.

 ADJECT OF CONVERTER UNIT. Input: 115 VIN', 34 annos. Output: 140 volts, 1.2 anpus, 350 cycles. Ball bearing. Complete with field rhoostat for 400 cycle output Price

 GREAT LAKES MF CONVERTER UNIT. Input: 220 volts. 3 plase, 60 cycles. Output: 120 volts, single phase, 420 cycles, 2 KW. Also 120 VDC. 35 amps. Price

 Phase, 420 cycles, 2 KW. Also 120 VDC. 35 amps.

 Price
 S390.00.

Price \$330.00. HOLTZER-CABOT MF MG SET. Type MG160. Input: 220.3-60. Output: 110 volts. 3 phase, 460 cycles, 1 KW. Price \$425.00.

LELAND MG SET. Motor: 5 HP, 220/440-3-60. Gen-erator: 120/208-3-400 3 KVA Price \$950.00

DIFFERENTIAL SELSYN SETS

WESTINGHOUSE SPECIAL MOTORS

Type FIRS, 4 pole, open round frame, reluctance type synchronous, sleeve bearings. Motors will operate over a ranke of 51 volts. 3 phase, 17 cycles, to 250 volts, 3 phase, 110 cycles. Pull-in torque of 9 oz. ft. Full load torque of 3 oz. ft. Weight 40 lbs. ench. Price: \$16:90 each. Blueprints of this unit will be supplied load torque of \$16.90 each. upon request.

LOW VOLTAGE EQUIPMENT

 BOGUE LV MG SET. Motor: 10 HP, operative at 220/440-3-60. Generator: 15 VDC, 500 amps. Price
 S575.00.

ESCO LV MG SET. Motor: 5 HP, 220/440-3-60. Generator: 20 VDC, 100 amps. Price.......\$295.00.

MASTER MG SET. Brand new. Motor: 15 HP, 220/440-3-60. Directly coupled to 2 generators: Out-put of 24 VDC, 208 amps. and 12 VDC, 416 amps. With built in exciter. Price. \$900.60.

CENTURY MG UNIT. Consisting of a .75 HI' motor operative at 115/230 volts, single phase, 60 cycles. Out-put: 27 VDC, 9.3 amps., 250 watts. Price......\$85.00.

MASTER MG SET. Motor: 2 IIP. 220/440-3-60. Gen-erator: 28 VDC, 35.7 amps., 1 KW. Price....\$265.00.

WESTINGHOUSE TRANSFORMERS. 550/220/440 Core and Coil type. 200 VA..\$12.75: 500 VA..\$18.85: 750 VA..\$23.75; 1 KVA..\$29.85.

CORNELL DUBILIER VIBRATOR TYPE INVERTER UNITS. Input: 105-125 VDC: Output: 115 VAC, 16, 60 cyc. 65 watts, with built-in relay which automatically starts unit with connected load. SPECIAL PRICE \$9.90

 BACH-SIMPSON
 ELECTRONIC
 INVERTER.
 DC

 input:
 115
 Volts,
 Output:
 Intervention
 MASTER GENERATORS. 12 Volts, D.C. 41.6 amp. 500 watts. Sep. exc. at 125 VDC. PRICE.....\$33.00

BOGUE ELECTRIC AC/DC MG SET. Consists of 7.5 IIP motor in center directly connected to 2 12 volt 160 ann, generators. Will deliver 24 volts at 160 ann, or 12 volts at 320 ann, Condition like new. \$375.00

Price \$375.00

Est. in 1922

266 SUMMER ST.

BRITISH DC/AC MG UNITS. Operate at 100/110 VDC, 4 amps., 3000 RPM. Output: 230 VAC, 87 amp., 50 eye. Wt: 133 bs. Brand new. Price......542.50 With field rheostat for 60 eye. output. Price., \$50.00



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MASS.



SIGMA Type 4AH; 2000 ohms; SPDT 4 ma. pull in, 2.5 ma. hold, 5 prong \$3.95

4 ma. pull in, 2.5 ma. hold, 5 prong plug-in Sigma 41FS7; 2 ma; SPDT: 10,000 ohm; @ #R914 Allied FLD; 8 ma; 1A; 3000 ohm; #R916

B5A ALLEN BRADLEY 24VDC SPST. \$1.95 B5A ALLEN BRAIN 50A 100 ohms #R105 B5A HART Cat. #692R4 SPST 50A, 150 ohms. #R105H B5A SOUARE "D" 24VDC SPST 50 A 1.95 CUTHER HAMMER 6041H36A, 12VDC, SPST 200A 17 ohms #P121 DI CUTEER HAMMER DI-9432181, 24VDC, SPST 200A 50 ohms. LEACH 50300SP, 12VDC, SPST 50A, 25 ohms #P125 LEACH 79733, 24VDC, Dile Make & Broak 50A, and SPST no., 65 ohms #R131 3.95 1.95

 Break 50A, and SPST n.o., 65 ohms
 2.50

 G.F. 499896, Plastic Enclosed, 24VDC
 2.93

 G.F. (299896, Plastic Enclosed, 24VDC
 2.93

 G.F. (29702D116W? Plastic Enclosed, 12VDC, SPST 100A, 30 Ohms #R23B, 5.50
 5.50

 EPTO S17D, 12VDC, SPST 30A, 35 ohms
 2.95

- #R102 RRV RN5, 24VDC SPST 50A, 200 ohms #R224 2.95
- 1.95

- **REAL** RN5, 24VDC SPST 50A, 200 ohms
 1.95

 # P 24 1.95

 GE, CR2800334A3, 24VDC, SPST, 200A,
 50

 50 ohms
 # P 59 R

 GE, CR2800334A3, 24VDC, SPST, 200A,
 5.93

 GE, CR2800334A3, 24VDC, SPST, 200A,
 5.93

 GE, CR2800334A3, 24VDC, 2 switch 9.95

 GE, CR28004343, 24VDC, 2 switch 9.95

 GUARDIAN 34585
 Dual

 24VDC en section: Double Make,
 Break, 100A contacts, 24 ohms

 Break, 100A contacts, 24 ohms
 8.75

 G.E. M291882-1 (No Contacts) 10 12VDC-Micalex Flinner Arm. Re

 Passes at 2VDC #P167
 1.25

 CITLER UAMNER 6041H158A 12
 VDC, SPST no. 50A, 25 ohm #R428, 1.95



Each

BO6D35 24VDC, DPDT. 240 ohm -PO4 BO12D35 24VDC, SPST, double make.
 BO18D35
 2340 On \pm RO6
 1.25

 240 Ohn \pm RO6
 1.25

 BIGD36
 25VDC
 DDDT
 255 ohn \pm R420

 1.55
 BIX-12
 20 of 24VDC
 SP DBLE break
 1.25

 240 Ohm CT \pm R226
 1.25
 1.25
 1.25
 1.25

 35387
 24VDC
 DOUBLE break
 1.25

 BO1932
 12VDC
 S0 ohm Coll & Frame
 1.50

 BO1932
 12VDC
 S0 ohm Coll & Frame
 40

 BOVX3
 1VDC
 SPST. n.o.
 12
 ohm

 \pm R35
 1.50
 1.50
 1.50
 1.50
 1.50

BOVV3 1VDC, SPST. n.o. 1^{22} onto #R35 **BOV13D** 20VDC, Double make & break 550 ohm #R360 **AR** 12VDC SPST n.o. 75 ohm #R429. 1.00 **DIFFERENTIAL** \$893476 DITAL \$600 ohm 2.5 ma. coils. Armature nivoted between poles, all contacts normally open. SPDT 5A. contacts Hi-speed. Suitable for P. p. bridge or balanced circuits where differential ac-tion is required #R362 **5R1-2** 27.5VDC. Double Make & Break. 150 ohms. 9000 Volts Hi-Pot Insulation #P418



Chare 5001; 24vdc; DPDT; 300 ohm; Octal Plug Base; hm; R678 \$5.95



AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC TYPE 13 25 Position; Non-Bridging Wipers; Self Interrupter Springs; Norm. Oper Volts: 24 VDC; Max SOVDC; 0.6 Amps; 30 Oper Ohm.
 Ohm.
 \$15.95

 Two Levels; #R905
 \$15.95

 Three Levels with two wipers; #R906
 16.50

 Six Levels with two wipers; #R908
 17.75

DIFFERENTIALS



Dual 8000 ohm coils, Arma-ture pivoted between poles, all contacts normally open. High-speed. Suitable for P.P. bridge or balanced cir-cuits where differential ac-

tion is required. COOK 11710/613 DPDT, 6 ma., #R605.\$5.95 Allied 803476 SPDT, 2.5 ma., #R418.,\$4.95 ALLIED DSX3 9500 ohm, 4 ma., 2A, 2B, \$5.95

115V AC RELAYS

SIGMA 41FZS7; SPDT, 10,000 ohms #R909 \$2.5. #R909 WARD LEONARD 104-662; DPDT, #1:998 \$3.50 PRICE ELECTRIC Type 1620; DPST N 0, \$2,95
 Id Amp. Contacts
 \$2.95

 BBM #42600; DPST N.O. 10 amp. Contacts
 \$3.25

A.C. SOLENOIDS



GUARDIAN No. 1: 24 VAC. 6 ohms ½ to ½" stroke. 6 oz.-in. #R 804 GUARDIAN No. 4: 115 VAC. 133 ohms ½ to 1½" stroke, 14 oz.-in. #R 805 \$3.95

ALLEN BRADLEY BULLETIN 860. 110 VAC, % to 1" stroke, 2 lb-in pull; ±R942

\$2 50 \$3.50 WARD LEONARD N83 CONTACTOR; 110 VAC, Heavy Duty 5 double make contacts, 3 at 50 Amp, 2 at 30 Amp; 8 Ib-in stroke; #R233 \$10.95



 Allied FID; 8 ma, 1A, 3000 0mm
 1.50

 $\pm R916$ 1.50

 RISM 23024; 6 ma.; 4PST n.o. (4As);
 2.95

 5500 0mm, $\pm R92$ 2.95

 RISM 23025 6 ma.; SPDT, 8000 0hm,
 1.50

 W.E. (Whelock) KS9665 9 ma., 1A,
 1.50

 U.E. (Whelock) KS9665 9 ma., 1A,
 1.50

 Kurman Midget 12 ma., SPDT, 1500
 00m. $\pm R427$

 Ohm, $\pm R427$.98

 Clare Type J (K102) 6 ma., SPDT, 3500 0hm, $\pm R30$ 3.50

 Cooke Type C 4 ma., 1A, 6500 0hm,
 3.50

 HR596 aire B11613 (K101) 2 ma. SPDT, 6500 ohm, #R588 are A8053 8 ma., 3A, 6500 ohm, Clare A8053 8 ma., 044, #R408 BBM 452-1011; 4 ma., 12.000 ohm; DPDT: Telephone Type: #R685... POTTER-BROMFIELD Type LC; 5000 ohms. 5 ma. SPST N.O. #R230... POTTER-BROMFIELD Type LC; 2500 ohms, 9 ma. SPDT #684...

MINIATURE RELAYS

23025 RBM 48VDC, SPDT, 8000 ohm, 6 ma #R428

Claire

Clare

\$1.75 SIGMA 41F; 12VDC; SPDT: 340 ohm; \$R925 CLARE 8045: DPDT, 300 ohms. 24V D



g e s will



NVERSAl general corp.

2.95

1.50

4.95

3.95

4.95 1.50

1.50

7251 ARC 24VDC. SPDT, 300 ohm #R40



"SEARCHLIGHT SECTION"

The meeting place of Used Equipment Buyers and Sellers



Туре	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Туре	Price	Type	Price	
UG 9/U UG 10/U UG 11/U UG 12/U UG 13/U UG 14/U UG 15/U UG 16/U UG 16/U UG 18/U UG 18 A/U	\$ 1.95 2.75 2.25 1.55 2.25 1.80 1.25 2.75 2.75 2.75 1.75	UG 57/U UG 57 B/U UG 58 A/U UG 59/U UG 59 A/U UG 59 B/U UG 60 A/U UG 60 A/U UG 61 A/U	\$ 2.30 1.85 .80 1.25 2.45 2.15 2.75 2.40 2.25 2.55 2.40	CW 155/U UG 155/U UG 155/U UG 157/U UG 158/U CW 159/U UG 159 A/U UG 160 A/U UG 166/U UG 166/U UG 167/U	\$.63 9.50 8.50 47.50 1.95 2.20 2.20 2.50 47.50 5.75	UG 254 A/U UG 255/U UG 255/U UG 255/U UG 256/U UG 260/U UG 260/U UG 260/U UG 261/U UG 266/U UG 266/U UG 269/U	\$ 3.50 2.85 15.50 15.50 6.50 1.20 1.40 1.20 4.50 3.75	UG 496/U UG 499/U UG 503/U MX 504 UG 505/U UG 505/U UG 506/U UG 526/U UG 530/U UG 5331 U UG 5332/U	\$ 3.50 1.50 50.00 .45 50.00 50.00 3.75 4.50 5.15 6.95 10.00	20
UG 18 B/U UG 19/U UG 19 A/U UG 20 A/U UG 20 A/U UG 20 B/U UG 21 A/U UG 21 A/U UG 21 C/U UG 21 C/U UG 21 C/U UG 21 C/U	1.75 2.25 2.25 1.95 1.95 1.90 1.90 1.25 1.95 1.45 1.75 1.65	UG 83/U UG 85/U UG 86/U UG 88/U UG 88/U UG 89/U UG 90/U UG 91/U UG 91/U UG 92/U UG 92 A/U UG 93/U	1.95 2.80 2.80 1.60 1.95 1.35 1.60 1.95 1.70 1.80 2.25 1.95	UG 173/U UG 173/U UG 174/U UG 180 A/U UG 181 A/U UG 182 A/U UG 185/U UG 188/U MX 195/U UG 201/U UG 202/U UG 202/U UG 204 A/U	.38 20.00 10.00 10.00 1.35 1.30 1.00 4.95 2.75 3.95 3.50	UG 271/U UG 272/U UG 273/U UG 273/U UG 275/U UG 276/U UG 276/U UG 276/U UG 290/U UG 286/U UG 290/U UG 290/U UG 291/U	10.00 25.00 2.55 3.95 7.50 7.50 3.95 4.95 7.75 1.20 1.25 2.20	UG 535/U UG 536/U UG 536/U UG 541/U MX 554/U UG 567/U UG 566/U UG 566/U UG 566/U UG 568/U UG 569/U	4.95 2.45 3.95 2.25 5.50 .55 3.95 3.95 3.95 7.95 6.95 4.95 2.95	Files
UG 22° A/U UG 22 B/U UG 22 C/U UG 23 A/U UG 23 A/U UG 23 A/U UG 27 A/U UG 27 A/U UG 27 A/U UG 27 A/U UG 28 A/U UG 28 A/U UG 29/U UG 29/A/U	1.60 1.50 1.95 1.65 1.75 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75 4.50 3.99 3.99 4.50 1.00	 □ 0 93 A/U □ 0 93 A/U □ 0 94 A/U □ 0 94 A/U □ 0 95 A/U □ 0 95 A/U □ 0 95 A/U □ 0 96 A/U □ 0 96 A/U □ 0 97 A/U □ 0 98 A/U □ 0 98 A/U □ 0 98 A/U □ 0 98 A/U □ 0 90 100 A/U □ 0 101 A/U 	2.25 2.25 1.60 1.95 2.00 2.10 1.95 4.25 3.95 2.50 2.70 2.95 3.75 4.45 4.55	UG 206/U UG 207/U UG 208/U UG 212 A/U UG 213 A/U UG 215/U UG 215/U UG 217/U UG 219/U UG 220/U UG 222/U UG 222/U UG 223/U UG 221/U	2.00 25.00 25.00 3.50 4.10 5.50 14.00 7.50 10.00 43.75 6.50 1.20 2.70	UG 209/U UG 306/U UG 339/U UG 332/U UG 333/U UG 335/U UG 347/U UG 348/U UG 349/U UG 352/U UG 352/U UG 352/U UG 419/U UG 419/U	7.75 2.95 3.75 3.50 6.50 3.75 2.50 1.50 3.50 7.50 9.00 .95 2.95 1.95	UG 571/U UG 572/U UG 573./U UG 602/U UG 603/U UG 625/U UG 625/U UG 625/U UG 628/U UG 634/U UG 931/U UG 932/U	6.95 5.95 7.25 3.00 1.70 7.25 7.25 4.95 3.00 3.00 3.00	
UG 29 8/U UG 30/U UG 32/U UG 32/U UG 34/U UG 35/U UG 36/U UG 36/U UG 37/ A/U UG 38 A/U UG 38 A/U UG 39/U UG 40/U UG 45/U UG 49/U	1.90 2.50 19.00 19.00 19.00 19.00 19.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 5.00 5.00 20.00	b UG 107 A/U b UG 107 B/U b UG 108/U b UG 108/U b UG 109/U b UG 109/U b UG 110/U b UG 111/U b UG 115/U c UG 115/U c UG 113 /U c UG 148 A/U c UG 149 A/U c UG 149 A/U c UG 149 A/U	4.50 4.50 2.90 2.325 2.30 2.90 15.00 2.1! 2.2! 7.50 10.00 2.9! 10.00 2.9! 10.00 2.9! 10.00 2.9!	UG 233/U UG 235/U UG 235/U UG 235/U UG 237/U UG 241/U UG 244/U UG 244/U UG 244/U UG 244/U UG 244/U UG 244/U UG 245/U UG 251/U UG 255/U	18.50 35.50 25.00 3.45 3.95 4.50 2.50 3.10 18.50 18.50 18.50 5.50	UG 422/U UG 423/U UG 473/U UG 478/U UG 478/U UG 479/U UG 482/U UG 483/U UG 483/U UG 484/U UG 484/U UG 491/U UG 492/U UG 493/U UG 493/U UG 495/U	3.25 5.80 1.50 33.80 33.80 4.65 5.80 2.30 6.50 2.25 5.00 7.25 4.75 7.50	MC 10 MC 20 MC 30 MC 40 MC 50 MC 60 MC 70 MC 100 MC 110 MC 120 MC 150 MC 250	onnector .36 .46 .82 .86 .46 .82 .86 .46 .82 .86 .120 1.12 .36 .75 1.50	Sector States
UG 50/0	20.0	S	END F	OR OUR CO	MPLETI	AN CONN	ECTOR	CATALOG	#AN-9	
		345 B			Ţ	20	NJEW		S /	ALES , N.Y.
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PRI—115 V A 60 CY.	С	RANS	SF	OR	M	ERS	STAN A	IDARD I	BRANDS
	-	Specifications	Figure	Mtg. Centers	Weight	H. W. D.	Stock No.	Your Cost	
	20 MA.	400VCT. 6.3V/3M, 6.3/1A	C	1 5/8"x2 8/8"	2½ lbs.	2 ⁸ /4 "x3" x2 ⁸ /8"	7934	\$1.95	ESCHWW
	50 MA.	PRI. 110V./220V. SEC. 600V. CT 6.3V. 3A.	A	21⁄4″	2½ lbs.	3½"x3" x2½"	8006	2.00	
	50 MA	480V. CT 6.3V. CT 2A. 5 OV. 2A. Electrostatic Shield	А	2″x2½″	21/1 lbs.	2 ⁷ /8 [°] x2 ¹ /2 [°] x3 [°]	239	1.80	
R	60 MA.	6.3 5A. 450V. CT	A	2"x2½"	21/2 lbs.	2½"x2½"x3"	60737	1.85	
	90 MA.	550V. CT 6.3V. 3A.	A	2 ¹ / ₂ x2 ⁷ / ₈ x 3 ³ / ₈	5 lbs.	3½ x2% x3%	61433	2.50	D
	120 MA.	PRI. 110 220V. SEC. 550V. CT, 6.3V. 4A.	A	214 x21/8	5 lbs.	4%4 × 3%8 × 2%4	306836	2.95	D
	120 MA	750V 125MA, 5.0V 2A	A	27/8"	7 lbs.	4 ¹ / ₂ "x3" x3 ⁸ / ₄ "	#1196	3.85	N A
C -	200 MA.	800V. CT 5.0V. 3A. 2.5V.	A	3"x3"	14 lbs.	5½ x4½ x3% "	24526	3.95	190
	250 MA.	750V. 6.3V. 9A. 5.0V. 3A	A	3½″ (P)	11 lbs.	3 ⁷ /8"x4 ⁷ /8"x4 ⁵ /8"	8396	5.95	
	305 MA.	768V. CI 5.0V. 6A. 0.3V 6A. (Matched Pair) Plate &	A	3 ¹ /4 x4 ¹ /8 (F) 3	10 lbs. 5 lbs.	5 ¹ / ₄ x4 ¹ / ₂ x3 ³ / ₄ 3 ⁵ / ₈ x3 ⁷ / ₈ x3 ¹ / ₄	3039	(per pair)	
A		Sec. 768V/CT 305 MA.	A	31/4"×41/8"	10 lbs.	5" x45%"x334"	3056	3.25	
~	STANCOR	500 WATTS	F	3" x4"	15 lbs.	45% x37% x514"	P 6141	9.95	E
6	STEPDOWN	220 to 110V50-60 CY	В	3" x314"	8 lbs.	4 ¹ /2"x3 ⁸ /4"x5"	2546	5,95	- P
\int	6.0V.	500 Ohm to Voice	C	23/8"	½ lb	1 5/8 "x1 7/8"x1 1/8"	4096	.50	
111	T. V. Vertica	10-1 Ratio	с	21/8"	1 lb.	2" x2¼"x2"	T-116	1.50	
	Output	20 Watts P.P.	D	31/2"	2 lbs.	2½"x4" x2¼"	36434	1.50	
	6L6 Output	56"x56"		23/8"	½ lb.	11/2"x11/2"x17/8"	6003	.45	C C
(delle	6V6 Output	20 Watts P.P.	D	3 5/16"	2 lbs.	2 ⁸ /4 "x2 ¹ /2"x4"	198G7	.80	
	Auto-Vibrato	50 MA.	C	2 7/16"	½ lb.	2" x2½"x1%"	8415	.85	F
	Auto-Vibrato	r 80 MA.	C	23/8"	2 lbs.	25% x3 x21/8"	7682	1.25	
	Auto-Vibrato	DT120 MA.	E		2.½ lbs.	3"x2%, x2%	6133	1.45 Order \$5.00	D FOB
 ★ SEA RECEIVE ★ Receive Frequency range ★ Measures RF signals divident of the AID-2 can be use ★ More and the anternas, or a vISUAL and AUD originally designed a relation of the air of th	RCH 80 to 300 rom 80 to 300 military, labo the following: -066AFI — H odd detector the calibrated 1 .DC-has three 60 to 2400 cyc MD-60ABG — Les with select TTTINGS, ACC TED RACK for D Technical Ma chest include extra sets spa- teed NEW inal export pace 113-bs	D-2 00 Mcs. 0 Mcs and n Finder to meter, by rs, provide stage pulse and silver scale. stage pulse tate counter signal in- h is opera- les current, Has cavity s spares for re tubes. tade cases. D-2 TELE TELE RE Large CLARE, COOKE, ALL 3 5500 of 3 5500 of 5 5 500 of	Clare Send Us Y Clare Sensitive Clare Sensitive Clare Sensitive Clare Clare Sensitive Clar	IE Control Con	RIC PILE-UPS Dur Quote F Size Relays Iose At MA 22 MA	Price 50 ea. 50 ea.	I-2 Dyn I-2 Dy	115 volts, by Hayd, for timing els. displa bulk pack Stock Special amotor and 12 volts ir volts outp duty cable ter and Brand ne Stock Special Phase Sh Weste I New, or Stock Special on, 1 ampere Voltage Regul	60 cycle. Mfd. Dn. Excellent devices, mod- ys, etc. New, ed. No. C-338 \$2.25 Each Spare Parts put, 150 and 3 ut. 10 ft. heavy by Complete fil- spare parts. W. No. C-111 \$15.50 Each ift Capaciton rn Electric >1.5073 Each \$4.75 Each \$4.75 each ator, 9.95 each
 ★ Other selecting Radio Communicati ★ Communicati ★ 2331 Twelfth Ave. ★ Cable: Communicati ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ 	on Devic NYC Tel:	$\begin{array}{c} \text{for} \\ \text{stocks} \\ \text{ses Co.} \\ \text{27, N. Y.} \\ \text{Ad 4-6174} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$	(A) Horn (B) Norn (C) Sing contr A = Milli	anally closed set te pole double t amps. BC Electr New	of contacts. hrow set of 222 Fulto York 7, Digby 4 HOllis 4	ly Co. Sr. St. -3088 -5033	ep Gener 77 Dyna warehou Aircraft I itors, S s, Poten SEND F OR C	ator Capacito motor uses contain l nstruments, D witches, Rela tiometers, etc OR A FREE C ALL AR MORY	r 2.75 each 15.95 each arge quantitie: ynamotors, Ca hys, Hydraulio ATALOGUE

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Your requirements of large or small quantities of relays can be

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quickly supplied from our huge stock. Wide variety of types, all made by leading manufacturers. Each relay is brand new, inspected and fully guaranteed by Relay Sales.

STANDARD TELEPHONE RELAYS SHORT TELEPHONE RELAYS VDUAL TELEPHONE RELAYS VSLOW ACTING RELAYS VSEALED RELAYS **KOTARY RELAYS MIDGET RELAYS** KEYING RELAYS VDIFFERENTIAL RELAYS VPLATE CURRENT RELAYS **WANTENNA SWITCHING RELAYS** ✓ "BK" SERIES ✓ STEPPERS & RATCHET RELAYS VLATCHING & INTERLOCKING RELAYS MECHANICAL ACTION RELAYS VOLTAGE REGULATORS VOVERLOAD & CIRCUIT BREAKERS VREVERSE CURRENT RELAYS VAIRCRAFT CONTACTORS MOTOR & CONTROL DEVICES VTIMERS VSOLENOIDS



POWER RHEOSTATS
MANA
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
LARGEST VARIETIES OF NEW SURPLUS AT LOWEST PRICES
OIL CAPACITORS LARGE RECTANGULARS SMALL RECTANGULARS
• MICA SILVER G-1-2-3-4
• ELECTROLYTIC FP CANS
AMPHENOL-CANNON AN UG UHE CONVECTORS
LORD SHOCK MOUNTS
BIRTCHER Tube CLAMPS
• JONES PLUGS—SOCKETS BAPRIER STRIPS
• POWER RHEOSTATS
• SWITCHES TOGGLE. ROTARY MICRO, PUSH-MOM.
• POTENTIOMETERS
MOSSMAN LEVER
AIRCRAFT NOISE
RESISTORS GLASS FEPRULE PRECISION
FUSEHOLDERS-MOUNTS
• INSTRUMENT KNOBS
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A A A
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 MINE DETECTOR SCR 625

110 PEARL ST. BOSTON 10, MASS

t.D. Color Type Per 100' Per 100' 01566 Greent Var. Cam. 5.7.5 511.0 01566 Black Extr. Plns. .7.5 54.0 034 Black Extr. Plns. .7.5 54.0 034 Black Extr. Plns. .7.5 53.5 034 Brown Tri. Sat. Glass 3.7.5 32.5 037 Black Var. Cam. 2.10 17.5 089 Black Sat. Glass 1.10 7.0 089 Orange Extr. Glass 1.10 7.0 089 Black Var. Cam. 2.20 18.0 101 Black Var. Cam. 2.55 21.5 101 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27.5 101 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27.5 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 46.0 101 Yellow Dbl. Sat. Glass 5.00 46.0	Size I.D. Color Type Per 100' Per 10' 0156' Great Var. Cam. 51.7 51.1. 0156' Great Var. Cam. 51.7 51.1. 0156' Great Var. Cam. 51.7 51.1. 20 034 Block Var. Cam. 1.7.5 1.3. 20 0.34 Brown Tri. Sat. Glass 3.7.5 3.2. 12 0.89 Black Sat. Glass 1.10 1.7. 12 0.89 Orange Extr. Glass 4.75 42.1 12 0.89 Orange Var. Cam. 2.20 18. 12 0.89 Orange Extr. Glass 5.00 44. 11 101 Black Sat. Glass 5.00 44. 11 101 Pellow Dat. Glass 5.00 45. 11 101 Pellow Dat. Glass 5.00 45. 11 101 Pellow Dat. Glass			SULAI	ED	IUD	1140		
0130 Black Fat. Cam. 1.75 1.5. 0334 Black Yar, Cam. 1.75 1.5. 0334 Black Yar, Cam. 1.75 1.5. 0334 Yellow Yri, Satt. Ghass 3.75 3.5. 0334 Yellow Yri, Satt. Ghass 3.75 3.5. 0345 Pinock Yar, Cam. 2.10 1.7. 0490 Orange Extr. Ghass 1.10 7.6. 0490 Orange Var, Cam. 2.20 18.0. 0590 Orange Var, Cam. 2.20 18.0. 0690 Orange Var, Cam. 2.55 2.1.5 101 Black Var, Cam. 2.50 46.0. 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 46.0. 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.10 46.0. 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.15 7.75 112 Black Var, Cam. 3.15 27.5	.0130 Greent Var Cann. 34.72 745, 0130 Greent Var Cann. 2.75 12, 20 034 Yellow Tri Sat. Glass 3.75 32, 20 034 Yellow Tri Sat. Glass 3.75 32, 20 034 Yellow Yar, Cann. 2.10 17, 12 089 Black Var. Cann. 2.10 17, 12 089 Orange Extr. Glass 1.10 17, 12 089 Orange Extr. Glass 1.20 17, 12 089 Orange Var. Gam. 2.20 14, 12 089 Orange Var. Gam. 2.20 17, 12 089 Orange Var. Gam. 2.20 17, 12 089 Orange Var. Gam. 2.20 17, 12 089 Orange Var. Gam. 2.20 14, 12 089 Orange Var. Gam. 2.20 14, 12 089 Orange Var. Gam. 2.20 14, 13 01 Black Var. Gam. 2.20 14, 14 01 Black Var. Gam. 2.55 24, 15 01 Yellow Ohl Sat. Glass 5.00 44, 16 01 Yellow Ohl Sat. Glass 5.00 44, 17 01 Yellow Ohl Sat. Glass 5.00 44, 18 141 Black Var. Gam. 3.15 27, 18 141 Yellow Cell Extr. 3.15 27, 18 141 Yellow Cell Extr. 3.15 27, 18 141 Yellow Cell Extr. 3.15 24, 19 12 18 Black Var. Gam. 3.45 30, 10 178 Black Var. Gam. 3.45 34, 10 178 Black Var. Gam. 3.45 34, 10 18 144 Yellow Cell Extr. 91as. 1.65 12, 10 178 Black Var. Gam. 3.80 34, 10 178 Black Var. Gam. 3.15 24, 11 198 Black Extr. Plas. 1.85 14, 15 198 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 14, 15 198 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 14, 15 198 White Extr. Plas. 3.16 32, 16 178 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.20 26, 176' 3.125 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.10 27, 16 3. 249 Black Sat. Glass 6.55 61, 3.8' 3.75 Black Nat. Glass 6.55 62, 2.2 278 Black Nat. Glass 6.55 64, 176' 3.125 Haak Neo. Hose 10.00 0 3.47 Yellow Var. Gam. 6.60 62, 3.78' 3.75 Black Sat. Glass 8.90 85, 3.7716' 4.38 Black Extr. Plas. 3.00 25, 1716' 4.33 Black Sat. Glass 8.90 85, 3.78' 3.75 Black Sat. Glass 8.90 85, 3.78' 3.75 Black Sat. Glass 8.90 85, 3.78' 3.75 Black Extr. Plas. 3.00 27, 13/16' 8.13 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.00 27, 13/16' 8.13 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.00 27, 13/16' 8.13 Clear Extr. Plas. 4.00 36, 13/26' 3.75 Bla	Size	I.D.	Color	Var	Type	Per	100	Per N
034 Black Var. Cam. 1.75 13.5 034 Yellow Tri, Sat. Glass 3.75 32.5 034 Brown Tri, Sat. Glass 3.75 32.5 072 Black Sat. Glass 3.75 32.5 073 Black Sat. Glass 1.10 7.0 089 Black Sat. Glass 1.10 7.0 089 Orange Var. Cam. 2.20 18.0 080 Black Var. Cam. 2.25 18.0 101 Black Var. Cam. 2.25 13.0 101 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 60.0 112 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 26.0 114 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 26.0 114 Black Var. Cam. 3.16 30.5 114 Black Var. Cam. 3.65 30.5 1178 Black Var. Cam. 3.65 31.5 <	20 033 Black \bar{v} ar, Cam. 1.75 13. 20 034 Yellow Tri, Sut, Ghass 3.75 32. 20 034 Yellow Tri, Sut, Ghass 3.75 32. 20 034 Perova Tri, Sut, Ghass 3.75 32. 20 034 Star, Glass 1.10 7.1 12 089 Orange Extr, Glass 4.17 4.2 12 089 Orange Extr, Glass 4.75 42. 12 089 Orange Extr, Glass 5.00 46. 111 101 Black Var, Cam. 2.20 18. 111 101 Black Var, Cam. 3.00 46. 121 Black Var, Cam. 3.00 46. 131 Black Var, Cam. 3.15 27. 38 141 Black Var, Cam. 3.15 27. 38 141 Black Var, Cam. 3.15 27. 38 <td></td> <td>.0156</td> <td>Black</td> <td>Extr</td> <td>Plas.</td> <td>24</td> <td>.75</td> <td>5.4</td>		.0156	Black	Extr	Plas.	24	.75	5.4
034 Yellow Tri. Sat. Glass 3.75 32.5 034 Brown Tri. Sat. Glass 3.75 32.5 0472 Black Var. Cam. 2.10 17.5 0490 Black Var. Cam. 2.10 17.5 0490 Black Sat. Glass 1.70 0.89 0range Extr. Glass 4.75 42.5 040 Black Var. Cam. 2.20 18.0 18.0 18.0 7.6 010 Black Var. Cam. 2.20 18.0 48.0 10.1 7.6 010 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 46.0 10.1 Yellow 5.01 66.0 112 Black Var. Cam. 3.10 27.6 3.15 3.15 121 Black Var. Cam. 3.10 27.6 3.16 3.16 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.16 3.16 3.16 3.16 143 Black Var. Cam. 3.16	00 .034 Yellow Tri. Sat. Glass 3.75 32. 20 .034 Brown Tri. Sat. Glass 1.10 17. 2 .089 Rinck Var. Cam. 2.10 17. 2 .089 Rinck Sat. Glass 1.10 17. 2 .089 Orange Extr. Glass 4.15 17. 2 .089 Orange Var. Cam. 2.20 18. 1 .011 Black Sat. Glass 5.00 44. 1 .011 Yellow Col. Sat. Glass 1.40 10. 1 .111 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27. 1.55 1.78 1.65 12. 1 .141 Black Var. Cam. 3.140 10. 10. 11. 10.	20	.031	Black	Var.	Cam.	1	1.75	13.5
.034 Brown Tr. Sut. Glass 3.15 3.15 .012 Black Sat. Glass 1.10 7.0 .089 Orange Extr. Glass 1.17 5.7 .089 Orange Extr. Glass 1.17 5.7 42.5 .089 Orange Var. Cam. 2.20 18.0 .089 Black Sat. Glass 5.00 46.0 .01 Black Kar. Cam. 2.25 1.10 .01 Black Var. Cam. 2.50 46.0 .01 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 46.0 .01 Yellow Cel. Extr. 1.55 2.75 2.35 .138 Black Sat. Glass 5	00 .034 Brown Tri. Sut. Gluss 3.73 34. 4 .072 Black Var. Cam. 2.10 17. 2 .089 Orange Extr. Gluss 1.10 7. 2 .089 Orange Extr. Gluss 1.75 42. 2 .089 Orange Extr. Gluss 4.75 42. 2 .089 Orange Extr. Gluss 4.75 42. 1 .01 Black Var. Cam. 2.20 18.4 1 .01 Black Var. Cam. 2.15 7.1 1 .01 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 46. 1 .01 Yellow Dil. Sut. Gluss 7.50 60. 0 .121 Black Var. Cam. 3.10 20. 1.141 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27. 27. 1.151 Gluss Yellow Yellow 2.4 10.5 1.141 Black Var. Cam. 3.16 3.17 27. 1.141 Gluss Yellow 2.4	0	.034	Yellow	Tri.	Sat. Gl	888	3.75	32.5
0.12 Black Var. Cam. 1.10 7.13 0.09 Drange Extr. Glass 1.75 4.25 0.09 Orange Extr. Glass 1.27 1.62 0.09 Orange Extr. Glass 1.27 1.42 0.09 Black Var. Cam. 2.20 18.0 0.01 Black Var. Cam. 2.13 1.01 101 Black Var. Cam. 2.15 7.5 101 Black Var. Cam. 2.05 4.6. 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 46.0 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 7.50 60.0 101 Yellow Var. Cam. 3.15 27.5 112 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27.5 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27.5 143 Black Var. Cam. 3.16 30.5 144 Black Var. Cam. 3.16 30.5 178 Black Var. Cam. 3.16 30.5 178 Black Var. Cam. 3.16 32.5 178	 1012 Diack Var. Cam. 2.10 2019 Binck Var. Cam. 2.20 2019 Binck Var. Cam. 2.20 2019 Orange Evr. Glass 1.75 42. 42. 43. 44. 44. 45. 45. 46. 47. 47. 48. 48. 49. 49. 49. 49. 40. 40.<!--</td--><td>0</td><td>.034</td><td>Brown</td><td>Tri.</td><td>Sat. Gl</td><td>888</td><td>5.15</td><td>32.5</td>	0	.034	Brown	Tri.	Sat. Gl	888	5.15	32.5
0869 Orange Extr. Glass 4.75 42.5 089 Orange Var. Cam. 2.20 18.0 089 Black Var. Cam. 2.20 18.0 101 Black Var. Cam. 2.20 18.0 101 Black Var. Cam. 2.25 21.5 101 Black Var. Cam. 2.55 21.5 101 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 46.0 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 46.0 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 46.0 112 Black Var. Cam. 3.05 27.5 23.5 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27.5 154 Black Var. Cam. 3.45 30.5 178 Black Var. Cam. 3.45 30.40 31.6 31.6 173 Black Var. Cam. 3.65 32.5 34.6 34.0 178 Black Var. Cam. 3.60	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4	012	Black	Sat	Glass	1	1.10	7.0
089 Orange Var. Cam. 2.20 18.0 089 Black Var. Cam. 2.20 18.0 101 Black Extr. Plas. 1.10 7." 101 Black Str. Plas. 1.10 7." 101 Black Str. Glass 5.00 46.0 101 Yellow Str. Glass 5.00 46.0 101 Yellow Str. Glass 5.00 46.0 112 Black Var. Cam. 2.75 23.5 124 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 26.0 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 26.0 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 30.5 178 Black Var. Cam. 3.60 34.0 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.60 34.0 178 Black Var. Cam. 3.60 34.0 178 Black Var. Cam. 4.60 34.0 178 Bl	2 089 Orange Var, Carm. 2.20 184 1 101 Black Var, Carm. 2.20 184 1 101 Black Var, Carm. 2.20 184 1 101 Black Var, Carm. 2.50 184 1 101 Black Var, Carm. 2.50 44. 1 101 Yellow Sat, Glass 5.00 46. 1 101 Yellow Sat, Glass 5.00 46. 1 101 Yellow Sat, Glass 5.00 46. 1 101 Yellow Dol, Sat, Glass 5.00 46. 1 11 Black Var, Carm. 3.00 26. 1 141 Black Var, Carm. 3.45 30. 1 141 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.40 10. 1 141 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 1 141 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 1 178 Black Extr. Plas. 1.85 14.	2	.089	Orange	Extr	Glass	4	.75	42.5
089 Black Var. Cam. 2.20 18.0 101 Black Sat. Cam. 2.25 21.5 101 Black Var. Cam. 2.55 21.5 101 Black Var. Cam. 2.55 21.5 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 46.0 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 26.0 112 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27.7 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27.7 143 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27.7 144 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27.7 158 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27.6 178 Clearge Var. Cam. 3.80 3.60 178 Black Var. Cam. 3.80 3.61 178 Black Var. Cam. 3.80 3.61 178 Black Var. Cam. 3.61 3.61 178 <td>2 .089 Hlack Var. Cam. 2.20 134. 1. 101 Black Var. Cam. 2.25 134. 1. 101 Black Ext. Plas. 1.10 7. 1. 101 Black Sat. Glass 5.00 44. 1. 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 44. 1. 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 44. 1. 101 Yellow Dil. Sat. Glass 7.50 60. 1. 201 Yellow Dil. Sat. Glass 7.50 60. 1. 12 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 25. 1. 12 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 25. 1. 131 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 25. 1. 141 Yellow V. C. T. 3.15 27. 1. 148 Uhite Extr. Plas. 1.40 10. 1. 178 Uhite Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. 1. 178 Uhite Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 1. 224 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 1. 224 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 64. 3. 249 Black Sat. Jass V. C. 5.25 18. 3. 249 Black Sat. Class 7.00 64. 3. 240 Black Sat. Plass 7.00 64. 3. 240 Black Sat. Plass 7.00 64. 3. 240 Black Sat. Class 7.00 64. 3. 240 Black Sat. Plass 7.00 64. 3. 240 Black S</td> <td>2</td> <td>.089</td> <td>Orange</td> <td>Var.</td> <td>Cam.</td> <td>2</td> <td>2.20</td> <td>18.0</td>	2 .089 Hlack Var. Cam. 2.20 134. 1. 101 Black Var. Cam. 2.25 134. 1. 101 Black Ext. Plas. 1.10 7. 1. 101 Black Sat. Glass 5.00 44. 1. 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 44. 1. 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 44. 1. 101 Yellow Dil. Sat. Glass 7.50 60. 1. 201 Yellow Dil. Sat. Glass 7.50 60. 1. 12 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 25. 1. 12 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 25. 1. 131 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 25. 1. 141 Yellow V. C. T. 3.15 27. 1. 148 Uhite Extr. Plas. 1.40 10. 1. 178 Uhite Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. 1. 178 Uhite Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 1. 224 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 1. 224 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 64. 3. 249 Black Sat. Jass V. C. 5.25 18. 3. 249 Black Sat. Class 7.00 64. 3. 240 Black Sat. Plass 7.00 64. 3. 240 Black Sat. Plass 7.00 64. 3. 240 Black Sat. Class 7.00 64. 3. 240 Black Sat. Plass 7.00 64. 3. 240 Black S	2	.089	Orange	Var.	Cam.	2	2.20	18.0
101 Black Extr. Plas. 1.40 7.40 101 Black Sat. Glass 5.00 46.0 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 46.0 101 Yellow Dil. Sat. Glass 5.00 46.0 101 Yellow Dil. Sat. Glass 5.00 46.0 101 Yellow Dil. Sat. Glass 5.00 46.0 112 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 25.7 124 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 25.6 131 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.40 10.0 141 Yellow Cel. Extr. 3.15 35.7 178 Black Sat. Glass 5.00 34.0 178 White Extr. Plas. 1.65 32.6 178 White Kar. Gam. 1.35 34.6 34.6 178 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 34.6 178 White Extr. Plas. 1.35 34.5 178 </td <td>1 101 Black Extr. Plas. 1.40 7.55 21. 1 101 Black Var. Gam. 2.55 21. 1 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 45. 1 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 45. 1 101 Yellow Dil. Sut. Glass 7.50 60. 0 112 Black Var. Cam. 3.05 27. 1.121 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27. 1.141 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27. 1.141 Yellow Cel. Extr. 7.85 1.40 100. 1.141 Yellow Cel. Extr. 3.45 27. 1.55 27. 1.78 Black Var. Cam. 3.46 34. 34. 1.78 Clear Fit. 1.65 12. 178 Black 3.44 34. 1.78 White Extr. Plas. 1.65 14. 224. 1.64 3.25. 14. 1.98 Black</td> <td>2</td> <td>.089</td> <td>Black</td> <td>Var.</td> <td>Cam.</td> <td></td> <td>2.20</td> <td>18.0</td>	1 101 Black Extr. Plas. 1.40 7.55 21. 1 101 Black Var. Gam. 2.55 21. 1 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 45. 1 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 45. 1 101 Yellow Dil. Sut. Glass 7.50 60. 0 112 Black Var. Cam. 3.05 27. 1.121 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27. 1.141 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27. 1.141 Yellow Cel. Extr. 7.85 1.40 100. 1.141 Yellow Cel. Extr. 3.45 27. 1.55 27. 1.78 Black Var. Cam. 3.46 34. 34. 1.78 Clear Fit. 1.65 12. 178 Black 3.44 34. 1.78 White Extr. Plas. 1.65 14. 224. 1.64 3.25. 14. 1.98 Black	2	.089	Black	Var.	Cam.		2.20	18.0
101 Black Yar, Cum. 5.00 46. 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 46. 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 7.50 60. 46. 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 7.50 60. 46. 112 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 26. 21. 31. 7.57 23. 121 Black Var. Cam. 3.05 27. 23. 24. 24. 24. 24. 3.00 26. 24. 3.00 26. 24. 3.00 26. 24. 3.00 26. 24. 3.00 26. 24. 3.00 26. 24. 3.00 26. 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 3.00 2.00 1.61 3.00 2.00 1.61 3.00 2.00 1.61 3.00 2.00 <td>101 Black Sat. Glass 5.00 46. 11 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 46. 11 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 46. 11 101 Yellow Vis. Sat. Glass 5.00 46. 121 Black Vir. Carm. 3.00 26. 121 Black Vir. Carm. 3.00 26. 131 Black Vir. Carm. 3.00 26. 141 Black Vir. Carm. 3.45 30. 141 Black Vir. Carm. 3.45 30. 141 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. 1518 Black Vir. Carm. 3.80 34. 163 Hak Vir. Carm. 3.80 34. 164 Black Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 165 198 Black Sat. Cleas 7.00 64. 3 2.24 Black</td> <td>1</td> <td>. 101</td> <td>Black</td> <td>Estr</td> <td>. Plas.</td> <td></td> <td>2.10</td> <td>21</td>	101 Black Sat. Glass 5.00 46. 11 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 46. 11 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 46. 11 101 Yellow Vis. Sat. Glass 5.00 46. 121 Black Vir. Carm. 3.00 26. 121 Black Vir. Carm. 3.00 26. 131 Black Vir. Carm. 3.00 26. 141 Black Vir. Carm. 3.45 30. 141 Black Vir. Carm. 3.45 30. 141 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. 1518 Black Vir. Carm. 3.80 34. 163 Hak Vir. Carm. 3.80 34. 164 Black Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 165 198 Black Sat. Cleas 7.00 64. 3 2.24 Black	1	. 101	Black	Estr	. Plas.		2.10	21
101 Yellow Sat. Ghass 5.00 46.5 101 Yellow Dil. Sat. Ghass 5.00 46.5 112 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 25.5 121 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 25.6 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27.7 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27.6 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.45 30.6 141 Yellow Cel. Extr. Plas. 1.40 10.6 141 Yellow Cel. Extr. Plas. 1.40 10.6 143 Black Sat. Glass 6.15 57.9 178 Black Sat. Glass 6.15 57.9 178 Orange Var. Cam. 3.60 34.0 178 White Extr. Plas. 1.65 12.4 198 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 14.5 198 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 14.5	11 101 Yellow Sat. Glass 5.00 46. 11 101 Yellow Dhl. Sat. Glass 5.00 46. 12 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 26. 12 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 26. 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 26. 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 26. 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27. 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27. 158 Black Sat. Glass 6.15 57. 158 Black Var. Cam. 3.45 30. 161 Yar. Cam. 3.80 34. 163 Data Kat. Class 1.65 12. 178 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 164 224 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 64. 178 White Extr. Plas. 2.80 16. 164 224 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 64. 224 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 64. 2.22 18. 3 2.49 Black Sat. Glass <td>1</td> <td>101</td> <td>Black</td> <td>Sat.</td> <td>Glass</td> <td>5</td> <td>5.00</td> <td>46.4</td>	1	101	Black	Sat.	Glass	5	5.00	46.4
101 Yellow Dbl. Sat. Ghass 7.50 60.1 112 Black Var. Cam. 2.75 23.5 124 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 25.7 121 Black Var. Cam. 3.05 27.4 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27.4 141 Black Extr. Plas. 1.40 10.0 141 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.40 10.0 141 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.65 30.1 178 Black Sat. Glass 6.15 37.1 178 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.65 12.1 178 Orange Var. Cam. 3.80 34.1 108 Black Var. Cam. 3.80 34.1 108 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 64.1 224 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 64.1 2349 Black Sat. Glass 1.00 64.1	11 101 Yellow Dhi Sat. Glass 7.50 60. 10 112 Black Var. Cam. 2.75 23. 20 124. Black Var. Cam. 3.00 25. 21 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27. 23. 31 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27. 34 141 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.40 10. 35 141 Yellow Cel. Extr. 3.15 27. 5 178 Black Var. Gam. 3.80 34. 5 178 Orange Var. Cam. 3.80 34. 5 178 Orange Var. Cam. 4.85 12. 5 178 Minte Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 5 108 Black Str. Plas. 1.85 14. 6 124 Black Str. Plas. 3.10 2.55 18.	ii	101	Yellow	Sat.	Glass	5	5.00	46.0
112 Black Var. Cam. 2.75 43. 124 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 25. 131 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27. 141 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 27. 141 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.40 10. 141 Yellow Cel. Extr. 3.15 27. 158 Black Sat. Glass 6.15 57. 178 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.40 10. 178 Black Var. Cam. 3.15 12. 178 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. 178 White Var. Cam. 4.10 37. 178 Hlack Var. Cam. 4.10 37. 178 Hlack Var. Cam. 4.10 37. 178 Black Var. Cam. 4.10 37. 178 Hlack Var. Cam. 4.10 37. 178 Hlack Var. Cam. 4.10 37. 198 Black Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 224 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 224 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 224 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 249 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 64. 249 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 64. 240 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 64. 241 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 64. 242 Black Var. Cam. 5.15 47. 178 Black Var. Cam. 5.6 12. 178 Black Var. Cam. 5.6 12. 178 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 198 Black Extr. Plas. 1.66 64. 240 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 64. 198 Black Extr. Plas. 3.00 26. 107 3125 Black Neo. Hose 10.00 - 347 Black Var. Cam. 6.60 62. 108 375 Black Dbl. Sat. V.C. 320 81. 197 375 Black Var. Cam. 8.60 82. 198 375 Black Var. Cam. 8.60 82. 197 375 Black Var. Cam. 8.60 82. 107 312 Clear Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 107 312 Clear Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 107 312 Black Var. Cam. 8.60 82. 107 313 Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 107 313 Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 108 Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 107 313 Clear Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 108 Clear Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 107 313 Clear Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 108 Clear Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 109 Clear Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 100 Clear Extr. Plas. 12.50 55 5	0 .112 Black Vir, Cam. 2.75 24. 1 12 Black Vir, Cam. 3.00 25. 1 141 Black Vir, Cam. 3.15 27. 1 141 Black Vir, Cam. 3.15 27. 1 141 Black Far, Plas. 1.40 10. i 141 Yellow Celextr. 3.15 27. 1.138 Black Sar, Cam. 3.45 3.15 27. 1.138 Black Sar, Cam. 3.46 3.45 1.178 Orange Var, Cam. 3.80 34. 1.178 Mlack Var, Cam. 3.80 34. 1.18 Black Var, Cam. 3.80 34. 1.18 Black Var, Cam. 3.80 34. 1.18 Black Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 1.224 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 2.24 <td< td=""><td>1</td><td>.101</td><td>Yellow</td><td>Dbl.</td><td>Sat. G</td><td>lass 7</td><td>7.50</td><td>60.0</td></td<>	1	.101	Yellow	Dbl.	Sat. G	lass 7	7.50	60.0
124 Black Var. Cam. 3.45 27. 141 Black Fxtr. Plas. 1.40 10. 141 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.40 10. 141 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.40 10. 141 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.40 10. 143 Yellow Cel. Extr. 3.45 3.57. 178 Black Sat. Glass 6.55 3.57. 178 Black Sat. Glass 1.65 12. 178 Black Sat. Glass 3.60 3.60 178 Black Var. Cam. 1.65 12.4 178 Black Var. Cam. 1.65 12.4 178 Black Var. Cam. 1.65 12.4 178 Black Var. Cam. 1.63 1.64 178 Black Var. Cam. 1.65 1.24 198 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 1.42 22	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0	.112	Black	Var.	Cam.		2.75	23.5
 141 Billack Extr. Plas. 1.40 100. 141 Chan Extr. Plas. 1.40 100. 141 Chan Extr. Plas. 1.65 10. 158 Block Var. Cam. 3.45 30. 178 Black Sat. Glass 6.15 57. 178 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. 178 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. 178 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. 178 White Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. 178 White Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. 178 Black Sat. Glass 6.15 37. 178 Black Sat. Glass 6.15 37. 178 White Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. 178 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 56. 198 Black Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 224 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 224 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 224 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 56. 249 Black Extr. Plas. 2.25 43. 249 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 56. 249 Black Kat. Glass 7.00 56. 249 Black Kat. Glass 7.00 56. 249 Black Kat. Glass 6.55 56. 278 Black Var. Cam. 5.15 47. 278 Black Var. Cam. 5.66 62. 3125 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.00 26. 347 Black Dub. Sat. Glass 6.60 52. 375 Black Dub. Sat. Glass 6.60 32. 375 Black Var. Cam. 3.60 32. 375 Black Var. Plas. 4.00 35. 375 Black Var. Plas. 4.00 35. 375 Black Var. Cam. 3.60 32. 375 Black Var. Plas. 4.00 35. 375 Black Var. Plas. 4.00 35. 375 Black Kat. Glass 6.0 42. 375 Black Kat. Glass 6.0 42. 375 Black Kat. Flas. 4.00 35. 375 Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 35. 375 Black Kat. Flas. 4.00 35.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$,	141	Black	Var.	Cam.		2.15	20.0
141 Clear Extr. Phas. 1.40 10.0 181 Yellow Cel. Extr. 3.15 27.4 188 Black Var. Cam. 3.45 30.3 178 Black Sat. Glass 6.15 57.4 178 Clear Extr. Plass 1.65 12.7 178 Clear Extr. Plass 1.65 12.7 178 White Extr. Plass 1.65 12.7 178 White Extr. Plass 1.65 12.7 178 White Extr. Plass 1.65 12.7 198 Black Var. Cam. 3.60 34.4 198 White Extr. Plass 1.85 14.4 198 White Extr. Plass 1.85 14.4 224 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 64.4 249 Black Net. Glass 6.55 61. 219 Black Neo. Hose 10.00 7.4 2373 Black Neo. Hose 10.00 <td< td=""><td>a 141 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.40 100. B 141 Yellow Cell Extr. 3.15 27. T 158 Black Var. Cam. 3.45 30. G 178 Black Sat. Glass 6.15 57. G 178 Clear Fxtr. Plas. 1.65 12. G 178 Orange Var. Cam. 3.80 34. G 178 White Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. G 178 White Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. G 178 Black Var. Cam. 3.80 34. 5 198 Black Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 5 198 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 4 224 Clear Extr. Plas. 2.65 18. 3 249 Black Extr. Plas. 2.65 22. 278 Black Var. Cam. 6.05 22. 278 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.00 25. 5.16 3.125 16. 3.10 27.</td><td>B</td><td>141</td><td>Black</td><td>Extr</td><td>Plas.</td><td>1</td><td>L.40</td><td>10.0</td></td<>	a 141 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.40 100. B 141 Yellow Cell Extr. 3.15 27. T 158 Black Var. Cam. 3.45 30. G 178 Black Sat. Glass 6.15 57. G 178 Clear Fxtr. Plas. 1.65 12. G 178 Orange Var. Cam. 3.80 34. G 178 White Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. G 178 White Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. G 178 Black Var. Cam. 3.80 34. 5 198 Black Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 5 198 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 4 224 Clear Extr. Plas. 2.65 18. 3 249 Black Extr. Plas. 2.65 22. 278 Black Var. Cam. 6.05 22. 278 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.00 25. 5.16 3.125 16. 3.10 27.	B	141	Black	Extr	Plas.	1	L.40	10.0
141 Yellow Cel. Extr. 3.15 27. 158 Black Var. Gam. 3.45 30. 178 Black Sat. Glass 6.15 57. 178 Clear Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. 178 Orange Var. Cam. 3.60 34. 178 White Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. 178 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 198 Black Var. Cam. 3.60 34. 198 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 224 Black Sut. Glass 7.00 64. 249 Black Sut. Class 7.06 64. 249 Black Sut. Class 6.00 55. 62. 278 Black Sut. Glass 7.00 64. 249 Black Sut. Glass 6.00 2.25 63. 278 Black Sut. Class 6.00 2.27 </td <td>3 .141 Yellow Cel. Extr. 3.15 27. .153 Black Var. Carm. 3.45 30. .5 .178 Black Sat. Glass 6.15 57. .6 .178 Clear Fxtr. Plas. 1.65 12. .5 .178 Orange Yar. Carm. 3.80 34. .6 .178 White Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. .5 .178 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. .6 .198 Black Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. .6 .198 White Extr. Plas. 2.00 14. .198 Black Sat. Plas. 2.05 16. .6 .249 Black Sat. Plas. 2.05 16. .249 Black Sat. Plas. 2.05 16. 2.25 48. .249 Black Sat. Plas. 3.00 26. 2.26 2.5 2.5 2.5 48. .2 .219 Black Sat. Plas. 3</td> <td>3</td> <td>.141</td> <td>Clear</td> <td>Extr</td> <td>Plas.</td> <td>1</td> <td>L.40</td> <td>10.0</td>	3 .141 Yellow Cel. Extr. 3.15 27. .153 Black Var. Carm. 3.45 30. .5 .178 Black Sat. Glass 6.15 57. .6 .178 Clear Fxtr. Plas. 1.65 12. .5 .178 Orange Yar. Carm. 3.80 34. .6 .178 White Extr. Plas. 1.65 12. .5 .178 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. .6 .198 Black Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. .6 .198 White Extr. Plas. 2.00 14. .198 Black Sat. Plas. 2.05 16. .6 .249 Black Sat. Plas. 2.05 16. .249 Black Sat. Plas. 2.05 16. 2.25 48. .249 Black Sat. Plas. 3.00 26. 2.26 2.5 2.5 2.5 48. .2 .219 Black Sat. Plas. 3	3	.141	Clear	Extr	Plas.	1	L.40	10.0
158 Black Var. Cam. 3.45 30. 178 Clear Fxtr. Plas. 1.65 12. 178 Clear Fxtr. Plas. 1.65 12. 178 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 198 Black Var. Cam. 1.85 14. 198 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 198 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 198 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 198 Black Sat. Glass 7. 249 Black Sat. Glass 7. 249 Black Sat. Glass 7. 249 Black Sat. Glass 7. 249 Black Var. Cam. 5. 249 Black Sat. Glass 7. 249 Black Var. Cam. 5. 249 Black Var. Plas. 1. 249 Black Sat. Glass 7. 249 Black Var. Cam. 5. 249 Black Var. Cam. 5. 249 Black Var. Cam. 5. 249 Black Var. Cam. 5. 249 Black Var. Cam. 5. 248 Clear Extr. Plas. 3. 249 Black Var. Cam. 5. 249 Black Var. Cam. 5. 247 Clear Extr. Plas. 3. 249 Black Var. Cam. 5. 248 Clear Extr. Plas. 3. 249 Black Var. Cam. 5. 247 Clear Extr. Plas. 3. 248 Vhite Kar. Cam. 5. 347 Black Var. Cam. 6.60 62. 8° 375 Black Dbl. Sat. V.C. 5. 347 Black Var. Cam. 6.60 62. 8° 375 Black Var. Cam. 8.60 76. 8° 375 Black Var. Cam. 8.60 32. 10° Alas Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 3° Clear Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 1° Alas Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 1° Alas Clear Extr. Plas. 4.00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	B	.141	Yellow	Cel.	Extr.	3	3.15	27.
1.16 Diack Sat. Glass Sat. Glass Sat. Glass Sat. Glass Glass <thglass< th=""> <thglass< th=""> <thglass< <="" td=""><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>5</td><td>.158</td><td>Black</td><td>Var.</td><td>Cam.</td><td></td><td>5.45</td><td>30.5</td></thglass<></thglass<></thglass<>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5	.158	Black	Var.	Cam.		5.45	30.5
173 Ornage Var. Cam. 3.80 344. 173 White Extr. Plas. 1.65 124. 173 Hinek Var. Cam. 3.80 344. 193 Hinek Var. Cam. 3.80 344. 194 Hinek Var. Cam. 4.10 37.4 194 Black Extr. Plas. 1.85 14.1 194 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 14.1 224 Elear Extr. Plas. 2.00 16.4 224 Hiack Sat. Glass 7.00 64.4 249 Black Sat. Class 7.00 64.4 249 Black Sat. Class 7.00 64.1 249 Black Sat. Class 6.55 61.2 273 Black Sat. Class 6.60 62.4 3125 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.00 26.4 16" .3125 Black Mot. Cam. 6.60 62.4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6	178	Clear	Fytr	- Plas		1.65	12.9
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173 Black Var. Cam. 3.80 34. 198 Black Var. Cam. 4.10 37.4 198 Black Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 224 Black Extr. Plas. 1.85 14. 224 Black Sut. Glass 7.00 64. 244 Black Sut. Glass 7.00 64. 249 Black Extr. Plas. 2.25 18. 249 Black Extr. Plas. 2.25 48. 249 Black Sut. Glass 7.00 64. 249 Black Sut. Class 6.55 61. 219 Black Sut. Class 6.55 61. 278 Black Var. Cam. 3.00 25.5 273 Black Var. Cam. 6.00 22. 347 Black Dil. Snt. V.C. 8.00 82. 8" 375 Black Dil. Snt. V.C. 8.00 32. 8" 375 Black Var. Cam. 6.00 32.		6	.178	White	Extr	. Plas.	1	1.65	12.9
108 Black Var. Cam. 4.10 51.4. 108 Black Extr. Plas. 1.85 1.4. 108 Black Extr. Plas. 1.85 1.4. 108 White Extr. Plas. 1.85 1.4. 224 Clear Extr. Plas. 2.03 16. 224 Black Sut. Glass 7.00 64. 249 Black Extr. Plas. 2.25 18. 249 White Extr. Plas. 2.25 18. .249 Black Sut. Glass 6.55 52. .273 Black Var. Cam. 5.15 47. .290 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.10 26. 16" 3.125 Black Neo. Hose 10.00 7 .347 Yellow Var. Cam. 6.60 52. 8" 375 Black Sut. Glass 8.00 76. 8" 375 Black Sut. Glass 8.00 76. 8" 375 Black Sut. Glass <t< td=""><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>6</td><td>.178</td><td>Black</td><td>Var.</td><td>Cam.</td><td></td><td>3.80</td><td>34.0</td></t<>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6	.178	Black	Var.	Cam.		3.80	34.0
1765 Burck Extr. Plas. 1.385 1.44 198 White Extr. Plas. 1.00 16. 224 Black Sul. Glave Y.00 64. 214 Black Extr. Plas. 7.00 64. 214 White Extr. Plas. 5.25 18. 214 White Extr. Plas. 5.15 47. 216 Stat. Glave Extr. Plas. 3.10 27. 216* 3125 Glave Extr. Plas. 3.10 27. 216* 3125 Glave Kon. On. 5.00 4.00 317 Black Not. Carm.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5	.198	Black	Var.	Cam.	1	1 85	14
224 Chear Extr. Plas. 2.00 16. 224 Black Sat. Glass 7.00 64. 249 Black Extr. Plas. 2.25 18. 249 White Extr. Plas. 2.25 18. 249 White Extr. Plas. 2.25 18. 249 Black Sat. Glass 6.55 61. 278 Clear Extr. Plas. 2.65 22. 278 Black Var. Cam. 5.15 47. 279 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.00 26. 16" 3125 Black Neo. Hose 10.00 347 Black Neo. Hose 10.00 347 Slack Neo. Hose 10.00 347 Slack Neo. Hose 10.00 347 Slack Neo. Hose 10.00 347 Black Var. Cam. 6.60 62. 8" 375 Black Dbl. Sat. V.C. 8.29 81. 8" 375 Black Var. Cam. 8.60 32. 16" 347 Slack Var. Cam. 8.60 32. 16" 348 Dlack Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 348 Slack Sat. Glass 8.90 85. 16" 347 Black Var. Cam. 8.00 32. 16" 348 Slack Sat. Glass 8.90 85. 16" 349 Slack Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 32" 340 Slack Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 34" Slack Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 34" 340 Slack Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 34" 340 Slack Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 34" 340 Slack Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 35" 36 Slack Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 36" 37 Slack Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 36" 36 Slack Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 37. Slack Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 38" 39 Slack Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 31" 34"	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5	198	White	Extr	Plas.		1.85	14.
224 Black Sut. Glass 7.00 64. 249 Black Extr. Plus. 2.25 43. 249 Black Tri. Sat. V.C. 5.25 43. 249 White Extr. Plas. 2.55 43. 249 White Extr. Plas. 2.55 43. 249 Black Sut. Glass 6.55 52. 249 Black Var. Cam. 5.15 47. 299 Cleur Extr. Plas. 2.65 62. 16" 3125 Black Neo. Hose 10.00 7.00 16" 3125 Black Neo. Hose 10.00 7 347 Pellow Var. Cam. 6.60 62. 8" 375 Black Nt. V.C. 8.90 81. 8" 375 Black Sat. Glass 8.90 76. 8" 375 Black Sat. Glass 8.90 76. 16" 3.13	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4	. 224	Clear	Exti	Plas.		2.00	16.0
249 Black Extr. Plas. 2.23 34. 249 Black Tri. Sat. V.C. 5.23 34. 249 Black Tri. Sat. V.C. 5.23 34. 249 Black Sut. Class 6.55 51. 249 Black Sut. Class 6.55 51. 278 Black Sut. Class 6.55 51. 278 Black Var. Cam. 5.15 47. 290 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.00 26. 16" .3125 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.00 26. 16" .3125 Black No. Hose 10.00 27. .347 Black Dil. Sut. V.C. 5.30 81. 8" .375 Black Dil. Sut. V.C. 80.0 82. 8" .375 Black Sut. Plas. 4.00 36. 8" .375 Black Var. Cam. 4.00 36. 16" <td< td=""><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>4</td><td>.224</td><td>Black</td><td>Sat.</td><td>Glass</td><td></td><td>7.00</td><td>64.0</td></td<>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4	.224	Black	Sat.	Glass		7.00	64.0
249 Whick Fri. Sat. V.C. 3.43 219 Whick Fxtr. Plas. 2.25 5.3. 219 Black Sut. Glass 6.55 5.25 2178 Cleur Extr. Plas. 2.65 22. 278 Black Var. Cam. 5.15 47. 278 Cleur Extr. Plas. 2.05 22. 278 Black Var. Cam. 5.15 47. 16" 3.125 Black Neo. Hose 10.00 7. 16" 3.125 Black Neo. Hose 10.00 7. 347 Yellow Var. Cam. 6.60 52. 8" .375 Black Var. Cam. 8.00 76. 8" .375 Black Sat. Glass 8.90 76. 8" .375 Black Sat. Glass 8.90 76. 8" .375 Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 16" .418 Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 16" .438	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3	.249	Black	Exti	Plas.	c 1	2.25	18.
210 Minte 210 Suit Glass 6.55 611 270 Claur Extr. Plus. 2.65 22. 273 Higker Extr. Plus. 2.65 22. 273 Higker Extr. Plus. 3.10 27. 16" 312.5 Glast Extr. Plus. 3.10 27. 16" 312.5 Glast Extr. Plus. 3.10 27. 16" 312.5 Glast Extr. Plus. 3.10 27. 16" 312.5 Higker No. 10.00 . 347 Fullow Var. Carm. 6.60 62. 8" 375 Black Dul. Sot. V.C. 8.90 81. 8" 375 Black Sut. Glass 8.90 85. 8" 375 Black Sut. Glass 8.90 85. 9" 375 Black Sut. Glass 8.90 85. 10" 4.38 Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 <t< td=""><td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td><td>3</td><td>24.9</td><td>White</td><td>Irt.</td><td>Dies</td><td>.u.</td><td>2.25</td><td>18.</td></t<>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3	24.9	White	Irt.	Dies	.u.	2.25	18.
276 Clear Extr. Plas. 2.65 22. 278 Black Var. Cam. 5.15 22. 278 Black Var. Cam. 5.15 22. 16" 3.125 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.00 264. 16" 3.125 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.00 274. 16" 3.125 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.00 274. 16" 3.125 Black Neo. Hose 10.00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3	219	Black	Sat.	Glass		6.55	61.
273 Black Var. Cam. 5.15 47. 299 Cleur Extr. Plas. 3.00 25. 16" .3125 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.10 27.1 .347 Yellow Var. Cam. 6.60 62. .347 Black Neo. Hose 10.00 .347 Pellow Var. Cam. 6.60 62. 8" .375 Black Dhl. Snt. V.C. 8.90 81. 8" .375 Black Dtl. Snt. V.C. 8.90 83. 8" .375 Black Snt. Glass 8.90 85. 8" .375 Black Snt. Glass 8.90 85. 16" .438 Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 16" .438 Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 16" .438 Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 16" .688 Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 36. 16" .813 Clear Extr. Plas. 5.00 46. 16" .813 Clear Extr. Plas. 15.00 45. 16" .813 Clear Extr. Plas. 12.50 5. 1000 Black Extr. Plas. 15.00 5. 1000 Clear Extr. Plas. 15.00 5. 1000 5. 1000 Clear Extr. Plas. 15.00 5. 1000 5.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2	.278	Clear	Extr	. Plas.	2	2.65	22.9
16" .299 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.00 25.1 16" .3125 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.00 27.1 16" .3125 Clear Extr. Plas. 3.00 27.1 16" .3125 Black Neo. Hose 10.00 27.1 .347 Yellow Var, Cam. 6.60 62.1 8" .375 Black Dil, Snt. V.C. 8.30 82.1 8" .375 Black Dil, Snt. V.C. 8.30 82.1 8" .375 Black Str. Plas. 8.00 76.3 8" .375 Black Var, Cam. 8.00 76.3 8" .375 Black Var, Cam. 8.00 32.4 16" .438 Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 36.1 32.4 16" .438 Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 36.1 41.4 16" .618 Extr. Plas. 4.00 36.1 41.4 16" .618 Extr. Plas. 4.00 36.1 41.4 16" .618	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2	.278	Black	Var.	Cam.		5.15	47.
10 .3123 Cleart EXT. Plas. 10.00 2.123 .347 Black Neo. Hose 6.60 62.2 .347 Black Var. Cam. 6.60 62.2 .347 Black Dhl. Snt. V.C. 8.90 81.2 8" .375 Black Dhl. Snt. V.C. 8.90 82.1 8" .375 Black Snt. Flass 3.60 32.1 8" .375 Black Snt. Glass 8.90 76.1 8" .375 Black Snt. Glass 8.90 76.1 8" .375 Black Var. Cam. 8.00 35.1 16" .413 Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 36.1 16" .433 Black Extr. Plas. 4.00 36.1 16" .433 Black Extr. Plas. 1.00 46.1 2" .600 Black Extr. Plas. 1.50 46.1 16" .813 Clear Extr. P	2/10 3125 Black Neo. Hose 1 6:00 3/10 3125 Black Neo. Hose 1 6:00 3/8" 375 Black Vir, Cam. 6:00 62. 3/8" 375 Black Dill. Sat. V.C. 5:90 81. 3/8" 375 Black Extr. Plas. 3:60 72. 3/8" 375 Black Extr. Plas. 3:60 74. 3/8" 375 Black Extr. Plas. 3:60 74. 3/8" 375 Black Extr. Plas. 3:60 75. 3/8" 375 Black Extr. Plas. 3:60 74. 3/8" 375 Black Extr. Plas. 3:60 35. 3/8" 375 Black Extr. Plas. 4:00 36. 7/16" 4:38 Black Extr. Plas. 5:00 41. 1/2" 5:00 Black Extr. Plas. 5:00 41. 1/2" 5:00 Extr. Plas. 5:00 37. 11/16" 6:88 Black Extr. Plas. 5:00 37. 7/8" 8:55 Clear Extr. Plas. 12:50 37. 7/8" 8:55 Clear Extr. Plas. 12:50 37. 1-1/8" 1:25 Black Extr. Plas. 17:50 1-1/8" 1:25 Black Extr. Plas. 15:50 1.50 705 1.50 7	1	.299	Clear	Exti	Diag.		3.00	27.0
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a .34.5 Bendy Sat. Calus. 8.90 85.7 b [*] .37.5 Black. Var. Carm. 3.60 32.2 b [*] .37.5 Black. Var. Carm. 3.60 32.2 b [*] .37.5 Black. Var. Carm. 3.60 32.2 b [*] .438 Black. Extr. Plas. 4.00 36.1 b [*] .438 White Extr. Plas. 4.00 36.1 b [*] .438 White Extr. Plas. 5.00 41.1 2 [*] .500 Black Extr. Plas. 5.00 45.1 1 [*] .625 Clear Extr. Plas. 9.50 16.6 1 [*] .625 Black Extr. Plas. 12.50 5 [*] 1 [*] .613 Clear Extr. Plas. 12.50 5 [*] 1 [*] .000 Clear Extr. Plas. 15.00 5 [*] 1 [*] .000 Black Extr. Plas. 15.00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3/8"	.375	Black	Ext	Com		2.6U 2 NN	76 1
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 742469 Clear Extr. Plas. 4.30 42.1 7500 Black Extr. Plas. 6.05 44.1 7625 Clear Extr. Plas. 6.55 64.1 716" .688 Black Extr. Plas. 10.00 750 Clear Extr. Plas. 10.00 76" .813 Clear Extr. Plas. 12.50 55 855 10.00 Clear Extr. Plas. 12.50 55 855 10.00 Clear Extr. Plas. 15.00 55 1 000 Clear Extr. Plas. 17.50 1 020 Clear Extr. Plas. 17.50 1 020 Clear Extr. Plas. 10.00 75 2-7 Balo Xmtr. Complete w.6 Tuming Units. 	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	7/16"	. 138	White	Ext	r. Plas.		4.00	36.
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 7/16"	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3/4"	.750	Clear	Ext	r. Plas.		9.50	
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1 000 Black Extr. Plas. 15.00 5 1/8" 1.125 Black Extr. Plas. 17.50 1/8" 1.125 Clear Extr. Plas. 17.50 1/4" 1.250 Black Extr. Plas. 20.00 1/4" 1.250 Mich. Complete w.f. Turning Units.	1 ⁷ 1 000 Black Extr. Plas. 15.00 Č 5 1-1/8 ⁷ 1.125 Black Extr. Plas. 17.50 1-1/8 ⁴ 1.25 Clear Extr. Plas. 17.50 GP-7 Radio Xmtr. Complete w/6 Tuning Units all accessories. Freq. Range: 350-9050 Kes. Tu Complement: (1) 803, (1) 801. (1) 843, (1)54 (2) 1616 and a full set of sparse. 100W outpu Brand New export boxed. Gross Wt. 450 Lbs. \$149.	1"	1 000	Clear	Ext	Plas.	1	5.00	30
1/8" 1.125 Black Extr. Plas. 17.50 1/8" 1.125 Clear Extr. Plas. 17.50 1/4" 1.250 Black Extr. Plas. 20.00 -7 Radio Xmtr, Complete w/6 Tuning Units.	1-1/8" 1.125 Black Extr. Plas. 17.50 1-1/8" 1.125 Clear Extr. Plas. 17.50 1-1/8" 1.125 Clear Extr. Plas. 20.00 GP-7 Radio Xmtr. Complete w/6 Tuning Units all accessories. Freq. Range: 350-03050 Kcs. Tu Complement: (1) 803, (1) 801. (1) 843, (1)32 (2) 1616 and a full set of sparse. 100W outpu Brand New export boxed. Gross Wt. 450 Lbs. \$149 .	i″	1.000	Black	Ext	r. Plas.	19	5.00	σē
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 P-7. Radio Xmtr, Complete w/6 Tuning Units 	[11] (4, 1, 23) Black Black, 14, 148, 2003) GP-7 Radio Xmtr, Complete w/6 Tuning Units all accessories. Freq. Range: 350-9050 Kcs. Tu Complement: (1) 803, (1) 801, (1) 843, (1)35 (2) 1616 and a full set of spares. 100W outpu Brand New export boxed. Gross Wt 450 Lbs \$149.	1-1/8"	1.125	Clear	L'SXU	Dlas.	2	1.50	
accessories, Freq, Range: 350-9050 KCS, mplement: (1) 803, (1) 801, (1) 843, (1)) 1616 and a full set of spares, 100W ou	Brand New export boxed. Gross Wt. 450 Lbs. \$1	13/16" 7/8" 7/8" 1" 1-1/8" 1-1/8" 1-1/4" GP-7 all acc Comple (2) 16	.813 .875 .875 1.000 1.000 1.125 1.125 1.250 Radio X essories. ment: (16 and	Clear Black Clear Black Black Clear Black Clear Black Treq. 1) 803, a full so	Extr Extr Extr Extr Extr Extr Extr Extr	r. Plas. r.	1; 1; 1; 1; 1; 1; 1; 1; 1; 1; 1; 1; 1; 1	2,50 2,50 5,00 5,00 7,50 7,50 0,00 ng 1 Kes 43, 10W	Unit (1) ou
HEAVY DUTY TRANSFORMERS		Molone	y Elec.	# REL103	83.	Pri: H	5/230)V	50/60c
HEAVY DUTY TRANSFORMERS ploney Elec. #REL10383. Pri: 115/230V, 50/60c	Moloney Elec. #REL10383. Pri: 115/230V, 50/60c				0 B F 1	0:1	121124		301/ // 3
HEAVY DUTY TRANSFORMERS ploney Elec. #IREL10383. Pri: 115/230V, 50/60c c: 21000 Volts # 200MA. Oil Filled. 1846 1847	Moloney Elec. #REL10383. Pri: H5/230V, 50/60c Sec: 21000 Volts # 200MA. Oil Filled. 161/27	Sec: 2	1000 Vo	its # 20	OMA.	Ou	Fille	α.	10 % 1

W. W. .00 @ 14"

CIRCUIT BREAKERS G.E. Type AF1, 125VAC 60cy. 15 Amperes SPST Adams Electric Thermag, 120VAC 60cy. 15 Amperes SPST SPST 44.95

 SPST
 55.25

 Westinghouse #4127F, 125VAC 60cy, 20 Amperes.
 \$4.95

 SI'ST (LN)
 \$4.95

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 \$5.85

 SI'ST
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 Adams Electric Thermag, 120 AC 60cy, 20 Amperes
 55,55

 N'ST
 Stratter

 Mister
 55,55

 Heineman $\neq 0322$, 230VAC 60cy, 25 Amperes Curve
 58,75

 Heineman $\neq 0111$, 115VAC 60cy, 30 Amperes Curve
 57,75

 G.E. Type AF-1, 230VAC 60cy, 50 Amperes DivST
 59,95

 G.E. Type AF-1, 230VAC 60cy, 50 Amperes DivST
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Voltage Regulator 11.5 KVA 50/60 cy. Com-mutator range 0-115 V. Max. Amps. 100. Reconnection dia-gram available for 230 V. 50 A operation\$225.00

ELECTRONICS - September, 1952

1

SELE		A RE e Bridge		IERS
Current (Con- tinuous)	18/14 Volts	36/?8 Volts	54/42 Volts	130/100 Voits
1 Amp. 2 Amps. 2 ½ Amps. 5 Amps. 6 Amps. 10 Amps. 12 Amps. 20 Amps.	\$1.25 2.20 3.75 4.95 5.50 6.75 8.50 13.25	52.20 3.60 6.75 7.95 9.00 12.00 16.00 24.00	\$3.69 6.50 8.75 12.95 14.00 20.00 25.59 36.00	\$8.95 10.50 13.00 27.00 36.00 45.00 52.50 90.00
24 Amps. 30 Amps. 36 Amps.	16.00 18.50 25.50	31.00 36.00 45.00	39.50	93.00
PRI: 115 V. SEC: 9, 12, volts Made to ou	50 cycle 18, 24, an 18 specs. fo	Rectifie	4 Amps 2 Amps 4 Amps 4 Amps us. heavy-	0rmers \$ 8.75 16.75 35.75 duty use
 115V. PF 115V. PF 115/230 and 36.5V New Salar 	RI-36V. 5 RI-5V. @ V. 60 cy. (@ 4 AMI	0 amp sec 190 Amp PRI. SE PS. Herm.	cond XFM SEC C.: 1.5, 3 Sealed	R. \$39.95 \$59.95 80.5, 33.5, @ \$6.50
4 Amps 12 Amps 24 Amps We manufact	07 hy 01 hy 004 hy.	06 ohm 1 ohm 	m	\$7.95 \$14.95 \$29.95
selenium rec prices . low prices, a	tiflers, red Write. Yo nd good w	t. supplies ou will like orkmanshi	and XFN e our quie	RS. Low ck service,
Top Dolle & EQUIP/	or Poid MENT—:	for S Send Lis	URPLUS st With	TUBES Details
We guarant	ee all tu	bes. We	endeavoi	to give
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Application Notes: Application Notes covering "Design Considerations for Minimizing Ripple and Interference Effects in Horizontal-Deflection Circuits," and "Horizontal-Deflection-Output and High-Voltage Transformer RCA-230T1 for 18-Kilovolt Kinescope Operation" are yours for the asking. For your copies - and data on these RCA tubes for deflection systems-write RCA, Commercial Engineering, Section IR-42, Harrison, N.J.

For additional information on using these RCA tubes in your circuits contact the nearest RCA Field Office.

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