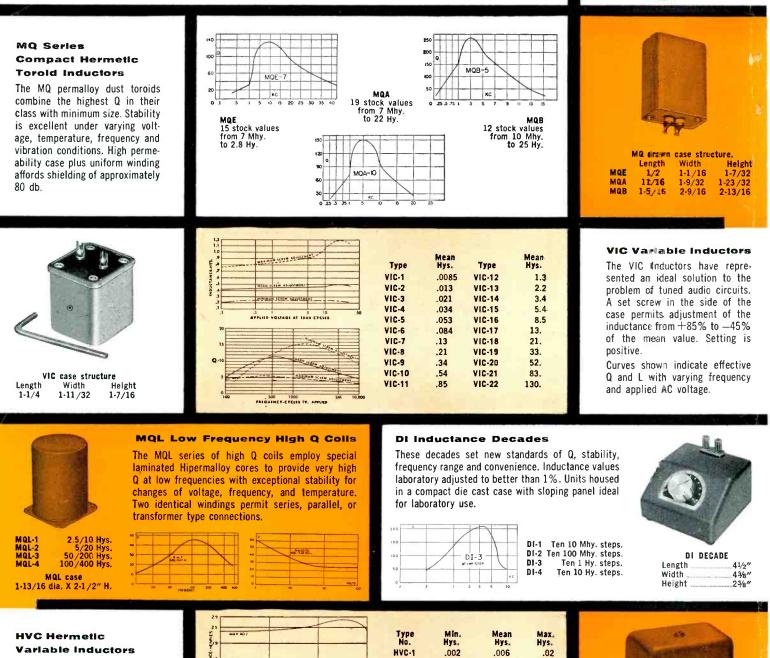


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HVC-11

HVC-12

PLIED VOLTAGE AT 1000 CYCLES

.005

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HVC case structure. h Length H 12 1-1/8 1-

Height

1-7/32

Width

25/32

2

5

11

30 70

200

500

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AUGUST • 1955

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TRANSMITTER TO REACH MOON—Big pulse transmitter (50-kw c-w) built by Radio Engineering Laboratories, installed at Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, N. J., for wave-propagation research that includes bouncing pulses from the moon. Photo by Syd Karson. Details on p 166...........COVER

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SHOP

NEXT MONTH—"Mechanized Production of Electronic Equipment" is the title of a comprehensive 24-page report on the subject by associate editor John Markus, scheduled for publication in September. He has made an exhaustive survey of representative firms and their new automatic techniques, many of them until now so close held that special permissions and clearances of material were necessary before he was allowed to visit the plants.

The newest techniques of etched wiring, component preparation, machine assembly, dip soldering and automatic testing will be described in detail and the design of huge automatic assembly machines costing around \$100,000 each will be discussed and compared.

More than fifty unique photographs will illustrate the report along with a tabular comparison of the construction and performance characteristics of the three types of multi-station in-line machines now used in industry.

CLOSED CIRCUIT—A technique for using commuting time efficiently has been worked out by Leon Hillman, chief engineer of Production Research Corporation, Thornwood, N. Y.

He has a file of ELECTRONICS in his office and another at his home in Englewood, N. J. Thus, he can consider engineering problems while riding, and tie up loose ends by referring to back copies of our magazine at both ends of each trip.

electronics

AUGUST, 1955



Vol. 28, No. 8

Member ABC and ABP

TALK



JIG for holding tv tuner and the photographs of it in use that started the discussion among the editors

WHICH DO YOU PREFER?—Pictures that show production techniques have always been taken with the worker in a normal operating position, such as the one at center, above. In directing the taking of the shot, associate editor Markus had extreme difficulty convincing the plant photographer that it should be taken this way.

It seemed to offend his sense of the photogenic, not that we admit that any ELECTRONICS editor is one whit lacking in appreciation of the fine points of photogenic pulchritude.

The problem was solved temporarily by letting the photographer take two shots, one our usual view, and one his way, with the young lady facing the camera. Now the editorial staff is divided into two camps as to which picture should be used.

Technically the important point of the picture is the welded fixture on the bench that clamps a tv tuner while the operator attaches mounting bolts with an air gun. Accompanying text will describe operation of the device when it appears in *Production Techniques*.

During the year the editors crop for best effect the more than 2,000 pictures that we publish. However we don't often have an opportunity to direct the camera work.

INDUSTRY ACCELERATES— There is probably no direct connection, but since we commented on the health of engineering activity as reflected by the increase of new products (*Shoptalk*, June) we have been almost flooded by new product releases.

In this August issue, for example, the New Products department would fill more than 24 pages, if arranged solid. This is the greatest amount of space and largest number of items in history of the magazine. Most companies send new product releases directly to the editors in our New York office but occasionally one goes to a business representative in one of our branch offices.

We quote, without comment, a letter that accompanied a release:

"Because we are cognizant that the business representatives of any publication are duly forthright—almost religious—about protecting the honor and integrity of their editorial brethren, we implore you not to dazzle these impressionable and unworldly gentlemen with the locked-in brilliance of your charms, influence, etc. when you rhapsodize about the merits of our new product.

"Just a friendly note from you attached to our news release and directed at your editorial side saying something like "This looks like page one stuff" or "What are we using on the cover this month' would probably be in order."

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August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

A DECADE OSCILLATOR WITH CONTINUOUS TUNING



Some users of the decade oscillator, whilst appreciating its superior frequency accuracy and stability, have hitherto found the lack of a continuous tuning facility something of a disadvantage. With the new D-650-B Oscillator this drawback has been largely overcome by the provision of a continuously variable calibrated control, which permits interpolation between any two adjacent steps on the lowest decade and can be used up to 11,110c/s.

MUIRHEAD-WIGAN

DECADE OSCILLATOR

All the features which have made the decade oscillator so popular for precision work have, however, been retained. The frequency accuracy at any setting is $\pm 0.2\%$ or $\pm 0.5c/s$, improving between 20c/s and 10kc/s to $\pm 0.1\%$ or $\pm 0.25c/s$. Moreover, if the oscillator is standardized at any frequency between 1kc/s and 10kc/s an even higher accuracy can be obtained over a range of $\pm 500c/s$ from the selected value, thus enabling the instrument to be used as a variable frequency sub-standard.

BRIEF SPECIFICATION

Frequency range	1-11,110c/s and 10-111,100c/s
Frequency accuracy	$\pm 0.2\%$ or $\pm 0.5 \text{c/s}$
Hourly stability	±0.02%
Maximum cutput	2W into 8,000 ohms above 20c/s 50mW into 8,000 ohms below 20c/s
Harmonic content	1% at IW above 20c/s
Hum level	—80db below maximum output at 1000c/s
Power supply	100—120V, 60c/s or 200—250V, 50c/s
Dimensions	17¼ wide x 10½in high x 13in deep (43.8cm. x 26.7cm x 33cm)
Weight	83 lb (38kg)

Write under your business letterhead for Publication 4683

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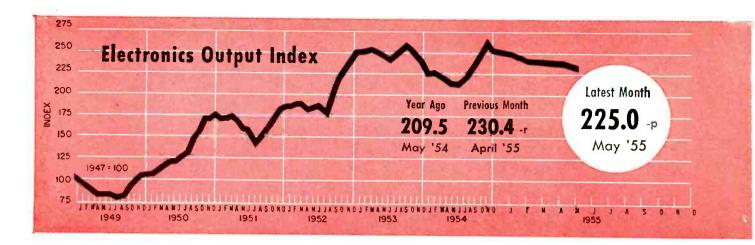
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PRECISION ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS

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154



FIGURES OF THE MONTH

frequency of the second s			
	Latest Month	Previous Month	Yeor Ago
RECEIVER			
PRODUCTION			
(Source: RETMA)	May '55	Apr. '55	May '54
Television sets, total With UHF	. 467,394	583,174	396,287
Color sets	nr	103,088 nr	86,790
Radio sets, total	. 1,114,035	1,099,775	722,104
With F-M	. 8,726	13,894	9,819
Home sets	. 161,357 . 130,608	193,431	173,480
Portable sets	258,701	72,602 265,866	57,370 174,735
Auto sets	. 563,369	567,876	316,519
RECEIVER SALES			
(Source: RETMA)	May '55	Apr. '55	May '54
Television sets, units		411,748	308,728
Radio sets (except auto)	398,449	367,841	386,152
RECEIVING TUBE	SALES		
(Source: RETMA)	May '55	Apr. '55	May '54
Receiv. tubes, total units	32,920,310	35,426,153	28,650,825
Receiv. tubes, value		\$26,779,586	\$20,465,451
Picture tubes, total units Picture tubes, value		788,317	584,782
Picture tubes, value	514,572,518	\$14,620,075	\$12,062,269
SEMICONDUCTOR	SALES		
Composium diadas units	Apr. '55	Mar. 55	Apr. '54
Germanium diodes, units Silicon diodes, units	} 1,419,245	1,674,762	994,949
		-Quarterly Fig	ures
	Latest	Previous	Year
INDUSTRIAL TUBE SALES	Quarter	Quarter	Ago
Source: NEMA)	4th '54	3rd '54	4th '53
Vacuum (non-receiving)	\$9,338,181	\$8,803,740	\$9,467,331
Gas or vapor	\$3,498,123	\$3,570,586	\$4,854,222
Phototubes	nr	nr	\$405,000
modulation tubes	\$15,249,651	\$13,112,244	\$13,073,095
Gaps and T/R boxes	\$1,788,780	\$1,476,407	\$1,707,730

the second second			
	Latest	Previous	Year
TV SETS INSTALLED	Month	Month	Ago
(Source: NBC Research Dept.)	1		
	June '55	May '55	June '54
Total sets	5,100,000	35,809,000	30,411,000
BROADCAST STATION	S		
(Source: FCC)	June '55	May '55	Jun€ '54
TV stations on air	458	454	402
TV stations CPs-not on air	124	124	171
TV stations-new requests	16	16	14
A-M stations on air	2,732	2,711	2,583
A-M stations CPs-not on air	108	103	114
A-M stations-new requests	222	217	158
F-M stations on air	540	540	553
F-M stations CPs-not on air	12	12	16
F-M stations-new requests	6	4	5
COMMUNICATION AU	THORIZ	ATIONS	
(Source: FCC)	May '55	Apr. '55	May '54
Aeronautical	42,396	42,045	41,374
Marine	50,187	49,261	45,762
Police, fire, etc.	18,149	17,827	15,438
Industrial	24,347	24,045	21,313
Land transportation	7,579	7,499	6,887
Amateur	137,199	134,720	122,283
Citizens radio	11,816	11,193	5,706
Disaster	315	313	282
Experimental	619	600	567
Common carrier	1,934	1,917	1,613
EMPLOYMENT AND PA	YROLLS		
(Source: Bur. Labor Statistics)	Apr. '55	Mar. '55	Apr. '54
Prod. workers, comm. equip.	351,700-р	352,300-r	346,400
Av. wkly. earnings, comm	71.15-p	\$70.80-r	\$66.30
Av. wkly. earnings, radio	\$69.03-p	\$68.68	\$65.35
Av. wkly. hours, comm	40.2 -p	40.0 -r	39.0
Av. wkly. hours, radio	39.9 -р	39.7	38.9
STOCK PRICE AVERAG	ES		
(Source: Standard and Poor's)		May 'FF	lung / Ed
course, orangara and 1 our 3/		May '55	June '54
Radio-tv & electronics	508.4	471.4	308.7
Radio broadcasters	586.2	537.0	325.5
p—provisiona nr—not repor			

TOTALS FOR FIRST FIVE MONTHS

FIGURES OF THE YEAR

$\mathbf{H} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{F} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{F} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{F} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{F} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{F} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{F} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{F} \mathbf{A}$					
IUUNES OF THE TEAN	1955	1954	Percent Change	1954 Total	
Television set production	3,238,820	2,301,005	+ 40.8	7,346,715	
Radio set production	5,853,954	4,048,904	+ 44.6	10,400,530	
Television set sales	2,772,648	2,453,875	+11.5	7,317,034	
Radio set sales (except auto)	2,007,631	1,873,399	+ 7.2	6,430,743	
Receiving tube sales	185,682,583	134,677,745	+ 37.9	385,089,458	
Cathode-ray tube sales	4,207,129	3,275,301	+ 28.4	9,913,504	

August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

INDUSTRY REPORT

electronics-August • 1955



CIVIC AUDITORIUM in San Francisco will be the nation's electronic showplace when

Western States Host at 1955 Wescon Meeting

Convention and exhibits to update technical and commercial progress in electronics

ENGINEERS and executives of the electronics industry will once again have the opportunity personally to size up technical and business developments in their fast moving industry at the annual WESCON (Western Electronic Show and Convention) to be held August 24 to 26 in San Francisco.

▶ Program—Headquarters for the show and convention will be Civic Auditorium and the Fairmount Hotel. The technical program which is published in this issue of ELECTRONICS, beginning on page 365 will feature 32 sessions where 160 technical papers will be presented. On Wednesday, Aug. 24, show and technical sessions in Civic Auditorium will be scheduled concurrently between 9 a-m and 6 p-m while on Thursday and Friday Aug. 25 and 26, show hours will be 1 p-m to 10 p-m. Shuttle bus service is planned between show and convention headquarters.

► Scope—Wescon has become national in scope in terms of attendance and exhibits. For example, in 1954, there were 245 eastern exhibitors and 197 western.

Navy Sees \$7.0 Billion For 1955

Half-billion dollar rise over last year's billings is predicted for end-equipment firms

ELECTRONIC end-item manufacturers plan to produce about \$7,041,-800,000 worth of equipment this year, almost \$500 million more than last year's sales of \$6,596,-500,000. That is the highlight of a report by the Office of Naval Materiel's electronics section based on information from 509 companies, both large and small.

The report deals only with electronic end items, systems, equipments, major assemblies or subassemblies and piece parts produced for direct assembly by the fabricator. Bata applicable to research and development, piece

INDUSTRY REPORT -- Continued

parts manufactured and sold as such and nonelectronic products have been omitted.

► Size—Of this year's planned production, \$555 million will be produced by 368 small business firms, defined as those having less than 500 employees. A total of 141 large business firms (over 500 employees) expect to produce \$6.4 billion. In 1954, sales of the small firms totaled \$531.6 million whereas big business reached \$6.0 billion.

The total production capacity of the 509 companies, on a oneshift basis, is estimated to be \$9.6 billion. Of this, small business capacity is \$1.3 billion while large business capacity is \$8.3 billion.

► Orders—The industry's total military backlog on Jan. 1, 1955 was \$4.5 billion compared to \$6.1 billion a year earlier. Of the 1955 backlog, about \$3.5 billion represents military prime contracts and \$1.9 billion represents military subcontracts.

Industry plans to produce in 1955 about \$3.2 billion worth of military equipment. Approximately 46 percent of this year's total output will go to the military.

► Workers—The average total number of all employees in the industry, including production and overhead workers, is 458,318 of whom 417,144 are employed in firms with over 500 employees and 41,174 work for companies with less than 500 employees.

► Drop—Last year's estimate of industry production was \$7.5 billion whereas it produced only \$6.5 billion due in large part to a reduction in military orders.

Broadcasters Add Up 1954 TV Business

TOTAL television broadcast revenues during 1954 were \$593.0 million, 37 percent above 1953. Profits, before Federal income tax, amounted to \$90.3 million, 33 percent above those for 1953.

-

► VHF—The total 1954 revenues of 92 pre-freeze vhf stations were \$200.9 million, 15 percent higher than in 1953. Their profits of \$67.6 million were about 12 percent higher than the previous year.

Total revenue of \$60 million and a loss of about \$4 million was reported by 177 post-freeze vhf stations. The 125 post-freeze uhf stations had total revenues of \$25.4 million and a loss of \$10 million during last year.

Electronics Holds Its Own In Military Contracts

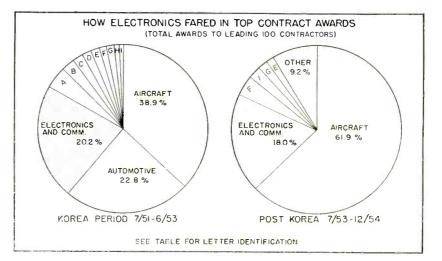
Although dollar volume is lower, industry moves into second place in awards

DURING the three-year Korea period, July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1953, the Department of Defense made prime contract awards totaling \$98,723,000,000.

The leading 100 contractors received awards totaling 64 percent of this amount. These have been classified according to type of business receiving awards as follows:

Classification 100 Leading Contractors	Awards in Millions Korca Period
Aircraft Automotive Electronics & Comm. Heavy Manufacturing (A). Chemicals & Munitions (B). Tire & Rubber (C). Food & Clothing (D). Light Manufacturing (E). Oil & Gasoline (F). Smelting & Mining (C). Contracting Materials (H). Shipbuilding (I).	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	\$63,165.6

A second list of 100 leading Department of Defense prime contractors has just been released covering the 18-month period immediately following the Korea in-



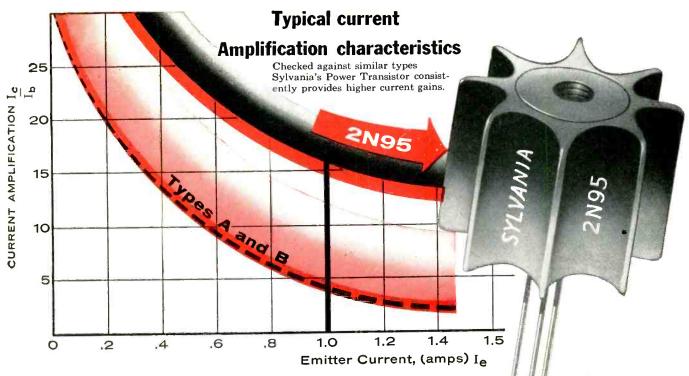
cident. The contracts placed in the later period totaled \$16,377.2 millions, of which \$11,109.1 millions, or 68 percent was placed with the 100 leaders. A measure of the reduction in magnitude of general military procurement is given by the fact that it required a minimum contract booking of \$100 million to become one of the leaders during Korea but only \$14 million to make the post-Korea list.

The turnover in the two lists shows striking changes; over forty

substitutions occurred, with the automotive group as the heaviest losers, the aircraft group the greatest gainers, while only electronics held its share of the total market.

▶ Rate—The average annual Korea period contracting rate was \$32.9 billions; it fell to \$10.9 billions annually during the post-Korea period, which is only one-third of the former rate. The notable gains

(Continued on page 10)



Sylvania NPN Power Transistor 2N95 Exhibits

Shown more than twice the actual size



Operated at 1.0 amp emitter-current, the Sylvania 2N95 Transistor typically provides a current gain of $17 \dots 3\frac{1}{2}$ times that of comparable types A and B. Even at 1.5 amp emitter current the 2N95 typically exhibits a high gain of $13 \dots$ in fact, as the curve shows, the Sylvania 2N95 provides the highest gain over the widest range of operating current conditions.

In addition, Sylvania's 2N95 com-

bines all the important features you want in a power transistor, whatever your application. If, for example, yours is a switching application, the 2N95 offers high gain at high currents.

Designed for low thermal resistance, the Sylvania 2N95 Transistor provides dissipation up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ watts without an external heat sink and up to 4 or more watts with a suitable heat sink. This insures stable operation in high ambient temperatures.

You compare

Check the Sylvania 2N95 against similar Transistor types yourself for current gain as well as all of these important power Transistor features.

Does the Sylvania

2N95 offer-	ansv	ver
1. lower cost	yes	\checkmark
2. low input impedance	yes	\checkmark
3. low thermal resistance	yes	\checkmark
4. high current switching	yes	\checkmark
5. high current gain	yes	\checkmark
6. mounting for air cool		
or heat sink	yes	\checkmark
7. hermetic seal	yes	\checkmark

A smaller version for heat sink mounting, the Sylvania 2N102 is also available with the above features.

"another reason why it pays to specify Sylvania"	Check your application for complete data on other Sylvania Transistors High gain, low frequency Types 2N34 and 2N35 High frequency Types 2N95 and 2N68 Types 2N101 and 2N102
SYLVANIA	Types 2N94 and 2N94A Dept. H20R Sylvania Electric, 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. Name
SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC. 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. In Canada: Sylvania Electric (Canada) Ltd. University Tower Building, Montreal	Company
LIGHTING · RADIO · ELECTRONICS	• TELEVISION • ATOMIC ENERGY

ELECTRONICS - August, 1955

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INDUSTRY REPORT -- Continued

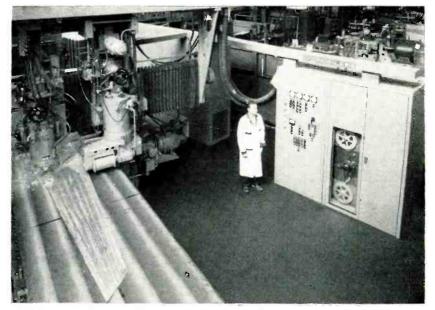
of the aircraft industry are obvious and tend to overshadow the fact that the electronics industry is the only other one which held its new and substantial one-fifth share of military contracting. The balance of the list is principally the regular sources of supplies and services to the military with a volume proportionate to the timelength of the reported interval.

Classification 100 Leading Contractors	Awards in Millions Post-Korea Period							
Aircraft Electronics & Comm. Oil & Gasoline (F) Shipbuilding (I) Smelting & Mining (G) Light Manufacturing (E) Other	 • • • •	•	$\begin{array}{c} 2,004.7\\ 408.2\\ 311.2\\ 249.1\\ 242.3\\ 1.009.5 \end{array}$					
			\$11,109.1					

The balance of the list is not of special interest to electronics executives. However, the automotive industry fell from its strong second place position to tenth place. It received only 1.3 percent of the total awards with a net value of only \$145.3 millions, as compared with 22.8 percent and \$14,431.2 millions. The principal influences in this precipitate drop in government awards arose from completion of the tank program and heavy cancellations of jet engine production.

► Share—The awards to the 100 leaders amounted to \$11,109.1 millions or 68 percent of the total awards in the 18-month post-Korea period. This sample is large enough to suggest that electronics is currently attracting nearly 20 percent of total contract awards to Department of Defense suppliers. This share of total contracting for all electronics industry awards for the 12 months of fiscal 1955 makes an estimate of \$1.9 billion in awards a well authenticated figure.

Since the rate of awards fell somewhat behind the appropriation rate during fiscal year 1955, a gain in electronics contracting of at least 10 percent for fiscal 1956 is a reasonable expectancy. This would mean about \$2.4 billions in awards to electronics manufacturers in fiscal 1956. This is about 25 percent more than the \$1.9 billion estimated annual total awards for fiscal 1955.



HUGE spar and skin milling machine is controlled by magnetic tape as . . .

Tubes Punch Clock in Tool Industry

New control system operates giant machine tools with substantial time savings

A CONTROL system that electronically prepares magnetic tapes directly from numerical data for automatic control of heavy-duty machines is now commercially available. Manufactured by Giddings and Lewis, Wisconsin tool builders, it is the result of three years of research at MIT and GE and work by the Burroughs Corp.

▶ Unit—With the system, called Numericord, machining cycles involving as many as 5 machine axes and 22 auxiliary functions are completely planned and engineered by mathematical computation.

► How It Works—Four major components make up the Numericord: a paper-tape preparation unit, which punches a master tape with previously calculated decimal information from part drawings, tooling data and machine feed rates; an electronic computing director, which converts digital information on the paper tape into phase-modulated, time-coordinated command signals recorded on proper parallel channels of magnetic tape; electronic play-back circuitry, which reads commands off the magnetic tape and sends appropriate electrical control signals to the machine; and electromechanical, machine-control units which operate in closed-loop-feedback, phase-shift, synchro-servo systems to position machine axes in accordance with taped command signals.

Machine auxiliary functions and nonfeed controls are operated automatically through relay circuits from simultaneous command impulses on other parallel tape channels. Parts can be made to tolerances limited only by the machine tool.

► Savings—Such nonproductive operations as tool setting, gaging, template changing and positioning are reduced or eliminated with the device. Time and material losses resulting from wasted operation motions, lack of skill, miscalculations and human error are avoided.

For aircraft work, similar to that shown for the horizontal stabilizer for the new North American F-100D Super Sabre, the system can effect savings of at least 50 percent in machining time over present manual methods. In addition, the system can store skills on tape, permitting release of machinetool operators to other duties.

(Continued on page 12)

improve printed circuit design and performance with Sprague Autocon^{*} Capacitors

Plug Sprague Autocon capacitors into your printed wiring boards and you immediately gain greater freedom in circuit design...more reliable circuit performance. That's because Autocon capacitors are the first "one-ended" case paper capacitors designed to satisfy *all the special requirements* of printed wiring board assemblies.

These new capacitors are enclosed in a pre-molded cylindrical shell of nonflammable thermosetting plastic, with the capacitor section securely sealed against the entry of moisture by a plastic resin endseal bonded to the phenolic housing. The two short straight leads which issue from the endseal are held at a closely controlled distance from each other.

An index key molded in the phenolic housing adjacent to the outside foil lead facilitates identification of the lead for automatic insertion machinery or hand operators. In addition, three stand-off feet raise the endseal and shell proper above the printed wiring board, avoiding moisture and dust trap formed by capacitors with a flat circumference on the housing. The feet also permit use of double-sided wiring boards without causing low resistance shorts between top side conductors through accumulated dust around the circumference of the capacitor.

The new Type 89P Autocon capacitors are of the solid dielectric type, and are impregnated with HCX,*a new and exclusive Sprague development. This hydrocarbon material has superior insulation resistance, lower power factor, and flatter capacitance change vs. temperature characteristics than polyester solid-dielectric capacitor impregnants.

Complete performance data, ratings and sizes are in Engineering Bulletin 222, available on letterhead request to the Technical Literature Section, Sprague Electric Company, 35 Marshall Street, North Adams, Massachusetts.

Sprague on request will provide you with complete application engineering service for optimum results in the use of molded paper tubular capacitors.

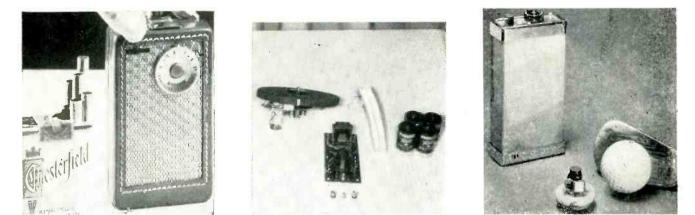
* Trademark

world's largest capacitor manufacturer



Export for the Americas: Sprague Electric International Ltd., North Adams, Massachusetts. CABLE: SPREXINT. SEE US AT THE WESCON SHOW—BOOTHS 1001-1002

INDUSTRY REPORT -- Continued



APPLICATIONS to another portable radio, a portable phono and an experimental golf ball appear as . .

Transistors Invade More Consumer Products

Manufacturers begin to utilize the device in mass volume items

In the past month, at least three transistor home products have been introduced and plans for others have been announced.

▶ Portables—Mitchell Manufacturing, Chicago air-conditioner manufacturer, introduced the transistor pocket radio shown, measuring $3 \downarrow_y$ 5 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick and weighing 12 ounces. It utilizes four germanium *npn* transistors and a germanium diode detector.

Power is supplied by a single hearing-aid type 22.5-volt battery. The set is equipped with a 24-inch permanent magnet loudspeaker. It has been in mass production for several weeks, according to the firm, and deliveries are being made to stores throughout the country. The set has an introductory price of \$49.95.

▶ Phonos—Philco, which recently announced a transistor auto radio, introduced the portable phonograph shown in which 3 transistors take the place of all vacuum tubes. The firm also introduced an all-transistor hearing aid, marking Philco's entry into the hearing-aid field.

The phonograph will be available for sale to the public early this fall. It will play 45-rpm records for 150 hours using current from four flashlight batteries. The set has a 4-volt motor weighing less than 3 ounces.

The phonograph uses a printedwire chassis, a 4-inch loudspeaker and has a speed control to compensate for loss of power as batteries wear out. The tone arm serves as the on-off switch and automatically shuts off the turntable and the set after each record.

► Golf—The experimental transistor golf ball shown was developed by Motorola to demonstrate possible transistor applications. Such a ball would become almost unlosable because the one-transistor transmitter inside sends out a signal sufficiently strong to be picked up by a portable, pocket-sized receiver. By rotating the receiver as a direction finder the ball's location can be determined.

► Set—The pocket-sized receiver shown with the golf ball is tuned to a fixed frequency of 121.95 kc. It can be used as an electronic watch because it picks up time signals broadcast at two-hour intervals by Naval Radio NSS.

The receiver uses 6 transistors, has three i-f stages, a beat-frequency oscillator, a detector and an audio amplifier. It uses a ferrite loopstick antenna 3 inches by 23/32 inches by 5/32 inches. Power is provided by two 1.5-v penlight batteries in series.

Auto Industry Eyes Electronics

Automobile and parts firms acquire electronics plants or start own departments

ROLLCALL of manufacturers of automobile parts and motor vehicles reveals more than a dozen firms that are in the electronics business either directly or through affiliates or subsidiaries.

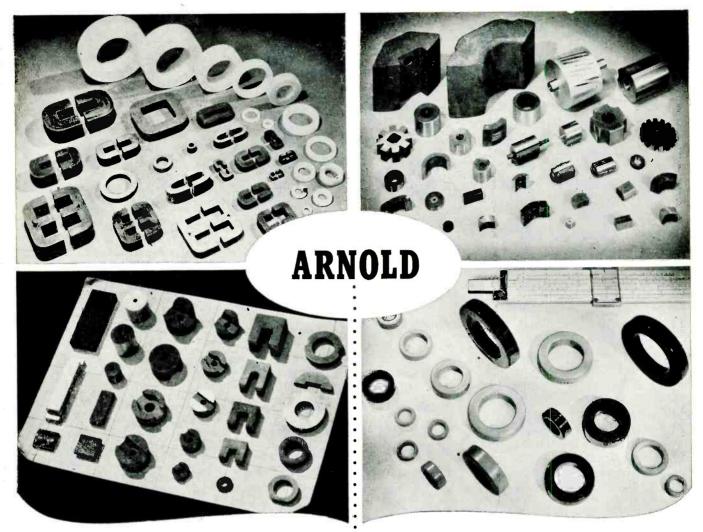
▶ Recent Mergers—Thompson Products, maker of piston rings and other parts has in recent years acquired four electronics firms: Bell Sound Systems, Dage Electronics, Antenna Research Lab (dissolved) and Ramo-Wooldridge. American Bosch, which manufactures diesel engine parts and ignition systems, merged with the Arma Corp., a producer of servomechanisms and fire-control equipment.

Gabriel Corp., manufacturer of coil springs and shock absorbers, acquired Ward Products and Workshop Associates, both antenna manufacturers.

Reynolds Spring Co., a maker of auto springs, acquired the Haydon division of North American Philips whose business is precision motors for servo systems. Afterwards the company name was changed to Con-

(Continued on page 14)

August, 1955 — ELECTRONICS



YOUR ONLY SOURCE of a <u>Complete</u> Line of MAGNETIC MATERIALS

TECHNICAL DATA ON ARNOLD PRODUCTS...Write for your copy.

Bulletin GC-106 A . . . General information on all Arnold magnetic materials: permanent magnets, tape-wound and powder cores, etc.

Bulletin TC-101 A . . . "Properties of Deltamax, 4-79 Mo-Permalloy and Supermalloy"—28 pages of technical data on Arnold Tape-Wound Cores.

Bulletin PC-104 A . . . "Molybdenum Permalloy Powder Cores"—16 pages, complete technical data.

Bulletin SC-107..., "Arnold Silectron Cores"— 52 pages of valuable data, covering a complete range of core shapes, sizes, tape gauges, etc.

ADDRESS DEPT. E-58

Arnold products include all grades of Alnico permanent magnets (cast and sintered)..., tape-wound cores of high-permeability alloys, such as Deltamax, Permalloy and Supermalloy ..., types "C" and "E" cut cores of Silectron in any size or weight range from a fraction of an ounce to hundreds of pounds (50 lbs. max. on 12-mil C cores); also round, square and rectangular Silectron cores ..., powdered Mo-Permalloy cores ..., Cunife, Vicalloy, Permendur and other magnetic materials. Special magnetic components can be produced to meet your specific requirements; and such products as powder cores, tapewound cores, and C and E cores are carried in stock in a wide range of standard sizes for immediate delivery. Many sizes of cast and sintered Alnico magnets also are stocked.

In other words, Arnold magnetic materials can answer *any* requirement you may have. It is the *only* complete line in the industry; and in addition, Arnold maintains complete control over every production step from raw materials to finished products. Such a source can bring you advantages in long experience and undivided responsibility, and in unequalled facilities for quality production and control. • *Let us supply your needs*.

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INDUSTRY REPORT - Continued

solidated Electronics Industries.

Hall-Scott Motors of Berkeley, Calif., an engine manufacturer, bought Bardwell & McAlister of Burbank which designs and manufactures electronic equipment, makes sheet-metal fasteners and television lighting equipment.

Mack Trucks acquired White Industries, aircraft electronics manufacturer, and Radio Sonic.

► Other Firms—Titeflex, which manufactures flexible waveguide, also makes engines and has interest in Indian Motorcycles.

Great American Industries includes Lyan Coach and Truck, manufacturer of front-wheel drives, and Connecticut Electronic Alarm. Great American is considering merging with Air Associates.

Borg-Warner is in electronics through its Pesco Products division and is reported planning a merger with Byron Jackson, manufacturer of oil equipment and electronic devices.

Aerophysics Development Corp. is a subsidiary of Studebaker-Packard.

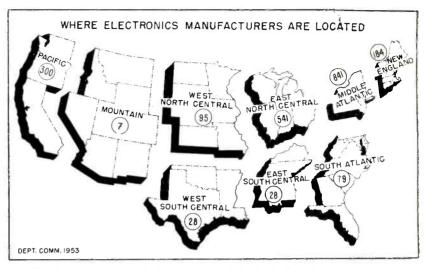
► Departments—General Motors is in electronics through its Delco Radio division which does government work and makes car radios. The GM A-C Spark Plug division manufactures radar fire-control equipment and an airborne gunbomb-rocket sight.

The Budd Company, Philadelphia manufacturer of auto bodies, is reportedly buying electronic components for experimentation.

Recently Budd acquired Continental-Diamond Fibre, a manufacturer of printed wiring boards and insulating products.

► Old Timers—Sparks-Withington, manufacturer of auto horns, produces the Sparton line of radio and television sets. Stewart-Warner, maker of grease guns and speedometers, also puts out radio and tv sets. Globe Union, known for storage batteries, spark plugs and roller skates, makes printed circuits and switches at its Centralab division.

Clevite, a manufacturer of bearings and bushings, controls Brush Electronics and Transistor Products.



REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION of company locations shows that . . .

Electronics Industry Spreads Out

Study shows concentrations of electronics manufacturing remain in east and midwest

THROUGH its collections for all types of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance covered employment the Health, Education and Welfare Department keeps track of the various industries in the U. S.

The latest report, covering the year 1953, gives the number of reporting units or manufacturers in communications equipment manufacturing by state, county and region along with payrolls and employment.

There were 541,987 employees in the industry in mid-March 1953. Total taxable payroll for January to March 1953 amounted to \$502.8 millions. The number of manufacturers in the communication equipment classification paying OASI payments was 2,103.

► Size—Breakdown by number of employees of the 2,103 firms is given in the following figures: 0 to 3 employees, 376 firms; 4 to 7, 280; 8 to 19, 363; 20 to 49, 319; 50 to 99, 177; 100 to 249, 227; 250 to 499, 135; 500 or more, 226.

► Areas—As shown in the chart, the rank of the 9 regions of the U. S. in terms of number of electronic firms has remained pretty much as it has in the past with Mid-Atlantic, East North Central and Pacific regions holding the top three spots. In terms of OASI payroll, the top three regions are Mid-Atlantic, \$188.1 million; East North Central, \$169.6 million and Pacific, \$55.8 million.

In the number of employees the top areas were Mid-Atlantic, 199,-144, East North Central, 183,044 and New England, 64,653. The state of Illinois led all other states in industry employment and payroll with 102,518 workers and a payroll of \$106.6 million for the first quarter of 1953. New Jersey and New York followed as second and third largest in this regard. In number of firms, however, New York was first with 492 and Illinois second with 323.

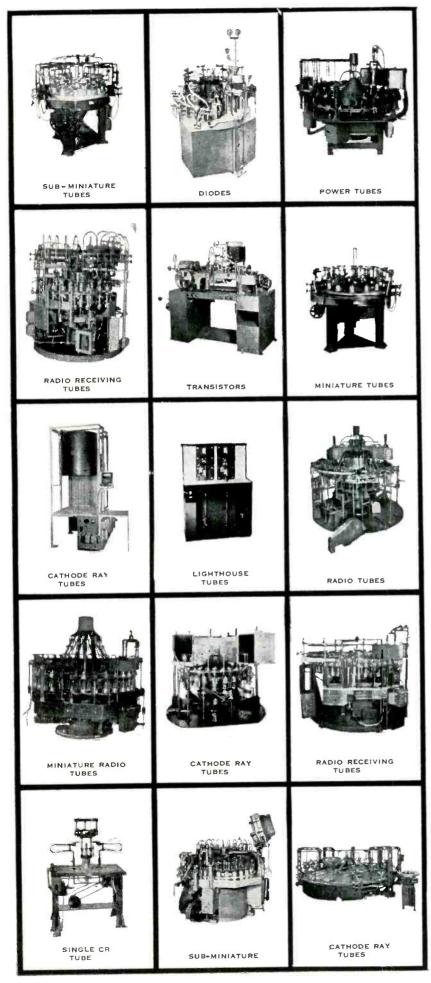
Arizona Companies Face State Tax

BUDDING electronics business in Arizona (ELECTRONICS, p 16, June '55) has run into a state tax problem.

The Corporation Commission has upheld a sales tax assessment against AiResearch Mfg. Co., makers of electronics equipment, on grounds federal government sales are taxable.

Under the commission ruling now

(Continued on page 16)



there is a KAHLE MACHINE to speed every operation in the manufacture of

- DIODES
- TRANSISTORS
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Illustrated are typical examples of Kahle machines that give maximum production efficiency, speed and economy.

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Designers and builders of special automatic and semiautomatic equipment for all industrial operations.

ELECTRONICS — August, 1955

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INDUSTRY REPORT -- Continued

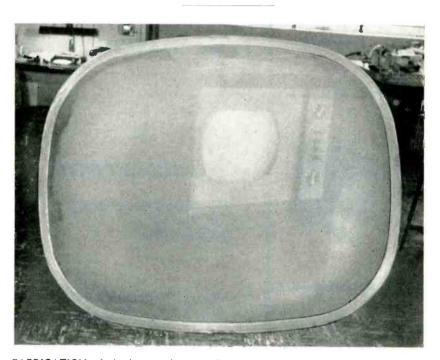
made final, the company must pay about \$14,000 for the sales period starting July 9, 1954, when the law went into effect, until Dec. 31, 1954. The tax is based on two percent of sales to the federal government.

Taxes for 1955 have not been set.

► Stunts Growth—Stanley Womer, manager of the Arizona Development Board, saw in the decision a blow to development of Arizona's electronics industry. He indicated there will be a tendency of electronics firms planning to move to Arizona to stay where they are until the law is changed.

About 200 machine shops in the Phoenix area have been supplying AiResearch with tax-free parts. Presumably the company will have to absorb taxes on this too, Womer said.

Melpar, Inc., research and development subsidiary of Westinghouse Air Brake Co., announced plans, previous to the ruling, to open a branch at Tucson, Ariz. The company has received a \$990,000 contract from the Army Electronics Proving Ground at near-by Fort Huachuca.



FABRICATION of shadow masks is underway at Volkert Stampings but . .

Color Tube Output Is Still Small

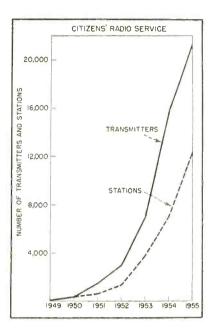
Production rate is low but now volume output may come later this year

VIRTUALLY every color tube produced uses the shadow mask. Production of these components is an index of color picture tube output.

Approximately 80,000 masks have been produced. About 50,000 were made for the 19-inch and 21-inch color tubes and most of the remainder were for the 15-inch tube. About 2,000 masks have been produced for the 22-inch rectangular color tube.

► Stock—Most of the masks produced have been used and stockpiling has largely been of the completed tubes. However, one color tube manufacturer has about 5,000 color masks on hand. These factors along with wait-and-see attitude on future color tube production has brought present mask-making activity to a virtual standstill. Mask makers seem to feel that it will be late fall before volume increases.

Businessmen Adopt Citizens' Radio Band



Party-line operation no bar to users ineligible for other radio services

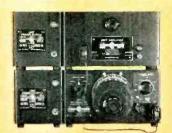
TRANSMITTERS authorized in the citizens' radio service now total 21,300. This includes both mobile units and fixed-station transmitters. Station authorizations number 12,334. The chart illustrates the increasing rate with which the service is growing. During the month of June 518 stations were added.

► Ground Rules—The service was inaugurated in 1949 to provide for private, personal and business communications, signaling and remote control. The communications service works on a kind of partyline basis (no frequency assignments) in the band 460 to 470 mc. The citizens' radio service also encompasses crystal-controlled 27.-255-mc transmitters of 3-w input or less used for controlling model planes and boats and opening garage doors.

Currently the major users of the citizens' band are business firms or organizations who require radio communications but cannot obtain authorization to use one of

(Continued on page 20)

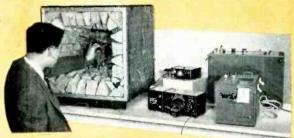
August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS



For More Power... Type 1210-B becomes 3-watt R-C Oscillator with Type 1206-B Unit Amplifier, \$85 and Unit Power Supply, \$40.



, with easy-to-attach-Type 938-P Becomes Sweep Generator. Synchronous-Dial Driva, \$27.50 and Type 1210-P1 Discriminator, \$75 (at right), for supp ying CRC voltages.



Automatic Data Taking ... with pen-type recorder or CRO eliminates laborious point-by-point measure ments . . . in photo, frequency response of small loud speaker is recorded.



Hetwork Transient Investigations ... with R-C oscillator square waves; one measurement gives information on both emplitude and chase characteristics . . . in photo, engineer observes and records phase characteristics . . . in photo, engineer observes and records filter characteristics of G-R Type 1550-A Octave-Bard Hoise Analyzer.



As Bridge Generator ... shown with new G-R Universal Audio-Frequency Bridge and Type 1212-A Unit Null Detector, \$145.



modulates the recently an sounced Type I218-A UHF Unit Oscillator, \$465., with 900-2000 Mc range.







Type 1210-B Unit R-C Oscillator, \$140, with Type 1203-A Unit Power Supply, \$40.

The new Type 1210-B Unit R-C Oscillator is a unique audio, supersonic and radio-frequency generator . . . providing both square waves and sine waves over the range from 20 cycles to 0.5 Mc. Its wide range, multiple output system, easy adaptability to sweep operation and extreme versatility, make it a must for every development and measurement laboratory. Features include:

- * Slow-Motion Frequency Control: for small frequency increments; each decade covered by 41/2 turns of knob.
- * Precision Dial: can be motor driven by Type 908-P Synchronous-Dial Drives for automatic display of amplitude-frequency characteristics; 908-P1 covers one frequency decade in 50 sec, 908-P2 takes 62/3 sec per decade ... \$27.50 for either.
- ★ Three Outputs:

Low-Voltage, Low-Impedance (0 to 7 v, 50 Ω); constant within ± 1 db to 200 kc; less than 1% no load distortion from 200 c to 20 kc, less than 1.5% over entire range; hum at least 60 db down.

High-Voltage, High-Impedance (0 to 45 v, 12.5 k 2): constant within ± 1 db and less than 5% distortion at no load from 200 c to 200 kc (decreases to 2.5% under load); hum at least 50 db below maximum output.

Square waves (0 to 30 v peak-to-peak): 2500 Ω output impedance; less than 0.25µs rise time and 1% overshot; hum at least 60 db down.

- * Adjustable Output Control: logarithmic, calibrated 0-50 db.
- * AVC System: fast response, insures constant output under fluctuating line voltage.
- * Power Supply: Type 1203-A recommended for use on 115 v, 50-60 cycle power; Type 1202-A Unit Vibrator Power Supply for field operation from standard 6 v or 12 v storage battery.
- * Rack Mounting Provision: Type 480-P4U3 Relay Rack Panel, \$12.50, for laboratory use.

The G-R Unit R-C Oscillator is the latest addition to the ever growing, ever more useful line of G-R Unit Instruments.

G-R Unit Oscillators are now available for coverage from 20 cycles to 2000 Mc ... the Unit Pulse Generator provides pulse durations of 0.2-60,000 µsec with repetition rates from 30 c-100 kc, and rise times of 0.05 µsec ... the Unit Null Detector has better than 40 µv sensitivity ... a Unit Amplifier is available with 3-watt maximum output and 20 c-to-250 kc range . . , the Unit Crystal Oscillator has short-term stability of 1 ppm the Unit I-F Amplifier is a basic component in the 50-5000 Mc G-R High-Frequency Null Detector . . . this apparatus, compact, interconnectable, rugged and reliable in performance, represents the most in instrumentation value per dollar available anywhere.

WE SELL DIRECT. Prices are net, F.O.B. Cambridge or West Concord, Mass.



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presents this comprehensive range of Raytheon DIODES, having the characteristics and the uniformly dependable performance that warrant your complete confidence and your specification as first choice

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RAYTHEON POINT CONTACT GERMANIUM DIODES

These diodes combine good transient response, low capacity and high frequency capabilities with low cost and dependability. Ambient temperature range -50 to +100°C.

Type General Purpose	Dimension Outline	Peak Inverse Volts	Average Rectified mA (max.)	Peak Rectified .mA (max.)	at -5v	, in			Forward mA at +1v
1N66 (CK705)	A	60	50	150		50	800		5.
1N67	A	80	35	100	5		50		4.
1N68 (CK708)	A	100	35	100				625	3.
1N294 (CK705A)	A	60	50	150		10	800		5.
1N297 (CK707)	A	80	35	100	10		100		3.5
1N298 (CK713A)	A	70	50	150		250µA (ma	x.) at -40v.	(50°C)	30mA (min.) at +2v.
CK801	A	60	50	150			50		5.
C K802	A	80	50	150			100		7.5
VHF and UHF									
1N82A	B	5	50	150	UHF mixer	14 db max.	noise - see	data sheet for t	est circuit
1N295 (CK706A)	A	40	35	125		200	Vi	deo detector	
CK715	A	40	35	125		Specia	I tests for VH	F to UHF freq.	multiplier
Multiple Assemblies									
CK709	C	Four 1	66 matched v	vithin 2.5% at	+1.5 and -1	0 volts for b	ridge circuits		
CK711	C	Four 11	67 matched f	rom 0 to + 3 v	olts. 30µa (ma	ax.) at -50v	for bridge c	ircuits	
CK717	C	Four 11	i66 matched v	vithin 2.5% at	+1.5 and -1	0 volts for co	ommon anode	e circuits	
CK719	C	Four 1	67 matched f	rom 0 to +3 v	olts, 30µa (ma	ax.) at -500			

RAYTHEON GOLD BONDED GERMANIUM DIODES

This group of diodes features small size, high forward conduction, high back resistance, and good temperature characteristics. Because junction area is increased over that of point contact types, capacity is slightly higher, transient response slightly slower.

Туре	Dimension Outline	Peak Inverse Volts (max.)	Average Rectified mA (max.)	Peak Rectified mA (max.)	at —10v	Maximum Inverse Currents in µA at -10v at -20v at -50v at -100v				ward nA at 1.0v	Ambient Temperature Range °C
1N305 (CK739)	D	60	125	300	2.0		20		100		-55 to +70
1N306 (CK740)	D	15	150	300	2.0				100		-55 to +70
1N307 (CK742)	D	125	50	300	5.0		1	20		100	-55 to +70
1N308 (CK741)	A	10	100	350		500µA at - 8 volts				300	- 55 to +90
1N309 (CK747)	A	40	100	300		100	1			100	- 55 to +-90
1N310 (CK745)	A	125	40	100		20		100		15	- 55 to +90
1N312 (CK748)	A	60	70	250			50			30	-55 to +90
1N313 (CK749)	A	125	40	100		10		50		15	-55 to +90

Note: 1N305-6-7 have very high back to forward ratio, high back resistance, sharp Zener characteristic, average transient response 1N308-13 have good transient response with good forward characteristics, high back resistance

RAYTHEON BONDED SILICON DIODES

Raytheon Bonded Silicon diodes provide high back resistance, a sharp Zener characteristic and fair transient response (large overshoot, fast recovery) over an ambient temperature range of -55 to +150°C.

Dimens Type Outlin		Peak Inverse Volts	Average Rectified mA	Peak Rectified mA	Maxi at — 5v	mum Reve نبر in at —10V		Forward mA at —1v	100°C Average Rectified mA	Max. Reverse mA at - 10v
1N300 (CK735)	D	15	40	120		0.001		8	15	0.01
1N301 (CK736)	D	70	35	110		0.01	0.05 at -50	5	12	0.2
1N302 (CK737)	D	225	25	80		0.01	0.2 at -200	1	8	0.2
1N303 (CK738)	D	125	30	100		0.01	0.1 at -100	3	10	0.2
1N432 (CK856)	D	40	40	120		0.005		10	20	0.05
1N433 (CK860)	D	145	30	100		0.03	0.3 at -125	3	15	0.5
1N434 (CK861)	D	180	30	100		0.05	0.5 at -160	2	15	1.0
1N438 (CK852*)	D	7	100	200	10			50	50	



Note: All ratings at 25°C unless otherwise indicated.

RAYTHEON SILICON POWER RECTIFIERS

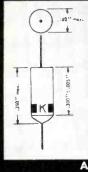
This new Raytheon silicon rectifier is the first to give high current rectifying capacity in extremely small volume. The rectifiers operate to 175°C, to 200 volts peak and to over 99% efficiency. Back to forward resistance ratio is over 100,000.

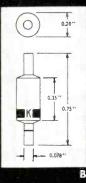
Type Dimension Outline			Maximu RMS Volts	m Voltage Peak Volts	Maximun Peak Amperes	Typical Dissipation Watts	
СК775 Е	Case Temp. 30°C* Case Temp. 170°C* No Heat Radiator	40 40	60 60	50 15	15 5	40 10	
		Ambient Temp. 25°C Ambient Temp. 170°C	40 40	60 60	6 2.0	2.0 0.5	3.0 0.5
No F	Case Temp. 30°C* Case Temp. 170°C* No Heat Radiator	125 125	200 200	50 15	15 5	40 10	
	Ambient Temp, 25°C Ambient Temp, 170°C	125 125	200 200	6 2.0	2.0 0.5	3.0 0.5	

ADDITIONAL RATINGS (25°C)

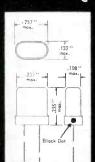
Both CK775 and CK776 have maximum drop at 5 amperes of 1.5 volts CK775 has maximum reverse current at --60 volts of 25 mA CK776 has maximum reverse current at --200 volts of 25 mA

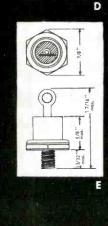
*maintained by external heat radiator









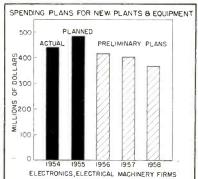


INDUSTRY REPORT-Continued

the other land-transportation or special or industrial services.

► Users—A few typical users include: radio and television servicemen; coal and fuel oil suppliers; heating and air conditioning servicemen; trucking firms; local civil defense units; boys' camps; petroleum companies; construction out-

What's Ahead in Plant Expansions



Companies in electronics have increased plans for capital spending in 1955

FIRMS in the electrical machinery classification, which includes electronics, will spend 10 percent more for plant and equipment this year than in 1954, according to the eighth annual McGraw-Hill Survey of business' plans for new plants and equipment.

A total of \$483 million is to be spent compared to \$439 million in 1954. About 40 percent of this amount is accounted for by electronics manufacturers. Preliminary plans by the industry for the future show that \$415 million may be spent in 1956, \$401 million in 1957 and \$367 million in 1958.

▶ Up—Practically every manufacturing industry has increased its plans for capital spending since last fall, including electronics. At that time, a survey of preliminary plans for 1955 showed capital spending by the industry would decrease by about 6 percent in 1955 compared to 1954, from \$461 million to \$431 million (Electronics, p 5, Dec. '54).

Previous surveys have shown that

a decline, actual spending in these

years may be considerably higher. Over the past 5 years the industry has expanded its capacity tremendously as is indicated by the following index (1939 = 100): 1950, 325; 1952, 400; 1953, 452; 1954, 488. Planned expansion for this year will raise capacity to 522 and by 1958 to 600.

fits; a glass company and sup-

the FCC: Motorola (10 models),

Stewart-Warner (4), RCA (4),

McNabb Company (2), Royalcall.

Connecticut Telephone & Electric, Electronic Protection Co., and

preliminary plans for years ahead

are always sharply lower than plans

for the current year. Thus, though

preliminary capital spending plans

by the industry for 1956-1958 show

Multi-Products.

Eight manufacturers of typeapproved equipment are listed by

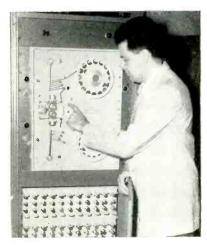
pliers of ready-to-pour concrete.

► Use—The electrical machinery industry plans to use 52 percent of its total capital expenditure of \$483 million for plant expansion in 1955 and 48 percent for replacement and modernization. This compares to 51 percent and 49 percent respectively in 1954.

The survey shows that 73 percent of the industry's total expenditure this year will be for new equipment and 27 percent for construction costs. Of the companies studied, 35 percent estimated that new equipment should pay off in three years and 31 percent estimated 5 years. The remaining estimates varied up to 9 or more years.

► Sales—A major factor behind the expansion plans of electronic firms is the high optimism about increased sales in 1955 and through 1958.

The companies expect sales this year to be 6 percent higher than last. By 1958 they expect sales to be higher by 29 percent, on the average, than they were in 1954, for the largest increase anticipated by any of the industries covered in the survey.



TAPE UNITS like this will process20,000 transactions daily when

Computer Controls Parts Inventory

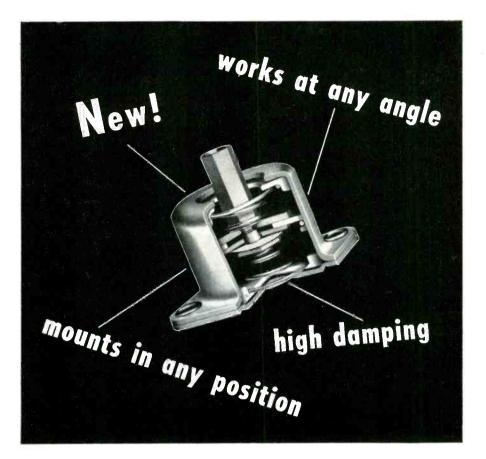
Specially designed machine will handle 35,000-item inventory for elevator firm

YEARLY savings of \$120,000 are expected to accrue when Otis Elevator puts an electronic digital computer to work controlling its \$10million inventory.

The computer, under development by Nuclear Development Associates of White Plains, N. Y., will cost \$200,000. It will handle 20,000 transactions daily: controlling 35,000 items and recognizing 20,000 others.

▶ Operation—During the day ten typists will enter inventory transactions on punched paper tape. The machine will process the tapes overnight. In the morning, a typed output will disclose item and quantities to be reordered, shortages and the sale and purchase contracts affected by them and transactions not controlled by the machine which must be processed manually.

► Technical Layout—The machine makes use of Flexowriter input and output. A converter writes the data onto §-in. 8-channel magnetic tape. A sorter which includes four tape mechanisms is used to split, merge and sort data. The computer proper contains two 60-character (Continued on page 22)



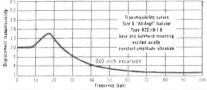
<u>Nothing Less</u> than this ALL-ANGL Mount gives sure protection in JETS and MISSILES

WHY? Because this Barry mount is independent of operating or mounting position. Through every operational maneuver of jets, VTO's, and missiles, the ALL-ANGL gives the same effective shock and vibration protection as in level flight.

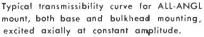
These are the vital performance characteristics of the ALL-ANGL Mount:

- Equal stiffness in all directions
- Equal damping in all directions
- Low transmissibility at resonance less than 3
- Isolation under superimposed steady state accelerations up to 5 g

Maximum load ratings of Size 0 ALL-ANGL mounts now available are 0.5 to 3.0 pounds per mount, in four ranges.



Write today for Data Sheet W5. For specific recommendations, call your nearest Barry Sales Representative.





INDUSTRY REPORT—Continued

shift registers and two 30-character registers. The machine utilizes unitized construction and employs 100-kc magnetic shift registers.

► Other Duties—One of the computer's unique functions will be determining the optimum time and optimum quantity for reordering parts. It will take into account: past usage over 15 months, fluctuation in past usage, business forecasts, monthly value and cost of maintaining inventory, cost of placing an order and cost if a shortage of the item should occur.

The order lot arrived at will be compared automatically with the next largest quantity on which the vendor gives a discount. The machine is scheduled for installation in early 1956.



AUTOMATIC LOGGER records process variables in refinery as ...

Oil Industry Goes Automatic

Refineries to increase spending for electronic measurement and control

CURRENT trend in petroleum refinery instrumentation is automatic logging—centralized recording of measurements taken throughout the refinery to provide a detailed record of operations.

▶ Installation—A \$50,000 setup to monitor, analyze and record 480 process variables will be installed by Fischer and Porter in Canadian Petrofina's new Montreal refinery. The plant will have a 20,000-barrel per day capacity.

The logger will type out on a single log hourly the value of all variables. In case of trouble the out-of-line condition and its location will be typed out. The instrument will also compute total flow, efficiency ratios and yield factors and punch significant data into paper tape or cards for preparing summary reports to management.

► Other Jobs—About ten refineries have installed logging systems. These cost from \$5,000 to \$50,000. More than 100 systems are currently hanging fire. Potential market might run to over 700 systems.

Firms making the equipment include Beckman Instruments, Consolidated Engineering, Minneapolis-Honeywell and others.

► Future—Next step after centralized measurement will be complete automatic control. However, small loops will be closed one at a time rather than converting entire refineries and petrochemical plants to automatic operation.

FCC Okays Low-Power Television Stations

IN an effort to encourage construction of tv stations in smaller communities, the FCC has authorized operation of tv stations on power as low as 100 watts starting in August.

No minimum antenna height is specified. The action applies to all communities regardless of population.

► UHF—The Commission also has proposed to increase the maximum effective radiated power for uhf stations from 1,000 to 5,000 watts. Comments on this proposal are in order until Sept. 1.

► Networks—As of August 1, FCC forbids tv stations in one city from entering into network arrangements that would prevent stations in nearby cities from carrying the same programs. The ruling is designed to help new tv stations, especially uhf, to get the network programming necessary for financial stability.

In the past, an affiliate had first claim on network shows within its service area, thus barring other stations in the same approximate area from acquiring them. Firstcall privilege now goes to the community in which the affiliate is located. The rule applies to all tv broadcast stations, including those owned by the networks.

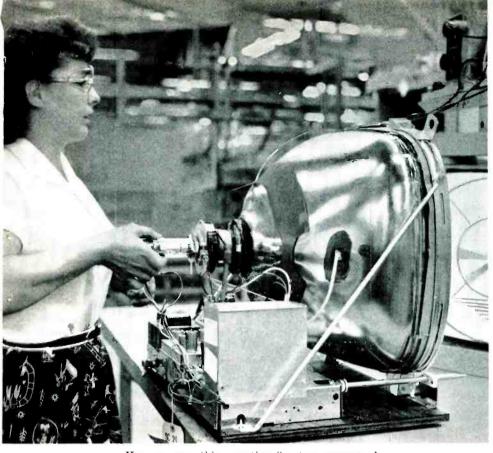
Big Business' Stake In Electronics Grows

Of 500 largest U. S. industrial firms, 101 have interest in electronics

THE ELECTRON TUBE and its younger cousin, the transistor, are major factors in America's economic structure. Nearly three million wage earners are involved, in one way or another, in the manufacture of electronic equipment and the com-

(Continued on page 24)

August, 1955 — ELECTRONICS



You can cross this operation (ion-trap magnet adjustment) off your list of production processes, with General Electric straight-gun picture tubes. Cost of magnet is a further saving.

GENERAL (

INTER-ELECTRODE ARCING AT HIGH VOLTAGES IS Greatly reduced by:

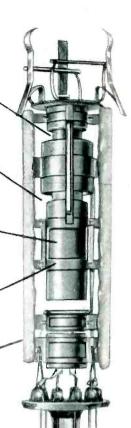
Increased spacing between focussing electrode and anode.

Increased spacing between supports holding electrodes to glass beading, also fewer supports.

Fewer welds, fewer parts. Both the field electrode and anode are one-piece construction.

Saddle straps with polished surfaces—part of the new support construction offer no rough edges to draw arc-overs.

New glass beads of uniform internal structure will not break down under high voltage.



The new design features of G.E.'s straight gun also cut your receiver rejects. They mean fewer arcovers at high voltage; consequently, a much more dependable tube and picture.

Eliminate ion trap and adjustment...improve TV reliability with G.E.'s new straight-gun aluminized picture tubes!

T^{HE} controlled-thickness aluminum "mirror" in G.E.'s new electrostaticfocus tubes does a second, important job—it bars harmful ion penetration to the phosphor screen. This has enabled G-E tube designers to do away with the ion trap, and utilize a straight gun, having (1) improved simplicity and strength, and (2) perfect concentricity with locked-in focus.

You benefit as a TV manufacturer because you have no ion-trap magnet to buy, no magnet installation or adjustment to make. Also, you cut your production-line set rejects, because when designing the new straight gun —G.E. added a number of features that join to reduce high-voltage arcovers to a minimum.

No ion-trap problems—at your plant or after sets are shipped—is one reason you should ask for full information about the new G-E straightgun picture tubes. More dependable tube performance, favorably affecting your production quality, is another. Wire or write General Electric Co., Tube Department, Schenectady 5, N.Y.

ELECTRIC

21BAP4 21," 90°
21BNP4 21," 90°
21BCP4 21," 70°
21BDP4 21," 72°
24ZP4 24," 90°

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

INDUSTRY REPORT - Continued

ponents that go into it.

▶ Widespread Interest—Big business has a large and growing stake in electronics. Out of the 500 largest U. S. industrial concernseach with annual sales of \$50 million and over-101 have some interest in the electronics business. This interest may range all the way from manufacturing radio and television sets almost exclusively to support of a small electronic research and development subsidiary or production of insulation, plastic board, wire, magnets or chassis sheet metal. The 101 firms have annual sales of more than \$40 billion and assets of nearly \$26 billion.

▶ Electronics firms—There are 62 of the 500 largest companies whose business includes manufacture of electronic equipment or components peculiar to electronic equipment such as tv tuners, flyback transformers, resistors and capacitors, The electronic portion of each firm's business varies widely with regard to total sales. For a few companies, business is 100 percent electronic. For others, manufacture of electronic equipment or components represents 5 percent or less of total sales. Total sales of electronic equipment and components only by these 62 firms amount to nearly \$7 billion,

Fewer Electronic Firms Failed In 1954

TOTAL of 26 companies failed in 1954 compared to 33 in the previous year. Total resulting liabilities also declined going from \$24.8 million in 1953 to \$14.4 in the 1954 fiscal period according to RETMA.

► Types—Of 26 electronic manufacturers having financial difficulties during the last fiscal year, 12 were components producers, 5 made radio and tv sets, 3 manufactured instruments, 3 produced hi-fi or phonograph equipments, 2 manufactured recorders and 1 produced hearing aids. The average age of the 26 companies was 6½ years.



PHOTOELECTRIC reader controls card-punching operation as . . .

Tubes Process Travelers' Checks

Automatic unit handles 7,200 checks an hour, doing work of 50 clerks

TRAVELERS' checks returned from all over the world to the First National City Bank of New York are processed automatically at the rate of 7,200 checks an hour by an electronic machine currently undergoing field test. The machine is a product of the Control Instrument Co., a subsidiary of Burroughs Corp.

▶ Performance—During peak loads the bank handles up to 130,000 checks daily. Fifty girls are required for the operation which involves punching each check's serial number into an individual business-machine eard.

The check-processing machine consists of two desk-size units a reader and punch. An operator loads checks and card stock and removes the machine's output. Accuracy is better than 1/10 of one percent as against one-percent error for manual processing.

► How It Works—Printed numbers in the upper left hand corner of a check identify it as to denomination and serial number. The check reader uses a photoelectric circuit to sense the characters and convey the information to electron-tube storage circuits that in turn control the operation of the card punch. The phototube picks up key points that serve to identify each character.

► Application—Similar equipment can be adapted to process stocks and bonds, income tax withholding statements, loan accounts and other documents. The machines' output could be written on magnetic tape if the equipment were to be used with an electronic computer.

Mack Named To FCC Succeeding Hennock

NEW MEMBER of FCC Richard A. Mack, Democrat of Florida, was sworn in on July 7, 1955. He succeeds Commissioner Frieda B. Hennock whose term expired June 30. The appointment is for seven years.

► Background — Commissioner Mack comes to the FCC from the Florida Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, of which he had (Continued on page 26)

August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

The 5000 different "specials" we've designed and built may mean substantial savings for you!

capacito

ueed a special

Five thousand, when compared to the national debt, is a small number. But when one company has manufactured over 5000 different types of special capacitors, this number becomes impressive. Yet, Hammarlund has done just that, in addition to turning out a line of standard variable capacitors. The majority of these special types were designed by us to meet customers' specifications - others were built to customers' designs. Some were quite large and intricate, while others were tiny enough to do a big job in miniature devices. They all have one thing in common: They are all built to Hammarlund's rigid quality standards-built to give optimum results.

If you have a problem calling for a special capacitor, it will pay you to check Hammarlund first. For among these 5,000 special capacitors there probably is one to meet your specification. If this is the case we have the dies; tool costs are nil and delivery is prompt. If, however, none of our existing "specials" can fill the bill, our experienced engineering staff will be happy to work with you to design a capacitor that will.

For detailed information on special and standard capacitors, write to The Hammarlund Manufacturing Co., Inc., 460 West 34th Street, New York 1, N. Y. Ask for Bulletin 105.

HAMMARLUND SINCE 1910

INDUSTRY REPORT -- Continued



Richard A. Mack

been a member since 1947 and chairman in 1951-1952. He was also second vice-president of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners and represented NARUC on FCC panels, having twice participated in common carrier hearings.

1956 IRE Show To Return To The Bronx

NEXT year's IRE show will be held at Kingsbridge Armory and Kingsbridge Palace in the Bronx, N. Y. on March 19-22, according to latest word from the IRE and New York's Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority.

Previously, lease arrangements had been signed by IRE with the Authority to hold the show in New York's Coliseum, now under construction in Manhattan. (ELEC-TRONICS, p. 202, July '55) At that time, it was thought that the building could be completed on March 1, 1956, as originally scheduled, despite a construction collapse that took place in May of this year. Now, however, completion of the Coliseum is not expected until April or May of 1956, too late for the show. Both IRE and the TBTA say that the 1957 IRE show will definitely be held in the Coliseum.

- AUG. 22-23: Symposium on Electronics and Automatic Production sponsored by Stanford Research Institute and NICB, San Francisco, Calif.
- San Francisco, Calif. AUG. 24-SEPT. 3: The National Radio Show, Earls Court, London, England. Preview for overseas visitors August 23.
- AUG. 24-26: 1955 WESCON, Civic Auditorium and Fairmount Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.
- AUG. 26-28: Sixteenth Annual Summer Seminar, Emporium Section IRE, Emporium, Pa.
- Section IRE, Emporium, Pa. AUG. 26-SEPT. 4: Great German Radio, Gramophone and TV Exhibition, Dusseldorf, Germany.
- SEPT. 12-16: Tenth Annual Instrument Conference & Exhibit, ISA, Shrine Exposition Hall and Auditorium, Los Angeles, Calif. SEPT. 14-16: 1955 Annual Meet-
- SEPT. 14-16: 1955 Annual Meeting of the Association for Computing Machinery, University of Penn., Philadelphia. SEPT. 17: Symposium on Auto-
- SEPT. 17: Symposium on Automation, Cedar Rapids IRE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- SEPT. 19-20: Symposium on Electronic Automation, University of Penn., Irvine Auditorium, Philadelphia, Pa.
- SEPT. 26-27: RETMA Symposium, Electronics For Automation and Automation For Electronics, Philadelphia.
- SEPT. 26-27: Sixth Annual Meeting and Conference of the IRE Professional Group on Vehicular Communications, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

- SEPT. 26-28: IRE Symposium, Aeronautical Communications —Civil and Military, Utica, N. Y.
- SEPT. 28-29: Industrial Electronics Conference, AIEE, Rackham Memorial Auditorium, Detroit, Mich.
- ium, Detroit, Mich. Ocr. 3-5: National Electronics Conference. Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.
- OCT. 12-15: 1955 Convention of the Audio Engineering Society concurrent with the Audio Fair, Hotel New Yorker, New York, N. Y. OCT. 17-19: RETMA Radio Fall
- OCT. 17-19: RETMA Radio Fall Meeting, Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Oct. 20-22: Eighth Annual Gaseous Electronics Conference, GE Research Lab., The Knolls, Schenectady, N. Y. Oct. 24-25: First Annual
- Oct. 24-25: First Annual Technical Meeting, IRE Professional Group On Electron Devices, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- Ocr. 25-27: International Conference on Electronic Digital Computers and Information Processing, Darmstadt, Germany.
- Oct. 28-29: 1955 Symposium of Philadelphia ISA, Penn Sherwood Hotel Philadelphia Pa
- wood Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. Ocr. 21-Nov. 1: 1955 East Coast Conference on Aeronautical and Navigational Electronics, IRE, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.
- OCT. 31-Nov. 1: International conference on scientific basis of applied solar energy, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Industry Shorts

► Taxes on radio and television equipment used in business may be lifted, according to a decision by the House Ways and Means Committee. The 10-percent federal excise tax on sets for entertainment, would, however, remain.

► Objections to several of the Federal Trade Commission's newly-revised and extended trade practice rules for the radio and tv industry have been raised by RETMA. It has asked for more time for its members to consider the rules.

► Contracts for \$27 million to build radar and electronics equipment for guided missiles and drone aircraft have been placed with Melpar, Inc.

► Recording of simulated musical sounds produced by RCA's electronic music synthesizer is now on sale.

▶ Fighter planes carried about 1,500 pounds of electronic equipment ten years ago. Today, U. S. interceptors carry over 2,400 pounds of the gear, according to General Irvine.

► KUAM, privately-owned commercial radio station on the Island of Guam, has appealed to FCC concerning the proposed Armed Forces tv station for the island which it fears will offer unfair competition.

NOISE FIGURE MEASUREMENT 10 - 3000 MC



SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency Range: 10 mc to 3.000 mc **Output Impedance:** 50 ohms unbalanced into Type N Connector Noise Figure Range: 0 to 20 db **Filament Voltage Supply:** From regulated supply **Meter Calibration:** Linear in db noise figure; logarithmic in D.C.M.A. **Fuse Protection:** One Type 3AG, 2 amps Tubes: 1 Eclipse Pioneer TTI Diode Power Supply Source: 117 Watts ±10%. 60 cps AC Available for 50 cps. Power Consumption: 130 Watts Price: \$995. FOB plant

KAY Mega-Node-Sr.

A calibrated random noise source providing an output from 10-3,000 mc, the Mega-Node Sr. may be used to measure noise figure and receiver agin and for the indirect calibration of standard signal sources.

At the lower end of the frequency range noise figure may be obtained directly from the meter. For greater accuracy at higher frequencies, corrections for diode transit time and termination mismatch are available from charts supplied with each instrument.





KAY Auto-Node

Designed for production-line noise figure measure-ment from 5 to 26,500 mc., the Auto-Node provides continuous interpolation over VHF, UHF and micro-wave frequencies. Two models are available:

MODEL RADAR MODEL TV Freq. Range: 5-220 mc. Freq. Range: 2 IF Strips 30 and 60 mc; other IF Strips: 20 or 40 me. extra IF Strips available. IFs available. IF Noise Figure: 0-7 db Noise Figure Range: 0-24 db Price: \$795 FOB plant. Additional IF strips, \$125.00

Price: \$950. with 2 IF strips, FOB plant.

Calibrated random noise source reading direct in db, for measurement of noise figure, receiver gain and for indirect calibration of standard signal sources. Frequency range, 5 to 220 mc; Output impedances, unbalanced—50, 75, 150, 300, Infinity: balanced—100, 150, 300, 400, Infinity: noise figure range, 0—16 db at 50 ohms 0—23.8 db at 300 ohms. Price: \$295, FOB plant. For Complete Information Regarding these, and other Kay Instruments, Write: KAY ELECTRIC COMPANY

Dept. E-8, 14 Maple Avenue

KAY Mega-Node

Calibrated random noise source

Pine Brook, N. J.

KAY Rada-Node

Complete radar noise figure measuring set for IF and RF, including attenuators, detector and noise sources. Complete with power supplies. Frequency range: 5 to 26,500 mc; noise figure: range, up to 21 db, in lower part of spectrum Prices on request.



KAY Microwave Mega-Nodes

Calibrated random noise sources in the microwave range, used to measure noise figure, and receiver gain and calibrate stand-ard signal sources in radar and other microwave systems. Available in following waveguide sizes to cover range of 960—26,500 mc.

RG-69/U . \$400. †RG-48/U . 195. †RG-49/U . 195. †RG-50/U . 195.	Available with flourescent or inert gas (argon or neon) tubes. Noise output flourescent tubes, 15.8 db $\pm.25$ db; argon gas tubes, 15.2 db $\pm.1$ db°; neon tubes, 18.0 db $\pm.5$ db*.
*RG-51/U . 195.	*Noise output of inert gas tubes independent of
*RG-52/U . 195.	operating temperature.
RG-91/U . 250.	Universal Power supply for both flourescent or
RG-53/U . 250.	argon gas and all waveguide sizes: \$100.

\$\$167. per Guide when 3 or more are purchased with \$100. Power Supply NEW! WR-770; WR-650-\$595.00 each; WR-510; WR-430; WR-340-\$495.00 each. All WR numbers fluorescent only.

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BOMBS...OR FIRE...OR FLOOD...OR TORNADO ...you can handle them if you act now.

Let's face it... the threat of war and the atomic bomb has become a real part of our life—and will be with us for years. Fires, tornadoes and other disasters, too, can strike without warning.

Whatever the emergency is, everybody's going to want help at the same time. It may be hours before outside help reaches you. The best chance of survival for you and your workers—and the fastest way to get back into production—is to know what to do and be ready to do it. Disaster may happen TOMORROW. Take these simple precautions TODAY:

Call your local Civil Defense Director. He'll help you set up a plan for your offices and plant—a plan that's safer, because it's integrated with community Civil Defense action.

Check contents and locations of first-aid kits. Be sure they're adequate and up to date. Here, again, your

CD Director can help. He'll advise you on supplies needed for injuries due to blast, radiation, etc.

Encourage personnel to attend Red Cross First-Aid Training Courses. They may save your life.

Encourage your staff and your community to have their homes prepared. Run ads in your plant paper, in local newspapers, over TV and radio, on bulletin boards. Your CD Director can show you ads and official CD films or literature that you can sponsor locally. Set the standard of preparedness in your plant city. There's no better way of building prestige and good community relations—and no greater way of helping America.

Act now . . . check off these four simple points . . . before it's too late.



August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

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Mah

				TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS								
TYPE DESCRIPTIC		Vibration Output mVac*	Heater		Plate		Grid Volts	Screen		Amp.	Mut.	
	DECONTINUM	(max.)	Volts	mA.	Volts	mA.	or R _k	Volts	mA.	Factor	Cond.	
CK5639	Video Amplifier Pentode	100	6.3	450	150	21	100 ohms	100	4	-	9000	
CK5702WA	RF Amplifier Pentode	50	6.3	200	120	7.5	200 ohms	120	2.6	-	5000	
CK5703WA	High Frequency Triode	10	6.3	200	120	9.4	220 ohms	-	-	25.5	5000	
CK5744WA	High Mu Triode	25	6.3	200	250	4.2	500 ohms	-	-	70	4000	
CK5783WA CK5783WB	Voltage Reference	50		Ор	erating vol	tage approx	imately 86 volts	between 1.	5 and 3.5	ma.		
CK5784WA	RF Mixer Pentode	100	6.3	200	120	5.2	-2	120	3.5	-	3200	
CK5787WA	Voltage Regulator	50		0;	perating vol	tage appro	ximately 98 volts	between 5	and 25 m	а.		
CK5829WA	Dual Diode		6.3	150			Max. $I_{\circ} = 5.5$ ma. per plate					
CK6021	Medium Mu Dual Triode	50	6.3	300	100	· 6.5	150 ohms			35	5400	
CK6111	Medium Mu Dual Triode	50	6.3	300	100	8.5	220 ohms	-	-	20	5000	
CK6112	High Mu Dual Triode	25	6.3	300	100	0.8	1500 ohms	-		70	1800	
CK6152	Low Mu Triode	25	6.3	200	100	10.0	270 ohms	-	-	17.5	5100	
CK6247	Low Microphonic Triode	2.5	6.3	200	250	4.2	500 ohms	-		60	2650	
CK6533	Low Microphonic Triode	1.0	6.3	200	120	0.9	1500 ohms	-	-	54	1750	
	*#	t 40 cycles,	15 g.		Note	e: All dual :	section tube ratin	gs (except	heater) ar	e for each	section.	

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

Umpli-FILM

DIELECTRIC CONSTANT 4.9

POWER FACTOR 0.0025

- CAPITRON Capacitors

Pulse Forming Hells Pulse System Packages TEMPERATURE-STABLE TO 250° C. are made from this unique dielectric material. In these end-products, the remarkable properties of AMPLIFILM permit reductions in size and weight greater than any other known dielectric for given performance, as well as extreme flexibility in design and out-standing stability and reliability.

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CORONA RESISTANT

A sample 1 mil. thick has a breakdown strength between ball electrodes under oil on 60 cycles of 10,000 volts peak.





AIRCRAFT-MARINE PRODUCTS, INC. Chemicals & Dielectrics Division 155 Park Street Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania

0 A-MP

60% more protection at no extra cost...

BH Vinyl-Sil 8000 Fiberglas Sleeving

When it comes to product protection, you're not interested in what a sleeving *might* do, you want to know what it *will* do.

BH Vinyl-Sil 8000 Fiberglas Sleeving has a tested rating of 8,000 volts *minimum* dielectric breakdown — 3,000 volts over the NEMA standard for Grade B-A-1. Here is a tremendous product safety margin at a cost no more than that of previously available sleevings with far lower ratings.

In insulations, the only thing you can really count on is the *minimum* dielectric breakdown. BH Vinyl-Sil 8000 offers that positive protection. It has other advantages too . . .

> high heat-aging resistance high flow resistance high oil and chemical resistance high abrasion resistance high cut-thru resistance excellent low temperature flexibility no capillary attraction to water

BH Vinyl-Sil 8000 was deliberately made to rate above requirements for two reasons. First, to supply emergency protection for unexpected loads. Second, to save on inventories by providing a sleeving for a wider range of applications than ever before possible. Data sheets and samples are yours for the asking. Write for them, then make your own tests.

BENTLEY, HARRIS MANUFACTURING CO. 1308 Barclay St. CONSHOHOCKEN, PA. Telephone: Conshohocken 6-0634



*BH Non-Fraying Fiberglas Sleevings are made by an exclusive Bentley, Harris process (U.S. Pat. Nos. 2393530; 2647296 and 2647288). "Fiberglas" is Reg. TM of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.

New Improved "SCOTCH" 39 Electrical Tape ...King of the paper tapes!

LONGER SHELF LIFE

50% MORE TACK

THINNER

HIGH TEAR RESISTANCE

GREATER SOLVENT RESISTANCE

> TRUE THERMOSETTING ADHESIVE

Widely used for holding and insulating purposes on motors, transformers, coils and generators.

The term "SCOTCH" and the plaid design are registered trademarks of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul 6, Minn. Export Sales Office: 99 Park Avenue, New York 16, N.Y. In Canada: P.O. Box 757, London, Ontario.



HIGH DIELECTRIC STRENGTH



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VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETERS · FREQUENCY STANDARDS · OUTPUT METERS · FM & AM SIGNAL GENERATORS DEVIATION METERS · WAVEMETERS · WAVE ANALYSERS Q METERS BEAT FREQUENCY OSCILLATORS

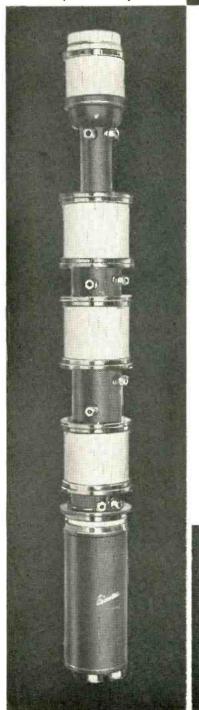
44 NEW STREET · NEW YORK 4

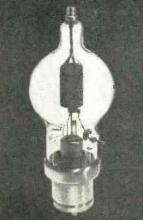
ENGLAND: HEAD OFFICE: MARCONI INSTRUMENTS LIMITED, ST. ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE CANADA: CANADIAN MARCONI COMPANY, MARCONI BUILDING, 2442 TRENTON AVENUE, MONTREAL Managing Agents in Export: MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED, MARCONI HOUSE, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.



THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF TRANSMITTING TUBES

10kw/cw UHF Klystron







250w Triode

20kw Tetrode

High Vacuum Rectifier

EIMAC TUBES For All Types of Communications, Industrial and Pulse Application!

Eimac offers a complete line of over seventy triode, tetrode, pentode, klystron and rectifier tube types to cover all types of electronic communications, industrial and pulse applications. The versatile Eimac electron-power tube family is second to none in frequency and power coverage. Even at ultra high and microwave frequencies, high power is no problem with Eimac amplifier klystrons. Up through the VHF region, Eimac negative grid tubes have been performance proved in every type of service. Internal or external anode, water or air cooled, metal, ceramic or glass construction, there is an Eimac tube to meet the most exacting requirements.

For further information contact our Technical Services Department.

EITEL-MCCULLOUGH, INC.

Reflex Klystron

5kw Tetrode



250w Tetrode

indispensable for measurement and reception **MICROWAVE**

with these special features:

EXCELLENT GAIN STABILITY— Equipped with automatic gain control, as well as "signal-lock" Automatic Frequency Control. Performance stable over entire frequency band.

HIGH SENSITIVITY—Achieved with unique double-tuned cavity preselector which tracks automatically with local oscillator. Efficient wideband microwave input coupler and crystal mixer maintains sensitivity.

> SELF-CONTAINED—Complete with electronically regulated low and high voltage power supplies; signal metering circuits; IF, local oscillator, audio-video, and FM plug-in sub-units. Four interchangeable, plug-in microwave tuning units cover frequency range 950-11,260 mc.

MODEL R

ALL-PURPOSE—Receives AM, FM, CW, MCW and pulse-modulated signals. Equipped with recorder output, trigger output (constant amplitude), video and audio outputs. Meter reads directly in db.

R C Report

UNI-DIAL CONTROL — Automatically tracks klystron voltages, double tuned pre-selector, oscillator, and linear direct reading frequency dial — all simultaneously.

POLARAD

ELECTRONICS CORPORATION 43-20 34th STREET, LONG ISLAND CITY 1, N. Y.

FIELD INTENSITY RECEIVER



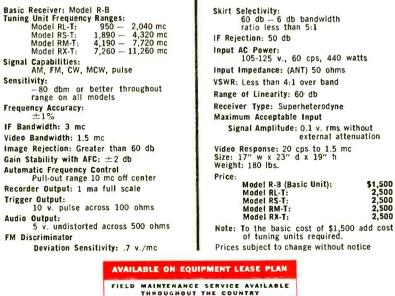
One of the most complete and versatile measurement instruments ever designed for reception and quantitative analysis of microwave signals in the range 950-11,260 mc.

The Polarad Model R Microwave Receiver is ideal for the reception and monitoring of all types of radio and radar communications within its range. It permits comparative power and frequency measurements, by means of its panel mounted meter, of virtually every type of signal encountered in microwave work.

It is compact and functional, featuring four integrally designed plug-in, interchangeable RF microwave tuning units to cover 950-11,260 mc; non-contacting chokes in pre-selector and microwave oscillator to assure long life and reliability; and large scale indicating meter for fine tuning control.

Call any Polarad representative or direct to the factory for detailed specifications.

SPECIFICATIONS:



CONSULT US ON YOUR MICROWAVE RECEIVER PROBLEMS.

for these applications:

BROADBAND

- Broadband receiver for AM, FM, CW, MCW, and Pulse Modulated signals
- Field intensity meter
- Frequency measurements
- Leakage, interference and radiation measurements
- Bandwidth measurements
- Measurement of relative power of fundamental and harmonic signal frequencies
- Trigger pulse amplifier
- Noise figure measurements of r-f amplifiers
- Antenna field patterns
- Attenuation measurements
- Propagation studies
- Microwave relay link site selection
- Direction finding
- Filter measurements
- Standing wave measurements

REPRESENTATIVES: • Albuquerque • Atlanta • Baltimore • Bayonne • Bridgeport • Buffalo • Chicago • Dayton • Fort Worth • Los Angeles • New York Newton • Philadelphia • San Francisco • Syracuse • Washington, D. C. • Westbury • Winston-Salem • Canada, Arnprior, Toronto—Export: Rocke International Corporation

G-M Servo Motors UARANTEED TO MEET ALL MIL. ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

When reliability under extreme conditions is essential-specify G-M Servo Motors! G-M has long specialized in supplying precision servo motors to the Military Avionic Industry, especially designed to meet

military specifications for humidity, salt spray, temperature, vibration and altitude. Whatever your needs, let G-M build a servo motor with the *right* characteristics to perform to your specifications.

By specializing in servo motors only-not systems—G-M gives you these advantages...

• A broader line of servo motors in sizes and types to meet a wide range of applications.

 Servo motors available in all the standard sizes.

• Standard sizes specially modified to meet specific circuit requirements – available on a quick-service basis.

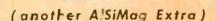
• Creative engineering in designing special motors with special characteristics.

Faster production — better service.



Motor Generators

Want more information? Use post card on last page.



Our Sample Order Department can quickly make up pieces to any new design that looks promising and let you test them thoroughly. When the final design has been decided upon, parts can be produced to specification in volume to match your requirements.

A blueprint or sample of your present part with outline of operating requirements will bring prompt action 1. . which may save you lots of money.

Redesign Service

for more ECONOMICAL CERAMICS

Careful study of designs by our engineering staff (with more than 50 years of specialized experience) often results in recommendations which mean — **Savings** in manufacturing costs, **Savings** in speed and ease of assembly, **Savings** through improved performance, **Savings** from combining two or more parts for still greater economy.

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Something <u>New</u> in Data Cooling Devices!

ACF Model 1002 digital-analog decoder (200,000 codes per second-0.1% precision)

ACF Model 1050 analog-digital encoder (15,000 ten-bit code groups per second)

For Details...

phone, write, or see us at WESCON Boah 1606-1607





DIGITAL-TO-ANABOG

a division of ACF Industries, Incorporated 800 North Pitt Street, Alexandria, Va., King 8-4400

Manufacturers of the ACF Module



The NEW

AUDOGRAPH.

IN A HURRY...

HUBBELL

Interlock Sub-Miniature Plugs

GETS_A_VOICE

Eliminate Soldering For Fast Installation Of Speaker Kit!

Now, one model takes the place of three in the new Gray Audograph line. These famous dictation machines are designed with built-in eyelets to receive Type "C" Interlock Plugs. When speaker-equipped models are ordered, specially designed speaker kits, wired with the Sub-miniature Plugs, are quickly and easily plugged in. Hubbell Interlock's exclusive automatic lock-

ing-quick disconnect feature makes possible a solderless, low contact resistance connection from the speaker kit to the panel eyelets. The tiny Type "C" Plugs are also easily and quickly disconnected for maintenance or replacement of speaker if necessary. Our Development Laboratory will cooperate with your Engineers to adapt Interlock for your specific applications.



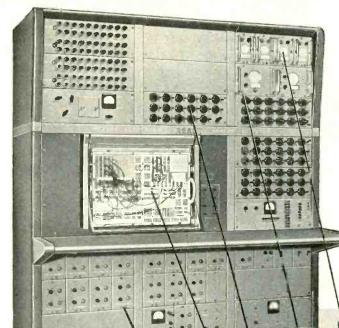
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HARVEY HUBBELL, INC.

Interlock Electronic Connector Dept., Bridgeport 2, Conn.

August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

ONNECTO



announcing the New reeves REAGH SPEED 400 ANALOG COMPUTER

New BUILDING-BLOCK CONSTRUCTION

... an exclusive Reeves design principle that permits assembly of computer elements in any desired combination to form exactly the computer necessary to do a particular job or to expand an existing installation. REAC 400 can be assembled, component by component, to fit specific requirements at minimum cost, time, space and effort. REAC 400 is completely adaptable to the scope and complexity of your control problem, now or in the future.

New HIGH SPEED SERVOS

Servo multipliers have bandwidth over 50 cps. Velocity 1500 v/sec; acceleration 60,000 v/sec². Six gang pots; two tapped with front panel plug-in turrets for function generation.

New HIGH SPEED RESOLVERS

Vastly improved dynamic performance ...35-cycle bandwidth. Rectangular and Polar operation; Full AGC either mode. Front panel plug-in turrets for easy padding for function generation.

New PROBLEM CHECK

New Reeves development permits verification of problem solution directly from equations before problem is run.

Checks Operation of all components used Patching of problem from diagram Diagramming of problem from equations

New CONVENIENT PATCHBAY

Available in units of 1632, 3264 or 4891 holes for maximum flexibility. Color-coded mask aids in patching. Patchboard changes possible during operation.

New POWERFUL AMPLIFIERS

New dual amplifier chassis, individually chopper-stabilized. Noise less than 3 my rms in cabinet. Phase shift 0.025° @ 100 cps. Bandwidth 10KC under cabinet conditions.



REEVES INSTRUMENT CORPORATION

A Subsidiary of Dynamics Corporation of America 201 East 91st St., New York 28, N. Y.



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ELECTRONICS - August, 1955

41

CRUCIBLE PERMAN

In • hi-fi sets,

too

give maximum energy minimum size

Crucible prescription-made Alnico permanent magnets provide consistently higher energy products.

This means greater design freedom . . . more compact products for manufacturers of high-fidelity sound equipment, instruments, controls, motors, and other magnet equipped devices.

Crucible has been a leading producer of

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these quality magnets ever since Alnico alloys were first developed. You can get them sand cast, shell molded, or investment cast to meet every size, tolerance, shape and finish need.

Next time you need top quality magnets, or help with magnet applications, call Crucible. Crucible Steel Company of America, Henry W. Oliver Building, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

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Company

August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

America

Tuning Fork Reconators, the ultimate in precision audio

frequency control...



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for complete information regarding component type Tuning Fork Resonators, or variously packaged Tuning Fork Frequency Standards.



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UNLIMITED NEW



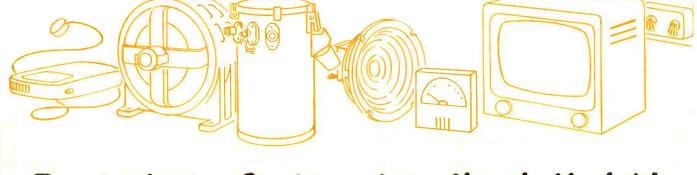


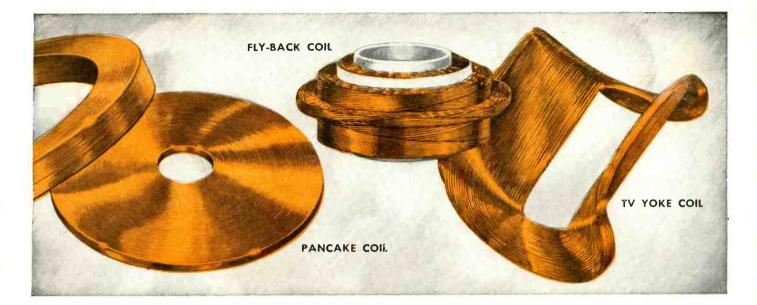


Random-wound, Layer or Paper-section for potentiometers, telephones, brakes and clutches, clocks and timers, hearing aids, instruments, speakers, relays, television, radio and other applications.

Paper-section, Random-wound, Oil-filled, Aircooled and High Voltage for distribution, current, X-ray, television, radio and other applications.

Windings for shaded pole, series fields, instruments, induction and others.





APPLICATIONS :

Redesigning? BONDEZE may provide one answer to your overall cost reduction program!

BONDEZE is Phelps Dodge magnet wire with a special thermo-plastic film applied over the insulation. It offers a quick, economical means of bonding wires together, turn to turn, through single application of heat or solvents. **BONDEZE** offers unusual opportunities for redesign of windings and in many cases influences finished product design with overall savings to the user.

Any time magnet wire is your problem, consult Phelps Dodge for the quickest, easiest answer.

*BONDEZE is a Phelps Dodge Trademark



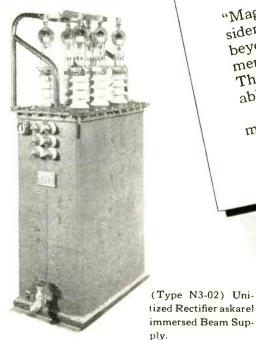
PHELPS DODGE COPPER PRODUCTS CORPORATION

INCA MANUFACTURING DIVISION





(Type N3-01) Unitized Rectifier askarel immersed for Klystron Bombarding.



(Type J3-01) Askarel immersed high impedance Filament Transformer.

(Type L3-01) Askarel immersed Filter Reactor.

"Magnatran components have contributed considerably to the fact that REL now makes more beyond-the-horizon FM multiplex relay equip ment than all other manufacturers combined. They have been proven in use to be very dependable, both in performance and maintenance." Join the ranks and enjoy reliable Magnatran magnetic components for the electronics industry.

Write for Catalog

MAGNATRAN incorporated

KEARNY, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

The All-Metal Multi-directional Mounting* **ROBINSON** originated and universally APPLIED

* This multi-directional mounting, when installed as recommended, protects equipment from imposed vibration and shock emonating from any angle and permits installation and use in any position.

ORIGINATED BY ROBINSON in 1949. the all-metal multi-directional mounting was designed to meet the radically new and different problems of guided missiles and jet aircraft requiring protection of electronic equipment from every angle against shock and vibration.

ENGINEERED AND TESTED in 1950, in the laboratory under rigorous specifications anticipating actual use, and in field tests far exceeding probable requirements, this mounting was quantity produced only when its performance had been demonstrated.

SERVICE PROVED AND UNIVERSALLY APPLIED since 1951, Robinson multi-directional mountings are now preferred for practically all military and commercial aircraft and in the newest of the guided missiles.

ROBINSON Series 9300 plate type double acting multi-directional mount 🙀 actual size No. 1, and shown here available in any size required. Load ranges per mount: Model 9301 1/2-3 1

Model 9304. Up to 15 lbs.

urd frequencies 12-15 c.p.s. Higher stiffnesses available. Special designs upon request.

Model 9302....1-61/2 lbs.

RADICALLY DIFFERENT from all other shock and vibration control mountings, this Robinson mount furnishes unique performance because of the inherently damped resilient cushions of patented Met-L-Flex, exclusively Robinson. No auxiliary damping means is required or used. Met-L-Flex is unaffected by attitude, extremes of temperature, aging, or the presence of oil, dust or dirt.

WHEREVER UNFAILING PERFORMANCE of equipment under maximum environmental difficulties is required, only Robinson multi-directional mountings will meet the difficulties involved.

If your need is for complete multi-directional protection of airborne electronic equipment and the assurance of its optimum performance, call on Robinson.

SEND FOR BOOKLET No. 900 "A New Concept in Vibration and Shock Control for Airborne Electronic Equipment."

ELECTRONICS — August, 1955



953

1952

1951

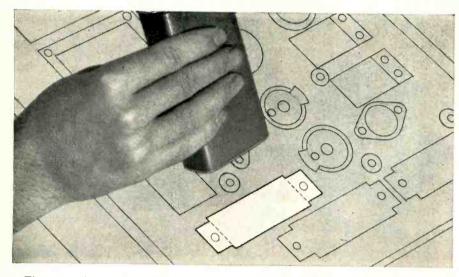
1950

1949

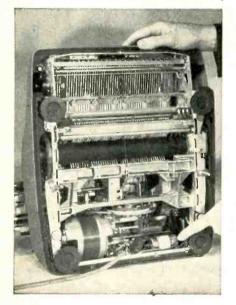
WEST COAST ENGI-NEERING OFFICE-Complete engineering design and test service, 3006 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica, California.



New G-E drawn-rectangular capacitors with seamless cases have standard dimensions to fit existing circuit designs



First on the market, G-E drawnrectangular capacitors can now save you up to 20% in costs, yet are the same size and have the same mounting dimensions as fabricated units. These fixed paperdielectric capacitors come in seamless,



solderless cases, and in all standard dimensions.

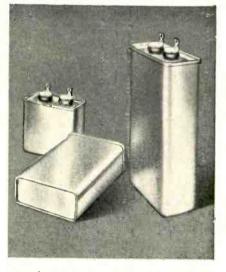
Drawn construction offers three big features: (1) a big saving in production cost is passed on to you, (2) the seamless case is leakproof, and (3) a double rolled

Save space and weight with G-E drawn-oval capacitors

Besides offering cost reductions up to 20%, G-E drawn-oval capacitors can save as much as 20% of precious space and weight. Their drawn construction offers seamless, leakproof cases, and the covers are hermetically sealed with tough, double rolled seams. All add up to top quality performance in minimum space.

The hot solder-dipped terminals are easy to solder and are welded to the stud for permanent attachment. Both forktype and quick-connect terminals are available. Silicone bushings maintain effective sealing and high insulation resistance through long operation and temperature variation.

Each drawn-oval capacitor is automatically tested before it leaves the factory for further assurance of maxi-



seam between case and cover makes a true hermetic seal.

In addition, suitable bushings for a wide range of design applications are available. For superior performance at lower cost, get the details. Send for Bulletin GEC-809A.

mum reliability.

Photo at left shows G-E drawn-oval capacitor tucked in minimum space of electric typewriter. For complete list of ratings and data, see Bulletin GEA-5777B.



GENERAL ELECTRIC

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

TIMELY HIGHLIGHTS ON G-E COMPONENTS

tion expenses.

packaging units often reduces installa-

Pulse transformers such as the one shown at the center are manufactured in ratings from 5 to 300 kilovolts or more, up to 40 megawatts peak power. These units are designed for either magnetron or klystron oscillators and their pulse lengths range from 0.1 to 50 microseconds or longer, with repetition rates up to 10,000 pulses per second. Complete d-c power supplies like the one shown at right are manufactured in

ratings from 5 to 25 kilovolts, with current ratings up to 4 amperes. This unit

contains a rectifier transformer, filament

transformers and a filter inductor mak-

ing a complete power supply packaged

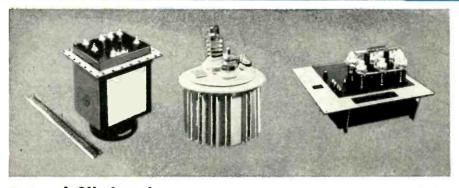
in one oil-filled tank. The sturdy tank is

designed with extra bracing to more

than withstand shock and vibration

tests called for in MIL-T-27 specifica-

tions. Your G-E Apparatus Sales office



G-E oil-filled radar components save space, weight

Extremely versatile, G-E high-voltage radar components offer to designers characteristics and features to meet a wide range of requirements. All units are designed to conform to MIL-T-27 specifications. A few examples of the large G-E oil-filled line are shown above. The "packaged" unit at left com-

bines a rectifier and filament trans-



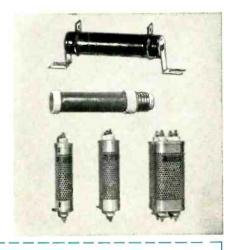
Speed soldering of tiny joints with pencil-weight G-E midget iron

As electronics designers work with more and more restricted spaces, G-E midget soldering irons help reduce rejects on assembly work. With a pencilfine tip, the iron solders delicate joints with little danger of damage to adjacent parts. A G-E Calrod* heater located in the tip provides fast heat transfer. The copper tip is iron-clad to eliminate need for filing, and to reduce maintenance costs. Weighing only 1¾ ounces, the iron has a heat efficiency of 90 per cent. Bulletins GED-2263, GEC-1318. *Registered trade-mark of General Electric Co. former, a filter inductor and a resonant charging inductor in the same tank. This unit measures $6 \times 6 \times 7$ inches and weighs only 8 pounds. Any combination of components can be packaged coronafree in one tank; the number of components is restricted only by your installation limitations. This method of

G-E enameled resistors adapt easily in countless designs

has details.

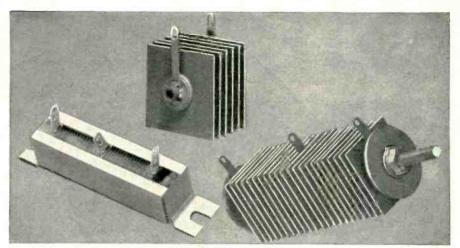
Extremely simple control is possible in electronics design with General Electric resistors. These "Blue Sticks," socalled because of their blue vitreous coating, can be ordered unmounted, mounted on a base with a perforated cover, or in perforated, cage-type enclosures. Moisture-resistant enamel forms an airtight case and aids in heat dissipation. Silicate-compound body withstands sudden and extreme temperature changes. Standard ±5% resistance tolerance makes them adaptable, and nickel alloy wire wound around the ceramic cylinder maintains its consistent resistance characteristic. For the complete story, see Bulletin GEC-817.



General Electric Company, Apparatus Sal Section B667-31, Schenectady 5, New Y	
Please send me the following bulletins: $$ for reference only X	for planning immediate project
 GEC-809A Drawn-Rectangular Capacitors GEC-1318 Industrial Soldering Irons GEC-817 Enameled Resistors 	 GEA-5777B Drawn-Oval Capacitors GED-2263 Midget Soldering Iron GEA-5963 Oil-filled Radar Component:
NA ME	
COMPANY	
CITY	STATE

TURN PAGE FOR MORE G-E COMPONENT HIGHLIGHTS

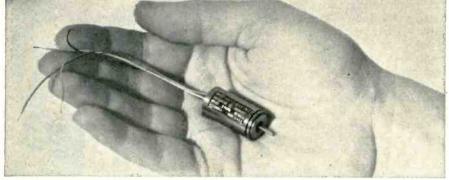




New *Vac-u-SeL*^{*} component rectifiers with 3 exceptional performance features

The new Vac-U-Sel trade-mark stands for General Electric's new line of component rectifiers which permit matching performance requirements for life expectancy, ambient temperature, and atmospheric protection, as well as electrical characteristics. *First*, 26-v lowtemperature cell has 60,000 hour life expectancy at normal current rating. Use it in ambient temperatures to 55 C. Second, 26-v high-temperature cell meets demands up to 130 C at full voltage. Third, 45-v high-temperature cell has a 63-volt peak inverse rating, and a 40,000 hour life. It can be used at ambients up to 110 C. Bulletin GEA-6273. *Reg. Irade-mark of General Electric Co.

New 400-cycle servo motor weighs only 1.2 ounces, develops 21,000 rpm

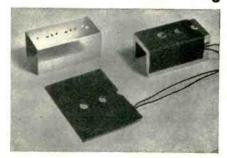


This tiny General Electric induction motor for aircraft applications operates in ambients from -55 C to 90 C, and in altitudes up to 60,000 feet. Two-pole-

in ambients from -55 C to 90 C, and in altitudes up to 60,000 feet. Two-polewound, with a standard squirrel-cage rotor and precision ball bearings, it features high acceleration, stall torque, and operating efficiency. Some uses: null-method measurements, control power, power failure indication, poweroperated brakes. The 1.2-ounce motor has a stainless steel housing 1.2 inches long. For more data contact your nearest G-E Apparatus Sales office.

Apply G-E specialty heaters when electronic equipment needs thermal conditioning

General Electric engineers have designed and developed a wide variety of specialty heating devices to assure that electronic equipment will operate correctly at low temperatures, and to quickly raise the temperature of equipment to operating levels. These heaters are made in many sizes, shapes and forms. In operation, they are wrapped around electronic equipment, connected to power source. Generally, these devices operate from standard 110-v or 24-v, ac or dc, and can produce thermal conditioning from a watt or two up to 20 watts per square inch. They weigh as little as 4 ounces per square foot, seldom exceed 3% inch in thickness. They are custom made for servos, gyros, accelerometers, batteries and measuring instruments. Bulletin GEA-6285 gives complete information.





Want more information? Use post card on last page.

TIMELY HIGHLIGHTS **ON G-E COMPONENTS**

New high-temp. micro-miniature aircraft relay

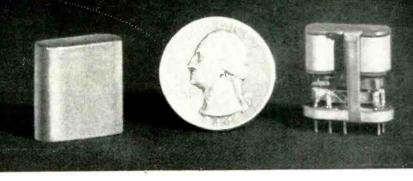
Two models of General Electric's new micro-miniature aircraft relay are available, standard and current-sensitive. The standard model weighs a third of an ounce, measures .34 x .781 x .81 in. The new relay meets the demand for small size and greater reliability. Materials used assure that no significant amount of gassing occurs inside the enclosure.

DESIGNER'S

NIGEST

The standard model will operate at only 250 milliwatts and the currentsensitive model at only 100 milliwatts. Operation is quick: approximately 1.5 milliseconds with rated voltage on coil. Contact rating is high: 2 amperes resistive load at 30 volts direct current or 115 volts alternating current.

Shock and vibration resistance is also high. Both models will take over 50 G's shock, and vibration of 10-500 cps at 20 G's acceleration. This is achieved

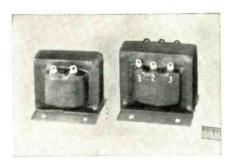


with balanced armature design combined with high tip forces.

The new G-E relays are simply designed, providing easy installation and adjustment for ease of manufacture. This makes it easier to control quality of your product and assures extra reliability. The coil and lead insulation

is Teflont and the coil spool body is nylon. Contact material is fine silver for low contact resistance and long life. Contact springs are beryllium copper which means they will hold their adjustment indefinitely during temperature cycles or storage. All G-E Apparatus Sales offices have details.

tReg. Trade-mark of duPont.



Encapsulated control transformer resists solvents, shock, humidity

These General Electric control transformers and reactors are encapsulated to provide reliable, long-life operation in corrosive atmospheres. Small, lightweight, and economical, they can be furnished with an epoxy-polyester resin coating to meet humidity, salt spray, thermal shock, and anti-fungus requirements of many government specifications. Equipment designers will appreciate this resin coating because it is impervious to most solvents, oils, greases, and acids encountered in many commercial applications. Sealed-in solder type terminals give added protection wherever they are used. For data, contact your nearest G-E Apparatus Sales office.

New standard G-E voltage stabilizers save weight and space

Now equipment designers can choose from a complete new line of standard G-E automatic voltage stabilizers, rated from 15 va through 10 kva. Because, in many cases, equipments have been installed before it was found that stable or "constant" voltage was needed for them, designers are now building automatic voltage correction into voltage sensitive devices at the design stage. You, too, will find that usually, a standard, G-E voltage stabilizer, available immediately, will solve your voltage problems. However, special units up to 50 kva can also be designed to your specifications. Your nearest G-E Apparatus Sales Office has details.



General Electric Company, Appar Section B667-31, Schenectady 5	, New York
Please send me the following bulleti v for reference only GEA-6273 Vac-U-Sel Rectifiers For information on other product Sales office.	in: X for planning an immediate project □GEA-6285 Specialty Heating Equipmen Is contact your nearest General Electric Apparatus
NAME	
COMPANY	
CITY	STATE

ELECTRONICS — August, 1955

Want more information? Use post card on last page.



FOR ALL KU-BAND APPLICATIONS SPECIFY THE FINEST KLYSTRON...

VARIAN'S NEW VA-94



TYPICAL OPERAT	ION
Frequency	16.5 kmc
Resonator Voltage	300 v
Resonator Current	38 ma
Reflector Voltage -	- <mark>150 v</mark>
Power Output	
(VSWR < 1.1)	40 mw
Electronic Tuning	65 mc

Varian now offers the most advanced reflex klystron ever developed for airborne radar local oscillator and beacon service. The VA-94 provides a minimum power output of 20 mw throughout its range of 16 to 17 kmc... to give you absolutely reliable operation at any altitude without pressurization.

Exclusive Varian features include a unique brazed-on external tuning cavity... to assure you of excellent frequency stability, extremely low microphonics, slow tuning rate and long tuning life. Its single screw tuner adapts easily to motor tuning. The VA-94 weighs only four ounces and mates directly with standard waveguide flanges.

FOR EXPERIMENTAL APPLICATIONS...SPECIFY THE VERSATILE NEW VA-92. Varian's VA-92 meets all reflex oscillator requirements in the frequency range 14 to 17.5 kmc...is especially suitable for signal generators and laboratory testing. It gives you the ease of tuning, ruggedness and reliable performance that has made Varian klystrons the first choice among microwave engineers. Special features include linear reflector voltage tracking, wide tuning range and high altitude operation without pressurization.



FOR OTHER K-BAND APPLICATIONS ... SPECIFY V-39, V-40 AND VA-96.

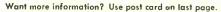
FOR COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS and technical data on the outstanding new VA-94, and other Varian klystrons, contact our Application Engineering Department.

IN KLYSTRONS, THE MARK OF LEADERSHIP IS



VARIAN associates

Representatives in all principal cities



these INDUSTRIAL JOBBERS offer A COMPLETE LINE of PYRAMID capacitors

PYRAMIE

0 MA

YRAMID

350 MA

and rectifiers

In your design development and your pilot production even minutes can be important. For your convenience the jobbers listed at the right carry in stock a complete assortment in adequate quantities of Pyramid's line of highest quality electrolytic and paper capacitors, both commercial and MIL-C-25B types, metallized paper capacitors and a complete range of Kool-sel selenium rectifiers, the first new design in over 20 years.

> PYRAMID ELECTRIC CO. 1445 Hudson Bogleverd, North Bergen, New Jersey

Allied Radio Corporation 100 North Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Arrow Electronics, Inc. 65 Cortland: Street, New York 7, New York

Art Electronic Supply Co. 145 South Park Street, Tucson, Arizona

Burstein-Applebee 1012-14 McGee Street, Kansas City 6, Missouri

California Electronic Supply, Inc. 11801 W. Pico Boulevard, West Los Angeles 64, Calif.

Capitol Radio Wholesalers, Inc. 2120 Fourteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Cramer Electronics, Inc. 811 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts

Dalton-Hege Radio Supply Co. 924 W. Fourth Street, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dean's Electronics 969 American Avenue, Long Beach, California

Durrell Distributors 222 Mystic Avenue, Medford, Massachusetts

East Coast Radio & Television 1900 N. W. Miami Court, Miami 36, Florida

Electronics Center, Inc. 211 West 19th Street, New York, New York

Electronic Equipment Distributors 1228 Second Avenue, San Diego, California

Federated Purchaser, Inc. 66 Dey Street, New York, New York

Herbach & Rademan, Inc. 1204 Arch Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Hughes-Peters, Inc. 111 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio

Interstate Electronics Co. 227 Fulton Street, New York, New York

Kann-Ellert Electronics, Inc. 9 South Howard Street, Baltimore, Maryland

Kierulff Electronics, Inc. 820 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, California

Lukko Sales Corp. 5024 West Irving Park Road, Chicago, Illinois

Milgray Electronics, Inc. 120 Liberty Street, New York, New York

Milo Radio & Electronics 200 Greenwich Street, New York, New York

Newark Electric Co. 233 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois

Niles Radio & Phonograph Co. 1254 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colorado

Olive Electronics Supply Corp. 6711 Olive Boulevard, University City 5, Missouri

Peerless Radio Distributors 92-32 Merrick Road, Jamaica 33, New York

Fred P. Purcell Company 1221-27 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pennsylvania

Radio & Electronic Parts Corp. 3235 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

Radio Specialties Company 1946-56 South Figueroo Street, Los Angeles, California

Srepco, Inc. 314 Leo Street, Dayton, Ohio

Standard Electronic Sales Corp. 1505 Main Street, Buffalo 9, New York

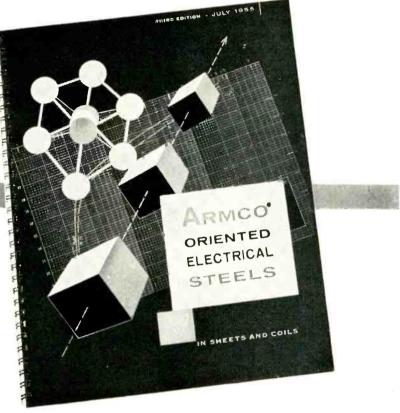
Albert Steinberg & Co. 2520 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Sterling Radio Products Co. 1616 McKinney Avenue, Houston 1, Texas

Walder Radio & Appliance Co. 1809 North Second Avenue, Miami 32, Florida

New Oriented Silicon Steels for

LIGHTER-WEIGHT Transformers



Armco Oriented Electrical Steels have spearheaded revolutionary changes in transformer design for the last 15 years because of these principal advantages:

Lower Core Loss

These electrical steels give the designer silicon steels with much lower core loss in the rolling direction than any conventional cold-reduced or hot-rolled grades.

Higher Permeability

The Armco oriented grades have another unique advantage over conventional electrical steels—higher permeability at high inductions combined with lower core loss. Before the introduction of oriented silicon steel, lowered core loss was obtained only at the expense of permeability at high transformer inductions. As core loss improved, the exciting current became the limiting factor in design. The oriented grades overcame this handicap.

Other Advantages

In addition to lower core loss and higher permeability in the rolling direction, Armco Oriented Electrical Steels have excellent lamination factors and surface insulations. They are supplied with magnetic properties fully developed at the mill. Only a low-temperature (1475 F) anneal is required for stress-relieving.

New Information Available

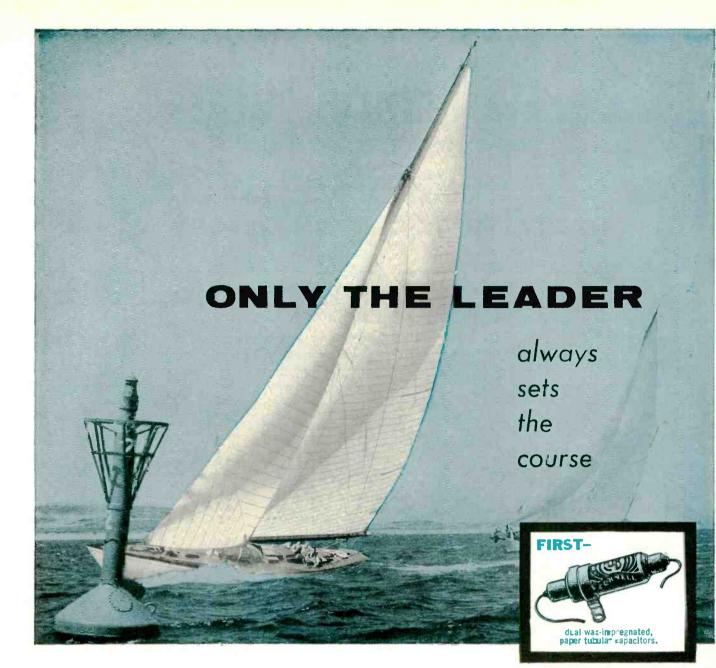
Original grades of Armco Oriented Electrical Steel are long obsolete, replaced by lower core loss grades. Magnetic data now available are more complete.

Write us on your company letterhead for a copy of "Armco Oriented Electrical Steels—Third Edition, July, 1955." This 56-page catalog gives extensive information on the present Armco Oriented grades, M-6W, M-7W, M-6X and M-7X.



Want more information? Use post card on last page.

August, 1955 — ELECTRONICS



Charting the course of the future in the manufacture of capacitors has always been the practice at Cornell-Dubilier. Proof of this leadership is that capacitor developments originated at C-D invariably become the standards of comparison for the entire industry.



C·D...45 YEARS OF FAMOUS FIRSTS

Typical of these "famous Krsts" are the three examples shown here ... proof that whatever your capacitor requirements may be, your needs can be filled by C-D. Write to Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., Dept.K-85,South Plainfield, N.J.



PLANTS IN SD. PLATHFIELD, N. J., NEW BEDFORD, WORCESTER AND GAMBRIDGE, MASS., PROVIDENCE AND HOPE VALLEY, R. I., Indianapolis, Ind., Sanford and Fuquay Springs, N. G., Subsidiary, Radiart Ogrp., Oleveland, Dhio. THERE ARE MORE C-D CAPACITORS IN USE TODAY THAN ANY OTHER MAKE

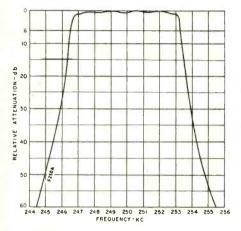


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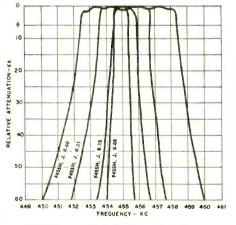
Collins Mechanical Filters

SUPERIOR SELECTIVITY, SMALL SIZE

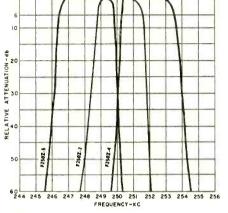
Collins Mechanical Filters are now available in six series for design needs where superior selectivity and small cubic volume are important. Permanentlytuned, hermetically-sealed and not affected by wide variations in ambient temperature, the Filters have greatly improved the selectivity characteristics of many commercial and military equipments. Mechanical Filters of special design can be supplied for most requirements in the range of 60 kc to 550 kc center frequencies and your inquiry is invited.



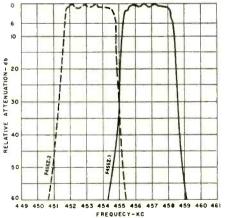
F250A A filter for double sideband signals at a center frequency of 250 kc. Bandwidth 6.7 kc at 6 db attenuation. Transmission loss 13 db. Write for Technical Bulletin 201.



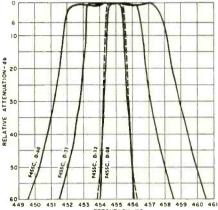
F455H, J and K New tubular case mounting, temperature compensated for signals at 455 kc. Bandwidths of 0.8, 1.5, 3.1 and 6.0 kc at 6 db attenuation. Transmission loss, 10 db. Write for Technical Bulletin 204.



F250Z For single sideband signals at a carrier frequency of 250 kc. Bandwidths of 2.7 and 3.2 kc at 6 db attenuation. Transmission loss, 10 db. Write for Technical Bulletin 202.



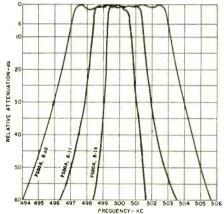
F455Z Mechanical Filters for single sideband signals at a carrier frequency of 455 kc. Bandwidth 3.3 kc at 6 db attenuation. Transmission loss, 10 db. Write for Technical Bulletin 205.



450 451 454 455 456 457 458 FREQUENCY-KC 459 452 453

F455C, F455D Low insertion loss filters for AM, CW, RTTY and FSK signals at 455 kc. Bandwidth of 0.8, 1.2, 3.1 and 6.0 kc at 6 db attenuation. Transmission loss, 12 db.

Write for Technical Bulletin 203.



F500 Mechanical Filters for AM, CW, RTTY signals at 500 kc. Bandwidths of 1.4, 3.1 and 6.0 kc at 6 db attenuation. Nominal transmission loss, 23 db. Write for Technical Bulletin 206.

Write for a copy of Collins Mechanical Filter Theory and Application Bulletin #200 and for any of the Technical Bulletins described above.



CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA



261 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK 1200 18th Street N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 1930 HI-Line Drive, DALLAS 2, TEXAS 2700 W. Olive Avenue, BURBANK, CALIFORNIA COLLINS RADIO COMPANY OF CANADA LTD. 74 Sparks Street, OTTAWA, ONTARIO





BARGAINS in POWER

No single piece of radio equipment can equal the antenna for economically increasing effective power.

One of the less expensive components in a radio communications installation is the antenna. Yet the antenna, which usually represents less than ten per cent of the total equipment cost, can multiply the effective power of every transmitter in the system several hundred per cent.

Equally true, a poorly designed or inappropriate antenna can waste the power produced by the costly equipment behind it.

In planning a new system, selection of the proper antenna often will allow a lower power transmitter to

Antennas achieve desired signal range. For existing

Manufacturers of

the UNIPOLE.

High Gain,

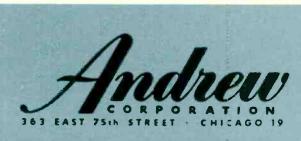
Corner Reflector,

Parabolic and Yagi

systems, the use of a higher gain antenna will reduce "dead spots."

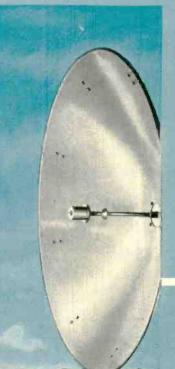
Andrew is a pioneer in designing and developing antennas. We make over 30 standard types for microwave, broadcast and mobile communications. Special models or adaptions of standard models are readily made to order.

Write or phone Andrew for a dollars-and-cents evaluation of the type of antenna that can give your installation the greatest bargain in power.



OFFICES: NEW YORK . BOSTON . LOS ANGELES . TORONTO







Deflection yoke cores Quarter-section

Toroid, cylindrical, and ring cores

FERRITE COMPONENTS of HIGH EFFICIENCY for COLOR TV CIRCUITS

A greatly broadened line of Allen-Bradley Quality ferrite parts is now available to electronic and television set manufacturers. Some standard pieces are shown above.

Three performance standards—WO-1, WO-2, and WO-3 have been established for the electrical and magnetic characteristics of Allen-Bradley ferrite component parts:

WO-1 and WO-3 are somewhat more efficient but still interchangeable with other makes of ferrite parts. WO-2 parts have much lower losses and higher

Allen-Bradley Co. 110 W. Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee 4, Wis. permeability with greater flux density at maximum operating temperatures. Their higher magnetic efficiency permits reduction in size of these ferrites and the use of less copper. A lower over-all cost is often the result. In some color television circuits, the use of Allen-Bradley WO-2 ferrites has eliminated two tubes and related parts.

Allen-Bradley has grown rapidly as a dependable producer of Quality ferrite parts. It will pay you to investigate the performance of Allen-Bradley ferrites in your electronic circuits.

In Canada— Allen-Bradley Canada Ltd., Galt, Ont.

OTHER QUALITY COMPONENTS FOR RADIO, TV & ELECTRONIC APPLICATIONS



ALLEN - BRADLEY FERRITE BEADS



Ferri-Cap Feed-thru Filters are capacitors in combination with ferrite material to provide "T" filter performance.

ALLEN-BRADLEY FERRI-CAP FILTERS



August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

RADIO,

★ AIRCRAFT PUMPS Precision-built to rigid government specifications, a broad selection among Eastern pumps offers flexibility to your choice. Modifications can be made, or custom-made units designed to suit your project. Trim in size, light in weight, Eastern Aircraft Pumps give reliable long-term service give reliable long-term service.





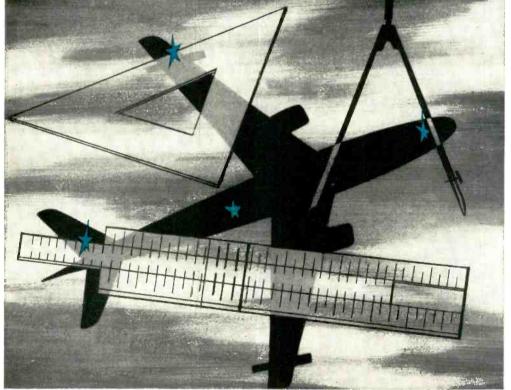
* PRESSURIZATION Eastern pressurization units for airborne electronic equipment are available in many capacities to handle a broad range of require-ments. Units consist of an air pump and motor assembly, pressure switch, check valve, tank valve, and term-inal connectors. They meet government specifications and can be modified to your needs.



eliminate the "BUGS"

with Eastern aviation products







COOLING UNITS Hold temperatures to safe operating limits in liquid cooled elec-tronic tubes or similiar devices. By virtue of long experience and using standard component parts, Eastern can suit your specific needs at a minimum cost for equipment.

* REFRIGERATION-TYPE Enable specified components to be held to fairly constant tempera-tures by use of various types of refrigeration units. Because of the Eastern units fill every require-ment where the use of a refrigera-tion cycle is called for.

***** SPECIAL UNITS

Eastern's continual research and development program keeps pace with the growing aviation industry. As new problems occur with progress in aircraft development, Eastern units are constantly developed to fill their function as planes fly higher, or faster, or with greater load capacity.

Eastern welcomes the chance to help engineers "take out the bugs" with equipment that cools, pressurizes, or pumps. From the extensive line of existing units, new adaptations, or custom-made designs, Eastern is ready to meet every challenge for equipment that handles your needs the best today ... better tomorrow.



Write for Aviation Products Catalog, Bulletin 330.



"Steelmaker to the Electrical Industry" is a title we have earned the hard way . . . by the sweat of research and pioneering development. In this modern world of gauges and instruments, of automation, electronics and atomics, the heart of the design is so often some silicon steel, highpermeability alloy, or other special electrical material that we produce. • When you need a steel to do what ordinary steels cannot do—whether electrically or in resisting corrosion, heat, wear or great stress, call on us. Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa. Meters tell the tale but SPECIAL ELECTRICAL ALLOYS do the work

W&D 4558.8





Warehouse stocks of Allegheny Stainless carried by all Ryerson plants

Transitron LOOK TO

SILICON RECTIFIERS AND DIODES

designed for specific applications

SILICON POWER RECTIFIERS

Rated for 125°C operation, Transitron's silicon rectifiers provide high power handling ability and reliability at high temperature. They are specifically designed for magnetic amplifier and power supply applications. Send for Bulletin TE-1321.

HIGH	HIGH POWER TYPES MEDIUM POWER T		YPES		
TYPE	P.I.V.* (volts)	ldc** (amps)	TYPE	P.I.V.* (volts)	ldc** (amps)
1N411 1N412 1N413	50 100 200	10 7 5	1N332 1N334 1N336 1N338	400 300 200 100	0.4 0.4 0.4 1.0

SILICON JUNCTION DIODES

* Peak Recurrent Inverse Voltage at full load ** Maximum Average Forward Current at full load

Transitron's silicon junction diodes are characterized by superior forward conductance and reliable operation up to 150°C. They are specifically designed for applications requiring extremely high inverse resistance at high temperatures. Send for Bulletin TE-1322.

TYPE	Forward Current at + I V (ma)	Inverse Current at Specified Voltage (ua)		Maximum Working Voltage (volts)	F	
		at 25°C	at 125°C			
1N137A	3	.03 at 20V	_	36		
1N138A	35	.01 at 10V	_	18		
1N137B	20	.03 at 20V	5 at 20V	36		
1N138B	40	.01 at 10V	2 at 10V	18		
1N350	20	.03 at 60V	5 at 60V	70		
1N351	8	.03 at 100V	5 at 100V	120		
1N352	8 5 3	.05 at 150V	10 at 150V	170		
1N353	3	.10 at 200V	20 at 200V	225		
1N354	1	.10 at 300V	20 at 300V	325	ACTUA	

SILICON BONDED DIODES

Transitron's silicon bonded diodes are specifically designed for high frequency and very fast switching applications at high temperatures. They are particularly useful in detector, discriminator and pulse circuitry. Send for Bulletin TE-1308.

Inverse Breakdown Voltage	Inverse Current at Specified Voltage (ua)	Forward Current at + I V (ma)	ТҮРЕ
15	1 at 10V	1	\$4
20	.1 at 10V	1	S 5
10	.5 at 5V	4	S6
20	1 at 10V	2	S7
10	1 at 10V	1	S8



Transitron's special engineering group is available to assist you with specific applications. Inquiries concern-ing your particular design problems are invited.



Glass Diodes

Silicon Diodes



Transistors

Silicon Rectifiers

ELECTRONICS - August, 1955

If you want "Trouble-Free" fuses in all sizes and types – TURN TO BUSS!

You can depend on BUSS fuses to operate properly under all service conditions. This means that BUSS fuses will open and prevent further damage to your customers' equipment when there is trouble on the circuit.

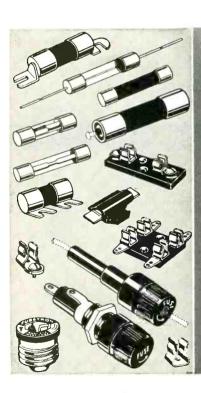
And just as important, BUSS fuses won't blow when trouble doesn't exist. Users are not annoyed with useless shutdowns caused by needless blows.

To make sure of this "trouble-free" operation every BUSS fuse normally used by the Electronic Industries is tested in a sensitive electronic device. Any fuse not correctly calibrated, properly constructed and right in all physical dimensions is automatically rejected.

A complete line of fuses is available. Made in dual-element (slow blowing), renewable and one time types ... in sizes from 1/500 ampere up — plus a companion line of fuse clips, blocks and holders.

When it's a fuse you need — think first of BUSS. You will be protecting both the product and your good name against troubles and complaints often caused by use of poor quality fuses.

For more information on BUSS and FUSE-TRON small dimension fuses and fuseholders . . . Write for bulletin SFB.



Makers of a complete line of fuses for home, farm, commercial, electronic, automotive and industrial use.



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August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

ELRC 855





MARINE



INDUSTRIAL



BROADCASTING



RADIO-TV LEAD-INS



TEST EQUIPMENT



RADAR, PULSE, EXPERIMENTAL EQUIP-MENT AND SPECIAL TYPES



TRUSTWORTHY TRANSMISSION

For Every HF · VHF · UHF Application

With Federal's QUALITY-CONTROLLED COAXIAL CABLES

Whatever your field of application ... whatever your transmission line requirement ... Federal is ready to serve you. If the cable you need doesn't exist, Federal will cooperate with you in developing and producing it in any quantity!

Federal offers you one of the nation's most diverse stocks of RG type cables—including the Federal-developed lowtemperature, non-contaminating thermoplastic jacket.

Quality-controlled throughout the entire manufacturing process, Federal cables bring *trustworthy transmission* to every electronic application . . . *plus* top flexibility and superior resistance to abrasion, weathering and corrosion.

Before you specify cable-or complete cable assemblies -for any general or military application, get the facts and figures from Federal. We have the answer or we can get it!

CALL ON FEDERAL...

for cable made to your specifications. Federal engineers will help you with design problems...

CALL NUtley 2-3600

Manufacturer of America's most complete line of solid dielectric cables

Federal Telephone and Radio Company

A Division of INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION COMPONENTS DIVISION + 100 KINGSLAND ROAD + CLIFTON, N. J. In Canada: Standard Telephones and Cables Mfg. Co. (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, P. Q. Export Distributors: International Standard Electric Corp., 67 Broad St., New York Actual size

As small as a quarter

in diameter

Want further facts? Write for detailed engineering bulletin EP-SW-1.

NEW! Job-Tested!

Centralab Series 100 Sub-Miniature Switch

The only one of its kind

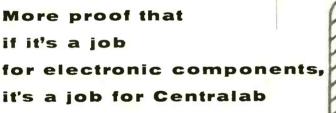
Extra Small! An ultra-miniature switch with the electrical rating of larger switches. Shaft-length up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ " from end of bushing—maximum of 3 sections per shaft.

Field-Tested! Already proven in day-to-day use on military applications.

Extra Strong! Sections are ceramic-Centralab Grade L-5 Steatite (the best!).

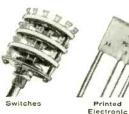
Extra Quality! Meets the corrosion-resistance requirements—and exceeds the insulation resistance—specified by MIL-S-3786.

Versatile! Available up to 12 positions. Make and break, resistance load, 1 ampere at 6 volts d c.; 150 milliamperes at 110 volts a. c.; current-carrying capacity, 5 amperes.









Circuits

Ceramice



* Nothing to buy. Employees of Centralab and their advertising agency not eligible. Duplicate prize: awarded in case of tie. Entries become the property of Centralab — none can be returned.





SINCE 1922, INDUSTRY'S GREATEST SOURCE OF STANDARD AND SPECIAL ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

*Trademark

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Good-ALL S

High Heat and Humidity Resistance • Low Cost

OPERATING TEMPERATURE



FILTE SITES

CAP MFD.	VOLTS	PAPER Dielectric Dia. Length	'MYLAR'' Dielectric Dia. Length
.001	200	5/16 x 1	74 x 27/3
.0022	200	5/16 x 1	74 x 27/3
.0047	200	5/16 x 1	74 × 27/3
.01	200	5/16 x 1	?∕a≘ x 27⁄3
.022	200	5/16 × 1	?∕æ x 27⁄3
.047	200	3/8 x 1 1/4	∜i ; x 1
.1	200	17/32 x 19/16	²³ 64 x 1
.22	200	17/32 x 19/16	7/16 x 1 1/4
.47	200	25/32 x 1 7/8	1742 x 1%16
1.0	200	3/4 x 21/4	5/3 x 1 7/8

The Trend is to Seramics!

65°c/to+125°c

000

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TYPE-6205

High performance and low comparative cost make GOOD-ALL "SERAMELITES" the number one choice.

Tubular ceramic case and new thermosetting end seal will not lose its bond under any rated operating temperature.

Seramic plastic combination guarantees tightest possible seal against heat and humidity.

Good-All Seramelites are available with "MYLAR"* or paper dielectric. "MYLAR" offers the important advantages of high Insulation Resistance, Smaller Size and Higher Operating Temperatures (up to 125°c).

*Du Pont Trade Mark for its Polyster Film

We welcome the chance to submit data, samples and prices. Write or wire today. ELECTRIC MFG. CO. 120 FIRST ST • OGALLALA, NEBRASKA

ELECTRONICS - August, 1955

Good-AL

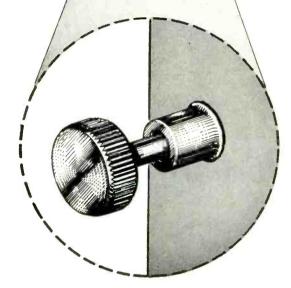


Here's a low-cost retractable screw fastener to save you assembly time and to eliminate the frequent need for costly special design fasteners. Unmatched for fast, economical use by assemblers of electronic units and other paneled cabinets.

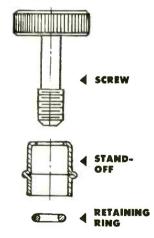
"Floating" screw insures easy alignment no matter how many screws are engaged in a single panel. No special skills or tools needed; installation fast and simple.

3 head sizes and 3 standard thread sizes available. On special order, slotted heads, stainless steel screws, and extra long screws.

Write for complete information. Southco Division, South Chester Corporation, 233 Industrial Highway, Lester, Pa.

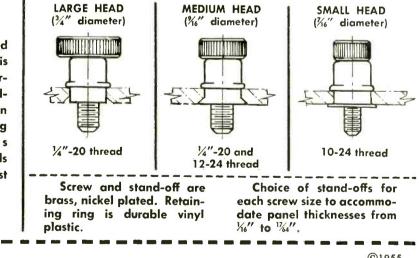


3 SIMPLE COMPONENTS



EASILY INSTALLED Stand-off is flanged into panel. Screw is inserted into oversize hole in standoff and locked in place by retaining ring, which is passed over threads to seat behind last thread.

A SIZE FOR EVERY NEED





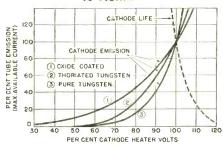
WHEREVER TWO OR MORE PARTS ARE FASTENED TOGETHER, STANDARD AND SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR IMPROVED PERFORMANCE AND LOWER PRODUCTION COSTS



These tubes died young; a G-E Inductrol might have saved them

Fluctuating voltage killed these electronic tubes off young. Overvoltage murdered most . . . a five percent overvoltage cuts tube life by almost 50 percent (see chart below). Undervoltage, which resulted in cathode bombardment of gas or mercury-filled types, ruined more. Even while in use, poor voltage regulation made these tubes perform erratically. And when they died, downtime costs and replacement costs ran high.

TUBE-LIFE AND PERFORMANCE VS VOLTAGE



Good voltage gives you maximum tube performance. General Electric Inductrols-dry-type induction voltage regulators-are the answer for circuits up to 600 volts, 520 kva. They automatically maintain constant output voltage, assuring accuracy and peak performance of electronic equipment. There are no steps, no brushes to maintain. Wave form distortion is negligible. Regulation is done magnetically, with $\pm 1\%$ band width. Manufacturers are building Inductrols into induction heating equipment, radar gear, radio and TV transmitters, computersto get consistent performance wherever voltage is critical.

3 TYPES AVAILABLE

G-E Inductrols come with manual, motor-operated, or completely automatic controls. See your G-E Apparatus Sales Office or Agent. Or, send us the coupon. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y.

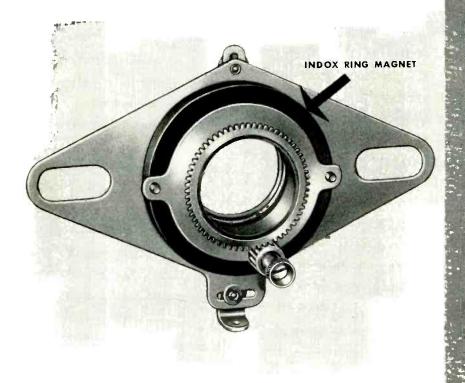




TELL ME MORE! I'm interested in G-E Inductrols, Please send me these bulletins:
Voltage Deviation on Electronic Tubes and the Use of InductrolsGEA-5936
□ Single-phase Inductrols, indoor service, 600 volts and below on circuits up to 240 kva
□ Three-phase Inductrals, indoor service, 600 volts and below on circuits up to 520 kva
General Electric Company
Section B423-211, Schenectady 5, N.Y.
Name
Company
Address
CityState

Sharper TV Focus at New Low Cost with **INDOX**^{*} Magnets

There are many applications in the electrical and electronic industry where Indox Ceramic Magnets have helped improve performance . . without increasing cost. The nation's booming TV industry is a good example. Indox Ceramic Magnets have enabled manufacturers of TV components to produce a magnetic focuser which offers many important advantages. These statements, from TV manufacturers using focusers with Indox Ceramic Magnets, tell an interesting story:



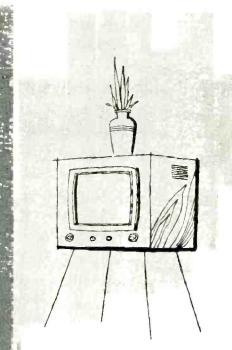
- permits effective focusing over entire face of tubespot size and shape better -no wide variations.
- time required for factory focusing brief and predictable.
- consistent quality is predictable . . inspection cost consequently can be held to a minimum.

- focus quality remains stable . there is no deterioration of focus.
- eliminates arcing problem, extending tube life.
- and many others.

*INDOX is a new ceramic permanent magnet manufactured by The Indiana Steel Products Company and used by leading makers of magnetic focusers.

THE INDIANA STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY VALPARAISO, INDIANA

World's Largest Manufacturer of Permanent Magnets



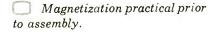
Can the advantages of Indox Ceramic Permanent Magnets be applied to your product? Investigate these characteristics of Indox Magnets:

Higher coercive force than any other commercial permanent magnet material.

Negligible hystersis and eddycurrent losses in magnetic circuits having an alternating-current component.

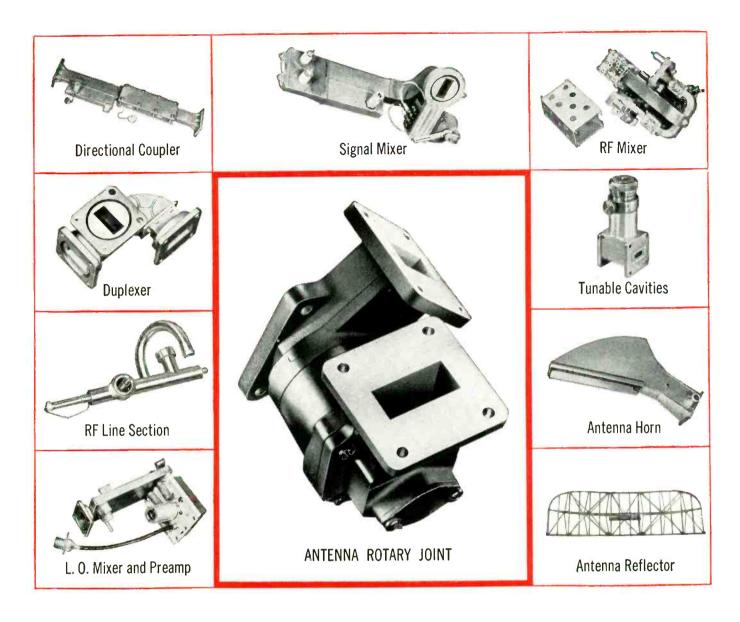
High electrical resistivity.

- No critical materials required.
- Lightweight.



For additional data on Indox, write to Dept. A-8, The Indiana Steel Products Co., Valparaiso, Indiana

INDIANA PERMANENT MAGNETS



NEW-Raytheon Microwave Assemblies

STANDARD – OR PRODUCED TO YOUR OWN EXACT SPECIFICATIONS

Typical of Raytheon's new line of precision microwave assemblies is the Antenna Rotary Joint which handles high power over a wide bandwidth and permits full use of the newer magnetrons' wider tuning ranges.

Raytheon—long a leader in radar and other microwave equipment—now offers to others its unexcelled design, production, and test facilities. Whether you are interested in an entire microwave system or a single component, we would appreciate hearing from you. There's no obligation.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 5-200

Raytheon Manufacturing Company Equipment Marketing Division 100 River Street, Waltham 54, Mass.



BROADBAND, HIGH POWER ANTENNA ROTARY JOINT

Couples rotating antenna to X-band microwave system. Power capacity: 250 KW @ .001 duty cycle.

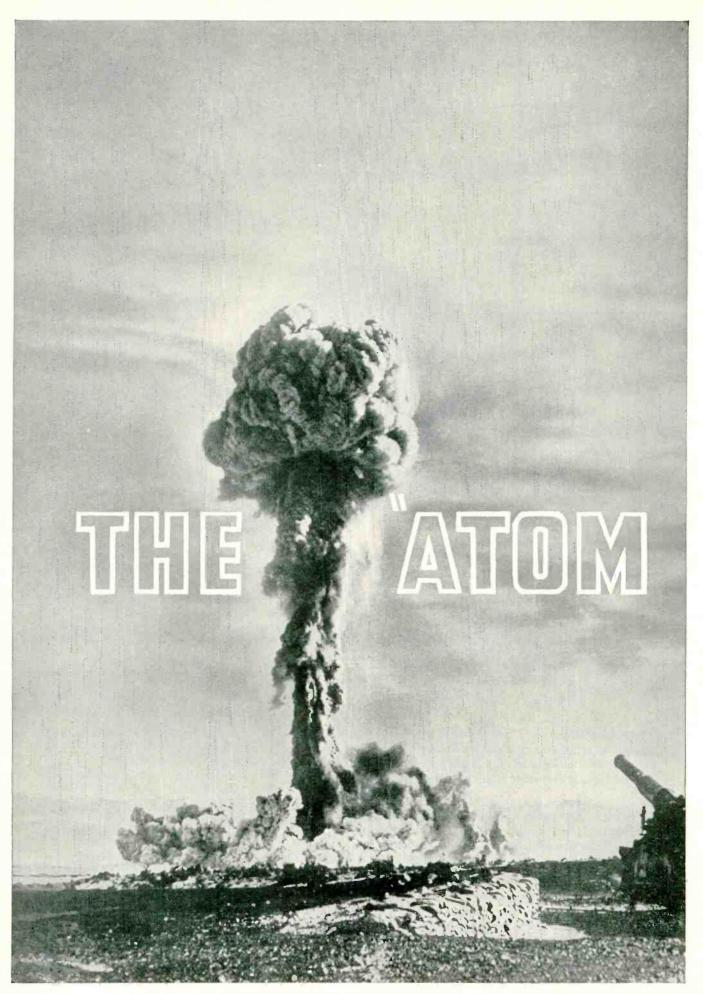
Coaxial rotary section; standard rectangular input and output flanges.

Unique design for transition from rectangular to coaxial section provides greater power-handling capacity and superior electrical performance.

VSWR less than 1.07:1 over 11% bandwidth; VSWR of 1.10:1 maximum over greater bandwidth.

Small size, minimum weight. Can be pressurized to 30 P.S.I.

Be Sure to Visit Booth 702 and 727 at the Wescon Show August 24-26



ATOM SPAN is the name that Pye Limited have given to their new military equipment, the W.S. C.12. They have chosen this title to readily convey the role for which the set has been designed. Nuclear warfare demands maximum deployment over large areas with excellent communication facilities

between vehicles so that complete coordination can be achieved without delay.

> In the event of atomic attack, vehicular communications must span the area of devastation.

Operating range, vehicle to vehicle, 30-50 miles in normal terrain.

Size and shape similar to the Pye W.S.19.

Now officially adopted for the British Army.

Designed and manufactured by the designers of the W.S.19.

Pye (New Zealand) Ltd. Auckland C.I., New Zealand Pye Radio & Television (Pty.) Ltd. Johannesburg South Africa

D

Pye Canada Ltd. Ajax, Canada

> Pye Limited Mexico City

11

Pye-Electronic Pty., Ltd. Melbourne, Australia Pye Limited Tucuman 829 Buenos Aires Pye (Ireland), Ltd. Dublin, Eire

Pye Corporation of America 270 Park Avenue, New York

PYE LIMITED . CAMBRIDGE . ENGLAND

this is not something new!

Leading members of the aviation industry have long known about this means of measuring aircraft and missile antenna radiation patterns. In the course of various engineering projects, they have come repeatedly to Airborne Instruments Laboratory with antenna test problems. As always, Airborne's scientists sought to create equipment, singularly perfect in performance yet flexible enough to meet many specific needs. Their efforts resulted in the Type 105 Model Range System, which automatically records polar plots of the relative field strength of aircraft radiation patterns.

The Type 105 System, however, is not only important within itself. Out of its totality have emerged several significant devices, designed for many recording purposes. Among these are the 116R Polar Pattern Recorder, the Type 20 SWR Indicator, and the Type 373 Rectangular Coordinate Recorder.

Here again is an example of creative initiative, by AlL engineers, providing a continuous succession of advanced instruments for America's industrial progress.

Send for information about the 105 Model Range System and literature on other recording devices.





Type 373 Rectangular Coordinate Recorder



SWR Indicator



Want more information? Use post card on last page.

August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

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Power RHEOSTATS

TRU-OHM POWER RHEOSTATS are more and more in demand and

there are many reasons. These include finest quality, better service, and delivery; UL approval; variety from 25 watts up; fairest prices; AND TRU-OHM expedites for YOU TRU-OHM ships on time.

> We invite your inquiry. ived our latest catalog? WRITE TODAY !

> > Adjuste ble Resistors,



Power Rheustats,

Division of Model Engineering & Mfg., Inc.

"Econohm" Resistors,

N. Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago 18, III. Genera Factory; Huntington, Indiana

"Largest producers of wire-wound resistors in the U.S.A. Fixed Resistors,

ELECTRONICS — August, 1955

MANUFACTURERS

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"Tru-rib"Resistor

FOR YOUR AUTOMATION PROGRAM

VARIABLE RESISTORS FOR PRINTED CIRCUITS



Type UPM-45

For TV preset control applications. Control mounts directly on printed circuit panel with no shaft extension through panel. Recessed screwdriver slot in front of control and 3/8" knurled shaft extension out back of control for finger adjustment. Terminals extend perpendicularly 7/32 from control's mounting surface.

Type GC-U45

Threaded bushing mounting. Terminals extend perpendicularly 7/32" from control's mounting surface. Available with or without associated switches.



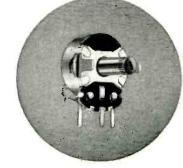
Type U70 (Miniaturized)

Threaded bushing mounting. Terminals extend perpendicularly 5/32" from control's.mounting surface.



Type YGC-B45

Self-supporting snap-in bracket mounted control. Shaft center spaced 29/32" above printed circuit panel. Terminals extend 1-1/32' from control center.



Type XP-45

For TV preset control applications. Control mounts on chassis or supporting bracket by twisting two ears. Available in numerous shaft lengths and types.

Type XGC-45

For applications using a mounting chassis to support printed circuit panel. Threaded bushing mounting.



Type WGC-45

Designed for solderless wire-wrapped connections with the use of present wire-wrapping tools. Available with or without switch and in single or dual construction.

The controls illustrated are typical constructions. CTS' years of engineering and technical experience makes available many other types for your automation needs.

EAST COAST OFFICE Henry E. Sanders 130 North Broadway Camden 2, New Jersey Phone: Woodlawn 6-1668 TWX No. Camden NJ 380 Phila. Phone: Market 7-3129

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John A. Green Company 6815 Oriole Drive P.O. Box 7224 Dallas 9, Texas Phone: Dixon 9918

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VARIABLE RESISTORS

WRAP" CONNECTIONS

FOR SOLDERLESS "WIRE-

ELKHART - INDIANA FOUNDED 1894

The Exclusive Specialists in Precision Mass Production of Variable Resistors

Lagging Public Construction — A Spreading National Blight

The most recent editorial in this series dealt with the plans of American industry for expanding and modernizing its plant and equipment over the next four years. These plans call for the expenditure of \$113 billion over that period. There is a good prospect that the money to carry them out will be available. If the plans are carried out, manufacturing capacity at the end of 1958 will be double that which existed at the end of World War II. And this industrial plant will be modernized.

In sharp contrast to this picture is the condition of our *public* plant and equipment — the roads, schools, water supply, health and sanitation facilities upon which industry, as well as the average family, depends. According to a recent estimate by the Twentieth Century Fund, the people of the United States must spend almost \$100 billion on new public works projects during the next five years merely to meet the minimum needs of our growing economy.

Other estimates by the President's Council of Economic Advisers, by state agencies and by private construction economists all show the same condition: a staggering need for public works. Yet no steps have been taken that even offer a promise of closing the gap between the public facilities we are building and the greater facilities we really need. How did we come to let our public facilities fall into this sorry state? Here are some of the reasons:

(1) During the years of depression and war, from 1930 to 1945, these facilities were neglected. New construction declined, and even maintenance was cut.

(2) Since the end of World War II, increased construction costs have made it difficult for communities to get the needed construction with the funds budgeted in the past for that purpose.

(3) The great postwar upsurge in population, and the spreading of our population into new areas, has created a huge demand for additional community facilities before the neglect of earlier years could be made up.

Responsibility Divided

Now the need for more public construction has become apparent to everyone, on jammed highways and in over-crowded schools. But, unfortunately, the responsibility for doing something about this situation cannot be so clearly fixed as can the responsibility for maintaining industrial facilities. A business firm must expand its capacity when markets are growing or lose its trade position. It must modernize its plant and equipment or be undersold by more efficient competitors. In the case of public facilities, there is no such competitive incentive. To be sure, a city or state may lose population and industries if its public facilities are inadequate. But such shifts are very slow to take place and difficult to relate to any specific public program, or lack of it.

Moreover, the responsibility for constructing public facilities is divided between state and local governments and federal authorities. Within each of these governmental units there are specialized bureaus or departments with varying responsibilities. This division of responsibility obviously adds an element of difficulty to the development of an adequate program of public construction.

Breaking the Log-Jam

How can this administrative log-jam be broken and the financial difficulties overcome?

One course would be to have the federal government step in with a nation-wide new program of direct spending on public works. That would utilize the resources of the federal treasury for immediate action. But there are weighty objections to such extensive federal participation. One is that federal spending cannot be greatly enlarged without a corresponding increase in the federal control of decisions that normally have been left to local communities. Another objection is based on the fact that so long as we must maintain a large defense establishment, such an addition to federal spending means either higher taxes or a chronically unbalanced budget.

The other course is to rely primarily on local initiative, but with new and more effective federal aid to local governments. Such aid would help speed up planning and construction, and contribute toward a solution of the most burdensome financing problems, but in amounts sufficiently limited to require that most of the capital be raised locally.

No Single Formula

No one formula can be applied to make such aid effective. The raising of funds for new schools, for example, involves problems very different from those of financing highways, or water-works, or hospitals. But it does seem clear that, in all these fields, the federal grants must be designed to stimulate more local planning and financing than has prevailed in the past. Among the new ideas that may offer such incentives are federal grants for planning and initial costs and federal guarantees of local bond issues. Such aids have been remarkably effective in the fields of slum clearance and public housing.

While the federal government clearly has a role to play, we cannot afford to postpone inauguration of an adequate public construction program while we seek a formula to apportion governmental participation that would be generally accepted as ideal. Every year about $2^{1}/_{2}$ million more Americans are putting increasing pressure on a public plant already dilapidated and inadequate. The result is an increasing menace to comfort, health, education and safety. It is also an increasing menace to the effective performance of American industry.

The appropriate public response to this situation is a driving public determination to eliminate this increasingly dangerous lag in public construction. At this juncture, the development of such a determination is basic. Nothing stands in the way of an adequate program of public construction that a determined electorate cannot remove.

This message is one of a series prepared by the McGraw-Hill Department of Economics to help increase public knowledge and understanding of important nationwide developments that are of particular concern to the business and projessional community served by our industrial and technical publications.

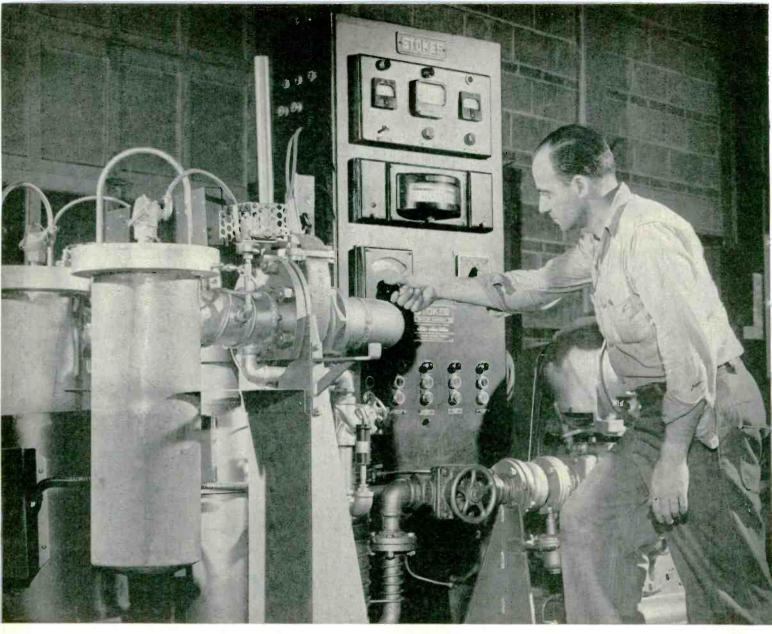
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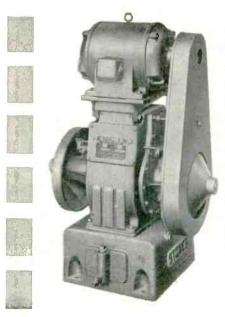


Operator checks pyrometer control of a standard Stokes dual-retort high-vacuum furnace.

THE COMPLETE LINE OF STOKES

Stokes manufactures a complete line of vacuum pumping equipment. This includes mechanical vacuum pumps, diffusion and booster pumps, vacuum valves and gages, and complete vacuum instrumentation. In engineered high vacuum equipment, Stokes builds vacuum metallizers, vacuum furnaces and other vacuum processing equipment.

Stokes has for many years been active in vacuum research. Vacuum experience among our engineers covers the range from laboratory equipment to some of the largest vacuum equipment in service. This experience is available to help solve your vacuum problems.



STOKES MECHANICAL

For vacuum processing systems and for maintaining low forepressures in high-vacuum systems, the Stokes Microvac pump provides efficient, economical aperation. Designed with fully autamatic lubrication and a long-lasting exhaust valve assembly, every Microvac pump is assured of smooth, trouble-free operation. Six sizes give capacities from 15 to 500 cfm. Send for catalog listed at right.













Production vacuum furnaces now available

for the Electronics Industry

You can now buy specially designed Stokes vacuum furnaces for all phases of heat treating and outgassing. They are compact . . . give maximum capacity for minimum floor area. Sequence-operated grouped controls permit even unskilled personnel to handle furnace operations.

The basic problems of vacuum design and engineering have been a Stokes specialty for many years. Stokes vacuum furnaces for commercial production have proved their efficiency and earned the respect of manufacturers in numerous fields of technology. Stokes is the leading supplier of vacuum furnaces for industry.

The new Stokes Ring-Jet pumps described below are incorporated in Stokes vacuum systems to assure pumping cycles of maximum speed.

Stokes vacuum furnaces of numerous basic types are made in sizes and with modifications to fit users' requirements.

If you are interested in heat treating, degassing or melting of metals, you'll want to know more about Stokes high-vacuum furnaces. Write for your free copy of Stokes Catalog No. 790, "High-Vacuum Furnaces".

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SEND FOR TECHNICAL LITERATURE:

Microvac Pumps—Catalog 750 Diffusion and Booster Pump Specification sheets and performance curves The Story of the Ring-Jet Pump Complete Vacuum Processing

Systems—Catalog 730 How to Care for Your Vacuum Pump—Booklet 755

Vacuum Impregnation — Catalog 760

Vacuum Drying—Catalog 720 Vacuum Furnaces —

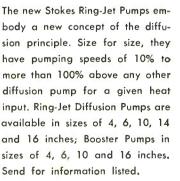
Catalog 790 Vacuum Metallizing — Catalog 780 Vacuum Calculator

Vacuum Calculator Slide Rule

VACUUM EQUIPMENT



STOKES RING-JET DIFFUSION AND BOOSTER PUMPS



STOKES VACUUM VALVES

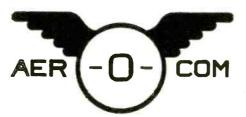
To control vacuum safely and surely, Stokes vacuum valves are available in 4, 6, 10 and 16-inch standard flange sizes.

STOKES-MCLEOD VACUUM GAGES

For measuring vacuums from fractions of a micron up to 50 mm, Stokes-McLeod gages are the standard of reference. Four sizes available.



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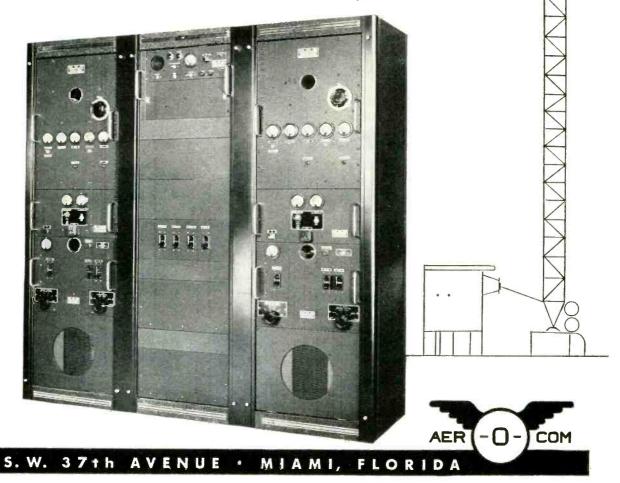
Aerocom's Dual Automatic Radio Beacon

<u>Reliability</u> is built into every part of this dual 1000-watt aerophare unit. Ruggedly constructed and conservatively rated, it provides trouble-free <u>unattended</u> service, and at truly low operating and maintenance cost. It operates in the frequency range 200-415 kcs, using plug-in crystal for desired frequency.

Uses single phase power supply, nominal 220 volts, 50 or 60 cycles. Consists of two 1 kw transmitters with keyer (2 keyers if desired), automatic transfer unit and weatherproof antenna tuner. Each transmitter housed in separate standard rack cabinet, with controls in rack cabinet between the transmitters. Nominal carrier power is 1000 watts. High level plate modulation of final amplifier is used, giving 30%-35% tone modulation. P-T switch interrupts tone, permitting voice operation. Operates in ambient temperatures from -35°C to 50°C, humidity up to 95%.

Standby transmitter is placed in operation when main transmitter suffers loss (or low level) of carrier power or modulation, or continuous (30 sec.) tone. Audible indication in monitoring receiver tells when standby transmitter is in operation.

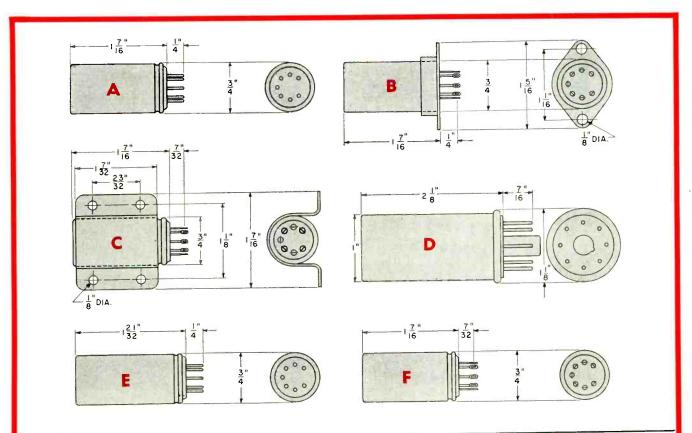
Antenna may be either vertical tower or symmetrical T type.



A-101

3090

MOUNTING DIMENSIONS OF AIRPAX CHOPPERS



Туре	Drive	Frequency	Dwell	Balance	Phase	Temperature	Noise	Contacts	Drawing
150	6.3	400 ± 20	140 ± 25	15	65 ± 25	- 55 to $+$ 200	3.0P-P	100v, 1ma	Α
170	6.3	60 ± 6	167 ± 10	10	20 ± 5	- 65 to $+$ 100	0.1RMS	100v, 1ma	D
175	6.3	60 ± 6	167 ± 10	10	20 ± 5	20	0.1RMS	100v, 1ma	Α
300	6.3	400 ± 20	147 ± 18	15	65 ± 15	- 65 to $+$ 100	1.5P-P	100v, 2ma	Α
302	6.3	400 ± 20	147 ± 18	15	65 ± 15	-65 to + 100	1.5P-P	100v, 2ma	С
303	6.3	400 ± 20	147 ± 18	15	65 ± 15	- 65 to $+$ 100	1.5P-P	100v, 2ma	В
30.4	6.3	400 ± 20	147 ± 18	15	65 ± 15	-65 to + 100	1.5P-P	100v, 2ma	F
747	6.3	400 ± 20	140 ± 25	15	65 ± 15	-40 to + 85	1.ORMS	100v, 1ma	E
747A	115	applied thro	ugh external	circuit to	produce ze	ero phase angle			
		400 ± 20	140 ± 25	15	0 ± 15		1.ORMS	100v, 1ma	Ë

TYPE number with letter prefix designates a chopper identical to type of same number without prefix. For example, Type A-100 is same as Type 100.

DRIVE is rated drive coil voltage in volts RMS; normal tolerance is $\pm \ 10\%$.

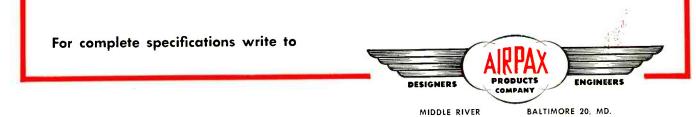
FREQUENCY is rated drive frequency in CPS with tolerance also given in CPS.

DWELL, BALANCE, and PHASE are expressed in electrical degrees of the drive frequency; tolerance is also in electrical degrees. TEMPERATURE is operating range in degrees Centigrade over which performance is within specified tolerances.

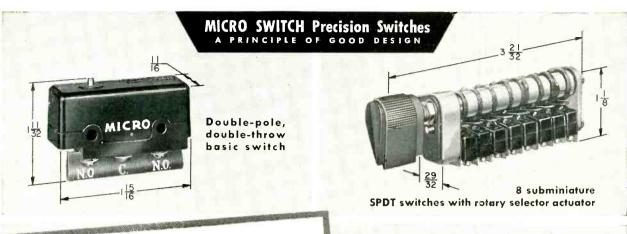
NOISE is in millivolts peak-to-peak (P-P) or in millivolts RMS produced across one megohm into a circuit having a bandwidth from 20 CPS to 50 KC.

CONTACTS are rated for operation with any voltage and current up to the limits given.

DRAWING shows outline of chopper and nominal mounting dimensions in inches.



Want more information? Use post card on last page.



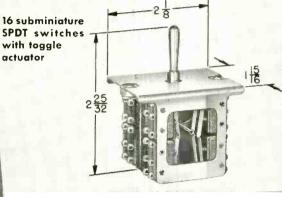
Here are 6 reliable precision switches for multiple circuit control

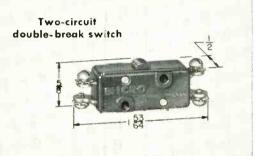
Whether your requirement is a single switch to control one circuit or an assembly of switches to control many circuits you will find that MICRO SWITCH engineering keeps pace with your needs.

Pictured here are just a few of the many small, sensitive, precision switches MICRO SWITCH has developed to meet specific applications. Push button, toggle and rotary actuators permit extreme versatility of design without any compromise

with reliability. Should your design call for special small switches for use with high temperatures, difficult environments, high inrush currents or unusual circuitry, for instance, MICRO SWITCH engineering can quickly put the proper switch in your hands.

quickly put the proper switch in your hard. Call MICRO SWITCH engineering today. You'll be glad you did. There are 20 branch offices to bring you quick, intelligent cooperation on every switch problem. There is no obligation.





145 High capacity "V3" switches (may be gang-mounted) 14 subminiature SPDT switches with single push button actuator A complete line of snap-action and mercury switches 8 ca °a 6 P MICRO SWITCH provides a complete line of extremely reliable, small-size, high-capacity. snap-action precision switches and mercury switches. Available in a wide variety of sizes, A DIVISION OF MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR COMPANY shapes, weights, actuators and electrical char-

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where 99.9% reliability isn't enough— Vittohm resistors take over



There are cases where you can't play it too safe

In ground-to-air guided missiles, high-powered walkie talkies, radar trucks, experimental rockets, atomic subs, console control panels – any instrument requiring high accuracy and dependability – you'll find Ward Leonard Vitrohm resistors.

You'll also find them in hundreds of commercial and industrial applications where the variety, performance, and uniformity of Vitrohm resistors have added up to increased customer satisfaction, repeat sales and substantial savings on repairs and returned merchandise.

FOR MILITARY APPLICATIONS, the Vitrohm resistors designed to meet MIL-R-26B specs (characteristics F, G and V) are listed in our TECHNICAL INFORMATION CIRCULAR #1.

FOR ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC APPLICA-TIONS, our 64-page fact-jammed Catalog #15 gives you the complete Vitrohm story. Write Ward Leonard Electric Company, 31 South Street, Mount Vernon, N.Y.



need quick service on TIMERS for automatic control?

Time Delay Timers

The more automatic control problems we get, the better we like it. For while it's true each automatic control job is a bit different from the rest, the record shows that our 19 years of timer experience has given us the special knowledge it takes to give you the right answers, and in nearrecord time.

If one of our standard timers won't do your job — or one of the 721 combinations we have thus far developed from our 17 basic units — our engineers will go right to work to develop a new combination that's the one for you. That's the way we grow — and we like it.

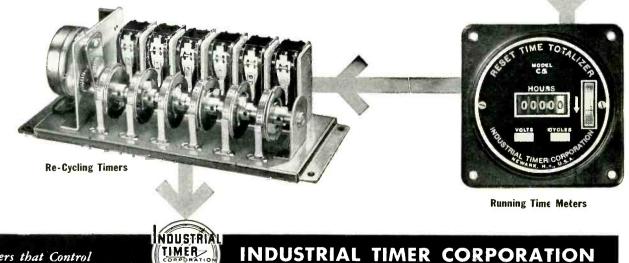
We manufacture a complete line of timers in these 4 broad classifications:

TIME DELAY TIMERS • INTERVAL TIMERS RE-CYCLING TIMERS • RUNNING TIME METERS

And since we maintain large stocks of our 17 basic units, we can assure you of rapid deliveries — of excellent deliveries even on special orders. So whatever your automatic control problem, you have everything to gain by submitting it to our timer specialists. They'll give you a profitable answer almost with the speed of automatic control itself.



Interval Timers



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Timers that Control the Pulse Beat of Industry

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

NEW GERMANIUM POWER RECTIFIERS REDUCE VOLUME AND WEIGHT 75%

... and actually cost less!

TYPE 4JA3011



Because of the higher efficiency of germanium, these new G-E rectifiers achieve a full 75% saving in size and weight—and yet actually cost less than any conventional type dry rectifier in use today. This sharply-reduced weight and volume is a result of greatly-increased power per cell in G.E.'s unique low-loss rectifier.

Compare and see! For new efficiency in your 1955 designs go the limit with new G-E Germanium Power Rectifier. Tell your rectification problem to the G-E application engineer-write today to: General Electric Company, Semiconductor Products, Section X-485, Electronics Park, Syracuse, New York.

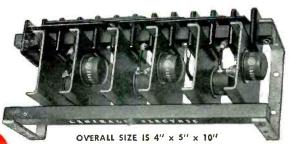
NOW AVAILABLE IN PRODUCTION QUANTITIES

These rectifiers are available in standard combinations consisting of one or more rectifying elements. A few of the typical ratings are listed below.

CIRCUIT	D-C OUTPUT AT 55°C (Resistive Load)
Half Wave	24 amps @ 60 V 12 amps @ 94 V 8 amps @ 140 V
Full Wave Center Tap	24 amps @ 60 V 10 amps @ 140 V
Full Wave Bridge	10 amps @ 125 V
Three-Phase Half Wave	17.8 amps @ 93 V 11.2 amps @ 139 V
Three-Phase Bridge	11.2 amps @ 188 V

GERMANIUM POWER RECTIFIERS

Ratings to 85°C



201.

Be "money-wise" and "pound-wise" too, with these stand-out design features:

- Weight and volume reduced 75%
- Rectifier losses have been reduced to 1/3 or less
- No forward aging effects...no need for age-compensating devices

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

GENERAL 🍪 ELECTRIC

U. S. TIME IS NOW DELIVERING IN VOLUME ITS NEW MODEL...

SUBMINIATURE PRECISION RATE GYROSCOPES

To Leading Aircraft Companies For Use in Production of Guided Missiles, Autopilots, Antenna Stabilization, Fire Control, and Target Drones.

THE WORLD'S SMALLEST-LIGHTEST-MOST RUGGED



Developed by

SANDERS ASSOCIATES

- Long Life
- Hermetically Sealed
- High Natural Frequency
- Available in Rate Ranges From 40°/Sec. Up.

Motor excitation
Dampingas required
Starting time15 seconds
Resolution
Dynamic range100,000:1
Linearity0.1% to half scale
Nominal Full Scale Output
Oper. Temperature Range

Rugged construction enables this gyro to withstand a wide range of environmental conditions in accordance with military specifications.

Performance characteristics of the Gyro can be modified in event one of our standard models does not fulfill your specific requirements.

STANDARD MODELS NOW AVAILABLE IN PRODUCTION QUANTITIES

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need to control heat

it'll pay you to look into



Addake mercury relays

Adlake relays require no maintenance whatever ... are quiet and chatterless... free from explosion hazard...dust, dirt, moisture and temperature changes can't affect their operation. Mercury-to-mercury contact gives ideal snap action, with no burning, pitting or sticking. Time delay characteristics are fixed and nonadjustable.

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the original and largest manufacturers of mercury plunger-type relays

3 NEW PRODUCTS For Special Applications

For current limiting and for obtaining lagging power factors without wave distortion specify –



NWL Air Core Reactors

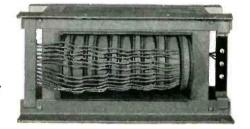
Capacity of ¹/₄ to 2000 Amperes and 25 to 400 cycles.

For the lowest possible capacitance and non-resonating peaks specify –

NWL Radio Frequency (R. F.) Chokes

Available in sizes of 1 ampere and larger. In illustration at left terminal is not shown.

For reduced internal capacitance and better



For over 30 years NWL has designed and manufactured custom transformers for every application. The three new transformers shown here are another example of our

ESTABLISHED 1920





coupling specify — NWL Audio Transformers

Transformer shown at left has a range of 5 to 2000 cycles, a capacity of 3.6 KW at 60 cycles, and high voltage windings. Illustration shows sandwiching of the high voltage coils between secondary windings. Available from 2 to 15 KW and up to 10 KV in dry type transformer.

constant expansion to serve new applications.

We are proud to have built our business by manufacturing one product — reliable custom transformers.

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- Acceleration Monitors for many applications now served by gyros.
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Navigation and Control Devices **PRODUCED** for Missiles and Aircraft

Kollsman has designed, developed and produced the following navigation and control systems and components:

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Photoelectric Sextants for remote semiautomatic celestial navigation.

CLASSIFIED Automatic Astrocompasses for precise automatic celestial directional reference and navigation.

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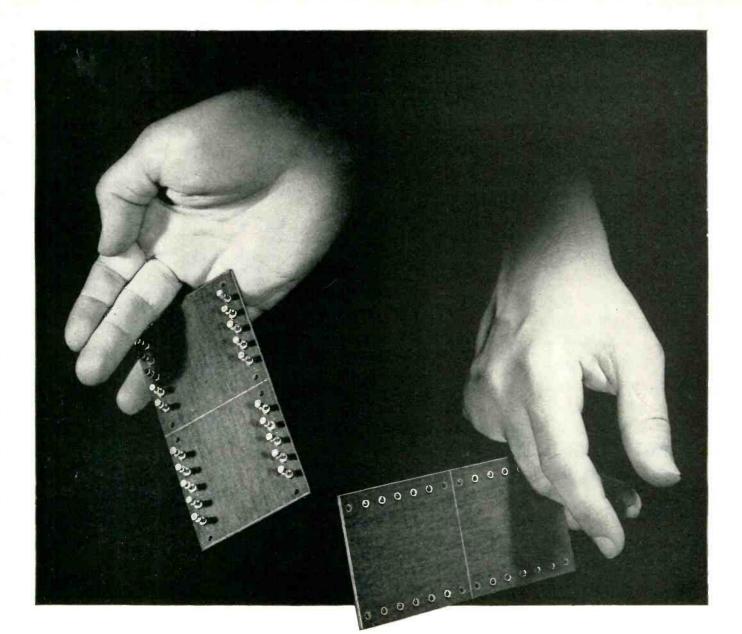




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ELECTRONICS — August, 1955

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No cracks, please

You'll find no radial cracks in CT.C. terminal boards, or "cracked" rivet shanks on terminals. And there's a good reason for this.

Our swaging machines use tools that we designed ourselves in order to prevent just such damage. Terminals are fastened securely — and carefully. You benefit from a board that has no "weak spots" — that can give you the service you have a right to expect. And, of course, you also benefit from all the other quality control details that enable us to offer our customers guaranteed components — custom or standard. Coatings are smoothly applied — no wrinkles, no heavy deposits. C.T.C. terminals are made from certified stock that is free from defects. And the terminals themselves are guaranteed, even to the thickness of the coatings.

that is free from defects. And the terminals themselves are guaranteed, even to the thickness of the coatings. This C.T.C. quality control is given to all C.T.C. products including insulated terminals, coil forms, coils, swagers, terminals and capacitors. For all specifications and prices, write to Cambridge Thermionic Corporation, 437 Concord Avenue, Cambridge 38, Mass. West Coast manufacturers contact: E. V. Roberts, 5068 West Washington Blvd., Los Angeles 16 and 988 Market St., San Francisco, California.

Terminal Board Data. CTC, makes both standard boards and to your own specifications. Standard boards in cotton fabric phenolic, nylon phenolic or grade L-5 silicone impregnated ceramic. Custom made in cloth, paper phenolic, melamine, epoxy or silicone fibreglas laminates, imprinted as required and lacquered or varnished to specifications MIL-V-173 and JAN-T-152.



A wide variety of hardware is available at C.T.C. all of it quality controlled and guaranteed for durability. This hardware includes terminal board brackets, standoff mounts, spacers, tube clamps, panel screws, thumb screws, dial locks, shaft locks, handles and handle ferrules.

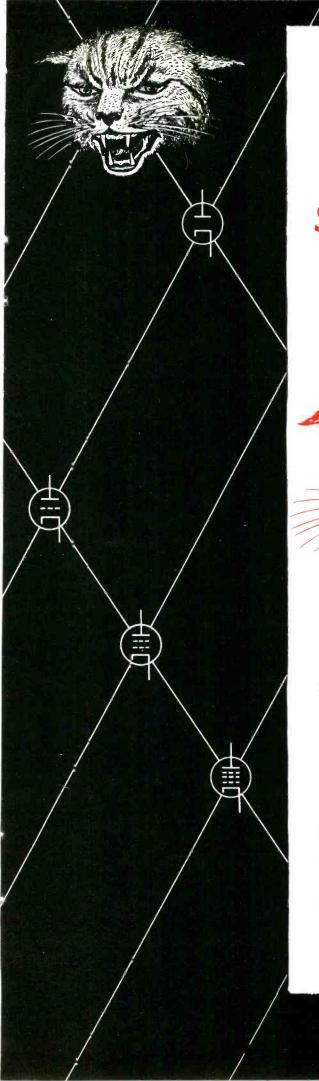
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CAMBRIDGE THERMIONIC CORPORATION makers of guaranteed electronic components,

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this mark meane: "Registered U.S. Patent office." SINTERCOTE Placed after a word, like this, it identifies a registered trademark. these marks together mean Los Gatos Electron Tubes, the finest you can get. They have Sintercote @ black - body anodes and give truly amazing service life . Get them from your jobber or Rewis and Kaufman Ltd., Los Gatos, California . Radio Valve Co. distributes them in Canada, Minthome International Co. of New York exporte them.

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Added Evidence **Everyone Can Count on** EDER-ROOT

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standards of quality and precision. And it's the

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make that could count its way to bigger sales and

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For its size . . . less than one inch square . . . this Veeder-Root Small Square-Case Counter is the most rugged instrument of its type, with the longest accurate life. And only Veeder-Root makes it this way . . . square all the way through . . . extra strength built-in, with bearing surfaces on both ends of the drive shaft.

that -

What's more, this counter is 100% American ... made by Connecticut craftsmen to unmatched

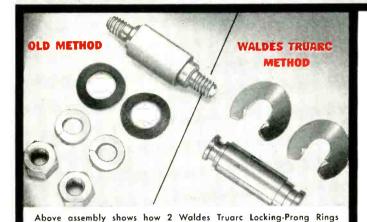
VEEDER-ROOT INCORPORATED HARTFORD 2, CONNECTICUT

Chicago 6, Ill. • New York 19, N. Y. • Greenville, S. C. Montreal 2, Canada • Dundee, Scotland Offices and Agents in Principal Cities



Want more information? Use post card on last page.

New Waldes Truarc locking-prong ring functions as spring, shoulder, fastener...and STAYS PUT!



(Series 5139) replaced 6 parts...eliminated threading operation ...

**L=distance from outer groove wall to face of retained part.

WALDES TRUARC LOCKING-PRONG RING (Series 5139) U. S. Pat. Pending

Ring	SH	AFT				R	RING DIMENSIONS						average GROC		GROO	OVE DIMENSIONS				resilient end play		
No. 5139-	Dia. S	tol.	A	tol.	в	tel.	с	tol.	E	tol.	н	toi.	T	toi.†	abasa I	0:2.	tol.	Width W	tol. 000	L min.	L max.	take up L max- L min
12	.125	±.002	.340	<u>+.010</u>	.307	±.010	.166	±.005	.086	±.004	.050	±.010	.010	±.0013	400	.082	±.0015	.045	+.005	.035	.045	.010
*15	.156	±.003	.380	±.010	.330	±.010	.184	+.005	.108	<u>+</u> .004	.055	±.010	.010	±.0013	600	.104	+.002	.050	+.005	.035	.045	.010
18	.188	±.003	.445	±.010	.390	+.010	.213	±.005	.130	±.005	.060	±.010	.015	±.0015	900	.124	+.002	.065	+.005	.045	.055	.010
25	.250	±.003	.581	±.010	.500	±.010	.280	±.005	.172	±.005	.070	±.010	.015	±.0015	1000	.155	±.002	.070	+.005	.050	.065	.015
31	.312	±.003	.744	±.010	.620	±.010	.360	+.005	.234	±.005	.095	±.010	.018	+.001 002	1300	.228	+.003	.080	+.005	.080	.095	.015
* 37	.375	±.003	.853	+.015	.740	±.010	.427	±.005	.280	±.005	.130	±.010	.020	+.002	1900	.270	±.003	.105	+.005	.090	.115	.025
* 43	.438	±.003	.960	±.020	.820	±.020	.475	±.010	.337	±.010	.130	±.010	.020	±.002	2200	.327	±.003	.105	+.005	.095	.120	.025

Additional Sizes Under Development

and need for skilled labor.

+Production dies not available as of date of printing

†Applies to unplated rings only *Recommended safety factor =3 to 4.

The Waldes Truarc Locking-Prong Retaining Ring is a new, low cost, radially applied fastener which can be locked positively in its groove and used as a shoulder against rotating parts. It is primarily intended for use in the automotive, electronic and aeronautical industries.

This radially applied ring locks positively in its grooves by means of two prongs at the open end. Because of its high thrustload capacity the Waldes Truarc Locking-Prong Ring may be used as a shoulder against rotating parts. Its bowed construction provides for end-play take-up in the assembly and makes less critical the tolerances required for the parts being fastened. Since it serves as a spring as well as a shoulder, this ring eliminates the need for springs, washers, and other accessory fastening devices.

Whatever you make, there's a Waldes Truarc Retaining Ring

designed to improve your product...to save you material, machining and labor costs. They're quick and easy to assemble and disassemble, and they do a better job of holding parts together. Truarc rings are precision engineered and precision made, quality controlled from raw material to finished ring.

36 functionally different types... as many as 97 different sizes within a type...5 metal specifications and 14 different finishes. Truarc rings are available from 90 stocking points throughout the U. S. A. and Canada.

More than 30 engineering-minded factory representatives and 700 field men are available to you on call. Send us your blueprints today...let our Truarc engineers help you solve design, assembly and production problems...without obligation.

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PP		C 🧊	Truarc Catalog RF	supplement No. 1 which br R 9-52 up to date. Please print)	ings
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			Company		********
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WALDES TRUARC Retaining Rings, Grooving Tools, Pliers, Applicators and Dispensers are protected by one or more of the following U. S. Patents: 2,382,948; 2,411,426; 2,411,761; 2,416,852; 2,420,921; 2,428,341; 2,439,785; 2,441,846; 2,455,165; 2,483,379; 2,483,380; 2,483,383; 2,487,802; 2,487,803; 2,491,306; 2,491,310; 2,509,081; 2,544,631; 2,546,616; 2,547,263; 2,558,704; 2,574,034; 2,577,319; 2,595,787. and other U. S. Patents pending. Equal patent protection established in foreign countries.

TUNG-SOL "Series String" **TV TUBES**

For Luxury-Set Performance

in the Low-Price Field

NOW

This complete line of 600 milliampere tubes, recently augmented by eight new types, delivers the performance requirements of present circuit designs as well as any foreseeable new circuitry. Additional tube types are being developed continually.

Rigid standards of quality control insure the same dependable performance from these Tung-Sol Tubes as from the prototypes . . . Experienced Tung-Sol engineering is ready to help you achieve smooth, efficient production Reliable co-ordinated deliveries are meshed to meet the exacting schedules of mass manufacturing ... And your design plans are held in strict confidence.

For additional information, write to Commercial Engineering Department, Tung-Sol Electric Inc., Newark 4, New Jersey.

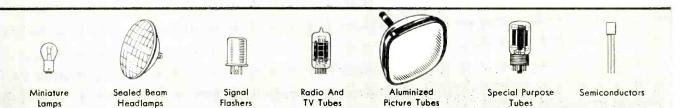
Sales Offices: Atlanta, Chicago, Columbus, Culver City, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Montreal (Canada), Newark, Seattle.



TUNG-SOL "SERIES STRING" TV TUBES

2AF4	3BZ6	5U8	1284A
3AL5	3686	5V6GT	128H7A
3AU6	3656	6AU7	12BQ6GT
JAV6	4BQ7A	6AU8	128Y7A
3BA6	4 B Z 7	6AX7	12GA5
3865	5AM8	6CG7	12L6GT
3BE6	5AN8	654A	12W6GT
3 B F 6	5AQ5	6SN7GTB	19AU4
3BN6	5BK7A	7 AU7	25CD6GA
3BY6	518	12AX4GTA	

Tung-Sol also produces aluminized picture tubes for series string sets.



Want more information? Use post card on last page.

August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

Collector ring manufactured for Rowell, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., by Magnetic Controls Co., Polytronics Div., Minneapolis 6, Minn.

Silo Unloader Collector Ring Brushes Embedded in Epoxy Resin

Electrically powered, this silo unloader revolves over the silage surface, its long augured arm collecting and mixing the corn or grass and discharging it through the gooseneck.

Central point of all this activity is the collector ring, an embedment of copper rings in BAKELITE Brand Epoxy Resins reinforced with glass fibers. Here is where power is supplied to the motor while the entire frame rotates. Strong and tough, the resin holds the rings firmly in place, safe from moisture, ice, and dust. The ring's simple construction, and smooth, dependable operation in any weather are all important factors in farm equipment. They are important in other electrical applications, too.

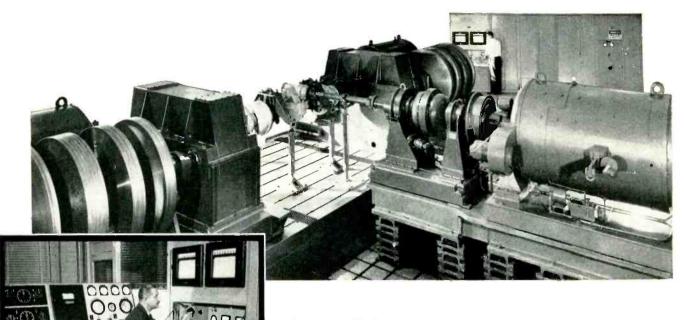
That's why you'll find BAKELITE Epoxy Resins used so widely for potting and encapsulating. They pour as a liquid, cure at room or moderately elevated temperatures, have excellent dielectric and adhesive properties and resist moisture, oils, grease, chemicals, most acids and alkalies. Find out more about them by writing Dept. JF-50.



BAKELITE COMPANY, A Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation **Des** 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. The term BAKELITE and the Trefail Symbol are registered trade-marks of UCC

MAGNETIC TAPE RECORDING

helps Road-Test Timken Truck Axles



An Ampex Model 306 Recorder programming axle-test dynamometers at Timken-Detroit.

Magnetic tape recordings are now being used to duplicate rugged road-tests at the Timken-Detroit Axle Division of the Rockwell Spring and Axle Company, Detroit, Michigan. A four hour tape cycle is made of actual road surface and driving conditions . . . then played back through torque and speed dynamometers repeatedly — until a test axle breaks down. Result: more realistic and efficient testing — better axles for today's trucks, buses and trailers.

WHY TIMKEN CHOSE AMPEX

Timken engineers required a recording and playback medium that could give near-perfect reproduction of the original road test phenomena . . . and would playback indefinitely without introducing errors through wear and speed irregularities. They found that the Ampex F-M recorder best met these exacting requirements. Its extreme stability of tape motion, precise timing and consistent accuracy produced laboratory "road-test" results within 1% of actual conditions.

LET AMPEX STUDY YOUR REQUIREMENTS

Ampex manufactures the most complete line of magnetic recorders for complex and sensitive automation, communication and data-handling systems. Why not let Ampex application engineers determine what magnetic tape recording can do for you?

For further information, send for our 16-page illustrated bulletin, "Data Recording, Machine Control and Process Regulation." Contact your nearest Ampex representative or write to Dept. E-1897



ANOTHER APPLICATION BY THE INSTRUMENTATION DIVISION OF

AMPEX CORPORATION . 934 CHARTER STREET, REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA

Branch Offices: New York; Chicago; Atlanta; San Francisco; Callege Park, Maryland (Washington D.C. area). Distributors: Radio Shack, Boston; Bing Crosby Enterprises, Los Angeles; Southwestern Engineering & Equipment, Dallas and Houston; Canadian General Electric Company, Canada.

Simplify power measurement!

NEW -hp- 767D COAXIAL DIRECTIONAL COUPLER



REQUENCY RANGE 2.4 KM

16

SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency Range: 2 to 4 KMC
Coupling Attenuation: 20 db
Coupling Accuracy: Better than ±1 db full range
Directivity: At least 20 db
Power Capacity: 30 watts CW max., 10 Kw peak max.
Connectors: Female Type N jack.
Primary arm SWR: Less than 1.3
Size: 5½" wide, 10%" long, 1%" deep; Weight: 2 lbs.
Price: \$100.00 Here is a new Coaxial Directional Coupler from Hewlett-Packard that simplifies virtually all your power measurements in the important 2 to 4 KMC range.

The new -hp- 767D permits direct monitoring of powers in coaxial setups. When used with -hp- 477A Coaxial Thermistor Mount and -hp- 430C Microwave Power Meter, powers up to 1 watt can be measured; or with an added output attenuator, measurements can be made up to 30 watts, the CW rating of the -hp- 767D. With a coaxial crystal mount and oscilloscope, Model 767D provides a convenient means of monitoring modulation.

-*bp*- 767D is a four-terminal precision coupler, with one terminal of the secondary arm equipped with a built-in, replaceable terminating resistor. The coupler is housed in a sturdy, lightweight metal case finished in grey enamel.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

3335A PAGE MILL ROAD • PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A. Cable "HEWPACK" Field Representatives in all principal areas

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

-- hp- POWER METER AND WAVEGUIDE COUPLERS

-hp- 430C MICROWAVE POWER METER



No computations! Provides instantaneous automatic power readings *direct* in dbm or mw at all frequencies for which there are suitable bolometer mounts. For CW measurements, uses either 1/100 amp. fuse or Sperry 821 barretter. Also measures CW or pulsed power with negative temperature coefficient thermistor. Provides up to 16 ma bias current. \$250.00 -hp- 477A COAXIAL THERMISTOR MOUNT



Provides accurate, efficient power measurement from 10 MC to 10 KMC. Fixed tuned, no time-consuming adjustments. SWR less than 1.5. Neg. temp. coefficient thermistors. Range 0.01 to 10 mw. \$75.00

ECTRONIC MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

-hp- 750 CROSS-GUIDE

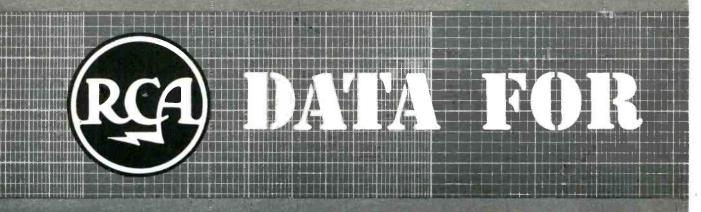


For measuring powers up to 1 Kw with attenuator. Comprises two waveguide sections joined on broad faces, providing 4-terminal network.

Models cover frequencies 2.6 to 12.4 KMC; coupling factors 20 or 30 db, coupling accuracy better than ± 1.7 db, directivity 20 db or more. \$100.00 to \$50.00



ELECTRONICS — August, 1955



NEW TEST INSTRUMENT ENABLES ACCURATE MEASUREMENT OF ELECTRON-TUBE TRANSCONDUCTANCE

RCA-WT-100A MICROMHOMETER . . . unique in design, it makes possible the testing of tubes under actual operating voltage and current conditions. This feature permits direct correlation of test results with manufacture s' published data. Measures true transconductance, both control-grid-to-plate (gm) and suppressor-grid-to-plate. Also measures electrode currents: plate, suppressor-grid, screen-grid and control-grid; ac heater current; voltage drop across electron tubes, dry-disc rectifiers and crystal diodes.

RCA-WT-100A is a laboratory-quality instrument designec for production-line and laboratory testing, and circuit design engineering. The versatility and accuracy of the RCA-WT-100A closely approaches that of tube factory equipment for measuring transconductance.

The WT-100A features obsolescence-proof plug-in assemblies, switching for sockets with as many as 14 pins, burnout-proof metering, and electronically regulated, heavy-duty power supply.



RCA "PREMIUM" TUBES FOR CRITICAL MILITARY APPLICATIONS

RCA-OA2-WA (Voltage Regulator), OB2-WA (Voltage Regulator), 5751-WA (High-Mu Twin Triode), 5814-WA (Medium-Mu Twin Triode), 5727/2D21-W (Thyratron, Gas Tetrode), 5654/6AK5-W/6096 (Sharp-Cutoff Pentode)... six types recently added to the group of RCA "Premium" tubes produced under rigid quality-control standards. For government end use; supplied only against orders giving government contract number.

HIGH-MU TRANSMITTING TRIODE IS TIME-PROVED RCA ORIGINAL



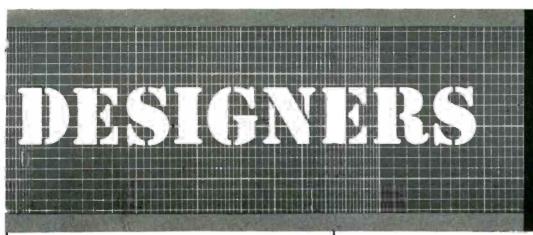
Call your RCA representative:

RCA-833-A... improved version of the 833 originally developed by RCA more than 15 years ago. The outstanding and continuing popularity of this tube is typical of the many time-proved transmitting, receiving, and special-purpose types originated, developed, and sponsored by RCA. The RCA-833-A is designed for use as an rf power amplifier, oscillator, or class B modulator. It has a maximum plate dissipation rating of 450 watts under ICAS operating conditions with forced-air cooling.

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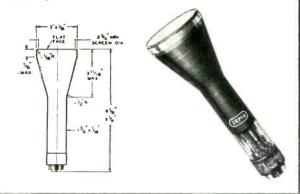
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ELECTRON TUBES SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES BATTERIES TEST EQUIPMENT ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

GENERAL-PURPOSE 3" FLAT-FACE OSCILLOGRAPH TÜBE

RCA-3RP1-A... has small, brilliant, focused spot and high deflection sensitivity for its relatively short length. The screen is of the medium-persistence, green-fluorescence type. This tube provides a trace having high brightness when operated with an ultor voltage near the maximum of 2500 volts, and good brightness at relatively low ultor voltage. The flat face facilitates use of an external calibrated scale and minimizes parallax in readings.





TWO UHF POWER TRIODES FOR FREQUENCIES UP TO 2000 Mc

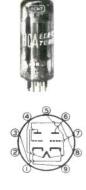
RCA-6383... liquid- and forced-air-cooled for UHF transmitter service. Has 600 watts plate dissipation and can be operated at full input ratings at frequencies up to 2000 Mc. **RCA-6161**... forced-air-cooled, with radiating fin construction. For UHF service in TV and cw applications. Has maximum plate dissipation of 250 watts. Operates at full input ratings up to 900 Mc, reduced ratings up to 2000 Mc. Both types for circuits of the coaxial cylinder type. Particularly suited for cathode-drive circuits. For service in aircraft and other applications where light weight, compactness, and high power output are prime design considerations.



12 KILOWATTS OUTPUT AT 900 Mc

RCA-6448... a water-cooled beam power tube with a unique design—is intended for operation as a grid-driven power amplifier at frequencies up to 1000 Mc. In color or blackand-white TV service, it is capable of delivering a synchronizing-level power output of 15 Kw at 500 Mc or 12 Kw at 900 Mc. The 6448 is also capable of giving useful power output of 14 Kw at 400 Mc or 11 Kw at 900 Mc as a cw amplifier in class C telegraphy service.

RADIO CO



CORPORATION of AMERICA

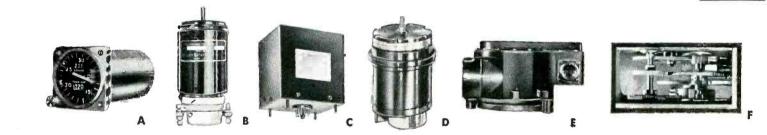
NEW DUAL TRIODE WITH TWO DISSIMILAR UNITS

RCA-6CM7 . . . a medium-mu dual triode of the 9-pin miniature type containing two dissimilar triodes in one envelope. Unit No. 2 is a high-perveance triode designed especially for use as a vertical deflection amplifier. Unit No. 1 is designed for use as a conventional blocking oscillator in vertical deflection circuits. The RCA-6CM7 also features a 600-milliampere heater with controlled warmup time, separate cathodes for the two units, and a basing arrangement which facilitates use in printed circuits.

HARRISON, N.J.

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over 2000 scientists, electrical engineers, chemists, physicists, mechanical engineers, mathematicians, designers, technicians and skilled craftsmen who have available over 400,000 square feet of laboratories and manufacturing plants.



Look to Norden-Ketay-leader in research, design, development and mass production of SYNCHROS · SERVO MOTORS · DIGITAL CONVERTERS · RATE GENERATORS · RESOLVERS · MAGNETIC AMPLIFIERS · GEAR TRAINS · POTENTIOMETERS · NAVIGATIONAL SYSTEMS · FIRE CONTROL SYSTEMS · SERVO MECHANISMS · AIRBORNE INSTRUMENTS · BOMB DIRECTOR SYSTEMS • AIR DATA INSTRUMENTS • COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT • COMPUTERS • PRESSURE GAUGES

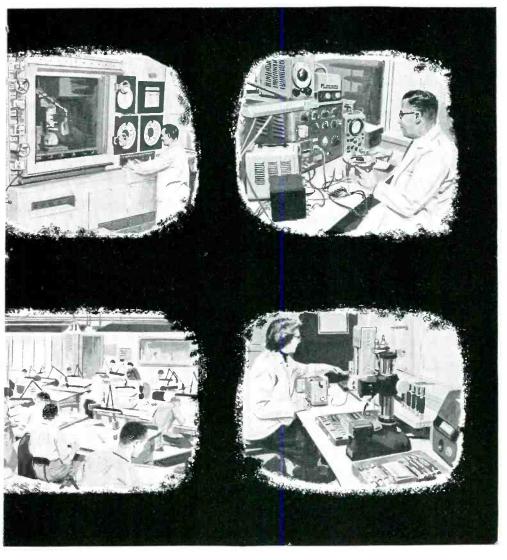
NORDEN-KETAY CORPORATION

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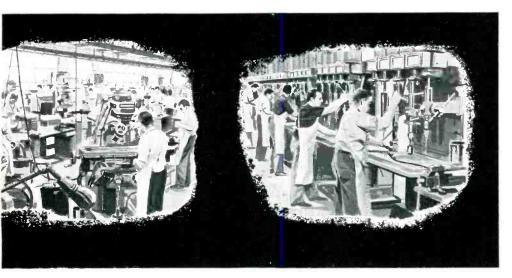
SUBSIDIARIES: Nuclear Science and Engineering Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. Vari-ohm Corp., Amityville, Long Island, N. Y. Scientific Specialties Corporation, Boston, Mass.





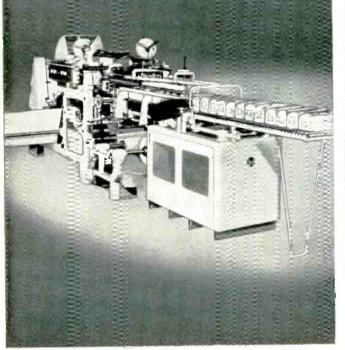
- A...Jet Engine Pressure Ratio Systems. Noted for low weight, small size, accuracy, stability, sensitivity. Refer to Bulletin #361.
- **B...Digital Converter.** Possible rate of 25,000 counts per minute, an unambiguous output of 13 binary digits in natural binary code. Refer to Bulletin #360.
- C...Magnetic and Electronic Amplifiers. Open, dust-proof or hermetically sealed units. Either standard or to customer specifications. Write for specific data.
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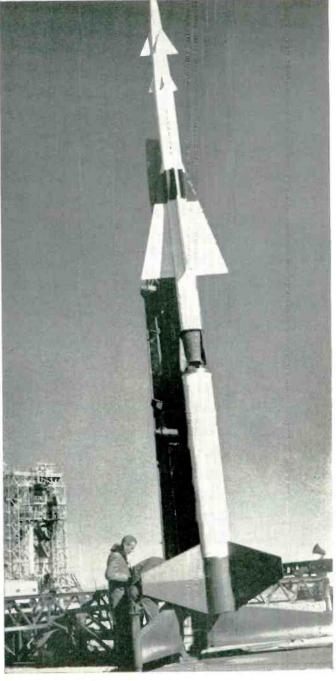




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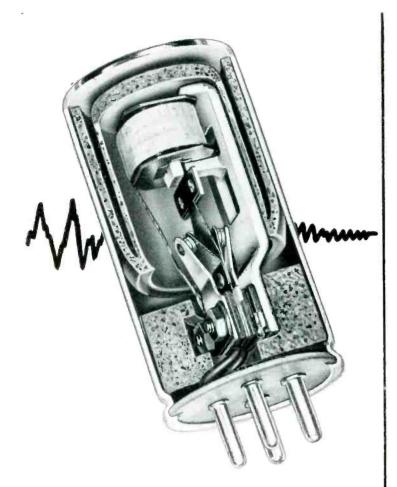


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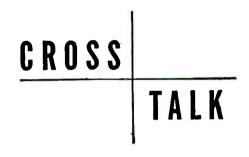
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► RUSSIAN ENGINEERS . . . In America, engineering education is trending more and more toward a broad base that permits the engineer himself to choose his ultimate goal. In Russia it is exactly the opposite.

Engineering education in the USSR today produces men thoroughly trained in narrow specialties. Schools are subdivided into "Institutes" where, for example, only Electrical Engineers are trained. During the first two years all electrical engineering students are taught the same curriculum. In the next three years of a five-year course they specialize. There are no elective courses.

Students are graduated with degrees such as Receiver, Transmitter or Tube Engineer. Such degrees are similar to our Masters. The entire class is then assigned to jobs in industry or government, working pretty much where told and at a government-pegged salary.

Russian engineers considered qualified for advanced degrees are selected, by the Institute, for three years of additional work leading to a Candidate degree, roughly the equivalent of our PhD. Requirements include research, and public defense of the resulting thesis. Further study, leading to the degree of Doctor of Engineering, entails several more years of work, including teaching and original research of significant value, again with public defense of the thesis. All postgraduate students are selected by the government.

An engineer in industry has access to foreign technical publications, but only those directly related to his specialty. He cannot browse outside his field, but is somewhat compensated for this restriction by being privileged to read material that might not in the United States be readily available.

Once a member of the engineering profession, a Russian achieves a comparatively high social level. His occupation carries a good deal of prestige and quite a few special privileges, one of which is the right to occupy two rooms with his family.

Nowhere in the two societies, the American and the Russian, is the contrast between systems greater than in engineering.

LOOKING AHEAD . . .

History may record 1955 as the year in which the electronics industry turned to truly mechanized production. Fall lines will contain many machine-assembled chassis

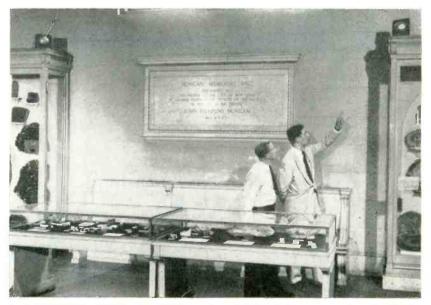
Expect a sharp increase in the number of cars equipped with automatic headlight dimmers. Adoption of controls made by several manufacturers in our field is likely to be widespread in new automobiles

Expect also a rapid swing to transistorized automobile radios. Compactness required by overcrowded dashboards is a major reason

As the number of helicopters increases, the need for more and better navigation instruments will also increase, particularly for night or blind flying. The machines are harder for man to handle



Ribbon-type transducer placed at side of display case sets off alarm if objects are moved



Two transducers placed atop display cases protect museum gems from burglary. Sensitivity of unit is set so that patrol dogs can move through room without setting off alarm

Designing Ultrasonic

CUMMARY — Doppler effect detection system uses filtering and design techniques to eliminate false triggering of alarm by temperature changes and eddy currents in air while retaining sufficient sensitivity to detect fire and broken water pipes as well as burglars

SONIC SLEUTH AT WORK

The professional dignity of one burglar was seriously injured by an early ultrasonic alarm installation. The alarm system was installed in a jewelry store that had previously been burglarized by cutting through a masonry wall to avoid the wired alarm system then in use. When caught on his second visit while entering through a hole made in the roof, the burglar accused the police of unfair methods, since he had been careful to "case the joint" for photoelectric beams as well as wired detectors.

In another installation, this time a liquor store, an alarm signal brought police to find a fellow member of the force already on the scene. He told how he had climbed through the transom because he thought he saw a burglar inside. His brother officers began to doubt his story when they discovered two bottles of whiskey in his pockets **B**ASIC principles of burglar detection by ultrasonic radiation have been described in a previous article¹. Analysis and compensation of effects caused by air turbulence have extended the sensitivity and usefulness of the ultrasonic alarm.

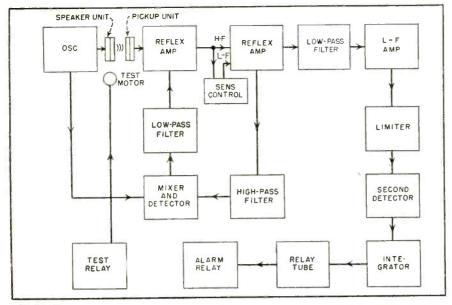
The air of the room to be protected is filled with ultrasonic waves. There is an echo from each object in the room and if an object is moving, the frequency of the echo from the moving object is slightly different from the pitch of the original waves. The original waves and echoes are picked up by a unit acting as a microphone, amplified, and any frequency difference is used to set off an alarm.

The unit also detects the presence of a flame. Because of the low density of the hot air that composes a flame, it reflects ultrasonic waves in the same manner as a solid object. The flickering of the flame and the cone of hot air above it behave like a moving intruder and set off the alarm.

In general, the size of flame that the instrument will detect depends on the setting of its sensitivity. At any given setting it will detect a flame of about one-quarter the size of the minimum detectable intruder.

Theoretical Considerations

When ultrasonic waves are radiated into the air they are almost completely reflected by any barrier that would normally keep out an intruder. This can be shown by considering the nature of reflection and the physical constants of the materials involved.



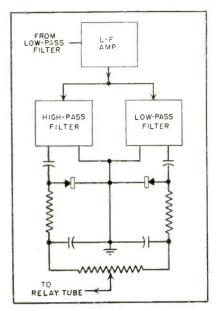


FIG. 2-High and low-pass filter network replaces limiter and second detector for high turbulence areas

FIG. 1-Ultrasonic intruder detector uses difference frequency caused by body moving in room to trigger alarm system. Sensitivity is sufficient to detect water from broken pipes or fire

Alarm Systems

The portion of the amplitude reflected from any discontinuity is

$$P = \frac{Z_1 - Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

where Z_1 and Z_2 are the mechanical impedances of the materials forming the boundary, and

$$Z = \sqrt{E\sigma}$$

where E is the elasticity and σ is the density of the material.

Since both the elasticity and density of air are much less than that of any solid, the impedance is less by a ratio of from 10⁴ to 10⁵ and the reflection from the boundary of air and any nonresonant solid plane surface is almost complete.

Less than 0.01 percent of the signal amplitude gets through to the solid substance. There is an equivalent loss of energy in going from the solid back to air. This high impedance ratio makes for almost complete reflection and confines the protection.

In the case of resonant or near resonant boundaries the impedance may be very small and a substantial portion of the sound energy may

BV SAMUEL S. BAGNO

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get through, as for instance, if a thin section serves as a resonant diaphragm. For that reason it is desirable to make this sound energy of as high a frequency as possible to keep it out of the range of resonance of such surfaces.

Choice of Frequency

The attenuation constant for a plane wave varies as the square of the frequency if viscosity and thermal conductivity are the factors that attenuate the sound. In actual practice, this frequency square relationship is a useful guide, although other factors, such as humidity, may cause the loss of sound energy in air to be many times that postulated by considering only viscosity and thermal conductivity.

This sound absorption at higher frequencies places a limit on the highest frequency that can be used and still get adequate coverage of

the protected enclosure. In actual practice the 19 to 20-kc range is most effective. A plane sound wave at this frequency would be attenuated to approximately 1 its energy in 100 feet. For this reason it was not practical to go above 20-kc.

The theoretical limit of sensitivity of the alarm system is a question of ambient noise level and the acoustic power that can be radiated. The steady state power P_A incident on a moving body of area A is given by

$$P_{A} = P\left(\frac{e^{-\alpha r}}{r^{2}} + \frac{4(1-a)}{as}\right)A$$

where P = the transmitted power, α = the attenuation constant for a plane wave in air, r = the distance between the radiation and receiving surface, a = the absorption constant of the bounding area of the enclosure and s = the surface area of the enclosure.

If the sound is incident on a moving area A, it reflects a Doppler frequency which can be considered a new source of radiation of power P_{A} and a microphone at a distance r will pick up power per unit microphone area P_m from its motion

$$P_m = P \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha r}}{r^2} + \frac{4(1-a)}{as}\right)^2 A$$

For an enclosure 100 by 100 by 20 feet where ar is taken as 0.5 α as 0.25, the microphone and transmitter are placed 100 feet apart on one wall, the moving object is 100 feet away and moving against the opposite wall and the radiating power is 0.1 watt, an area of 0.03 square feet will produce 3×10^{-14} watts at the microphone. The minimum power detectable by a microphone and amplifier is limited by their inherent noise level of $2.25 \times$ 10⁻¹⁴ watts. Therefore, in an enclosure 100 by 100 by 20 feet a moving object of 0.03 square feet area may be considered the smallest size practicably detectable with a two-transducer tenth-watt unit.

Disturbing Effects

This consideration assumes the noise is minimized by having as the only moving object in the enclosure the one it is desired to detect. Unfortunately this is true only in the most ideal condition. In practice, other noise associated with the Doppler effect is generated. For instance, temperature has such an effect.

At the frequencies used, the wavelength is approximately twothirds of an inch. In a room 100 feet long, there are approximately 1,800 waves in transit across the room. The velocity of sound in air at any temperature is

$$N_t = N_o \sqrt{1 + \frac{t}{273}}$$

Where N_t is the velocity of sound at temperature t and N_o is velocity at 0 deg C.

Since the number of waves in the room is proportional to the reciprocal of the velocity, the number in transit changes 0.18 percent per degree C.

In the room under consideration, a uniform temperature change of one degree per second would modify the frequency by 3.2 cps. It is inconceivable for the temperature to change that fast, and in actual practice a uniform temperature change has no affect except as it changes the sound absorption of air.

Turbulence

Turbulent eddies caused by convection or other currents of air may have an appreciable effect. These effects can best be explained in terms of conservation of momentum.

Consider a miniature pocket of air that has been accelerated by a radiator or fan. As the pocket moves along it grows by diffusion as it transfers its moving energy to other air molecules in its path. Therefore, as the pocket grows its mass increases. However, since the

law of conservation of momentum implies that the product of the mass and velocity of the pocket must remain constant, any increase of mass must likewise mean a decrease in velocity. Since the Doppler frequency follows the velocity of the moving pocket and the Doppler amplitude is dependent on its size, it would be expected that the product of the Doppler frequency and its amplitude would remain relatively constant during the life of the turbulent pocket of air. If such pockets of turbulence are being created at a statistically homogeneous rate such a frequency characteristic is the same for all types of turbulence.

It is for this reason the Doppler frequencies generated by a moving intruder or a flame can be practicably separated from the turbulent effects that tend to mask it. The Doppler frequencies can be used to actuate an alarm even when the turbulence is of a very high order.

Circuit Operation

The circuit of the ultrasonic alarm system is shown in block form in Fig. 1 and schematically in Fig. 3. A Hartley oscillator is used to generate the 19-kc signal and drive the transmitting transducer. The receiving transducer is transformer coupled into a two-stage R-C triode amplifier having a gain of approximately 16,000. The 19-

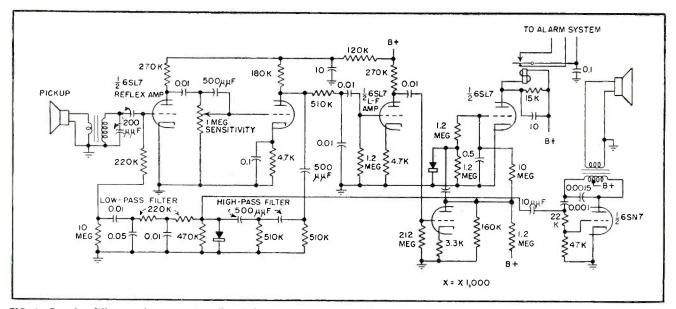


FIG. 3—Doppler difference frequency is reflexed through two-stage amplifier to trigger alarm-relay tube

kc output of the amplifier is passed through a high-pass filter to a selenium diode, mixed with the oscillator signal and detected. After detection the low-frequency Doppler signals are selected by a low-pass filter and reflexed through the preceding two-stage amplifier. The sensitivity control is included in the amplifier to control the Doppler-frequency gain without affecting the 19-kc gain, except at very low sensitivity settings.

The Doppler signal is coupled out of the reflex amplifier through a low-pass filter to a third amplifier stage and thence to a limiter. The limiter output is rectified and fed to an R-C integrator and the grid of the relay tube. The total Doppler signal gain is about 60,000. The limiter and integrator are chosen to require a train of several waves of the Doppler signal to actuate the alarm relay. Thus, the circuit does not respond to random noise pulses and extraneous isolated signals.

Doppler Spectrum

Tests were made to determine the Doppler spectrums generated by typical signal sources and the feasibility of distinguishing between the various sources by Doppler frequency discrimination.

In these tests the Doppler spectrum caused by temperature and fan turbulences was determined, as well as the spectral response caused by an intruder and that caused by a flame.

An ultrasonic intruder detector unit was modified for a wider Doppler frequency response. The signal output was taken from the last amplifier stage preceding the limiter. As shown in Fig. 4, the Doppler signal was then fed through a constant-decrement filter variable from 1 to 100 cps. The output was then fed through a highpass filter (adjusted to be 3 db down at the frequency being measured) to a detector. The detector provided a d-c output voltage proportional to the average rms input voltage.

By the constant-decrement filter various Doppler frequencies could be selected from 2 to 90 cps and their average rms amplitude measured. To obtain the curves in Fig. 5, eight to ten frequencies were

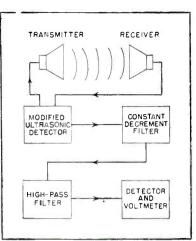


FIG. 4—Test arrangement used to determine ability of alarm system to distinguish sources of Doppler signals

selected throughout the 2 to 90-cps range and the average rms amplitude of each frequency determined over a period of 30 seconds.

The heat source used for thermal turbulence measurements was a small steam radiator having a power input of 1 kw and a surface temperature of 170 deg F. The radiator was located three feet from the transmitting transducer when considered remote and six inches from the transmitting transducer when considered adjacent.

The fan turbulence spectrum was obtained by directing an air stream past the transmitting transducer with a velocity of $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft per sec at a point 6 in. from the transducer.

The intruder spectrum was obtained by having the intruder walk in a 5-foot diameter circle at a linear speed of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second midway between the transmitting and receiving transducers.

Tests and Results

The experimentally determined Doppler spectrums of turbulence, flame and intruder signals are plotted in Fig. 5. Remote thermal turbulence follows a straight line on the log-log plot, denoting a hyperbolic relationship. The coincidence of the close fan turbulence and the close thermal turbulence curves supports theoretical predications. If the transducer is located close to the turbulence source the Doppler spectrum contains a greater amount of high-frequency

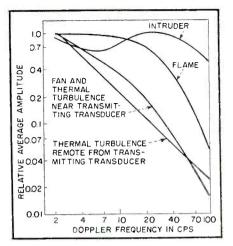


FIG. 5—Signal amplitude from detection system for various sources of Doppler frequency signal

components than when the transducer is located remotely. This indicates high air accelerations at the source.

The intruder spectrum reaches a peak in the region of the Doppler frequency as computed from the average speed of the intruder, merges with the turbulence spectrum at the lower frequencies and high-amplitude compocontains nents of frequencies higher than the Doppler frequency. The air turbulence generated by a person walking would determine the low-frequency end of the spectrum. The high-frequency part of the spectrum would result from the rapid movement of various body parts during walking and the introduction of harmonics by multiple reflection, cross-modulation and distortion. The experimentally determined intruder spectrum plotted in Fig. 5 is consistent with the expected results.

The Doppler spectrum of a flame may be expected to be rich in highfrequency components, as high flame energy dissipated in a low air density causes high velocities and accelerations. It may also be expected to be rich in low-frequency components as a result of the heat turbulence it generates. The exdetermined perimentally flame curve shows these general characteristics. Further experimental data indicates that the flame spectrum may again reach a peak above 100 cps. This gives promise of de-

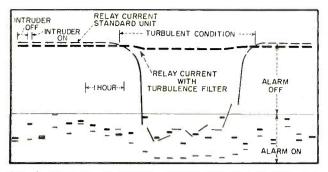


FIG. 6—Response of intruder detector with (heavy line) and without (light line) turbulence filter under turbulent conditions. Intruder was in motion for five minutes out of every fifteen

tecting flame independently of other disturbances.

Turbulence Filtering

Theoretical consideration and tests showed it was possible to minimize the effects of unwanted turbulences without appreciably affecting the sensitivity of the unit to the type of disturbances the system was made to detect.

Two methods are possible for accomplishing this result. The simplest is the use of a passive linear filter to eliminate the Doppler frequencies below 25 cycles (the Doppler frequencies that result mostly from turbulance). This method is fairly effective. However, it has serious limitations. There are frequency components of turbulence which fall above 25 cycles that can cause false alarms if the turbulent amplitude is great enough. The lowest detectable intruder velocity increases as the cutoff frequency of the filter increases. That makes it easier to beat the system by extremely slow motion. The harmonics of low-frequency disturbances may fall into the sensitive range and give an alarm.

Despite those limitations, such a passive filter may often make an ultrasonic system operative in an otherwise inoperative location simply by raising the low-frequency cutoff.

Figure 6 shows a record comparing the behavior of a unit with a 12-cycle cutoff with that of the same set when the cutoff is raised to 30 cycles by the use of a turbulence filter while the sensitivity is set to the same point as it had been with the 12-cycle cutoff. A two square-foot vane was used as the moving intruder. This vane was made to rotate continually for five minutes and then to remain still for the next ten.

During the test a steam radiator was turned on for three hours and then permitted to cool off for another two hours. The heat and intruder cycles were then continued. The set with the 30-cycle cutoff remained operative during the entire test while the 12-cycle cutoff condition was completely inoperative, with the relay in the alarm condition during the entire time the radiator was hot.

Turbulence Compensation

A more satisfactory method of compensating for the effects of turbulence that overcomes most of passive circuit limitations the makes use of the turbulence characteristics shown in Fig. 5. It uses the very low-frequency Doppler components predominant in turbulent eddies to generate a positive bias. The positive bias serves to counteract the negative bias caused by the higher frequency components of the same turbulence. That leaves unaffected the negative bias caused by signals such as would be generated by an intruder or a fire.

The resulting bias is made to operate on the grid of the relay tube so that its plate current is cut off by a wanted signal. However, the low-frequency components of the signal due to turbulence exactly compensate for its higher frequency components and do not affect the plate current.

The low-frequency signal that operates the compensation can also be arbitrarily chosen to suit the best functioning of the system. For

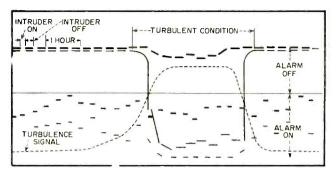


FIG. 7—Operation with automatic turbulence compensation (heavy line) compared with turbulence filter (light line). Compensation signal is dashed line

that reason, it can be made so low that it becomes completely impractical for an intruder to beat the system by slow motion.

Figure 7 is a recording showing the comparison of the response to an intruder of a turbulence compensated ultrasonic detection system with one that is not compensated, but includes a 30-cycle high-pass turbulence filter. The method of test is the same as that used in Fig. 4.

The light line on the chart shows the relay current of the filtered unit. The heavy line indicates the relay current in the turbulence compensated unit and the dotted line the positive compensating voltage generated at the compensating diode.

The turbulence compensator has another advantage. The type of distortion generally due to overloading has the frequency characteristic of its generated harmonics that is very similar to that of turbulence. If a sine wave is distorted into a square wave because of a limiting amplifier, the amplitude of harmonics is inversely proportional to its frequency.

The same thing can be said of a single blocked pulse. The frequency function given by its Fourier integral behaves the same way. For that reason any unusual noise disturbance such as a momentary line failure or any electrical shock noises powerful enough to impress themselves on the 19-kc carrier are neutralized in the final detection system.

Figure 2 indicates how turbulence compensation is obtained. The output of the low-frequency amplifier is fed to both high and low-pass filters. The output from the lowpass filter is fed through a coupling capacitor to a rectifier which generates a positive voltage with respect to ground. This d-c output voltage is filtered by a long-timeconstant r-c circuit and fed to one end of a voltage divider. The other end of the voltage divider is fed filtered d-c from a rectifier connected negatively with respect to ground. This rectifier in turn gets its voltage from the high-pass filter that is also fed by the output from the third amplifier.

The voltage divider, therefore, gets voltages from two sources, one positive and the other negative with respect to ground. The tap on the voltage divider is then adjusted so that an incoming signal having the spectral response of turbulence leaves the voltage to ground unaltered. In that way the alarm system is made to respond to the desired motion only.

Transducer Considerations

The transmitting and receiving transducers are of the magnetostriction type. Nickel is used for the driving element and hard-spun aluminum is used for the diaphragm.

The choice of magnetostriction type transducers was dictated by physical size and electrical impedance considerations. The diaphragm size required for a good mechanical impedance match to air is readily adapted to magnetostriction drive at the frequences involved. The magnetostriction element may be designed so as to present a low electrical impedance. This permits the transducers to be connected to the control unit with relatively long lengths of shielded cable.

For optimum operation of the alarm system, it is advantageous to use nondirectional transducers having a fairly broad frequency response. The directional characteristics of the transducers may be estimated from their symmetry and consideration of their behavior as a multielement array. This is justified because every nodal region of the transducer diaphragm may be considered a radiating element. These nodal regions are separated by a distance dependent upon the velocity of 19 kc in the radiating diaphragm. These considerations predict a directional pattern consisting of many lobes emanating at various angles from the face of the diaphragm.

Directional characteristics of the present pan-shaped transducers were obtained in the laboratory by employing pulsed transmissions. This method minimizes the interference of standing waves and permits oscillographic measurement of the direct wave independently of reflections.

The experimentally determined directional patterns of the pan-type transducers were found to be essentially the same for both transmitter and receiver. Patterns were determined in planes perpendicular to the pan face and passing through the center of the pan. It was found that the pattern in a plane perpendicular to the magnetostriction rods was essentially the same as the pattern in a plane containing the magnetostriction rods. Therefore, only receiver directional patterns have been included in Fig. 8.

These patterns were measured in a plane through the center of the pan perpendicular to both the pan face and magnetostriction rod. Figure 8A shows that the pan-type transducer had a nonuniform angular distribution of lobes. To achieve a more uniform distribution, transducers having a hemispherical diaphragm were designed and tested.

A polar directional pattern (taken in the same plane as Fig. 8A) for a hemispherical receiver is

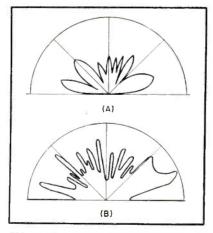


FIG. 8—Directional response characteristics for pan-type (A) and hemispherical (B) magnetostrictive transducers

shown in Fig. 8B. The hemispherical transducer shows lobes of fairly even angular distribution.

The frequency response characteristic of both pan and hemispherical transducers has also been determined. The response was determined by placing the pans at the foci of a hollow elipsilloid and using pulsed transmission to minimize standing waves. The average output of the receiving transducer at various frequencies indicates the relative response of the pair. It has been found that the hemispherical transducers have a bandwidth considerably greater than the pan transducers, indicating a better impedance match to the air.

Field Experience

In approximately 100 installations the average trouble call per installation per month was 1.5. During the summer months, the average was 0.35, which compared favorably with the average of 0.24 for conventional wiring systems. With the advent of the cold weather the average increased to a peak of 2.58 trouble calls per installation per month. The increase was due largely to the effects of turbulence created when the heating systems were turned on. Most of these trouble calls could have been avoided by eliminating obvious mistakes due to inexperience with the system, such as placing the transducers too close to a source of turbulence. Experience in the proper use of the equipment should considerably reduce the 1.5 average.

The experience figures cited here are now almost two years old. This was done with inexperienced crews and before the development of turbulence compensation. More recent design, as well as the experience gained by the installing companies, has considerably reduced the incidence of trouble.

In another group of 48 installations, five burglaries were prevented, eight arrests made and two fires caught in the incipient stage. The record for conventional wired detection systems is one capture for every 100 installations.

References

(1) S. Kempner, Ultrasonic System Detects Intruders, ELECTRONICS, p 104, April, 1952.

Decade Counter Employs

***UMMARY** — Circuit design which includes a special bias supply enables transistor decade counter to fire ten neon indicator lamps. Total power dissipation is only 3.6 watts. Details of a four-lamp counter are given also

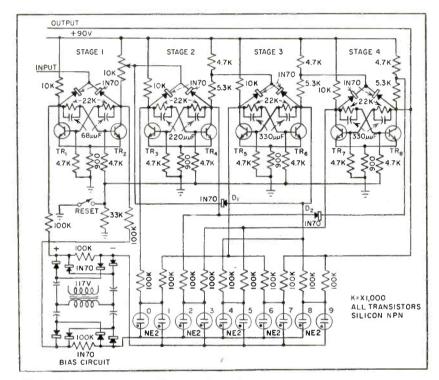


FIG. 1—Complete circuit of 10-lamp scaler with special bias supply

		TR,		TR ₃	TOR TR4		GNAT TR ₆	ION TR ₇	TRa
	0	60	10	60	10	60	10	60	10
COUNT BY UNITS	T.	10	60	60	10	60	10	60	10
	2	60	10	10	60	60	10	60	10
	3	10	60	10	60	60	10	60	10
	4	60	10	60	10	10	60	60	10
	5	10	60	60	10	10	60	60	10
	6	60	10	10	60	60	10	10	60
	7	10	60	10	60	60	10	10	60
	8	60	10	60	10	10	60	10	60
	9	10	60	60	10	10	60	10	60
	0	60	10	60	10	60	10	60	10

FIG. 2—Collector potentials for 10-lamp unit

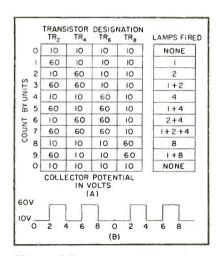


FIG. 3—Collector potentials for 4-lamp scaler and 10-lamp scaler waveform

SINCE TRANSISTORS are comparatively low-voltage devices, the problem in the design of a transistor decade scaler is to get sufficient voltage swing to light the neon lamps.

A diode clamping decade scaler using npn silicon transistors has been devised. The transistors must have collector to base-emitter breakdown voltages of the order of 90 volts or better because a 90-v supply is used.

Counter Circuit

The circuit schematic of the 10lamp decade scaler, Fig. 1, shows that the binary stages are conventional flip-flop circuits with two transistors in each stage, one transistor being on when the other is off.

The bases of TR_2 , TR_4 , TR_6 and TR_8 are connected to a common bus which goes to the reset switch.

Clamping diode D_1 is connected between the collector of TR_2 (stage 1) and the collector of TR_s (stage 3). Diode D_2 is connected from the collector of TR_s (stage 4) to the collector of TR_4 (stage 2). The updown voltage patterns for this scaler are given in Fig. 2.

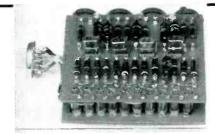
When the switch is in reset position, the ground return is opened and a 33,000-ohm resistor placed in series with the bases as shown in Fig. 1. This makes the bases more positive and causes TR_2 , TR_4 , TR_6 and TR_8 all to conduct regardless of count.

All even-numbered lamps are connected to a common bus which goes through the bias supply to the collector of TR_2 . All of the odd-

Silicon Transistors

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Ten-lamp decade counter employing eight transistors (four on each panel)

numbered lamps connect to a common bus which goes through the bias supply to the collector of transistor TR_1 .

Since stage 1 flips on every count and stages 2, 3 and 4 have the same pattern for two consecutive counts, one side of the odd-numbered lamps can be connected to the collector of TR_1 and one side of the even-numbered lamps can be connected to the TR_2 collector. The other side of lamps 0 and 1, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 6 and 7 and 8 and 9 can be connected to the other collectors in the manner shown in Fig. 1.

To light the neon lamps reliably. the bias circuit is used. The capacitors block d-c from one collector circuit to another. Thus the collector swings are superimposed on rectified a-c.

Forty silicon transistors were

made available for interchanging in this scaler. No less than one hundred interchanges were made. It was found that a transistor with an alpha of 0.92 or better will work. Transistors TR_4 and TR_6 require an h_{22} parameter from 0.3 to 0.4 \times 10^{-6} mhos for best operation. All the other transistors must have like parameters except that the h_{22} parameter may be from 0.5 to 1.0 \times 10⁻⁶ mhos.

Typical transistor parameters are h_{11} , 50 to 150 ohms; alpha, 0.94; $h_{\scriptscriptstyle 222}$, 0.3 to 0.4 imes 10⁻⁶ mhos for TR. and $TR_{
m e}$ and 0.5 to $1.0 imes10^{-6}$ mhos for all others; $h_{\scriptscriptstyle 12}$, 1.0 to 4.0 imes 10⁻⁴ and peak inverse voltage, 90 v.

Evaluation

Performance figures of the scaler are: frequency range up to 200 kc; minimum input voltage, -10 v pulse; supply voltage, +90 v; sup-

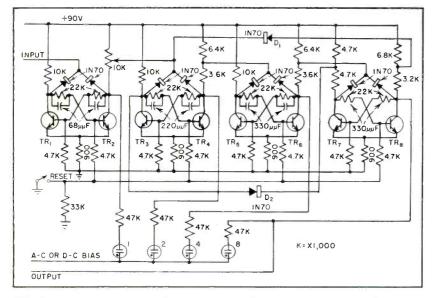


FIG. 4-Circuit of 4-lamp decade scaler. Lamps have values 1, 2, 4 and 8

ply current, 40 ma; collector dissipation, 40 to 50 mw; total dissipation, 3.6 watts and operating temperature 20 to 70 C. In comparison, the total dissipation figure for electron-tube decade scalers is about 12 watts.

The up-down voltage pattern for a 4-lamp decade scaler is shown in Fig. 3A. The lamps have the values 1, 2, 4 and 8 and light as indicated on the chart. The circuit schematic is shown in Fig. 4.

Either a-c or d-c can be used although d-c bias will give better brilliance. Through the count of 9, operation is binary. At the count of 10 or 0, the fourth stage is reset by the first and the fourth stage clamps the second stage to prevent it from flipping. Thus, at the count of 0, all of the transistor stages are reset.

The 10-lamp scaler was oventested to 80 C, and the scope pattern was correct at 5 kc, 40 kc and 200 kc. Figure 3B is the voltage pattern for the 10-lamp scaler when the scope is placed on the TR_{*} collector. With one pulse at a time fed into the scaler for a slow count at 70 C, the voltmeter showed that the circuit was operating properly although the lamps were not lighting. When the temperature was lowered to 50 C, all the neon lamps functioned properly.

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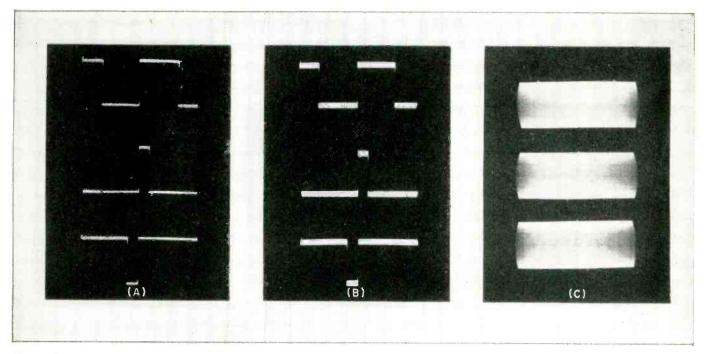


FIG. 1—Waveforms encountered in differential gain testing of video equipment. In each case, the duty cycle is 50, 10 and 90 percent reading from top to bottom waveform. Variable duty cycle pulse for 120 cps (A), with 3.5-mc sine wave added (B) and signal of (P¹)

Differential Gain

SUMMARY — Modification of the intermodulation testing technique adapted to video employs 120-cps rectangular wave with continuously variable duty cycle mixed with 3.5-mc sine wave having a tenth the amplitude. Nonlinear transfer characteristic of television equipment is shown

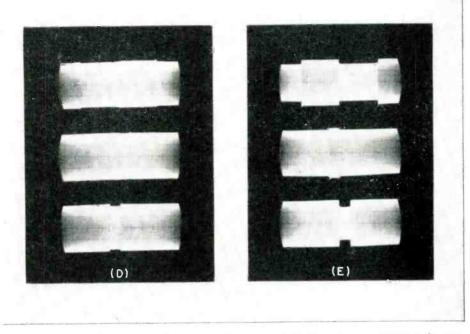


Using the test set on the equipment bay for a color studio at WRCA-TV

STRINGENT REQUIREMENTS reequipment used to handle color television signals made it necessary to develop a means of detecting very small amounts of differential gain distortion.

The seriousness of even the slightest nonlinearity in the inputto-output transfer characteristic of a distribution amplifier becomes apparent when it is realized that the color signal may pass through five to twelve such amplifiers before it is finally fed to the telephone company cable serving the transmitter.

While the test generator described here was designed specifically for testing wide-band video distribution and line amplifiers it



through high-pass filter (C). At (D) is shown the signal of (B) through an amplifier under test and also a high-pass filter, while at (E) a different amplifier is tested

Tests TV Color

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can be used to check other parts of the television system as long as they do not have keyed clamp stages and possess good 120-cycle square-wave response.

The Test Signal

The technique employed in this instrument is an adaptation of the intermodulation test method used for checking high-quality audio equipment. A small amplitude high-frequency sine wave is mixed with a large-amplitude low-frequency sine wave and the degree of amplitude modulation of the highfrequency signal is determined after separating it with a high-pass or band-pass filter.

This method could be used in tele-

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vision, choosing 15 kc for the low frequency and 3.5 mc for the high frequency, except for one important reason. If the system were tested such an intermodulation with signal at a level of 1.4 volts peakto-peak, a dynamic range from 0.7 volt above to 0.7 volt below the a-c axis only is explored because the test signal is symmetrical. A television picture signal, however, need not be symmetrical but may vary in a-c axis over a wide range depending upon picture content and contrast.

With a picture signal having the same peak-to-peak level of 1.4 volts but with a duty cycle shift of 20 to 80 percent the actual dynamic range of signal handled by an amplifier is approximately from 1.12 volts above to 1.12 volts below the axis, corresponding to a peak-to-peak symmetrical signal of 2.24 volts.

In this instrument the low-frequency signal consists of a 120-cycle rectangular wave with duty cycle continuously adjustable from 10 to 90 percent. Duty cycle, in this case, refers to the percentage of time the pulse is positive or in the white direction. This signal is shown in Fig. 1A for duty cycles of 50, 10 and 90 percent.

Mixed with this low-frequency signal is a 3.5-mc sine wave of about one tenth the amplitude, the composite test signal as it comes out of the generator appearing as shown in Fig. 1B. This signal with its widely shifting a-c axis and high-frequency carrier is put through the equipment to be checked.

As the signal passes through faulty equipment, any nonlinearity in its transfer characteristic will cause the amplitude of the 3.5-mc sine wave to be dependent upon the instantaneous value of 120-cycle signal. In other words, the highfrequency signal will become amplitude modulated. If the test signal after passing through the equipment to be checked is fed through a high-pass filter that eliminates the large-amplitude 120-cycle signal, the 3.5-mc carrier will apear as shown in Fig. 1C provided there is no differential gain distortion present.

The 3.5-mc signal has constant amplitude regardless of the lowfrequency duty cycle. If the equipment under test is not perfect the carrier signal will appear as shown in Fig. 1D, which shows little distortion with the 10-percent duty cycle signal but a considerable amount at 50 and 90 percent. Figure 1E represents a badly overloaded amplifier and the results are indicative of what can be expected of a typical pentode video amplifier stage if it is run at too high a signal level.

Since the transconductance and therefore the gain of such a stage vary with plate current, in the 10percent duty cycle case when the test signal drives the grid in a positive direction the gain actually increases above its normal no-signal value and causes expansion of whites. In the 90-percent duty cycle case, the large negative excursion at the grid causes severe black compression as it drives the stage toward plate-current cutoff and into the low transconductance region.

The result of using a series screen-dropping resistor bypassed by a large capacitor to provide d-c screen potential to a pentode amplifier operating at high level is readily apparent when the duty cycle is changed rapidly from one extreme to the other. When this is done, the presentation on the oscilloscope will slowly breathe until it reaches its final steady characteristic. This action results from the slow change in d-c screen voltage caused by the wide shift in a-c axis of the test signal changing the average screen current drawn. Rapidly varying the duty cycle from one extreme to another will also show up any instantaneous grid-current effects in a badly designed amplifier, which might get by unnoticed using less stringent test methods. A good amplifier will show no breathing with rapid changes in duty cycle; this test is therefore a valuable tool for spotting any tendency toward low-frequency instability or bounce in feedback and other types of amplifiers.

Circuit Description

The composite test signal is developed in a relatively straightforward manner as shown by the schematic diagram, Fig. 3.

The 120-cycle saw-tooth ripple voltage appearing across the input filter capacitor of the power supply is fed to V_1 , a 12AT7 dual triode, which functions as a two-stage limiter and provides a steep-sided 120-cycle square wave at its output. The square wave is then differentiated by the 220-µµf coupling capacitor and the negative pulses clipped off by the 1N100 germanium diode connected from the grid of V_2 to ground. The 6AB4 cathode follower provides further clipping of the negative pulses and provides rapidly rising positive pulses occurring at a 120-cycle rate at a level of about 20 volts peak.

These pulses are then used to trigger V_3 , a 6J6 one-shot multivibrator, which generates one pulse for every trigger pulse, the duration of the generated pulse being continuously variable by the duty cycle control. The two limit-setting potentiometers allow the circuit to be aligned so that 90 and 10-percent duty cycles are obtained at the two extremes of the duty cycle control with 50 percent falling at midrotation.

Waveform Slicer

The variable duty-cycle square wave from V_s is then applied to V_s , a 12AT7 cathode-coupled clipper that takes a narrow slice of the waveform fed to it and provides a constant amplitude flat-topped output. The rise time of the pulses is purposely slowed down by the 0.001- μ f capacitor from plate to ground so that large amplitude spikes are not produced when the signal is viewed on an oscilloscope through a high-pass filter. Such spikes could cause momentary overloading of the scope circuits and thereby cause erroneous presentations. Some lowfrequency compensation is also provided at this point by the series 47,000-ohm resistor and 0.5-µf capacitor to ground to make up for a slight amount of tilt occurring in the following circuits.

The output stage comprises V_{5} , a 6216 pentode that can handle relatively large plate current swings and develops the 2-volt peak-to-peak output signal across the 200-ohm output potentiometer. The 120-cps level control is used to set this level at 2 volts.

The 3.5-mc high-frequency sine wave that is to be added is generated by oscillator V_{6} , a 6AB4 in a

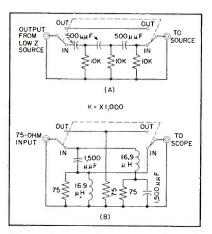


FIG. 2—Simple R-C high-pass filter (A) and a 75-ohm, 1-mc high-pass filter (B)

modified Colpitts circuit. A switch is provided so that any externally generated frequency may be fed into the unit and mixed with the 120-cycle waveform if this is desired. Either high-frequency signal is applied to the grid of V_{τ} , a 12BY7 pentode whose plate load is the same as that of V_{5} .

By mixing in the final output no differential gain distortion can be generated by the test generator circuits themselves since there is no amplifier stage common to both the high-frequency sine wave and the 120-cycle square wave. Amplitude of the internal high-frequency sine wave is adjusted by the 350 to 1,180- $\mu\mu$ f padder capacitor that forms the shunt element of a capacitive voltage divider and should be adjusted for 0.2 volt peak-to-peak across the output potentiometer. In other words, its amplitude is about 10 percent of that of the 120cycle square wave.

Circuit Connection

The test generator has been designed to work into a high-impedance bridging load such as the unterminated input of an amplifier and can be used with at least 3 feet of coaxial output cable with no significant high-frequency loss because of the low source impedance, which never exceeds 200 ohms. It will likewise work into a 75-ohm load with reduction in maximum output level.

The power supply is self-contained and consists of a conventional series regulator tube whose internal resistance is controlled by the pentode amplifier, which derives its control signal from the final B+output bus. The low-ripple, lowimpedance source of regulated 280volt d-c is developed to provide stable operation of the test generator circuits in the presence of varying line voltages and the varying plate current produced by the large changes in duty cycle.

Using the Test Generator

Operation of the generator is extremely simple since no external sync or drive pulses are required, the only other equipment necessary being an oscilloscope with reasonable sensitivity at 3.5 mc and a

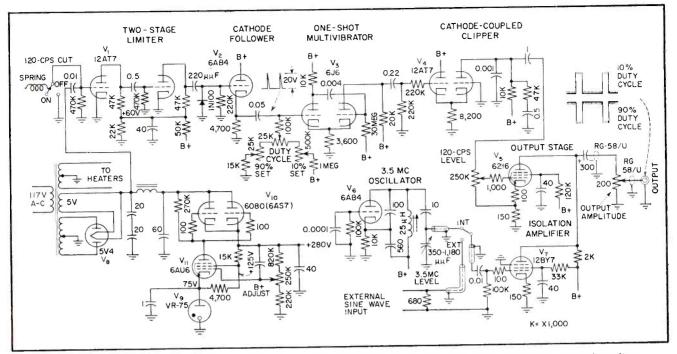


FIG. 3—Complete circuit diagram of the differential gain test generator used for testing color video facilities in network studios

high-pass filter to separate the high-frequency carrier from the low-frequency square wave.

The simple three-section R-C filter of Fig. 2A will work satisfactorily owing to the large separation of frequencies involved. A good filter specifically designed for 75ohm circuits by R. A. Neis of NBC's Audio-Video Facilities group and shown schematically in Fig. 2B has a nominal low-frequency cutoff at 1 mc.

Output of the test generator is first connected to the input of the amplifier to be tested, the output of the amplifier going through the high-pass filter and then to the vertical deflection input of the oscilloscope. The horizontal sweep is synchronized from the a-c line and adjusted to produce either 60 or 30 sweeps per second.

Control Settings

With the filter switch in the out position and the duty cycle control of the test generator at approximately 50 percent, the output control and/or the gain control of the amplifier is adjusted for the desired peak-to-peak output voltage from the amplifier using the oscilloscope calibrating circuits for reference.

With the filter switch in, oscilloscope gain is increased until the carrier produces about 10 divisions of vertical deflection. For fine adjustment, the 120-cps cut pushbutton switch on the test generator can be depressed to set gain for exactly 10 divisions of deflection. Releasing the 120-cps cut button, percentage of differential gain distortion can be read as the duty cycle control is rotated through its entire range from 10 to 90 percent.

Either compression or expansion is indicated depending on whether the carrier amplitude decreases or increases relative to the 10 divisions as the duty cycle is varied. If the carrier amplitude were 12 divisions during the 10-percent duty cycle pulse this would be read as 20-percent differential gain expansion while if it were 9 divisions, this would indicate 10-percent differential gain compression.

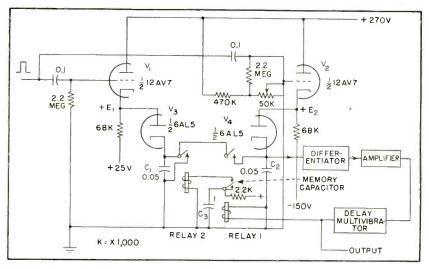
In testing high-level amplifiers such as those intended for driving kinescope grids where large peak-topeak voltages exist, a simple method of using this test technique is to clip the oscilloscope lead or probe to the insulated high-level signal lead. The capacitive voltage divider thus formed will function satisfactorily as the high-pass filter and also attenuate the high level of carrier to a convenient level, all without imposing any extra load on the color-video circuit being tested.

The technique described for making measurements constitutes a sensitive and simple method for differential gain tests that will permit measurements of less than 1-percent compression or expansion with easily repeated accuracy.

Amplifier Requirements

With the present test generator, good 120-cycle square wave response is required of the amplifier under test. The same technique could be used for testing camera preamplifiers (or other types that rely upon a keyed clamp somewhere later in the system to remove tilt) if the first stage were changed to a 15-kc square-wave multivibrator. Appropriate changes in the following stages would permit generating a 15-kc variable duty cycle square wave as the low-frequency signal. Going still further, somewhat more complicated circuits would permit generation of a 15,750-cycle variable duty cycle signal with sync that could be used for testing any type of amplifier including those with keyed clamps.

With other modifications and additions the technique can provide a powerful tool for the measurement of differential phase distortion.



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FIG. 2-Schematic diagram of voltage discriminator

Target Discriminator

CUMMARY — Logarithmic amplifier and voltage-difference rejection circuit combine to form an effective voltage-ratio rejection system. Circuits permit countermeasures equipment to concentrate on the stronger signal

ASYSTEM rejecting, outside some desired voltage ratio, signal pulses with a large dynamic signal amplitude range having a varying repetition rate and duration is occasionally required.

Techniques that employ agc and diode peak-charging R-C biasing networks are not suitable here. The varying repetition rate causes blocking of circuits and unacceptable performance in the R-C biasing networks. Both of these prob-

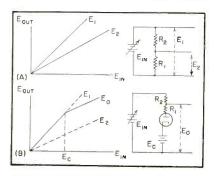


FIG. 1—Change of slope of output curve of a resistive voltage divider (A) and diode shaping characteristic (B)

lems have been overcome by using instantaneous compression of the signal and a controlled capacitordischarge memory circuit.

Logarithmic Circuits

The requirement of voltage-ratio rejection limits the form of the input-output characteristic of the compression element. The output signal from the compression circuit should have some fixed characteristic for a fixed-input signalamplitude ratio, which will be independent of signal level, pulse repetition rate and pulse duration. This requirement is met by a logarithmic function of the form $e_{a} = k$ log $k_1 e_{1N}$. This function has the unique characteristic that for a fixed-input signal-amplitude ratio the output signal-amplitude difference will be a constant. The rejection circuit can therefore be designed to operate on a fixed-voltage difference basis.

In general, instantaneous signal

compression is accomplished with the aid of nonlinear circuit elements such as vacuum tubes and germanium diodes. The thermionic diode and germanium diode, when operated over a particular current range, produce an output proportional to the logarithm of the input.

The logarithmic characteristic of thermionic diodes varies considerably from tube to tube and no simple way has been found to equalize tubes. The germaniumdiode characteristic changes excessively with temperature. Most circuits using multielement vacuum tubes are special circuits that generally have a limited dynamic range. It is therefore concluded that none of these techniques could be employed satisfactorily.

A usable method is that of curve shaping using diodes. Figures 1A and 1B illustrate this method. In Fig. 1A the change of shape in a resistive voltage divider is shown. In Figure 1B, when E_{1N} reaches E_{cy}

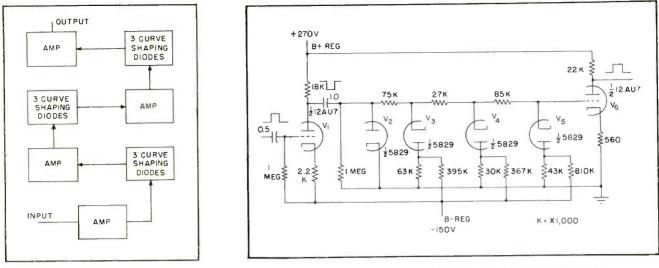


FIG. 3—Logarithmic amplifier

FIG. 4—Typical biased-diode section including input and ouput amplifiers

for Countermeasures

the diode conducts, causing the shape of the output curve to change abruptly from the that of E_1 to E_2 .

Any curve of decreasing slope can be synthesized fairly accurately by using enough straight-line sections. Using diodes in this manner has the advantage that the effect of the variability in the diodes is minimized by the presence of the shaping resistors R_1 and R_2 . Except for the transition region from nonconduction to conduction, the diode characteristic does not directly influence the curve shape. This method of curve shaping is well suited to large signal ranges.

Voltage Discriminator

By proper choice of the parameters of the compression circuit a 1,000-to-1 dynamic signal range can be reduced to a 10-to-1 variation for example. Since the pulse repetition rate is varying, it is not feasible to use a capacitor memory circuit with a fixed leak across the capacitor to obtain discrimination. The charge that leaks off the capacitor will vary with pulse repetition rate and with signal amplitude, which is not linearly related to the voltage-discriminator input signal. A means of avoiding this diffi-

culty is to charge a memory capacitor through a diode to the pulse amplitude and then remove a fixed amount of voltage from the capacitor between pulses. The remaining voltage on the memory capacitor then acts as a bias on the diode. This blinds the following circuits to all pulses of a lower peak amplitude than the remaining voltage.

A scheme for doing this is shown in Fig. 2. Assume that relays 1 and 2 are released as shown. A pulse impinging on the grids of cathode followers V_1 and V_2 will cause capacitors C_1 and C_2 to become charged through diodes V_3 and V_4 , respectively. Capacitor C_1 will be charged to the amplitude of the pulse plus E_1 volts, the value of the fixed bias shown. Capacitor C_2 will be charged to the pulse amplitude plus E_2 volts. The voltage E_2 is adjusted to be greater than E_4 .

In the process of charging C_2 a step voltage is applied to the differentiator, amplifier and delay multivibrator which operates relay 1 after the pulse has passed. When this relay operates C_1 and C_2 are connected in parallel so that charge flows from C_2 into C_1 . If $C_1 = C_2$, C_2 will lose $(E_2 - E_1)/2$ volts.

When relay 1 releases relay 2

momentarily operates on the discharge current of capacitor C_s discharging C_1 . The voltage remaining on C_2 acts as a bias on charging diode V_4 . Unless a subsequent pulse is greater in amplitude than the last pulse minus $(E_2 - E_1)/2$ volts it will produce no output pulse, hence be rejected.

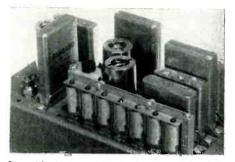
Voltage Ratio Discrimination

Combining the logarithmic compression amplifier with the voltagedifference discriminator results in a voltage-ratio discriminator. Referred to the input of the compression amplifier the combined circuits will reject subsequent pulses that are less than a desired voltage ratio. This voltage ratio is determined by the value of the voltage difference $E_z = E_{12}$.

Compression Amplifier

To drive the voltage difference discriminator properly, as much signal as possible should be used. This results in a range of output voltage from the logarithmic compression amplifier from 12 to 90 volts. This range corresponds to an input dynamic range of 1,000-to-1.

The accuracy of discrimination required was such that at no time



Logarithmic compression amplifier chassis in target discriminator system

should the output voltage from the logarithmic amplifier differ from the theoretical logarithmic curve by more than ± 1 volt. In order to meet this requirement, it was found necessary to employ nine curve-shaping diodes.

Diodes

Since the diode contact potential was in the order of 1 volt, it was necessary to arrange the circuit so that the minimum bias voltage applied to any diode would be reasonably large compared to 1 volt. This made the circuit performance independent of variations in contact potential due to tube differences, age and filament-voltage variations.

To accomplish this and still operate within the linear-amplification range attainable with 12AU7 triode amplifiers, the curve-shaping diodes were separated into three groups of three each. Amplifier sections were placed before and after each group, as shown in Fig. 3.

Each amplifier section is required to deliver a maximum peakpulse amplitude of 100 volts or more. Since these amplifiers must also be linear to within ± 1 percent, a high value of B supply voltage is required. The amplifier is designed to operate from supply voltages of ± 270 volts and ± 150 volts, giving a total effective B supply voltage of 420 volts. Feedback is employed to make the circuit relatively independent of tube variations.

A typical group of three curveshaping diodes, together with the input and output amplifier stages is shown in Fig. 4. The unbiased diode V_2 clips off the overshoots created by the capacitor coupling. This overshoot problem is serious because two or more stages of R-C coupling will produce an overshoot

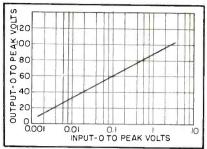


FIG. 5—Output characteristic of the logarithmic compression amplifier

whose polarity is the same as that of the signal pulse. Since the function of the amplifier is compression the amplitude of the signal relative to its overshoot is reduced. This results in the amplitude of the overshoot becoming comparable to that of the signal, yielding a double output pulse.

Using d-c coupling does not offer a solution. Any amplifier drift would change the effective bias on the curve-shaping diodes and thus alter the characteristics of the logarithmic compression amplifier. The only practical solution found was to use clipping diodes. Five such diodes were required, bringing the total diode complement to fourteen. Seven type CK5829 subminiature dual diodes were employed.

Accuracy

To meet the accuracy requirements, resistors having a 1-percent tolerance were used in the diode biasing and curve-shaping networks and in the amplifier feedback circuits. All other resistors were given a 5-percent tolerance. The theoretical transfer function of the amplifier was

 $e_{\circ} = 26.5 \log 2,000 \ e_{\mathrm{in}}$ The range of input amplitudes was 0.0014 volt to 1.4 volts.

Several of these units were built and all of them met the accuracy requirement when operated over the above dynamic range. The measured transfer characteristic is shown in Fig. 5.

One of the principal problems encountered was that of obtaining a short charge time constant in the memory circuit. At the same time a long discharge time constant was needed. The required minimum ratio of discharge to charge time constants was $70 \times 10^{\circ}$ to 1. A discharge time constant of infinity would be ideal. This would permit the pulse amplitude to be remembered indefinitely without loss. If the memory capacitor is made large a long discharge time constant can be obtained but the charge time constant also becomes long. Ultimately a compromise value of capacitance was used.

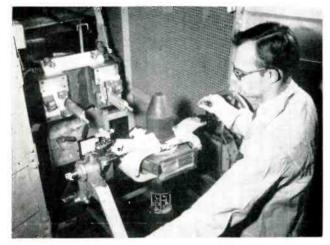
Cathode followers are used to charge the capacitors because they provide a low source impedance and a convenient means of supplying the fixed bias E_1 and E_2 to C_1 and C_2 respectively. A 12AV7 miniature double triode was chosen as the driving tube because of its high g_m , medium-high perveance and medium-high μ .

To obtain a high-discharge timeconstant, a high-quality capacitor and a high-quality hermetically sealed relay were used. The wiring associated with the storage circuit was done carefully. No leak across C_2 was provided. In effect, the total leakage resistance across the memory capacitor is the heater-to-cathode leakage of diode V_4 . This was found to be in the order of 6,000 megohms,

The multivibrator was necessary to provide a standard on time for relay 1. Also a delay in the operation of this relay had to be provided to guarantee passage of the peak of the signal pulse before operation.

By adjusting the bias E_2 the voltage of discrimination can be made almost anything above 1 or 2 volts. The circuit will accept input pulses with peaks as high as 100 volts and with a rise time as short as 1 millisecond.

When a voltage-difference discriminator is driven from the output of a logarithmic compression amplifier the end-to-end result is a ratio discriminator. This particular logarithmic compression amplifier and voltage-difference discriminator were combined. The result was a ratio discriminator capable of discriminating between pulses whose ratios referred to the input were 5-to-4 or less. This performance was independent of the variable pulse width, the varying repetition rate and the absolute amplitude of the input pulses over the 1,000-to-1 dynamic range.



Magnetron on dolly is positioned on two horizontal current conductors shaped to give maximum cross section of copper and heavily silver plated to improve conduction



Silver-plated shorting bar is secured to conductors with nonmagnetic nuts and wrench. Insulated pads and jackscrews hold magnetron firmly in place and prevent leakage

Impulse Magnetizer for Permanent Magnets

JUMMARY — Single-turn coil gausses magnetron magnets after assembly. Pulse technique provides 200,000-ampere impulse while drawing no more than 6.6 kva from power line. Capacitor storage bank is used with current step-up transformer and ignitrons in unique circuit to prevent reversal of magnetizing pulse

By GEORGE M. MOORE Raytheon Manufacturing Company Waltham, Massachusetts

I N THE PRODUCTION of certain permanent magnets, conventional magnetizing methods employing solenoids and electromagnets have been found to be unworkable. This has led to the impulse magnetizing technique which uses the stored-energy principle to deliver large pulse currents to a single- turn magnetizing loop. By this method, it is now possible to magnetize magnets which form an almost completely closed loop and those in which the reluctance of the air gap is appreciably less than the reluctance of the magnetic material.

The principle of impulse magnetization is shown in Fig. 1. Here a ring magnet having a narrow gap is being magnetized. A shorting bar joins two current conductors and passes through the center of the ring magnet. A large unidirectional current is passed through the low-impedance circuit of the shorting bar, creating a circular magnetic field about the bar. This field is concentrated in the iron of the ring magnet and creates permanent north and south poles across the magnetic gap.

The magnetizing force created by a current-carrying conductor is proportional to the product NI, N being the number of conductors and I the value of the current. The impulse magnetizer of Fig. 1 has only a single current-carrying conductor thus N=1. High magnetizing force must therefore be achieved by high values of current I. These currents are achieved by pulse techniques which concentrate electron flow into extremely high peaks of short duration, but keep peak power demand from the power line to a minimum.

In magnetizing a magnet which has an extremely narrow gap, such as that in Fig. 1, the impulse magnetizer represents the only feasible approach. A toroidal magnetizing coil could be wound around the ring magnet, but this would be time consuming and hardly well adapted

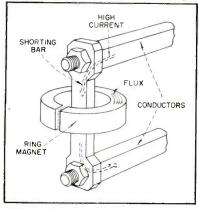


FIG. 1—Principle of impulse magnetization and mounting hardware

to volume production. An electromagnet cannot be used to magnetize such a structure as the ring magnet because its poles cannot be positioned in the gap and the reluctance between the magnetizing poles will be appreciably less than the reluctance of the iron material to be magnetized.

Magnetizing a Magnetron

The advantages of impulse magnetization are particularly apparent in magnetizing a structure such as an assembled magnetron. Here essentially two ring magnets are joined to provide flux across the single air gap in which the magnetron tube is mounted.

The magnetron is placed on the two current conductors of the impulse magnetizer, as shown in the photographs. A shorting bar is bolted across the two conductors to form a closed circuit of extremely low resistance. A high pulse of current is passed through the two conductors, creating magnetizing flux of sufficient magnitude to saturate the iron of the magnetron magnet. Both magnetic loops are thus magnetized simultaneously in this simple fashion.

Impulse Magnetizing Equipment

Components of the Raytheon impulse magnetizer include a capacitor rack, output transformer and power supply. The magnetizing loop is attached directly to the secondary of the output transformer.

A block diagram of the impulse magnetizer is shown in Fig. 2. A step-up transformer and rectifier receive a 50 or 60-cps single-phase

Table I—Variables	in	Impulse	Magnetization
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	Peak Current (I)	Time of Rise to Peak Current (t_r)	$ ext{Pulse} \ ext{Duration} \ (t_d) ext{}$
D-C Voltage Across Cap- acitor Bank (V)	$I \propto V$	No effect	No effect
Transformer Turns Ratio (TR)	$I \propto (TR)^{-1/2}$	$t_r \propto TR$	$t_d \propto TR$
Capacitance of Capacitor Bank (C)	$I \propto C^{1/4}$	$t_{s} \propto C^{1/2}$	$t_d {\propto} C^{1/2}$
Increasing Size of Magnet- izing Loop	Decrease	Increase	Increase

voltage directly from the power line. The maximum power demand is 6.6 kva at approximately 70-percent power factor. The transformer and rectifier charge the capacitor bank to a d-c voltage adjustable from 1,000 to 3,000 volts. A feedback charging circuit is used which has a final trickle charging action to hold capacitor voltage to within ± 2 percent for line voltage variations of +10 percent to -20 percent. By such precise control of capacitor voltage, the magnetizing current pulse is held uniform from pulse to pulse.

A firing tube discharges the stored energy of the capacitor bank through the primary of the output transformer. The transformer secondary is joined directly to the magnetizing loop. This output transformer is a step-down transformer to achieve the desired increase in current level. The transformer turns ratio can be selected by the interconnection of six primary windings, with possible ratios ranging from 100:1 to 600:1. By control of capacitor voltage and transformer turns ratio, peak output current in the transformer secondary can be varied from 40,000 to 200,000 amperes.

By this capacitor discharge method, up to 1,500 kva of peak pulse output power can be provided, even though the maximum demand from the line is only 6.6 kva. Other magnetizing methods, which do not benefit from such pulse power multiplication, must draw their peak power directly from the line at high cost.

The impulse magnetizer provides

a convenient means for the production testing of magnets before they are assembled into the final product. The magnets are mounted on the impulse magnetizer with a keeper usually used to complete the magnetic circuit.

After the current impulse has been applied, a test probe is inserted into a hole provided in the keeper and the gauss value of the magnet read on a ballistic galvanometer. In this manner, both the iron material of the magnet and the accuracy with which the magnet has been machined can be tested.

The magnets are then demagnetized by a reversed current pulse or by ringing down with a decaying alternating current. The magnets are then assembled into the finished product and again magnetized on the impulse magnetizer in a manner such as that shown in Fig. 1.

Special Shapes

The impulse magnetization technique makes possible the convenient magnetization of a variety of specially-shaped magnetic devices such as a bowl-shaped magnetron magnet. A large copper conductor is permanently mounted within the bowl and carries the high magnetizing current during the gaussing operation. The resulting magnetic flux creates north and south poles at two openings in opposite sides of the structure.

Several cylindrical slotted magnets can be gaussed simultaneously. These magnets are used in wattmeters as eddy current damping devices. A single shorting bar extends through all of the magnets. Magnetizing flux surrounding the shorting bar creates north and south poles across the narrow air gaps.

Unidirectional Current Pulses

High unidirectional current pulses can be obtained from a halfwave rectifier operating directly from the a-c power line, by the release of energy stored in an inductor or by the release of energy stored in a capacitor.

The first technique may require an excessive direct demand from the power line of as high as 750 kva rms for one-half cycle. The second and third methods both store energy drawn slowly from the a-c line. The impulse magnetizer makes use of the capacitor storage method.

It is not difficult to obtain a unidirectional current pulse of moderate magnitude from a capacitor bank. The charged capacitor is connected to a low impedance load through a switch device such as an ignitron or a thyratron. Such tubes allow current flow in one direction only.

In impulse magnetization, however, magnetizing currents as great as 200,000 amperes are sometimes required. No discharge tube has yet been designed to handle currents of this size. It is necessary to discharge the capacitor bank into the primary of a stepdown transformer and take advantage of the resultant current multiplication.

While the current in the transformer primary is unidirectional, that in the transformer secondary unfortunately is not unless special measures are taken. Such reversal in current, shown in Fig. 3, would result in undesired demagnetization. Current reversal in the secondary circuit is due to the absence of the magnetizing component of current which is in the primary. Unless the secondary circuit contains no resistance, the secondary current passes through zero before the primary current goes to zero.

However, the primary voltage always passes through zero prior to current reversal in the secondary circuit. Use is made of this fact in the discharge control circuit of Fig. 4.

The capacitor bank is joined to the transformer primary through a thyratron-controlled ignitron firing tube. A switch to positive thyratron bias is sufficient to trigger the thyratron and fire the ignitron.

A second thyratron-controlled ignitron is used to prevent current reversal in the magnetizing loop. The voltage of the capacitor bank, which is initially negative, serves as bias for the thyratron control tube. When capacitor voltage swings positive, the thyratron and ignitron are both turned on.

The R-C network in the thyratron grid circuit delays the positive thyratron grid voltage until there is sufficient voltage drop across the ignitron to maintain conduction. If the delay time of this circuit is made too long, current in the transformer secondary will reverse. If it is made too short, the ignitron will show an undesirable jitter.

The right-hand waveforms in Fig. 3 show the effect of the additional ignitron circuit. All of the waveforms illustrated in the dia-

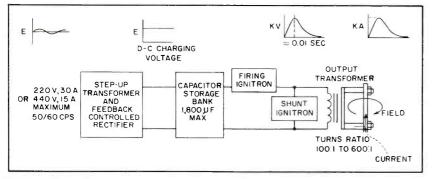


FIG. 2—Main units of impulse magnetization equipment

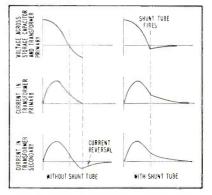


FIG. 3—How shunt tube prevents current reversal and demagnetization

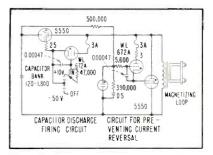


FIG. 4—Discharge control circuit uses two ignitrons

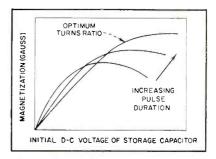


FIG. 5—Effect of d-c voltage and pulse duration on magnetization

gram become exponential after the ignitron shunt tube fires.

Magnetization Control

In the impulse magnetization of permanent magnets, it has been found that the duration of the current pulse is an important factor and that the optimum pulse length varies with the cross-sectional area of the material to be magnetized. In Fig. 5, the resulting magnetization is shown as a function of initial d-c voltage of the storage capacitor. Three separate curves show the effects of increasing pulse duration. As shown in Table I pulse duration can be increased in several ways, but is usually achieved by increasing turns ratio in the transformer.

Linear Power Amplifier

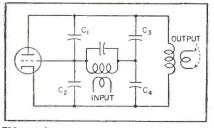


FIG. 1—Simple one-stage neutralized circuit with feedback

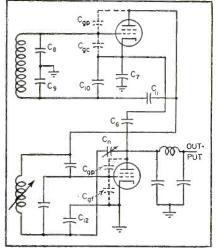


FIG. 2—Two-stage feedback amplifier with neutralization

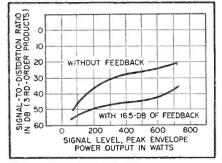


FIG. 3—Curves show distortion reduction in an amplifier with all stages operating class AB_1

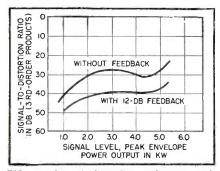


FIG. 4—Plot of distortion reduction with output stage operating $class \ AB_2$

By W. B. BRUENE Collins Radio Company Cedar Rapids, Iowa

H^{IGH} power gain is required in a single-sideband transmitter because the signal is usually generated at a low power level on the order of 100 milliwatts. Raising the power level to 5 kw, for example, requires a power gain of 50,000 or 47 db. This suggests the use of high-gain tetrode or pentode stages to minimize the number of tubes and associated circuits. Every stage contributes some distortion and it is best practice to confine most of the distortion to the last two stages. Preceding stages must be operated below their maximum power capability if they are to have negligible distortion.

A two-stage power amplifier using high-gain tetrodes and r-f feedback for distortion reduction was developed to meet these requirements. The first stage is operated class AB_1 so the power gain is limited only by the input circuit loss and the loading required to maintain circuit stability. To reduce the distortion of these two stages, r-f feedback is used. With 12 db of feedback, a power gain of 5,000 is still realized and the principal sources of distortion are kept within the feedback loop. A preceding stage operating class A provides the extra power gain of 10.

Basic Circuit

The basic circuit is a conventional two-stage tetrode amplifier except that r-f is fed back from the plate of the p-a tube to the cathode of the driver tube. This circuit reduces the distortion of both tubes, yet only two tuned circuits are within the feedback loop. These are the interstage and output tank circuits each of which cannot contribute over 90 degrees of phase shift to the feedback loop.

Additional phase shift appears in the interstage circuit due to lead lengths and tube capacitances, but by care in component layout these are kept relatively small. The use of only 12 to 15 db of feedback, adequate for distortion reduction, leaves a wide margin of stability. Seven different experimental amplifiers using different tube types and physical layouts were built and all were completely stable at frequencies up to 30 mc with as much as 20 db of feedback in some cases.

Neutralization

Even well screened tetrode tubes are usually neutralized because distortion generated in the stage due to positive feedback is reduced. Also it allows high stage gain because less circuit swamping is required for circuit stability. The circuit shown in Fig. 1, illustrates how any desired amount of feedback can be applied while having the tube properly neutralized.

Neutralization eliminates the coupling from the plate to the input circuit but does not prevent the feedback voltage from appearing on the grid. This requirement is met when the ratio of capacitance values is $C_1/C_2 = C_3/C_4$. The amount of negative feedback voltage is determined by the ratio of C_3 to C_4 . Capacitors C_1 and C_2 which include tube interelectrode capacitances, are then brought into the proper relationship for neutralization. In practice, this can be done without applying power to the tube by connecting a signal generator to the output terminals and a sensitive detector such as a receiver to a link coupled to the input coil. Capacitor C_1 or C_2 is then adjusted

for SSB Transmitters

FUMMARY — Use of r-f feedback in two-stage tetrode power amplifier provides high power gain with low distortion in single-sideband transmitters where generation of noise in adjacent speech channels must be avoided

for minimum signal.

In the basic circuit there are two capacitances in the first stage which must be neutralized. One is the grid-to-plate tube capacitance and the other is the cathode-to-grid capacitance. The latter is neutralized to prevent coupling from the feedback to the input circuit.

Figure 2 shows the circuit used to neutralize both capacitances.

The capacitance relationships for neutralizing both circuits are $C_{\rm s}/C_{\rm o}$ = $C_{\rm gc}/C_{\rm 10}$ = $C_{\rm gp}/C_{\rm 11}$. The neutralizing circuit for the output stage is also shown and the capacitance relationship for neutralizing the grid-to-plate capacitance is $C_{\rm n}/C_{\rm 12}$ = $C_{\rm gp}/C_{\rm gf}$.

Best performance requires accurate neutralization. For further improvement the input and interstage circuits are loaded with about 5,000 ohms resistance across each circuit. The effective grid loading of a high-power output tube can be further increased by using the interstage capacitive voltage-divider circuit shown in Fig. 2. A 3 to 1 voltage stepdown will cause a 5,000ohm resistance across the entire circuit to appear like 555 ohms at the grid.

These neutralizing circuits gave excellent performance in amplifiers which covered the frequency range of 2 mc to 30 mc. No neutralizing adjustments were necessary when changing frequency.

For power levels up to 500 watts, tubes can be selected that will operate class AB₁. Above 500 watts all tubes currently available must be driven into grid current, so means must be provided to avoid excessive distortion due to nonlinear gridcircuit loading. The output impedance of the tetrode driver stage is quite high so the relatively low source impedance for the output tube grid is provided by loading the interstage circuit with resistance. This is the second purpose of the interstage circuit loading and impedance stepdown that was discussed under neutralization.

Some of the more suitable tubes for the output stage are types 4X150A, 4-400A, 4-1000A, 6076 and 6166. Cathode type tubes are desirable for the driver stage and the 4X150A seems to be the best tube for this application. For low-power applications, a 4X150A operating class AB₁ driven by a 6CL6 will deliver 100 to 300 watts with low distortion.

Distortion-Reduction

Figures 3 and 4 show distortion curves of two different amplifiers with and without feedback. In the first amplifier with the output stage operating class AB₁, Fig. 3, 16 db of feedback yields nearly a 16-db reduction in distortion. The second amplifier, Fig. 4, is driven into grid current and as a result some distortion cancellation takes place without feedback. For this reason, the 12 db of feedback did not yield the full 12-db improvement in reducing the third-order distortion products. When cancellation of the thirdorder distortion products takes place, the fifth and higher-order products are not canceled so the actual overall improvement by feedback is better than the third-order distortion curves alone indicate.

To reduce the static plate-dissipation requirements of the poweramplifier tube r-f feedback can be used. For minimum distortion, a class AB amplifier must be operated with static plate current near the point of projected cutoff.

In tetrodes, the static current required increases approximately as the 3/2 power of screen voltage. High screen voltage reduces the grid driving power but the resulting high static plate current may cause excessive plate dissipation. Operating with a lower value of static plate current increases the distortion but feedback will reduce distortion to the extent that the static plate dissipation can be reduced by one half. Alternatively, the advantages of lower driving power owing to the use of a higher screen voltage can be realized.

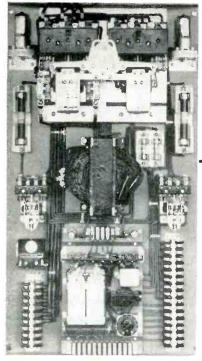
Distortion in linear power amplifiers may also be caused by inadequate dynamic regulation of the power supplies. Feedback will reduce distortion from this cause also so that economies in the power supplies can be achieved.

The use of r-f feedback around a two stage tetrode power amplifier makes high power gain with low distortion practical. One or two low-gain stages which would be required using conventional circuits are eliminated resulting in less circuit complexity, lower cost and better reliability. It also makes possible low distortion that is difficult to achieve by other means.

It has been demonstrated that r-f feedback can be easily used without introducing instability. Trends in voice and code radio transmission indicate increasing usage of linear power amplifiers.

The author acknowledges the contributions of the Collins engineers who had a part in this development, and in particular that of Arthur A. Collins, under whose personal direction this development was conceived and completed.

Squirrel-Cage Motor



Two-tube control panel for the adjustable speed operation of squirrel-cage induction motors rated 1 to 5 hp

A DJUSTABLE speed operation of a squirrel-cage induction motor over the entire speed range, with close speed regulation, is now possible.

Saturable-core reactors that are under electronic control are used in the line between the power source and the motor. They automatically adjust motor voltage to the value required to maintain the speed at any preselected value substantially independent of the load.

As the electronic control handles only a small control current its capacity needs to be only a small fraction of the power of the motor. Current for operating the motor flows directly to the motor through the a-c windings of the line reactors and not through the electronic system. Therefore, heavy overload or starting currents cannot damage or burn out the tubes.

Torque

Ordinarily the speed of a standard squirrel-cage induction motor is not responsive to the motor voltage. The speed-torque curves of such a motor are shown in Fig. 1. As the stator voltage is reduced the speed of the motor, on a constant torque load as indicated by line A, does not change much. When the voltage has been reduced to about 50 percent the speed collapses and the motor comes to a stop.

However, if the motor-rotor resistance is increased to a high value, speed-torque curves as shown in Fig. 2 can be obtained. Motor speed is responsive to the stator voltage and can now be reduced by reducing the stator voltage. Such a motor can be operated on a constant-torque load, line A Fig. 2, at any speed down to standstill.

In this case the motor speed is stable at all speeds because as the motor slows down with increased load the motor torque increases and tends to maintain speed. The curves of Fig. 2 show that at any particular stator-voltage setting the motor speed regulation is poor. The speed tends to come up to full synchronous speed at no load at any stator-voltage setting.

If the motor stator voltage could be automatically increased the right amount as load is increased, the motor speed-torque curves would be as shown by line B Fig. 2. The motor could thus be given shunt-motor characteristics.

It is possible to obtain such automatic stator-voltage control by connecting direct-current-controlled saturable-core reactors in the line between the power source and the motor-stator winding. Control of the d-c saturating current of these saturable reactors is then effected

By MILLARD C. SPENCER Consulting Engineer Crocker-Wheeler Division Elliott Company, Jeannette, Pa.

> by an electronic control circuit. With no direct current flowing in the d-c saturating windings of these line reactors the impedance of the reactors is high. They absorb practically the entire line voltage and almost no voltage reaches the motor. As direct current in the line reactors is increased the impedance is decreased. They absorb less of the line voltage and more of the line voltage is applied to the motor. When maximum d-c saturating current is reached the impedance of the reactors is reduced to a minimum and practically the entire line voltage is applied to the motor.

The speed-torque curves of a high-resistance, squirrel-cage motor with saturable-core reactors in the line are shown in Fig. 3 for various values of saturating d-c. These curves show that a motor with saturable-core reactors in the line is not as stable at the lower speeds as a motor with reduced but constant stator voltage.

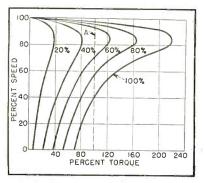


FIG. 1—Speed-torque characteristic of a squirrel-cage induction motor with standard low-resistance rotor

Speed Control System

FUMMARY —— Saturable-core reactors in motor leads of induction motor having high-resistance squirrel-cage rotors are connected to two-tube electronic control circuit giving good speed regulation at any speed setting

With reactors in the line, when the motor speed is reduced to about one-half speed the motor speed-torque curves become vertical and coincide with the constanttorque line A in Fig. 3. Under this condition the motor speed becomes unstable on a constant torque load. However, with fast-acting electronic control of the line-reactor saturating current the motor speed can be held substantially constant. Stable operation of the motor is then obtained even on the vertical portion of the speed-torque curves.

Circuit

A saturable-core reactor shown in Fig. 4 is connected in each line between the a-c power source and the stator winding of the squirrelcage induction motor. A pair of thyratron-type rectifiers V_1 and V_2 , connected in a single-phase fullwave circuit, supplies the d-c control current to the line reactors. The firing point of these tubes and therefore their d-c output is controlled by a phase-shift circuit connected to the control grids.

This phase-shift circuit is controlled in turn by a small saturablecore reactor L. The d-c control winding of this reactor is supplied with d-c from the output circuit of amplifier V_3 . Rectifier V_4 supplies the anode voltage for amplifier V_3 . The grid circuit of V_3 is coupled to the output circuit of V_5 in a resistance-coupled amplifier circuit.

Tube V_s is the primary control tube which is controlled by the algebraic sum of two d-c voltages, a reference voltage and a speed voltage, applied to its grid. A rectifier connected in a full-wave rectifier circuit, supplies the d-c voltage to voltage divided R_s . An adjustable reference voltage is obtained from potentiometer R_1 which is connected to voltage divider R_s .

A small inductor-type tachometer generator is driven directly by the squirrel-cage induction motor. The output of this tachometer generator is rectified by V_{τ} to give a d-c volt-

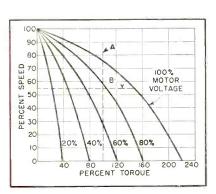


FIG. 2—Speed-torque curves of a squirrel-cage induction motor with a highresistance rotor

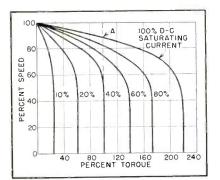


FIG. 3—Motor speed-torque curves. Motor has high-resistance rotor and saturable-core reactors in the line

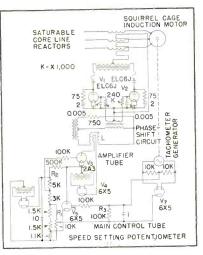


FIG. 4—Control circuit for adjustable speed operation of squirrel-cage induction motors

age which is a direct measure of the motor speed.

Operation

When speed-setting potentiometer R_1 is set for zero speed a negative voltage from voltage divider R_2 is applied to the grid of the main control tube V_5 , which cuts it off. A negative bias is applied to tube V_3 cutting off this tube. With V_3 cut off no d-c flows through the control winding of the saturable-core reactor L. This sets the phase of the phase-shift circuit so that thyratron tubes V_1 and V_2 do not fire and no d-c from these tubes flows through the control circuit of the line reactors.

Under this condition the impedance of the line reactors is high and they absorb practically the entire line voltage. So little voltage reaches the motor stator winding

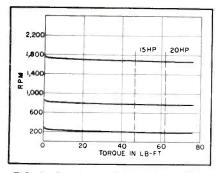


FIG. 5—Speed regulation of a 20-hp squirrel-cage induction motor at reduced speed under electronic control

that the motor develops practically no torque and stands still. If the speed-setting potentiometer is moved up about half way a positive voltage is applied to the grid of $V_{\rm s}$ causing this tube to conduct and, in turn, $V_{\rm s}$ conducts. The d-c output current from $V_{\rm s}$ partially saturates the core of reactor L in the phase-shift circuit. This shifts the phase of the grid voltages of $V_{\rm s}$ and $V_{\rm s}$ so that they fire early and develop considerable d-c output.

Direct current flowing through the d-c windings of the line reactors partially saturates the core of these reactors and reduces the impedance of their a-c windings. This reduces the voltage absorbed by the line reactors and allows a portion of the line voltage to reach the motor-stator winding developing considerable torque.

The motor now starts to rotate. As the motor rotates an a-c voltage is generated by the tachometer generator which is rectified by V_{τ} and produces a d-c potential across resistor R_s which is proportional to the speed of the motor. This negative potential is applied to the grid of control tube V_s in opposition to the reference voltage from speedsetting potentiometer R_s .

It is the difference between these two voltages which determines the output of control tube V_5 . As the motor speed rises the difference between these two voltages becomes less and the output of the control tube V_5 is reduced. This reduced output of V_5 , through the action of amplifier V_3 and the phase-shift circuit, causes the thyratron tubes to fire later in the cycle thus reducing their output.

This reduced d-c output from the

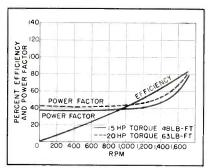


FIG. 6—A 20-hp squirrel-cage induction motor operated over the entire speed range using the control circuit

thyratrons: reduces the saturation of the line reactors; increases the portion of the line voltage absorbed by them; reduces the motor voltage and therefore its torque. Motor speed continues to increase until this action has reduced the motor torque so that is just sufficient to carry the load.

A small difference between the tachometer-generated voltage across R_s and the reference voltage from R_1 is sufficient to develop enough torque in the motor to carry the load. With increased motor load the motor slows down slightly to decrease the speed voltage across R_s and increase the difference between this voltage and the reference voltage from the speed-setting potentiometer to cause the motor to develop more torque.

The reverse takes place as the motor load is decreased. When the speed-setting potentiometer is set for a different value of reference voltage the motor speed automatically changes until the tachometer-generated voltage across R_s again is nearly equal to the reference voltage.

Motor Rating

Reduction of the speed of an induction motor by the reduction in the applied stator voltage presents a motor-heating problem. As the stator voltage is reduced to cut down the motor speed, the motor field strength is also reduced. The motor torque is proportional to the product of the motor field strength and the in-phase rotor current. This means that as the stator voltage is gradually reduced to reduce the motor speed under a constant-torque load the motor current gradually

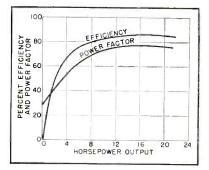


FIG. 7—Power factor and efficiency of 20-hp induction motor operated at maximum speed

increases and becomes a maximum at standstill.

In general, the higher the rotor resistance the less the increase in motor current as the motor is slowed down. But a high rotor resistance means a high slip and low maximum speed at full voltage.

Consider a standard 4-pole motor rated as an adjustable speed motor at $\frac{1}{3}$ its single-speed rating. A value of rotor resistance is selected which will give a maximum speed of 1,600 rpm at this $\frac{1}{3}$ rating. This motor will develop this $\frac{1}{3}$ standard rated torque at any speed down to standstill without exceeding the normal rated current of the motor as a single-speed motor when it is slowed down by stator-voltage reduction.

The advantage of the lowered motor rating is twofold It enables a high rotor resistance to be used and still obtain a maximum speed of 1,600 rpm. It also allows the motor to be operated at constant torque at any speed down to standstill without exceeding its normal rated current. If normal motor ventilation is maintained by a separate constant-speed blower the motor can be operated continuously at rated torque as an adjustablespeed motor at any speed without exceeding normal stator-temperature rise. If the required speed range is less than the full range down to standstill, or the service is intermittent at the lower speeds. the motor can be given a rating as an adjustable speed motor of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ its normal rating.

Figure 5 shows the speed-torque curves of a 20-hp squirrel-cage induction motor. This motor had the special rotor construction and was

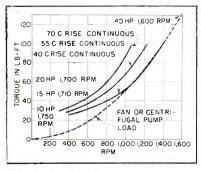


FIG. 8—Heating characteristics, over a wide speed range, of a squirrel-cage induction motor under electronic control

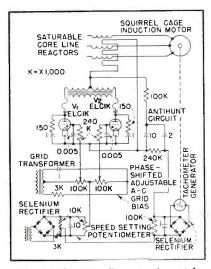


FIG. 9—Schematic diagram of two-tube circult for the adjustable speed operation of squirrel-cage induction motors

operated as an adjustable speed motor at various speeds using the control system shown in Fig. 4. This motor had good speed regulation

Operating Characteristics

The efficiency and power factor of this same motor is shown in Fig. 6 and 7 over the entire speed range at two different constant-torque loads and at maximum speed. The efficiency is similar to that of an ordinary slip-ring induction motor.

Temperature rise of this motor is shown in Fig. 8 at various loads and speeds under continuous operation. These curves show how the rating of this motor, for any particular temperature rise, depends upon the speed range and the nature of the load. When used for driving a fan or centrifugal pump where the required torque falls off rapidly as the speed is reduced this motor, as an adjustable speed motor, can

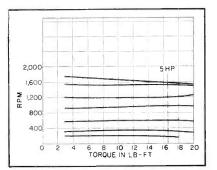


FIG. 10—Speed regulation of a 5-hp induction motor operated at reduced speeds with two-tube electronic control

be given practically its entire single-speed motor rating.

Two-Tube Control

Substituting selenium rectifiers for some of the vacuum-tube rectifiers of the control system of Fig. 4 eliminating the amplifier and stages resulted in the system shown in Fig. 9. Almost as good operating characteristics for an adjustable speed induction motor can be obtained with this control system which uses only two tubes. The same thyratron tubes V_1 and V_2 and main line saturable-core reactors are used with this two-tube control as with the seven-tube control.

Only two thyratron tubes each having a rated output of 1 ampere d-c are required for the speed control of induction motors from 1 hp to 5 hp inclusive. Two 6.4-ampere thyratron tubes are sufficient for speed control of the 7.5-hp to 50-hp induction motors.

Operation of the thyratron tubes in this two-tube control is the same as for the seven-tube control system. However, in this case the thyratron conduction is controlled by the summation in the grid circuit of the thyratron tubes of four volt-These voltages are: a d-c ages. reference voltage from the speedsetting potentiometer; a d-c speed voltage obtained by rectification from the tachometer generator; a permanently phase-shifted adjustable a-c voltage; and a feedback voltage from an antihunt circuit.

The magnitude but not the phase angle of the a-c grid voltage is adjustable by two potentiometers shown in Fig. 9. These potentiometers are coupled together so that the magnitudes of the a-c grid volt-

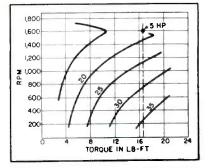


FIG. 11—Speed-torque-current curves of a 5-hp induction motor at reduced speeds with two-tube control

ages of V_1 and V_2 are always equal but differ in phase by 180 degrees. The sensitivity of this control system can thus be adjusted.

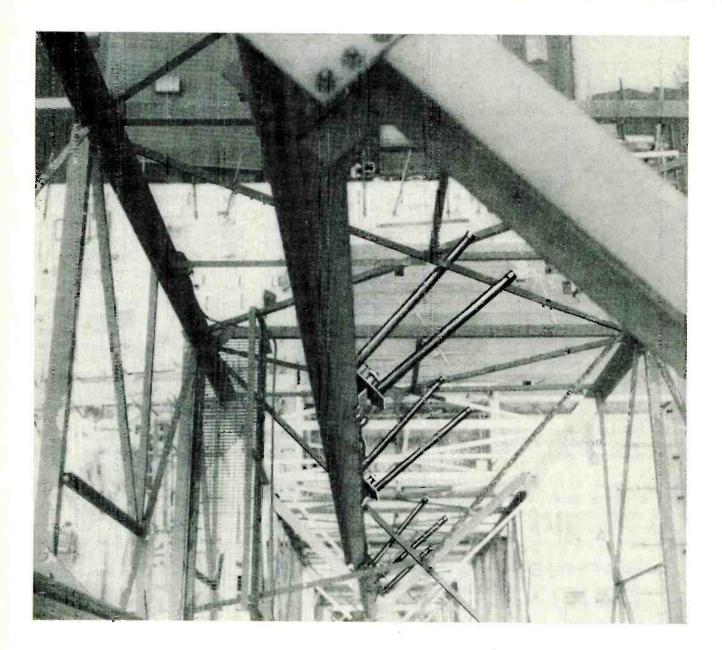
With small a-c grid-bias voltage this control system is very sensitive. There is little change in motor speed from no load to full load but the system has more tendency to become unstable and hunt. With higher a-c bias voltage the speed regulation is poorer. There is more drop in speed from no load to full load but the system is more stable and there is less tendency to hunt. The best setting for this a-c bias voltage in any particular case depends upon the load.

The speed regulation of a 5 hp adjustable-speed induction motor using the two-tube control is shown in Fig. 10. A standard slip-ring induction motor with a fixed resistor connected to the slip rings was used for this test. The same results could have been obtained with a squirrel-cage induction motor which had the same effective rotor resistance.

Figure 11 shows the speed-current-torque curves for this same motor. These curves enable the torque being developed by the motor under any condition of load and speed to be determined conveniently by reading the line current and the speed of the motor.

The starting current and starting torque of motors with this type of control builds up gradually as the speed-setting potentiometer is turned up from its zero-speed position. This enables smooth starts to be made with a minimum of line current. A maximum starting torque on the order of 300 percent is available if required. Broadcaster's problem is solved by putting . . .

F-M Antenna



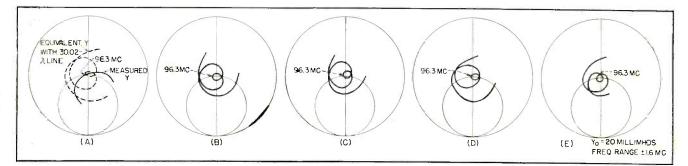


FIG. 1—Smith chart plots of antenna admittance for single-bay element in free space (A) and in each of four operating locations from top to bottom of array

Inside the A-M Tower

COMMARY —— Station WTOP had decided to add f-m service but there was no place for the antenna. There was already a tv array on top of the a-m radiator tower and tower dimensions made outboard mounting impracticable. Answer was to put the f-m antenna inside the tower

By M. W. SCHELDORF and GRANVILLE KLINK, Jr.

Andrew Corporation Chicago, Illinois Station WTOP Washington, D. C.

WHEN STATION WTOP began plans to add f-m to its broadcasting services, it encountered a serious problem in antenna installation. There was already a tv antenna on top of the tower. The tower itself was so large, even at the upper end, that mounting the antenna outside would have caused serious distortion of the horizontal pattern. The cost and complication of mounting a number of f-m antennas around the tower could not be justified.

A stacked four-bay antenna was mounted within the fabricated tower far enough below the top so the field would penetrate the tower structure lattice without undue distortion.

The scheme was checked at full scale using a single radiator. It was found that an adequately circular antenna pattern was obtained when the tower sides exceeded a half wavelength provided the radiator was positioned vertically to avoid coupling to the horizontal members of the tower. This condition was met for the horizontal pattern by mounting the antenna halfway between horizontal tower members.

For the four-bay WTOP antenna it was necessary to provide phasing sections to feed the antennas in phase even though spaced differently from the normal slightly lessthan-a-wavelength spacing. This deviation reduced gain from 3.7 to 3.4.

The overall functioning of the antenna was checked by antenna

admittance measurements. Measurements of the operating admittance of a single bay were made in free space and then made with the antenna element of a single bay mounted successively in each of the operating locations of the four-bay array.

The measurements were made with a General Radio 1602-A admittance meter. One element was measured in a relatively open area and about a wavelength above ground. The measuring setup included approximately two feet of 1§-in., 51.5-ohm transmission line, a reducer and three feet of solid dielectric cable.

The element was then raised in the tower and successively measured in each of the four operating positions. Here the measuring setup included the 1§-in. line, which is a part of the antenna, the reducer, about 54 feet of RG-8/U line, a second reducer, approximately 230 feet of 3½-in. line, a third reducer and 6 feet of solid dielectric line.

The operating frequency, 96.3 mc, was determined by beating the signal generator output with the signal from the WTOP-FM transmitter. Additional frequencies were obtained from the calibration of the signal generator and covered a range of approximately ± 1.6 mc.

Admittance

The free-space measurements were transformed to an equivalent admittance as would exist had the additional line (30.02 wavelengths at 96.3 mc) been used in the freespace measurements. The original and the transformed free-space admittances are plotted in Fig. 1A. Measurements of admittance in the four operating positions were made at the operating frequency and side frequencies in the range ± 1.6 mc to establish the shape and position of the admittance curves. These measurements of admittance, from top to bottom, are given in Fig. 1B to 1E.

Evaluation

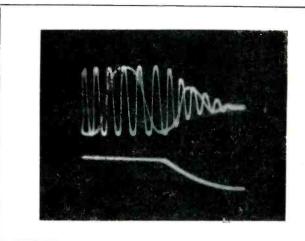
The elements in the upper three positions are not affected appreciably from an admittance standpoint by the presence of the tower. Their patterns are essentially the same as the free-space pattern. The element in the bottom position is affected by the proximity of the tower by an increasing amount as the frequency is lowered. At the operating frequency, the admittance is changed by about 17 percent. If this admittance change were caused by a dipole, probably the maximum pattern distortion per unit change in impedance, the effect on the pattern would be about ± 4 to 6 db.

Since only one bay out of the four is affected by the tower it is reasonable to expect that deviation from the free-space pattern is probably less than 3 db.

Thanks are due Ogden Prestholdt of CBS in New York for measurements and calculations of antenna performance.



Anodyne tube utilizes T-9 bulb with grid cap



Input to deflection plates is modulated by control-grid

Anode-Dynode Beam

JUMMARY — Zero net operating plate current is achieved in amplifier using composite output element. Anode section gives positive transconductance. Dynode section gives negative transconductance. Tube is useful in gating circuits, difference amplifiers, voltage regulators, multivibrators, binary storage circuits and many others

C LASS-A amplification with zero quiescent plate current and other novel and useful operating characteristics may be achieved with the anode-dynode line beam deflection amplifier. The tube's characteristics are obtained by adding primary and secondary electron current through a common output load.

Zero Quiescent Current

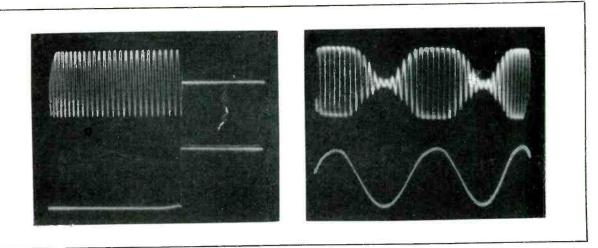
The static anode-dynode currents of the composite output element used in the tube are out of phase producing a net operating plate load current of zero. Dynamic currents obtained with signal variation, however, are in phase and additive. This mode of operation with zero quiescent current produces a composite output current-deflection voltage curve which is exceedingly linear, giving rise to comparatively constant transconductance for large signals.

On-off switching or coincidence operation of the tube is permitted at the zero current quiescent point without producing any undesirable plate current transient or distortion. Similarly, operation as a balanced modulator is obtained by insertion of inputs both on the deflection system and on the control grid located near the cathode. In addition, infinite variation of the transconductance of the tube is obtained without sacrificing operational linearity. This characteristic is ideal for automatic gain control.

Plate voltage-current characteristics of the anode-dynode tube can be made to exhibit linear negative as well as positive transconductance. This characteristic can be utilized with suitable interconnection to produce a number of negative resistance devices.

Basic Tube Structure

Figure 1A illustrates a typical electrode layout employed to obtain zero quiescent current. As indi-



waveforms, bottom. Grid waveforms include saw tooth, left, square wave, center, and sine wave, right

Deflection Amplifier

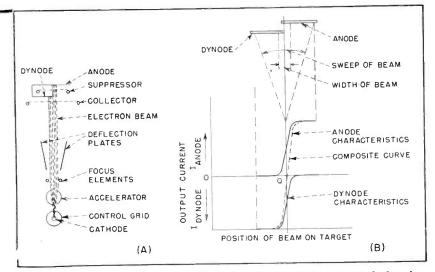
By HERBERT J. WOLKSTEIN

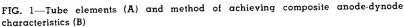
and ALFRED W. KAISER

Research Division National Union Electric Corp. Orange, New Jersey

cated, a line beam-forming electron gun is utilized with provisions for electrostatic beam focusing and deflection. The target contains an output anode and an output dynode or secondary-emissive surface. The dynode is physically separated from the anode by a suppressor element. This suppressor alters the potential gradient sufficiently to inhibit secondary electrons ejected from the anode.

A grid placed in front of the dynode and overlapping the anode serves as both a secondary electron collector and electron accelerator. The anode and dynode are electrically tied together and utilize a com-





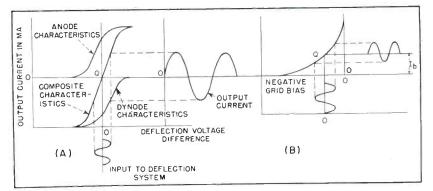


FIG. 2—Anode-dynode characteristics (A) compared with grid-plate transfer characteristic (B) of conventional amplifier

Table I—Operating Conditions and Electrical Characteristics

Typical Operating Conditions	
Accelerating anode	300 v
Focusing anode	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \text{ v with adjustment} \\ \text{for centering} \\ +15 \text{ v and } -10 \text{ v} \end{array}$
	rel to cathode
Control grid (cathode bias)	0 v
Cathode blas resistor	500 oh ms
Mean deflection potential	150 v
Anodyne	225 v
Deflection g_m	.200 µmho
Cathode current	10 ma
Focusing anode current	$10 \mu a max$
Control grid voltage for $I_b = 10 \ \mu a$	35 v
	001
Electrical Characteristics	
Heater, unipotential cathode	
voltage	$6.3 \pm 10v$ a-c or d-c
current	0.3 amp
Direct interelectrode capacitance	o.o ann
Deflector plate No. 1 to all other elements,	3.5 µµf
anodyne grounded	
Deflector plate No. 2 to all other elements, anodyne grounded	3.5 μμf
Anodyne to deflector plate No. 1,	$0.055 \ \mu\mu f$
Anodyne to deflector plate No. 2,	$0.055 \ \mu \mu f$
all other elements at ground	$0.035 \ \mu \mu$
Anodyne to all other electrodes,	4.2 μμť
deflectors at ground	4.2 μμι
Control grid to all other elements,	3.8 µµf
anodyne at ground	5.6 μμι
Control grid to anodyne,	0.0061 µµf
all other elements at ground	0.0001 μμι
8.04.1	

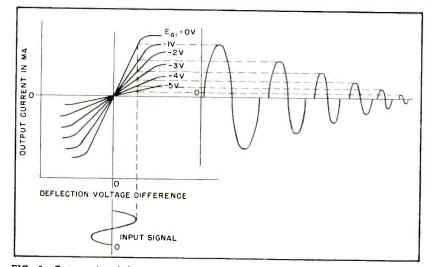


FIG. 3—Output signal for several levels of control-grid bias illustrating almost infinite variation of transconductance

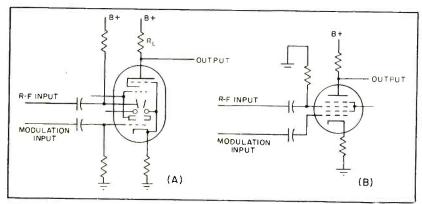


FIG. 4—Gating or coincidence circuit using anodyne tube (A) and conventional multigrid mixer (B) $\label{eq:anodyne}$

mon output load. The interconnection of these two elements, anode an dynode has suggested the name anodyne whch is used to identify the type of tube. The anodyne tube is shown in the photograph.

Composite Characteristics

Deflection of the focused line beam across the target produces the waveshape output relative to beam position along the target as indicated in Fig. 1B. The addition of separate out-of-phase currents at the intersection of the target produces a net current of zero for a secondary to primary electron ratio of two.

Dynamic deflection of the beam, however, produces current increments which are in phase and additive through the load. The addition of anode and dynode output forms the composite output curve known as the anodyne characteristic.

The composite curve (Fig. 1B) permits twice the deflection transconductance obtained from beam deflection tubes which do not have anode-dynode characteristics. Typical operating conditions and electrical characteristics of the tube are listed in Table I.

Operation of the Tube

For dynamic operation of the tube, the beam is deflection centered so that net current through the output load is zero, point Q of Fig. 1B. Static centering thereby provides compensation if the dynode surface has a secondary emission ratio other than two as suggested. This mode of operation allows signal modulaton with no d-c load dissipation.

Figure 2A indicates the transfer characteristics of the tube as a beam deflection amplifier compared to a conventional grid-type amplifier, Fig. 2B. Dynamic transconductance measurements have indicated that the peak transconductance of the beam deflection tube is constant over a larger portion of the working range of the transfer curve. In addition to this property, constant beam current characteristics indicate an exceedingly large constant plate resistance over the same range.

Operation at zero quiescent current produces no degeneration due to d-c output element voltage level even with large loads. These characteristics provide for decreased output distortion as compared to conventional grid-type tubes.

Published dynamic coefficients for conventional grid-type tubes are generally associated with smallsignal operation at a single operating point on the plate characteristic. Variation in tube coefficients for larger signals necessitates the use of graphical solutions. The linearity inherent in line beam deflection amplifiers extends the range over which the published coefficients apply. The equivalent a-c plate circuit theorem, therefore, holds for the anode-dynode tube over a wide variation of input signal amplitude with little or no variation in average tube coefficients.

Coincidence Gating

In multigrid tubes, where coincidence gating or signal mixing is employed, operating parameters may be shifted from linear smallsignal conditions to cutoff or saturation. The shift in operating range is accompanied by a radical departure from quiescent plate conditions where only a change in signal grid transconductance is desired. Rapid changes from quiescent operating conditions to obtain the shift in transconductance gives rise to undesired gating distortion in the output. Voltage increments due to this distortion often overshadow the signal content of the desired intelligence.

For the anode-dynode beam deflection tube, operation about zero quiescent current permits modulation of beam current by the cathode control grid (Fig. 1A) without producing a change in d-c voltage level through the load. At balance, that is, when primary current is equal to secondary current, reduction in total beam current does not affect the conditions of net zero load current.

Figure 3 indicates the relative transfer characteristics obtained at various levels of beam current. Maximum output is obtained at zero grid bias for a given deflection modulating voltage. For smaller values of beam current and the same signal modulation applied less output is obtained. Further increase in negative grid bias de-

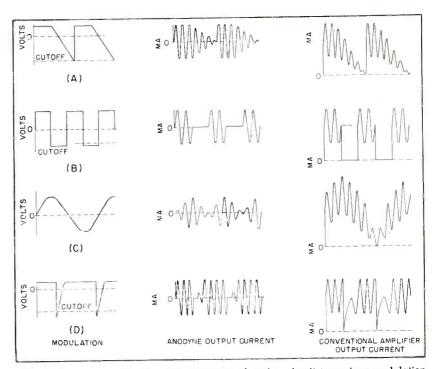


FIG. 5—Response of anodyne and conventional gating circuit to various modulation waveforms

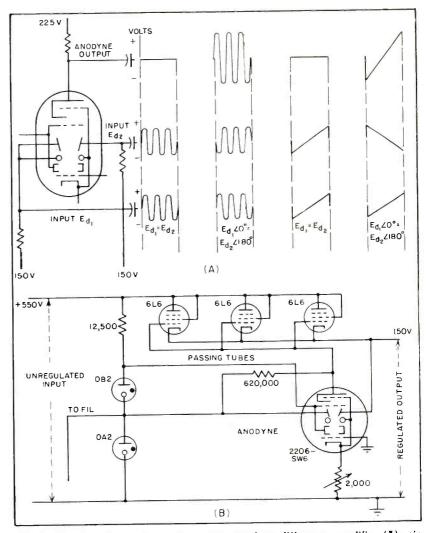


FIG. 6—Circuit and waveforms of anodyne used as difference amplifier (A); circuit of regulated power supply (B)

creases the signal output.

The control of beam current magnitude regulates the transconductance of the tube without shifting the operating point. In conventional tubes, changing the bias changes the operating point. This condition is pronounced when a conventional amplifier is driven from its operating point to cutoff producing a sharp rise in plate potential.

Figure 4A illustrates how the anodyne can be connected in a gating point to cutoff producing a shows a conventional multigrid mixer tube in the same type of circuit. Fig. 5 indicates the output of the anodyne and that of a conventional amplifier in the gating or coincidence circuit. The r-f input to both tubes is of constant amplitude. In addition, the various waveforms shown at the left in

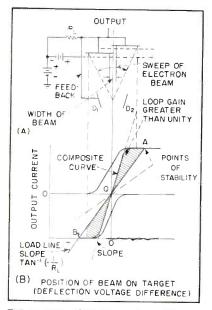


FIG. 7—Beam deflection pattern (A) and corresponding tube characteristic (B) that provide two stable circuit current levels

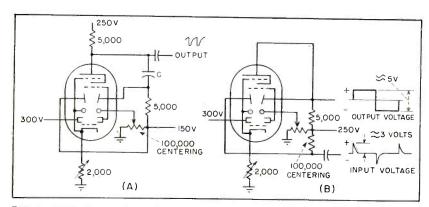


FIG. 8—Multivibrator (A) and binary storage device (B) both using the anodedynode tube

Fig. 5 are applied to the control grids of both tubes. The anodyne provides the output waveforms shown in the center column while the conventional multigrid mixer provides the output waveforms shown at the right.

The important differences conveyed by the output characteristics indicate that the contour of the r-f voltage output from the anodyne essentially follows the waveshape applied to the control member. A square wave B applied to the anodyne control grid produces a square wave of r-f voltage while the conventional tube gives rise to an extraneous signal. The application of a sine wave and pulse as indicated in C and D produce similar results.

Application of a negative linear saw tooth A produces a linear variation of transconductance from a maximum value to a value of zero without affecting output linearity. These characteristics are applicable to low-level balanced modulation where the signal applied to the control grid is balanced out in the absence of deflection plate modulation. The oscillograms show anodyne output waveforms, above, and corresponding control-grid waveforms, below.

Difference Amplifier

The anodyne, because of beam deflection characteristics, can be used as a signal difference amplifier. The deflection transconductance of the device is necessarily common to both deflection plates and transfer balance is maintained at all times. In-phase signals of the same amplitude applied to both deflection plates will produce no output while out-of-phase signals will yield the sum of both signals. Figure 6A indicates operation of the device as a difference amplifier.

Other Circuits

The anodyne tube may be used as the control tube in a voltage regulator as shown in Fig. 6B.

The anodyne output characteristic and various modifications of that characteristic have been employed in a number of negative transconductance devices. Proper interconnection of the output to the deflection input terminals produces a twoterminal negative resistance device. This negative transconductance characteristic exhibited by the increase of output current with a decrease of relative deflection potential can be used with suitable load line and deflection plate connection to present two stable levels of circuit current.

The criteria for securing the two stable levels of circuit current are met in the simplified circuit of Fig. 7A. The feedback voltage produced by the current flow through R_L enables sufficient regeneration to establish two points A and B of stable equilibrium. The composite curves for this negative transconductance and the points of circuit current stability are indicated in Fig. 7B.

Bistable holding points with separation of less than five volts have been achieved. This small voltage difference as compared to large voltage increments required for conventional grid-type binary-connected devices should be expected to provide fast operation and repetition rates.

Multivibrator

The negative transconductance characteristics and the associated regeneration provide a means to produce fast multivibrator circuits, monostable flip-flops, counters, oscillators and harmonic generators.

A multivibrator circuit employing the anodyne tube is shown in Fig. 8A while the circuit of a binary storage clevice is given in Fig. 8B. Most circuits can be employed without the voltage-level coupling problems and the large associated time constants that burden conventional methods.

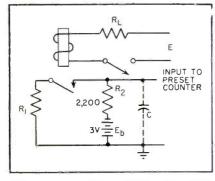


FIG. 1—Transducer circuit for relay measurements with preset counter

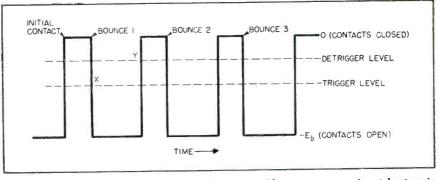


FIG. 2—Waveform generated by contact bouncing, with preset counter input hysteresis voltage superimposed

Relay Contact-Bounce Measurements

SUMMARY — Extent of contact bouncing determined for design or quality-control purposes by using electronic preset counter with simple transducer circuit. For production testing of relays, counter is used as go, no-go device by presetting high and low limits in counter

BY USING a preset counter relay contact-bounce measurements can be made simply and quickly.

Figure 1 illustrates the setup used to count number of contact bounces. When the relay is energized by closing the switch, the battery voltage is applied across load resistor R_z through the relay contacts. Current-limiting resistor R_L keeps the relay within ratings. Resistor R_1 , which serves a special function later on, can be considered zero in value. Capacitor C represents the total stray, cable and input capacitance of the counter.

Bouncing of the contacts interrupts the battery voltage and the fluctuations are applied to a preset counter, which is set for minus polarity to count each negative-going transient. Thus, the number of bounces following initial contact is recorded as shown in Fig. 2.

Energize Time

Elapsed time between the application of relay energizing voltage

By RICHARD JIU

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E and a particular bounce can be determined with the setup of Fig. 3. Voltage E simultaneously drives the relay and starts a time-interval meter. Set at a number, the counter gives an output pulse at the preset count to stop the timing meter.

If the number preset is larger than the total bounces, the timeinterval meter does not stop and another reading must be initiated. If the number preset equals the total bounces, the time from the application of E to the start of the last bounce is determined. This time nearly equals the contact quiescent time (Fig. 4).

If the number preset is less than the total bounces, the time interval between the application of voltage E and the *n*th bounce is read directly from the time-interval meter, n being the counter total.

Under certain conditions, the time-interval reading can be considered equal to the contact quiescent time, the time from the start of E to the quiescence of contact bouncing. There is a small error in this consideration. Its magnitude depends on the bounce characteristics of a particular relay. If the time-interval reading is to the last bounce, the error is the difference indicated in Fig. 4.

Because the bouncing rate increases, the loss of one or two counts at the end of the waveform affects the time-interval reading less than proportionately. This rate increase is related to mechanical considerations of the relay. In most cases, the difference is less than 5 percent of the contact quiescent time if counter total n is 80 percent or more of the total bounces.

Figure 5 shows the bounce characteristics for a particular relay. The interruption rate increases in time, then ends quite abruptly. Major bouncing, measurable by the counter, subsides in about 1 millisecond. The minor bounces, unmeasurable on the counter, are hardly visible at the end of the waveform. They occur when the bounce rate reaches a point where the time constant of the circuit affects the waveshape. At this point, the spacing between pulses may be less than the 10-microsecond resolution power of the counter.

Normally, bouncing trails off at such a high rate that minor amplitudes are very small if R_1 is zero and R_2 the order of a few thousand ohms. Resistor R_2 is usually made as small as possible, with the contact and battery ratings in mind. This yields a small time constant with C equal to the sum of the total stray, input and cable capacitances.

Counter Requirements

The input requirement of the preset counter used depends only on voltage levels. The input amplifier consists of a cathode-coupled phase inverter direct coupled to a Schmitt trigger circuit. Regardless of rise time, polarity or waveshape, the input signal need only cross the two trigger levels between 1 volt and ground level to operate the counter. In all other cases, an input exceeding 1 volt peak in amplitude is applied to the input jack through a large blocking capacitor. Paired-pulse resolution for the counter is ten microseconds or better. Maximum continuous counting rate is 40,000 cycles a second.

A Schmitt discriminator circuit

has at its input grid a hysteresis voltage that is the difference between the trigger and detrigger or recovery values. When the trigger voltage, the higher of the two, is exceeded, the circuit changes state and causes the preset counter to register a count. When the input grid voltage is brought below the detrigger level, the circuit returns to its normal state.

Since the input amplifier of the counter is direct coupled, the hysteresis voltage is reflected back through the phase inverter to the input jack, but with smaller magnitude and lower level. The trigger level at the input can easily be found by slowly increasing the input voltage from ground level up until the counter registers a count. The voltage at which this occurs is +1 volt or lower if the counter polarity is set at plus, -1 volt or higher on minus.

Figure 2 shows the reflected hysteresis voltage superimposed on the counter input waveform. Point X designates on the transient where the counter operates and Y, the recovery point. The counter polarity is set at minus.

Trigger level is normally set at 1 volt or less with respect to ground. The detrigger level is about two tenths of a volt below it at the input.

Bounce Duration

Another possible measurement is the determination of the duration of a particular bounce. Utilization is made of the circuit time constant in Fig. 1 and the fact that the bouncing rate increases in time. Capacitor C represents the counter input capacitance, about 40 $\mu\mu$ f, plus any stray or cable capacitance. If necessary, a capacitor of proper value may be added from input to ground to increase C.

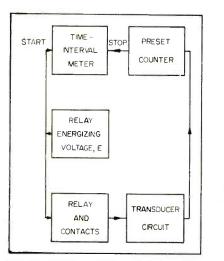
With the battery resistance negligible, the time constant for the circuit in Fig. 1 is R_2C with the contacts open and $R_3C = R_1R_2C/$ $(R + R_z)$ with the contacts closed. Resistor R_1 is approximately zero so that the rise time determined by R_1 in parallel with R_2 is very small. Resistor R_2 is made sufficiently large and variable so that R_2C causes the negative-going transient to intersect the succeeding transient above the E_T value (point R in Fig. 6). With the input trigger level of the counter known, R_{\circ} can be decreased until the negative transient, in the duration T to be measured, barely intersects the trigger level. Then T is the time required for the exponential voltage to drop from zero level to E_T volts with a time constant $R_{\circ}C$.

The expression for the instantaneous voltage y, measured from ground level at time t, decaying exponentially from zero to $-E_b$ volts with a time constant RC is

$$y = -E_{b}[1 - e^{-t/(RC)}]$$
(1)
Solving for t and substituting
 $E_{T} = y, R_{2}C = RC$ and $T = t$

$$T = 0.434 R_2 C \log_{10} \left(\frac{E_b}{E_b + E_T} \right) \sec \qquad (2)$$

In Fig. 6, if R_2 should be decreased, point R drops farther below zero level. When point R intersects the trigger level, the *n*th





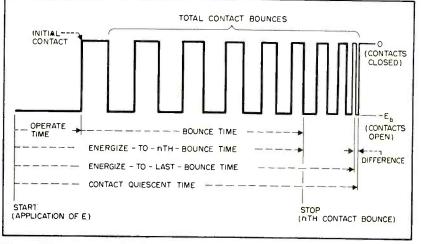


FIG. 4-Waveform considerations when measuring energize-to-nth-bounce time

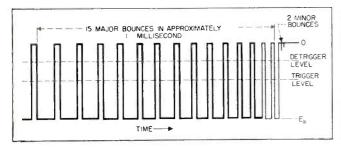
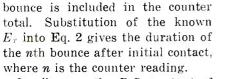


FIG. 5—Bounce waveform obtained with a particular relay

 $R_{3}C_{-}$ $R_{2}C_{-}$ $R_{2}C_{-}$ CONTACTS CLOSED CONTACTS CLOSED CONTACTS CLOSED $-E_{T}$ $-E_{T}$ $-E_{T}$ $-E_{b} (CONTACTS OPEN)$ $+ T + TIME \rightarrow$

FIG. 6-Effects of circuit resistance and capacitance on waveform



In all cases, the $R_{\rm e}C$ constant of Fig. 6 is decreased from a large enough value so that the exponential barely intersects the trigger level, like point A. If the RC constant is too small, an intermediate point like Q determines the solution of Eq. 2. The interval I which results is not the full spacing.

Duration of Contact

Similarly, the duration of the *n*th contact can be determined if the contact duration between bounces decreases in time. Resistors R_1 and R_2 of Fig. 1 are made sufficiently large and variable, since the time constant with the contacts closed involve the parallel combination of R_1 and R_2 times C.

For this measurement, the preset counter is set at plus polarity and the battery in Fig. 1 is reversed in polarity. Figure 7 shows an exaggerated waveform where the positive-going transients have time constant of $CR_1R_2/(R_1 + R_2)$ $= R_3C$. The equation for this circuit is

$$T = 0.434 R_{2} C \log_{10} \left(\frac{E_{b}}{E_{b} - E_{T}} \right) \sec (3)$$

The solution to Eq. 3 is the duration of the *n*th contact. As seen in Fig. 7, $R_{s}C$ is decreased to bring point *B* up to the trigger level. Since E_{T} is a positive value, the $E_{b}/(E_{b} - E_{T})$ ratio exceeds one in all cases.

Measurement Error

Where the ratio $R_sC/(R_sC)$, always one or greater, is too large no measurement is possible. Then the amplitude of the waveform may not decrease in time as shown by the

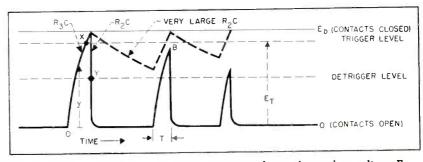


FIG. 7—Effect of circuit time constants on generated waveform when voltage $E_{\mathfrak{b}}$ is reversed in polarity

dotted portion in Fig. 7. Intersection of the exponential curve and the trigger level at a steep angle is desirable. This will give a smaller error, $\triangle T$ in Fig. 8, for a given change or error in the trigger level, ΔE . A smaller RC value, for instance, will give a steeper exponential and smaller error, but the interval measured is also smaller for a given trigger level. The percentage error, $\Delta T \times 100/T$, does not necessarily decrease since T also decreases. Derivations show that percentage error is minimum if T = RC. The percentage error is given by

$$T M = 100 \frac{\Delta T}{T} = 272 \frac{\Delta E}{E_b}$$
 percent (4)

For instance, if the trigger level can be measured within ± 5 percent with an oscilloscope, then $\Delta E/E_b = \pm 0.05$ and the measurement is ± 14 percent in error, or a total swing of 28 percent.

Equation 4 shows that the larger the battery voltage, the smaller the percentage error. Practically, this is limited by the range of the triggerlevel adjustment in the counter to about 4 volts if E_{τ} is to be near E_{*} for a reason stated below. Also, the realization of T = RC may be difficult. If so, the result in Eq. 4 is low. For instance, if T = 2RC, M = 370 $\Delta E/E_{*}$, a 35 percent increase in percentage error over Eq. 4.

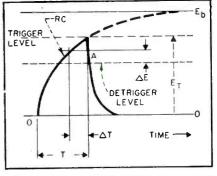


FIG. 8—Diagram illustrates error and percentage error in measurement

If T = 4RC, the exponential has reached 0.98 E_{b} or 98 percent of its maximum and the percentage error becomes

$$M = 1,360 \Delta E/E_b \tag{5}$$

Using the same voltage error of ± 0.05 , $M = \pm 68$ percent, a five-fold increase.

However, if the trigger level is shifted to approach the E_b level, then all the counts registered are caused by amplitudes nearly equal to E_b , the maximum possible for the arrangement of Fig. 1. For instance, if E_T is set at 2.97 ± 0.03 volts with a voltmeter, the intersection of y and E_T is known to ± 0.03 volts. Since 2.97/3.00 equals 0.99 and approximates the desired value of 0.98 E_b for T = 4RC, the use of Eq. 5 is justified and M is recalculated to be ± 13.6 percent.

Synchronizing Magnetic

 $\int UMMARY - Magnetic drum storage system of digital computer is synchronized with acoustical delay-line system by time difference discriminator circuit that controls drum speed through servo system. Accuracy is <math>\pm 0.5$ microsecond with 10-percent line-voltage variation

SYNCHRONIZING a magnetic drum-storage system with other storage systems in a computer is often necessary. The following technique was developed to synchronize a drum-storage system to an acoustic delay-line system.

The length of the delay line is nominally 2,500 μ sec, making it necessary that the time delay in the drum system also be 2,500 μ sec. In this application all the channels on the drum are used as recirculation channels. Two heads per channel are used, one for writing and one for reading.

Since the total storage time in the drum system is 2,500 μ sec, actual storage time on the drum itself must be one clock time less than the 2,500 μ sec. Thus the output can be held in flip-flop storage for one clock time. The clock rate is 6 μ sec so that the delay between write and read must be 2,496 μ sec.

The drum used is six inches in diameter with a nominal speed of 6,000 rpm. Spacing between a write and a read head is 90 deg giving a delay time of 2,500 μ sec.

Operation

A simplified block diagram is shown in Fig. 1. A pulse is written on one channel at the time of the synchronizing pulse from the delayline memory unit; the read-out pulse from this channel is compared in time with the incoming sync pulse. If the drum is rotating at the correct speed the drum output pulse will occur at the time of the next sync pulse. If the drum pulse occurs first, an error signal is generated that increases the field current in the motor to slow down the drum and vice versa.

The error-measuring circuit is a digital version of a conventional time-difference discrimina-

tor. Waveforms are shown in Fig. 2. The top line shows the sync pulses from the delay-line unit. The sync pulses are delayed in a one-shot multivibrator or phantastron circuit to obtain a pulse spaced approximately midway between two sync pulses. A flip-flop is set and reset by these two pulses, the plate waveform is shown as U. The read pulse from the drum is delayed 2 μ sec and 6 μ sec by stable electrical delay lines and is used to set up another flip-flop, the outputs of which are shown as V and V'.

The outputs of the U and V flipflops are combined in a diode AND circuit, shown in Fig. 3A, to generate UV and in a diode OR circuit to generate (U + V'). If the drum pulse occurs exactly 6 μ sec ahead of the next sync pulse, the outputs from the diode circuits UV and (U + V') will be of the same width (each 2 μ sec wide) as shown in

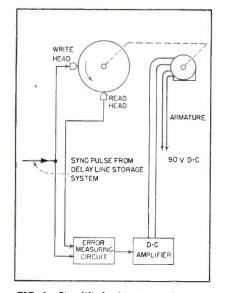
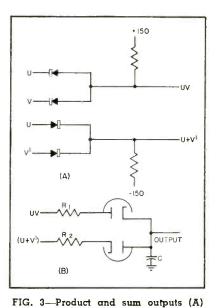


FIG. 1—Simplified diagram of drum synchronizing circuit

SYNC PULSE
DRUM
PULSE TO BUS
V TO VOLTS -30 VOLTS
4µS VIU OVOLTS
-30 VOLTS
UVOVOLTS - 30 VOLTS
SYNC PULSE, -30 VOLTS (A)
DELAYED SYNC PULSE
PULSE
U+V' (B) SYNC PULSE
DELAYED SYNC PULSE
PULSE
U+V ^{1.} U (C)

FIG. 2—Timing diagram of the drum synchronizing circuit



and area difference detector (B)

Drum Storage Speed

Lincoln Laboratory By ERNEST W. BIVANS Massachusetts Institute of Technology Lexington, Massachusetts

Fig. 2A. If the drum pulse is less than 6 μ sec ahead of the sync pulse, UV will be less than 2 μ sec wide while (U + V') will be wider as in Fig 2B. Conversely, if the drum pulse is more than 6 μ sec ahead of the sync pulse, UV will be wide and (U + V') narrow as in Fig. 2C.

When these two pulses are fed to a circuit that measures the difference in area of two pulses, a d-c voltage is obtained that represents the time difference between the sync pulse and the drum pulse. Such a circuit is shown in Fig. 3B. The charge and discharge time constants, R_1C and R_2C are adjusted so that when UV and (U + V') are of equal width, the output is midway between the two extreme values.

Control Circuit

Figure 4 is a diagram of the control circuit. The error signal appears at the arm of the potentiometer in the cathode circuit of V_{2B} . This error signal is applied to the grids of V_a and V_{τ} to control the field current in the drum-drive motor. With the circuits thus far described, quasi-synchronization of the drum would be obtained. As the error signal increased, the field current in the motor would change to reduce the error, but the error This, could never become zero. then, is a regulator rather than a servo system.

To make a true velocity servo system it is necessary to continue to change the motor speed until the error is zero. This is accomplished by using the error signal to drive a small two-phase servo motor that turns the V_{2B} cathode potentiometer. Varying this potentiometer changes the d-c bias on the grids of control tubes V_6 and V_7 . The d-c error signal which is centered at -15 volts is compared with a -15 volt d-c signal at the cathode of V_{24} by a Brown converter. The a-c error signal from the converter is amplified by V_{44} and V_6 and is fed to one winding on the motor.

Speed Response

The storage drum has very high inertia and low friction, so that its effective time constant is very long. To prevent hunting, it is desirable to make the speed of response of this part of the control circuit slow. This is accomplished by using a 256-to-1 speed reducer in coupling the servo motor to the potentiometer. This servo motor-potentiometer loop is equivalent to integral control in conventional servo systems in that it gives a correction proportional to the time integral of the error to make the error zero. The potentiometer has stops to prevent more than 360-deg rotation. The gear train is coupled to the potentiometer through a friction drive, so that when the potentiometer hits the stops and an error signal is still applied, the gear train and motor will not be damaged.

A synchronizing accuracy of $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ µsec is obtained over a ± 10 -percent change in line voltage with a variation of about ± 3 percent in the frequency of the sync pulses from the delay-line unit.

Excellent results have been obtained from the system using unregulated but well-filtered voltages. The voltages must be so filtered that rapid changes in the a-c supply will appear in the d-c voltages at a rate much slower than the response of the drum.

Research in this paper was supported jointly by the Army, Navy and Air Force under contract with MIT.

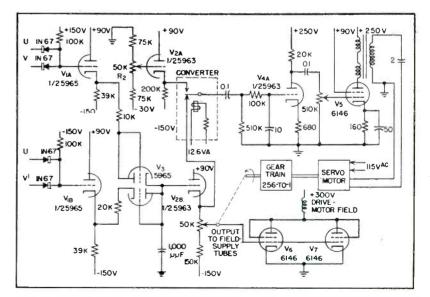
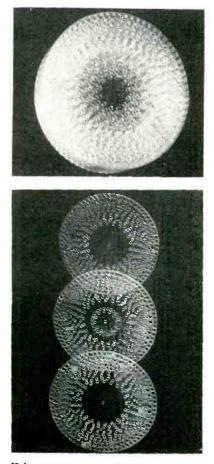
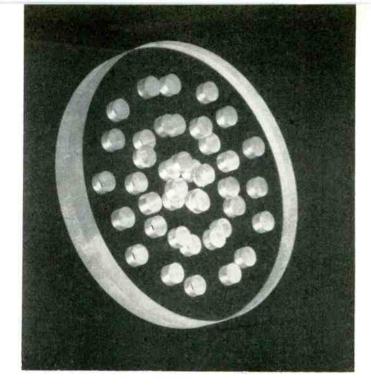


FIG. 4—Control circuit of the drum synchronizer. Error signal appears at the arm of the potentiometer in the cathode circuit of $V_{\rm 2B}$

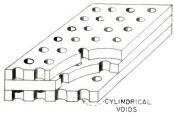
ELECTRONICS — August, 1955



Hole spacing varies refractive index



Variable refractive index is obtained by drilling holes in disk to give cylindrical voids when assembled



Dielectric Lens

COMMARY — Size and spacing of holes in laminated disks control index of refraction across face of dielectric lens. Construction is simple and beamwidth characteristics are superior to those of conventional radiators

By K. S. KELLEHER and C. GOATLEY

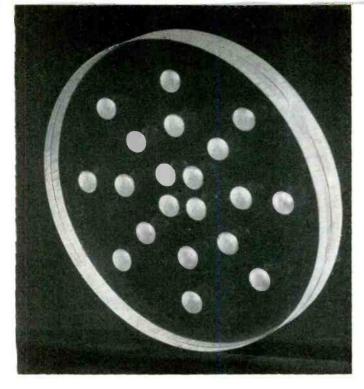
Melpar, Inc. Alexandria, Va.

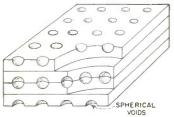
VARIABLE index of refraction to achieve focusing with microwave lenses has become a practical interest to antenna designers within the past decade.

This discussion treats a form of variable index lens which is a microwave analog of the optical magnifying glass. The lens is in the form of a disk and its optical axis is coincident with its axis of symmetry. For focusing, the dielectric constant of the lens medium is varied such that the index of refraction is a maximum at the center of the lens and a minimum at the edge.

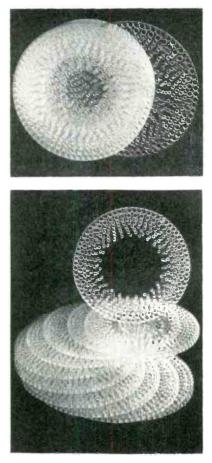
Since this lens has rotational symmetry, it is sufficient to analyze

ray paths in any plane containing its axis. Figure 1 shows such a plane with a coordinate system suitable for the analysis. The distance from the source point to the first lens surface is taken as unity, the lens thickness is T and a general ray from the feed source makes an angle θ with the lens axis.





Semicircular indentations provide spherical voids when assembled as shown in cross-section sketch



Lens is made up of laminated disks

for Microwaves

Determination of the required variation in the index of refraction involves equating the optical path length of a general ray to that of the central ray. Where n_o is the index at the center of the lens and nis the index at P_n , this equiphase condition is given by

$$\int \frac{P_2}{P_1} n \, ds = n_o T - (\rho - 1) \quad (1)$$

It is assumed that the dielectric constant varies linearly between points where a ray enters and leaves the lens. Thus it is possible to obtain an expression for n in terms of θ , which becomes the basic design equation for the lens.

$$T(n^2 - \frac{2}{3}\sin^2\theta) =$$

 $(n^2 - \sin^2 \theta)^{1/2} (n_o T - \sec \theta + 1)$ (2) For convenience in design this equation is sometimes given in terms of the dielectric constant. The lens thickness, T, is normalized to unit focal length, so that the physical thickness of the lens is the product of T and f, the desired focal length.

Lens Design

The major problem in constructing the lens is that of producing the required radial variation in dielectric constant. Although Eq. 2 shows that n is a smoothly varying function of θ , it is not practical with ordinary shop equipment to produce a lens medium which perfectly satisfies this condition. Practical construction dictates that n be varied in finite increments so that the variation described by Eq. 2 is approximated by a step function.

This, for example, would permit the lens to be fabricated from a series of concentric cylinders with each cylinder composed of a different dielectric material. This requires a large variety of dielectric materials.

A more adaptable approach is the placing of spherical voids in a base material of high dielectric constant. Size and spacing of the voids determines the effective dielectric constant which diminishes with increased void size and decreased void spacing. This permits the use of Plexiglas, Teflon and similar rigid base materials.

This method was carried a step farther by utilizing cylindrical voids instead of spherical voids. This was done to eliminate machining complexities. The photographs and cross-section sketches illustrate the difference between a typical sample of a dielectric medium employing spherical voids and one employing cylindrical voids.

The dielectric constant relationship for spherical voids is

$$\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{n^2}{n_1^2} = \frac{1+2FC}{1-FC}$$
(3)

where $C = (1 - \epsilon_i)/(1 + 2\epsilon_i)$ In these formulas ϵ is effective dielectric constant, ϵ_i the dielectric constant of the base material and Fis the fractional volume. Fractional volume is the ratio of the volume of the voids in a base dielectric material to the volume of material before insertion of the voids. Dielectric constant ϵ depends only on the fractional volume and the void configuration is without significance.

Before Eq. 2 can be applied to lens design, it is necessary to know the maximum value of θ , and the minimum value of ϵ which can be produced by drilling voids in the base dielectric. Structural considerations limit the minimum value of ϵ because the maximum fractional

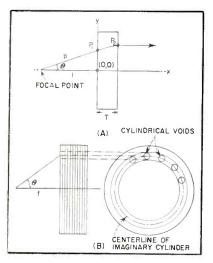
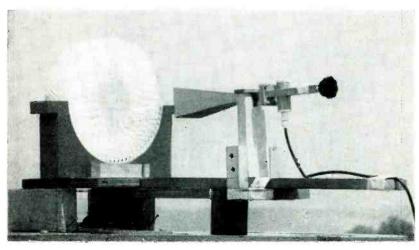


FIG. 1—Analysis of ray path through lens medium (A). Concentric circles (B) are used to compute required variation of refractive index

volume must not become so great as to render the lens medium fragile. Having determined the values of θ_{\max} and ϵ_{\min} , Eq. 2 may be solved to find the lens thickness, T.

For computing the index variation, the lens is imagined to consist of concentric cylinders of discrete radial wall thickness. The dielectric constant is assumed to remain constant within each cylinder wall



Experimental lens setup with illuminating horn on lens axis. Signal strength patterns in Fig. 4 were obtained with this arrangement

and θ is measured to the center line of the wall as shown in Fig. 1B. Equations 2 and 3 can be applied to find ϵ and F within each imaginary cylinder.

Lens Construction

An experimental model of the lens was fabricated by laminating disks cut from 0.25-in. sheet Plexiglas. Cylindrical voids, ranging in diameter from 0.25 in. to 0.375 in. were drilled through these disks to form the lens medium. It was found practical to produce a fractional volume as high as 0.61 with Plexiglas as the base material. This gives a range of 1.53 to 2.6 in the value of dielectric constant, corresponding to a range of 1.24 to 1.61 in the index of refraction. The lens is 10 in. in diameter, 2.75 in. thick and designed to have a focal length of 10 inches.

Since Eq. 2 is fairly complex, design computation can be reduced by calculating ϵ for several values of θ and passing a smooth curve through the plotted points. A similar curve may be plotted showing ϵ as a function of F. These curves are shown in Fig. 2 and 3 as plotted for the experimental model. The curves show that fractional volume becomes small near the center of the lens. A combination of the two methods of lens construction will dispense with the limitations imposed by employing either method separately.

As an example, Plexiglas could have been used to form a center section of the experimental lens between zero and 3-in. radius and another base material of lower dielectric constant used for form the annular section between 3 and 5-in. in radius.

Experimental Data

A series of more than 200 automatically recorded patterns was compiled in a detailed study of the lens. These patterns, measured at several frequencies, are the result of a performance study in which the illuminating horn was located on

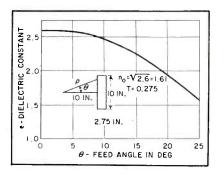


FIG. 2—Plot of variation required in dielectric constant with angle of feed

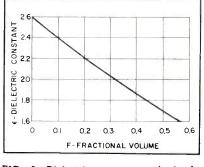


FIG. 3—Dielectric constant obtained with different dielectric-to-void ratios

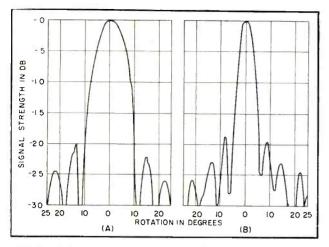


FIG. 4—Pattern of microwave lens with horn on lens axis at 7,000 mc $({\rm A})$ and 15,000 mc $({\rm B})$

and off the lens axis and at various distances from the lens center.

The horns used at each frequency were designed to provide illumination tapered to -10 db between the center and edge of the lens when the horn apertures are placed at the focal point and the beam directed along the lens axis.

Satisfactory performance over a broad frequency band is obtained when the lens is illuminated by a source on the axis. Patterns measured at 7,000 and 15,000 mc indicate this and are shown in Fig. 4. Note that side lobe levels are down 20 db and 19 db respectively, from the peak signal.

Off-Axis Performance

Moving the feed horn off axis has the general effects of shifting the main lobe by a corresponding amount and increasing the side-lobe levels as shown in Fig. 5. Some improvement in off-axis performance may be obtained by moving the feed horn closer to the lens. With the feed horn 25 deg off axis, patterns were measured at 8,000 mc while moving the horn in 1-in, increments between 5 and 14 in. from the lens center. These data show that best performance is obtained at 8 in. and indicate that the focal surface curves from the focal point toward the edge of the lens.

Another interesting effect is the apparent variation in the focal length of the lens with frequency. It is reasonable to expect this result because the diameter of the cylindrical voids becomes an appreciable fraction of a wavelength at the higher frequencies. This would tend to alter the effective dielectric constant of the lens medium, particularly at those frequencies where the voids approach resonant size.

An overall indication of performance is found by comparing beamwidths obtained with the lens to the H-plane beamwidth of a horn. The empirical formula for H-plane beamwidth in degrees of a pyramidal horn is

$$BW = 68\,\lambda/A\tag{4}$$

where A is the aperture size measured in the same units as the wavelength. This same formula yields the beamwidth expected from a reflector or lens radiator. As a comparison, the beamwidth in degrees obtained with the variable index lens is closely approximated by

$$BW = 55.7 \, \lambda/A$$

(5)

Figure 6 shows a plot of beamwidth versus frequency as measured from the recorded lens patterns and as obtained from Eq. 4 and 5. The dielectric lens yields a narrower beamwidth than can be obtained from a horn.

Applications

Although reflectors are commonly utilized for microwave links and radar, the antenna requirements can, in many cases, be fulfilled by lenses. Where a reflector is used, the feed system blocks the reflector aperture. A lens is advantageous where this type of blocking is undesirable.

Since the lens has good off-

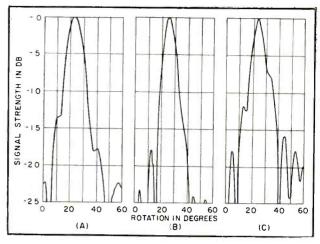


FIG. 5—Lens pattern with horn 5 inches (A), 8 inches (B) and 11 inches (C) off axis of lens

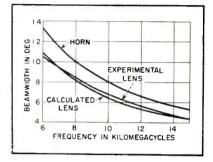


FIG. 6—Calculated and actual beamwidth of lens compared with that of horn



FIG. 7—Good off-axis performance of lens permits use of multiple feed from both sides of lens

axis performance, even greater azimuthal coverage can be achieved by utilizing multiple feeds on both sides of the lens. Figure 7 shows this arrangement and suggests one of the promising applications for this type of focusing objective.

The authors acknowledge the assistance of F. D. Green in obtaining much of the experimental data.

Dynamic-Diode Limiter

TN f-m demodulator applications, the dynamic diode limiter performs better a-m limiting than ratio detectors used in current f-m and television receivers.

Functional and practical versions of the dynamic diode limiter are shown in Fig. 1. The principal requirements for the effective operation of this circuit are that the tuned circuit have fairly high impedance and Q, that the diode be of high or medium perveance, that the time constant of the diode load, RC, be long compared to the lowest modulation frequency which is to be amplitude limited and that the signal level be large compared to the diode contact potential.

The limiting action of this circuit is illustrated in Fig. 2 where

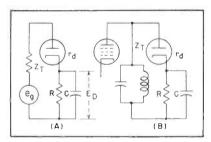


FIG. 1—Functional circuit (A) of dynamic a-m limiter using diode and practical version (B)

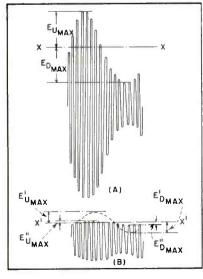


FIG. 2—Input (A) and output (B) waveforms show limiting action of circuit

the waveform before limiting is shown in A and after limiting in B. It should be noted from this figure that there is a reduction of both upward and downward modulation. Bias E_D developed across the diode load is approximately equal to the peak carrier voltage and remains substantially constant during intervals of amplitude modulation. For positive-upward modulation the diode shunts the tuned circuit with its internal resistance, r_a , to produce limiting.

For positive-downward modulation, limiting occurs in the same manner since the diode will conduct as long as the a-m variation in Fig. 2A does not go below the diode bias. The downward-modulation reduction is not as effective as the upward-modulation reduction since the diode is operating with lower current and therefore shunting the tuned circuit with a higher value of internal resistance. Also, there is a critical value of modulation index in excess of which no downward a-m reduction is obtained.

Amplitude-modulation reduction in the negative region of the waveform is produced by the filtering action of the tuned circuit.

Performance Factors

The amplitude reduction factor, expressed in terms of the quanti-

By FRANK MURAL Philco Corporation Philadelphia, Pa.

ties used in Fig. 2, is equal to

$$\frac{E''_{U \max}}{E'_{U \max}} \cong \frac{r_d}{R_o} + \frac{r_d}{R_d} \qquad (1)$$

where r_a is the effective internal resistance of the diode, R_o is the unloaded resonant impedance of the tuned circuit and R_a is the loading of the tuned circuit by the diode circuit for an unmodulated carrier and equal approximately to half the diode load resistance R. The critical amplitude-modulation index, above which there is no limiting, is

$$m_o = 1 - \frac{R_d}{R_d + R_o} \tag{2}$$

Limiting of the negative portion of the waveform of Fig. 2 approaches that in the positive region if the Q of the tuned circuit is high. However, the Q will become rapidly effective above

$$Q_c \cong R_o / (2r_d) \tag{3}$$

The application of a dynamic diode limiter to an f-m demodulator is shown in Fig. 3. Conditioning factors in obtaining a practical circuit are: use of commonly available

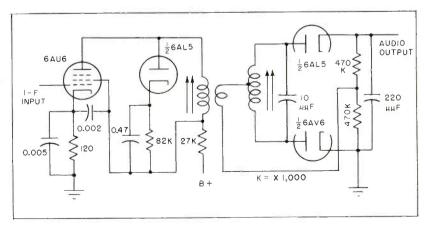


FIG. 3—Dynamic-diode-limiter discriminator is not detuned with changes in signal level and has sensitivity and linearity comparable to that of ratio detector

for F-M Demodulators

UMMARY — Better performance at lower cost is obtained with diodelimiter and f-m discriminator circuit in comparision with standard ratio detector. Separation of limiting and demodulating functions permits use of any type of f-m demodulator

tube types; use of a given transformer structure and use of a particular carrier frequency. This circuit was used to compare the performance and cost of the dynamic diode limiter against a ratio detector circuit used in a current television receiver.

Cost Reduction

The tube complement shown replaces a 6T8 tube performing the same functions. This keeps the cost in line but requires that dissimilar diodes be used in the duodiode demodulator.

Some measure of economy can be effected by substitution of a paper capacitor for the electrolytic stabilizing capacitor found in the ratio detector. The discriminator transformer is similar to that used in the ratio detector, but should cost less due to the removal of the primary capacitor and due to a reduction of criticalness of coupling adjustment. There is also a reduction of criticalness in tuning.

The circuit was initially set up to give sensitivity and linearity comparable to that obtained with the corresponding ratio detectors.

Static a-m rejection characteristics for this circuit are shown in Fig. 4A. The ordinates correspond to the ratio of the demodulated f-m signal for maximum deviation (with carrier at center frequency) to the demodulated a-m signal (with carrier shifted to either side of center frequency by an amount equal to the maximum deviation).

The curves show fall off of a-m rejection with increase in modulation index. This effect becomes more pronounced beyond the critical-modulation-index point beyond which there is no further reduction in downward modulation. At the 100-percent modulation point the curves meet a little below an ordinate of 2, corresponding to no reduction in downward modulation and fairly good reduction in upward modulation.

Amplitude-modulated rejection data for the corresponding ratiodetector circuit is shown in Fig. 4B. Instead of developing a knee at the critical modulation-index

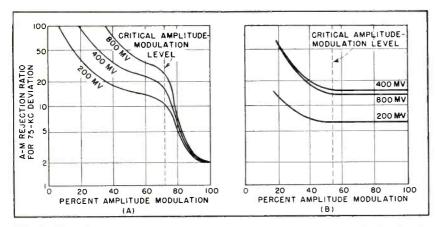
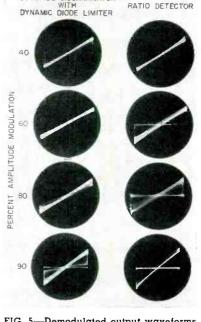


FIG. 4—Diode-limiter static a-m rejection characteristics for various input voltages (A) compared with ratio detector (B)



DUODICOE DISCRIMINATOR

FIG. 5—Demodulated output waveforms for new circuit (left) and ratio detector (right). Numbers indicate percentage of amplitude modulation. Horizontal deflection corresponds to f-m

point, these curves level off. In the ratio detector the diodes, which are both demodulators and limiters, stop conducting so no further a-m variations are recorded. However, this interferes with the desired f-m demodulation process. Because of this, it is necessary to examine the ratio detector by dynamic characteristics using a simultaneously amplitude and frequency-modulated carrier. The data of Fig. 5, in which the horizontal deflection corresponds to the frequency modulation, shows the demodulated signal compared on a dynamic basis.

It was found that this circuit did not have the characteristic detuning with signal level, which is present in the ratio detector.

Differential Amplifier

D^{EVELOPMENT} of the wide-band differential amplifier described here was undertaken to improve the operation of wide-band bridges¹ for the measurement of junction transistor parameters.

The differential-amplifier circuit has general utility wherever the difference between two wide-band input signals is desired. Thus, the circuit can be used as a preamplifier to convert a standard oscilloscope into a differential oscilloscope.

The two inputs to the differential amplifier are high and equal impedances over the operating range of 0 to 10 mc. The circuit provides a voltage amplification times bandwidth product of about 40 mc. Satisfactory differential operation is obtained for input voltages as large as 2 volts rms.

Theory of Operation

A differential amplifier accepts two input signals and delivers an output signal which is the difference between the two inputs. The conventional type of differential amplifier as shown in Fig. 1 has been described in some detail in the literature.² The tube associated with input V_1 operates as a cathode follower while the tube associated with input V_2 operates as a differential device.

This gives an output signal which is proportional to the difference between the cathode voltage and the grid voltage. Since the cathode follower voltage amplification is less than unity, differential operation is not exact. There will be an output signal even though $V_1 = V_2$. This undesired output will be called common-mode output. It becomes even larger when R_a is made smaller to improve higherfrequency differential operation.

At medium and higher frequencies the common-mode output also increases due to interelectrode capacitances. Capacitive coupling from V_2 to V_{out} is also a source of trouble,

The deficiencies of the conven-

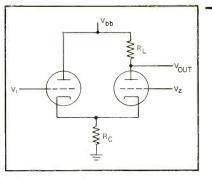


FIG. 1—Basic differential amplifier of conventional design

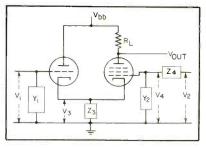


FIG. 2-Null-detector of basic design

tional differential amplifier as shown in Fig. 1 can be largely overcome with the circuit in Fig. 2. To compensate for the fractional voltage amplification of the cathode follower a potential divider consisting of Z_4 and Y_2 is introduced in the grid of the output tube.

Since the functions of the two stages are separate and distinct, there is no necessity that they be identical tubes and they may be individually selected for optimum operation. In particular, the output tube can be a pentode to provide capacitive shielding between V_4 and V_{out} .

Design

For V_{out} to be zero when $V_1 = V_2$, it is necessary that $V_3/V_1 = V_4/V_2$. For usual bridge operation it is necessary that the input admittances at 1 and 2 be equal, $Y_{in1} = Y_{in2}$.

It may be desirable to operate the differential amplifier with unequal input admittances or unequal input voltages. This would be the case when it is employed as a null

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detector in a bridge circuit where a standard impedance is to be compared with an unknown impedance that is K times the standard.

The design formulation to be developed can be modified to accommodate unequal input impedances, for example $Y_{1n1} = KY_{1n2}$ or unequal input voltages where V_{out} is zero when $V_1 = KV_2$.

When $V_s = V_4$ (null condition), the pentode alternating anode current is zero and the impedance at the cathode of the pentode becomes infinite. The cathode load impedance Z_s of the cathode follower can therefore be considered as a resistance $R_s = 1/G_s$, shunted by stray capacitance such as wiring capacitance C_s . Also in shunt with G_s will be the heater to cathode capacitance of both tubes, lumped together as C_{kc} . Accordingly, the cathode-follower voltage amplification can be written

$$\frac{V_3}{V_1} = \frac{g_m + j\omega C_{gc}}{(g_m + g_a + G_3) + j\omega (C_{gc} + C_{ac} + C_{bc} + C_3)}$$
(1)

In this equation g_m and $g_a = 1/r_a$ are the transconductance and anode conductance of the triode and C_{ge} , C_{ae} and C_{ga} (employed below) are the grid-cathode, anode-cathode and grid-anode interelectrode capacitances. The voltage-amplification to the pentode grid can be written as

$$\frac{V_4}{V_2} = \frac{Y_4}{Y_2 + Y_4 + j\omega C_i}$$
(2)

The quantity C_i is the pentode input capacitance. At balance, when $V_a = V_4$, C_i consists predominantly

for Null Detection

JUMMARY —— Single-ended input is delivered to null-balance amplifiers by wide-band differential amplifier that accepts differential output of admittance bridge. Amplifier forms part of measuring instrument for transistor parameters and has additional applications in instrumentation

of the grid-to-screen interelectrode capacitance of the pentode.

The input admittances⁸ for both tubes are

$$Y_{in1} = Y_{1} + j\omega(C_{ga} + C_{gc}) - \frac{g_{m} + j\omega C_{gc}}{(g_{m} + g_{a} + G_{3}) + j\omega (G_{gc} + C_{ac} + C_{hc} + C_{3})}$$
(3)
$$Y_{in2} = \frac{Y_{4}(Y_{2} + j\omega C_{i})}{Y_{2} + Y_{4} + j\omega C_{i}}$$
(4)

The design problem can now be completed by equating Eq. 1 and Eq. 2 and solving this equation simultaneously with the equation obtained by equating Eq. 3 and Eq. 4. There is no unique solution to this design problem, but a solution that appears reasonably simple can be obtained.

The cathode-follower parameters and Z_3 value are first adjusted so that V_3/V_1 is a constant A independent of frequency. This requires

 $\frac{g_m}{g_m + g_a + G_3} = \frac{C_{gc}}{C_{gc} + C_{ac} + C_{hc} + C_3} = A \quad (5)$ Since $V_3/V_1 = V_4/V_2$, then

$$\frac{Y_4}{Y_2 + Y_4 + j\omega C_i} = A \tag{6}$$

With this expression the $Y_{in1} = Y_{in2}$ equation obtained from Eq. 3 and Eq. 4 can be written

$$Y_1 + j\omega[C_{ga} + (1 - A)C_{gc}] = A(Y_2 + j\omega C_i)$$
(7)

Without loss in generality Y_1 can be assumed a pure conductance G_1 . Any capacitance in shunt with G_1 can be added to the grid-anode capacitance of the cathode follower. Equation 7 can then be solved for Y_2 and Eq. 6 can be used to determine Y_4 . The results are

$$Y_{2} = \frac{G_{1} + j\omega[C_{ga} + (1 - A)C_{ge}]}{A} - j\omega C_{i} \quad (8)$$
$$Y_{4} = \frac{G_{1} + j\omega[C_{ga} + (1 - A)C_{ge}]}{1 - A} \quad (9)$$

These two equations together with Eq. 5 determine the design of the wide-band differential amplifier. It may sometimes be desirable to pad-out the interelectrode capacitances to either make the admittances Y_2 and Y_4 easily realizeable or to make Y_2 a pure conductance.

Unbalance Condition

When the input voltages to the differential amplifier become unbalanced, the pentode amplifier will then have its grid and cathode fed with unequal voltages. The pentode will amplify this unbalance; the output being dependent on the amount of unbalance.

The actual overall unbalanced

amplification at low frequencies can be determined by considering one of the inputs to the differential amplifier to be electrically at ground potential and the voltage impressed on the other input. Amplification from either input terminal is then the amplification A of either the cathode follower or the pentode input circuit times the pentode amplification.

The pentode voltage amplification at low frequencies is

$$VA_{2} = \frac{R_{L}}{\frac{1}{g_{m2}} + \frac{1}{g_{equ}}}$$
(10)

where g_{m2} is the pentode transconductance and g_{equ} represents the cathode conductance seen by the pentode. This conductance is made up of an actual cathode conductance G_s shunted by a conductance looking back into the output of the cathode follower with its grid elec-

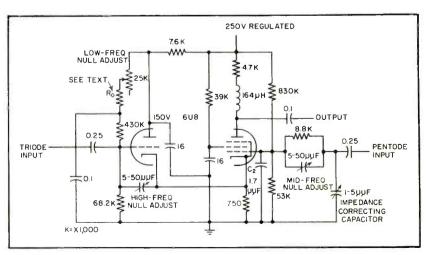


FIG. 3-Complete circuit of differential amplifier for null detection

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trically at ground potential.

$$g_{\rm equ} = G_3 + g_m + g_a \tag{11}$$

The overall voltage amplification at low frequencies may then be written

$$VA = A \frac{R_L}{-\frac{1}{q_{m2}} + \frac{1}{G_3 + q_m + q_a}}$$
(12)

Amplifier Construction

Figure 3 shows a complete circuit diagram for a differential amplifier designed in accordance with the above development. The 6U8 triode-pentode was selected for its dual function, high g_m and low interelectrode capacitances.

The choice of the cathode resistor, $1/G_s = 750$ ohms, is somewhat arbitrary. No attempt was made to optimise its value experimentally. With the value of G_s determined, the low-frequency triode amplification from Eq. 5 is 0.85, using the rated triode $g_m = 8.5 \times 10^{-3}$ mhos and $g_a = 1/V_a = 0.2 \times 10^{-3}$ mhos.

To make the high-frequency triode amplification equal to 0.85 it is necessary to pad out C_{uv} to give a total capacitance of 22.6 $\mu\mu f$. The additional capacitance is obtained with a 5 to 50- $\mu\mu f$ trimmer capacitor labelled HIGH-FREQUENCY NULL ADJUST.

The value of $R_1 = 1/G_1 = 59,000$ ohms (parallel combination of 68,200 ohms and 430,000 ohms) was chosen arbitrarily. With the aid of Eq. 8, $R_2 = 1/G_2 = 50,000$ ohms (parallel combination of 53,000 ohms and 830,000 ohms) was determined.

To determine C_z is it first neces-

sary to determine C_i which is mainly the grid-screen capacitance. This capacitance is normally not given in tube specifications; it can be estimated or measured. For the 6U8, C_i of 2.8 $\mu\mu$ f was measured. Adding 2 $\mu\mu$ f to this for wiring capacitance and using the total grid-cathode capacitance of 22.6 $\mu\mu$ f determined above, $C_2 = 1.7 \ \mu\mu$ f.

The calculation of Y_4 using Eq. 9 results in $R_1 = 1/G_4 = 8,800$ ohms and $C_4 = 36.6 \ \mu\mu f$. Capacitance C_4 is provided by a 5 to $50-\mu\mu f$ trimmer capacitor labelled MID-FREQ NULL ADJUST. The values determined in these calculations may differ somewhat from experimentally determined values. Thus, measurement of capacitances after experimentally optimizing the operation indicated a total grid-cathode capacitance of 32.7 $\mu\mu f$ compared with 22.6 $\mu\mu$ f computed above $C_{*} = 40.3$ $\mu\mu f$ compared with 36.6 $\mu\mu f$. These differences may be due to differences in electron tube characteristics. To accommodate these differences between tubes, a potentiometer labelled LOW-FREQ NULL ADJUST is used to adjust the triode g_m (operating point) to give the desired cathode follower voltage amplification and trimmer capacitors are provided for C_{ge} padder and for C_{*}

The d-c operating points of the triode and pentode are set by the cathode resistor and the voltage dividers in the grid circuits. These voltage dividers are designed so that they give the proper voltage division and their parallel resistance gives the desired input resistances. The triode grid circuit differs from the pentode grid circuit in that the resistance to the anode supply voltage is variable. The anode end of the 430,000-ohm resistor is bypassed to ground by a $0.1-\mu f$ capacitor so the proper a-c input resistance is seen as the 430,000 ohm and 68.200 ohm resistors in parallel irrespective of the potentiometer adjustment.

The 25,000-ohm potentiometer in series with the resistor marked R_{*} is used to change the triode operating point and thus to set the low-frequency amplification equal to A. The value of R_{*} is determined so that the low-frequency null adjust potentiometer is about in the middle of its operating range when the low-frequency balance is made.

The pentode is operated with a bias of about -1.75 volts and the triode is operated with a bias of about -0.75 volt. The fact that the two cathodes are connected together tends to offset any tube drift due to heater voltage variations. Since the triode grid is connected to its anode through the resistors that set its operating point and since the anode voltage varies with tube current, a feedback path is provided to help stabilize the d-c operation.

Operational Adjustments

The criteria used for adjusting the differential amplifier is a low rejection ratio over as large a frequency range and as wide an inputresistance variation as possible. The rejection ratio is defined as the ratio of the pentode output voltage, with identical input voltages, to the pentode output voltage when

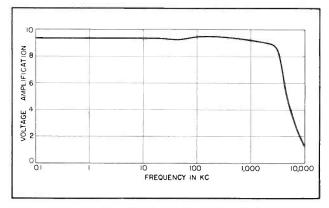


FIG. 4—Response curve of gain versus frequency for the differential amplifier

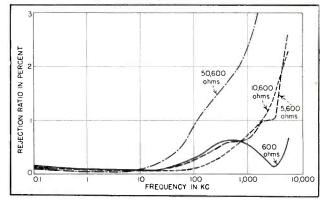


FIG. 5—Curves of rejection ratio versus frequency for indicated generator impedances

one input voltage is removed, but with that input terminated with the same impedance as the generator impedance driving the other input. This ratio is a measure of the differential operation of the amplifier and is useful in determining the accuracy of the circuit for bridge null readings.

The circuit adjustment is carried out as follows.

Low-Frequency Null Adjustment

After a suitable warmup period, a 1,000-cps signal is supplied to one of the inputs. The other input is terminated with the generator resistance, in this case 600 ohms. Using an a-c voltmeter the input amplitude is adjusted to read a suitable output of about one volt rms. The exact voltage setting is arbitrary as long as it is within the range of linear operation.

The termination is removed from the input and both inputs connected to the same input voltage. The low-frequency null adjust potentiometer and R_o are adjusted for minimum output voltage. The resulting minimum-output voltage is a direct reading of the rejection ratio provided the output voltage above was set at 1 volt.

The mid- and high-frequency adjustments interact so that the best null adjustment at some mid-frequency will not be the best highfrequency null adjustment and vise versa. The method for making the mid-high null adjustment is to first choose a mid- and high frequency and then to make the adjustments of the mid-frequency and high-frequency null adjust capacitors such that the rejection ratio is near a minimum and the same at both the mid- and high-frequencies. The mid-frequency and high-frequency chosen were 1 mc and 5.5 mc respectively.

Input-Impedance Correction Adjustment

After the low and mid-high frequency adjustments have been made, two 5,000-ohm 1-percent carbon-deposited resistors placed in shielded coaxial connectors were inserted in series with each of the inputs. The low-mid and high-frequency rejection ratios were then checked.

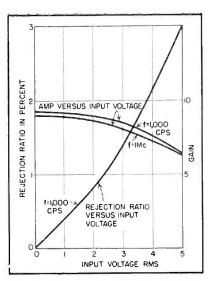


FIG. 6-Curves of gain and rejection ratio versus input voltage

When the output is being measured with a single input, the other input should be terminated with 5.600 ohms if a 600-ohm generator is used. At the low frequencies the rejection ratios should be about the same as when the generator resistance was 600 ohms. High-frequency rejection ratio will generally be worse.

By adding to the pentode input a 1 to 5-µµf trimmer marked IM-PEDANCE CORRECTING CAPACITOR in Fig. 3 and adjusting for the minimum output voltage at 1 mc, the ratio should rejection become about equal to the low-impedance rejection ratio.

In reality there is a small capacitive term in Y_1 due to wiring capacitance which adds to the gridanode capacitance and causes an input admittance unbalance. The addition of capacitance on the pentode side makes up for this unbalance. The value of capacitance actually added was about 4 $\mu\mu f$. The impedance correcting capacitor is a convenience in adjustment, but it can be eliminated by changing C_2 and readjusting the MID-FREQ NULL ADJUST control.

Performance

Figure 4 shows a curve of voltage amplification versus frequency for the differential amplifier. The output circuit uses a peaking circuit, shown in Fig. 3, designed to operate into a capacitance of 5 $\mu\mu$ f. The curve remains fairly flat with

a value of about 9.2 out to about 2 mc. The 3-db-down point occurs at about 4 mc.

The low-frequency voltage amplification calculated using Eq. 2 is 13.45 and is higher than the actual value.

Figure 5 shows curves of rejection ratio versus frequency for various source resistances. The lowfrequency rejection ratios are small, being below 0.1 percent over a wide range and independent of source resistance. The desired bridge accuracy determines how high an impedance and over what frequency range that measurements can be made. This amplifier was adjusted for low source resistances. The high-frequency rejection ratios could be improved at higher source resistances by making the initial mid-high frequency balance and the impedance correction somewhere in the desired operating impedance range.

The marked 3-mc dip experienced with the 600-ohm source resistance is due to direct feedthrough from pentode input to its output via the grid-to-plate capacitance. The highfrequency adjustment counteracts this capacitive feedthrough but at the same time causes a dip to occur whose position depends on the midhigh frequency adjustment. The rejection ratios are shown down to 100 cycles. At 30 cycles the measured rejection ratio was about 0.5 percent.

Figure 6 shows curves of voltage amplifications and rejection ratio versus input voltage. The fact that the amplification versus input voltage curve remains fairly constant up to about 2 volts rms indicates that the differential amplifier operates satisfactorily.

The curve of rejection ratio versus input voltage shows that the desired bridge accuracy determines how large an input voltage can be tolerated.

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A-M System Tunes

COMMARY — Tuning-servo control signal modulated by aircraft powerline frequency provides fast and accurate tuning at low transmitter power and reduces jitter in frequency-shift modulation systems

Automatic antenna tuning in airautomatic antenna tuning in airby derivation of the error signals from two bridges measuring antenna impedance as presented to the transmission line. One bridge gives phase error and the other magnitude error. These error signals, amplified, each control at least one variable network element to accomplish correction. Since antenna impedance change is introduced by frequency change, weather conditions, earth proximity or battle damage, speed and accuracy of automatic antenna tuning are desirable.

Systems of the type shown in block form in Fig. 1A involve problems of varying sensitivity with transmitter output power, jitter when used with frequency-shiftmodulated transmitters, drift and, for some uses, excessive control system dead-space. In the system shown in Fig. 1B the addition of a continuous modulation to the carrier wave of the transmitter gives a satisfactory solution.

Modulated Control Signal

Since the equipment may be damaged if turned on when unloaded,

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the transmitter is usually first energized at reduced power. If bridge error signals exceed a predetermined level, the transmitter is interlocked against normal power operation until the bridges indicate safe loading.

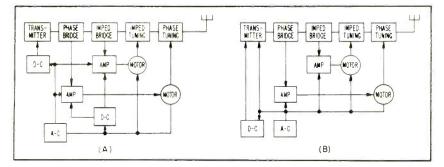
The problem of reduced bridge sensitivity at low transmitter power is solved by impressing a constantpower amplitude modulation on the transmitter carrier. An example is shown in Fig. 2. The two transmitter carrier waves have a 4-to-1 power ratio and are modulated by an equal-power signal. When these two modulated waves are demodulated, equal amplitude signals result despite different carrier powers. If the carriers alone had been demodulated, a 4-to-1 power (or 2-to-1 voltage) output ratio would result.

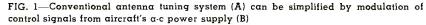
Control signal modulation must not exceed 100 percent of the reduced-power transmitter input. With conventional ratios of normal to reduced transmitter power this limits control-signal modulation to a maximum value of 5 to 10 percent modulation of the normal transmitter input. With linear demodulating elements, 1 to 2 percent modulation has been used with carrier powers as low as 50 milliwatts.

Jitter

Aircraft antennas may exhibit many resonances and antiresonances, thus modulation that shifts frequency will often generate an error signal and cause an apparent jitter. When jitter occurs with the tuning network carrying full transmitter power, serious burning of network electrical contacts may occur. Use of control-signal modulation effectively broadens the system bandwidth by selection of adjustment that equalizes bridge response at each of the two control signal sideband frequencies. If the control signal sideband spacing is of the same order as the communicationsignal frequency shift, significant, and in certain cases complete, jitter suppression occurs.

Zero-point drift has been minimized by using mechanical or elec-





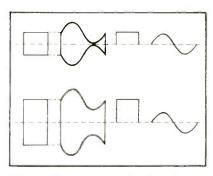


FIG. 2—Sine wave modulating signal maintains constant amplitude

Aircraft Antennas



Two-channel ampilfier for automatic aircraft antenna tuning. Use of modulated control signal increases tuning accuracy

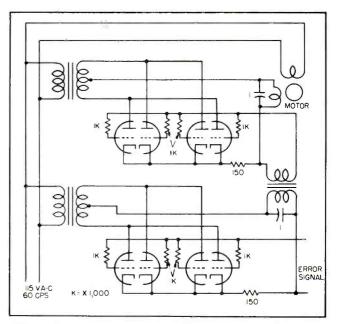


FIG. 3—High-gain two-channel amplifier provides low-delay control signal without use of rectifiers or filters

tronic choppers to convert the error signal to a-c. Such methods are still subject to aging drift and make the use of an inherently a-c control signal desirable. If the control-signal modulation is supplied by the aircraft's a-c bus, the additional advantages of self-rectifying amplifiers may be achieved with reduction of required space and weight of the control amplifier. Reduction of amplifier phase-shift error also results because of the keying action of selfrectification while the detuning effect of extraneous communication signals at the power frequency is cancelled.

Excessive control-system dead space is not a common problem with aircraft automatic-antenna tuning. Considerable maladjustment will cause little loss of transmitter power so detuning is usually important only for its increase of system voltages and currents and consequent effect on tuning components. However, when true duplex operation is attempted, much higher amplifier gains are necessary to permit the accuracy of antenna tuning required. Here the wider effective bandwidth of the source-modulated servomechanism permits more accurate location of the proper tuning point by permitting drift-free error and anticipation signals.

Design Considerations

Practical factors involved in system design are the method and amount of modulation, sensitivity of the error-detection bridges, tuning speed and accuracy desired and the type of amplifier and driving motor.

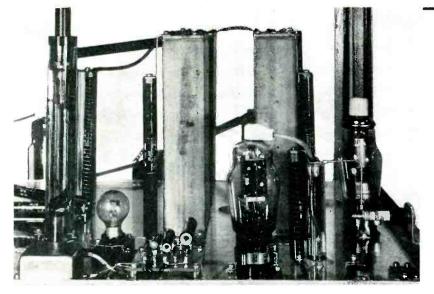
Voice - modulated transmitters pose perhaps the greatest problem in this system of automatic tuning. The major difficulty is not the fact that the added control-signal frequencies degrade speech, but rather that the speech input wiring usually exhibits considerable pickup from the aircraft a-c system. As this pickup in passing through the transmitter modulator can bear any phase relationship to the controlsignal modulation, it is important that stray pickup by the speech circuits be minimized.

The modulation percentage of the control signal chosen for tests was two percent. While this level is perceptible under quiet conditions, no deterioration was noticed in typical high percentage modulation speech. The control-signal amplitude modulation is completely unnoticeable on a frequency-shift modulation system.

Beneath the maximum limit of 100-percent modulation of the lowest carrier power, the control-signal modulation percentage has a minimum limit set by desired system sensitivity. The higher the desired sensitivity, the higher the controlsignal modulation percentage should be. Maximum bridge sensitivity is obtained when equal potentials are developed in the various bridge legs. This latter condition conventionally introduces high loss and reactance into the transmission network and must usually be compromised.

A simple system amplifier is shown in Fig. 3. This is not the final configuration but is an experimental model successfully used. The two channels have been shown in cascade connection only to indicate one way of producing a high-gain low-delay control-signal amplifier without rectifiers or filters.

High-Voltage Supply



Layout of the high-voltage oil-immersed components of the power supply

TNCREASING interest in the possibilities of large-screen theater color television has caused the design problem of a high-quality, high-voltage d-c power supply to become more urgent.

The degree of focusing, registration, color purity and other picture characteristics necessitate a power supply with fairly good regulation, but particularly, with a low ripple factor. Approximately 80,000 volts at 2 milliamperes and 0.005-percent ripple is required.

Ordinary ripple reducing techniques introduce problems concerning size and cost of, and hazardous amounts of stored energy in, the filter capacitors. An electronic filter described in this article eliminates the difficulties.

Ripple is reduced to a low value in the circuit of Fig. 1 employing capacitors comparatively small both in capacitance and size. Only the basic components in the circuit are shown. Tube V_{\pm} is an ordinary amplifier. It is shown as a triode but in practice it is a beam pentode. Capacitors C_{g} and C_{p} are both high-voltage capacitors. Only the following simplifying assumptions need be made

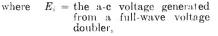
$$\begin{array}{l} R_{g} << XC_{g} \\ R_{f} << XC_{g} \end{array}$$

where R_{g} = grid-ground resist-

ance; $XC_{\nu} = \text{impedance of } C_{\nu}$ at ripple frequency; $R_{\nu} = \text{load re-sistance}$; and $XC_{\nu} = \text{impedance of } C_{\nu}$ at ripple frequency.

Assume an a-c ripple equal to E_i exists at point A the output of the full-wave doubling circuit in the 80 kv d-c power supply. This a-c voltage forces current through the internal resistance R_i , the electronic filter and the highvoltage load. Only the a-c component of output voltage is under consideration. The d-c component cannot affect the amplifier circuits owing to the blocking action of C_g and C_{ge} .

At point B the output voltage rises a small amount ΔE . This small rise is transmitted to the grid of the tube, since R_a is much greater than XC_g . At the plate an amplified voltage change inverted in phase appeared. Thus if voltage at point B were to rise slightly, point G would rise a small amount, but the voltage at point P would drop. This drop would be transmitted through C_{p} , and thus maintain the excursions at the output point B rather small. The circuit of Fig. 1 can be replaced by the equivalent circuit shown in Fig. 2;



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- R_i = the internal series resistance in the R-C filter,
- $XC_p =$ impedance of the capacitor C_p and
- E_o = output ripple voltage, which also equals the grid voltage e_{g} .

In these calculations, the d-c load is a cathode-ray tube and has a high impedance. It can be disregarded.

Then

$$E_i = (Ri + XC_p)I - \mu E_o \quad (5)$$

$$E_i - IRi = IXC_p - \mu E_c$$

but

or

80

$$E_i - IRi = E_v = e_v \tag{6}$$

$$E_o = IXC_p - \mu E_o \tag{7}$$

or

$$I = \frac{E_o}{XC_p/(1+\mu)}$$

Substituting Eq. 7 into Eq. 6

$$E_{i} - E_{o} \frac{Ri}{XC_{p}/(1+\mu)} = E_{o}$$
$$E_{o} = \frac{F_{i}XC_{p}/(1+\mu)}{R_{i} + XC_{p}/(1+\mu)}$$
(8)

The output ripple voltage from the electronic filter is equivalent to that which would be present if the capacitance in the plate circuit

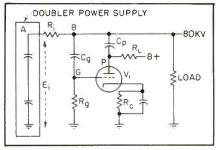


FIG. 1-Basic circuit of electronic filter

Uses Electronic Filter

UMMARY — Theater color tv requires a high-voltage d-c power supply with a low ripple factor. Simple circuit employs high-voltage capacitors of low capacitance ratings in conjunction with a beam pentode tube to produce a high effective value of C in an R-C filter. Ripple is reduced to 0.005 percent

of the amplifier tube were increased by a factor of $1 + \mu$, where μ equals the gain of the amplifier circuit. This reduces XC_{ν} μ -times, and increases the effectiveness of C_{ν} in the R-C filter.

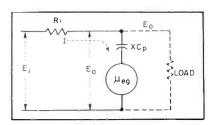
This is implicit in Eq. 8 and can be recognized as similar to the Miller Effect. In the electronic filter, the gain of the system and the feedback to the grid through this effective mutual plate-grid impedance is used to advantage.

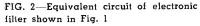
For a ripple of 1 part in 20,000, which is required for fine registration and color purity

$$E_o/E = 1/200$$
 (9)

If μ is much greater than 1, then from Eq. 8 and 9

$$1/200 = \frac{R}{XC_{p}/\mu} + 3$$





$$\frac{R}{XC_p/\mu} = 200$$

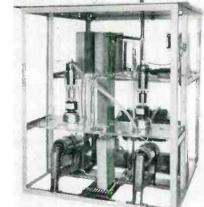
(10)

A good value of series resistance to employ is 1 megohm, since at 2 milliamperes, this represents only a 2-kv drop and 4 watts dissipation. Excessive regulation is not introduced into the power supply and commercially available types of high-voltage resistors can be employed. Inserting the following values into Eq. 10

 $R \equiv 1$ megohm

 $XC_{\rho} = 1/2 \pi f \times 4 \times 10^{-9} =$ 3.3 × 10⁵ ohms. At f = 120 cps, the fundamental ripple frequency of the output of the doubler circuit, μ is approximately equal to 66.

This value of μ can readily be achieved with simple tubes so that the overall design of Fig. 1 when converted into a practical engineering problem, is comparatively simple. This is shown in Fig. 3 which illustrates the high-voltage rectifier circuit and electronic filter used for a theatre projection television system, in which a ripple of 1 part in 20,000 was achieved. The feedback capacitor is C_1 , and the derippling capacitor C_2 . The d-c am-



Closeup view of the electronic filter shown in the circuit diagram of Fig. 3

plifier tube is a 6BG6, operating with a plate supply of 4 kv.

The specific example of an electronic filter is for a high-voltage, low-current power supply. The basic circuit has been employed successfully and economically in lower-voltage, higher-current designs, where low ripple is needed. The question to be answered when determining the advantage of the electronic filter is whether the factor of μ by which the filter capacitance must be increased to obtain the desired low ripple, can be obtained more economically by using μ times as much capacitance, or by employing the amplifier circuit described.

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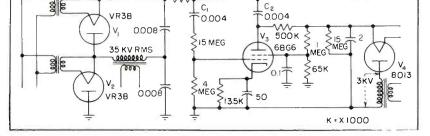


FIG. 3-Electronic filter for 80-kc, 2-ma supply. Ripple reduced to 1 part in 23,000

How to Design I-F

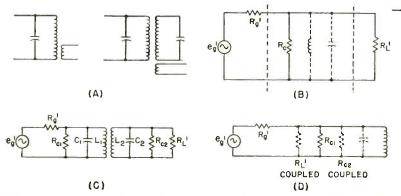


FIG. 1—Single and double-tuned transformers (A), equivalent circuit of single-tuned unit (B); schematic (C) and equivalent circuit (D) of double-tuned unit

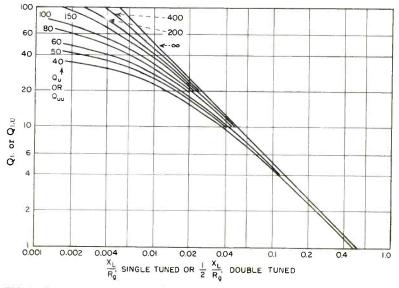
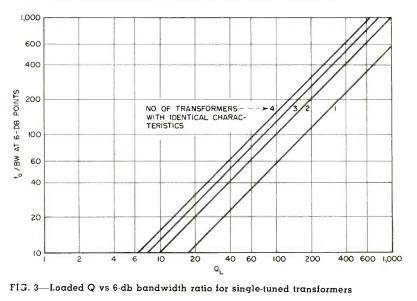


FIG. 2-Ratio of coil reactance to generator impedance vs loaded Q



By ROGER R. WEBSTER Texas Instruments Inc. Dallas, Texas

INTERMEDIATE-FREQUENCY transformers used in vacuum-tube amplifiers are essentially independent of vacuum-tube impedances and the desired band-pass characteristics may be determined independently of vacuum-tube loading at ordinary intermediate frequencies. Grid loading is insignificant and plate loading will often be small enough to be neglected since the plate resistance of many receivingtype pentodes may be $\frac{1}{2}$ megohm or higher.

Such is not the case with transistors. The collector impedance of a high-frequency transistor such as the Texas Instruments type 225 may be as high as 100,000 ohms or more at 455 kc but the input impedance is low—of the order of 300-500 ohms, grounded emitter. Impedance matching is important to secure maximum power transfer and the band-pass characteristics of the transformer cannot be determined without considering the effects of transistor loading.

Single-tuned transformers have been widely used for transistor i-f amplifiers since for equal 3-db bandwidths they have less insertion loss than double-tuned transformers. However, where adjacent channel rejection is important, double-tuned transformers will often give less insertion loss than single-tuned transformers. Keeping transformer losses low is important with the limited gains available from present-day high-frequency transistors. Figure 1A shows some practical arrangements for both single and

ELECTRONICS REFERENCE SHEET

Transistor Transformers

UMMARY — Designed of tuned coupling networks for i-f transistor transformers requires matching collector and base impedances while meeting bandwidth requirements and providing minimum insertion loss. This article presents detailed procedure and curves of single and double-tuned units

double-tuned transformers.

The design equations for single and double-tuned i-f transformers are easily obtained. Consider the basic tuned coupling networks as transformers with generator and load impedances referred to the primary on a unity-turns-ratio basis and the unloaded resonant impedance of the coil as an equivalent shunt loss resistance.

Single-Tuned Transformer Design

Refer to Fig. 1B for the equivalent schematic of a single-tuned transformer:

 R_{g} = generator impedance, $R_{g'}$ = generator impedance referred to unity turns ratio, R_{e} = antiresonant unloaded coil impedance, R_{L} = load impedance and $R_{L'}$ = load impedance referred to unity turns ratio.

When both $R_{g'}$ and $R_{L'}$ can be controlled, maximum power will be delivered to the load when $R_{g'} = R_{L'}$.

From basic theory $Q_u = R_e/X_L$ where Q_u = unloaded coil Q and X_L = coil reactance. Quantity Q_L = (parallel resistance of $R_{s'}$, R_{o} and $R_{L'})/X_L$ = loaded circuit Q and is determined by bandwidth requirements

$$Q_L = \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_{g'}} + \frac{1}{R_c} + \frac{1}{R_{L'}}}\right] \left[\frac{1}{X_L}\right]$$

where $X_L/R_e = 1/Q_u$ and $R_{g'} = R_{L'}$ for maximum power transfer.

Solving for
$$X_L/R_g'$$

 $X_L/R_{g'} = \frac{1}{2}[(1/Q_L) - (1/Q_u)]$ (1) Figure 2 is a plot of Eq. 1 for various values of Q_L and Q_u . From bandwidth requirements for a single transformer $Q_L = f_o/2\Delta f$ where $Q_L =$ loaded circuit Q, $f_o =$ intermediate frequency and $\Delta f =$ deviation from f_o giving 3-db attenuation.

When more than one transformer is involved, each tuned to the same frequency, each transformer will be down 3/T db at the Δf points, where T is the number of transformers and Δf is specified for the entire amplifier.

From a standard text on tuned circuit design¹

$$\frac{A_o}{A} = \left[1 + Q^2 \left(\frac{f}{f_o} - \frac{f_o}{f}\right)^2\right]^{1/2}$$

where $A_{o}/A = (\text{voltage at frequency } f_{o}/\text{voltage at frequency } f)$ and Q is the loaded circuit Q.

Letting $\Delta f = f - f_{\circ}$ and rearranging terms

$$Q_L = [(A_o/A)^2 - 1]^{1/2} \left[\frac{1 + (f_o/\Delta f)}{2 + (\Delta f/f_o)} \right]$$
(2)

Figure 3 is a plot of Eq. 2 for values of A_o/A corresponding to 1, 2, 3 and 4 transformers with identical characteristics. Since in circuit design, bandwidth is usually specified at the 6-db points, Fig. 3 has been plotted for 6-db bandwidth versus loaded Q rather than for 3-db bandwidth.

If transistor impedance, i-f frequency, bandwidth and unloaded coil Q are known, the reactance of the coil may be computed from the value obtained from Fig. 2 or from Eq. 1. For the usual case, the primary will be untapped. When the value of X_L obtained from Fig. 2 is less than the desired amount any greater X_L obtained from Fig. 2 is less than the desired amount any greater X_L may be used provided the driving transistor is matched by tapping down on the primary winding according to

 $n = R_o/R_o'$ (3) where $R_o =$ transistor output impedance, $R_{o'} =$ value obtained from Eq. 1 or from Fig. 2 and n = tap to overall primary turns ratio.

The secondary winding may be computed from

 $n' = R_L/R_{\sigma}'$ (4) where n' = secondary to primary turns ratio, $R_{\sigma}' =$ generator impedance and $R_L =$ transistor input impedance.

This involves an approximation, since it assumes unity coupling exists between the primary and secondary. With ordinary close coupled windings the resulting inaccuracies will be considerably less than those caused by transistor impedance variations.

Double-Tuned Transformer Design

Only the case of critically coupled coils will be considered. Less than critical coupling is not recommended, since additional transformer losses are involved. Overcoupled transformers are not subject to a simple design procedure. The circuit, with resistances referred to a unity-turns-ratio basis, is shown in Fig. 1C.

The coils and external loading are identical, so that $L_1 = L_2 = L$; $C_1 = C_2 = C$; $R_{c1} = R_{c2} = R_c = QX_L$, the antiresonant unloaded, uncou-

How to Design I-F Transistor Transformers

(Continued from page 157)

pled coil impedance, and $R_{g'} = R_{L'}$.

The equivalent coupled circuit diagram Fig. 1D shows the coupled impedance of $R_{L'}$ and R_{c2} transferred to the primary side of the transformer.

When the coils are critically coupled, the coupled impedance is equal to the loaded primary impedance. The loaded coupled Q of either primary or secondary is $\frac{1}{2}$ the loaded uncoupled Q. The combined impedance of $R_{L'}$ coupled and R_{e2} coupled is equal to the combined impedance of $R_{g'}$ and R_{e1} .

Since $R_{e2} = R_{e1}$ and $R_{L'} = R_{g'}$, then $R_{L'}$ coupled $= R_{g'}$ and R_{e2} coupled $= R_{e1}$. As in the case of the single-tuned transformer, this represents the minimum insertion loss.

Let $Q_{uu} = R_c/X_L =$ unloaded, uncoupled coil Q, $Q_{Lu} =$ parallel impedance of R'_u and R_c/X_L and

$$Q_{Lu} = \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_o'} + \frac{1}{R_o}} \right] \left[\frac{1}{X_L} \right]$$

Noteing that $X_L/R_c = 1/Q_{uu}$ and solving for X_L/R_g' gives $X_L/R_g' = (1/Q_{Lu}) - (1/Q_{uu})$.

This is equal to twice the singletuned transformer value for X_L/R_g' and is indicated on Fig. 2.

To determine Q_{Lm} , an equation for coupled circuits from standard texts¹ may be rearranged

$$\frac{A_{\circ}}{A} = \left[\left(1 - \frac{Q^2 Y^2}{1 + K^2 Q^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2Q Y}{1 + K^2 Q^2} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$
(5)

where $Y = (f/f_o) - (f_o/f_)$ and $Q = Q_{Lu}$.

For critical coupling, K = 1/Qand substituting $\Delta f = f - f_0$ Eq. 5 can be solved for Q_{Lu}

$$Q_{Lu} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \left(\frac{f_{\circ}}{\Delta f}\right) \\ \left[\frac{(f_{0}/\Delta f) + 1}{(f_{0}/\Delta f) + \frac{1}{2}}\right] \left[\left(\frac{A_{0}}{A}\right)^{2} - 1\right]^{1/4}$$
(6)

Figure 4 is a plot of Eq. 6 for values of A_0/A corresponding to 1, 2, 3 and 4 transformers with identical characteristics.

For transformer design, either single or double tuned, the follow-

ing information is required:

Overall amplifier bandwidth, f = bw/2.

Intermediary frequency, f.

Number of i-f transformers

Quantity Q_u or Q_{uu} , the unloaded uncoupled coil Q. For preliminary determination a value such as 100 may be assumed and when final determination of Q_u or Q_{uu} is made the

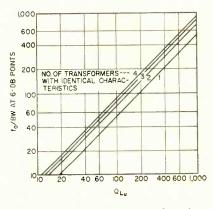


FIG. 4—Loaded circuit Q plotted against 6-db bandwidth ratio for double-tuned transformers

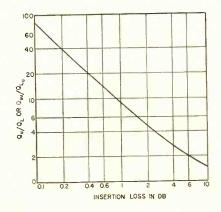


FIG. 5—Insertion loss in db plotted against loaded circuit Q for single and double-tuned transformers

coil X_L may be adjusted to suit.

Transistor input and output imimpedances.

Quantities Q_L or Q_{Lu} . These may be read directly from Fig. 3 or 4. The adjacent channel attenuation may be specified if the i-f frequency is 455 kc and Q_L or Q_{Lu} read from Fig. 6.

Ratio X_L/R_g' , which may be read directly from Fig. 2.

For an untapped primary, $R_{\theta} = R_{\theta}'$ and X_{L} . These may be computed directly. For a tapped primary, compute N from Eq. 3 knowing X_{L} and R_{θ}' .

Compute the secondary for a single-tuned transformer or tertiary for a double-tuned transformer from primary turns and Eq. 4. For double-tuned transformers, critical coupling may be determined easily since the loaded coupled Q of the primary is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the loaded uncoupled primary Q. Adjust the spacing between primary and secondary until this condition exists.

Transformer Losses

The Q of unloaded coils must be as large as possible if excessive insertion loss is to be avoided. Circuit efficiency is involved rather than the fraction of power coupled through the transformer.

Circuit efficiency is defined as $\eta = \text{power delivered to load/maxi-}$ mum power available from generaator $= P_L/P_g$ where $P_L = (e_o)^2/R_L$ with e_o the output voltage and $P_g = (e_g)^2/4R_g$ with e_g the generator voltage.

From Fig. 1B, it is found that $e_s = e_g [R_c/(2R_c + R_g)]$

Substituting these into the equation for η gives

$$\eta = \left[\frac{1}{1 + (R_g/2R_c)}\right]$$

which may be further simplified to give for the single-tuned case

$$\eta = [1 - (Q_L/Q_u)]^{\epsilon}$$

and for the double-tuned case

$$\eta = [1 - (Q_{Lu}/Q_{uu})]$$

Figure 5 is a plot of insertion loss for single-tuned and double-tuned transformers. It shows the importance of maintaining a high ratio of Q_u if reasonable coil losses are to be realized.

While the expression for circuit efficiency is essentially the same for both single and double-tuned transformers, the realizable efficiency depends on Q_L or Q_{Lu} . These are in

Continued on page 160

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How to Design I-F Transistor Transformers.

(continued From Page 158)

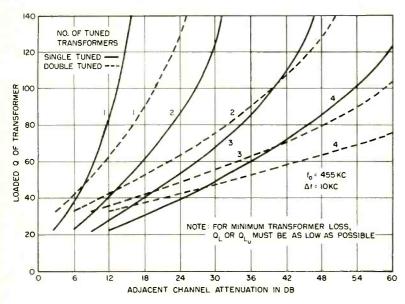


FIG. 6—Adjacent channel attenuation plotted against loaded circuit Q for single and double-tuned transformers

turn dependent on bandwidth, and except for the special case noted in the next section, Q_L and Q_{Lu} are not equal for equal bandwidths. Thus η will not be identical in the two cases.

Single-Tuned vs Double-Tuned Transformers

Ordinarily, the use of singletuned transformers will result in less insertion loss than the use of double-tuned transformers. However, if skirt selectivity is of greater interest than bandwidth at 3-db points, double-tuned transformers may often result in less insertion loss than single-tuned transformers.

Since the expression for insertion loss involves the loaded and unloaded coil Q's and is identical for both single and double-tuned transformers, Eq. 2 and Eq. 4 may be equated, which sets $Q_{L} = Q_{Lu}$ and lets $Q_{u} = Q_{uu}$.

For $(f_{\circ}/\Delta f) > 1$

$$\frac{1+(f_o/\Delta f)}{2+(f/f_o)} \cong \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{f_o}{\Delta f}\right)$$

and

$$\frac{(f_o/\Delta f) + 1}{(f_o/\Delta f) + 2} \cong 1$$

then

$$A_o/A = \sqrt{5}$$
 or 7 db (7)

The significance of Eq. 7 is that if the bandwidth is specified at the 7-db points, the insertion losses of the single-tuned and double-tuned transformers are equal, assuming Q of coils equal, since the values of loaded circuit Q are equal.

If the bandwidth is specified at points more than 7 db down from maximum, the double-tuned transformer will have less insertion loss than the single-tuned transformer and conversely

Equation 7 holds for a single transformer. When more than one transformer is used, the db points for equal insertion loss for either single or double-tuned transformers are given by $T \times 7$ where T is the number of transformers. Thus, if two transformers are used, insertion loss will be equal if bandwidth is specified at the 14-db points. Likewise, for three transformers at the 21-db points etc.

Figure 6 has been computed from Eq. 2 and Eq. 6 and shows Q_L or Q_{Lu} versus adjacent channel attenuation in db. This chart is good only for i-f is at or near 455 kc. This figure shows the superiority of double-tuned transformers if large adjacent channel attenuation is required, since much smaller insertion loss is possible than if single-tuned transformers are used.

Example

A double-tuned transformer design for a grounded-base transistor i-f amplifier was desired, having the following characteristics: number of transformers = 4; bandwidth to 6-db points = 15 kc; maximum insertion loss of transformer = 3 db; i-f frequency f_{\circ} = 455 kc; transistor impedances input = 50 ohms and output = 120,-000 ohms.

Calculate $f_o/BW = 455/15 = 30.4$. Determine Q_{Lu} from Fig. 4, $Q_{Lu} = 34$.

Determine Q_{uu}/Q_{Lu} from Fig. 5. $Q_{uu}/Q_{Lu} = 3.4.$

The minimum value of $Q_{uu} = 3.4 \times 34 = 115$.

Using the values of Q_{Lu} and Q_{uu} read $\frac{1}{2} (X_L/R_g') = 0.01$.

No primary tap was desired, so that $R_{p'} = R_{p} = 120,000$ ohms. Therefore, $E_{L} = 2 \times 0.01 \times 120,000$ = 2,400 ohms at 455 kc and L = 0.85 millihenry.

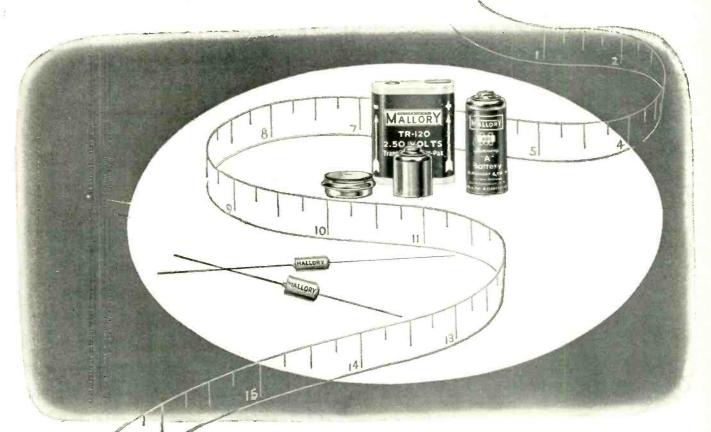
After three or four attempts a 0.85-millihenry coil with Q of 115 was wound using 170 turns of No. 5-44 Litz wire with a ferrite cup core and a coil width of 3 inch. A second identical coil was wound. Both coils were tuned to 455 kc and loaded with 120,000 ohms. By observing the Q on a Q meter, the spacing between coils was adjusted until the Q dropped to ½ the uncoupled value at which time the coupling was critical. Spacing was 3/2 inch. The turns of the tertiary coupling coil to following transistor were computed using Eq. 4, N' = $R_L/R_g' = 50/120,000 = 0.0205.$ The tertiary winding is equal to 0.0205×170 or 3.5 turns. The adjacent channel attenuation for four transformers with Q_{Lu} of 34 may be read from Fig. 6 and is approximately 14 db.

The author acknowledges the help and suggestions of P. D. Davis and J. L. Nygaard of Texas Instruments Inc.

REFERENCE

(1) Radiotron Designers' Handbook.

The author acknowledges the help and suggestions of P. D. Davis and J. L. Nygaard of Texas Instruments Inc.



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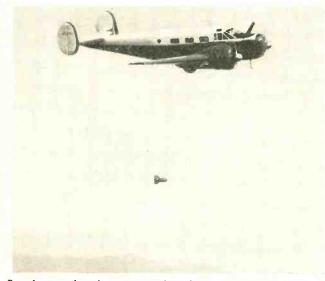
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Electrons At Work

Edited by ALEXANDER A. McKENZIE

Geophysical Exploration Speeded By Improved Magnetometer



Based upon the phenomenon of nuclear magnetic resonance, a new airborne magnetometer will be used to analyze the earth's natural resources during flights for aerial mapping. The bird that is suspended below the aircraft (left) comprises a jar of water surrounded by a coil of wire housed in a streamlined cone. Use



of the earth's field magnetometer will be carried out by Hycon Aerial Surveys. Ivan Sloan, manager of the survey group and Gunnar Edenquist, senior engineer in charge of aerodynamic design check a magnetometer bird (right). Device needs no gyroscopic stabilization to obtain absolute readings of total field

Automatic Music-Speech Discriminator Silences Speaker

By J. ROTH Vocatrol Cambridge, Mass.

AN ELECTRONIC SWITCHING system distinguishes between speech and music by responding to the difference in the nature of audio level changes. Both music and speech contain rapid increases in level. In speech, the level drops more rapidly than in music and deep drops can occur more frequently.

The average rapid drops in level of speech sounds have a rate of decrease about 400 decibels per second, a total drop amplitude of

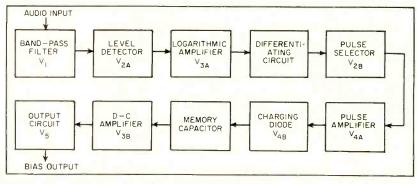


FIG. 1—Essential elements of the audio silencing system

roughly 20 decibels and a duration of roughly 50 milliseconds. Circuits to take advantage of these characteristics are shown in block form in Fig. 1. Input signal is taken from a first audio stage of the radio. During speech, a negative direct voltage is fed back to the radio and used to cut off a following audio stage to

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silence the speaker. The input signal must not be affected by this bias. Thus the device can continue to monitor the program material and will remove the negative voltage when speech has ceased.

The band-pass filter in the grid and plate circuits of audio amplifier V_1 passes the vowel sounds but rejects hum and sibilant sounds that tend to reduce the depth of the rapid-level drops.

Amplified signal is rectified in the level detector V_{24} the direct-voltage output of which is a measure of the signal level. The filtering is such that the output follows the rapid drops of speech but does not respond to impulse noise, which is the most prevalent type of radio static.

The logarithmic amplifier, V_{sA} , provides an output with constant voltage for each decibel of signal level change, regardless of the program level at which it occurs. A 24-db drop produces twice as much output voltage as a 12-db drop, whereas the corresponding inputs to this amplifier only differ by 25 percent.

The time constant of the differentiating circuit feeding the plate of V_{28} is so chosen that the average rapid changes in level of speech sounds are not attenuated but slow changes such as the slower drops, frequently found in music, are greatly attenuated. At the output of this circuit rapid-level drops appear as positive pulses and rapidlevel increases appear as negative pulses.

Since rapid-level increases and

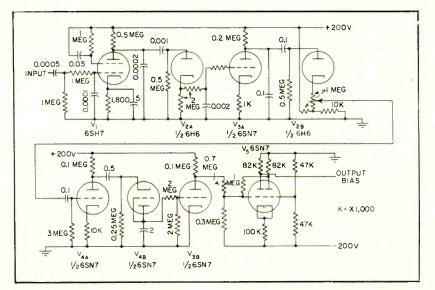


FIG. 2—Speech discriminator takes input from audio output of receiver and feeds back bias to a later stage

rapid drops of small amplitude do occur in music, the pulse selector and threshold circuit V_{2B} is used to reject pulses from these level changes by passing only positive pulses and only those large enough to overcome the threshold bias.

Since there are types of program material, such as patter songs with faint orchestra, that lie between the two extremes of stentorian speech and symphony music and which might be classified as either speech or music depending on individual preferences, a sensitivity control is provided. This control varies the signal on the grid of pulse amplifier V_{44} .

The output of the pulse amplifier is connected through diode V_{4B} to a memory capacitor. This capacitor charges quickly through the diode but is discharged slowly through a high resistance. The charge at any time on the capacitor depends on the amplitude and frequency of the pulses that have occurred during the last few seconds. This is a measure of the speech-like character of the signal.

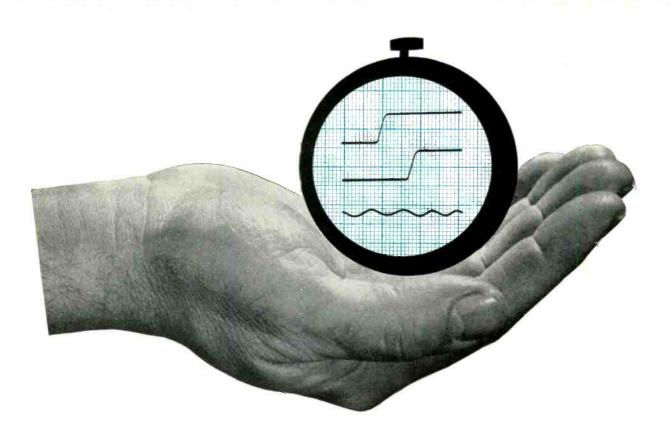
The voltage on the memory capacitor is amplified by V_{sB} and applied to the multivibrator output circuit V_s . The output bias is normally applied through a high resistance to the grid of one of the audio amplifiers in the radio.

Connection to the radio is made by use of an adapter. One of the radio tubes is removed from its socket and plugged into the adapter. Then the adapter (plus the tube) is put back into the socket. (continued on page 166)

Airborne Wave Propagation Laboratory With Mast

Naval Research Laboratory has converted a DC-4 aircraft for radio and radar research in the air. Four-foot parabolic antennas, transmitters and receiver front ends are carried in four nacelles, two mounted under each wing. Meteorological probing devices are carried in a 15-foot mast that may be raised or lowered above the plane in flight





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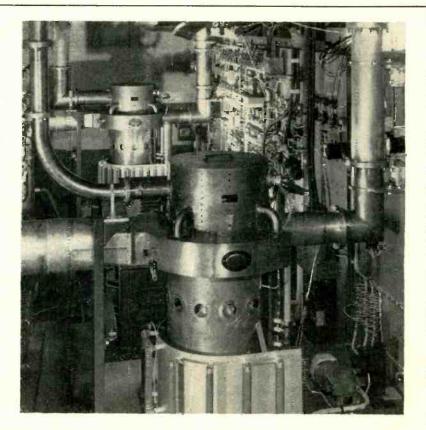
THE FRONT COVER

I N COMMON with other radar systems, the Diana radar comprises a transmitter (shown here) a receiver to detect echoes from the moon and an antenna (described in another article) with means of switching it between transmitter and receiver. The project was appropriately named for Diana, the Greek mythological huntress and moon goddess.

Transmitter and receiver were designed by Radio Engineering Laboratories, Inc. of Long Island City, N. Y. for the U. S. Army Signal Corps and are being installed at Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, N. J.

Power stages in the transmitter include a push-pull pair of 4-400's at 75 mc with 1-kw output, four type 4-1000A in push-pull parallel at 75 mc with 10-kw output, a type ML5681 single-ended doubler (foreground of photograph) capable of 25 kw output followed by another (background) working as power amplifier at 50 kw c-w.

Output frequency is 151.11 mc. The high-voltage plate supply can deliver 21 amperes at 9,000 volts. A single crystal holds transmitter and receiver stable to



better than one part in 10° . Modulation can be repetitive pulses or pulse groups. The transmitter is low-level grid-modulated by rectangular pulses at discrete repetition frequencies from 100 cps to $\frac{1}{3}$ cps. Pulse width is variable from 0.001 second to 50 percent of the pulse interval at the frequency transmitted from the equipment.

Receiver noise factor is better than 3 db and gain is 170 db. The receiver uses a multiple i-f with high-stability bfo to allow for Doppler shift of ± 500 cycles. Final i-f bandwidth is selectable at 50, 200 and 1.000 cycles.



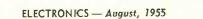
Diana Antenna Tracks Planets

ANTENNA SYSTEM used with the moon-tracking radar is made up of a 50-foot paraboloid reflector with azimuth-elevation mount on a 26-foot steel tower. Position of the antenna may be controlled manually or made to track the moon automatically by an electromechanical computer.

Designed for moving the antenna at the slow rate of speed required for tracking objects such as the moon, the mount weighs 24 tons. Reflector frame is steel with the surface covered by expanded mesh

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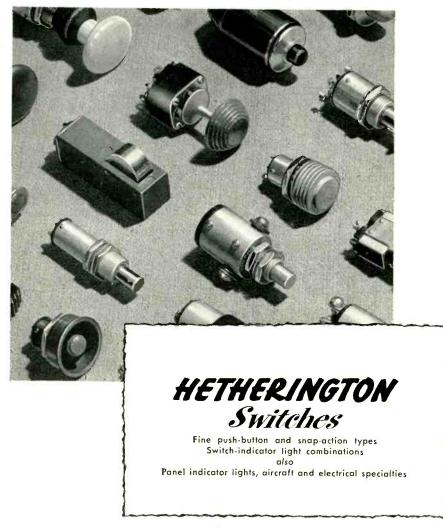
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ELECTRONS AT WORK

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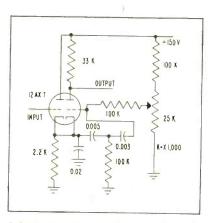
Since the dish can be used up to 1,500 mc, the antenna is provided with interchangeable feeds. At 151.11 mc the gain is 25 db and beamwidth is 8.5×9.5 degrees. Other primary feeds on hand cover 75.55 mc and 413.25 mc.

The antenna is designed for use with the transmitter shown on the front cover.

Infinite Impedance Detector-Amplifier

BY H. L. ARMSTRONG Clevite-Brush Development Co. Cleveland, Ohio

AN INFINITE IMPEDANCE, cathodefollower, type of detector is sometimes used where it is desired that preceding circuits be loaded negligibly. The circuit described here combines this type of detector with



Infinite impedance detector and amplifier with circuit values for 50-kc carrier

an audio-frequency amplifier in a convenient arrangement. Direct coupling extends the range down to d-c, and a 25,000-ohm potentiometer provides bias adjustment for optimum operation with a large carrier and small degree of modulation.

One side of the double triode acts as detector. The output is coupled to the cathode of the other section, which operates as an amplifier with cathode input. A resistor-capacitor network applies to the grid of the amplifier a carrier-frequency signal approximately equal to that applied to the cathode, but little low frequency signal. The output at the plate, since it depends upon the difference of the grid and cathode voltages, thus consists of the low-fre-





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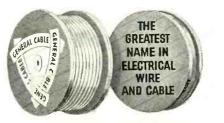
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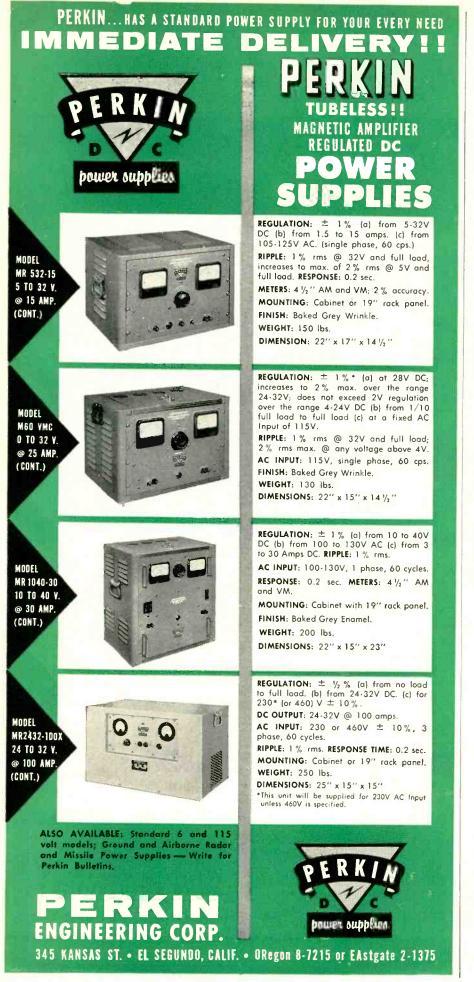




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ELECTRONS AT WORK

quency signals, but practically no carrier frequency.

The carrier frequency in this application is 50 kc. Other frequencies call for proportionally different sizes of capacitors. Tube 12AT7, which was also tried, gave no advantage over the 12AX7; and the 12AU7 was definitely poorer in operation. It is possible that the 12BZ7, with its combination of high amplification factor and relatively high transconductance, would be especially advantageous.

Reference

(1) F. E. Terman, "Radio Engineer's Handbook," p 563 McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, N. Y., 1943.

Regulator for Constant Current Power Supplies

By ROBERT W. DEICHERT Research Division A. B. DuMont Laboratories Passaic, N. J.

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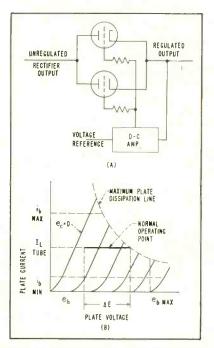


FIG. 1—Conventional series regulator (A) and operating characteristics (B)

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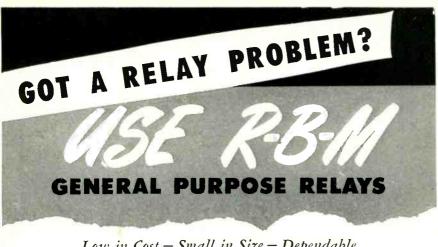
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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

tor element consisting of a vacuum tube driven by a d-c amplifier is placed in series with the rectifier output. If the current demand is substantially constant, the series regulator element may be modified with a resulting saving in the cost and size of the power supply.

The conventional series regulator element is generally of the type

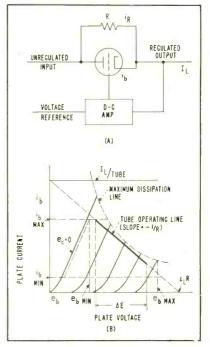


FIG. 2—Circuit (A) and operating curve (B) for regulator with shunt resistor added

shown in Fig. 1A and where the current demand is constant, operates in the manner shown in Fig. The operating line indicates 1B. the variation in the rectifier output ΔE (d-c variation with ripple superimposed) which must be absorbed by the regulator element if the output voltage is to remain The magnitude of the constant. current that can be carried by each regulator tube is determined by several factors.

It depends upon the variation in rectifier output voltage ΔE , how close it is desired to operate to the zero bias line and the maximum plate dissipation line on the tube plate characteristic. The number of regulator tubes necessary will, therefore, be equal to the quotient of the total load current and the current magnitude just determined.

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

designated as the normal operating point. The plate dissipation of the tube will for the major portion of the time be only 1/2 to 2/3 of the maximum allowable value, the maximum value occurring only at the upper end of rectifier output variation. The majority of tube

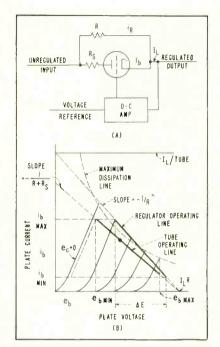


FIG. 3—Circuit of Fig. 2 is modified with series resistor (A) to give operating characteristic shown in (B)

types used as regulator elements have filament dissipations in the neighborhood of half their maximum plate dissipation and require a large filament current.

Maximum utilization of the power-handling capacity of the regulator tube and its filament supply would result if the regulator tube were operated at all times at its maximum plate dissipation. Such operation is closely approached by shunting the tube with a resistor R as in Fig. 2A. A single tube is shown to present the sim-Where several tubes plest case. must be used in parallel, standard parallel circuit technique is applied to the single tube result.

An analysis of the circuit of Fig. 2A results in the following equations

$I_L = i_b - i_R$	(1)
$i_R = e_b/R$	(2)
$i_b = [I_L - (1/R)e_b]$	(3)

Equation 3 represents the mode of operation shown on the regula-



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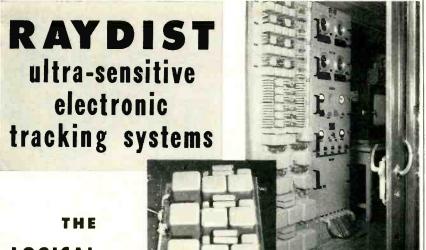
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tor tube characteristic in Fig. 2B. The tube operating line can be seen to have a slope equal to -1/R and the intersection of the line with the ordinate (i_b axis) represents the total amount of load current carried by a tube and its shunt resistor. The regulator tube and resistor combination thus carries an amount of current in excess of the tube rating and the tube is operating more efficiently since the ratio of plate dissipation to filament power is more nearly constant and approaches its theoretical limit.

A slight modification of the circuit of Fig. 2 yields a much more useful circuit, which can be classifield as the general case and for which a design procedure will be given. Figure 3A shows that the addition of a series resistor in the plate circuit of the regulator tube causes the modified regulator element to operate according to the following equations in a mode shown in Fig. 3B.

$$i_R = \frac{e_b + R_s i_b}{R} \tag{4}$$

Adding Eq. 1 and Eq. 4

$$i_b = -\frac{R}{R + R_s} I_L - \frac{1}{R + R_s} e_b$$
 (5)

While the regulator and its series resistor operate with a dissipation exceeding the tube rating, the plate dissipation of the tube is never in excess of its rated value.

Before presenting the mathematical relationships between the quantities ΔE , R, R_s and I_L, it should be noted by referring to Fig. 2A and 3A that regulator tube operation must lie within a certain region of its plate characteristic as shown in Fig. 4. The *i*_{b MAX}, e_{b MAX} and plate dissipation boundaries are determined from the handbook ratings of the tube type selected. The $i_{b \text{ MIN}}$ boundary is chosen from inspection of the tube characteristics. The closer cutoff is approached (region of curved grid lines), the poorer will be the regulation for a given amplification of the d-c driving amplifier because of the rapid fall of the regulator tube g_m . The $e_{b \text{ MIN}}$ boundary is a line parallel to and displaced to the right of the zero-bias grid line, the amount of displacement depending

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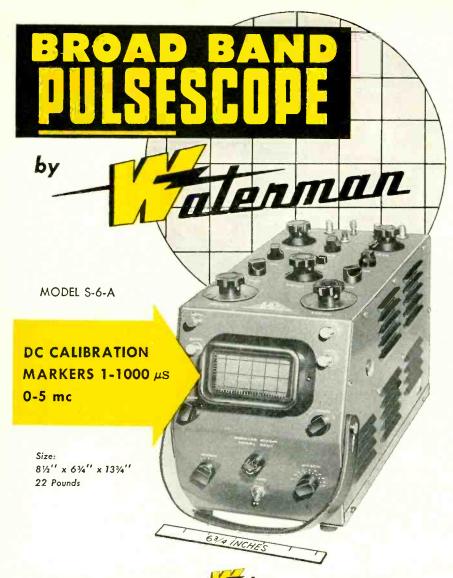
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on how much reserve regulating range is desired at the lower end of the rectifier output excursion.

(continued)

The reduction of the theoretical analysis to a practical design procedure results in a graphical method as the best approach and a mathematical equation to determine the limit of the design for a given tube type. The design procedure may be listed as a series of steps as follows:

(1) Select tube type (2A3, 6AS7, 6B4, 6Y6, 807 or 6336) to be used as regulator element. This is generally done on the basis of maxi-

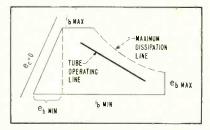


FIG. 4—Operating line of tube must be located within boundaries indicated

mum current handling capacity of tube and the actual d-c plate resistance of the tube at the zero bias line; that is, a low d-c resistance is desirable.

(2) Determine from handbook ratings and tube plate characteristic curves, $i_{b \text{ MAX}}$, $i_{b \text{ MIK}}$, $e_{b \text{ MAX}}$, and $e_{b \text{ MIN}}$ (the limiting point on the $i_{b \text{ MAX}}$ line in the region of the zerobias line).

(3) In the design of a regulated power supply, ΔE depends on the d-c output of the rectifier, which in turn equals the sum of the regulated output voltage and the operating point of the regulator element. A first approximation of the regulator operating point can be said to equal $e_{b \text{ MIN}} + \frac{1}{2}$ ($e_{b \text{ MAX}} - e_{b \text{ MIN}}$) and is used in the normal manner to determine the required rectifier output and hence the ΔE for a trial design.

(4) Lay out on a set of plate characteristics, $i_{\rm b MIN}$, $i_{\rm b MAX}$, ΔE , the maximum plate dissipation line for the tube and the arbitrarily selected line parallel to the zero bias line as in Fig. 4).

(5) Determine how much of the load current each regulator tube section will have to carry, which generally should not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ times $i_{b MAX}$. Locate this value on

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

the i_b axis of the tube plate characteristic used in step 4 and pass a line through it such that the line also passes through the area enclosed by the boundaries previously located and intersects the vertical boundary lines of ΔE (see Fig. 2). In the event that such a condition cannot be met, an auxiliary line must be drawn from the intersection point of the scale on the e_b axis as in Fig. 3. This auxiliary line should intersect the vertical lines formed by ΔE . This juggling operation should be done with the thought in mind that the operating line have as much slope as possible, consistent with proper operation, since the d-c operating point of the regulator will therefore be economically low.

(6) The normal operating point of the regulator can now be determined from the trial constructions. If it is different from the value estimated in step 3, steps 3, 4 and 5 should be repeated until a satisfactory design results.

(7) Measure the slope of the operating line or lines drawn and calculate the value of shunt and series resistors needed per section. For a multisection regulator, the total shunt resistor will be equal to the value per section divided by the number of sections, while the series resistors will equal the value computed.

(8) The wattage ratings of resistors R and R_* may be calculated from the maximum voltage that will appear across them during regulator operation; this can be determined from the constructions made in step 5.

Ripple reduction factor of a modified series regulator element is less than for the standard regulator element if both elements are driven by identical d-c amplifiers. This is the result of the ripple current that passes through the shunt resistor. For equivalent ripple reduction, it can be shown that the equivalent loop gain of the modified regulator circuit is related to the gain of the conventional element by the following equation

$$K - K^{1} \left[\frac{r_{p}}{R} + 1 \right]$$

(Continued on page 182)

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where $K \equiv \log n$

ELECTRONS AT WORK

- K = loop gain of modified regulator $K^1 = \text{loop gain of conventional regulator}$
- $\Lambda^{*} = 100p$ gain of conventional regulator $\tau_{p} = total plate resistance of paralleled$ regulator tube sections at operating point

(continued)

R =value of shunt resistor

Thus, a conventional regulator element when modified, must have the loop gain of its regulator circuit increased to maintain its ripple reduction factor.

Since the regulator tube operates over a range where the tube μ changes, it can be expected that the degree of regulation and ripple reduction for an upward excursion of the rectifier output will be somewhat less than for the downwa d excursion. This might be compared with the conventional regulator where a similar condition exists but to a lesser degree since the operating line on the tube characteristic is horizontal.

Regulated power supplies utilizing the modified regulator element described above, designed and built in these laboratories, have performed satisfactorily.

BIBLIOGRAPHY R. D. Trigg, Voltage Stabilized with Series Valve Control, *Blectronic Eng*, June 1953.

Chassis Design for I-F Amplifiers

By DONALD L. LINDEN Research Department Philco Corporation Philadelphia, Pa.

L-PLANE chassis construction is an attempt to achieve a high degree of amplifier stability inexpensively using miniature tubes and standard components. It is suited to inductively tuned single-tuned interstages but may readily be adapted to other coupling networks.

A schematic of a typical stage with agc is shown in Fig. 1. The photographs show two representative stages and details of chassis construction are shown in Fig. 2.

The vertical separating wall shields the B+ and agc chains from the signal-carrying components and is constructed as shown in Fig. 2A. Plate and screen bypass capacitors were located on the d-c side of the wall. They could have been kept on the signal side by using feedthrough standoffs, at the expense

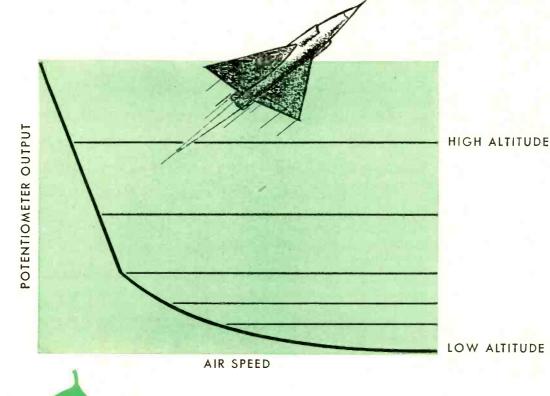


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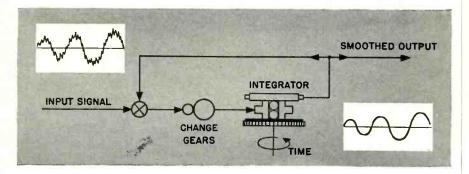
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As shown in the drawing, the incoming signal (with noise superimposed) is the input to the differential. As long as the integrator output (the roller) rotates at the *same rate* as the incoming signal, the differential output (error signal) is stationary and the integrator carriage remains stationary. But any change in the incoming signal produces changes in the *error signal* which tends to displace the integrator carriage and thus restore the system to equilibrium.

This reaction, however, is not instantaneous. It occurs after a certain time-lag which may be adjusted by the gear ratio. If the signal is of brief, random nature, the time-lag of the integrator will prevent its acting on the system. On the other hand, a permanent change in the signal will displace the carriage and change the output of the system.

This use of the Ford disk integrator as a noise smoother exemplifies the flexibility and adaptability of Ford components and ideas.

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(continued)

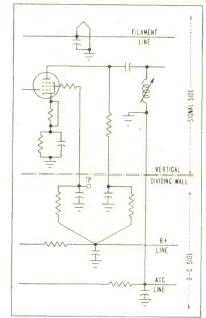


FIG. 1—Intermediate-frequency amplifier using vertical dividing wall to separate signal and d-c circuits

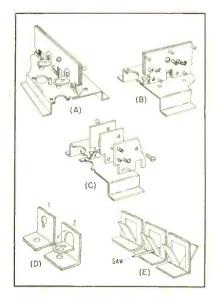


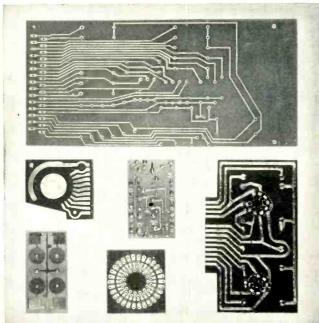
FIG. 2—Signal side (A) and d-c side (B) of amplifier chassis. Detailed views show construction of vertical wall (C) coil shields (D) and ground lugs (E)

of a more complicated lay-out.

Split ground lugs provide one grounding point per stage, thereby keeping chassis currents to a minimum. Each ground lug consists of two adjacent lances punched out of the center wall and bent to provide accessibility from opposite sides of the center plane as shown in Fig. 2E.

Coil shielding, a major factor in avoiding regeneration, is provided by bending semi-circular cut-outs from the center wall as illustrated

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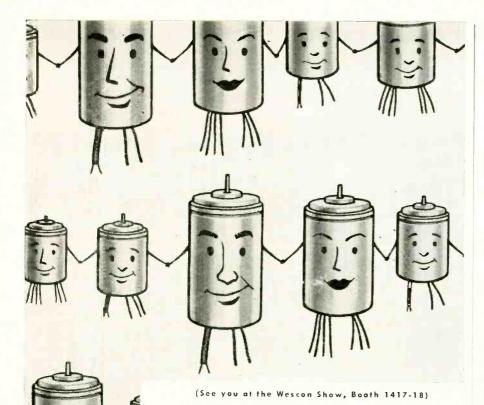
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BOND STRENGTH-0.0014" foil (Lbs. reqd. to separate 1" width of foil from laminate)	5 to 8	5 to 8	8 to 12	8 to 12	5 to 8
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS OPERATING TEMP. (Deg. C.)	120	120	150	150	200
DIELECTRIC STRENGTH (Maximum voltage per mil.)	800	800	700	650	700
INSULATION RESISTANCE (Megohms) 96 hrs. at 35°C. & 90¾ RH	50,000	50,000	30,000	20,000	Over 10 ⁶ megohms
DIELECTRIC CONSTANT 10 ⁶ Cycles	4.20	4.20	4.90	4.95	2.85
DISSIPATION FACTOR 10 ⁶ Cycles	0.026	0.026	0.019	0.018	0.0006
ARC-RESISTANCE (Seconds)	10	10	60	80	180
TENSILE STRENGTH (psi.)	16,000 x 13,000	14,000 x 11,000	46,000 x 42,000	48,000 x 44,000	23,000 x 21,000
FLEXURAL STRENGTH (psi.)	21,000 x 18,000	19,000 x 16,000	60,000 x 55,000	75,000 x 65,000	13,000 x 11,000
ZOD IMPACT STRENGTH edgewise (ft. lbs. per inch of notch)	0.40 x 0.35	0.40 x 0.35	6.5 x 6.0	13.5 x 11.5	6.0 x 5.0
COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH flatwise (psi.)	28,000	27,000	60,000	62,000	20,000
BASE MATERIAL OF LAMINATE	Cotton rag paper	Cotton rag paper	Fine-weave, medium-weight glass cloth	Medium-weave, medium-weight glass cloth	Fine-weave, medium-weight glass cloth
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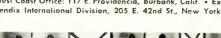
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ELECTRONS AT WORK

in Fig. 2D.

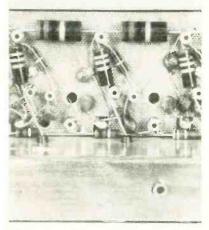
Tube sockets with short bodies and pins allow components to be mounted close to the chassis and thus help decrease stray capacitive coupling. By riveting the sockets to a double thickness part of the chassis (Fig. 2B), the tops of the lugs are brought within 32 in. of the ground plane.

(continued)

In the amplifier of Fig. 1 and



Signal side of i-f amplifier showing coil shields bent from vertical plate



Resistors and capacitors are mounted on terminal board on d-c side of vertical wall

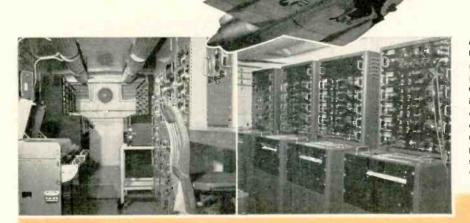
the photographs, a 10-ohm screen resistor is used as a parasitic suppressor and a large screen dropping resistor serves to stabilize the tube transconductance. A voltage rise at the externally accessible testpoint indicates tube aging. A Melamine terminal board is used to mount components against the vertical wall. This arrangement was found to be more convenient than the use of standoffs mounted directly on the separating wall. It

At the Mass, Institute of Tëchnology Machine Tool Laboratory the effect of variables such as cutting fluid, tool geometry, speed and feeds, and tool material are measured and recorded, using a dynamometer and Sanborn twa-channel System. Such records for various lathe operations, as well as many other cutting operations, provide valuable insight into the whole metal cutting process.



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hese typical two- to 32-channel applications of Sanborn oscillographic recording systems give an indication of the tremendous scope of this versatile equipment. Elsewhere, Sanborn 1-, 2-, 4-, 6- and 8-channel systems and components are used in meteorological research ... quality control programs . instrument and machinery field testing.

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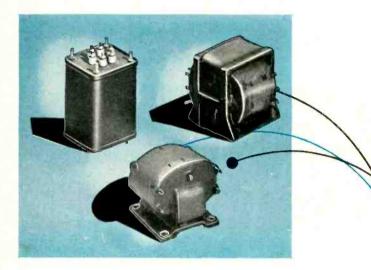


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was not found necessary to use filament chokes.

(continued)

This construction was used successfully at frequencies up to 90 mc and gains of the order of 100 db. The writer achnowledges his indebtedness to A. C. Munster, D. E. Sunstein, C. T. McCoy and W. H. Forster of the Philco Research Division for their interest and suggestions.

Broadband Horn Antennas

HORN REFLECTORS replacing delay lens type antennas are being installed on a new television program

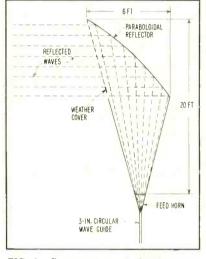


FIG. 1—Cross-section of the horn reflector antenna

route between Dallas, Texas and Jackson, Miss. A single antenna of this type can handle simultaneous transmission in the common carrier band of 3,700-4,000 mc and also in bands in the regions of 6,000 and 11,000 mc.

Capable of transmitting simultaneously both horizontally and vertically polarized waves, the horn will help reduce crosstalk coupling on adjacent channels.

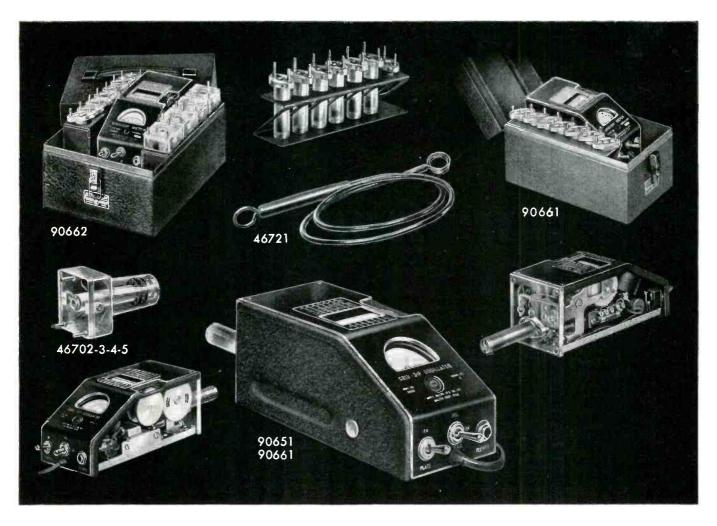
The new antenna shown in Fig. 1 comprises a feed horn, an expanding hornshaped casing and a section of parabolic reflector facing the mouth of the horn. Its aperture has a cross-section of 65 square feet. Energy is transmitted into the feed horn through a circular waveguide that has a smooth transition from the 2.8-in. diameter of the guide to the 11.6-in. square aperture of the feed horn.

Approximate gain of the antenna

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The 90661 Industrial Grid Dip Meter is similar to the 90662 except for a reduced range o -1.7 to 300 mc. It likewise incorporates the three wire grounding type cord and metal carrying case.

The 90651 Standard Grid Dip Meter is a somewhat less expensive version of the grid dip meter. The calibration while adequate for general usage is not as complete as in the case of the industrial model. It is supplied without grounding lead and without carrying case. The range is 1.7 to 300 me. Extra inductors available extends range to 220 kc.

The Millen Grid Dip Meter is a calibrated stable RF oscillator unit with a meter to read grid current. The frequency determining coil is plugged into the unit so that it may be used as a probe.

These instruments are complete with a built-in transformer type A.C. power supply and internal terminal board to provide connections for battery operation where it is desirable to use the unit on antenna measurements and other usages where A.C. power is not available. Compactness has been achieved without loss of performance or convenience of usage. The incorporation of the power supply, oscillator and probe into a single unit provides a convenient device for checking all types of circuits. The indicating instrument is a standard 2 inch General Electric instrument with an easy to read scale. The calibrated dial is a large 205° drum dial which provides seven direct reading scales, plus an additional universal scale, all with the same length and readability. Each range has its individual plug-in probe completely enclosed in a contour fitting polystyrene case for assurance of permanence of calibration as well as to prevent any possibility of mechanical damage or of unintentional contact with the components of the circuit being tested.

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)



FIG. 2-New type of microwave antennas installed on tower near Terrell, Single antenna can handle Texas. 15,000 telephone conversations and 10 ty programs simultaneously

ator varies from 39 db at 4 kmc to 48 db at 11 kmc. Front-to-back ratio ranges from 71 to 78 db depending on frequency band and polarization. Gain in the 4 kmc range is about the same as for the delay lens antenna.

Improving Cathode-Follower Frequency Response

By ROBERT W. WOODS

The conventional follower is illustrated in Fig. 1. The cathode load in this circuit may be considered to be an RC parallel combination. As such it has a time constant RCand when a signal is fed in whose period is shorter than RC, negative clipping results as shown by the

The signal voltage at the cathode with respect to cathode return in an ideal case is $E_1 = A - a \sin \omega t$ where A is the quiescent voltage between cathode and its return, a is the amplitude of signal and the minus sign is used to start the signal (at t = 0) with the maximum negative slope.

We may also represent the volt-

as compared with an isotropic radi-

School of Medicine College of Medical Evangelists Loma Linda, Calif.

ATTENTION HAS BEEN called to the possibility of distortion in the operation of cathode-follower circuits.1

waveform.

atmosphere of new horizons being sighted, new frontiers being pushed back, and everyone out-pioneering his neighbor, it is pleasant to find that one of our own products has stumbled over the threshold of opportunity, firmly wedging its foot against the door to a whole new world of applications. What especially interests us is that the "product", the AC version of our Series 41 relay, had, until now, lead a notoriously humdrum sales life. (Oh, it has had some perfectly good uses: e.g., it performed admirably in electric blanket controls. It's just that AC applications never seemed to fire anyone's imagination very much.)

In today's

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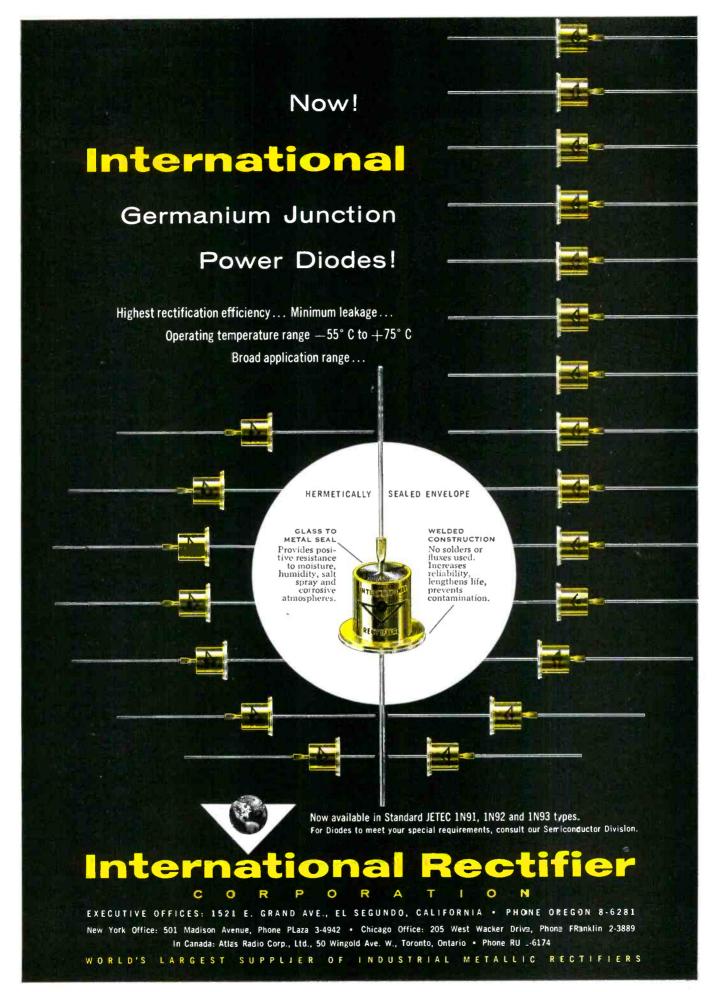
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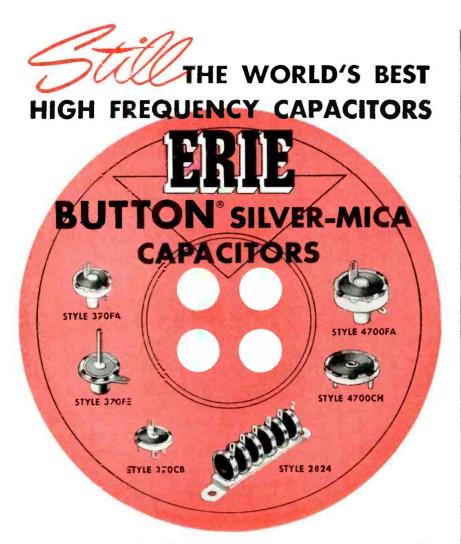
But returning to the 41's NEW WORLD-and what it means to YOU ... (1) commercial development of broad area cadmium sulfide photocells* of hithertofore unheard of (output 2.5 ma. rms at 50 volts, 2 foot-candles) sensitivity, now makes possible the construction of greatly simplified, "amplifier-less" AC photoelectric devices, and (2) the Series 41 is probably the best low cost AC relay available with sufficient sensitivity (0.10-0.15 VA) for such use. Conceivably, such a photoelectric control might consist of simply an AC line cord, broad area CdS cell and a 41. (Of course, if you want to fuss around with rectifiers, we have some capable DC relays for power switching, - but who hasn't?)

At this stage, we know of at least one manufacturer of photoelectric controls already re-designing his devices along the lines indicated, and we suspect this signals some sort of beginning. In case you have some ideas, you can get basic data sheets describing the 41 just by asking. We'll also give you the benefit of what application experience we've had to date, bearing in mind this is a new world.

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many mounting arrangements. Standard ERIE BUTTON-MICAS exceed the requirements of characteristics W and X Mil C-10950-A.

*ERIE BUTTON Capacitors are made under U.S. Patent 2,348,693



Also available at ERIE are the BUTTON CERAM-ICONS which have the same mounting and terminal arrangements as the Silver-Mica capacitor. These units have a ceramic dielectric rather than the stacked sheets of silvered mica and may be used in applications where extreme temperature stability is not essential.

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

age between cathode and its return due to an initial charge across the RC cathode load as

 $E_2 = A e^{-t/RC}$

The limiting condition of the threshold of clipping is that the slopes of these two curves close to the point 0, A shall be equal. Application of this condition gives a relationship between the three quantities: frequency f (or ω) of

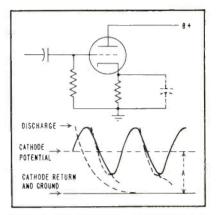


FIG. 1—Conventional cathode-follower with waveforms present in circuit

the signal, time constant RC of the cathode circuit and the ratio a/A. Differentiating

 $E'_1 = -\omega a \cos \omega t$

$$E'_2 = \frac{-A}{RC} e^{-t/RC}$$

and at t = 0

$$E'_1 = -\omega a$$
$$E'_2 = -\frac{A}{RC}$$

Equating

$$\omega a = A/RC$$

whence

$$\omega = \frac{1}{RC} \cdot \frac{A}{a}$$
 or $f = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} \cdot \frac{A}{a}$

or

$$RC = \frac{1}{\omega} \cdot \frac{A}{a} = \frac{1}{2\pi f} \cdot \frac{A}{a}$$

or

$$\frac{a}{A} = \frac{1}{\omega RC} = \frac{1}{2\pi f RC} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{T}{RC}$$

Reducing the time constant of the cathode circuit is the most obvious method of increasing either the frequency response or the signal-handling ability of the cathode follower. However, this procedure encounters limitations.

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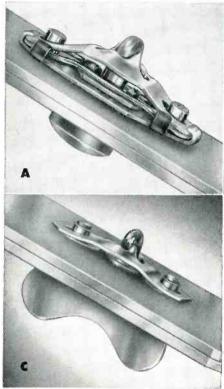
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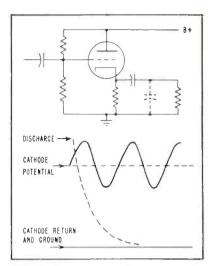


FIG. 2—Amplitude of discharge curve is raised by raising grid voltage with respect to ground

ducing the resistance beyond a certain minimum adversely affects the gain of the cathode follower and will also adversely affect the maximum signal without distortion.

The other method is to raise the value of A thus increasing A/a for better frequency response at the same signal amplitude, or alternatively making it possible to handle signals of larger amplitude a at the same frequency.

Increasing the amplitude A of the discharge curve relative to the signal amplitude a may be accomplished either by raising the grid voltage with respect to ground as in Fig. 2 or by lowering the voltage of the cathode return point as in Fig. 3 or both as in Fig. 4.

Since the cathode voltage follows the grid voltage quite closely, either

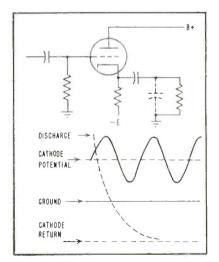
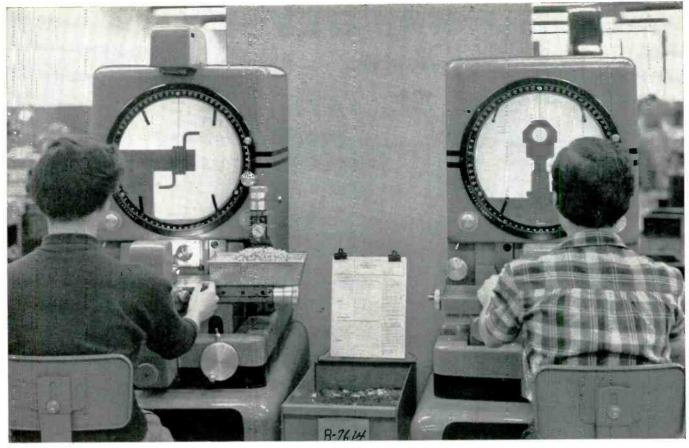


FIG. 3—Discharge curve amplitude can also be raised by lowering voltage of cathode return point



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(continued)

device increases the voltage across the cathode resistor as in the waveform of Fig. 2 and in the presence of a signal of the same amplitude, even though the time constant is unchanged or even longer, the discharge may be made steep enough so that no clipping results until the frequency of the signal rises somewhat higher than the previous

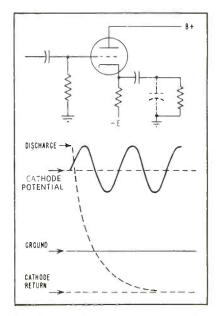


Fig. 4—Combination of raised grid voltage and lowered cathode return voltage produces a high-amplitude discharge curve

threshold of clipping.

Returning the cathode to a negative voltage point usually requires an increase in the cathode resistor thus lengthening the time constant of the cathode circuit and partially canceling the desired effect. However, owing to the increased steepness of the initial portion of the discharge curve the high-frequency threshold of undistorted output is increased.

Since the cathode closely follows the grid but cannot exceed the plate voltage and cannot fall below the voltage of the cathode return point, the quiescent value of grid voltage for maximum signal handling should be approximately at or somewhat above the half-way point between these two limiting values.

To accomplish this the cathode resistor must have a high enough value so the tube current through it produces a drop sufficient to prevent the cathode potential going

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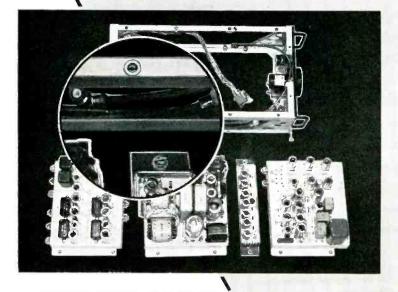
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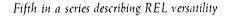
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FLECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

negative with respect to grid even at the positive peak of grid signal. The exact point will be determined by adjusting the grid voltage until distortion begins to occur on the positive and negative peaks at the same amplitude of signal. The maximum frequency response is attained at somewhat higher value of grid voltage but at the expense of signal-handling ability.

A word of appreciation is due to Gordon Simkin, technical assistant, for his help on this problem.

REFERENCE

(1) N. H. Crowhurst, Getting the Cath-ode Follower Straight, Radio Electronics, p 50, Dec. 1954.

Plug-In Rectifier Replaces Tube

SILICON power rectifiers capable of operating at ambient temperatures of 150 C are being packaged for replacement purposes in existing electronic equipment. Bogue Electric Manufacturing Co. of Paterson, N. J. furnishes plug-in units to take the place of types 5R4W and 6X4W vacuum tubes.

Since they are designed for exact replacement, series resistance has been introduced in the common cathode lead. Forward drop of the silicon elements is considerably lower and the output voltage would consequently be more than 10 volts higher than that from the comparable vacuum tube.

Criss-Cross D-C Amplifier

By HAROLD MORRISON* Martinsville, Va.

NEED AROSE for a d-c amplifier that would develop sufficient gain to permit a small d-c input signal to be used as a power control source. One circuit developed to serve this purpose was the criss-cross amplifier, shown in the illustration, the name being derived from the crisscross pattern of the amplification path between the sides of the a-c line.

This amplifier was designed entirely on the underlying assumption

August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

^{*} The work described was done while the author was employed by Textile Fibers Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.

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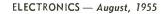
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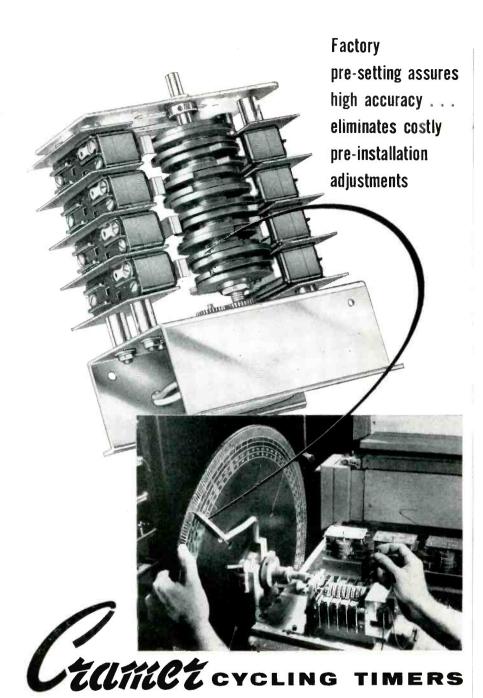
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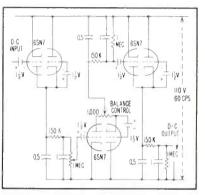
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(continued)

that if an a-c signal can be amplified by superimposing it on a d-c voltage, amplifying the sum and then discarding the d-c component, it should be possible to amplify a d-c signal by superimposing it on an a-c voltage, amplifying the sum and then discarding the a-c component. Although this is not precisely what the criss-cross amplifier accomplishes, the basis for the design is roughly covered.

Operation of the amplifier is



Direct-current input to amplifier changes charging rate of capacitor in plate circuit of each stage. Output after filtering is a d-c signal

based on the balanced charging and discharging of a $0.5-\mu f$ capacitor on alternate cycles of an a-c wave. Twin triodes are placed in the charging circuit of this capacitor. With no input signal the tubes are biased equally and will charge and discharge the capacitor an equal amount leaving a residual charge of zero. However, if the circuit is unbalanced by the presence of a d-c input signal on the grid of one triode, the capacitor will not be charged and discharged equally and a residual charge will remain. This charge is directly proportional to the input signal and after suitable filtering may be used as the input signal to the next stage. The gain of each stage is a function of the tube characteristics, circuit components and supply voltage.

The amplifier possesses two obvious disadvantages. Frequency response is quite low. For certain process control applications, however, this is not a serious drawback; the top limit may be extended through the use of a high frequency power supply. Drift with power line voltage fluctuations is considerable. A possible remedy

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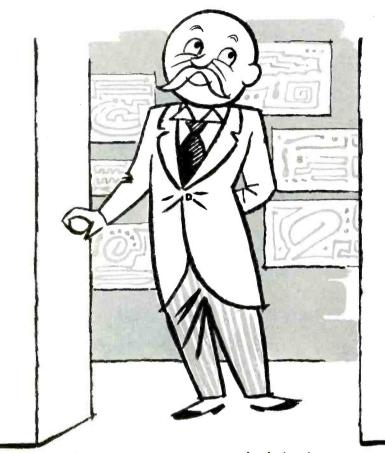
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is the use of two voltage-regulator tubes across the input power line. For particular applications, these disadvantages may be evaded to realize the benefits of high gain and infinite input impedance at a reasonable cost.

Two-Terminal Push-Pull Oscillator

By E. J. CUDDY Romag Associates Yonkers, N. Y.

OF THE MANY TYPES of two-terminal oscillators in use at the present time, the Kallitron¹ has the advantage of push-pull action. This circuit has one drawback, however; the fact that the tank is at d-c plate potential and not easily adapted to use with the usual tuning capacitor.

One possibility is an arrangement such as shown in Fig. 1A. When the circuit is redrawn as in Fig. 1B, it is seen to be a bridgetype circuit balanced with respect to the tank until oscillation starts.

This conformation has another advantage over the usual push-pull circuit in that the tube grid-to-plate capacitances are in parallel across the tank as shown in the equivalent

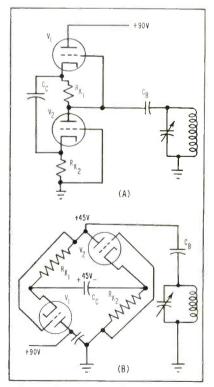
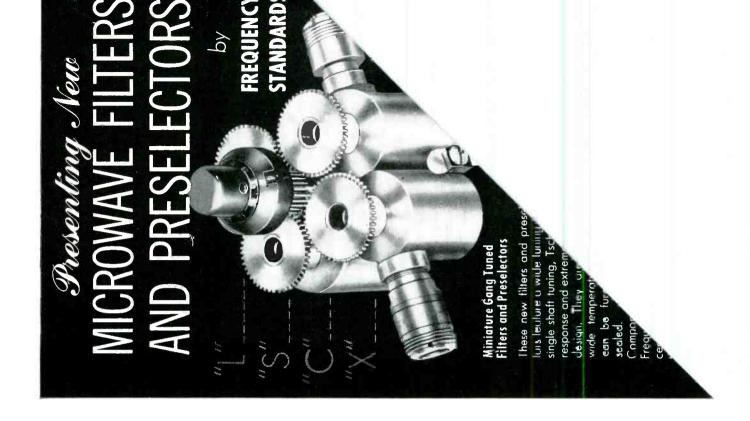


FIG. 1—Push-pull oscillator design (A) can be redrawn to show bridge configuration (B)



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voltages.

Capacitor C_u is used to block d-c and is not critical although it should have a small impedance at the lowest frequency used.

Coupling capacitor C_{σ} should also offer a low impedance at the frequency of oscillation. However, it may be replaced by a series-resonant circuit for fixed frequency operation may be a crystal used at its series-resonant frequency.

The cathode bias resistors, Rk_1 and Rk_2 should be approximately the recommended value for class A operation. Varying Rk_1 and Rk_2 simultaneously tends to affect the frequency stability, possibly owing to a balancing of the Miller effect by the negative feedback inherent in grounded-grid tubes.

The most important factor contributing to good frequency stability and low harmonic content seems to be the class A mode of operation. The simplest method found for adjusting the circuit to these conditions was variation of the plate voltage. This makes it simple to adjust for each range when switching bands, by means of a series resistor simultaneously cut into the plate circuit.

As in other types of oscillators, a high tank Q seems to increase frequency stability but some low-Q tank circuits were made to operate in a satisfactory manner by adjustment of the plate voltage. It should be noted that loading of the tuned circuit can be prevented by taking the output from the cathode of V_a when amplitude is not important.

When tried in a superhetrodyne receiver this oscillator worked well from 500 kc to 15 mc and over the

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SPECIFICATIONS

- to +42 dbm, referred to 600 ohms. (77.5 μ v to 97.5 v)
- Selectivity: 3 db down at 3 kc off; 30 db down at 12 kc off.
- Signal Measurement Accuracy: ±2 db above —70 dbm.

Spurious Responses: At least 50 db down. Input Impedance: Greater than 1 megohm shunted by approximately 8 μμf.



- Frequency Calibration Accuracy: Depends on stability and calibration accuracy of the 22.5 \cdot 32 mc variable oscillator, which is maintained within 0.25%. This results in dial accuracy ranging from \pm .056 mc to \pm .080 mc.
- Operating Power Requirements: 105 to 125 volts, 50/60 cps, 95 watts drain.

Cabinet Dimensions: 17 inches wide, 9¹/₆ inches high, 13¹/₂ inches deep.

Weight: Approximately 40 pounds.

Data Subject to Change Without Notice

Sierra Electronic Corporation San Carlos 2, California, U.S.A.

Sales representatives in major cities Manufacturers of Carrier Frequency Voltmeters, Wave Analyzers, Line Fault Analyzers, Directional Couplers, Wideband RF Transformers, Custom Radio Transmitters, VHF-UHF Detectors, Variable Impedance Waitmeters, Reflection Coefficient Meters.

ELECTRONS AT WORK

f-m band using a 7F8 duotriode.

It was also possible to use it as a locked oscillator by feeding a signal between the cathode of V_{z} and ground, as long as the method of coupling did not interfere with normal circuit action.

With an antenna attached at the cathode of V_2 and a load in the plate circuit between plate of V_1 and B_+ a stable regenerative receiver was formed. By inserting the proper R-C combination between the grid of V_2 and ground it is possible to obtain superregenerative action with this same arrangement.

In the audio range, with a low-Q tank consisting of an output transformer feeding a speaker, a variable tone over a rather wide frequency range could be obtained by changing the value of the capacitor C_{c} .

Other uses can probably be devised for this oscillator, such as in a frequency divider circuit. Its main application may be found where a two-terminal oscillator is an advantage, especially when one of these terminals can be at ground potential.

Reference

(1) H. J. Reich, Proc IRE, 25. p 1,387, Nov. 1937.

House Analog



Any kind of dwelling or structure can be simulated for the purpose of testing insulating material, heating equipment and accessories such as storm windows with the computer equipment shown. Engineers of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. plan to use the device primarily to measure heat losses and gains as they vary with time. A second of the brain's time is equivalent to 60 days of actual time, giving a time factor of 5 million to 1 in speeding up tests of insulation or build material



Mr. Vincent Sillitta, Traffic Manager of Clarostat Mfg. Co., Inc., discloses

"How this guided missile gets there on time!"

"... 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, *fire* ... and a Clarostat product helps head the missile for an 'enemy' bomber!

"But before its deadly rendezvous, that tiny part of the missile's 'brain,' a Clarostat resistor, had to keep another vital appointment – with the Guided Missile production schedule. "That date was kept by Air Express!

"We ship up to 15,000 pounds of Clarostat Resistors per month by Air Express. Their sizes range from the one mentioned above-finer than a human hair-to shipments weighing one hundred pounds and more.

"With Air Express help, we can meet extremely exacting delivery specifications. Yet most shipments cost *less* than by any other air service. A 25 lb. shipment from Boston to Toledo, for instance, costs \$6.45. That's 5¢ *less* than the next lowest air carrier—and the service can't be compared!" It pays to express yourself clearly. Say Air Express!



CALL AIR EXPRESS ... division of RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY

Production Techniques

Edited by JOHN MARKUS

Quality Control Panel Shows Variations in Tested Parts

AN INSTANTANEOUS method of determining quality of output in the Chicago plant of Shure Brothers, Inc., uses the actual product to depict frequency distribution curves. At each test position for magnetic recording heads is a rack having vertical channels in which tested heads can be placed. Removable marker strips across the top and bottom of this quality control panel are labeled to cover the range of test readings. A white-tape pointer at the top identifies the channel for the standard reading.

After a head is tested, it is placed in the channel corresponding to its reading. This automatically gives a histogram showing the range of distribution and showing whether it is centered on the standard value. When one channel is filled or at the end of a production run, a quality control engineer transfers the data to the permanent record control chart and then unloads the panel.

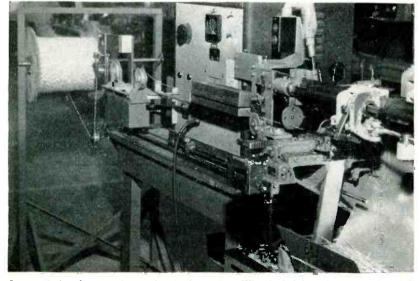
The actual-part histogram furnishes quantitative data and qualita-



Quality control panel at left, with magnetic recording heads in channels corresponding to test readings, gives data in convenient form for quick transfer to permanent quality control chart on wall

tive characteristics of distribution for rapid calculations of the average spread and percentage of acceptance. At the same time, the panel provides convenient separation of unacceptable units for further processing and eliminates the need for the operator to keep elaborate, timeconsuming records such as would otherwise be required.

Induction Generator Bonds Hookup Wire Strands Before Stripping



Automatic bonding, cutting and stripping setup. Wire is fed from large spool at left through tension device, water bath (box at right of wire spool), wire guide, induction work coil, cooling fixture and then into Artos machine

AN INDUCTION heating unit combined with an automatic Artos wire cutter and stripper in the Santa Monica, California plant of Lear, Inc., bonds bared wires together automatically at the same instant that cutting and stripping is done. Costly hand operations have thus been eliminated, with an attendant increase in quality and uniformity. This, plus the noticeable reduction in waste, is saving approximately \$40,000 annually in this one operation alone in connection with airborne electronic equipment,

The induction heating generator is set on sliding ways next to the wire cutter, so that the work coil can be set at the correct position for any desired length of wire;













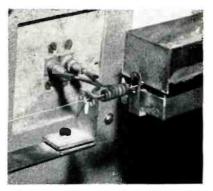
KESTER "44" RESIN, PLASTIC ROSIN AND "RESIN-FIVE" FLUX-CORE SOLDERS owe their production line popularity to the simple fact that they provide the exactly right solder for every soldering application. It's not difficult to realize why Kester is consumed so rapidly ... because of its great adaptability to so many different soldering operations.

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COMPANY 4204 Wrightwood Avenue, Chicago 39, Illinois; Newark 5, N. J.; Brantford, Canada

ELECTRONICS - August, 1955



Work coil, with wire guide at left and cooling fixture at right through which wire moves after bonding of strands

this is necessary so fusion of the tinned strands occurs only where the wire is to be cut and stripped. To determine the proper setting, the distance in inches between the two units should be divisible by the length of wire to be cut. For example, a 30-inch distance would be correct for a 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 or 15inch wire. For a 4 or 8-inch wire, the distance would be increased to 32 inches, a 7-inch wire would require 35 inches and a 9-inch wire would have a distance of 36 inches. A scale in front of the generator aids adjusting to a new wire length.

A solenoid attached to the Artos is wired to a Micro-Switch, which in turn pulses the induction heating generator for a predetermined length of time. As the cutting blades meet, the solenoid is actuated and the generator is turned on, thus bonding the wire which at the time is passing through the work coil some 30 inches ahead.

The insulated wire is fed from its original spool through a water bath which contains a wetting agent. This tends to keep the insulation cool and prevents it from becoming gummy when the wire is bonded. The wire then enters the induction coil where the strands are bonded together. Immediately after leaving the induction coil, the wire passes between four damp sponges, which have an additional cooling effect on the insulation. It proceeds on to the Artos where it is cut in the center of the bond and stripped. It is of prime importance to keep the insulation as cool as possible during the bonding operation so that most of the heat is retained by the wire strands. This results in a better fusion of the tin.

Air-Actuated Machine Makes Catwhiskers for Germanium Wafers



Over 10,000 catwhiskers a day slide down the output chute of the automatic catwhisker machine. Syntron vibrator at left rear feeds in pins. Whiskers come from wire on reel at right

AN AUTOMATIC special-purpose machine built around two Bellows air motors and five Bellows Han-D-Air cylinders produces catwhisker contacts for germanium wafers at Radio Receptor Co. in Brooklyn. A tungsten wire whisker is inserted, staked into a nickel-silver pin and then cut off and formed into an S shape. The finished catwhisker falls down a chute to a conveyor which moves it to the following operation for assembly of wafers.

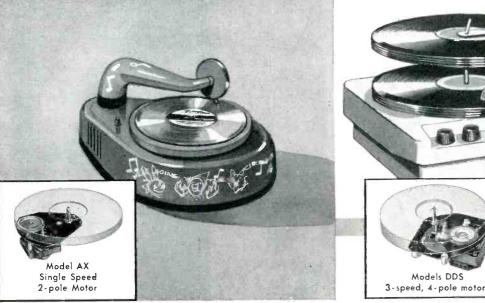
The cutoff, staking and forming operations are done simultaneously by the BEM-2-25 air motor. On each advance stroke, the cutoff and staking are done at one position and the forming is done at a second position. The pins are moved from position 1 to position 2 by the first air cylinder. A pin moving into position 2 pushes the previously completed pin out to the conveyor chute, to give automatic ejection.

Pins are continuously fed from the vibrating Syntron hopper into a selector which turns improperly positioned pins 180 degrees to the correct position. Each time the selector ratchet wheel is indexed by the BEM-1C-20 air motor (1‡-inch bore, 2-inch stroke), a pin falls into a hopper tube from which it is fed to work position.

A solenoid-controlled gate allows each pin to be released as needed. A pin thus released is fed to work position by one of the air cylinders. When this pin is in proper work position, an electrical circuit is closed, permitting subsequent operations to occur.

A second cylinder feeds the 0.005inch tungsten wire from the supply reel through a wire guide into the waiting pin. A third cylinder clamps the wire in position. (A solenoid acts as a brake on the The BEM-2-25 air motor reel.) (3-inch bore, 21-inch stroke) advances the tools, cutting off the wire and staking it into the pin. The fourth air cylinder swings the wire guide out of the way as the fifth cylinder pushes the pin into the second work position, where it is formed on the next advance of the BEM-2-25 air motor. As each pin moves into position 2, it pushes the previously completed catwhisker







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Model D-10 — 4-pole, shaded pole AC Induction type for tape, wire or disc recorders.



THE GENERAL INDUSTRIES CO.

ELYRIA, OHIO

ELECTRONICS — August, 1955

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DEPARTMENT GA

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)



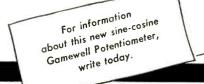
This miniature version of the conventional RL-11 and RL-14 sinusoidal potentiometers is $1\frac{1}{16}$ diameter x $1\frac{7}{16}$ long.

Functions of this new Gamewell Precision Potentiometer are accurately and smoothly developed. Four brush contacts move over a uniformly wound rectangular card and pick off output voltages that are proportional to the sine and cosine of the input angle at speeds up to 60 RPM. Standard resistance value is 18K, but resistance from 4K to 25K can be supplied. Accuracy

at higher values is $\pm 1\%$. Power rating: 1 watt ± 40 °C.

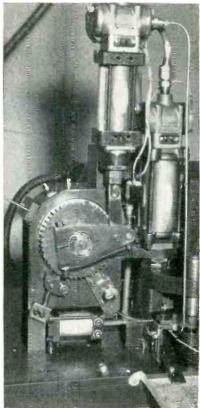


POTENTIOMETERS



Manufacturers of Precision Electrical Equipment Since 1855

PRECISION



Air motors (with built-in valves) are mounted vertically at top of machine. One indexes the selector ratchet wheel and the other performs the cutting, staking and forming operations. The five small air cylinders transfer and hold the tiny parts

into the conveyor chute. All operations are triggered by eight Micro-Switches operated by eight cams on a time cycler.

Previously the wires were purchased preformed and assembled by girls using tweezers. The automatic method has jumped output from 3,000 to 10,000 units per day. In addition, worthwhile increases in uniformity have been realized.

Overhead Conveyor for TV Uses Color-Coded Carriers

COLOR CODING of carriers on the overhead conveyor system in Sylvania's Batavia, N. Y. plant makes it possible to manufacture four different television receiver models simultaneously on four independent production lines. The huge overhead trolley conveyor system was designed and installed by Lamson Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.

Figure 1 illustrates the materialhandling setup that serves the twostory manufacturing plant. The

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 Temperature stability

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PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

first of the three overhead conveyors loops around through the tuner assembly and subassembly area (which assembles yokes, power units and rectifier units), picking up completed units for distribution to the chassis-build lines. The flat-bottom carriers, mounted on the conveyor chain at 2-foot centers, have a gross weight capacity of 30 lb each and travel 16 fpm. The 804-foot conveyor dips down at four loading stations in the subassembly

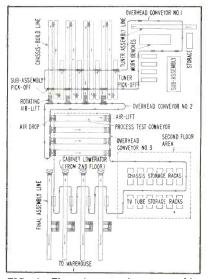


FIG. 1—Floor layout of tv assembly lines and overhead conveyors

area and at two stations in the tuner assembly area, bringing the carrier down to a 4-foot elevation to facilitate loading from the subassembly lines.

Since each of the four main assembly lines usually works on a different model, a color-coding system was devised to make certain that components are routed and taken off at the proper place. Line 1 is designated by brown, 2 by red, 3 by orange and 4 by yellow. Each carrier on the overhead conveyors is marked with one of these colors.

Thus, components that are destined for a model being assembled on line 1 are loaded only onto brown carriers. On the receiving end, the workers on line 1 will pick off from the overhead conveyor only those components on the brown carriers and ignore the rest. The color coding system is in effect in all production sections, from subassembly right through to final assembly. It assures a smooth, uninterrupted flow of components to all work areas



An outstanding feature of the new line of UNION Selenium Power Rectifiers, as shown in this cutaway view, is the "solid stack" assembly. All parts are under constant pressure exerted by Belleville springs at the ends of the stack. Spacer washers are larger than those commonly used and are finished flat to close tolerances to assure high pressure contact. This feature provides utmost rigidity and far more resistance to vibration. It eliminates radial movement and prevents breaks in the paint seal.

The selenium cells are made by a special, carefully-controlled process which assures uniform high quality and better performance. Corners are rounded instead of sharp for safety and to assure an unbroken protective coating. Connectors are made of brass or bronze for long service life. standard line of UNION selenium rectifier cells ranges in physical size from 1" square to 5" x 6". With convection cooling they are rated from .180 to 10.0 amperes per cell on a single phase fullwave bridge basis. A plurality of cells can be "stacked" in series, parallel or series-parallel combinations to fit practically any current and voltage conversion requirement. The stack assemblies conform to NEMA specifications.

The result of more than 30 years experience, UNION Rectifiers will give years of lasting service in many applications. Write or call any of our distributors listed below for complete information.

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Type HG Relay

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Type HGP Relay

New CLARE Mercury-Wetted Contact Relays meet ALL requirements of today's high-speed switching devices

• If you design high speed switching machines or devices which demand accuracy and dependability of the highest order, you should know ALL about the new CLARE Mercury-Wetted Contact Relays.

CLARE Type HG and HGP Relays offer a combination of high speed, high current- and voltage-handling capacity, and extraordinary uniformity of performance over very long periods.

The relays consist of a magnetic switch, hermetically sealed in a high pressure hydrogen atmosphere in a glass capsule, and a coil, enclosed in a steel vacuum-tube-type envelope which has a standard medium-sized octal base. Platinum contact surfaces are continually wetted with mercury by means of a capillary connection to a mercury reservoir below the contacts. Type HGP Relays can be factory-adjusted to provide either biased or polarized operating characteristics.

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 Cutaway view of HG Relay showing how wick action keeps the mercury at the contacting surfaces continuously replenished.

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Computing machines Sorting machines **Tabulating machines** Totalizers

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Outstanding features of CLARE Type HG and HGP Relays

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ELECTRICAL FEATURES

LONG LIFE: Conservative life expectancy of over a billion operations when operated within ratings.

HIGH SPEED: Give consistent performance at speeds up to 60 operations per second.

HIGH CURRENT - and voltage-handling capacity (up to 5 amperes, and up to 500 volts).

UNIFORMITY: Operating time varies by only about 0.1 millisecond under constant drive conditions.

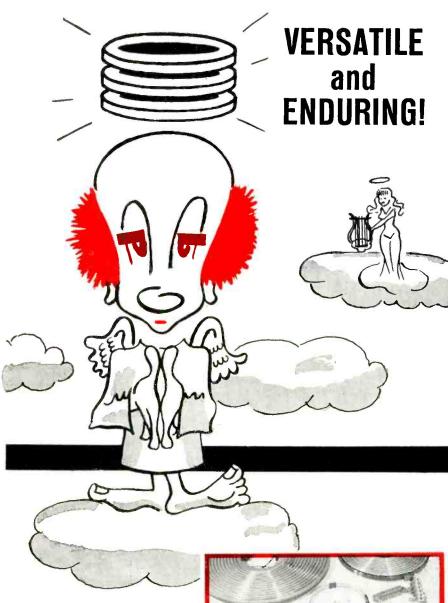
NO CONTACT BOUNCE

MECHANICAL FEATURES

- Small chassis space required
- Convenient plug-in mounting
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- Tamperproof
- High sensitivity
- Maintenance-free
- No contact wear
- Adjustment cannot change

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)



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Our slip ring (collector ring) knowhow is adaptable to your problem. Your need for high speed, RF, strain

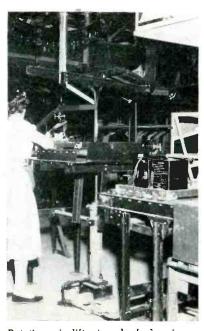
gauge or other slip ring assemblies will be given special attention by our design engineers. Send the details and we will develop and quote on your requirement . . . from sub miniatures to 8 ft. complete installations.



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Rotating air lift at end of chassis assembly line raises chassis to level of carrier on overhead conveyor and rotates it 180 degrees so tuning controls cannot bump frame of carrier

in spite of the complexities of supplying four independent assembly lines.

Usually two or three units are placed on the same carrier to enable the take-off operator to build up a small bank of tuners and subassemblies. The overhead conveyor is operated at about double the speed required to satisfy the chassis-build lines, so in case the operator lets a carrier go by, another carrier with her color code will be along in a few minutes.

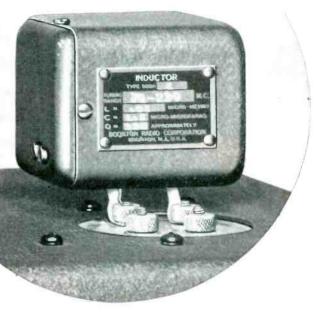
When the completed chassis reaches the end of the chassis-build conveyor, the operator transfers the chassis to a carrier on the second overhead conveyor, using a roller-bed air lift specially designed by Lamson for the purpose. As the overhead carriers (which also have roller beds) come by the transfer point, they descend onto a short run of parallel rails, which keep the carrier moving level and prevent sway as the operator pushes the chassis onto the carrier.

The carriers approach the operator from the front to aid her in making the transfer. As the air lift rises, it is rotated 180 degrees, so that the chassis rides with tuning controls facing the front of the carrier. This prevents damaging the controls during the loading and un-

Q Meter Inductors for measurements up to 260 mc!

INDUCTORS Type 590-Aaccessories to Q Meter Type 190-A

Туре	Inductance µh	Capacitance yyf	Approximate Resonant Freq. mc	Approximate Q	Approximate Distributed C µµf
590-A 1	0.05	8.0 - 95.0	70 - 230	320	1.5
590-A2	0.1	10 - 100	50 — 160	350	1.8
590-A 3	0.25	8.0 — <mark>80</mark> .0	30 - 100	310	2.3
590-A4	0.5	7.5 - 80.0	25 - 70	340	2.4
590-A5	1.0	7.5 - 65.0	20 - 50	300	2.9
590-A6	2.5	9.0 - 25.0	20 - 30	300	2.9





Q METER Type 190-A

This new 190-A Q Meter measures an essential figure of merit of fundamental components to better overall accuracy than has been previously possible. The VTVM, which measures the Q voltage at resonance, has a higher impedance. Loading of the test component by the Q Meter and the minimum capacitance and inductance have been kept very low.

SPECIFICATIONS—TYPE 190-A FREQUENCY RANGE: 20 mc. to 260 mc. RANGE OF Q MEASUREMENT: Q indicating voltmeter Low Q scale

Low Q scale	10 to 100
Multiply Q scale	0.5 to 3.0
Differential Q scale	0 to 100
Total Q indicating range	5 to 1200
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL	RESONATING

CAPACITANCE: Range—7.5 mmfd. to 100 mmfd. (direct reading). POWER SUPPLY: 90-130 volts — 60 cps (internally regulated). Type 190-A Price: \$625.00 F.O.B. Factory





50 to 400

Inductors Type 590-A are designed specifically for use in the Q Circuit of the Q Meters Type 170-A and 190-A for measuring the radiofrequency characteristics of condensers, resistors, and insulating materials. They have general usefulness as reference coils and may also be used for periodic checks to indicate any considerable change in the performance of the Q Meters.

Each inductor Type 590-A consists of a high Q coil mounted in a shield and is provided with spade lugs for connection to the coil terminals of the Q Meters. The shield is connected to the lugs which connect to the Low Coil terminal in order to minimize any changes in characteristics caused by stray coupling to elements or to ground.

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PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

loading of the chassis.

As the chassis comes by the head of the test line on the overhead conveyor, the operator removes those units color-coded for his line, using an air drop similar to the lift used for loading the carriers in the chassis-build section.

When the chassis reaches the end of the process test line, the last operator uses an air lift to place the inspected set on a carrier of the third overhead conveyor system, which passes across the end of the four test lines. This conveyor, about 1,200 ft long, has the dual job of delivering inspected chassis to the second-floor storage area and of supplying units and tubes from the storage area to the final assembly section on the first floor.

When the conveyor reaches the second floor, which is primarily a huge storage area where chassis, picture tubes and cabinets are kept until needed for final assembly, it moves along the perimeter of a rectangular chassis-storage area. The inspected chassis are stored on roller conveyor racks 3 tiers high, totalling about 4,150 feet in length. The racks slope \$ inch per linear foot.

As the chassis arrive from the process test line, they are removed from the carriers and slid onto the storage racks where they remain un-



Air lift at end of belt conveyor on tv test line, from which sets are taken to storage area on floor above. Air lift is operated by foot pedal



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What's going on here is that carrying cases containing valuable equipment are being shipped without crating or exterior protection of any kind. And cases and contents will arrive undamaged. Thousands upon thousands of actual case histories prove it.

These are Koch Fiberglas carrying cases, the newest and most effective way to protect valuable equipment from damage in shipping, handling and storage.

The Koch Fiberglas case will not dent. It will not corrode. Cushioning material inside the case is moulded to fit perfectly the contours of the equipment, giving maximum protection against vibration and shock.

The Koch case is absolutely airtight, and under

severe tests has maintained a vapor and moisture transmission rate of zero. Equipment is safeguarded from fungus and mildew.

Sixty thousand Koch Fiberglas cases are now in service with the U.S. Air Force and BuAer all over the world. To date there has not been a single casualty to a case or the equipment it contains.

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PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)



Chassis storage racks

til a production run is scheduled for models calling for that particular type of chassis. Each tier of storage rack has a pair of guide rails at the loading end to facilitate loading and a chassis stop at the unloading end, consisting of a single roll mounted about 11 inches above the others.

Adjacent to the chassis-storage racks is a picture-tube storage area. When units are drawn from storage for final assembly, the chassis and matching picture tubes are placed on adjacent carriers on the overhead conveyor for transfer to final assembly.

With the overhead lines, little banking and storage is done because these lines serve that function whenever necessary, in addition to their transport function. Units are placed on or removed from the overhead conveyors by persons who have a direct function in assembly work as well. This is made possible because the overhead lines arrive at the points on the production line where the units are actually used and can be absorbed into the production stream with little or no intermediate storage.

Lint Control Program Reduces Tube Rejects

CONTROL of lint and dust in the manufacture of high-reliability miniature and subminiature tubes at the General Electric receivingtube plant in Owensboro, Ky. has reduced tube rejects due to lint, dust and dirt. Tube inoperatives, mainly due to intermittent shorts caused by lint and dust, now are one-third

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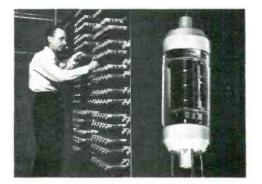
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On the ocean floor...life begins at 5000 hours



Electron tubes (right) for the Transatlantie Telephone Cable between Newfoundland and the British Isles are being handmade at Bell Laboratories. Life test bank is shown left. The cable system, which can carry 36 simultancous conversations, is a joint enterprise of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the British Post Office and the Canadian Overscas Telecommunications Corporation. When the world's first transoceanic telephone cable is laid across the Atlantic it will contain hundreds of electron tubes needed to amplify voices. Deep on the ocean floor these tubes must keep on working, year after year, far beyond reach of ordinary repair services.

Bell Telephone Laboratories scientists have developed a tube of unique endurance. Before a tube is even considered for use in the cable it is operated for 5000 hours under full voltage—more than the entire life of many tubes. But survival alone is not enough. During the test each tube is exhaustively studied for behavior that may foreshadow trouble years later. Tubes that show even a hint of weakness are discarded. For the good ones, a life of many years can be safely predicted.

Bell Telephone Laboratories scientists began their quest for this ocean-floor tube many years ago. Now it is ready—another example of the foresightedness in research that helps keep the Bell Telephone System the world's best.

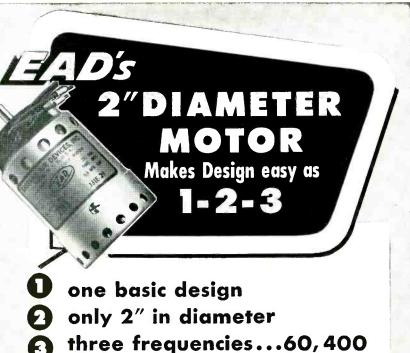
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PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)



Here is one basic motor design incorporating the top-quality engineering that's "standard" at EAD . . . and capable of modifications for an unusually broad field of applications. You can order this 2" diameter motor (maximum weight is only 17 ounces) as an induction motor or a hysteresis-synchronous motor. It meets applicable ML specifications and is available with Class "H" insulation for long life, high temperature operation. Just one more example of how EAD engineering meets the most exacting requirements for rotating electrical equipment.

and variable

INDUCTION MOTOR: For blowers, fans, automatic devices, business machines, control equipment, antenna drives, etc.

	HP	RPM	AMPS	MODEL
60 cycle, 115 volts	1/100	3,000	0.30	P52QDU
	1/100	7,200	0.30	P52QFU
400 cycle	1/50	7,000	0.40	P52NFU
115 volts	1/30	6,200	0.80	P52LFU
	1/50	22,000	0.75	P50NDU
320-1200 cycle	1/300	4,500 av.	0.60	P52UFU
variable frequency	1/50	4,000	0.80	P52NEU

HYSTERESIS-SYNCHRONOUS: For timing devices; stroboscopic work; wherever load inertia is a problem (i.e. recorders, turntables, facsimile equipment, etc.)

	HP	RPM	AMPS	MODEL
60 cycle, 115 volts	1/200	3,600	0.26	P52SRU



387 CENTRAL AVENUE . DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Want more information? Use post card on last page.



Plant visitors must don one of the white lintless coats kept in a locker in air lock. Supervisor at right wears white nylon or dacron shirt and blue dacron trousers



Floors are cleaned alternately with chemically treated cloth, as shown, and with industrial vacuum cleaners continuously throughout working day

of what they were before the Snow-White program started.

Some 750 employees in white lintless uniforms of nylon and dacron assemble these tubes under glass hoods in a glistening white factory pressurized by filtered air.

Air locks approximately 15 feet long and 12 feet wide are installed at the entrances to the 30,000square-foot assembly area. This area is pressurized with filtered air -70,000 cfm being pumped into the area and 40,000 cfm taken out through a system of ducts. The difference of 30,000 cfm escapes and effectively dust—seals the air locks



DO YOU HAVE TORQUE PROBLEMS?

More and more electronic engineers are specifying this newly designed, internally threaded, embossed tubing.

Torkrite permits use of lower torque as it is completely free of stripping pressure.

With Torkrite, torque does not increase after winding. The heavier wall acts to prevent collapse and core bind.

Investigate this outstanding coil form!

Write for your copy of the latest Clevelite brochure.

CLEVELITE* LAMINATED PAPER BASE PHENOLIC TUBING

is dependable because of its better quality . . . proven performance . . . high insulation . . . uniformity . . . inherent ability to hold close tolerances.

Also, prompt service and

dependable deliveries!

These many advantages assure you of greater economy.

WHY PAY MORE? For Good Quality . . . call CLEVELAND!





PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

REPORTS FROM THE **STRATOSPHERE**

Vitramon •

Capacitors

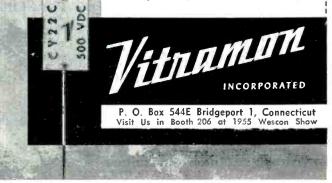
Almost with the first "whoosh", we groundlings must depend on instruments for guiding and reporting. Here, where only the best of electronic equipment is good enough, RAYMOND ROSEN ENGINEERING PRODUCTS, Inc., specifies Vitramon Capacitors . . . specifies them because only Vitramon Capacitors are:

- STABLE
- RUGGED
- LOW LOSS
- LOW NOISE
- MINIATURE
- VAPORPROOF
- WIDE TEMPERATURE RANGE

NOW - Vitramon's New Design adds two additional "plus" values

- Unitized electrode lead construction.
- Complete insulation.

This new series, too, is available in values from 0.5 to 6800 µµf. Catalog 55-1 tells the whole story. It's yours for the asking.



and any possible cracks or other openings.

Each person entering receives a mild vacuum cleaning as he or she walks over a floor grating through which air is exhausted. The grating covers the entire width of the door leading into the work area.

To reduce traffic, messengers leave all mail in a rack in the air lock. The mail is then picked up by a Snow-White employee.

Operators are pleased with the special lint-free uniforms which are now required. The women have 12 styles of white nylon and dacron uniforms to choose from. The company issued cash-value certificates to each operator which covered the major part of the cost of two uniforms. Local merchants were given advance notice of the changeover so they would be prepared to fill the demand for special dresses.

Male supervisors wear a uniform consisting of white dacron or nylon shirt and blue dacron pants. The shirt is short-sleeved with a sportshirt neck. Ties of nylon or dacron are optional. They also wear nylon socks and some wear nylon or dacron belts.

Personnel from other buildings wishing to enter the area must don white lintless coats kept in the air lock

Maintenance men alternately clean the entire floor with industrial-type vacuum cleaners and with chemically treated cloths. At any time of the day, the floors could pass a white-glove inspection.

Each operator cleans her own work station thoroughly twice

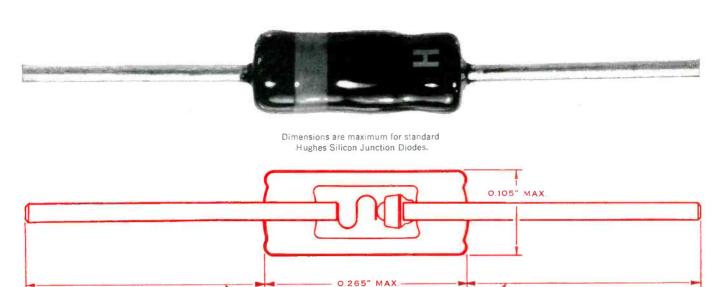


Assembling tube cages under protective hood. Rubber cots worn on fingers are changed every hour. Rubber conveyor belt under hands of operator moves mount along under hood to next operator on the assembly line

HUGHES

SILICON JUNCTION

DIODES

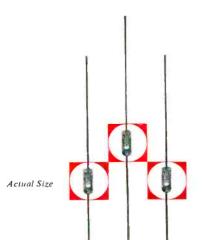


1¹/⁸" (APPROX.) (1 INCH MINIMUM)

High Temperature Operation*

> Extremely High Back Resistance

Exceptionally Stable Characteristics



FEATURES—High temperature operation ... *extremely* high back resistance ... very sharp back voltage breakdown ... onepiece, fusion-sealed glass body ... axial leads for easy mounting ... subminiature size ... exceptionally stable characteristics.

TESTED-All Hughes Silicon Junction Diodes are subjected to rigorous testing procedures. Specific electrical characteristics are measured and, in addition, each diode is temperature-cycled twice in a moisture-saturated atmosphere. When specified, special tests are also performed.

CONSTRUCTION-Hughes Silicon Junction Diodes are packaged in the famous fusion-sealed glass body, developed at Hughes. This construction is impervious to moisture penetration-*ensures* electrical and mechanical stability, and freedom from contamination.

When high temperatures or high back resistance requirements call for silicon, be sure to specify *Hughes* Silicon Junction Diodes. They are first of all-for RELIABILITY!

Diode glass body is coated with opaque black enamel, colorcoded on cathode end. Available now in nine types: HD6001, HD6002, HD6003, HD6005, HD6006, HD6007, HD6008, HD6009, HD6011. Ask for descriptive Bulletin sp-4.

*Characteristics rated at 25°C and at 150°C. Ambient operating range, -80°C to +200°C.



ELECTRONICS — August, 1955

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

'Diamond H' Miniature, Hermetically Sealed, Aircraft Type Relays



F YOU need a relay that will operate consistently under extremely critical or downright adverse conditions, there's an excellent possibility your requirements can be readily met by one of the multitude of variations possible with the basic "Diamond H" Series R relay. Originally designed to meet all requirements of USAF Spec. MIL-R-5757B, they far surpass many. They're adaptable to a wide variety of applications . . . guided missiles, jet aircraft, fire control and detection, radar, communications, high speed camera, geophysical and computer apparatus, for example.

TIFICAL	RIORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS
Vibration Resistance:	10-55 cycles at 1/16" double amplitude 55-500 cycles at 15 "G" 55-1,000 cycles at 15 "G" 55-2,000 cycles at 10 "G"
Temperature Range:	$\begin{array}{l} -55^{\circ} \text{ to } + 85^{\circ}\text{C}, \\ -65^{\circ} \text{ to } + 125^{\circ}\text{C}, \\ -65^{\circ} \text{ to } + 200^{\circ}\text{C}. \end{array}$
Coils:	Resistances—1 ohm to 50,000 ohms Arrangements—single coil; two independent coils, either or both of which will operate unit
Insulation Resistance:	1,000 megohms at room temperature 100 megohms at 200°C.
Dielectric Strength:	450 to 1,250 V., RMS
Operating Time:	24 V. models 10 ms. or less; dropout less than 3ms.
Contacts:	 30V., D.C.; 115V., A.C.; 2, 5, 7½ and 10A., resistive; 2 and 5A. inductive. Minimum 100,000 cycles life. Low interelectrode capacitance — less than 5 mmf. contacts to case; less than 2½ mmf. between contacts. Special Ratings: to 350 V., D.C., 400 MA., or other combinations including very low voltages and amperages or amperages to 20.
Operational Shock Resistance:	30, 40 and 50 "G" plus
Mechanical Shock Resistance:	up to 1,000 "G"
Mounting:	9 standard arrangements to meet all needs — plus ceramic plug-in socket.
Size:	1.6 cu. in.
Weight:	4 oz. or less

Call on "Diamond H" engineers to work with you in developing a variation to meet your specific requirements.

THE HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY 202 Bartholomew Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut



Welding line, with inspection stations in foreground. Eyepieces of binocular microscopes project up through holes cut in windows

daily. Every hour, operators replace the rubber cots they wear on all fingers to protect the tube mounts against moisture and other foreign substances.

Special protective hoods with large windows have been designed to cover all assembly mounts. Here the operator can use her hands with complete freedom.

Conveyors which move the tube mounts along the assembly line are constructed of rubber, which gives off no lint and can be easily cleaned.

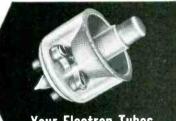
All grid subassemblies are put through a special cleaning operation to free them of dirt, dust and lint. After the cleaning, the grids are rinsed once in distilled water and twice in methanol to dry the grids faster. Following the drying process in an electrically heated oven, the grid-filled trays are sorted, inspected



Inserting finished mount in coil for simultaneous demagnetizing and cleaning. Vacuum line is attached to other end of the coil

These DRIVER - HARRIS alloys do most to improve the quality of





Your Electron Tubes

Your Glass-to-metal Seals

DRIVER-HARRIS RESISTANCE WIRE ALLOYS

NICHROME* V (Nickel-Chrome) Essential for resistor elements in the higher temperature applications such as electric furnaces, electric ranges, radiant heaters, etc.

KARMA* (Nickel-Chrame-Aluminum-Iran) Permits the manufacture of miniaturized wire waund precision resistors of best temperature coefficient of resistance at law cost per ohm; also resistance standards.

NICHROME* (Nickel-Chrame-Iron) The internationally accepted material for heating devices operating up to 1700°; also industrial applications for rheostats and resistance units.

CHROMAX* (Nickel-Chrome-Iron) A lower cost alloy for electrical heating under conditions less critical than those satisfied by Nichrame.

ADVANCE* (Copper-Nickel Series including MIDOHM*, 95 ALLOY, LOHM*, 30 ALLOY) Passess a number of properties which make them useful for winding heavy duty industrial rheostats, precision resistors, thermacouples, and thermocouple leads. Specific resistance range of this series is from 294 to 30 ahms/cmf.

MANGANIN (Manganese Copper) Most stable resistance wire known at ambient temperature. Indispensable for resistars used in many types of precision direct current apparatus such as Wheatstane Bridges, National Bureau of Standards type resistance standards, etc. HYTEMCO* (Nickel-Iron) Combines high temperature caefficient of resistance with high specific resistance; ideal far winding compensating or ballast resistars.

DRIVER-HARRIS GLASS SEALING ALLOYS

THERLO* (Nickel-Cobalt-Iron). For sealing glasses such as Corning 7052 and 7040.

142 ALLOY (Nickel-Iron). For sealing glasses such as Corning 776, also 8160.

52 ALLOY Contains 50% nickel. It provides a slightly higher coefficient of expansion than 142 Alloy and seals successfully with 0120 glass.

146 ALLOY Cantains 46% nickel. It offers special expansion properties, permits seals with ceramic coaled resistors.

DRIVER-HARRIS ELECTRON TUBE ALLOYS

The Driver-Harris Company, since the inception of rodio, has been making alloys for this field, supplying the industry with alloys for support wires, plates, grids, cathodes, and lead-throughs. All Alloys aré available in: WIRÉ

(Sizes as fine as .0005)

RIBBON

(Foil as thin as .00045)

Insulations: ENAMEL COTTON SILK NYLON GLASS FORMVAR

Singly or in combination

Every Driver-Harris alloy is made to the most precise metallurgical checks and controls known to the industry. And each of these highly specialized alloys is custom-made . . . produced exactly to the specifications of our customers. Send us your specifications. If your needs are in any way unusual, and cannot be met by one of our current 112 alloys, our engineers will be happy to start tomorrow to devise a new one, custom-made for you. Just tell us exactly what you wish to accomplish.

*T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.





Driver-Harris Company HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

BRANCHES: Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Louisville, Los Angeles, San Francisco In Canada: The B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario

MAKERS OF THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF ELECTRIC HEATING, RESISTANCE, AND ELECTRONIC ALLOYS IN THE WORLD

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American Electric Model EPM-1123

400 Cycle Laboratory Power Supply

An Electroflow product.

ALL CIRCUITS PROTECTED

METERING

COMPLETE INTEGRATION

MANY OTHER SIZES

WHATEVER YOUR HIGH CYCLE POWER REQUIREMENTS

Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Dayton, Dallas, Kansas City (Mo.), Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Memphis, New Orleans, New York City, Rochester, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, Syracuse, Silver Spring (Md.), Tampa, Montreal, Toronto. This model, one of the many American Electric power supplies in production, is designed primarily for portable, laboratory quality, 400 cycle requirements. A 115/200 volt, 3 phase output of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 KVA capacity is available in various models with voltage regulation within $\pm 1\%$ and with voltage adjustment of $\pm 10\%$. These units are powered from any 220/440 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle supply.

Input circuit is equipped with a 60 cycle circuit breaker and motor starter. Output circuit is protected against both current and voltage surges with a circuit breaker and over-voltage relay.

400 cycle instrumentation includes a voltmeter, ammeter, frequency meter and a selector switch by which each phase may be checked individually.

This rubber tired unit contains the complete system— American Electric Inductor-type Alternator (no wearing parts), electronic exciter and voltage regulator, complete instrumentation and two output connectors for multiple loads.

American Electric Power Supplies are available in many high cycle variations...from ¹/₂ to 75 KVA, fixed or variable frequency, portable or stationary designs.

There's an American Electric model for your immediate needs. Ask for details!



PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

and then placed in glassine bags which are stapled shut to keep them lint and dust-free while being transported to the mount line.

Assembly under the lint-protecting glass hoods begins with cage assembly, where components are placed in precision-made jigs. After pin connections are welded, the mount is inspected under a 10power binocular microscope for chipped micas, weld splashes, mechanical failures such as a break in the wire and for lint and dust.

In the final operations, the mount is placed in a coil which demagnetizes the metal parts while at the same time an air stream blows off any foreign particles which may have caught on the mount. The mount then receives a second complete microscope inspection before being inserted in its glass envelope.

Numbered Clips Simplify Replacement of Parts

REPLACEMENT of transformers, relays, tube sockets and other multiterminal components is simplified by attaching a numbered alligator clip to each lead as it is removed from the defective part. This technique is used in the Baltimore plant of The Glenn L. Martin Co, when reworking is indicated after inspection of assembled electronic control units for the Matador guided missile.

Using a terminal identification print for that component as a guide, the operator unsolders connections



Method of using numbered clips as guide for replacing hermetically sealed relay in control amplifier for Matador guided missile

Using Ceramic Capacitors? Specify RMC DISCAPS

Temperature Compensating

These DISCAPS meet all electrical specifications of the RTMA standard REC-107-A. Small size, lower self inductance and greater dielectric strength adapt them for VHF and UHF applications. Type C DISCAPS are rated at 1000 working volts providing a high safety factor. Available in six sizes in all required capacities and temperature coefficients.

Type JL

Type JL DISCAPS afford exceptional stability over an extended temperature range. They are especially engineered for applications requiring a minimum capacity change as temperature varies between -60° C and $+110^{\circ}$ C. The maximum capacity change between these extremes is only $\pm 7.5\%$ of capacity at 25°C.

RMC 75



High Voltage

Special high voltage DISCAPS are available in a wide range of capacities for color television and other electronic applications. RMC DISCAPS for deflection yokes insure the voltage safety factor required in this application. They are available in all capacities between 5 MMF and 330 MMF.

Heavy-Duty

RMC Type B "Heavy-Duty" DISCAPS are designed for all by-pass or filtering applications and meet or exceed the RTMA REC-107-A specifications for type Z5Z ceramic capacitors. Rated at 1000 V.D.C.W., Type B DISCAPS cost no more than lighter constructed units. Available in standard capacities between 470 MMF and 40,000 MMF.



Wedg-loc

The exclusive wedge design of the leads on these DISCAPS lock them in place on printed circuit assemblies prior to the soldering operation. "Wedg-Loc" DISCAPS are available in capacities between 2 MMF and 20,000 MMF in TC, by-pass and stable capacity types. Suggested hole size is an .062 square.

Plug-in

RMC Plug-in DISCAPS will speed up production time in printed circuit operations. Leads are constructed of No. 20 tinned copper (.032 diameter) and are available up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in length. Manufactured in TC, by-pass and stable capacity types, Plugin DISCAPS have all the electrical and mechanical features of standard DISCAPS.



Write today on your company letterhead for expert engineering help on any capacitor problem.

RMC

.02



RMC

4KV

180



RADIO MATERIALS CORPORATION GENERAL OFFICE: 3325 N. California Ave., Chicago 18, III,

FACTORIES AT CHICAGO, ILL. AND ATTICA, IND. Two RMC Plants Devoted Exclusively to Ceramic Capacitors

ELECTRONICS — August, 1955

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229





QUANTITY OUTPUT at the Mechanical Division of General Mills is held to tolerances in this range (.0002 total composite error).

Angular tolerances are held to one minute of arc (total accumulative error) on production runs.

Individual gears or complete assembled trains— General Mills can produce them for you with a precision that's unsurpassed anywhere. Many of our gear-making machines—hobbers, shapers, shavers, bevel gear generators—were specially built to our standards of precision or rebuilt by us to do finer work than the original designer visualized.

Special inspection devices, many of our own design, maintain precise standards on high-volume work. In addition, our gear assembly specialists are experienced in selecting and matching gears into trains with virtually imperceptible backlash.

We'd like to quote on your special gear requirements. Write, wire or phone: Mechanical Division of General Mills, Dept. EL-3, 1620 Central Avenue, Minneapolis 13, Minn. GRanville 8811



ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET gives full details of the facilities, personnel and experience available to you at the Mechanical Division of General Mills. Write for your free copy.

MECHANICAL DIVISION OF General Mills, Inc.

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

one by one and attaches to each a peewee alligator clip on which is the number called for on the print. These numbers are lettered on masking or adhesive tape tabs pressed on the sides of the clips.

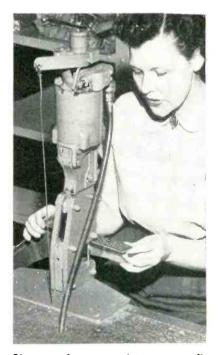
After replacing the component, leads are connected one by one while using the treminal diagram as a guide. The numbered leads minimize chances for mistakes.

Piercing With Squeeze Riveter

AN INGENIOUS attempt to break a production bottleneck produced for Martin a method less costly than the one it was to supplement. Facilities for drilling small holes in contoured sheet-metal parts of housings for airborne electronic equipment were overloaded.

Several surplus rivet squeezers were taken from storage and converted into piercing presses to provide extra capacity. The squeezers were provided with base plates for mounting them vertically on a table, then equipped with anvils and pierce punches. They are used with standard drill templates without drill bushings.

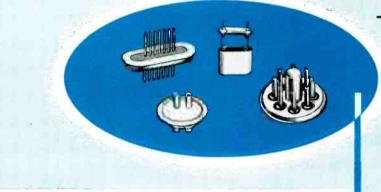
The higher speed of piercing as compared to drilling reduced production costs and a burring operation was eliminated.



Air-powered squeeze riveter as modified for piercing holes in brackets



GLASS-TO-METAL SEALS



Ask E-I hermetic seal specialists for a quick, economical solution to your design problems involving glass-to-metal seals. E-I specialization and standard designing means your specifications can be fulfilled, in most cases, by low cost catalog items. E-I offers fast delivery in reasonable quantities on seals developed for practically every type of electronic and electrical termination. Call, write or wire E-I, today!

HEADQUARTERS FOR-

-CONSULT

COMPRESSION SEALS MULTIPLE HEADERS SEALED TERMINALS CONDENSER END SEALS THREADED SEALS TRANSISTOR CLOSURES MINIATURE CLOSURES COLOR CODED TERMINALS

PATENT PENDING - ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

- offering 8 important advantages including cushioned glass construction, design standardization, high dielectric strength, miniaturization, vacuum tight sealing, vibration resistant, super durability, maximum rigidity, etc.

One **dependable** source for **all** hermetically sealed terminal requirements!

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES

Division of Amperex Electronics Corporation . 44 SUMMER AVENUE, NEWARK 4, NEW JERSEY

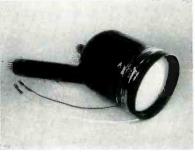
New Products

99 New Products and 53 Manufacturers' Bulletins Are Reviewed ... Control, Testing and Measuring Equipment Described and Illustrated ... Recent Tubes and Components Are Covered

CATHODE-RAY TUBE

has high brightness

FARNSWORTH ELECTRONICS Co., 3702 E. Pontiac, Fort Wayne, Inc. The Iatron is a charge-controlled c-r tube having unusually good persistence characteristics and high brightness. Operating on the principle of image current control by stored electrical charges on an insulator layer, it possesses two characteristics not common in other



tubes. It permits operator-controllable image persistence from 1 millisecond up to several minutes duration and allows the presentation of a picture at a brightness level of up to 10,000 foot lamberts with relatively low final anode potential. The company has published data sheets giving principles of operation, typical characteristics, maximum ratings, tube base connections and other general information.

VACUUM GAGE

for research and production

ELECTRONIC RESEARCH LABORA-TORIES, 85 Surrey St., Brighton 35, Mass., has announced the TC-104 electronically regulated thermocouple vacuum gage. It has a pressure range of from 1 to 1,000 microns, and maintains its accuracy over wide variations of line voltage (95 to 125 v). It is regularly supplied with two calibrated new type d-c heated thermocouple tubes with standard $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. IPS male thread. The ruggerized construction of the new tube provides maximum protection from extremes of vibration and shock, and its efficient design provides fast response and minimum exposure of the sensing element to contaminates.

POWER SUPPLY

for smaller pulse systems

BURROUGHS CORP., Electronics Instruments Division, 1209 Vine St., Philadelphia 7, Pa. Model 9201 regulated power supply is designed for simpler, more economical assembly of small pulse test and control systems containing as many as five units. Though it has numerous other uses, its primary purpose is for use with the company's line of unitized pulse control equipment. This line consists of a number of single-function pulse control panels -such as pulse generators, delays, flip-flops, coincidence detectors and counters-which can be rapidly assembled, building-block style, into a wide variety of pulse test and control systems. Model 9201 is sized for mounting together with the pulse control units in standard 19-in. relay racks. It provides 6 regulated d-c voltages as well as 6.3 v a-c to as many as 5 different pulse control



units. With line input of $115 \text{ v} \pm 5$ percent, 60 cycles, single phase, the voltage regulation on all d-c outputs is ± 5 percent. Ripple voltage is less than 0.5 percent. The power supply, costing \$375, measures 7 in. high, 14 in. deep.

SWEEPING OSCILLATOR for 2 or 4-band use

KAY ELECTRIC Co., Pine Brook, N. J. The Radaligner, a new 2 or 4band sweeping oscillator, provides an instantaneous check of the entire passband of any equipment in the 10 to 169-mc range. It offers a choice of four center frequencies for

A FEW OF MANY EDO SONAR EQUIPMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL AND NAVAL USE

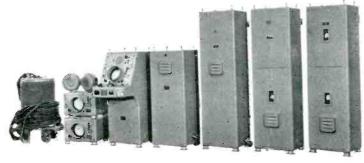


Ingenuity of design, proven performance and superior range with accuracy are the main reasons why EDO is now regarded and recognized as the outstanding leader in the development of echo-ranging equipment.

From deep depth sounders for navigation, survey, and ocean bottom exploration to a wide variety of under water detection systems, Edo equipment has made its mark and proven its superiority.

That's why when you see the Edo flying fish emblem on a sonar equipment you can confidently recognize it as a product of brilliant engineering and masterful workmanship reliable beyond question.

Just off the press! "The Story of Edo"—24 page book describing Edo's diversified facilities and the company's 29-year old history. Send for your copy today.



EDO SCANNING SONAR a typical example of a complex naval sonar system, developed and built for the U. S. Navy by Edo.



0 TO 6000 FATHOM DEEP DEPTH SOUNDER in wide use with U. S. Navy (AN/UQN-lb) now available commercially (Model 185). Gives clear indication of depth on cathode-ray tube in two scales: 0 - 100 feet; 0 - 100 fathoms. Records continuously in three scales: 0 - 600 feet; 0 - 600 fathoms; 0 - 6000 fathoms. The finest deep depth sounder available. For complete details send for Model 185 brochure.



EDO FISHSCOPE. Most advanced fish finding device available today. Spots fish on cathode-ray tube in 0 - 250 fathom range, then magnifies any 10-fathom sector 25 times for clearer view. Commercial fishing boats equipped with the Fishscope report better than average hauls in far less time thanks to this Edo development. For full details send for Fishscope brochure.



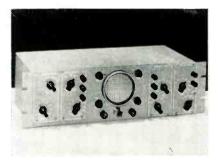
aligning radar i-f amplifiers. It also provides a variable marker and choice of 10 narrow, plus type crystal-controlled markers, positioned to specification, The Radaligner has extremely low amplitude

modulation while sweeping—less than 0.05 db per mc. The individual marker circuits provide marks independent of test circuit characteristics. The sweeping oscillators are completely electronic, with no mechanically driven elements. Also, the Radaligner is designed to eliminate phasing, by use of single saw-tooth voltage for deflecting the oscilloscope and driving the sweeping oscillator. Price is \$795.

3-IN. OSCILLOSCOPE

THE HICKOK ELECTRICAL INSTRU-MENT CO., 10527 Dupont Ave., Cleveland 8, Ohio. Model 385R is a highly accurate 3-in. oscilloscope available in a rack mount. The instrument features 6-section unitized circuit construction. Circuit sections are available as individual units for replacement. Provision is also made for 2-axis modulation.

available in rack mount



Overall dimensions of the new rack mount are: 19 in. wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 91 in. deep. Weight is 15 lb. Frequency range is as follows: vertical amplifier—d-c to 4 mc, 3 db down; horizontal amplifier—d-c to 500 kc, 3 db down; sweep circuit oscillator —3 cycles to 50 kc. Vertical and horizontal amplifier input impedances are 2.2 megohms to 25 $\mu\mu f$. Deflection sensitivities for vertical and horizontal amplifier are 0.075 rms v per in.

RESET RELAY

with spdt or dpdt contacts.



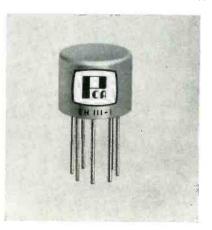
KURMAN ELECTRIC Co., 35-18 37th St., Long Island City, N. Y., is manufacturing a sensitive impulse latching, mechanical locking and electrical impulse reset relay (series 22L). It is highly useful for applications where it is not practical to have the holding coil in constant service. It consists of two sensitive relays mounted on a phenolic base. Both relays are available in either a-c or d-c or any combination of these. The contacts, rated at 2 amperes, 110 v a-c, are supplied as spdt or dpdt. Many additional features such as tropicalization, varnish impregnated coils and the like, are available for special applications.

PULSE TRANSFORMER

PCA ELECTRONCS INC., 2180 Colorado Ave., Santa Monica, Calif. A miniature pulse transformer for use in printed circuitry is carried in stock in pulse widths ranging from 0.1 to 16.0 µsec, and in most 2, 3 and 4 winding turns ratios. With unusually low rise times and leakage inductances, the transformers are ideal for use in: (1) blocking oscillators; (2) impedance matching; (3) linear oscillators; (4) as wide-band input and output transformers; (5) l-v interstage coupling; (6) triggering and counting circuits; (7) d-c isolation; (8) inversion pulse shaping; and (9) pulse transmission circuits. These transformers are ideal for insertion into printed circuit eyelet boards.

for printed circuitry use

and come with standard 7 and 9-pin pattern headers. All transformers are epoxy impregnated in hermatically sealed cans, and will withstand shock, temperature cycling,



vibration and humidity requirements of MIL-T-27 specification, where applicable.



PHASE STANDARD provides 0.1-deg accuracy

TECHNOLOGY INSTRUMENT CORP., Acton, Mass., announces the type 706-A ultrasonic phase standard. This generator provides two sinusoidal voltage output signals whose



EXCLUSIVE* ELECTRO TEC TECHNIQUES insure closer tolerances, absolute uniformity,

and the ultimate in miniaturization Electro Tec units are the product of an exclusive manufacturing technique that results in accuracy unattainable by conventional fabricating methods. In this process a plastic is moulded around the wire leads. Accurate machining reduces this blank to the proper shape, complete with grooves. Hard silver is deposited into

the grooves by electroplating to produce the required rings. Final machining insures concentricity and dimensional accuracy. The result is one-piece, unitized construction with conducting rings of 70 to 95 Brinell hardness.

Diameters of these assemblies range from .045" to 24" cylindrical or flat. Cross-sections may range from .005" to .060" or more. Rings are polished to a jewel-like finish and can be held to 4 micro-inches or better. Even the smallest sizes withstand a 1000 V.A.C. breakdown test. Most types easily withstand rotational speeds up to 12000 rpm.

ELECTRO TEC Assemblies are Specified by the Nation's Leading Precision Instrument and Equipment Manufacturers for Proven Greater Dependability, Longer Life, Smoother Functioning.

The uniformly superior performance of Electro Tec slip ring and commutator assemblies in thousands of industrial and governmental applications has resulted in wide adoption of these component units by most leading manufacturers of precision instruments and equipment. Although these products provide improved performance and extra dependability, prices are strictly competitive. Write today for fully illustrated literature.





PRODUCTS OF PRECISION CRAFTSMANSHIP BY A NEW AND REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS

• ONE PIECE, UNITIZED CON-STRUCTION

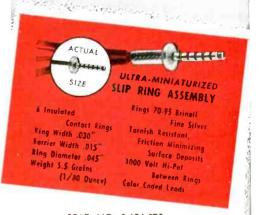
ABSOLUTE MINIMUM TORQUE
 FRICTION

DIAMETERS FROM .045" TO 24.0"

MINIMUM 1000 V.A.C. HI-POT INTER-CIRCUIT

UNIFORMLY HARD SILVER
 RINGS PLATED INTO GROOVES
 ON PRECISION MACHINED
 ONE PIECE PLASTIC FORM

• SPECIAL SURFACE DEPOSITS PREVENT TARNISH, MINIMIZE FRICTION, BRUSH NOISE AND PRACTICALLY ELIMINATE WEAR



*PAT. NO. 2,696,570



NEW PRODUCTS

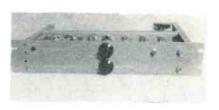
(continued)

phase relationship can be continuously controlled from 0 to 360 deg with an accuracy of ± 0.1 deg. Units can be furnished to supply any single specified output frequency between 20 kc and 200 kc, although the standard frequency is 82 kc. A crystal controlled oscillator generates a frequency 36 times the output frequency. This signal is divided down in two 6-to-1 stages to give the output frequency. Phase stability is ± 0.2 deg per hr at 25 C, after one hour warmup. Applications of the 706-A ultrasonic give the output frequency. Phase standard include design and measurements on precision phase shifters, phase detector circuits, goniometers, resolvers, threshold circuitry in timing, pulse position and similar determinations.



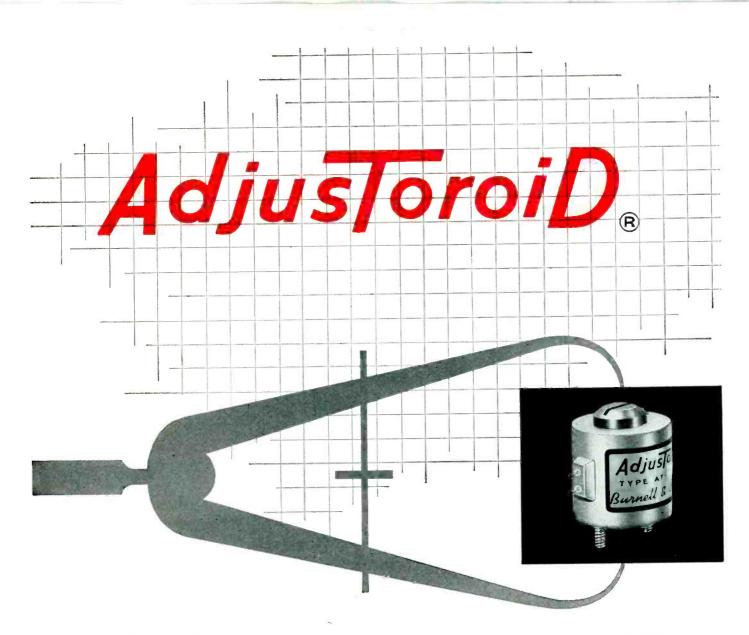
NOISE FIGURE METER features direct reading

KAY ELECTRIC Co., 14 Maple Ave., Pine Brook, N. J. The Auto-Node will allow automatic noise figure measurement from 5 to 26,500 mc, with continuous interpolation over the vhf, uhf and microwave frequencies. It features direct reading noise figure to facilitate the speed with which measurements can be made. Two models—tv and radar are available. Both may also be used to work with the Mega-Node Sr., to cover a frequency range of 10 to 3,000 mc.



MARKER GENERATOR and oscillator

RUTHERFORD ELECTRONICS Co., 3707 South Robertson Blvd., Culver City,



Introducing A LOW-COST ADJUSTABLE TOROID

- precise, instant adjustment
- inductance variation of 10%
- eliminates critical close tolerance capacitors
- 📕 high Q
- no external power supply

1

- truly hermetic sealing
- temperature coefficients same as fixed toroids
- no increase in case diameter
- developed by Burnell, creators of the Rotoroid ®

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Teletype: Yonkers, N. Y. 3633 BURNELL & CO., INC. 45 Warburton Avenue Yonkers 2, New York

Pacific Division: 720 Mission St., S. Pasadena, Calif.

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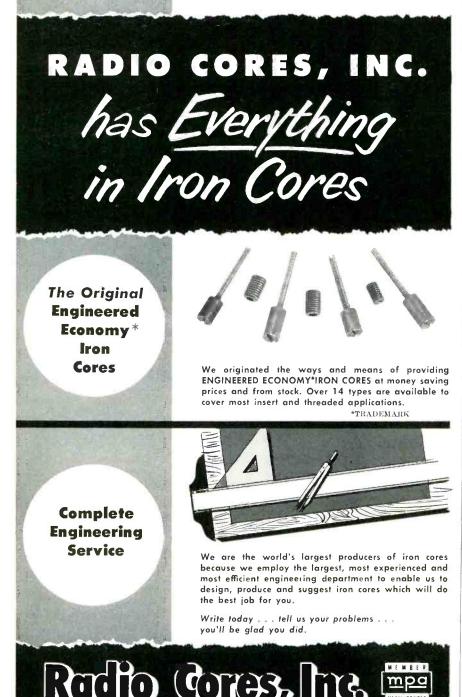
ELECTRONICS - August, 1955

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9540 Tulley Avenue Oak Lawn, Illinois

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

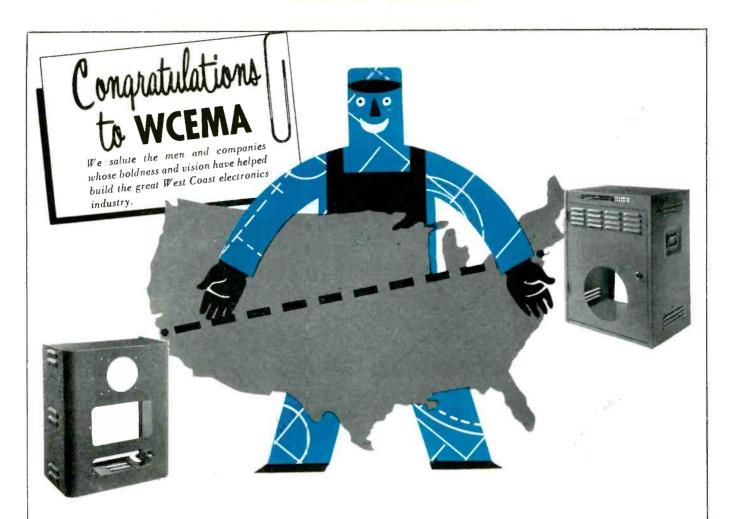
Calif., announces two new accessory pulse instruments that measure delay line lengths, rise times, and minute repeated time intervals from a few millimicroseconds to tens of microseconds, The B4-100 marker generator and the B4-200 oscillator when used with the B-2A pulse generator and the required power supply, provide accurate scope markers and pulse delays by means of which time intervals can be measured to $\pm 1/500$ µsec. The B4-100 marker generator provides 0.1 µsec and 1 µsec marker signals of either positive or negative polarity. Marker accuracy is 0.01 percent. The B4-200 oscillator consists of a free running blocking oscillator which is phase locked to the 1-usec marker pulses. Repetition rate can be varied from 1 kc to 10 kc. Literature is available.



SCOPE PREAMPLIFIER is ultra-low-noise type

VOLKERS & SCHAFFER MFG. CORP., Box 996, Schenectady, N. Y. The VS-61A oscilloscope preamplifier is a highly sensitive, dual input, adding or differential amplifier, having substantially less than 1 μv rms noise. Its design is based on hushed transistor operation. The amplifier has a stage selector switch which provides a choice of either straight vacuum tube amplification (maximum gain 10, input impedance 100,000 ohms, frequency response 2 cps to 250 kc) or combined transistor and vacuum-tube amplification (available maximum gains 200 and 1,000, input impedance 1,000 ohms, frequency response 2 cps to 60 kc). All frequency responses are given

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WHY California comes to Brooklyn for sheet metal fabrication

West Coast electronic manufacturers reach 3,000 miles across the country to Karp because ...

- Distance is no barrier to the savings afforded by Karp "one stop service."*
- Karp-engineering and design service saves you time and solves your problems.
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- Karp-quality has set the standard of excellence in sheet metal fabrication for over 30 years.

We invite your inquiries for chassis, instrument and transit cases, cabinets

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The second printing of the "Karp Engineering Data Booklet No. 1" is now available. Write for your free copy today.

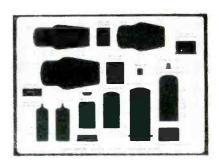


METAL PRODUCTS CO. . 215 63rd STREET, BROOKLYN 20, N. Y. Devision of H & B American Machine Company, Inc. FACILITIES FOR ENGINEERED SHEET METAL FABRICATIONS: in aluminum

- or steel lang run or short spot, arc, gas or heliarc welding any type finish Modern plant-3 city blocks long
 U. S. Air Force Certified Welding Facilities • Air-conditioned spray room. complete • Thousands of dies available baking facilities Most modern of sheet metal fabricating equipment
 - Complete sub-assembly facilities



for the 3-db down point. A simplified circuit diagram and specifications are found in catalog sheet CC-706



TEMPLATES for the electronics field

E-Z-WAY TEMPLATES, 2242 South Colby Ave., West Los Angeles 64, Calif., has announced a new template, No. 6116, for electronic engineers, draftsmen and designers. It contains full size cutouts of standard vacuum tube envelopes; useful in three dimensional layout problems. It is made of 0.030 rigid vinyl plastic. Authentic standard dimensions are used throughout with pencil tolerance allowed. Horizontal, vertical and centerline indexes plus necessary nomenclature and sizes are clearly shown. Price is \$4.50.



VTVM with degenerative network

TECHNOLOGY INSTRUMENT CORP., 531 Main St., Acton, Mass. Type 800-A vtvm combines the inherent accuracy of the basic voltmeter with a highly degenerative amplifier circuit. Designed for rugged field duty as well as precision laboratory work, the compact instrument reads a-c voltage over the frequency range

R-F NOISE IMINATED **IN BENDIX VALVE ACTUATOR**

another filter problem solved ...

RADIO NOISE

100 V.D.C.

SPRAGUE ELECTRIC CO. 125°C

PROBLEM: Bendix Aviation Corporation's Pacific Division, North Hollywood, California, manufactures a series of rotary electric actuators for operating valves in aircraft. But getting a small, lightweight filter to keep the motor from creating radio-frequency interference proved to be a real problem. Any such filter would have to be mounted as an integral part of the square motor actuator, and the required 150°C operating temperature didn't help any. APPROACH: Bendix Pacific engineers took their problem to the Radio Noise Suppression Laboratories of the Sprague Electric Company in Los Angeles. There, Sprague and Bendix engineers cooperated in making radio interference measurements and setting up envelope and mounting provisions for the proposed filter.

SOLUTION: A filter was designed by Sprague to meet the envelope, mounting and 150°C performance needs. The filter successfully passed radio interference requirements of MIL-I-6181, MIL-1-6181B, and also, the rigid requirements of MIL-E-5272A. When mounted, the Sprague filter is completely encased in the motor, with the filter terminals utilized as the motor terminal strip.

PRODUCTION SCHEDULES for these and many other filters are reguularly met by Sprague plants on both coasts. We would like the opportunity to solve your problem too. Write, wire, or phone Sprague Electric Company, 12870 Panama Street, P.O. Box 66507, Los Angeles 66, California (TExas 0-7531) or North Adams, Massachusetts (MOhawk 3-5311).

Sprague on request will provide you with complete application engineering service for optimum results in the use of radio noise filters.

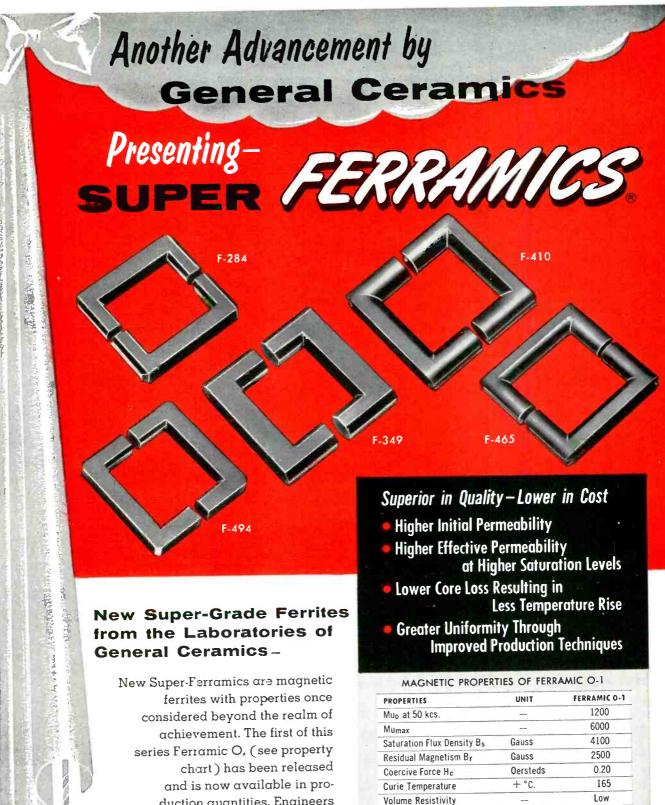
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GENERAL

ELECTRONICS — August, 1955

MAKERS OF STEATITE, ALUMINA, ZIRCON, PORCELAIN, SOLDERSEAL TERMINALS, "ADVAC" HIGH TEMPERATURE SEALS, CHEMICAL STONEWARE, IMPERVIOUS GRAPHITE, FERRAMIC MAGNETIC CORES

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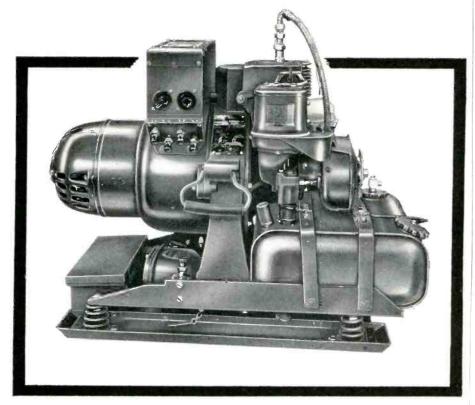
PORATION

Loss Factor at 50 kcs.

OFFICES and PLANT: KEASBEY, NEW JERSEY

Temp. Coeff. of Initial Perm. (50 Kcs)

HOMELITE 1.5 KW 3 phase 400 cycle GENERATOR



Keeping pace with the latest requirements of the Military, Homelite has developed a 3-phase 400-cycle gasoline-engine-driven generator with a military rating of 1.5 KW ... weighing only 154 pounds.

When it comes to meeting MIL Specs for lightweight gasolineengine-driven generators, Homelite ... with its wealth of experience ... will solve your problems best. No matter how tough your requirements are ... why not talk with Homelite engineers?

From Homelite's background of nearly a half century of designing and manufacturing hundreds of thousands of lightweight gasoline engine driven generators, your source of supply is dependable.

Write and you'll hear from us promptly.

Homelite builds generators in sizes from .15 KW up to 5 KW in all voltages and frequencies . . . with either gasoline engine or electric motor drive,

Manufacturers of Homelite Carryable Pumps Generators • Blowers Chain Saws



Canadian Distributors: Terry Machinery Co., Ltd., Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Ottawa, and Union Sts., Brighton Station,

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

from 15 cps to 100 mc on 8 fullscale ranges of 0.1 v to 300 v; 9 d-c voltage scales from 0.1 v to 1.000 v; and 9 d-c, full-scale ranges from 0.001 μ a to 100 ma. Accuracy on a-c voltage is ± 3 percent of full scale for 1.0 v and higher ranges, and +5 percent of full scale for 0.3 v and 0.1 v ranges. Accuracy on d-c voltages is ± 2 percent of full scale for 1.0 v and higher ranges, and ± 3 percent for 0.3 and 0.1 v ranges. Accuracy of d-c is ± 2 percent of full scale for 0.1 μa and higher ranges, and ± 3 percent for 0.001 and 0.01 µa ranges. Detailed bulletins giving further information are available.



10-MC AMPLIFIER for laboratory use

AMERICAN ELECTRONIC LABORA-TORIES, INC., 641 Arch St., Philadelphia 6, Pa. The 10-mc laboratory amplifier is a versatile instrument designed for application in color tv development, nuclear instrumentation, digital computer circuit development and general wideband circuit problems. Built-in, front panel controlled options of high or low output and input impedances, and continuous variable gain control provide greater versatility and ease in application. Provision is also made for external line terminations. Bandwidth is less than 1 cps to 10 mc (3 db) with overshoot less than 5 percent and compression maximum of 5 percent at maximum output. Tilt is less than 1 percent for 60-cps square wave input. Maximum output is 150 v peak-to-peak with gain of 40 db.

TRANSISTOR TEST SET priced at \$950

SCIENTIFIC SPECIALTIES CORP., Snow and Union Sts., Brighton Station,

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.

A directly calibrated generator of continuous wave or pulse modulated radio frequency signals, government model TS-419 U.

Modulation - (a) by external or internal pulse generator. (b) by synchronization to an external pulse or sine wave generator

Frequency Range - 900 to 2100 MC/S, one band, / 1%.

Power Output - calibrated 0 to -120 dbm

TS-419/U

TS-148/UP

SIGNAL GENERATOR NE-12-20-SG

Attenuation – uncalibrated. Variable 3 to 70 db

Sensitivity to CW - Spectrum Amplified Pos. -- 80 db. below 1 watt for 1 inch deflection.

> - Spectrum Position -- 55 db. below 1 watt for 1 inch deflection.

Maximum dispersion of spectra - 1.5 MC/S per inch.

The government model TS-148/UP Spectrum Analyzer:

Frequency-meter Range - 8470 to 9630 MC/S / 5 MC/S max. error.

NORTHEASTERN ENGINEERING, INC.

manchester, new hampshire

SPECTRUM ANALYZER NE-11-20-S



NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)



Boston 35, Mass. Model T-62 transistor test set handles point-contact and junction transistors from minute up to high-power types in the grounded base or grounded emitter connection. It features five current bias ranges from 50 µa to 500 ma full scale; two collector voltage bias ranges, 0 to 10 v and 0 to 100 v; all power supplies self-contained; and no batteries. Small signal parameters are measured at 270 cps by a powerful and stable self-contained oscillator and lockedin phase-sensitive voltmeter. The T-62 is ideal for those either entering or already working in the field of transistorization of electronic equipment.



COLOR FILM CHAIN is compact and simple

GENERAL PRECISION LABORATORY INC., Pleasantville, N. Y. The GPL three-Vidicon color film chain, model PA-520, fits into four units everything needed for tv studio pickup of full-color motion picture film and slides for commercial broadcast. It consists of camera



When the mercury dipped to 40 below at Ladd Field, Alaska, the U. S. Air Force soaked SPAR with water. Despite the "big freeze", the motors of this lightweight, portable GCA radar energized immediately.

SPAR'S assets can't be frozen!

More accurate than any comparable GCA landing system, SPAR has come through every rigorous test with flying colors. Neither freezing temperatures, torrid heat, blizzards nor monsoons have lessened its effectiveness. SPAR's accuracy, dependability and durability have been engineered into a unit so light, so easy to use that within thirty minutes of its arrival on the scene, SPAR can "bring 'em in on the button" in the souplest weather imaginable. And amazing as it may seem, SPAR costs only $\frac{1}{5}$ th as much as any other GCA system in production.

No wonder the Air Force, the Navy, European governments, and airport managements are so vitally interested in SPAR — the most revolutionary advance in GCA radar.

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For creative developments in the field of electronics





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Super flexible with semi-conducting textile shield and long-wearing neoprene jacket. Cadmium copper conductors for long flex life, insulated with high dielectric strength rubber. Noisy circuits are eliminated. Other types also available.

SPEECH INPUT AND SOUND SYSTEM CABLES



Semi-rigid polyvinyl chloride Types. Solid or stranded conductors with bare or tinned copper shield. And, with cotton braid or Plastite® jacket. Also, Enamel Textile Types.

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Bare soft copper conductors insulated with high dielectric strength polyvinyl chloride insulation. Underwriters' Laboratories approved for fire and burglar alarm system internal wiring.

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TELECABLE® Multiconductor Paired Inside Wiring Cable

Semi-rigid polyvinyl chloride insulation, brown or ivory polyvinyl chloride jacket. Light weight, easy to install, unaffected by humidity.

PORTABLE CORDS



Underwriters' Laboratories approved — for power supply on electrical equipment. Neoprene jacketed DYNAPRENE® and rubber jacketed types.

CORD SETS AND CABLE ASSEMBLIES

Custom-built to customer's requirements. Using either standard cordage or cord designed to fit your particular application, Whitney Blake can furnish regular line cords or special purpose cords having attached or integrally molded rubber or Plastite fittings.



NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

head and pedestal, control console and monitoring unit mounted side by side. A mounting rack houses the video amplifier chassis and power supplies. Maximum stability of optical registration has been achieved. Pickup tubes, field lens and color filtering system are completely aligned in the factory and should remain aligned indefinitely. Realignment necessitated by replacement of a Vidicon is quickly and easily made. Two sets of individual gain controls for each of the three colors enable one control group to be preset in advance, ready to take over when there is a rapid shift to film with appreciably different color balance. The chain has resolution of 600 lines and can be used with and fitted into studio lavouts containing monochrome equipment of any manufacturer.



PRECISION POT is 1-13/16 in. in diameter

HELIPOT CORP., 916 Meridian Ave., South Pasadena, Calif. The series CN ultra-precision potentiometer is $1\frac{13}{16}$ in. in diameter, with linearity as fine as ± 0.075 percent. The series are fully described in data sheet 54-11. This sheet details construction, specifications, coil characteristics and readily available modifications.

AMPLIFIER KLYSTRON is forced-air-cooled

EITEL-MCCULLOUGH, INC., San Bruno, Calif., has announced a new high power uhf amplifier klystron, the 3K3000 LQ. In c-w operation at 760 to 980 mc it delivers 2-kw power output with a power gain of

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August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

FOR THE APPLICATION OF

electronic instrumentation

TO EVERY REQUIREMENT OF



At El-tronics you will find every facility to meet your needs in the field of nuclear instrumentation. Here are experienced scientists . . . skilled technical personnel . . . fully-equipped laboratories . . . modern production lines . . . the capacity to produce quickly whatever you require.

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Here, also, is experience, gathered over a twenty-year period, in supplying specialized requirements for the Atomic Energy Commission U. S. Army . . . U. S. Navy . . . General Electric Westinghouse . . . Sloan Kettering Institute Philco . . . RCA . . . Union Carbide and Carbon and many other organizations of this calibre.

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CONSULTATIONS ARE INVITED

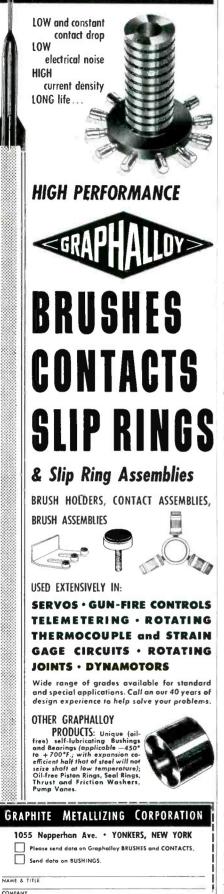
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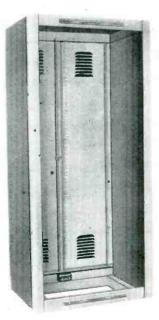
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THE FACT

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

1,000 times and 40-percent efficiency. The forced-air-cooled tube has a long life oxide cathode and rugged ceramic and metal construction. Resonant cavities are completed external to the vacuum system, which is left free of r-f circuitry, enabling wide range tuning, uncomplicated input and output coupling adjustment and ease of installation and maintenance. Price is \$2,360.



TRANSMITTER RACKS designed for 30-in. panels

PREMIER METAL PRODUCTS Co., 3160 Webster Ave., New York 67, N. Y., has available a new heavy duty transmitter rack. Features include double rear doors on loose-jointed MICROWAVE MULTI-PULSE SPECTRUM SELECTOR

for use with Polarad Spectrum Analyzers



The Polarad Multi-Pulse Spectrum Selector increases the versatility of Polarad Spectrum Analyzers by displaying and allowing selection for analysis a specific train of microwave pulses as well as any one pulse in the train.



It will select and gate a group of pulses up to 100 μ sec. in length; is designed to work with fast, narrow pulses; and can be adjusted to gate any pulse including the first at zero time. Special circuitry discriminates automatically once pulses have been selected. The Model SD-1 has been designed to operate with all Polarad Spectrum Analyzers at any of the frequencies they will accept.

Completely self-powered portable unit.
 High intensity, flat-face CRT for accurate display with:

Continuously variable sweep widths; 10 to 100 $\mu \text{sec.}$

Continuously variable gate widths for pulse selection; 0.2 to 10 μ sec.

Continuously variable gate delays for pulse selection; O to 100 µsec. Automatic gating of spectrum analyzer during time of pulse consideration.

time of pulse consideration. Intensified gates (brightening) to facilitate manual pulse selection.

Triggered sweep on first pulse in any train. No sweep in absence of signal.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Input Impedance . . . 50 ohms (to match TSA Output Impedance . . . 50 ohms Spectrum Analyzer)

AVAILABLE ON EQUIPMENT LEASE PLAN

FIELD MAINTENANCE SERVICE AVAILABLE Throughout the country



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STREET

PORTABLE DIRECT READING SPECTRUM ANALYZER

10 TO 44,000 mcs 5 RF HEADS

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9,000 8,000

7.000

600

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UNI-DIAL TUNING



MODEL TSA

Now, a new Polarad spectrum analyzer only 21 inches high that covers the entire frequency range 10 to 44,000 mcs with 5 interchangeable RF tuning heads. The model TSA operates simply—single dial frequency control—with utmost frequency stability. It provides highest accuracy, and reliability for observation and true evaluat on of performance over the entire RF spectrum —saving engineering manhours.

This instrument is designed for maximum utility and versatility in the laboratory and on the productior line providing an easy-to-read 5 inch CRT display of the RF spectrum.

Model No. Equipment Model DSA.....Spectrum (

Model DSA......Spectrum Display and Power Unit Model STU-1....RF Tuning Unit 10-1,000 mc. Model STU-2A..RF Tuning Unit 910-4, 560 mc. Model STU-3A..RF Tuning Unit 4,370-22,000 mc.

Model STU-4....RF Tuning Unit 21,000-33,000 mc. Model STU-5...RF Tuning Unit 33,000-44,000 mc.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Frequency Range: 10 mc to 44,000 mc. Frequency Accuracy: $\pm 1\%$ Resolution: 25 kc. Frequency Dispersion: Electronically

Frequency Dispersion: Electronically controlled, continually adjustable from 400 kc to 25 mc per one screen diameter (horizontal expansion to 20 kc per inch) Input Impedance: 50 ohms-nominal Sensitivity: STU-1 10-400 mcs -89 dbm 400-1000 mcs -84 dbm

STU-2A 910-2,200 mcs - 87 dbm 1,980-4,560 mcs - 87 dbm STU-3A 4,370-10,920 mcs - 75 dbm 8,900-22,000 mcs - 60 dbm

STU-4 21,000-33,000 mcs --55 dbm STU-5 33,000-44,000 mcs --45 dbm Overall Gain: 120 db

Attenuation: **RF Internal 100 db continuously variable, IF 60 db continuously variable Input Power: 400 Watts *Minimum Discernible Signal **STU-1, STU-2A, STU-3A The model TSA Spectrum Analyzer has these exclusive Polarad design and operating features:

- Single frequency control with direct reading dial. No klystron modes to set. Tuning dial accuracy ±1%.
- Five interchangeable RF tuning units for the entire frequency range 10 to 44,000 mcs.
- Temperature compensation of Klystron Oscillator.
- Swept IF provides 400 kc to 25 mc display independent of RF frequency setting.
- Internal RF attenuator.**
- Frequency marker for measuring frequency differences from 40 kc to 25 mc.



NEW! Write for Handbook of Spectrum Analyzer Techniques



ELECTRONICS CORPORATION 43-20 34th STREET, LONG ISLAND CITY 1, N. Y.

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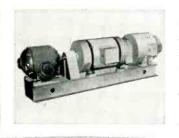
Practical



design engineers

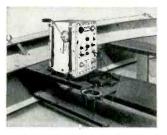
prefer REGOHM Regulators...

On Land... Continuous Power Generating Systems



REGOHM regulates the output voltage of this 5KW generating system within a 4% band, independent of load changes and other operating conditions. Used to power control and communications systems, these units must operate every hour of the year. REGOHM's long life and plugin feature that simplifies replacement makes it a natural for this application.

On Sea... Hand-Cranked Generators



Fast-acting REGOHM maintains constant output voltage on hand-cranked generators powering portable lifeboat radios. Reliable over a wide temperature range, independent of speed of rotation and output loading, REGOHM delivers radio noise-free performance under severe operating conditions. No other equipment equals its size, and low cost advantages.

In the Air... Control Instrumentation



REGOHM regulates voltage of special control instrumentation in pilotless bombers where precise, reliable control is a *must*. A two-inch cube, weighing under a pound, REGOHM economizes on space and weight. System stabilization is assured by its builtin dashpot, adjustable to match the system's dynamic characteristics. No antihunt networks are needed.

Whether your equipment or control system operates on land, sea or in the air ...involves power supplies or communications and signal systems, instrumentation or lighting systems...look into the advantages of REGOHM regulation.



Contact Electric Regulator Corporation, 100 Pearl St., Norwalk, Conn. Our Engineering staff will help you design required circuitry...recommend the proper REGOHM type...calculate the resistor network...suggest design modifications for optimum performance...analyze final designs...assist in testing pre-production models...service your requirements. Write or call us today.

Electric Regulator Corporation Norwalk, Connecticut Temple 8-4311 NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

hinges and closed by a 3-point locking device. The RM7030 is 76[±] in. high, 33 in. wide, 24 in. deep and is designed for 30-in. panels. It is sturdily constructed of No. 16 gage steel with a No. 12 bottom and welded throughout. Panel mounting angles are $\frac{1}{16}$ thick and are tapped 12-24 on universal spacings. A rectangular cutout is made in the bottom for leads and a duplex receptacle and outlet box are furnished in the back under the door.



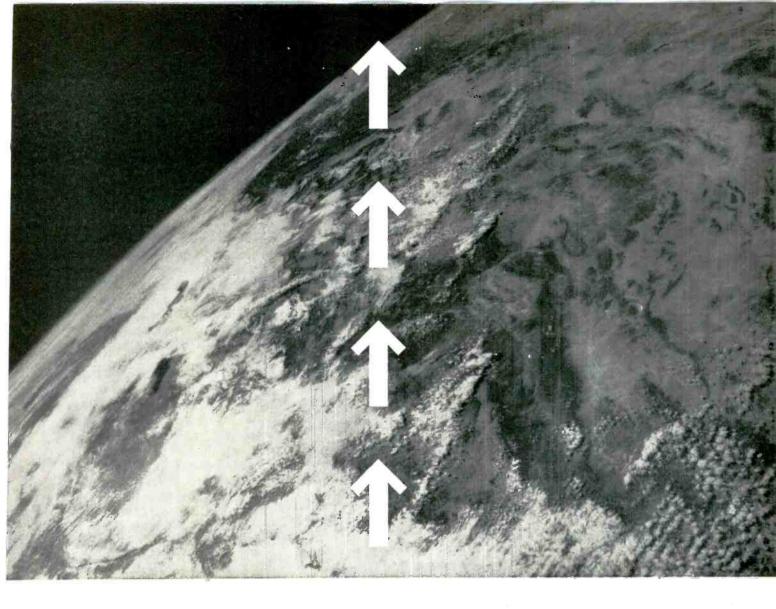
MAGNETIC AMPLIFIERS with high power gain

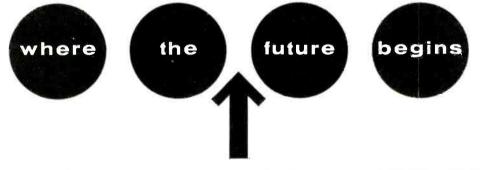
HYCOR CO., INC., 11423 Vanowen St., North Hollywood, Calif., announces a standard catalog series of magnetic amplifiers. Stock units are available over wide ranges of impedance, power gain, response time and supply frequency. Toroidally wound reactors are used throughout and the units are available in hermetically sealed cases or plastic encapsulated forms. Type 402, illustrated, is a two-stage amplifier. Power gain is 2,000,000; input impedance, 200 ohms; load impedance, 3,000 ohms; supply frequency, 400 cps at 115 v; response time, one second. All necessary rectifiers are self-contained. Complete information and specifications are given in bulletin MA.

POTENTIOMETER is precisely adjustable

HELIPOT CORP., 916 Meridian Ave., South Pasadena, Calif. Fast setting to desired value and positive locking are two of the many advantages

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.





It's a young man's universe!

No other branches of the armed services today – and few businesses – offer more exciting and unlimited opportunities for the future than are available in the military fields of aircraft, missiles, rocketry and space vehicle development.

Shown here is a glimpse of 600,000 square miles of our planet. It was photographed from a Martin Viking research rocket which attained an altitude of 158 miles. This rocket was one of a series developed by a team of Martin engineers and Navy scientists who have worked together since 1946.

To the young engineer and to the enlistee for military service, this picture says more than words about the immense opportunities to be explored—in uniform or out—in the closely integrated field of military and commercial aviation.

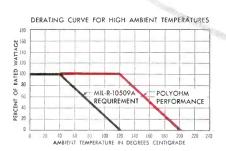
Here, in fact, is one of the biggest futures in the world today.



NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

STABLE at 120°C



If you need a 1% resistor that is stable at high ambient temperature and humidity, we would like you to test free samples of our newly developed POLYOHMS. They exceed all MIL-R-10509A specifications as you can see from the comparison table below. Note, for example, that they take full power at ambient temperatures up to 120°C instead of only 40°C. Thus, they are ideal for use in aircraft and guided missiles. The same fact, of course, will result in much longer life when they are operated at lower temperatures.

POLYOHM 1% RESISTOR

ACTUAL SIZE

takes full power at ambient temperature three times that specified by MIL-R-10509A

—exceeds all other MIL-R-10509A specifications

POLYOHMS are well suited to replace bulky, expensive and highly inductive wire-wound resistors.

The resistor will remain well within its 1% tolerance even under the stringent moisture test which allows a 5% change. Its temperature coefficient is always lower than both the R and X characteristics.

POLYOHMS are manufactured in $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 watt sizes with facilities controlled by the Signal Corps. They are presently available only for government end use. Please request samples on company letterhead.

TABLE OF TEST RESULTS

TEST	MIL-R-10509A Allowable change	POLYOHM Test Results (Median Value)
Temperature cycling	1%	.03%
Low temperature exposure	3%	.08%
Short time overload	.5%	.03%
Load life @ 40°C — 1000 hrs. @120°C — 1000 hrs.	l %	.2% .5%
Temp. coeff. ppm/°C (char. X) (char. R)	$\pm 500 \pm 300$	
Moisture resistance test	5%	.3%





of the series T-10-A. This laboratory model, which can be used as either a potentiometer or rheostat, requires only one-fifth the time of a 5-dial decade box. In d-c and lowfrequency a-c bridge circuits, it is much faster to use than a series of decade resistors. It is precisely adjustable, with total resistance ranging from 100 to 100,000 ohms. High resolution with extremely fine resistance (± 1 percent) and linearity tolerances (± 0.1 percent) is provided by a series A 10-turn precision potentiometer. Instantaneous, accurate settings to desired values or reading of unknowns in nullbalance circuits are made possible by a model RB Duodial turns-counting dial. The unit has a power rating at 25 C ambient of 6.9 w; 5 w at 40 C ambient. Ambient temperature range is from -55 C to +80 C.



Q-SWEEP for rapid measurements

KAY ELECTRIC Co., 14 Maple Ave., Pine Brook, N. J., has available the Q-Sweep, which will permit rapid, production line Q measurements. It displays Q by means of 5-percent swept frequency, thereby eliminating the necessity of resetting the oscillator for each component test. Thus it is now possible within a specific tolerance range to measure large numbers of component parts, visually or by meter reading, without readjustment of any control. Frequency range is 20 to 220 mc; range of Q measure, 0 to 125 or 0 to 250; resonating capacitor range,

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.



TYPE P PORTABLE DYNOGRAPH Single and Dual channel Units—all performance specifications are identical to those of the console model— Chart speeds from 1 to 100 mm. per second.

TYPE M CONSOLE Six channels—accommodates up to six Type 146 amplifiers with input couplers, uses roll or folded charts—eight chart speeds, 1 to 250 mm. per second.

IF YOU COMPARE-YOU WILL SELECT THE OFFNER DYNOGRAPH!

Compare the direct writing oscillographs on the market today. If you do, you will select the Offner Dynograph because only the Offner Dynograph has these features:

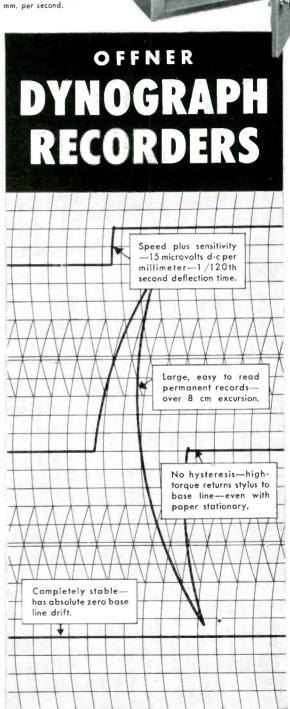
15 microvolt per millimeter d-c sensitivity... Absolute *drift-free* stability... One amplifier for d-c amplification, resistance and reluctance gages... True differential input, isolated from ground... Rugged, low resistance movement.

No other direct writing oscillograph on the market has any of these features! The Offner Dynograph has all these features and many more!—because the Dynograph uses the exclusive patented Offner chopper amplifier. This amplifier must be distinguished from a chopper stabilized amplifier, which merely reduces, does not eliminate drift, and provides none of the other features of the Offner Dynograph.

If you want the widest versatility, highest accuracy, greatest reliability in direct writing high speed oscillographs—*compare them all!* You'll select the Offner Dynograph.

DYNÖGRAPH

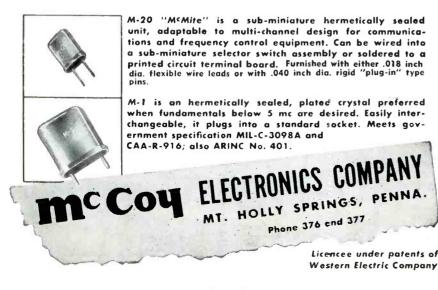
Write for your copy of Bulletin L-742. Get complete details and application information on both Portable and Console Models. Write for a demonstration by our Engineering Representatives in your area. Compare—and you will select the Offner Dynograph.







You can expect the same precision performance from both the M^cCoy M-1 and the M-20 "M^cMite," although the "M^cMite" is only 1/5th as big. Both crystals are produced up to 110 mc on the 5th overtone. The fact that these two crystals perform equally well in meeting widely varied job specs illustrates the versatility of M^cCoy design and production facilities. Whatever you need in quartz crystals, M^cCoy either makes them or can develop them for you. Send for free catalog today on the M^cCoy line of high quality, precision-made quartz crystals.



NEW PRODUCTS

7.5 to 100 $\mu\mu$ f, is displayed on a digital counter dial for easy reading; power supply is 105 to 125 v, 100 w. Price is \$990.



PULSE ANALYZER a basic research instrument

PACIFIC ELECTRO-NUCLEAR CO., Division of Western Devices, Inc., 8930 Lindblade St., Culver City, Calif. Model PA-3 100-channel pulse height analyzer is used to obtain nuclear energy spectra of radioisotopes. It quantizes the amplitude of pulses from an alpha, beta, or gamma detector into 100 discrete levels or channels; stores counts until the desired statistics are obtained; and then presents the compiled information to the physicist for study and analysis. The unit features coincidence gating of signal pulses when desired; nonvolatile memory storage -complete data may be retained without power; automatic countstop circuit which terminates data taking when any channel reaches a preset count of 999, 9,999 or 99,-999; and built-in memory test routines to localize quickly tube failures or incipient failures.

IGNITRON with internal cooling coil

NATIONAL ELECTRONICS, INC., Geneva, Ill. The NL-1053 heavy-duty size D ignitron is of stainless steel construction and includes a mounting plate for thermostat to provide thermal protection. It is a repairable welding control ignitron with an internal cooling coil. The increased cooling efficiency permits a greatly increased averaging time: 11 sec at 500 v and 22 sec at 250 v. Simplified construction enables it to be repaired at a cost much below the cost of a new tube. Other ratings

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A CALORIMETRIC TYPE RF WATTMETER 0-3000 MCS. 0-300 WATTS

MODEL 641N—an instrument designed to measure RF power with the precision of a Primary Standard.

DESIGNED FOR USE wherever extremely accurate RF Power measurements are needed, the 641N Wattmeter serves as a Primary Standard for such measurements. As such, it can be used to check the accuracy of other types of RF wattmeters, and to determine the actual power output of an RF power source, the approximate magnitude of which is known. Over the entire frequency range of 0 to 3000 megacycles this instrument has an accuracy of better than plus or minus 2 percent of full scale, using the calibration curve supplied. For more accurate measurements, the 641N Wattmeter may be calibrated by the user at DC or 60 cycles. AC-DC wattmeters with an accuracy of 1/4 of 1 percent may be used in this calibration, and the resulting RF power level may be established to an accuracy of better than 1 percent.

SPECIFICATIONS

at last!

Impedance: Frequency Range: Power Range: Power Scales (5):

VSWR (max. over frequency range):

RF Connector:

Accuracy:

): 1.0 watts
3.10 watts
3.10 watts
30.100 watts
100.300 watts
1.1 to 1000 mcs.
1.2 to 3000 mcs.
Type N, mates with
UG218/U.
Plus or minus 2%
of full scale on any
scale, using the supplied calibration curves.

52 ohms

0 to 3000 mcs.

0 to 300 watts

This instrument can be user at DC or 60 cycles measurement at a partic	for more precise
Repeatability:	Within 1%
Time Required for One Reading:	2 m <mark>inu</mark> tes.
Recycling Time between Readings:	20 minutes.
Power Required:	3 watts 105-125V 60 C.
Size: Indicator Load	5½" × 6" × 13½" 5½" × 6" × 14¼"
Weight: Indicator Load	8 pounds 16 pounds

.....



(continued)

NEW PRODUCTS

are the same as the conventional size D ignitron: 2,400 kva maximum demand, 355 amperes d-c maximum anode current per tube, and at any voltage between 250 and 600 v rms at 25 to 60 cycles. Cooling water required is 3 gallons per min at a minimum inlet temperature of 0 deg C.



PRECISION POT linear within ± 0.025 percent

HELIPOT CORP., 916 Meridian Ave., South Pasadena, Calif. The Helipot series AN precision potentiometers, offering linearity within ± 0.025 percent, are the subject of data sheet 54-11. The AN series is available in linear and nonlinear versions to which as many as 28 taps can be added, each spot-welded to a selected single turn of resistance wire. Data sheet 54-11 details construction, specifications and coil characteristics.

UHF ANTENNA for low power to broadcast

PRODELIN INC., Kearney, N. J. Type KTV-2/14-31 Cover-Loop uhf antenna is designed for low power tv broadcasting and satellite stations. It stands 5 ft high, weighs only 90

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August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS



New Mico XXP Laminate Gives You Much Higher Insulation Resistance

Here at last is a uniform, high-quality material with the higher insulation resistance you need for many applications in radar, television, radio, computers, electronic equipment of all kinds. It's MICO's Radar Grade LAMICOID #6229.

Compare for yourself! Test it together with other laminates <u>under your own test</u> <u>methods</u> for insulation resistance.

Write today for samples – or ask to have a MICO Sales Engineer call.

WATER ABSORPTION, (% Precond. E-1/105 Cond DI-24/23 X6" thick X6" thick	6) 0.57 0.37	DIELECTRIC CONSTANT AT 1 MEGACYCLE 1/8" thick Cond. A 4.42 Cond. D-24/23 4.63
SPECIFIC GRAVITY %" thick %" thick FLEXURAL STRENGTH, (p Tested flatwise, Cond. %" thick cut lengthwi cut crosswise	A	DIELECTRIC BREAKDOWN, (Kv.) Parallel to lamination, S/S Cond. D-48/50 1/6" thick 68.8+ 1/8" thick 68.0+
DISSIPATION FACTOR AT 1 MEGACYCLE 1/8" thick Cond. A Cond. D-24/9	.0314 23 .0316	PUNCHING QUALITY K6" thick Heated 1 min. Good Heated 2 min. Good Heated 3 min. Good

Look at these other outstanding values!



Schenectady 1, New York Offices in Principal Cities In Canada–Micanite Canada, Ltd., Granby, Quebec

LAMICOID © (Laminated Plastic) • MICANITE © (Built-up Mica) • EMPIRE © (Coated Fabrics and Papers) • FABRICATED MICA • ISOMICA •

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Need A Good Translator



... For Custom Cable Requirements?

Look no further! PHALO has established a reputation for translation of exacting custom cable specs which is the envy of the industry.

Dig out those cable "specs" you filed under "Impossible" and put them before a PHALO Custom Cable Man. If anyone can make that cable, PHALO can.

We may sound a little egotistical here but we have a background of custom cable success which permits us a bit of license for promoting our special abilities.

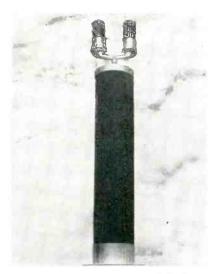
Anyhow, you can prove it, just by trying our skill!

Ask For The Complete Phalo Catalog



NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)



lb and has a power gain of 2. Rated at 500 w, it has a vswr of better than 1.1 to 1. The glass-fiber reinforced plastic cover forms the primary antenna support and also houses, weather proofs and protects the radiating elements within. The antenna is available with power gains of 2, 4 and 8 ranging in height from 3 to 20 ft.

MICROWAVE ABSORBERS in two new series

EMERSON & CUMING, INC., 869 Washington St., Canton, Mass., announces two new series of microwave absorbers. The ECCOSORB CH is of flexible, rubberized fiber for use in microwave darkrooms. With a maximum energy reflection of 2 percent at all angles of incidence, this absorber permits antenna measurements to be made indoors. Its three types are available in these wavelength ranges: 0.5 cm

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amperex Rectifiers

... the most complete line in the world covering a full range of Voltage and Current Ratings.

amperex rectifiers

... designed and manufactured by electron tube specialists, in laboratories that are second to none . . . with a background of experience that encompasses the entire history of electronic development.

amperex rectifiers

... are generally lower in initial cost and always lower in cost per operating hour.

All the listed types are available for immediate delivery! If your local electronic parts distributor does not have the tube you want—write, wire or phone! Simply check your application, ratings and control specifications and select the finest rectifier you can buy.

Equally extensive is the AMPEREX line of power tubes. There's one to suit your need. If you do not have the latest Amperex condensed tube catalog for easy selection of Rectifier and Power tubes, write for it today!

RETUBE with **AMPEREX**



6508













Peak Average Inverse Voltage (PKV) Anode Current (Amps) Tube Type Description 12‡ 16° 0.05± 6339 H.Y 0.065 0.05* 0.05* н.ν. AV-3 AV-1 H.V. 140 10 0.25 XENON 0.25 0.25 0.64 .0 .25 .25 .25 10 4832 15 15 15 1.5 2.5 20 20 21 27 15 1.5 2.5 15 22 22 25 25 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 12.5 High Vacuum Tub

MV — Mercury Vapor Tube GCR — Grid Controlled Rectifier *Oil immersed operation ‡Without cooling (air operation)

Pulse Cable assemblies?

HHB assemblies prove outstanding in performance

CORONA-FREE!... up to and including 8 KV and ability to meet 12 KV breakdown test in normal service for most assemblies. Under special conditions they have been produced to meet higher corona-free requirements.

COMPLETELY APPROVED!... HHB Cable Assemblies embody HHB Connectors. Both are factory-assembled and tested as complete units to provide assurance of outstanding service. Cables supplied in lengths as required.

NEW!... "pressure correct" connection Bayonet-type connection for HHB Pulse Connectors was recently introduced to permit quick assembly and positive contact without excessive pressure by overtightening.

Write for HHB Catalog Bulletin CA-33-36-53, and data on new Bayonet-type connectors.



NEW PRODUCTS

through 12 cm; 0.5 cm through 30 cm; 0.5 cm through 60 cm. The second series (ECCOSORB HF) is for use as waveguide terminations and loads. It is produced in standard rods and sheets or molded to specified shapes. Each member of this series is of a different bulk resistivity; the entire range covers from 50 to 10^{12} ohm cm³. Write for technical bulletin No. 8-2-1.



COIL TURN COUNTER is 0.1 percent accurate

SUNSHINE SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT, 1810 Grant Ave., Philadelphia 15, Pa. This coil turn counter quickly measures the number of turns on coils wound on nonmagnetic forms with an accuracy of 0.1 percent. It is available in 3 models, with the following ranges: 0 to 11,110, 0 to 31,110, and 0 to 61,110 turns. The coil to be tested is placed over a test rod, and its turn count compared with a standard coil mounted within the equipment. The counter operates from a 115-v 60-cycle source; is easy to use; reads directly in number of turns, and tests a wide range of coil sizes. Catalog No. 16 describes the instrument in detail.

P-M MOTORS are 11/4 in. in diameter

JOHN OSTER MFG. Co., 1 main St., Racine, Wisc., has available a line of 1[‡] in. diameter permanent magnet motors designed for minimum radio noise. Type AM-215 is designed to meet MIL-M-8609 specification. The motor alone weighs only 5 oz. Very high torque is made possible by a simpler magnet

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.

(continued)

RUGGEDIZED

- Provide Permanent Hermetic Sealing
- Terminal Assembly Complies with MIL-T-27 Requirements
- Withstand Temperatures to 1400°F and Pressures to 2000 P.S.I.

CABLE END SEALS

HIGH TEMPERATURE HERMETIC SEALS FOR METALLIC SHEATHED CABLES, HEATING ELEMENTS AND OTHER TUBULAR COMPONENTS

The ADVAC metallizing process applied to Hi-Alumina Ceramic produces super rugged hermetic seals. These standard cable end seals operate over extreme excursions of temperature, humidity, shock and vibration. The metal portions provide the ultimate in corrosion resistance and are easily bonded to associated equipment by brazing at temperatures up to 850°C.

For complete information on ADVAC End Seals or Seals for other applications, call or write today!

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F Thread	D	
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	- A	

DIMENSIONS

TYPE	A	В	с	D	E	E	G	н	J	Operating Voltage*	Current Rating	Terminal Torque Rating†
250-ES	.250	.082	5/16	1.11/16	.125	8-32	1/4	1/8	7/16	1000	20 A.	15
320-ES	.320	.113	5/16	1.15/16	.148	10-32	1/4	5/32	11/16	1500	30 A.	20
330-ES	.330	.116	1/2	1.7/8	.148	10-32	1/4	5/32	7/16	1500	30 A.	20
375-ES	. 375	.116	1/2	1-7/8	.148	10.32	1/4	3/16	7/16	2500	30 A.	20
450-ES	.450	.150	1/2	2-1/8	.203	1/4-28	3/8	1/4	11/16	2500	60 A.	35
500-ES	.500	.150	1/2	2-1/8	.203	1/4-28	3/8	1/4	11/16	2500	60 A.	35
625-ES	.625	.150	1/2	2-1/8	.203	1/4-28	3/8	5/16	11/16	2500	60 A.	35

 $^{*}40\%$ R.H. – sea level – 60 cycles R.M.S. per MIL-T-27 Test Method. †Rated maximum terminal rotational torque in inch Ibs.

DIVISION OF GENERAL CERAMICS CORPORATION



ADVANCED VACUUM PRODUCTS · INC

118 Liberty Street, Stamford, Connecticut—Telephone: Davis 4-2148

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)



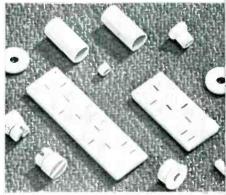
Did you know that multiforms in glass have greater inherent elasticity to make them more shock resistant than glass tubing or pressed alass? Here are the ideal multiforms for Iron Sealing and Kovar Sealing, matching the expansion of these metals over their entire working range. They resist mercury attack, have ample mechanical strength and seal readily. Our laboratory is prepared to assist you in selecting the proper glass for any metal.

to your exact

specifications

MANSOL makes

GLASS MULTE







design. Radio noise is minimized by leads. Altitude-treated shielded brushes have very long life. Temperature range is from -55 C to +71 C. Motor speeds range from 6.000 to 20,000 rpm. Speeds are controllable to ± 1 percent over a 24 to 29-y range by using a governor. The motor is available with gear train, governor, brake or any combination thereof. When used with gear train, gear ratios range from 6 to 1 to 4,000 to 1.



DELAY NETWORKS for laboratory use

E. S. C. CORP., 534 Bergon Blvd., Palisades Park, N. J., has developed a new series of variable delay networks. Designed for laboratory use to facilitate design and development of advanced computer and radar systems, these delay networks are compactly constructed for front panel mounting. They offer a variation of delay from 0 to 0.75 µsec in ten turns of the vernier control shaft.

TWIN TRIODE for use in tv receivers

SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC., 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. The 6CG7 general purpose meduimmu twin triode tube is intended particularly for use as a vertical deflection oscillator and horizontal deflection oscillator in tv receivers. It may also be used as a phase inverter, multivibrator, sync separa-

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MANSOL can produce MULTIFORMS to seal to

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MANSOL also makes MULTIFORMS of STEATITE

We specialize in small die-pressed ceramic parts held to the closest tolerances. All tools and dies are made in our shop to assure quick delivery.

If you are still making your own multiforms, let Mansol help you with your multiform problems.

> Write to Dept. E for the complete story about Multiforms, Steatite and our production facilities. No obligation, of course.

Chillen advance-designed yesterday

4832

AM FLECT

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industry-wide use today!

AMPLIFIERS • REGULATORS • INERT GAS AND MERCURY RECTIFIERS . MERCURY, **INERT GAS AND HYDROGEN THYRATRONS**

натнам SPECIAL-PURPOSE BES .

3828

MELEC







5651-WA

STANDARD TYPES DIRECT FROM STOCK PLUS SPECIAL DESIGNS BUILT TO REQUIREMENTS

Chatham specializes in the development of general and special purpose tubes for both electronic and industrial applications. Many of the tubes originally developed by Chatham to fill a specialized need, now number among the most widely used tubes in the industry. For complete information on Chatham tubes-either stock items or types built to your requirements - call or write today.



CHATHAM ELECTRONICS CORP.

Executive and General Offices: LIVINGSTON, NEW JERSEY Plants and Laboratories: NEWARK and LIVINGSTON, NEW JERSEY

3B28 RECTIFIER

Rugged half-wave Xenon filled rectifier. Operates in any position. Ambient temperature range -75° to $+90^{\circ}$ C. Inverse peak anode voltage 10,000, average current .25 amps, Filament 2.5v., 5 amp.

4B32 RECTIFIER

Ruggedly built, half-wave Xenon filled rectifier. Ambient temperature range -75° to +90°C. Inverse peak anode voltage 10,000, average anode current 1.25 amp. Filament 5v., 7.5 amp.

VC-1258 MINIATURE HYDROGEN THYRATRON

for pulse generation. Handles 10 kw peak pulse power.

6336 TWIN TRIODE

for voltage regulation. Features high plate dissipation, hard glass envelope.

5R4WGB RECTIFIER

Full wave rectifier manufactured to MIL-E-1B reliable tube specifications.

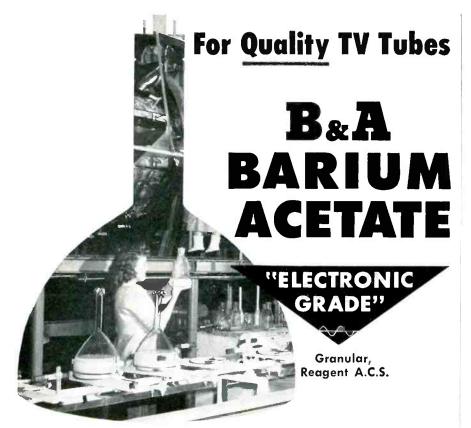
5651-WA VOLTAGE REFERENCE TUBE

Stable, rugged. Available in both commercial or reliable tube MIL types.

Sale Starting

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)



Rigid Control Assures You Constant, Unvarying Purity!

Lot after lot, Baker & Adamson's "Elec-tronic Grade" Barium Acetate is of the same superior quality ... ideally suited to TV tube and other electronic equipment needs. Made by an exacting process under rigid controls, it is extremely low in halides, calcium, strontium, and other impurities. The specifications at right are an indication of the high purity requirements to which every lot of B&A Electronic Grade Barium Acetate must conform, without exception.

A free-flowing powder, B&A "Qual-ity" Barium Acetate is packaged in 25, 100 and 400-lb. drums with special polyethylene bag liners to protect its purity. B&A warehouses from coast

to coast assure prompt supply of your needs.





B&A Electronic Grade Barium Acetate Maximum Limits of Imm

	Maxim				, ,		1493	μυι	III C S
Insolu	ble .				13				0.005%
Chlor	ide (Cl	1).							0.001%
									0.0005%
Copp	er (Cu).				•	•		0.0003%
Nicke	I (Ni)						4		0.0001%
Oth	er Bå	R A	C	h	en	ni	ca	ls	for

Electronic Use

As America's foremost producer of fine chemicals and laboratory reagents, Baker & Adamson is your safe, sure source for chemicals of the guaranteed high purity that means trouble-free per-formance. Call any B&A office listed below for full information, shipments or quantatione quotations.

quotations.
Gaseous Dielectric Sulfur Hexafluoride
Metal Fluoborate Solutions—For ploting parts Fluoboric Acid...Copper Fluoborate... Lead-Tin Fluoborate...Indium Fluoborate ...Nickel Fluoborate
Mineral Acids, Reagent, A.C.S. Acetic... Hydrochloric... Hydrofluoric ...Nitric... Phosphoric... Sulfuric
Solvents, Reagent, A.C.S. Acetone... Isopropanol... Toluene...

Acetone . . . Isopropanol . . . Toluene . . . Xylene

Xyiene Others Aluminum Nitrate ... Barium Fluoride ... Barium Nitrate ... Bromine ... Calcium Carbonate ... Calcium Fluoride ... Calcium Nitrate ... Copper Nitrate ... Hydrogen Peroxide ... Magnesium Oxide ... Manganese Dioxide ... Mercury ... Nickel Oxide ... Potassium Fluoride ... Potassium Hydroxide ... Sodium Carbonate ... Sodium Hydroxide ... Stontium Nitrate ... Thorium Nitrate



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In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal* • Toronto* • Vancouver* SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882 *Complete stocks carried here

them is minimized. The structure also incorporates an internal shield which provides effective shielding between the triode units that prevents electrical coupling between them.

tor and amplifier and resistancecoupled amplifier in electronic equipment. The tube is designed

with a 600-ma heater. Design fea-

tures include a structure which permits cool operation of the grids, with the result that emission from



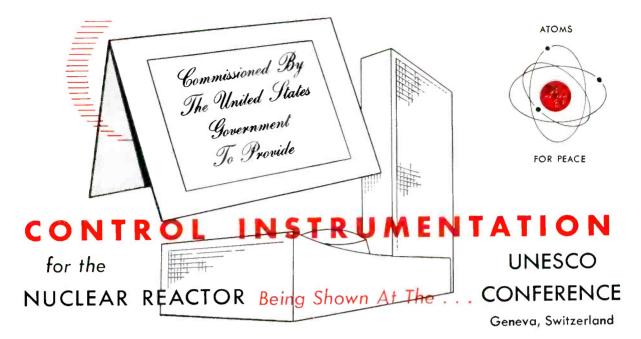
MOLDED CONNECTORS replace hand-fabricated type

DEJUR-AMSCO CORP., 45-01 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N.Y. Type XC 145-22 molded, special design connector has been announced. The molding is orlon-filled diallyl phthalate (per MIL-P-4389), a nonhygroscopic material of high dimensional stability and excellent dielectric properties. Precision machined socket contacts with turret terminals are made of spring temper phosphor bronze.

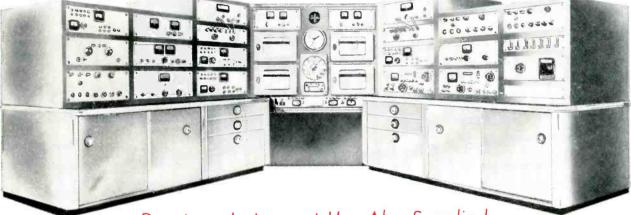
H-V TUBE SOCKET is safe and reliable

INDUSTRIAL HARDWARE MFG. CO. INC., 109 Prince St., New York 12, N. Y., has designed a new deep shell high-voltage tube socket for safety. reliability and economy purposes. The socket maintains a maximum

DAYSTROM INSTRUMENT



DAYSTROM INSTRUMENT is in full scale production of nuclear instruments for the Atomic Energy Commission and industry . . . and has the facilities, "know-how" and skilled manpower to supply control instruments tailored to your requirements. You can look to Daystrom for instruments of finest quality, utmost precision and top performance.



Daystrom Instrument Has Also Supplied :

Control instruments, computing mechanisms, test equipment for all branches of the Armed Services . . . and many of America's leading industrial concerns—as well as foreign companies.

For The AIR FORCE-

Capacitance Testers, All-Altitude Servo Indicators, Transistorized Receivers, R F Switches.

For The NAVY –

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For The ARMY-

Mechanical Fire Control Systems, Fuzes, Communication Systems and other instrumentation for all branches of the Army.

For INDUSTRY-

Test Equipment, Computing Devices, Radar Equipment, Nuclear Equipment. Gyros, Electronic and Electro-Mechanical Devices.

Write For Our Facilities Report

DAYSTROM

Archbald, Penna.



INSTRUMENT

Div. of Daystrom, Inc.

ELECTRONICS - August, 1955

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)



Ruggedized and aged "RELIABLE" DOUBLE TRIODE

Do you have an aircraft or industrial application that requires *utmost* dependability in increasing or controlling alternating voltages or powers ... in changing electrical energy from one frequency to another ... or in generating an alternating voltage?

If so, specify the Red Bank RETMA 6385 "Reliable" Double Triode. For it is specially ruggedized to perform at top efficiency longer, even under operating conditions of severe shock and vibration. And, as further assurance of its extra reliability, each RETMA 6385 is factory-aged with a 45-hour run-in under various overload, vibration and shock conditions, such as it might meet on the job.

Whether you need tubes as amplifiers, mixers, or oscillators, it will pay you to investigate the superior, longerlasting performance qualities of the Bendix Red Bank RETMA 6385.

RATINGS*

Heater voltage – (AC or DC)**. 6.3 volts Heater current 0.50 amps. Plate voltage – (max.) 360 volts Max. peak plate current (per plate) 25 ma. Max. plate dissipation (per plate) 1.5 watts
Max. peak grid voltage
Max. heater-cathode voltage 300 volts Max. grid resistance 1.0 megohm Warm-up time 45 sec. (Plate and heater voltage may be applied simultane- ously.)
"To obtain greatest life expectancy from tube, avoid designs where the tube is subject to all maximum ratings simultaneously.

**Voltage should not fluctuate more than $\pm 5\%$.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Base.	Miniature button 9-pin
Bulb.	T-61/2
Max, over-all length	23/14 in
Max. seated height Max. diameter	115/16 in.
Max. diameter	7/s in.
Mounting position	Anv
Max, bulb temp.	160° C

AVERAGE ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Heater voltage, Er 6.3 volts Heater current, Ir 0.50 amps. Plate voltage, Es 150 volts Grid voltage, Es -2.0 volts Plate current, Is 8.0 ma. Mulual conductance, gm 5000 μ mhos Amplification factor, μ 35 Cut-off voltage -10 volts Direct intorefectrode capacitances (no shield) -10	
Plate-grid (per section) 1.7 μμf Plate-cathode (per section) 1.1 μμf	
Grid-cathode (per section)	
Plate-plate 0.1 µµf	



EATONTOWN, N. J.

Manufacturers of Special-Purpose Electron Tubes, Inverters, Dynamotors, Acto-DC Generators, Voltage Regulators and Fractional H.P. DC Motors.

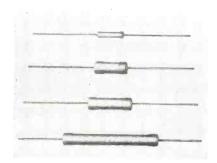
DIVISION OF



West Coast Sales and Service: 117 E. Providencia, Burbank, Calif. Export Sales: Bendix International Division, 205 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. Canadian Distributor: Aviation Electric Ltd., P.O. Box 6102, Mantreal, P.Q.



continuous d-c voltage without arcover to metal chassis. It is molded of natural mica-filled phenolic material and can be supplied for octal, miniature and noval tubes.



RESISTORS are of the carbon film type

CONTINENTAL CARBON, INC., 13900 Lorain Ave., Cleveland 11, Ohio, has available at moderate cost a line of carbon film resistors in $\frac{1}{4}$ w, $\frac{1}{2}$ w, 1 w and 2 w ratings. Resistance range is 10 ohms through 20 megohms; tolerance, 1 percent, 2 percent and 5 percent. They are designed to meet the requirements of MIL-R-10509A specifications.



S-BAND WAVEMETER for 1,800 to 3,800 mc range

AMERAC, INC., 116 Topsfield Road, Wenham, Mass. The C & D S-band wavemeter for the 1,800 to 3,800-mc range features a highly



Puts your business on a cash basis

If you are an electronics manufacturer or a wholesaler with annual or potential sales of \$1,000,000 or more you can profitably use our kind of banking service to provide increased working capital without increased indebtedness or dilution of profits.

Why not investigate this modern approach to your money problems and learn how you can put your business on an all-cash basis, with wider opportunities for sales and profits.

More than four hundred companies in various industries are now profitably using our banking services.



Textile Banking Co., Inc.

Providing operational financing for manufacturers and distributors of furniture, apparel, electronics, plastics and textiles.

55 Madison Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

INVESTIGATE

This Counseling Service For Frequency Control Engineers

Equipment is being designed every day that creates new applications and new problems for frequency control devices. To help you benefit from the latest developments in this rapidly advancing field, Scientific's Research Department offers this service:

Send Scientific a sketch of your proposed frequency control unit, or of your frequency control problem. Scientific's research and development staff will analyze your data for possible improvements or modifications, and will recommend the standard crystal best adapted to your needs.

This analysis service by Scientific's engineers has helped many manufacturers achieve a design that enabled them to (1) use a standard, less expensive crystal, (2) save many engineering hours at the design level, and (3) produce a circuit that will be far more efficient. It can do the same for you. To use this service to its fullest advantage, send your sketches while they are still in the design stage — even before comprehensive drawings and prototypes have been made.

Scientific offers you this service at no cost and with no obligation. Address your correspondence to the Research Department.

CRYSTALS FOR

EVERY PURPOSE

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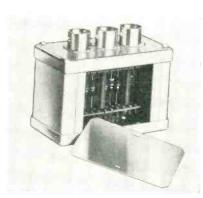
One of the Oldest Manufacturers of Crystals in the United States.



NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

sensitive indication of resonance, with a control for setting the sensitivity of the instrument. Its micrometer extends outside the instrument providing easy reading. It has a precision cavity assembly for accurate repeatable readings, with an antibacklash device which gives further accuracy. It has the following specifications: Accurary at 3,260 mc is $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ -mc; loaded Q is approximately 1,000; r-f detector is a selected type 1N21-B silicon diode; and overall size is 8 in. long, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep; net weight is 21 lb. Price is \$225.

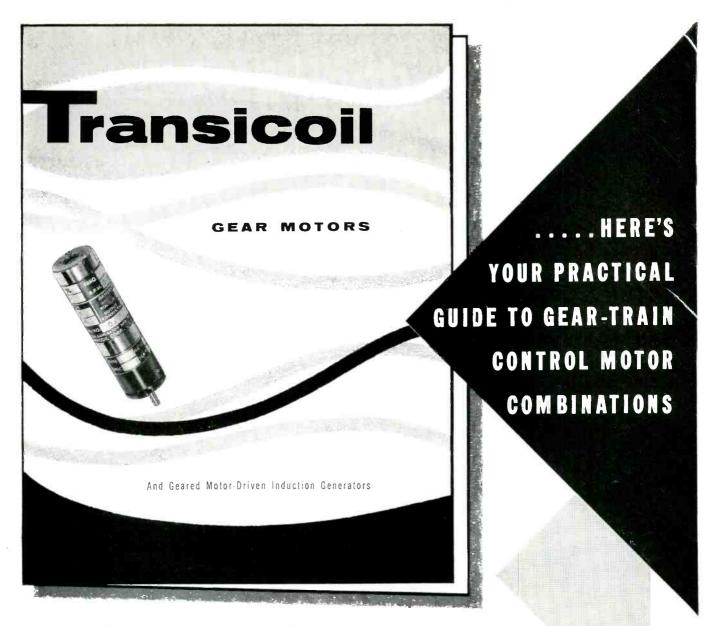


LIP-LOC CASES for plug-in packages

VECTOR ELECTRONIC Co., 3352 San Fernando Rd., Los Angeles 65, Calif. Designed especially for electronic plug-in packages, these new cases feature snap-open side panels for quick accessibility and attractive appearance. Removal of two screws allows the entire self-locked case to come apart. Center sections may be perforated for ventilation or omitted entirely. Components (such as sockets, plugs and transformers) may be mounted on any four of the six sides with excellent accessibility. Component mounting structures are also available for the inside of the case. Send for the catalog.

TEFLON TUBING for class H service

HITEMP WIRES, INC., 26 Windsor Ave., Mineola, N. Y., has available the new Temprene nonrigid, Teflon tubing featuring all of the outstanding combination of properties offered by Teflon: noncombustible,



Now you can design high-quality, precision servo systems with prior knowledge of delivery dates to meet hot production deadlines. Transicoil's new gear motor bulletin gives you, for the first time, complete availability data on the units you need to meet tough space and performance requirements.

The complete list of gear ratios available — for sizes 9, 11, 15, and 18 control motors — is keyed in two ways.

One covers "immediate" gear ratios — available within one week of receipt of order. The other is made up of "quick" gear ratios requiring an additional two weeks.

Also included are a wealth of servo control ideas presented in numerous case histories of custom assemblies designed and manufactured by Transicoil to solve particular problems. Write now for your free copy.

Please send me a free copy of your new gear bulletin. NAME	motor
NAMETITLE	
FIRM	
ADDRESS	

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)















a toroid is a shape!

Yes, in the electronics industry a "toroid" is a donut-shaped coil made up of a magnetic core, wire and insulation . . .



DRO IS AN ENGINEERED SHAPE

Whether it's a complex 10 winding magnetic amplifier or a simple choke . . . at Celco each toroid is precisionmade.

Every job order begins in Celco's Engineering Dept. where toroids are designed to meet customer specifications or operational procedures are prepared to assure proper manufacture of customer designs.

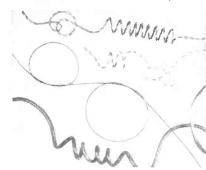
Here at Celco toroidal magnetic amplifiers, transformers and reactors get special handling and testing techniques to realize the advantages of high performance core materials.

Celco's extensive laboratory test and production facilities include modern toroidal winding machines, tool room, machine shop, punch presses, assembly, impregnation, and encapsulating equipment.

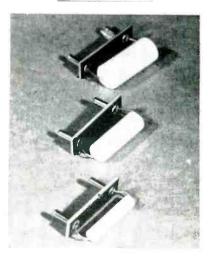
Take advantage of the Celco design and production experience in this specialized field. Get a Celco estimate - improve your quality - reduce your cost.



Mahwah, N. J.



inert to moisture and all known commercial solvents and chemicals, tensile strength of not less than 1,500 psi, minimum breakdown voltage of not less than 5,000 v rms, plus complete flexibility to -90 C. Inside tubing diameter runs from a minimum of 0.014 to a maximum of 0.112, with wall thicknesses running from 0.008 to 0.012, other sizes on special order. The tubing is ideal for capacitor and resistor leads, junction wire terminals and subminiature tube leads.



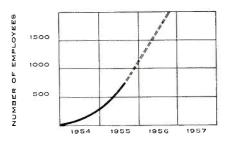
FUSIBLE RESISTORS are plug-in type units

BRADFORD COMPONENTS, INC., 33-35 Bishop St., Bradford, Pa., have developed a diversified line of fusible resistors known as Fusistors for use in protecting more expensive components in tv and radio circuits. They serve a twofold purpose; a fuse and a resistor. They are constructed of material that will withstand a guaranteed load surge current yet will fuse when the current exceeds a given amperage. Examples are: a 5-ohm unit which will operate continuously at 1 ampere and after 1 hr withstand 1.4 amperes for 1 minute. This type will fuse in less than 2 minutes

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.

August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

PROGRESS REPORT



PROJECTS

Our eight current military contracts support a broad range of advanced development work in the fields of modern communications, digital computing and data-processing, fire-control, and guided missiles. This work is supplemented by non-military activities in the fields of operations research, automation, and data-processing.

FINANCES

In 1954, our first full year of operation, we showed a good profit. Of greater importance, however, are the arrangements recently completed with Thompson Products, Inc., our corporate associate, whereby we are assured additional funds up to \$20,000,000 to finance our expansion requirements of the next few years, and insure the long-range stability of the company.

The Future

Our first year and a half of corporate history encourages us in the belief that our future will be one of expanding productivity. But whether we remain a small company or grow large, we plan not to lose sight of the fact that the continued success of The Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation depends on our maintaining an organizational pattern, a professional environment, and methods of operating the company that are unusually well suited to the very technical, very special needs of modern systems development and manufacturing.

After Twenty-One Months...

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL

Total population figures, such as those displayed in the curve, tell only a limited story. Personnel quality factors are most important, in our kind of business. We believe we are doing well in this respect. Of the 90 Ph.D's, 65 M.S's and 75 B.S's or B.A's who today make up our professional staff, a gratifyingly high percentage are men of broad experience and, occasionally, national reputation in their fields.

FACILITIES

By mid-1956 our Los Angeles facility will consist of seven buildings totalling 300,000 square feet of modern research and development space. Two of the three buildings now complete and occupied are shown at bottom of this page; a fourth and fifth are presently under construction, the others are in the design stage.

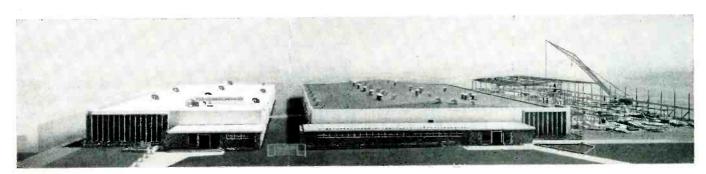


MANUFACTURING

We are somewhat ahead of the usual systems development schedule, with some of our projects having arrived at the field and flight-test stages. We are now planning a facility for quantity production of electronic systems. Construction on the initial unit of 160,000 square feet (shown above) is expected to start in late 1955, with manufacturing planned for late 1956.

The Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation

8820 BELLANCA AVE., LOS ANGELES 45 CALIFORNIA.



ELECTRONICS - August, 1955



READ WHAT HAPPENED WHEN WE PUT OURSELVES IN THE "ENVIRONMENTAL TEST CHAMBER"

Both the Electronics and the Air Arm Divisions of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation are expanding. We need experienced electronic engineers for advanced design and development work . . . so we put ourselves in the "environmental test chamber" to see just what we have to offer the people we need.

We found that we have a professional atmosphere that is ideal for the engineer. We offer advanced study at company expense and merit promotions that assure a good future.

Our income and benefit advantages scored high on this test, too. Finally, there were many "extras," like the Westinghouse Patent Award Program, that make investigation of the current openings worthwhile for all electronic engineers.



TO APPLY-

Openings exist in the fields of-COMMUNICATIONS (Microwave) FIRE CONTROL COMPUTERS

BOMBER DEFENSE MISSILE GUIDANCE FIELD ENGINEERING TECHNICAL WRITING

Send resume outlining education and experience to: **Technical** Director Dept. 203 Westinghouse Electric Corporation

2519 Wilkens Avenue Baltimore 3, Md.



ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE WILL BE SENT TO **ALL APPLICANTS.**

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.

NEW PRODUCTS

at 3 amperes. The second type, a 4-ohm unit, will carry 1.25 amperes continuously, and after 1 hr will carry 1.75 amperes for 1 minute. It will fuse in less than 3 minutes when passing 2.5 amperes.



MOLDED RESISTOR rated at 0.1 watt

ALLEN-BRADLEY CO., 1326 S. Second St., Milwaukee, Wisc. A new miniature molded resistor measuring 0.140 in, long and 0.015 in, in diameter with 1-in. leads and rated at 0.1 w has been announced. Type TR resistor is a molded composition unit with an insulating coating. It is especially suitable for use with transistors, diodes and other small components in miniaturized equipment. The resistors are available in standard RETMA, JAN-R-11 and MIL-R-11 resistance values for standard tolerances of ± 5 percent, 10 percent, and 20 percent from 10 ohms to 22 megohms. Maximum continuous voltage rating is 150 v rms or d-c. Maximum continuous wattage at 70 C is 0.1 w and at 40 C is 0.2 w. It derates linearly from 0.1 w at 70 C to zero at 100 C.

POWER AMPLIFIER is 6 in. wide \times 9 in. long

FAIRCHILD RECORDING EQUIPMENT Co., 154th St. and 7th Ave., Whitestone, N. Y., has announced a new 25-w power amplifier designated as model 255. Full power output over the complete audio spectrum, minimum noise and distortion, excellent transient response and remarkable

(continued)

"Okay-we'll reorder by airfreight and keep down our parts supply. Problem now is what carrier do we use?"



"American! Traffic manager says they can give us the best service from our various suppliers. Says American covers more industrial centers than any airline!"



To fully benefit from the advantages of shipping by air, ship American—the airline best qualified to serve your needs. In addition to the best coverage of leading cities throughout the United States, American also leads in:

CAPACITY— with the largest cargo capacity of any airline, American assures you of space where it's needed and when it's needed.

SCHEDULES—with the greatest number of scheduled departures, American keeps terminal time to a minimum; provides prompt forwarding.

EXPERIENCE—with the largest, most experienced personnel force, American is better able to solve shipping problems and provide dependable service.

Find out more about American Airfreight, today. Rates are surprisingly low—even less than some forms of surface transportation. Wire collect to: American Airlines, Inc., Cargo Sales Division, 100 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York.





-carries more airfreight than any other airline in the world

ELECTRONICS — August, 1955

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NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

How SECON Fine Wire is used in critical Government end-use items

SECON'S HIGHLY ENGINEERED FINE WIRE IS BEING USED TO MEET CRIT-ICAL SPECIFICATIONS BY MANU-FACTURERS OF IMPORTANT DE-FENSE AND MILITARY END-USE ITEMS.

Precision Wire-Wound Potentiometers

In supplying precious metal alloy wire for these, Secon not only con-forms to the physical and electrical characteristics on the manufacturer's specifications, but also winds a prototype potentiometer from each melt, which is tested for life, noise, and other characteristics which cannot be specified on the wire. Roundness of so small a magnitude that it cannot be measured is a carefully controlled characteristic which receives Secon's continuous attention.

Direct-Heated Cathodes in Electronic Vacuum Tubes

Wire and ribbon for use here are individually prepared for each manufacturer to insure satisfactory op-eration. Secon sets aside the melts until the manufacturer has ascertained the emission and life characteristics of the melt. Approved Secon melts are then used exclusively to supply the manufacturer who made the tests.

Electro-Plated Grid Wire for **Electronic Vacuum Tubes**

Precious metals used for these are carefully selected for purity. Only high purity gold, rhodium, silver and others are employed.

Strain Gauge Wires

These are most carefully selected, in both precious and base metals. Samples of Secon melts are tested by the manufacturer of the strain gauge for temperature coefficient of resistance, gauge factor, and other important characteristics. To insure uniformity, Secon sets aside approved melts for the exclusive use of the manufacturer who made the tests.

New Wire Products for Semi-Conductors, Transistors, Diodes, Crystals

Developed through special research for application in these fields, the new products include:



- Gold: fine gold in purities up to 99.99%; and doped gold alloys.
- Aluminum: fine aluminum wire in four grades (1) 2S aluminum, 99% pure; (2) EC grade alu-minum, 99.4% pure; (3) 99.97% pure aluminum; (4) special high purity aluminum, 99.99% pure.
- Whisker Wires: in base metals as well as hard platinum alloys, with close tolerances on straightness and hardness in all types.
- Lead-in Wires of a great variety such as tinned copper wire or ribbon.

Secon specializes in the development. research and production of special alloys and pure metals, processed to very small diameter wire in *all* shapes—round, oval, flat, ribbon, grooved—for highly engineered applications in electronics, instrumentation, ordnance, aviation, nuclear physics, atomic energy, guided mis-siles, automotive industry, and other fields.

Close tolerances and controlled specifications can be held on many important characteristics such as: resistance, tensile strength, elongation, surface appearance, special spooling, purity, torque, linearity, composition, cross section, weight per unit length, uniform plating, dependable insulation, temperature coefficient of expansion and resistance, and strain sensitivity.

Secon end-products include:

- Fine Wire drawn to 0.0003"
- diameter Ribbon rolled to 0.0001" in
- thickness
- Electro-Plated Wire and Ribbon
- Special Solder
- Enameled and Insulated Wire
- Pirani Gange Wire
- Electric Primer Ignition Wire
- Galvanometer Suspension Strip · Etched Wire
- Precision Potentiometer Wire
- Transistor Wire Components
- Electronic Vacuum Tube Wire Components
- Experimental Melts

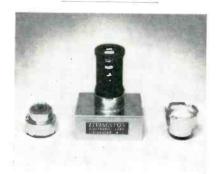
Secon invites you to discuss your metallurgical problems with its Research and Development Department.



SECON METALS CORPORATION 7 Intervale Street, White Plains, N. Y. WHite Plains 9-4757



stability are among its highlights. Less than 2-percent intermodulation distortion at 25 w with less than 0.5percent at 22 w results in exceptionally clean reproduction. The amplifier also contains the company's distortion cancelling control for balancing the output stages without the use of external test equipment.



TUBE SOCKETS are hermetically sealed

LIVINGSTON ELECTRONIC CORP., Livingston, N. J. An hermetically sealed tube socket which mates with I.E.R.C. heat dissipating shields and extends less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. below the chassis including solder type terminals has been announced. Made in 7 and 9-pin miniature sizes. these sockets make it possible to seal components for high altitude or other uses and at the same time be able to replace tubes without breaking the seal. Effects of shock and vibration are minimized by firm mechanical support of the tube. Other features of the sockets include: 10,000 megohms minimum insulation resistance, shell and terminals hot tin dipped for ease in soldering, beryllium copper contact sleeves heat treated and heavy silver plated, internal moisture seal effected with silicone rubber, and a temperature range of -65 C to



FOR MINIATURIZED COMPONENTS!



A-MP's new Miniature Taper Pins, shown here actual size, provide the same uniformly reliable wire connections for your miniature components, as the larger, widely used and accepted A-MP Taper Pins. Miniature Taper Pins are applied to wire with A-MP Automatic Machines at speeds up to 4000 per hour. They are then inserted into components quickly and easily with A-MP CERTI-LOK Insertion Tools. Miniature Taper Pins are available for wire sizes #26 to #20.





Send today for your copy of "A-MP's Creative Approach to Better Wiring" 1955 WESCON August 24 • 23 • 28 SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA BOOTH NOS. 1124-1125

AIRCRAFT - MARINE PRODUCTS, INC., 2100 Paxton Street, Harrisburg, Pa. In Canada: AIRCRAFT-MARINE PRODUCTS OF CANADA, LTD., 1764 Avenue Road, Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada

CA-MP

IRC

Broader IRC service for your electronic and avionic components

These new IRC subsidiaries specialize in selected fields of advanced electronics. Combined with IRC's leadership in components engineering ...

LRC

they offer dependable, new sources for critical components and broader IRC service in all important electronic centers.





IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, IRCAL Industries offers specialized experience in Encapsulated Wire Wound Precision Resistors. Convenient West Coast procurement, plus highly developed epoxy techniques offer substantial advantages.



IN ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, Circuit Instruments Inc. provides precision potentiometers for critical applications requiring reliability, sturdiness and miniaturization. Write for catalog describing available types, sizes and ratings.



IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, Hycor Company, Inc. specializes in Precision Wave Filters, Variable Attenuators, Toroid Coils, Audio Components and Magnetic Clutches. Hycor is a consistent pioneer in the development of critical components.

Write for data on the newest electronic and avionic components of IRC and its subsidiaries, or visit **Wescon Show, Booths 818, 819 and 830, August 24-26**



INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE CO.

401 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 8, Pa. In Canada: International Resistance Co., Ltd., Toronto, Licensee



Convenient West Coast source for ENCAPSULATED WIRE WOUND PRECISION RESISTORS



MIL-R-93A Types

TRU-MITE Encapsulated Wire Wound Precision Resistors offer assured stability and long life under adverse climatic conditions for either high or low ambient temperatures. All exterior surfaces are protected against salt water corrosion and electrolysis. Use coupon for engineering bulletin covering sizes and specifications.



NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

200 C. The 7-pin socket is conservatively rated at 1,600 v rms, and the 9-pin socket at 2,000 v rms.



D-C POWER SUPPLIES are high-current units

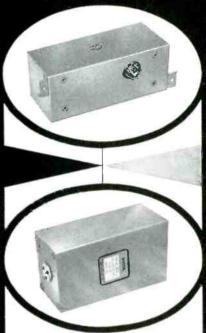
MODEL RECTIFIER CORP., 557 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn 25, N. Y., announces a series of ten standard low voltage high current d-c power supplies in a space saving portable cabinet design, adaptable to rack panel mounting. Powerunits are available in the 0-15 v, 0-50 ampere range; 0-30 v. 0-27 ampere range, and 0-90 v, 0-9 ampere range. Convection cooled selenium and germanium rectifiers are used for power conversion. Powerunits may be had delivering full wave rectified d-c or filtered d-c in varying degrees to 0.03-percent ripple. Outputs are continuously variable within listed ranges and find use in laboratory. production testing and as battery eliminators.



SERVO MULTIPLIER features speed of response

DYNALYSIS DEVELOPMENT LABORA-TORIES, INC., 11941 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 25, Calif. Model 123 servo multiplier group consists of two model 123-1 single channel servo multipliers and one model 123-2 power supply. Each servo channel is capable of multiplying 5

HYCOR TELEMETERING FILTERS



Features...

• HYCOR telemetering filters have excellent characteristics due to the use of high "Q" toroid inductor elements. The filters may be used in low level circuits with negligible hum pickup resulting.

• In addition, only the finest capacitors are employed to assure stability.

• Available in standard RDB frequencies.

TYPE	BANDWIDTH	ATTENUATION	FREQUENCY RANGE
1500	±71/2°0	-3 db or less	400 cps to 14.5 kc
1000	<u>+</u> 20°°	-30 db or more	
4300	± 71/2°0	-3 db or less	1 400 cps to 960 cps
4300	±20°0	-40 db or more	1300 cps to 14.5 kc
	+71/2°0	-3 db or less	1 400 cps to 960 cps
4000	<u>+15%</u>	-45 db or more	\$1300 cps to 14.5 kc
	±15°0	-3 db or less	22 kc to 70 kc
	±28°。	-45 db or more	
		epresentativ Principal Ci	

MICROWAVE POWER SPECIFICATIONS MEASUREMENT Av. Power 0-600 watts Peak 600 KW VSWR 1.1 max. FROM DEGREES. Freq. range Basic unit 2.6 to 3.95 kmc With Adapters 2.6 to 18.0 kmc ... TO WATTS directly ! CIRCULATOR WATTMETER TERMINATION CUBIC'S 2-UNIT CALORIMETRIC WATTMETERS ... for obtaining direct power readings in testing electronic equipment—without guessing!

Three of the world's largest producers of electronic equipment have recently made CUBIC Calorimetric Wattmeters standard test equipment in their laboratories and plants. For very good reason. No other instrument designed for asurement gives you direct power readings with such precision

power measurement gives you direct power readings . . . with such precision, and yet so simple in its application.

The model shown is the MC-1B for power measurement from 2600 to 26,500 MC. Also available are the models MCX-1A (coaxial type) for power measurement from 100 to 3000 MC, and MCL-1A (L-Band wave-guide type) for power measurement from 1120 to 2600 MC.

Whether checking field equipment, developing or making acceptance tests on new equipment or magnetrons in the lab, or in production, one of CUBIC'S Calorimetric Wattmeters will be an invaluable addition to your test equipment. Standard laboratories calibrate secondary power devise, especially bridge type bolometer instruments. Exact calibration is provided month to month.

Write for more information, and ask for our catalog of other test equipment and waveguide components. Or if you have a problem in development or engineering, CUBIC offers the services of its engineering staff and facilities in its solution.



NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

variable d-c voltages by a sixth. Servo channels may be provided with sine-cosine, secant, tangent or special nonlinear function potentiometers. Frequency response with 10-percent amplitude is flat to within ± 1 db to 5 cps; flat to within ± 3 db to 12 cps. Dynamic accuracy is 0.5 percent at 0.5 cps. Velocity limit is 1,000 v per sec.



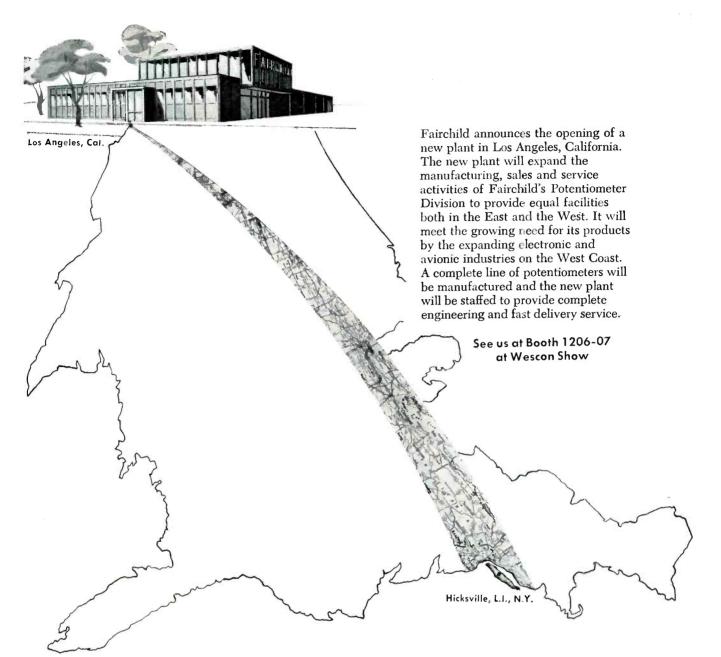
DEVIATION COMPUTER for process, quality control

CEDAR ENGINEERING INC., 58081 W. 36th St., Minneapolis 16, Minn. Model 6055 is a new dual section analog computer. One section computes the integral of the square or mean square of an a-c or d-c input voltage. The other computes the integral or mean of the a-c or d-c input voltage. If the current is the analog of a thickness, viscosity, density or power, the computer can be used to compute the standard deviation of the process, and it provides electrical analogs for controlling the process. It features automatic rapid reset and no drift. The automatic timer provides a 115-v 60-cycle control signal to drive a recorder and to energize a control mechanism. The integrating time base is adjustable from 1.0 sec to 180 sec. The two answer meters have an absolute accuracy of 0.3 percent. Accuracy of the computer depends upon operating conditions, and can be better than 3 percent.

AUDIO OSCILLATOR is compact and rugged

SHASTA DIVISION, BECKMAN IN-STRUMENTS, INC., P. O. Box 296, Richmond, Calif. Model 301A audio oscillator is a compact rugged and

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.



AVAILABILITY AND SERVICE

from L.I. to L.A.

The opening of Fairchild's new West Coast plant means that henceforward the name Fairchild will not only stand for the finest in precision potentiometers . . . it will mean faster delivery and better service, too. You will be able to get complete engineering service, quotations, order handling, delivery and repair from either plant, whichever is most convenient to you. This is another example of how Fairchild can always give you the answers, no matter what factors govern your choice of precision potentiometers. Write Potentiometer Division, Fairchild Controls Corp., a subsidiary of Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp., Dept. 140-66A.

EAST COAST 225 Park Avenue Hicksville, L.I., N.Y. WEST COAST 6111 E. Washington Blvd. Los Angeles, Cal.



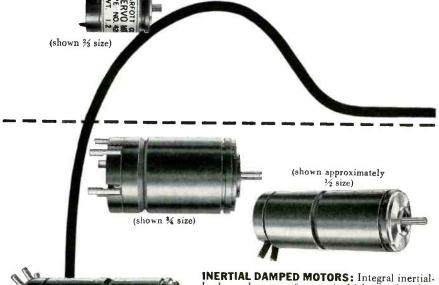
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There is no one "cure all" for system instability. The desired stability of a servo loop is attained through the proper selection of components that satisfy the various conditions under which the loop will operate. Kearfott offers four basic motors and combinations for providing system stability. All feature high speed of response; low inertia and high stall torque.

SYSTEM **STABILITY**

SERVO MOTORS: Servo motors with high torque to inertia characteristics possessing (built-in) inherent damping ranging in size from ¼" to 1¾" diameter are available. Low speed, low power motors for use in simple instrument servos where high damping and/or low time constant is required can also be provided.

VISCOUS DAMPED SERVO MOTORS: Provide integral viscous damping for simple instrument servos. Any degree of damping can be provided. These units reduce no load speed of standard motors to 50% or 75% of normal, providing 70% or 50% of critical damping respectively.



ly damped motors for use in high speed and/or high gain servo systems—damping on acceleration or deceleration basis with little loss in normal no load speed. These units make possible system cut off frequencies up to 25 cps using magnetic amplifiers.

SERVO MOTOR TACHOMETER GENERATORS: For system stabilization by voltage feedback from an integral tachometer generator. May be obtained as damping generators for use in simple in very high gain systems. The latter feature high linearity, high output and maximum output to fundamental null ratios.

These servo motors are suitable for most exacting requirements. Write today for descriptive bulletin giving data of components of interest to you.



Sales and Engineering Offices: 1378 Main Avenue, Clifton, N. J. Midwest Office: 188 W. Randalph Street, Chicaga, III. South Central Office: 6115 Denton Drive, Dallas, Texas West Coast Office: 253 N. Vinedo Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)



reliable instrument designed to fill the need for a wide-range general purpose laboratory audio oscillator. Covering the frequency range from 10 cps to 1.0 mc in 5 steps, this unit will drive impedances as low as 600 ohms with sufficient output to satisfy most general test requirements. Simple, dependable circuitry combined with high quality components assures maximum frequency and amplitude stability and low distortion. The oscillator is packaged in a unit only 952 in. high \times $7\frac{5}{32}$ in. wide \times $8\frac{1}{16}$ in. deep. Frequency range is 10 cps to 1.0 mc in 5 steps. Output level is ± 1 db from 10 cps to 1.0 mc. Distortion is less than 1 percent. Price is \$140.



SIGNAL GENERATOR suitable for a-m and f-m

MARCONI INSTRUMENTS LTD., 23-25 Beaver St., New York 4, N. Y., has developed model TF.995A/1 with continuous frequency coverage from 2 to 220 mc. Normal deviation is continuously variable for 0 to 25 kc and 0 to 75 kc on all bands. Modulation distortion is less than 2 per-Amplitude modulation, both cent. internal or external, is variable up to 50 percent. The r-f level is vari-

KEARFOTT COMPONENTS INCLUDE:

(shown 1/3 size)

Gyros, Servo Motors, Synchros, Servo and Magnetic Amplifiers, Tachometer Generators, Her-metic Rotary Seals, Aircraft Navi-gational Systems, and other high accuracy mechanical, electrical and electronic generators and electronic components,

Many Things Copper Does ALCUPLATE

> <u>Does At</u> Less Cost



ALUMINUM

COPPER

ALUMINUM

COPPER

ALCUPLATE FEATURES

- Natural copper appearance
- High electrical conductivity
- Excellent heat dissipation
- Soft-soldering surfaces
- Easy fabrication
- Light weight

- **Q** How can you reduce the cost of copper or brass in your parts or products?
- A Get the same copper surface area and natural thickness with less copper.

And that is *exactly* what ALCUPLATE does. ALCUPLATE is a solid layer of copper permanently clad—to one side or both sides of less expensive aluminum.



ON ONE SIDE

ON BOTH SIDES

THIS gives you solid copper performance at a 15 to 30% lower cost over solid copper.

Yet, in addition to this cost reduction, ALCUPLATE provides virtually the same physical and electrical properties as solid copper.

FABRICATING PROPERTIES

ALCUPLATE can be fabricated by stamping, drawing, spinning and forming. The copper provides an ideal surface for softsoldering operations, electroplating or other finishes.

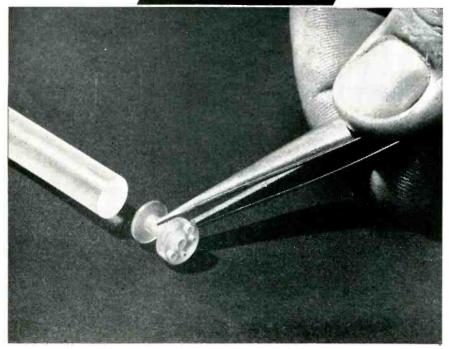
SIZES AVAILABLE

ALCUPLATE is available in coils or flat stock up to 1/16'' thick x 13'' wide and in a choice of thickness ratios and tempers.

For further information, write or wire

ALCUPLATE[®] METALS & CONTROLS CORPORATION GENERAL PLATE DIVISION 38 FOREST ST., ATTLEBORO, MASS.





An outstanding RF and UHF dielectric that's easily machined

The unique properties of POLYPENCO Q-200.5 make this styrene copolymer one of the most important materials available to designers and manufacturers of RF and UHF installation components:

RIGID AND FORM-STABLE UNDER LOAD

An outstanding characteristic of POLYPENCO Q-200.5 is its very low deformation under load combined with a low power factor. At 160°F., under load of 4000 PSI, deformation is less than 1%! This is extremely important where insulators must withstand compression without yielding and loosening.

LOW DISSIPATION FACTOR

POLYPENCO Q-200.5 has a constantly low dissipation factor of 0.0002 over practically the entire frequency range. It has a dielectric strength of approximately 350 volts per mil., and a low dielectric constant of 2.5 to 2.6.

LOW COST FABRICATION

Economical production is assured through rapid machining of POLYPENCO Q-200.5 rod on standard metalworking tools. Coaxial spacers, connector parts, stand-off insulators, coil forms, UHF antennae insulators, etc. can be rapidly fabricated without resorting to extra costs of molding dies.



Write for latest data and technical bulletins on Polypenco Q-200.5.

THE POLYMER CORPORATION of Penna. • Reading, Penna. In Canada: Polypenco, Inc., 2052 St. Catherine W., Montreal, P.Q.

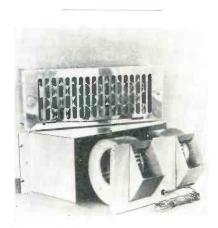
YPENCO nylon, teflon* and other non-metallics

* DU PONT TRADEMARK

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

able from 0.1 μ v to 200 mv and the output impedances are 52 and 75 ohms. The generator enables measurements at i-f and carrier frequencies to be made with a single instrument and it is supplied with American tubes and BNC connectors.



FAN UNIT cools electronic cabinets

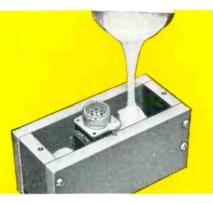
MCLEAN ENGINEERING, Box 228, Princeton, N. J. Model 2E408 cabinet cooling fan is specially designed to fit the standard 19-in. electronic rack. The small packaged unit pressurizes the cabinet with filtered air, preventing dust from entering through cracks and joints of the cabinet. The assembly is rack-mounted the same as other chassis. Standard RETMA notching allows mounting on rack without cutting and fitting. A very desirable feature is that the air is discharged diagonally upward, initiating a revolving air current pattern throughout the electronic rack. With additional inlet area provided in the rear of the cabinet, an induced draft can be created to provide additional cooling. If necessary, the unit may be inverted to drive air downward.

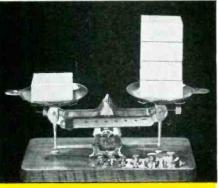
D-C SOLENOIDS in varied sizes and weights

BRAUNSON ELECTRONICS, INC., 411 Rose Ave., Venice, Calif. The new line of d-c solenoids, including subminiatures, high temperature and pressurized units, are manufactured to qualify to military specification MIL-S-4040 for application in automatic controls, switch mechanisms,

NOPCO[®] LOCKFOAM FOAMED PLASTIC

... that finds an important new function almost daily



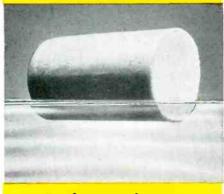


Choose your density





Rigid or flexible...as you like



Resists moisture

The properties we can't illustrate are at least as important as those we can

Near-perfect Radar transmission

Ease of Fabrication It's "poured-in-place"

Great Strength with Light Weight

Wide Range of Densities from 2 to 35 lb/cu ft

Good Thermal Insulation "K" Factors .018 at 8 lb/cu ft to .025 at 11 lb/cu ft

ELECTRONICS — August, 1955

Excellent Electrical Properties 6 lb/cu ft Lockfoam tested at 9.375 KMC Dielectric Constant 1.05 Loss Tangent .0005

Available in sheet form

Great versatility 50 different and consistently reproducible formulations available

A few of Nopco Lockfoam's present uses

Airplane Radomes, Potting Electronic Instruments, Reinforcing Automobile Doors, Automobile Arm Rests, Packaging, Shock Panelling, Instrument Cases, Insulating Water Coolers and Refrigerators, Cushioning, Walls for Portable Units, Buoys.

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

Our technical staff

will give you every assistance in choosing among Lockfoam's 50 different formulations, and in making its economies *your* economies.

Write today for the Nopco Lock/oam booklet.

Nopco Chemical Company, 248 Stier St., Harrison, N. J.

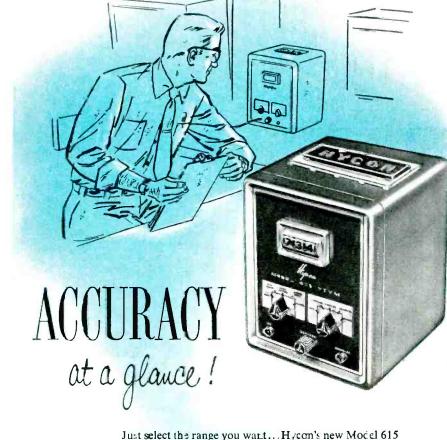
Plastics Division



California Office: 4858 Valley Blvd., Los Angeles 32

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)



Digital VTVM does the rest ... gives you a direct reading in numerical form, complete with decimal point and polarity sign. There's no interpolation, no chance of reading the wrong scale. Even inexperienced persinnel find the Model 615 easy to use ... you just can't read mincorrectly ! Ideal for both laboratory and production-line testing, here's what the Model 615 offers 1% accuracy on DC and of ms; 2% on AC ...12 ranges...0 to 1000 volts DC and AC;) to 10 megohms ... Illuminated 3-digit scale, with decimal point and polarity sign ... Response (with auxiliary probes) to 250 mc ... Shielded case; rugped, bench-stacking design; lightweight Two more Hycon test instruments ... designed for temorrow's circuitry ..., ready for color TV ... MODEL 617 3" OSCILLOSCOPE ... Accurate enough for research, rugged erough for servicing. Features high deflection sens tivity (.01 v/in rms) 4.5 me vertical bandcass, flat ±1 db;

internal 5% calibrating vol-age. SPECIA_ FLAT 3" CRT FOR UND STORTED TRACE FROM EDGE TO EDGE.

MODEL 614 VTVN

Maximum convenience compined with unprecedented low cost. Plus features include: 21 ranges (28 with p-p scales); 61/2" meter; 3% accuracy on DC and ohms, 5% on AC; response (with auxiliary probe) to 250 mc. TEST PROBES STOW IN CASE, READY TO USE.

Don't Forget See the complete line at the 1955 Wescon show Booths 1812 and 1813

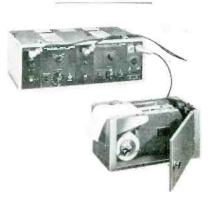
R Mfg. Compuny

2961 EAST COLORADO STREET PASADENA 3, CALIFORNIA "Where accuracy counts"

BASIC ELECTRONIC RESEARCH . ORDNANCE . AERIAL CAMERAS . ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS ELECTRONIC TEST INSTRUMENTS . GO NO-GO MISSILE TEST SYSTEMS . AER AL SURVEYS



communications, analog and digital computers or wherever precision actuators are required. They feature pressure balanced armatures, adjustable stroke under operating pressure, maximum efficiency in minimim size, high dielectric strength, class H insulation, pressure sealed and high temperature coils. The units pictured range in diameter from 0.781 in. to 1.875 in. and weigh from 1.25 oz to 21 oz. They are capable of providing anywhere from 10 oz to 14 lb to push or pull through a stroke range of 0.025 in, to 0.375 in.

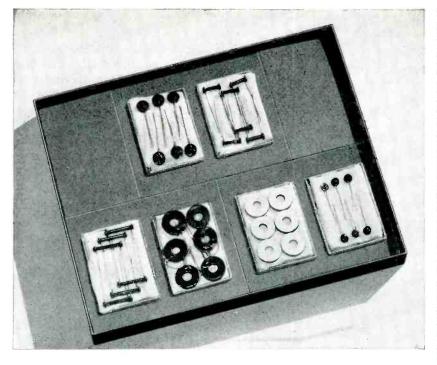


PORTABLE DYNOGRAPH records transient variables

OFFNER ELECTRONICS, 5320 N. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill. Type P portable Dynograph is a high-speed direct-writing oscillograph recorder providing very high, absolutely stable, d-c or a-c amplification. It may be used with reluctance-type gages without auxiliary equipment. Stability, sensitivity and versatility are made possible by the company's patented chopper amplifier. The Dynograph is used for recording a wide variety of transient variables. such as strain, vibration, temperature and analog computer writeout. Performance specifications are 15 μv d-c per mm of pen deflection, with a response time of less than 1/120 sec. The high sensitivity

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.

August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS



This NEW TEST KIT of GLOBAR[®]

Type H THERMISTORS

may help solve your circuit problems

Quantity	Cat. No.	R@25°C	B Constant	Load Watts
6	416	1200	3200	0.7
6	479 373 343	1000 10 20	3800	1.85 3.0 3.0
6			2700 2700	
6				
6	549	5000	3200	1.5
6	588	11000	3200	2.0

KIT NO. 2 Type H THERMISTORS PRICE \$24.50 to evaluate use of GLOBAR® Type H Thermistors for

- Providing time delays in relay and solenoid circuits.
- Temperature compensation in field coils.
- Protective resistors in series filament circuits of radio and television receivers.

_

Stabilization of television oscillator circuitry during warm-up.



- Temperature compensation in meters.
- Controlling remote temperature-indicating devices.
- Temperature compensation in transistor circuitry.

Please ship kits as follows:

(Quantity) No. 1 (Quantity) No. 2

(Quantity) No. 3 (Quantity) No. 4

Check enclosed (to which we have added applicable local tax)

Please invoice us.

GLOBAR Division THE CARBORUNDUM COMPANY Dept. EL. 87-55, Niagara Falls, New York NAME

OTHER TEST KITS of GLOBAR[®] Ceramic Varistors

of GLOBAR[®] Ceramic Varistors and Thermistors now available for design and application use include:

KIT No. 1 PRICE \$29.25 Type F THERMISTORS

•]	ľo	eva	luate	series	fila	ment	circuit	applications
in	ra	dio	and	televisi	on	recei	vers.	

Quantity	Cat. No.	R (a 25 C	R (d) Roted Current	B Constant	Load Watts
6	763	15		1500	0.5
6	441	880	100 ohms @ 150 ma	1900	2.7
6	341	375	40 ohms @ 300 ma	1950	3.6
6	525	250	20 ohms @ 600 ma	1900	7.2
6	327	460	35 ohms (a 600 ma	1900	12.6
6	421	125	43 ohms @ 600 ma	1100	16.5

KIT No. 3 PRICE \$20.00 Type BNR VARISTORS

• To evaluate reduction of surge voltage peaks and contact arcing time; stabilizing speed voltage and amplifier gain.

Quantity	Cat. No.	R @ Calibration Voltage	Load Watts
6	432	100000 @ 10 voits	0 25
6	479	100000 @ 100 volts	0.3
6	328	10000 @ 40 volts	0.5
6	463	24000 @ 40 volts	1.0
6	524	24000 @ 100 volts	1.5
6	430	17500 @ 175 volts	27

KIT NO. 4 PRICE \$18.25 Type F, Type BNR VARISTORS and THERMISTORS

• To evaluate stabilizing rectifier circuits by limiting peak voltages.

Quantity	Type BNR Cat. No	R @ Calibration Voltage		Load Watts
6	432	25000 @ 10 volts		0.25
6	432	100000@ 10 volts		0.25
6	432	200000@ 10 volts		0.25
	Type F Car. No.	R @ 25 C	B Constant	Load Watts
6	763	15	1500	0.50
6	763	120	1750	0.50
6	763	330000	2150	0.50

EACH KIT CONTAINS 36 resistors -6 of each specified type, packaged in attractive transparent plastic boxes. Pertinent engineering bulletins giving detailed engineering data are sent with each kit. Kits will be shipped postpaid to any point in the United States and Canada. All resistance values specified carry standard production tolerance.

NAME	TITLE
COMPANY	
ADDRESS	
CITY	ZONESTATE





covering the frequency range of 14 kc to 250 kc.

CHANCES ARE YOU'LL NEVER SUBJECT YOUR NM-10A TO THIS KIND OF TREATMENT ...



BUT IT'S NICE TO KNOW THAT IT CAN TAKE IT IF IT HAS TO! We turned the hose on the AN/URM-6B - the Navy equivalent of the Stoddart NM-10A - in accordance with Navy specifications. Immediately afterward it was disassembled and found to be dry as a bone inside. And much to our satisfaction, the Navy inspector smiled!

Whether you use this fine, rugged instrument for field intensity measurements of carrier current systems, Navy, maritime or other services . . . or for surveys of conducted or radiated interference, you'll find that the NM-10A CAN TAKE IT ... whether in the lab or in the field.

A complete selection of accessories is available, expanding the utility of the NM-10A to make it one of the most versatile instruments you have ever used.

Write today for further information. Learn about the excellent sensitivity . . . the "hand calibrated" accuracy . . . the sturdy, dripproof construction, enabling use in driving rain or snow . . . the A. C. power supply that permits operation from 105 to 125 volts or 210 to 250 volts A. C., 50 to 1600 cps.

The NM-10A is the identical instrument we supply to the Navy as the AN/URM-6B, a Class One instrument, as shown in MiL-I-16910 (SHIPS). It was designed and is manufactured exclusively by Stoddart Aircraft Radio Co., Inc. When you buy the NM-10A you're getting a quality instrument that meets the rugged requirements of the U.S. Navy I

* Stoddart RI-FI Meters Cover the Frequency Range of 14 kc to 1000 mc

NM-20B - HF

15 kc to 25 mc. Commercial equivalent of AN/PRM-1A. Self-contained batteries. A.C. supply optional includes standard broadcast band, radio range, WWW and communications frequencies. Has BFO.

NM-30A - VHF 20 mc to 400 mc. Commercial equivalent of AN/URM-47. Frequency range includes FM and TV bands.

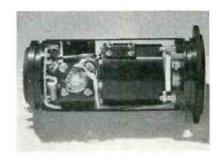
NM-50A --- UHF 375 mc to 1000 mc. Commercial equivalent of AN/URM-17. Frequency range includes Citizens band and UHF TV band.



NEW PRODUCTS

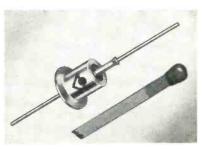
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is obtained with absolute stability -there is no zero drift. The pen excursion is over 8 cm, giving large, easily read records. A feature of the unit is the high-torque pen movement. This provides accurate frequency response at low amplitudes as well as high, and eliminates hysteresis, by completely overpowering pen friction, even with the chart stationary. The type P is supplied with 1 or 2 channels.



TRANSDUCER indicates vertical speed

TRANS-SONICS, INC., Bedford Airport, Bedford, Mass., announces a new vertical speed transducer which features a high speed of response. It has a time constant of 2 sec at 50,000 ft. The new instrument employs an Equibar to measure the differential pressure between the pressure in the aircraft's static line and a cavity that is connected to this static line by a small capillary. Difference pressure is proportional to vertical speed. Output voltage varies between 0 and 5 v peak-topeak and may be telemetered on standard f-m/f-m telemetering systems



POWER DIODES feature reliability

INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER CORP., 1521 E. Grand Ave., El Segundo, Calif., has available its new german-







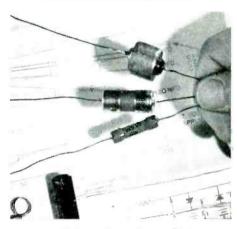
Potted (sealed) Vac-u-Sel rectifier

Vac-u-Sel rectifier with metal-clad housing

Tube-mounted Vac-u-Sol ros ifier







Textolite* tube construction

Standard (stud) Vac-u-Sel stack

Miniature Vac-u-Sel rectifiers

NEW G-E Application Approach That Selects The Exact Vac-u-Sel^{*} Rectifier You Need

This new application approach, recently developed by General Electric, assures you of getting the correct Vac-u-Sel rectifier to meet your exact requirements. Now you are assured of getting the full advantage from the long life and outstanding technical characteristics inherent in all the many sizes and types of Vac-u-Sel rectifiers. In addition, in practically all cases, the sales engineer can give you the exact identification and price of your stack on the spot, without the inconvenient delay involved in getting data from the factory. THIS NEW APPLICATION APPROACH brings top quality to your products by permitting complete and efficient utilization of the outstanding electrical characteristics, dependability, and predictable operation found in the many sizes, housings, finishes, and ratings of Vac-u-Sel component rectifiers.

FOR MORE INFORMATION on this new application approach, or the outstanding Vac-u-Sel line of rectifiers, contact your nearest G-E Apparatus Sales Office, or write Section 461-38, General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y.

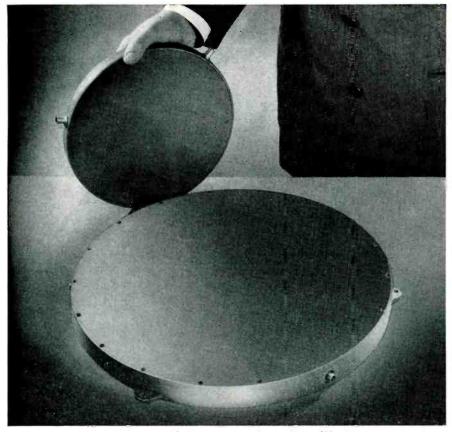


G-E SALES ENGINEERS are able to determine, on the spot, the exact Vac-u-Sel stack to suit your particular application.

*Reg. Trade-mark of General Electric Co.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product





You can get stable Corning Fused Silica Ultrasonic Delay Lines to your specifications within a wide range of characteristics.

This ultrasonic delay line ignores cold and vibration

Corning Fused Silica Ultrasonic Delay Lines give you stability and versatility not found in mercury types. The extremely high purity of the silica used insures superior electrical and ultrasonic properties.

You can depend on Corning Delay Lines for stability of insertion loss of ± 1 db after cycling over a temperature range from -65°C. to +85°C, vibration of 10 to 55 cps at $\frac{1}{16''}$ excursion, and operation at 100% humidity. This precision performance is assured after normalizing at center frequency with a suitable case design.

You can get this exceptional stability in ultrasonic delay lines ranging from 50 to 3000 microseconds. Center frequencies up to 60 mc are possible with 3 db band widths up to 70% of the center frequency into a 50 ohm resistive termination. Spurious signals range 40 to 60 db below the main output response depending on other performance requirements. Ripples do not exceed $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ db.

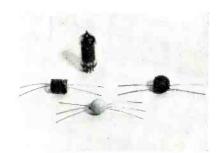
We can produce Corning Fused Silica Ultrasonic Delay Lines to your specifications within a wide range of characteristics. For your convenience in evaluating Corning Ultrasonic Delay Lines we have prepared a Specifications Data Outline Sheet. Send for your copy, fill in the requested information, then mail it to us. Or write, wire or phone us.

Corning means h	research in Glass
CORNING GLASS	research in Glass WORKS, 36-8 Crystal Street,
Corning, New Yor	
	NEW PRODUCTS DIVISION
Please send me your Specification	s Data Outline Sheet on Corning Ultrasonic Delay Lines.
Name	Title
Company	
Address	
City	Zone State

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

ium diffused junction power diodes, which offer very low leakage and high rectification efficiency. Reliability is featured in the design of these diodes as a result of complete hermetic sealing of the housing, consisting of glass-to-metal and welded metal-to-metal seals throughout. Freedom from contamination and long operating life are assured because no solder or fluxes are used in their construction. Standard types such as 1N91, 1N92 and 1N93 diodes are now available from production.



TRANSFORMERS useful to 200 w peak power

CARAD CORP., 2850 Bay Road, Redwood City, Calif. A full line of miniature broadband and pulse transformers for universal application has been announced. The new line consists of two basic styles. One type is encapsulated in epoxy resin and the other, hermetically sealed in a metal can. A choice of silicon ribbon or ferrite as core material is available. For further information on catalogs 19, 50 and 60 write the company.



ELECTROMECHANICAL UNIT for servo system uses

STERLING PRECISION INSTRUMENT CORP., 34-17 Lawrence St., Flushing 54, New York, announces a precision, electromechanical component

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Don't let the problems of miniaturization tie you up! Wield your blade on this coupon. It will put you on the mailing list to receive-bi-monthly and without charge-MPB's Engineering News, covering the latest developments in the use of MPB's \times such as these $\bigcirc \bigcirc \odot \odot \odot \odot \odot$

CUT ON DOTTED LINE NOW

Miniature Precision Bearings, Inc., 6 Precision Park, Keene, N. H. Please put me on your mailing list to receive the MPB "ENGINEERING NEWS"

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×	street	city	zone	state	
MINIAT	URE PRECISION	BEARINGS,	I N C.,	KEENE,	N. H.

ELECTRONICS — August, 1955

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Provide delays ranging from Y RELAYS 2 to 150 **SECONDS**

MOST COMPACT MOST ECONOMICAL HERMETICALLY SEALED

- Actuated by a heater, they operate on A.C., D.C., or Pulsating Current.
- Hermetically sealed. Not affected by altitude, moisture, or other climate changes.
- Circuits : SPST only-normally open or normally closed.

Amperite Thermostatic Delay Relays are compensated for ambient temperature changes from -55° to + 70°C. Heaters consume approximately 2 W. and may be operated continuously.

 Amperite Regulators are designed to keep the current in

a circuit automatically regulated

at a definite value (for example,

• For currents of 60 ma. to 5 amps. Oper-

• Hermetically sealed, light, compact, and

Amperite Regulators are the simplest, most

ates on A.C., D.C., or Pulsating Current.

The units are most compact, rugged, explosion-proof, long-lived, and - inexpensive! TYPES: Standard Radio Octal, and 9-Pin Miniature

PROBLEM? Send for Bulletin No. TR-81

0.5 amp).

most inexpensive.

Also—a new line of Amperite Differential Relays - may be used for automatic overload, over-voltage, under-voltage or undercurrent protection.

TIT MINIATURE

AST

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

designed for servo system applications requiring the possibility of engagement of disengagement of either one or both output shafts from a single input shaft. This is accomplished by enclosing two magnetic coils and two sets of couplings in one housing. The functions of the shafts may be reversed so that outputs can be used as inputs, thus permitting the selection of either of two input rotations to be transmitted to a single output shaft. Mounting is identical to MK8 Mod 0 servo motor.



PLUG-IN TUBULARS for printed circuits

CORNELL-DUBILIER ELECTRIC CORP., South Plainfield, N. J., has developed the new type BC phenolic-cased plug-in paper tubular capacitors especially designed for use with printed circuits. Two parallel lead wire terminals are brought out from the end of the capacitor through a thermosetting plastic end fill compound and are spaced a fixed distance so that they may be plugged directly into printed circuits and dip soldered. Features, ratings, dimensions and test data are given in engineering bulletin No. 162.



DELAY LINE sealed in epoxy resin

THE GUDEMAN CO. OF CALIFORNIA, INC., 2661 South Myrtle Ave., Mon-

561 Broadway, New York 12, N.Y. In Canada: Atlas Radio Corp., Ltd., 560 King St., W., Toronto 28 290

THERMOSTATIC

STANDARD



REGIII AT

Write for 4-page **Technical Bulletin** No. AB-51

3 = MAX

4 16 MAX



Battery Of Lecsona No. 108 Coll Winders installed in the plant of Acme Electric Corporation, Cuba, N. Y. The most advanced hand-feed coil winders ever designed, Leesona No. 108's wind 4 to 30 paper insulated coils in stick form simultaneously. Note how conveniently the controls are located for quickly changing to a new coil spec — one of many advantages for speeding production on long or short runs. Inset shows an Acme Electric precision-wound luminous tube transformer which features coils that provide 18 MA 12000 volt secondary.

At ACME ELECTRIC...Leesona coil winders provide new production advantages

Manager credits No. 108 machines with vital share in increasing output

Transformers made by Acme Electric Corporation are used in a wide range of equipment, including radio, TV and other electronic apparatus, rectifiers, neon signs and fluorescent lighting. To meet increased demands for its products, Acme Electric recently replaced old hand-feed coil winding equipment with new Leesona No. 108 Hand-Feed Coil Winders. Plant Manager W. F. Koubek of Acme Electric sends the following report:

"Leesona No. 108 Winders are doing a great job of expanding our production. For short runs on a wide variety of coil types, the quick-change features of these machines are unequalled. We're getting excellent results in both quality and quantity from the accuracy, easy operation and fast winding speed of our new 108's."

Please send me

Many similar reports prove how Leesona No. 108 Coil Winders — the most accurate, flexible and economical hand-feed winders ever developed are bringing important benefits that can save you time and money, too.

Get the Whole Story

The coupon below will bring you complete facts on Leesona No. 108 Coil Winders, together with other helpful coil winding information. Why not check and mail it today?

Contraction of the second	
RX	EESONA)
AT L	
	i

FOR WINDING COILS IN QUANTITY... ACCURATELY...USE LEESONA WINDING MACHINES coil winding machinery. Name.....Title...... Company...... Cify......State......

Bulletin on the Leesona No. 108 Hand-Feed Coil Winder.

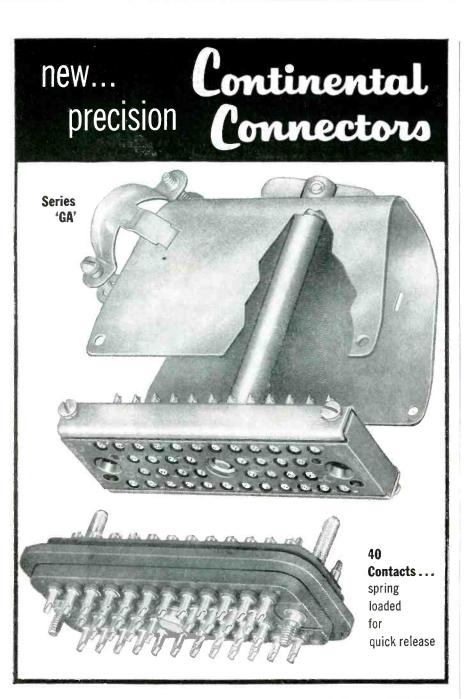
Condensed catalog of Leesona Winders.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY P. O. BOX 1605, PROVIDENCE 1, RHODE ISLAND, Dept. 128

Bulletin on the new Leesona Pay-As-You-Profit Plans for purchasing or leasing modern

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

23B.4.6



Quick Release PRESSURIZED CONNECTORS

for guided missile and similar applications Here's the connectar yau can specify far pressurized equipment withaut fear af dangeraus air leakage. The Series "GA" plug is malded from Orlon filled Diallyl Phthalate. When subjected to a pressure differential of 30 PSI at 25° C, leakage is less than 1 cubic inch of air per hour. This series is available with haod and cable clamp. Gold plated, nickel silver contacts take #16 AWG,wire, and each is spring loaded far easy release. A spring action center screwlack permits quick, easy release or engagement without damage to the unit.

Write for complete technical data without obligatian.

Note: Complete Continental Connector Catalog, covering subminiature, printed circuit, hermetic seal, pressurized, high voltage and power connectars, is available on request. Send us your name and title on your company letterhead.



NEW PRODUCTS

rovia, Calif., offers a new lumped parameter 20- μ sec delay line, XN-1, with a rise time of 1 microsecond. Impedance is 600 ohms. The unit is hermetically sealed in epoxy resin and operates through the temperature range from -70 C to 135 C. Size is 10[‡] in. (including terminal lugs) $\times 3\frac{1}{16}$ in. $\times \frac{16}{16}$ in.

(continued)



MIXER-AMPLIFIER is transistorized

BAIRD ASSOCIATES, INC., 33 University Rd., Cambridge, Mass. The new portable transistorized mixer amplifier field pickup unit is designed primarily for broadcasting and recording use. Powered by a twobattery self-contained power supply composed of 10 hearing aid mercury cells, the instrument accomplishes high level mixing by incorporation of two input preamplifiers, followed by two stages of stable amplification. Freedom from dependence on a-c power lines makes this an ideal device for remote pickup recordings and other field programs. The mixer-amplifier is provided with a v-u meter for visual monitoring of program material and as a direct-reading battery voltage monitor. Medium level output of the unit is designed to work directly into a standard 600-ohm load. The lightweight unit has input impedance of either 50 or 250 ohms, balanced and load impedance of 600 ohms, resistive, balanced. Power gain of the device is greater than 90 db.

GEIGER COUNTER completely transistorized

UNIVERSAL ATOMICS CORP., 19 E. 48th St., New York 17, N. Y. The

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August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

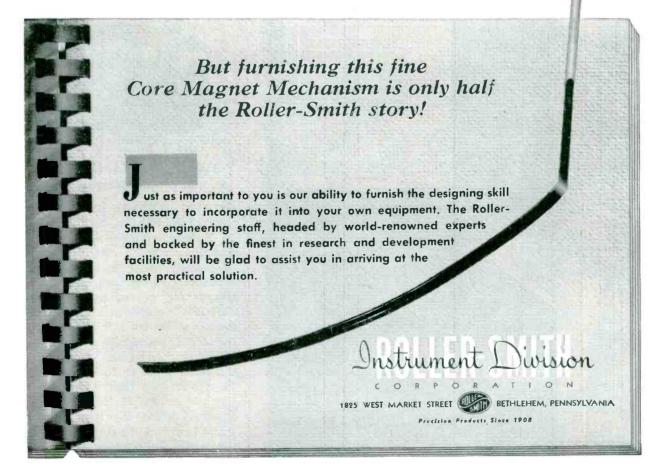
This is just $\frac{1}{2}$ the story..

the new CORE MAGNET MECHANISM by ROLLER-SMITH

master instrument makers

... outperforms conventional mechanisms of much greater weight in a wide variety of applications ... yet it's rugged and "tops" in dependability.

Combining improved efficiency and performance with miniaturization, Roller-Smith's new Core Magnet Mechanism is an outstanding achievement . . . a precision, self-shielding movement that can be counted upon to increase the prestige of your product through consistently excellent operation.



See these and other outstanding Roller-Smith products featuring the "new-look" at booth 111, WESCON Show, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Aug. 24-26, 1955



(continued)

KEARFOTT ANNOUNCES a new rotation-type ferrite isolator*

The new Ferrite Isolator is a useful device with applications such as oscillator isolation with the following advantages to system performance:

- Reduces long-line loading
- Prevents undesired frequency shift
- Insures uniform power output
- Improves transmitted pulse spectrum

The charts indicate the exceptional performance of this light-weight unit (less than 2 lbs.)





UAC411 gun-type Geiger counter has a completely transistorized audio amplifier built in. The unit operates more than 500 hours on just two 15-cent flashlight batteries. It weighs less than 4 lb. Three mr per hr ranges are 0 to 0.02, 0 to 0.2 and 0 to 2.0. The rate meter reads full scale on background count. Price is \$149.50.



POWER AMPLIFIER for many applications

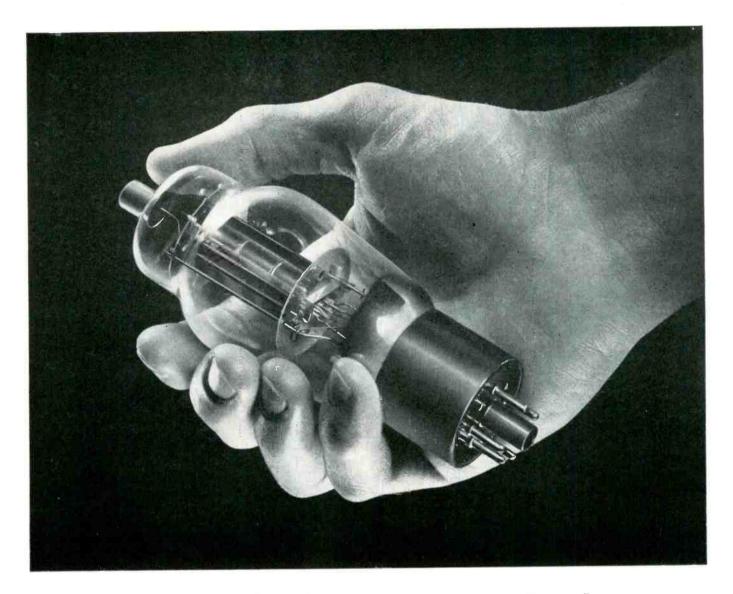
GOTHAM AUDIO DEVELOPMENT CORP., 2 W. 46th St., New York 36, N. Y., has developed a new 150-w versatile power amplifier unit adaptable to many applications. The PFB-150WD power amplifier is designed for operations requiring high power output over a wide frequency range and at minimum distortion. It delivers 150 w with less than 0.7 percent rms harmonic distortion from 40 to 15,000 cps, and 10 w with less than 0.15 percent over the range 20 to 20,000 cps. Intermodulation distortion is held below 1 percent at rated power output, while the damping factor exceeds 40. Noise level is 100 db below 150-w output. Instantaneous peak

294

*PATENTER

FERRITE ISOLATOR MODEL W152-1A

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.



vacuum-melted components give long, reliable performance...

Vacuum-melted metals are the answer to the engineer's search for more *reliable* materials. In vacuum tube components, for example, these superior metals mean longer tube life . . . *stable* electrical characteristics even after repeated heatings. For vacuum-melting *removes* undesirable gases *before* they are put in the tube.

Vacuum-melting literally sucks gaseous impurities and inclusions from the molten metal. You get high-purity, gas-free metals that far outperform conventional air-melted metals. Cathode nickel alloys, iron, and alloys for metal-glass seals are held to *uniformly* close standards of composition. Purity and soundness of *any* metal is improved.

Vacuum Metals Corporation, pioneer in development and leading producer of vacuum-melted and cast metals, has available a wide range of these unique metals designed for electrical and electronic uses. If you believe they might improve your product, please write, giving full details. Our engineers will give them careful attention. Vacuum Metals Corporation, P. O. Box 977, Syracuse 1, N. Y.



JUM METALS CORPORAT ON Jointly owned by Crucible Steel Company of America and National Research Corporation

Want more information? Use post card an last page.

HIGH RESOLUTION LABORATORY STAL



For most applications these rugged portable, selfcontained nulling voltmeters replace a potentiometer, voltbox, galvanometer and standard cell combination. They are suitable for laboratory use, production line testing and field service.

Model LVM-5

Voltage Range: 0-100 Volts DC Resolution: At least 50 microvolts between 0 and 500 microvolts between 1 and 10 volts 5 millivolts between 10 and 100 volts Absolute Accuracy: \pm 0.1% of reading Infinite at null Input Impedances

Model PVM-4

Voltage Range: 0-600 Volts DC **Resolution:** At least 5 millivolts between 0 and 10 volts 50 millivoits between 10 and 600 volts Absolute Accuracy: \pm 0.1% of reading Input Impedance: Infinite at null

Computer Company of America, Division of Bruno-New York Industries Corp. also manufactures the IDA analog computers and accessories. Their usefulness in the field of dynamics has been proven over the years. A complete line of standard computers, instruments and regulated power supplies is supplemented by the ability to design and manufacture specialized equipment for your particular applications. Your inquiries are invited.

The Model LVM-5 may also be used as a deflection potentiometer, a sensitive null indicator and a precision millimicroammeter. Write for catalog PL which describes these instruments completely. Address Dept. E8D



NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

power of 400 w is available with perfect stability. Output ranges from 38 v at 4 amperes to 125 v at 1.2 amperes. Balanced and unbalanced inputs of from 150 to 10.000 ohms are available, while output impedances range from 8 to 93 ohms. A gain control adjustable in 2-db steps and direct output tube plate metering are provided.



POWER TRANSFORMERS for 400 cycles and higher

HYCOR CO., INC., 11423 Vanowen St., North Hollywood, Calif., announces a line of miniature power transformers for 400 cycles and higher frequencies. The units are available with output power ratings up to 15 va with multiple windings from 1 v to 500 v. They are available in miniature metal cases or in plastic encapsulated form to satisfy MIL-T-27 requirements. The toroidal construction minimizes external fields and results in extremely high efficiency. Bulletin WT lists stock types and is available upon request.



TANTALUM CAPACITOR withstands high temperature

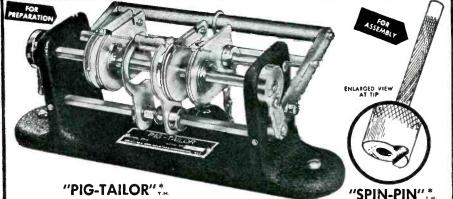
CORNELL-DUBILIER ELECRIC CORP., South Plainfield, N. J., has developed a new Tantalum slug type

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.

1 volt

PIG-TAILO

. . . . a revolutionary new mechanical process for higher production at lower costs. Fastest PREPARATION and ASSEMBLY of Resistors, Capacitors, Diodes and all other axial lead components for TERMINAL BOARDS, **PRINTED CIRCUITS and** MINIATURIZED ASSEMBLIES.



The "PIG-TAILOR" plus "SPIN-PIN" - Accurately Measures, Cuts, Bends,

2. Long-nose pliers.

3. Operator judgment.



4. 90% operator training time. 9. Excessive lead tautness.

6. Broken leads.

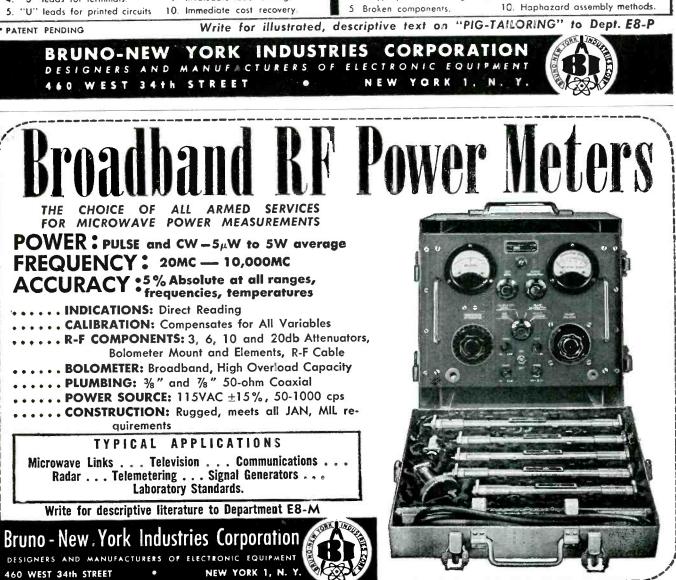
7. Short circuits from clippings.

8. 65% chassis handling.

PIG-TAILORING provides: 6. Individual cut and bend lengths. Uniform component position.

9. Invaluable labor saving,

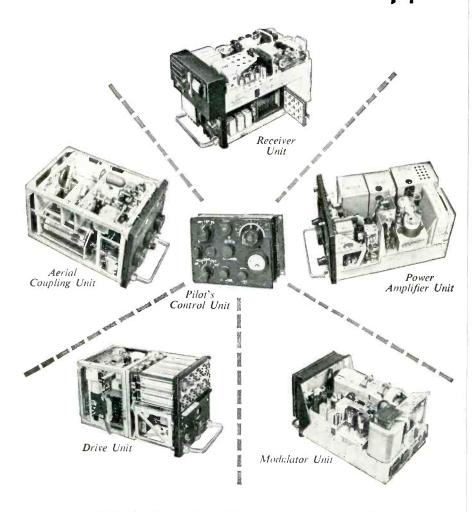
- 7. Better time/rate analysis. 2. Uniform marking exposure.
- 3. Miniaturization spacing control, 8. Closer cost control.
- 4. "S" leads for terminals.



ELECTRONICS - August, 1955

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

Standard H.F. R.T. STR.1882 24-Channel Pilot Controlled Airborne Communication Equipment



Suitable for use in civil or military aircraft, the STR,18B2 is now in quantity production for the British Ministry of Supply.

- ★ Frequency Band 2.8-18.1 Mc/s.
- ★ 24 Crystal-Controlled Channels
- ★ Full Pilot Remote Control
- ★ Single Knob Selection of both Transmitter and Receiver Channel
- ★ Ample Transmitter Power 100 watts R.T.
- ★ Receiver Sensitivity less than 1 Microvolt
- * Standardized Units for Compact Installation



Standard Telephones and Cables Limited

Registered Office : Connaught House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2

RADIO DIVISION · New Southgate · London · N. II · England



NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

electrolytic capacitor designed to operate under wide temperature ranges. The TH Tantalums are rated from -55 C to +125 C. Standard case size $\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times \frac{1}{6}$ in. to 120 μ f are available; only slightly larger to 240 μ f. Standard units range from 25 to 120 μ f with a working voltage range of 18 to 100 v d-c. Higher capacitances and voltages to 630 v d-c can be supplied. For further information send for engineering bulletin No. 529.



PRECISION OSCILLATOR covers from 0.5 to 1,000 cps

KROHM-HITE INSTRUMENT Co., 580 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 39, Mass. Any of 2,000 different frequencies are available on the model 440-B precision pushbutton oscillator, which covers the frequency range from 0.5 to 1,000 cps in $\frac{1}{2}$ cps steps. Calibration accuracy is ± 0.05 percent and then drift per hr is less than 0.005 percent. Distortion and hum are less than 0.1 percent at any output level. Amplitude varies less than ± 0.25 db over the entire frequency range. Output amplitude is adjustable continuously by a logarithmic output level control with a scale calibrated in rms volts from 0.01 to 10 maximum. Power output is 100 mw into 1.000 ohms. The oscillator is ideal as a secondary standard in laboratory. production and industrial use. Price is \$950.

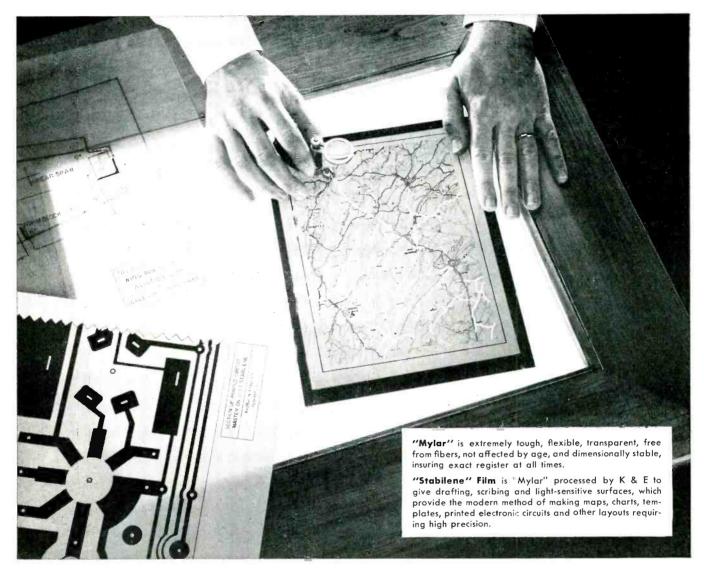
H-V RECTIFIER of the mercury vapor type

AMPEREX ELECTRONIC CORP., 230 Duffy Ave., Hicksville, L. I., N. Y. Type 6693 h-v mercury vapor rectifier tube, designed for high and medium voltage rectification, can deliver the higher currents neces-

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.

August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

UNUSUAL...the dimensional stability of Du Pont "MYLAR"*



TYPICAL...the way industry is using "MYLAR" for drafting, map making, template making, printed circuits, comparator work



Du Pont "Mylar" polyester film, the base for Keuffel & Esser's new"Stabilene"†Film, provides dimensional stability and extra transparency for *pre*casibing and repreduce

cision drafting, scribing and reproduction work. And "Mylar" also gives "Stabilene" Film its exceptional strength and flexibility . . . for easy handling, shipping, storing.

This is just one example of the way industry is taking advantage of the unique potentials of "Mylar"—a combination of physical, electrical, chemical, and thermal properties never before available in a plastic film—and putting them to profitable use. In a wide variety of fields, "Mylar" is making possible better products . . . lower costs. And the range of valuable applications—from electrical capacitors to acoustical tile—is extended even further because "Mylar" can be slit into yarn, can be metalized, and can be bonded to a variety of other materials.

 $Only a {\it little} research imagination may$

*Du Pont registered trade-mark for its brand of Polyester Film.

TKEUFFEL & ESSER REG U. S. TRADE-MARK



Better Things for Better Living ... through Chemistry

be needed to show you where this versatile film can be used to *your* advantage. Find out now what other products are using Du Pont "Mylar." Mail the coupon for your copy of a fact-filled booklet that tells you more about "Mylar" and the ways it may help *you* make an improved product.

E. I. du Pont d	e Nemours & Co,	(Inc.)
Film Departm	ent, Room 7E , Nen	nours Bldg.
Wilmington 9	8, Del,	
Piease send m "Mylar" poly-		ther information on
, , ,		
, , ,		
Name		
Name		

(continued)

Even in wide temperature extremes Flexible Shafts meet the toughest performance standards

S.S.WHITE **FLEXIBLE SHAFTS** give premium performance

S.S.White flexible shafts up to 12 feet in length are used to transmit control between a graduated dial and this aircraft thermostat. Operating under all kinds of temperature conditions, the shafts give reliable day-in, day-out performance.

According to the manufacturer, "... the operation of the shaft is satisfactory at temperatures ranging from -65° to $+160^{\circ}$ F. There is no measurable variation in torque to turn the shaft or in torsional deflection required to initiate cam movement over the temperature range."

Where dependability is essential, you'll find that you can put your confidence in an S.S.White flexible shaft. They're available in both large and small sizes for power drives or remote control.

Flexible shaft information for you...

Bulletin 5306 has basic information and data on selection and application. Send for a copy. Address Dept. E.

S.S.WHITE INDUSTRIAL DIVISION 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.





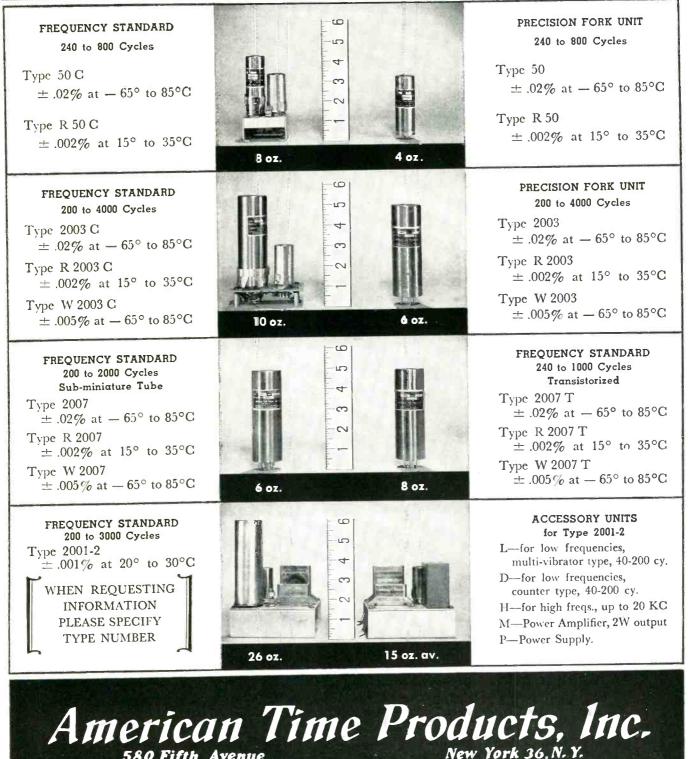
sary for use with modern high-current industrial and communications power tubes. Its electrical characteristics and low price make it especially interesting to the original equipment designer. Type 6693 will deliver 9 amperes up to 12 kv in a full-wave, 3-phase power supply. The industrial tube base provides a large contact area for the filament connections. This eliminates difficulties due to oxidation of the base contact surfaces because of the high density. Thus premature tube failure caused by under-heating of the filament is prevented.



BEAM SWITCH TUBE with 10 output anodes

NATIONAL UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 405 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. The new line beam switch tube is intended for high-speed commutation of a single electron beam source to a multianode target. The beam switching is proportional to the electrostatic deflection and thus permits analog to

HIGH RELIABILITY A COURANDE HIGH PRECISION HIGH QUALITY R B B Q U B N C I B LOW WEIGHT SMALL SIZE ECONOMICAL



OPERATING UNDER PATENTS OF WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

580 Fifth Avenue

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

28 foot TRANS-HORIZON ANTENNAS available **NOW**

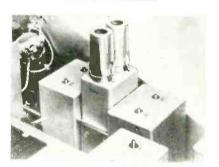
Field proven for two years in over 50 installations, this versatile, rugged antenna is currently available *from stock*.

another KENNEDY installation

This 28-foot antenna in Lexington, Mass. is used to study the SCATTER principle of radio propagation. It is operated in conjunction with a similar antenna in Syracuse, N. Y. (about 250 miles away) at a frequency of 915 mc. The special mount, also designed by Kennedy, allows the antenna to rotate 360° in azimuth which gives added flexibility for experimental purposes.



digital translation. The output secured from each target anode is of positive polarity and in many applications is of sufficient amplitude to permit gating without preamplification and phase inversion. Ten separate output anodes are provided and outputs of 35 v peak from each anode are obtainable across 100.000ohm load resistors. Less than 10 anodes may be employed in the operation of the tube by placing the unused anodes at B plus. The LBS-1 tube is in a T-11 bulb and has a maximum overall length of only 4.25 in. Under normal 300-y operation with 6 ma of cathode current the 10 output anodes can be swept with a deflection voltage of 60 v



MECHANICAL FILTER for SP-600 receivers

HAMMARLUND MFG. Co., INC., 460 W. 34th St., New York 1, N. Y. A simple mechanical i-f filter adapter which fits snugly between two i-f cans in a Super Pro-600 communications receiver is now available. This sealed unit consists of an input transducer, a resonant mechanical section comprised of a number of metal disks, an output transducer on which is mounted the replaced i-f tube, and an amplifying tube. The unit, which is available for bandwidths of 0.8, 1.2, 3.1 and 6 kc at 6 db down, can be completely installed in a matter of seconds simply by pulling an i-f tube and replacing it with the permanently tuned mechanical filter adapter.

COAXIAL TRIODES for 20 to 25-kw equipments

MACHLETT LABORATORIES, Springdale, Conn., announces the ML-6424 and ML-6425 coaxial-terminal tri-

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.



Potter & Brumfield

"Your best source for relays" is Potter & Brumfield, because of an enviable reputation earned through a quarter century of relay specialization.

Millions of relays of all styles and sizes designed and manufactured to meet customer specification.

From small sub-miniature, precision, sensitive relays to heavy duty power types, each fulfilling an exacting requirement.

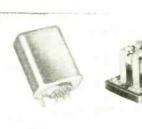
Enclosed hermetically sealed or open relay structures to meet demands of various environmental conditions.

Priced competitively at all quality levels.

Samples available for immediate shipment. Send your specification for recommendations and quotations.

POTTER & BRUMFIELD MFG. CO., INC. Princeton, Indiana

















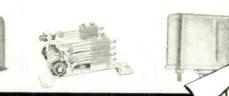












TYPES-ALL SIZES-- FOR ALL APPLICATIONS





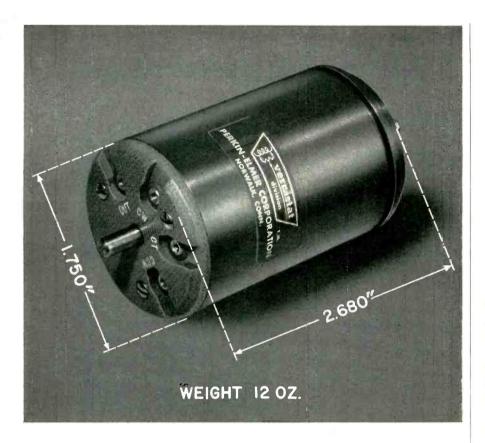
Ultrasonic Cleaning of relay assemblies



3D Microscopic Inspection and assembly

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)



NEW...the 400 cycle **vernistat**^{*} a.c. Potentiometer you asked for!

The 400 cycle Vernistat is an a.c. potentiometer-type voltage divider that combines *high* linearity and *low* output impedance. It is essentially a nondissipative element adaptable to high temperature operation. Size and mounting dimensions are designed to the BuOrd specification for a size 18 synchro.

Here are the details:

• high linearity, inherent in the design principle, is *maintained* over the life of the unit.

• low output impedance eliminates need for isolation amplifiers in many applications.

high output current capability.
low phase shift - less than 90 seconds,

depending on model.
can be coupled with synchros, resolvers and other components — as well as ganged.

nonlinear functions can also be generated.

Class 5 ball bearings, centerless ground shaft, and an aluminum housing machined to close tolerances combine to make the Vernistat a precision instrument. Shaft seals will be supplied where they are required by environmental conditions.

Write for further information to:

check these specifications:

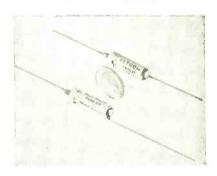
See the Vernistat at Booth 1408, WESCON Show, August 24 to 26, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco. *Trademark



PERKIN-ELMER CORPORATION Norwalk, Connecticut



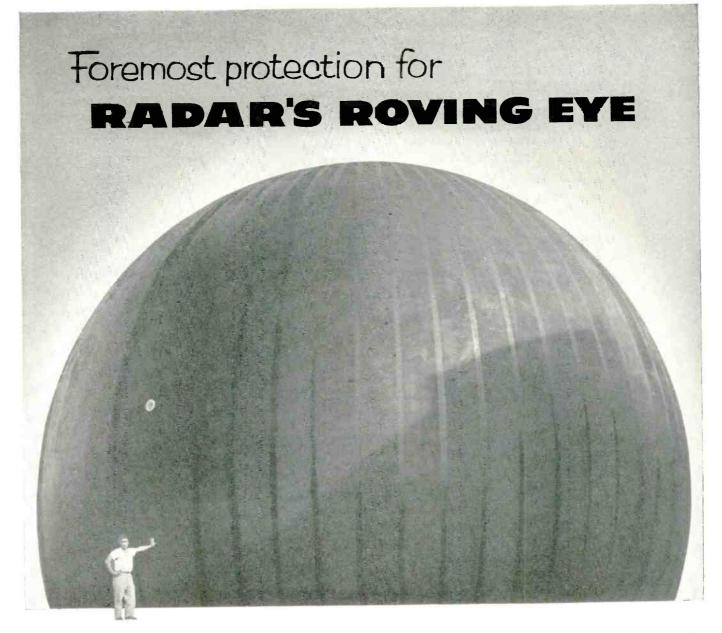
odes, employing thoriated-tungsten filaments for industrial and broadcast equipments of 20 to 25-kw power output. Featured are high plate and grid current ratings, low terminal inductances and high transconductance characteristics. The ML-6424 is rated for 40-kw input, 20-kw anode dissipation; the ML-6425 is rated for 40-kw input, 12.5-kw anode dissipation. Full ratings on both tubes to 30 mc; reduced ratings to 90 mc. Incorporating a rugged, coaxial terminal structure, heavy-wall anode. selfsupporting thoriated filament and large, ring-seal connections, each of these heavy-duty triodes will give excellent performance and low-cost service.



ELECTROLYTICS for printed circuitry

ASTRON CORP., 255 Grant Ave., East Newark, N. J., has announced a new type ET subminiature electrolytic capacitor. Designed specifically for printed circuitry and automation, it is ideal for applications where space is severely limited. Features include: wide range of values, stable high-gain etch process, low leakage current and low-resistance terminal tab connection. The units

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.



INFLATABLE radomes built by Goodyear are offering the highest transmissibility of any radar housing, and all-weather endurance qualities.

Hundreds are already in successful service in extreme climates throughout the world—in sizes ranging from 10 to 54 feet in diameter. These Goodyear radomes have proved their ability to protect portable, mobile and stationary equipment without hampering its electronic efficiency.

Foremost among their attributes is their high degree of electromagnetic transparency—the result of Goodyear's special skills and technical abilities in working with coated Nylon fabrics and specially compounded synthetic rubbers.

In addition, the radomes can be protected by a special

erosion-resistant coating-which materially reduces the need for maintenance.

This radome-building experience is ready to go to work for you-to design the right housing for your equipment-to give you the best performance while giving you the best protection against erosion and weather, the best characteristics under high and low temperature conditions.

For information, write: Goodyear, Aviation Products Division, Dept. H-1725, Akron 16, Ohio or Los Angeles 54, California.



FACILITIES + ABILITIES = EXTRA plus IN PERFORMANCE

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

New Electra Hermetically Sealed DEPOSITED CARBON RESISTORS

SEVEN SIZES

HC-7

THEY'RE ARMORED !

SUPER PROTECTION AGAINST:

High Temperature—Humidity Radical Temperature Change—Abrasion Chemical Compounds—Electrical Shock

Part No.	Wattage	Maximum Rated Voltage	Resistance Range	Length (A)	Dia. (B)
HC 1	1/4	250	4 Ohms 250K	15/32"	5/32"
HC 2	1/3	300	5 Ohms 1 Meg	3/4 ''	3/16"
HC 3	1/2	350	3 Ohms 2.2 Megs	11/16"	1/4"
HC 4	1	500	3 Ohms 5 Megs	7/8″	5/16"
HC 5	1	500	6 Ohms 5 Megs	1″	9/32"
HC 6	2	500	3 Ohms 10 Megs	11/8"	3/8″
HC 7	3	1000	10 Ohms 50 Megs	21/4"	3/8"

*All lead lengths are 13%". Resistors supplied in tolerances of 1%, 2%, 5% or 10%.

Electra Hermetically-Sealed resistors are designed for those tough applications calling for a deposited carbon resistor that will really take it. They're rugged and thoroughly insulated, ALSO give you all of the close tolerance characteristics that have made Electra's line of standard deposited carbon resistors the first choice on thousands of blueprints from coast to coast. Choose Electra and know you've got the best.

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY FOR FULL DETAILS

Electra carbon coat Precision	Please send Bulletin #60 on Hermetically-Sealed Resistors and/or Bulletin #50 on Standard Deposited Carbon Resistors
ELECTRA	Name
MFG. CO.	Title
Electronics Div.	Company
2537 Madison	Street
Kansas City, Mo.	City State

NEW PRODUCTS

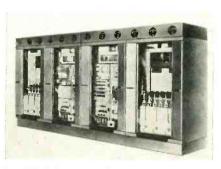
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are manufactured with contamination-free assembly of high purity foil and are hermetically sealed in aluminum cases. Stable operation over a wide temperature range and consistent 85 C operation is assured by individual products testing.



DELAY LINE is a precision unit

EPSCO INC., 588 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass. Model DL0510-400/125 delay line is a precision, low attenuation unit, developed for correlation measurements and wave form analysis covering subaudio and audio frequencies. Overall delay is 5,000 µsec; characteristic impedance is 510 ohms; taps are available every 40 μ sec; calibration accuracy at each of 125 taps is $\pm 0.1 \ \mu \text{sec}$; insertion loss is 1.7 db; cut-off frequency, 9 kc; phase linearity is ± 1 percent up to 5 kc. The unit size is 19 in. \times 6 in. \times 6 in. for relay rack mounting.



VHF TV TRANSMITTER has built-in sync stretcher

STANDARD ELECTRONICS CORP., 285 Emmet St., Newark 5, N. J. Model TH-614-2 10 kw vhf tv transmitter features low initial investment, \$55,000; diminished floor space requirements, 187 in. \times 38½ in.; reduced weight, visual and aural

306

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August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

NRC Rotary Gas Ballast Pumpsare

are the only Vacuum Pumps that combine maximum CFM's per dollar with proved ability to pump water vapor, too.

Four of NRC's complete line - Model Nos.: 4D, 4S, 2D, 2S.

USE CHART FOR PLACING ORDER — OR SEND FOR RGBP BULLETIN

Remember, *most* systems are wet in humid weather. That makes NRC pumps a *double* value! First, they deliver the finest all around pumping performance you can buy. Second, they *keep* their fast pumping cycles in all types of weather, handling all types of condensable vapors, even up to 100% moisture.

And you get all this at no additional cost! So why buy "conventional" pumps when you can get NRC's dependability and "gas ballast" feature all for the same price?

NARESCO EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

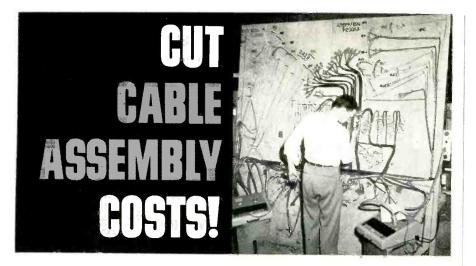
Sales Subsidiary of National Research Corp. 48 Charlemont St., Newton Highlands 61, Mass

Sales Offices: Boston • Chicago • Cleveland • Houston Los Angeles • New York • Palo Alto • Philadelphia in Canada: Toronto • Amprior



Price with base less 6 and V. Dase	Diens Hone	Nominal Rais	Gas With Per Minute)	Ulfimate Vac (mm Hg	<u>^</u>	Mattar (R. P. Shart	Appourmate Out	Punp Inler	Connecting P Dimension		overall d Notor an	Approxima limensions d Base (1)	Pump.
\$ 155 \$ 225 \$ 312 \$ 448 \$ 730 \$1350 \$2200 \$3573	Single Stage NRC 2-S NRC 4-S NRC 6-S NRC 15-S NRC 30-S NRC 100-S NRC 200-S NRC 400-S	1.25 3.3 6.75 11.6 29.5 100 202 403	Less Than Ōne Hall	3 x 10 ⁻³ 3 x 10 ⁻³ 3 x 10 ⁻³ 3 x 10 ⁻³ 3 x 10 ⁻³ 1 x 10 ⁻² 5 x 10 ⁻³	525 450 400 305 400 335 340 340	74 74 1 175 25	31/3 Fl. Oz. 31/3 Fl. Oz. 7 Fl. Oz. 21/3 Qts. 2 Qts. 3 Gal. 6 Gal	T19/38 ⁽³⁾ T29/42 ⁽³⁾ 1¾ O D. 1½ O.D. 2 ⁽⁴⁾ 3 ⁽⁴⁾ 4 ⁽⁴⁾	1/2 151 1/2 0.D. 1/2 0.D. 3 0 D. 41/2 0.D. 41/2 0.D. 41/2 0.D. 41/2 0.D.	16 18 21 22 29 43 58 60	11 11 13 18 19 34 43 62	16 19 24 24 31 45 53 66	68 89 150 270 441 1430 2750 5775
\$ 215 \$ 280 \$ 425 \$ 700	Compound NRC 2-D NRC 4-D NRC 6-D NRC 15-D	1.25 3.3 6.75 14.75	Less Than 2.5 x 10-7	5 x 10 ⁵ 5 x 10 ⁵ 5 x 10 ⁵	525 450 400 400	14 15 14 1	3½ FI Oz. 24 FI. Oz. 14 FI. Oz 4¾ Qts	T19/38 ¹³¹ 3⁄2 IPS 3⁄4 IPS 11⁄2 O D	34 ¹⁵¹ 34 ¹³¹ 1% 0 D. 1% 0 D	16 17 21 21	11 14 18 20	16 20 22 25	84 155 265 290
\$1080 \$1810 \$2930 \$4590	Combination NRC 30-M NRC 100-M NRC 200-M NRC 400-M	29.5 100 202 403	3 x 10 3	1.61	400 335 340 340	1½ 5 15 25	2 Qts. 5 Qts. 3 Gal. 6 Gal.	214) 314) 414) 414)	3142 3241 6142 162	40 57 76 78	20 35 43 62	35 46 53 89	550 1600 3000 6400
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CHECK CABLES WHILE YOU ASSEMBLE - **NEW LINK 209 CABLE CHECKER** SAVES TIME, ELIMINATES COSTLY REWORK!

Now, here's a new production tool that will cut your cable assembly and inspection costs-slash inspection time by as much as one-half!

The new Link 209 Cable Checker is portable, compact and easy to operate -a fool-proof tool that simplifies individual wire identification ... finds shorts between wires of the cable ... shorts between any wire and the shell ... and checks continuity between connectors.

Let the versatile Link 209 Cable Checker save you time and money in cable assembly and inspection. Write today for additional information.



LOOK AT THESE OUTSTANDING FEATURES!

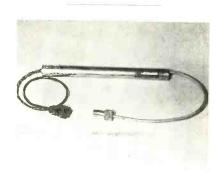
- Rapid, positive visual identification
- Low set up time only minutes to change from one operation to another
- Rugged, durable reliable performance always, low maintenance
- Easy to operate just press the button, check connections against wiring list



NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

cabinets each 3,500 lb; low power consumption, 30.2 kw at 90 percent power factor at black level. Fulllength glass doors permit visual inspection of all tubes even when the transmitter is on the air. Single ended coaxial circuits provide exceptional freedom from spurious oscillations and parasitics. A builtin sync stretcher permits adjustment of the sync to-picture ratio of the signal. The transmitter meets all applicable FCC requirements for monochrome and color transmission.



T-W TUBE AMPLIFIER for X-band use

HUGGINS LABORATORIES, INC., 711 Hamilton Ave., Menlo Park, Calif., has announced an X-band backward-wave oscillator. The t-w tube features broadband electronically tuned oscillations from 7 to 14 kmc. This is accomplished by the adjustment of a single voltage without any complementary mechanical adjustments. This type of oscillator would find its greatest field of use in swept signal generators for automatic testing, swept local oscillators and wide band transmitterreceiver applications. The tube is capable of being swept across this band in less than 1 µsec. Approximate operating characteristics over this band are 300 to 3,000 v, 12 ma current and 10 mw output. The X-band voltage requirements are 450 to 2,000 v.

ETCHING SOLUTION for printed circuits

PHILIP A. HUNT Co., Palisades Park, N. J., has announced a new etching solution for use in the field of etched printed circuits for tv, radio and the like. The RCE solu-

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August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

OLD, FRIEND!

Since 1876, the name Chase has been the symbol of *top quality in brass and copper*. It also stands for unmatched *service!* Twenty-five Chase warehouses and three Chase mills form the most responsive and efficient source of brass and copper supply in the nation!

NEW SERVICE!

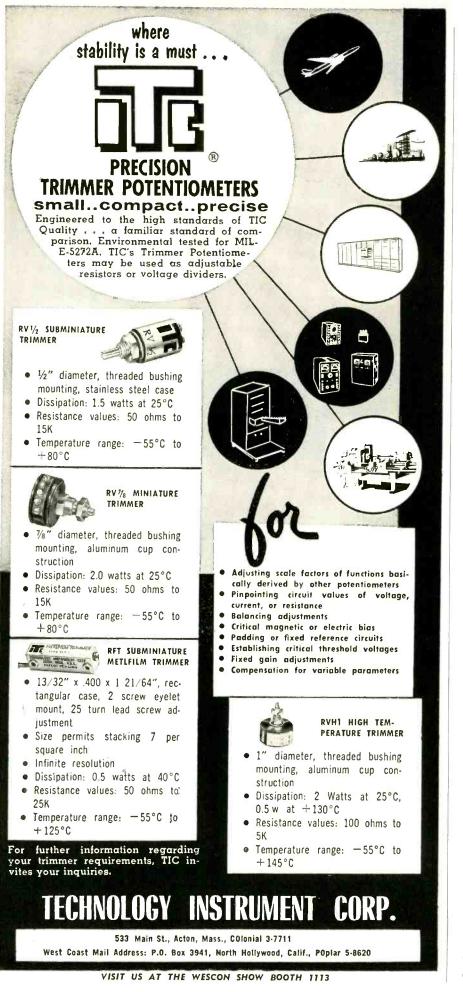


CHASE

Now the Chase network assures you a dependable source of stainless steel, too! You specify the type, form and quantity. The Chase warehouse near you has it in stock—or will get it to you on the double, direct from another Chase warehouse or the mills. Call Chase today! Get those service experts working for you on your stainless steel requirements!

STAINLESS STEEL! Se The Nation's Headquarters for Brass & Copper New York Philadelphia Albanyt Chicago Detroit Los Angeles St. Louis Grand Rapids† San Francisco Atlanta Cincinnati Milwaukee Baltimore Cleveland Minneapolis Pittsburgh Seattle Houston Indiananetis Boston Dallas Newark Providence Waterbury (†sales office only) Charlotte1 Kansas City, Mo. New Driean: Rochester Denve BRASS & COPPER CO

WATERBURY 20, CONNECTICUT . SUBSIDIARY OF KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION



NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

tion will be shipped in 145-lb rubber drums. It gives controlled rapid etching speed; instant and uniform etching over the entire circuit; and is a fast etching solution for printed circuits.



PANEL METERS feature longer scale

MARION ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS Co., Manchester, N. H. A new design in panel instruments, permitting up to 50 percent more scale length in the same space as conventional round or square faced meters, has been developed. The Medalist meters are available in 2½-in. and 3½-in. sizes and meet standard ASA/JAN dimensional requirements.

SHIFT REGISTER of the magnetic type

BUTLER MFG. CORP., 5516 Dorsey Lane, Washington 16, D. C., has announced a magnetic shift register that snaps together without soldering. The BI-MAGSTAT memory units can be quickly and easily plugged together to form any length shift register desired. End plate connectors also plug on to provide terminals for shift pulses and serial input and output signals. Terminals on the top of each unit provide connections for parallel input and output. Each BI-MAGSTAT contains two magnetic cores with associated semiconductor diodes and is capable of storing one binary digit. No electrolytic capacitors are used. A pair of 6L6's can drive more than 100 of these units

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August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS



plastic lamp socket

SEALS OUT MOISTURE and DUST

United-Carr's in-plant plastic molding facilities permit complete control of quality and performance in the manufacture of devices in which metal and plastics are combined. This enables United-Carr to offer truly comprehensive and reliable service on customdesigned fasteners and selffastening electrical devices. For further information . . . sizes, prices, etc., contact your nearest United-Carr representative or write us direct.

UNITED - CARR FASTENER CORPORATION 31 Ames Street, Cambridge 42, Massachusetts

MAKERS OF DOT FASTENERS

POLYETHYLENE SKIRT is flexible ... seals against mounting surface and wire lead, providing a complete dust and moisture seal.

SNAP-IN MOUNTING PRONGS are shaped for easy push-in entry into mounting hole and snap outward to lock socket securely in place. Prongs are firmly anchored in plastic shirt.

AUTOMATIC GROUNDING of socket is provided by positive contact between mounting prongs and mounting surface.

available with springs and washers preassembled



A superior vinyl impregnated Fiberglas[°] insulation offering dependable performance under extreme conditions is proudly introduced by Resin Industries – leading supplier of vinyl sleeving to the electronics and aircraft industries. RESINITE VINYL GLASS sleeving offers these outstanding characteristics.

- For operation from ---50° to 395° F (20 hours)
- Maintains flexibility and dielectric strength after 1000 hrs at 300° F
- Withstands creasing, pounding, twisting and bending without loss of dielectric strength
- Excellent chemical and oil resistance

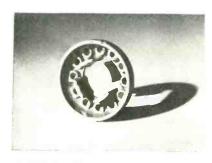
- Won't craze or crack
- Grades B-A-1, B-B-1 and B-C-1
- Sizes #24 to 5/8"
- Eleven colors
- Priced comparable to ordinary cotton or rayon base insulations
- *Reg. TM Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.

Ask your Resinite representative or write for samples and performance data.



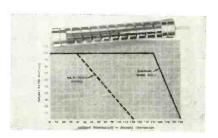
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in series. Rigid quality control assures complete interchangeability of units even when the drive current varies as much as ± 15 percent. The type C BI-MAGSTAT operates from 0 to 20 kc.



PROTECTIVE CAP for tv picture tubes

SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC., 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y., announces the Pin Cushion, a new plastic protective cap, which fits over the base pins of a tv picture tube. The light weight, durable caps prevent bent or broken pins as the base pins are kept in perfect alignment, especially when tv tubes are being shipped. The cap keeps the pins clean, thus assuring maximum electrical contact, and the Pin Cushion makes it easier to slide the ion trap magnet over the tube base, eliminating the danger of bent pins.



RESISTORS are the film type

THE DAVEN Co., 191 Central Ave., Newark 4, N. J., announces the Davohm series 850-T resistor. These film type resistors can be used at 150 C at full rated power. They derate linearly to zero power at 190 C. The temperature coefficient is below +400 ppm per deg C, is always positive in value and is independent of resistance value. Any ohmic value of these resistors will track within approximately

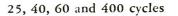
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NEW PRODUCTS

In servo systems... null balance circuits...

Choose BROWN CONVERTERS

... for sensitive stable performance



DC signals as small as 10 8 volt are converted to AC by means of these synchronously-driven SPDT "choppers." Their power capacity is up to 0.1 milliwatt. Each contact closes for 55% of the cycle . . . or other closure cycle as specified. Symmetry is within 2%. Lag of output signal is 17° \pm 5° behind line voltage. Thermal emf's and pick-up are practically zero.

Brown converters are noted for long life. Thousands of them have been in service on continuous duty for more than 10 years. Their sensitive, stable performance is ideal for radar, computers, servo-mechanisms and balancing circuits. Numerous special features can be provided for individual requirements. All standard models are available for immediate delivery.

• ORDER NOW! Prices from \$35.75

(even more favorable costs for quantity purchases)

Available in these ratings

Nominal frequency, cps	25	40	60	400
Synchronous range, cps	23-28	36-44	45-66	360-440
Driving Coil	6.3	volts, 6 0	ma.	18 volts, 94 ma.

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



Honeywell BROWN INSTRUMENTS

Standard six-prong base with side connection for driving coil.



First in Controls

for direct measurement of electrical, mechanical or optical events

new!

DS-6100-T

FREQUENCY COUNTER

New Low Cost!

New Light Weight!

A compact precision frequency

optical phenomena which can be

no interpolation or reference to

DS-6100-T is ideal for use by skilled

counter designed for direct measurement

converted into a varying voltage. Reads

out in direct digital form requiring

or unskilled personnel, Price \$700.00

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

at no extra cost ...

TEN CYCLE GATE increases accuracy of period measurement

MULTI-SAMPLING

manually scans the unknown frequency for any multiple of the time base for greater accuracy

BATCH COUNTING

NEW, IMPROVED SENSITIVITY

electron

curves or tables. The all new

of any electrical, mechanical or

6 5 4 3 2 1 0

new SMALL SIZE!

EXCELLENT LOW FREQUENCY ACCURACY The new DS-6100-T has an accuracy

of ± 10 microseconds over the frequency range of 1 to 10,000 events per second. In addition, frequencies of 10,000 to 100,000 events per second can be measured with an accuracy of \pm one count \pm one part in 100,000 (one part in 1,000,000 with crystal oven).

SPECIFICATIONS

- FREQUENCY MEASUREMENT Frequency Range—10-100,000 cycles per second
- Input Sensitivity-0.1 volt RMS: 20-100,000 cps
- 0.25 volt RMS: 10-20 cps
- Accuracy— \pm 1 count \pm stability Time Base—1 and 10 seconds (0.1 second optional)
- Read-Out—Cycles per second: Five digits
- PERIOD MEASUREMENT • Frequency Range—1-10,000 cycles per second
- Input Sensitivity-0.1 volt RMS
- Accuracy—± 10 microseconds
- Gate Time-1 and 10 cycles of unknown frequency. May be increased by multi-sampling (only below cycles per second).
- · Read-Out—Tens of microseconds
- GENERAL
- Stability-
- Stability—1 part in 100,000 (1 part in 1,000,000 with crystal oven) Display Time-Automatic: continuously variable from 1 to 10 seconds. Manual: until reset
- Input Impedance-0.5 meg., 0.05 mf
- Power Requirements-117 volts ± 10%, 50-60 cycles (50-400 cycles
- optional): 150 watts
- Dimensions-14¼" wide x 7½" high x 131/2" deep
- Weight-28 lbs. net (approximately) VISIT US IN

Booth 824-WESCON

Civic Anditorium, S.F.

COMPUTER-MEASUREMENTS DIVISION

5528 Vineland, North Hollywood, Calif. Dept. 78-H

WASHINGTON, OREGON, W. IDAHO, MONTANA Testeo Seattle 8, Wash, MO. 4895 CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, NEVADA Koessler Sales Company Los Angeles 38, Calif. YO. 6271 Branch Office: San Francisco 18, Calif. JO. 7-0622 MINN., NO. WIS., NO. MICH., NO. & SO. DAK. Industrial Representatives Company Minneapolis 16, Minn. WE, 9-9019

CORP

SO. CAR., GA., ALA. & FLA. Southeastern Industrial Instruments Atlanta, Ga. EX. 7801 SO. ILL., MO., KANS., W. IOWA Engineering Services Company St. Louis 5, Mo. VO. 3-3661 Branch Office: Kansas City, Mo. JE. 7765 CANADA Electromechanical Products Agincourt, Ontario. 493-R-2 EXPORT Frazar & Hansen, Ltd. 301 Clay St., San Francisco, Calif.

NEW PRODUCTS

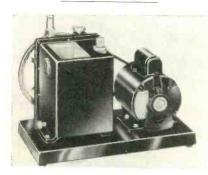
+20 ppm per deg C of the normal temperature coefficient value over the temperature range. The hermetically sealed resistors offer excellent moisture resistance and load life stability. Voltage coefficient is below 0.0005 percent per v. The series 850-T resistors are available in $\frac{1}{2}$ w, 1 w and 2 w.

(continued)



POWER SUPPLY is transistorized unit

UNIVERSAL ATOMICS CORP., 19 E. 48th St., New York 17, N. Y. A complete packaged plug-in transistorized power supply with filtered d-c voltage range up to 1,500 v from a single 12-v flashlight cell at a current of up to 50 µa is now available. This lightweight unit can be built into any size or form required —and can be included in any type of printed circuitry. Specifications and prices may be had for the writing.



VACUUM PUMPS with vented exhaust

W. M. WELCH MFG. Co., 1517 Sedgwick St., Chicago 10, Ill. A new feature, vented exhaust, added to models 1397 and 1402 Duo-Seal vacuum pumps, enables these pumps to remove both permanent and condensable gases from a system with-

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THE

*Trade Mar TECHNICAL

REPRESENTATIVES: NEW YORK & NO. NEW JERSEY Gerard G. Leeds Company Great Neck, N.Y. HUnter 2-7784 SO. NEW JERSEY & FAST PENNSYLVANIA Louis A. Garten & Associates Montelair, N.J. MO. 3-0257 MARYLAND, D.C., VIRGINIA, NO. CAR., TENN. S. S. Lee Associates Washington B. D.C. EM. 2-8626 Branch Office: Baltimore 29, Mil. AR, 3742 Branch Office: Winston-Salem, N.C. 5-3460

OHIO, SO, MICH., W. VIR., W. PA, Michael J. Cudahy Company Chieszo 40, Ill. SU. 4-5858 NO, II.LUNOIS, INDIANA, SO, WIS., E. IOWA Warren B. Cozzens Company Evanston, III. DA, 8-4800 COLORADO, WYO COLORADO, WYO., E. IDAHO, UTAH, NEBR. Allen I. Williams Co. Denver 4, Colo. MA 3-0343 NEW MEXICO & EL PASO COUNTY, TEXAS Allen I, Williams Company Albuquerque, N.M. AL, 5-9632



for waveguide and microwave transmission equipment:

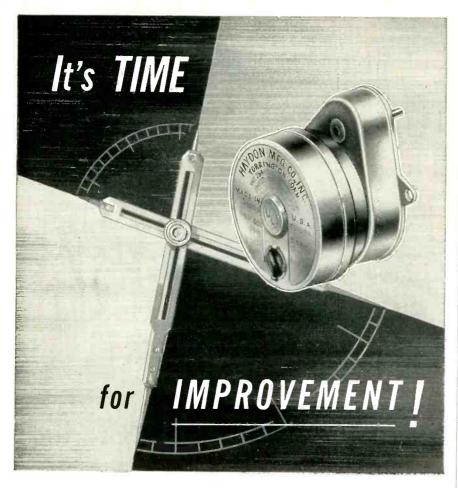
.. production skill and experience.

- .. unique manufacturing methods to meet unusual specifications.
- ..<u>unexcelled facilities</u> from model shop to assembly line.
- ..<u>ready to install</u> production-tested components, from 50 to 24,000 mcs.
- •. transmission lines and associated elements manufactured to your specifications.

Phone STillwell 6-1706 Cable Address ''BUDDSTAN''

Quality Economy Dependability

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when you specify HAYDON* TIMING MOTORS

TIME — and its accurate measure — are vital factors in today's designs. And whatever your timing requirements, you'll find there's a HAYDON Timing Motor that does the job better . . . opens the way to important improvements and advances in your designs.

Take very slow shaft speeds for example. HAYDON 4400 Series Timing Motors offer speeds from 6 hours to 1 week with totally enclosed gearing and at comparatively low cost. You save the extra bulk and expense of external reduction gears . . . achieve greater compactness, dependability and economy.

ZONE

When it's time for design improvement it's HAYDON every time. Take advantage of our complete Timing Services. HAYDON'S manufacturing facilities and engineering counsel are at your disposal through the nearby HAYDON Field Engineer.



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HEADQUARTERS TIMIN	
	 Send me the name of the nearby HAYDON Field Engineer. Send me catalog, "Electric Timing Motors."
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	CO. ADDRESS

CITY

NEW PRODUCTS

out serious contamination of the oil.

(continued)

Lower pressures are reached in less time and good vacuum performance is possible over longer periods of time without bothersome trapping and excessive oil changes.



T-W TUBE in reduced size and weight

STANFORD LABORATORIES CO., 1619 Broadway, Redwood City, Calif., has available traveling-wave tubes housed in a reduced-size package $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter \times 13 in. long, including the solenoid, and weighing approximately 4 lb. Both dispersive and nondispersive low-level tubes are currently being produced for S-band operation, 2 to 4 kmc. Other features include five-point suspension of the tube stem to provide improved capabilities for rugged-service applications; coaxial input and output terminals conveniently positioned on solid recmounting tangular and heatdissipation blocks; supply-voltage terminations brought to a convenient end-mounted plug; and corrosion-resistant chromium finish. Gain of the model SL24-10M tube is 35 db; output, 10 mw.

COAX SWITCH is 2-pole, 2-position type

BARKER & WILLIAMSON, INC., 237 Fairfield Ave., Upper Darby, Pa. Model 551 two-pole, two-position special purpose coaxial switch makes possible rapid manual switching of devices using 52 or 75-ohm line in or out of series connection. It is particularly useful for switching dummy loads, r-f wattmeters, swr bridges, antenna current meters and tuning networks, in or out of a

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STATE

August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

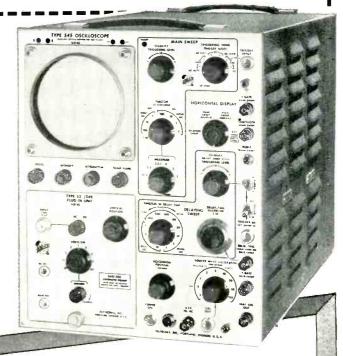
DC-to-30MC Oscilloscopes for FAST RISE applications

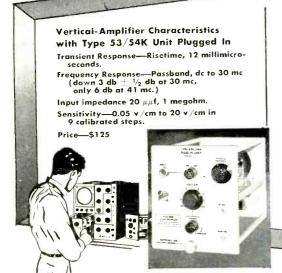
TYPE 545—This new high-speed laboratory oscilloscope, in combination with the new type 53/54K Fast-Rise Plug-In Unit ... opens the way to quicker, eas-



ier analyses of fast-rising waveforms ... providing faithful displays and accurate measurement facilities well beyond the range of previous oscilloscopes of its size and cost. The Type 545-Type 53/54K combination offers a vertical-amplifier passband of dc to 30 mc (12-millimicrosecond risetime) at calibrated sensitivities to 0.05 v/cm, with a full 4-cm linear vertical deflection. A wide range of calibrated sweeps, with calibrated sweep delay from 1 µsec to 0.1 sec, and high accelerating potential, 10 kv, fully complement this greatly extended vertical-amplifier range.

The Type 545 is the most versatile oscilloscope ever made, for it can be quickly converted to many other applications. By merely plugging in the appropriate Type 53/54 Plug In Preamplifier you are ready for wide-band, wide-band high gain, dual-trace, high-gain differential, microvolt-sensitivity, or wide-band differential applications. It's a rare oscilloscope application that isn't easily handled by this modern method.





LOW INPUT CAPACITANCE With Accessory Probes for Type 53/54K

Probe	Input Impedance	Maximum Sensitivity		
P405	12.0 µµf, 5 megohms	0.25 v/cm		
P410	8.0 µµf, 10 megohms	0.5 v/cm		
P420	5.5 μμf, 10 megohms	1 v/cm		
P450-L	2.5 µµf, 10 megohms	2.5 v/cm		
P4100	2.5 µµf, 10 megohms	5 v/cm		

Type 545 Oscilloscope Characteristics

Wide Sweep Range

24 Calibrated sweeps from 0.1 µsec/cm to 5 sec/cm, accurate within 3%. Accurate 5-x magnifier extends calibrated range to 0.02 µsec/cm. Continuously variable from 0.02 µsec/cm to 12 sec/cm.

Wide Sweep-Delay Range

Additional deloying-sweep circuitry provides conventional, or triggered jitter-free delay, μ sec to 0.1 sec in 12 calibrated ranges ange accuracy within 1%. Incrementa Ranae accuracy Incremental accuracy within 0.2% of full scale.

Versatile Triggering

Internal or external, with amplitude-level selection or AUTOMATIC TRIGGERING. High-frequency synchronization up to 30 mc.

Square-Wave Amplitude Calibrator

0.2 mv to 100 v in 18 steps, accurate within 3%.

New Cathode-Ray Tube Tektronix TS4P 5" precision metallized crt provides 4-cm vertical and 10-cm horizontal linear deflection. 10-kv regulated accelerating potential.

Balanced Delay Network 0.2 µsec vertical signal delay

DC-Coupled Unblanking Uniform unblanking at all sweep speeds and repetition rates.

Electronic Voltage Regulation All voltages affecting calibrations are fully regulated.

CRT Beam Position Indicators

Type 545-\$1450 plus price of desired plug-in units.

Type 541—Same characteristics, less delayed - sweep facility \$1145 plus price of desired plugin units.

Prices f.o.b. Portland (Beaverton), Oregon



See and try the Type 545 at WES-CON, Booths 915 and 916, and at the ISA SHOW, Booths B461 and B462.

Please call your Tektronix Field Engineer or Representative for complete specifications.



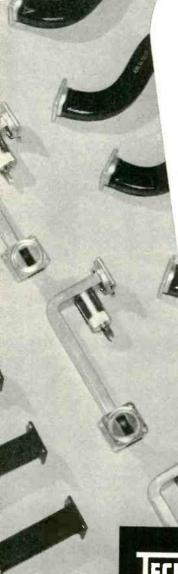


FLEXIBLE but RUGGED

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

transmitter line at will. Or, it may be used for switching low impedance coupled power amplifiers in or out of a circuit, permitting hookup of the driver stage to a low impedance antenna circuit or similar load as desired. It is housed in a $2\frac{3}{4}$ in, diameter aluminum case designed for single hole panel mounting, with hook-up accomplished through four S0239 connectors. The switch will handle 1 kw of modulated power with a maximum crosstalk of -45 db at 30 mc.



Technicraft Flexible Waveguides offer more electrical and mechanical advantages in combination than other flexible waveguides on the market. For instance the Technicraft Type "V" is the only flexible waveguide that will bend, twist, extend or compress, and shear simultaneously. The Technicraft Type "S" is not only RF leakage-free, but it is the ONLY SEAMLESS flexible waveguide made. Available in Beryllium Copper. Technicraft's Type "L" has a very low VSWR, attenuation and is also capable of carrying higher power than any other flexible waveguide of the same cross sectional size.

> Visit our display—Booth No. 510 at the Western Electronics Show and Convention



Designers and Manufacturers of Rigid and Flexible Waveguide Assemblies, Microwave Test Plumbing and Components, Waveguide Systems.

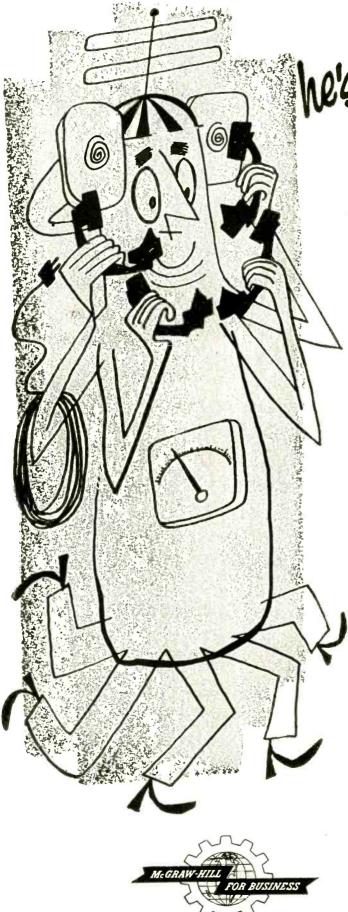


PRECISION POTS operate from -55 to +80 C

HELIPOT CORP., 916 Meridian Ave., South Pasadena, Calif. The series Y Helipot precision potentiometer is a single turn, continuous-rotation component designed for servo or bushing mounting. As many as 14 sections may be ganged on a common shaft during manufacture, with as many as 17 taps added to any section. Each tap is spot-welded to a single turn of resistance wire, assuring a strong, trouble-free connection. Measuring 13 in. in diameter by 11 in. long, with a 1-in. diameter shaft, the series Y has external clamps for easy, accurate phasing. Operating range is -55 to +80 C. Power rating is 3.4 w at 25 C, 2.5 w at 40 C. Linear models have a standard linearity of ± 0.5 percent. Standard conformity in models having nonlinear output is ± 1 percent.

pH METER with 7-in. scale meter

PHOTOVOLT CORP., 95 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Model 110 pH meter covers the entire range from 0 to 14 without switching and with-



THIS FELLOW IS TRAINED IN YOUR BUSINESS. His main duty is to travel the country — and world — penetrating the plants, laboratories and management councils . . . reporting back to you every significant innovation in technology, selling tactics, management strategy. He functions as your all-seeing, all-hearing, all-reporting business communications system.

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.

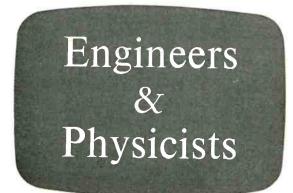
AND, THERE'S ANOTHER SIDE TO THIS "COMPOSITE MAN," another complete news service which complements the editorial section of this magazine the advertising pages. It's been said that in a business publication the editorial pages tell "how they do it"—"they" being all the industry's front line of innovators and improvers — and the advertising pages tell "with what." Each issue unfolds an industrial exposition before you—giving a ready panorama of up-to-date 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

APPLIED TO THE DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF

AUTOMATIC RADAR DATA PROCESSING, TRANSMISSION AND CORRELATION IN LARGE GROUND NETWORKS



Digital computers similar to successful Hughes airborne fire control computers are being applied by the Ground Systems Department to the information processing and computing functions of large ground radar weapons control systems.

The application of digital and transistor techniques to the problems of large ground radar networks has created new positions at all levels in the Ground Systems Department. Engineers and physicists with experience in the fields listed, or with exceptional ability, are invited to consider joining us.



TRANSISTOR CIRCUITS • DIGITAL COMPUTING NETS • MAGNETIC DRUM AND CORE MEMORY • LOGICAL DESIGN • PROGRAMMING • VERY HIGH POWER MODULATORS AND TRANSMITTERS • INPUT AND OUTPUT DEVICES • SPECIAL DISPLAYS • MICROWAVE CIRCUITS

Scientific and Engineering Staff



Culver City, Los Angeles County, California

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)



out reversal of the pointer travel. It is perfectly stabilized and can be used on any voltage from 80 to 260 v, 40 or 60 cycles a-c. It offers an accuracy of 0.02 pH unit. Designed for application in laboratory and factory, the unit is priced at \$185.



ELECTRONIC TIMER is self-recycling

FARMER ELECTRIC Co., 21 Mossfield Road, Waban, Mass. A repetitive series of circuit closures can be produced automatically by the model. S44 cold-cathode-tube electronic timer of the CK type. The load circuit remains closed for a fixed time of about 60 milliseconds and the time between circuit closures can be adjusted to any value from as low as 0.3 sec to 24 sec. The length of time the load-circuit stays closed can be increased by connecting capacitance to terminals provided for this purpose. Or the hold-in time can be shortened by connecting resistance across those terminals. A maximum current rating of 8 amperes noninductive at 115 v a-c

(continued)

applies to the two spst contactors of this timer. For high repetition rates some derating is advisable. Model S44 timer is compact, requires no warmup time, and there is no power consumption when the timer is in its off cycle.



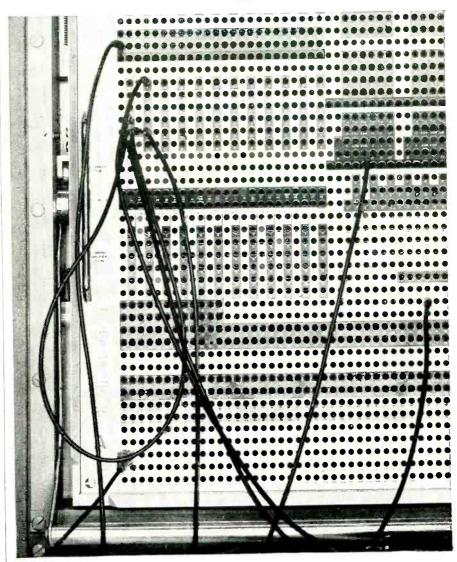
RECTIFIER is high vacuum type

EITEL-MCCULLOUGH, INC., San Bruno, Calif. The 2X3000F is an external-anode, forced-air-cooled, high-vacuum, high-current rectifier rated at 3.0 amperes average current at 25,000 v peak inverse. Six tubes will deliver 9.0 amperes at 23,000 v d-c in a 3-phase bridge connection. The filament is rated at 7.5 v. The new rectifier is ideal for use in power supply units, voltage multipliers, pulse service or special applications at high frequencies, extreme ambient temperatures and high inverse voltages. It will give reliable performance at high frequencies and high voltages without generating radio frequency transients and will operate over a high ambient temperature range.

POTENTIOMETERS with high resistances

ACE ELECTRONICS ASSOCIATES, 125 Rogers Ave., Somerville 44, Mass. The new Acepot subminiature precision wire-wound potentiometers feature resistances up to 100,000 ohms. This high resistance should prove ideal in a wide field of government and commercial applications where the characteristics of regular size potentiometers are required, but where minimum size and weight

News in Analog Computing



Metal pre-patch panel with shielded cords . . .

Only Electronic Associates' Analog Computing Equipment includes an all metal pre-patch panel with coaxial shielded patch cords. This unique shielding avoids errors caused by inter-terminal leakage. This is just one of the reasons why EAI sets the pace for accuracy and reliability in analog computing equipment. Electronic Associates' PACE Equipment (Precision Analog Computing Equipment) can be purchased at a reasonable price for single purpose use, such as the control of a process—or as a basic general purpose simulator which may be expanded into a large, versatile system—or computing time may be rented at our Princeton Computation Center, completely staffed and equipped to provide fast answers. May we forward you complete details.

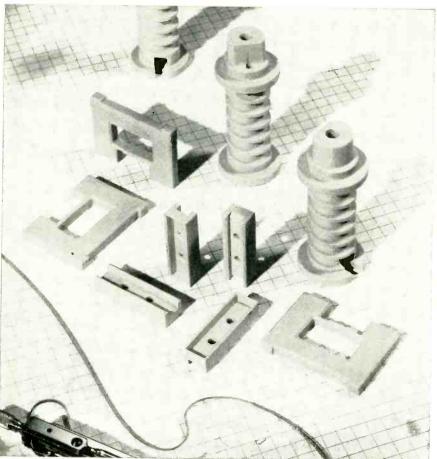
WRITE DEPARTMENT EL-10

Booths 1116 and 1117 Western Electronics Conference



ELECTRONICS — August, 1955 For additional





PRECISION speeds assembly... aids **MINIATURIZATION**

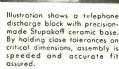
The high degree of precision maintained by Stupakoff in the manufacture of ceramic parts sharply reduces assembly costs, particularly for miniaturized assemblies. Tolerances of ±0.001 in. are not unusual, even in large production quantities.

Stupakoff Precision Ceramics can be made of alumina, steatite, zircon, magnesia, Stupalith® Titanates, and other materials. Parts are formed by modern methods and may be complex, plain, ground, machined, metallized or assembled.

Complete research and engineering facilities are available to assist you in the design and development of your parts.



WRITE DEPT. E for CATALOG SECTION 301 describing Stupakoff Precision Ceramics.



LATROBE, PA

mounted in rectangular waveguide. They provide a noise figure of 18.0 ± 0.5 db at frequencies ranging from 2,600 to 40,000 mc. These noise sources provide additional noise power and increased frequency coverage. They are designed for single-ended operation and require only one power supply cable. The noise tubes are specially designed and processed to insure maximum reproduceability and operating life. The specified noise power is available without warmup time and no correction for ambient

CRT INDICATOR features high brightness

NATIONAL UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 405 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. Type NU-DV1-3 is a high brightness, daylight viewing, 5-in. oscillograph presentation unit that uses electrostatic focusing and magnetic deflection. It presents a small brilliant spot and is capable of providing a sharply focused tv

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

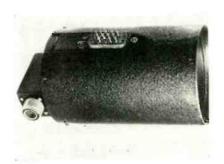
are important. Acepots are only 1/2 in. in diameter, and now standard models are available from 200 ohms to 100,000 ohms ± 2 percent. Linearity is 0.3 percent; resolution is high; ambient temperature, -55 C to 125 C; power rating, 2 w for 60 C rise; torque, 0.035 oz in. at 20 C. They are available in standard, servo or flush mountings; dual or up to 6-gang units.



NOISE SOURCE for microwave region

ROGER WHITE ELECTRON DEVICES. INC., 12 W. Island Rd., Ramsey, N. J. The GNW-series instruments are gas tube random noise sources temperature is required.

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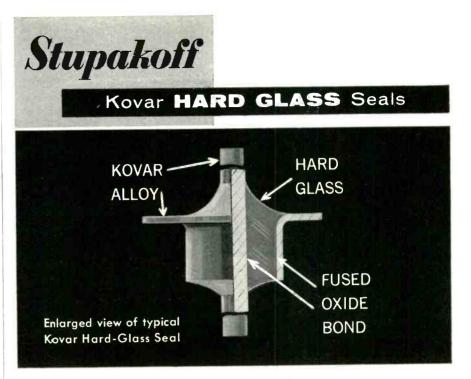


raster at high brightness levels. The unit is designed to withstand MIL shock and vibration tests, and to facilitate mounting on aircraft instrument panels and for similar applications. The crt and other components within the aluminum cylindrical container are treated to prevent corona at high altitudes. It weighs 4 lb 8 oz, has a diameter of 54 in. and an overall length of 10 in.



MULTIPLIER UNIT for circuit analyzing

DIT-MCO INC., 505 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo., announces a new multiplier unit for complex circuit analyzing. This unit, when used with the model 200 circuit analyzer, will enable the users to test automatically circuits up to 1,600 capacity, for continuity, shorts and leakage resistance. It is available in 6 different models, depending upon the number of circuits to be tested. The four A models are designed to test one wire against 199 in a group of 200, while the B models are designed to test one wire against the complete group of 399 or 799 for shorts. Continuity is closely defined to the point of rejecting 3-ohm continuity resistance as an open circuit at currents up to 2 amperes. Leakage resistance is closely defined to the point of re-



Here are 5 practical reasons why **KOVAR AND HARD GLASS**

make the Best hermetic seals

BEST for thermal endurance

because the thermal expansion of Kovar matches exactly that of hard glass over the entire working range.

BEST for insulating value

-because of the high dielectric strength of hard borosilicate glass. No silicone treatment is required.

BEST for hermetic tightness

-because the fused oxide bond is a chemical bond, forming a true hermetic seal, free from strains at all working temperatures.

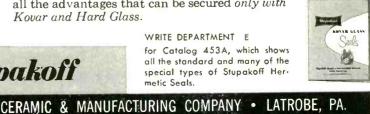
BEST for miniaturization

-because insulating efficiency and high mechanical strength of hard glass permit the use of seals of minimum size and weight.

BEST for your product

-because Stupakoff's broad experience, engineering skill and modern manufacturing methods provide hermetic seals that are right for your product. You get

all the advantages that can be secured only with Kovar and Hard Glass.



WRITE DEPARTMENT E for Catalog 453A, which shows all the standard and many of the special types of Stupakoff Hermetic Seals.

Division of The CARBORUNDUM Company

Stupakoff



Typical digital phase-shift measurement set-up employing a BERKELEY Model 5510 Universal Counter & Timer, with a Shasta oscillator as reference frequency source and an oscilloscope to provide visual check.

*Now-*A Digital Method for Precise Phase Measurements

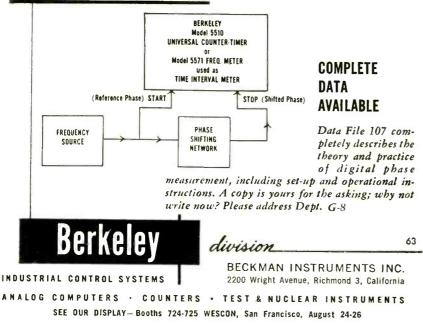
ADVANTAGES:

- * No interpolation required-results displayed in directreading digital form (in degrees, mils, or any desired unit of angular measure).
- * Accuracies to 0.1°
- * Utilizes standard BERKELEY Universal Counter-Timer or Time Interval Meters.

APPLICATIONS:

- 1. Calibration of synchros and resolvers
- 2. Measurement of gain-phase characteristics of closedloop servo systems.
- 3. Low frequency response studies
- 4. Precise phase measurements at audio and sub-sonic frequencies

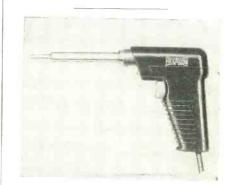
TYPICAL INSTRUMENTATION:



NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

jecting zero ohms to 200 megohms as a direct short. These values are preset as desired. The multiplier unit provides increased savings for aircraft and missile manufacturers.



INSTANT SOLDER GUN weighs only 8 oz

HEXACON ELECTRIC CO., 130 W. Clay Ave., Roselle Park, N. J., announces a new instant solder gun which is soldering-hot in a few seconds, without the use of heavy transformer or fragile thermostats. It weighs but 8 oz compared to 40 oz for equivalent transformer types. The special alloy lifetime tip cannot wear, corrode or bend-thus eliminating tip maintenance. Trigger control gives any degree of heat required without danger of overheating. Rated at 150 w and available for 120 v, it operates identically on d-c as well as a-c, any cycle.



TONE OSCILLATORS and detectors

BENDIX AVIATION CORP., 11600 Sherman Ways, North Hollywood, Calif., has in production a-f tone oscillators and detectors which are designed for maximum stability under wide variations of voltage and temperature. These standard plug-in assemblies are used in ap-

(continued)

plications such as remote control, telemetering and selective calling where telephone lines, radio and microwave links are used. One tone oscillator and its companion tone detector comprise a complete tone signaling channel. The tone oscillator employs a modified Weinbridge circuit. The tone detector consists of an isolated, temperature-compensated L-C filter followed by a two-stage v-t amplifier. Any number of tone oscillators and detectors having any combination of different frequencies may be combined in a system. Both units are designed for continuous unattended operation. Available channel frequencies range from 500 to 6,000 cps.

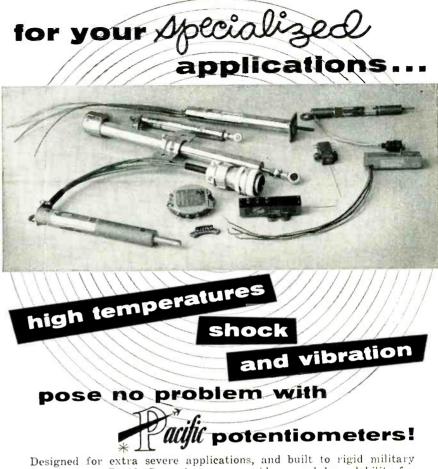


TESTER shows tensile strength

AMTHOR TESTING INSTRUMENT Co., INC., 45-53 Van Sinderen Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y., announces a new tensile strength tester that requires no special skill for performing the test. The instrument gives an absolute correct check on the uniformity of materials such as paper, wire, aluminum foil, plastic film and tapes up to a maximum capacity of 25 lb. It has an easy-to-read $9\frac{1}{2}$ -in. radius quadrant, and readings remain fixed after the specimen breaks.

ANALYZER of capacitance-resistance

CORNELL-DUBILIER ELECTRIC CORP., South Plainfield, N. J., announces the new BF-70 capacitance-resistance analyzer. The 10-pound port-



Designed for extra severe applications, and built to rigid military specifications, Pacific Potentiometers provide rugged dependability for any installation.

The wide variety and specification range of Pacific's "standard" potentiometers are actually suitable for many specialized applications. You get the economy of a proven, production design for your own particular requirements!

Precious alloy windings, plus Pacific's precise design and construction, provide clean, sharp signals under the most critical environmental conditions. Whatever *your* needs in linear, rectilinear or rotary potentiometers, Pacific can supply or completely design and build a potentiometer to your exact requirements. Check this wide range of specifications for your needs!



ELECTRONICS — August, 1955 For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.

Leadership

Men now in guided missiles work - or qualified to make the change to this challenging, stimulating field - will do well to investigate the career opportunities at Fairchild Guided Missiles Division.

If you can advance beyond your fellow engineers in such fields as these – if you can do original, imaginative work -there is a place for you at Fairchild!

Advanced radars Countermeasures Microwave navigational systems Computer circuitry



omputer circuitry Direction finders Automatic radar Special receivers and transmitters



Fairchild's guided missiles plant is situated in a splendid area for living, working and playing. Housing is excellent, recreational facilities superb. Fine beaches, fishing, boating and golfing and other sports.

> R. B. Gulliver Personnel Manager Fairchild Guided Missiles Division Wyandanch, N. Y.



NEW PRODUCTS



able instrument quickly and accurately measures the important characteristics of essentially all types of capacitors and resistors. Features include a direct-reading calibration scale which provides simplified measurements, avoiding possible errors in using multipliers or charts. The BF-70 quickly locates capacitor opens, shorts and intermittents; high and low capacitances; and detects high leakage and high power factor in electrolytic capacitors, as well as low insulation resistance in paper, mica and ceramic dielectric capacitors, Sensitive capacitance measurements between wires and shieldings: transformer windings, cable wire and other similar conditions are also possible. The built-in panel meter is arranged for independent external voltage measurements to 750 v and current measurements to 75 ma.



POWER SUPPLIES meet MIL-E-4158A specs

NJE CORP., 345 Carnegie Ave., Kenilworth, N. J. A new development permits equipment designers to obtain economical, packaged, stock power supplies for any fixed output voltage (adjustable ± 25 v)

Leadership

The engineers we're looking for are leaders in their fields. They are able to work far in advance of their contemporaries, and can make genuine contributions in their fields.

MISSILES ENGINEERS AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERS STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS PROPULSION ENGINEERS

Here is an excellent opportunity for men who know they can help advance Fairchild's pace-setting research, design, development programs – men who want to fully utilize their talents and see their good ideas incorporated in missiles.

SEND YOUR RESUME TODAY TO:

"where the future is measured in light-years"

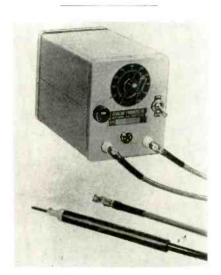
R. B. Gulliver Personnel Manager Fairchild Guided Missiles Division Wyandanch, N. Y.



August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

(continued)

from 0 to 1,200 v in three standard current ranges: 300, 600 or 1,200 ma maximum. Regulation is held to 0.25 percent line or load, and standard ripple is 4 mv, rms. The new power supply employs full fungusproofing, anti corrosion treatment. MIL-SPEC tubes, 100 percent JAN components, hermetically sealed. ruggedized meters and MIL-T-27 transformers and reactors. A general catalog containing complete technical data on 64 stock models and a supplementary sheet on MIL-SPEC supplies are available.



SOLDERING UNIT is of the resistance type

VEMALINE PRODUCTS CO., P. O. Box 222, Hawthorne, N. J. Model 500 soldering unit was developed for soldering printed circuits, germanium diodes, transistors and all other precision and sensitive parts. The resistance type soldering method will eliminate overheating or burning of the parts. The soldering can be controlled by means of the adjustable heat-controller. The electrode holder, which is extremely light, has a 1-in. diameter tip.

CAPACITANCE BRIDGE for automation purposes

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL CO., Wyandanch, L. I., N. Y. The 601-A is a high precision, automatic capacitance indicator, with counter readout for both capacitance and dissipation. Operation is from the 117-v 60-cps line. The instrument will measure capacitance from 100 $\mu\mu f$ avies

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC TAPE DATA RECORDERS

For Flight Test Instrumentation

When your flight test programs call for magnetic tape (and they should, these days), consult the pioneer producer of airborne recorders-the only manufacturer whose equipment has been in the air for vears - aboard Air Force and aircraft manufacturers' planes.

Your requirements, whatever they are, can be fulfilled by one of our units

If space is limited, the Series 550 is it. No multitrack data recorder even approaches its 7" x 7" x 8" dimensions.

If large tape capacity and extreme flexibility are paramount, the Series 540 carries 3600 ft. of tape and 13 FM Carrier Recording channels or 14 Direct or Pulse Recording channels. or any combination of these.

All electronic recording circuitry is incorporated in interchangeable plug-in units-you can use the same recorder for FM carrier and high accuracy on one flight, direct recording and wide frequency response on the next flight, and commutated PWM on a third flight.

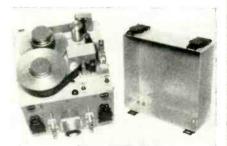
Of course, we also furnish laboratory equipment of comparable flexibility, for reproduction of tapes made on our airborne recorders, and for a wide range of recording and reproducing requirements.

As one element of your data reduction system, our Automatic Wave Analyzer provides completely auto-



THE LARGEST

11/2 hours recording time with DC to 1200 cps response, other frequency ranges available. Precision FM Recording 13 or more data channels. Also available in two packages when space allocations dictate.



THE SMALLEST About 7" cube for 6 data channels, including electronic circuitry. One hour recording time with 1 to 250 cps frequency response on each channel, FM carrier recording.

Bulletin 54-D covers tape equip-

ment except the Series 550 Re-

corder: Bulletin 54-E describes the



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ELECTRONICS - August, 1955

Can you make your transformers smaller, lighter... with Class C encapsulation?

Where a higher hot spot is permissible, you can reduce the ounces and the inches of your transformers by $\frac{1}{2}$.

How? With *silicone rubber encapsulation*. This allows operation in the 160° C. to 200° C. range at a reduced size.

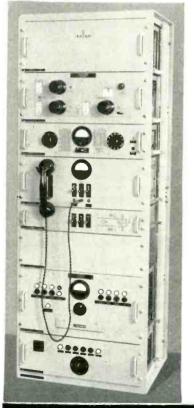
Silicone rubber encapsulation is one of the many services available to the communications industry at Caledonia. (We provide Class C transformers open and in cases, too.) All encapsulation is done *in our plant*.

For help with this problem, and others involving transformers and related electronic assemblies, contact Caledonia.

When you have a transformer problem, call on



Dept. E-9 Caledonia, N.Y.



24-CHANNEL PULSE-POSITION-MULTIPLEX RADIO SYSTEM OF ADVANCED DESIGN

This equipment provides 24 broad-band telephone channels in the frequency range 2450 to 2700 mc. with toll-grade transmission performance over very long systems. Full provision is made for branching, dropping and inserting channels, and elaborate fault-reporting and automatic changeover features are available. Transmitter has 5 watts average output power. Antennas, transmission line, 4wire terminating, ringing and dialling sets and test equipment are available to form complete packaged systems of superb performance, reliability and quality. A similar system is produced

for the frequency band 235 to 328 mc.

Type PPM24/2500 Radio Bay is 22" wide by 18" deep by 64" high. The 24-channel multiplex bay has the same dimensions.

 RADIO
 ENGINEERING
 PRODUCTS

 1080
 UNIVERSITY
 STREET, MONTREAL 3, CANADA

 Telephone:
 UNiversity
 6-6887

 Cable
 Address:
 Radenpro, Montreal

MANUFACTURERS OF CARRIER-TELEGRAPH, CARRIER-TELEPHONE AND BROAD-BAND RADIO SYSTEMS

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)



to 1 μ f, with dissipations factors up to 6 percent. The 601-A, when combined with suitable handling equipment, can be used to monitor the production of capacitors. It can be modified for digital readout, and to sort capacitors into predetermined value groups. It is useful for incoming component inspection and test, and for unattended monitoring of life and environmental tests. It is a building block for automation.



SILICON DIODES have selective polarity

BOMAC LABORATORIES, INC., Beverly, Mass. The 1N415 and 1N416 series silicon mixer diodes have selective polarity. Polarity is indicated by the letters REV stamped on one end of the diode. To change the polarity, the position of the end cap is reversed. With the end cap on the unmarked end the polarity is normal and when attached to the other end it is reversed. The complete assembly, with either polarity, is electrically the same as its equivalent type of regular silicon diode. The reversible diodes meet all conditions of JAN 1A specifications.

CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR aids aviation pilots

EARL W. SPRINGER AIRCRAFT RADIO Co., Route 11, Box 330, Sky Harbor Airport, Indianapolis, Ind. No

(continued)

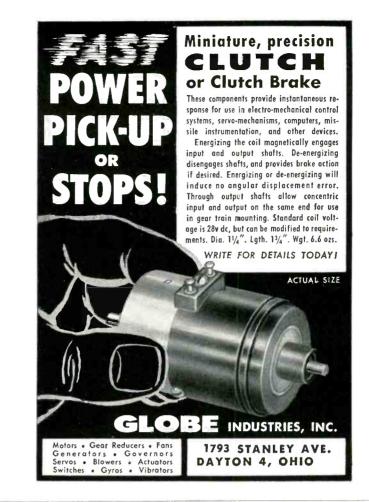


longer is the pilot fully dependent on the dial calibrations of presentday whf receivers to tune in tower and communication stations. With the model AR16 crystal calibrator device, the desired frequency for reception can be instantaneously selected by a simple switching selector. It has provision for 16 precision calibrated crystals. The basic unit is supplied with 3 crystals for 121.5 mc emergency, 122.8 mc Unicom. and 126.7 mc communications. The crystal calibrator unit with an installed weight of 1 lb is designed for the standard aircraft instrument hole mounting.



COLLET KNOBS speed assembly

CAMBRIDGE THERMIONIC CORP., 445 Concord Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass. Molded Tenite II knobs with black satin finish are available for quarter-inch shafts. They are fastened to the shaft by means of a collet that squeezes uniformly rather than by setscrews. A removable cap snaps over the aperture by which access is gained to the tightening nut. The collet insert is brass, nickel plated to a depth of 0.0003 in. Type X2176 Kollet Knobs are plain and range in price from 45ϵ up depending upon



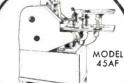


Solve "IN-PLANT" PRINTING PROBLEMS - FASTER - NEATER - AT LOWER COST

The Markem Model 45AF Machine prints trade name, trade mark, specifications, etc., on resistors, condensers, capacitors, diodes, triodes, transistors, etc., at production rates. Feeds, prints, and ejects automatically. Quickly insertable type provides easy change in data being printed.

Write for further information. Submit sample of item you wish to mark.

WIRE LEAD COMPONENT PRINTING



MARKEM MACHINE CO. KEENE 5, NEW HAMPSHIRE

ELECTRONICS — August, 1955 For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page

designed for the

user



Other Shasta Quality Instruments Expanded Scale Frequency Meters and Voltmeters • Log Scale Voltmeters • Audio Oscillators Square Wave Generators • Power Supplies • Wide Band Amplifiers Bridges • WWV Receivers • Decade Inductors.

S-6





MODEL 202A AC VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER

features:

- * Easy-reading 6" meter
 - Wide voltage and db range .001 to 300 v, —60 to + 50 db, full scale
- ★ Wide frequency range 20 cps to 2 mc
- Simplified range indicator shows only range in use
- ★ Exclusive SHASTA chassis construction for improved cooling and accessibility, compactness

description:

Model 202A is ideally suited to general laboratory use. Accuracy is \pm 3% full scale to 100 kc, \pm 5% to 2 mc. Its wide voltage span permits sensitive measurements of hum level, balance detection, etc., as well as high-level amplifier gain. Input impedance is 10 meg, 10 mmf. Price is \$190.00 f.o.b. factory. NOTE: Model 204VTVM similar to above but with 2 cps

to 100 kc frequency range, \$175.00. Model 207A Log Scale VTVM, similar to Model 202A but with logarithmic scale for uniform accuracy at any scale point, \$275.00.

Write today for Technical Bulletin 202A; please address Dept. SG-8.



P.O. BOX 296, STATION A • RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA TELEPHONE LANDSCAPE 6-7730





NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

quantity. The type X2180 knob has a skirt and is priced at $52 \notin$ in quantities of more than 500.



INSULATING PARTS for 21-in. tricolor tube

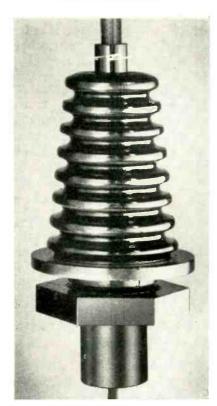
ANCHOR INDUSTRIAL Co., 36-36 36th St., Long Island City 6, N. Y., has developed new insulating components for the 21-in. tricolor tube. The 3 parts—consisting of an insulating ring, an insulating cone and a magnet insulator—completely cover the exposed metal shell and flanges of this kinescope tube. Interlocking and overlapping design of the three components assures sufficient creepage path.



AMPLIFIER for 250 kc to 250 mc

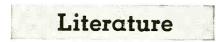
INSTRUMENTS FOR INDUSTRY, INC., Mineola, N. Y. Model 500 distributed amplifier is designed for use as an oscilloscope driver or for general laboratory uses. It has particular application in the field of amplification of narrow pulses such as are found in the nuclear instrumentation field. It is constructed on a plug-in chassis approximately $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times 2\frac{3}{2}$ in. $\times 5\frac{1}{4}$ in overall including tubes. The power supply is a

separate unit. Bandpass is 250 kc to 250 mc; input impedance, 90 ohms; output impedance, 160 ohms; power output, 3 w; power gain, 12 db; output voltage—22 v rms, 62 v peak to peak.



H-V BUSHINGS with concealed disconnect

MICROTIME LABORATORIES, 7247 Atoll Ave., North Hollywood, Calif., announce new h-v bushings in which connection between h-v source and output lead is wholly concealed deeply within the unit-corona is completely eliminated and maximum safety provided the operator. Units are molded of a tough, flexible resin whose high impact and dielectric strength contribute to their pronounced superiority over ceramic bushings. HVD (60/60 kv) and HVD-100 (100 kv) handle 1.5 kw, but other assemblies accommodate higher wattages. Operating temperatures range from -50 C to 150 C. Height is 5³/₄ in.; base diameter, 31 in.

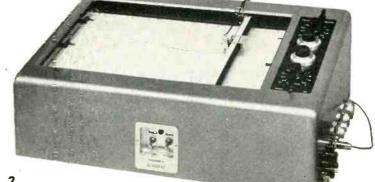


Ball-Bearing Potentiometers. De-JUR-Amsco Corp., 45-01 Northern



graph paper; traverses each axis in 1 second; has full scale ranges of 5 millivolts to 100 volts; zero set anywhere on the paper; portable, self-contained; available also as a curve follower for electrical read-out of drawn curves.

AUTOGRAF Recorders, MODELS 1 and 2, provide all the features needed for graphic recording of test data, point plotting, and curve following for readout purposes.



MODEL 2

Flat bed type, accepts 11"x161/2" graph

paper; same speeds, sensitivities and ranges as

MODEL 1; zero set anywhere on paper plus one full scale length of zero-offset; inputs provided for analog recording, point plotting from digital sources, and curve following for computer or data reduction use.



MODEL 20 DC VOLTMETER is a servoactuated, fast, accurate and sensitive instrument. Has large, easy-to-read scale for general laboratory use where ranges from 3 millivolts to 300 volts are desired. For data handling it is furnished with a built-in Coleman digitizer and delivers digital output for operation of printers, typewriters, tape or card punches, etc.

MODEL 30 CARD TRANSLATOR converts information from punched cards into point form for automatic plotting. Handles up to 50 cards per minute, 10 to 200 counts per inch. Plugs directly into MODEL 2 recorder, controls both card reader and recorder for completely automatic operation.





MODEL 40 KEYBOARD provides a convenient means for plotting large amounts of tabular data in point-curve form. Self-contained voltage source together with full three column keyboard in both X and Y axes; unit plugs directly into MODEL 2 AUTOGRAF.

Bulletins describing these instruments are available and we'll be glad to send them to you. Write . . .

F. L, MOSELEY CO., 409 North Fair Oaks Avenue, Pasadena 3, California

ELECTRONICS — August, 1955



For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.

(continued)

Blvd., Long Island City 1, N. Y. A 4-page illustrated color bulletin gives features and specifications on the model BC-200 2-in. ballbearing potentiometers designed for applications requiring exceptional precision. Write for technical bulletin BC200-455.

NEW PRODUCTS

Portable Potentiometer. Barber-Colman Co., Wheelco Instruments Div., Rockford, Ill. Bulletin F5760-1 describes a portable potentiometer capable of providing extreme accuracy to be used for checking installations of temperature measurement and control instruments, both in the laboratory and field. The potentiometer discussed is readable to 0.025 mv. Scale length exceeds 40 in.

Magnetic Amplifiers. Hycor Co., Inc., 11423 Vanowen St., North Hollywood, Calif. Catalog bulletin MA illustrates and describes the manufacturer's standard type magnetic amplifiers of toroidal construction, and information regarding special designs to suit individual requirements.

Multiplier Phototubes. Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., 760 Bloomfield Ave., Clifton, N. J., has published a comprehensive catalog of operational theory, data on applications, and specifications for standard and special multiplier phototubes. The 64 pages of this illustrated catalog have been divided into three sections. The first section contains a simplified technical discussion of photo and secondary emissions, and their effect on design and operation of multiplier phototubes. The second section describes the utility of multiplier phototubes for the major sciences and industries with details of specific applications. In the third section, full specifications on standard and special multiplier phototubes are given, together with complete information on their accessories.

Tube Machinery. Kahle Engineering Co., 1307 Seventh St., North Bergen, N. J., has available new catalog sheets illustrating and describing significant advances for crystal semiconductors and the Novar head drive, a sealing ma-

(continued)

chine for large tv tubes. Some physical characteristics of glass are given in an appendix sheet.

Decade Resistance Unit. Telex, Inc., Telex Park, St. Paul 1, Minn., has published a catalog sheet on its miniature decade resistance unit. Designed for use in analogcomputing equipment, circuit development and specialized electrical laboratories, the unit described is approximately one-fifth the size of standard decade resistors, yet is available in maximum resistance values of 1 and 10 megohms. A photograph of the unit and complete product specifications are given in the literature.

Alarm Contact Tachometer. Herman H. Sticht Co., Inc., 27 Park Place, New York, N. Y. Bulletin No. 793 illustrates and describes the model SA-6 alarm contact tachometer with electronic control box. The unit discussed not only indicates machine speeds but can control machine speeds, signal and warn visually and audibly by means of signal lights, sirens or bells. It is particularly useful to protect expensive equipment. The bulletin includes ordering information.

Photoelectric Controls. Photoswitch Division, Electronics Corp. of America, 77 Broadway, Cambridge 42, Mass., has available a 20-page illustrated bulletin entitled "Proved Answers to Successful Automation." It contains specifications, descriptive data and operational charts of photoelectric controls for numerous industrial uses including high-speed counting, inspection and sorting; smoke-control. high-temperature measurement and control, machinery safeguards and conveyor control.

Miniature Flat Dielectric Capacitors. The Gudeman Co., 340 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill. A new 6-page 2-color bulletin (No. 337-8) illustrates and gives complete technical information on miniature flat Mylar dielectric capacitors. Included are tables of capacitance values and voltage ratings, dimensional drawings, explanation of catalog numbers and data on voltage derating for high temperature

DEPEND ON **CLIFTON SIZE 10 SYNCHROS** for Consistent HIGH ACCURACY Error Spread Curve for a typical month's production of transmitters. Q · Average Error Spread 7' U · Average Max. Error from EZ A NTI · Average RMS Error under 3' . GUARANTEED Maximum Error Spread 12' T Y ACTUAL SIZE 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ERROR SPREAD IN MINUTES 12 ANSMITTE

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

For full engineering information on transmitters, receivers, resolvers, differentials and control transformers, and complete lines of Size 11 and 15 synchros also immediately available, write or telephone T. W. Shoop, Sales Mar. (Telephone Phila.) MAdison 6-2101.

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BIG IN CAPACITY SMALL IN SIZE Fansteel

Tantalum CAPACITORS

30.0 mfd in less than 0.03 cu. in.

The santalum oxide film employed in Fansteel Capacitors is the most stable cielectric, chemically and electrically, yet discovered. Fansteel Tantalum Capacitors have a practically unlimited life, either in use or on the shelf; have a maximum d-c leakage of only 0.000008 ampere; and stable characteristics are unchanged over a wide temperature range.

Fansteel offers Tantalum Capacitors in 58 sizes and ratings. A partial listing is shown here. All sizes are available from stock.

> Send for bulletin 6.100

CATALOG NUMBER	CAPACITY MED*	WORKING VOLTAGE D-C	MAXIMUM B-C LEAKAGE§	
PP30B6A1	30	6	1.0	
PP2588A1	25	8	1.0	
PP20810A1	20	10	1.0	
PP1.58]1581	1.5	15	1.5	
PP10825A1	10	25	2.0	
PP8830A1	8	30	2.0	
PP5850A1	5	50	3.0	
PP4860#1	. 4	60	3.0	
PP3.5875A1	3.5	75	3.0	
PP28100A1	2	100	3.0	
PP1.758125	1.75	125	3.0	
PP14086A.	140	6	2.0	
PP10081041	100	10	2.0	
PP70B P5AT	70	15	3.0	
PP40830A1	40	30	4.0	
PP25850A1	25	50	5.0	
PP20860A1	20	60	5.0	
PP15875A1	15	75	6.0	
PP11B100CI	11	100	7.0	
PP98125C1	9	125	7.0	
PP32586A1	325	6	3.0	
202 2508 10A1	250	10	3.0	
PP175815AL	175	15	4.0	
\$~15% +20% at 120 cps, 25°C § Microamperes, at 25°C				



NEW PRODUCTS

operation, dielectric material, end seals, capacitance change, lead specifications, test voltage, life test, power factor, insulation resistance, moisture resistance test, lead pull test, lead bending test and typical curves.

H-V Test Equipment Instrumentation. Peschel Electronics, Inc., 13 Garden St., New Rochelle, N. Y. An 8-page general catalog covers 13 instruments. Included are descriptions of: sensitive Hipot testers; h-v test sets; corona test sets: continuous insulation tester; an insulation tester-fault indicator, counter; Audiotone continuity and leakage tester; low resistance ohmmeter; motorized output control; electronic relays; high potential test stick; d-c high potential test set and cable fault set: universal power supply; and electronic rheostats.

Special Purpose Tubes. Chatham Electronics, Livingston, N. J., has issued a 4-page folder discussing its development and production of special purpose electronic tubes and equipment. It illustrates and describes a variety of rectifiers, thyratrons, hydrogen thyratrons, twin power triodes, voltage regulator reference tubes and special products.

Toggle Switches. Torsion Balance Co., Clifton, N. J., has published specification literature on the new, lightweight subminiature TorBal toggle switches for commercial and military applications. Rated performance and design data are given for the 10 ampere, 50 v d-c switches, which are 50 percent smaller than conventional sizes for comparable ratings. The switches described were designed for applications where conservation of weight and space are important.

Connector and Cable Catalog. American Phenolic Corp., Chicago 50, Ill. General catalog B4 provides the electronics industry with a quick reference to thousands of Amphenol components. It catalogs AN and r-f connectors, coaxial cables, Blue Ribbon and miniature connectors. It also contains the only available listing of Amphenol radio sockets and plugs, tv an-

(continued)

tennas and accessories and microphone connectors.

Transistor Test Equipment. Electronic Research Associates, Inc., 67 E. Centre St., Nutley 10, N. J., has available a catalog sheet illustrating and describing transistor test equipment suitable for both laboratory and production applications. Instruments described include an automatic transistor noise figure meter, a transistor alpha tester, and a transistor comparator. Also described is a noise figure values for calibration and reference.

High Vacuum Pumps. W. M. Welch Scientific Co., 1515 Sedgwick St., Chicago 10, Ill. A 48-page booklet describes Duo-Seal vacuum pumps which are capable of producing a vacuum of 0.05 micron and better for such applications as the manufacture of radio tubes. The booklet contains construction features, operating principles and instrument selection facts for vacuum gages, diffusion pumps, pump accessories and rheostats. Illustrations, specifications and prices of all instruments are included.

Hermetic Terminals. Silicone Seals, Inc., 3125 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 18, Ill., has available a catalog covering the three basic lines of terminals from which it can make hundreds of different modifications. Included are the single gland terminals which are mounted to covers, cans or brackets in its own plant; the solder type terminals which are mounted on solder flanges for assembly in the purchaser's plant; and the double gland terminals which were designed for assembly at either its own facilities or in the purchaser's plant. For the last group described Silicone Seals, Inc. furnishes the complete terminal hardware and silicone rubber parts. All meet the latest military requirements.

Universal Meter. Donald C. Seibert, Box 281, Wilmington, Del., has available descriptive literature on the AEG universal meter. Among the features described are high shock resistance; 15 to 20,000 Frederick Selenium RECTIFIERS

SMALL IN SIZE BIG IN CAPACITY

about ¹/₃ the size and ¹/₄ the weight of a comparably rated standard rectifier

	CIRCUIT	INPUT A-C	CONT. D-C OUTPUT AT 100°C		
UMBER		VOLTS	VOLTS	AMPS.	
TADL35L	1-35-1-H	455	402	0.004(1)	
TEUH315(2)	-2-8-1-D	132	254	0.020(1)	
TBUIOOL	1-100-1-H	-260 0	1090	0.020	
TEB328C(2)	2-11-1-0.	363	297	0.150	
TEW066L	•4-4-1°≇B	-132	108	0.180	
TEG070L	4-5-1-B	1 6 5	135	0.3 00	
TEX034L	4*1×3 ⁸ B	33	27.8	1.59	
TEC/200LTN,	2-13-1-C-N	-214	-175	0.600	
TBY060L	4-3-1#B	78	62.7	1.0	
T.B.YO60L	4-3-1-B	41	62.7	1.0(')	
TEEW334L(4)*	2=7-1-D	231	295	2.3(5)	
TEFW_332L(4),	2 ; 13-1 -D,	429	548	4.6(*)	
T.BG 084L	2-1-1-C	13	10.4	5.2	
TET050L	4-2-1-B	66	53.9	4.6	
ŢĘ₽ĴĬ4Ĺ(*).	2-7-2-D	231	189	14.0	
T-E RD20L	6-3-1-8	66	79.5	12.9(9)	
TERD34L	4-1-3#B	33	27.8	25.8	
TBR008L	.6-1-4-B	26	32.5	51.6(2)	

(*) Capacitive-Load. Ratings'Unmarked are for resistive or inductive Idads.

(7) Heriffetically Sealed.

(*)⁴ Two stacks*required

(4) Three stacks required.
 (5) Resistive, inductive or capacitive load.

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available types.

Operating at 100°C (212°F)

Fansteel High Temperature

power output, continuously,

temperatures up to 150°C

Fansteel High Temperature

standard cell sizes and all

and with all standard

standard circuit arrangements

protective finishes-moisture

resistant, fungus resistant

and a salt-spray resistant

The table indicates a partial

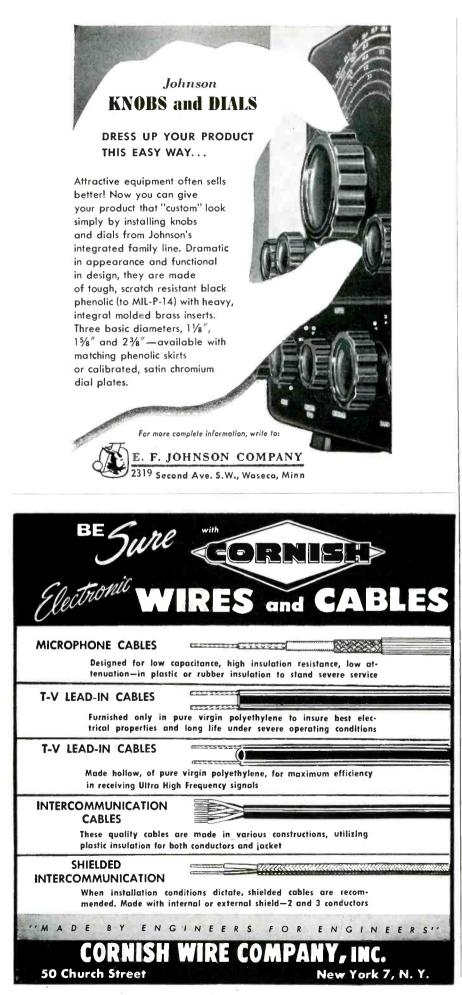
finish that really works!

(302°F), only moderate

derating is necessary.

with no derating whateyer. At





cps rating for a-c ranges by use of a germanium diode; 1-percent accuracy on d-c ranges; 1.5 percent accuracy on a-c ranges. The unit discussed is available with 32 measuring ranges; with up to 25,000 ohms per v a-c; with up to 100,000 ohms per v d-c.

Computer Tubes. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y., has published a 50-page booklet, ETD-1140-P, on computer tubes. This working guide and reference outlines the company's computer tube program, gives complete technical data on the five types in the GE line, and includes a review of special computer tube design considerations and application notes. The five tubes described in detail are: GL-5844, GL-5915-A, GL-5965, GL-6211 and GL-6463.

Reagent Catalog. General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., 40 Rector St., New York 6, N. Y. A new catalog lists the more than 1,000 high-purity chemicals offered, and may prove useful from time to time in helping locate a product source for someone making inquiry. One section lists electronic grade chemicals which range from versatile sulfur hexafluoride -used in tv transmitters, radar waveguides and hermetically sealed transformers-to highly specialized reagent quality chemicals for specific applications.

Tape Catalog. The Bishop Mfg. Corp., 10 Canfield Rd., Cedar Grove, N. J., has announced publication of an 8-page, 2-color catalog describing major tape products. It provides detailed performance and application information about the company's Bi-Seal self-bonding insulating tape, No. 125 electrical filler tape, Bi-Prene types C and H electrical jacketing tape, general purpose vinyl electrical tape and No. 30 high voltage splacing tape. In addition, several typical applications of these tapes are shown.

Frequency Counter. The Detectron Corp., 5528 Vineland Ave., North Hollywood, Calif. A new catalog sheet provides features, description, applications, specifications and block diagram of the latest addition

(continued)

to the company's line of electronic counters, the model DS-6100-T frequency counter. The unit discussed accurately measures 1 to 100,000 cps of any electrical, mechanical or optical events, with multisampling circuit and 10-cycle gate as standard equipment.

Signal-to-Noise Ratio Voltmeter. Millivac Instrument Corp., P.O. Box 997, Schenectady, N. Y. A looseleaf perforated catalog sheet covers the MV-19A signal-to-noise ratio voltmeter which measures directly, and accurately, rms noise voltages over a frequency range of 20 cps to 200 mc. It illustrates the vtvm which is ideal for production testing and basic research. Chief features, condensed operating instructions and specifications are included.

Induction Motor. Dalmotor Co., 1329 Clay St., Santa Clara, Calif. A new publication, form AC-93-355 covers a miniature subfractional 400-cps induction motor featuring good speed regulation at very low slip. Suggested for application to such uses as tape recording, geophysical exploration, or to servo or actuator motor requirements, the type AC-93 motor listed can be supplied in alternative form as a synchronous motor. Illustrated and provided with detailed and dimensioned outlines, the motor is fully described by technical specifications and by performance curves showing rpm, power input and power output.

Magnetic Components. Magnatran Inc., Kearny, N. J. A new circular describes, in brief, Magnatran heavy duty magnetic components for the electronic industry. It covers: unitized rectifiers, filter reactors, rectifier, plate transformers, filament transformers, amplifier rectifiers, modulation transformers and reactors.

Hermetic Seals. Advanced Vacuum Products Inc., 18 Liberty St., Stamford, Conn. The super-rugged Advac hermetic seals are illustrated and described in a 4-page folder. Metallizing process, assembled brazed terminals, metals and constructions available are described. Standard type terminals



1 single or double shaft, servo or bushing mount.

Permanent Accuracy - Resistance element integrally molded within 2 housing. Leads, taps and terminals firmly encapsulated.

Long Life - Scanning action dis-3 tributes wear across face of bar contact. Rigid, fixed lead screw.

Borg 1100 Series Micropots

Accurate, dependable, long-lived. Has 9 inch coded leads for easy installation. Offers your products a competitive price advantage.

TERMALI NF COAXIAL LOAD RESISTORS

50 ohms DC to 4000 mc-5 watts to 2500 watts

The constant resistance (Low VSWR) of the TERMALINE resistor make it the ideal dummy load and standard resistor at UHF and VHF. Design is such that normal reactance is put to work producing a pure resistance over an extremely wide frequency range. Acting as a "bottomless pit" for RF energy, thousands of TERMALINE units are in daily use in high

Model	Cont. Power Rating	Input Connector
80F	5 watts	UG-23B/U
80M	5 watts	UG-21B/U
80A	20 watts	UG-23B/U
81	50 watts	UG-23B/U
81B	80 watts	UG-23B/U
82	500 watts)	Adaptor to fit UG-
82A	500 watts }	21B/U supplied
82C	2500 watts)	21B/U supplied

Adapters or cable assemblies for standard

ALL TERMALINE units, except Model 82C, are self-cooled. Substantial quantity discounts.

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NEELY ENTERPRISES

Dependability - Mechanically and electrically stable. Effectively sealed against dust and moisture.

Absolute Linearity - Uniform resistance distribution. No external trimming required.

Specifications - Meets extreme commercial and military requirements for all applications.

Availability - Quick deliveries on production quantities.



5





and ceramic-to-metal hermetic seals are illustrated and described.

Counter Switch. Micro Switch, a Division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Freeport, Ill. Data sheet 101 illustrates and describes a new heavy duty low force counter switch available in both single and double circuit contact arrangements. Characteristics and dimensional diagram are included.

Components Catalog. Erie Resistor Corp., Erie, Pa. Catalog D-55 includes additions to the company's standard lines and two important new lines. Erie Teflon electronic components include stand-off and feed-through insulators, sockets and spaghetti. Also shown are the electronic components of Corning Glass Works, including various types of capacitors and resistors. The catalog is complete with up-to-date listings, illustrations, description and procedure for ordering Erie products.

Transformers. Multi-Amp Corp., 10 Third St., Newark 7, N. J. Data sheet 255T illustrates typical examples of the company's transformer engineering. Chief features of the dry type transformers are listed. Transformer problems are invited and quotations are available to suit your purpose, ranging from 5 va to 500 kva.

Germanium Diodes. National Union Electric Corp., 350 Scotland Road, Orange, N. J. A recent engineering bulletin illustrates and describes the company's new line of subminiature, hermetically sealed gold-bonded diodes. Such applications as high speed digital computers using transistors or vacuum tubes, where low forward resistance, high back resistance and short recovery time are required, typify the field discussed. Mechanical and electrical specifications are included.

Dispersions for Industry. Acheson Colloids Co., Port Huron, Mich. A revised 4-page booklet, listing 44 colloidal and semicolloidal dispersions for electronics and related industries, has been issued. The





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MODEL B-4 TIME MEASURING SYSTEM

Direct reading for simple, fast, accurate operation

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Incremental control calibrated to ± 1 millimicrosecond

Complete self-contained integrated system

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Write for complete data: our Bulletin E-B-4



(continued)

products include dispersions of graphite, molybdenum disulfide, mica, vermiculite, zinc oxide and acetylene black. Carriers and diluents are given for each product, along with typical applications and important physical data. Eight new dispersions have been added to this latest revision of the company's product list. These include such varied products as a corrosion-resistant coating for dry-film lubrication, an antiseize compound for oxygen systems and an improved interior wall coating for c-r tubes.

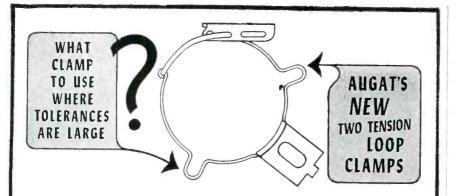
Metal Products. Wyco Metal Products, 6918 Beck Ave., North Hollywood, Calif. New literature is now available describing items recently added to the company's line of products for the electronics industry. The items discussed consist of standard relay rack panels, meter panels, metal door rack panels, sloping front cabinets, chassis supporting angles, chassis mounting brackets, rack shelves and cabinet racks with front door and adjustable mounting angles.

Amateur Equipment. Radio Corp. of America, Harrison, N. J., has brought out a completely revised edition of "Headliners for Hams." The folder covers 45 types—oscillators, amplifiers, frequency multipliers, voltage regulators, thyratrons, rectifiers, oscillograph types for test equipment, and camera tubes for use in amateur telecasting. It contains ssb tube data and ratings on popular receiving-tube types.

Capacitance-Resistance Analyzer. Cornell-Dubilier Electronic Corp., South Plainfied, N. J. A loose-leaf perforated catalog sheet deals with the model BF-70 capacitance-resistance analyzer. The unit illustrated and described detects capacitor defects such as opens and shorts, intermittents, high and low capacitances and high leakage and power factor of electrolytic capacitors, as well as low insulation resistance of paper, mica and ceramic dielectric capacitors.

Transducer Evaluation. Crescent Engineering & Research Co., 11632





Augat two-tension loop clamps are the longsought answer for uses where tube base tolerances vary up to .040. The bands of these sturdy clamps are made of Beryllium copper, heat treated to retain original tension and nickel plated to withstand a 96 hour salt spray test with no adverse effect. The remaining parts of Augat's two-tension loop clamps are made of 18% nickel silver.

Write today for catalog and samples.

AUGAT BROS. INC. 31 PERRY AVENUE • ATTLEBORO, MASS.



NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

McBean St., El Monte, Calif. A new 4-page bulletin No. KCE-491 describes and illustrates a simple method of evaluating transducers for absolute linearity, sensitivity phase and frequency characteristics. Accuracies to 0.1 percent are possible with an inexpensive vtvm, oscillator and 10-turn potentiometer and the circuitry described operates independent of line voltage fluctuations. A test of linear transducer is reproduced with linearity and sensitivity computations. The same procedure may be employed to evaluate many types of transducers among which are the following: pressure, force, torque, acceleration and flow.

Portable Millivolt Indicators. Leeds & Northrup Co., 4934 Stenton Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa. A 4-page data sheet contains complete information on the company's portable millivolt indicators. It describes how the indicators are being used for temperature and calibration studies involving low voltage measurements both in the plant and in the laboratory. Specifications are arranged in convenient tables. A listing of replacement parts and accessory equipment is included. Ask for data sheet E-33(1).

Pulse Instruments. Electro-Pulse, Inc., 11811 Major St., Culver City, Calif. Bulletins are available containing technical data and photographs of new pulse instruments manufactured by the company. Instruments described are the model 1310A long time delay generator, model 3410A pulse oscillator, model 3420A pulse oscillator and model 4120A variable pulse generator.

Thermistor Heat Detector Cells. Servo Corp. of America, 2020 Jericho Turnpike, New Hyde Park, N. Y. A new 4-page illustrated brochure covers a group of remote detectors of far infrared energy. Three types are described: a low-price commercial model, No. 1317; a laboratory model, No. 1312, of higher response and accuracy; and a deluxe evacuated model, No. 1340, for use where high ambient vibrations are present. These units are designed for use in heat detec-

tion, measurement or control systems where direct contact with the source is inadvisable or impossible. Typical construction of the Servotherm heat detector cells, features and specifications are explained.

Mica Capacitors. Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., South Plainfield. N. J. Bulletin No. 160 illustrates and describes the Super Micadon miniature encapsulated mica capacitors. Included are a ratings table, a listing of features, a characteristics availability chart, a characteristics description table, four graphs and dimensional drawings.

Electronic Timer. Ferrara Inc., 8106 W. Nine Mile Road, Oak Park 37, Mich., has published a catalog sheet on the T-1 electronic timer for interval, delayed action repeat cycle, and two sequence timing. The timer described is supplied in standard maximum times of 25 and 50 seconds. Features, control diagrams and mounting details are given.

Spectrographic Source Unit. Baird Associates, Inc., 33 University Road, Cambridge 38, Mass. Bulletin 35A is a 2-color 4-page folder containing detailed information on the 3 circuits available in this apparatus which enable the selection of optimum conditions for a wide range of analytical problems. A selector switch permits quick and easy change from the 3 basic circuits-h-v condensed spark, a-c arc and d-c arc-without physically changing the leads. Other controls on the front panel of the unit allow selection and adjustment of currents and voltages which can be read directly from easily visible meters. Specifications and features of the circuits are presented, together with schematic diagrams of each.

Stainless Fasteners. Allmetal Screw Products Co., Inc., 821 Stewart Ave., Garden City, L. I., N. Y. A comprehensive 8-page brochure, PIOA, lists stainless fasteners now available. Included are style and size data about stainless screws, bolts, nuts, washers, rivets,

Interconnection of the varied elements of computer systems demands equally varied connectors. Only AMPHENOL manufac-tures all of the different rf and electrical connectors to meet this need

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Connectors

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Thousands employed i mounted. Feature proved gold-plated ribbon contacts, blue dielectric. in computer plug-in banks. May be single or gang these quick connect/disconnect connectors are

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Miniature rectangular or hex, standard rectangulars for interconnection of computer elements

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Sensational new subminiature rf connectors and space and weight in miniaturization programs. cable save

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AMPHENOL is the foremost manufacturer of every type of rf connector. All popular series immediately available from stock

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The 'work horses' of electronics, provide dependability in interconnection AMPHENOL AN connectors nection of electrical circuits.

AMERICAN PHENOLIC

CORPORATION

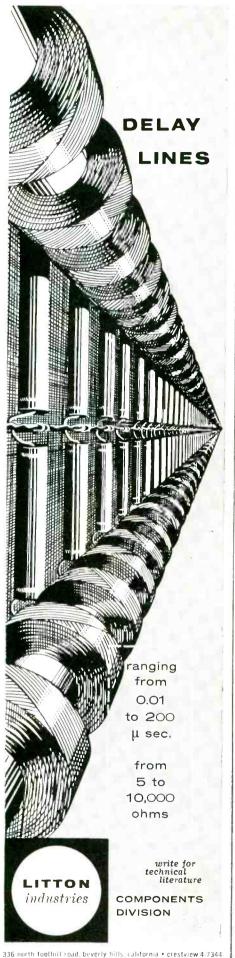
chicago 50, illinois

In Canada: AMPHENOL CANADA LIMITED,

Toronto



copy of the new AMPHENOL Catalog B? It provides the most complete listing of all AMPHENOL products



336 nurth foothill road, beverly hills, california • crestview 4-7344. 215 s. fulton ave., mount vernon, new york • mount vernon 7-6609 NEW PRODUCTS

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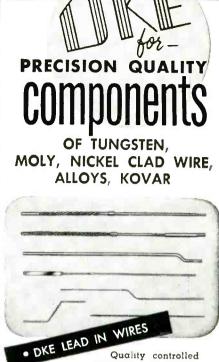
AN fasteners and the like. Available body and head styles are illustrated.

Color Studio Scanner Equipment. Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., Clifton, N. J. Bulletin TR-888 covers color studio scanner equipment for live color programming. Illustrations, equipment complement listing, space requirements and electrical specifications are included.

Power Transistors. Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., 2753 Fourth Ave. South, Minneapolis 8, Minn., has available a folder on its power transistors that are specially designed for electronic control applications. It contains data sheets giving detailed design information, maximum ratings and typical operating conditions for the types H1, H2, H3, H4 and 2N57 power transistors. Collector characteristics and operating parameters are included.

Indicating and Recording Instruments. Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Bulletin F5608-1 describes Wheelco indicating and recording instruments designed to provide accurate measurement, indication and permanent record when applied to electrical variables such as voltage and amperage as used in industrial processing, laboratories and generating stations. Wheelco d-c instruments may also be used as tachometers, calibrated in rpm and fpm, for the measurement of speed when used with d-c generators.

Railroad Radio. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 401 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh 30, Pa. Booklet 83-214 deals with the type FE-1 heavyduty railroad radio equipment. The booklet describes features of the equipment that enable it to readily fulfill the basic needs of railroad radio communications: (1) end to end; (2) train to train; (3) wayside to train; (4) multifrequency operation; (5) talk-back operating positions; (6) intercommunication between control positions; and (7)variety of remote control procedures. The electrical and mechanical description of the equipment



Quality controlled throughout production with Tungsten hard glass leads produced under General Electric Timing Control. Each tungsten lead is microspecially inspected for flaws. DKE offers highest quality and LOW PRICES now. Send drawings for quotations and let us prove the economy of our prices.



Company can give you immediate delivery on following bases: 50 Watt, 3303B, 412 Industrial Base, Giant 7 Pin Bayonet, 4310 Four Pin Jumbo, Tetrode, Hydrogen Thrytron Bases in both Aluminum and Copper up to 6.50 dia etc. All bases to JAN-1A/MILE-1B and subjected to weights and strength tests.

A WORD OF THANKS TO OUR WEST COAST CUSTOMERS!

Western consumers of DKE components can be assured of our continued efforts to provide top quality at lowest prices and service that meets your assembly line schedules!



(continued)

includes rating, dimensions and weights, and power requirements.

Magnetic Ingot Iron. Armco Steel Corp., Middletown, Ohio. A revised edition of "Armco Magnetic Ingot Iron for D-C Applications" has been issued. The 24page illustrated manual covers a wide range of subjects, including magnetic core uses, mechanical and physical properties and magnetic properties. The booklet details and pictures many diverse applications, from telephone and telegraph wire and small relay parts to huge magnetic cores for cyclotrons, beta ray spectrographs and other equipment for nuclear research. Charts, tables, drawings and curves are shown.

D-C Voltage Regulators. C. J. Applegate & Co., 1816 Grove St., Boulder, Col. Models 211 and 212 d-c voltage regulators with zero load regulation are covered in a recent bulletin. The Red Line Uniplugs described require little more chassis area than a 6AS7G. Illustrations, chief features and specifications are included.

Molded Printed Circuits. International Resistance Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa. Catalog data bulletin M-1 covers the type MCR molded printed electronic circuits. Comprehensive data on types, construction, applications, dimensions, design service, leads and terminals, and charts are given in the 1-sheet loose-leaf perforated bulletin.

Magnetic Amplifiers and Frequency Multipliers. American Research and Mfg. Corp., 4914 Del Ray Ave., Bethesda 14, Md. A 10-page catalog deals with a newly developed line of high performance magnetic amplifiers and frequency multipliers. The magnetic amplifiers described are of the half wave type, featuring high speed of response, minimum size and maximum reliability in completely self-contained units. The standard frequency multipliers described provide a simple and expedient method of obtaining 180 cps and 1,200 cps where 60 cps and 400

avoid breakdown at high power with A LITTON industries rotary joint!



FLEXIBLE DESIGN permits ready adaptation to your particular application.

Litton Rotary Joints are compact, rugged, and can be readily modified to solve virtually any antenna packaging problem. You supply the specifications—length, configuration, flange type—and Litton will furnish the waveguide runs as integral parts of the rotary joint. Thus, potential breakdown points are eliminated.

LITTON INDUSTRIES MAGNETRON LOAD ISOLATORS

... insure concentration of energy in the useful pass band of your system. By employing the unidirectional properties of magnetically pclarized ferrites at microwave frequencies, Litton Load Isolators permit high power magnetrons or klystrons to operate satisfactorily into long lines terminated in poorly matched loads. They reduce frequency pulling and moding; provide broad band operation with high isolation; present low input VSWR.

Litton Industries offers an integraled microwave engineering service. We will manufacture waveguide assemblies to your specifications or drawings... or engineer special microwave components to meet your particular requirements.

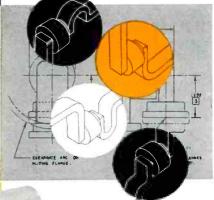


rated at 250 kw, joint carries up to 700 kw without breakdown

Broad band Litton Rotary Joints are engineered to provide a generous extra margin of safety for today's high powered microwavesystems. Precision assembly, new methods of construction, and a unique dielectric application permit these components to handle power far in excess of the 250 KW at which they are nominally rated.

Preloaded ball bearings are used to assure maximum mechanical reliability and service life. Full 360° rotation is provided. Joints may be supplied with either a pressure or weather seal, or both.

Littor Mode	frequency	rated power	VSWR	for waveguide
H250R	8.5-9.6 KMC	250 KW	1.10 max.	RG-51/U or RG-68/U
X250R	8.6-9.6 KMC	250 KW	1.15 max.	RG-52/U or RG-67/U



LITTON HIGH POWER ISOLATORS improve performance in high power radar and other microwave systems.

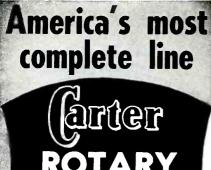
LITTON LOW POWER ISOLATORS for laboratory use, permit you to obtain maximum performance from your X band equipment.

Write for complete data and name of nearest representative

336 N. Foothill Road, Beverly Hills, California CRestview 4-7344 215 S. Fulton Ave., Mount Vernon, New York Mount Vernon 7-6609

Other precision products of the Litton Components Division include: Precision Potentiometers, Metal Film Resistors, Delay Lines

ELECTRONICS — August, 1955 For additional inform



ROTARY POWER IS BEST

The "clop-clop" of "Old Bess" gave Grandma's buggy ride more vibration than the smooth Rotary Power of today's modern au-POWER is best for mo-bile rcdio, too and for all DC to ACC conversion . . . smoother . . . more dependable.



DC TO AC CONVERTERS

For operating tape re-corders, dictating ma-chines, amplifiers and other 110-volt radio-audio devices from DC or storage botteries. Used by bragdrast studies by broadcast studios, program producers, exec-utives, salesmen and other "field workers".

DUO-VOLT GENEMOTORS

The preferred power sup-ply for 2-way mobile radio installations. Operates from either 6 or 12-volt batteries. Carter Gene-motors are standard equipment in leading makes of auto, aircraft, railroad, utility and marine communications.

CHANGE-A-VOLT DYNAMOTORS



Operates 6-volt mobile radio sets from 12-volt automobile batteries ... also from 24, 32 and 64-volt battery power. One of many Carter Dynamo-tor models. Made by the world's largest, exclusive man-ufacturer of rotary power sup-nier plies.





BE SURE . . . BE SATISFIED AC can be produced by revers-ing the flow of DC, like throw-ing a switch 120 times a second. But ROTARY converters actually generate AC voltage from an alternator, same as utility stations. That is why ROTARY power is such clean AC, so dependable ... essen-tial for hash-free operation of recorders from DC power.

MAIL COUPON for illustrated bulletin with complete mechanical and electrical specifications and peformance charts. Carter Motor Co., Chicago 47.

CARTER MOTOR CO. 2646 N. Maplewood Ave. Chicago 47, Illinois
Please send illustrated literature containing com- plete information on [] Carter "Custom" Con- verters and [] Dynamotor Powei Supplies
NAME
Address
CityState

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

cps sources are available. They can be utilized in conjunction with magnetic amplifiers where higher carrier frequencies are necessary to meet system requirements.

Triad Transformer Catalogs. Transformer Corp., 4055 Redwood Ave., Venice, Calif., has recently released general catalog TR-55 and guide TV-155. Catalog TR-55 lists 685 items, 79 of which are new to the line. Included in the new items are: a series of subminiature audio transformers, available in either hermetically sealed or open frame type; and several additions to the series of high fidelity output transformers, power components and dry disk rectifier transformers. The guide TV-155 lists transformers for tv use, showing Triad items recommended for over 5,800 models of tv receivers.

Instrument Catalog. Allen B. Du-Mont Laboratories, Inc., 760 Bloomfield Ave., Clifton, N. J. The 8-page quick-reference instrument catalog is now available. It covers five new pulse type oscillographs, four new low-frequency oscillographs, and five new accessory items produced within the past 6 months. Illustrations and technical specifications are included.

Resistor Catalog. Clarostat Mfg. Co., Inc., Dover, N. H. Catalog No. 55 contains more pages, more items and more listings of resistors, controls and resistance devices than any of the company's previous editions. Notable features are: handy assortments of wire-wound resistors mounted on display cards; fuse-type resistors for the protection of tv components; deposited carbon precision resistors; industrial-type and precision controls designed specifically for laboratory, instrument and other semicritical applications.

Wiring Catalog. Columbia Wire & Supply Co., 2850 Irving Park Road. Chicago 18, Ill., has issued its newly enlarged catalog No. 105, featuring a complete line of Permaline products, electrical wire, cord sets, television wire and cable and wire accessories

let Williams help you apply



to the manufacture of your

EKKIIFS

You'll be well repaid by getting the facts on a special group of Pure Ferric Oxides, developed by Williams especially for use in the manufacture of ferrites.

Williams Ferric Oxides analyze better than 99% Fe₂O₃. They contain a minimum of impurities. They are available in a broad range of particle sizes and shapes. Among them, we're certain you'll find one that's "just right" for your requirements. The proper application of Ferric Oxides to the manufacture of Ferrites is our specialty.

Tell us your requirements . . . we'll gladly send samples for test. Chances are good that our Ferric Oxide "Know How" can save you considerable time and money. Address Dept. 25, C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.



P.S. We also produce IRN Magnetic Iron powders for the Electronic Core Industry, the Magnetic Tape Re-cording Industry and others. Write for complete technical information.





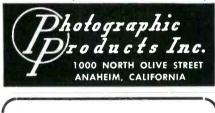
Every Industrial Use!



Beattie VARITRON Electric Camera-Model E

Data Recording Cameras that save you time...give you a permanent, accurate record. Built to withstand environmental conditions, on land, in the air or at sea. Completely automatic at any time interval. Choice of fifteen models. specially engineered variations can be supplied.

Write for complete detailed literature today



Hunting COILS For High Temp. Application?

DANO makes them!

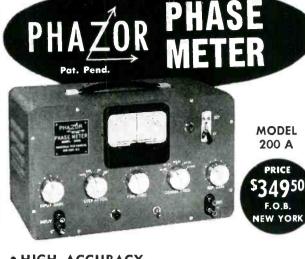
For specifications calling for coils to be used for high temperature applica-tions, Dano will supply the exact coils needed.

Dano, makers of a wide variety of coils, is fully equipped to meet the increasing demand for these special coils. Keeping pace with modern design, Dano offers incapsulated coils with tough, molded covers that spell extra electrical insulation with freedom from moisture.

Every Dano Coil is custom-made to your specific requirements. Call or write today, and Dano's quote will be on the way!

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- **Coils for High Temperature Applications**
- Also, Transformers Made To Order





- HIGH ACCURACY
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- PHASE SHIFTS OF THE ORDER OF .01° CAN BE MEASURED EMPLOYING SPECIAL CIRCUIT TECHNIQUES • MEASURES IN-PHASE AND QUADRATURE
- COMPONENTS SEPARATELY

For further information contact your nearest representative or write for brochure

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Plants and People

Western Electronic Show and Convention to open in San Francisco on August 24. Engineers and executives in the industry move to new positions. Manufacturers push plant and facility expansions through acquisitions or new construction

Western Show And Convention Set For Record Attendance



The officers and committee chairmen of the 1955 WESCON are shown completing plans for the varied program planned for this year's Show and Convention

THE 1955 WESCON (Western Electronic Show and Convention) will open its doors to the nation's electronic engineers and executives this month, Aug. 24-26, in San Francisco at the Civic Auditorium and Fairmont Hotel. On Wednesday, Aug. 24, the show and technical sessions are scheduled concurrently between the hours of 9 am to 6 pm. On Thursday and Friday, Aug. 25, 26, the show's exhibit hours will be 1 pm to 10 pm.

The focal point of the convention is the technical program which will feature 32 sessions of some 160 technical papers highlighting the latest in research and production. The program is published in this issue beginning on page 365.

The special events program of the show will consist of an all-industry cocktail party, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 24, the all-industry luncheon, field trips, a ladies program and an electronics art competition. Convention headquarters will be the Fairmont hotel atop Nob Hill where all social functions are scheduled. Shuttle bus service is planned between the Civic Auditorium and convention headquarters.

This year there will be 580 exhibits representing more than 650

producers. Attendance is expected to exceed 20,000.

The show is co-sponsored by the West Coast Electronic Manufacturers' Association and the San Francisco and Los Angeles Sections of the Institute of Radio Engineers, representing the Seventh Region.

Hoffman Elected RETMA President

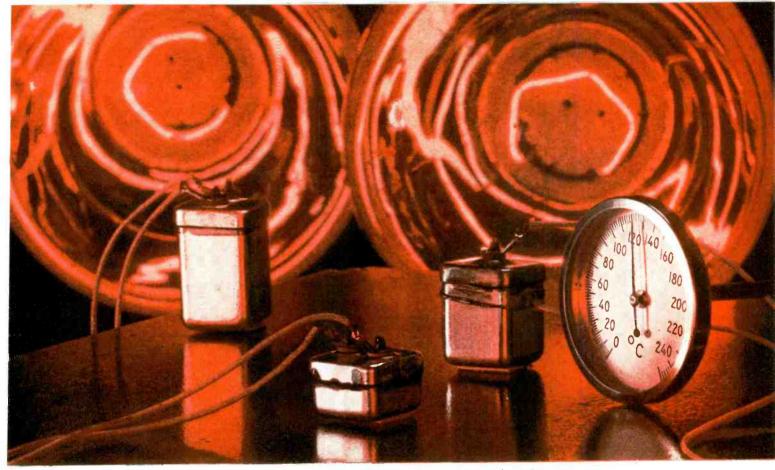
H. LESLIE HOFFMAN, president of the Hoffman Electronics Corp., of Los Angeles, was elected president of a reorganized board of directors of the Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association at the conclusion of its 31st annual convention in Chicago.

He will take over the duties performed last year by Max F. Balcom, director-consultant of Sylvania Electric as chairman of the board and Glenn McDaniel, New York attorney, as president. McDaniel will continue as general counsel.

Other officers elected by the

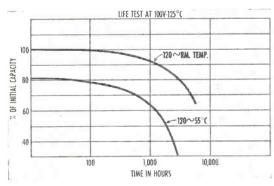


H. Leslie Hoffman

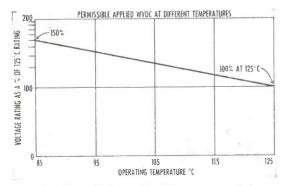


INFRA-RED LAMPS RAISE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE TO +125 C.

NEW G-E TANTALYTIC* CAPACITORS OPERATE AT +125°C AMBIENT



LONG LIFE of G-E high temperature Tantalytic capacitors is shown by this graph of life vs loss of capacitance for typical 100 volt d-c unit.



HIGHER VOLTAGES than 100 VDC can be applied . . . with no loss of life . . . at ambient temperatures below rated ± 125 C as shown above.

Available in ratings from 36 uf at 100 VDC to 180 uf at 30 VDC

Designed to operate at +125 C for 1000 hours with not more than 20% loss in initial +25 C capacitance, General Electric's new high-temperature Tantalytic capacitors meet the tough requirements of miniaturized military equipment.

FOIL CONSTRUCTION assures the same long life, high quality, and stable operating characteristics provided by +85 C Tantalytics. Unlike other types of Tantalytic capacitors, the foil construction also offers:

- Both polar and nonpolar construction
- Chemically neutral electrolyte . . . minimizes corrosion danger.
 Excellent mechanical stability . . . freedom from electrical noise under shock and vibration.

GENERAL

Excellent mechanical stability . . . treedom from electrical noise under shack and vibility.
 Excellent reliability at rated temperatures . . . extended life at temperatures below +125 C.

AVAILABILITY: G-E high-temperature Tantalytic capacitors can be obtained now in sample quantities for evaluation and prototype use. Production lots will be available by September in the following standard ratings:

Voltage	uf Case 1 $\frac{3}{4''} \times \frac{3}{4''} \times 1\frac{1}{8''}$	uf Case 2 3/4" x 3/4" x 7/8"	uf Case 3 3/4" x 3/4" x 1/2"
30	180	110	55
50	100	60	30
75	60	36	18
100	36	24	12

For more information, see your G-E Apparatus Sales Representative or write for Bulletin GEA-6258, General Electric Company, Section 442-27, Schenectady 5, New York. *Reg. trade-mark of General Electric Co.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

ELECTRIC

RETMA board include:

Leslie F. Muter, 1955 recipient of RETMA's Medal of Honor and president of the Muter Co., treasurer and chairman of the finance committee; Dr. W. R. G. Baker, vice-president of GE and general manager of its electronics division, as director of the engineering department; Joseph H. Gillies, vicepresident in charge of manufacturing of the Philco Corp., as director of the government relations department; James D. Secrest, as executive vice-president and secretary.

In addition to his RETMA activities, Hoffman is a trustee of the University of Southern California and has been California state campaign chairman for the American Cancer Society for the past two years, as well as a member of the board of directors.

A director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and chairman of its Electronics Committee, Hoffman is also a director of the California Manufacturers Association, American Red Cross, Norris-Thermador and Clary Corp. He is chairman of Hoffman Laboratories and Television Diablo, Station KOVR in Stockton, Calif.

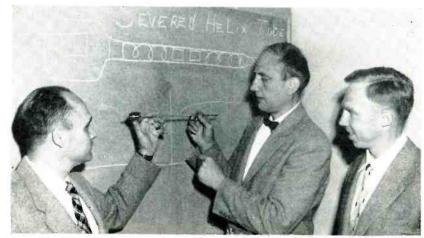
General Electric Dedicates Laboratory, Appoints Engineers

GENERAL ELECTRIC dedicated its new microwave laboratory in Palo Alto, Calif. and announced at the ceremony the completion of the first microwave tube developed and built at the new laboratory. Scientists at the lab are shown examining the tube. Also announced was development of a new method of making transistors (Electronics, p 8, July, 1955).

In Syracuse, the firm announced that Harris M. Sullivan has been named manager of the electronics laboratory there. He will be responsible for the technical planning and administrative aspects of the lab.

Dr. Sullivan joined the electronics laboratory in May of this year as supervisor of the dielectric materials unit. Previously, he was vicepresident of Central Scientific Co. of Chicago, in charge of research and engineering.

GE also announced that John F.



McAllister, Jr., has been named manager of engineering for the radio and television department. He will be responsible for the design and development of all radio and television receivers. He joined GE in 1939. For four years he studied and taught the company's advanced electronic engineering courses. Later, he was assigned to the V-2 rocket project at Schenectady and subsequently at White Sands, New Mexico, where he supervised the installation of electronic equipment.

Since 1951, he has been with the radio and television department, initially as design engineer of receiver components and, in 1953, as manager of product planning, his position prior to promotion.

Thompson Sets Up \$20 Million For Ramo-Wooldridge

THROUGH PREFERRED stock and longterm revolving credit, up to \$20 million is being made available by Thompson Products to finance the expansion of its affiliate, Ramo-Wooldridge Corp. In less than two years Ramo has grown to an employment level of nearly 1,000, including several hundred scientists and engineers.

While majority ownership and control of Ramo-Wooldridge remains in the hands of its key employees, terms of the new agreement provide Thompson Products with option rights which in the future could increase its interest in Ramo-Wooldridge to 84 percent.

With 150,000 sq ft of completed laboratory space in Los Angeles, two new buildings under construction and plans drawn for a manufacturing plant in the midwest, Ramo-Wooldridge is moving into commercial and military fields such as automation, electronic computters, guided missiles, transistors and semiconductors, weapon control systems and advanced communications.

"This further cements the close relationship between the two companies," said J. D. Wright, president of Thompson Products. "It is a move designed to broaden the interest and participation of Thompson Products in these highly promising fields."

Bendix To Expand Radio Facilities

A NEW \$2,000,000 engineering building, devoted to expanded research and development on commercial and military radar and other communications and navigation devices, is being built for the radio

MISSILE SYSTEMS

Research and Development

Broad interests and exceptional abilities are required of scientists participating in the technology of guided missiles. Physicists and engineers at Lockheed Missile Systems Division are pursuing advanced work in virtually every scientific field.

Below: Missile Systems scientists and engineers discuss future scientific exploration on an advanced systems concept with Vice President and General Manager Elwood R. Quesada. From left to right: Dr. Eric Durand, nuclear physicist, systems research laboratory; Ralph H. Miner (standing), staff division engineer; Dr. Montgomery H. Johnson, director, nuclear research laboratory; Elwood R. Quesada; Dr. Louis N. Ridenour (standing), director, program development; Willis M. Hawkins (standing), chief engineer; Dr. Joseph V. Charyk (standing), director, physics and chemistry research laboratory; Dr. Ernst H. Krause, director, research laboratories.

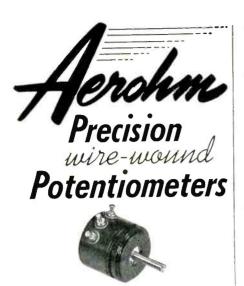
Western Electronic Show and Convention, San Francisco, August 24-26. Karl E. Zint, C. T. Petrie and senior members of the technical staff will be available for consultation at the convention. For interview phone Exbrook 2-3434 in San Francisco.

Pockheed MISSILE SYSTEMS DIVISION research and engineering staff

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION . VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA



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"Lo-TORK" POT LT 7/8

For minimum-torque uses in computer, servo, and selsyn service. Stainless-steel precision ball bearings. Maximum torque is 0.01 inch-ounce. Dissipates one watt at 80°C. Resistances—100 to 100,000 ohms. Weight is only $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Ganging to six decks; internal clamps hold $\frac{2}{3}''$ diameter. Standard linearity 0.5%; on special order 0.25%; toroidal winding allows winding angles to 360°; standard 354°.



MICRO-MINIATURE and MINIATURE Series $AP^{1/2}$ -S-2 watts continuous at 80°C; resistances 10 to 20,000 ohms, 5% tolerance standard; diameter $\frac{1}{2}$ ", depth $\frac{3}{2}$ ", weight $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; sealed well enough for potting.

Series RT $\frac{7}{6}$ -S-3 watts continuous at 80°C; resistances 10 to 100,000 ohms; diameter $\frac{7}{2}$ ", depth $\frac{3}{8}$ ", weight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; standard linearity 2%.

Series AP $1\frac{1}{8}$ -S-4 watts continuous at 80°C; resistances 10 to 150,000 ohms; diameter $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", depth $\frac{1}{2}$ ", wt. less than $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; standard linearity 1%.

All precision-machined, with anodized aluminum bodies, line-reamed phosphor bronze bearings, centerlessground stainless steel shafts, and goldplated fork terminals. Fully sealed and fungus-proofed. Can be processed, on special order for use at 125°C. Aerohm potentiometers are individually checked for quality and performance.



Want more information? Use post card on last page. ELECTRONICS — August, 1955 PLANTS AND PEOPLE

(continued)

been appointed director of systems engineering I; P. W. Blye has been named director of systems engineering II and F. J. Singer has been named director of systems engineering III.

J. A. Morton has been appointed director of device development under the vice-president in charge of switching and transmission developments and R. R. Hough has been named director of military electronics development II in the area of work for the armed forces.

Dr. Fisk, who joined the Laboratories in 1939, has had a distinguished scientific career, including two years as director of research of the Atomic Energy Commission and simultaneously Gordon McKay Professor of applied physics at Harvard University. He is currently a member of the General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission as well as the Science Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Green, a veteran of 34 years of service with the Bell System, brings to his new assignment a long record of distinguished engineering experience and achievement, including some 75 patents for his inventions.

He was appointed director of transmission apparatus development in 1948 and in 1953 was named director of military communication systems.

Westinghouse Builds Semi-Conductor Plant

A NEW WESTINGHOUSE Electric Corporation manufacturing plant, described as "the most highly automatic of any of the company's plants," will be built at Youngwood, Pa., and will employ between 400 and 500 persons by the end of 1956. The multi-million dollar plant is expected to be completed by late 1955. It will be devoted to the manufacture of semi-conductor devices such as transistors, power rectifiers, high frequency detectors and photocells.

The facility will be operated by the company's newly formed semiconductor department. Manager of the new department and plant will be L. R. Hill.

Other key appointments an-



ATOMIC INSTRUMENT COMPANY CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

for your copy.

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PLANTS AND PEOPLE

(continued)

nounced include: Dr. S. J. Angello, manager of engineering; Dr. L. L. Friend, manager of manufacturing; W. L. James, manager of sales and C. H. Hildebrand, purchasing agent.

The new manufacturing facility will be housed in an air-conditioned windowless building one story high and 520 feet long. An adjacent office structure, also air-conditioned, will be two stories tall.

Westinghouse also announced that D. R. Tashjian has been promoted to manager of engineering for the electronics division. He succeeds F. S. Mabry who was named to the newly-created post of engineering consultant to the division manager.

Tashjian, who prior to his present promotion was manager of the division's government engineering department, joined the firm's electronic division in Baltimore in 1941 and has spent his entire career in that division's engineering department which he now heads. Successively his positions have been; design engineer engaged in microwave development, radar design and airborne military communications: 1944, section manager responsible for search radar; 1950, manager of government engineering; 1955, manager of engineering.

Mabry has spent his entire career with Westinghouse, joining the company as a coil winder in 1922. Three years later he went into the then pioneer field of radio engineering and in 1937 became supervisor of that department.

In 1945 he was assigned to the Baltimore division as manager of x-ray engineering. In 1948 he was appointed manager of engineering for the electronics division.

Du Mont Selects Engineering Director

RODNEY D. CHIPP has been appointed director of engineering for all manufacturing divisions of Du Mont Laboratories.

Chipp, who has directed engineering for the Du Mont Television Network since 1948, will coordinate the engineering activities of the television receiver division, cathode-ray tube division, communication pro-

Want more information? Use post card on last page.



Specify the COUCH MODEL 2A or 4A

relay whenever HIGH SHOCK · HIGH **VIBRATION** capabilities are required and for DRY-CIRCUIT applications.

VIBRATION ... 5 to 25 cps @ 0.4" peak to peak excursion; 25 to 2000 cps @ 20G acceleration; No contact opening, relay energized or de-energized.

SHOCK ELECTRICAL ... 75G for 10 milliseconds minimum. No contact opening, relay energized or de-energized.

SHOCK MECHANICAL ... 200G minimum ... no physical damage to relay or change in electrical characteristics.

Models 2A and 4A are subminiature, hermetically sealed, D.C. relays which meet and in several respects exceed the requirements of MIL-R-5757B. They are actuated by a "balanced-armature" rotary motor. Both models are particularly suited to dry-circuit switching applications.

LEADING PARTICULARS

Ambient Temp.:	-65°C to +125°C
Weight:	3.2 oz. maximum
Height of Case:	1½" maximum
Diameter of Case:	13/32" maximum
Terminals:	Flattened & pierced
Contact	DPDT — Model 2A
Arrangement:	4PDT — Model 4A
Contact Material:	Fine silver to
	molybdenum
Operation :	Simultaneous opera-
	tion, simultaneous
	release, no contact
	bounce
Pull-in-power	3/8 watt — Model 2A
(Coil):	1/2 watt — Model 4A

Test Data and Literature on Request **Built-in Dependability**



NORTH QUINCY 71, MASSACHUSETTS Want more information? Use post card on last page. ELECTRONICS - August, 1955



Rodney D. Chipp

ducts division, instrument division and government division. He will also serve as liason between divisional engineering departments and the firm's research laboratories. He will continue to be available to the network for consultation and engineering help.

Chipp has been active in radio and television engineering since 1928. Prior to his association with Du Mont he was radio facilities engineer for ABC and NBC from 1933 to 1941. He has served as consulting engineer to the U.S. Navy, Hazeltine Electronics and a number of broadcasting stations.

Budd Acquires Continental-Diamond

IN AN ACQUISITION involving a \$9 million stock transaction the Budd Company assumed ownership and management of Continental-Diamond Fibre in July and plans to expand the new division.

Operation of Continental will be carried on by the present working force and management personnel, excepting one or two changes at top executive level. The Continental Diamond Fibre name will be retained.

The division employs a labor force of approximately 2,000 persons. For the present, operations will continue without interruption.

Included in the sale are plants in Newark, Delaware; Bridgeport, Pennsylvania; Valparaiso, Indiana; Carolina South Spartanburg, and subsidiaries in Canada and France. The plant in Marshallton, Delaware and a British subsidiary



This is typical of

the many difficult hand-fed jobs that Airflex® has simplified and made automatic. It can do the same for you as it goes far beyond the limitations of conventional riveting methods.



an exclusive, patented principle that combines high frequency blows with spinning action to cold-flow any type of stud, pin, rivet, etc. in any material. Peening tolerances to .002". Rivet capacities of standard automatic machines 1/16" to 1/8", larger capacities special. Also, portable and floor model riveters with capacities up to 5/8" solid steel rivets.

Write for information.

LEMERT ENGINEERING CO., INC. 185 E. JEFFERSON ST., PLYMOUTH, INDIANA

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MODEL ME \$3135.00 f.o.b. Grass Valley, Calif. Especially useful for handling large television Bulbs

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Maximum length overall					84″
Maximum width overall	Ŀ.				27"
Maximum length, spindle	поз	е			
to spindle nose					47"
Height, floor to spindle .					525/8"
Radial clearance above ap	ron		12		211/4"
Spindle hole diameter .					37/8"
Approximate shipping wei	ght			18	00 lbs.
Net weight					00 lbs.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

Two face plates

One collet draw-in bar

Hand carburetion control

Foot pedal control of air or nitrogen

supply and oxygen-gas volume Main air valve controlling air in

either or both spindles Standard spindle speeds approx. 30-

40-60 RPM. (With Adjusto Spede $17\frac{1}{2}$ -175 RPM.)

 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. motor, 220 volt, 3-phase

DO YOU KNOW?

That a first class glassblowing job requires accurate alignment of rotational axes between the headstock and footstock?

That variable spindle speed gives another dimension to your technique?

That simple chucking attachments supply versatility for wide varieties of applications?

That special chucking for your industrial procedures, or laboratory practices are available? That Litton jet-mix fires are universally used

in glassblowing to prevent reducing conditions? That Litton Lathes have been the standard of the vacuum tube industry for 22 years, and have been constantly improved?

That you can get these precision tools at reasonable cost, in eight sizes, with swing from 8'' to 42'', and working length from 20'' to $75\frac{1}{2}''$?

Let us send you complete specifications and prices on our line of equipment and tools for the Vacuum Tube industry and for general research and development laboratory use.

Litton Engineering Laboratories Grass Valley, California - P. O. Box 349

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(continued)

were not included in the transacaction. They will operate under Haveg Industries.

John Lesser Joins Karp Metal Products

JOHN LESSER, formerly vice-president and general manager of Photo Chemical Products in Santa Monica, Calif., has joined Karp Metal Products in New York as assistant chief executive officer. He will be replaced at Photo Chemical of California by Joseph T. Cain who will assume the title of vice-president and general manager.

Lavoie Laboratories Expands Plants

LAVOIE LABORATORIES of Morganville, N. J. opened the Lavoie Research Center at Union Beach, N. J. The firm also announced acquisition of Matawan Electronics and Bayshore Electronic Products of Keansburg, N. J.

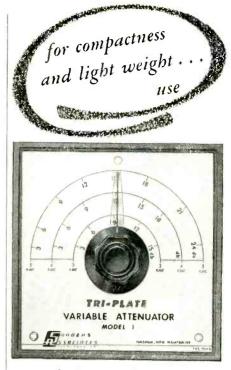
Stephen D. Lavoie, president, said that the research center will concentrate on the development of new products in the field of radar and communications systems as well as automation, a field which the firm has just entered.

A. M. Schmeling is director of engineering for the firm and Richard J. Griffiths will head up the research center, which is broken down into the following engineering groups:

Kinematics, Dr. Henry G. Giuliani; uhf generation and control, Harry J. Keen; uhf communications, Normand E. Tetreault; automation, John Koch; radar, Charles T. Pierce. Myron Tannenbaum is mechanical staff director.

The acquisition of Matawan and Bayshore will add 42,000 sq ft of space to Lavoie operations. Each of the new plants will continue to operate as separate engineering units with their specialized production of component parts being utilized by Lavoie.

With the new expansion, the firm has a total plant area of approximately 122,000 sq ft and employs about 650 people. In 1942, the company had 500 sq ft of space in a farmhouse and employed 7 people. Its sales in 1942 totaled about



SANDERS TRH=PLATE VARIABLE ATTENUATOR

with a new type of printed circuit transmission line developed by Sanders Associates, Inc.

This small, compact attenuator is used in the frequency range of 1000 to 6000 mc. Designed for use with a coaxial cable connection, it has low external leakage and gives broad-band performance.

Maximum Attenuation — linear function of frequency (20 db at 4,000 mc)

Insertion Loss — less than 1.5 db

Maximum VSWR — less than 1.25 at 4,000 mc.

Characteristic Impedance - 50 ohms

Average Power Rating - 2 watts

Dimensions — 5" x 5" x 1/4"

Other Tri-Plate products such as transitions, directional couplers, hybrid rings and special antennae can also be supplied.

Microwave systems will be engineered for conversion to TRI-PLATE and produced to your requirements.

For detailed specifications, write to Dept. E



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RHEEM ELECTRONIC OUTSTANDING QUALITY

EQUIPMENT FOR

Specifications Output Voltage Any nominal voltage from 135 to 230 volts, adjustable range $\pm 10\%$ of the nominal voltage CurrentUp to 200 milliamperes Output Impedance . . Will not exceed 2 ohms from 1 cps to 200,000 cps and input variations of $\pm 20\,\%$ Minimum DC Input Voltage Equal to 100 volts greater than the regulated output voltage

---2

-3

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

		Regulated output			
		Voltage	150 V DC	150 V DC	150 V DC
		Current	150 ma	250 ma	300 m a
AIDBORNE	POWER SUPPLY	Ripple	5 MV rms	5 MV rms	5 MV rms
		Impedance	2 ohms	2 ohms	2 ohms
	REL-14 (-1, -2, -3)	Regulation	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
		Unregulated output			
		Voltage	250 V DC	250 V DC	250 V DC
Special Feat	ures	Current	100 ma	100 ma	200 ma
*Size	7" x 7" x 5"	Power requirement			
Weight	14 lbs.	Input voltage	27 V DC	27 V DC	27 V DC
*REL-14-2 ar	nd REL-14-3 have		+ 10%	$\pm 10\%$	±10%
slightly larg	ger dimensions.	Input current	6 amps	10 amps	14 amps

--1

RHFFM AIRBORNE **POWER SUPPLY** Model REL-16

RHEEM

Units are:

Instrumentation

RHEEM SUBMINIATURE

VOLTAGE REGULATOR

Model REL-11

Specifications Input	
Regulated Output	
Regulation	
itogatation in the second	of $\pm 25\%$ and input variations of $\pm 20\%$
Ripple	
Output Impedance	
Size	
Weight	
	Meets existing aircraft and missile environmental specifications of vibration, mperature, acceleration, shock and altitude.

... Designed to operate under the most rigorous environmental conditions and to meet the most exacting specifications required by modern systems.

... Designed to fulfill the demands of industries for increased performance from existing instrumentation units.

... Designed for compactness, simplicity, and versatility, and for integration into existing systems.

... Designed and built with components of the highest quality for lasting accuracy and dependability.





\$200,000. This year, sales are expected to approach \$9 million.

(continued)

Condenser Products Names Chief Engineer



HERBERT A. HAWORTH has been named chief engineer for Condenser Products Co., division of New Haven Clock & Watch Co.

Haworth formerly was in charge of research, development and production of plastic film capacitors for Sprague Electric. Prior to that he worked on development of capacitor and transformer dielectrics for GE.

Sanders Associates Acquire Facilities

SANDERS ASSOCIATES of Nashua, N. H., designers and manufacturers of electronic and hydraulic servo components and systems, have purchased new office and plant facilities totaling almost 500,000 sq. ft of space in Nashua.

The property, which the firm has tenanted for the past several years, was formerly a textile plant.

This acquisition consists of a main, attached brick building and an office building of approximately 325,000 sq ft of space and several near-by brick buildings.

Curtiss-Wright Purchases Elly

CURTISS-WRIGHT CORP. has purchased the Elly Electronics Corp. in an expansion of its electronics division

The acquisition includes all of the assets, trade name, patents and



SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA-U.S. A. Want more information? Use post card on last page. PLANTS AND PEOPLE

(continued)

machine tools of the company. The firm produces precision thermal time delay relays, thermostats and associated products.

J. George Sauer, president of Elly, has joined the electronics division in the position of manager, thermal devices sales, and all employees of the former company have been retained by Curtiss-Wright.

Remington Rand-Sperry Merger Approved

THE STOCKHOLDERS of both Remington Rand and Sperry Corn approved the proposed consolidation of the two firms. The consolidated Sperry Rand Corp. commenced business July 1, 1955.

General Douglas MacArthur is named the chairman of the board of the new corporation and James H. Rand, president of Remington Rand is vice-chairman.

The officers of the new corporation are: president and chief executive officer, Harry F. Vickers, president of Sperry; vice-president and secretary, John Sanderson, senior vice-president of Sperry; vicepresident and treasurer, Bernard O. Reuther, executive vice-president of Remington Rand.

Combined assets of the new Sperry Rand Corporation total approximately \$484,000,000.

Clark And McPherson Join Linear Equipment

HARRY R. CLARK, formerly president of Telechrome Manufacturing Corp. of Amityville, N. Y., has joined the Linear Equipment Laboratories at Copiague, N. Y., as vicepresident in charge of sales. David L. McPherson, formerly of the Sperry Gyroscope Co., has joined the company as chief engineer.

Western Electric **Completes New Plant**

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO. has completed its newest manufacturing facility at Winston-Salem, N. C. Designated the Lexington Road plant of the radio division's North Carolina Works, the plant is now in full operation and will make communications devices for both the



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Frequency coverage of 55 to 260 megacycles, AM and FM. without band changing. The 167 series of Special Purpose Receivers are designed for optimum performance in telemetering, guided-missile monitoring, radiosonde reception, television sound rebroadcasting and many other applications calling for superior performance. The superheterodyne circuit assures lowest noise figure possible with an input tube of reasonable cost, ready availability, and re-liable performance. Particular care has been exercised to provide for extreme sensitivity and linearity of response, and the 500 ohm impedance of the output circuit permits bridging of many high-impedance devices. Only the finest components are used in their construction, All meters, transformers and chokes are hermetically sealed; all components are operated well within their safe design limits; and the entire assembly is treated to re-duce the effect of moisture and fungus. Rigidly inspected and aligned, the Model 167 Receivers reflect the high standards. characteristic of the products of this company which for 45 years has been engaged in manufacturing radio-communications equipment and electronic instruments for the rigid requirements of military service.

NEMS-CLARKE Incorporated PRECISION FLECTRONIC

WRITE INSTRÜMENTS FOR FULL SPECIFICATIONS DEPT. NO. J

SILVER SPRING MARYLAND

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Bell Telephone System and the Armed Forces, Located on a 62acre site on the city's western boundary, the modern facility occupies 625,000 sq ft of floor space and employs 4,000 men and women.

Consolidated Appoints Transistor Specialist

CONSOLIDATED ENGINEERING CORP. added Richard B. Hurley, a transistor specialist, to its research division as a senior research engineer.

Prior to his present appointment, he spent three years as senior electronics engineer with Convair. Earlier, he was an engineer with Aerojet-General Corp., U. S. Electrical Motors and GE.

He is a part-time lecturer in engineering at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Dalmo Victor **Plans New Plant**

DALMO VICTOR CO. of San Carlos, Calif., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Textron American, plans a new \$1.2 million building to bring under one roof all of the electronic firm's present facilities.

The 180,000 sq ft plant will be constructed on 10 acres of land in Belmont, Calif.

The new building is slated for completion next summer and will be ready for occupancy following the 1956 vacation shutdown.

In the span of 33 years, the Dalmo Victor payroll has grown from some 20 employees to approximately 900.

Webster-Chicago **Makes New Moves**

TITUS HAFFA, Chicago industrialist, has acquired a substantial block of the stock in Webster-Chicago Corp. held by R. F. Blash, chairman and founder.

This acquisition makes Haffa the largest stockholder in the company.

Haffa owns or controls several Chicago companies, including Dormeyer Corp. and Canfield Manufacturing Co., producers of small kitchen appliances, and Haber MANUFACTURERS and FABRICATORS of

Printed Circuitry,

Acrylics, Ureas, Fabric and Paper Base Phenolics, Polystyrenes, P.V.C., Fibres, Butyrates and High Pressure Laminates USE and RECOMMEND

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CHIP-FREE CUTS . CLOSE TOLERANCES . LONG BLADE LIFE

These Super-Finished Blades operate faster, smoother and are available for close tolerance work, thus eliminating costly trial and error methods. And they do not vibrate on "tough sawing" materials. Why? There's no variation in tooth construction! They're engineered from the heat-treated shank out as carbide blades-they're not regular saws with carbide tips added!

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Versatile - Rugged **Cast Aluminum Base High Shock and Vibration** Resistant

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Contact Capacities Available 10; 35; 50 amp.

Contact Combinations on Same Base

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> Engineering representatives in principal cities



A superior relay that has endured the test of time . . . Specified for many years by America's largest manufacturer of electrical controls and communications equipment.

For complete data, write for Bulletin No. 30-6



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Davohm Series 850 Metal Film Resistor

Perfect compromise between precision wire wound-and composition types

This new precision film type resistor is hermetically sealed, highly stable, and has a temperature coefficient independent of resistance value. The Davohm Series 850 is available in 1/2, 1 and 2 watt sizes; to tolerances of $\pm 1.0\%$, $\pm 0.5\%$, $\pm 0.25\%$; and, to any desired value.

Compare these	impare these performance figures!									
<i>any</i>	MIL-R-10509A Allowable Change	Series 850 Typical Change								
Temperature Cycling	1.0%	0.02%								
Low Temperature Exp	10sure 3.0%	0.04%								

3.0%	0.04%
0.5%	0.02%
0.5%	0.02%
5.0%	0.08%
0.002%	0.00%
1.0%	0.20%
±500	+370 ±20
	0.5% 0.5% 5.0% 0.002% 1.0%

Write for complete data. Available Through: THE DAVEN ELECTRONIC SALES CORP. Associated with:

THE DAVEN CO. 191 Central Ave.

VACUUM Т

RETAINERS

These retainers are used to se-

cure Vacuum Tubes and to resist

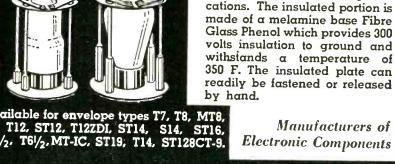
used in radio equipment which

Newark 4. N. J.



Available for envelope types T7, T8, MT8, T9, T12, ST12, T12ZDI, ST14, S14, ST16, T51/2, T61/2, MT-IC, ST19, T14,

Manufacturers of **Electronic Components**



JAMES IPPOLITO & CO., INC. 401 CONCORD AVENUE, BRONX 54, N. Y.

PLANTS AND PEOPLE

Corp., manufacturer of components for electronic equipment.

Webster-Chicago also announced that William Brown has been promoted to the newly created post of director of engineering for consumer products.

He has been with Webcor since 1951. He is an acoustic and electronic engineer and has been chiefly engaged in products development. Before joining Webcor he did similar work for Motorola.

Amperex Appoints New Chief Engineer



PETER JANIS was appointed as chief engineer of Amperex Electronic Corp. He came to Amperex from Sylvania Electric where he was active in the early war development of klystrons, hydrogen thyratrons, magnetrons and photo-sensitive devices. Later, he was put in charge of the microwave and special purpose tube development activities of the product development laboratories, and more recently was heavily involved in the design, development and production of traveling-wave tubes. Prior to his work at Sylvania. he was engaged at RCA in development of special purpose tubes.

Minnesota Electronics Moves West

MINNESOTA ELECTRONICS Corporation, Librascope subsidiary, has moved its entire operation from St. Paul, Minn. to Burbank, Calif.

Librascope also announced the completion of a new building in Santa Ana, Calif., to house its Mecca division. Commercial prod-



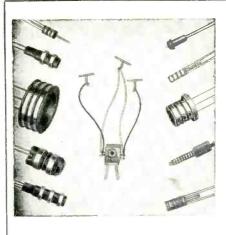
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Precision molded products with exacting tolerances in precious and non-precious solid metals of all alloys. All types of Thermo-Plastic and Thermo-Setting materials.

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Our Swiss methods and techniques are geared to meet exacting requirements. We invite your inquiries.

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Square Wave Generator

MODEL 183. This high-quality precision instrument provides square waves for testing the transient and frequency response of wide band amplifiers, and for accurately measuring their amplitude.

It features an output impedance of 100 ohms at a terminal box at end of 3'-cable; frequency range of 10 cps to 1 mc continuously variable over decade steps; rise time of 0.02 microseconds at the low impedance output.



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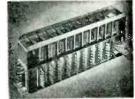
A truly superior switch for MASTER CONTROL AND MONITOR SWITCHING OF AUDIO & VIDEO CIRCUITS

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Advantages

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MICROWAVE TOWERS and **REFLECTORS**



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Tower Fabricators And Constructors The World Over

Construction Co. SIOUX CITY, IOWA

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PLANTS AND PEOPLE

(continued)

ucts, including a line of automatic food processing machinery, will be manufactured at the new plant.

Siegler Buys Electronics Firm

THE SIEGLER CORP. of Centralia, Ill. has purchased the entire outstanding stock of the Hallamore Mfg. Co. of Long Beach, Calif.

Hallamore is engaged in the design, manufacture and sale of various electronic devices, used primarily on communication systems and electronic remote control and testing equipment.

The business is being operated by Siegler as a separate division and will be known as Hallamore Electronics Co. Lloyd G. Hallamore, founder of the electronics firm, will continue to head the division.

Hermetic Seal **Appoints Chief Engineer**



HERMETIC SEAL Products Co., of Newark, N. J. appointed Philip Sitzer as chief engineer. He will supervise and control all phases of the firm's engineering activity. He joined the company in February, 1950.

From 1936 to 1950, Sitzer was associated with the Tung Sol Lamp Works. He was chief engineer of the flasher division from 1942 to 1950.

Los Angeles to **Survey Parts Needed**

THE LOS ANGELES Chamber of Commerce has organized an electronics component development committee.

The committee will conduct a survey to determine the type of



VHS* RELAY

ery High Sensitivity)

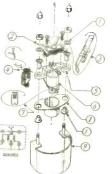
Model 266 Sample specs. are: 0.2 micro-amperes, (12,000 ohms coil) or, 0.1 millivolts, (5 ohms.)

The VHS is a balanced armature, Alnico magnet type relay. It is internally shock-mounted and resistant to vibration. The screw-on cover

Vibration. The screw-on cover is gasket sealed. It can be opened and resealed. Connections: 9 pin octal style. Dimensions: 13/4 diameter x 21/4 long. Weight: 4 ounces. Sensitivity: Infinite variations from 0.2 Ua. to 10 Amp. or 0.1 Mix 500 which calls contained without weight 0.1 Mv. to 500 volts, self contained. Higher volts or amps with external multipliers. A.C. rectifier types. Trip point accuracies to 1%. Differential 1%. The degree of resistance to shock and vibration primarily depends upon sensitivity and type of action wanted. In general, the relays will not be permanently dam-

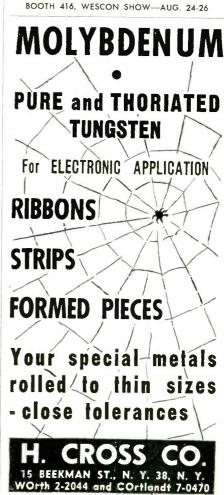
aged by shocks of 100 G's and vibrations up to 2,000 cps at 4 G's. The most sensitive relays may close their contacts these condiunder tions.

Contacts: S P S T or SPDT. 5-25 Ma. D.C. Other ratings to 1/2 Amp. A.C. A locking coil gives high pres-sure and chatter free contact under shock and vibration. Prices: \$20-\$80.



Write for explanation of symbols

Delivery 4 to 6 weeks Assembly Products Inc., Chesterland 4, Inc., Ohio. 4,



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PLANTS AND PEOPLE

(continued)

component manufacturing needed in the Los Angeles area. The study will be used to aid local manufacturers in their expansion programs and as a guide to the Chamber of Commerce in attracting new industry.

Chairman of the new group is Lt. General Harold L. George, senior vice-president of Ramo-Wooldridge, Corp.

Skeist Elected Vice-President of Polarad

POLARAD ELECTRONICS elected S. Merrill Skeist as vice-president of contracts, and a member of the board of directors. He was formerly vice-president of W. L. Maxson and a member of the board of Langevin Manufacturing Corp. As vice-president he will be in charge of government contract relations and commercial sales.

Goodyear Expands **Electronics** Labs

CONSTRUCTION of a new \$3 million engineering and research building in Akron, Ohio has been started for Goodvear Aircraft Corp.

Heathkit

sweep generators.

The 400 ft by 125 ft three story building will be used for research and development of new products in the fields of aerophysics and electronics.

It is planned to have the new building ready for occupancy by the summer of 1956.

Currently the company's important products include various types of non-rigid airships for the U.S. Navy; guided missiles; components for numerous military aircraft including wheels and brakes; GEDA analog computers, radar and other electronic devices; plastic items including radomes and canopies; and commercial laminated products.

Technical Instrument Names Novak

A. J. W. NOVAK has been elected vice-president of Technical Instrument Co. of Houston, Texas, a division of the Clevite Corp. Brush Electronics unit.

Novak moves to TICO from Brush, where he has been general



The Valpey type VCO-2 Oven is a very compact temperature controlled housing for two standard mounted crystal units. Oven occupies approximately the space of a single vacuum tube.

The base of the oven contains two 2-pin sockets to receive JAN-HC-6/U, JAN-HC-13/U or Valpey Model VR-6 crystal units, and supports the four watt heater element and its thermostat.

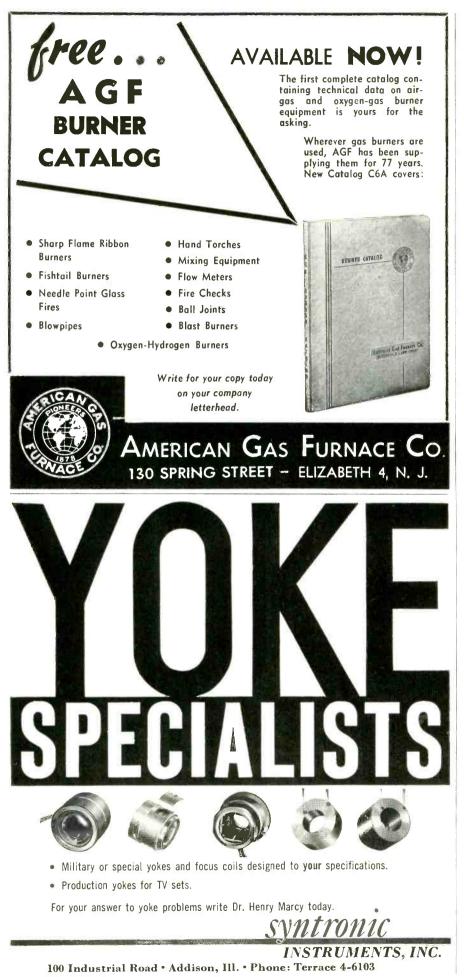
The one-piece, heavy anodized aluminum cover threads onto the base to simplify changing crystals. Base plugs into standard octal socket.





PLANTS AND PEOPLE





sales manager. He joined Brush in 1946 as a magnetic recording production engineer.

Topp Industries Plans New Plant

TOPP INDUSTRIES of Los Angeles, makers of electronic devices for aircraft, plans to increase its manufacturing facilities by annexing an additional 45,000 sq ft of floor space in an adjoining building. The expansion will be financed by some \$700,000 in new capital, acquired through a public stock issue following a merger with Bonner Machine Works.

The company expects to triple its personnel in the next two years, and anticipates the additional facilities will increase production by 500 percent.

Electronic Products Appoints Biskner

LYLE J. BISKNER was appointed general manager of Electronics Products Corp. He was manager of customer relations before his promotion.

During the war, he was associated with IT&T and later served as vice-president of engineering with Wells Gardner Co.

Before joining Electronic Products, he was with Sandia Corp. in New Mexico.

Astron Expands Plant Facilities

ASTRON CORP. of East Newark, N. J. manufacturer of capacitors and filters, is adding 20,000 sq ft of new manufacturing floor space to present production facilities.

Giannini Names Carl Spaulding

CARL P. SPAULDING has been elected a vice-president of G. M. Giannini & Co. and also appointed general manager of the company's newly formed datex division. Datex manufactures equipment for the conversion of analog data into digital form for use with digital computers.

Spaulding has been with the firm for the past three years and recently

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PLANTS AND PEOPLE

(continued)



Carl P. Spaulding

was manager of the company's laboratory apparatus division. Prior to coming with Giannini he was staff member of M.I.T.'s Radiation Laboratory and project engineer with Consolidated Engineering Corp.

New Seal Company Formed

A NEW COMPANY, Silicone Seals, has been formed to engage in the design and production of silicone rubber hermetic terminals.

It has been organized in Chicago by Leonard E. Brown and Robert Shattow, both of whom have experience in engineering, design, production and sales of hermetic terminals.

Construction Begins On New Honeywell Plant

HEILAND DIVISION of Minneapolis-Honeywell began construction of a new \$1-million manufacturing plant in Denver.

The plant's 45,000 sq ft will house general sales offices and manufacturing facilities. Occupancy is expected in early fall. The division (formerly the Heiland Research Corp. until purchased by M-H last year) produces scientific instruments and photographic products. Approximately 250 persons are employed in the Denver operations.

Hycon Appoints Electronics Manager

JOHN A. RHOADS has been appointed military and missile electronics

PLANTS AND PEOPLE

(continued)

division manager of Hycon Mfg. Co., of Pasadena, Calif. He has been a design engineer on airborne radiotelephone transmitters for the U. S. Navy, supervised the engineering design on airport control tower transmitters and instrument landing systems for the Civil Aeronautics Administration and for the past nine years has been chief engineer and director of engineering for Hoffman Electronics.

Filtron Opens West Coast Plant



THE FILTRON Co., manufacturers of electronic components, formally opened a new west coast plant in Culver City, Calif. The factory is used for the design and production of radio-frequency interference filters, capacitors, pulse forming networks and delay lines.

Over 10,000 sq ft of floor space will be used for research testing and production.

The company has also purchased $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of additional property in preparation for further expansion.

WESCON Sets Technical Program Plans

The technical program of the 1955 WESCON consists of 32 technical sessions and some 160 technical papers. Following is the tentative schedule for the program:

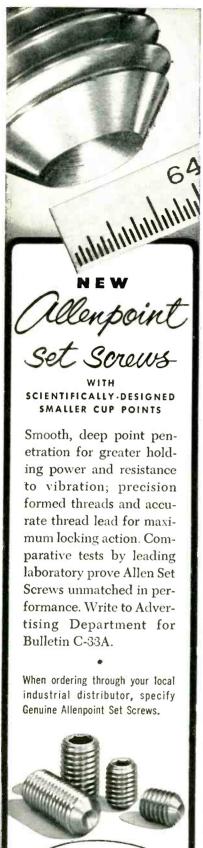
Wednesday Morning, Aŭgust 24th SOLID STATE DEVICES

Transistors Today by J. A. Morton. Large Signal Semi-Conductor Devices by John Saby. High-Frequency Power Gain of Junction Transistors by R. L. Pritchard. Recent Developments in Germanium Alloy Junctions by C. W. Mueller. A New High-Ambient Transistor by



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Write for samples and information.



PLANTS AND PEOPLE

R. R. Rutherford and J. J. Bowe. INFORMATION THEORY

Limiting Frequency-Modulation Spectra

Limiting Frequency Audulation Spectra by N. Blachman. The Definition of a General Metric of Information by N. Abramson. An Analysis of Optimum Sequential De-tectors by J. J. Bussgang and D. Middle-

tectors by J. J. Bassience -ton. Analysis of Automatic Bias Control for Threshold Detectors by E. Ackerlind. Generating a Gaussian Sample by S. Stein and J. E. Storer. Proof of the Sampling Theorem for Stationary Processes by A. Rosenbloom and J. Heilfron.

RELIABILITY AND QUALITY CONTROL

CONTROL Engineering and Testing for Reliability by H. G. Romig. Parts Versus Systems: The Reliability Dilemma, by David A. Hill. An Effective Reliability Program Based Upon "A Triad for Design Reliability" by F. E. Dreste. A Basic Study of the Effects of Oper-ating and Environmental Factors on Elec-tron Tube Reliability by W. S. Bowie. Surface Contamination of Dielectric Ma-terials by Saul Chaikin.

PROPAGATION

An Explanation of Fading in Microwave Relay Systems by H. Magnuski. Some Notes on Propagation over a Spherical Earth by S. J. Fricker. Radio Power Received via Tropospheric Scatterings by A. Waterman. Atmospheric Attenuation of Microwave Radiation by G. R. Marner. Theory of Deviative Absorption in the F2 Layer and its Relation to Tempera-ture by R. Gallet.

INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS AND NUCLEAR ENGINEERING SYMPOSIUM

(Program of Invited Papers to be

Announced)

Wednesday Afternoon, August 24th BROADCAST AND TV RECEIVERS A Thin Cathode Ray Tube by William

BROADCAST ATT A Thin Cathode Ray Tube by Willing R. Aiken. Beam Focusing and Deflection in the Aiken Tube, by R. Madey. Radiation Measurements at VHF and UHF, by A. B. Glenn. An Expericental Automobile Receiver Employing Transistors by L. A. Freedman, T. O. Stanley and D. D. Hoimes. High-Efficiency, Unipotential Post Fo-cus, Tri-Color Picture Tube by Wilfrid F. Niklas.

CIRCUIT THEORY I TRANSISTORS AND BLOCKING OSCILLATORS

Advantages of Direct Coupled Transis-tor Amplifiers by Richard Hurley. Junction Transistor Blocking Oscillators by J. G. Linville. The Design of Blocking Oscillators as Fast Pulse Regenerators by F. K. Bowers. Stability of Multi-Mode Oscillating Sys-tems by R. W. De Grasse. (Additional paper to be announced.)

ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTATION IN AIRCRAFT JOINT SYMPOSIUM OF THE PROFES-SIONAL GROUP ON ABRONAUTICAL AND NAVIGATIONAL ELECTRONICS AND THE INSTITUTE OF AERONAU-TICAL SCIENCES

Experiments with Radio Controlled, Dynamically Similar Models by E. G.

Stout. Role of Electronics in Engineering Flight Testing by W. L. Howland. Instrumentation for Rocket Engine Testing by R. F. Gompertz. (Additional papers to be announced.)

ANTENNAS I

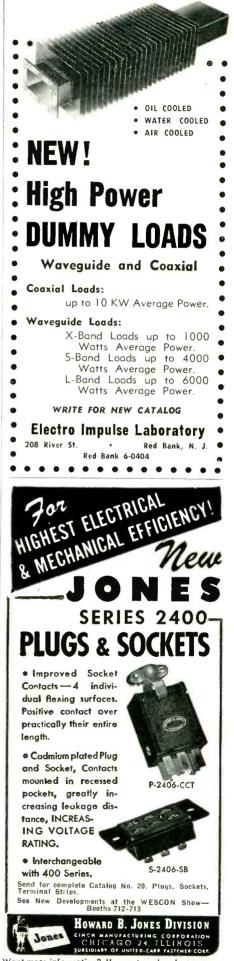
Recent Developments in Microwave An-tennas by L. C. Van Atta. Printed Surface Wave Antennas by H. W. Cooper.

H. W. Cooper. Circularly-Polarized Slot Radiators by A. J. Simmons. Radiation from Ferrite-Loaded Slot Radiators by D. J. Angelakos and M. Kor-

Man. A Large Aperture Differential Polariza-tion Antenna for Radio Astronomy Use by V. H. Goerke and O. D. Remmler.

INSTRUMENTATION

Beamplexer-High Speed Channel Mul-



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August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS

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PLANTS AND PEOPLE

(continued)

tiplexing Unit by H. Moss and S. Kuchinsky sky. A Stable Diode Chopper Circuit, by
H. Patton.
A Completely Automatic Impedance
Plotter by J. R. Vinding.
A Broadband Microwave Frequency
Meter by P. H. Vartanian and J. L.
Melchor.

Melchor. An Expanded Scale Frequency Meter by Duane Marshall. Measurement of Time Varying Fre-quencies by Martin Graham.

Thursday Morning, August 25th

ELECTRONIC COMPONENT PARTS

Design and Properties of High Voltage Glass Capacitors by G. P. Smith. Characteristics of Modular Electronic Components by W. G. James. Simple Electronic Transformer Design by R. Lee.

Simple Electronic Transformers by R. Lee. Measurement of Parameters Controlling Pulse Front Response of Tranformers by P. R. Gillette, K. Oshima and R. M. Rowe Development of MIL-T-27-A: Trans-formers and Reactors by E. M. Wiler.

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH IN ELECTRONICS AND ALLIED FIELDS SYMPOSIUM 1—THE ROLE OF THE IRE AND URSI

(Program to be Announced)

HIGH POWER TUBES M-Type Backward Wave Oscillators by

M-Type Backward Wave Oscillators by J. Hull. Considerations of Various Structures for High Average Powers in the UHF Region by D. Preist. Design Information on Large Signal Traveling-Wave Amplifiers by J. E. Rowe. A New Beam Power Tube for UHF Service by W. B. Bennett. An Ion Trapped High Voltage Pentode by R. E. Hellers.

AUTOMATIC CONTROL

Non-Linear Compensation of an Air aft Instrument Servo-mechanism by

Non-Linear Compensation of an Air-craft Instrument Servo-mechanism by D. Lebell. The Stabilization of Non-Linear Servo-mechanisms Encountered in Antenna In-strumentation by J. Bacon. Synthesis of a Non-Linear Control Sys-tem by I. Flugge-Lotz and C. F. Taylor. Theory of Non-Linear Feedback Sys-tems Having a Multiple Number of First-Order Operating Points by J. A. Narud. Noise in Non-Linear Servos by G. O. Young and C. J. Savant.

TELEMETRY AND REMOTE CONTROL

Wow and Flutter Compensation in FM Telemetry by W. H. Chester. Aliasing Errors in Sampled Data Sys-tems by A. J. Mallinckrodt. Air-to-Ground Propagation over Desert Terrain at Telemetering Frequencies by G. L. McCone. Pulse Width Data Multipexing of an FM/FM Subcarrier by A. S. Westnest. The Use of A-C Excited Gauges in a PDM/PM Telemetering System by W. F. Carmody. Carmody.

Thursday Afternoon, August 25th

MICROWAVE THEORY

Periodic Structures for Traveling-Wave Tubes by M. Chodorow. Conversion of Maxwell's Equations into Generalized Telegraphist's Equations by S. A. Schelkunoff. On the Expansion of Fields in Lossless Microwave Junctions by T. Teichmann. Conformal Mapping of Rounded Poly-gons by a Wave-Filter Analogue by H. A. Wheeler.

BROADCAST TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

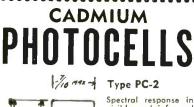
The Perfect Television System by O. H.

The Perfect Television System by C. H. Schade. The Subjective Sharpness of Simulated Color TV Pictures by H. F. Huntsman. The Conversion of a Standard TV Mobile Unit for Greater Flexibility and Operating Convenience by H. F. Hunts-

man. High Speed Duplication of Magnetic Tape Recordings by J. M. Leslie. Color TV Magnetic Tape Recording Sys-tem by H. F. Olson.

COMPUTERS I—DIGITAL COMPUTER APPLICATIONS AND DESIGN TECHNIQUES

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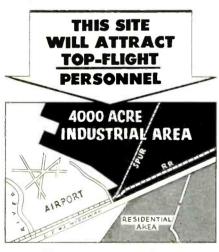
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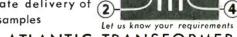
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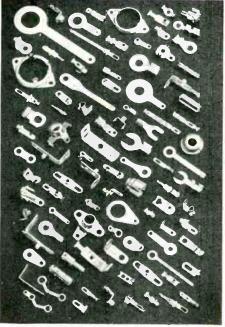
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PLANTS AND PEOPLE

Systems of Boolean Functions with Spe-cial Reference to Analysis of Relay Cir-cuits by W. R. Abbott. The Elecom 50-A New Type of Com-puter by EveyIn Berezin and Phylls Haveb

(continued)

The Elecom 30-A New 1,99 puter by EveyIn Berezin and Phyllis Hersh. Logical Design of the Remington Rand High Speed Printer with Emphasis on the Checking and Editing Features by M. Jacoby. Theory, Principles and Applications of Statistical Computers by H. Blasbalg and W. O'Hare

A Glow Transfer Shifting Register Utilizing R-F Gas Discharge by D. C. Engelbart, Justershifting Register

Ferroelectric Hysteresis in Barium Ti-tanate Single Crystals by H. H. Wieder.

ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT

Small Engineering Company Organiza-on—a Philosophy and Method by T. W. tion

tion—a Philosophy and Method by T. W. Jarmie. Is the Yardstick for Estimating Indi-vidual Engineering and Scientific Poten-tial Reliable? by A. H. Schooley. Management in Production Engineering by C. Blahna. Market Development—The Neglected Companion of Product Development by A. D. Ehrenfried. Cross Functional Engineering Manage-ment by C. M. Ryerson.

AERONAUTICAL AND NAVIGATIONAL ELECTRONICS

An Improved Simultaneous Phase Com-parison Guidance Radar by H. H. Sommer. Antenna Design Considerations for Helicopters by J. B. Chown. High Voltage Impulse Generation for Measurement of Receiver Susceptibility to Interference Encountered in Aircraft by A. Newan and J. R. Stahmann. Experimental Results of Conductive Cooling Tests on Airborne Equipment by R. L. Berner. Cooling Tests R. L. Berner.

Thursday Evening, August 25th MEDICAL ELECTRONICS PANEL DISCUSSION

(Program to be Announced)

Friday Morning, August 26th

COMPUTERS II—ANALOGUE COM-PUTER COMPONENTS AND APPLICATIONS

Automatic Data Accumulation System for Wind Tunnels by John Wedel. Data Recorder for Evaluation of a Fire Control System by J. T. Ator and L. P. Retzinger. Transistors in Current Analog Comput-ing by R. P. Kerfoot

The Use of Electronic Analog Comput-ers in the Solution of Certain Radar Noise Problems by J. A. Aseltine. Precision Electronic Switching with Feedback Amplifiers by C. M. Edwards.

CIRCUIT THEORY II-SYNTHESIS PROBLEMS

New Methods of Transformerless Driv-ing-Point Impedance Synthesis by Stanley Hurst.

Hurst. General Synthesis of Quarter-Wave Impedance Transformers with Given In-sertion Loss Function by Henry J. Riblet. The Approximation Problem in the Syn-thesis of R-C Networks by K. L. Su and R. L. Dacher.

thesis of R-C Networks by K. L. Su and B. J. Dasher, A Precise Method of Designing High-and-Low-Pass R-C Filters with Active Elements by M. McWhorter, Signal Flow Graphs for Random Sig-nals by W. H. Huggins.

MEDICAL ELECTRONICS

Recent Developments in Color-Trans-lating Ultra-Violet Microscopy by R. B. Holt

Holt. Some Theoretical and Practical Aspects of Microscanning by W. E. Tollers, et al. The Electrocardiophone—A New Surgi-cal Tool by A. J. Morris and J. P. Swan-

Instrumentation for Spectral cardiography by George N. Webb. Phono-

ELECTRON TUBES

A UHF Traveling-Wave Amplifier Tube Employing an Electrostatically Focused Hollow Beam by C. B. Crumly. Design of Solenoids for Traveling-Wave Tubes by J. E. Etter, A. W. Friend and Tubes by J W. Watson.

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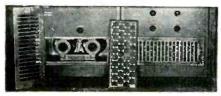
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MCLEAN ENGINEERING PRINCETON, N. J. Want more information? Use post card on last page. ELECTRONICS — August, 1955 New Books

Servomechanism Practice

BY WILLIAM R. AHRENDT. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1954, 349 p, \$7.00.

A BOOK of great value to the engineer and student who is applying the new and ever expanding field of servomechanisms. From the first sentence defining the word servomechanisms to the appendix, it successfully describes and illustrates a part of the family of systems known as feedback control systems as they apply to the positioning of an object. In most cases the engineer and student are familiar with the military and commercial use of servomechanisms in such applications as automatic positioning of guns, radar antennas, gunfire control, positioning of ships, ship's steering controls, aircraft automatic pilots, computers, remote positioning of valves, the control of machine tools such as contour followers, etc. In this book the author presents to those who are familiar only with the theory of the subject, the opportunity to learn how this theory is applied.

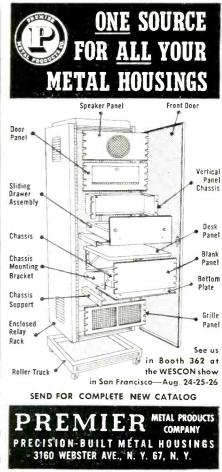
Practical Problems

While all automatic feedback control systems are based on a common theory, this book is unique in that it deals with circuitry, electrical and mechanical components and the recent advances in their performance and utilization, plus practical problems encountered in servo design and manufacture.

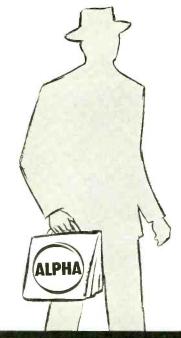
The prime purpose of the book is to explain in detail the practical aspects of servomechanisms, to describe the many ways in which the essential function of servomechanism components can be accomplished, and to discuss the problems associated with the operation of servos and their components. The author further clarifies this by including many illustrations of actual design procedures used in the servomechanisms described, and their manufacture, a subject related to performance, is treated. Particularly stressed are the departures from idealization of the various components, and more important, what can be done about them to



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NEW BOOKS

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achieve the limit of their performance.

The book also covers descriptions and detailed design data on all the important servomechanism components, includes many circuit diagrams with component values, and an appendix for those who are interested in reviewing some of the theoretical aspects of the subject either as a background to this book or, for the review of principles as various subjects are discussed or terms are introduced.-WILLIAM KES, Bethpage, L. I., N. Y.

Basic Theory in Electrical Engineering

BY R. G. KLOEFFLER AND E. L. SITZ. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1955, 134 p, \$5.50.

INTENDED as a text for sophomore electrical engineering students, this book deals with the essentials of electrostatics, electric and magnetic circuits. The final chapter provides an introduction to Maxwell's equations and wave theory,

The book is well illustrated and contains several problems worked out as illustrative examples.

Chapter 5 on conductors, semiconductors and insulators deals with conduction in a vacuum tube and with the flow of electrons and holes in transistors. A point-contact and a npn junction unit are used as examples. Also covered are thermistors, metallic rectifiers, gas and ballast tubes.

It is commendable that the authors have chosen to introduce transistors and electron tubes on an equal footing at such an early stage of the students training .---J. M. C.

Elektricitetslara (Fundamentals of Electricity)

By ERIK HALLEN. Erik Hallén, Stockholm, Sweden, 1953, 556 p, \$12.00. THIS BOOK was written by Erik Hallén, professor of theoretical electrical engineering at the Royal Technical Institute, Stockholm, for his classes in electricity and magnetism. It is unusually complete with a coverage of the subject from



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NEW BOOKS

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the elementary principles through to applications of Maxwell's equations. Mathematics is the medium in which the subject is developed in a very thorough manner. Vector analysis is used from the outset. The MKSA system of units is employed and both dimensions and units are handled with care and explicitness.

The main topics covered are electrostatics, steady currents, steady magnetic fields of both currents and ferromagnetic materials, induction, steady state alternating currents, and electromagnetic field theory.

Procedure

The book raises the reader stepby-step in a systematic manner from the elementary concepts of electricity and magnetism to the more advanced phases of electromagnetic theory. It is well suited as a text or reference book. Professor Hallén is well known for his integral-equation method for the analysis of the cylindrical dipole antenna. In the last part of the book he includes a good discussion of his method. Also included is a short treatment of his reflectionless antenna which is the only nonmathematical section in the book. Unfortunately for most of us the book is in Swedish. However, for those who can read the Swedish language, it is highly recommended as one of the most authoritative and outstanding books ever written on electromagnetic theory. An English edition of the book is planned. -JOHN D. KRAUS, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Dielectrics And Waves

BY A. R. VON HIPPEL. John Wiley, New York, 1954, 284 p, \$16.00. THIS BOOK is a comprehensive survev of dielectric materials and their interaction with waves treated both on a macroscopic basis and on a molecular basis.

Treatment

The first part of the book treats the interaction of electromagnetic fields with dielectrics on the basis that certain fundamental parameters can be assigned to dielectric materials without a detailed knowledge of the molecular construction

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NEW BOOKS

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of these materials. This part of the text essentially covers the whole field of electromagnetic theory, particularly as it pertains to the interaction of fields with dielectric surfaces and boundaries. There is an excellent discussion of the problem of measuring the various properties of dielectrics and their equivalent circuit representation.

Molecular Phenomenom

The latter part of the book treats the theory of dielectrics on the basis of the microscopic or molecular phenomenon involved. All of the important concepts of physics which have a bearing on the properties of dielectrics are thoroughly discussed in a very readable manner without sacrificing accuracy of treatment.

In this book, dielectrics are not only considered as insulators but also any form of nonmetal including semiconductors, piezoelectric materials and ferromagnetic materials. The phenomena of conduction and breakdown are also treated in considerable detail. The book closes with a series of problems and illustrative examples which are very useful in extending the material treated in the text.

Broad Scope

Without question, the book under review is the most comprehensive and authoritative treatment of the theory of dielectrics which has appeared to date and is likely to stand as the classic treatment of the subject for some years to come. It is highly recommended to those who have an interest in the basic phenomena relating to dielectrics.---HENRY JASIK, Consulting Engineer. Mineola, New York.

The Physics Of **Experimental Method**

BY H. J. J. BRADDICK. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1954, 404 p, \$7.00.

THE TYPE of material presented in this book surely should have a place in the curriculum for training research workers. The concept of the book is most commendable. The scope of the problems presented indicates the extensive background of

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NEW BOOKS

(continued)

the author, who has had a great deal of experience in experimental research. The author recognizes the difficulties encountered in a host of research areas and is able to offer concrete suggestions and factual material to clarify these difficulties. This broad coverage is desirable and serves to indicate the necessity for a modern-day research worker to have a working knowledge in many fields. However, the consequence of this broad coverage in the book is a lack of a complete treatment of any area. The author's own interests can easily be identified and within these areas the book is considerably more complete.

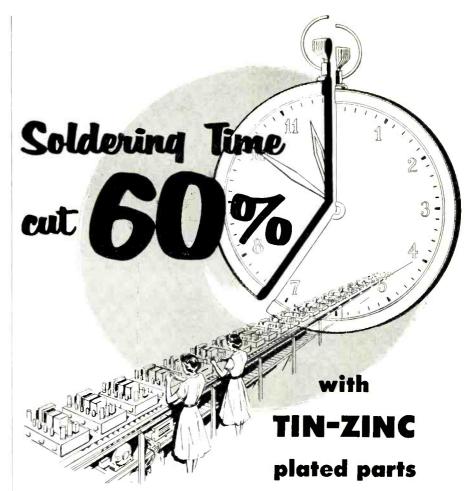
Mathematics

The mathematical tools presented in Chapter II and elsewhere for numerical and statistical analyses are excellent. These are of necessity presented briefly, but the reader is made aware of the existence of the many techniques available. This chapter is aimed toward those with an appreciable acquaintance with statistics since it does not include the elementary and usually most applicable statistics tests.

There is truly a wealth of information in the book which makes it extremely valuable to workers in all branches of engineering as well as physics, chemistry, biology and related fields. Dr. Braddick places special emphasis on the fundamental physical principals of measurement, on a reduction in the number of observations and on the statistical analysis of errors. He also stresses the essential dependence of physical measurement on the properties of various key materials and of their proper use in the construction of apparatus or in the design of instruments.

Other Topics

The book includes chapters on Statistics, Mechanical Design, Materials of Construction, Vacuum Techniques, Electrical Measurements, Electronics, Optics and Photography, The Natural Limits of Measurement, and Some Techniques of Nuclear Physics. The book is recommended highly for its coverage on all of these subjects. Of course, it must be recognized



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NEW BOOKS

(continued)

that with a brief work of this nature a considerable amount of supplementary material will be required completely to cover these areas.—JOHN E. BARKLEY, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Complex Variable Theory and Transform Calculus– With Technical Applications

BY N. W. McLACHLAN, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England, Second edition, 1953, 388 pages, \$10.00.

DURING use of the first edition this book for several years, as a text for a graduate course in the operational theory of electric circuit analysis, the reviewer became familiar with both its strong and its weak points. Among the principal of these are to be remarked:

1. A concise delineation, in part I. of that portion of complex-variable theory essential to evaluation of inverse transforms through contour integration in the complex plane. This delineation, while generally weak in rigor, was essentially poor weak in rigor, was essentially poor in its treatment of the rather elementary Riemann-surface theory essential to integration of multiplevalued functions, which occur in the operational analysis of distributed parameter systems sch as transmission-lines and servo-systems incorporating delay lines.

2. A concise account, in part II, of basic aspects of Laplace transform theory: determination of transforms of specified functions, development of certain useful general theorems and inversion of transforms; application of this theory to effect the solutions of lumpedparameter electrical-mechanical systems characterized by ordinary differential equations; and special consideration of the responses of systems excited by step- function. by isolated or repeated pulses and by impulses. While the analysis of part II was satisfactory in general, the particular portion concerned with impulse response was quite meager.

3. Exemplification, in part III, of application of the theory set out in the first two parts through detailed determination of the transient re-

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(continued)

sponses of numerous specified lumped-parameter and distributedparameter systems—electrical, mechanical, electromechanical and thermal in nature. This section, though strong on the details of effecting solution, was somewhat lacking in adequate formulation of the basic theory underlying transform solution of distributed parameter systems, which are characterized by partial differential equations.

4. Elucidation, in part IV, of certain formal mathematical detail reserved to the appendixes encompassed in this part; advance of a short table of transforms; and list of a selected set of references enabling further selfstudy of the theory.

5. Finally to be noted are the numerous illustrative examples which as a whole provide detailed illustration of practically all theory developed in the text; and the excellent set of 81 exercises with appended answers—gathered in one section; arranged in the same order as the course of development of the theory required to effect their solution; and sufficiently varied in detail, in numbers and in relative difficulty to afford one who worked them a rather thorough mastery of the theory encompassed in the text.

The New Edition

Despite, however, the general excellence of this first edition, the reviewer finds the recently-published second edition to be far better; for all of the mentioned excellent features of the first edition have been retained; the mentioned shortcomings have been obviated through careful scrutiny of the text as a whole, with subsequent amplification, clarification or rewriting as necessary; and exemplification of use of the developed theory has been brought up to date through inclusion of additional material illustrative of current practice. In particular: 1. The transition from the yet considerable use in practice in the late 30's of the Heaviside operational calculus, to the virtually exclusive use today of integral transform theory is reflected in the replacement, in the title, of "Operational

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NEW BOOKS

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Calculus" by "Transform Calculus". 2. The treatment, in part I, of basic complex variable theory has—in the author's words—"been rewritten, amplified, and made rigorous enough for all but the pure mathematician, to whom the book is not addressed". Confirmatively the reviewer finds the treatment of basic Riemann-surface theory far more satisfactory than in the first edition.

3. The most conspicuous change in part II is, perhaps, the complete rewrite of chapter X where the treatment of pulse and impulse response has been both clarified and considerably enlarged. Further, new material on a frequency-response analysis, which occupies—for example a central role in modern filter and servo-system analysis, has been added.

4. Part III has been enlarged through the addition of numerous illustrative examples and, in correction of the shortcoming noted above, the general theory of solution of distributed parameter systems, characterized by partial differential equations, has been reformulated on a sounder basis.

5. Part IV, encompassing the appendixes, has been considerably reworked. In particular, a very useful account of reconvergence of infinite series, much used in the text, has been added.

6. Finaly, the number of illustrative examples has been increased; the number and variety of student exercises enlarged; the table of transforms lengthened; and the list of references increased by approximately 25 percent through largely—inclusion of items published during the last decade or so.

In virtue of these just-mentioned changes, this second edition is—as remarked — an appreciably better text than is the first edition.

-THOMAS J. HIGGINS, Professor of Electrical Engineering, University of Wisconsin.



Electronic Business Machines—A New Tool for Management. By Richard W Appel, Robert B. Carson, Karl G. Heinze, Ray H. Ladendorf, Jacques R. NEW BOOKS

(continued)

Masson, Donald Ross and John H. Lindholm, Jr. Electronics Business Machines, 30 Town Way, Winchester, Mass., 1953, 63 p, \$5.00. This book presents a study of developments in electronic business machines and an estimate of their present and future applications to business. Of particular value is the bibliography of 63 articles on the subject of computers which appeared during the years 1949-1952. Engineers' Job Directory. Decision, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1955, \$2.25. Presents in capsule form information on 129 participating companies including industry, year founded, product, number of employees and whom to contact.

Standard Samples and Reference Standards Issued by the National Bureau of Standards. National Bureau of Standards, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 23 p, 25 cents. Descriptive listing of various standard samples issued by the Bureau including a schedule of weights and fees and ordering information.

Tables of Functions and of Zeros of Functions, National Bureau of Standards, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1955, 211 p, \$2.25. Ten tables of specific function including integrals of the Bessel function J_0 and Y_0 , exponential integrals, Struve functions and values of $x^n/n!$, and eight tables of zeros of functions. **MIDAC AND MIDSAC Basic Cir**cuitry. DeTurk, Garner, Kaufman, Bethel and Hock, University of Michigan Press, 1954, 116 p, \$2.00. The logical, electrical and mechanical specifications of two large-scale computers both of the digital type. Unitized assembly with its advantages from the standpoint of reliability and ease of maintenance is an important part of these machines.

Lamps for a Brighter America. Paul W. Keating, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, N. Y., 1954, 246 p, \$4.00. A history of the General Electric lamp business with an interesting account of the men, the machines, the methods and the lamps themselves.

of the men, the machines, the methods and the lamps themselves. Basic Electricity. John F. Rider Publisher, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1954, 5 volumes, 608 p, \$9.00 A home study course, without correspondence question-and-answer service, prepared by VanValkenburgh, Nooger & Neville, Inc., for the U.S. Navy and now released for general usage. Exceedingly elementary.

Deterioration of Materials—Causes and Preventive Techniques. Edited by Glenn A. Greathouse and Carl J. Wesser, Reinhold Publishing Corp., New York, N. Y., 835 p, 1954, \$12. Prepared under auspices of the National Academy of Sciences and the Department of Defense. A comprehensive analysis of deterioration problems and techniques for material preservation, of value to industry as well as to the military services.

Television for Radiomen. Edward M. Noll, the Macmillan Co., New York, revised edition, 1955, 787 p, \$10.00. Text for students; revision chiefly involves adding six chapters on UHF Television, Transistors, Color Television Principles, NTSC Color System, Color Tubes and Color Receiver Circuits, with chapters on color separately numbered as part II of the book.



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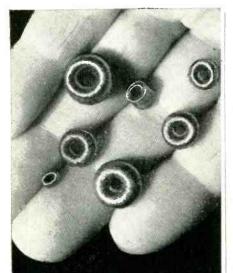
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Backtalk

About Whistlers

DEAR SIRS:

IN CONNECTION with the item on p 198 of the May, 1955 issue of ELECTRONICS, "Observing Whistlers", I would like to call your attention to an interesting bit of history.

Some years ago I had occasion to look up H. Barkhausen's original paper on noises due to the change of magnetization of iron. Your whistler article rang a bell that motivated my checking the library.

In the Physikalische Zeitschrift, vol. 20, p 401-03, Sept. 1, 1919 issue there is an article by H. Barkhausen whose title I translate as "Two Phenomena Discovered with the Help of the New Amplifier: Earth Whistles and Noises due to Change of Magnetization of Iron".*

The magnetization noise now bears Barkhausen's name. The earth whistles seemed, until recently, to have been forgotten.

He tells how the earth whistles were observed during the war when amplifiers were used to pick up telephone conversations by ground currents. The operators of this listening gear said it was "shells flying". Barkhausen suspected the signals to be natural geophysical phenomena. He reported observing them on land and sea.

FRANK C. ALEXANDER, JR. Gulf Research & Development Company Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editor's Note: We thank Mr. Alexander for the data on Barkhausen's early work. Frankly, some of us who feel like old timers were somewhat chagrined to find that we had no recollection of earth whistles, nor of new terms—swishes, tweeks or the dawn chorus.

Considering the crude radio equipment available in those World War I years when he observed the phenomena, it seems appropriate to make a low bow to Heinrich Barkhausen for suspecting correctly that the signals were natural geophysical phenomena.

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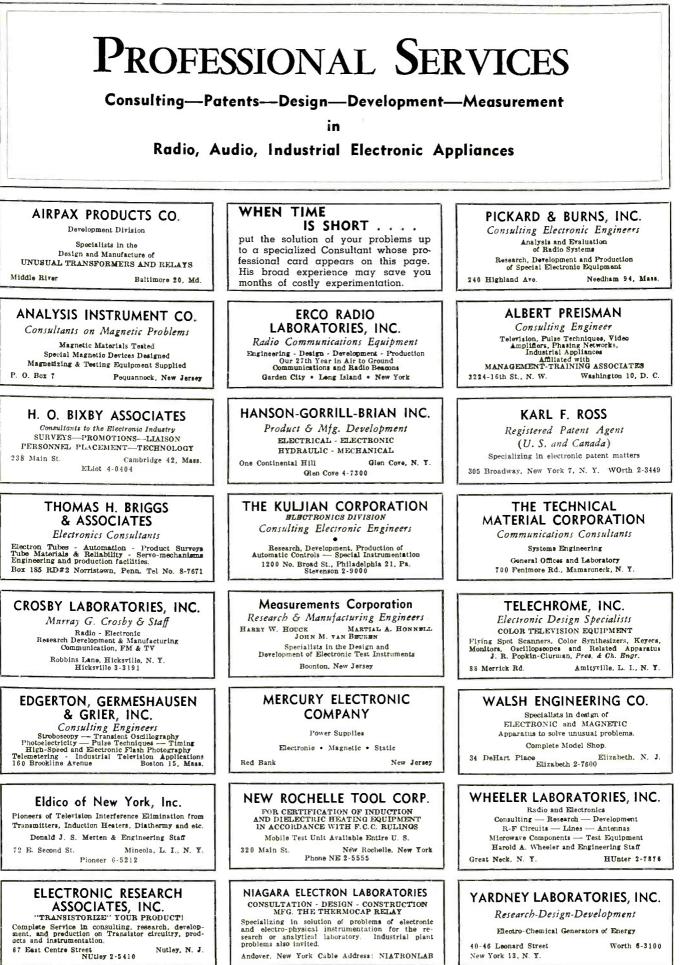


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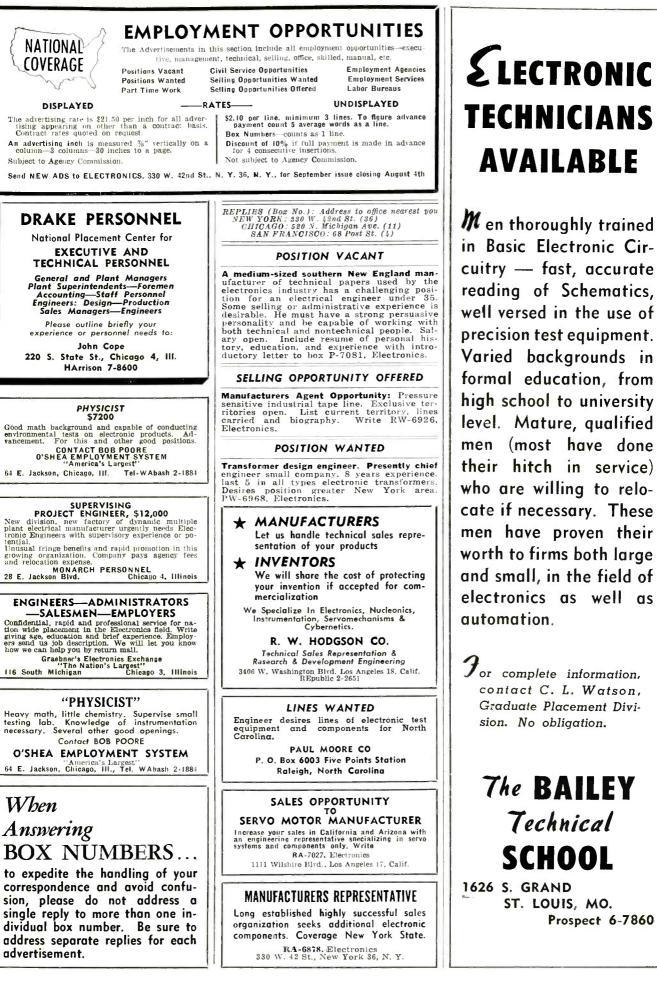
^{*} Zwei mit Hilfe der neuen Verstarker entdeckte Erscheinungen.
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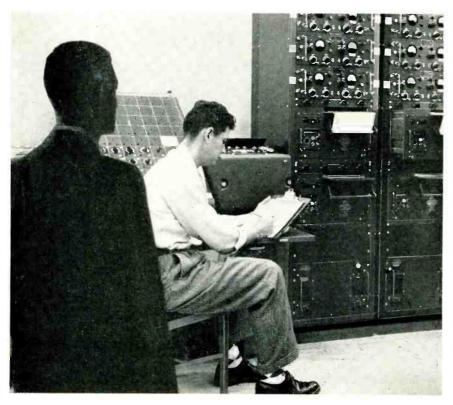


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LONG-RANGE CONTINUING OPPORTUNITY FOR ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AT

ENGINEERS

OPENINGS EXIST FOR . . . LIQUID PROPELLANT ROCKET CONTROLS ENGINEER

Mechanical or electrical engineer to supervise the research and development of liquid propellant rocket controls, systems design, component design, development and testing.

CONTROL ENGINEER

Requiring an engineering degree in electrical engineering or math and physics, plus at least three years of experience in design analysis of feedback control systems. Should be familiar with frequency response methods as applied to feedback control synthesis. Analog computer and simulator experience highly desirable. Activity is in the field of aircraft and missile power plant controls including gas turbine, ram jet, and rocket types. Controls are largely hydro-mechanical. The fuel metering research facility includes an analog computer and jet engine simulators.

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Electrical engineer supervisory capacity on research and development of magnetic amplifier circuitry, control systems, and component design and testing, supervising other engineers and technicians.

The salary of these positions will be determined by your ability and experience.

Send detailed resume listing education, engineering experience, and salary requirement to:

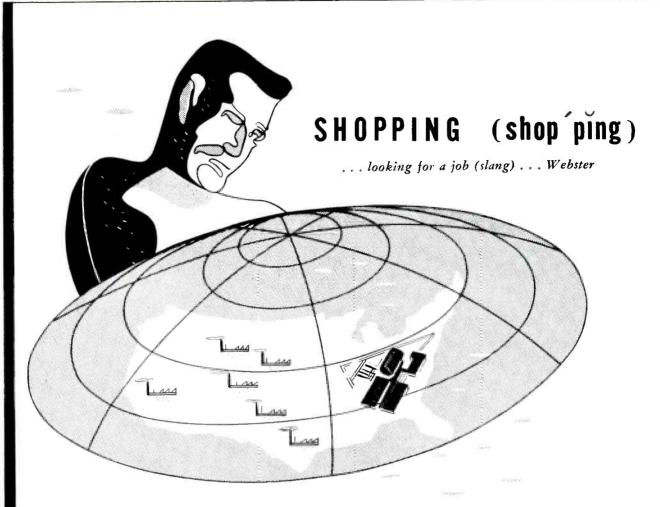
Technical Employment Department S.B. Bendix Products Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation 401 North Bendix Drive South Bend 20, Indiana

We guarantee you an immediate reply

Please send complete resume to JOHN C. RICHARDS Electronic Defense Laboratory Box 205 Mountain View, California

ELECTRONIC

All inquiries will be answered within two weeks.



The wise shopper weighs many things before making an important purchase. You should do no less when considering your future. At Goodyear Aircraft, you'll find SECURITY based on a half century of accomplishment and a diversified research and production program; SALARIES commensurate with the high level of the aviation industry; SATISFACTION in doing the work most interesting to you; OPPOR-TUNITY to grow professionally and financially. We invite qualified persons to inquire about the opportunities now open in the following fields:

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- MICROWAVE
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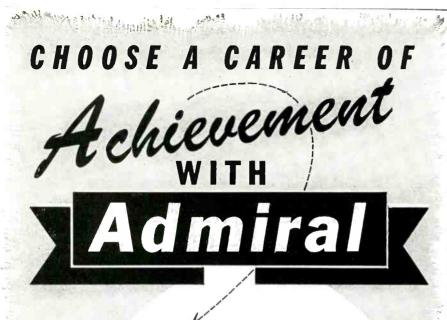
Send a résumé or write for application forms to

C. G. Jones, Salary Personnel Department

GOODYEAR AIRCRAFT CORPORATION _ AKRON 15, OHIO



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OPPORTUNITIES that offer stability and an assured future. You will work with the most modern electronic equipment and a staff of engineers who are leaders in the field.

To qualify, you must have had previous experience in design and development of communications equipment. Men selected will be given intermediate or advanced level assignments in either a TV, radio or government equipment lab. Positions available for engineers with the following backgrounds:

TEST EQUIPMENT

Design of electronic test equipment and associated circuits for TV receivers and government electronic equipment.

★ UHF COMMUNICATIONS

Applied development and design of military communications apparatus for both transmitters and receivers.

★ RADAR INDICATOR SYSTEMS

Development and design to include fire control equipment in the microwave region.

★ TELEVISION SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS

HV Transformers, coils, amplifiers, deflection yokes and tuners as applied to color and monochrome TV

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Engineers with ability to apply fundamental principles of engineering to solving original problems of more than average technical difficulty related to communications projects.

To aid our engineers in their progress, Admiral also provides financial support for advanced education as well as other liberal employee benefits. You will have the opportunity to qualify for excellent salaries commensurate with your ability and experience.

Please forward complete resume to Mr. W. A. Wecker, Personnel Division



3800 W. Cortland St. Chicago 47, Illinois

ENGINEERS

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AT LEAR YOU'LL HAVE OPPORTUNITIES IN DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT

MECH ENGRS for design & layout of gyro instrument components for aircraft flight control systems. Will consider topgrade machine designers experienced on intricate precision mechanisms with engineering degree or equivalent education.

ALSO

SR ENGRS for gyro system development projects and electrical engrs with experience in design and development of circuitry for airborne gyro mechanisms, servo mechanisms and their related systems.

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178

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DESIGN ENGRS for high level complicated layouts E.E. or M.E. degree or equiv in practical engr for layout of intricate mechanisms and/or packaging of electronic components.

We are located in Grand Rapids, Mich., a good clean & modern city of 200,000, where recreational & cultural opportunities are the finest.

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Interviews arranged at company expense with selected applicants.

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We urgently need men with electronic background, and preferably radar or computer experience to supervise, instruct and assist in installation-maintenance of electronic equipment.

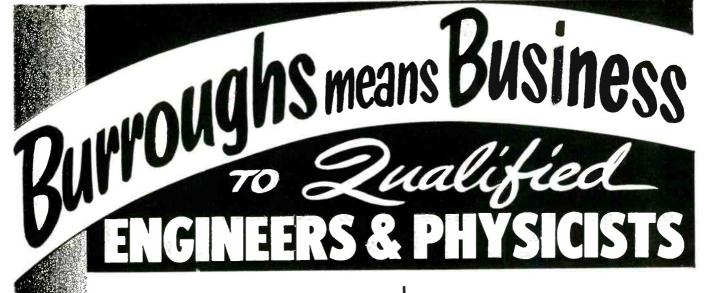
and assist in installation-maintenance or electronic equipment. Excellent starting salary during factory training. Domestic and overseas assignments. Oversea bonus and liberal employe benefits. Continuous per diem allowances. Salary will be commensurate with experience.

Call P1 6-3720 for appt or forward your personal experience record to Personnel Supervisor

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... circuit designers to develop new circuit techniques and/or apply them to advanced systems development that will lead to product design.

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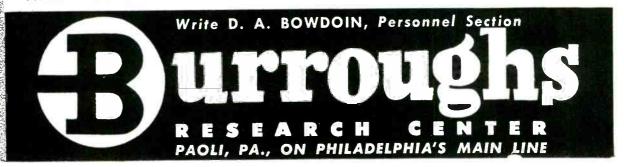
THE ABOVE OPENINGS

- are in the fields of Communications, Data Handling, Electronic, or Electro-Mechanical Business Machines . . . including such specifics as High Speed Mechanisms, Paper Handling Devices, Magnetic-Tape Transport Mechanisms, Magnetic-Drum or Tape Applications, Radar, Telemetering, Guided Missiles, Process Control Instrumentation, Digital and Analog Computers, Transistors and Magnetic Amplifiers, Servo Mechanisms and Electronic Packaging Design.

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HERE at Burroughs new Research Center, where highly specialized commercial and government development work is in progress, ENGINEERS and PHYSICISTS who find a special interest in our current openings will discover the opportunity they seek to exercise their keenest creative talents in the field of data handling equipment as well as in the equally challenging allied interests of electronics, automation and instrumentation. In addition to OPPORTUNITY and RECOGNITION ... Burroughs offers cooperative educational aid ... liberal pension plan and all the usual health and hospitalization benefits for you and your family ... delightfully suburban community life for you and your children, only thirty minutes from Philadelphia.

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ELECTRONICS - August, 1955

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As the UNIVAC takes its place in more and more industries, the REMINGTON RAND DIVISION has greatly expanded its research and development work in order to continue its leadership in electronic computing equipment.

There are many positions recently opened at all levels in all phases of research, design, developments, and application of computing and allied equipment. Even though your training and experience may not be connected with computers, we are willing in many cases to provide the necessary training. Individual cases can be evaluated during interview.

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- Logical Design
- New Components
- Solid State Physics
- Semi-conductors
- Magnetic Materials
- Storage Techniques
- Circuit Design
- Pulse Techniques

- Input-Output Devices
- Product Design
- Test Equipment Design
- Computer Development and Design
- High Speed Electro-Mechanical Devices
- System Test and Maintenance

The rapidly expanding engineering program has created many permanent positions paying excellent salaries. These positions offer personal challenge as well as outstanding opportunities for professional development. The possibilities for graduate study in this area are excellent and the company has a liberal plan for reimbursement of tuition expenses. Other company benefits include retirement and group insurance.



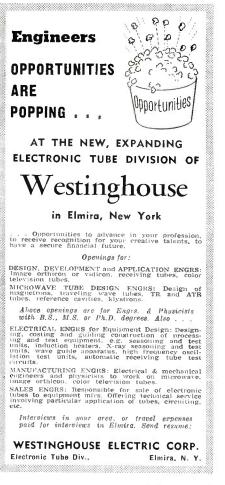
DEVELOPMENT & FIELD SYSTEMS ENGINEERS

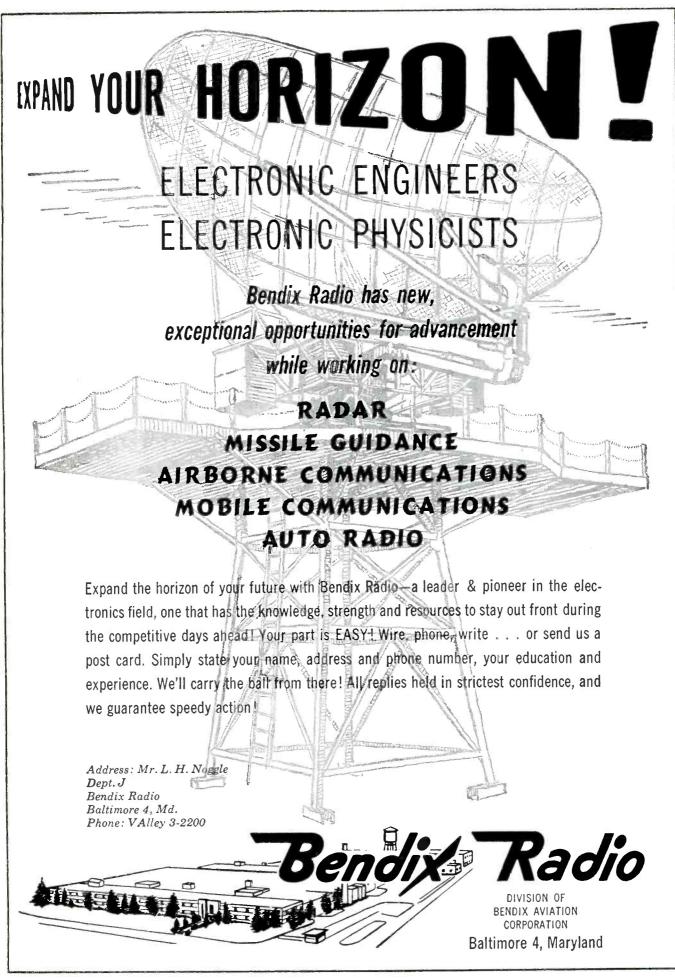
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- RADIO COMMUNICATIONS
- RADAR
- MICROWAVE
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- TELETYPE

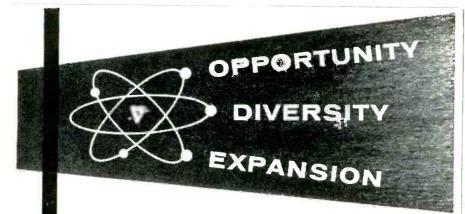
With a progressive, expanding, well established corporation. Interviews will be arranged for qualified applicants. Send complete biographical resume, experience and education to

> Mr. J. E. Richardson Personnel Director

MARYLAND ELECTRONIC MFG. CORP. 5009 Calvert Road College Park 9, Maryland







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That is why Sylvania today offers important paths to quick success for men of talent.

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Majors in E.E., M.E., Math, Physics. Research & Development experience in —

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Majors in E.E., M.E., or Physics. Experience in Product Design and Advanced Development in —

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INTERVIEW AND RELOCATION EXPENSES WILL BE PAID BY SYLVANIA

Sylvania provides financial support for advanced education as well as liberal insurance, pension and medical programs. Please forward resume to: Professional Placement Supervisor

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Send an outline of your training and experience to Dept. A4:





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for immediate placement

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2. Engineering project work in Adding Machines, Cash Registers, Accounting Machines, Computers, and related Data Processing Equipment in Dayton, Los Angeles, and Ithaca, New York.

3. Work involving design, development, and production engineering of mechanical, electronic, and electromechanical devices.

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5. Ample training and indoctrination is available to all employees.

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3. A RECREATIONAL PROGRAM for year-round enjoyment of the entire family including a new Country Club with 36 holes of golf, and a 166-acre park for outings with swimming, boating, and supervised play for the children.

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5. YOUR WORK AT NCR with its friendly, family atmosphere, with its employee morale at a very high level, and with people who, like yourself, have decided to build their professional future with NCR.

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Sometimes research and development engineers work together as a cooperative, specialized professional team. Often one or two devote all their energies to a long-range basic problem. All are engaged in challenging work which encourages them to broaden their interests beyond their immediate fields of concentration. There is particular opportunity for components application engineers of several types.

Your family will enjoy your career at GPL as much as you, for you'll make your home in beautiful Westchester, noted for its high standard of living. Only an hour away is New York City, with all its famous cultural and educational advantages.

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Expenses will be paid for qualified applicants, who come for interview. We regret we can consider only U.S. citizens. Please write complete details to Mr, Hollis F. Ware

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Internationally known research organization seeks experienced engineers and mathematicians for interesting research and development programs in Air Traffic Control and other Communication Systems.

These are permanent positions with initial long term assignments at FORT HUACHUCA, Arizona, offering attractive salaries and excellent opportunities for personal and professional growth.

We will assume the cost of moving and transportation expenses for you and your family.

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ELECTRONIC and MECHANICAL

The Radio and Television Department of General Electric, situated in beautiful Electronics Park, is expanding its staff of development and product design engineers.

ENGINEERS

Those graduate engineers who qualify for current openings will find excellent opportunities for professional development through association with the outstanding engineers and scientists concentrating on research, development and de-sign in all branches of the electronics industry.

Electronics Park is headquarters for the Electronics Division of GE, including the Electronics Laboratory, Radio and Television Department, Semi-conductor Products, Communications Equipment, Broadcast Equipment, Cathode Ray Tube Department, Components De-partment and Government Equipment Department.

Salary scales for engineers are strictly competitive, and based on individual ability and experience. And, in addition to its comprehensive system of benefits, General Electric is noted for its stability.

Current openings include:

ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS ENGINEERING SUPERVISORS **MECHANICAL ENGINEERS**

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Please send complete resume to: MR. JAMES STARK



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CONVAIR-Pomona is engaged in development, engineering and production of electronic equipment and complex weapons systems. The Convair-Pomona engineering facility is one of the newest and best equipped laboratories in the country. The work in progress, backed by Convair's outstanding record of achievement, offers excellent opportunities for recent graduates and experienced engineers in the following fields:

for you!

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> Generous travel allowance to engineers who are accepted.

*For further information on Convair and its fields of interest, write at once, enclosing a complete resume to: Employment Department 3-G

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POMONA, CALIFORNIA



has a future for ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS in these specialized fields

Career-minded men with several years specialized experience, and preferably with advanced degrees, are invited to join our rapidly expanding programs in industrial and military electronics.

Address inquiries to: Technical Employment Manager



Transistorization and subminiaturization of advanced missile guidance and airborne radar systems.

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Research, development, and design of airborne antennas in C, L, K, S, and X-bands for missiles and radar equipment.

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Test equipment design for radar and missiles systems and equipment manufacture.

INDUSTRIAL TELEVISION

Development, design, and product engineering of closed-loop TV systems, including monitor, camera, and automatic controls.

RADAR

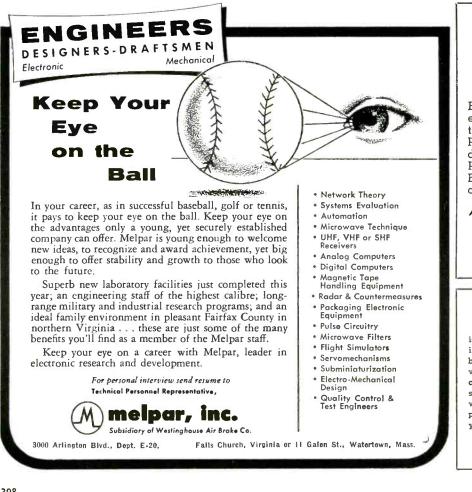
Study, analysis, and development in highly advanced radar techniques and electronic counter-measures.

MISSILES

Research, analysis, and development in guidance and control systems, components, and systems test equipment.

FARNSWORTH ELECTRONICS CO. Fort Wayne, Indiana

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P-6970. Electronics 330 W. 42 St., New York 36, N. Y.

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We need engineers whose experience lies in these fields ... Analog Computers, Computer Components, Radar, Servo-Mechanisms, Fire Control, Pulse Circuitry, or Systems Engineering

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ELECTRONICS — August, 1955

COMPUTER ENGINEERS Can you fill these key positions?

Link Aviation, Inc. needs top level

electronics engineers

If you are experienced in computer engineering—and have the ability to direct others in important projects, then Link Aviation Inc. has a top level position for you in its expanding research and development program.

These permanent, key positions are for:

SENIOR DIGITAL COMPUTER ENGINEERS — Must be capable of supervising a small group of engineers designing special-purpose digital computers. Should have extensive knowledge of latest digital computer logic and circuit design techniques. Familiarity with transistor pulse circuits, magnetic functional elements, magnetic tape and drum read-write systems and analog digital conversion methods is highly desirable. The position will require complete responsibility for computer project from system design through prototype construction.

SENIOR ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS — Qualified to design complex feedback amplifiers, precision regulated power supplies, specialized electronic instruments and advanced systems which require unusual creative and analytical ability. Familiarity with vacuum-tube circuit design, transistor circuits, application of magnetic amplifiers, photo-conductor and photo-transistor circuitry is desirable. Should be capable of directing a small group of engineers engaged in systems and component design in the above fields.

Link's broad scope of activities—including design and development of flight and radar simulators, computer-actuated training devices, electronic instruments and special-purpose computers presents engineers of executive calibre with an outstanding opportunity for personal advancement in a growing organization.

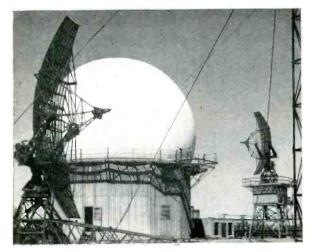
In addition to these advantages, Link offers an unusually attractive "fringe benefit" program including profit sharing, retirement and liberal vacation and holiday policies. Link is located in Binghamton near the heart of upstate New York's recreationland. Only 180 miles from New York City, Binghamton provides "hometown" comfort with big-city conveniences.

> Write full details to Mr. John Hunt, Director of Research.



AVIATION, INC. A SUBSIDIARY OF

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Huge antenna used with new radar height-finder needs a room all its own above the control center in the radome building erected in Arctic climates. Air pressure supports the rubberized glass fabric radome "balloon." Entrance to the radome is through an air lock chamber.

ENGINEERS · PHYSICISTS

Please send resume to: Dept. 8-5-P — Technical Personnel

What Opportunities in Electronics are on the Horizon at GENERAL ELECTRIC ?

Advances in electronics are so rapid at General Electric that today's predictions appear tomorrow as equipment bearing the GE symbol.

The opportunities created by the scope and pace of the field are increased at General Electric by the facilities and range of professional advantages which GE engineers enjoy.

This means that GE electronics engineers have incentives, satisfactions and rewards that lead to accelerated personal development and advancement in the company.

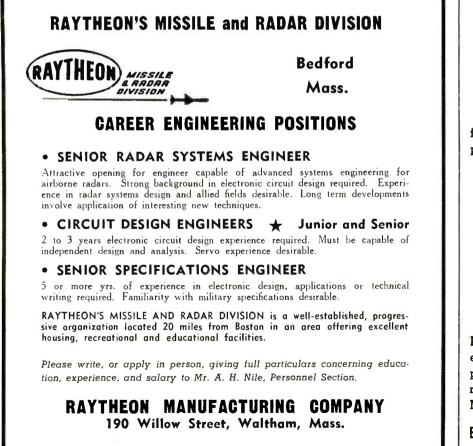
Positions available in the following fields:

Advanced Development, Design, Field Service and Technical Writing in connection with:

MILITARY RADIO & RADAR • MULTIPLEX MICROWAVE MOBILE COMMUNICATION • SEMI-CONDUCTORS • ELEC-TRONIC COMPONENTS • TELEVISION, TUBES & ANTENNAS Bachelor's or advanced degree in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering, physics, and experience in electronics industry necessary.



ELECTRONICS PARK, SYRACUSE, N. Y.



CORNELL AERONAUTICAL LABORATORY, INC. of Cornell University is seeking

ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS

for positions in all levels of experience above Junior Engineer

Communications Dynamic Control Systems Aircraft Instrumentation Radar Computers Electrical Measurements Varied Electronic Circuits Servo-Mechanisms Missile Guidance Microwave

If you have a B.S. degree and experience, imagination and potential, we invite you to communicate with our Employment Manager

BOX 235 BUFFALO 21, N. Y.



creativity pays off at National

Mr. Fast had been a research engineer performing systems engineering on communications, radar, and counter-measure systems when he joined National in 1955. He is now Chief Engineer of National's Communications System Division. He has played an important role here in pioneering the Scatter Communications Systems which promise to strengthen the radar protective screen of the North American continent. Because of National's vigorous program to develop such new and advanced products, he says, an engineer's opportunities at National are limited only by his creativity.

Opportunities at National Now for ... PROJECT ENGINEERS SENIOR ENGINEERS SEND YOUR RESUME TODAY TO Mr. John A. Bigelow



58 Sherman St. Malden, Mass.

Is YOUR FUTURE as promising as the ATOM'S?

If you're not satisfied with your own answer to this question, you should investigate the opportunities at TRACERLAB, foremost company in the field of NUCLEAR APPLICATIONS. TRACERLAB needs . . .

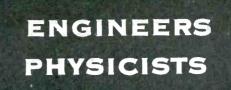
NUCLEAR ENGINEERS ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS PHYSICISTS

to work in research, development and applications of nuclear instrumentation. Openings are of a permanent and non-military nature, and offer outstanding opportunities for advancement. We would be pleased to have you consider the possibility of joining our successful and forward looking team.

Write in confidence to . . .



ELECTRONICS — August, 1955



How "TECHNICAL BARRIERS" Create Opportunities in SYLVANIA'S NEW Missile Systems Laboratory

Sylvania is opening a new laboratory with facilities for overcoming the many "technical barriers" present in man's effort to perfect guided missile systems. This opens bright new cpportunities for engineers and physicists who wish to progress in this field, with a company which has a 54-year history of supplying vital "heart" parts to other manufacturers as well as consumer products to the public. Back of this new laboratory is Sylvania's stability, diversity and continual expansion, as shown by the doubling of its engineering staff and almost tripling of its sales in the past six years.

Permanent Positions Are Now Open in These Fields:

	& ANALYSIS OF RADAR SYSTEMS -
Transmitters Receivers Antennas	Servo Systems Data Processing Cor puters
OPERATIONAL & DESIGI	N ANALYSIS OF MISSILE SYSTEMS -
Structures Power Plants Launchers Controls	Guic ance Servo Mechanisms Aerodynamics Ground Support Equipments
MATHEMATICAL ANALYS	SIS & SYSTEM DESIGN COMPUTER EQUIPMENTS
of the outfilde his	

Relocation and interview expenses will be paid

Please forward complete resume to: Erling Mostue Supervisor of Professional Placement

missile systems laboratory SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC. 100 First Street Waltham, Massachusetts



EXELLENT OPPORTUNITIES

for

ENGINEERS and

In Research and Development of Instruments & Equipment

QUALIFICATIONS:

BS, MS, or PhD degrees in mechanical, electrical, electronics and chemical engineering, physics and chemistry.



A CAREER WITH A FUTURE:

Permanent, responsible positions for qualified, creative men to develop, design and apply special instruments and equipment to our pilot plant and process operations.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

Excellent working conditions, modern facilities, Retirement and Insurance Programs, Company Contributed Savings Plan.

GOOD LOCATION:

Modern, medium sized Southwestern community. Pleasant surroundings with excellent family recreation, religious and educational facilities.

Reply by letter giving age, experience and other qualifications. All applications carefully considered and kept strictly confidential. Write:

Employee Relations Manager Research and Development Department

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY Bartlesville, Oklahoma

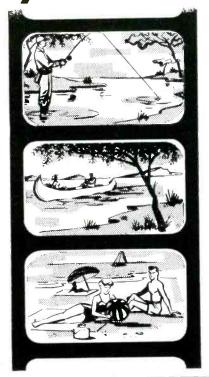
electronic ENGINEERS

Excellent, long-range oportunities with a progressive company for top level men of established reputation and experience, and for junior engineers who are seeking an interesting future in design and development of klystrons, magnetrons, semi-conductors, traveling wave tubes, RF microwave components ... full benefits program.





Why Not Work in Vacationland?



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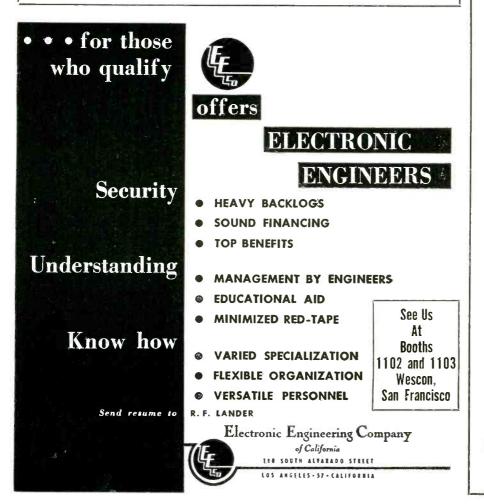
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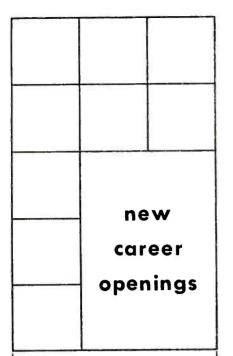
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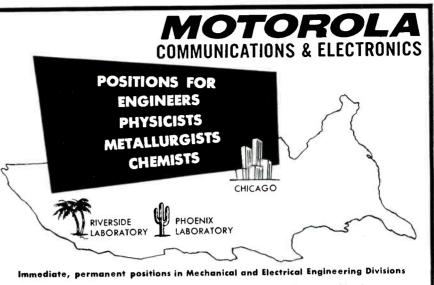
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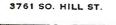
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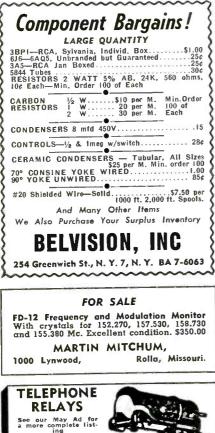
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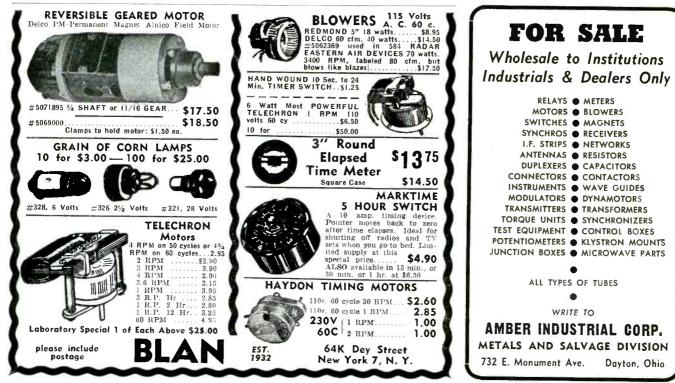


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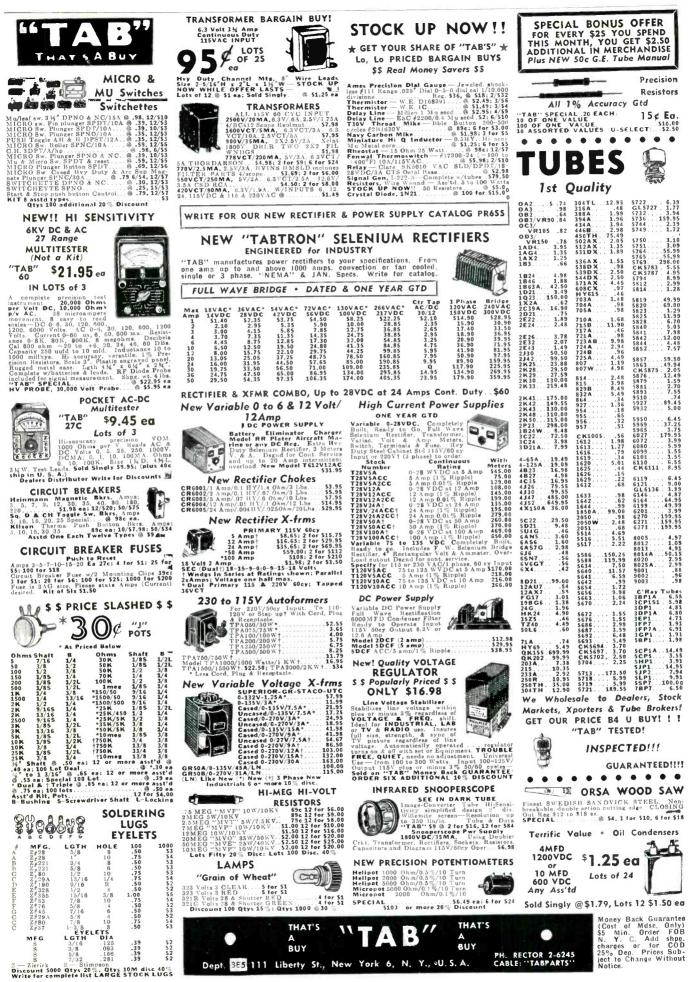
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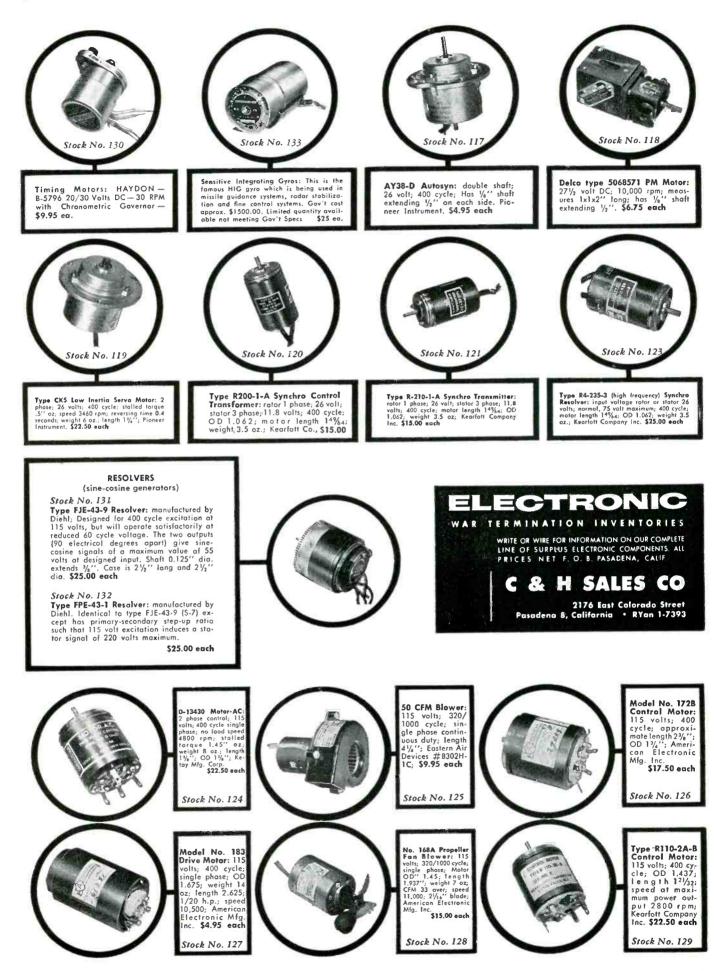


August, 1955 - ELECTRONICS



ELECTRONICS --- August, 1955

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HIGH VOLTAGE OIL CAPACITORS MFD. Volts Price .001 50 KV 2250 .02 8 KV 450 .025 .025 0 KV 17.95 .025 .025 0 KV 17.95 .1 3 KV 17.95 .1 3 KV 17.95 .1 3 KV 17.95 .25 50 KV 29.50 .25 15 KV 13.95 .25 50 KV 445.00 .25 50 KV 125.00 .25 50 KV 125.00 .25 50 KV 445.00 .26 6.87 .25 50 KV 445.00 .26 6.87 .25 50 KV 445.00 .26 6.87 .25 50 KV 445.00 .26 6.87 .25 50 KV 445.00 .26 6.80 .26 6.87 .26 6.87 .27 50 KV 29.50 .28 50 KV 445.00 .29 50 KV 445.00 .29 50 KV 445.00 .20 50 KV 450	Attention Manufacturers Best quantity prices on large stocks of Relays, Filter Condensers, Micas, Etc. 5 H. P. 220-440 3 ph. motors \$70 2 KW 24V Plus 110V oux. power plants 90 to \$140 2 KW dual output generators, voltage regulated, Vee belt drive, \$20 Write for list NORTH ELECTRONIC SUPPLY 3704 Bandini St., San Diego 1, Calif.	BOUGHT & SOLD BOUGHT & SOLD BOUGHT & SOLD BOUGHT & SOLD BOUGHT & SOLD 252 Greenwich St. Vorin 4-8044—NYC 7
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 No. 6100
 \$4.95

 6 VDC FLANGE
 56.95

 24 VDC DUAL
 20 CFM

 No. 6150
 56.95

 10 CFM BLOWER
 CFM

 right)
 27.5 VDC;

 1/000 RPM;
 Oster

 13000 r. 212;
 0.92

 13000 r. 212;
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 1000 RPM;

 1000 RPM;
 0.95

 1000 RPM;

6



Nevrall Size: 4-1/2 x 3-1/2" Price State S

 rector.
 No. CDEL-2106.
 \$7.95

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 & GENERATORS:

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 160 A; output
 115 Voit

 21.6
 A. 400 cycle.
 2300 VA
 383.50

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 cycle
 1 Phase.
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 115 Volt

 Volt
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 115 Volt
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 5021NJ3A-27 VDC
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 29.50
 539.50

 5021NJ3A-27 VDC
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 400 cycle output;
 115 Volt

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 1 Phase
 15 Volt
 539.50



MOTORS:

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Receivers Transmitters Radar Special Purpose Tube Relays Meters Switches Connectors Rectifiers Transformers Motors & Generators Wiring Cable Instruments and	#5053 Price Bros. Relay #10 Relay #5586 #5587 Antenna Switching Relay Box # CBY 23049 # BC-AN-198 # BC-AN-198 # BC-408 Tubes #53A VT-127A 35T WL-530	Medical Salvage Co., Inc. 420 Mitchum, Martin M. 411 M. R. Co. 420 North Electronic Supply. 414 Radalab 418 Radio & Electronic Surplus. 416 Relay Sales 420 "TAB" 413 Universal General Corp. 420 WBZ-TV 411 Western Engineers 421
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ELECTRONICS — August, 1955

WANTED BC-788, T-47A/ART-13, BC-348R, R-5/ARN-7, RT-18/ARC-1

AN/ASQ-1 and 1A MAGNETOMETERS This is an airborne magnetometer used to measure the magnetic flux of the earth and to locate submarines and other metallic objects by their distortion of the magnetic field. Sensitivity 2-3 gamma or better, POR.

AN/GSQ1-A SPEECH SCRAMBLERS Speech scrambler for use on any comm. channel to in-sure privacy. We can supply complete installations of this equipment 28v DC input. Also 110v 60 cyc.

SCR-291A DIRECTION FINDER Automatic ground direction finder covering 1.5mc-30mc, Provides instant bearings on a C.R. indicator of any signal in its range. This equipment is transportable and can be set up quickly, 110v 60 cyc. POR.

P.P.I. REMOTE RADAR REPEATERS

We can supply the following types of remote Radar P.P.I. Repeaters, The main radar provides the Syncronizing, Syncro, and Video. Pulses to operate the Repeaters, These repeaters may be used with any marine ground or alrbourne.

VC 7" P.P.I. Upright deck mount Repeater. 4 Ranges are provided from 4-200 miles. Input 110 Volt 60 Cyc.

VD 7" P.P.I. Deck mount Repeater. This unit is very similar to the VC but is completely Waterproof and may be used on deck. The ranges are the same as the VC. Input 110 Volt 60 Cyc.

and may be used on deck. The ranges are the same as the VC. Input 110 Volt 60 Cyc. VE 7" P.P.I. Table mount Repeater. This is a very compact set. A ranges are provided from 4-200 miles. Input 110 Volt 60 Cyc. VF 9" P.P.I. Deck mount Repeater. This is a very late model Repeater enabling 20 radars to be fed into it. 4 Ranges from 4-200 miles are provided. Input 110 Volt 60 Cyc. VG 12" P.P.I. Plotting Table Projection Repeater. This is a very late wery late wery late at the set of the set of



SCR-682-A RADAR

SCR-682-A RADAR 10CM high power long range harbor surveillance and early warning RADAR. This equipment is a 3000 mc mobile search radar that can be transported in a truck. The equipment incorporates a 7" PPI or operationa or ouracy is 100 yards at 10,000 yard range and 5000 yards at 240,000 yards at 0,000 yard range and 5000 yards at 240,000 yard ange. Trans, output is approx. 225 KW, pulse width is one microsecond. Antenna beam width is 6". Input is 110% 60 cyc. Can be supplied with or with-out operating shelter or antenna tower. POR.

We can supply many types of radars, test sets, communications equipments, manufac-tured after 1947. Write us if you cannot find it.

AN/APR-4 38-4000 MC RECEIVER

This is a precision receiver covering 38-4000 mC RECEIVER this is a precision receiver covering 38-4000 mc. The set utilizes 5 tuning units with direct reading dials in meg-acycles. The receiver has a wide and narrow band-width Some. 1.F. strip which may be selected at will. An output meter is provided to measure signal strength. Outputs are provided for a pulse analyzer and pan adaptor. Each tuning unit has an automatic sweeping mechanism which enables any portion of the tuning range to be scanned automatically. Input 110v 60 cyc. POR.

500-1300 MC SIGNAL GENERATOR This is a high precision signal generator covering 500-1300 mc. A precision attenuator is built in providing ac-curate determination of output from 0.100,000 micro-volts. Either CW or pulsed carrier output with the foi-lowing characteristics are provided. Pulse rate 60.2,500 CPS. Pulse length 2-30 microseconds. Output line 50 Ohm impedance. Accuracy better than one percent. In-put 110 v 60 cyc. With calibration charts. Price.\$249.50

90-600 MC SIGNAL GENERATOR

Prices FOB NYC. Rated firms open account. Prices subject to change without notice. CABLE: Radalab. NY TELETYPE: NY-4-4361

CF-3A CARRIER REPEATER

CF-3A CARRIER REPEATER This is a transportable 4 wire carrier telephene ropeater. This is at amplifies all signals when used in an intermedi-ate position on a carrier system to extend the range, DC signalling and telegraph communications can be per-formed to the terminal equipments or to other repeaters. Monitoring and transmission circuits are built in, Power input 110 or 220v or 12v DC. This set can be used with all CF terminals and commercial equipments. Brand New in original cases. POR.

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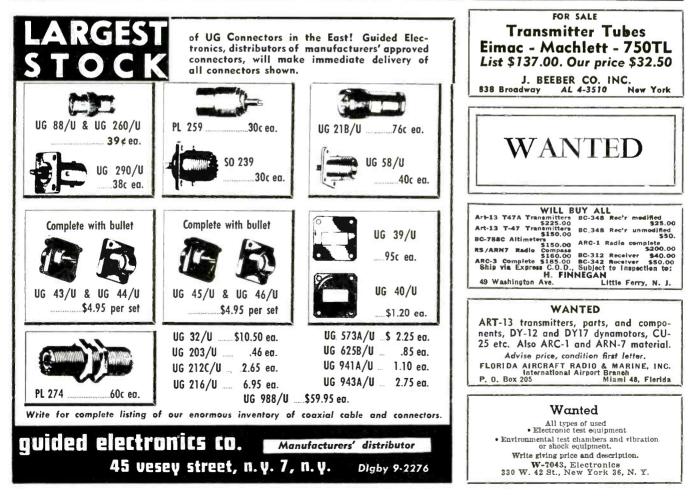
AN/APA-17 UNRECTION FINDER This is an automatic direction finder covering 300-1,000 mc to be used with the APR-1 and APR-4 radar search receivers. The bearing is presented on a cathode ray screen in a cardoid pattern. The set can be used in alr-craft or on the ground. Input 110v 400 cyc and 26v DC. POR.

RADAR BEACONS X and S Band High and Low Power Racons

Racons We can supply the following Beacons in Portable and Stationary Models. The X-BAND models will operate with the new Weather Radars AN/CNP-6 X-Band high power Radar Beacon. This is a 40 KW set for use at an Airport. This set will interrogate X-BAND Radars up to 200 miles. Variable Coding is provided as well as monitoring facilities. Input is 110 V 60 CYC. AN/CPN-8 S-BAND HIGH POWER Airport Beacon. This is a very compact set. This set will interrogate S-BAND Radars up to 200 Miles. Variable Coding and monitoring facilities are provided. Input 110 Volt 60 Cyc. AN/CPN-17 S-BAND High power version of the CPN-6 with all the latest Improvements. Input 10 Volt 60 Cyc.

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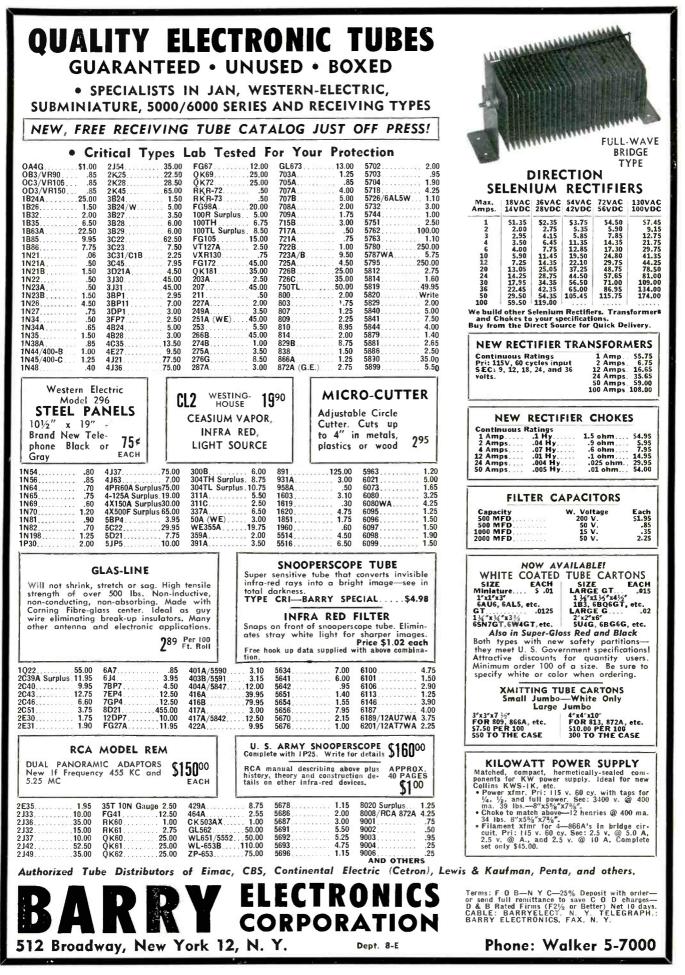


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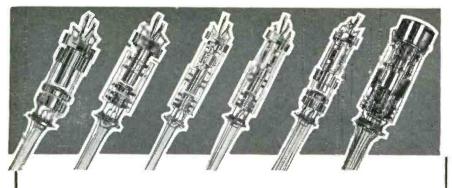
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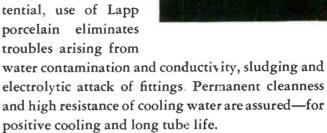
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For carrying cooling

water which must undergo a change in po-

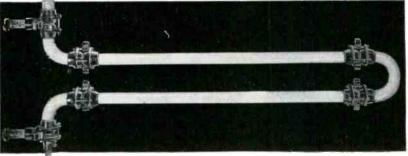


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SYSTEMS

WATER-COOLED

FOR



LAPP PORCELAIN PIPE

Inside diameters $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 3", in straight pipe, 90° and 180° elbows, fittings. Swivel-type connections. Standoff insulators attach directly to fitting bolts.



LAPP PORCELAIN WATER COILS

Twin-hole and single-hole models in sizes to provide flow of cooling water from 2 to 90 gallons per min. Cast aluminum mounting bases; lead pipe or flexible metal hose for attachment.

WRITE for Bulletin 301, with complete description and specification data. Lapp Insulator Co., Inc., Radio Specialties Division, 240 Sumner St., Le Roy, N. Y.



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you can rely on ARC Test Equipment!



Type H-14A Signal Generator



Type H-16 Standard Course Checker



Type H-12 UHF Signal Generator

The Type H-14A Signal Generator has two uses: (1) It provides a sure and simple means of checking omnirange and localizer receivers in aircraft on the field, by sending out a continuous test identifying signal on hangar antenna. Tuned to this signal, individual pilots or whole squadrons can test their own equipment. The instrument permits voice transmission simultaneous with radio signal. (2) It is widely used for making quantitative measurements on the bench during receiver equipment maintenance.

The H-16 Standard Course Checker measures the accuracy of the indicated omni course in ARC's H-14A or other omni signal generator to better than $\frac{1}{2}$ degree. It has a built-in method of checking its own precision.

Type H-12 Signal Generator (900-2100 mc) is equal to military TS-419/U, and provides a reliable source of CW or pulsed rf. Internal circuits provide for control of width, rate and delay of internally-generated pulses. Complete specifications furnished on request.

Dependable Airborne Electronic Equipment Since 1928



Omni Receivers • 900-2100 Mc Signal Generators • UHF and VHF Receivers and Transmitters • 8-Watt Audio Amplifiers • 10-Channel Isolation Amplifiers • LF Receivers and Loop Direction Finders

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NEW CHEMELEC CONNECTORS

Aluminum Base Type CNA Compression Mounted, TEFLON-Insulated Terminals 2 to 34 Pins

Lower Cost . . . High Performance

These Chemelec Connectors are designed for low loss, high frequency service in interconnection of radio, radar and other electronic equipment—where connectors must be unaffected by a wide range in ambient temperatures, pressure altitudes, humidity and mechanical shock and vibration.



Current rating is 3 amp. for .040 pins and 5 amp. for .063 pins. Voltage rating is 3,300 V. RMS (short time test at sea level).

The TEFLON insulation is serviceable at temperatures from minus 110° F to plus 500° F, for operation in pressure altitudes from 0 ft. to 60,000 ft. Water absorption is zero by ASTM Test.

TEFLON will not carbonize under arcing, and will not support combustion. Its dielectric strength is greater than 500 Volts/Mil.

Lower prices are accomplished by individual compressionmounted, TEFLON-Insulated Terminals in low-cost aluminum bases.

These same terminals are also available for compressionmounting, directly into drilled or punched holes in the chassis itself, without need of additional hardware. (see below).



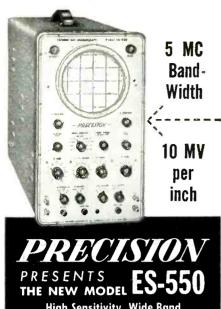
Write for Catalog EC-455.

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High Sensitivity, Wide Band OSCILLOSCOPE 5"

For laboratory, industrial and technician. A rugged, dependable instrument for broad coverage of modern electronic oscillograph applications, INCLUDING COLOR TV. High sensitivity PLUS single, overall wide-band frequency response, and many other special performance features at most sensible price.

- Push-Pull, Wide-Band Vertical Amplifier: 10 MV/inch sensitivity. 2 Megohms, 22 mmfd. One DB from 10 cps. to 3.5 MC-3 DB at 5 MC.
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- * Vertical Pattern Reversal Switching Facility
- ★ Push-Pull, Wide-Range Horizontal Amplifier: 100 MV/inch sensitivity. 2 Megohms, 25 mmf One DB from 10 cps. to 1.0 MC-3DB at 2 MC.
- ★ Linear, Multi-vibrator Sweep Circuit: 10 cycles to 100 KC. Amplified sweep retrace blanking.
- ★ Amplified Auto-Sync Circuit
- Four Way Sync. Selector Switch provides for internal Negative, Internal Positive, External and Line Synchronization.
- "Z" Axis Input for blanking, timing, marking.
- ★ Built-in 60 cps Phasing and Blanking Controls.
- * All 4 Deflection Plates Available directly (at rear), with full beam centering facilities.
- (at rear), with full beam centering facilities. ★ Tube Complement: 12AV7 ''V'' Cathode Follower-Ampl. 6U8 ''V'' Ampl.-Phase Splitter. Two 6CL6 Push-Pull ''V'' Drivers. 6U8 ''H'' Cath-ode Follower-Ampl. 6C4 ''H'' Phase Splitter. Two 12BH7 Push-Pull ''H'' Drivers. 12AV7 Linear-Sweep. 6BH6 Auto-Sync. Ampl. 12AU7 Sweep Retrace Blanking Ampl. 0A2 Voltage Regula-tor. 5V4 Low Voltage Rect. Two 1V2 High Volt-age Rect. 5CP1/A CR Tube.

★ High Contrast, Filter Type, Calibrating Screen

★ Fully Licensed under AT&T and RCA patents.

Model ES-550 Deluxe: (Illustrated) In custom-styled, blue-grey ripple finished steel cabinet; 2 color satin-brushed aluminum panel and con-trasting dark blue control knobs. Case Dimen-sions 81/4 x 141/2 x 181/2 inches. Complete with all tubes, including 5CP1/A CR tube. Compre-hensive Instruction Manual.

Net Price \$215.00

Model ES-550 Standard: Electrically identical to above but in standard black cabinet with black anodized aluminum panel. Case Dimensions 81/4 x 141/2 x 181/2 inches. Complete as above Net Price: \$210.00

PRECISION Test Equipment is availuble and on display at leading electronic parts distributors. Write directly to factory for new 1955 catalog.

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DAVEN SWITCHES Have It!

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...The "KNEE-ACTION" Rotor

DAVEN's exclusive, patented, "KNEE-ACTION" Rotor embodies the most advanced principles in switch engineering.

Developed by DAVEN's own staff of switch specialists, it makes possible the fabrication of units with a greater number of switch positions and poles in smaller space than previously possible.

"KNEE-ACTION" insures low contact resistance and uniform contact pressure over the life of DAVEN Switches. Silver alloy contacts, slip rings, and rotor arms are used on all units. Because a greater number of poles per deck is available, more compactness is possible . . . a feature which is in line with the present trend toward smaller size components which will render maximum performance in minimum space.

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Write for your Free copy of DAVEN's new, 28-page brochure on SWITCHES.

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RCA-2N77, For low-power af applications such as in hearing-aid devices.



RCA-2N109. For af amplifiers and class B p-p power output stages of battery-operated portable receivers. Two 2N109's in class B p-p circuit will give a power output as high as 150 mw. RCA-2N104. For low-power of service in communications and other types of electronic equipment. RCA-2N105. For low-power af applicatians, such as in hearing-aid devices and other applications where extremely small size is required.

Shown actual size

Exceptional Uniformity Extreme Stability <u>*throughout life!*</u>



For applications where extreme stability is paramount ... for circuits where very low collector cutoff current is essential... for services that require exceptional uniformity of characteristics ... RCA-developed transistors provide consistent high-quality and dependable performance. Closely-controlled processing and manufacturing techniques assure high-level performance initially and THROUGHOUT LIFE!

Here again is specific technical evidence of RCA's continuous effort to provide advanced-quality products. For a quick rundown on the ratings and characteristics of the four transistors pictured here, see the chart. For complete technical data, call your RCA Field Representative—or write RCA, Commercial Engineering, Harrison, New Jersey.

At WESCON Show, visit RCA ... Booth 801-802



The RCA-2N77, -2N104, -2N105, and -2N109 are hermetically sealed, germanium p-n-p alloy-junction types — and each carries the RCA one-year warranty!

	RCA-2N77	RCA-2N104	RCA-2N105	RCA-2N109
MAX. RATINGS				
(Absolute Values):				
Collector Volts	-25	-30	-25	-20
Collector Ma.	-15	-50	-15	-50
Collector Dissip. (mw)	35	up to 150*	35	50
Operating Temperature (° C)	50	70	50	50
TYPICAL OPERATION:*				
Callector Volts	-4	-6	-4	-4.5
Collector Ma.	-4	-1	-0.7	-13
Alpha (Collector-				
to-base connection)	55	- 44	55	70++
Power Gain (db)	41	41	42	30**
Power Output (mw) opprax.			_	75**
Source Imped. (ohms)	2450	1400	2300	375 per base
Load Imped. (ohms)	20,000	20,000	20,000	100 per
		1		collector
Noise Factor (db)	6.5 av.	12 max.	4.5 av.	-
Cutoff Freq. (kc)	700	700	750	
Figure of Merit for				
High Frequency				
Performance (Mc)	1.7	1.6	2.6	-

Depends on temperature and circuit parameters tt Large-Signal

⁺ In common-emitter circuit at 25°C, ambient temp.

** For 2 transistors in class B af circuit, and maximum distortion at 10 percent