RADIO & TELEVISION News

IN THIS ISSUE MIDGET RADIO-CONTROLLED AUTO

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS TEST BENCH ("Data-Print" No. 6)

ELIMINATING 21 MC. INTERFERENCE

5-WATT NOVICE TRANSMITTER

REMOTE-CONTROL TUNER

ICTURE-TUBE REJUVENATORS

THE YAGI

TRANSISTOR DEVELOPMENTS

UNIVERSAL DESIGN CURVES

SELENIUM RECTIFIERS (See Page 66)



The guinea pig that "runs a fever"

to bring you better picture tubes

200

IN THE straight-line exhaust systems used at RCA picture-tube plants, each picture tube rides through a long oven on its own "exhaust cart." As the tube passes through this oven, the envelope is freed of gas by baking it at high temperatures.

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184

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These high temperatures must be carefully controlled for each picture tube type, and held to rigidly prescribed limits, in order to avoid setting up harmful strains in the glass, especially at the faceplate and wall of the tube. Here is where the "electric guinea pig" comes in. The "guinea pig" actually consists of a sample tube, with five thermocouples attached to its outside surfaces. These thermocouples are connected to an instrument known as a recording pyrometer. At intervals during the day, this "guinea pig" travels through the oven, and emerges with a complete and accurate "fever chart" for the particular tube type in production. In this manner, temperature deviations are quickly spotted... and promptly corrected. This is another example of the care exercised in the manufacture of RCA picture tubes. Through constant vigilance, RCA closely guards its own reputation for quality . . . and yours as well.

DEGREES CENTIGRADE

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44

+1

41

+1

+1

+1

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42

+2

+2

300







Do you want a good pay job, a bright future, security? Then get into the fast growing RADIO-TELEVISION industry. Hundreds I've trained are successful RADIO-TELEVISION TECHNICIANS. Most had no previous experience, many no more than grammar school education. Keep your job while training at home. Learn RADIO-TELEVISION principles from easy-to-understand lessons. Get practical experience on actual equipment you build with parts I send you.

Make Extra Money in Spare Time While Training

The day you enroll I start sending you SPECIAL BOOKLETS that show you how to service neighbors' Radios in spare time while training. Use MULTITESTER you build to help service sets, get practical experience working on circuits common to both Radio and Television. Find out how you can realize your ambition to be successful in the prosperous RADIO-TELEVISION industry. Even without Television, the industry is bigger than ever before. 105 million home and auto Radios, over 2900 Radio Stations, expanding Aviation and Police Radio. Micro-Wave Relay, FM and Television are making opportunities for Servicing and Communications Technicians.

Mail Coupon — Find Out What Radio-TV Offers You

Send for my FREE DOUBLE OFFER. Cut out and mail coupon below. Send in envelope or paste on postal. You will get actual Servicing Lesson to prove it's practical to learn at home. You'll also receive my 64-page Book, "How to Be a Success in Radio-Television." Read what my graduates are doing, earning, see photos of equipment you practice with at home. J. E. Smith, President. Dept. 2KE



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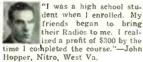
Today's Good Job Maker

ble. My business continues to grow." -Philip G. Brogan, Louisville, Ky.

Good Job with Station

"I am Broadcast Engineer at WLPM. Another tech-nician and I have opened a Radio-TV service shop in our spare time. Big TV sales here. As a result we have more work than we can handle." — J. H. Bangley, Jr., Suffolk, Va. – J. H.

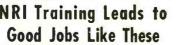
Praises NRI as Best Course



Gets First Job Thru NRI

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"My first job was operator with KDLR, obtained for me by your Graduate Ser-Radio Equipment for Police and Fire Depa rtment."-T. S. Norton, Hamilton, Ohio,



Broadcasting : Chief Technician, Chief Operator, Power Monitor, Recording Operator, Remote Control Operator. Servicing: Home and Auto Radios, P.A. Systems, Tele-

Receivers, Electronic Controls, vision FM Radios. In Radio Plants: Design Assistant, Transmitter Design Technician, Tester, Serviceman, Service Manager. Ship and Harbor Radio: Chief Operator, Assistant Operator, Radio-telephone Operator. Government Radio-Operator in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard; Forestry Service Dis-patcher, Airways Radio Operator. Avia-tice Dedict. The combined Bo tion Radio: Transmitter Technician, Receiver Technician. Airport Transmitter

Operator. Televi-sion: Pick-up Oper-ator, Voice Trans-mitter Operator, Television Technician, Remote Con-trol Operator, Ser-vice and Maintenance Technician.

Tested Way to Better Pay

3

been authorized. This means more jobs, good pay jobs with bright futures. Now is the time to get ready for success in TV. Find out what Radio-Television offers you. Mail coupon now for my 2 Books FREE! TRAINED THESE MEN Has Growing Business

TV now reaches from coast-to-coast. Over 15 million TV sets are now

in use; 108 TV stations are operating and 1800 new TV stations have

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COVER PHOTO: Color-coding se-lenium recifiers to indicate correct polarity is one step in the maaufac-ture of these units at the Blooming-ton. Ind. plant of Satkes Tarzian. Inc. (Ektachrome by Argyle Wampler)

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National advertising sponsored by General Electric aives public the facts about the important service rendered by a skilled, highly-trained industry.

This ad, now running in LIFE and COLLIER'S, will help 35,000,000 readers to understand and respect the television serviceman and his work.

As a manufacturer of highquality tubes and parts, General Electric has an important stake in your business, and is anxious to see a greater appreciation of your experience and abilities.

For extra copies of this LIFE-COLLIER'S ad write General Electric Company, Tube Department, Schenectady 5, New York.

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AMERICA'S NEWEST "PROFESSION"

principles and the mast of the second states of the second states and the second states and states alious servicemen, niosi or whom were radio specialists. Manufacturers did every ratio specialists, manufacturers un every thing they could to make it easy for these to the the transfer of th men to become the highly-qualified TVexperis they are today. Schools and courses were established . was developed replacement tubes and parts were distributed to every TV area. But the real responsibility for acquiring

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TV know-how rests with the serviceman. As a group, these technicians have done an As a group, these technicians have done an unprecedented job of meeting the service needs of the "TV epidemic". They have built for thomselves a technical service and the service for thomselves and the service for themselves an important new industry hased on one ideal: to safeguard a billion dollar owner investment in TV.

Your TV serviceman deserves your full respect and confidence. He has invested over \$3,000 in special test and other equip. ment. He spends an average 12 hours a day in servicing sets. He is technically trained study, with latest television improvements. familiar, by constant Call your favorile TV serviceman whenever you want your set put in top working order. He will always do his best to serve you This advertisement is published as a tribute to the television servicement of Am Liste Y.L. Demonstrated at the Community of Promptly and at a fair, reasonable cost is advertisement is published as a tribute to the television servicemen or Ameri. by the Tube Department of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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COMMUNITY TELEVISION SYSTEMS

OO OFTEN the remark has been made that the pioneering spirit which made our country great has been dissipated. The limitless hori-zons of yesterday have, to many, appeared limited. However, we must transcend geography when we con-sider the spirit and courage of the pioneer. True, no longer are there uncharted lands and rivers; no longer is there the need for traveling the breadth of our country for adventure and riches. Yet each day brings with it a new approach, a new methodparticularly in the field of technical accomplishment.

Many of you remember our detailed report on America's first community TV antenna system (March, 1951) titled "How TV Came To Panther Valley." This article graphically revealed how five men with courage, initiative, and a new approach brought television to what was once an isolated area.

These five men set the pattern for community TV systems throughout the country. Their endeavors have been well emulated so that today there are 96 such systems in operation, 35 of which have banded together to form a National Community TV Association

We should also give proper recognition to those manufacturers who pioneered the equipment and successfully nurtured its development. The early work of both Jerrold Electronics and RCA provided the necessary know-how and the will to see the job through. Since then further equipment refinements have been made by many other companies, such as Blonder-Tongue, Technical Appliance Corp., Philco, L. S. Brach, and Spencer-Kennedy. Indications are that other manufacturers will enter the business, particularly in the production of wide-band amplifiers and low-loss cable.

The TV industry has come of age, bringing with it the problems and responsibilities of growth. In the early stages the legal lights of local and state governments paid no heed to the upstart. But now, as the tree flourishes, everyone wishes to pluck its fruit. The federal government has levied an 8% "wire and equipment" excise tax. State governments are contemplating various actions, many of them tending to treat the operator as a public utility. As to what some of the local townships contemplate. your guess is as good as ours.

The second question, that only time will fully answer, concerns itself with the effect of new station growth. One can be sure that although greater coverage will result from increased power assignments and new station grants, many valley towns will never be served adequately. Furthermore, subscribers who have had the choice of programming emanating from three stations are not going to settle for one TV outlet. Probably of even greater importance in the future will be the attitude of the Federal Communications Commission. Since the incoming signal often crosses state boundaries, they maintain their usual regulatory function. To date, the Commission has kept clear of any rulings affecting community systems, a detachment which has been undoubtedly due to their presently overloaded schedule and the lack of complaints against any community operator. However, it is very possible that the future will see the Commission become more interested in community operations.

In considering the high rate charge, it must be remembered that the initial equipment outlay can run as high as \$300,000. There also exists an unusually high rate of equipment depreciation. Let us not forget that since the cost of pioneering is always high, the related cost of its service must be high.

As the community TV business stands today, one can only look at the future with the utmost optimism. The 96 systems presently in operation have a potential market of 200,000 subscribers. Practically all of them have gone into the black after their first year of operation. Considering the many and varied valleys throughout the country we expect to see new pioneers hoisting antennas up nearby hills. Lest we think that the community TV antenna systems are limited to small towns, it should be mentioned that one of the more recent projects is in Wilkes-Barre. Pa. Prospects are that community TV will cover one to two million subscribers.

As we see it, a challenge has been met. Thousands of families deprived of seeing television have been given the opportunity of enjoying its varied pleasures. There are many of you who are engaged in the radio-TV business in areas receiving no TV signal or a weak signal. The continuing advances that have been made in community antenna systems point the way towards breaking down no-signal areas. As a member of a growing industry, each of us has a responsibility to broaden the base of its growth. There's business in those valleys. But even more, we should make every effort to place television before the eyes of everyone. whether he be hill-dweller or valley-settler O.R.

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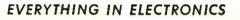
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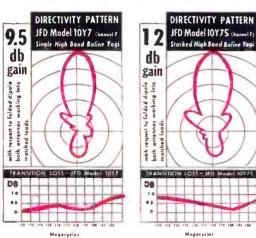
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the greatest Yagi of them all JFD 10-ELEMENT "Baline" YAGI

*12 db (gain of stacked JFD BALINE over a tuned folded dipole) *91/2 db (gain of single JFD BALINE over a tuned folded dipole)

*These figures have been verified by the Hazeltine Corporation, world famous research laboratory. All JFD gain figures are based on a reference tuned folded dipole. Beware of exorbitant gain figures which are not based on any reference level.

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Single JFD BALINE Yo	High Band	
Channels	Models	List Price
7-13 1	0Y7-10Y13	\$13.85
Stocked J	FD BALINE Y	agis
Channels	Models	List Price
2	10Y25	\$63.70
3	10¥35	63.70
4	10Y45	56.90
4-5	10Y455	67.80
5	10422	56.90
6	10765	51.40
7-13 1	0Y75-10Y135	27.70
	Baline matching	
0	t no extra char	ge
Single JFC BALINE Yo	Low Band Igis	
Channels	Models	List Price
2	10Y2	\$31.85
3	1073	31.85
4	1074	28.45
4-5	10745	33.90
5	1015	28.45



illustrated: JFD No. 10Y2S-10Y6S

Low Band Stacked Baline Yagi

The antenna sensations of the Nation!

JETENNA... no other fan conical assembles so fast, performs so well! the conical with jet-action assembly



Pre-assembled JFD Je-Tenna as packaged. Note its compactness of con-struction and craftsman-ship of design.



As the JeTenna swings open, dipole elements fan instantly into exact posi-tion byriding along unique fulcrum indices.

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 JeTenna elements lock in-to position effecting 35° forward inception angle and 40° dipole angulation for greater signal pickup. Reflectors snap into place for quick tightening by wing nuts.

	C			6 1 0 4 0 V
No. JE F16 0	Single Bay	Up to	8.8 db*	\$12.50 list
No. JET161	2 Bay	Up to	12.5 db*	\$26.40 list
No. JET164	4 Bay	Up to	15.5 db*	\$56.80 list
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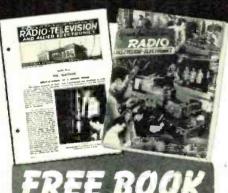
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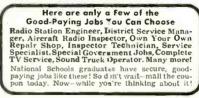
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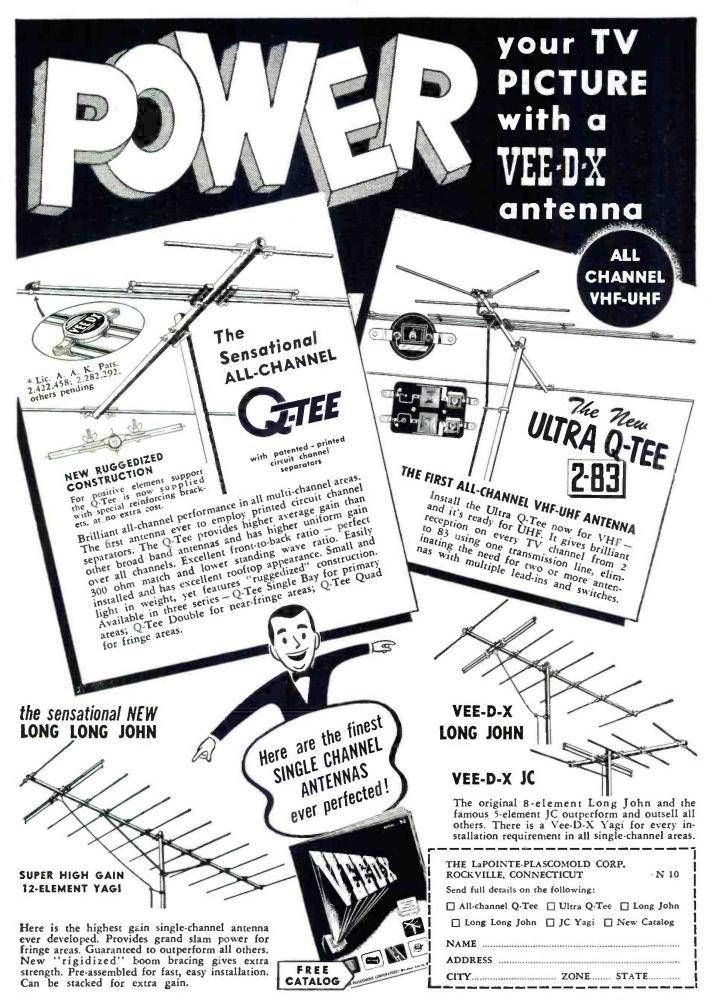


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NAME		AGE
		ZUNE STATE



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Gives a brighter picture

tube life

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of years of phosphor research. This new screen gives an increased light output over former screens ... particularly when the tubes are oper-



ated at voltages below 14 Kv. The face of this screen is a restful blue-gray color for maximum viewing comfort. And, it is absolutely free from any discoloration ... throughout the entire life of the tube.

This new screen is standard in all Sylvania Picture Tubes. So, when it's a question of new TV picture tubes, be sure to answer with Sylvania.

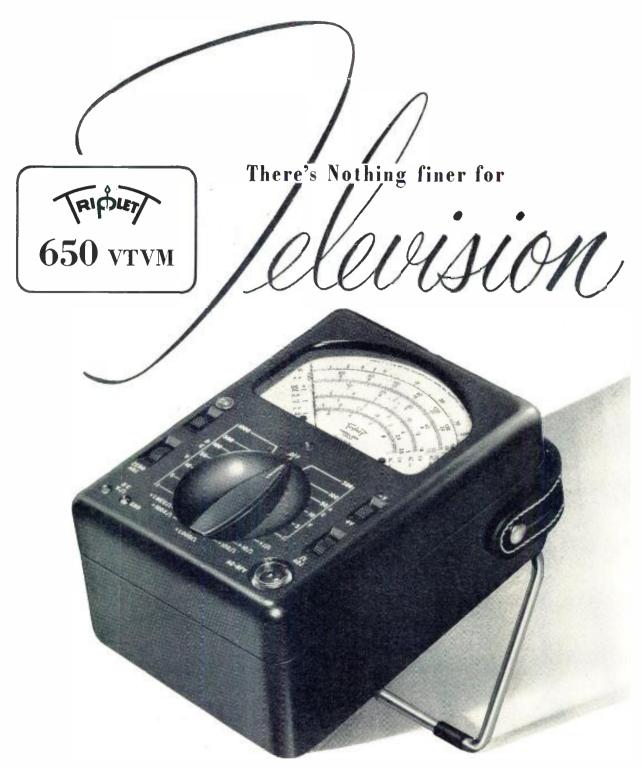
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• Complete frequency coverage with one probe, 20 cps to over 110me. Insulated and shielded RF tube probe, found usually only with laboratory instruments, is included, • Peak to Peak ACV and RF with one probe.

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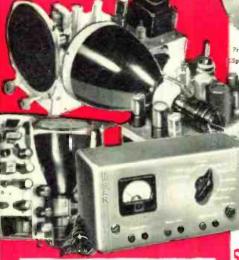


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You can get into Radio-Television, today's fastest growing big money opportunity field, in months instead of years' My completely new 'package unit" training plan prepares you in as little as 10 months or even less! No monthly payment contract to sign-thus NO RISK to you! This is America's finest, most complete, practical training—gets you ready to handle any practical job in the booming Radio-Television industry.

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Start your own profitable Radio-Television shop . . . or accept a good pay-ing job. I have trained hundreds of successful Radio-Television technicians during the past 21 years—and stand ready to train you, even if you have no pre-vious experience! Mail coupon and get all the facts—FREE!

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111 North Canal St., Chicago 6, Ill. Please rush to me all information on your 10-MONTH Radio-Tele-vision Training Plan. I understand this does not obligate me and that no salesman will call upon me. Be sure to include 3 books FREE.

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'The World's Smallest Hermetically Sealed Transformer''

Miniaturization has become increasingly important in the design of all types of electronic equipment. Use of improved core materials and better winding techniques in our JAF series permits these great reductions in size and weight of low level audio transformers. TRIAD JAF Transformers, as listed below, are "the world's smallest hermetically sealed transformers." All have 45 db. shielding and are available in MIL standard AF case as shown above. Carried as stock items at all Triad jobbers.

Туре	Impo	dance	Reg.	List
No.	Primary	Secondary	Resp.	Price
JAF-1	600/250/50	50000	100-10000	\$14.50
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JAF-3	600/250/50	60000 C.T.	100-10000	15.30
JAF-11	15000	50000	100-10000	13.60
JAF-12	15000	60000 C.T.	100-10000	14.50
*JAF-13	15000	95000 C.T.	350-5000	15.30
JAF-21	15000	600/250/50	100-10000	14.50
*JAF-22	15000	600/250/50	350-5000	14.50
JAF-23	20000 C.T	600/250/50	100-10000	15.30
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Spot Radio News

Presenting latest information on the Radio Industry.

By RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS' WASHINGTON EDITOR

FCC's master plan for TV's future, which received a rousing reception in over a dozen communities who were fortunate enough to win channels for new stations (22 have been approved at this writing), also found itself strongly buffeted by a spreading audience of dissenters immediately after the rich allocation awards were made. Soon after the assignment report appeared, protests claiming injustice and inequities had begun trickling in. and it was felt in some quarters that the anticipated storm of briefs asking relief might not appear after all. However, aided and abetted by the stinging blasts of Commissioner Jones, the storm of complaints did appear and in a howling fashion. As a result, the Commissioners began reconsidering and probing their blueprint, and interesting modifications have come into existence.

Five permanent alterations in the table have already been approved: Baltimore has been given Channel 60 in place of 30; Harrisburg now has Channel 55 as a substitute for 33; Reading received 33 in place of 55; Youngstown lost 33 and was given 21, which was removed from the Warren (Ohio) roster and replaced by Channel 67.

A strong petition, submitted by Chesapeake Television Broadcasting, prompted the Commission to shuffle the Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Reading channels. The brief stated that Baltimore and Harrisburg assigned Channels 18 and 33, respectively, were separated by a distance of only 68 miles, and Baltimore and Lebanon, which had been assigned Channels 30 and 15, were separated by a distance of only 72 miles, whereas under the rules, separations of 75 miles were necessary to avoid picture image interference. The Commission agreed that the broadcaster was correct in its analysis and ordered the changes made. Other dissenting briefs have prompted the Commission to propose the shifting of channels in nine cities: Wilmington (Del.). Channel 83 to replace 53: Elberton (Ga.), Channel 24 as a substitute for 16; Fort Wayne (Ind.), 69 to take the place of 21; Lexington (Ky), 64 replacing 33; Fall River (Mass.), 68 to replace Channel 40; North Adams (Mass.), 74 replacing Channel 15; Lima (Ohio), 73 as a substitute for 41; Allentown (Pa.), 67 to take the place of 45; and Newberry (S.C.), Channel 70

in place of 37. In view of these proposed changes, the Commission reported that it will not be possible to process applications at the present time in the following cities: Allentown, Channel 39; Greenville (S.C.), Channel 23; Lima, Channel 35; Winchester (Ky.), Channel 37; Cincinnati. Channel 48; New London (Conn.), Channel 26; New Britain (Conn.), Channel 30; Fort Wayne, Channel 27; Wilmington, Channel 59: and Greenville, Channel 23. The delay has won plaudits and jeers, too, particularly from those in New Britain, among the first to receive a construction permit, and now obliged to shelve their immediate plans.

To permit a systematic judgment of the questioned allocations. the Commission has prepared a comprehensive list of the cities scheduled to have new TV stations, and arranged them in order of priority for hearings. Three cities have fallen in the first golden lot, and pro and con sessions will begin in the early Fall. The choice of the cities (Denver, Canton (Ohio), and *Portland*) disturbed Commissioners Hennock and Bartley. In a partial dissent. Bartley declared that the Commission should make grants where the greatest need exists. In his opinion, such a need does not exist in Denver, which has already received three grants. That city, he continued, stands . . . "to end up with possibly six grants before we can schedule hearings looking toward a second grant for St. Louis. a city twice the size of Denver, and eight other single station cities larger than Denver." The Commissioner declared that he felt that it would be more in line with the responsibilities of the body . . . "if we employed our extremely limited resources on the basis of the facts existing at the time examiners become available."

According to the second issue of priority listings, twenty-five other cities have been included in the current processing line: Tampa-St. Petersburg (Fla.); Youngstown (O.); Wichita (Kan.); Flint (Mich.); Spokane (Wash.); Be aumont-Port Arthur (Tex.); Duluth (Minn.)-Superior (Wis); Sacramento (Cal.); Fort Wayne; Austin (Tex); Chattanooga (Tenn); El Paso (Tex.); Mobile (Ala.); Evansville (Ind.); Bridgeport (Conn.); Fall River (Mass.); Reading (Pa.); New Bedford (Mass.); Allentown (Pa.); Waterbury (Conn.); Harrisburg (Pa.); Jackson

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

HERE'S PROOF!

Glass used in second hand tubes is 20% DIMMER than NEW GLASS used in

RAYTHEON PICTURE TUBES

THE unretouched picture above demonstrates why you risk your reputation as a competent service dealer every time you sell your customers a second hand tube.

A standard Raytheon Tube was put on life test equipment and adjusted so that the raster did not cover the entire face of the tube. The tube was given the equivalent of 1000 hours of operation in a consumer set. The tube neck was then cut, the gun removed, the tube renecked and the screen washed out. The bulb was rewashed and rescreened and as you can see, the portion of the bulb that was scanned *is about* 20% *darker than the unscanned area.* In short, scanning darkens glass and any used bulb that is rescreened will be 20% darker than a new bulb. The only way you can get new tubebrightness out of a second hand tube, is to increase the beam current. And since beam current comes from the cathode, increasing the beam current shortens tube life. For this reason, when you replace with second hand tubes your customer loses, and in the long run so do you!

It's good business to always replace with new

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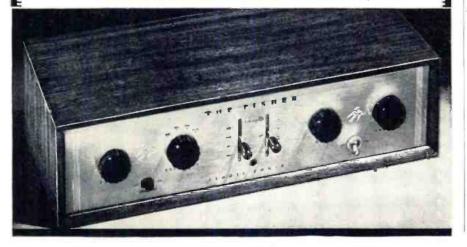
October, 1952



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■ THE FISHER Laboratory Standard Amplifier is, beyond a shadow of a doubt, the world's finest all-triode amplifier – and yet moderately priced. FEATURES IN BRIEF: High omput – less than ½% harmonic distortion at 4C watts (.08% at 10 watts). Intermodulation distortion below 3/10% at 30 watts. Uniform response within .1 db, 20-20,000 cycles; 1 db, 5 to 1C0,000 cycles. Hum and noise better than 92 db below full output. Quality components, beautiful workmanship. ■ THE FISHER Master Audio Cortrol can be used with any amplifier. Intermodulation distortion is virtually unmeasurable; complete, professional phonograph equalization settings and tone controls; genuire F-M loudness control; 5 inplats and 5 independent input level controls; cathode follower cutputs. Self-powered.

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(Mich.); New Castle (Pa.); Battle Creek (Mich.); and High Point (N.C.).

With hundreds and hundreds more primed for appearance in the priority lineup and attorneys all geared for battle, the hearing rooms should be quite a lively area during the Fall and Winter months.

IN A CONCERTED EFFORT to convince everyone that the allocation timetable, as approved, offered the only plausible solution to the webby problem, several Commissioners have been conducting a forceful speaking campaign. Thus far, Commissioners Walker, Sterling, and Webster have hammered away at the practical virtues of the official plan. During the early Summer, veteran Rosel Hyde joined the crusade and delivered a blistering attack at the critics before the Virginia Association of Broadcasters, meeting at Fort Monroe.

Swinging away at the fault-finders, the Commissioner declared that if the vague allocation plans proposed were adopted, true confusion would now be rampant. To illustrate, he selected a hypothetical example of an applicant for Channel 9 in Pittsburgh. In the first place, he said, this applicant would be involved in hearings with every other applicant on the same channel, within . . . "signal-interference distance from Pittsburgh." In addition, it was noted, the applicant would also be involved in the same hearing with every applicant for Channels 10 and 8 who would be . . . "within an adjacentchannel signal-interference distance from Pittsburgh." Also drawn into the snarl would be all those other applicants involved in interference problems with the applicants for Channel 9, who might be within interference range of Pittsburgh. Other applicants for Channels 8 and 10, who might be involved in interference problems with those applicants who were brought into the hearing because of adjacent-channel interference to Pittsburgh, would also be required to appear. And this new group of applicants, continued the Commissioner, would also by "chain reaction bring in additional interference problems and more applicants." Accordingly, he opined, we have a situation where until the breaking point between channels was reached, or between 7 and 6 where we have an 86-megacycle separation and between 13 and 14 where there's a 254megacycle separation . . . "you would have thrown into one hearing virtually every applicant for Channels 7 to 13 in a section of the United States bounded roughly on the south by South Carolina and on the west by Nebraska."

Asking his listeners to envision the possibility of having scores of applicants in this single hearing for Channels 7 to 13, and a cross-examination by an applicant for a channel in Bangor, Maine, of an applicant three channels removed in Newport News, Virginia, the Commissioner declared that such a mammoth hearing would (Continued on page 142)

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS



Where ##'s are used-Specify

All of us here at the Rectifier Division are rather proud of the parts we play in the production of Sarkes Tarzian "Centre-Kooled" Selenium Rectifiers. Barbara, shown here color-coding, is no exception. • If you are not familiar with the wide variety of applications of Sarkes Tarzian Rectifiers, your inquiry is invited. Our staff of engineers is ready to assist you with your power conversion problems. • A most complete Selenium Rectifier Handbook is available at 50c. Write us or see your dealer.

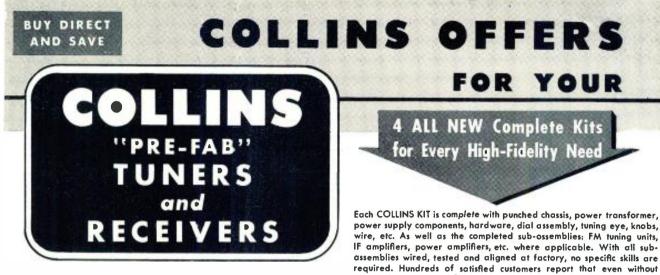
Sarkes Tarzian, Inc.



October, 1952

Sarkes Tarzian

19



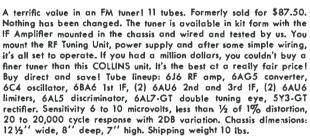
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technical knowledge COLLINS Pre-Fab Kits are easily assembled and obtain wonderful high-fidelity performance. Modernize your old radio or sound reproduction system with a COLLINS Tuner or Receiver.

Unsurpassed COLLINS workmanship makes this astounding announcement possible—A mighty proud FIRST FOR COLLINS!

The Famous **COLLINS FM-11** NOW IN KIT FORM FM TUNER KIT

IF Amplifier mounted and wired right in Chassis.



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A New Addition To The Pre-fabs! **FM RECEIVER KIT**



Tuning Eye and ALL Tubes Included

New! A complete 15 tube pre-fab Receiver Kit requiring only on antenna and speaker for operation. Where space is at a premium, the COLLINS Custom FM Receiver Kit con be conveniently mounted in a book shelf or end table with a remote speaker. Highly sensitive and selective, the COLLINS FM receiver will pult in those distant FM stations with clarity and fidelity. Kit includes all necessary parts for ossembly and operation: punched chassis, dial assembly, power supply, tuning eye, wired and aligned components, all tubes and complete instructions. 6 to 10 microvolt sensitivity, IF band width 200 KC, 20 to 20,000 cycle response, low distortion, 6 watts output. Bass and treble tone controls, phonogroph input. Tubes: 616 RF amp., 6AG5 converter, 6C4 oscillator, 6BA6 1st IF, (2) 6AU6 2nd and 3rd IF, (2) 6AU6 limiters, 6AL5 discriminotor, 12AU7 1st audio, 6SN7-GT 2nd Audio, (2) 6K6-GT push-pull power output. Order todoy for the best FM pockage you'll ever find! Shipping weight 20 lbs.



The original 15 tube deluxe FM/AM pre-fab kit redesigned on a smaller chassis. The tuner now measures 14" wide by 12" deep by $7\frac{1}{2}$ " high. This attractive, new front and dial assembly opens up new applications where space is at a premium. Kit includes everything necessary to put it into operation-punched chassis, tubes, wired and aligned components, power supply, hardware, etc. Kit comprises FMF-3 tuning unit, IF-6 amplifier, AM-4 AM tuning unit, magic eye assembly and complete instructions. All tubes included. Shipping weight 17 lbs.

Another New Star in the Pre-Fab Galaxy FM-AM



RECEIVER KIT \$8950

WHEN YOU THINK OF TUNERS -

New! Another COLLINS FIRST. A complete FM/AM receiver kit on one chassis, with power amplifier capable of delivering 6 wotts of high fidelity audio into a loud speaker. Tops in quality, easily recognizable in the fine workmanship and first grade moterials. Kit includes all necessary parts for assembly and operation: punched chassis, dial assembly, power supply, tuning eye, wired and aligned components, all tubes and complete instructions. 20 microvolt sensitivity on FM, 10 on AM. Shipping weight 20 lbs.

> COLLINS AUDIO PRODUCTS CO. is in no way affiliated with Collins Radio Co.

A COMPLETE LINE LISTENING PLEASURE ...

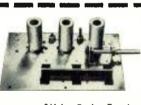
Selected Basic Components For Those With Special Applications

Coupled with tremendous popular demand for COLLINS Complete Pre-Fab Tuner and Receiver Kits, we have also supplied many users with many of the individual components shown below. These units, as well as being parts of the kits shown on the opposite page, are also avoilable separately to builders and those who experiment and who wish to use their own chassis or special layouts. Each assembly is completely wired, tested and aligned ready for immediate use. In buying these COLLINS custom components direct from our factory, you save many dollars and are assured of the highest manufacturing standards. All prices include tubes. Diagrams and instructions furnished with each unit. Operation!



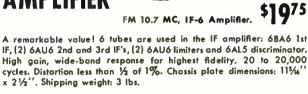
A precision FM tuning unit for a ten dollar billt Permeability-tuned, 88 MC to 108 MC, stable and drift-free. Two tubes: 6AG5 converter, 6C4 oscillotor. Sensitivity 20 microvolts. Used with 10.7 MC IF amplifier such as our model IF-6. Compact, small, light in weight, and adoptable to many, many FM applications. Chassis plate measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ '' $\times 4\frac{1}{2}$ '. Aligned, tested and calibrated—ready to operate. Tubes included as well as schematic and instructions. Shipping weight FMF-2: 2 lbs.

FM TUNING UNIT FMF-3 FM Tuning Unit



Slide Rule Tuning Dial Assembly \$3.85

The best for FM. The most sensitive and most selective type of "front-end" on the morket. 6 to 10 microvolts sensitivity. Image ratio 500 to 1. 6J6 tuned RF stage, 6AG5 converter, 6C4 oscillotor. Permeability tuned, stable and drift-free. Chassis plate measures $7'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$. In combination with the IF-6 amplifier, the highest order of sensitivity on FM can be attained. Tubes included as well as schematic and instructions. Shipping weight FMF-3: $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Dial: 2 lbs.



COMPLETE FM TUNER CHASSIS (RD-1C and Slide Rule Dial) \$28⁵⁰

FM IF

AMPLIFIER



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Only Power Supply and Amp. Required.

The COLLINS RD-1C FM tuner chassis is unique in the field. A whole, compact FM tuner that fits in the palm of you hand. Convert AM sets to FM/AM receivers for only a few dollars! Unlimited applications where space is at a premium. So compact that you can get two in a cigar box! Use in conjunction with your phonograph amplifier. Full frequency response to 20,000 cycles. Sensitivity 20 microvolts, Permeability tuned. Tuning unit and IF amplifier on the same chassis plate. Tubes: 6AG5 converter, 6C4 oscillator, (2) 6AU6 IF amplifiers, 6AL5 in new ratio detector circuit. Shipping weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ Ibs. Dial: 2 lbs.



Tops in AM superhet performance! A 3-gang tuning condenser gives 3 tuned stages and consequently higher sensitivity and selectivity. Assembly is completely wired, tested and aligned ready for immediate use. Frequency coverage 540 KC to 1650 KC at a sensitivity of 5 microvolts. Tubes: 6BA6 RF amplifier; 6BE6 converter

and oscillator; 6BA6 IF amplifier and 6AT6 detector. Mounts on a chassis plate measuring 4'' x 73'k''. Shipping weight 2½ lbs. Dial: 2 lbs.



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			NAME	
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FM Receiver Kit	FMF-3 Tuning Unit	AM-4 Tuning Unit	CITY	STATE
Amount for Kit \$	See weights, add s	hipping cost \$	Total amount enclosed \$	Check 🔲 Money Order 🗌
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CHANNEL MASTER proudly introduced the world's first Broad Band Yagi

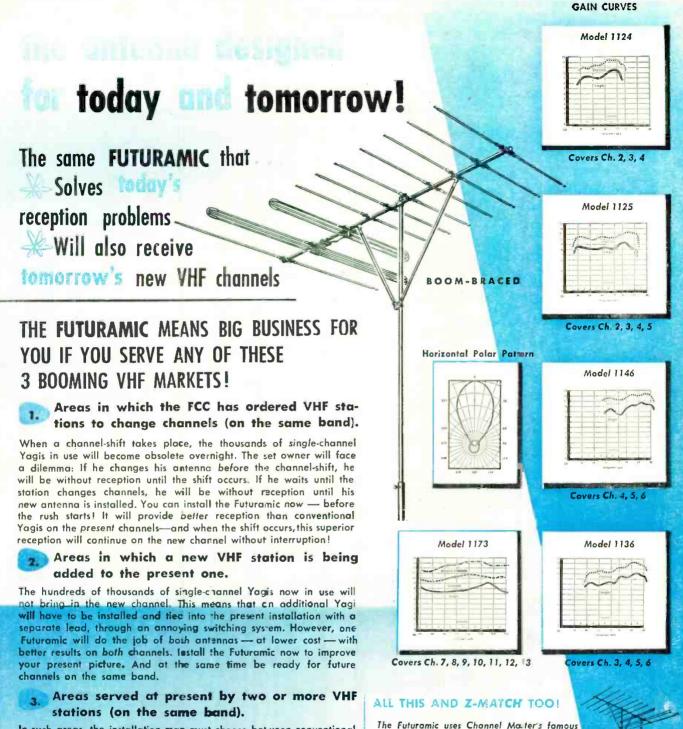
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A great new type of antenna that combines:

Broad Band coverage with the high gain and directivity of the Yagi

Spectacular high gain! Razor-sharp directivity! In fact, all the brilliart performance that only a Yagi can deliver, is new yours with the FUTURAMIC — not on just one channel, but CLEAR ACROSS THE BAND!

For the first time in television history, here is an entenna that not only solves <u>today's</u> installation problems — but also provides for the <u>new</u> VIIF channels of the <u>future</u>. This is the antenna you have been waiting for — the 10 Bernent FUTURAMIC is a true 3road Band Yagi !



In such areas, the installation man must choose between conventional broad band antennas and separate Yagis for each channel. Each approach has important advantages. Only the Futuramic will give you the advantages of BOTH, combining highest gain, and sharpest directivity on each channel with simple, economical installation.

Model No.	Channels Coverec	List Price
1173	7. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, anc 13	\$2083
1124	2, 3, and 4	
1125	2. 3, 4, and 5	\$4097
1136	3, 4, 5, and 6	
1146	4, 5, and 6	

SHATTERS all performance records!

Z-Match system which eliminates mismatch,

gives maximum stacking gain, and provides

stacking bars at no extra cost.

- Channel for channel, the Broad Bcnd Futuramic will outperform any conventional SINGLE-CHANNEL Yagi !
- On each of its specified channels, cne single Low Band Futuramie will outperform any 4-bay conical or fan array!
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- A high-low Futuramic combination is the most sensitive array ever devised for all-channel VHF reception !

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Write for complete sechnical literature.



Same wiresmany more voices

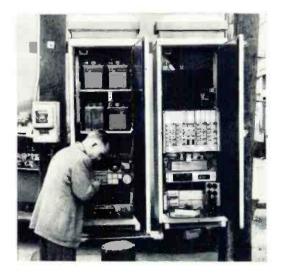
Connecting new multi-voice system to open-wire lines, near Albany, Georgia. With new system, 150,000 miles of short open-wire telephone lines can be made to carry up to 16 simultaneous messages economically.



MUCH of your Long Distance telephone system works through cable but openwire lines are still the most economical in many places. Thousands of these circuits are so short that little would be saved by using elaborate carrier telephone systems which are better suited for long-haul routes. But a new carrier system ... the Type O designed especially for short hauls... is changing the picture. It is economical on lines as short as 15 miles. With Type O thousands of lines will carry as many as 16 conversations apiece.

Type O is a happy combination of many elements, some new, some used in new ways. As a result, terminal equipment takes up one-eighth as much space as before. Little service work is required on location; entire apparatus units can be removed and replaced as easily as vacuum tubes.

Moreover, the new carrier system saves copper by multiplying the usefulness of existing lines. For telephone users it means more service...while the cost stays low.



Repeater equipment is mounted at base of pole in cabinet at right, in easy-to-service position. Lefthand cabinet houses emergency power supply. System employs twin-channel technique. transmitting two channels on a single carrier by using upper and lower sidebands. A single oscillator serves two channels.



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RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS



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ROBERT B. MOON has joined the Hammarlund Manufacturing Company, Inc. of New York as gen-

eral sales manager. Previously manager of governmental sales for the General Instrument Corporation, he was formerly associated with Bendix Radio where he was re-



sponsible for all commercial sales.

In his new position Mr. Moon will be responsible for the sales of communications receivers, variable condensers, remote supervisory equipment, as well as all other products manufactured by the company.

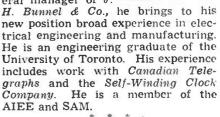
RICHARD A. GRAVER, vice-president-electronics of *Admiral Corporation*, has resigned that post to join Capehart-Farnsworth Corporation of Fort Wayne, Indiana ... CARL D. VOLPE has been promoted to the post of plant manager for the Starrett Television Corporation. He was formely director of quality control. LEO BERNSTEIN, former industrial engineer of the plant, is now the assistant plant manager EARL STEIKER is the new general manager for the Rectifier Division of Galvanic Products Corporation of New York. He will make his headquarters at the company's Valley Stream, Long Island plant . . . The La Pointe-Plascomold Corporation has made two appointments of interest to the industry. GRAHAM R. TREADWAY, former president of Horton-Bristol Manufacturing Company, has been named assistant to the president while CHARLES D. TOWN-SEND is the new director of manufacturing for the Rockville, Connecticut antenna maker . . . The Tube Department of RCA Victor has created separate kinescope and receiving tube sales functions within its renewal sales organizations. K. B. SHAFFER has been appointed manager of kinescope renewal sales, D. M. BRANIGAN will continue as manager of receiving tube renewal sales, while A. G. PETRASEK has been appointed manager of electronic component renewal sales . . . BOB AB-BOTT, advertising manager and assistant sales manager of Littelfuse, Inc. for 8 years, has joined the staff of Burton Browne Advertising. He will continue to handle the advertising and merchandising of Littelfuse as account executive and will be coordinator of the Burton Browne creative depart-ments ... STANLEY M. ABRAMS, director of sales for Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, has resigned his post to become a distributor of Emerson products in Nassau and Suf-

folk Counties. Long Island . . . John F. Rider, Publisher, Inc. has appointed STANLEY B. SCHIFFMAN to the post of manager of the firm's field liaison division. He will contact service managers of radio and television receiver manufacturers ... CARL H. CUMMINGS, formerly sales manager, has been appointed general manager of the Haydon Manufacturing Company of Torrington, Conn. He succeeds ARNOLD J. WILSON, JR. who has resigned to enter an unannounced new field ... R. G. SCOTT has been named manager of sales engineering of the Cathode-Ray Tube Division of Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc. ... DONALD H. **KRESGE** has been appointed business manager for the Certified Television and Electronics Association of Maryland. He will make his headquarters at the association's Baltimore office W. E. BENOIT has been named manager of the Electronics Division of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation DAVID J. HOPKINS is the new director of sales and advertising for the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation . . . Roanwell Corporation, Brooklyn manufacturer of communications terminal equipment, has appointed H. E. MARROWS to the post of product engineer in its sales division . . . LEO BEISER has been advanced to the post of assistant chief television engineer for CBS-Columbia, Inc., the electronic manufacturing subsidiary of The Columbia Broadcasting System. He formerly was engaged in the design and development of television receivers.

JOHN D. McLELLAN has been named plant manager of the Marion Electrical

Instrument Company of Manchester, New Hampshire. He will be in charge of all the company's manufacturing operations.

As former vicepresident and general manager of J.



THE AUDIO FAIR, the annual exhibit held in connection with the yearly convention of the Audio Engineering Society, will run for four days this year instead of the customary three. Slated to open October 29 at the





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- Within a few years over 1000 TV stations will be telecasting compared with 108 TV stations now on the air.
- Nearly one-half of all families living within the present TV areas do not yet own TV receivers.
- The new trans-continental video network plus better and more interesting programs plus larger viewing screens and color TV will increase the installation of new receivers, will induce present owners of 12-inch and smaller size viewing screens to buy newer model receivers.
- The power increases of many existing stations and improved reception range of current receivers will result in receivers being installed and serviced in the fringe areas of present stations.
- Under the FCC proposal, over 70 per cent of all communities will be served by UHF channels exclusively. This means TV servicemen must know UHF receivers before the new UHF stations in their area are opened.

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No matter how good your ham rig, your P.A. system or your tape recorder, you can only get out of it what your mike puts into it. You want a sensitive, wide range mike with flat response, yet you want a mike that is sturdy and trouble-free.

Brush had you in mind when they designed their line of microphones. Each Brush mike is engineered to do an outstanding job in its class. All use the exclusive Metalseal Crystal* which assures protection from both high and low humidity.

The 3 Brush microphones illustrated as well as the Brush Vibromike* and the Brush Lapel microphone are available from your local radio parts jobber.

Brush headphones-for the first time combine all the most wanted headphone features. See them at your dealer. "T. M. Reg.





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and admission is free to all persons with an interest in the reproduction of sound, hobbyists and professionals alike. * *

Hotel New Yorker in New York City, the Fair will close on November 1st. This year's exhibit is expected to draw

RUDOLPH SACHS has been named manager of the new CBS-Hytron division for semi-conductor

products.

A graduate of the University of Alabama and the holder of an MS degree from Columbia University, Mr. Sachs was employed at Western Electric



Co. from 1943 to 1951. He served as a product engineer specializing in all phases of the manufacture of quartz crystal oscillator plates and later devoted his time to engineering problems involving the manufacture and testing of germanium and silicon diodes and transistors.

At CBS-Hytron, he will coordinate all activities connected with semiconductor research, development, and production.

WILLIAM J. LARKIN, vice-president in charge of engineering and production for the National Company, Inc., of Malden, Massachusetts, passed away recently, according to word received from the company.

A well-known figure in the industry, Mr. Larkin's death comes as a shock to his many friends and business associates.

AMBROSE C. MILLER, has joined The William Brand & Co., Inc., in the post

of product engineer. He joins the Willimantic, Connecticut firm after being associated with the Philco Corporation for 25 years. At Philco he worked as a general engineer, set designer, and a



component designer. He also served as the company's contact man with the Underwriters' Laboratories.

In his new post he will employ his production "know-how" in stepping up the output of the company's electrical insulating materials, varnished tubing, saturated sleeving, mica and mica products, etc.

MARK ELECTRONICS, 23 West 60th Street, New York 23, New York has entered the distribution field and will specialize in the sale of test equipment to the industry . . . ROLAND RADIO **CORPORATION** has been set up as a separate company to manufacture radio receivers. The parent company is STEELMAN PHONOGRAPH AND RADIO (Continued on page 102)

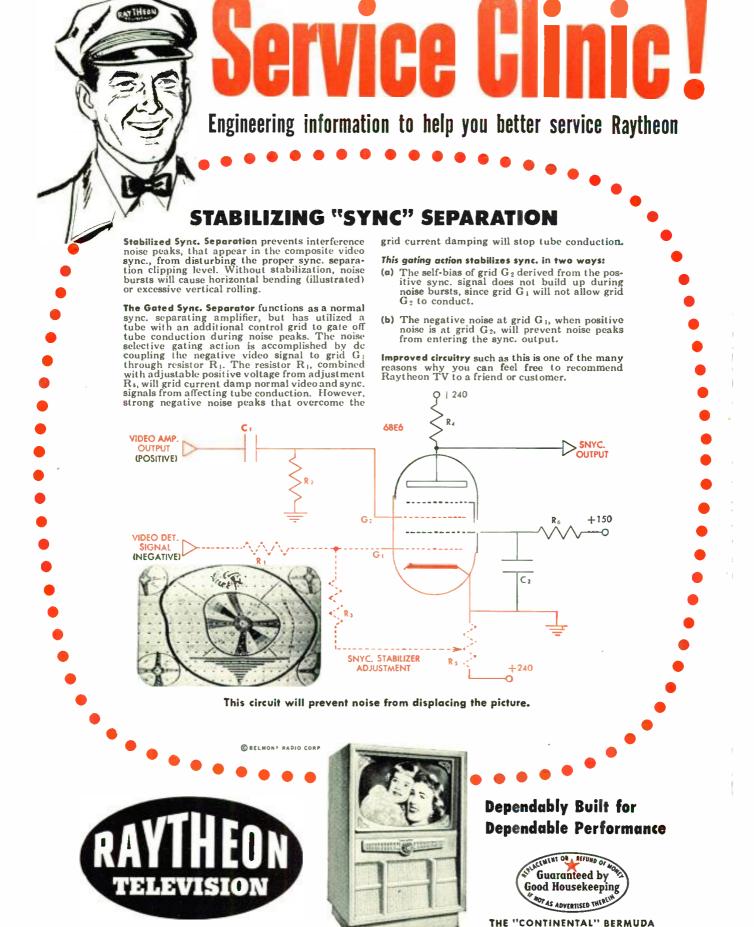
RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

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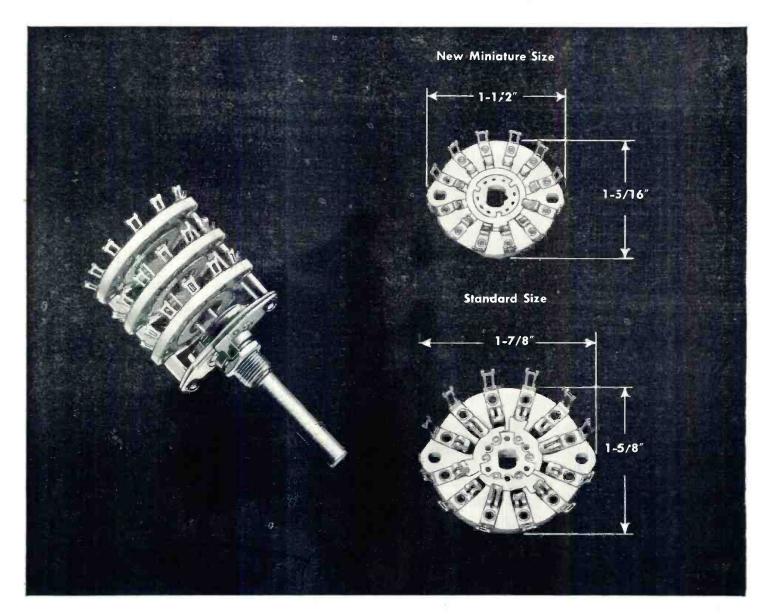
RAYTHEON TELEVISION & RADIO CORPORATION 5921 West Dickens Avenue, Chicago 39, Illinois

October, 1952

Model C-2113



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COMPARE the size of the new Centralab miniature switch with conventional standard size models

The new, miniature switch is a full 3%" smaller in diameter than standard switches! More important, they allow more positions per pole, even with miniaturization. For example:

- 1 pole 12 active positions per section (former 1-pole switch had only 11 positions).
- 2 poles 6 active positions per section (former 2-pole switch had only 5 positions).

-In stock/

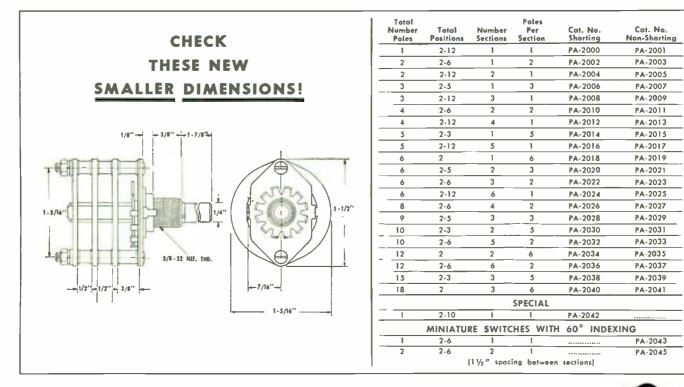
switch line offers you in a lot smaller package

THESE new series PA-2000 miniature switches give you more flexibility. And expert designing retains maximum protection.

Centralab miniature switches feature one-piece shaft construction, permitting more accurate indexing. They are available with one to six sections per shaft, one to 18 poles per switch. Sections are Steatite and can be had in shorting and non-shorting arrangements. Adjustable stop allows selection of positions or continuous rotation. *More, these switches are guaranteed to withstand a minimum of 50 hours of salt-spray tests.* No other units on the market as stock items will do as well. Separate Steatite sections, index assemblies, hardware and accessories also available.

These features make it possible for you to use these Centralab switches for AM, FM or TV repair, intercom installations, mobile equipment, public address systems or any medium power application.

You save time and money when you insist on Centralab switches. That's because the complete Centralab line offers you the exact switch you want, when you need it, always available from one source. And they're offered at attractive low prices!





The Centralab miniature switch line is only one of the more than 470 *new* items listed in Centralab's new Catalog 28. Get your copy of this 32-page index to the latest developments in the fast-changing electronics field. See your distributor or write direct.



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There is nothing, short of live music itself, to compare with the brilliant, clear, fullbodied tones of the Classic 25, the star of this amazing new series of fine amplifiers. Its galaxy of features include a remote control beautifully finished in rich, brushed brass, a dramatic accent to even the most tastefully appointed interiors. Distortion is reduced to the lowest limits of measurement, yet reserve power has not been sacrificed. Frequency response extends from below 10 to over 100,000 cycles. New

"Audi-balance" achieves perfect balance of output tubes in seconds. Exclusive "Adjust-a-panel" extends control shafts instantly for cabinet mounting. Six inputs are provided for radio, TV, tape recorder, crystal and magnetic (2) pickups. "Fletcher-Munson" compensated volume control maintains perfect aural balance. A crossover selector simplifies attainment of correct playback response, includes foreign and domestic frequencies and the new A.E.S. standard.

Send for our catalog describing all 8 completely new amplifiers priced from \$39.50 to \$269.50 audiophile net.





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October, 1952

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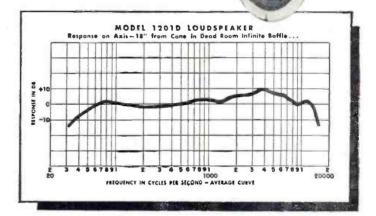
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Compared with speakers ten times more expensive—many listeners actually prefer G-E Model 1201D

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OUTSTANDING FEATURES:

ECONOMY-Compare their cost, and you'll find it lower by far than any speaker of comparable quality on the market.

EXCEPTIONALLY WIDE FREQUENCY RANGE-50 to 13,000 cycles.

FAMOUS G-E ALUMINUM BASE VOICE COIL—Unaffected by moisture and temperature variations.

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MIDGET RADIO-CONTROLLED AUTO

By WILLIAM H. MINOR

The midget car and its control transmitter. The "on-off" switch can be seen at the base of the right door. A license is required to operate this equipment.

Complete construction details on a control unit which will operate various types of small models or children's toys.

F, LIKE the author, you have a boy age 6, building a radio-controlled model automobile for him is an interesting project.

Most radio-controlled models are, at best, difficult to build and often complicated to operate or keep in working order. The model illustrated above affords excellent control, yet it is simple enough for a child to operate after a few moments' instruction. It is not difficult to build and can be made using readily available parts and ordinary hand tools.

Three commands can be given the car: "move forward," "stop," and "move backward." By a judicious choice of the original model car, the problem of turning was met by the fact that the car will travel forward in a straight line but backward in a circle. Thus, the car can be maneuvered like a larger car using only these simple commands.

An attractive feature of the car is its physical size. The model is ten inches long and stands three inches at its highest point. There can be no doubt, on examining the photographs, that all available space is fully utilized for the control components.

The transmitter described operates with A2 emission. This is defined in the regulations as tone-modulated telegraphy. A2 emission is permitted on the following frequency bands.

26.96	_	27.23	mc.
50	_	54	mç.
144	_	148	mc.
220	_	225	mc.
235	-	240	mc.
420		450	mc.

Coil specifications are given for 144-148 and 220-225 mc., but the higher band is recommended for two very good reasons. Of course, holders of currently valid Amateur Operators Licenses will immediately recognize which bands they can and cannot use.

Since 220 mc. is above the highest v.h.f. television channel, this is recommended to eliminate possible interference with other services.

The second reason deals with the aspect of licensing. Operation of transmitting equipment is limited to those who are licensed by the government. New regulations recognize the value of experimentation by those who are interested in radio for just such purposes as described. For this reason the Technician Class License is available to anyone who demonstrates an interest and a small knowledge of technical radio. The examination is quite simple and well worth the effort. This license permits the use of all frequencies above 220 mc. which are set aside for amateur uses.

Invariably two other points in question arise. The first is that of "limited radiation." Under the law, no license would be required if the transmitter output were sufficiently low. Actually, the radiation could not exceed 50 microvolts per meter at a distance of $\lambda/2^{\pi}$ from the transmitter. While it might be possible to construct a transmitter which would not exceed the legal radiation limit yet would operate the car over a very short range, it probably would require far better test equipment to insure legal operation than is ordinarily available to the experimenter. Operation, then, without a license is most certainly ill advised.

The second point concerns the often discussed Citizens Band at 460 mc. The advantage would be in the ease with which an operator's permit can be obtained. The catch is that the FCC has some rather rigid specifications on the transmitting equipment that can be used. It would be extremely difficult for the average constructor to design, build, and secure approval for the necessary transmitter. This rules out the use of the Citizens Band, for this project at least.

A little investigation will prove that the Technicians Class License can be obtained after only a short period of study. For this reason it is rapidly becoming a very popular license.

The Car

The builder might wish to start from scratch and assemble the entire model to his own specifications, but modification of an existing toy is no less interesting and time is saved in the over-all process.

There are, on the toy market, several small automobiles that are of the "wired-control" type, that is, they contain a small 3-volt electric motor and a pair of wires that lead to a battery case designed to be held in the operator's hand. Some of these cars have pneumatic steering control, some have no control at all. This particular model was chosen for two distinct reasons. Although it was small, it was not so tiny that it was necessary to revert to

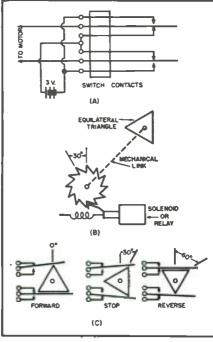


Fig. 1. Construction details on the "decoder." A double-pole, double-throw switch is activated by a triangular piece of plastic rotated between the switch arms.

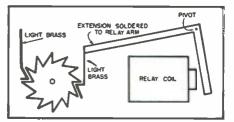


Fig. 2. Details of reversing switch relay.

subminiaturization. The unique method of steering fits into the plans for keeping the controls simple.

This car has the drive motor installed on the front wheel mount and

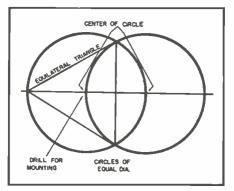


Fig. 3. How an equilateral triangle is obtained using a compass and a straightedge.

is free to turn left and right with the wheels. The rear wheels are not in line with the axis of the car. As the car is driven forward the torque of the motor is canceled by the offset back wheels. As the car is driven backward the offset causes the car to turn.¹

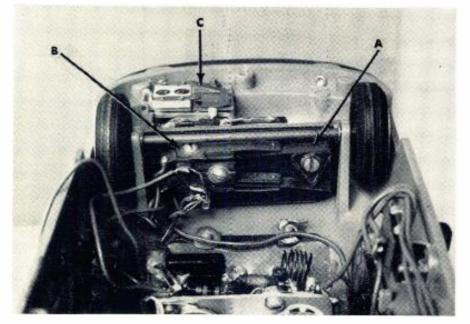
The Decoder

The heart of the car was, in its "wired-model" form, a reversing switch which was located in a battery case held in the hand. For radio control, this switch had to be located in the car and some arrangement made for it to assume the position desired by the operator. The mechanism which performs this task is called the "decoder." There are several methods of accomplishing decoding. The one to be described is about the simplest possible.

Examine Fig. 1. This shows the construction of a double-pole, doublethrow switch activated by a triangle which rotates between the moving arms of the switch.

Using relay contacts, a set is constructed exactly as shown in the drawing of Fig. 1. No dimensions are given, as the builder may have to construct it from whatever parts are available. For simplicity, the constructor may de-

View of model car looking toward rear axle and showing the locations of (A) the equilateral triangle, (B) the decoder switch, and (C) the decoder relay unit.



sire to buy a kit of relay contacts such as those manufactured by *Guardian*. These kits are reasonably priced and simple to assemble in any manner desired. A kit contains sufficient parts for two switches. In the event the Series E-200 contacts are used, be careful in the over-all construction of the decoder, for the space in the car is limited and these contacts are a snug fit in the "trunk compartment" over the rear axle. See the photograph below showing location of components.

After the switch has been constructed, measure the distance between the two moving arms. Measure the distance one of the moving arms must travel to make contact with the outer stationary arm. Now add the distance the arm must travel to one-half the distance between the moving arms. Draw a circle on a piece of stiff nonconducting material using this figure as the radius of the circle. Inscribe within the circle an equilateral triangle and after marking the center. cut out the triangle. The material from which this triangle is made may be a piece of plastic about 1/8 inch thick. Fig. 3 shows how an equilateral triangle may be inscribed in a circle using a compass and a straightedge.

This equilateral triangle may be used only if the proper ratchet gear is in combination with it. The ratchet must have *twelve teeth* so the triangle will turn through 30 degrees each time the solenoid is activated.

This twelve-tooth ratchet gear was taken from a broken alarm clock. Spring-variety clocks contain two of these gears, one on the main spring and another on the alarm spring. It is wise to inspect the gears before tearing up the wife's favorite kitchen clock, for some may not have the proper number of teeth. (The gear, that is; it is assumed the wife has the correct number.) Larger clocks have gears with a shaft about 3/16 inch in diameter. This shaft can be cut off to just the correct length to pass through a small mounting panel then drilled and tapped for a No. 4 or 5 screw. The triangle can be bolted to the shaft on the side of the panel opposite the ratchet.

The diagram Fig. 2 shows the gear being activated by a reconstructed relay which is available on the junk counters of many of the surplus stores. It originally had a 300-ohm winding for use in 28-volt d.c. systems. The winding was removed and replaced with enough #28 wire (approximately 92.46 feet) to have a resistance of 6 ohms. An easy method of winding this is to clamp the core form in the chuck of a hand drill and turn the drill as the wire is fed evenly in by hand. Six ohms of #28 wire just fills the spool of this particular relay core.

After winding the new coil, replace the core and set the relay for a stroke that pulls easily yet firmly. Add an extension to the relay arm so that the tip will move through a distance equal

¹Manufactured by the Vibro-Roll Products, Inc., Pittsburgh 22, Pa. This particular model is their "Sedan" and is available in some of the larger toy departments. to or very slightly greater than the distance between teeth on the twelvetooth ratchet. Fig. 2 is a drawing of the physical additions that were made to the relay to operate the reversing switch shown in the photographs.

Although only one switch was needed, two of them were constructed and are offered as alternate designs. The second switch, the same size physically as the one just described, was activated by a solenoid. The mechanical connection is shown in Fig. 1B.

Using a small piece of aluminum tubing through which a soft iron nail will slide easily, wind 6 to 8 ohms of #28 wire (approximately 93 to 123.2 feet) in a coil about one inch long. Insulate the winding by wrapping on a thin layer of tape. Cut a strip of metal from a tin can-the width equal to the length of the coil. Wrap the coil in the metal and solder it. Build the ends of the same metal, allowing the aluminum tubing to protrude a little. Make a plunger of the soft iron nail with a catch on it as pictured in Fig. 1. An iron screw should be run into the opposite end of the solenoid to provide a stop for the plunger and to afford a greater attraction for it during the time a current is in the coil. This solenoid is mounted on the switch panel in such a way that one stroke of the plunger will cause the switch ratchet to move through 30 degrees or one tooth.

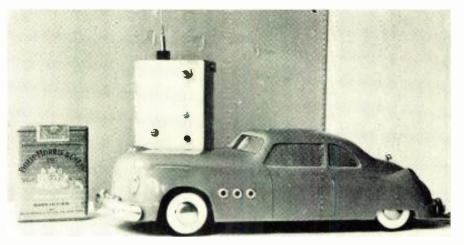
Fig. 1C shows three consecutive positions of the triangle and switch arms as the relay or solenoid is activated. Follow the electrical wiring as shown in Fig. 1A. This is not the only arrangement which would result in a reversal of current through the motor, but is the method which will insure that the battery will not be shorted during the movement of the ratchet and triangle or in the "off" positions.

The only time current is drawn by the decoder is during the actual pulsing of the relay. This time can and should be made very short by transmitting only short pulses. This eases the strain on the batteries within the car.

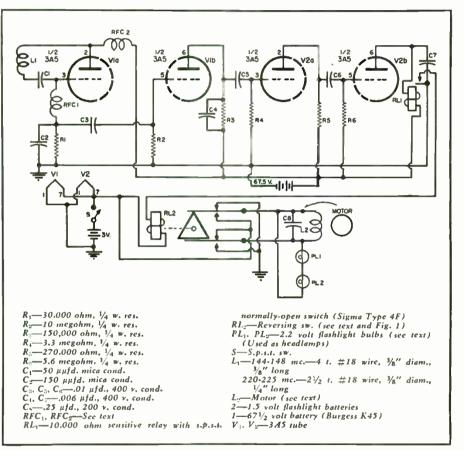
The Receiver

In order that the car will operate with a minimum of adjustments at the receiver, a circuit which is sensitive yet stable is highly desirable. A onetube receiver could be constructed that would occupy less space than the one shown, but this type of receiver requires adjustments quite frequently. The circuit of Fig. 4 is not at all "fussy" as to adjustments or deterioration of "B" batteries. In fact, after this particular receiver was constructed no adjustments were required before actual installation in the car. It worked properly the first time it was turned on.

A superregenerative detector is followed by two stages of audio amplification. The last stage has a grid resistor returned to "B+" allowing the tube to draw sufficient current to operate the sensitive relay in its plate circuit.

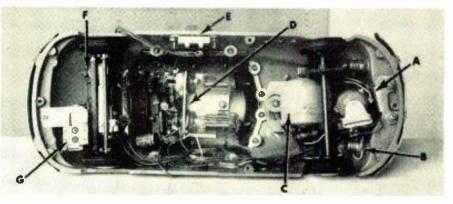


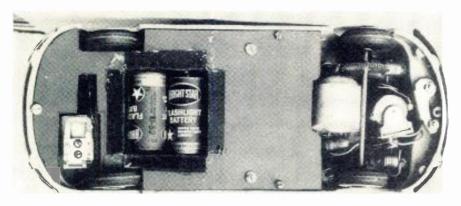
The model car and its transmitter shown beside pack of cigarettes to indicate size.





Bottom view of car with base plate removed. Components visible include: (A) sensitive relay, (B) head lamp, (C) drive motor, (D) receiver, (E) "on-off" switch, (F) decoder mechanism, and (G) the decoder relay. See text for complete details.





Bottom view of the model automobile with the base plate in its correct position.

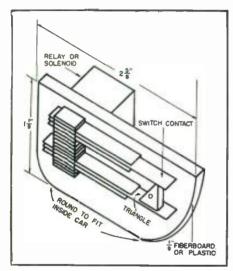


Fig. 5. Decoder switch mounting procedure.

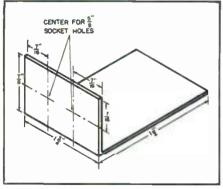


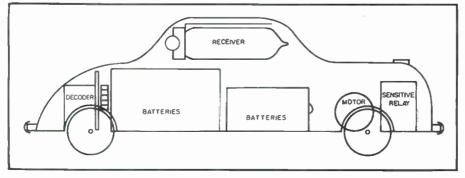
Fig. 6. Receiver chassis dimensional data. The chassis measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and has a $\frac{7}{6}$ -inch flange. It may be constructed of any lightweight metal.

When an audio signal is supplied to the grid of this tube, the rectifying action at the grid supplies a bias across the grid resistor that will serve to cut the tube off. The consequent decrease in plate current opens the sensitive relay. This receiver requires that the transmitter with which it is used be modulated.

The sensitive relay was adjusted to close at 1.8 milliamperes and open at 1.1 milliamperes. Several types are available but the Sigma 4F has been suggested since it may be adjusted over a range of operating conditions. To make tests with these relays, connect a milliammeter, the relay, 45-volt battery, and a 500,000 ohm variable resistor in series. By slowly lowering the resistor value a point can be found where the relay just closes. Note this as the "closing current." With the relay closed increase the resistance to the point where the relay opens. Note this current as the "opening current." The necessary adjustments should then be made in order to set these points where desired. The relay should, however, not require more than 2 milliamperes to close, for the 3A5 tube with a 10,000 ohm relay load and 671/2 volt supply will not draw more than 2.1 milliamperes. The hiss from the detector, which serves to bias the last stage, will further cut this current.

In purchasing component parts for this receiver, buy the smallest available. Condensers designed for use in three-way portable receivers are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. These fit very nicely in the allotted space. Although $\frac{1}{4}$ watt resistors were used in construction of this unit, the

Fig. 7. Outline drawing of the car showing how the various components are placed.



little 1/8 watt units would make construction a little easier. Be sure to use mica or equivalent condensers in the r.f. circuit.

Space can be saved by making your own r.f. choke, about 35 or 40 turns of #36 wire on the body of a 15 megohm, ¼ watt resistor. A neat method of doing this is to clamp the resistor by one of its pigtail leads in the chuck of a hand drill, holding the drill in a vise. The wire can then be wound in the same way as was suggested for the relay coil.

As soon as the receiver is complete, connect the batteries. Use a pair of headphones in series with a .006 μ fd. condenser and place this across the sensitive relay. A hiss should be heard in the headphones. If no hiss is heard either the amplifiers are not working or the detector is not superregenerating. Remove the headphones. The sensitive relay should be closed with power turned on. Touch the finger of one hand to the grid of the first amplifier stage and put the other hand on or near the 117 volt wire of the soldering iron. The relay should open and a 60cycle buzzing noise should be heard.

If this buzzing is not heard, the amplifiers are not working. Recheck the circuit. Assuming that the amplifiers are OK and the hiss has been heard in the headphones another trouble might be that the relay will not close. This could happen because the audio fed into the amplifier by the detector does not allow sufficient current to flow in the final stage. Two things can be done to correct this. There should be sufficient shunt capacitance in the circuit to bypass the squelch frequency, but if there is not, the condenser C_4 across the plate load resistor of the first stage of audio can be increased. Care should be taken not to increase it so much that the audio from the received signal will not open the relay. Another thing that may be done is to lower the voltage to the detector by placing a resistor in series with the "B+." Be certain, if this is done, that the tube is still in superregeneration as indicated by the hiss heard in the headphones.

When the set is operating properly the relay should close after the power is turned on and remain closed until a signal is received from the transmitter. A received signal should hold the relay open as long as it is being received.

This receiver, using the component values given in the parts list, should draw a total of 4 milliamperes with no signal being received. This will decrease when a signal is received.

Location of Components

Fig. 7 shows an idea of the correct location of the component parts of the control system. There is no spare room. Care must be taken that the parts do not occupy more space than has been allocated for them.

The receiver is mounted flush against the top of the car by a single 4-40 machine screw. The decoder is mounted beneath the rear axle with the relay (Continued on page 106)

SUBMINIATURE 75-METER MOBILE CONVERTER

Fig. 1. Over-all view of the subminiature 75-meter mobile converter. Printed circuit techniques are employed in this construction.

By

SAMUEL J. LANZALOTTI, W2DVX

and

HARRY FRENCH, W2KQJ Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories

Using Signal Corps miniaturization techniques, the authors have developed an extremely compact unit.

GOULD you use a top-notch mobile converter about the size of a cigarette flat which can fit about anywhere in your car? If so, you can readily build it yourself.

After much experience in the design of new Army units, turning out firstrate performance in a few inches of space, we decided to apply identical techniques to a 75-meter mobile unit and see if our amateur model would perform like its military predecessors. It worked every bit as well and the finished product appears in Fig. 1. Its intended use was primarily for

Its intended use was primarily for civil defense needs where the compactness of the latest miniature circuit assembly and single-package techniques are major assets. The finished broadband converter passes the entire 75-meter band without appreciable loss even at its edges, and any frequency is selected within the band merely by tuning your auto radio (now the i.f. amplifier) from 1300 to 1600 kc. Couldn't be simpler.

The converter uses three subminiature *Raytheon* tubes with flying leads.

Fig. 3. Reproduction of template used by the authors. It is printed full-size in order to provide an exact copy for those who wish to make their own printed circuits. The blackened areas represent the copper circuit and the white areas represent the insulated or non-conducting areas. If every detail of this template is reproduced accurately, the builder should experience no difficulty in duplicating the subminiature converter described.

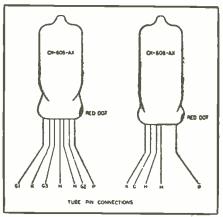
October, 1952

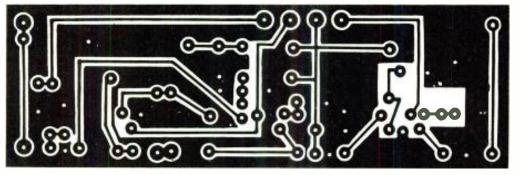
Two CK-605-AX's (CK-5702), one functioning as the mixer and one as the r.f. stage, are the subminiature equivalents of the popular 6AK5. A CK-608-AX (CK-5703) triode is used as the oscillator. Pin connections are shown in Fig. 2. The circuit shown in Fig. 4 was chosen for its simplicity. The r.f. and mixer stages were broadened to produce a response substantially flat over the entire band with sensitivity dropping off below 3800 kc. and above 4000 kc. The required bandpass is supplied through the design of the r.f. and mixer coils. To further simplify the circuit, no r.f. gain control was used, instead, the a.v.c. action and audio gain control of the broadcast receiver serve to control the weak and exceptionally strong signals. The r.f. stage is left wide open, operating at maximum gain. The only precaution necessary to prevent oscillations in the r.f. or the mixer stages was to use shields between stages. Tests were conducted to determine whether oscillations would occur when the screen was bypassed to the cathode or directly to ground without antenna loading. Since the stages did not oscillate, it was decided that bypassing of the screens should go directly to ground and grid 3 should be connected to the cathode.

No provision was made for regulating the oscillator plate voltage since simulated tests (using 3.9 mc. as reference) showed that the oscillator frequency fluctuation due to voltage variation, usually encountered in mobile operation, was insignificant. If desired, a crystal-controlled oscillator may be substituted for the variable frequency type. The variable frequency oscillator permits shifting of the i.f. (output frequency) to provide tuning of the 3800 to 4000 kc. band on the broadcast receiver anywhere between 1300 to 1600 kc.

Details of the coils are given in Fig. 5. All coils are pi-wound on *Cambridge Thermionic* slug-tuned ceramic forms, type LS-5. Spacing between the

Fig. 2. Pin connections for CK-605-AX, 608-AX.





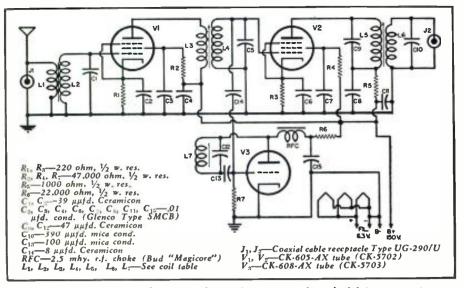


Fig. 4. Complete circuit diagram and parts list covering the subminiature converter.

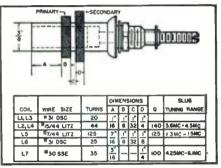


Fig. 5. Coil winding data. All coils are piwound on Cambridge Thermionic Type LS-5 coil forms, using a universal coil winde:. All coils are tuned with Henry L. Crowley powdered iron slugs, Type D-1 (#C-3165).

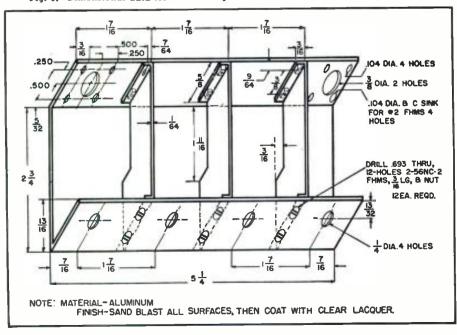
primary and secondary coils is important since the amount of coupling will determine the over-all frequency response. For the lack of a universal coil winder, the coils may be layer wound using polystyrene coil dope between layers to facilitate winding. Pre-Fabricated Wiring

All wiring in the converter is replaced by a pre-fabricated circuit formed (etched) from copper foil bonded to a plastic laminate. Here's how any amateur can process the etched copper foil circuit:

The converter makes use of a prefabricated circuit formed from an etched copper foil-clad plastic laminate. These laminates are available from many of the plastic laminators, for example the Formica Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Synthane Corp., Oaks, Pa.; St. Regis Paper Co., Trenton, N. J.; Richardson Co., Chicago, Ill.; etc. The laminate used in the converter consists of .00135" copper foil bonded to λ_{16} " thick XXXP phenolic (bakelite) base material. Price of this material is around \$2.00 for a sheet measuring 18" x 18".

The pattern of Fig. 3 (drawn to ac-

Fig. 6. Dimensional data for constructing aluminum case and the drilling template.



tual size) shows the complete etched wiring of the converter. Blackened areas represent the copper circuit and the white areas represent insulated or non-conducting areas. This pattern should be used as a template to fabricate an exact replica on the copperclad phenolic laminate.

Many commercial etching concerns are currently supplying the electronic industry with metal foil patterns completely etched on various types of plastic base materials including phenolic, melamine, polystyrene, silicone, teflon, etc. The only requirement is that the etching concern be supplied with a pattern similar to that shown in Fig. 3, and specification as to the type of plastic base material and copper thickness desired. The commercial concerns employ mass production techniques involving offset flat-bed printing presses, silk screens, and the photo resist process similar to that used by photo engravers, to fabricate these patterns.

In the absence of elaborate equipment, the amateur or experimenter may fabricate similar patterns by preparing a silk screen stencil and squeegeeing silk screen enamel (the acid resist) onto the copper surfaced laminate. After drying, the laminate is etched in a bath of ferric chloride.

Another method for delineating (laying down) an acid resist pattern would be through the use of a draftsman's ruling pen and compass. Ordinary four-hour enamel thinned down to a proper consistency for use with a ruling pen may be used as the resist. Any color paint may be used. After drawing the circuit on the copper surface with paint, the panel is set aside and allowed to dry. When the paint is dry, the panel is placed, pattern side up, in a nonmetallic tray containing a sufficient amount of 50% solution of ferric chloride to cover the top of the panel. (It may be added, that Dykem steel blue ink has been found to work very well as a resist when used with a ruling pen, compass, or a fine paint brush.) Etching of the exposed copper is accomplished by rocking the tray; the etchant (ferric chloride) will flow from side to side, washing over the pattern. In about two to three minutes the exposed copper should be completely etched away. The pattern should be examined closely for short and open circuits. The etchant is composed of one part of ferric chloride by volume and one part of water by volume. Ferric chloride may be purchased from a photographic supply house. One pound costing less than thirty cents should be more than ample. The paint resist may be removed by a suitable solvent (cleaning fluid is satisfactory).

A simpler method that may appeal to the amateur is that of hand-cutting the copper foil. Trace the pattern, Fig. 3, on carbon paper placed over the copper side of the laminate to form pattern guide lines. By cutting along the carbon lines through the copper foil with a sharp pointed instrument or knife and then lifting and stripping

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the unwanted copper (white areas) the complete circuit can be formed.

The panel is now ready for drilling of mounting holes and component terminations as indicated in Fig. 8. Holes are drilled with a #66 drill. This pattern may be used as a guide for locating the holes. Holes should be drilled with a #66 drill to permit a snug fit for the component leads. The components, including the tubes, are mounted on the top side of the panel (pattern side down) with their pigtail leads extending down through the holes in the panel, see Fig. 8. Solder the leads to the copper pattern (a 25-watt pencil type soldering iron should be used, and care should be taken not to apply too much heat), and cut off all the excess component leads as close to the pattern as pos-(In mass production similar sible. assemblies are fabricated by automatic assembly techniques whereby the panel loaded with components is fluxed and lowered onto the surface of a molten solder bath-pattern side down-dip soldering the component leads and pattern in one operation.) In the final operation, the patterned side of the panel is coated with polystyrene coil dope for moisture protection. The panel is then ready for mounting in the aluminum case. The completed panel with components mounted and soldered is shown in Fig. 9. The panel should be spaced approximately 1/8" above the bottom portion of the case so that the copper circuitry does not short circuit to the case. The large copper ground portion of the pattern should make good electrical contact to the aluminum case through the use of metal spacers and screws. The coils and power leads are soldered to the proper eyeleted terminations on the panel. Small brass eyelets are used to assure a firm anchor for the coils and power leads. Complete constructional details of the aluminum case are shown in Fig. 6. Miniature "Hi-K" ceramic condensers are used for bypassing throughout the converter. These condensers are commercially available from the Gulton Manufacturing Co., Metuchen, New Jersey. Similar units are available from Erie Resistor Co. and Sprague Electric Co.

The power requirements for the converter are 150 volts d.c. at 22 ma. and 6.3 volts at .6 ampere.

Tuning and adjustments are accomplished in the conventional manner. The oscillator slug should be set to cover the desired range of 5 to 5.5 mc. for a tuning range of 3.8 to 4.0 mc. with an i.f. between 1300 to 1500 kc. The i.f. slug may then be adjusted to peak at 1400 kc. The required bandwidth will be sufficiently broad for reception of all signals in the 3.8 to 4.0 mc. band without loss of gain if the coils are wound as shown in Fig. 5. The choice of the i.f. to be used will be determined by the tuning range of the receiver with which the converter is to be used. Your unit will really work. -30-

5

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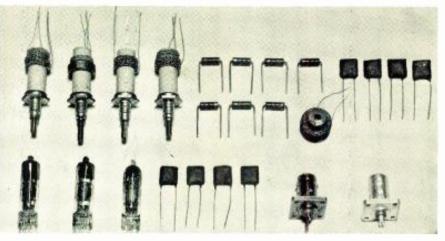


Fig. 7. Components for subminiature converter. All of the coils, resistors, inductor tubes, coax cable receptacle, etc., needed in construction are pictured.

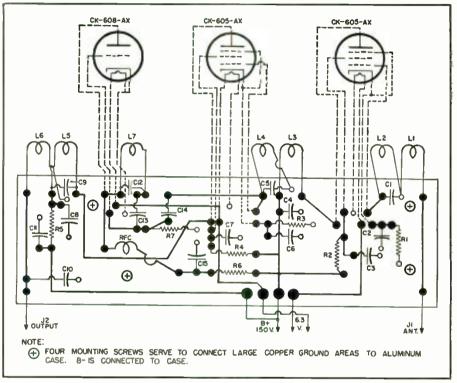
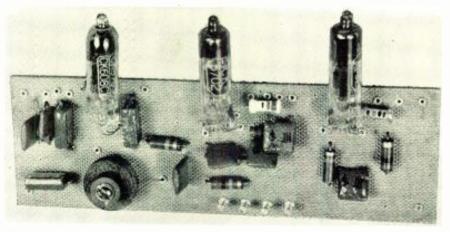


Fig. 8. Composite drawing (pattern down) showing placement of components with circuit wiring. The heavy solid lines indicate the printed circuit and, in the final form, appear on the rear portion of the panel shown. All components are mounted on the top of this panel, that is, on the opposite side of the printed circuit. All connecting leads are fed through eyelets to complete the circuit,

Fig. 9. Tubes and other components are mounted on reverse of printed circuit.





An application in which the ultimate in telescoped radar installations has been achieved. This is the Ryan "Firebird"—a fast air-to-air guided missile.



Surrounded by a maze of intricate electronic test equipment, this Ryan engineer checks an experimental circuit.

Radar, one of the greatest technical advancements of World War II, utilizes huge parabolic scanners to transmit signals and receive echoes from enemy aircraft in flight.





Using a jeweler's tool and magnifying glass, this Ryan electronics engineer wires a packaged subminiature circuit used in the radar equipment developed by Ryan.

PACKAGED RADAR

By WILLIAM WAGNER

Ryan Aeronautical Company

LYING radar stations for use in extremely advancedtype aircraft are being built experimentally at *Ryan Aeronautical Company* in "packages" so small they could almost fit into a briefcase or handbag.

The flying radar station consists of an "intelligence" head, electronic circuitry, and a power supply which provides the various voltages required. Tubes, resistors, and coils no larger than a fingernail, a paper clip, or a key are packaged amidst an intricate maze of wiring, some strands of which are as small as 3/1000th of an inch. The cylinder housing the brain is likely to be less than a foot in diameter and perhaps two feet long.

The "brain" contains the transmitter and receiver. The information reflected back to the unit is received by a midget equivalent of the "dish" style antenna of larger radar installations. The information thus received is channeled to two locations—the "brain" to determine the navigation required, and the aircraft controls for making the necessary flight adjustments.

The problems involved in producing such equipment include not only all of the problems inherent in miniaturization but also problems encountered because of the extremes of temperature at which the equipment is to operate and those which arise because of the vibration and shock to which the gear is subjected.

The time-consuming and painstaking procedures necessary to develop this equipment have been worked out satisfactorily and "packaged radar" is now a reality. -30-

(Left) No larger than a package of cigarettes, this 5-tube miniature radar amplifier has been compressed into unbelievably small proportions. (Right) Viewed with a thumb tack and paper clip for comparison, this miniature diode indicates the scale on which radar units are being built.



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

MOBILE RADIO

By LEO G. SANDS Bogue Railway Equipment Division

THE radio spectrum, or the ether, for want of a more appropriate description, belongs to the people. It is an asset not to be bartered or sold. However, as is the case with most of our actions, its use must be regulated. Otherwise there would be such chaos that few would really benefit.

In the very early years of radio, the ether could be used by anyone as he chose. As the art of radio communication progressed, it became apparent that the use of radio had to be regulated.

The authority to assign radio frequencies and to issue licenses was vested in the United States Department of Commerce. As Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover was the top regulating officer over radio communications.

When radio outgrew its original regulatory body, Congress passed an act setting up the Federal Radio Commission which was later superseded by the present Federal Communications Commission.

The Federal Communications Commission issues licenses, assigns frequencies, and enforces the laws. rules, and regulations governing the use of radio. The Commission governs communications with the consent of the governed. The rules and regulations of the FCC are usually drafted after extensive hearings have been conducted to determine how the public can best be served.

Radio communications are employed by many industries for a multiplicity of purposes. The users of radio are classified into services such as the Maritime Radio Services, Land Transportation Services, Industrial Radio Services, etc. Mobile radio is a general definition of radio services wherein radio communications are conducted between moving vehicles and landbased radio stations or from one vehicle to another.

Because the radio spectrum can be divided into only so many channels, it is necessary to control the use of radio communications so the public interest is best served. Exclusive of broadcasting stations or communications common-carriers, radio is not used directly for profit making purposes. However, the use of radio does provide indirect profits or direct operating economies for many services and industries.

In general, the basic policy is to



Wayne County's (N. Y.) fire department mutual aid director, John Stephans, speeds calls with G-E two-way radio equipment.

Part 2. How to obtain a mobile station license, FCC rules and regulations, correct application forms to use, etc.

issue licenses to those applicants whose test the equipment covered

use of radio communications will be in the public interest, necessity, or convenience. Where adequate facilities are available through common carriers at reasonable cost, authority to use radio might not justifiably be granted.

A portion of the radio spectrum has been set aside for use by individuals and organizations not eligible for licensing in any of the regularly established or developmental radio services. This band, called the Citizens Radio Band, may be used by any citizen such as the housewife or a business organization specifically excluded from using other radio services.

The prime requisite for obtaining a radio license is that the applicant, if an individual, must be a citizen of the United States. Likewise, corporations and associations must be owned and controlled by American citizens.

A potential user of two-way radio communications should first determine into which service his proposed communications system falls. This can be determined by a study of the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, copies of which may be obtained from the Government Printing Office.

When it has been determined in which service the potential user of two-way radio is eligible, application should be made for radio station construction permits. A separate permit is required for each base station whereas a single permit may cover any number of mobile or hand-carried portable stations.

After construction permits have been granted, the applicant may install and

test the equipment covered by the permits in accordance with the terms of the grant and the applicable rules. Upon completion of the installation and tests, application may be made for licenses which will permit operation of the radio stations for a specific period unless authorization is revoked before the license expiration date.

A radio communications system, except in the Citizens Radio Service, can be operated only under the jurisdiction of a licensed operator. In most mobile services, a third class or restricted radio-telephone operator's permit is adequate. This type of license can be obtained by a United States citizen who certifies familiarity with the applicable laws, is able to transmit and receive messages in spoken English, and can read and write English or a language in common use, that is readily translatable into it.

Only a person holding or working directly under the supervision of another person holding either a first or second class radio telephone or telegraph operator's license is permitted to make adjustments on a radio transmitter. Such a license requires considerable technical knowledge as well as familiarity with applicable laws.

Radio operator and station licenses are issued by the FCC to qualified applicants without charge. Restricted radio-telephone operator permits may be secured by mail but operator licenses of higher classification require that the applicant pass written examinations which are given at certain places designated by the Commission.

FCC form 401 is generally used for making application for radio station construction permits in the mobile

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FORM NUMBER	PURPOSE
401	Application for radio station construction permit
401-A	Description of proposed antenna structure
401-B	Application for police, fire, or forestry radio station construction permit
403	Application for radio station license
405	Application for renewal of radio station license
405-A-1	Application for renewal of radio station license (short form)
408	Application for experimental or special temporary authority
425	Informal application for special temporary authority
456	Notification of completion of radio station construction
505	Application for Citizens Radio station construction permit and license
701	Application for additional time to construct radio station
702	Application for consent to assignment of radio station
703	Application for consent to transfer of control of corporation holding construction permit or station license
756	Application for Radio Operator license or permit
756-B	To be submitted with form 756

Table 1. The correct FCC application forms for different phases of mobile service.

radio services. A special simplified form, 401-B, may be used by the police, fire, or forestry-conservation radio services. Form 401-A, sometimes required with applications, concerns antenna installations which might constitute an air-navigation hazard.

An application for a radio station construction permit for a mobile radio system consists of a letter of transmittal, two copies of form 401 for the base station (or 401-B if applicable), two copies of form 401 for the mobile stations, and, when required, four copies of form 401-A. In addition, exhibits such as financial statements and supplemental statements, when required, should be included in duplicate.

The letter of transmittal should be addressed to Mr. T. J. Slowie, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, Washington 25, D. C. This letter should list the documents included in the application, a statement as to why authorization to use radio should be granted, and any pertinent facts, particularly regarding any special conditions. The letter should be signed by the same person signing the application forms.

Form 401 is not difficult to complete if the applicant or his agent reads the

Table 2. The sections of the FCC regulations that apply to various mobile services.

TYPE OF BUSINESS	1	COVERED BY FCC RULES & EGULATIONS
Ambulance Auto Towing Service Automobile Owners Clubs Beach Patrols Coal Mine Delivery Service (urban) Department Store Diaper Service Electric Utility Fire Fishing Boats Forestry Conservation General Contractor Highway Maintenance Crews	NATURE OF SERVICE R Special Emergency Radio Service Automobile Emergency Radio Service Special Emergency Radio Service Special Industrial Radio Service Citizens Radio Service Citizens Radio Service Citizens Radio Service Fire Radio Service Fire Radio Service Forestry-Conservation Radio Service Special Industrial Radio Service Highway Maintenance Radio Service	EGULATIONS Part 10 e Part 16 e Part 16 Part 10 Part 10 Part 11 Part 19 Part 19 Part 10 Part 10 Part 10 Part 10 Part 10 Part 10 Part 10
Highway Trucking Housewife Industrial Plant (Large) Intercity Bus Lines Logging Camp Manufacturers Motion Picture Producer Movie Location Crews Natural Gas Distributor Natural Gas Pipe Line Transportation Newspaper Newspaper Reporter	Highway Truck Radio Service Citizens Radio Service Special Industrial Intercity Bus Radio Service Forest Products Radio Service Low Power Industrial Radio Service Motion Picture Radio Service Motion Picture Radio Service Power Radio Service Petroleum Radio Service Relay Press Radio Service	Part 16 Part 19 Part 11 Part 11
Petroleum Pipe Line Physicians Police Press Association Radio & Television Service Railroad (captive) Railroad (common carrier) School Bus Sheriff Taxicabs Tree Farmer Urban Bus Lines Yachts	Petroleum Radio Service Special Emergency Radio Service Police Radio Service Relay Press Radio Service Citizens Radio Service Special Industrial Radio Service Railroad Radio Service Special Emergency Radio Service Police Radio Service Taxicab Radio Service Forest Products Radio Service Urban Transit Radio Service Citizens Radio Service	Part 11 Part 10 Part 10 Part 11 Part 19 Part 11 Part 16 Part 10 Part 10 Part 16 Part 16 Part 11 Part 16 Part 19

application form carefully and checks the applicable rules and regulations. The formal name and address of the applicant should be printed or typed in at the appropriate spaces at the top right of page one of form 401.

The first section of item #1 of form 401 requires identification of the applicant as an individual, partnership, association, or corporation. If an individual, the blank spaces of item #1 require information on the citizenship of the applicant. If the applicant is not an individual, all of the blank spaces of item #1 may be marked "not applicable."

Item #2 requires a "yes" or "no" answer of all applicants as to whether the applicant is a representative of an alien or foreign government.

Item #3 should be filled in completely if the applicant is a corporation. If not a corporation, all of the blanks may be marked "not applicable."

Item #4 (a) should note the class of station such as "base station" or "mobile station," whichever is applicable. Item #4 (b) should designate the nature of service such as "Railroad Radio Service." "Petroleum Radio Service," "Low Power Industrial Radio Service," etc. Item #4 (c) should be checked to denote that the application is for a new station. If not for a new station, items #4 (d) or #4 (e) should be filled in with the required information. in which case the boxes below will require checking.

The next space, still item #4, requires a statement describing the applicant's principal business, *e.g.*, "Railroad Common Carrier," "General Contractor," "Petroleum Refiner," "Common Carrier Pipe Line Operator," etc.

Item #5 should be filled in if the applicant is a corporation controlled directly or indirectly by another corporation. If this is not the case, all of the blanks may be marked "not applicable."

Item #6 should be filled in if applicant is an unincorporated association; if not, these spaces may be marked "not applicable."

Item #7 requires information on the applicant's interest in other radio stations. If the answer is "yes," detailed information may be given on a separate sheet if necessary and the blank space should be marked, "see exhibit A or B," as the case may be. This information applies to amateur radio station operators too.

If the applicant is to be the owner of the proposed radio station, item #8 should be filled in "owner" in the top box and "not applicable" in the middle box. If the equipment is to be loaned or leased, the top box should designate the relationship of the applicant to the station and a copy of the lease or other agreement with the owner should be attached. The top box should also state "see exhibit B or C," as the case may be and the middle box should list the name of the owner. The lower box requires a "yes" or "no" answer and if "no," a copy of the contract or document which affects applicant's absolute control of the station should be attached, again calling attention to the attachment by referring to "exhibit so and so."

Item #9 may be filled in with a statement to the effect that ample funds are available to cover cost of construction and operation of this station. A copy of the applicant's financial statement may be attached in which case reference to the exhibit should be made in the box.

Item #10 requires a "yes" or "no" answer and item #11, if "no," may also include the statement "not a communications common carrier."

Item #12 is divided into seven columns. Column (1) requires a list of all of the transmitting frequencies which the applicant desires to use. They should be noted in kilocycles. Generally, only one frequency is required. The frequency to be requested should be cleared with the industry organization which allocates channels in the applicant's particular industry, e.g., the Petroleum Industry Electrical Association, Association of American Railroads, etc. Where only one frequency in any one band is listed in the rules for the applicant's particular service and application, this frequency may be requested without consultation of the coordinating agency.

Column (2) requires information on the hours the applicant proposes to operate on this specific frequency. In most cases in the mobile services, "unlimited" is noted in this space.

At column (3), alongside each requested frequency, the power input in watts to the final radio frequency stage or the power output in watts fed to the antenna should be noted. Indicate whether this is input or output. This information may be secured from the manufacturer of the transmitter to be used.

Information for column (4) again may be obtained from the manufacturer. Usually this is filled in as "F-3" designating frequency-modulated radio telephony or "A-3" for amplitude-modulated systems.

At column (5) the highest modulating frequency should be noted, usually 3000 cycles for voice transmitters. Column (6) is filled in as "not applicable" if the application concerns radio telephony.

If the application is for a base station, the seventh column. "points of communication," should be filled in "associated mobile units in general vicinity of this station. See accompanying application."

On the other hand, the application form covering mobile units should specify "associated base station. see accompanying application." If communication between mobile units is contemplated, it may be so stated in this column.

At item #13 the quantity, make, and type or model number of transmitters to be operated should be noted. At the bottom of page 2 are several spaces requiring information on the

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Foreman W. J. Lynch of the Colorado Interstate Gas Company uses his General Electric two-way radio equipment to talk to the company's headquarters 15 miles away.

tube complement of the transmitters. Generally, this information has been filed with the FCC by the manufacturer and if this is so, the applicant may write across this section "data on file with FCC." This also applies to the continuation of item #13 on page 3 and item #14.

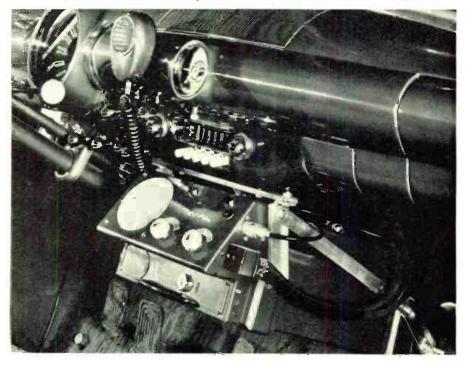
At item #15 (a) it may be stated that the station frequency will be checked at regular intervals. If the transmitter frequencies are to be checked by a service organization, its name and address should be noted at #15 (b) and items #15 (c), #15 (d), #15 (e) and #15 (f) may be marked "not applicable."

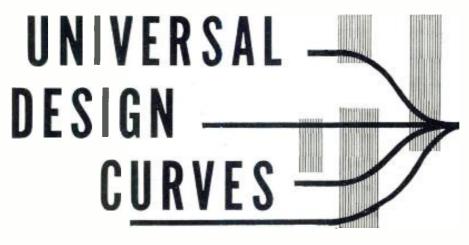
However, if the applicant plans to do his own frequency checking item #15 (b) should be marked "not applicable" and the other sections of item #15 should be filled in with the desired data.

Item #16 (a) should note the estimated cost of the transmitter, antenna system, receiver, any special power equipment, installation labor, etc. At item #16 (b) the answer is "not applicable" unless the applicant is a communications common carrier which provides communications service for a fee.

Applications for a base station require no answer at the top line of item #17 but do require accurate answers on location. The exact latitude and longitude of the base station must (Continued on page 163)

A compact and effective two-way radio installation using Motorola's equipment.





FOR TONE-CONTROL CIRCUITS

By **M. B. KNIGHT** RCA Victor Division. Harrison, N. J.

Part 4. The final article in this series covers a circuit for variable treble boost and attenuation.

THIS is the final article in the current series on practical *RC* tonecontrol circuits. These articles describe simple circuit arrangements suitable for particular types of tone control and include frequency-response curves obtained with each circuit. The curves permit rapid evaluation of the ability of a circuit to fulfill specific design requirements. They also indicate the preferred potentiometer taper and facilitate the choice of component values.

The three preceding articles and the author's article in the November, 1951,

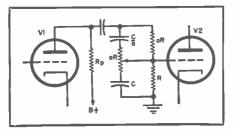


Fig. 1. Circuit which provides variable treble boost and treble attenuation.

issue gave universal design curves for six different tone-control circuits. Part 4 presents a seventh circuit. This circuit is adjustable for treble boost or attenuation with a single control.

Treble Boost and Attenuation

The circuit selected as most practical for either attenuating or boosting the treble with a single control is shown in Fig. 1. If the equivalent source impedance of the tube V_1 and its plate load resistor (which is the effective parallel value of the plate load resistor, R_p , and the plate resistance, r_p , of the tube) is small compared to resistor R, the constant-voltage equivalent circuit of Fig. 3 may be used. If the source impedance is not small compared to R, the available boost will be reduced, some gain will be wasted, and the high-frequency response may be degraded.

The frequent appearance of the constant a in the component values should be explained. This circuit, in the generalized form, has too many variables for the type of analysis we are making,

which is a common difficulty with more complex circuits. The number of variables can be reduced, however, by assigning certain relationships between the components. The particular relationships chosen were dictated by practical con-

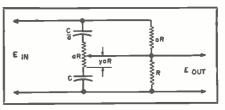
Fig. 2. Design curves for Figs. 1 and 3 with "a" equal to 2.

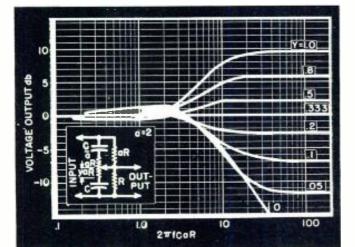
Fig. 3. Equivalent circuit for Fig. 1.

siderations. In order to make it possible to adjust the control for flat frequency response it is necessary for the ratio of the condensers to be the inverse of the ratio of the resistors in the voltage divider. The choice of the value for the potentiometer is not quite so direct. One consideration in the determination of this value is that if it were too small, condensers C and C/ain series would shunt the output of the tube V_1 and degrade the high-frequency response. If we assume the source impedance of the tube to be 1/10 R or less, the potentiometer should be at least as large as aR to avoid any adverse effect on high-frequency response. The lowest value of source impedance of practical voltage amplifiers having a gain of 10 or more is on the order of 10,000 ohms. Resistor R should be at least 10 times that value, or about 100,000 ohms. If the design requirements for the circuit are for 20 db of boost, the value of a must be 10, which makes aR one megohm. This minimum value also approaches the practical maximum dictated by the values available in inexpensive pots. It was considered a practical compromise. therefore, to assign this value aR to the pot.; particularly in view of the fact that our calculations were considerably simplified by that choice.

Three universal design curves for this circuit are presented in Figs. 2, 4, and 5. One disadvantage of this circuit is that the boost and attenuation are not symmetrical, that is, they do not occur at quite the same frequency. The symmetry of the boost and attenuation characteristic can be improved by making the value of the potentiometer larger than that assigned, but the practical limitations may be rather severe, as explained previously. The curves are approximately correct, however, if it is practical to use a larger value potentiometer and the curves can be used as a guide to determine the condenser values. The boost and attenuation curves become less symmetrical if a smaller value potentiometer is used.

It may be noticed that the frequency-response curves for this circuit, and for others given in previous articles, cross the zero axis. Although the amount of crossover (one or two db) is so small as to be insignificant to the human ear, the form of the curve represents a departure from what might be expected from a simple physical concept of the circuit behavior. Frankly, when such effects appeared, it was suspected that some error had been committed in the calculations. However, more thorough study revealed that these effects are characteristic of the circuits. The use of a larger value





for the potentiometer in Fig. 3 increases the amount of crossover.

As an example of the application of the design curves, it might be well to consider a circuit which requires some interpolation in the use of the curves. Let us set up a requirement for a treble tone control that can provide 12 db of boost. (There is no limit to the attenuation capabilities with this circuit, of course.) A further requirement of the circuit for this example will be that, with the control set for maximum boost $(y = 1^*)$. 3 db of boost should occur at 2000 cycles. The maximum boost from this circuit in db is equal to 20 log (a + 1). Setting this expression equal to 12 db and solving for a, we find that a should be 3.0 (rounded off to two significant figures). If we select a 1-megohm potentiometer, aR is one megohm and R is 330,000 ohms. The equivalent source impedance of the tube V_1 should be 33.000 ohms or less. The maximum boost curve with a equal to 2.0 (Fig. 2) has an abscissa value of 3.7 for 3 db of boost. The abscissa value for the same conditions taken from Fig. 4 (a equals 5.0) is 6.5. Interpolation for a value of 3.0 for a gives an abscissa value of 4.6. It may be noted that the difference between the values used in the interpolation is so small that the interpolation is of little significance from a practical standpoint. The expression containing frequency with which all the curves of these articles were plotted was chosen deliberately to minimize the need for interpolation between curves. Having the interpolated value, however, we may solve for C. $2\pi f CaR = 4.6$

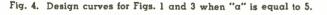
$$C = \frac{4.6}{2\pi f a R} = \frac{4.6}{2\pi (2000)} \frac{1}{(10^{-6})}$$

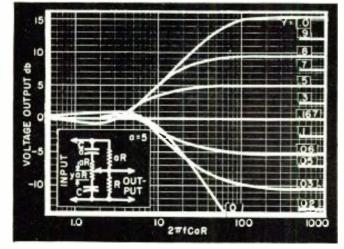
C = 3.66 × 10⁻¹⁰

C = 366 micromicrofarads The two condensers, C and C/a. would be 330 micromicrofarads and

one-third of that value or 100 micromicrofarads (rounded off to RTMA (Continued on page 74)

• ψ denotes the setting of the tone control and is defined to mean the fraction of the total resistance of aR included between the wiper of the pot, and the junction of C with the pot.







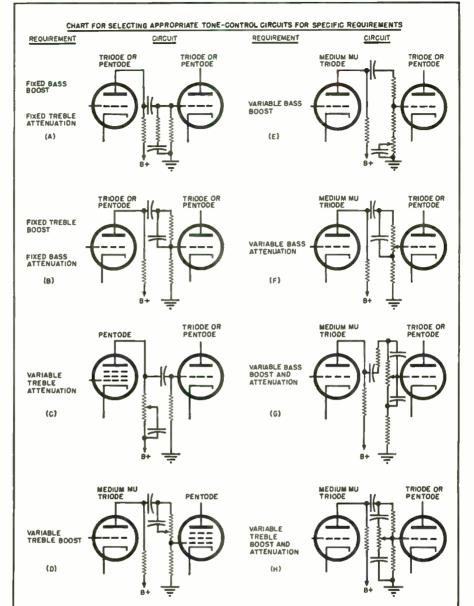
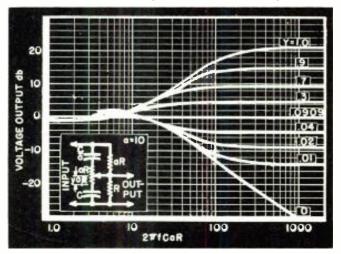
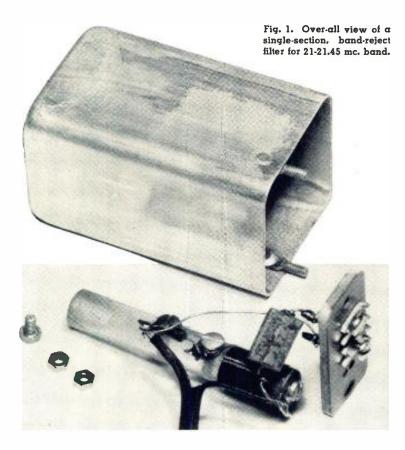


Chart for selecting tone control circuits for specific requirements. For more detailed information refer to the original discussions on these circuits as follows: (A) Fig. 1. Nov., 1951 issue. (B) Fig. 2. Nov., 1951 issue: Fig. 8, Part 2; and Fig. 5, Part 3, (C) Fig. 4, Part 1. (D) Fig. 2. Nov., 1951 issue. (E) Fig. 2, Part 2. (F) Fig. 8, Part 2. (G) Fig. 6, Part 3. (H) Fig. 3, Part 4. Part 1 appeared in the July. 1952 issue. Part 2 in the August. 1952 issue. Part 3 in the September issue. This article is Part 4.

Fig. 5. Design curves for Figs. 1 and 3 when "a" is equal to 10.





A complete resumé of the servicing techniques to be employed in eliminating 21 mc. amateur interference.

A S MORE and more amateurs begin operation in their *legally-assigned* band from 21 to 21.45 mc., the greater will be the demand on technicians to handle the interference arising from such operations.

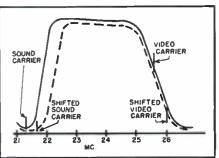
Since more than half of all the television sets now in use feature a separate sound i.f. channel, usually tuned to 21.25 mc., these receivers often require adjustment when amateur interference is encountered.

Intercarrier-type receivers often feature traps tuned to 21.25 mc. and the actual sound i.f. is 4.5 mc. Unless a very strong interfering signal is present, a ham transmitter will have no effect. Misalignment of the i.f. section can cause some interference in the picture, but the remedy for that is simple. A few TV receivers using a separate sound i.f. have this section tuned to 21.6 or 21.9 mc., reducing the chance of interference somewhat, but in most cases the sound i.f. channel is sufficiently wide to pick up even a 21.25 mc. signal.

Ham interference is fairly easy to recognize because of two important characteristics. It is present only during certain hours, the operating time of the ham, and it appears only for short periods, usually no more than ten minutes at a time. This is due to the fact that the transmitter is on the air only while a message is being sent and is off during the time the reply is being received. The 21 mc. interference is usually noticeable only in the sound section unless the set is misaligned or the interference is extremely strong. On strong signals the sound may disappear entirely and be supplanted by a squeal, gurgle, or even the operator's voice. The picture may tear, show striped and herringbone patterns, and generally become unusable. Medium strength interference may show up only lightly on the screen as a weaving set of stripes and will result in distorted TV sound, squeals, and gurgles. Light interference is apparent only in weak and distorted sound with the weaving patterns visible only when the fine tuning control is tuned through the band.

Before attempting to eliminate this type of interference we must know where and how it enters the TV receiver. There are three main points of vulnerability and the interference can enter by any or all of them. The

Fig. 2. Curve showing result when the sound i.f. is shifted from 21.25 mc. to 21.6 mc.



ELIMINATING 21 mc. INTERFERENCE

By WALTER H. BUCHSBAUM Television Consultant RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

most frequent source is through the antenna and transmission line. even though these sections are tuned to a much higher frequency. It is also possible for the 21 mc. signal to come into the TV set through the a.c. power line or, finally, it can be picked up directly by certain components in the TV receiver. To locate the source of the interference is not too difficult if the process of elimination is used. Disconnecting the lead-in at the receiver and shorting the antenna terminals will eliminate the interference if it was picked up by that section. Bypassing, filtering, and just squeezing the a.c. power line will have an effect only if that is the source. Pulling tubes in the chassis itself will spot the particular circuit responsible for the interference.

Detuning the I.F.

One obvious remedy for 21 mc. interference appears to be a shift in the sound i.f. to a higher frequency. Since most of the split-sound type receivers use 21.25 mc. as the i.f. a shift to 21.6 mc. may not appear too difficult. This would bring the sound section out of the 21-21.45 mc. range and thus eliminate interference. Unfortunately things are not this simple. There are a number of important considerations which make such a shift in frequency a complicated and time consuming job even for the well-equipped, thoroughlyexperienced technician.

The sound i.f. must be 4.5 mc. lower than the picture carrier. The curve of Fig. 2 shows what happens when the sound i.f. is shifted from 21.25 to 21.6 mc. As illustrated, the picture carrier slides down on the slope with a resultant loss of such low frequency components as the vertical and horizontal synchronizing pulses. When the 21.25 mc. sound traps are tuned to 21.6 mc. they are unable to keep the sound out of the picture and sound bars will appear. To complicate mat-

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

ters, the 21.25 mc. discriminator transformer is designed to present a linear response only with 21.25 mc. as center frequency. When that is shifted, the discriminator response is often lopsided and this produces distorted sound. The bandwidth of the sound i.f. is at least 50 kc. so that a 21.45 mc, signal will easily pass through a 21.6 mc. i.f. This means that in most cases a shift to 21.6 mc. will be of no help at all. To shift the frequency still higher aggravates the effect on the picture. It is feasible, in many cases, to shift the sound i.f. to 21.9 mc, and out of the reach of some interference without wrecking the picture. To accomplish this an accurate signal generator, sweep generator, and oscilloscope are required. First the sound i.f. is aligned to the new frequency, the discriminator response being checked either on the scope or by plotting a curve. Then the sound traps in the picture i.f. are aligned and finally the entire picture i.f. section is re-aligned with the individual frequency of each coil being shifted by the same amount as the sound i.f. shift. It is necessary to check the curve on the scope to make sure that each tuned circuit still contributes the correct response and that the overall i.f. curve is correct. As a final step the local oscillator in the front-end tuner must be re-touched for each channel.

Because of the complexity of this procedure and the likelihood of errors and a poorer picture we do not recommend i.f. detuning as an efficient means of eliminating 21 mc, interference.

Antenna Interference

Whether interference is picked up primarily by the antenna or by the transmission line will decide some of the steps to be taken to remedy the trouble. If disconnecting the transmission line at the antenna removes the interference, the antenna itself is picking it up. If this procedure has no effect on the interference, the transmission line is the culprit. In many cases both the line and antenna contribute some interference pick-up in which case only filters will help.

Where it appears that the antenna is the major contributor to the interference, simple remedies are available. If the offending ham antenna is visible, check to see if it is in the same direction as a TV station. Rotating the antenna or installing reflectors will help when the TV station lies in a different direction. It is often feasible to relocate the TV antenna so that a taller building, chimney, or other structure is between it and the ham antenna. In some instances a copper screen can be placed between the two antennas but if this is done be sure to keep the screen at least 10 feet from the TV antenna. If the ham is located in the same direction as the TV station or none of the other measures help, a filter at the receiver may do the trick.

Interference picked up by the trans-

mission line can often be reduced if, in the case of 300-ohm twin-lead, the ribbon is twisted. This has the effect of cancelling out any pick-up on the line. Using coaxial or shielded 300ohm line also helps, as does relocating the line so that it does not face the ham transmitter directly. The last method of interference elimination consists of filtering out the interference before it can reach the r.f. amplifiers.

Filter networks consist of coils and condensers so arranged that at certain frequencies they will prevent the signal from passing through. There are three basic types of such filters and rather than give a long dissertation on their theory we here present one example of each type, with practical values for easy construction by the service technician. Many commercial filters are on the market, but since a large number of our readers often prefer to build their own, complete construction data is provided.

The first filter is a single-section, band-rejection type which will attenuate any signal between 21 and 21.45 mc. The photograph, Fig. 1, shows its physical appearance when removed from the can. The coil form for L_1 is a 470,000 ohm, 1 watt Ohmite resistor while the series coil L_{2} , is wound on a polystyrene rod. Complete winding data, the circuit, and a performance graph are given in Fig. 3. It should be pointed out here that this filter is not of the balanced type and should preferably be used with coaxial cable transmission lines. The theory of operation of this filter lies in the high impedance of the parallel resonant circuit L_1 - C_1 which is tuned to 21 mc. and the low impedance of the series resonant circuit L_2 - C_2 which is tuned to 21.45 mc. Thus at one end of the interference band L_1 - C_1 acts as a high resistance, keeping the signal away from the receiver, while at the other end L_2 - C_2 acts as a virtual short circuit for interfering signals.

The second filter network is of the single-frequency, balanced type. A series resonant circuit effectively shunts the undesired signal to ground. The two coupling condensers C_1 and C_2 have more impedance to lower frequencies, such as the 21 mc. interference, than to the TV signals starting at 54 mc. As the photograph of Fig.

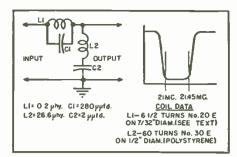


Fig. 3. Design data for a single-section. band-reject filter for 21 mc. ham band.

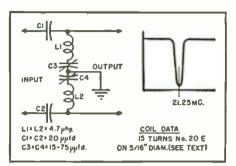


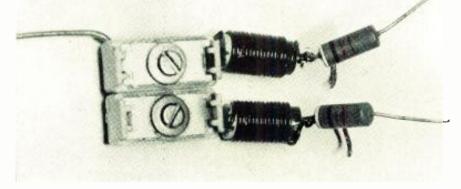
Fig. 4. Circuit diagram of a balanced, single-frequency (21.25 mc.) TV filter.

5 indicates, the two trimmer condensers C_3 and C_4 were salvaged from an old broadcast i.f. transformer. Making use again of materials at hand, we used a 470,000 ohm, 2 watt Ohmite resistor as a coil form for L_1 and L_2 . The complete circuit with coil winding data and a performance graph is shown in Fig. 4. This type of filter is recommended when the interference is not too strong and is not picked up by any section other than the antenna and transmission line. The filter can be mounted directly at the antenna terminals of the receiver with the bus bar from the two trimmers going to a convenient point on the TV chassis. This ground connection should be soldered if possible.

When the interference is noticeable each trimmer is tuned in turn to give minimum interference effect. The theory of operation is that the two series-resonant circuits present a virtual short to ground to the interfering signal.

The third type of filter is the one most commonly used in commercial TV interference units. It is called a balanced high-pass filter and is de-

Fig. 5. Over-all view of a single-frequency, balanced-filter for 21-21.45 mc. band.



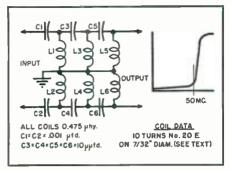


Fig. 6. Design details on a three-section. high-pass television interference filter.

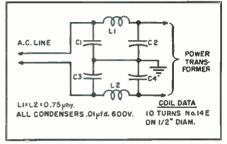


Fig. 7. A pi-type line voltage filter unit.

signed to attenuate any signal below 50 mc. In Fig. 8, it is shown withdrawn from its shield can, again an old i.f. can with the top cut away. Fig. 6 shows its actual circuit. Consisting of three sections, the theory of operation here is that at low frequencies the coupling condensers present a much larger impedance than the coils going to ground, while for higher frequencies the reverse is true. By using three sections more attenuation is achieved and enclosing it in a can eliminates any possible pick-up due to a resonance effect of the filter elements. The 300-ohm impedance of this filter and the fact that it is balanced makes it ideal for installations using 300-ohm twin-lead. Since the cut-off frequency of this filter is set at 50 mc., there is no need for tuning it exactly to any interfering ham signal and once installed it will need no further attention. Mounting it as close as possible to the r.f. tuner will prevent any interference pick-up between the filter and the tuner.

A ground lug is provided next to the output terminals to permit grounding of the filter case to the chassis.. Since the output is grounded for d.c. through L_5 and L_6 it may be necessary to connect a .1 μ fd. condenser between the TV chassis and the filter can to avoid shock in case the chassis is connected to the power line. All components used are standard items found on any service bench and their actual values are not too critical since it will not matter too much if the cut-off point is 48 or 52 mc. instead of the design center of 50 mc. For the coil forms 470,000 ohm, 1 watt Ohmite resistors were used. In either event, the TV signals will not be attenuated while the interfering 21 to 21.45 mc. ham signals will be greatly reduced.

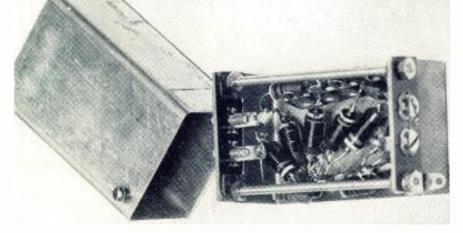
There is a great variety of possible filters and combinations which can be used but we have only presented three as tried and proven examples of what can be done to reduce interference from the antenna and line.

Power Line Interference

Although the 50- or 60-cycle power lines would hardly appear suitable for transmitting 21 mc. signals, it frequently happens that they are a source of trouble. The large leakage capacity of most power transformers, standing waves, resonant line effects, and similar phenomena often cause the power line to transmit sufficient signals to cause interference in TV receivers. In addition, the a.c. line cord often acts as an antenna for the 21 mc. signal and introduces it into the receiver from that source. Fortunately this is not too difficult to overcome and a few simple procedures will completely eliminate the power line as a source of interference.

Commercially-made line filters are available from any radio supply house. These filters are designed to remove any r.f. from the line voltage and to smooth out sudden voltage variations. In general such a device will be satisfactory in the case of 21 mc. interference, but occasionally the interfering signal is strong enough to ride through the line filter. Where the interference is due to pick-up on the

Fig. 8. A high-pass, 300-ohm, three-section balanced filter with cut-off below 50 mc.



line cord, the plug-in type of line filter will be unsatisfactory. Hanking the line cord to the shortest usable length and connecting the filter as close to the TV set as possible may help somewhat.

The most effective place for an a.c. line filter is right inside the TV chassis since this scheme eliminates not only signals from the line but also pick-up from the line cord. Many TV sets use one or two condensers, usually .01 µfd. units, from the a.c. line to the chassis. These condensers help only slightly unless they are used in conjunction with an inductance. A typical pi-type line voltage filter which can be mounted right inside the TV receiver is shown in Fig. 7. The two coils L_1 and L_2 are made of #14 wire since they carry a relatively high current. In this circuit the actual inductance of the coils is not too important as long as it represents a high impedance to the 21 mc. interfering signal. Although 400-volt condensers could be used in this circuit, we recommend the 600-volt type since they will be less likely to fail and a short in the a.c. line would be a serious defect.

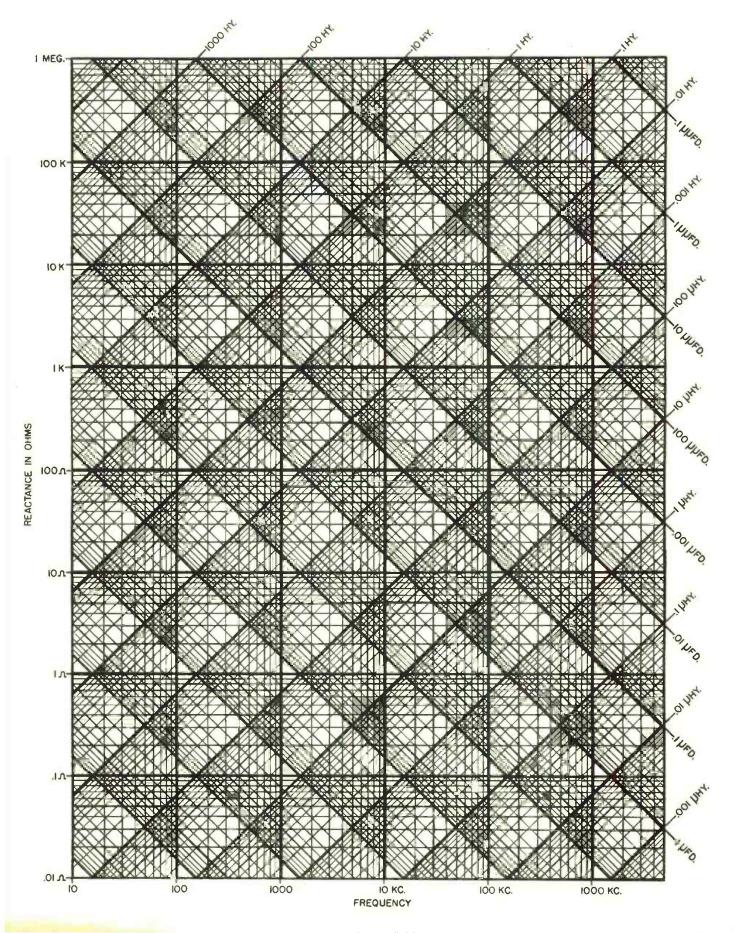
Direct Pick-up Interference

Only where the ham signal is exceedingly strong will direct pick-up be encountered. In such instances elimination of this interference will prove both difficult and costly. To make certain that direct pick-up is taking place, disconnect the antenna and short out the antenna terminals. Connect an a.c. line filter through an extension cord right to the TV set with the set's line cord wrapped tightly and placed close to the chassis. If interference is still present, direct pick-up is responsible.

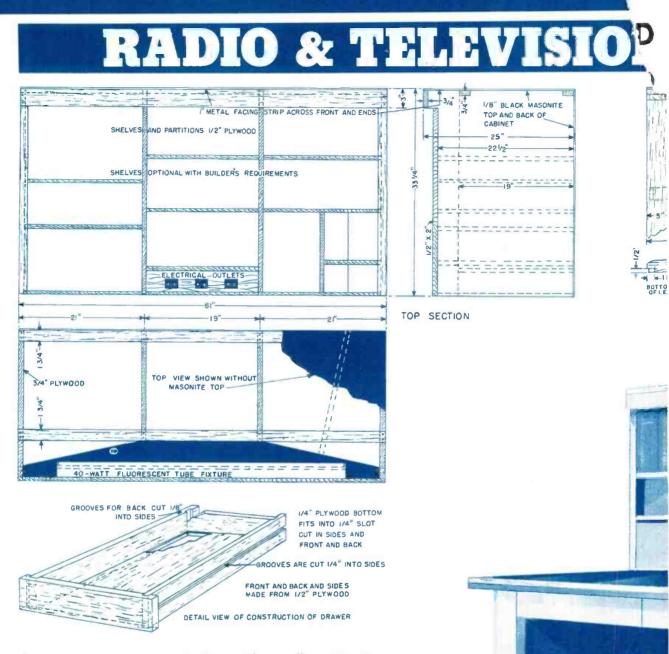
Occasionally it is feasible to relocate the TV set in the room so that it is shielded by a concrete wall, chimney, sheet metal ornamentation, etc. This may help reduce the direct pickup. Failing this, the simplest method would be to put the entire receiver in a shielded cage with proper filters at the antenna terminals and a.c. input. Since this is expensive and often impractical we shall try to find the spots where the interference pick-up originates and attack it there. The most likely culprits are unshielded sound traps located on top of the chassis. In 630-type receivers the large coil on the tuner and the cathode trap near the center of the chassis are the worst offenders. The remedy consists of placing a shield can over these coils. After the can is installed it will be necessary to realign the coils. Other likely sources are sound i.f. tubes operating without a tube shield, grid or plate wires located away from the chassis, and some tuned circuits underneath the chassis. To eliminate direct pick-up from the underside of the chassis it is convenient to use an aluminum or copper bottom plate instead of individual shields.

Sometimes the interference is so (Continued on page 171)

REACTANCE CHART



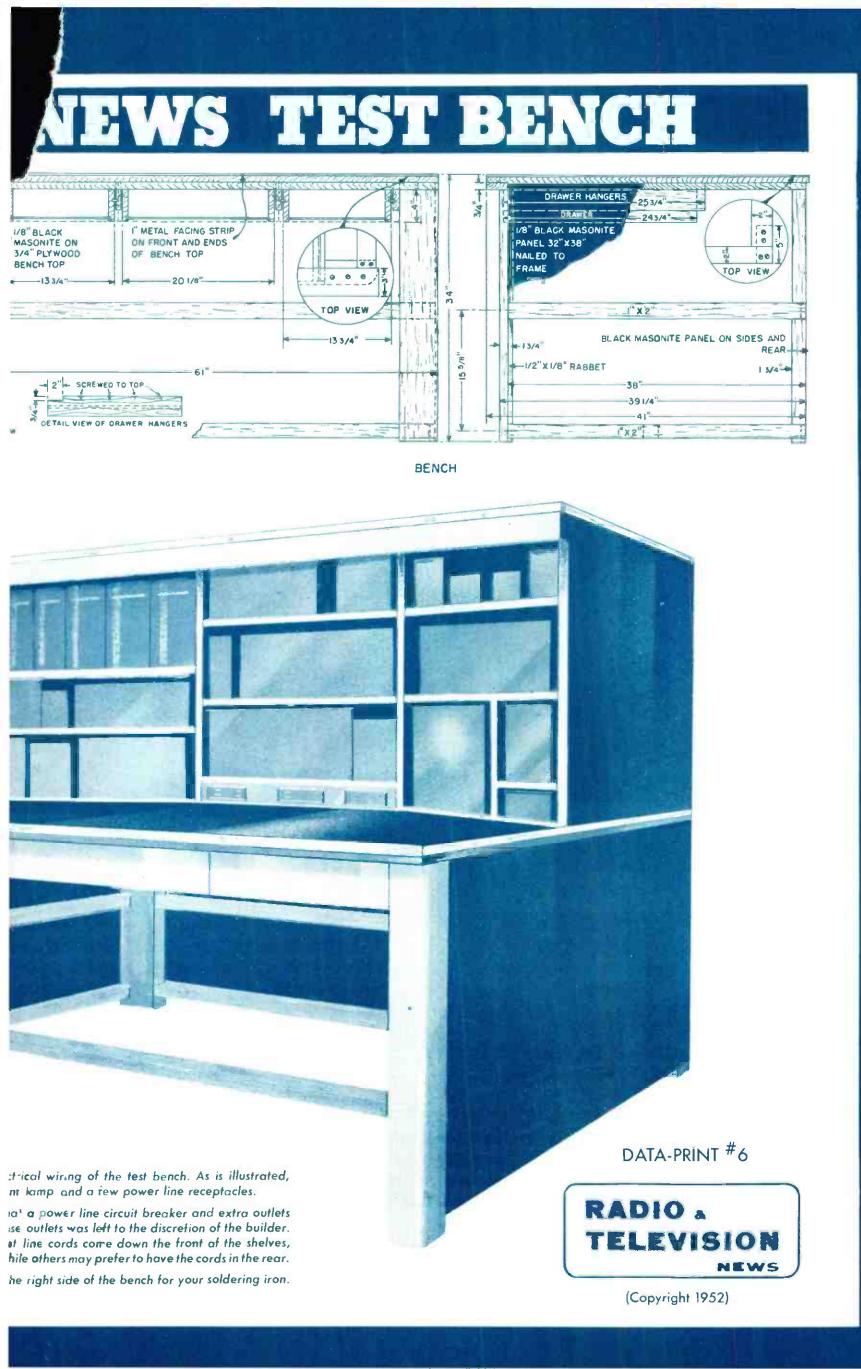
www.americanradiohistory.com



In response to an ever-recurring demand for an all-round service test bench, the editors of RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS are presenting herewith their conception of an all-purpose unit. Obviously no single design could provide all of the features desired by all segments of the industry. The professional service technician, engineer, hobbyist, etc. each has his own specific requirements. Because of this wide divergence of interests, this bench is, of necessity, a compromise incorporating those features which provide maximum utility, neat appearance, and low cost. This design is flexible to the extent that any individual, whether a hobbyist or service technician, could, without detracting in any way from its appearance, alter the arrangement to obtain maximum efficiency for his particular needs. The construction of this bench is relatively simple—the materials are comparatively inexpensive. All dimensions shown are merely suggestions - they can be altered to meet the builder's requirements. Reference to specific types of test equipment has been purposely avoided since each group will wish to incorporate the units germane to his field.

There was no attempt made to show the the bench incorporates a 40-watt fluore

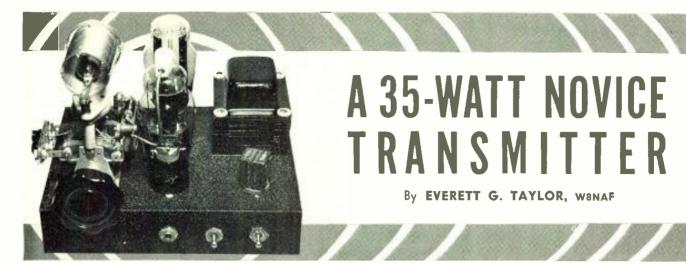
In addition to those shown it is suggestebe included. The number and position of Some may desire to have the test instru permitting easy removal of the instrument: It would be convenient to have an outlet of



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MOST USEFUL TV INSTRUMENT YET DEVELOPED HICKOK Model 650 VIDEO GENERATOR





Front view of 35-watt transmitter.

•VER since the FCC has been issuing Novice class tickets, we have been listening in on the 3700-3750 kc. portion of the 80 meter band with a great deal of interest. In eavesdropping on the Novices, we find that a lot of them are running around 30-40 watts.

.With this information under our belt, we took off on the construction of a simple transmitter which would be easy for the Novice to build and get on the air.

We chose the modified Pierce oscillator which is rather easy on crystals and will also permit doubling to 40 with an 80-meter crystal when the Novice is advised by the FCC that he can drop the "N" from his call.

The parts for the oscillator and power supply are mounted on a $7 \times 9 \times 2$ inch steel chassis. An aluminum chassis may be used, of course, but the one we used "just happened to be around." An aluminum chassis is much easier to drill and work than a steel one and is, therefore, to be preferred.

Having obtained several 6BG6G television tubes at a bargain price we decided to use one of them. We are not sorry that we chose this tube as it can be loaded up to 100 ma. at 400 volts very easily. This tube is rather husky and is similar to the Type 807 transmitting tube.

A 5R4GY tube is used as the rectifier to supply the high voltage to the oscillator tube. The choice of this tube was another case of using what we had on hand. Other tubes may be substituted for the 5R4GY-such as the 5U4G or the 5X4G if the correct pin connections are taken into consideration.

The power transformer is a Stancor Type P-6012, which is rated at 700 volts-center-tapped-at 90 milliamperes. By eliminating the usual filter choke and using a higher-than-usualcapacity filter condenser, which in this case is a 40 #fd., 450 volt unit, nearly 400 volts is obtained on the 6BG6G with the key down.

Perhaps some of the readers are wondering about the c.w. note without the choke. We QSO'ed about twenty fellows on this rig during the course of

Construction details on an easily-built, compact ria which uses two tubes and a minimum of parts.

a single evening and received T9-X reports from all of them.

The Stancor transformer has centertapped filament connections and these were cut short, the enamel removed. and the wires then soldered together. Regular transformer tape was placed over the exposed wires and then given a coat of *Duco* cement.

One side of the 6.3 volt filament winding for the 6BG6G is grounded at the tube socket while the other lead goes to the appropriate filament connection on the tube socket. A .005 #fd. disc-type condenser is used to bypass the screen of the oscillator tube. Voltage for the screen is supplied through a 25.000 ohm, 2 watt resistor.

The r.f. choke (in series with the cathode and key), the 35 µµfd. Erie "Ceramicon" condenser, and the 100 $\mu\mu$ fd. mica condenser form the feedback portion of the oscillator which permits doubling to the higher frequency bands. A .005 µfd. disc-type condenser is used across the key. A 50,000 ohm resistor is used from the grid of the 6BG6G tube to ground.

A s.p.d.t. toggle switch is mounted

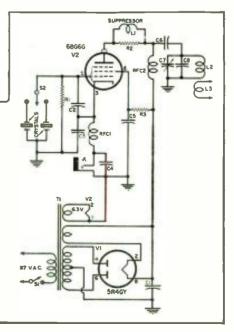
Complete schematic of two-tube Novice rig.

on the front drop of the chassis to permit the choice of two crystal operating frequencies within the Novice band. The crystals are mounted in an octal socket since it is more economical than purchasing two crystal holders.

The builder can construct this unit using a single crystal, however, if he wishes to have a choice of two operating frequencies, he can incorporate two crystals as shown in the diagram. The crystals operate on their fundamental frequencies and therefore should be 3700-3750 kc. units.

Just as a word of caution, it is advisable to stay away from the edge of the band and thus, in choosing your crystals, it would be well to stay within the range 3710 and 3740 kc.

Parallel feed is used to the plate of the oscillator tube, thus removing the positive potential from the tuning con-(Continued on page 153)



A REMOTE-CONTROL TUNER

By

GLEN SOUTHWORTH

R EMOTE control is a subject which has been attracting increasing interest in the planning of home installations of sound equipment. Already several manufacturers are offering compact preamplifier-equalizer control units for use with phonograph equipment. It is an accepted fact that many listeners prefer to enjoy musical reproduction at an appreciable distance from the loudspeaker system and for maximum convenience the essential controls should be located close at hand.

In many cases an increase in listening enjoyment may be obtained by applying remote control techniques to conventional radio reception as, to some ears. even a lecture will sound appreciably better when reproduced over high quality equipment, and subtleties in comedy or dramatic entertainment are easier to detect. Essentially, a control unit should be compact, require a minimum number of connecting wires, and be capable of operating any place in the house, in conjunction with a remote loudspeaker, in order that the fullest use of a high quality amplifying system may be obtained.

The unit shown in the accompanying photograph and in the diagram appears to fulfill these requirements with a minimum of circuit complexity. Essentially, it is a miniature AM tuner with an unusual power supply and a cathode follower output stage to feed the audio signal to the main power amplifier. Only four conductors are required to connect the tuner to the rest of the equipment. Provision is made to turn the main a.c. power supply on or off from the remote location by means of relay operation. In addition, the tuner is designed so that it may be plugged into an appropriate four-prong receptacle in any location in the house and as only low voltages are carried by the connecting conductors, wiring installation may be greatly simplified.

Shown in its original form, the tuner uses three tubes, a 6SA7 as an r.f. and mixer stage. a 6SK7 as the i.f. amplifier, and a 6SL7 as the cathode follower output stage. The power supply consists of a 6.3 volt filament transformer connected backwards, a 50 milliampere selenium rectifier, and a three-section 150 volt electrolytic condenser mounted in a plug-in socket. The entire tuner is assembled on a standard 5 x 7 x 2 inch chassis which is light and readily portable. If desired, Over-all view of the compact, home-built remote tuner. The chassis measures $5'' \times 7'' \times 2''_*$

Construction details on a unit which features a unique power supply and cathode-follower output.

miniature tubes could be substituted for their octal counterparts, thus making an even more compact unit possible. As the basic design elements consist of the type of power supply used and the relay control, the ingenious constructor may easily introduce modifications in construction or circuitry to fit his personal requirements. For example, an extra r.f. stage might be added, or a t.r.f. circuit used throughout. The design shown, however, was considered most likely to have the widest application.

Although it was originally planned to use one half of the 6SL7 as a diode second detector, it was found preferable, from the standpoint of low distortion, to use a germanium diode such as the Raytheon CK705. The reason for this is that thermal emission from the tube cathode tended to produce an undesirable potential that caused severe distortion on weak signals-oscilloscope patterns showing fifty per-cent distortion or more. The amount of distortion produced by an effect of this kind is closely related to the signal strength at the second detector, with very weak signals being almost completely attenuated and strong signals having only a small percentage of distortion due to this effect.

The antenna system used with the tuner will also influence the total amount of distortion in the audio output. In the case of reception from weak stations, it is desirable to have as strong a signal as possible at the r.f. grid of the 6SA7 mixer stage in order that tube noise and hiss may be masked and that undue distortion does not occur in the conversion process. This indicates the desirability of some form of outside antenna system or the addition of a tuned r.f. stage before the mixer. On the other hand, in most instances the tuner will be used for reception from local stations and in this case, it will be necessary to guard against overloading. Although an r.f. gain control or a carefully designed a.v.c. system might be used, a simpler method is to use the tuner with a small loop antenna. In this way, the tuner may be oriented for maximum signal strength in the case of weak stations. and for minimum signal strength in the case of strong locals. In addition, the well-known benefits of a loop in reducing noise or interference are frequently desirable, as such signals are often as objectionable as harmonic distortion.

The tuner circuit shown uses miniature, high gain, i.f. coils and has excellent selectivity when the coils are peaked at the same frequency. Broader band response and a corresponding improvement in audio response at high frequencies may be obtained by stagger tuning the i.f. coils or shunting the coils with 100,000 ohm to one megohm resistances. Both of these methods reduce the sensitivity of the tuner and increase stability, but if excessive distortion occurs in the audio chain or tuner it may lead to a paradoxical condition in which the ten kilocycle interstation heterodyne whistle may be unbearably loud, but the listener is unable to perceive anything resembling "highs" in the program that he is hearing. This is usually due to the fact that the highs suffer such severe intermodulation that they are not reproduced in recognizable form, while the ten kilocycle heterodyne, being much stronger, actually tends to mask highs that are properly reproduced. As a result, in some AM reception, the listener may actually perceive a wider frequency range on a system which has poorer electrical fidelity as far as high frequency response is concerned. A good aural check of the over-all system quality is the ability to distinguish between different program sources with respect to such characteristics as apparent frequency response, tonal coloration, distortion, and acoustics. A poor system will tend to have a uniform "tonelessness" no matter what the station or program source.

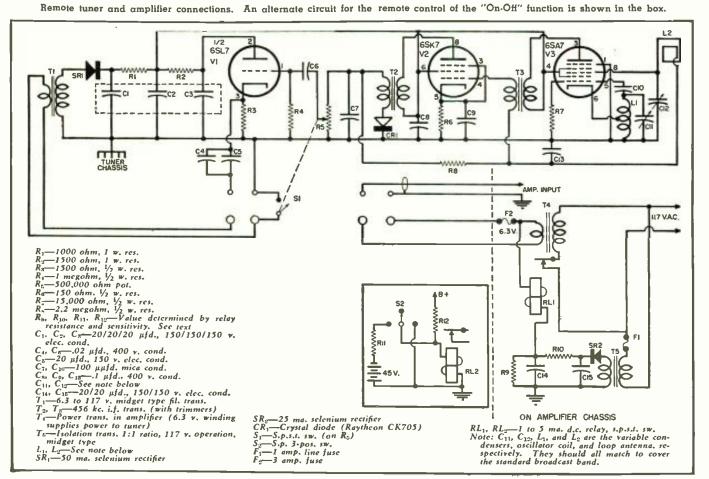
Turning to the constructional features of the tuner, the power supply includes a *Cinch* plug-in socket for the three-section electrolytic condenser. As a result of this type of construction the filter may be as easily checked and replaced as the tubes. The only connection to the tuner is made through a conventional four-prong socket mounted on the rear of the chassis. Two leads carry the 6.3-volt current from the main power amplifier which supplies both the filament and plate power for the tuner. The other two leads carry the audio signal from the tuner back to the main amplifier. The relay connection for turning the main a.c. supply on and off is connected between the ground side of the audio line and one side of the 6.3-volt filament supply. However, in this case it is important that the filament supply not be grounded elsewhere and some constructors may find it simpler to run a separate line for the relay connection.

Two methods of energizing the a.e. contacting relay are shown. The first uses a miniature 45 volt "B" battery which is connected to the relay circuit long enough for the rectifier tube in the main amplifier to heat and provide hold-down voltage for the relay. To turn the equipment off, the relay coil is merely shorted from the remote location and the contacts open. In the case of an amplificr with large filter condensers, it may be necessary to short the relay coil for several seconds in order to prevent the charge that remains on the condensers from again closing the coil.

The second method of relay operation involves the use of a small, low drain power supply which is left in continuous operation and serves as exciting power for the relay coil through a conventional a.c. switch on the tuner volume control. In either case the amount of voltage required for relay operation will depend upon the sensitivity and resistance of the relay coil. For example, a one-mil relay with a 2000-ohm coil would require only two volts, while a five-mil relay with a 5000-ohm coil would require twentyfive volts for consistent operation. The constructor may suit his convenience as to which type of relay operation he desires, but in either case the amount of a.c. ripple carried by the ground lead of the audio line should be small or hum will result.

The low impedance output of the cathode follower means that it is often unnecessary to use shielded cable for short connections, however, if distances of more than ten feet are to be covered, shielded wire is recommended. In the case of an elaborate installation, connecting wires may be pulled through the walls, attic, or basement and four-prong receptacles mounted permanently at convenient locations throughout the house. The inclusion of additional speakers with individual "L" pads in various rooms is also frequently desired by listeners.

To further enhance the value of the tuner, bass and treble controls may be added to the circuit and the other half of the 6SL7 used as an audio amplifier stage to make up for any loss in gain. In any event, the constructor should find that the versatility and convenience of this unit adds greatly to the enjoyment of a high quality amplifying system.



October, 1952

www.americanradiohistory.com

ADD AN ASTIGMATISM CONTROL TO YOUR CRO

By LOUIS E. GARNER, JR.

A simple circuit which can be added to any scope will increase both its usefulness and performance

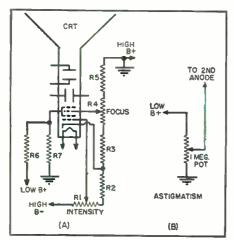


Fig. 1. (A) High voltage divider circuit of a conventional CRO. (B) Circuit changes required to add "Astigmatism" control feature. **O** ^{NE} control often found on the better grade laboratory-type cathoderay oscilloscopes, yet almost always lacking on the less expensive instruments, is the "Astigmatism" or "Spot Shape" control. To add this type control to the average scope is quite an easy job, hardly requiring more than an hour's time for the skilled technician. The cost, too, is low, since only an inexpensive carbon potentiometer, a knob, and a little wire and solder are all that are required.

Before discussing the technique of adding this control to a CRO, let us see why such a control is necessary or desirable.

Fig. 1A is the schematic diagram of a typical CRO high voltage divider as used to supply d.c. operating voltages to the cathode-ray tube (CRT). For the purpose of our discussion,

Fig. 2. Test patterns before and after control is added. See text for explanation.

parts values are not important and, therefore, are not given (these will vary from scope to scope, in any case). For the same reason, connections to the deflection plates are not shown on the diagram.

The sharpness of the spot obtained on the screen of the CRT is controlled by the voltage relationship of the *focusing* and *accelerating* electrodes. In less expensive scopes, the voltage on the *accelerating* electrode is generally fixed, while the voltage on the *focusing* electrode is varied as a focus adjustment.

In Fig. 1A, the *focusing* electrode is connected to R_4 , which serves as the *"Focus"* control, while the *accelerating* electrode is connected to the junction of R_6 and R_1 .

Although the sharpness of the spot depends on the relationship of the *focus* and *accelerating* electrode voltages, the spot shape depends not only upon this factor, but upon the relationship between the voltage of the *accelerating* electrode and other electrodes in the CRT.

The "ideal" is a sharp, perfectly round spot, as shown in Fig. 2A. With such a spot, the image trace will be sharp and clean as in Fig. 2D. Even small irregularities in the waveform which is being checked can be quickly spotted and analyzed.

Too often, however, the spot, though sharp, will be somewhat elliptical or oblong, as shown in Figs. 2B and 2C. When the spot is oblong vertically, the waveform obtained will appear blurred with the trace line quite thick at the top and bottom of the image, as shown in Fig. 2E. All horizontal portions of the trace will appear thicker than the vertical portions.

If the spot is oblong horizontally, on the other hand, vertical portions of the trace will appear thick and blurred compared to horizontal portions. Thus, a spot shape as shown in Fig. 2C may cause a sine-wave trace to appear as in Fig. 2F.

With a spot shape as shown in either Figs. 2B or 2C, small irregularities or distortions of the image may be masked and thus overlooked. For accurate work, such a condition is intolerable. (Incidentally, for purposes of illustration, the distortion of the spot image has been deliberately ex-(Continued on page 86)

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

THE YAGI

By

M. G. O'LEARY

K INGSTON, Ontario is 75 miles north of Syracuse, N. Y. With a booster and high-gain antenna. reasonably good pictures can be obtained from WSYR, Channel 5, and WHEN, Channel 8, even during the poor winter months. However, good antenna installations are costly; mounted on a 20 ft. roof-top mast, one single-channel yagi costs about \$60.00. while two, one for each channel, run at \$90.00. Homemade installations can be completed for from \$10.00 to \$15.00.

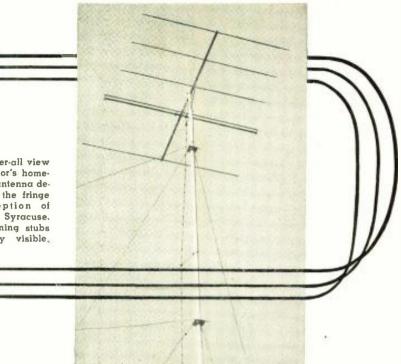
It was the author's chore to design a Channel 5 antenna for a friend who intended to construct it himself. The results of our joint efforts were highly successful from the performance as well as the constructional point of view. The pictures obtained are equal to, and in some cases better than, those obtained from several commercial installations. The finished product weathered a recent bad sleet storm intact, while many other antennas in the vicinity were badly damaged. Readers living in fringe areas who intend to build their own yagis should be able to benefit from some or all the ideas that were worked out for this design.

Deciding on the type of antenna to be used was the first problem. Lack of space ruled out the highly desirable rhombic design.1 A horn type2 was mighty attractive, especially because of the very high gain on Channel 8 as well as the adequate gain on Channel 5, but the structure was to be mounted on a small bungalow and, from the purely aesthetic point of view, its size precluded its use. Five-element yagis and stacked conicals with reflectors have proven themselves in this area, and our choice boiled down to either one of these types. The yagi was finally "selected-for two reasons: robust construction is much more easily achieved. and the experience of others suggested that this type picked up less noise.

The design of the yagi turned out to be a very complex matter. Two readymade designs were available, one for single channels, the other for reception of both Channels 4 and 5.3.4 We were looking for something more robust than the former, and a previously-constructed model of the latter had been found to set up substantial amounts of standing waves in the feedline when Channel 5 was being received-probably due to a lack of preciseness in the wiring of the rather critical feed arrangement. A third article was consulted but constructional details were lacking.5 The "Radio Amateurs' Handbook" contained much helpful infor-

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Fig. 1. Over-all view of the author's homebuilt yagi antenna designed for the fringe area reception of Channel 5. Syracuse. Director tuning stubs are clearly visible.



Construction details for building your own fringe area antenna. Although designed for Channel 5, data is included to cover any of the v.h.f. TV channels.

mation but did not delve too deeply into the problem of the five-element yagi.

At this point we were somewhat discouraged by something we could not then comprehend. There was a seemingly serious discrepancy from article to article on the feed point resistance of the yagi antenna. The "Handbook" stressed that the resistance of the dipole was substantially reduced by the addition of parasitic elements. Yet some of the other articles were claiming figures of 200 to 300 ohms for fiveelement folded dipole arrays. Luckily, an issue of "QST" was at hand with two excellent articles on yagi design.6.7 From these it was learned that reflector and director spacings and lengths had significant effects on the antenna feedpoint resistance, bandwidth, front-to-back ratio. "Q," and dipole resonant frequency. While the information given covered only twoand three-element arrays, it was decided to use it as the basis for a fiveelement design.

However, it was apparent that there were many pitfalls in designing a multi-element antenna without laboratory test equipment. Thus we decided that our antenna would be one that could be easily adjusted to peak performance. Reference (6) used graphs to show how director lengths and director-dipole spacings (with a director-reflector spacing constant at 0.3 wavelength) affect bandwidth, feedpoint resistance, and "Q" of a

three-element yagi. If these graphs are studied, it is apparent that an adjustable director length can only vary all these values over wide limits if the director-dipole spacing is fixed at 0.1 wavelength. (The dipole-reflector spacing is then 0.2 wavelength.) For our purposes we assumed-guessed may be a better description-that two additional directors would have the same effect, to a lesser extent, as the one director. At any rate we fixed our director-dipole and reflector-dipole spacings at 0.1 and approximately 0.2 wavelength respectively and estimated that if all director lengths were adjustable, we would have adequate control. Reference (7) shows by graphs how varying the director or reflector lengths will change the dipole resonant frequency and it thus seemed desirable to incorporate a length adjustment in the dipole.

The design finally worked out called for the following:

1. A three-conductor folded dipole to raise the feedpoint resistance sufficiently so that it could be adjusted to around 300 ohms, thus properly matching 300-ohm lead-in ribbon.

2. A dipole of variable length.

3. A 0.53 wavelength long reflector spaced approximately 0.2 wavelength from the dipole.

4. Three directors, all spaced 0.1 wavelength, and all adjustable in length.

5. An easily adjusted open quarterwave matching stub at the dipole feed-

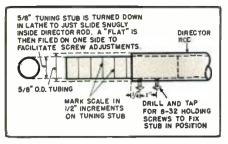


Fig. 2. Construction details on the tuning stubs shown in over-all diagram (Fig. 4).

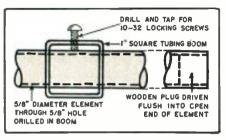


Fig. 3. Method of fastening antenna elements to 1'' square #61ST alloy tubing.

point. This will be discussed later. For ruggedness, %" dia. 24ST tubing was used throughout. 61ST alloy should be a satisfactory substitute. but it is recommended that such alloys as 24SO, 61SW. 61SO, 2S, and 3S be avoided unless the wall thicknesses are very heavy. The boom was made from 61ST 1" square tubing. Round tubing can certainly be used for the boom, but the "squaring-up" will be much more difficult.

Fig. 4 is a diagram giving all Channel 5 dimensions. These dimensions were computed using the formula

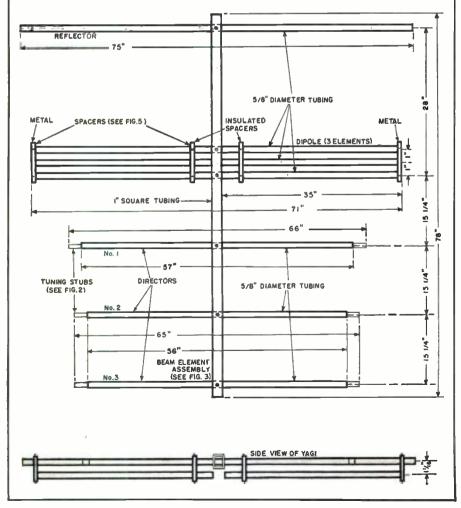
$0.5 wavelength = \frac{492 \times K}{frequency (mc.)}$

K is obtained from the "Handbook." Fig. 10-44 of my 1948 edition graphically shows the effect of antenna diameter on half-wave resonant length. To find K for $\frac{5}{6}$ " tubing in Channel 5 design we first compute

$$\frac{\text{ree space half-wavelength}}{\text{conductor diameter}} = \frac{492 \text{ x } 12}{77.25 \text{ mc.}} \times \frac{8}{5} = 122$$

For this 122 ratio K is taken from the graph to be 0.93. This value is used in determining the physical length of the 0.53 wavelength reflector. K for the dipole is less than 0.93 due to the three closely-spaced conductors, but the actual value is difficult to obtain. Since, for tuning, it is desirable to have the dipole slightly on the long side, 0.93 was used for K in the length calculations. Spacings between the various elements are found with K = 1.

Fig. 4. Dimensions for the Channel 5 yagi. Figures are given for the element lengths with and without matching and tuning stubs. See Table 1 for other channel dimensions.



Since this antenna was built and found to be an excellent one, two additional books have been consulted: "TV and Other Receiving Antennas"⁸ and the 1952 edition of the "Radio Amateurs' Handbook." The value of K for %" tubing at 77.25 mc. has been checked in each: in the former it turned out to be 0.90; in the latter, 0.965. This demonstrates just how opinion varies on this matter. Our value of 0.93 is at least a very good average—and it works. Again, this disagreement is another excellent argument for the tunable antenna.

The directors should be adjustable from 0.4 to 0.48 wavelength (for $\frac{6}{56}$ " tubing). They were, accordingly, made to the dimensions shown—which will allow plenty of leeway in adjusting the 8" long stubs. Fig. 2 details these stubs. They should be calibrated in half-inches along their length for precise balancing of the director lengths on each side of the center boom.

All elements are mounted on the boom through % "holes drilled through the 1" square tubing. After each element is centered exactly, it is fixed by tightening the holding screws as shown in Fig. 3. Wooden plugs are fitted into the ends of all the open tubes to lessen wind resistance.

Fig. 5 illustrates the spacing device for the dipole conductors. The outer ones are made of aluminum alloy and are used for adjusting the effective length of the dipole. The inner ones can be made from lucite, bakelite, or red fiber, and are locked into position very near to the center feedpoint.

Fig. 6 shows the center connections of the dipole. A word of explanation here may be appropriate. Ideally, the feedpoint resistance of the antenna should equal the surge impedance of the feedline: 300 ohms for 300-ohm line. For many antenna designs the feedpoint resistance is lower than the line impedance. This mismatch can be remedied by a commonly recommended device, a quarter-wave, openend matching stub. This can be made up of a quarter-wavelength of 300ohm line attached to the antenna feedpoint. The 300-ohm line is then attached to the point along the length of this stub that gives the best match (or best picture). Such a matching stub was desired on our antenna in case the tuning adjustments for the best picture lowered the resistance appreciably below 300 ohms. If one tries to picture oneself adjusting a matching stub of 300-ohm ribbon twin-lead, while experimenting with dipole and director length adjustments, it will soon be realized that some much more simple arrangement is desirable. Fig. 10-14 in the 1948 "Handbook" shows that 14' dia. tubing spaced 11/2" apart has a line impedance of 300 ohms. Accordingly, the 300-ohm matching stub was made of ¼" tubing spaced with bakelite or lucite spacers. For Channel 5 each piece was 35¾" long. The length factor K must again be used and, for ¼" tubing at 77.25 mc., the 1948"Handbook" gives this value as 0.945. Bat-

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tery clips attached to the feedline can now be adjusted quickly up and down the stub for optimum positioning.

Fig. 1 shows the completed and adjusted antenna mounted on a 2" diameter mast 20 feet high. The 1" square boom was mounted in a 1" slot cut into the top of the pole. It was fastened with a $\frac{14}{4}$ carriage bolt and then squared up with two aluminum shelf brackets of the common variety. The matching stub is not visible as it was found, after optimum adjustments had been completed, that the best position of the feedline was the extreme lower end of the stub. This indicated that the antenna matched the 300-ohm line very closely and thus the stub was not necessarv.

A very laborious tuning procedure can be worked out including all the possible combinations of adjustments if one desires to get the very last ounce of picture out of this antenna. However, experience has taught that the owners of new television sets insist on watching the pictures and thus, a shorter and less precise procedure was, of necessity, followed. Yet, sufficient experimentation was carried out to insure that almost optimum, if not optimum, results were obtained. Most of the adjustments were made with the antenna temporarily mounted on the 20-foot mast and the mast resting on the front lawn leaning against a verandah column. We were able to get a picture with the array set up in the bungalow's living room and some of the preliminary adjustments were made there. For each set of director length adjustments, the dipole length was varied by sliding the outer spacers in and out. Then the battery clips were adjusted along the length of the matching stub for best results. Observations were based on picture clarity, contrast (lack of snow in this fringe area during February), and quality of the audio. The best settings were finally rechecked before a final setting was made.

After final adjustment, several sets were tried out. It was interesting to watch the surprised looks of some of the installation technicians when they found they could not change the picture quality by grasping the lead-in line. We received many compliments on the installation. Just back of the house is a main thoroughfare, but buses, transports, etc. do not disturb the picture or the sound. The antenna bandwidth is good. The test pattern comes through perfectly to the screen with absolute clarity on all the vertical stripes.

Incidentally, for those who wish to make a Channel 5 antenna without tuning attachments, the final dipole length was 71", and the lengths of the directors 66", 65", 65" in respective order of distance from the dipole. These Channel 5 dimensions have been transposed for the other channels in Table 1. %" dia. tubing is used for all channels, but the change in K factor due to changes in the wavelengthdiameter ratio is taken into considera-

						SPAC	INGS
	DIPOLE	REFLECTOR	DII	RECTO	RS	REFLECTOR	
CHÂNNEL	LENGTH	LENGTH	1	2	3	TO DIPOLE	DIRECTORS
2	101 1⁄2″	106"	931⁄4″	92″	92″	391⁄4″	211⁄4
3	903/4	95 ¹ /4	833⁄4	82 ¹ /2	82½	351/4	191⁄4
4	82	86 ¹ ⁄4	75¾	743⁄4	74¾	32 1/4	171/2
5	71	75	66	65	65	28	151/4
6	65½	69	60 %	59 3⁄4	593⁄4	26	14¼a
7	29½	311/4	27 ½	27 ¼	27 ¼	12 ³ /8	634
8	28 ½	30 ¹ /4	26 ⁵ /8	26 ¹ ⁄4	26 ¼	12	6 ½
9	27 ⁵ /8	29 ¹ /4	253⁄4	25¾	25¾	115/8	6 ¹ /4
10	263/4	28 ³ ⁄a	25	245⁄a	24 ⁵ /8	111/4	6 ¹ /8
11	25 %	27 1/2	24 ¼	23¾	23¾	10%	5 1/8
12	251/4	26 ⁵ /a	23 ¹ ⁄2	231⁄8	231/8	101/2	53/4
13	24 1/2	25%	223⁄4	22 ⅓ 2	22 ½	101/4	5 ⁵ /8

Table 1. Antenna element dimensions computed for all of the v.h.f. television channels.

tion in the figures. The 1948 "Handbook'' does not give values of K for %" tubing at high-band frequencies. Since we are dealing with relative values at the different frequencies, we did not worry too much about which of the other two sources of K values we used. All values for the transposing calculations were taken from "TV and Other **Receiving Antennas.**"

However, for those who really desire superior results, it is suggested that the small extra effort put into a tunable antenna is well worthwhile.

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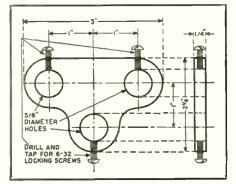


Fig. 5. Details of the dipole spacer units. Four of these units are required-two of aluminum and two of either lucite, fiber, or bakelite. See Fig. 4 for positioning.

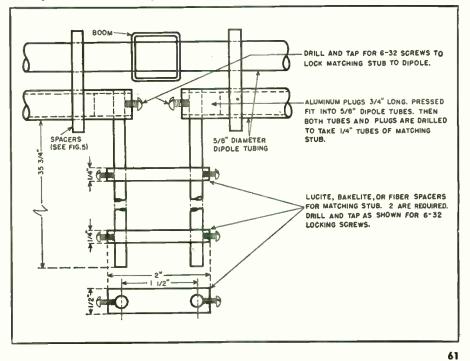
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F. M.; "Driven Element 7. Dukat.

Length." QST, October, 1950. 8. Bailey, Arnold B.; "TV and Other Re-ceiving Antennas." John F. Rider Publisher Inc., pages 318, 319.

-30-

Fig. 6. How the matching stubs are attached to the dipole of the author's antenna.



The "Kine-Lite" manufactured by Vidaire Television Company, Lynbrook, N. Y.

Crest Laboratories' version of a permanently-installed type of cathode-ray rejuvenator unit. The Model CR-54 picture-

tube booster manufactured by Telematic Industries.

CATHODE-RAY TUBE REJUVENATORS

By ALBERT J. EISENBERG Crest Laboratories, Inc.

A survey of currently-available units for

prolonging the life of TV picture tubes.

HIS YEAR it is estimated that approximately three

million picture tubes will fail in service at an average cost of \$45.00 per tube. This means a loss of over \$135,000.000. It has been found that over 85% of these defective cathode-ray tubes have failed because of low emission. Newly developed rejuvenators restore the emission to a satisfactory level by raising the cathode temperature. As the use of rejuvenators effects a restoration of brightness in over 80% of weak tubes. a resultant saving of almost \$100.000.000 could be realized, eliminating

the expense of purchasing new cathode-ray tubes and

taking substantial risk and expense from parts warran-

and thereby improve emission characteristics.

the point where electron emission occurs.

of an electron to escape from the cathode.

The idea of rejuvenating vacuum tubes is not a new one. Patents have been issued as far back as 1926 on rejuvenating principles. As a matter of fact, during the initial manufacture of cathode-ray tubes, many tube manufacturers apply considerably greater-than-normal heater voltage in curing the cathode emitting surface

The heating of the cathode of the picture tube increases the kinetic energy of the cathode surface electrons to

Pure barium oxide requires a minimum of heat energy to cause electron emission from the cathode and, consequently, is most often used as a cathode coating. In low emission tubes, the oxide coating has combined with, or has been contaminated by, the occluded gases in the tube. This usually happens when the surface layer of barium oxide is not replaced as fast as it evaporates. By using a cathode-ray tube rejuvenator, cathode temperature is raised permanently so that the kinetic energy of the electrons is sufficiently increased to permit easier escape. In addition, some reformation of the cathode surface and the reduction of the impure molecular barium oxide layer reduces the work function or energy required

The "Ebco" rejuvenator as manufactured by Electronic Beam Corporation.

"IV Tube Britener" made by Perma-Power Company of Chicago, Illinois.

The "Stay-Brite TV Tube Saver" marketed by Television Communications Institute.

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RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

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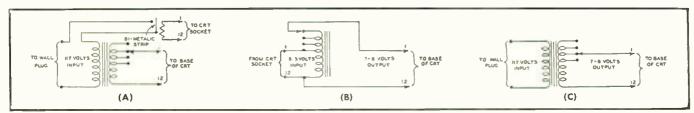


Fig. 1. (A) Transformer type rejuvenator with automatic "on-off." (B) auto-transformer type, (C) transformer type rejuvenator.

The reactivation of cathode-ray tubes may be accomplished by one of two methods, which we shall call "flashing" and "rejuvenating." In the "flashing" method, one and one-half times the

In the "flashing" method, one and one-half times the normal heater voltage is applied to the picture tube for about one minute. Then the picture tube is run at ten per-cent over normal voltage for one to two hours. Doing this returns the contaminated barium carbonates or the barium oxides to the pure barium metal state.

In the "rejuvenating" method, 25% additional voltage is permanently applied to the heater. The increased heat enables more electrons to be continually emitted. One might assume that this continual over-voltage would cause premature heater failure. However, cathode-ray tube heaters are designed to withstand a 100% overload for a considerable period of time to enable the cathode-ray tube manufacturers to cure the cathode surfaces during initial manufacture.

The "flashing" method of reactivating picture tubes usually effects a 60% to 75% cure. However, this cure may not be a permanent one; after several months, the tube may once again decrease in efficiency. The "rejuvenator" method of permanently applying high temperatures to the cathode effects a 70% to 85% cure. This writer has seen rejuvenators that have been installed in television receivers and have been in service well over a year without customer complaints.

The reactivation method only corrects for low emission in cathode-ray tubes. Picture trouble caused by mechanical defects cannot be corrected. However, higher operating temperatures in the cathode-ray tube, as created by the use of the rejuvenator, sometimes expand the internal structure of the cathode-ray tube and may open up inter-element short circuits. Some rejuvenators use an isolated heater transformer, rather than an autotransformer, to eliminate the effects of a cathode-toheater short. However, the isolated type of transformer must be plugged into the wall for its source of power and requires additional circuits for switching. On the other hand, the auto-transformer type of rejuvenator will work from the normal power of the set, without such additional switching. In addition, the auto-transformer type of booster is considerably less expensive.

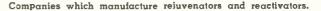
The rejuvenator leads should be made as short as possible to prevent loss of detail and detuning of video traps caused by excess capacity on the grid of the cathode-ray tube. Consequently, many rejuvenator manufacturers run the grid leads separately instead of cabling them.

Fig. 1 shows the modified schematic diagrams of the various types of rejuvenators in use. Fig. 1A is an isolation-type rejuvenator with an automatic "on-off" switch. The bi-metallic strip is gradually seated by the resistor fed from the filament pins of the old CRT socket. This strip closes the primary circuit of the transformer when it is sufficiently seated. Fig. 1B is an auto-transformer-type rejuvenator requiring no external source of power. Fig. 1C is a simple transformer-type rejuvenator. All three show the various tops available to increase or decrease the filament voltage as required. Crest Laboratories, Inc.; Telematic; TCI; Vidaire, and Ebco manufacture the auto-transformer-type rejuvenator.

Perma-Power manufacture an automatically-operated transformer rejuvenator that can be used with seriesand parallel-heater receivers. Suitable for flashing as well as rejuvenating is the unit marketed by *Rytel*.

All schematic diagrams shown in Fig. 1 are of units designed for a.c. operation on standard picture tubes, using 6.3 volt, 0.6 ampere heaters.

Crest Laboratories, Incorporated 2117 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway, New York Electronic Beam Corporation 923 Oid Nepperham Avenue, Yonkers 3, New York Perma-Power Company 41-21 N. Damen Avenue, Chicago 25 Illinois Rytel Electronic Manufacturing Company 11138 Hawthorne Bldg., Inglewood California Telematic Industries. Incorporated 1 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, New York Television Communications Institute 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois Vidaire Television Company 576 W. Merrick Road, Lynbrook, New York



It would appear, at first glance, that the use of rejuvenators might decrease the sales volume of both the service agency and the cathode-ray tube manufacturer. However, the effect of its use has been quite the contrary. By installing a rejuvenator in a set that has a low-emission picture tube, the customer can immediately see picture brightness return. and thus be convinced that it was his picture tube that was defective. Since the rejuvenator is not actually applied until useful tube life is exhausted, any time added is something gained. Should the rejuvenator maintain tube life for only a relatively short period of time, consistent good-will still would have been maintained. Of course the rejuvenator may be used over and over again for the life of the television receiver.

The picture-tube rejuvenator is many times sold on a three-month brightness guarantee basis. Should the revived picture tube go bad during that time, full credit for the cost of the rejuvenator is applied toward the purchase of a new tube. In this manner, the use of the picture-tube rejuvenator is actually a stimulant rather than a deterrent to picture-tube sales. As the installation is simply a matter of only a minute or so by non-technical personnel. the service call profit picture is rather lucrative. Thus, to summarize, as all cathode-ray tubes eventually go bad sometime, the use of the rejuvenator simply postpones the day when a new tube must be purchased. -30-



Fig. 1. RCA's developmental "p-n-p" junction transistor shown with and without the plastic covering.

SURVEY OF TRANSISTOR DEVELOPMENT

B. N. SLADE Tube Dept., Radio Corporation of America Harrison, New Jersey

By

Part 2. A resumé of point-contact characteristics, its frequency response, and power considerations.

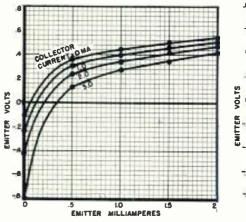
N THE first article of this series the preparation of germanium crystals, the conductivity of germanium, the fabrication of the point-contact transistor, point-contact rectification, and the operation of the point-contact transistor were covered. This article will consider the characteristics of a point-contact transistor, transistor frequency response, and power considerations of this unit.

Characteristic Curves

The electrical characteristics of the point-contact transistor may be described by static characteristic curves having slopes equal to the open-circuit resistances. For example, the input characteristic, illustrated by the curves in Fig. 2, is defined as the emitter voltage vs the emitter current for several values of constant collector current. The slope of the curve taken at ary point is defined as the open-circuit input resistance because the output circuit is an open circuit for a.c. currents.

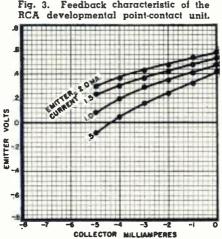
The feedback characteristic is illus-

Fig. 2. Input characteristic of the RCA developmental point-contact transistor.



trated in Fig. 3. The slope of this curve is the internal feedback resistance which is mutual to both input and output circuits. This resistance is a measure of the effect of collector current upon the voltage drop at the emitter point. It acts as a positive feedback element, and, if it becomes too large, the transistor may become unstable.

The output characteristic curve is given in Fig. 5. The slope of this curve is the open-circuit output resistance. This resistance is approximately equal to the collector resistance, or the a.c. impedance which exists at the collector contact. The current amplification factor which is a measure of the effect of the emitter current upon the collector current, may also be measured from the output characteristic. Along a line of constant collector voltage, a change in collector current for an increment of emitter current may be measured. The current amplification factor is equal to the change in collector current divided by the change



in emitter current. The output characteristic curve is similar to the curves of the plate family of the electron tube except that the voltages are plotted as a function of the currents for the transistor while the currents are plotted as functions of the voltages for the vacuum tube. An oscillogram of the output characteristic of a typical pointcontact transistor is shown in Fig. 4.

Because a transistor may have a negative input resistance, it is possible to obtain two sets of currents for one set of voltages. This effect is shown in the curve of emitter voltage vs emitter current for a constant collector voltage, in Fig. 7. As the emitter and collector currents increase, the voltage across the internal feedback resistance becomes larger. Since this voltage is negative with respect to the base and is in series with the applied emitter voltage, a point is reached where the total emitter voltage decreases with increasing emitter current, resulting in a negative input resistance. For an emitter voltage of 0.26 volt and a collector voltage of -20 volts there are two values of emitter current which may be selected from the curve shown in Fig. 7: 0.6 milliampere and 2.2 milliamperes. There will also be different collector currents for these values of emitter current (2.0 and 5.0 milliamperes, respectively). Because there is only one set of voltages for a given set of currents, it is desirable to plot the voltages as a function of currents. It is also highly important that constantcurrent rather than constant-voltage sources be used. If fixed voltages were applied directly to the emitter and collector, any slight increase in collector current would tend to increase the emitter current due to the effects of feedback. This increase would, in turn, increase the collector current and considerable instability would result. In junction transistors, which will be discussed later, neither the negative input resistance nor the positive feedback exist. Therefore, constant voltage supplies may be used with no possibility of instability.

The transfer resistance is defined as

the slope of the transfer characteristic curve which is illustrated in Fig. 6. This resistance is also equal to the product of the current amplification factor and the output resistance.

Some typical values of open-circuit resistances for a point-contact transistor are: input resistance, 300 ohms; output resistance, 20,000 ohms; feedback resistance, 120 ohms; and transfer resistance, 40,000 ohms.

Because of feedback effects, the optimum input and output impedances for maximum gain in an amplifier circuit using this transistor are slightly less than the open-circuit resistance values. However, an input impedance of 200 to 500 ohms and an output load impedance of 10.000 to 20.000 ohms would result in a power gain of approximately 20 db which is close to the maximum available gain.

The power gain of the transistor depends upon three major factors. First, the gain varies almost directly with the ratio of output impedance to input impedance. This ratio may be on the order of 100 to 200 to 1 in point-contact transistors; in junction transistors the ratio may be on the order of 10,000 to 1. Secondly, the power gain varies as the square of the current amplification factor, which may be on the order of 2 or 3 for point-contact transistors and slightly less than one in junction transistors. Thirdly, the positive feedback of the transistor accounts for several decibels in power gain. The amount of the gain due to feedback depends upon the magnitude of the internal feedback resistance and the current amplification.

Transistor Frequency Response

The frequency response of the pointcontact transistor is limited by the transit time of the holes or electrons; transit time is the time it takes the holes or electrons to travel from the emitter to the collector. The transit time in seconds may be calculated approximately through use of the expression $S^3/\rho\mu I_*$, where S is the contact spacing or the distance between the emitter and collector in centimeters, ρ is the resistivity of the germanium in ohm-centimeters, # is the mobility of the holes or electrons in centimeters squared per volt-second, and I, is the emitter current in amperes. Since an improved frequency response results from a small transit time, it can be seen from this expression that the response can be improved by using germanium of high resistivity and small contact spacings. The mobility of the holes or electrons is the velocity with which they move through the germanium when an electric field is applied. In the case of "n"-type germanium, holes travel from the emitter to the collector; in the case of "p"-type germanium, electrons travel from the emitter to the collector. The mobility of electrons is greater than that of holes and, consequently, the frequency response of "p"-type germanium is slightly better than that of "n"-type germanium, pro-

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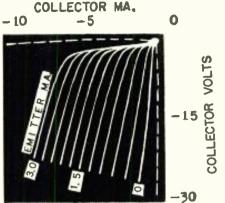


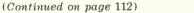
Fig. 4. Oscillogram of output characteristics of RCA developmental transistor.

vided that the contact spacings and resistivities are comparable.

The frequency response may be defined as the measure of the change in current amplification with increasing frequency. The current amplification factor of certain types of close-spaced point-contact transistors drops approximately 3 db. at 10 mc. A 3-db, drop in gain has been chosen to define the cutoff frequency. This method of measuring frequency response, however, defines only one parameter as a function of frequency. If the power gain of the device is measured as a function of frequency in an amplifier with a high-impedance load, the response of the transistor deteriorates more rapidly. A transistor having a 3-decibel drop in the current amplification factor at 10 megacycles may have a cut-off of voltage or power gain at 4 megacycles or less.

Wide-Spaced Transistors

The frequency of operation of pointcontact transistors decreases fairly rapidly with increased point spacings. Since the transit time of the electrons or holes increases as the point spacing increases, in theory the frequency response of the transistor varies inversely as the cube of the spacing. However, some interesting studies have been made of "n"-type transistors having wide spacings between



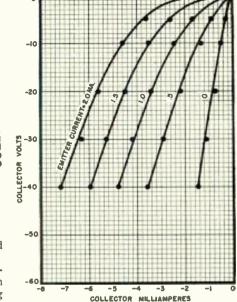


Fig. 5. Output characteristics of the RCA developmental point-contact transistor.

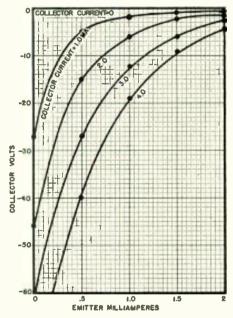
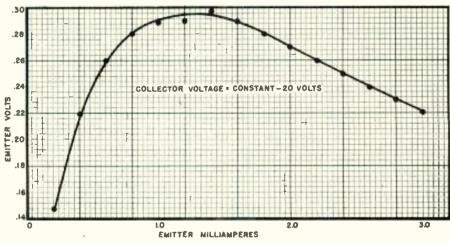


Fig. 6. The transfer characteristic of RCA's developmental point-contact transistor.





SELENIUM RECTIFIERS

By S. NICIEJEWSKI, Sales Manager Rectifier Division, Sarkes Tarzian, Inc.

The production of these units is carefully controlled from the selection of raw materials to final testing.

N APPEARANCE, selenium rectifiers are relatively simple devices; however, the process and quality control under which rectifiers are produced are exacting and critical. A one per-cent change in nucleation temperature or an additional few parts per million of impurity in raw materials may disturb the balance enough to produce poor results.

The basic materials required are few: selenium, aluminum, and a low melting point alloy; however, the proper application and treatment of these is important. The aluminum is a special alloy that will chemically etch and nickel plate properly in an established process, and the selenium is very nearly 100 per-cent pure; impurities are measured in parts-permillion and the difference between 7 and 10 parts-per-million may result in a poor selenium rectifier. The eutectic alloy used in the counterelectrode is a combination of pure metals that consistently melts at the same temperature.

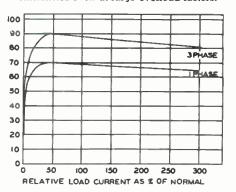
The first step in the process of manufacturing selenium rectifiers is to prepare aluminum base plates by chemical etching and electroplating with a very thin "flash" coat of nickel. The undercut etch serves as a mechanical means of bonding the selenium layer to the base plate during the subsequent pressing operation. The nickel plating governs crystal growth and orientation in the selenium layer.

High purity selenium is sprinkled over the nickel plated base plate in fine powder form and is then subjected to high temperature and pressure in hydraulic presses with electrically heated platens. The pressing operation not only causes the selenium to adhere to the base plate but actually starts crystal nucleation in the selenium which is amorphous when applied. This process is very critical and important since poor adhesion of selenium to base plate will have adverse effects on useful life.

After the powder-press operation, selenium rectifier cells are placed in long conveyor ovens for heat treatment that completes the crystallization process. Here the selenium is completely converted to "metallic" form and the crystals are arranged to cause rectification. During this heat process the temperature is exceedingly critical; a one per-cent deviation could cause poor crystallization and consequently, a poor rectifier cell. This heat treatment also forms a very thin "barrier layer" on the selenium and it is believed that rectification is accomplished in this layer.

To produce cells with high inverse voltage ratings it is necessary to expand, artificially, the barrier layer formed during heat treatment. This is accomplished by applying a thin layer of organic lacquer especially developed for this purpose. Under magnification, the artificial barrier layer forms a sponge-like surface, microns

Fig. 1. How the nonlinear characteristics of selenium rectifiers contribute to high efficiencies even at large overload factors.



thick, that increases the initial reverse or blocking resistance of the rectifier and allows it to be increased even more during later operations.

To form a positive contact and current pick-up a low melting-point alloy is sprayed over the barrier layer. The alloys used vary between manufacturers; however, those in common use are alloys that range in melting temperature from 100° C to 175° C.

When the alloy is applied the rectifier cell is virtually complete and will efficiently rectify low voltages, approximately 10 volts r.m.s. per cell. However, since most applications require relatively high voltages, the reverse or blocking resistance of the rectifier must be increased substantially to be practical and this is accomplished by subjecting rectifier cells to voltages that cause current to flow in the reverse direction. This process, known as "electroforming," varies slightly, depending on cell size, and usually requires approximately six hours to produce stable cells with acceptable conductive and blocking characteristics.

After electroforming, cells are carefully checked for acceptability and placed in stock for assembly into rectifier stacks. For rectifiers normally used in radio and television receivers, stacks are immediately assembled and stocked because some standardization has been reached; however, for commercial power-type rectifiers, stacks are not assembled until orders are received, since most requirements are custom designed and a very large number of combinations is possible.

Quality control plays a very important part in the production of selenium rectifiers. Inspection stations are located at every step of the process and numerous tests are made daily. Any indication of inferior quality causes an immediate shutdown of the process line. Also, on completed rectifier stacks, life tests under adverse conditions are continually in progress to determine quality, useful life expectancy, and aging characteristics.

Extreme care and control are applied during the manufacture of selenium rectifiers and units shipped into the field are of the highest quality possible to attain; however, in spite of wide application, there are still reports from the field of incorrect application where the rectifier is either caused to fail or is not producing optimum results. It is well at this time to consider a few factors governing the application of selenium rectifiers.

Application Notes

During the past five years, selenium rectifiers have found application in virtually every phase of electronic and electrical equipment production. Typical applications include radio and television receivers, communications equipment, business machines, battery chargers, electroplating equipment, electrolysis equipment, cathodic protection equipment, guided missiles, magnetic amplifiers, radar and sonar equipment, as well as many special applications. Wherever d.c. power is either required or desirable, selenium rectifiers will provide an economical and efficient method of conversion.

In spite of widespread use, the selenium rectifier is still somewhat of a mystery and enigma to the average engineer and technician.

Selenium rectifiers are thermally as well as electrically rated devices; therefore, special precautions must be taken to insure long useful life under adverse conditions. The rectifier stack should be mounted with the cells in a vertical plane so that the convection of air is unimpeded. The stack should be mounted at the coolest location on the chassis, away from heat dissi-pating equipment such as resistors, tubes, transformers, ballasts, or any heat radiating element. If the ambient or surrounding temperature is higher than 50° centigrade, stacks should be properly derated to insure long, trouble-free life; however, derating is not as severe when relatively short life (1000 hours minimum) is required. Since temperature presents a very complex problem, particular applications should be referred to the manufacturer of selenium rectifiers for individual consideration and recommendation. Following this procedure will always result in the most economical design compatible with life and duty requirements. Table 1 shows general derating factors; however, individual requirements may often require deviation from the listed values.

To conserve space and decrease weight, many design engineers take advantage of forced air cooling. A sufficient volume of air to limit operating temperatures allows a 250 per-cent increase in d.c. load current.

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For example, a rectifier that is rated at 10 amperes with normal convection cooling can be operated at 25 amperes if sufficient air is passed between the cells. Also, to decrease the effects of very high ambient temperatures, forced air is often used to allow higher percentages of normal rating. In all cases, the recommendations of the manufacturer should be followed.

The efficiency of conversion in selenium rectifiers is relatively high, usually on the order of 90 per-cent in three-phase, full-wave circuits and 70 per-cent in single-phase, full-wave circuits. The nonlinear characteristics of selenium rectifiers contribute to high efficiencies even at large overload factors. For example, in Fig. 1, it is evident that there is only a 10 per-cent decrease in the efficiency of a three-phase, full-wave circuit as the load is varied from 50 per-cent to 300 per-cent of normal, and only 7 percent under the same conditions in a single-phase, full-wave circuit. This information is important to the design engineer who plans to use overload factors with forced air cooling.

By the very nature of its construction (two metals separated by a semiconductor) selenium rectifiers have a considerable amount of inherent capacity. This capacity, approximately .1 to .15 microfarad-per-square-inch of rectifying area, limits the frequency at which rectifiers can be used. The practical frequency limit varies between 1000 and 15,000 cycles-persecond, depending on cell size and electrical requirements. In general, in applications that require small values of d.c. current, the maximum practical frequency is 15,000 cycles-persecond; and 1000 cycles-per-second in applications where relatively large d.c. load currents are required. Operation of the rectifier at frequencies

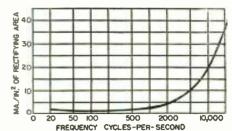


Fig. 2. How reverse current increases as frequency is varied from 20 to 15,000 cps.

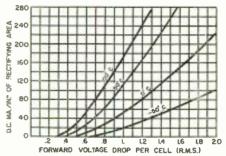


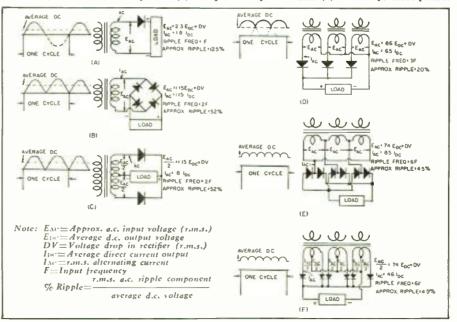
Fig. 3. Graph of typical isothermal characteristics of selenium rectifiers and threshold voltages at various temperatures.

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE	% E	% I
45° C. 60° C.	100 100 80	100 80 100
65° C.	100 80	65 80
70° C.	100 80	50 65
75° C.	80 60	45 60
80° C.	80 60	30 45
85° C.	50	40

Table 1. Derating factors on selenium rectifiers. Note that these factors are based on long life requirements of the units.

above the practical limit results in sharp reduction of the rectification (Continued on page 118)

Fig. 4. Six common circuits in which selenium rectifiers are used, together with approximate wave shapes under resistive load, ripple frequency, ripple percentage and approximate a.c.d.c. ratio. (A) Half-wave, single-phase, (B) bridge, single-phase, (C) centertap, single-phase, (D) half-wave, three-phase, (E) bridge, three-phase, and (F) centertap, three-phase.



Mac's RADIO SERVICE SHOP

By JOHN T. FRYE

BARNEY, returning from picking up the mail at the post office, was so intent upon looking at the small object he was holding up toward the sky that he walked straight into the screen door of the service shop. The squeaking protest of the stretched wire made Mac look up from the chassis on which he was working.

"Neither," Barney promptly retorted. "I was merely trying to look at these transparencies that just came back. They are all shots of the fall leaves that Margie and I took on our trip to the southern part of the state a few days ago."

Mac picked up the box of slides and held some of them toward the light. "Say!" he exclaimed, "you've got some beauties here. I really get wound up about the show Old Mother Nature puts on in October in this part of the country, and these color shots of yours really do justice to the autumn foliage."

"Why all these kind words?" Barney asked suspiciously as he looked around. "Oh I get it now," he said as his eye lighted on a great stack of small a.c.-d.c. sets piled on the receiving bench. "You're trying to butter me into wading through that bunch of cigar-boxes."

"My boy," Mac said solemnly, "sit yourself down and let me tell you some of the facts of life. Those 'cigar boxes' as you disparagingly call them are quite likely to be a major part of your bread and butter for some time to come. Have you noticed that while the number of consoles we get is less and less since TV started in this fringe area, the number of these a.c.-d.c. sets seems to be on the in-

A.C.-D.C. BREAD AND BUTTER

crease?" "Now that you mention it, I have," Barney assented. "How come?"

"The television receiver has almost entirely thrust the console radio out of the place of honor in the living room," Mac explained; "but the little radio is still holding its own in the kitchen, basement, bedroom, or any other location in the house where a person may want to listen to music, news, soap opera, or what-have-you while going ahead with work, reading, or other similar activity. That is why it looks as though the small set will be the last to go under before the onslaught of television-if it ever goes under. I've been glancing back through our records, and I find that we are actually getting more of these little fellows to service now than we did before TV started. Since a very high percentage of the radio work we do is going to be on these sets. I thought it might be a good idea if we sort of overhauled our a.c.-d.c. service procedure and made sure our technique in handling these sets is the best possible

"I know all there is to know about working on those sets," Barney stated flatly.

"I'm sure that you do," Mac said meekly. "If there is one kind of set that the technician should know like the back of his hand, it is the five or six tube a.c.-d.c. receiver; but I am getting kind of old and in my dotage and do not remember things as well as you young fellers do; so if you don't mind, we'll just run over a few points about working on them for my benefit. After being in this game for a quarter of a century, the one thing I am sure of is that you never know so much about service work but that you can learn something new-present company excepted, of course."

A quick flush spread over Barney's freckled face. "Okay," he mumbled. "I had that coming—and I got it!"

"I have noticed," Mac went ahead quickly, "that when a set comes in that quite likely has a burned out tube, you try to locate the tube and replace it without removing the set from the cabinet. In the future, I want the set removed in every case. Doing so usually will actually save Trying to remove the tubes time. with the set still in the cabinet often results in breaking loose the leads of the dangling loop antenna. When you try to remove the tubes in the cramped and awkward quarters inside the cabinet, often a tube will suddenly come loose and slip from your fingers like a pinched watermelon seed and sail halfway across the shop. If it is not ruined on the spot. the jarring will likely cause it to go out in the not very distant future.

"Another reason for taking the set out of the cabinet is that it gives you a chance to look it over for other trouble and to clean the dial glassa small item that looms surprisingly large in the eyes of the ladies. With the chassis out in the open, a single glance is all that is needed to spot a frayed dial cord that needs replacing or a slack tension spring that is getting ready to cause trouble. The same quick look will reveal cracks in the speaker cone that require cementing. Then you can flip the chassis over and take a look for charred resistors, especially in the vicinity of the rectifier socket. While you are at it, notice if a lightning surge may have blown apart the line bypass condenser. Look at the dial lamp. If the filament is open, replace the lamp before turning on the set; and in that case a good first guess on the tube with an open filament is the rectifier."

"I know that you mean that quite likely the portion of the rectifier filament that the dial lamp bridges has gone out and let the full current pass through the dial lamp and burn it out." Barney interrupted; "but I do not see why it is important to replace the dial lamp right away."

"In the first place, I never like to subject that tapped portion of the rectifier filament to an overload, even for a short while; and that is what it will get if the dial lamp is not replaced. Secondly, a seasoned technican always watches that dial lamp while the set is warming up. Since the rectified plate current as well as the filament current flows through it, the brilliance of the lamp gives you a rough but useful indication of any excessive current drawn from the rectifier. Many a time I have seen a dial lamp blooming in time to snap off the set and save a rectifier.

"After the set has warmed up for a few minutes, align it. You can improve the alignment in almost every (Continued on page 96)

HIGH-QUALITY Speaker system

LT. HAROLD W. BALLEW

Details on a cabinet which uses two tweeters and a coaxial speaker to provide "natural" reproduction. Its construction requires no special equipment.

Fig. 1. Over-all view of speaker housing.

O NE OF the most often overlooked requirements in building or purchasing high fidelity systems has been the "naturalness" of the system, or how closely it reproduces the original sound. In all systems, the continuous goal is to have the reproduction sound as if the listener were sitting in his seat in the music hall or opera house. Therefore, rather than frequency range, the term "high fidelity" has evolved to refer to the "naturalness" or "presence" of reproduction systems.

The naturalness of any given system will depend primarily upon three factors: 1. The frequency range of the system; 2. The amount of distortion in the system; and 3. The amount of diffusion of the sound from an essentially point source such as a loudspeaker.

Insofar as frequency range and distortion are concerned, while they are major problems, they have been partially solved by the better grades of amplifiers, preamplifiers, tuners, and pickups. The results that can be obtained with a small outlay of cash are very good. The better grades of speakers, coaxial and otherwise, while they fall far short of perfection, are still good enough to satisfy most listeners.

It is the purpose of this article to describe an inexpensive and easy-to-construct speaker cabinet which offers very good sound diffusion. This cabinet provides what appears to be lacking in most high-fidelity systems, that is, the proper diffusion of the sound.

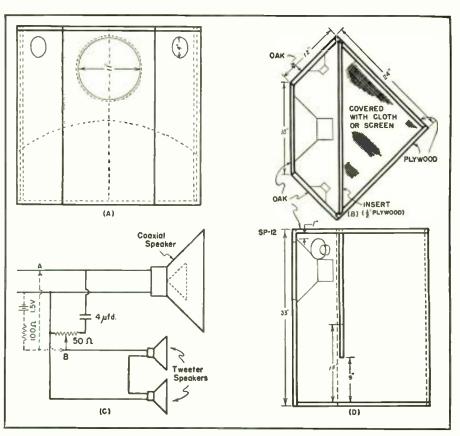
This cabinet is of the labyrinth type with the back loading exhaust into the corner of a room, as shown in Fig. 1. It was built for a medium priced coaxial speaker (*Electro-Voice* SP-12) with a base cone resonance of about

Fig. 2. (Å) Front view of cabinet which contains one Electro-Voice SP-12 speaker and two 4" tweeters. (B) Top view, looking into cabinet, shows how speakers are mounted. (C) Method of connecting the speakers. See text for details on phasing. (D) Side view. 45 cycles. The construction is of solid 1" oak, $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{3}{4}$ " fir plywood as shown in Figs. 2A, B, and D. All pieces are joined together with a good grade of glue and enough screws to insure that when a good strong bass note comes through the system, the component parts will not vibrate. Of course, the cabinet can be constructed of almost any material provided the material has about the same flexile strength as $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood. The use of hardwoods for the top and front gives a professional appearance, however.

It will be noted that the insert has a rounded bottom. This is done to insure that no one frequency will be favored in the feedback radiation from the back of the cone to the front of the cone. This insert is shown in Figs. 2A, B, and D.

Due to the narrow cone of dispersion common to high notes put out by cone-type "tweeters," two small 4" speakers are mounted in the sides of the cabinet as shown in Fig. 2B. In this manner, the treble notes are dispersed throughout the room. No similar provision needs to be made for the bass notes since they are reflected off the walls of the room, because of (Continued on ware 170)

(Continued on page 170)



A SUPERREGENERATIVE TVI CHECKER

By HARTLAND B. SMITH, WEVVD

A useful gadget for hams. TV technicians can also use this unit as a field strength meter to measure relative signal levels.

A GREAT many U. S. hams are still plagued with TVI. Although it is fairly easy to wipe out all signs of interference on receivers located more than 150 feet from the transmitting antenna, it often proves quite difficult to eliminate interference on the next door neighbor's set. A TV receiver in your own home poses an even more difficult problem.

The situation may, at first, appear almost hopeless, but many a seemingly incurable case can be cleared up with the aid of proper test equipment. Absorption wavemeters and grid dip oscillators are far too insensitive for tracking down weak but dangerous harmonics. If you wish to prove once and for all that your rig is free from spurious emissions, you must employ a field strength meter sensitive enough to pick up the TV stations subject to interference.

A commercially-built meter will cost between \$60 and \$100. While some hams probably can afford to make such an investment to effect a TVI cure, most fellows are rightfully shy when it comes to spending this amount. Many amateurs have overlooked the possibilities inherent in the lowly superregenerator. As a matter of fact, the superregen has a decided edge on the average superhet when it comes to checking TVI. A superhet, overloaded with fundamentals from your transmitter, will often give out with all kinds of spurious signals. A superregenerator, on the other hand, is a one-frequency device. It doesn't produce beats, images, etc., that might unwittingly be blamed on your rig.

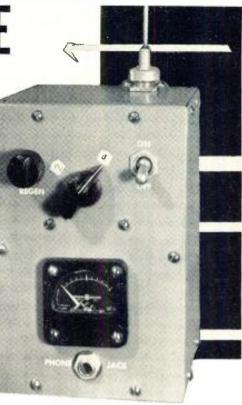
Sensitivity of the superregenerative meter to be described is such that with only a 6 inch antenna, TV stations 20 miles away are received with good strength. When the meter's antenna is placed close to the twin-lead coming from a TV receiving aerial. the unit will detect any signal which is strong enough to produce useful audio or video in the TV set. Fig. 1. Front panel view of the compact, home-built superregenerative field strength meter.

This particular field strength meter has one characteristic common to all superregenerative detectors. It radiates a good deal of r.f. energy. Thus, it may cause some interference when operated within 50 feet or so of a TV receiver. However, since the meter will only be used while locating TVI, there should be little cause for complaint on this score.

Since you can't do an effective job of harmonic hunting when tied to an a.c. line cord, battery operation is a "must." A triode-connected 1S4 performs very satisfactorily as a superregenerative detector and so it was chosen for this unit. "B" voltage is provided by a $67\frac{1}{2}$ volt "personal portable" battery, while one size D flashlight cell furnishes filament power. Adequate space inside the case is provided for the batteries behind meter M_1 and the phone jack.

It will be noted from examination of Fig. 2 that the plate circuit of the detector is shunt fed. C_{3} , a .01 μ fd. condenser, supplies audio to a pair of crystal headphones while preventing the passage of d.c. Since this form of plate feed keeps the 67½ volt "B" potential inside the case its use is suggested, even if a pair of magnetic phones are to be employed with the device.

 M_1 , the 0-1 milliammeter indicator, reads full scale with no signal and drops at least .1 ma. as soon as a carrier of any consequence is tuned in. A strong signal will lower it as much as .2 ma. While this variation may seem rather small, it is actually 1/5 full scale and is sufficient to show whether or not a particular transmitter change has had an effect on harmonic output. Use of an indicating



meter with greater sensitivity is not recommended because of the abuse to which it would be subjected in a circuit of this nature. Different settings of the regeneration control and variations in antenna coupling will have a pronounced effect on the 1S4's plate current. There is certainly no use bending a needle or burning out a movement unnecessarily.

Since the amount of rush heard in the headphones varies with received signal strength, in a pinch, the plate meter may be dispensed with altogether. After a little practice you will be able to get a fair idea of signal level merely by noting to what extent the superregenerative hiss drops down as a TV station or transmitter harmonic is tuned in.

 L_4 can be practically any small filter choke or inductor that happens to be handy. I used one winding of an "Ouncer" audio transformer.

The values of L_2 and C_1 shown in Fig. 2 cover a tuning range from the video carrier of Channel 2 to the sound carrier of Channel 5. Channels 3 to 6 may be covered by slightly reducing the inductance of L_2 . If you wish to tune all the low-band channels, use a variable condenser with a somewhat greater capacity range.

No provision has been included for tuning the high-band TV channels. In most cases, if TVI is eliminated completely on Channels 2 to 6, there is little likelihood that much difficulty will be experienced on high-band stations, at least when your ham rig operates below 30 mc. There is no reason why a superregenerative meter cannot be made to work on Channels 7 to 13. However, it might be necessary to use another tube in place of the 1S4. A 957 acorn type would undoubtedly be a better choice.

The case was constructed from aluminum of rather light gauge. While the unit can easily be built into a standard $4'' \ge 5'' \ge 6''$ box, dimensions are given in Fig. 5 for those who prefer to do their own fabricating. The top. sides, and front panel are fastened together by means of 6-32 machine screws, while the back is held in place with small self-tapping sheet metal screws. All parts except the antenna and antenna coupling coil, L_1 , are mounted on the front panel, or on the small aluminum chassis which is fastened to both the front and rear panels.

It will be noted in Fig. 3 that the tuning knob is isolated from the condenser by means of a section of insulated shaft. This precaution was taken in order to reduce the possibility of unwanted hand-capacity effects. The 1S4 socket is held in place by soldering the lug of pin 2 directly to one of the stator connections on C_1 . A short length of No. 14 wire is then run from the lug of pin 5 to one of the ground points on S₁. Since the 1S4 is light in weight, this rather unorthodox method of socket mounting has proven highly satisfactory.

The antenna is approximately 6 inches long and was originally from a CW1/ARR1 test oscillator, a surplus item often referred to as the "gold plated special." One end of coil L_1 is soldered to the center lug on the antenna socket while the other end is fastened to a solder lug held by one of

-4.7 megohni, V₂ w. res.
-50.000 ohm pot.
-3-16 μμfd. midget var. cond.
-01 μfd. disc ceramic cond.
-61. #14 wire, spaced dia. of wire
-6 t. #14 wire, spaced dia. of wire tapped
2³/₄ t. from grid end
onth coils are wound on a penlite cell, used as a Both coils are wound on a penlite cell, used as a temporary coil form. —R.f. choke (Ohmite Z-50) --See text i--O-1 ma. d.c. meter --Open circuit phone jack --D.p.s.t. toggle sw. --Size D flashlight battery (".3") -671/2 ... "B" battery (Eveready 467 or equiv.) -154 1ube

Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of TVI checker. See the text for details on the antenna.

the antenna socket mounting screws. L₁ is so positioned that it will be closely coupled to L, when the front panel is attached to the case.

A 6-inch antenna may appear a bit short to those who are unfamiliar with superregenerative circuits. Nevertheless, if the antenna is made too long, there is a good chance that it will resonate and load the grid circuit so heavily that the detector will go out of oscillation, thus causing a dead spot at some point on the dial. Besides obviating this situation, the short antenna also helps to keep the unit from becoming awkward to handle.

After wiring the device, a preliminary check should be made before placing it in its case. S₁ should be turned on and the resistance of R_2 decreased until a loud rushing sound is heard in

the phones. C_1 should then be tuned through its range. If you are within 20 or 30 miles of a low-band TV station, you will be able to pick out both the diathermy-like sound of the video carrier and, 4.5 mc. above it, the audio carrier.

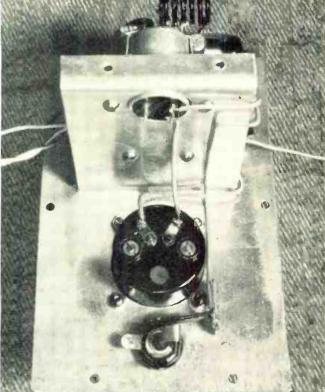
The detector is most sensitive when R_2 has just a little less resistance than that which stops the hiss. When R_2 is so set, M_1 should read approximately (Continued on page 152)

Fig. 4. Under chassis view of TVI checker. The entire unit can be built into 4"x5"x6" box or into housing shown in Fig. 5.



Fig. 3. Top chassis view of the unit. The tuning knob is iso-

lated from condenser by means of an insulated shaft section.



October, 1952



Compiled by KENNETH R. BOORD

THE pleasing chimes of the Westminster clock, the stroke of the great hour bell, Big Ben, and then —"This is London Calling"—these familiar sounds have long been radiated from the seat of the British Empire to every corner of the world. And so it is a great pleasure to dedicate this month's *ISW DEPARTMENT* to the British Broadcasting Corporation. We are grateful to J. R. T. Hopper, Overseas Press Officer of the BBC, London, for this data:

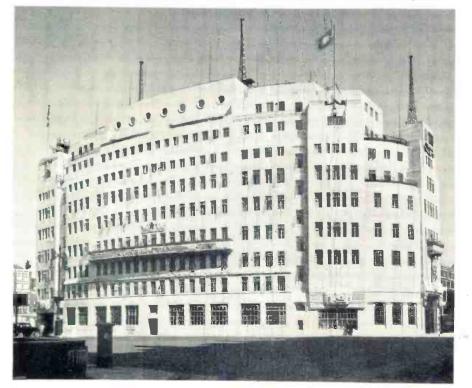
The British Broadcasting Corporation, whose news bulletins and programs are known throughout the world, is in no sense a department of the British Government. It is not a ministry. Nor, on the other hand, is it a commercial concern. The BBC has been granted a Royal Charter by the British Government on three successive occasions, by the terms of which it acts as Great Britain's national broadcasting service. One of the most important aspects of this charter is that the BBC has no politics. It is specifically instructed to give its listeners news that is objective and without political bias, and to see that over the

whole range of its programs, political comment is fair and impartial. While the BBC is not beyond the criticism of press and public in Great Britain, its value both as a cultural force and a provider of popular entertainment is acknowledged, and the impartiality of its news is trusted by its listeners, and is carefully watched by the press and Parliament.

The first BBC was the British Broadcasting Company, Limited, formed in 1922 by the principal manufacturers of wireless apparatus. It operated under a short-term license from the Postmaster-General, derived its revenue partly from royalties charged on the sale of "wireless" receiving sets, and partly from receipts for the issue of receiving licenses, and had to provide a service to the Postmaster-General's "reasonable satisfaction".

(Note: Unless otherwise indicated, all time is expressed in American EST: add 5 hours for GCT. "News" rejers to newscasts in the English language. In order to avoid confusion, the 24 hour clock has been used in designating the times of broadcasts. The hours from midnight until noon are shown as 0000 to 1200 while from 1 p.m. to midnight are shown as 1300 to 2400.) The symbol "V" following a listed frequency indicates "varying." The station may operate either above or below the frequency given. "A" means frequency is approximate.

British Broadcasting Corporation's "home," Broadcasting House in London, England.



When the first BBC came to an end

When the first BBC came to an end in December 1926, the number of licenses had grown from 35,000 at the end of 1922 to well above the million mark.

In 1926, the Crawford Committee recommended that broadcasting should be conducted by a public corporation to be known as the British Broadcasting Corporation, acting as Trustee for the national interest. The present BBC -the British Broadcasting Corporation-was created by Royal Charter on January 1, 1927. The Charter provided that the Corporation should be controlled by a number of Governors appointed by the King in Council with a chief executive officer to be known as the Director-General. The General Manager, Sir John Reith (later created Lord Reith), became the first Director-General of the Corporation. The Charter declared that "broadcasting had shown itself of great value as a means of education and entertainment" and it called upon the Corporation to develop these qualities "to the best advantage and in the national interest." The Charter expired at the end of 1936, but following the report of the Ullswater Committee, Parliament renewed it for another ten years with few changes. The new Charter expressly charged the BBC with the duty of carrying on the Empire Service, created in 1932, and the Television Service, created in 1936.

In 1946, the British Government announced its intention of renewing the Charter for five years, from January 1, 1947, with a public inquiry into the broadcasting service to be held during that period. As this was compiled, a new Charter for the continuance of the BBC for the next ten years was due to be signed shortly.

The BBC operates under license from the Postmaster-General, who is the ultimate authority for wireless telegraphy in Great Britain. As of April 30, 1952, the license figures stood at 11,159,000 for sound, and 1,487,000 for television.

The revenue of the BBC is drawn from a license fee paid by listeners in Great Britain. The ordinary "sound" license is 1 pound per year; the license fee for sound and television is 2 pounds per year. The Overseas Services of the BBC are paid for by a Treasury grantin-aid, but the content of the programs remains entirely the responsibility of the BBC.

The present Director-General, Sir (Continued on page 134)

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Dual Concentric Volume Controls

FIT 'EM FAST ... FIT 'EM EASY

- In just five steps that take less than five minutes, you assemble a dual control that gives you the precise resistance values you need.
- Directions are short, easy to follow and you need no special tools . . . no soldering.
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- Instant AC switch attachment without control disassembly.

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- Longer lasting resistance elements even in extremes of temperature and humidity.
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You can build more than 10,000 different combinations with Mallory Midgetrols and do it fast...easily. Each dual control you build duplicates exactly the control it replaces. The Mallory Midgetrol Line, in addition to dual concentrics, includes round shaft, standard controls with the advantages of stable, two-point shaft suspension, instant AC switch attachment. Ready adaptability to split-knurl and flatted type knobs.



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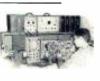
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Design Curves

(Continued from page 47)

standard values). These component values are shown in the complete circuit of Fig. 6.

These articles have presented universal design curves for a group of circuits which fulfill the normal requirements of tone control and compensation. Circuit variables have been restricted to resistive and capacitive elements because specific inductance

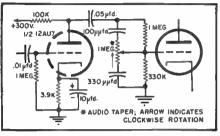


Fig. 6. Circuit for variable treble boost and attenuation which is capable of providing 3 db boost at 2000 cycles and approximately 12 db boost at 20.000 cycles.

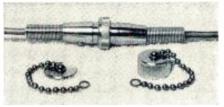
values are usually difficult for the experimenter to obtain. Circuits using feedback have also been excluded because they are not so readily adaptable to universal design curves, because they are often more difficult to design, and because they seldom offer any significant advantage to the experimenter. The design curves indicate the level of performance which may be expected from the circuits shown. If the requirements of a particular application are not fulfilled by any of these circuits, the designer may find a study of all the circuits and design curves helpful in suggesting the proper approach -30to his problem.

MIKE CONNECTOR By ARTHUR TRAUFFER

BY SAWING OFF the end of a $\frac{5}{8}$ "-27 threaded cap and chain you will have a threaded collar that will convert a male connector into a female connector, will join two male connectors together, or will allow a male connector to be connected to a chassis unit. Simply serew the cap onto the male connector, clamp the male connector in a vise, and saw the cap where the top meets the sides of the cap.

The photo shows two male connectors joined together with the threaded collar. The remains of the cap and chain are in the left foreground, and a complete cap and chain is in the right foreground. -30

This handy mike-connector is easy to make.



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

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to you. 6. Extensive and careful engineering

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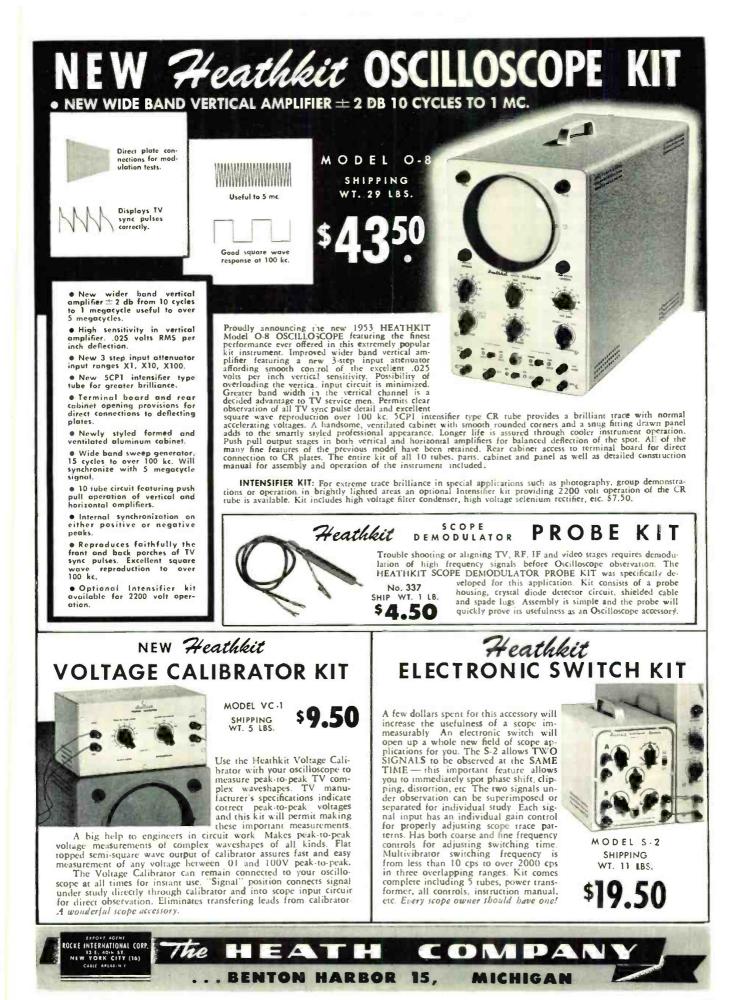


Individual decade sections of above can be purchased separately.



can be purchased separately for special

applications.





RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS



• One hand operation, extremely compact, Only 21/2" wide by 3" high by 7" long. Variable meter sensitivity control.

Uses newest type 6AF4 high frequency triode in a Colpitts oscillator circuit.

Continuous coverage from 2 megacycles to over 250 megacycles in 6 ranges. Head phone monitoring jack.

AC power transformer operated for maximum safety.

Here is the GRIE DIP METER KIT you have been asking for. This new HEATHKIT instru-ment is compact, highly sensitive and easy to use. Housed in a handsome formed aluminum cabinet—rounded corners—durable oven baked finish on panel and cabinet. The entire instru-ment can be easily held and operated in one hand, tuning accomplished with the thumb wheel drive. This excellent design feature leaves the other hand entirely free for making circuit

Heathkit IMPEDANCE

BRIDGE KIT

determination of condenser capacitance and dissipation factor, finding coil

determination of condenser capacitance and dissipation factor, finding coil inductance and storage factor, electrical measurements work, etc. Quality components: GR 1000 cycle hummer, GR main control, Mallory ceramic wafer silver plated contact switches, 1/2% precision resistors, etc. The basic circuit is a self powered, 4 arm bridge. Choice of Wheatstone, Capacitance comparison, Maxwell or Hay bridge circuits: Resistance from 10 milliohm to 10 megohm. Capacitance 10 mmf to 100 mfd. Inductance 10 microhenry to 100 henries. Dissipation factor .002 to 1. Storage factor (Q) 1 to 1000.

The IMPEDANCE BRIDGE has provisions for external generator use for measurement at other than the 1000 cycle level. Take the guess work out of electrical measurements. The HEATHKIT IMPEDANCE BRIDGE mounted in a beautiful polished birch cabinet with large easy reading panel

calibrations will furnish years of accurate, trouble free measurement service.

MODEL IB-18

SHIPPING

WT. 15 LBS.

69⁵⁰

The HEATHKIT IMPED-ANCE BRIDGE is especially useful in educational training

programs, industrial laborato-

ries and for experimental work. Use it for measuring AC and DC resistance value of resistors.

the other hand entirely free for making circuit adjustments. The instrument with many applications — with oscillator energized, use it for finding the resonant frequency of tuned circuits, locating parasities, determining characteristics of filter cir-cuits, roughly tuning transmitter stages with power off, and neutralizing transmitters. Useful in TV and radio repair work for alignment of traps, filters. IF stages, peaking and compensation networks within the 2 to 250 megacycle range. With the oscillator not energized, the instrument acts as an absorption wave meter and indicates the frequency of radiating power sources. Locates spurious oscil-lations, as a relative indication of power in various transmitter stages, etc. Phone jack permits moni-rotions of AM transmitter of determination of radiated hum action quality are (Hand phones not toring of AM transmitter for determination of radiated hum, audio quality, etc. (Head phones not included). Complete kit includes plug-in coils, tube, all necessary parts and detailed assembly and instruction manual.

Heathbit. HANDITESTER KIT

The HEATHKIT Model M-1 HANDITESTER fulfills requirements for a portable volt ohm milliammeter. This kit features precision 1% resistors, 3 deck switch for trouble free mounting of parts, specially designed battery bracket, smooth acting ohms adjust control, beautiful molded bakelite case and a 400 microampere meter movement. 5 convenient AC and DC voltage ranges as follows: 10 - 30 - 300 -1000 - 5000 volts. Ohms ranges 0-3000 and 0-300,000. DC milliampere ranges 0 - 10 milliamperes and 0 - 100 milliamperes. The instrument is easily assembled from complete instructions and pictorial diagrams. Test leads are included. Carry the HEATHKIT M-1 HANDITESTER in your tool box at all times for those simple jobs and eliminate that extra trip for additional testing equipment.



MODEL M-1 SHIPPING WT. 3 LBS.





And it has calibrated output . . . Calibrated continuously variable and step attenuator output controls allow you to easily set calibrated output voltage. Moreover, distortion is less than .4 of 1% from 100 cps through the audible range.

Oscillator section consists of a two stage resistance coupled amplifier (6SJ7 and 6AK6) utilizing both positive and negative feedback for oscillator operation and reduction of distortion. Oscillator section drives a cathode follower output power amplifier (6AK6), which isolates the socillator from variations in load and presents a low impedance output (600 Ohms). Power supply is transformer operated and utilizes 6X5 rectifier with 2 sections of RC filtering. An unbeatable dollar value — for here is an audio generator with wide frequency coverage.

excellent frequency response, stepped and continuously variable calibrated output, high signal level, low impedance output, and low inherent distortion.





The HEATHKIT AUDIO FREQUENCY METER provides a simple and easy way to check unknown audio frequencies from 10 cycles to 100 kc between 3 and 300 volts RMS. The instrument features 7 ranges for accuracy and wide coverage. The meter itself has a quality 200 microampere Simpson movement and large clearly marked scales. The AUDIO FREQUENCY METER is transformer operated and features a voltage regulator tube to maintain constant plate voltage on the second stage. Kit sup-SHIPPING WT. 15 LBS. plied complete with all necessary construction

material and a detailed construction manual.

NEW Heathkit AUDIO OSCILLATOR KIT

Down 3 DB at 600 kilocycles.

Down only 8 DB at 1 mega-

• Five calibrated output voltage ranges, continuously

variable 1 mv, 10 mv, 100

Low impedance output

Distortion less than .4 of 1% from 100 cycles per second through the audible

New HEATHKIT universal type binding posts.

Durable infra-red baked

Transformer operated for

Sturdy, ventilated steel

cycle.

range.

cabinet.

mv, 1 v, 10 v.

enamel panel.

safe operation.

circuit. 600 ohms.

MODEL AO-1 SHIPPING WT. 14 LBS.

\$7450

new Audio Oscillator with both sine and square wave cover-age from 20 to 20,000 cycles An instrument designed to completely fulfill the needs of the audio engineer and enthusiast ----Has numerous advantages such as high level output (up to 10V ob-tainable across the entire range). distortion less than .6%, and low impedance output. Special design features include

the use of a thermistor in the second amplifier stage for keeping the output essentially flat across the entire range.

A cathode coupled clipper circuit produces good, clean, square waves with rise time of only 2 microseconds. Oscillator section uses precision resistors in range multiplier circuit for greatest accuracy. You'll like the operation of this fine new

kir.

Heathkit SQUARE WAVE GENERATOR KIT

The HEATHKIT SQUARE WAVE GENERATOR is an excellent square wave frequency source with wide range coverage from 10 cycles to 100 kc continuously variable. This feature makes it useful for TV and wide band amplifier work as well as audio experimentation. The output voltage is continuously vari-able between 0 and 20 volts. The circuitry consists of a multivibrator stage, a clipping and squaring stage and a cathode follower low imped-ance output stage. The power sup-ply is transformer operated and ut-lizes a full wave rectifier. circuit

ply is transformer operated and uti-lizes a full wave rectifier circuit with two sections of filtering. Another excellent HEATHKIT value at this remarkable low price. Kit includes all necessary construction material as well as Complete instruction manual for assembly and operation.



MODEL SQ-1 SHIPPING WT. 14 LBS.







instruction manual for the assembly and operation of the instrument.

 ord changers, tuners, micro-phones, instrument pickups, etc.
 VTVM and Scope panel terminals.

5 tube transformer operated circuit.

NEW Heathkit CONDENSER CHECKER KIT



MODEL C-3 SHIPPING WT. 7 LB5.

50

Announcing the new improved Model C-3 HEATHKIT CON-DENSER housed in a new

Announcing the new improved Model C-3 HEATHKIT CON-book of the second s

Heathkit IV ALIGNMENT GENERATOR KIT

MODEL TS-2 SHIPPING WT 20 LBS.



excellent TV Here is an ALIGNMENT GENERA-TOR designed to do TV service work quickly, easily and properly. The Model TS-2 when used in conjunction with an Oscilloscope



tion with an Oscilloscope provides a means of correct-ly aligning TV receivers. The instrument furnishes a frequency modu-lated signal covering in 2 bands the range of 10 to 90 megacycles and 150 to 230 megacycles. An absorption type frequency marker covers from 20 to 75 megacycles in 2 ranges: therefore you have a simple, convenient means of checking IF's independent of oscillator calibra-tion. Sweep width is variable from 0 to 12 megacycles. Other excellent features are horizontal sweep voltage controlled with a phasing control — both step and continuously variable airenuation for setting the both step and continuously variable attenuation for setting the and blanking for establishing a single trace with a base reference level. Make your work easier, save time and repair with confidence. Order your HEATHKIT TV ALIGNMENT GENERATOR now.





SHIPPING WT. 12 LBS.



loctals, 7 and 9 proloctals, 7 and 9 prong miniat 5 prong Hytrons, pilot lights. miniatures.



Checks for opens, shorts, emission, filament and filament tap continuity,

 Beautiful counter type birch cabinet.

• 41/2" Simpson 3 color meter.

Simplified setup procedure.

 Built-in gear driven roll chart.

Checks emission, shorted elements, open elements and continuity.

Complete protection against obsolescence.

 Sockets for every modern tube.

Blank for new types.

Individual element switches.

Contact type pilot light test socket.

Line adjust control.

With the HEATHKIT TC-1 TUBE CHECKER test all types of tubes commonly encountered in AM-FM and TV receiver circuits. Test setup procedure is simplified, rapid and flexible. Tube quality is read directly on a beautiful $4\frac{1}{2}$ " Simpson three color BAD - ? - GOOD scale that your customers can readily understand. Panel sockets accommodate 4, 5, 6 and 7 prong tubes, octals, loctals, 7 and 9 prong miniatures, 5 prong Hytrons, a blank socket for new tubes and a contact type socket for quick checking of pilot lights. Built-in gear driven roll chart for instant reference. Neon short indicator, individual three position lever switch for each tube element, spring return test switch, line set control to compensate for supply voltage variations. At this low price, no service man need be without the advantages offered by the HEATHKIT TUBE CHECKER.

Heathkit IV PICTURE TUBE **TEST ADAPTER**

Use your HEATHKIT TUBE CHECKER with this new TV TEST ADAPTER to determine picture tube guality. Check for emission and shorts, independent of TV power supply. Consists of standard 12 pin TV tube socket, 4 feet of cable, octal socket con-nector and data sheet. Quickly prove TV pic-ture tube condition to yourself and your cusvourself and your customer.



Heathkit RESISTANCE SUBSTITUTION BOX KIT NEW HEATHKIT RESISTANCE SUBSTITU-TION BOX KIT provides switch selection of any single one of 36 RTMA I watt 10% standard value resistors, ranging from 15 ohms to 10 meg-MODEL RS-1 SHIPPING WT. 3 LBS ohms. This coverage available in 2 ranges in decades of 15, 22, 33, 47, 68 and 100. Housed in rugged plastic cabinet featuring new HEATHKIT universal \$550 type binding posts. The entire kit priced less than the retail value of the resistors alone.

Heathkit **BATTERY ELIMINATOR KIT**

A clean 6 volt d-c supply source is definitely required for successful automobile ra-dio servicing. Has a continu-ously variable d-c output from 0 to 8 volts. It can be safely operated at a steady 10 am-pere level and will deliver up to 15 amperes for intermittent periods. The voltage output terminals are completely iso-

terminals are completely iso-lated from the chassis to ac-commodate additional serv-ice applications such as supplying bias voltages or d-c substitution voltages for battery operated tube filament circuits. The output of the Battery Eliminator is constantly monitored by a d-c volt-meter and a d-c ammeter. The circuit features an automatic overload relay of self restring ture. For additional proself resetting type. For additional pro-tection, a panel mounting fuse is pro-vided. Build this kit in a few hours and pocket a substantial savings.



MODEL BE-3 SHIPPING WT. 20 LBS. 50

Heathkit VIBRATOR TESTER KIT

Repair time is valuable, and the Heathkit Vibrator Tester will save you hours of work. Instantly tells the condition of the vibrator under test - and the check is thorough and complete. Checks vibrator for proper starting, and the easy-to-read meter indicates the quality of output on large BAD-GOOD scales. Tests both interrupter and selfrectifier types of vibrators. Five different sockets for checking hundreds of vibrators.

Operates from any battery eliminator capable of delivering continuously variable voltage from 4-6V at 4 amps. The Heathkit BE-3 Battery Eliminator is ideal for operating this kit.

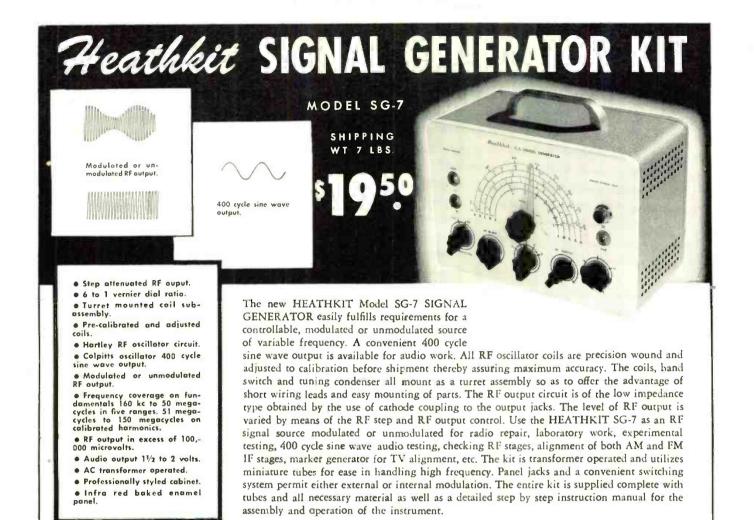
Faulty vibrators can be spotted within seconds and you're free to go on to other service jobs.



MODEL VT-1 SHIPPING WT. 7 LBS.







Heathkit INTERMODULATION ANALYZER KIT



MODEL 1M-1 SHIPPING WT. 18 LBS.



The HEATHKIT MODEL IM-1 is an extremely versatile instrument specifically designed for measur-ing the degree of inreraction between two

signals caused by a specific piece of apparatus, or a chain of equip-ment. It is primarily intended for tests of audio equipment but may be used in other applications such as making tests of micro-phones, records, recording equipment, phonograph pickups and loud speakers. Use it for checking tape or disc recordings, as a constituent of a birth part of the provided speakers. sensitive AC voltmeter, as a high pass noise meter for adjusting tape bias, cutting needle pitch or other applications. High and low test frequency source, intermodulation section, power supply and AC voltmeter all in one complete unit. Percent intermodula-tion is directly read on three calibrated ranges, 30%, 10% and 3% full scale. Both 4 to 1 and 1 to 1 ratios of low to high fre-quencies easily set up. At this low kit price YOU can enjoy the benefits of Intermodulation analysis for accurate audio interpretations.

Heathkit LABORATORY REGULATED POWER SUPPLY KIT



MODEL PS-2 SHIPPING WT. 20 LBS.



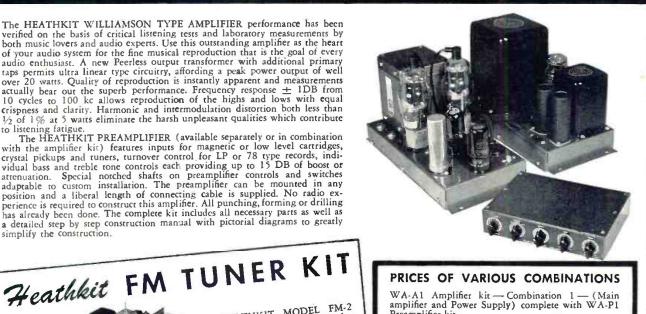
supply separate 0.5 V. AC supply at 4 inheres for intalient cur-cuits. A $3\frac{1}{2}$ plastic cased panel mounted meter provides accurate metered output for either voltage of current measurements. Ex-ceptionally low ripple content of .012% admirably qualifies the HEATTHKIT LABORATORY POWER SUPPLY for high gain audio applications. Ideal for laboratory work requiring a reference voltage for meter calibration or for plotting tube characteristics. In service work, it can be used as a separate variable voltage supply to determine the desirable operating voltage in a specific circuit. Use it as a DC substitution voltage in trouble shooting TV circuits exhibiting symptoms of extraneous undesirable components in plate supply circuits. Entire kit, including all 5 tubes now available at this low price.



Heathkit AMPLIFIER KIT

The HEATHKIT WILLIAMSON TYPE AMPLIFIER performance has been verified on the basis of critical listening tests and laboratory measurements by both music lovers and audio experts. Use this outstanding amplifier as the heart of your audio system for the fine musical reproduction that is the goal of every audio enthusiast. A new Peerless output transformer with additional primary audio enthusiast. A new Peerless output transformer with additional primary taps permits ultra linear type circuitry, affording a peak power output of well over 20 watts. Quality of reproduction is instantly apparent and measurements actually bear out the superb performance. Frequency response \pm 1DB from 10 cycles to 100 kc allows reproduction of the highs and lows with equal crispness and clarity. Harmonic and intermodulation distortion both less than 1/2 of 1% at 5 watts eliminate the harsh unpleasant qualities which contribute to listening fatigue

^{1/2} of 1% at 5 watts eliminate the harsh unpleasant qualities which contribute to listening fatigue. The HEATHKIT PREAMPLIFIER (available separately or in combination with the amplifier kit) features inputs for magnetic or low level cartridges, crystal pickups and tuners, turnover control for LP or 78 type records, indi-vidual bass and treble tone controls each providing up to 15 DB of boost or attenuation. Special notched shafts on preamplifier controls and switches adaptable to custom installation. The preamplifier can be mounted in any position and a liberal length of connecting cable is supplied. No radio ex-perience is required to construct this amplifier. All punching, forming or drilling has already been done. The comblete kit includes all necessary parts as well as has already been done. The complete kit includes all necessary parts as well as a detailed step by step construction manual with pictorial diagrams to greatly simplify the construction.



PRICES OF VARIOUS COMBINATIONS

WA-A1 Amplifier kit - Combination 1 - (Main amplifier and Power Supply) complete with WA-P1 Preamplifier kit.



WA-A1 Amplifier kit only — Combination 4 — (Main Amplifier and Power Supply). Less WA-P1 Preamplifier.

Total Shipping Weight 29 lbs. (Shipped Express only) Price \$49.75

WA-P1 Preamplifier kit only. (less power supply) Tubes included.

Total Shipping Weight 7 lbs. \$19.75 (Shipped Exp. or P.P.) Price . . .

Total Shipping Weight 39 lbs. (Shipped Express only)

PLEASE BE SURE TO STATE COMBINATION NUMBER WHEN ORDERING.

MODEL FM-2 SHIPPING WT. 9 LBS.

MODEL A-7

SHIPPING

WT. 10 LBS.

\$ 450

ation in a moderate powered sound system.

750

The HEATHKIT MODEL FM-2 TUNER specifically designed for simplified kit construction features a preassembled and adjusted turing a preassembled and adjusted the trans-formers and a discriminator trans-formers are used in an 8 tube circuit. Smooth tuning is obtained through a 9 to 1 ratio vernier drive using a calibrated six inch slide rule type dial. The usual frequency coverage of 88 to 108 megacycles is provided. Experience the thrill of building your or radio and enjoy all the advantages of true FM reception. Transformer operated power supply to simplify connections to all types of audio systems. The kit is supplied complete with all 8 tubes and necessary material required for construction. A complete instruction manual simplifies assembly and operation.

and operation.

The HEATHKIT Model A-7 amplifier features beam power, push pull output with frequency response flat ±11/2DB from 20 to 20,000 cycles. Separate volume, bass and treble controls. Two input circuits, output impedances of 4, 8, and 15 ohms. Peak power output rated at full 6

watts. High quality components, simplified layout, attractive gray finished chassis, break off type

adjustable length control shafts and attractive lettered control

....\$16.50

Heathkit ECONOMY 6 WATT

AMPLIFIER KIT

panel. THE MODEL ATA amplifier incorporates a preamplifier stage

with special compensated network to provide the necessary voltage gain for operation with variable reluctance or low out-put level phono cartridges. Excellent gain for microphone oper-

Heathkit HIGH FIDELITY 20 WATT AMPLIFIER KIT

The HEATHKIT MODEL A-8 amplifier kit was designed to deliver high fidelity perform-ance with adequate power output at moderate cost. The frequency response is within ± 1 DB from 20 to 20,000 cycles. Distortion at 3 DB below maximum power output at 1000 cycles is only .8%. The amplifier features a Chicago power transformer in a drawn steel case and a Peerless output transformer with output imped-ances of 4, 8, and 16 ohms available. Separate bass and treble tone controls permit wide range of tonal adjustment to meet the requirements of of tonal adjustment to meet the requirements of the most discerning listener. The amplifier uses a 6SJ7 voltage amplifier, a 6SN7 amplifier and phase splitter and two 6L6's in push pull output and a 5U4G rectifier. Two input jacks for either crystal or tuner operation. The kit includes all necessary material as well as a detailed step by step construction manual. step construction manual.

MODEL A8-A features an added 6SJ7 stage (preamplifier) for operating from a variable reluctance cartridge or other low output level phono pickups. Can also be used with a microphone. A 3 position panel switch affords the desired input service. \$35.50



MODEL A-8 SHIPPING WT. 19 LBS.







NOW-Get this expert SELF-TRAINING in RADIO SERVICING

by ABRAHAM MARCUS



volume — easy to read. 16 Big Chapters. 121

Sections. 40 'Show-How' 400

Diagrams. 775 pages of prac-tical radio in-struction.

co-author of famous "Elements of Radio" which has sold over 800,000 copiesi

co-author of famous "Elements of Radio" which has sold over 800,000 copiesi Here is every detail you need to know about radio repair, replacement, and re-adjustment. Easy-to-understand, step-by-step self-training handbook shows you how to locate and remedy defects quickly. Covers: TRF Receivers: Superheterodyne Receivers: Short-Wave Receivers: Port-able Receivers: Automobile Receivers: Communication Receivers: P-M Receiv-ers: Power Supplies operated from AC, DC, Batteries, Motor-Generators. etc. Tells you the HOW and WHY of: Elec-trom Tubes (Diode. Triode. Pentade, Gathode Ray. etc.): Rectifier Circuits (Half-wave, Full-wave, Bridge, Vit-age-Doubler, etc.). Detector Cir-supergenerative. Infinite-Imped-ance.etc.): Amplifier Circuits Au-dio. Radio. 1-F, Video, D-C, etc.): battor, Swgen-Circuit etc.). Con-trol Circuits (Volume, AVC, DAVC, Tome, Noise-Suppression, Automatic Tuning, Automatic Frequency Con-trol Letc.): w to use testing Instruments such as:

trol. etc.). Explains how to use testing instruments such as: meter, vacuum-tube voltmeters, ohmmeters, bridges, multimeters, signal generators, tube checkers, cath-ode-ray oscilloscopes, etc. Over 100 pages and 69 illustrations in this section alone!



Astigmatism Control

(Continued from page 58)

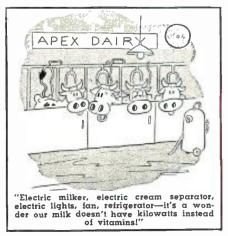
aggerated. Although the actual distortion will usually be less in practice, it is enough to cause considerable difficulty when making careful waveform checks or analyses.) With a spot as shown in Fig. 2C, it may become impossible to distinguish between the rise and fall traces of sharp pulses.

To correct the conditions described, it is only necessary to make a change in the CRT supply circuits so that the accelerating electrode voltage can be made variable. With the circuit shown in Fig. 1A, R_6 and R_7 are replaced by a 1 megohm potentiometer, as shown in Fig. 1B. A linear taper pot. may be used.

In CRO's using a different arrangement of resistors in the high voltage supply circuit, simply identify the connection to the accelerating electrode and place a potentiometer at this point. connected so that the electrode voltage is variable. The size of the pot. is not critical and in most applications any value from 500,000 ohms to 2 megohms will be all right.

With the circuit shown in Fig. 1A the accelerating electrode does not have too high a potential with respect to ground, and hence the pot. may be mounted directly on the front panel of the CRO. In some scopes, the accelerating electrode may be above ground by almost the full voltage of the high voltage power supply. In such cases, the "Astigmatism" control pot. should be mounted with insulating washers, and an insulating bushing used between the control shaft and the control knob on the front panel.

For greatest ease of operation, the "Astigmatism" control should be mounted reasonably close to the "Focus" control on the front panel of the CRO. Where this is impossible, the control may be placed elsewhere, but should be clearly labeled, using either decals, a nameplate, or any other suitable method. A small knob may be used on the control, for once the optimum position is found, the adjustment may generally be left in this position for reasonably long periods of -30time.



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

STAR SPEC

1

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transformer for general V and with

Simpson Model 381

Direct-reading in mi-cromicrofarads and

CAPACITY BRIDGE

cromicrofarads and microfarads; no multi-plying factors or intri-cate switching. Three ranges to read 20-5600 mmf, 0.005-2.0 mfd, and 1.0-500 mfd. Com-pact bakelite case measures only 35ax aluminum com

Price Slashed!

65 MA

SELENIUM

\$27.93

INEWEST ITEMS! LOWEST

П

R

E

I

E

51/2×23/8";

A-1827

BARGAIN LOW PRICE

FLYBACK

TRANSFORMER

(Similar to GE 773 I) Regular \$11.00 list price high voltage fran similar to General Electric 7711. Used for replacement in many sets up to 14KV a up to 19" tubes. Not available elsewhere at trice!

etched

panel. For 115-volt 50-60 cycles.

aluminum

Fill your parts requirements from a single dependable source

DELCO 8542



Want good radio service parts when—and where—you want them? Want radio service parts designed and built for the world's most popular car radio with over 7 *million* in use?

If you do . . . you want Delco Radio service parts from the world's largest manufacturer of automobile radios. You can depend on the high, uniform quality of Delco Radio service parts. These replacement parts are identical in quality with the original equipment parts that make Delco the big name in car radios.

Both Delco Radio original equipment and universal service parts are available promptly through United Motors wholesalers.



DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION KOKOMO, INDIANA

October, 1952

THINGS TO REMEMBER ABOUT DELCO RADIO SERVICE PARTS

- Offer largest market for originalequipment replacement parts.
- Backed by world's largest factory devoted exclusively to automobile radios.
- Designed by one of the largest and most forward-looking engineering groups devoted exclusively to automotive radio.

TRIO ANNOUNCES SENSATIONAL NEW

🕂 Higher Gain than any Yagi ! Plus **All-Channel VHF Performance!**

Here's the greatest advance in TV antennas since TRIO'S introduction of the dual channel yagil The sensational new TRIO ZIG-ZAG antenna is basically a multiple element yagi type antenna is basically a multiple element yagi type antenna an each channel, yet one 2-bay antenna — and in some madels a single bay antenna — covers all VHF channels! This sensational antenna has sharper directivity and higher front-ta-back ratio. It provides snaw-free pic-tures, and fade-free sound even in the most remote

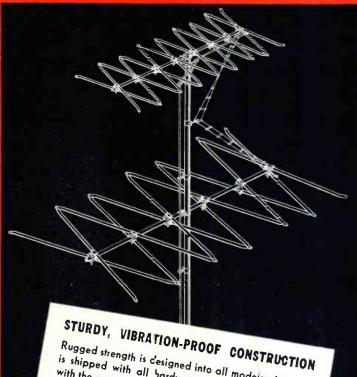
fringe areas

Tremendous forward gain is accomplished without long, bulky, arrays that operate on only one channel. With the new fringe area model ZIG-ZAG antenna, one bay provides tremendous gain on all low channels, 2 thru 6, and the other bay provides similar high gain on channels 7 thru 13.

HOW THIS AMAZING ANTENNA WORKS

Trio ZIG-ZAG antennas utilize a new principle whereby an array is composed of a series of elements, one or more of which is resonant on any one channel while the remaining elements, which are nonchannel while the remaining elements, which are non-resonant on that channel, provide parasitic voltages. These act as very efficient directors and reflectors. All elements are directly connected to the feed-line. The various models, listed below, are designed to provide a simple installation for all areas, from metro-polition to extend finance.

politan to extreme fringe. Two bay modes, like the single bay madels, are operated with a single 300 ohm lead-in to the set, with less than a 3:1 standing wave ratio.



Rugged strength is cesigned into all models. Antenna is shipped with all hardware mounted on the boom with the exception of the mast clamp. Complete assembly consists only of matching color-coded elements to the color-coded boor and tightening nuts which furnish clamping action. Complete assembly is accomplished in minutes,

8 MODELS FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE:



FOR EXTREME FRINGE RECEPTION — ZZ16H provides over 14 DB voltage gain as compared with a resonant reference dipole on Channels 7 thru 13; and ZZ19L provides gain of 18 to 14 DB on Channels 2 thru 6. Gain of the ZZ19L is 19 DB on Channels 2 and 3 and is 14 on Channels 4, 5 and 6. These models have narrowest forward lobe and highest front-to-back ratio and should be used in areas where co-channel interference is a Problem.

RUO



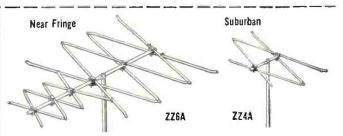
FOR NEAR FRINGE RECEPTION — These models provide a voltage gain of 8 to 9 DB on Channels 2 thru 13. These models have pattern and gain compar-able to a cut-to-channel yagi. ZZ6L cavers Channels 9 thru 6. ZZ6H covers Channels 7 thru 13.





ANTENNA

FOR NORMAL FRINGE RECEPTION — Where maximum gain is not neces-sary, these models are ideal. The ZZ8H for Channels 7 thru 13 and the ZZ8L for Channels 2 thru 6. Voltage gain is 9 DB on Channels 2 and 3 and 11 DB on Channels 4 thru 13. These models have patterns comporable to a well designed multi-element single channel yagi.



SINGLE BAY ALL-CHANNEL RECEPTION — Model ZZ4A is a single bay antenna providing adequate gain and directivity on all channels, 2 thru 13, in suburban areas. Model ZZ6A is also an all-channel single bay antenna providing greater gain for near fringe use.

TRIO MANUFACTURING COMPANY GRIGGSVILLE, ILLINOIS .

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

It's easy to sell a product with as many plus features to talk about as the TRIO ROTA-TOR. In design, in construction, appearance; it is by far the outstanding TV antenna rotator in the market today!

Two powerful 24 volt motors used — one 1 for each direction of rotation Each motor under load only fraction of time -- will not burn out!

Corrosion resisting, weatherproof housing of die-cast aluminum for greater strength, lighter weight, perfect alignment of parts!

Positive electrical stops at ends of 360° rotation prevent damaging or twisting of leads

Will support heavy TV arrays — even in 80 MPH wincs! 1

Permanently lubricated with special grease that functions perfectly in high and low temperature extremes!

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DEF

88666

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BBRB

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Β

Ball-bearing end thrusts on all shafts, including motor! Main shaft vertical load carried on large oversized "Oilite" self-lubricating bearing!

In addition to providing a

powerful sales story, the fea-

tures listed below are your as-

surance of complete customer

satisfaction: Assurance that

the TRIO ROTATOR will give

dependable performance year

in and year out — in all kinds

of weather!

ROTATO

- All motors, shafts and gears mounted on a rugged, one-piece casting for true align-ment and longer life!
- 11/16" diameter tool steel main shaft and mast holder will withstand 4500 inch pounds bending moment!
- Rotator and mast holder fits any pipe size up to 2" OD
- Precision built to extremely close tolerances!

fled Smarthy DIRECTION INDICATOR

The TRIO Direction Indicator is housed in a sturdy plastic cabinet of graceful lines. It is a beautiful instrument that will blend harmoniously with any furniture style.

Utmost ease in selecting the desired antenna di-rection is provided by a new "finger tip" control that operates at a light touch and the easy-toread dial face that clearly and instantly indicates the exact antenna position.

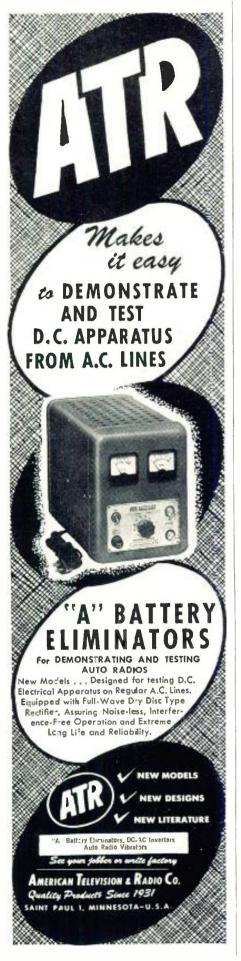
FULLY TESTED BEFORE SHIPMENT

Each TRIO ROTATOR is thoroughly factory tested to the eavivalent of 3 months of constant aperation. This, plus an additional torque test guarantees each unit to be perfect in every detail of assembly.

The TRIO ROTATOR's sound design and construction has been proven by three years of extensive field testing under every extreme of weather.

Manufacturing Company

GRIGGSVILLE, ILLINOIS



TEST INSTRUMENT For Checking Flyback transformers

By PHIL WEISS

Construction details on an easily-built test unit which can speed service work and conserve parts.

EVERY television technician has been faced with the problem of whether or not to replace a flyback transformer which is not delivering the required high voltage. Usually the transformer is replaced only as a last resort, after all other components have been checked. Even so, there is always an anxious moment when the new transformer is turned on.

Fig. 1 shows a typical high voltage sweep circuit. A 6SN7 oscillator generates a 15,750 cycle saw-tooth wave at the grid of a 6BQ6 driver. Each sharp interruption of the 6BQ6 current induces a high voltage pulse in the transformer. T, which is rectified by the 1B3 to provide 14,000 volts to the kinescope. The transformer also drives the horizontal deflection coils. The 6W4 damper helps to preserve the proper saw-tooth waveshape in the deflection coils, and incidentally builds up the supply voltage from an original 225 volts to 460 volts.

An internal short in the flyback transformer would result in:

1. Greatly reduced output to the 1B3 and to the deflection coils

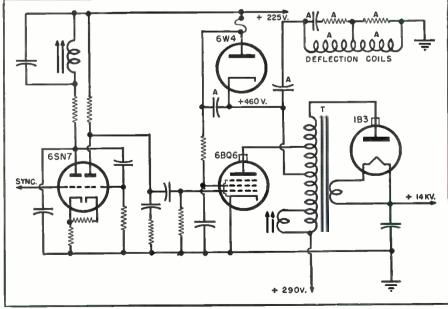
2. Little or no voltage build-up across the 6W4.

However these same conditions could also be caused by a defect—either short or open—in any one of the components marked "A" in Fig. 1. Evidently it would be very useful to have a direct means of testing the transformer apart from the rest of the circuit.

Since different TV sets use a variety of input and output impedances, and many different methods of coupling to the deflection coils and damper tube, it would be hopeless to try to test each transformer in the circuit for which it was designed. It would be useful if all transformers could be tested in the same circuit.

The common principle of all flyback transformers is that a large current is drawn through the primary and just as this current reaches a peak, it is sharply cut off. Fig. 2 shows a circuit which performs this function. The transformer is connected at three points: the supply voltage—in this case 117 volts at 60 cycles; the 6BQ6 plate; and the 1B3 plate. through a 500 $\mu\mu$ fd., 20,000 volt condenser.

Fig. 1. Conventional high-voltage sweep circuit as found in modern TV receivers.



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS



New CBS-HYTRON Germanium Diodes Guaranteed Moisture-Proof!

	GENERAL PURPOSE Types
	1N48
	1N51
1 MIN 11 1 MIN 12 13 14 164 1 MIN 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	1N52
1	1N63
	= = 1N64
070 DIA COPPER CIAD 1005	1N65
	1N69*
Mechanical Specifications	1N70*
Miguilailidai SyduilidailuiiS	1N75
 B. Nickel-silver "clip-in" pin C. Glass-filled plastic case D. Germanium crystal soldered directly to base E005" tungsten cat whisker F. Moisture-resistant impregnating wax 	1N81*
	*JAN TYPES

WHY CBS-HYTRON GERMANIUM **DIODES ARE BETTER RECTIFIERS**

- 1. MOISTURE-PROOF . . . eliminates humidity and contamination problems
- 2. SELF-HEALING . . . self-recuperating from temporary overloads
- 3. SUBMINIATURIZED . . . only 1/2 inch long, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter
- 4. SOLDERED WAFER . . . omission of plating eliminates flaking
- 5. LOW SHUNT CAPACITY . . . 0.8 µµfd average
- 6. SELF-INSULATING CASE ... mounts as easily as a resistor
- 7. EXCEPTIONAL LIFE ... 10,000 hours minimum under rated conditions
- 8. NO FILAMENTS . . . low drain, no hum

October, 1952

Vital germanium wafer in a CBS-Hytron diode is guaranteed moisture-proof. Sealed against deadly moisture . . . fumes . . . and contamination, a CBS-Hytron diode keeps moisture where it belongs . . . out! First, by a chemically and electrically inert impregnating wax. Second, by a glass-filled phenolic case. With moisture-proof CBS-Hytron germanium diodes, you can be sure of maximum trouble-free life.

Superior techniques also permit CBS-Hytron to omit plating of the germanium wafer. Soldering is directly to the base. Thus flaking is eliminated and quality improved. Universal design of CBS-Hytron diodes follows Joint Army-Navy specifications. "Clip-in" feature gives you versatility, ruggedness, and electrical stability. Flexible pigtails of copper-clad steel welded into sturdy nickel pins also insure you against damage by soldering heat.

Check the eight important-to-you reasons why CBS-Hytron moisture-proof germanium diodes are better rectifiers. Send today for complete data and interchangeability sheets. Specify CBS-Hytron guaranteed moisture-proof diodes for superior, trouble-free operation.



"/like Loopsticks.

GRAYBURNE that is "

say hundreds of Servicemen all over the country

Grayburne Loopsticks are the most sensitive small radio antennas ever pro-duced! Substitute them for the old type loops in every radio you repair. You'll im-prove set performance so amazingly, your customers will call you an electronics wizard!

FERRI-LOOPSTICK (fig. A): Market-proved. Recommended for economical installations. Just set and forget. List 75¢.

VARI-LOOPSTICK (fig. B): Same features as erri-Loopstick plus added advantages of Micrometer ad-justment and one-hole mounting. List \$1.00.

Newest Advance in RF CHOKE MINIATURIZATION

Grayburne is first to open new design and application possibilities with the smallest, most efficient chokes ever made! They have higher "Q", lower DC resistance, lower distributed capacity, less weight ... require less copper, are easier to handle ... and employ the new Ferricore Ferrite cores.

FERRI-CHOKES (fig. C): available in 4 stock types: 2¹/₂, 5 and 10 mh @ 125 ma; 21/2 mh @ 300 ma.

VARI-CHOKES (fig. D): available in 2 stock types. Model V-6: 0.65-6.00 mh; Model V-25: 5.0-43.0 mh.

Grayburne Chokes can be supplied in a wide variety of inductances and windings on quantity requirements.

Experimenter's Ferrite Core Kit

For purposes of development and research, Grayburne has assembled a kit of 27 varioussized Ferrite cores well adapted for experimentation in IF and RF coils, chokes, linearity, width and other controls-and in many electro-mechanical applications. Type FCK, net \$2.25.

For complete Grayburne Catalog, advance information on new products to come, and name of your nearest distributor, write NOW to Dept. Z



GRAYBURNE CORP., 103 Lafayette St., N. Y. 13

•C4 H.V. PROBE 00 ₹ R2 ō) SI 6806 m 8843 VI V2 183 m v3 0000 117 V.A.C. <u>C3</u> <u>CI</u> ≩r3 -150,000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res. -10,000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res. -100,000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res. -30 ohm, 2 w. res. -25 µfd., 400 v. cond. -01 µfd., 400 v. cond. -1 µfd., 400 v. cond. 500 µµfd., 20,000 v. cond. $\tilde{S}_1,$ T- $T_1 V_1$ R

Fig. 2. Circuit diagram of the simple unit for testing flyback transformers.

All other connection points on the same winding are left open. Separate windings, if any, should be grounded to detect any short between windings.

The 6BQ6 plate current is sharply cut off at maximum.by the 884 thyratron. The 884 grid is controlled by choosing R_1 and C_1 so that the tube fires at maximum supply voltage. It is interesting to note that the average 884 plate voltage is negative and can therefore be used for grid bias.

 R_{\circ} and C_{\circ} are chosen so that the 6BQ6 remains cut off for the remainder of the cycle, but not long enough to interfere with the next cycle.

The result is a series of sharp single pulses in the transformer, 1/60 second apart, which is a long enough interval to avoid any resonant effects. Resonance in the transformer and coupled circuits, especially the deflection coils, is quite important at the normal frequency of 15,750 cycles and can be confusing when the transformer is operated out of its normal circuit.

The series of pulses is rectified (Fig. 2) and the result can be measured with a high-voltage probe across the 1B3. The voltage reading obtained is not a true indication of the pulse height, since the duty cycle is so short that even the slight current drawn by the probe has a considerable loading effect. A better indication is obtained by using a 1000 to 1 capacity voltage divider and a calibrated oscilloscope to observe the pulses. Such a capacity voltage divider can easily be constructed using a 1000 ##fd. condenser and a burnedout 1B3. The 1B3 serves as a 1 $\mu\mu$ fd. condenser capable of withstanding the high voltage pulses. Caution-the 1B3 should not be gassy, or it will conduct even though the filament is cold. However such refinements are unnecessary in ordinary shop work.

A number of transformers were tested, including six different types, from widely different circuits. On all the good transformers the instrument read between 7000 and 8000 volts. Transformers with shorted or open windings showed up immediately by a low voltage reading. -30-

INTERCHANGE OF HAM LICENSE PRIVILEGES

UNDER the terms of a treaty with Canada which became effective on May 13, 1952, certain mobile and amateur radio stations licensed by that government or the U.S. may be authorized to operate aeross the border in each other's territory.

Those licensees desiring to avail themselves of this privilege are required to apply for and receive a permit in advance of operations. A form for the purpose has been provided by both countries. Canadian licensees should send the application (FCC Form 410) to the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, Washington 25, D.C., while U.S. licensees should mail the Canadian application form to the Controller Telecommunications, Department of of Transport, Ottawa, Canada. Application forms of both countries may be obtained at either of the offices listed.

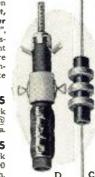
The types of licensed radio equipment covered by the treaty may be summarized as follows:

1. Mobile radio units installed in vehicles employed in: (a) police, fire, and other public safety services; (b) the operation or maintenance of pipe line or other industrial facility extending across the border; (c) the public earriage of persons or goods between the two countries.

2. Mobile radio units which are limited to communications through common carrier radiocommunication companies or agencies.

3. The equipment of visiting amateur radio licensees.

Radio stations of one country when operated within the borders of the other country are subject to the radio regulations of the country in which operations take place. -30-



D

18

A





RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

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3 CHOICE

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OUTSTANDING BARGAIN	ORDER	AUTO SE	IS FROM THIS	LIST
	Stk. No,	Make of Car	Year Model	Price
Superheterodyne. Six tubes including rectifier. Six volt	RA-300	Chevrolet	1949-1950	\$41.97
storage battery operation.	RA-351	Chevrolet	1951-52	41.97
Two dual p u r p o s e tubes.	RA-200 I	Dodge	1949-1950	41.97
Eight tube performance. Simple one or two unit con-	RA-251	Dodge	1951-52	41.97
struction depending upon the	RA-100	Ford	1949-1950	41.97
car. Three gang tuning con-	RA-151	Ford	1951	41.97
denser and tuned R.F. stage for extreme sensitivity. Au-	RA-152	Ford	1952	41.97
tomatic volume control, Per-	RA-451	Hudson	'48-49-50-51-52	41.97
manent magnet, dynamic	RA-751	Henry J.	1951-52	41.97
speaker with powerful Aluico 5 magnet, Easy vision slide-	RA-200	Plymouth	1949-1950	41.97
rule dial. Low battery drain.	RA-651	Plymouth	1951-52	41.97
Beautiful hammertone dnish.	RA-551	Studebaker	1950-1951-1952	41.97
Ship, wt. 12 lbs.				

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plated auto antenna given FREE OF CHARGE with each auto set ordered dur-



Order this matched outfit today. You get the 10-Watt Hi-Fi Amplifier PLUS the 12° Co-Axial Speaker both as described below. Can be built into any cabinet or bookcase-giving you a complete Amplifier System of which you can be proud. Ships, wt. 25 lbs.

Sing. wt. 25 ms. Amplifies is completely assembled and ready to play. Built-in PRE-AMP for G.F. and similar types of magnetic pickups. 4 inputs: 1 crystal phono. 1 msgnetic phono. 1 radio. 1 mike. 4 Controls: 1 Bass. 1 Trebler. 1 Volume. 1 Phono-radio Switch. Output Impedances: 4, 8, 10 ohms. Peak power output 17 waits. Order is limited. Every one in factory-scaled carterion. You couldn't buy the Parts alone for this price. Remember this is a full size amplifier. transformer operated. not an AC-DC job. Frequency response 20 to 20,000 cps At less than 1/2 of 167, distortion. 5 Tuites: 1-0517, 1-0527, 2-696, 1-573. Complete with tubes. Size 12² x 012² x 012².

Size 12" x 612" x 512". Speaker is our new 1952 Co-adal Model. Guaranteed to outperform any speaker in its price class. E-unipped with two "right concentration" Almico 5 magnets and a high frequency diffuser. The 12" section delivers the hass while the inner 3" tweeter speaker section delivers the treble tones. Together they give you "living tone." This speaker is unconditionally guaranteed to satisfy even the most critical user of Olson promises to refund your money. Only two wires to 17.500 cps.





PRICE QUANTITY STOCK TOTAL DESCRIPTION NUMBER EACH TOTAL NAME. ADD ADDRESS POSTAGE TOTAL ZONE___STATE CITY. AMOUNT RN-1052 Market St. Akron 8 SE Ohio 0

COMMAND TRANSMITTERS Complete with Tubes & Crystals	BLOWERS-115 VAC 60 CYCLE SINGLE TYPE: (Illustrated at	Mac's Service Shop
	left) 100 CFM. 2¼" intake; 2" outlet. Complete size; 5" x 6". Order No. RN-520 S7.99 DUAL TYPE: 100 CFM. 4" in-	(Continued from page 68)
BC-457 Transmitter-4 to 5.3 MCUsed 5 8.95 BC-458 Transmitter-5.3 to 7 MCUsed 7.95 BC-459 Transmitter-7 to 9 MCNEW 22.95	DUAL TYPE: 100 CFM. 4" in- take; 2" Dis. Each Side, Com-	
T-20/ARC-5 Transmitter-4 to 5.3 MC. NEW 12.95 RC-456 ModulatorNEW: \$5.95-Used 2.95	take; 2" Dis. Each Side. Com- plete Size: 8" x 6". Order No. RN-S00 S12.95 COMPACT TYPE: 108 CPML Mo-	case. The transformers used in the
Transmitter Rack—Single: \$1.50—Dual 2.00 Rec. Rack—Dual: \$1.50 Modulator—Mtg. 1.50	tor built inside squirrel cage. 41/2" intake; 33%" x 3" Dis. Com- plete size: 41/2" W x 83%" H x 81%" D. Order No.	i.f. stages are usually not the mos expensive, and they are subjected to
Rec. DynUsed: \$2.95 Trans. Dyn. Used: 2.95	plete size: 414" W x 835" H x 816" D. Order No. RN-860	very high temperatures inside the
POWER SUPPLIES:	RN-860 FLANGE TYPE: 140 CFM. 3½" intake; 2½" Dis. Complete size; 7½" W x 7¼" H x 6¾" D. Order No. NN-865	small cabinets. The alternate heating
VIBRATOR TYPE—6 Volt DC input; output 230 Volt DC 50 MA.—not filtered—w/tube. Ideal for Command	RN-865 \$\$12.95 FLANGE TWIN: 275 CFM. 4½" intake; 34" X 3" Dis. Complete size: 11%" W x 8%" H x 8-1/16" D. Order No. RN-134 S20.95 \$\$20.95	and cooling tends to change the reso nant frequencies of the windings.
Iteceiver operation as receiver is filtered internally. Size: 44,"x44,"x34," PE-157 !POWER, SUPPLY-2 Volt Vibrator Supply.		kept a record of all the a.cd.c. sets
operates from BB-54 2 Voit Battery mounted in Case. Output voltage 1.4 V. 1/2 Amp 125 V. 50 MA. Less Battery, Speaker, & External Power Cord-with VI-	AIRCRAFT CONTROL CABLE	serviced for a week one time, and I
Batters, Speaker, & External Power Cord-With Vi- brator \$4.95 BB-54 2 Volt Dry Batters. 2.95	920 lb. Test. Ideal for Television Guying and many other takes. Prices: $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per Ft1000 Ft. or more @ 3 C per Ft.	found that in nine cases out of ten 2 could effect at least a 20% increase in
JUST WHAT YOU NEED	CORDS—CABLES	output measured across the voice coi
Standard Test Leads, 4"x1 ½" Prods, Pair 39c-3 f/S1 Phone Plug-Nickel Plated, Screw		simply by realigning the i.f.'s. While you are adjusting the transformers
Terminals Ea. 39c-3f/ Instrument Knobs-Bar. Octagon, Round, Set Screw,	.00 CD-318 Cord w/PL-68 & SW-141 & JK-48F	notice how sharply they resonate. Of
Skirts, Asst	.00 CD-307 Cord-6.5 Ft. w/PL-55 & JK-2689	course, the winding across the diode
Plug	CD-365 Cord for LP-21 Loop 1.50	load will tune broader than the others but the remaining three should peak
Plug	.00 MC-215 Tuning Shaff for 274N 2.00	up quite sharply and definitely. If
TRANSFORMERS AND CHOKES	ANTENNA EQUIPMENT	they do not, something is wrong. A
TRANSFORMERS-110 V. 60 CYCLE PRIMARIES:	MAST BASES-INSULATED:	weak i.f. tube, shorted turns in one
600.0-600 V. 200 MA-6.3 V. 3 A; 6.3 V. 4 A; 5 V. 3A-3% x1"x4%" Stancor, No. P-6170. S6.95 325-0-325 V. 50 MA-6.3 V. 25 A; 6.3 V. 6 A (Rect. 6x5) Half Shell-2% "x3%"x3"-No.	MP-132 BASE—Illustrated at left—1" heavy coll spring, 2" insulator. Overall length: 11/2". Weight: 2% Ibs.	of the windings, a high resistance in the winding, or a defective trimmer
(Rect. 6x5) Half Shell-2% "x3%"x3"-No. T-23-28 2.75 6.3 V. 1 Amp 1.25 24 V. 1 Amp 1.95	MP-48 BASE—Insulated type with heavy coil spring. Requires 1%" mounting	condenser may be at fault.
24 V. ½ Amp 1.50 24 V 6.5 Amp. 5 95	Coll spring, Requires 1%" mounting hole, Weight: 11 lbs	"If the set oscillates when you try to bring it into alignment, that is an
6-24-or 30 Volt 8 Amp. Two 12 V. 4 A. windings. gives 12 V. 8 A. or 24 V. 4 A. 5.95	hole, Weicht: 11 lbs. 54.95 MP-57 BASE—Insulated type with heavy coll spring and 5" dia, insulator. Re- guires 1%" hole for mounting. Weight:	other headache; but never say to your-
	9 10s. Price	self 'I guess it was just made that
40 VCT/70 MA-63 V. 4 A6.3 V. 4 A 3.35 700 VCT/20 MA-63 V. 4 A6.3 V. 4 A 4.95	MAST SECTIONS FOR ABOVE BASES Tubular steel, copper coated, painted, in	ing it out of alignment until it stops
V 2 A 75	3 ft. sections, screw-in type, MS-53 can be used to make any length with MS-52-51-50-49 for taper. Any	oscillating. Look for open plate of
490 VCT/60 MA-5 V. 2A.; 6.3 V. 4 A.; 6.3 V. 2 A. 460 VCT/90 MA-5 V. 3 A.; 6.3 V. 4 A 3.75	section	screen bypasses. See if the output
CHOKES:	AERIAL WIRE-Phosphorus Bronze #16 Stranded.	section of the filter condenser—which doubles in brass as a plate bypass in
E Hawi - 150 MA OF L. DO D.	200 lb. test. Weatherproof. 150 Ft. on Beel. RL-3 w/Chps \$\$1.50	many of the inexpensive sets-has not
5 Henrics130 MA., 53 onlis DUItes., Cased \$1,95 8 Henrics600 MA., 60 ohnis, 5000 V. Ins. 8,95 7.5 Henrics300 MA., 60 ohnis, 5000 V. Ins. 6,95 6.2 Henrics-300 MA., 82 ohnis, 5000 V. Ins. 4,95 15 Henrics-300 MA., 200 ohnis. 4,75 5-20 Henrics-300 MA., 110 ohnis, 1000 V. Ins. 3,95	Telephone Wire-3 Cond. copper & steel. 525 Ft. 4.75	deteriorated. Change the i.f. tube
6.2 Henries-300 MA., 82 ohms, 5000 V. Ins. 4.95 15 Henries-300 MA., 260 ohms, 4.75	AMPLIFIERS	Check the a.v.c. bypass condensers Make sure the plate and grid leads are
5-20 Henries-300 MA., 110 ohms. 1000 V. Ins. 3.95	BC-367-Uses two 6V6GT Tubes, Carbon Mic. Input.	dressed away from each other. See to
DYNAMOTORS:	Tapped output. Ideal for intercom. With Tubes & Schematics, less Dyn. and Case-Used\$4,95	it that the metal shell of the i.f. tube is properly grounded through the
	BC-605—With Tubes. Used	socket connection. If none of these
DYNANIOTOR and BLDWER: 9 Volts DC input: out- put 450 Volts 60 MA. 4500 RPM. At 6 Volts DC in- put: output 260 Volts 65 MA. 3000 RPM. \$4.95 Price.	BC-347-Less Tubes-New: \$2.95Used: 1.95	causes is present, try changing the
PE-101C DYNAMOTORNEW \$3.95	BC-223 TRANSMITTER-With Tubes & TU-17	i.f. transformer. Often the heat causes the top i.f. winding to slide down to
INPUT: OUTPUT: STOCK No.: PRICE:	Tuning Unit	ward the bottom winding and cause
14 V. DC 600 V. 300 MA. BD-86 \$9.95 12 V. DC 220 V. 70 MA. DM-24 6.95 12 V. DC 220 V. 70 MA. DM-18 4.95 12 V. DC 220 V. 70 MA. DM-18 4.95 14 V. DC 375 V. 150 MA. DM-375 8.95 14 V. DC 330 V. 135 MA. DM-330 7.95 14 V. DC 500 V. 500 MA. PE-59 14.95 12 or 24 V. DC 275 V. 110 MA. PE-59 14.95 12 or 24 V. DC 275 V. 110 MA. DM-26 3.95 12 or 24 V. DC 275 V. 110 MA. DM-26 3.95	TUNING UNITS-TU-17-2000-3000 KC TU-25- 3500-5250 KC	over-coupling."
14 V. DC 375 V. 150 MA. DM-375 8.95 14 V. DC 330 V. 135 MA. DM-330 7.95	PE-125-AX POWER SUPPLY f/BC-223-12/24 Volt input: output 500 Volt 150 MANEW: \$20.95	"Hold up, now! Changing an i.f. is quite a little job just to see if it could
14 V. DC 500 V. 500 MA. PE-50 14.95 12 or 24 V. DC 275 V. 110 MA. USA/0516 3.95 12 V. DC 250 V. 50 MA. DM-25 8.95	OPERATING MANUAL for BC-223AX 2.50 SHOCK MOUNTING for PE-125 1.50	be the trouble."
28 V. DC 250 V. 60 MA. DM-32 (Used) 2 95	FT-173 MOUNTING for BC-223 2.50	"Not the way I do it. Simply cut loose the leads from the transformer
IZ OF Z# V. LHC 440 V. ZUU MA.	85 KC 1F COIL-7267-for BC-453	to the plate and to the grid or diode.
28 V. DC 250 V. 60 MA. PE-86 5.95	TU-7-8-9-10-26 for BC-191/BC-375Used: 3.95	Then tack the connections from the
Address Dept. RN • Minimum Order \$5.00 • Price	s F.O.B., Lima, O. • 25% Deposit on C.O.D. Orders	replacement transformer to these points and also to "B-plus" and to the
FAIR RADIO SA	TTC 132 SOUTH MAIN ST.	a.v.c. bus with the soldering iron.
LUTT TRADIC ST	LIMA, OHIO	Then use a short clipped lead to
	PEN-OSCIL-LITE	ground the shield can to the chassis This outboard transformer can then
	Extremely convenient test oscillator for all radio	be brought into alignment, and it car
DISCOUNTS SALES FEATURE HONTHLY Famous 2" Sq. Weston Sangamo	servicing; alignment • Small as a pen • Self powered • Range from 700 cycles audio to over	be quickly seen if the trouble is cor- rected. If so, the transformer can be
PANEL METERS	600 megacycles u.h.f. • Output from zero to 125 v. • Low in cost • Used by Signal Corps • Write for information.	installed permanently; if not, the leads
	GENERAL TEST EQUIPMENT	of the transformer in the set can be
0-20v DC .5 R.F. MA	38 Argyle Buffalo 22, N. Y.	reconnected in a matter of seconds."
0-40v DC	RADIOS	"Say," Barney broke in, "when you're aligning the front end of a set
0-100 MA (0-300 SCALE) LARGE QUANTITIES AVAILABLE	1.2 & 3 band Electric and/or battery	and you can't make the oscillator
WRITE \$ 969 Any Type MONEY	TELEVISION AC/DC Operation	track both with the dial and the r.f.
TUBE BACK REQUIREMENTS \$3.95 GUARANTEE!	T TEST INSTRUMENTS	stage, which one should you choose?"
PORTER RADIO SALES CO.	Write for FREE Catalog	"Well, if a choice has to be made, I'd say make it track with the r.f.
132 Nassau Street, New York 38, N.Y.	S ARKAY-Radio Kits, Inc. S 120 Cedar St., New York 6, N. Y.	stage, for that would give you the
26		RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

ONLY of AIREX-THE FINEST, MOST 630FA **POWERFUL TV CHASSIS MA**

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SUPER 630-DX

TV CHASSIS...

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This amazingly advanced 32 tube TV chassis is years ahead in engineering and gives you the ultimate in TV viewing and listening pleasure. To assure you trouble free TV our engineering staff has incorporated into the "630 FA" design the experiences of hundreds of TV servicemen and engineers. Receiving range includes stations up to 200 miles away. Nothing has been spared to bring you the finest of TV chassis. Only the best and most expensive parts are used. There is no other chassis that compares with the "630 FA" * for fringe area reception.



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• 10 WATT push-pull audio output. Frequency range from 60 to 12.000 cycles • Link coupled Standard Coil Cascode Tuner prevents radiation • Retrace Blanking Circuit allows you to raise the brightness without the annoying vertical retrace lines • Heavy duty front focus control • Automatic gain control potentiometer allows you to adjust the thresh-old sensitivity as low as 4 microvolts & still keep the full 4MC band width • Separate high & low fre-quency sync amplifiers • Set aligned for 21.75 MC. New Ham band will not interfree • Improved fused high voltage power supply gives full 14.5 KV under load • Will handle all picture tubes up to 24 inch with full sweep • Improved video amplifier has a gain of 32 • All moulded plastic condensers give long life & trouble-free operation • New TIOGA

tube. Thermal delay allows filaments & parts to warm tube. Thermal delay allows filaments & parts to warm up before B+ is applied—preventing parts & small tubes from breaking down because of surge voltage. Protects cathode emission of picture tubes & gives longer tube life. • Easily adapted to new UHF sta-tions in 2 minutes by just changing a strip in the tuner • Extra heavy duty power transformer with large safety factor • 6CB6 tubes in Video IF to give riull gain. • Extra filtering in power supply for hum & ripple free operation. • Color connection on classis which is adaptable to the cathode follower circuit of ripple free operation • Color connection on classis which is adaptable to the cathode follower circuit of color converter • Phono Connection & switch on chassis allows you to play your phonograph or turer through the built-in 10 watt hi-fidelity amplifier • Extra heavy duty focus coil. which runs cool • Tuner can be remoted up to 25 feet • Full focus cosine yoke.

SENSATIONAL SPECIAL OFFER OF THE AIREX SUPER DX COMPLETE TV SETS THE FINEST SET VALUE IN ITS PRICE CLASS

These outstanding sets were specially designed to meet our rigid specifications to assure you many pleasant hours of trouble free TV at an unequalled price. The mfr. is licensed by RCA. RMA guarantee. All you have to do is plug in and play.



October, 1952

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FOR ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS We offer immediate delivery from our vast stock of more than 25,000 items—all standard make, carefully inspected and fully guaranteed. Our prices are below market. Always Check Wells' Stock First!



⁸³³ W. Chicago Ave. Dept. R Chicago 22, Ill.

best reception," Mac replied; "but usually you can shift the i.f. or bend the plates of one or the other or both sections of the tuning condenser so as to arrive at a happy condition in which the oscillator will track with both the dial markings and the r.f. stage. Don't be afraid to bend those plates. That's why they are slotted. Use the trimmers to line up the set at the high frequency end of the band and then bend the plates to do the same thing at around 600 kilocycles."

"How about sets that are just low on pep?"

"Try substituting tubes, even though the ones in the set test good. This is especially important with rectifier and mixer tubes, for a tube tester will often mislead you on these. A bad i.f. transformer is often a cause, and the best test is to substitute a new one as I mentioned awhile ago. Reversed antenna leads to a loop antenna will sometimes play hob with the sensitivity: too. Of course, when you are aligning the set, you should note if the gain from the mixer grid to the speaker is normal or not. That helps a lot in knowing where to start looking for the trouble.

"Hum is another common trouble with these little sets. Usually it is caused by weak or open filter condensers, but that is not always the case. Heater-to-cathode leakage will often produce hum, especially in the output tube because the filament at this point is considerably above ground. Changing tubes, of course, corrects it. A hum that is only heard when a station is tuned in and one that is loudest when the received signal is strongest is likely to be caused by an open line bypass condenser. It will go away if this condenser across the a.c. line is bridged with a good unit. On some sets the tuning condenser is isolated from the chassis by rubber grommets around the mounting bolts. If one of these grommets is cut through or slips out of position so that the tuning condenser can short to the chassis, you get an exceptionally loud hum. Recently a receiver of this sort gave me a hard time because it developed a hum only at certain points on the dial. The giveaway clue was the fact that while the tuning condenser was being rotated a scratching sound was heard just before the hum would start. I found the metal pointer on the end of the tuning condenser shaft was shorting to the grounded metal foil on the face of the dial at certain spots. Bending the pointer away from the foil cleared the trouble.

"While looking for strange noises, always jar the tubes lightly with that little rubber tapper we use. These miniature tubes are bad ones for developing internal shorts, and sometimes you can spot one developing by noticing a rattling sound or change in volume when the tube is tapped. Especially notice if the rectifier makes a noise when tapped. 35Z5's, 35Y4's, and the like often become noisy and should



be replaced; otherwise, the set will make a scratching noise every time it is jarred, even by a loud sound from the speaker.

"Finally, after the set has been on for some little time, check the bias voltage on the output tube. If it is low, cut the coupling condenser loose from the grid and see if this makes any difference. If it does, the coupling condenser is doubtless leaky, but you can double-check by seeing if the end cut loose does not display a positive voltage. If the grid of the output tube remains positive with respect to ground after the coupling condenser has been disconnected, you probably have a tube afflicted with secondary emission. Try another tube and see if the condition does not disappear. If the bias is developed across a resistor in the cathode circuit, perhaps the resistor has changed value or the electrolytic bypass across it may be partially shorted. The main point is that you should not let the set leave the shop until the bias voltage of the output tube is within ten per-cent of its rated value. A set cannot sound good unless this voltage is correct.'

"You know," Barney reflected, "I am beginning to think I may have been a little hasty in saying that I knew all there was to know about a.c.d.c. sets. Two or three of those points you made kind of brought to mind things I did know once but had forgotten. Of course I did know about them.¹

"Of course," Mac agreed with an enigmatic smile. -30-

DISTRIBUTING POWER

By D. A. DICKIE, W2VIW

MANY times, finding a suitable connector to tap off voltages from a power supply, radio, or any radio gear has presented the author with many problems.

In many cases, there is only need for three connections, ground ("B-" and one side of filament), the filament (hot with respect to ground), and "B+.

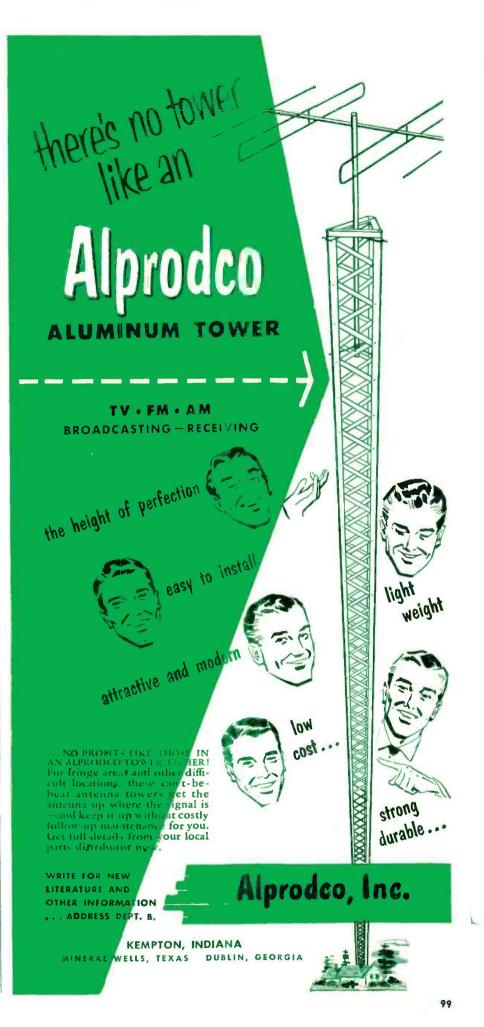
I finally licked this problem using surplus PL-68 jacks and plugs, and twowire, rubber-covered shielded mike eable. This cable consists of two rubber covered wires which are size 20 AWG. These two wires are covered with a braided shield and a rubber jacket. The diameter of this cable is 1/4 inch. I have used this type of eable and connector with voltages as high as 450 without encountering any difficulties.

Another important factor is they are easily installed, take up very little room, and may be connected and dis-connected at will without any trouble.

An example of its usefulness is in the author's mobile rig in his car. A 4-foot cable with two PL-68 plugs and jacks is used to tap the car radio and feed the necessary voltages to the converter. -30-

Connector for tapping off various voltages.







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1

ESPEY 12-TUBE FM-AM CHASSIS, \$64.50

- * BUILT-IN PRE-AMP FOR G.E.
- BUILT-IN PRE-AMP FOR G.E. VARIABLE RELUCTANCE PICK-UP WIDE RANGE AUDIO WHY NOT ORDER WITH A COAX-IAL SPEAKER AND A RECORD CHANGER? SEE OUR SPECIAL OF-FERING

FRING BiGGe's new 1952 middle 12-tube FM-AM chashs, Latest design with phono inputs for sariable relucture. Receives standard broad-wide range and/or response public broadcast and 300 ohm line type FM anicons may be stapled in calinet, Attractive lighted silde rule dial. Chassis size. 134.5, 850, 1507, 12477, 2-20ViGT and SYGT retified silde rule dial. Chassis size. 134.5, 850, 1507, 12477, 2-20ViGT and SYGT retified silde rule dial. Chassis size. 134.5, 850, 1507, 12477, 2-20ViGT and SYGT retified silde rule dial. Chassis size. 134.5, 850, 16507, 12477, 2-20ViGT and SYGT retifier. Shipping weight 20 lbs. Shatches voice coil of our 12" or 15" countait speakers.

ESPEY DEAL (1), 5104.95 spey 7-C chassis comple ith 12" coaxial PM speak U-14Y and VM-95D G.E. iv and VM-05D G.E. 3-changer equipped with , turnalouit Variable re-nuisic system than or-by available. Espey 1. Nate price **5104.95**. t5" convint PM speak-t5" convint PM speak-S-CR Instead of CU-**\$10.00** extra

ESPEY DEAL (2), \$118.95 ESPET UEAL (2), 318.35 Espey 7-C chassis com-plete with 12" coaxial PM speaker UL-13' and the problem CU-13' and the changer enuipped with a G.E. variable reluctance turnakout cartridge. Outcance turnakout cartridge. State price Sil8.63. With 13" coaxial Dat member UL-7C in-stead of CU-14', \$10.00 extra-

50-WATT BOOSTER AMPLIFIER-\$39.95





boost by the standard standar





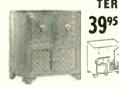


3-SPEED CHANGERS ON SALE AT McGEE WEBSTER CHICAGO MODEL 100-2 ONLY \$2695

For the first time we offer the world famous Webster-Chicago, model 100-2. Fratures a newly designed spindle, that drops the down nuterindeally after the last record pays. Flays all rec-ords automatically, 331, 78 and 45 rpm. New balanced tone arro with Electro-Vice Tilt-A-Mule entrifuge with dual needles. Ordinarily cost over \$37.00, MeGee offers them for only \$26.95 each. Base size 12*31254".



nodel 406, deluxe 3 speed automatic record changer. Plays them all. Intermixes ds of the mome speed. Equipped with a flip over crystal pickup with twencies, size, $12\sqrt{y_X}13$. Shipping weight 12 lbs, VM-406. Net price \$22.95.



Modern design wainut combination Radio-Phono cabl-net. Size, 32° which and 20° deep Offered set. Size, 32° which and 20° deep factor that it was made for. Upper left door swings down to open changer compartment. 1412 'X1334' high. Changer pull-out hardware is lucluded. Radio compartment 11^{12}_{-} X15' high. has blank panel and hinged door. Record storage compartment is 144_{-} X14' high. Baffle will take a 12° appeaker. Polished mahogany finish with brass hardware and matching grill cloth. Slock 3^{12}_{-} Aradiv straight weight 60 lbs. Net price, 330-35. 1^{12}_{-} which and presker. \$12.95, extra, when pur-chased with Cabinet.

CAPEHART CABINET FOR 1000 SET-ONLY \$9995



FUNCTION FOR THE PART AND THE P

is completely enclosed. Shippi on cabinet. Net price \$99.95.

October, 1952

ICGEE



new division, THE AUDIO CENTER, which will offer specialized facilities for the high-fidelity enthusiast, audio engineers, industrial plant and professional sound equipment users, and designers. The new Center is lo-cated at 65 Cortlandt Street, New York The Cathode-Ray Tube Division of ALLEN B. DU MONT LABORA-TORIES, INC. has set up a replacement sales department which will handle the sale of all television replacement parts and picture tubes, thus centralizing the company's sales to jobbers and distributors . . . MERCURY ELECTRONIC COMPANY has been formed in Red Bank, New Jersey for the design. development, and manufacture of electronic equipment. Andrew Munchak.

Within the Industry (Continued from page 28)

COMPANY, INC. of Mt. Vernon. New

York. Principals of the new corporation will be announced later ... AR-ROW ELECTRONICS INC. has set up a

Jr. is the founder of the new firm GENERAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORA-TION has announced a change in its corporate name to GENERAL ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTING CORPORATION . F-R MACHINE WORKS, a partnership, has been dissolved and all assets have been transferred, set over, and assigned to and all liabilities have been assumed by F-R MACHINE WORKS, INC. The successor firm will continue to operate the business from the main office at 44-14 Astoria Boulevard, Long Island City 3, New York. 510

FREDERICK G. SUFFIELD is the new engineering manager of Transco Prod-

ucts. Inc., manufacturers of coaxial switches, valves, antennas. matching networks, etc.

He has an engineering background of fifteen years, specializing in airborne search radar and

5 8.00 10.50 13.00

27.00

36.00 45.00 52.50

90.00

98.00

8.75

.\$7.95 \$14.95 \$29.95

\$28.00

\$99.50

8.75



related electronic units. Formerly with Westinghouse and until recently with the Houston Corporation which was acquired by Radio Corporation of America in 1950, Mr. Suffield was chief engineer of the electronics division and manager of the engineering section handling design of military search radar systems.

Mr. Suffield will make his headquarters at the company's Los Angeles plant. *

PACKARD-BELL COMPANY has broken ground for a new \$300.000 addition to its Los Angeles headquarters. The new building will be used primarily for manufacturing and will include a second floor containing 7500 square feet which will be devoted to engineering facilities. Completion of the building is expected shortly TEKTRONIX, INC. has established a branch office at 313 Nottingham Road in Syracuse,

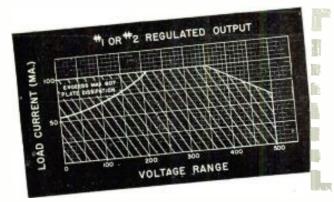
Only the G-E Dual Regulated Power Supply ST-9A gives you...



TYPE ST-9A (500 VOLT) **Electrical Specifications**

Power Requirements	105-125 volts (210-250 volts), 50/60 cycle, 320 watts maximum
Output Voltages	
#1 Regulated	Continuously variable, 0-500 volts, maximum current 100 ma
#2 Regulated	Same as #1
Parallel #1 and #2	Continuously variable, 0-500 volts, maximum current 150 mo
Unregulated	Approximately 650 volts no load, maxi-
	mum current 200 mg
-75 Volts	VR tube regulation, 0-2 ma
-150 Volts	VR tube regulation, 0-4 ma
Filament Supply	6.3 volts a-c at 10 amps
Regulation	•
	Better than $\frac{1}{2}$ % + $\frac{1}{2}$ volt within the cross-hatched area of the graph (below)
Ripple and Noise	Less than 3.5 mv (10 mv peak-to-peak) on all regulated outputs
Instruments	Milliameter 0-300 ma d-c; voltmeter
	0-500 volts d.c; voltage and current can be metered at #1 and #2 Regu- lated and Unregulated outputs; total current drawn from all outputs can be metered and it should not exceed 200 ma
Overload Protection	3 amp fuse in the o-c line; ¾ amp fuse in the d-c line; overload of any de- gree an the regulated outputs will harm neither the supply itself nor the instruments.
A second strained with the second strained strai	0.1. 10%

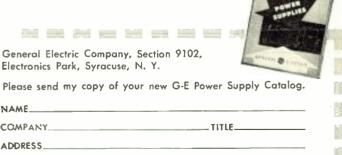
Ambient Temperature 0 to 40°C



October, 1952

For general laboratory purposes, no power supply on the market today can match this new General Electric unit. Routine bench casualties are no problem for the ST-9A: the instruments cannot be harmed by short circuits on the regulated outputs. And-for the first time you can observe hum and noise tolerances by actually duplicating them on the equipment. This saves you time by establishing final power supply design specifications quickly.

- Outputs readily available on insulated binding posts
- Output terminal on rear for rack mounting
- Outputs are individually metered and a fourth position is added for metering total current
- Even when the unit is cabinet or rack-mounted, drop front panel permits easy accessibility to components (without removing panel lock)
- Regulation specification holds over the full range of 0-500 volts.



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Tried and true performance plus economical service make these low, low priced, high quality, fully guaranteed tubes the sensation of the nation. Every tube rigidly tested, every tube a standout value.

All Tubes Individually Boxed! Same Day Service! \checkmark Check this list for Fully 90-Day Guaranteed Tubes

Туре	Price	Туре	Price	Тура	Price	Туре	Price	Туре	Price
083/VR90	.75	5U4G	.40	6B16	.39	6V6GT	.39	125R7	.49
1ASGT	.46	SV4	.73	6BK7	.59	6W4GT	.44	14A7	.44
1A6G	.59	5X4	.40	6BL7	.59	6W6GT	.44	14AF7	.50
1A7GT	.47	ŚY3	.32	6BC6GT	.59	6X4	.37	14B6	.50
1AB5	,59	5Y4G	.35	6BQ7GT	.72	6X5GT	.37	14J7	.60
183	.49	6A3	.59	6BY5	.65	6Y6G	.48	14W7	.60
185	.59	6A7	.59	6BZ7	.90	784	.47	19BG6G	.95
187GT	.59	6A84	.44	6C4	.37	7 A 7	.48	1968	.70
1C5GT	.43	6AG5	.43	6C5GT	.39	748	.43	1978	.79
1E7	.29	6AJ5	.90	6CB6	.44	7 AF7	.53	1978	-89 .62
1H4G	.48	GAKS	.75	6CD6G	1.11	784	.44	258Q6GT	.62
1H5GT	.40	GALS	.38	6D6	.45	7 C 5	.40	25L6GT	.39
1G6	.60	6AQ5	.39	6E3	.48	7C6	.40	25Z5	.40
11.4	.46	6AQ6	.37	6F5GT	.39	766	.49	2526GT	.37
1L6	.43	6AR5	.37	6F6	.37	777	.59	25W4	.56
1LC5	.51	6AS5	.50	6G6G	.52	7N7	.47	26	.45
1N5	.46	6AT6	.37	6H6GT	.41	7X7	.70	27	.39 .85
1P5	.57	6AU6	.38	6JSGT	.37	7¥4	.34	32L7	-85
195	.58	6AV6	.37	6J6	.52	12AL5	.37	3585	.40
1R5	.45	6AX4	.53	6J7G	.43	12AT6	.37	35C5	.39
155	.39	6B4G	.64	618	.69	12AT7	.56	35L6GT	.41
1 T 4	.45	685	.64	6K5	.47	12AU6	.38	35W 1	.37
1 T 5	.53	68Å6	.39	6K6GT	.37	12AU7	.43	35Z4	.39
104	.45	6BA7	.57	6K7	.44	12AV6	.39	3525GT	.37
105	.39	6BC5	.44	6L6	.64	12AV7	.59	36	.60 .42 .42
1X2	.63	6BC7	.71	6Q7	.45	12AX4	.48	41	.42
2A3	.70	6BD5GT	.59	651	.38	12AX7	.48	42	.42
3A4	.45	68D6	.45	658	-53	12AZ7	.69	43	.55 .55
365	.46	6BE6	.39	6SA7GT	.43	12BA6	.38	45	.55
3Q4	.48	6BF5	.41	6SC7	.41	12BA7	.46	50B5	.39
3Q5GT	.49	68F6	.37	65D7GT	.41	128D6	.45	50C5	.39
354	.46	6BG6G	.94	6SG7GT	.41	12BE6	.39	50C6	.59
3V4	.47	6BH6	.45	6SH7	.73	12BF6	.39	50L6GT	.41
				65J7GT	.41	12BH7	.63	50Y6	.46
				6SK7GT	.41	12K7GT	.46	50Y7	.50 1.09
				6SL7G1	.48	1207G	.39	7017GT	1.09
				6SN7GT	.52	1258	.70	75	.41
				65Q7GT	.37	125A7GT	.44	76	.44
Alternation				6557	.42	125J7	.44	78	.47
ALC: NOT THE REAL PROPERTY OF				6T8	-56	125K7GT	.48	80	.35
				605	.44	125L7GT	.47	117L7	.99
				608	.61	125N7GT	.52	11723	.37
				6V3	.93	12507	.44	807	.99

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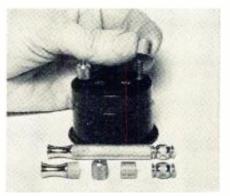
New York. Byron H. Broms is the sales engineer in charge . . . MILLER TELEVISION COMPANY of 2840 N. Naomi Avenue, Burbank, California has embarked on a \$50,000 expansion program which will increase its experimental laboratory facilities for the development of television antennas. Production facilities and assembly lines have also been increased to handle the demand for the company's products . . . **ROBINSON AVIATION, INC.** of Teterboro, New Jersey has established an engineering laboratory in conjunction with its West Coast engineering office in Burbank, California to provide full test facilities for evaluating vibration control equipment used in the air frame and electronics industry . . AMPEX ELECTRIC CORPORATION of Redwood City, California, has opened expanded Midwestern district sales facilities at 111 East Ontario Street in Chicago. Russell J. Tinkham is in charge of the new headquarters . . . COIL WINDERS, INC. has recently moved into a new building at Westbury, Long Island, New York. The new location provides 10.000 square feet of manufacturing space . . .RES-**DEL ENGINEERING** has acquired larger quarters at 2351 Riverside Drive in Los Angeles, adjacent to its old facilities, in order to handle production of a wide variety of Signal Corps and Navy contract items . . . GALVANIC **PRODUCTS CORPORATION** has recently completed a new plant at Valley Stream, Long Island for the manufacture of selenium rectifiers, c mplete rectifier equipment, and allied electronic components. -30-

HANDY THUMB-NUTS **By ARTHUR TRAUFFER**

SAVE those old safety razors that you no longer use; the knurled brass handles on them will make swell thumb-nuts for radio and cleetrical use. Simply saw up the handles into pieces of the desired length, bore proper size holes through the centers and tap the holes. If you own a metal-turning lathe, hore through the entire handle at one crack and then saw it up and

tap it. The photo shows a couple of these thumb-nuts being used on a voltmeter. Some safety razor handles come chrome plated, or nickel plated, which improves the appearance. -30-

Old razors are a source of thumb-nuts.

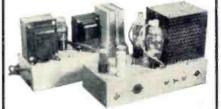


RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS





THE ORIGINAL WILLIAMSON HR-15 AMPLIFIER KIT



HI-FI PICKUP CARTRIDGES

AUDAX POLTPHASE
DL-6 "Chromatic"001" Diamond and
.003" Sapphire Styli
L-6 Sapphires, 001" and .003"
KL-4 Same as L-6, but higher output
(for record changers) 20.70
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.003" Sapphires
PICKERING
S-140S Sapphire .001"\$15.00
D-140S Diamond .001"
S-120M Sapphire .0027"
D-120M Diamond .0025"



Midget Auto (Continued from page 38)

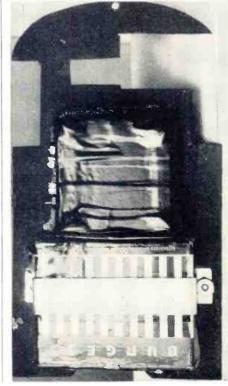
or solenoid extending out into the trunk compartment. The sensitive relay is mounted in front of the axle under the hood. Batteries are fastened to the base plate which screws to the under side of the plastic car. Removal of this base plate exposes all operating parts of the car.

Another feature is not at first apparent. The headlamps are the prefocused 2.2 volt bulbs ordinarily found in the pen-cell flashlights. These are just the proper size to poke through the metal grommets the original car used as headlamps. Two of these bulbs are connected in series (using soldered connections) and are glued into the holes. For more realism, "tilt" lamps may be made. Place the bulbs in a flashlight and note whether the rays come directly along the axis of the flashlight. If they do not, while the bulb is lighted lightly strike the flashlight against some solid object. The filament should shift in the bulb causing the beam to tilt downward. Mark the side of the bulb toward which the beam bends and when it is glued in the car place this mark down. Then when the car runs the lamps will cast two round beams of light like the headlights of a real car.

Receiver Power Supply

The space within the car is quite limited and special care must be taken to provide the necessary power for operation without exceeding the allocated volume.

Base plate showing "B" battery and the box which holds two size "C" dry cells.



The batteries required are one Burgess K45 and two size "C," $1\frac{1}{2}$ volt flashlight cells. The K45 is a 67½ volt battery chosen because of its compact physical size. This battery is slightly smaller than its *Eveready* equivalent which was a trifle too large to mount in the available space.

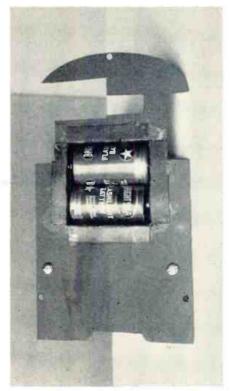
Originally the car was operated by 3 volts obtained from a series-parallel arrangement of ten pen cells. It was found, however, that the middle size flashlight cell worked equally well, was more economical, and was far easier to change.

The base plate of the car was replaced by a piece of thin composition, cut as shown in the photographs. The original metal dust cover was used as a template. Note that an additional opening was provided for the relay and its arm which protrudes slightly below the level of the axle.

A small box, the correct size to hold the two $1\frac{1}{2}$ volt batteries, was made from light cardboard and bound with Scotch electrical tape for greater rigidity. This was inserted through a square hole in the base plate and then glued in place. A metal plate was fastened along the inside of one side of the box to contact the battery poles and connect them in series. On the opposite side of the box roundhead screws provide contacts for positive and negative poles of the two batteries. The batteries slip in and out, but are secure enough to stay in place even with the rather rough treatment a small boy gives his playthings.

The "B" battery is held firmly in place by a thin aluminum band anchored at the ends by 6-32 screws and nuts.

Reverse of the base plate showing how dry cells are located for easy replacement.



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS



FOR RADIO-TV SERVICEMEN

01

OMMITE LITTLE DEVIL

1/2-WATT ASSORTMENT

CAB-10

WITH HANDY PLASTIC CABINET ALL FOR THE PRICE OF RESISTORS ALONE!

Here's a handy all-plastic resistor cabinet that's a real timesaver for the radio-TV serviceman. This handsome, sturdy cabinet has five drawers, with eight compartments in each drawer. Each compartment is individually labeled-making it easy to locate the right resistor and to maintain visual stock control. The cabinet is extremely compactonly 9" long, 4³/₄" high, and 5¹/₄" deep. Dovetail joints permit cabinets to be stacked one on top of another.

Factory packed in each cabinet is an assortment of 150 (1/2-watt) or 125 (1 or 2-watt) carefully selected Ohmite "Little Devil," individually marked, insulated composition resistors, in the 40 values (10 ohms to 10 megohms) most frequently used by servicemen.

These assortments are offered at the price of the resistors alone-the cabinet being furnished without extra cost. Order from your jobber.

OHMITE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

4883 W. Flournoy Street, Chicago 44, Illinois October, 1952

QU/	NTITY		QU	NTITY		QU	NTITY		QU	ANTITY	
CAB-10	CAB-2 CAB-3	DHMS	CAB-10	CAB-2 CAB-3	OHMS	CAB-10	CAB-2 CAB-3	OHMS	CA8-10	CAB-2 CAB-3	DHMS
1	1	10	5	3	1000	3	1	33,000	10	10	0.47 meg
1	1	15	1	1	1500	5	5	39,000	1	1	0.68 meg
1	1	27	1	1	2200	10	10	47,000	10	10	1.0 meg
1	1	47	3	3	2700	3	1	68,000	1	1	1.5 meg
5	1	100	10	5	4700	1	1	82,000	1	1	2.2 meg
1	1	150	1	1	6800	10	10	C.1 meg.	3	1	2.7 meg
3	1	270	10	10	10,000	5	5	0.15 meg.	1	1	3.9 meg
1	1	330	3	3	15,000	3	1	0 22 meg.	1	1	4.7 meg
3	1	470	5	5	22,000	10	10	0 27 meg.	1	1	6.8 meg
1	1	680	10	10	27,000	3	1	0.33 meg.	1	1	10.0 meg

0.09 4

ASSORTMENT

CAB-3

1-WATT ASSORTMENT \$1875

CAB-2



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watch your efficiency and earnings spar! Completely modern, profusely illustrated and written so you can easily understand every word, these books pare the way to fast, accurate service on any type of bone radio-TV-electronic equilment ever made. Each book is brand new. Each contains the latest data on the latest methods and equipment—NOT a re-hash of old, out-of-date material. Each is co-authored by A. Ghirardi whose famous RADIO FIIYSICS COURSE and MODERN RADIO SERVICE were, for 20 years, more widely used for military, school and home stucy training than any other books of their type!

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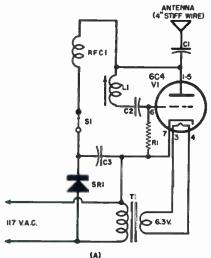
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C4 V2 \$2 R2 05 TŻ 8 6 6.3 17 VAC Ce METAL BOX TRANSMITTER HOUSED IN A MINI-BOX. (B) Circuit A R_1 —10,000 ohm, V_4 w. res. C_1 —100 µµfd. mica cond. C_2 —35 to 50 µµfd. mica cond. C_3 —10 µfd., 150 v. elec. cond. L_1 —144.148 mc.—4 t. #18 wire, self-sup-porting, wound V/2' diam. 3/16" long. Coil has a powdered iron slug V/4" diag. Y/4" long. 220-225 mc.—2 t. #18 wire, self-supporting, wound V/2" dia., V/4" long. Coil has a pow-dered iron slug V/4" dia. See pho-tos for mounting details. RFC1—Approx. 10 µhy. r.f. choke (National Tvpe R-33 or equiv.) S_1 —S.p.s.i. momentary normally-open sw. Circuit B R_{a} -10,000 ohm, 1/4 w. res. C_{a} -50 µµ/d. mica cond. C_{a} -10 µ/d., 150 v. elec. cond. C_{a} -01 µ/d., 150 v. cond. C_{a} -010 µµ/d. mica cond. RFC_{a} -Same as RFC_{1} in Circuit A L_{a} -Same as RFC_{1} in Circuit A RFC_{1} -Same as RFC_{1} -Same as RFC_{1} in Circuit A RFC_{1} -Same as RFC_{1} in Circuit A RFC_{1} -Same as RFC_{1} in Circuit A RFC_{1} -Sam as RFC_{1} in Circuit A RFC_{1} -Sam as RFC_{1} in Circuit A RFC_{1} -Sam as RFC_{1} -Sam as RFC_{1} -Sam as RFC_{1} -Sam as RFC_{1} Circuit B

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60.4

RFC 2

SR 2

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Fig. 8. (A) Original version of the transmitter using an ultraudion oscillator. (B) Improved version which performs better but requires an additional rectifier. The photos of the transmitter appearing in this article are of the "improved" circuit (B).

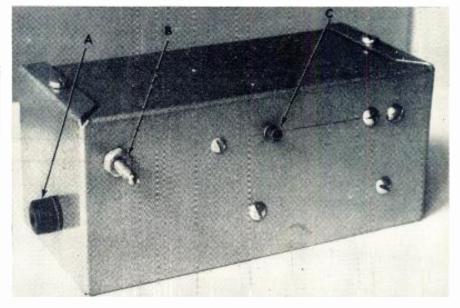
The Transmitter

 $S_1 = S_2 S_3$. momentary normally-open sw. $T_1 = Midget 6.3 v. fil. trans. (see text)$ $SR_1 = 35 ma. sclenium rectifier V_1 = 664 tube$

The choice of transmitter circuits depends upon the preference of the builder, the frequency at which he desires to operate, and whether it is to be a.c. or d.c. powered. No great amount of power output is demanded of the transmitter, but it is important that the output be modulated.

Two transmitters are described because both were built and found satisfactory. The first of these is pictured in Fig. 8A. A 6C4 tube is used in an ultraudion oscillator circuit having its plate voltage supplied by a half-wave rectifier not fully filtered. The 60-cycle ripple appears in the transmitter output as modulation. The advantage

The transmitter as housed in a Bud "Mini-box." (A) Phone tip jack for the an-tenna, (B) the transmitter tuning screw, and (C) the transmitter control button.



of this circuit is that it can be constructed in the plastic case which was originally the battery case of the model car. Fig. 9 shows the location of the components in the ease.

The transmitter of Fig. 8B differs from the other only in the design of the power supply for the plate. It does, however, represent an improvement that makes this superior to the former unit. It has the disadvantage of being slightly larger and requiring an additional rectifier.

The power supply will probably be recognized as one form of a voltage doubler circuit minus the filter. The action of the condenser and rectifier arrangement is to clamp the average voltage at the line voltage and allow the peak to vary from zero to 220 volts at a 60-cycle rate. Since the plate voltage swings as it does. the transmitter is 100% modulated at 60 cycles. The audio component of the transmitted signal is clean and the maximum the carrier can supply without splatter and signal distortion. This is important because it is the audio which operates the sensitive relay in the receiver.

The filament voltage in either unit is supplied by a midget transformer with a secondary winding that will give the necessary 6.3 volts. This should, if possible, be one of the several midgets which have been designed for this purpose. One such transformer is found in television boosters.

A universal output transformer will also serve the purpose without modification after the voltages have been measured and the correct taps chosen.

The original choice of supplying the transmitter plate with voltage from the a.c. lines was made for the simple reason that it eliminated the necessity for a modulator being built into the set. A battery supply would necessitate an additional tube and transformer as an audio signal generator and a modulator. The use of a.c. is no serious disadvantage since the car is normally operated indoors where the supply is readily available.

Running the Model

By this time the builder is probably quite anxious to get the first run-in on the model. A little experience will show the best way to get the car started. The description of a simple procedure will help.

When the switch in the auto is first turned on and before the tube filaments have had time to light, the decoding relay will operate. This is due to the fact that the sensitive relay is not opened until the receiver current reaches the closing current. Operation of the stepping relay will cause the drive motor to start running. To avoid this, hold the thumb on the armature of the sensitive relay for about a second while the tubes warm up to operating temperature.

Now place the car upside down on the floor and standing several feet away with the transmitter plugged into the a.e., slowly turn the transmitter tuning slug until the relay in the car



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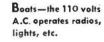
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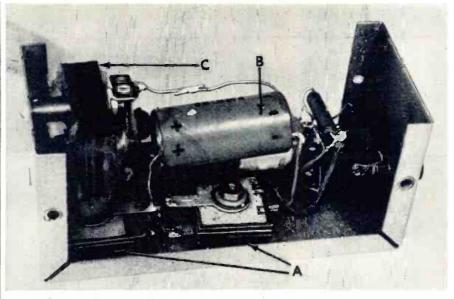
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Side view of transmitter with dust cover removed to show: (A) the selenium rectifiers, (B) the clamper condemser, and (C) the midget filament transformer.

operates each time the transmitter switch is depressed. Avoid holding the "transmit" button down while the transmitter is tuned to the receiver frequency, for this allows the stepping relay to be held closed. This is an unnecessary drain on the batteries.

(Editor's Note: To make certain that you are operating within the frequency limits of one of the amateur bands, check the transmitter frequency with a calibrated receiver, wavemeter, or Lecher wire setup. Adjustment of receiver coil L, (Fig. 4) may be accessary to establish the proper operating frequency.)

After the transmitter has been tuned, set the car on its wheels and you are ready for the first run. Quickly push the transmitter button and release it immediately. The relay in the car will operate and the car will move. Pulse the button again and the car will stop. A third pulse will start the car moving in the opposite direction.

Play with it awhile and see how easily the car will obey your command. Now that the car is made, will the

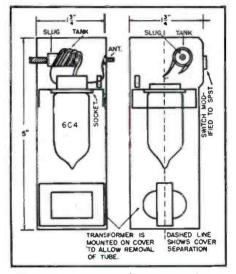
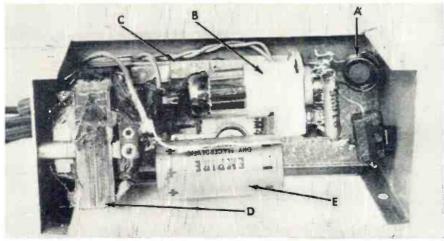


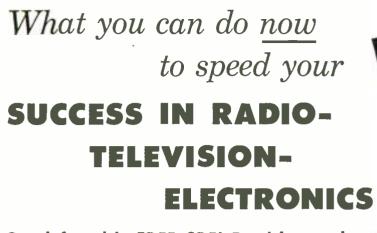
Fig. 9. Top and bottom chassis views showing how the transmitter parts (Fig. 8A) are mounted in the original battery case.

kid you started to make it for get it? He will! How soon? -30-

Top view of transmitter with dust cover removed. (A) Coil and slug. (B) oscillator tube. (C) the switch. (D) the midget transformer, and (E) the clamper condenser.



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS



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Transistor Development (Continued from page 65)

contacts,1 and these devices appear to have some useful characteristics. If germanium having high resistivity is used, transistor power gain and current amplification are relatively independent of the separation of the points up to approximately 0.015 inch. As the spacings increase, however, the effect of the collector upon the emitter decreases, that is, the feedback resistance decreases. A transistor having a feedback resistance of 200 ohms at 0.002-inch spacing of the contacts would have only 50 ohms at 0.015-inch spacing. This value of feedback resistance for the wide-spaced transistors is low enough to assure short-circuit stability while values of power gain as high as 23 decibels are maintained. Even though the frequency-response limit varies inversely with the point spacing, the cut-off of the current amplification factor of the wide-spaced transistor is approximately 100 kilocycles because the resistivity of the germanium is higher than that used in narrow-spaced units. The other characteristics, except for the low internal feedback, are similar to those of the close-spaced transistor.

Power Considerations

The power capabilities of point-contact transistors are low and considerably limit the use of these devices. Most point-contact transistors do not withstand a collector power dissipation greater than 200 milliwatts. If the efficiency of operation as a class A amplifier is assumed to be 30 per-cent, only 60 milliwatts of power output may be obtained from one stage of a transistor amplifier. A conservative figure for operation would be somewhere between 30 and 40 milliwatts. There are, however, many applications in which some benefit may be obtained from a device which operates at low power dissipations. Consequently, the greatest opportunities for the use of point-contact transistors lie in those applications where power output is of relatively little importance and conservation of power is of primary importance.

The power-handling capacity of the point-contact transistor is limited largely because of thermal effects at the collector point. Considerable heat is generated at this point of contact when a current is passed through it. Germanium is a fair conductor of heat and, consequently, some of the heat is conducted away from the point of contact through the germanium crystal and away from the crystal by the metal support. If too large a value of current is passed, however, the germanium and adjacent parts are unable to carry the heat away rapidly enough.

Slade, B. N.; "A High Performance Transistor with Wide Spacing Between Contacts," RCA Review. Vol. XI, No. 4, page 517, December, 1950

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

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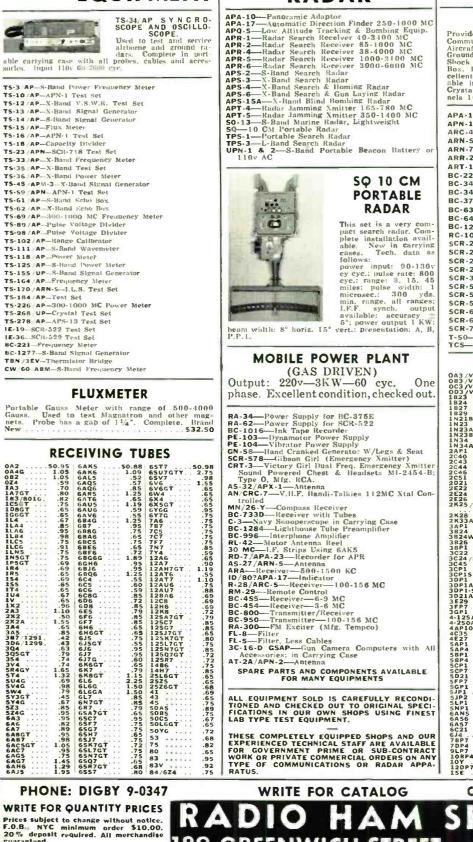
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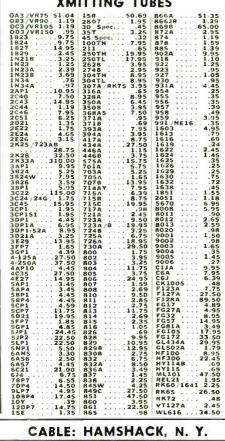
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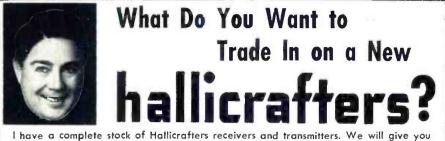
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If the collector point becomes too hot, the collector resistance decreases and a change occurs in the collector bias current and also in the voltage drop across the collector. Some permanent damage may occur if the transistor is operated at too high a dissipation. It is desirable, therefore, that the mechanical construction of the transistor be designed for the best possible heat conductivity away from the crystal. By increasing the size of the crystal support and adding cooling fins, the allowable dissipation of the transistor may be increased to 500 milliwatts or more, thus increasing the power output of the transistor.

The amount of conduction of heat away from the contact area varies inversely with the ambient temperature. As the ambient temperature is increased, the temperature at the point of contact becomes too great and the collector resistance is reduced. Changes in other properties of the transistor, such as the emitter resistance, transfer resistance, and internal feedback resistance, may also occur. The net result of these changes is a loss of power gain, changes in bias conditions, and possible permanent damage to the transistor. For best operation, germanium transistors should be operated at temperatures below 60 degrees centigrade. The maximum dissipation ratings of the device should also be reduced as ambient temperatures are increased above normal room temperature. At ambient temperatures below 25 degrees centigrade the situation is less critical, and if the temperature is low enough higher dissipations may be used without loss of stability.

Life Considerations

The life of the point-contact transistor is largely dependent upon electrical and physical considerations. The most obvious requirement for long life is that the transistor be physically very rugged. The slightest shifting of the point contacts may result in large changes in transistor characteristics. The RCA developmental transistors² which are illustrated here are embedded in a thermosetting plastic or resin. As a result of this embedding process, the transistor may be subjected to severe impacts with no damage to the physical and electrical characteristics of the transistor. Centrifugal forces with accelerations as high as 31,000g, and impact tests with accelerations as high as 1900g, have been applied to these transistors with no effect upon their characteristics, irrespective of the directions of the applied forces.

Experience has indicated that one of the most important causes of slump and failure in transistor operation is the attack of moisture and other chemical agents of the atmosphere upon the point-contact area of the transistor. A transistor which is completely unpro-

Slade, B. N.; "A Method of Improving the Electrical and Mechanical Stability of Point-Contact Transistors," RCA Re-view, Vol. XII, No. 4, pages 651-659, December, 1951 2.

tected may fail in relatively high humidity in a few hours. It has become necessary, therefore, to prevent this moisture attack as much as possible by enclosing the point-contact area in waxes or resins having low moistureabsorption properties. Developmental RCA resin-embedded transistors have been subjected to continuous exposure at 95 per-cent relative humidity and immersion in water for periods of several months with practically no effect on transistor characteristics. Under normal conditions, transistors may be expected to survive with little change in characteristics for a long time. Predictions of point-contact transistor life of more than 70,000 hours either on the shelf or in operation do not seem at all unlikely if the transistors are operated within their ratings.

The resin-embedded transistors also withstand temperatures lower than -70 degrees centigrade and higher than 100 degrees centigrade during storage with no damage. Operation at the low values of temperatures is practical, but operation at high ambient temperatures is not feasible, as was mentioned before. These developmental transistors have also been subjected to temperature cycling between -70 degrees centigrade and 100 degrees centigrade with no change in transistor electrical or physical properties resulting.

Uniformity

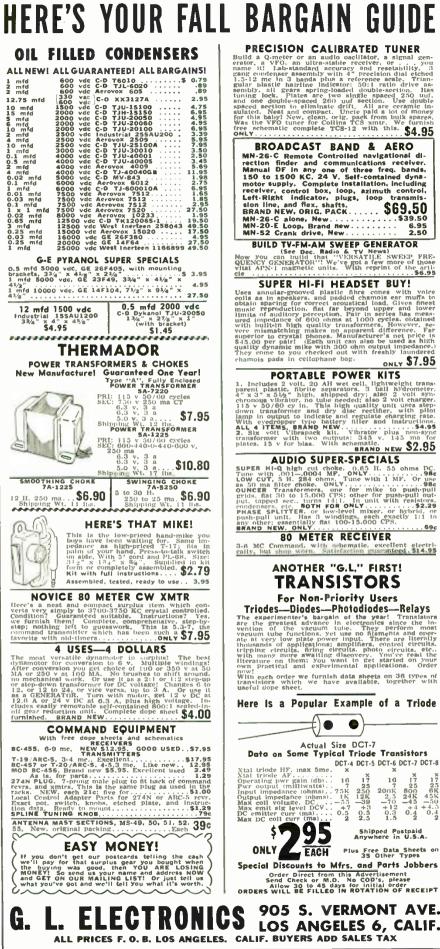
If the transistor is to compete with other electron devices, uniformity and reproducibility of its characteristics are essential. The uniformity of transistors may be influenced to a large degree by the proper control of point spacing, point pressures, and the fabricating techniques employed. The uniformity of the germanium itself, however, is probably the most important factor in obtaining reproducible transistor characteristics. The art of germanium-crystal growing is rapidly progressing, and the uniformity of germanium has improved to the point where various transistor characteristics, such as current amplification, power gain, feedback resistance, and input and output resistance, have been controlled to within ±25 per-cent. Uniformity comparable to that of the electron tube seems entirely possible.

Junction Transistors

Other developmental germaniumcrystal devices, known as "p-n" junction transistors, have somewhat different characteristics from those of the point-contact transistor. In comparison with currently produced point-contact types, the junction transistors have lower noise, higher power gain, greater efficiency of operation, and higher power-handling capabilities. These improved characteristics, however, are not obtained without some loss in frequency response. Table 1 compares average values of several characteristics of the two types of transistors. Two types of junction transistors

have been developed. The "n-p-n"

October, 1952



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junction transistor³ is composed of alternate n, p, and n layers of germanium grown from a single crystal, as illustrated in Fig. 8. The center layer of "p"-type germanium is very thin; its thickness may be as little as 0.001 inch. Low-resistance contacts to the "n"areas form the emitter and collector, and a low-resistance connection to the "p"-layer constitutes the base terminal. The principle of operation of the junction transistor is somewhat different from that of the point-contact transistor in that the rectification takes place at the junctions between the p- and n-type layers rather than at point contacts. In the point-contact transistor, holes or electrons drift from the emitter to the collector under the influence of electric fields. In the "n-p-n" junction transistor, electrons diffuse through the p-type layer and are attracted to the collector. The center layer has an excess of holes, but if this layer is thin enough, most of the electrons entering the base region from the emitter will reach the collector region without recombining with the holes. Practically all the electrons leaving the emitter reach the collector, thus resulting in a current amplification of approximately one, but this type of transistor cannot attain current amplifications greater than one unless more complex junctions are introduced. High power gains are obtained as a result of the tremendous impedance step-up between input and output circuits. The emitter junction is biased in the forward direction. and since the forward resistance of the junction is very low, the input impedance of the device is as low as 25 to 100 ohms. The resistance of the collector junction, which is biased in the reverse direction, is very high, on the order of several megohms, thus resulting in a very high output im-pedance. This tremendous difference in impedances can result in power gains of over 40 decibels.

Another junction device, the "p-n-p" transistor, illustrated in Fig. 1, is formed by diffusing two "p"-type impurity metals on opposite faces of a piece of "n"-type germanium. Atoms diffuse from these impurity metals into the germanium at high temperatures converting a portion of the "n"type germanium to "p"-type, thus

- Wallace, R. L., Jr. and Pietenpol. W. J., "Some Circuit Properties and Applications of N-P-N Transistors." Proceedings of the I.R.E., Vol. 39, No. 7, pages 753-767, July, 1951
- Saby, J. S.; "Recent Developments in Transistors and Related Devices," Tele-Tech, Vol. 10, No. 12, December, 1951

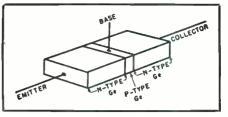


Fig. 8. Arrangement of "n" and "p" layers in an "n-p-n" type junction transistor.

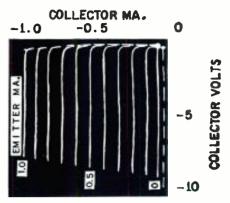


Fig. 9. Oscillogram of output characteristics of RCA's "p-n-p" junction transistor.

forming "p-n" junctions.⁴ In this transistor, the emitter is biased positively with respect to the base, and the collector is biased negatively with respect to the base. Hole carriers are injected by the emitter and arrive at the collector, resulting in a current amplification factor of approximately one, as in the "n-p-n" transistor.

An appreciation of some of the most outstanding qualities of the junction transistor may be obtained from a study of the output characteristics given in Fig. 9. This family of curves indicates that the junction transistor has a constant current amplification factor and output resistance down to very low collector voltages. Operation with power inputs as low as 0.6 microwatt have been reported. This input is about one-ten-thousandth the power dissipation required to operate the point-contact transistor, and less than one-millionth the power required to heat the cathode of most vacuum tubes. The almost ideal static characteristics show that the junction transistor can operate close to 50 per-cent efficiency as a class A amplifier. Although the junction transistors for which these characteristics are plotted can operate at only limited power dissipations, approximately 50 milliwatts, design of these devices for operation at 2 watts or greater is possible.

(To be continued)

Table 1. Average values of several characteristics for two types of transistors.

	POINT-CONTACT TYPE	JUNCTION TYPE
Power Gain (Grounded base)	23 db	40 db
Current Amplification Factor	2.5	0.98
Noise Figure (db above thermal at 1000 cycles)	55 db	10 db
Minimum d.c. dissipation for satisfactory operation		0.6 microwatt
Efficiency, Class A operation	30%	49%
Frequency Cut-off (3 db down in current amplification factor)		1 mc.

HEADQUARTERS FOR NEW IDEAS

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Looking for ideas in FM tuners, or equipment used in conjunction with records and tape? Or ideas for installing and using them?

All over the Country, amateur enthusiasts and professional designers are working out new and constantly improved hi-fi installations. They range from simple, functional designs to those of strikingly decorative appearance. Some introduce new types of equipment; others represent unusual, special-purpose arrangements. They are reported in elaborately illustrated articles in HIGH-FIDELITY Magazine, described in the "Noted with Interest" columns, and discussed in the "Readers' Forum".

Everyone knows that interest in high fidelity, both as a hobby and a business, is spreading like wildfire, but if you want to find out just how much excitement it's creating, and the amount of new hi-fi equipment being brought out by the manufacturers, you can get the whole picture from the editorial and advertising pages in HIGH-FIDELITY.

Equipment Reports

For factual data on new equipment, the department containing the "Tested-in-the-Home Reports" is particularly valuable. These are not laboratory reports. Instead, they explain special design features, describe experiences with the equipment under conditions of use at home, and point out its suitability to particular applications.

In the opinion of many readers, such information is far more valuable than reports which presume to rate performance, and to compare products of different manufacturers, because an instrument that might be given a low rating will still outperform another of higher rating if the latter is

used improperly, or in an application for which it is not intended. As a matter of fact, we have had a great number of letters from readers who found that the Testedin-the-Home Reports cleared up essential points about equipment which were not covered in manufacturers' instructions or literature.

Acoustics

There is a great deal of engineering data available on the subject of acoustics, but very little of it can be applied to the practical problems of home installations. A notable exception is the series of articles on speaker systems and room acoustics by G. A. Briggs. Probably the topranking authority on this subject in England, Mr. Briggs has the faculty of understanding what members of the hi-fi fraternity want to know. Then he has a way of presenting down-to-earth explanations, copiously illustrated, that are a joy to read because they are so easy to understand. Perhaps you are acquainted with his books on audio subjects. They are: "Amplifiers", "Sound Reproduction", "Loudspeakers", and "Pianos, Pianists, and Sonics". If so, you'll be doubly interested in Mr. Briggs series in HIGH-FIDELITY.

Installations

If you are planning a hi-fi installation for your own home, or if you are in the business of doing custom work for others, you will find an endless supply of ideas in HIGH-FIDELITY's picture sections devoted to various designs ranging from the simplest to the most expensive. In each issue a dozen or more installations are shown in big, detailed illustrations. There are modern music walls, equipment that disappears when not in use, methods for using old furniture pieces, and new

ways to mount speakers. Ideas? Why every issue of HIGH-FIDELITY is filled with them!

Audio Fair

You are particularly invited to visit us at the New York Audio Fair, Hotel New Yorker, October 29 to November 1. The FAS-2 audio system, to be described in HIGH-FIDELITY for November, will be on demonstration in Rooms 552 and 553. If you want to hear some of your own records on the FAS-2, bring them in. We'll be glad to play them for you. That is the best way to compare reproduction from the FAS-2 with your own system. Our editorial staff, now including Associate Editor John Conly, will be on hand to greet you.

High-Fidelity

This Magazine, now published on the first of every other month, not only covers all subjects related to hi-fi reproduction from FM, records, and tape, but includes a 24-page section of LP record reviews by some of the leading music authorities and critics. In each issue there is a complete discography by C. G. Burke, listing and reviewing all LP's of a leading composer. There is also information on discs and tape of interest to those who are particularly concerned with recording techniques.

The November issue, which will be mailed to subscribers on October 20, will be a special New York Audio Fair number.

HIGH-FIDELITY is a large-size magazine, elaborately illustrated, and beautifully printed on fine paper. If you are not already a subscriber, by all means order your subscription without delay. When you receive your first issue, if you are not entirely satisfied, the entire amount of your remittance will be refunded.

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Selenium Rectifiers (Continued from page 67)

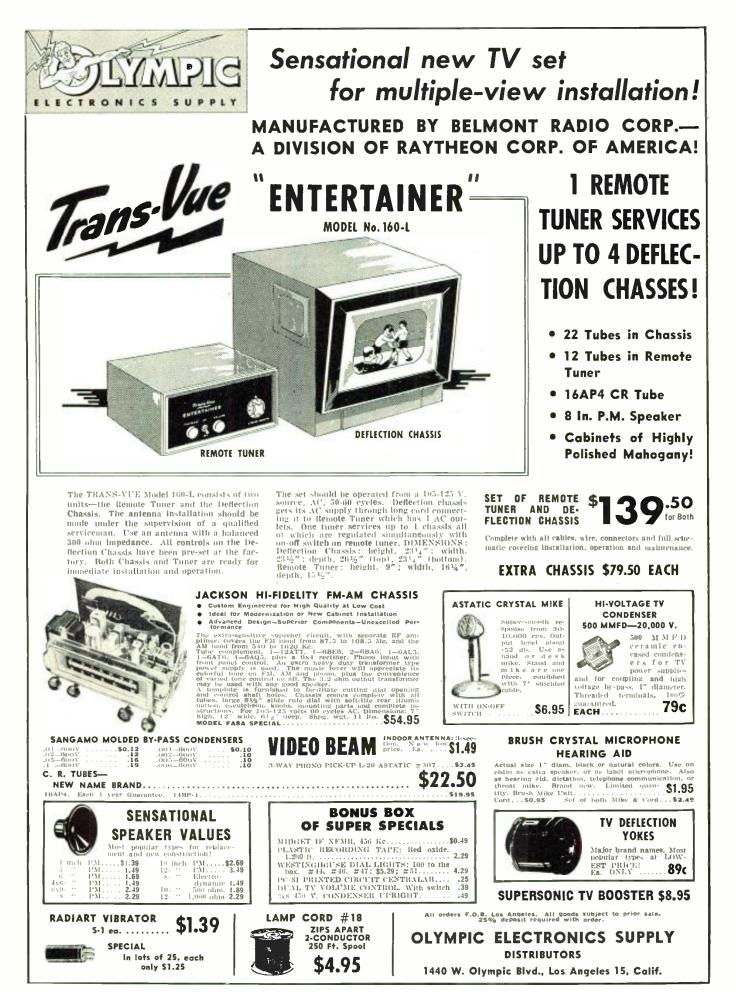
ratio (reverse to forward impedance) and efficiency, due to increased reverse current. Fig. 2 shows the increase in reverse current as the frequency is varied from 20 to 15,000 cycles-per-second.

The minimum voltage at which a rectifier will pass measurable amounts of d.c. current in the forward, or conducting, direction is known as the threshold voltage. Depending on temperature, the threshold voltage in a selenium rectifier will vary between approximately .25 volt at high temperatures and .6 volt at low temperatures. This characteristic excludes the use of selenium rectifiers in applications where very low voltages are required; typical of these are measuring instruments and some control circuits. To insure proper operation and stability the r.m.s. voltage should be a minimum of 1 volt. On the other hand, many applications have been developed around this threshold voltage characteristic and selenium rectifiers are being used as filament voltage regulators and as protective shunts across sensitive instruments. Fig. 3 shows typical isothermal characteristics and values of threshold voltages at various temperatures.

When operated, and to a lesser extent when idle, selenium rectifiers will age; that is, with a constant a.c. input voltage, the rectified d.c. output voltage is higher when the rectifier is first installed than it is after a period of operation. The average decrease in output voltage after 10,000 hours of operation under normal conditions is approximately 5 per-cent, most of which occurs during the first few thousand hours. In applications where the d.c. voltage requirements are extremely critical, the transformer used should be provided with "aging" taps that will increase the a.c. input voltage to the rectifier by 5 to 10 percent. By this method any aging of the selenium rectifier can be compensated by increased input voltage.

Selenium rectifiers can be overloaded for their current output under momentary or cyclic conditions without serious damage; however, a prolonged overload such as caused by a short circuit will damage the rectifier. Fuses or other protective devices should be used wherever possible and the cause of trouble corrected before power is applied to the rectifier.

Overvoltage conditions are more serious than current overloads. A potential in excess of rating may cause a breakdown across the selenium layer and while a selenium rectifier is "selfhealing" to an extent, prolonged overvoltage conditions will cause rectifier failure. If an overvoltage condition occurs and the breakdown across the rectifier is sustained the odor of selenium fumes can be detected and power should be turned off immediate-





ly to minimize the damage. Cause of the overvoltage condition should be determined and corrected before the power is turned on again.

Typical circuits in popular use and a brief explanation of each follows:

Single Phase

Half Wave (Fig. 4A): Half-wave rectification is generally used in applications that require little power. Most popular applications have been in radio and television receivers to deliver "B+" power. The ripple frequency is the same as the supply frequency and the ripple component is large since the rectifier conducts only during one half of the input cycle. Special transformer design is required because of unidirectional flow of d.c. current through the secondary.

Bridge (Fig. 4B): The single-phase bridge rectifier is popular because it offers flexibility of design, full-wave rectification, ripple frequency twice source frequency, high efficiency, and utilization of an economical transformer design. Its fields of application cover every phase of electronic and electrical design,

Center Tap (Fig. 4C): As in the bridge circuit, the ripple frequency and efficiency are high; however, the transformer design is more complicated. The full-wave, centertap circuit is commonly used in low voltage applications (less than 10 volts d.c.) such as laboratory electroplating and battery charging equipment.

Three-Phase

Half Wave (Fig. 4D): The threephase, half-wave connection is primarily used in low voltage high current applications. The output ripple frequency is three times the source frequency and the load ripple component is approximately 20 per-cent. The three-phase, half-wave rectifier is commonly used in commercial electroplating applications that require thousands of amperes of current.

Bridge (Fig. 4E): The three-phase bridge is the most economical and useful circuit where d.c. power requirements are high and efficiency is an important factor. The ripple frequency is six times the source frequency and the load ripple component is only 4.5 per-cent. In most applications filtering is not required. Popular applications include aircraft motor starters, electrolysis equipment, large power supplies, and arc welding equipment.

Center Tap (Fig. 4F): The threephase, centertap circuit is used where d.c. voltage requirements do not exceed 15 volts and load current requirements are high. Special transformer design is required to provide a six-phase secondary. This connection is used to some extent in electroplating equipment.

In addition to the popular circuits discussed, selenium rectifiers are used in many special applications that take advantage of characteristics peculiar to selenium rectifiers. Typical of



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these are voltage regulators, spark quenchers, protective shunts, polarizing circuits, magnetic and capacitive field discharge, and d.c. blocking.

A few precautions which must be taken when using selenium rectifiers include:

1. Do not use an ohmmeter to test rectifiers. The nonlinear resistance inherent in selenium rectifiers will give erroneous results.

2. Do not loosen the rectifier stack assembly.

3. Take care to keep solder and soldering irons from contacting rectifier cells.

4. Do not install selenium rectifiers with open construction in explosive atmospheres.

5. Even though the rectifier is rugged and can stand abuse, do not subject stacks to severe shock or dropping.

6. Do not expose rectifiers to concentrated mercury vapors.

7. Mount rectifiers away from other heat radiating components.

8. Take special precautions at extremely high and low temperatures.

A good policy to establish is to contact a manufacturer of selenium rectifiers whenever there is any question regarding application or design. Competent engineers and modern laboratory facilities are available to solve your problem.

-30-

PURPLE GLOW VHF CLUB TO LAUNCH PG-2 BALLOON

THE Purple Glow VHF Club of Albuquerque, New Mexico will launch another balloon on Saturday, October 25, 1952, airborne by 7:30 p.m. (MST), which will transmit a e.w. signal on 143.99 mc., using the eall AF5CA (by courtesy of the Air Force Mars). The balloon is expected to remain aloft approximately 24 hours.

The call AF5CA will be followed by a 3-letter cipher (seeret) which will be sent continuously at a slow rate on c.w. All v.h.f. enthusiasts are urged to listen for the PG-2 balloon during its seheduled flight.

HUDSON DIVISION ARRL

THE Albany Amateur Radio Association will sponsor the Hudson Division ARRL Convention October 3, 4, and 5 in Albany, New York. Meetings will be held at the Ten Eyck Hotel in that city.

A diversified program of interest to all amateurs is being planned. The committee has scheduled demonstrations and talks on single sideband, microwaves, and the transistor as well as special features of interest to the mobile enthusiast and the Novice amateur.

An FCC examiner will be on hand to give examinations for those interested in obtaining their licenses.

A complete program of special aetivities has been planned for the ladies attending the convention.

Tickets are obtainable from H. L. Schultz, Jr., c/o Box 6073, Albany, N.Y. Tickets are \$6.00 each and since reservations are limited, interested amateurs are asked to send in their orders promptly. -30-



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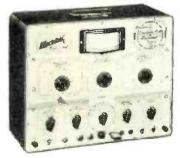


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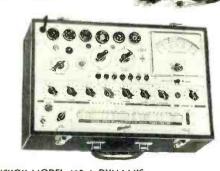
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RADIO-TV PARTS

Radio Surplus Corp., 732 South Sherman Street, Chicago 5, Illinois, has recently issued a 16-page catalogue which lists hundreds of radio and television replacement parts.

Among the items listed and pictured are switches, relays, various types of condensers, sockets, connectors, resistors, volume controls, terminal strips, coaxial cable, transformers, microphones, meters, Signal Corps components, tubes, and hardware.

A copy of this catalogue is available on request.

CONDENSER DATA

Astron Corporation, 255 Grant Avenue, East Newark, New Jersey, has announced the availability of catalogue sheets covering its new line of Type AQ subminiature paper condensers.

The new units will operate at temperatures up to 125 degrees C without derating as a result of the company's newly-developed X-250 high temper-ature impregnant. The line is available in a variety of case styles and sizes.

For a copy of the data sheet covering these new units, please address your request to the company direct.

TRANSFORMER DATA

Sierra Electronic Corporation, 813 Brittan Avenue, San Carlos, California, is presenting several examples of its new transformer engineering technique in a new folder, Form SA14.

Examples of four typical ferrite core units are shown in the folder along with circuit application data and response curves. Included are a 3-kw. grid driving transformer, a 21/2-watt, 3300-volt grid driving unit. a 4-watt push-pull output transformer, and a 500-ohm unbalanced to 500-ohm balanced miniature transformer, all having response curves essentially flat over the 20 kc. to 1 mc. spectrum or more.

Also included in the folder is an application chart showing the areas of frequency and power-handling capacity most advantageously covered by transformers of this design.

A.F. RECORDERS Audio & Video Products Corporation, 730 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York, is currently offering copies of a new brochure describing the

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115GT69 684G 1.44 65F5GT 114	59 12AH71.45 35L6	on keeping good tubes in their receivers and as
11LA6. 1.17 6B8GT 1.15 6SJ7	10c 12AT6	a result have always had satisfied customers. About five years ago I went to Chicago and
1LC6. 1.19 6BA7	12AU6	bought my first tubes from Premier, and to tell you the truth I was skeptical that tubes priced so
1LE5. 1.19 6BC779 6SN7GT 1LH4. 1.19 6BD5GT		low could meet the rugged test I give each new tube before putting it on the shelves to be
1N5GT	49 12AX7	sold to the customers. Since that date I have handled over five thousand
195GT	1.15 12BA7	of Premier's tubes ond have always found them sotisfactory.
155. 6BJ6		C. M. Fry, Chief USN.
105		Finest TV CHASSIS
1X2A	49C 12/5GT	Complete with all Nationally Known
3LF4 1.19 000 115 6Y6G		121/2 picture tube
3Q5GT. 1.08 6CB6		\$69 ⁵⁰
3V4 J/L 6D8C 115 7A7	I I P 125H7CT 59 77 P	16" picture tube
574 1.40 655		10 with complete chassis
5W4GT49C 6F8G1.15 7B7		\$9950
5Y3GT	1.30 1250/61	INCLUDES :
5x4G8]C 6J6		be a u t i f u l bronze metal mask permanent magnet Wanulacturer
6A3		12 speaker der RCA pat- • all tubes aligned perfectly ents.
6AB7	1.47 14C51.07 1299 //	 ideal for fringe areasworks better than other receivers and where others can't ultra-sensitive fringe area tuner
6AC7 09(6L5G		 standard 90-day guarantee on all tubes and parts
6AG7	. 1.07 19BG6G1.49 2051 1.15	full band reception and output gated AGC—finest automatic gain control COMPLETE READY TO OPERATE
6AK5		Fringe Area DOUBLE "V"
64K6 1.08 6P5GT. U7L 7Q7	TV PICTURE TUBES	TV ANTENNA KIT
12" Coaxial PM Speakers \$ 12.95 ea.	ONE FULL YEAR GUARANTEE—All Types	High Gain, Best Pictures Possible com- plete with 300 ohm line, Insulators, \$695 guy wire, hardware, full size an- tenna with double length 9 ft. mast
High fidelity with high pass filter attached. 20 watt; 40-	SIZE PRICE SIZE PRICE 10-Inch \$995 16-Inch \$1795 16-Inch \$1795	
17500 cps response; 8 ohmVC. SPECIAL PRICE	12-Inch\$1295 17-Inch\$1995	I. F. TRANSFORMER 456 Kc 19c PILOT LIGHTS Type No. 47
6", Speaker\$129	14-Inch \$1595 19-Inch \$2295	10 for 39c 100 for \$2.95
Standard Replacement ea.	7-Inch . \$1595 20-Inch \$2395	VOLUME CONTROLS with switch, 2" shaft 1 meg, 1/2 meg, 1/4 meg 34c ea.
RESISTOR KITS	15-Inch \$1495 21-Inch \$2595	SINGLE ION TRAPS
Insulated ¹ / ₂ , 1 and 2 watt assortment of most used values, I.R.C.	TERMS: 20% DEPOSIT with order,	OUTPUT TRANSFORMER
Ohmite, Stackpole, Speer, P	balance C. O. D. All shipments F. O. B. Chicago	CHIMNEY MOUNT for TV antenna 98c
	Division 551W. Randolph St.	WELLER SOLDER GUN \$8.95 3 SPEED G. I. CHANGER 24.95 300 ohm TWIN LEAD 1000 fr. 16.95
PREMIER Radio Tub	e DIVISION Chicago 6, Illinois	6 foot LINE CORD UL
CONTINENTAL CORPORA		TV INTERLOCK CORDSeo, 49c

October, 1952



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Ampex Models 402 and 403 audio frequency recorders.

This four-page, two-color booklet describes the equipment in some detail and provides specifications on frequency response, tape speed, signal-to-noise ratio, controls, etc. It also carries details on accessory equipment for these two models.

REPLACEMENT GUIDE

Standard Transformer Corporation, 3580 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, has revised its catalogue and replacement guide to contain over 500 separate listings of transformers and related components.

This 24-page publication includes a separate television component section, a numerical index and price list, a classified index, and separate sections for high fidelity; input, interstage, output, driver, modulation, and power transformers: filter chokes: filament, plate, and isolation transformers; and autoformers.

Seventy classifications are indexed in the catalogue. Also included is an output transformer chart, matched power supply charts, and data on the Stancor-Williamson amplifier.

WALDOM CATALOGUES

Waldom Electronics, Inc., 911 N. Larrabee Street, Chicago 10, Illinois, has released two new catalogues of interest to the industry.

The company's replacement speaker cone manual #52 lists over 5000 models of 105 set and speaker manufacturers. Included are the manufacturers' model numbers, speaker size, and the Waldom replacement cone numbers. The manual includes a section showing how to replace speaker cones, and comes complete with an explanation and illustrated procedures.

The second publication lists electronic components and "Croname" products. Catalogue #5C2 contains complete descriptive listings and illustrations of the "Croname" line of knobs, dial plates, title plates, tuners, auxiliary drives, instrument dials, panel kits, etc. Waldom knobs, tube sockets, terminal strips, and TV components are also included.

Either or both of these catalogues will be supplied on request.

MALLORY GUIDE

P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., Indianapolis 6, Indiana, has recently published a television replacement control guide which lists replacements on the basis of the original part number irrespective of model or year.

The new guide was developed as a result of a comprehensive study of manufacturers' sets in which it was found that manufacturers often used the same parts in several models over a period of years. By thus eliminating duplications, the new guide not only eases and speeds the technician's job of locating the correct replacement part, but also, by listing controls which will be used in subsequent sets, prolongs the useful life of the book. For inventory simplification and

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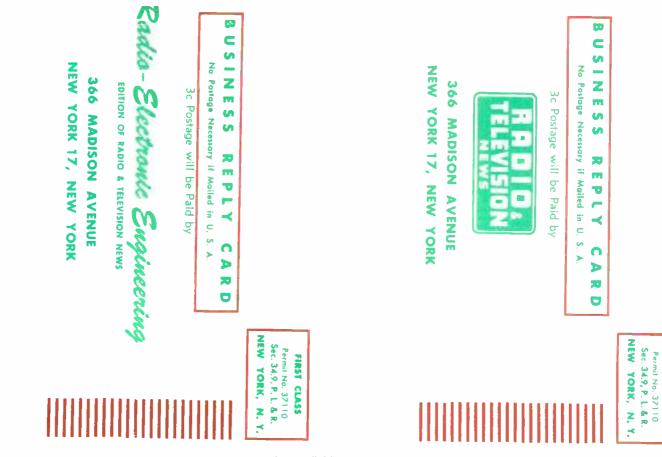
PACKAGE DEALS—Each containing an assort-ment of the most desirable types and sizes, at a cost of only 1/3 than if bought separately! Resistor & cond. code charts FREE with each order!

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100	ASSORTED MICA CONDENSERS	\$4.99
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100	ASSORTED KNOBS SCREW & PUSH-ON	\$ 3 .97
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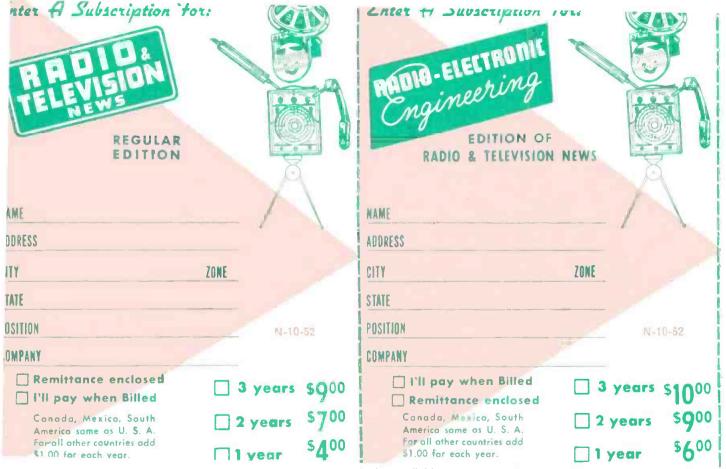
Finest, most accurate and the easiest Kit to install in a #630 or in any other make TV receiver. Improves performance, eliminates airplane flutter and picture jumping and in-sures a steady picture on all channels. COMPLETE SET OF PARTS Including 6AU6 tube & instructions



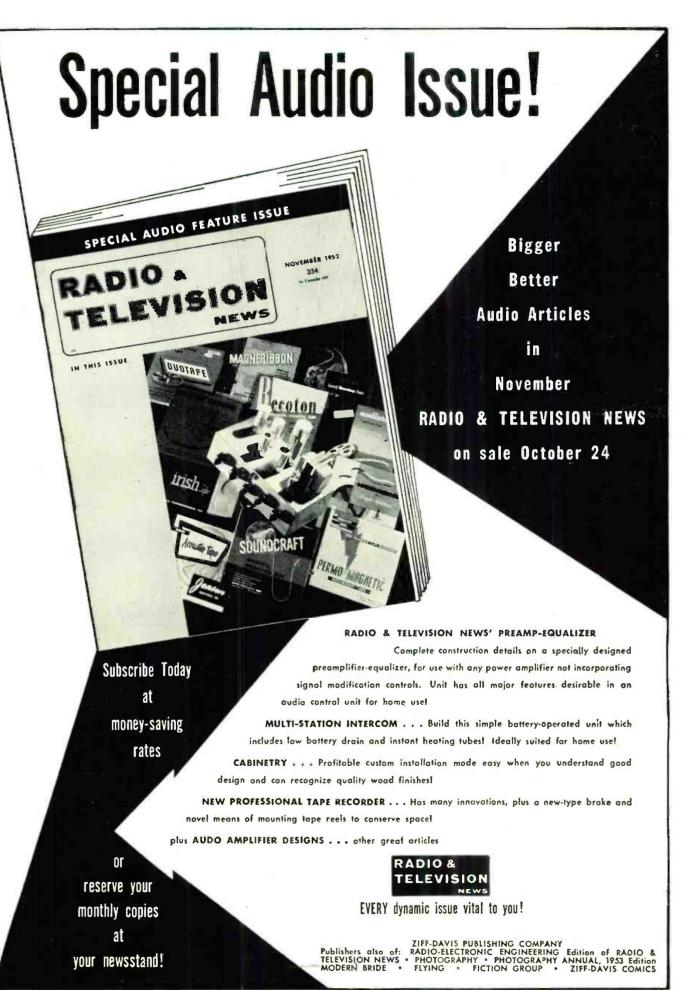


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effects with lifelike reproduction.

economy without sacrifice of electrical performance or physical size requirements, control styles have been standardized whenever possible.

In addition to the cross reference by original part number, the replacement control guide gives a cross reference by replacement control part number. Physical and electrical specifications are given for all Mallory controls listed in the guide.

SOUND SYSTEMS

A new catalogue listing a complete line of amplifiers and sound systems has been issued by Don McGohan, Inc., 3700 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago 24. Illinois.

Designated as catalogue No. 200, this up-to-date bulletin describes eight amplifiers ranging in power from 7 to 60 watts, a 60-watt amplifier booster, a mobile unit with regular or phono top, seven portable sound systems, a complete line of air-luggage type carrying cases, speaker baffles, sound projectors, microphones, and a three-speed record player and changer.

WARD BOOKLETS

Two new booklets, designed as envelope stuffers, have been issued by Ward Products Corp., Division of The Gabriel Co., 1523 East 45th Street, Cleveland 3, Ohio.

Form 54-187, "Your Road to Better FM," is designed both as a catalogue and an envelope stuffer. It describes the company's line of FM antennas. "All Dressed Up" is the title of the second promotional piece which includes specifications on all of the company's auto aerials. This folder dramatizes the point that a new aerial 'dresses up your car.'

Both of these booklets are now available through the company's distributors.

FREE SAMPLE COPY

Transvision, Inc. of New Rochelle, New York, is offering a sample copy of its "Television Notes." a magazine devoted to the technical and servicing aspects of television in the field.

The publication includes a review of servicing techniques, the use of service instruments, hints on quick servicing short-cuts, an analysis of TV failures, and other pertinent data.

Address your requests for sample copies to David Gnessin, the editor.

SPRAGUE POSTER

Sprague Products Company, 51 Marshall Street, North Adams, Massachusetts, has prepared a new window display poster for service shop use entitled "Why Doesn't My Set Stay Fixed?

The text material clearly and convincingly answers questions often asked by television set owners. Designed as a public relations service to promote a better understanding between the public and service technicians, the new poster is a follow-up to the now-famous "Are Servicemen Gyps?" message distributed by the company earlier in the year.



prices.

*Trade Mark Reg.

128

BUILD 15 RADIOS WITH THE PROGRESSIVE RADIO "EDU-KIT"

This is a practical home radio course! No radio experience is needed. You start learning a simple radio circuit and advance as quickly as you wish. You build RECEIVERS, TRANSMITTERS, AMPLIFIERS, CODE **OSCILLATOR, SIGNAL TRACER.** All parts and instructions are included and clearly explained.

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The Progressive Radio "Edu-Kit" contains all parts necessary to build 15 different radios including tubes, paper condensers, mica condensers, electrolytic condensers, variable condensers, selenium rectifiers, chassis, hardware, tie strips, tube sockets, solder, wire, soldering iron, tubing, coils, instruction book, radio tester, etc.; in brief, everything you need in a practical radio course. The Progressive Radio "Edu-Kit" requires no instructor. All instructions are in-

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Nothing extra to buy . . . nothing to return . . . you keep everything! You can quickly pay for kit by repairing radios. Think of it — the signal tracer alone is worth more than the small cost of this kit!

WHAT "EDU-KIT" BUYERS SAY!

WHAT "EDU-KIT" BUYERS SAY! "I can assure you that it is a wonderful kit and good value" C. J. Benadie. Newton Road. Beacon-field. Kimberley. South Africa: "I am very sat-isfied with the "Edu-Kit" Dominic Stracuzza. 111 Clarence St., London, Ont. Canada: "I received my Progressive "Edu-Kit" and I want to let you know that I am very pleased with it" F. B. Hart-man, 290 Westminster St., Providence, R. I. "This morning I was showing my Progressive Radio "Edu-Kit" to one of our representatives from our office in Richmond, and, already he wants me to purchase some for his hospitals" Veterans Administration. Physical Medicine Re-habilitation Service, Washington, D. C., "I re-ceived one of your Radio "Edu-Kits" and I am happy to report that my ten-year-old boy, with very little supervision, built a complete three-tube receiver - one that works - in less than three hours" Bill Leonard. C.B.S. Radio, New York, N. Y,

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October, 1952

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 2 piceo.5 pole Male and Fernate separable Amphenol pluss. Both with Flex. stielied cables. Approx. 3 ft. long. 35c pair.
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 TOBE TUBULAR ELECTROLYTICS 20-20 MFD. 150 V... 49c 30-30 MFD. 150 V... 57c 40-40 MFD. 150 V... 59c PIEZO CRYSTAL HOLDERS, 12 far \$1.00-\$6.00 per C PIEZO CRYSTAL ROLDSHALL OF COMPARIANCE COM NEWARK SURPLUS MATERIALS CO. 324 Plane Street Dept. SE NEWARK 1, N. J.

These large window-size posters with a cartoon at the top are available free from local Sprague distributors or direct from the company for 10 cents to cover the cost of handling and mailing.

FREE REPAIR HINTS

The readers of this magazine are being offered a free copy of the bulletin, "How to Use Diagrams for Faster Radio and Television Repairs," by Supreme Publications, 3727 West 13th Street, Chicago 23, Illinois.

This handy four-page pamphlet contains many valuable hints on how to derive the most benefit from available servicing information.

MICROWAVE COMPONENTS

Graham Manufacturing Company of East Greenwich, Rhode Island has recently released a new catalogue featuring selected equipment from its line of standard and custom microwave components.

Bulletin 100-A contains information on attenuators, double-slug tuners. pedestals, precision slotted sections. terminations, tube mounts, tunable crystal mounts, tuning plungers, wave guide-to-coaxial adapters, and wave guide clamps.

TRAINING DATA Progressive Electronics Co., 497 Union Ave., Brooklyn 11, New York. has issued two new booklets which are being offered to our readers without charge.

The first booklet is a two-color brochure which describes in detail the company's new "Radio Edu-Kit." The book also contains useful servicing information in a new, convenient, and handy digest form.

The second book is a TV servicing manual which contains information on troubleshooting procedures for use on television receivers.

Copies of either or both of these books are available to those writing Dept. RN of the company at the above address.

FUSE GUIDE

Littelfuse, Inc., 1865 Miner St., Des Plaines, Ill., is now offering an up-todate version of its "Official TV Fuse Guide" to service technicians and parts jobbers.

The guide is printed on durable enamel stock, punched at the top so it can be hung on a nail in the repair shop. It lists the brand name, model numbers, and corresponding fuse requirements for all makes and models.

Copies are available either through jobbers or from the company direct on written request.

FACILITIES BROCHURE

General Cement Manufacturing Company, 919 Taylor Ave., Rockford, Ill., is now offering a copy of its 16page brochure, "The Story of G-C," to interested persons.

The booklet describes the company's facilities for the manufacture of a wide variety of components. -30--





FOR CUSTOM INSTALLATION IN YOUR OWN BOOKCASE, WALL OR CABINET.

Everything you have ever wanted in a TV receiver is here now in Lafayette's new, precision-engineered circuit. Cascode tuner - a new development to provide the best signal in fringe areas, with double shield-ing to reduce radiation ; low-noise bi-filter system to provide wideband response. Re-ceiver can be modified for U.H.F. recep-tion when available. Automatic Gain Con-trol circuit to provide stabilized picture and reduce adjustments of operating con-trols, Loenl-fringe switch. Designed to receive all channels. & PM speaker in-cluded. Is 6BK7: 6JS: (2) 6CB6; (3) 6AL5: 6AC7: 6AU6: 6AV6: 6V6; (2) 12AU7: 12BH7; 6SNTGT: 6BQ6: 1X2A; 6W4; 5U4G; TV Picture Tube.

Prices Include Federal Tax and R.M.A. Warranty

Chassis dimensions; 20" wide, 22" deep and 22" high with 17" tube, 20" wide, 22" deep and 25" high.



2/1

12



Lafayette, one of the outstanding tube distributors in the country for RCA, G.E. and Sylvania, carries complete stocks of tubes. Each guaranteed for six months, is brand-new and in *original* manufacturer's carton. Order any type at discount of 40%, 10% and 2%. In lots of 100 assorted tubes, additional discount of 10%. Be assured of lowest prices, brand-new tubes in original cartons, six-month guarantee: buy tubes from Lafayette. We handle only brand new tubes—"firsts," not seconds.

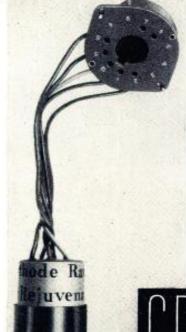
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October, 1952

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✓ Simple Plug-In Unit — installed in less than 1 minute.

√ Permanent Hook-Up

√ No Exposed Wires √ Fits all Size Tubes √ Automatically Operated

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32″ H, 36″ W, 17½″ D.

Wt. 28 lbs.

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Kit includes everything you need — %" pre-cut select white gum plywood —pre-cut speaker apening, grille clath, kimsul acaustic insulatian, hardware. Assembly and finishing instructians.

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Take advantage of this terrific buy —while we can still supply! These are all brand new, RCA 14EP4 picture tubes in original factory-sealed cartons. Full one-year guarantee. Shpg. wt. 14 lbs. each. (One for \$13.50.)

630 TV SUPER-CHASSIS

Super-quality, top-flight 630 TV chassis with marvelous, extra-sensitive Cascode Tuner, Keyed AGC, Concert Speaker, Kine Mounting Brackets (up to 21"), Knobs and full complement of tubes. Standard RMA Guarantee.

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"SOUND RECORDING AND REPRO-DUCTION" by J. W. Godfrey and S. W. Amos. Published by *Iliffe & Sons*, *Ltd.*, London. 265 pages. Price \$6.75. Available in the U. S. from *The British Book Centre*, *Inc.*, 122 E. 55th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

This text is another in the series of engineering training manuals prepared by the *BBC* for its personnel but is equally well suited for the sound engineer or audio hobbyist outside of the broadcast field.

The text material is divided into seven chapters and nine appendices. The first chapter deals with the general principles of sound recording and reproduction while other chapters are devoted to a discussion of the principles of disc recordings, BBC's disc recording equipment, reproduction of discs and pressings, the processing of discs, magnetic recording and reproduction, and film recording and reproduction. Although none of the equipment described, with the exception of the American-made "Presto" disc recorder, is in widespread use in the United States many of the basic principles involved are the same as those governing the operation of U.S. types of recorder units.

The book is lavishly illustrated with graphs, circuit diagrams, line drawings, and photographs which supplement the lucidly-written text material. We believe that persons interested in all phases of sound reproduction will find this book a worthwhile "source book" and a valuable addition to any audio library.

"VADE-MECUM 1952" compiled by the staff of P. H. Brans. Published by P. H. Brans, Ltd., Antwerp. 416 pages. Price \$5.00. Available in U. S. from Editors & Engineers, Ltd., 1311 Kenwood Road, Santa Barbara, California.

The ninth edition of this well-known reference work is even more comprehensive than its predecessor volumes. It includes data on tubes manufactured by 261 companies throughout the world.

In order to keep this volume from becoming unwieldly the editors have adopted a new technique in presenting the material. Unlike the previous issues all tubes are now classified numerically and alphabetically in a single table. Only receiving and transmitting tubes have been included with special-purpose tubes now being omitted. A number of the obsolete tubes which were listed in all the previous editions have been omitted and the newest types added. The result of this revised listing is that it is possible to find any tube in a matter of seconds.

As was the case in the previous editions, instructions for using this reference work are given in several languages. -30-





International Short-Wave (Continued from page 72)

William Haley, K.C.M.G., LL.D., in the 1952 *BBC Year Book*, makes these interesting observations:

'In 1952, broadcasting enters its fourth decade. Quite apart from the calendar it is for the BBC an exciting and expectant moment. However eventful the past, whatever achievement the last thirty years have brought, there is still great promise ahead. . . . If there is one thing more than any other which makes the future of broadcasting even more attractive an adventure than it was thirty ycars ago, it is that there is now a body of men and women, experienced, trained, stimulated, and devoted, who know that the service of broadcasting is one of the most rewarding activities of our time. In their entirety they are the BBC. They go into the fourth decade with the joyous knowledge that whatever it may bring it will streach their faculties to the full."

The many operations and services of the BEC are so complex that only a few details can be cited here. Programs for listeners outside the United Kingdom are broadcast regularly in 46 languages. They are known as the External Services, and are organized in two parts -the European Services in 25 languages on medium- and short-wave, and the Overseas Services, also in 25 languages, on short-wave only. The Transcription and Monitoring Services also form part of the Overseas Division of the BBC. The Services are designed to furnish to as wide an audience as possible an accurate, objective, and comprehensive news service, to present the British point of view on current affairs, and to describe and illustrate the British way of life. An important and regular feature of both the European and the Overseas programs is the series, "English by Radio."

The General Overseas Service, conducted wholly in *English*, is on the air for 21 hours of the 24, and is the descendant of the prewar Empire Service. It is addressed to all areas of the world in turn, and, while primarily intended for British communities (including the Armed Forces overseas), has a large secondary audience among English-speaking nationals of foreign countries. It offers a comprehensive service of programs, drawing for its material on the Home, Light, and Third Programs as well as on material originated specially for overseas transmission. Special attention is given, of course, to matters of Commonwealth or Colonial interest. The focus of coverage by this Service moves westward through the day, and programs are timed to reach their destinations at the most popular local listening hours. Operating in parallel with the GOS are a number of special services in English and other tongues, each addressed to a particular audience and carried on its own independent frequencies. These services vary from the

Pacific Service, broadcast to Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific area for 45 minutes each day, to separate services in Spanish and Portuguese for Latin America.

BBC broadcasts to the Continent of Europe was started in 1938, and are now going out in 25 languages.

The BBC Transcription Service supplies overseas broadcasters with a selection of BBC programs in English and other languages in recorded form. By this means, programs from Britain are heard by overseas listeners, on their own home stations, often on medium-wave sets, thus increasing considerably the size of the audience.

The Monitoring Service, based at Caversham, maintains a continuous watch on foreign broadcasting stations. Trained linguists transcribe news items and other material, which is transmitted by teleprinter to the BBC news organization and the Government.

The BBC provides three sound programs for listeners in the United Kingdom-the Home Service, Light Program, and the Third Program. One wavelength in the long-wave band and 12 in the medium-wave band are being used for transmitting these programs in accordance with the Copenhagen Wavelength Plan of 1948.

The BBC's Overseas and European Services are radiated from a total of 39 short-wave transmitters of 50-100 kw. power, designed to operate on any of the 85 frequencies available for use by the Corporation. These include the two high-powered transmitters at Tebrau on the mainland of Johore, near Singapore, Malaya, which are used mainly to relay programs originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to audiences in the Far East and Southeast Asia. These programs are received from London at a specially constructed receiving station in Singapore, whence they are fed to the transmitters at Tebrau.

The total number of studios in use for the sound programs is 190, plus 22 specially constructed rooms for the production of artificial echo. The largest studio is at Maida Vale, London, with a floor area of 7776 square feet. The floor area of all the studios is approximately 133,100 square feet.

As to BBC publications, best known are "Radio Times" (some 8,000,000 copies each week), printed in eight regional editions, as a guide to listeners in Britain: "London Calling," for overseas listeners, with separate editions for the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Many other specialized publications are issued.

While the BBC does not verify, it does welcome letters from its listeners throughout the world, with comments on the substance and reception of its various broadcasts. Any such letters



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-addressed to the BBC, London, W 1, England-will receive the most careful attention, Corporation officials point out.

Our best wishes go to the BBC for success in its future operations!

Radio Club Notes

England-Bob Kenny, G3AAU, president of The World Friendship Society of Radio Amateurs, says that any books or magazines intended for "Bedfast Club" members should go direct to John Gill, 30, Shole Broke View, Leeds, Yorks., England, and that all USA and Canadian inquiries may now go to Cary Ripton, 47 Lake St., Le Roy, New York, the club's American representative: other inquiries should go to Ern Mitchell, 27. Fir Close, Willand, Nr. Cullompton, Devon., England. This club's official organ, "Skywire," is now being printed instead of mimeographed as formerly.

USA-New officers chosen by the United 49'ers Radio Society are Edward I. Broome, president; James J. Zaloudek, Sr., first vice-president; Charles E. McCormick, Jr., second vice-president; Mrs. Julia Boice, secretary; James R. Pickering, treasurer; Anson M. Boice, editor; John J. Flanagan, Jr., assistant editor and DX columnist; William McKenna, chaplain. The club plans a membership contest and a DX contest soon, according to President Broome.

This Month's Schedules

Albania-Radio Tirana, 7.850A, heard with news 1615 to sign-off 1630. (Baetz, Ill.) The 6.560A channel is still used in parallel. (DX-Radio, Sweden)

Algeria-Radio Algerie, 9.570, is heard in Sweden 1600. (Nattugglan, Sweden) Noted signing off with "La Marseillaise" 1757, good level. (Niblack, Ind.)

Andorra-Radio Andorra, 5.980A, noted 1722-1730 with music, woman announcer in Spanish. (Rodger, Scotland)

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan-Radio Omdurman now appears to be on 9.708 for its Arabic transmission 2315-2345; poor level in West Virginia.

Angola-A QSL card received airmail from CR6RG, Radio Diamang, Dundo, gives frequency as 6.870, power 400 watts, schedule of 0530-0700, 1300-1430. (Radio Amateur, London) Luanda, measured 11.865 (listed 11.-862), noted signing off 1730 at good level; is CR6RA, Radio Clube de Angola. (Ferguson, N.C., Hord, Ind.) Sunday sign-off is 1530. (Pearce, England) CR6RN, 7.132, was recently noted in parallel with 11.865 from tune-in 1730 to sign-off (both channels) at 1850 on a Saturday. (Kary, Pa)

CR6RB. Benguela, sent QSL for report on 9.165 with verification in English; listed schedule of 0615-0745, 1230-1500. Heard when tuned 1330 to 1500 closedown with "A Portuguesa." Radio Clube de Huila, 10.050, noted

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

1345, with call 1400; is CR6RJ, Sa da Bandeira. (Pearce, England)

Argentina—LRU, 15.290, Buenos Aires, noted 2300-0100 in English for Western North America, fair signal; LRX. 9.660, heard 2220 in Spanish, good level. (Scheiner, N.J.) LRA, 17.-720, heard with English for Eastern North America 1700-1930, good level in Wisconsin. (Tonsi) LRT, 11.840, Tucuman, noted with strong. fairly clear signal around 1910-1930 in Spanish. (West, Va.) LRY, 9.450A, noted at good level in Spanish evenings (EST). (Lane, Wyo.)

Latest schedules from SIRA are-LRA, 1000-1200, Portuguese to Brazil, 17.720; 1200-1500 French to France, 17.720; 1505-1700 Spanish to Europe and America, 17.720; 1700-1930 English to USA, 17.720; 2000-0100 Spanish to Caribbean, 9.690. LRU, 0700-0845 Spanish to Hispanic America, 15.290; 1300-1545 Spanish to Hispanic America. 15.290; 2100-2300 Spanish to Hispanic America, 15.290; 2300-0100 English for USA, 15.290. LRS, 11.880, at 0800-1300 Portuguese to Brazil; 1300-1400 English to England; 1400-1500 German to Europe; 1500-1600 Italian to Italy: 1600-1700 Spanish to Europe and America; 1700-2230 Portuguese to Brazil, and 2300-0100 Spanish to America.

Austria—Radio Wien, Vienna, noted on 11.785 and 9.664 when tuned 0115; both had recordings interspersed with time checks but were *not* parallel; all-German. (Pearce, England)

Brazil—Nattugglan, Sweden, lists Radio Cultura da Bahia, Ltd., Luiz Ribeiro Rocha, Avenida 7 de Setembro 311, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, on 3.345 at 1600-2000.

PRL9, 6.1467 (measured by Oskay, N.J.), leaves the air around 2130 and immediately re-opens over PRL7, 9.720. (Stark, Texas) PRL7, 9.720, was noted recently in *English* and Portuguese after 2145. (Scheiner, N.J.) A Brazilian heard on 6.195 to *after* 2130 is probably'*Emissora Continental*. (Stark, Texas) *Radio Jornal do Commercio*, Recife, may be heard some mornings on 15.145 around 0730 at good level; plays much Latin American music. (Niblack, Ind.) *DX-Radio*, Sweden, says PRD4, *Rudio Cultura*, Sao Paulo, is heard 1930-2030 on 2.470.

Radio Record, 9.505, is fair around 2240 but with bad QRM from YEWW. (Lane, Wyo.) This one signs on daily 0455; other Brazilian outlets heard opening 0455 are ZYK3, 9.565, and ZYC8, 9.610; PRL7, 9.720, comes on earlier—probably 0400. (Kary, Pa.) Serrano, Brazil, confirms that Radio Ministerio da Educacao e Saude, Rio de Janeiro, has returned to PRL4, 9.770, from PRL5, 11.950, with schedule unchanged. (WRH)

Bulgaria—Radio Sofia, 7.671, opens 2225 with a 5-note interval, then a march-like tune; is in Bulgarian at sign-on. (Stark, Texas) Noted on this channel at weak level in Pa. 1700, probably with relay of Home Service. (Kary) Still heard on 15.330 with news 2300-2315. (Sanderson, Australia)





Canary Islands—Radio Clube de Tenerife, 7.520, Santa Cruz, noted Sundays with bulletin of sports and local news in Spanish 1707-1712. (Kary, Pa.)

Ceylon-The Commercial Service of Radio Ceylon is good level 0930-1000 on 11.975, to India-Pakistan. (Olsen, Calif.) Noted on 15.120 with weak to fair signal 2310 with popular tunes. (Cox, Dela.) Normal sign-on has been 2045 but more recently has been noted coming on air 2030; announces for 7.190, 11.975, 15.120. (Niblack, Ind., Ferguson, N.C., others) Heard on 15.120 ending Hindi session 0130, then continuing in English to 0230 closedown. Logged signing off 1145 on 11.975; noted more recently on this channel 1203 calling Australia with test transmission from 1205 to around 1245. (Pearce, England)

Chile—Santiago, 6.190, noted to pust 2130 on Sundays. (Stark, Texas) Radio Sociedad de Mineria, Santiago de Chile, sent verification for reception of CE1173, 11.730; verification was on folder card complete with views and printed in English and Spanish. (Pearce, England)

China—Radio Peking, 15.05A, noted 0932 in Chinese by man; weak with slight whistle on carrier. (Cox, Dela.) Heard on 9.040 at 0645 with Chinese music, with news 0400; on 11.690A at 0400 with news. (Sanderson, Australia) Pearce, England, notes the news 0400 on the 15.060A outlet.

Radio Peking noted on 15.13-15.14A with news 0400, when 15.060A, 11.70A, 10.20, and 10.26 are fair; 9.04 and 6.10 are QRM'd at that time. (Balbi, Calif.)

Colombia—Scheiner, N.J., reports HJCX, "La Voz de Colombia," Bogota. on 6.020 at 2145 in Spanish, good level. Reported 0215 by Pelegri, N.Y. And by Sanderson, Australia, at 0130 with good musical program.

The 6.010 Colombian is giving a medium-wave call of HJFM and a shortwave call of HJFC; is "La Voz de Armenia." (Stark, Texas) Excellent level around 2245-2315; uses commercials; all-Spanish. (Niblack, Ind.)

Curacao—PJC2, 5.017, Willemstad. has fair signal with *English* program on Wednesdays 2000-2030; on its verification listed another channel of 7.250, power 3 kw. (Baetz, Ill.)

Czechoslovakia—Prague has English for Europe 0715-0745 on 11.840 and 1400-1425 on 9.504. (ISWC, London) Confirmed by Pearce, England. Is noted on 11.840 in foreign language and with interval signal 1415, fair level in Indiana, reports Niblack. Mack, N.Y., says Prague, 9.550, continues with good level with English for North America 1930-2000.

Dutch New Guinea—According to the N.Z. DX Times, Radio Hollandia is testing daily on 5.090 at 0430-0700. (ISWC, London) Not heard on 5.090 in Calif., but is still noted on 7.126 around 0500-0700; heard Sundays 0430 with religious service. (Balbi)

Ecuador—HCJB, Quito, noted on its new 11.915 (replacing 12.455) channel 0130, parallel with 9.745, 15.115, beginning $1\frac{1}{2}$ -hour program in English for Australia; opened with "Southern Cross Salute." (Pearce, England) The new 25-m, channel was measured 11.9155 by Oskay, N.J., at 1945.

Egypt-Radio Cairo, 11.815 (announced), noted recently from 1600 tune-in to sign-off 1702; had recorded music to 1640 when announced in French, English, Greek, Italian; said would be back next day 1515. Had severe QRM from Rome, 11.810, after 1630. (Kary, Pa.) Pearce, England, reports the 11.815 outlet tuned 1335 when had news in progress to 1345, then went into a foreign language; heard another day 1325 with French news in progress, then English news 1330.

El Salvador-Stark, Texas, has heard a station on 11.767A around 0900 announcing "Radio Victoria en San Salvador." Gave a call of YSG which may be a medium-wave call. Uses varied recordings, some Spanish, some English. Has been heard before 0800 and as late as after 2300.

Ethiopia-Radio Addis Ababa, ETAA, 15.050A, noted 1300 in Amharic and closing 1304 after short selection of native music; no English heard. (Pearce, England) Sutton, Ohio, says that on a Saturday some weeks ago this one had news 1300-1315, S6, light QRM.

Falkland Islands-Serrano, Brazil, says Port Stanley is operating on 1500 kc. and 3.400, 0.25 kw., to be increased in 1953 to 5 kw., Mondays 1815-2030, Wednesdays 1815-2000, Fridays 1815-2000, Saturdays 1600-1700, Sundays 0600-1700, 1800-1859. (WRH)

Fiji-Dorothy Sanderson, Australia. has received a verification from ZVJ, 17.680, Suva, in reply to her report on reception of special sports (yacht races) broadcasts some time ago; station officials said there were no plans for any special transmissions soon.

France-Paris, 15.350, noted signing on in French 1015. (Cox, Dela.) Heard on 9.680 at 1945 at fair level in New York. (Pelegri) Noted on 7.105 with call in French 1500 followed by news in that language; heard signing on 1215 on 11.845 with news in French. (Pearce, England) Paris, 7.24, noted signing off 0215 with interval signal. (West, Va.)

French Cameroons-Radio Douala now operates on 7.280-not 9.657-at 1245-1500. (ISWC, London)

French Equatorial Africa-Radio Brazzaville noted recently on 15.595 at 0630-0720 sign-off, had news in French, good level; played classical music. (Saylor, Va.) Radio Chad, Brazzaville, has transmissions in Arabic 0030-0130, 1305-1335 over 15.595; QRA is Radio Chad, P. O. Box 758, Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa. (ISWC, London)

French Morocco-Radio Maroc, 6.006, Rabat, noted signing on 0200; soon was buried in QRN. (Saylor, Va.)

French West Africa-Radio Dakar, 11.896A, noted with call, news in French 1515; also heard 0203 with program details in French by woman announcer, then symphonic music; 0230 had news in French followed by varied



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program of recordings; still on air at 0400 tune-out. (Pearce, England)

Germany—The transmissions planned for Germans all over the world will not begin until the end of the year; the transmitter is not yet finished. (ISWC, London) Stuttgart, 6.030, now uses 20 kw. weekdays 2255-2215, Sundays 0000-1900.

Leipzig, 9.728A, heard opening 2227 with interval signal on French horn, anthem 2229, then opening announcements in German 2230 followed by news in German; has QRM from HI2T. Hamburg, 11.795, noted with news in German 2300; setting-up exercises 0005-0010, then with classical music; heard on 7.290 around 1652-1715. (Kary, Pa.)

RIAS, 6.005, Berlin, noted with nice signal recently 0030-0100 when was "killed" by QRN. (Saylor, Va.) Sent verification and said is broadcasting 24 hours daily on this channel. Hamburg, 6.270, is good signal daily in Britain around 0100. Munich sent QSL card for 6.160, 10 kw., scheduled Mon.-Sat. 2330-0420, 0515-1900, Sundays 0000-1900; Frankfurt, 6.190, sent QSL card but no schedule. (Pearce)

Greece—Radio Athens is now using 11.717A for its North American daily transmission in Greek-English 1900-2000; usually has English news around 1940-1950. (West, Va., Golden, Mass., others) Heard on 7.300 with Home Service recordings when tuned 0104. (Pearce, England)

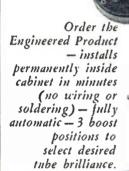
Radio Mytilini, Lesbos Island, is a new outlet heard in Britain at good level to 1600 when signals are obliterated by Radio Italiana opening on the same channel of 6.240; Mytilini is scheduled around 1300-1630. (Radio Amateur, London)

Greenland—OXI, Gronlands Radiofoni, sent 2 QSL cards for reception earlier in the year from Godthaab, 7.094; said now on 633 kc. and 5.964. (Pearce, England)

Guam—Radio Free Asia relay, 9.490, is noted some mornings shortly after 0700 opening. (Stark, Texas) Closes 0920.

Guatemala—TGNC, 11.850, noted signing on 1730 with trumpet solo and continuing in Spanish. (Lane, Wyo.) When announces in Spanish uses call TGNC, but during the English session 2200-2230 the only call given is TGNA. (Ferguson, N. C.) Noted over 9.668 at 2200-2230 (Wed. to 2300A) in English, usually at excellent level. (Scheiner, N. J.) TGWB, 6.180, seems to have English irregularly around 2230-2300. (Niblack, Ind.) Usually, TGWA, 9.760, parallels.

Haiti—4VEH, East and West Indies Bible Mission, Box 1, Cap-Haitien, Haiti, has been heard testing on approximately 9.640 around 0700-0800 and more recently around 2200; asks for reports; is seeking a clear channel for its new 10 kw. transmitter. (United 49'ers Radio Society) Announces sign on for 0600. (Stark, Texas) Measured 9.628; noted with organ music when tuned 0620; heard in Spanish 0750, then with English 0800-0830 close-



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down. (Ferguson, N. C.) Oskay, N. J., recently measured this one as 9.6245 at 0800. Was found at 1904 recently by Bellington, N. Y.

Holland—Hilversum, 9.590, noted 2030 with program in Spanish, fair level in New York. (Pelegri) Noted over PHI, 11.730, at 2230 with program to Australia-New Zealand, news. (Sanderson, Australia) PCJ, 9.59, noted 2130 in parallel with PHI, 11.730, good signals. (Hoffman, N. Y.)

Honduras—HRN was noted recently on 5.883A to after 2130. (Stark, Texas) HROW, Radio Monserrat, 6.675, Tegucigalpa, noted in Spanish around 2220 and later, excellent signal. (Scheiner, N. J.) This one has a sportscast in Spanish 2120-2130 which is preceded and concluded by the "Washington Post March." (Kary, Pa.)

Hong-Kong-ZBW3, 9.525, noted 0600 with BBC news relay, then music. (Sanderson, Australia)

Hungary-Radio Budapest, 11.910, noted relaying Moscow in English at 1440 tune-in, good level; at 1500 has French. (Alcock. Ky.) Heard signing on 1715 to North America over 7.22, 9.833. 11.910. (Pearce, England)

India—AIR, 11.85. is good signal with news 1930-1940; follows usually with news in Tamil. (Pingitore, Mich.) Heard on 11.78 with music 0955. then announcing for the External Service, fair level in N. C. (Ferguson) Heard on 21.510 at 0230 with news and music in Home Service; on 9.720 at 1830 with Home Service also parallel on 15.290, 11.850. (Sanderson, Australia) Noted opening 1345 for Europe on 11.790, 9.560, and announcing 7.240 and 6.085 (not heard) as in parallel; news 1350. Heard opening 0230 for Southeast Asia on 17.705. 15.160, news 0300; noted opening 0830 for Southeast Asia on 15.190, 11.780, news; noted opening 1000 on 11.790 and announcing 7.125 as parallel, in English. (Pearce, England)

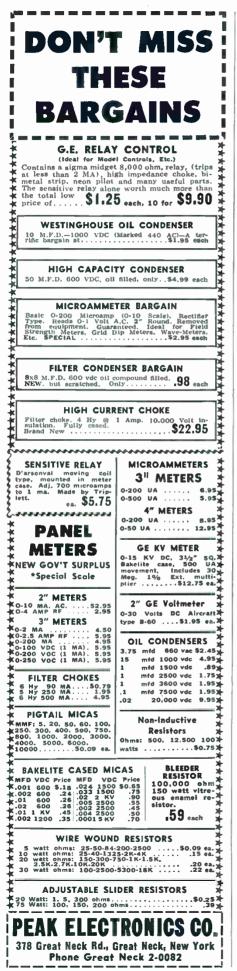
AIR, 11.760, is noted at excellent level 1745-1800 in Indonesian; announces in *English* 1800 closedown; the 11.85 outlet is often excellent 1830-2000, news 1930. (West, Va.) Fair to good on 15.160 in native transmission 2030-2200 sign-off. (Saylor, Va.)



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Spot Radio News (Continued from page 18)

not be out of order, if there were no assignment plan. Even if one of the examiners were . . . "endowed with the wisdom of Solomon . . . and . . . was able to digest the record and . . . present some kind of proposed decision." the Commissioner continued, the proposed decision would only be . . . "an assignment plan for the north-eastern United States for Channels 7 to 13."

Reminding his audience that thus far he had only discussed the ramifications that would obtain on the present bands if the no-assignment plan idea were adopted, Hyde said that the problem really became knotty when the ultra-highs came up for review. Not only does the same chain reaction appear, he said, but it is complicated and aggravated by what . . . "we might call engineering taboos with respect to co-channel and adjacent-channel interference, oscillator-radiation interference, sound and picture-image interference, i.f. beat interference, and intermodulation." All these problems must be considered, the Commissioner added, for 70 channels, not just 13, as in the present bands. Declaring that the Commission studied this maze of potential problems that would have to be considered without a plan, Hyde noted that they came to the conclusion that a plan was absolutely essential. "In my opinion," he said, "avoidance of this administrative morass alone would have been more than ample justification for the adoption of an allocation plan." But this was only a minor consideration, it was pointed out. There were four other extremely important factors that were equally . . . "cogent and equally impelling . . . " the Commissioner added. One was . . . "the inescapable conclusion that the most efficient use of the TV spectrum required an assignment plan." The second was . . . "that the protection of the interests of the smaller communities as far as assignments were concerned, and the ultimate establishment of a nationwide system and coverage of TV, required an assignment plan." The third was . . . "proper distribution and allocation of channels for non-commercial educational stations," and the fourth reason revolved about the . . . "orderly settlement of . . . assignment problems along our borders . . ." an arrangement which could only be worked out with an assignment plan.

Declaring that the plan as finally evolved was not perfect, the Commissioner noted that it was . . . "the best that we could evolve from the record before us." Undoubtedly, if further hearings could have been held during another year or so, Hyde added, further thought might have been given to the refinement of solutions to some of the knottier problems. "But those few rough spots, of necessity," he said,



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"will occur in any plan of this magnitude." It was felt that it was more important to have a good plan immediately, viewed the air chief, than a more perfect plan sometime in the indefinite future.

COMMISSIONER HYDE'S earthy opinions also appeared in a dissenting brief, submitted during the first grants for non-commercial stations to the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, and to the University of the State of New York. Chiding the Commission for issuing the grants now, particularly to Kansas State, Hyde said: "Examination of the present application indicates that the applicant's own governing board, the State Board of Regents, has not approved construction of the proposed station, although it did authorize applicant to apply. . . . The application gives the estimated cost of construction as \$362,624 and the cost of operation the first year as \$332,800. But it does not appear from the application that any steps whatsoever have been taken toward establishing a budget for the purpose of construction. On the contrary, it appears that funds for construction will require further board approval even before the request is submitted to the legislature. . . I question whether granting applications under the conditions presented in this case would be consistent with the Commission's own responsibilities. I doubt whether granting applications without a showing of authority, without a firm showing, or intention to construct within the foreseeable future, and without at least some showing as to a financial plan, will encourage actual construction.'

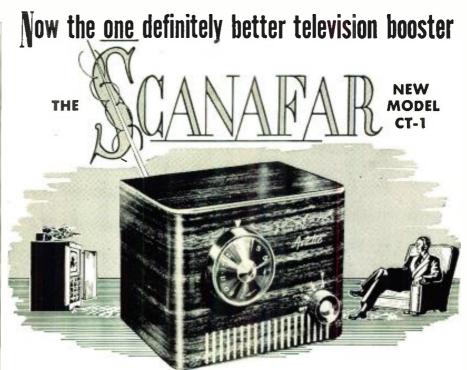
Commercial telecasters and applicants applauded the Commissioner's strong stand and viewed the dissent as one which might serve to influence many in government and scholastics to urge setting aside a substantial slice of the education channels for commercial use.

The Kansas State construction permit provides for operation on Channel 8, with an effective radiated power of 52 kilowatts visual and 26 kilowatts aural. An antenna height of 450 feet above average terrain has been assumed.

In New York, three permits were granted for stations in Albany, Buffalo, and Rochester. The Albany station will operate on Channel 17 with an antenna 1410 feet high. In Buffalo, the station will use Channel 23 and a 630-foot antenna, while the Rochester station will operate on Channel 21 with a 700-foot antenna. All stations will have an erp of 205 kilowatts for video. Audio outputs will be 110 kilowatts for Albany, and 105 kilowatts for both Buffalo and Rochester.

SATELLITE AND BOOSTER TV station operation, described by many to be the only practical solution to spotty reception in shadow areas, will soon become an extensive experimental project in

October, 1952



by Astatic Great, major improvements in new television receivers have left ordinary boosters wanting. Where such boosters had been able to effect some slight improvement in the reception obtained with older model sets, the new sets have actually been found to suffer, in picture clarity and definition, when oldstyle boosters are cut into the circuit. That's why Astatic's new Scanafar TV Booster, model CT-1, is causing such a stir in trade circles. Here is a booster of brand-new design that more than meets the tougher requirements of today . . . works to the advantage of the best new receiver front-ends . . . makes fine reception finer and poor reception fine . . . imposes no loss of picture definition nor suppres-

... imposes no loss of picture definition nor suppression of sound. The Scanafar is truly the one definitely better TV Booster. Your first trial hook-up will show the real difference.

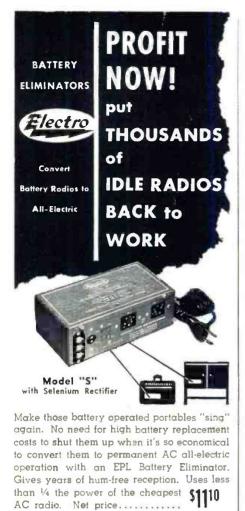
LIST PRICE\$32.50

FEATURES

The Scanafar employs a balanced, cascaded circuit, with a neutralized 6J6 tube driving a 6BQ7 (the highly touted "quiet tube"). Both tubes are used over the entire TV frequency range. Band width is over seven megacycles on all channels. Provision is made for either 72 ohm or 300 ohm impedance input and output. For other descriptive and technical information, write for illustrated literature.



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Simple as ABC A-Slips into battery space. B-Insert battery plug or plugs. C-Plug into AC cutlet.

- Operates any 1.4 volt 4 · Filtering eliminates hum. Guaranteed 3
- vears.
- to 6 tube radio from 115 volt, 50/60 cycle outlet.



Servicing Auto Radios

Low Cost Filtered DC POWER SUPPLY

EPL conduction cooling doubles rectifier power rating at lowest cost per ampere output. Dissipates over 3 times the heat. Withstands high overloads. 1-12.5 amps. 6 volts continuous output, instantaneous \$3750 rating of 25 amps. Net.....

See Your Distributor! Request Folder!

ELECTRO PRODUCTS LABORATORIES 4501-Ns North Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 40, III. In Canada: ATLAS RADIO CORP., LTD. Toronto, Ontario

Emporium (Pa.) and Lawrenceburg (Tenn.). The Commission has authorized construction of a satellite station by a tube niaker in Emporium and released Channel 82 (878-884 megacycles) for the tests; signals from WJAC-TV in Johnstown will be picked up and retelecast by a transmitter having a visual power of 30 watts and aural output of 10 watts, using an antenna about 80-feet high. The Tennessee plan, which will be operated by WSM-TV. Nashville, will provide retransmission of this station's signals on Channel 4 from the Lawrenceburg site. Powers will be 5 and 21/2 watts, respectively, for visual and aural output, and a 100foot antenna will probably be used. In defining the nature of booster and satellite service the Commission said that booster operation is on the same channel as that of the main station, while satellite operation is on a channel other than that of the main station.

Viewers in Emporium will also be able to pick up the WJAC-TV programs on Channel 22 or 518 to 524 megacycles over experimental station KG2XDU, also operated by the tube manufacturer. Permission has also been granted for retransmission of programs from other stations, if and when the signals can be picked up and retelecast.

Another form of booster operation using microwaves for relaying and providing a receiving subscription service, long in the planning stage, has been temporarily shelved by the Commission, who declared in a letter to the applicants from Poplar Bluff in Missouri, that such a system might constitute a common carrier system and thus might be in violation of the Communications Act. In addition, the Commission questioned the effectiveness of program service, no data having been submitted on the continued service that it would be possible to The applicant proposed the offer. erection of stations 30 to 40 miles from Memphis, Tennessee in Mississippi County, Arkansas, and in Kennett, Missouri.

BILL S 658, authored by Senator Ernest W. McFarland, which was introduced three years ago, and blocked, and then reintroduced in a modified version, finally became law a few weeks ago when the President placed his signature on the document. Technically, the bill becomes an amendment to the Communications Act of 1934 and introduces several significant changes in the Act.

Hereafter, the Commission will have full authority to issue cease and desist orders, in addition to its license revocation power. Commissioners who resign to practice before the FCC will now have to wait one full year from date of resignation. before they can appear before the Commission. Each Commissioner will now have a legal and engineering assistant. No staff personnel involved in a case will be allowed to recommend actions to Commissioners. The burden of proof that



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

a licensee is not qualified for renewal will now rest with the Commission, according to the new law.

THE BIRTHDAY OF HENRI DUNANT. founder of the Red Cross, was celebrated in a novel manner in Geneva recently, with a thirteen-country broadcast under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies, and the European Broadcasting Union. Featuring the use of a multiplex circuit, and feeding to Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Morocco, the Principality of Monaco, Switzerland, Western Germany, and Yugoslavia, the broadcast originated in the Geneva studios. The multiplex system was used to provide two-way modulation between all studios. In a report on the plan employed, Felix Dupuis noted in the EBU journal that each studio had to be linked with the central studio by two program circuits and a telephone line for technical conversations. Since it was not possible to secure sufficient program circuits, sub-centers were set up in certain amplifying stations to reduce the number of lines which had to be brought right into Geneva. These sub-centers were employed to mix the signals coming from various studios, to provide a single signal for transmission.

The link to Canada was via a pair of radiotelephone channels, one coming from Swiss transmitter Schwarzenburg to a receiving station in Canada, and the other from a Canadian transmitter to a Swiss receiving station at Chatonnaye, each connected with respective studios by a line. The programs from Greece, Australia, and Luxemburg had to be recorded and transmitted from the Geneva studio.

It was noted that the tempo of call and reply between studios was fairly rapid during the broadcast, and thus the microphones had to be kept alive. The problem of oscillation was thus acute and every precaution had to be taken to prevent such feedback.

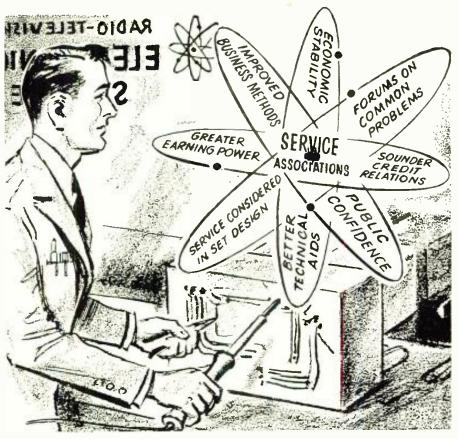
The broadcast was not only a tribute to the technical skill of the various staffs, but the diplomatic ability of the administrative departments who demonstrated that stouthearted efforts can still produce international cooperation L.W.

PORTUGUESE EDITION

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS is now being published in a Portuguese edition as a 16-page supplement to the magazine "Antenna." "Antenna," which is published in

"Antenna," which is published in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has a circulation of over 14,000 copies which makes it one of the largest technical publications in South America. It is the leading publication in the radio field.

Each month timely articles from the current issue of RADIO & TELE-VISION NEWS are being translated into Portuguese and reproduced for the benefit of "Antenna's" many readers.



THE MODERN ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN HAS A NEW VIEWPOINT!

A changing attitude on the part of the radio and television service technician is the thing that is pulling the electronic service profession out of the doldrums. He is learning that he cannot call himself a success, as an individual, until he can look around and see other technicians who have assets he can admire or compare with his own. As long as there are too many in his profession operating without scruples, and trying to get along under a "hand to mouth" economic operation without adequate testing instruments and other technical aids, there is not much to measure one's success by.

His interest and attendance at the local service association meeting shows that the modern Electronic Technician is beginning to look beyond the "tip of his soldering iron." Through these associations, he is rapidly gaining recognition, not only in his own community, but also in the vast electronic industry, as being an essential link between the manufacturer and consumer.

In addition to getting valuable technical "know-how" from noncommercial sponsored lectures and demonstrations, he is finding out how to make his business bring a fair return on his rather large investment in training, experience, and testing instruments. He is also learning how to be fair to both his customers and himself by keeping his "know-how" and test equipment up-to-date and not resorting to price cutting for his service in diagnosing trouble.

As technicians gain that feeling of mutual respect and esteem among themselves by regarding each other as business associates instead of raw competition, their most valuable asset—technical "know-how"—will no longer be obscured. The technician's interest in matters which affect his economic welfare will lead him and the entire service industry to greater economic stability.

The time and money you devote to your service organization is not an expense—it is an investment in your future that will be paid back many, many times.



to cut down contract service calls

How to use

Krylon is a tough, quick-drying Acrylic coating with many important TV applications. To apply, just push the button on the aerosol can and spraythat's all you do!



Because of its high dielectric strength, Krylon helps prevent corona. Here technician Bernard Vanella—on the staff of dealer Mort Farr, Phila-delphia—"Krylon-izee" nigh voltage coil and insulation, the socket of the high voltage rectifier, component parts of the rectifier circuit.



Edward Weigand, Farr service man, sprays Krylon on entire antenna. Krylon shuts out moisture, rain, salt spray—prevents corrosion and pitting—keeps picture quality at peak.

"Krylon-izing" increases your customer's satisfaction and jumps your own profits! Nationally advertised to your customers!

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Dielectric constant—2.8 to 2.4 (1,000 cycles) Dielectric strength-400 to 800 (number of volts necessory to couse electric orc through Krylon coat one mil thick) Electricol resistonce - 1010 ohms/om3

See your jobber, or write direct.

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AS REPORTED BY THE **TELEVISION TECHNICIANS LECTURE BUREAU**

HIS commentary from the August issue of the "ARTSD News" (Columbus, O.) is an appropriate harbinger of what's ahead for the servicing industry from now until the November elections: "All of the ARTSD members reported a complete 'breakdown' during the Republican and Democratic conventions. Well you have not seen anything yet. Just wait until the real campaign gets started. Better start clearing the decks for the biggest and best Fall business you will experience for many years to come. And you had better put some of those extra dollars away for the rainy day which is bound to come one of these days."

Service business was excellent throughout July in all TV areas. In sections where the steel strike was a major economic factor the service operators who were able to gather in the most business were those who were able to handle the business on credit. In one city a major service contractor and dealer discovered that selling picture tube replacements on a time payment plan erased all of his problems of price competition from rebuilt tube vendors. By handling only reliable brands of new picture tubes the time payment arrangement permitted him to get the list prices for the tubes. The six per-cent finance charge that the customer paid on the four-month contracts adequately took care of his own bank financing costs. This time payment plan has been so successful with him that he is planning to feature pix tube replacements on budget payments in all of his promotions.

TV Industry Moves Fast Back in 1947 a skeptical industry stood back to see what was going to happen when television was first introduced on a broad scale and the public urged to buy receivers. The consensus among industry "seers" and crystal ball experts was that it would take a long time to sell John Q. Public en masse on TV. The radio business was booming then and most major set manufacturers felt they were pretty secure in sticking to radio production while the optimistic few who tackled TV tilled the hard soil of consumer education.

What happened in New York and Philadelphia is now history. Buyers stormed dealers' stores to buy TV sets. Manufacturers raided TV engineering departments to get qualified men to belatedly design sets. Some businessmen with political connections in high places even tried, through political pressures, to get priority consideration for materials that would enable them to get into this lush business bonanza.

"Well," said the seers, "television is 'in'; the public likes it and will buy it. But," they added, "it will take a long time to build the necessary transmitters to give TV to more than a few of the biggest cities. Maybe the industry will really get moving in about five years or so.'

Two years later so many transmitters were on the air interfering with each other that the Federal Communications Commission had to step in and freeze all further expansion until they could determine what to do with this lusty young giant. Last May the FCC lifted the freeze

with the provision that the processing of applications for station permits would not start until July 1st. Appraising the probable speed of processing applications on the basis of FCC's past performances, the "experts" predicted that the first permit would not be issued until after the first of August. But before the end of July permits for eighteen stations had been granted, six in the v.h.f. range and twelve in the u.h.f. section of the spectrum. Of the cities which were to get these stations Denver, Colo., headed the list with three; Austin, Tex.; Spokane, Wash.; Springfield, Mass.; Youngstown, O.; and York, Pa., each got two; and single stations went to Portland, Ore.; Flint, Mich.; New Bedford, Mass.; and New Britain, Conn.

The speed with which the first station in Denver got on the air amazed everyone. It had been assumed that it would take at least ninety days to complete a station and get it on the air after the construction permit was issued. When Denver went on the air early in August, in less than a month after the CP was granted, it caught installers and service companies completely unprepared. Central Television

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

Service of Chicago, establishing a branch operation in Denver, had to "get going" within six days after they opened their operating headquarters. They had thought they would have at least ninety days in which to perfect their organization before they would have to be ready with competent crews to make complete installations. The *RCA Service Company* employed an "air lift" to man their Denver branch with competent technical personnel.

What About U.H.F.?

The experts say that u.h.f. will develop slowly during the next two years because it will take time to develop and prove out equipment capable of giving adequate performance in these higher frequencies. Your editors, who listen to a lot of speeches by experts in the business, have heard quite a few lately predicting that for some time to come u.h.f. stations will be of the low-powered variety, possibly on the order of 1 kw. output. While listening to the experts make these predictions we recalled the G-E press release of a few months ago in which it was stated they had perfected a transmitting tube capable of 5 kw. output over the entire u.h.f. TV band from 470 mc. to 890 mc. Feed this output into one of those new highgain transmitting antennas and they'll have a lots higher effective radiated power than 1 kw.

Now that the shackles have been removed from television development and expansion the industry will move forward fast to capitalize on the opportunities that this new lease on life has provided. True, u.h.f. television will pose a lot of new problems both in the development of equipment to handle it and in the installation of receivers that will produce satisfactory pictures. But these problems do not present any greater barriers to the rapid expansion of u.h.f. than those that confronted the industry on v.h.f. back in 1947.

The important thing for those who are in proposed u.h.f. areas is to start right now to get acquainted with television service business requirements and the specific problems of u.h.f. It has been the consistent story in newly opened television areas that when TV arrived it caught the radio people unprepared. The statement heard most often has been the sad tale, "wish we had started to study this stuff a year ago."

Service Branches

During the past two years the editors of this department have consistently predicted that when the freeze was lifted and new TV areas were created, experienced TV installers and contractors would move in rapidly from the older TV sections to set up either branch operations or completely new service businesses. This is happening on a wide scale.

It is problematical, of course, how much of a "boom and bust" will occur





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✓ 30 Watts from an Ultra-Linear Williamson Frequency ± .02 db from 20 to 20,000 cps. ± 1 db from 2 cycles to 200,000 cycles ✓ Distortion less than 1% at 20 watts ✓ Phase shift-not over 4%-20 to 20,000 cps. ✓ Unexcelled square wave performance

ACRO TO-300 new available separately with conversion information to convert your Williamson to Ultra-Linear operation.



in these new sections. With an adequate supply of TV receivers available, dealers will be able to handle a maximum volume of sales. It is quite probable that the new sections will reach a point of effective saturation for sets in a matter of months as compared with the year or more that it required in older TV areas.

BE A

Many dealers are setting up their own TV servicing departments. They have observed that retailers like Mort Farr's in Upper Darby, Pa., and Price's in Norfolk, Va., have been able to weather the slack periods better than most non-servicing dealers. So a growing number of TV and appliance retailers have set the wheels in motion to install and service their customers' sets.

However, set retailers in the new TV areas are carefully planning to avoid the mistake of service overexpansion that finally embarrassed a lot of good companies in the early days of TV in other areas. With ample statistics available to enable them to chart their probable sales potentials after the business levels off, they plan to handle only a part of their installation and service volume while the boom is on. The surplus business will be farmed out to the independent service businesses that have moved in for the "killing."

At the end of the first year in these new TV areas it will be interesting to observe how many newly-formed TV service businesses will be able to survive the post-boom letdown. The prospects are not good for inexperienced TV service operators to get a substantial quantity of installation and service contracts in these new areas. Local Better Business Bureaus have been alert to the hazards of inexperienced businessmen handling a large volume of installation and service contracts. Consequently, service business men are having to show the possession of both "know-how" and "adequate financial resources" if they are to avoid a negative report from the BBB. The day when capital for operating equipment and working supplies could be financed out of installation and service contracts is gone.

But despite all of these precautions, these new areas will not be able to slide through the boom days without some repercussions on service. The "sharp" set dealer will be trying to filch an extra few dollars' "profit" out of installation and service income. His parasitical tendencies will breed the fringe TV technician who will be happy to put in some extra time for some fast dollars. Since neither of these men is interested in building substantial, honorable businesses they will give the customer as little as possible in the way of service. The public will squawk and legitimate service businesses will catch the blame.

How Much Protection?

When you study the case histories of service "gyppery" that have been reported to the Better Business Bu-



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

reau you cannot help but feel a little disgusted over the number of them that were caused by the complainant's attempt to get "something for nothing." It's hard to believe that anyone who owns a television set isn't acquainted with a few fundamentals about the cost of operating a business. And when the set owner selects a service company or technician for TV repairs because advertised price for labor or home service is ridiculously low, normal common sense should tell him that he is just asking for trouble.

Only a moron would go for a jewelry ad offering "a genuine ¼-carat bluewhite diamond for \$10.00" and expect to get a bonafide jewel. We are inclined to feel the same way about a set owner who would call a TV service company because they offered home service for ninety cents.

When a set owner selects a service technician because of a low price for home service he is asking for trouble. And when he calls the Better Business Bureau to complain that the man charged \$10.90, which included the ninety cent "service" charge, \$3.50 for a 5U4 and \$6.50 for a 6N6, the BBB should be sufficiently informed on prices to tell the complainant that he actually paid the legitimate charge of \$4.50 for the service call and the regular list prices for the two tubes.

We do not condone the practice of jacking up parts prices to hide labor charges. The service businesses that employ those tactics will not build customer good-will. But we do feel that the public should not be babied in their efforts to gyp the legitimate service industry out of its rightful costs of doing business. The BBB would do well to publicize the fact that "when you buy service on price alone you can expect to be gypped."

Capehart Service Theme

In presenting their new TV chassis model CX-36 recently to their distributors and service managers, the *Capehart-Farnsworth Company* conducted a service forum on the theme that service is a business activity that must be directed with managerial skill equal to that required in sales and other departments of the business.

Under the seasoned direction of Ted Ostman, their general service manager, the Capehart-Farnsworth service planning department has pioneered many forward-looking programs for the service industry. The sound film titled "The Sale After the Sale" produced by the Capehart organization is rated by service businessmen as tops for graphically presenting the simple fundamentals for maintaining good relations with service customers. This interesting and instructive film is available for service meetings through Capehart-Farnsworth distributors. It should be scheduled for at least one showing by every service group during this Fall and Winter season.

An important part of the *Capehart* program is that it focuses particular

October, 1952





THE BIGGEST \$4 WORTH IN TELEVISION TRAINING HISTORY!

Practical on-the-job data based on actual service shop experience

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Dozens of actual service case histories greatly simplify things and help make puzzling jobs easier to handle. Over 250 illustrations and pattern photos explain details step by step. Other subjects include component replacement data, wiring details, helpful hints on testing and a wealth of information on a broad range of subjects from fringe area reception to improving plcture linearity in difficult locations. HELPS YOU PASS SERVICE LICENSE EXAMS!

This great book can be invaluable in helping you pass service licensing examinations with flying colors!

> CASH IN ON TV SERVICE PROFITS

Lots more TV stations are scheduled to operate this year in new areas. Get in "on the ground floor" for the profitable new service business that will result!

READ IT 10 DAYS ... At Our Bisk!

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attention on the set distributor's responsibility to his dealers and their customers to help build a strong, business-managed independent servicing industry. Manufacturers, increasingly alert to the training and information needs of a growing service industry, go to great expense to provide many valuable training aids for independent service businessmen. Unfortunately, many of these valuable aids are completely lost in the distributor's organization.

This year Capehart will make the first award of its prized "President's Cup" to the Capehart distributor who excels in "service cooperation." This award, a striking sterling silver cup, will be made annually. It is intended to inspire more active participation on the part of Capehart distributors in the programs of their local independent service people.

Pittsburgh TSA Fall Program

The Television Service Association of Pittsburgh, Pa., organized by a group of Pittsburgh service executives early this year, will launch its 1952-53 program for industry cooperation with a well planned service business forum in the early Fall. As planned by the association, the program will cover the following important phases of service responsibility:

1. The set distributor's responsibility to his dealers and their customers for providing reliable, efficient service on the sets he handles. Particular attention will be given to the service aids and business helps that a set distributor can make available to the independent service organizations that handle his dealers' servicing. The importance of cooperation in local service industry programs will be shown.

2. The share of responsibility of the independent parts distributor in upgrading service practices. The importance to the parts distributors of broad industry training programs will be shown. Particular attention will be given to u.h.f. TV and the importance of training in the handling of conversion equipment.

3. How the non-servicing dealer can work with his independent service depot for their mutual profit in furnishing set buyers with reliable, efficient service.

4. The man on the firing line—the service technician—is the set owner's yardstick for measuring the caliber of the entire servicing industry. Continuing customer relations training for field technicians is vitally important.

5. When a set owner is unhappy about the service he gets on his TV set he will usually call the Better Business Bureau about it. The BBB will discuss the failings of service in the Pittsburgh area as revealed by complaints and give suggestions about how they can be corrected.

6. In the complex social order in which we live every man in business has a responsibility to so manage his business that it will pay him and his

1. 2. 4. 2. 4



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employces sufficient incomes to enable them to maintain the accepted standard of living. The service operator who is content to work for a substandard income is no credit to the community in which he lives.

7. Service is a business. A capably managed service business can be operated at a profit. When a profitshowing business needs operating cash it can borrow from a bank. The profitproducing factors of a service business as seen by a business analyst.

Major TV Service Jobs

Only time can disclose how long the average TV set will function with only nominal adjustments or repairs until heat exacts its toll in the breakdown of the major components of a set. Unlike radio in which audio distortions from baked components seldom impelled a user to get them corrected through major repairs, video distortions will send a set owner to the telephone fast for a service technician.

Although it is still too early to develop authentic figures, mounting service calls in the older TV areas indicate that a five-year cycle for major repairs or set replacements may prove to be the TV pattern. Paul V. Forte, executive secretary of the TCA of Philadelphia, reported in the "Almo Broadcaster" that:

"After five years and the installation of 1,052,000 television sets in the Philadelphia area, the long-expected is beginning to happen: CR tubes and the bigger, more expensive components are beginning to fail in large numbers among the early installations. Repair bills on these sets are going up and up and causing understandable pressures and reactions.

"First, the TV owner is still not able to distinguish between a padded bill (a product of some undesirable members of our industry) and a true bill which reflects the actual cost of maintaining the customers' enjoyment of television. As a result, squawks are going up and again the Better Business Bureau is hearing from disgruntled set owners.

"A few service operators—those who are, primarily, good business men have been doing a careful and conscientious good-will and educational job among their customers and are reaping the benefits." -30-

CLEVELAND HAMFEST

THE Cleveland Area Council of Amateur Radio Clubs has scheduled its 1952 hamfest for Saturday, October 4th at Grey's Armory, E. 14th and Bolivar in downtown Cleveland.

The committee in charge has provided a varied program of events including exhibits, talks and discussions, an auction, a buffet supper, a Civil Defense movie, drawings for prizes, etc.

movie, drawings for prizes, etc. Tickets purchased before September 30th are available for \$3.50 with the price being upped to \$4.10 if tickets are purchased at the door.

Write Julius Mosonics at 7715 Newport Ave., Parma 9, Ohio for tickets or further information.



HERE'S YOUR ANSWER, MR. AND MRS. SETOWNER!

999 times out of a thousand, when this happens . . . don't blame your service technician!

The repair to your television receiver made several days ago or even several months ago probably had no relation to the new trouble that developed today.

Actually, there are more than 300 electrical parts in even a small table model television receiver. Trouble in any one of them might cause the picture or sound to disappear or to be received poorly.

Take your automobile for instance. Tuning up the motor today is no guarantee against a tire blowout tomorrow!

Such a thing is easier to understand because most of us are more familiar with automobiles than with today's highly complicated TV and radio sets. But such unconnected troubles occur in TV and radio nevertheless—and because they are so hard to explain in non-technical terms, it is always embarrassing to your service technician when they do.

His continued business existence is based on gaining the full confidence of you and other set owners like you. He isn't in business to "gyp" you or to overcharge you. His success is based on doing each and every job to the level best of his ability, at a fair price for his skilled labor. It's only when you patronize the shops that feature "bargains" at ridiculously low prices that you need worry. Good radio and TV service can't be bought on the bargain counter! Set owners who recognize this aren't likely to get "gypped."

Sincerely yours,

Mathe Harry

(HARRY KALKER, President) SPRAGUE PRODUCTS COMPANY (Distributers' Division of the Sprague Electric Company) 51 Marshall Street, North Adams, Massachusetts



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450-0-450 @ 200 ma. Pri. 115V, 60 cy. AC. 5V @ 3A, 6.3 @ 5 amp. In shielded case. Only \$8.90 ea.
350-0-350 @ 350 ma. 6.3 @ 10A. 5V @ 6A. Pri. 115V. 60 cycle. Only
NEW! PORTABLE GEIGER COUNTER A small light-weight unit (2 pounds), with a sensi- tivity that compares fa- worably with instruments many times its burchase

wany times its purchase price. Rugged and de-pendable and intended for professional use. Batteries used provide long life and low replacement cost. Each Geigre counter comes complete ready for use with instructions and radio-active ore sample for comparison tests. \$35.00

110V. AC POWER SUPPLY FOR ANY 274-N RECEIVER Just plug it into the rear of your 274-N RECEIVER . . . any model. Complete kit and black metal case, with ALL parts and diagrams. Delivers 24 volts plus B voltage. No wiring changes to be made. Designed especially for the 274-N receiver. Only \$8.95.

SPECIAL PURCHASE! **VIBRATOR POWER SUPPLY**

A fortunate special purchase has made it possible for us to offer this fine little vibrator power sup-ply at such a low price.

Manufacturer, Electronic Labs, Type 605A. Volt-age input 6V, DC. Voltage output: four different voltages available from a tapping system, 150. 200, 250 or 275 volts. Secondary current, 75 ma. maximum

Complete with vibrator.....only \$8.95



Minimum order \$2.00. All items subject to prior sale. All prices subject to change without notice. 20% de-posit must accompany all orders, balance C.O.D.

OFFENBACH-REIMUS 1564 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

(Continued from page 71)

full scale. If it does not, R_1 should be replaced. A lower value of grid leak will increase the meter reading, while a higher value will decrease it.

As a carrier is tuned in, you'll notice that the receiver hiss drops and the meter dips. The amount of hiss reduction and meter deflection is dependent on the strength of the received signal. Although the response of the meter is not particularly linear, the stronger the signal the greater will be the deflection. The lack of linearity is no real handicap because, in a device of this nature, we are not too interested in knowing absolute values. The main thing we want to discover is whether or not a harmonic is present and if so, is it stronger or weaker than the TV signal.

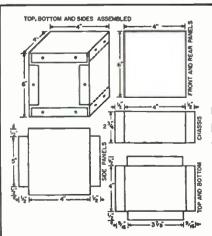
The reading on M_1 will vary some-what as C_1 is tuned. R_1 should be of such value that the meter does not go off scale at any setting of C_1 .

After the field strength meter is installed in the case, the amount of coupling between L_1 and L_2 should be adjusted tight enough for good signal transfer and yet not so tightly that the detector fails to superregenerate.

A field strength meter of this type is a tremendous improvement over an absorption wavemeter for checking harmonics which leak through shielding or follow power leads. It really comes into its own, though, when you want to track down harmonics generated by the strong r.f. field of the transmitter's fundamental. These insidious signals are caused by rectification which takes place whenever r.f. flows through a corroded metallic joint. For example, a metal clothesline touching a heating duct in the basement can cause a very annoying harmonic. Old plumbing and housewiring may also give forth unwanted signals.

No matter how hard you work on the transmitter, you won't be able to cure TVI caused by rectification. The only remedy lies in locating the trouble at its source. If the TVI is caused

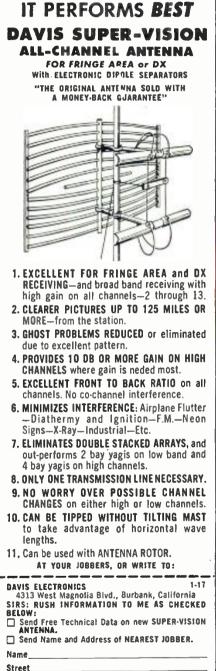
Fig. 5	5.	Details	on	αn	alternate	housing.
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RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

State

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by two metallic objects which accidentally touch each other, it is possible that a cure can be effected by putting a piece of insulation between them. When rectification occurs where two items are mechanically joined, all rust or corrosion should be cleaned away and then a tight, low resistance joint should be made.

Judging from the dearth of signals on ten and twenty meters during the evening hours, television interference is still an unsolved problem for the majority of metropolitan hams. If, despite a good dose of shielding, bypassing, and filtering, you are still a member of this unhappy group of radiomen, I recommend that you build a gadget similar to the one I have described. It will be a real help in ferreting out those faint but annoying harmonics which keep your rig silent when the XYL and the jr. op desire an unobstructed view of Channel 2.

-30-

Novice Transmitter (Continued from page 55)

denser. The voltage is fed to the tube through a National R-300U r.f. choke, RFC:. A National Type TMK, 50 µµfd. condenser (C_i) is used to tune the plate circuit.

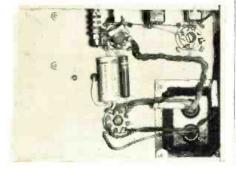
Spade lugs are used to mount the insulators which hold the coil socket in place above the tuning condenser. An end-link B & W coil is used with a 25 ##fd. high voltage ceramic condenser mounted inside this coil. C_{\circ} is a Centralab Type 850S condenser.

A parasitic suppressor was found necessary in the plate circuit of the oscillator tube. This was made by winding 14 turns of #24 enamel wire over a 50 ohm. 1 watt carbon resistor with the resistor acting as the coil form.

A National FWB insulator is used with two binding posts for making the necessary connections to the antenna tuner. This antenna tuner is used a short distance away from the transmitter. Details on its construction can be found in any antenna handbook and are not given here as the circuit selected will depend on the type of antenna used.

Novice license holders will find this little rig easy to build and handy to operate. Good contacts, fellows! -30-

Under chassis view of novice transmitter





MIKES and HEADSETS
HS-33 Low Impedance Headset, exc. 52.95 new 54.95
HS-23 Headset
used \$2.95 new \$4.95 CD-307 Ext. cord for HS 23-33
Threat Mike-T 30. New .98
Lip Mike-Navy Type
Extension Cord and Switch Assembly for lip and throat Mikes
CW 49505 High Impedance headset complete
with leather headband and rubber \$195 cushions
T-17, Microphone new \$5.95 TS-10 sound powered HAND SET used, ea. 5.95
HS-38 exc. \$1.95 new 2.29

cushions T-17, Micr TS-10 soun HS-38 HS-30, miniature headset.... new 2.49 1.49 used HB-7 Headband, used, exc.

BC 624 receiver (SCR 522), less tubes, 100 A 156 used \$19.95 BC 625 transmitter (SCR 522) less tubes, used 14.95

SCR 522 transceiver, complete in case with 29.95

top bracket, less tubes. Transceiver 100-156 mc, 2 meter, used, excellent condition, less dynamotor, with only 24.95 tubes



DYNAMOTORS

14 Volt input-285 output	S 4.95
PE 103	19.95
DM 53A	7.95
DY 16 APG 5	5.95
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BD 77	39.95
PE 73 used	8.95
PE 98,	75.00
DM 34 used exc.	9.95
DM 35 used exc.	19.95
DM 36	9.95
DM 37 used exc.	14.95

MN-26Y INSTALLATION



MN-26Y Receiver-Remote control commercial type navigational. Indicates direction of any desired transmitting station. Frequency range: 150 to 325 KC, 325 to 695 KC, 3.4 to 7 megacycles in 3 bands. Has 12

.... 35.95

Receiver alone.

AIRBORNE EQUIPMENT **Designed for Aircraft**

T-85/APT-5 UHF Transmitter Radar Set AN/ APT-5 operates on 80 or 115 volts A. C. at 400 to 2600 cycles requiring 640 volts amperes at 0.90 power factor. Complete with all tubes. Brand

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BC939	BC638	LP21LM
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SCR619	TA2J	BC1277
BOONTON SIG		
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16DP4	16.95	9003	.98
14CP4	16.95	6AJ5	2.29
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304TL	5.95	4AP10	.95
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DYNAMOTOR PE-101C

The best dynamotor for conversion to 6v. Multiple windings! After conversion you get choice of 190 or 350 v. at 50 MA or 250 v. at 100 MA. Com-plete dope sheet furnished. BRAND NEW (See "CQ" Aug. issue).....

SCR-274N COMMAND and ARC-5 EQUIPMENT

RECEIVERS BC-453-190 to 550 KC. BC-454-3 to 6 MC BC-455-6 to 9 MC	4.95	EXC. USED (With (ubes) \$23.95 11.95 11.95	NEW \$16.95
TRANSMITTERS BC-457, 4 to 5.3 MC. BC-458, 5.3 to 7 MC. BC-459, 7 to 9.1 MC. ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT	4.95	6.95 6.95 14.95	
BC-156 Modulator BC-450 Control Box		2.75	5.75
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(Transmitter) BC-442 Relay Unit AN		, 1.69	2.29
With Condenser Without Condenser Plugs: PL-147, 148, 151		2.19	3.50 2.95
152, 153, 154, 156 Each		1.25	· · · ·
Flexible Shafting with Gear to fit receivers 3 Receiver Rack 2 Transmitter Rack Single Transmitter Rack		2.29	2.45 2.98 3.97 2.95
DM-32 Dynamotor for Command Set		3.25	4.95
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Unit		1.95	2.45
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BUILD TV-FM-AM SWEEP GENERATOR

RT7/APN1 TRANSCEIVER UNIT-Used as

BROADCAST BAND & AERO

MN-26-C Remote Controlled navigational direc-
tion finder and communications receiver. Manual
DF in any one of three freq. bands, 150 to 1500
KC. 24 V. Self contained dynamotor supply.
Complete installation, including receiver, control
box, loop, azimuth control. Left-Right Indicator,
plugs, loop transmission line and flex. shafts.
BRAND NEW
MN-26-C alone, New
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MN-52 Crank drive, New

BC 604 FM TRANSMITTER 20-27MC used, exc

MISCELLANEOU	IS EQUIPMENT
MS-49 to 56, each 39c RM-29 8.95 FL 8 used, exc 1.29 BC 906 each 24.95	RL 42 each 3.95 BC433 less tubes 12.95

SELSYN TRANSMITTER

Loop Motor and Autosyn Transmitter Assembly for matching to I-82 Indicator. Used, excellent Condition. ONLY \$5.95 Complete with Indicator...\$14.95

SCR 625 Famous Army Mine-Detector For Prospectors, Miners, Oil Companies, Plumbers, etc.

This unit is being offered now at a considerable re-duction in price. Recently advertised at \$79.50 it is now available in the same brand new wrappings in suitcase style carrying case (less batteries) at \$59.50 WHILE THEY Used, like new, \$39.50

Shipments FOB warehouse. 20% Deposit on orders. Minimum order \$5.00. Illinois residents, add regular sales tax to remittance. Prices subject to change without notice.

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UNIVERSITY trumpets are built to the highest standards in the industry-by the pioneers of the reflex trumpet. They are completely weatherproof, super conditioned far any locale or climate. Achievement of highest cttoinable conversion efficiencies reduce amplifier requirements. Get the facts.

* Less Driver Unit

MODEL	GH	LH	PH	SMH
Low Frequency Cutoff	85 cps.	120 cps.	150 cps.	200 cps.
Sound Distribution	65°	75*	85*	95*
Air Column Length	61/2 ft.	41/2 ft.	31/2 ft.	21/2 11.
Bell Diameter	301/4 ~	25 1/8"	201/4 "	161/4
*Horn Length	27 1/8"	19″	15%"	12″
*Shipping Weight	25 lbs.	20 ibs.	11 lbs.	9 fbs.

HIGH EFFICIENCY DRIVER UNITS



MODEL SA-HF — Workhorse of the sound industry for general PA and Industrial use. Very high efficiency delivers extra punch to cut through heavy noise. Response to 10,000 cps. —ideal for both speech and music. Tropically and hermetically sealed for trouble-free service anywhere.

MODEL MA-25 — A low cost unit

for use where response to 6000 cps. meets requirements. No compromise in quality — incorporates oll the famous UNIVERSITY quality features — high efficiency magnet structure, tropicallized full size 2" voice coil, rim-centered break-down proof bokelite diophragm, etc.





MODEL PA-30 — A "de-luxe" unit incorporating every odvonce design feature including fomous University W Alnica 5 Magnet and built-in transformer with terminals avoiloble thru housing base. For all amplifiers including 70 volt systems. Response 80-10,000 cps. with 30 watt cont. power.

MODEL SA-30 — Similar to the SA-MF in response and efficiency but includes o multi-impedance line matching transformer with taps accessible through water-tight cover. Tops designated in impedance values and watts for "constant voltage" lines. Die-cast eluminum housing offords lasting protection.

Write for catalog describing the complete line of University Hi-Fi and PA reproducer equipment, including Radial Type Projectors, Address Desk N-10

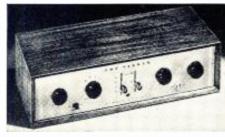


What's New in Radio

For additional information on any of the items described herein, readers are asked to write direct to the manufacturer. By mentioning RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS, the page, and the issue number, delay will be avoided.

MASTER AUDIO CONTROL

Fisher Radio Corporation, 41 East 47th Street, New York 17, New York has developed a master audio control which has been designed to meet the requirements of the audio enthusiast. The circuit comprises a self-con-



tained power supply, completely shielded, with d.c. for all filaments, a feature which results in a hum level so low as to be inaudible even under extreme operating conditions. The circuit is all-triode, with all tubes fully shock-mounted. Cathode-follower input and two cathode-follower output stages insure isolation of all control circuits in addition to independence from load conditions, lead lengths, etc.

The Model 50-C, which can be used with any make of amplifier, incorporates five inputs (three high-level, one magnetic phono, and one low-levelmicrophone), with preset channel controls on all inputs.

AUTO ANTENNA DISPLAY

A completely new and redesigned display board to handle its line of auto radio antennas is currently being offered dealers by *Snyder Manufacturing Company* of Philadelphia 40, Pa.

Designed to be used as a counter exhibit, the new display is available with any set of four aerials, including one 4-section cowl, one 3-section cowl, one top cowl, and one fender mount. Each board with its set of aerials is individually packed.

Details and catalogues on the company's line of antennas and displays are available on request.

"UNIVERSAL BREADBOARD"

Electro Manufacturer's Corporation, 2105 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa. has developed a "universal breadboard" for experimental use.

The new "Ezy-Mount" chassis kit utilizes individual component brackets which may be mounted on a perforated chassis in practically any position. The kit also includes a swivel mount on which the component mounts may be mounted away from the chassis and turned at various angles to the chassis.

Component parts which go to make

up the entire unit include a perforated chassis base, a blank component mount, a fusepost mount, switch mount, swivel mount, meter mount, potentiometer mount, an *Amphenol* snap-ring tube socket mount, a novel tube socket mount, miniature tube socket mount, a standard tube socket mount, and miscellaneous hardware items for mounting the various components.

A data sheet describing all of these units in detail is available from the company.

"PHONO-GARD"

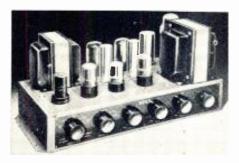
Grayline Engineering Company, Avenue "O" at 122nd Street, Chicago 33. Illinois is in production on a new unit of interest to record shop owners. radio engineers, manufacturers of professional audio equipment, etc.

The new "Phono-Gard" features automatic push-button sequence of operations, prevention of tone arm handling, tone arm placement by remote control, complete elimination of record scratching, and the absolute inaccessibility of the tone arm and stylus.

According to the company. no damage can be done to either the record or the mechanism when playing or replaying a portion of a selection since all mechanical movements are operated by remote control. The "Phono-Guard" provides a protective barrier between the user and the tone arm mechanism. Descriptive literature on the new mechanism is available upon written request to Edward Gray at the above address.

HIGH-FIDELITY AMPLIFIER

Bell Sound Systems, Inc., 555 Marion Road, Columbus 7, Ohio, has added a medium-priced radio-phono amplifier



to its line of units for custom installation.

The new Model 2200 has a power output of approximately 20 watts at less than .3 per-cent harmonic and intermodulation distortion. Six controls, including a five-position equalizer switch for all types of foreign and domestic records, give the user control of tone quality and volume. Inputs for a radio tuner, crystal microphone, two magnetic phonograph pickups, television sound, and tape recorder are selected by means of a five-position switch.

The unit is housed in a chassis measuring 16" long, $8\frac{3}{4}$ " deep, and $7\frac{5}{8}$ " high. All switches, input sockets, output taps, etc. are plainly marked and easily accessible.

Additional information on the Model 2200 is obtainable from H. H. Seay, general sales manager of the company.

COMPACT STATION

Deltronic Company, 9010 Bellanca Avenue, Los Angeles 45, California has announced the availability of a compact transmitter-receiver which has been designed to meet the require-



ments of hams, boat owners, police departments, forest rangers, and Civil Defense authorities.

The CD 144 transmitting-receiving unit weighs only 7 pounds, is selfcontained, and can be plugged into an ordinary 117-volt receptacle or into the cigar lighter of an automobile. Its range is up to 40 miles.

Calibrated for the range 143.8 to 148.1 mc., this $6\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6" x $9\frac{1}{2}$ " unit comes equipped with a 19" whip antenna but is provided with a jack suitable for coupling to other antennas.

TERMINAL ADAPTER

The Instrument Division of Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc. has announced the availability of a new terminal adapter which increases the flexibility of connections to cathoderay oscilloscopes.

The adapter, designated as the Type 2592 terminal adapter, permits the easier use of coaxial cables for carrying signals to the banana-jack type terminals of scopes and other test equipment and also provides correct impedance-matching termination for the coaxial cables.

The new unit may be used with any instrument having banana-jack type terminals spaced on ¾" centers. The input signal to the terminal adapter is fed through a standard coaxial connector which fits *Amphenol* plugs Types 82-1SP, 83-1SPN, 83-776, UG18B/U, UG21B/U, UG94A/U, UG88/U, and UG260/U.

Impedance-matching resistors are

October, 1952



FOR FINEST TV RECEPTION

FOR USE WHEREVER TOUGH WEATHER CONDITIONS PREVAIL TESTED AND RECOMMENDED FOR FINEST UHF - VHF RECEPTION

GOODLINE SHEATH-LEED—a NEW DON GOOD PRODUCT—is our fine Standard *GOODLINE AIRLEAD encased in a tubing of pure polyethylene of finest quality to protect it under all-weather and all-climatic conditions. It is especially recommended for use in coastal areas where salt spray encrusts the regular leadline, in hot humid areas, where much alternate rainfall and strong sunlight prevails

and where leadlines are subjected to frost, snow and icy conditions.



Exhaustive tests made after two years have shown that the average flat or round 300 ohm leadline installed within two blocks from the ocean will give but 2 to 4 weeks of satisfactory operation due to salt spray deposits encrusting the leadline. With GOODLINE SHEATH-LEED protection, the product gives highly satisfactory service for a year and more.

For finest trouble-free reception—even in areas where more favorable weather Prevails— INSIST UPON HAVING GOODLINE SHEATH-LEED INSTALLED FOR YOUR LEADLINE.

NO. 803-GS SHEATH-LEED: STANDARD BROWN GOODLINE AIRLEAD. Sheathed in pure Polyethylene Standard Brown LEED-SHEATH (another new Dan Good product). For 300 ohm use. 1,000 foot reels—standard length...Shorter lengths available.

NO. 823-GS SHEATH-LEED: Color—Golden-Clear Gaadline Air Lead. Sheathed in Silver-Gray Pure Polyethylene LEED-SHEATH (another new Don Good Product). GOLDEN-CLEAR GOODLINE AIRLEAD is electronic polyethylene in its purest form, and when shielded from ultra-violet light with Silver-Gray LEED-SHEATH, the installation will give years of troublefree service. For 300 ohm use. 1,000 foot reels—standard length...Shorter lengths available.

NO. 733-GA: *GOODLINE AIRLEAD. THE BASIS OF FINEST TV RECEPTION.

FEATURES: 1—Sharp, clean, "snaw-free" pictures—with 80% of loss producing dielectric web removed. 2—Correct inpedance for "ghast-free" reception. Nominal 300 ohms. 3—Lower in cost than other leadlines purported to accomplish same results. 4—Correct spacing for minimum radiation loss. Less than 1% of operoting wave length. 5—Fully insulated—approved by safety experts. 6—Pure, electronic polyethylene insulation—specially treated by our chemists for extreme weather. 7—Highly efficient conductors: Flexible, stranded—to insure long life. 8—Easily instolled with standard insulators. 9—Packaged: 100'-250-500'-1,000'-2,500'. Colors: Standard Brown, Golden-Clear and Silver-Gray.

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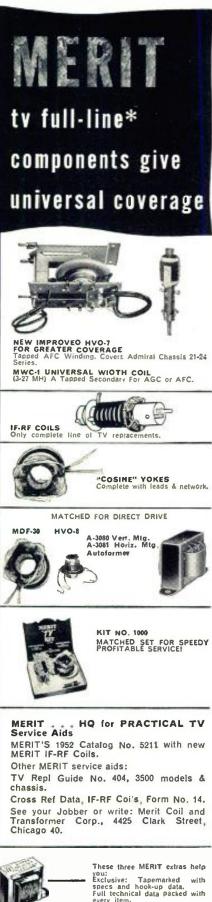
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OUTSTANDING GOODLINE PRODUCTS:

DON GOOD, INC. Manufacturers: Sheath-Leed-& Leed-Sheath Protection. Goodline Airlead.



155





Solution of the second


*Merit is meeting the TV Im-provement, replacement and con-version demand with a line as complete as our advance in-formation warrants!

built into the adapters. Currently available are 52, 75, and 93 ohm terminal adapters for use with u.h.f. and BNC coaxial connectors and 52 and 75 ohm terminal adapters for use with Type N coaxial connectors.

Full details are available from the Instrument Division at 1500 Main Avenue in Clifton, New Jersey.

"CAN SEALER"

Wasserlein Mfg. Co., Inc., of 126 W. Cass Street, Joliet, Illinois has a new "Can Sealer" accessory unit for its "Glo-Melt" soldering equipment which is designed to seal all can-type containers used in the manufacture of relays, condensers, crystals, transformers, etc.

The new sealer is designed to be universally adaptable and completely adjustable. The unit includes a set of eight adjustable carbon tip holders mounted on a plastic base. It may be used for soldering enclosures up to 4" wide and 4" or more in height. The base is bored with a multi-hole pattern for various size and shape housing set-ups. The base is easily drilled for unusual set-ups when necessary.

Companies interested in this new concept of resistance soldering can obtain technical assistance on their particular production problems by sending prints or samples of products directly to the Research Engineering Department of the company.

MICROFILM RESISTOR

Telewave Laboratories, Inc., 100 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn 11, New York has developed a small precision resistor for microwave applications which has been designated as the Type R.

The resistor, which is small in size, has a high power rating, and is of specialized construction ideally suited to impedance matching in coaxial lines and wave guides.

The Type R is available in 5 and 10 per-cent tolerances. A bulletin giving complete technical details on these new units is available on request.

EQUALIZER-PREAMP

McIntosh Laboratory, Inc., 322 Water Street, Binghamton, New York has recently added a new equalizerpreamplifier to its line of audio equipment, the Model C-104 and C-104A. The new unit is similar to the com-



pany's previous model AE-2A but features greater simplicity of control and an additional turnover frequency. Five input channels are provided: TV tuner, FM-AM tuner, low-level micro-

Columbia
S A MUS
GEM OF THE SURPLUS
SALE OF BEST SELLERS!!!
BC-625 TRANSMITTER: Part of SCR-522. Freq. range: 100-156 MC. Less tubes. A \$13.95 HOT BUY:
BC-624 RECEIVER: Part of SCR-522. Freq. range
100-136 MC. Less tubes. \$19.75
THE PAIR \$29.95
ORT \$1.49 HEAVY DUTY JACK-KNIFE SWITCH. \$1.49 20-2 WILLARD 2 V. WET CELL. New, Boxed. \$1.95 FL-8 FILTER, Brandnew, Boxed. This month- Used 98c
FLeS FILTER, Brand new, Boxed, This month-
Used 98c 1.95 0-25 MILLIAMETER WESTON, 2" rd. 2.99 0-9 AMP, RF, WESTINGHOUSE METER, 2" rd.
CONDENSERS—COST-CUTTING CLEARANCE! Guaranteed!
2 MFD. 5000 VDC. 2 MFD. 4000 VDC.
2 MFD, 5000 VDC. 2 MFD, 4000 VDC. New
TUBES 807
\rightarrow \rightarrow SURPRISE PACKAGE! \leftarrow \leftarrow
Valued at over \$5.00! With any purchase of \$5.00 or more, you get package for only. \$1.50
Valued at over \$5.00! With any purchase of \$5.00 or more, you get package for only. \$1.50 ARC-4 VHF TRANSCEIVER: For novice, 2-meter, CD, or CAP, All tubes. Excellent coud. SPECIAL. \$32.50 JEFFERSON-TRAVIS 5W. MARINE RADIO TELE- PHONE: 6 V. in, Comp. Less Avias
JEFFERSON-TRAVIS 5 W. MARINE RADIO TELE- PHONE: 6 V. in, Comp. Less x-tals
BC-222 PORTABLE 10-METER TRANSCEIVER: Freq. range: 28-52 MC, V.F.O. Battery operated, with tubes.
Telephone type handset. Less antenna and \$32.50
THUMBNAIL INFO ON NEW REDUCTIONSI
Statt Like new SU2:30 THUMBRAIL INFO ON NEW REDUCTIONSI TRANSMITTER: BC-375, 100 W. Phone or CW. Complete with 24 V. dynamotor. tur- ing unit, all tunes & pluga. Excel. cond\$47.50 500 Y. 160 ma. With filter base and cords. Excel. cond. With filter base and cords. Excel. cond. With All. tubes 37.50 movies. CAP. Excel. cond. With All. tubes 37.50 movies. FaceLet B-1000 CM. 9.95
ing unit, all tubes & plugs. Excel. cond\$47.50 DYNAMOTOR: PE-103. 6 or 12 V. input. 500 V., 160 ma. With filter base and
500 V., 160 ma. With filter base and cords. Excel. cond.
T-23 VHF ARC-S TRANSMITTER: 2 meters, novice, CAP, Excel, cond. With ALL tubes 37.50
MARKER BEACON RECEIVER: HC-1206 CM. New 9.95
BC-659 10 METER FM MOBILE TRANS-
tenna. Complete XIII)E 24 V. AIRCRAFT BATTERY: New\$15.95
TUBE KIT FOR COMMAND TRANSMITTER. 1.25 MD-7 PLATE MODULATOR. 6.50
5.3-7 MC
v. g 130 ma. output, See Auk. 32 v. 4.95 conversion to 6 VOLTS. Brand New, Boxed 4.95 MIKES: T-24. New. 4.95 T-17 Used Guar. Cond. 4.95
MIKES: T-24. New
T-17, Used, Guar, Cond. 4.95 BC-375 TUNING UNITS: (TU-5 excluded) Used, good cond. 1.95
ARC-5 OF 274-N TRANSMITTERS
ARC-5 OR 274-N TRANSMITTERS 2.1-1 men. Used. good cond. 5.19 4.5-7 men. 5.20 7-9. ARC-5 OR 274-N RECEIVERS 19-55 Ke. Excel. cond. 5.27 19-55 Ke. Excel. con
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phone, high-level magnetic cartridge, and low-level magnetic cartridge. There are separate, continuously variable bass and treble controls providing 20 db bass boost and 20 db bass attenuation, independent of treble control, as well as 15 db of treble boost and 20 db of treble attenuation, independent of bass control.

The Model C-104 is available as a chassis only, measuring $10'' \ge 7\frac{1}{2}'' \ge 3\frac{3}{4}''$. The Model C-104A comes enclosed in a mahogany case measuring $11'' \ge 7\frac{3}{4}'' \ge 4\frac{1}{6}''$.

V.T.V.M. KIT

Electronic Instrument Co., Inc. of 84 Withers Street, Brooklyn 11, New York has recently added a new vacuum-tube voltmeter to its line of test equipment, the Model 214.

Available in either kit or factorywired form, the new instrument in-



corporates a rugged $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch meter movement for faster, easier reading. Fifteen different ranges are covered by the unit including five a.c. and d.c. ranges and five ohms ranges. The decibel scale covers from -20 to +55db. A double-triode balanced-bridge circuit is employed.

The company will supply full details on request. The ready-wired unit has been designated as the Model 214 while in kit form it is known as the Model 214-K.

SCREWDRIVER ASSORTMENT

J. H. Williams & Co., 400 Vulcan Street, Buffalo 7, New York has added an assortment of eight screwdrivers to its line of tools.

The new drivers are designed for servicing Nos. 2 through 14, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, and $\frac{3}{6}$ clutch-head screws. The blades are round, made of selected alloy steel, and are hardened and tempered. They are securely anchored in handles of tough, transparent composition which is an insulator for electricity. Handles are fluted for a sure, comfortable grip.

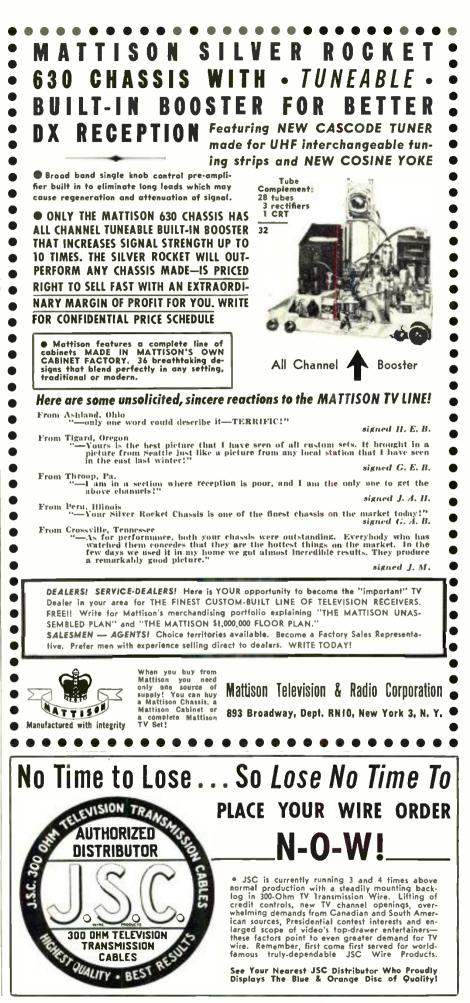
MINIATURE CONDENSERS

A new series of monolithic-porcelain miniature condensers is now available from *Vitrumon, Inc.,* Box 544, Bridgeport 1, Conn.

According to the company, redesign has permitted the inclusion of the full range from .5 to 2000 $\mu\mu$ fd. in both 250 and 500 volt ratings, in only three body types. The condensers are as small as .24 x .40 x .25 inch.

Silver electrodes are fused into a rock-like mass of porcelain which

October, 1952



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forms both the dielectric and the encasing insulation. Because of this, the new units are virtually immune to the effects of humidity and temperature. Their stability is indicated by their absolute retrace over a range greater than -50 to +200 degrees C.

Literature on these new miniatures is available from the company on reauest.

CROSSHATCH GENERATOR

Simpson Electric Co., 5200 W. Kinzie Street, Chicago 44, Illinois has announced the availability of a crosshatch pattern generator which provides a synchronized signal, modulated



on the carrier frequencies of Channels 2 through 6, which can be tuned and sent through the receiver under test

When the receiver has been properly adjusted, the signal shows equally spaced lines in vertical, horizontal, or crosshatch patterns on the picture tube.

The Model 485 has an output cable which includes a variable termination network adaptable to provide 75 or 300-ohm terminations.

FUSE POSTS

Littelfuse, Inc., 1865 Miner Street, Des Plaines, Illinois has introduced a line of mold-sealed, watertight fuse extractor posts to be used with its three principal lines of fuses for radio and television receivers and transmitters, and for aircraft use.

Molded of black bakelite, leakage is prevented because top and bottom body contacts are actual inserts at the time of molding. Rubber "Q" rings seal the front panel and the knob seats squarely in the molded-in shell. Side connection will not break the seal.

The posts are designed for the company's 3AG, 4AG, and 5AG series of fuses.

ALL-PURPOSE CEMENT

Singer Home Products, 121-03 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 4, New York is distributing a new all-purpose cement which has been tradenamed "Weldit."

The new product, which the manufacturer claims is completely unaffected by water, alcohol, naphtha, oil, gas, etc., can be used indoors or out. It can be used to insulate and waterproof electrical connections. Although it seals and bonds permanently, it



Ail tubes listed below carry 6-month excepting only burnouts and breakaged guarante excepting only burnouts and breakages. At these sensationally low prices, these tubes nust be ordered in quantities of AT LEAST 10 ASSORTED TYPES. (Add 10% for orders under 10 tubes.) All individ-ually boxed in attractive GREYLOCK Cartons. SPECIAL OFFER: Additional 5% discount on all shipments of 100 tubes or more assorted!



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

never gets hard or brittle but remains pliable to allow for natural expansion or contraction of sealed or cemented materials due to weather conditions.

"PIN-POINT" IRON

Hexacon Electric Company, 119 W. Clay Avenue, Roselle Park, New Jersey is now marketing a new soldering iron that has been designed for pinpoint accuracy in precision soldering applications.

Weighing only 3 ounces (less cord), the iron has a $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter tip and is rated at 25 watts. This design is suitable for soldering instruments, small electronic devices, and wherever fine soldering is required.

No transformer or other cumbersome equipment is needed to operate this unit. The elements, tips, and other parts may be easily replaced by the user. Designated as Catalogue No. P-25, the iron can be furnished for either 110 or 220 volts, d.c. or anycvcle a.c. -30-

JENSEN CONTEST

ENSEN Industries, Inc., 336 S. Wood St., Chicago 12, Illinois is sponsoring a \$5000 eash-prize contest for technicians in which the top man among the 187 winners will receive \$1000.

The total number of Jensen needle packages used in sales and the completed official entry blank will be used to determine the winner. The contest closes at midnight. December 31, 1952. -30-

CIRCUIT CHANGES

By DAVID ZAAYER, PAOUN

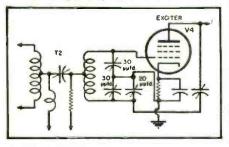
WITH the opening of the 21 mc. amateur band, there are a few changes which should be made in the circuit described by this author in the July 1952 issue of RADIO & TELEVISION **NEWS (A Novel Multi-Band Tuning** Circuit).

In the circuit, as described, V₄ displays some tendency toward instability. The required changes are shown in the circuit diagram below.

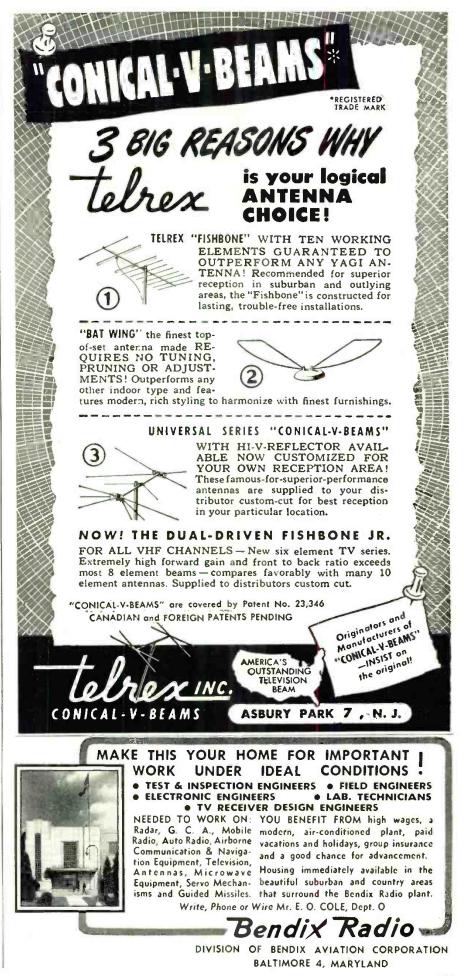
Specifications for winding coils L_7 and L_{17} to cover the 21 mc. band are as follows: L7 should be 6 turns, #20 en., closewound on $\frac{34}{4}$ dia. form. L₁₇ should be 14 turns, #14 en., $1\frac{34}{4}$ dia., $1\frac{34}{4}$ long. R₅ should be changed from a 20,000 ohm, 2 w. resistor to a 19,000 ohm, 2 w. unit.

With the changes suggested above. hams operating in the 21 me. band should experience no difficulty with this transmitter. -30-

Circuit changes for "A Novel Multi-Band Tuning Circuit" to eliminate instability of V, when operating on the 21 mc. band.



October, 1952







E'VE heard some interesting news about magnetic tape music. The information comes from quite reliable sources but we regret that we have been asked to withhold names for a while. A large steamship line is installing long-time tape players and is acquiring a library of music for passenger entertainment at sea. Also, several airlines are field-testing similar apparatus for airborne entertainment. (We wonder how much audio power is needed to overcome propeller engine roars!) In addition, a wired music service is now quietly field-testing tape music systems, without wires!

Further news, a major magnetic tape recorder manufacturer is tying in with pre-recorded tape reels in a big push to get over the sales doldrums. We think he can make it.

Tapes of the Month

All of the tapes reviewed this month were reproduced on the following equipment: a *Concertone* "Network Recorder," a *McIntosh* 50W-2 amplifier, *Altec-Lansing* 604B speaker system, with *Jensen* RP302 tweeter and A402 network mounted in a bass reflex enclosure.

A-V #302 (MOMENTS IN MUSIC)

How Can I Ever Be Alone—Naughty Waltz —Wizard of Oz—Star Dust—Cynthia's In Love—Swan Lake (Tchaikowsky)—Excerpts —Dance of the Swans Valse No. 2, Act 3— Roses from the South—Allegretto (Mozart). (Available in 7.5" single-track; 7.5" double-track; or 3.75" double- or single-track)

This is one of the original reels offered by A-V in its initial catalogue. We have reviewed other A-V program reels in the "Moments in Music" category and stated then that the selections contained therein were among our favorites. It is known as "cocktail music" only because the wiredmusic services have been "piping" it into cocktail lounges for years.

A glance at the titles reveals that all of them are long-time standards. However, we will review the release from the standpoint of technical quality and play no music favorites. This particular reel displayed several technical faults. There is a distinct "print through" which is actually so low in level that it does not create any echo effect. However, it is audible during silent leaders between selections. It doesn't seem to be due to excessive levels (there is no distortion due to tape saturation) but could have been caused by a long storage period on the shelf. Whereas a disc will warp, curl, or become noisy when shelfstored and exposed to changes in temperatures and humidities, magnetic tape develops "print through" (most noticeable among several other effects). The tape otherwise has just adequate fidelity.



The gamut of music from the light pops beginning to the ballet music ending is peculiar. Fortunately, *A-V* has learned a great deal since those early days and has made improvements.

A-V #601 (ORGAN REVERIES)

The Touch of Your Hand—Bill—All the Things You Are—They Didn't Believe Me— My Blue Heaven—Peggy O'Neill—My Heart Stood Still—Blue Room—Lover—Suppose I Had Never Met You—Smoke Gets in Your Eves—Why Do I Love You?

Eyes—Why Do I Love You? (Available in 7.5" single-track; 7.5" double-track; 3.75" single- or double-track)

This reel is chock full of some of our favorite old-time tunes that will make you hum, whistle, or sing along —very good programming. Technically there are defects—wow, flutter, distortion, noise, severe level changes from selection to selection, no bass, and shrill treble. But, we loved the music.

A-V #603 (ORGAN REVERIES)

The Rosary—Oh Promise Me—I Love You Truly—Because—Ave Maria—The Bells of St. Mary's—Thine Alone—Smilin' Through— To a Wild Rose—Girl of My Dreams. (Available in 7.5" single-track; 7.5" double-track; or 3.75" single- or double-track)

The label on the box gives the order of music to be heard as listed above. However, on playing the reel we were astonished to hear "Ave Maria" as the first selection. From then on disorder reigns supreme.

The reel is made with the same organ and apparently the same artist as heard on Reel #601. His name is not revealed. Higher noise and fringe distortion on this one, but, rounder sound and fuller bottom, too.

A-V #605 (CAROLS FOR CHRISTMAS)

Joy to the World—What Child Is This—From Heaven on High—Silent Night—Good Christian Men Rejoice—O Little Town of Bethlehem—All My Heart This Night Rejoices— Good King Wencelas—Lo How a Rose E'er Blooming—Deck the Halls—God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen—Noel Nouvelet—O Holy Night—Angels We Have Heard on High. (Available in 7.5" single-tack; 7.5" double-track; 0 3.75" single- or double-track)

The organist is Robert Owen, a man we've met in earlier Reel Reviews. Reels #605 and #606 are "Carols for Christmas" and make us realize that the Christmas season is only weeks away.

We've commented favorably regarding the fine reel of Easter music which Mr. Owen performed—and perhaps Easter is Robert Owen's forte. Certainly after hearing some of the discords on this reel, Christmas is not his best effort.

A-V #606 (CAROLS FOR CHRISTMAS)

Adeste Fidelis—It Came Upon the Midnight Clear—The First Noel—Mary and Joseph— Puer Es Nobis—We Three Kings of Orient Are—Angels from the Realms of Glory— Noel—Away in a Manger—Gevaert 13th Century Carol—From Heaven on High— Venite Adoremus—Break Forth Most Beauteous Heavenly Light—Hark! The Herald Angels Sing.

Angels Sing. (Available in 7.5" single-track; 7.5" double-track; or 3.75" single- or double-track)

Robert Owen was apparently suffering from the same off-day he dis-



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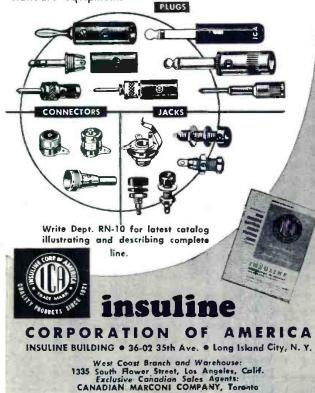
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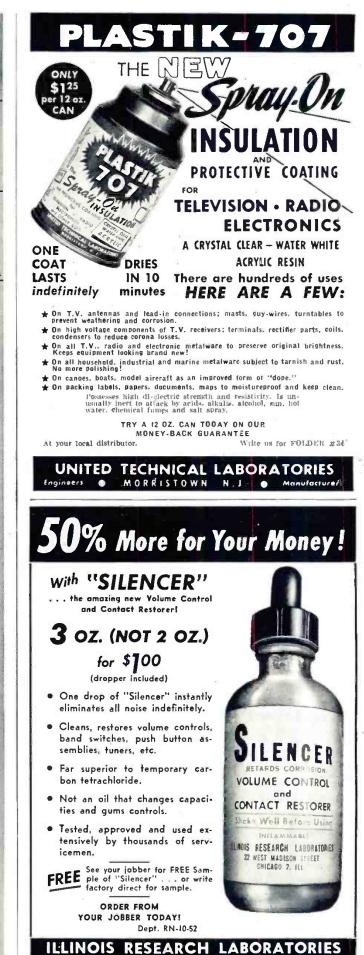
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played on Reel #605. In all fairness, it must be noted that "carols" without "caroling" are likely to lack something rather important.

On the technical side, both reels #605 and #606 are not recommended for audio checks. The bass is apparently overboosted to the point of unnatural sound. The result, over-all distortion and high fatigue factors on the full range system unless the treble is attenuated at least 12 db at 10 kc. with cut-off starting at about 5 kc.

-30-

Mobile Radio

(Continued from page 45)

be noted.* This information may be obtained from topographic or aeronautical maps or from a surveyor. For mobile station applications, item #17 may be marked "not applicable" except for checking of the appropriate box at the top line.

At item #18, if the applicant does not know of the existence of commercial or government receiving station antenna systems within three miles of the proposed location of the transmitter, the answer may be "not known." Item #19 requires a simple "yes or no" and if "yes," item #20 must be completed. If "no," item #20 may be marked "not applicable."

If the over-all antenna height is to exceed 170 feet above ground level form 401-A must be filled in and submitted with the application in quadruplicate. However, if the antenna height exceeds 170 feet above ground level with the antenna mounted on an existing man-made structure and the over-all height of the man-made structure is not increased by more than 20 feet because of the antenna, it is not necessary to file form 401-A.

In the vicinity of airports and landing areas where the antenna height does not exceed 20 feet above the ground or where the mounting of the antenna on an existing man-made structure or natural formation does not increase its over-all height by 20 feet, form 401-A is not required. However, form 401-A is required where the over-all height of the antenna system exceeds one foot above the airport elevation for each 200 feet or fraction thereof from the nearest boundary of such landing area except as noted previously.

Information for completing form 401-A may be obtained from aeronautical charts and by personal observation. Such a map, called a Sectional Aeronautical Chart, may be purchased for your specific locality from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington 25, D. C. In addition, an Instrument Approach Chart, available from the same agency, should be consulted when the proposed station is within 10 miles of an airport.



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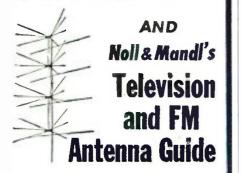


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If the transmitter is to be installed in the same room with the operator the answer at the top of item #20should be "no" and items #20 (a), #20 (b) and #20 (d) may be marked "not applicable." Item #20 (c) may be filled in "under constant attendance" or "under lock and key," whichever is applicable.

In the case of a station operated by remote control, all parts of item #20 must be completed and the answer to item #20 (d) must be "yes" on the application and in fact. In the case of an application for mobile units, item #17, except for the top line, items #18. #19, #20 and #21 may be marked "not applicable."

Item #21 (e) which applies only to remotely controlled base stations requires specific information on how the station will be monitored. A typical answer would read, "Pilot light will indicate continuously when power is being applied to transmitter to produce radiation, a volume level indicating meter across the remote line indicates presence and level of modulation and a fixed tuned receiver monitors all emissions of this transmitter and other nearby transmitters operating on the same frequency."

When the base station transmitter and receiver are to be installed at the same location, which is generally the case, the first three lines of item #22may be filled in, "same as item #17." For base station applications the fourth line may state, "mobile units operating in the general vicinity of this station. Call letters and frequency not yet assigned, see accompanying application."

The fifth line may carry the state-

Two views of the new communications car for the Presidential train recently put into service by the Signal Corps. (Right) Part of the console designed and installed by the U.S. Signal Corps. Included are four Hammarlund "Super-Pro 600" receivers covering a frequency range of 540 kc. to 54 mc. Three clocks show local, Eastern, and Greenwich Mean Time. (Below) Overall view of the "General Albert J. Myer" the Presidential communications car. Note antennas folded down against roof. By means of the equipment installed in this car the President can maintain continuous communications with Washington. The equipment will be operated by personnel of the White House Signal Branch of the Signal Corps. The car, which is a selfcontained communications center, can be hooked onto any train on which the President's private car is to be attached.

ment, "not a communications commoncarrier," if this is the case. This also requires "no" and "none" as answers to the first two parts of item #23 and item #24 and "none" to the third part of item #23.

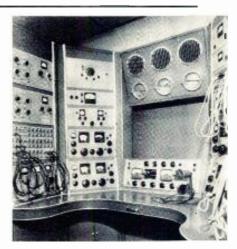
At item #25 a strong statement should be made as to why the operation of this station will be in the public interest, convenience, or necessity. For example, a taxicab applicant could state, "the operation of this station will permit the applicant to render better and faster service to the oublic.

"Not applicable" is an appropriate answer to item #26 unless the application is in the experimental service. At item #27, the first line should note the date at which installation of the proposed radio station is to be commenced, and on the second line, the expected completion date should be noted. The latter is generally less than 6 months from the date of application.

In the case of a new application, all parts of item #28 should be marked "not applicable." At item #29, all exhibits attached with the application should be tabulated with exhibit numbers or letters and titles of the exhibits.

Item #30 must be executed by the individual applicant, member of applicant partnership, or an officer of the corporation or the association. The name of the applicant should be the formal name of the individual, partnership, association, or corporation as shown on the first page of the application.

For example, Thomas C. Jones op-erating "Jones Taxi Service" as an individual should list the name of the





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applicant as: "Thomas C. Jones, dba Jones Taxi Service." The "dba" means "doing business as." If he has a part-ner named Elsie C. Jones, the appli-cant is: "Thomas C. Jones and Elsie C. Jones, dba Jones Taxi Service.'

Both copies of form 401 should be signed before a notary public and affixed with the seal of the notary.

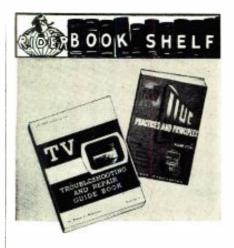
Applications for radio station construction permits should be filed at least sixty days in advance of the proposed installation. After the permits have been granted the applicant may proceed with the installation of the radio equipment. When the station is ready to be tested, the permittee must send notice in writing at least two days in advance of the test date to the Engineer in Charge of the local Radio District giving the name to whom the permits have been issued, call letters of the stations, and the frequencies on which the tests are to be made.

Equipment tests may then be made but the station may not be put on the air for operational purposes until radio station applications have been filed. After FCC form 403, application for radio station license, has been filed in duplicate for both the base station and the mobile units with the Commission in Washington, the stations may be operated as though licensed until formal licenses have been issued or authority has been revoked for cause provided the expiration date of the radio construction permit has not been passed.

It must be borne in mind that equipment tests and transmitter adjustments must be made by or under the direct supervision of a person holding a first or second class radio operator's license. Thereafter, in most mobile service, the base station may be operated by a person holding a restricted radio-telephone operator's permit. No license is required by operators of mobile units when operating with the consent of the licensee at frequencies above 25 megacycles, provided a licensed operator is on duty at the associated base station.

Obtaining a Citizens Radio Station License is easier than finding suitable equipment, at least at this date. An interested applicant should purchase a copy of "FCC Rules part 19 Governing the Citizens Radio Service" from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for ten cents. FCC applition form 505 is available free from the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C.

Form 505 is very simple and easy to complete. In addition to information on citizenship of corporation and association directors and officers as well as individual applicants, brief data on the equipment is required. A space is provided for the FCC typeapproval number of the equipment to be used. If equipment is to be used which does not have FCC type approval, complete technical data must be supplied with the application, as prescribed by the rules.



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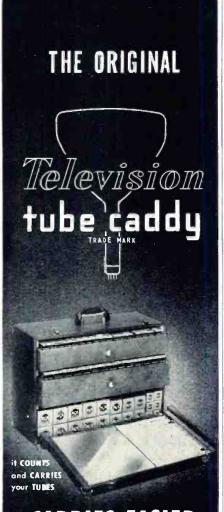
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Some excellent equipment is being manufactured which is suitable for use in the Citizens Radio Band. However, the tiny hearing-aid type of portable Citizens radio is still in the laboratory. When equipment of this type is made available at popular prices, the Citizens Radio Band will probably be busier than the regular mobile radio bands.

Operation on some frequencies, such as those in the 450 megacycle band, is being authorized on a "developmental" basis. The term "developmental" has in some instances frightened the prospective user from investing in equipment for use under a developmental grant.

The use of the term "developmental" does not infer that the FCC is apt to revoke authority arbitrarily, thus endangering the investment of the licensee. Instead the term "developmental" is applied to grants in such services or on frequencies where adequate experience has yet to be gained to draft specific applicable rules and regulations.

Practically all of the microwave relay systems now in use are licensed on a developmental basis. As more experience is gained, it is anticipated that licensing will be made on a regular basis governed by rules based on standards suggested by the manufacturers and users.

At the present time, it is not practical to determine what degree of frequency stability, for example, is necessary or economically feasible. Many technical standards will be developed through experience. It is possible that some equipment now licensed on a developmental basis will have to be modified to meet standards which will be set at a later date but it is unlikely that licensees will be required to junk existing equipment before the investment has been amortized.

The Federal Communications Commission has demonstrated fairness to an extreme degree in dealing with obsolescence of equipment due to technological advances. For example, tightened restrictions have often been applied only to new licenses granted after a widely publicized future date.

(To be continued)

MARS APPOINTS

BRIG. GEN. IVAN L. FARMAN, USAF, Deputy Director of Communications, USAF, has been elected chairman of the MARS advisory committee for a one year term.

Col. William D. Hamlin, Signal Corps, Acting Chief of the Army Communications Service Division, was named viceehairman of the committee.

The MARS advisory committee is composed of military and civilian members representing the Armed Forces, Civil Defense Administration, FCC, RED CROSS, ARRL, and others. Its chief duties are to advise the Chief Signal Officer, USA, and the Director of Communications, USAF, on MARS operations, and to recommend policy pertaining to the coordination of civilian and military amateur radio activities.

International Short-Wave (Continued from page 141)

Japan—A Japanese heard irregularly on 6.005 was noted recently signing off 0700, some days may sign off as early as 0600. The 7.285 NHK outlet appears to have English 0500-0530 on Thursdays; may be on Mondays also and probably is an English lesson. (Stark, Texas) Radio Japan, 7.180, noted 0600 with news; heard on 6.069 at 0615, only fair level in Australia; 11.705 heard 0700 with news, commentary, music; 9.675 is at good level 0705 with news commentary, music. (Sanderson) Heard on 15.235 at fair level with news 0000-0015 for North America. (Lane, Wyo.)

Lebanon—Beirut, 8.036, noted 1620 with news in Arabic, then closing 1630 with French march. (Pearce, England)

North Korea—Although the North Korean outlets were off shortly after the bombing of the power plants on the Yalu River, Dilg, Calif., has been hearing them off and on lately on 4.400V and 6.250V early mornings (EST), with about the same signal strength and quality as previously; heard on 6.250V by Balbi, Calif., after 0200 and at 0800. Ido, Japan, informs Radio Australia that Pyongyang announces use of 1800 kc., 970 kc., 4.400, and 6.250.

Panama—HOJA, 9.645, Chitre, noted with news in Spanish 2300-2305 and then signed off with *English* and Spanish announcements 2305. (WRH)

South Africa—Springbok Radio, 4.945, noted at good level some days 2345-0045 with English session of music, time checks, commercials, and a gong that is used between commercials; sign-off seems around 0048; has plane phone QRM. (Saylor, Va.) SABC, 11.937, Johannesburg, noted on a Saturday 1200 with all-English session—news, weather report, program summary; some days uses Afrikaans instead of English—noted on a Sunday 1245 with church services in Afrikaans. (Pearce, England) Should sign-off 1505.

Spain—Cartagena relays Radio Nacional de Espana from 1545 on 7.233. (ISWC, London) La Voz de la Falange, Madrid, is still noted near 7.380 at 1645 tune-in; strong signal yet at 1725. (Pearce, England) Heard signing off 1857. Radio Mediterraneo, 7.037, Valencia. noted recently 1750-1836 with recorded music. Radio Juventud de Cadiz, 7.200, noted from 1710 to sign-off 1803. (Kary, Pa.) Madrid, 9.363. still noted to North America 1800-1840 at good level. (Hoffman, N. Y.) Also at 2210-2245.

The Spanish-speaking station on 7.310A, heard by Kary, Pa., and Pearce. England, from around 1630 to *after* 1800 appears to be *Radio Murcia*, formerly on 7.100A.

Turkey—Radio Ankara, 15.160, noted starting French session 1515. (West, Va.) And to Europe in English 1600-1645, then in Turkish to 1715 closedown, strong signal. (Niblack, Ind., others) Still fine level 1815-1900 over TAT, 9.515, to North America. (Lund, Iowa, others)

Radio Ankara will soon begin transmissions over the 20 kw. transmitter using TAN, 6.000; TAM, 7.240; TAK, 11.760, and TAD, 17.720. (WRH)

USI (Indonesia)—An Australian DX-er reports PLB9 and PLQ2 have been testing to the Philippines; PLB9 was heard on 11.000 at 0630; identification which followed a series of 8 chimes was—"This is the Voice of Indonesia trying out transmitters PLQ2 on 19.345 and PLB9 on 11.000." PLQ2 on 19.345 could not be found. (Radio Australia) Djakarta, 11.94A, still noted signing on 0430 with nice level. (Balbi, Calif.) Djakarta noted over YDF, 6.045, with Home Service around 0515 to 0700 fade-out. (Kary, Pa.)

USSR—The 0800-0830 period in English to North America from Radio Moscow is announced for 17.83, 15.44, 15.36, 15.18, 15.12, 11.91; strong in Iowa on some of these channels. (Lund)

Radio Moscow noted around 15.300 with news 0000, then recorded music, strong signal in Wisc. (Shaver) Heard on 11.98A at 1900 in Spanish. (West, Va.) Noted on 7.165 with news in Spanish 1700-1715, then music. (Kary, Pa.) Radio Moscow, 11.74, noted in Germany with news 0630-0700, some CWQRM. Vladivostok, 9.480, heard 0800-0830 at strong level. (Jones) A Soviet has been noted on 9.545 with English talk 0200; at 0230 in Chinese. (Balbi, Calif.) Heard daily on 15.36 from 1130-1157 in English, news 1130; at 1200 is back in a European language to 1230 when again has English to 1257; at 1300 again has European language; plays quite a bit of music. (Alcock, Ky.)

Vatican—ISWC, London, says the Vatican has new 100 kw. transmitters on the air with English 1000 and 1315 over 15.120, 11.740, 11.685, 9.550. Saylor, Va., reports HVJ, 5.968A, with Arabic program to Africa 0100-0200 (heard on a Tuesday). HVJ noted on 7.280 at 1545 with celeste interval signal, then in Hungarian to 1600, reports Kary, Pa.

Yugoslavia—Radio Yugoslavia, Belgrade, noted with news and commentary 1645-1700 on 15.240A (formerly used 9.505 for this English session). (Pearce, England) Noted on 11.890 with news in French 0200. (Sanderson, Australia) WRH says the 6.100 outlet is now 100 kw., scheduled with English 1100, 1315, 1645.

Press Time Flashes

Predicted Sunspot Count for October is 26, according to Radio Switzerland. (Ferguson, N. C.) The Zurich Sunspot Number for October is 43; was 46 for September. (Stark, Texas)

A weak signal on 5.838 around 1730 (music) probably is from Bissau, Portuguese Guinea. (Kary, Pa.)

When this was written, Brussels had started operation of its two *new* 100 kw. transmitters—using 11.850 around 1400-1815, and from around 1830-2400





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using 9.745, 9.665, or 9.770, the latter transmission being for North America with English 2200-2400. Schedules and frequencies were subject to change. Asked for airmail reports to the Belgian National Broadcasting Service, P. O. Box 26, Brussels 1, Belgium. Transmitters are at Wavre, near Brusels. (OTC2, 9.767, Belgian Congo, was still being used to relay the beam 1830-2400 to America.) The Brussels call is ORU and frequencies allocated include 5.970, 7.170, 9.665, 9.745, 9.770, 11.720, 11.850, 11.893, 15.280, 15.335, 17.845, 17.860, 21.510, 21.715, 25.630, 25.760. (Leopoldville has been allocated 6.140, 7.200, 9.745, 9.770, 11.760, 15.170, 17.745, 21.680.)

According to press dispatches-at the time this was compiled-the Voice of America "Truthship" Courier was en route to the Mediterranean, probably to the island of Rhodes. The dispatches said the State Department stated that the 338-foot Courier underwent extensive tests, including the six-weeks shakedown cruise in the Caribbean, before undertaking the new operation. Its medium-wave transmitter was heard clearly throughout the Caribbean and its two short-wave transmitters as far away as Europe and New Zealand during the tests. From the American Embassy in Panama, many SWL's who sent reports to the Courier on reception of tests from the Panama Canal Zone area some time ago are now receiving an attractive booklet, mostly in Spanish, that describes, with illustrations, the visit of the Courier to Panama.

According to Arthur Cushen, New Zealand, Uganda in Africa is to have a new broadcast and short-wave service to be constructed by BBC technicians. (ISWC, London)

Rome's special Sunday broadcast in English called "Radio Information" (technical and musical program) is 1250-1300; heard on 11.905; announced 9.570, 6.010 as parallel. (Pearce, England)

Radio Free Europe continues to operate on an ever-increasing number of frequencies-latest list reads 5.970, 5.985, 6.122, 6.150, 6.225, 7.145, 7.190, 7.284, 9.090, 9.248, 9.608, 9.696, 9.735, 11.450, 11.680, 11.917, and 12.190; the 9.090 outlet has been heard in Europe with American dance music to 0850 when started a transmission for Poland (Radio Amateur, London) An official of Radio Free Europe has informed Boice, Conn., that RFE is on the air daily 2300-1900 and that channels most used are 5.970, 5.985, 6.020, 6.095, 6.130, 6.150, 7.105, 7.145, 7.193, 7.300, 9.607, 9.695, 9.717.5, 11.675, 11.725, 11.760, 11.855. Verifies with QSL card and desires reports, especially regarding interference from other stations or from intentional jamming; QRA is Radio Free Europe, 110 West 57th St., New York 19, New York, USA.

Direct from T. Takashashi, shortwave editor of "The Radio Experimenter's Magazine," Tokyo, comes this current schedule for Radio Japan-to North America 0000-0100, JOA5, 15.235, JOB4, 11.705. news 0002; to North China 0600-0700. JOA4, 11.705, JOB3, 9.675, news 0602; to Central China 0700-0800, JOA4, 11.705, JOB3, 9.675, news 0702; to Philippines-Indonesia 0900-1000, JOA4, 11.705, JOB5, 15.235, news 0920; to India-Pakistan 1030-1130, JOA4, 11.705, JOB5, 15.235, news 1032.

From October 10, Sweden Calling DX'ers, from Radio Sweden, will be Fridays 1015 on 11.705, Fridays 1730 and Saturdays 0215, 6.065. (Radio Sweden)

Radio Chad, 15.595, Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, was noted recently 0045-0145 with Arabic session; still uses flute when leaves the air and also between announcements; fair level in Va. (Saylor)

"Radio Free Japan" has been operating on 10.180 and 11.896 at 0630-0700 with program in Japanese; good strength in Tokyo; presentation is similar to that of Peking and Moscow -male and female speakers are used alternately. (Ido, Japan, via Radio Australia) May be a clandestine Chinese transmitter.

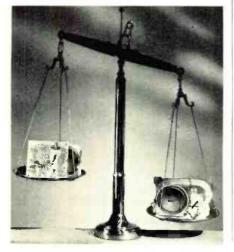
Radio Free Asia, currently relayed by Manila, 6.110, 11.940, and by Guam, 9.490, at 0700-0920, verifies from Box 3223, San Francisco, Calif., USA. (Fox, N. Z., via Radio Australia)

Catch, England, has received word from Radio Borborema, Campina Grande, Paraiba, Brazil, that it operates ZYJ21, 3.325, 1 kw.; transmitter is a Byington, made in Brazil.

Acknowledgment

With DX improving as we enter the autumn-winter season, please keep those reports coming to Kenneth R. Boord, 948 Stewartstown Road, Morgantown, West Virginia, USA-and many thanks for the splendid cooperation during the summer months! K.R.B.

A comparison between Motorola's new plated circuit receiver and a set manufactured by the hand assembly process. The set on the left, the first plated circuit radio in the industry, contains the same number of tubes and other essential components as the set on the right but is considerably more compact, simpler, and provides a greater uniformity of circuitry.



October, 1952

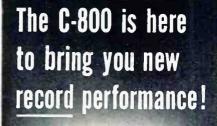


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Speaker System (Continued from page 69)

the opening at the back of the cone of the bass speaker.

When wiring the speakers, it is vitally important to phase them properly. This is best done by the conventional "flashlight battery" method, that is, connect the speakers together and apply the battery voltage through a 100-ohm resistor as shown in Fig. 2C. If all the speakers move in the same direction, they are properly phased. If not, it is merely a matter of reversing the polarity of the offending speaker.

The circuit diagram of the speakers, shown in Fig. 2C, is for use when the crossover network in the coaxial speaker is inaccessible. The value of the condenser depends upon the amount of treble reinforcement desired in the system. To save trouble, a variable potentiometer can be used as shown and the output can be adjusted to suit the listener.

If the crossover network of the coaxial speaker is accessible, then it is merely a matter of hooking the two small extra tweeters across the coaxial speaker.

In common with all labyrinth enclosures, it is necessary to damp the interior of the system heavily. Regular acoustic *Celotex* is very good for this purpose and is reasonably inexpensive.

The enclosure described gives very clean notes with a good set of speakers and does not have the characteristic bass thump that is common to open back and reflex enclosures. There is no detectable speech resonance and the response seems to be very smooth down to the bass cone resonance of the bass speaker.

To check the degree of sound diffusion, several listeners were blindfolded, twirled around, and then asked to point out the sound source. They were unable to do so with any degree of accuracy, although several tests were made. -30-

USING THE BC-221 By H. C. CARMICHAEL

N many instances an audio oscillator having a frequency range from zero to 20,000 cycles and above is desired when none is available. The Army Signal Corps type BC-221 can be substituted with good results. For this use, a BC-221, headphones, and a type PL-55 plug with two leads connected to the PL-55 and with the ends open are needed.

Set the BC-221 on the 'Crystal Check" position, with the dial set on one of the lowest check points on the low frequency band. By use of the headset it can be determined when the output is highest. Any tone can be produced by varying the dial setting on the BC-221, and this output can be fed to the equipment under test or to a line by means of the test leads attached to the phone plug. The audio signal can be attenuated by means of the gain control on the BC-221. -30-



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS



21 mc. Interference (Continued from page 50)

strong that the entire chassis appears to pick it up and no amount of shielding can remove it. The remedy in such a case is to shield the entire chassis. One method of accomplishing this is as follows:

Remove the chassis from the cabinet and line the entire cabinet with copper screening. Bond the copper screening together by soldering in many different places. Next make sure that the picture tube has a grounded conductive coating on the outside. In the case of metal shell tubes install a 500 ##fd. high-voltage condenser from the metal shell to the chassis. Finally, insert the chassis in the cabinet so that it rests on insulating material. Bakelite or varnished wood is sufficient. The copper screening should be grounded to a water pipe or radiator and small openings should be left for the antenna lead-in and the a.c. line cord. At the point where the antenna lead-in enters the copper mesh an effective antenna filter should be installed with the shield connected to the copper mesh. The a.c. line filter should be similarly mounted at the entrance to the copper screening.

Cases of ham interference in the new 21 to 21.45 mc. band will vary greatly in intensity. Most affected will be receivers using a split-sound i.f. falling into this band. Depending on the strength of the interfering signal, the elimination of this interference may range from fairly simple to quite complex and expensive. Not until several methods have been tried out is it possible to determine where the interference enters the receiver or how it can be eliminated. The technician called to remedy this sort of trouble will be wise to take along several types of filters for the transmission line as well as for the a.c. power line. -30-

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ERRATA

In Fig. 4 (page 39, June 1952 issue) of the article "Front End Control Unit for Williamson Amplifier." there are two errors which should be corrected. C_0 should be a .0015 μ fd. mica condenser and C_{10} should be a .001 μ fd. unit. Positions 4 and 5 (listed on the chart accompanying Fig. 4) should be 400 and 500 cycles respectively for the LP records.

In the item "Circuit Improvement" appearing on page 114 of the August issue, the resistor shown between terminals 4.4 should be a 40.000 ohm unit instead of the 150.000 ohms as shown.





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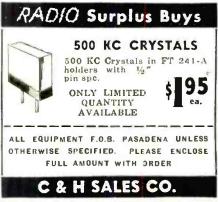
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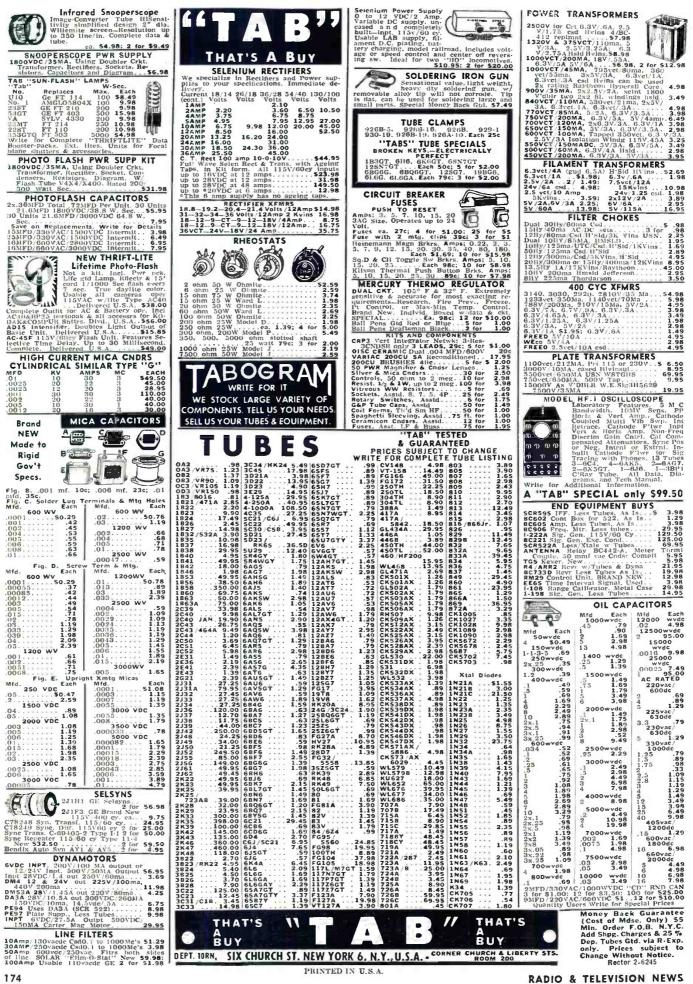








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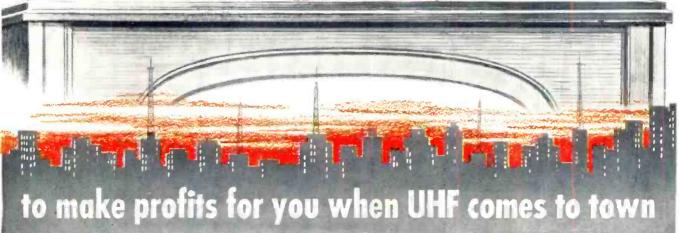
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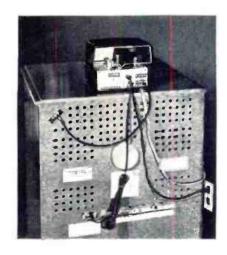
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