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NOVEMBER 1956 35 CENTS

World's Leading Electronics Magazine

ALL-TRANSISTOR HI-FI AMPLIFIER

"DISTRIBUTED PORT" SPEAKER ENCLOSURE

HOW TO CHOOSE A TAPE

NEW RCA COLOR TV CIRCUITS

AIR RAID ALARM FOR HOME RECEIVERS

THE ELECTRO-TACH

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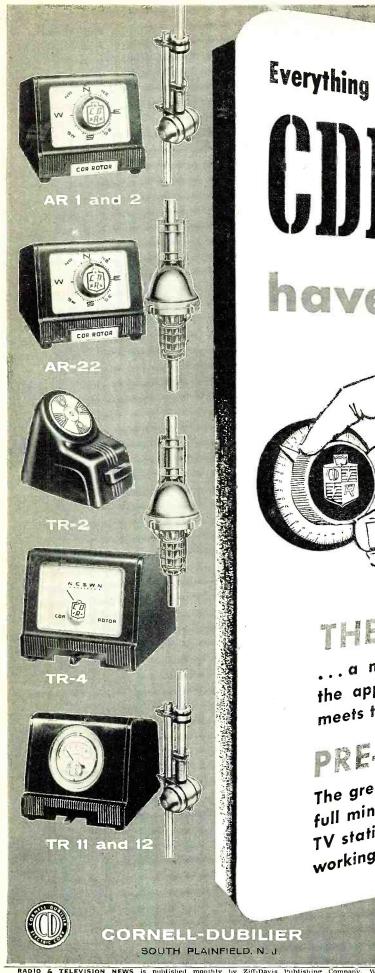
> SNIVET — a vertical disturbance on the right hand area of the screen.





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COVER PHOTO: Pat Gregory, pop-ular West Coast entertainer, t ies out her material using her Concertone recorder, Fisher tuner, and Stephens speaker system. This gives Pat a "mirror" for her practice sessions. (Ektachrome by Peter J. Samerjan.)

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NOVEMBER, 1956

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SHOW TIME

For the RECORD.

EARLY fall is traditionally the time of year when the Electronics Industry brings forth numerous products and reveals details on its new developments. The record-breaking attendance at the annual Wescon Show in Los Angeles serves to point up the steady growth of this industry, particularly in the engineering category. This show, which is attended principally by engineers, has once again illustrated the ever-increasing use of electronics in the industrial and automation fields.

Following close on the heels of the Wescon Show was the annual conference and exhibit sponsored by the Instrument Society of America. This annual conference is now recognized as the Automation Industry Show. While the characteristics are similar to those of other shows at the engineering level, there is found here a maze of gadgetry which serves to illustrate the tremendous strides made by electronics in the field of automation and control. Represented at this automation show was a model of a new mechanical governor, designed to replace conventional electrical type governors in gas-turbine locomotives, as developed by the Woodward Governor Company. An intriguing device was shown by North American Philips in the form of a gadget which liquefies gases in minutes by means of a machine of simple design and compact construction. A new heat detector or pyrometer produced by Servo Corporation detects, reports, and controls temperature variations without any interruption of process, and Baird Associates displayed a newly designed instrument called a "Turbistat" permitting continuous monitoring of turbidity in fluids and one permitting measurement of suspensions as low as 0.05 part in a million.

Another new device, consisting of a small turbine wheel encased in a small section of pipe and linked with an electrical coil, is designed to be connected to a computer to provide "flow-metering."

One of the larger companies had a huge trailer truck filled with a maze of exhibits. Other developments were instruments designed as part of systems of various types. *International Business Machines* showed its new automatic production recording system. This amazing device literally collects many sorts of production data and makes a permanent record for future use. Another new data processing system capable of analyzing hundreds of temperatures, pressures, and flows was displayed by *Beckman Instruments*. As soon as conditions fall outside of the prescribed limits, the machine automatically shuts down the process. Other devices were demonstrated including a new lens, infrared gas and liquid analyzers, and an instrument developed by *Federal Telephone and Radio Company* known as a "tera-ohmmeter." These sensitive instruments are capable of measuring electrical resistances up to millions of megohms.

The most recent of the important fall shows was the 1956 Hi-Fi Show sponsored by the Institute of High Fidelity Manufacturers. All of the new developments in the high-fidelity field were displayed but the products, in contrast to those observed in other shows, were not as sensational. Increasing interest is now being shown in various designs of electrostatic loudspeakers and systems. The development of these devices points to their ultimate acceptance by the public for use in their hi-fi systems. Most of them were found to provide a tone quality characteristic of their very own. We particularly liked the dispersion of sound provided.

Audio amplifiers have steadily improved to the point where we sometimes wonder if further improvements are needed. Transistors have replaced the vacuum tube in several preamplifiers and in other components, and these new instruments provide reproduction free from any audible hum.

The editors of RADIO & TELEVISION News played host to several thousand visitors at the Hi-Fi Institute Show. An authentic 1890 recording studio was reconstructed and placed on exhibit and, in addition to its historical significance, served to illustrate progress made since Mr. Edison invented the phonograph in 1877. Early battery-operated phonographs from this writer's historical collection, together with authentic recording horns used personally by early recording artists at the Edison studio, were included in this unique demonstration. Other historical machines displayed during the show served to illustrate the evolution of the phonograph "from tinfoil to hi-fi." We enjoyed meeting and talking with many of our readers during this show and we regret that it was not possible for more of you to visit our exhibits.

All of these various shows serve to illustrate the tremendous strides made by electronics and provide a common meeting ground for those having specific interests. The public, through the daily press, is more than ever cognizant of the contributions made by our industry and the effects of electronig wizardry on their daily lives. O. R.

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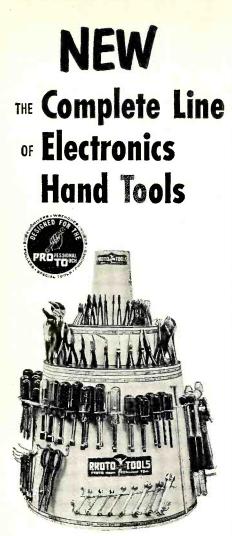
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By RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS' WASHINGTON EDITOR

ONE OF THE BOLDEST moves in the legal history of TV hit the Commission during the closing weeks of summer. Colorado Governor Ed Johnson, who as a Senator served as chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, chose to defy the FCC's order shutting down unlicensed TV booster stations in his state, and issued a trio of executive orders which have the effect of *authorizing* continuance of booster operations in Colorado.

The Johnson order confounded the FCC's legal braintrust, who admitted that they'd have to accept the situation, until the courts decide who is right. At present, there is a test case pending in the U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington, and until the decision is made here, the FCC attorneys said that they are ... "not going to tangle with Gov. Johnson."

In explaining his act, Gov. Johnson declared that he wanted to test the ". . . arbitrary and incomprehensible action of the FCC to deny entertainment and education to the people of isolated areas."

THE ALL-OUT PUSH to upgrade the ultra-highs and develop a more effective high-band service will soon be on its way, according to FCC Chairman George C. McConnaughey.

In an address before the broadcasters in White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, he said that all segments of industry are being invited to formulate means of organizing a research program that will place u.h.f. in its proper domain. Acknowledging the fact that the road ahead is not smooth, the Commission's headman said that the present plan and goal ". . . offers the best hope on the horizon for facilitating the expression of this nation's TV service to the levels where ingenuity, spurred by active competition, can carry it."

Despite the size of the problem, the Commissioner added, he felt that the task would be completed, for the engineers are surely capable of finding the answers here, as they have found answers to more complex problems. "As a citizen of a country which can send its aircraft hurtling through the air at speeds approaching 2000 miles an hour," the government spokesman continued, "how can I doubt the capacity of the engineers of this industry to surmount the obstacles which until now have impeded progress in the utilization of the u.h.f. portion of the spectrum for effective TV broadcasting."

Noting that any changeover to the higher bands would have to be gradual, the FCC's chairman said that he wanted to emphasize the fact that ". . . there is no thought of precipitous action which at a single thrust would obsolete v.h.f. receiving and transmitting equipment in which the public and broadcasters have made tremendous investments. But every receiver has a limited life span, and depreciation at permissible rates can meet the financial problems of v.h.f. broadcasters, who may at some future date be required to replace their present facilities with u.h.f. equipment.'

Some in industry felt that the Commission should go a step further in their present probe and conduct an all-out study of the entire spectrum, to bring the present allocation table up to date with national requirements. Noting that in the fifteen years since the Commission made its first study, much has taken place on all of the bands, one expert said that ". . . the expansion of the communications field and the electronics industry has been so rapid that future growth is being seriously curtailed by lack of spectrum space in many services. In addition to the TV problem, it was noted, communications systems used by police, fire, and other emergency serv-ices are seriously handicapped, because they cannot expand beyond the space that is presently being allocated for their operation.

"The spectrum space is not, in many cases, being used effectively," the specialist added. Comparing the situation to present-day traffic conditions faced by most cities, he said: "What a mess we could be in if our highways were limited to a plan originally developed in 1941."

Unfortunately, it was pointed out, the nation's communications system is in the same situation. "In some cases we are running up one-way streets when we should be on modern doublelane highways."

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rent in the output transformer. They cause Listening Fatigue.

This is a sine wave from a Circlotron Circuit. There is no collapsing current in the output transformer. You get NO switching transients and NO Listening Fatigue.

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Wide frequency response is easy to obtain and much advertised. Wide power response is difficult to obtain and not advertised at all. Conventional amplifier circuits rarely give their rated output at 20 cps or at 20,000 cps. In fact, measured at clipping level, ordinary amplifiers often give as little as 1/10th the power at 20 cycles that they produce at 1,000 cps.



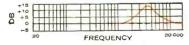
E-V Model PC1 Music Control Center. Beautiful preamplifier-equalizer unit for use with all amplifiers. Has self-contained, shielded, lownoise power supply. Controls include: (1) Power. (2) Playing Selector: tuner, tape, TV, Aux., 6-position phono-equalizer. (3) Volume. (4) Loudness. (5) Exclusive E-V Presence Control. (6) Treble. (7) Bass. (8) 3-position scratch filter. (9) 3-position rumble filter. Response ± 1 db 20 to 20,000 cps. Distortion: Harmonic, less than 0.3%; I. M., less than 0.5%. Hum and noise: 75 db below rated output. Net.....\$99.50*.



This is the power response curve of an E-V Circlotron Amplifier. You get FULL rated power at 20 cps and FULL rated power at 20,000 cps,

YOU CAN HEAR THE DIFFERENCE.



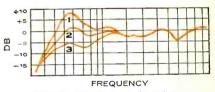


THIS IS AN ACOUSTIC SPOTLIGHT.



The E-V Presence Control spotlights singers, separates them from the orchestra, lets you control the brilliance of your "concert at home." This Presence boost, in the 4,000 cps range, is a technique used by the motion picture industry to enhance the intimate quality of screen dialogue. And only Electro-Voice gives you amplifiers with Presence Control.

YOU CAN HEAR THE DIFFERENCE.



1 This is an underdamped speaker. 2 This is an E-V critically damped speaker. 3 This is an overdamped speaker.

Underdamping adds "muddy" bass to music by allowing too much movement of the speaker cone. Overdamping subtracts bass from the music by stopping the speaker cone tao quickly. Critical Damping lets amplifier control speaker movement with precision . . . reproduces all the music-adds or subtracts nothing. Only Electro-Voice has Critical Damping.

YOU CAN HEAR THE DIFFERENCE.

EACH E-V AMPLIFIER UNCONDITION-ALLY GUARANTEED TO MEET OR EX-CEED PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS ... AN EXCLUSIVE E-V GUARANTEE!

SEE YOUR E-V HIGH-FIDELITY DISTRIBUTOR OR WRITE FOR BULLETIN 222-N611

*Price slightly higher west of Rocky Mountains.



lent companion unit to PC1 preamplifier. Power output: 30 watts rated, 60 watts on peaks. Response: ± 0.5 db, 20-75,000 cps. Harmonic distortion at rated output less than 0.3%. Intermodulation distortion at rated output less than 0.5%. Hum and noise level: 85 db below rated output. Output impedances: 4, 8, 16 and 70-volt line balanced. Feedback: 28 db negative. Controls include: (1) Power. (2) Critical Damping (adjustable between 0.1 and 15.) (3) Input Level. Net.....\$108.00*. NO FINER CHOICE THAN



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New Styling ... New Features... A Completely New Line from H. H. Scott

210E



330B

PACKED AMPLIFIERS! (Models 99C, 210E complete amplifiers, 121C preamplifier) Colormarked Green Dot controls that make it easy for your family to operate your hi fi system . . . smartly designed mahogany cabinets years ahead features that defy obsolescence . . that's H. H. Scott for '57, your best dollar investment. See for yourself!

3 NEW FEATURE-

4 NEW SUPER-SENSITIVE TUNERS!

(Models 330B, 331B AM-FM tuners; 311B, 310B FM tuners) For the first time AM that gives you audio response beyond 10 kc . . . FM with new wide-band circuitry that makes drift a thing of the past . . . AM-FM tuners equipped for Stereophonic (binaural) operation. That's H. H. Scott for '57. Hear for yourself!

2 COMPLETELY REDESIGNED POWER AMPLIFIERS!

(Models 240, 280) Exclusive Dynamic Power Monitor on Model 280 affords full output on music, yet protects expensive speakers against burnout . . . variable damping controls for perfect speaker matching . . . new exterior styling . . . clean distortion-free performance typical of all H. H. Scott components. Judge for yourself!

ALSO SEE THE NEW 710A TURNTABLE



280

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nents, which will make up the super high-power radar systems of the future, have been announced by the Air Research and Development Command.

The test quarters will be located at ARDC's Rome Air Development Center, Rome, N. Y., for use by Air Force engineers and industrial contractors engaged in developing such radar components as transmitters, tubes, diplexers, and waveguides.

The need for the super high-powered detection system is paramount in the ground environment of a defense against intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's). The special checking unit to be built, which will serve as a proving ground, is expected to help in achieving the desired powers under controlled lab conditions.

According to ARDC, the facility should look like the combination of a large commercial power plant and a TV station; equipment will be housed in a completely shielded one and a half-story building, with 40,000 square feet of floor space.

AS PART OF A PROGRAM of radio-frequency power-standards development at the Bureau of Standards, an improved r.f. power-measuring bridge using only one thermistor has been designed and built by specialists of the high-frequency electrical standards section of the Bureau at the Boulder Labs.

The operation of a power-measuring bridge is based on the equivalent heating effect of direct-current power and r.f. power when both are dissipated in a purely resistive load. A temperature-sensitive resistor, such as a thermistor or a Wallaston wire, forms one arm of a Wheatstone bridge circuit which is biased with d.c. power until the bridge is balanced. When r.f. power is fed into the thermistor simultaneously with the d.c. bias power, the bridge becomes unbalanced and a quantity of d.c. power must be withdrawn to effect a rebalance. The quantity of d.c. power withdrawn can be equated to the r.f. power.

The approach used in the present improved design eliminates the previous difficulty by using a fixed total amount of direct current, furnished by a constant-current source, diverting the necessary part of this current from a bolometer bridge into a shunt resistor, where it can be measured directly. The more constant the current source, the greater the accuracy, especially at low power levels; thus the over-all usable range is increased.

A simple constant-current source can be improvised from a regulated lab d.c. power supply and a series resistor whose value is about 100 times that of the bridge resistance. The maximum change in the total current, due to load-impedance changes, will then be only about 1 per-cent. Accuracies on the order of 5 per-cent or better can be obtained with such a source and a 50-ohm single-thermistor bridge at power levels of about 1 to 100 milliwatts.

(Continued on page 112)

Handling Materials



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ELECTRONICS. PRACTICAL NEW TRAINING METHOD IS THOROUGH, DOWN-TO-EARTH! In plant after plant, many machines are being started toward many wonderful

In plant after plant, many machines are being designed to run themselves. This is called "Automation." The jobs of some men who used to run these machines are gradually disappearing. Every year sees more changes; more unskilled jobs being replaced. But it's making many new jobs too-goodpay, solid-future jobs in plants, offices and elsewhere-for men who are trained in Automation Electronics.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR TRAINING The design, operation and maintenance of controls that regulate the new "automatic equipment," is a promising field of the future. It's still uncrowded. There's time to get in on the ground floor if you act now.

NO PREVIOUS TECHNICAL TRAINING NEEDED Many men 17 to 55, regardless of present job, even men without previous technical training or advanced education, can train for good jobs in Automation Electronics. DeVry Technical Institute offers effective training in your own home with movies, plenty of practical equipment and easyto-read texts. Or get all of your training in DeVry's large well-equipped training laboratories in Chicago ... one of the finest of its kind!

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Electronic Devices

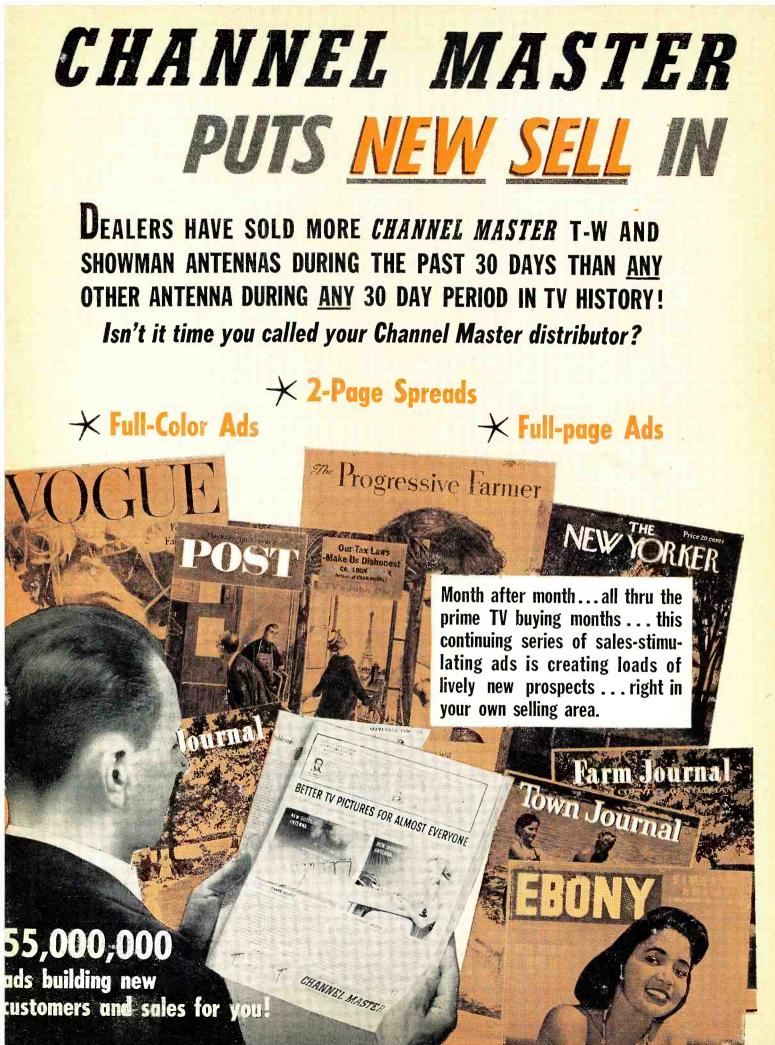
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description Mahogany & Gold

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This smartly styled antenna overcomes consumer objection to ugly "rabbit-ear" antennas. Exclusive "Metro-Dyne" electronic tuning brings in pictures sharp and clear on all VHF channels. Tuning knob with channel markings just like a TV set makes channel selection so easy. It's the most powerful indoor antenna ever developed . . . and it's backed with an UNCONDITIONAL MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE. Engineered for Black and White and COLOR.

> Tremendous consumer response emphasizes desire for better TV antennas

and there are no antennas on the market today that compare with these fabulous new Channel Master models.



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The revolutionary new T-W is the very first TV antenna to use the "Traveling Wave" principle. This unique design electronically <u>reinforces</u> signals . . . <u>eliminates</u> "ghosts" and "snow". . . <u>rejects</u> all unwanted signals and interference. In gain, front-to-back ratio, and mechanical strength, the T-W is unequalled by any other Broad Band antenna. Engineered for Black and White and **COLOR**.

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Usually... when a music lover purchases a FISHER high fidelity product, he does so for pride, for quality, for personal satisfaction. On the other hand, it is gratifying to know that — if he preferred — he could have chosen FISHER, the leader in the field, purely on the basis of economy. For it has been proven time and again, that FISHER, with the best in technological advancement and beauty of style, is most practical to own.

FISHER Modules afford the most complete versatility for practical, step-by-step assembly of a high fidelity music system! FISHER functional concept of unitdesign offers the user the most economical means of achieving the ultimate in sound reproduction!

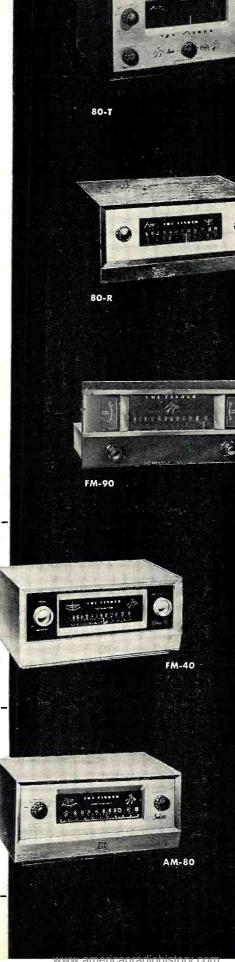
THE FISHER FM Tuner . Model FM-40

A beautifully designed instrument at moderate cost, for discriminating listeners. Stable circuitry and simplified controls make this remarkable tuner exceptionally easy to use. Meter for micro-accurate, center-of-channel tuning. Sensitivity, 3 microvolts for 20 db quieting. Can accommodate 72 or 300-ohm antenna systems. 8 tubes. Self-powered. CONTROLS: Power On-Off/Volume, Station Selector. outrurs: Detector/Multiplex, plus cathode follower. size: 1234" x 834" x 4" high. weight: 15 pounds. cathors: Blonde (Model UN-B) and Mahogany (Model UN-M) \$99.50

THE FISHER AM Tuner . Model AM-80

■ The high fidelity AM counterpart of the famous FM.80 Tuner. Combines the pulling power of a professional communications receiver with the broad tuning necessary for high fidelity reception. Designed to rigid standards; features a meter for micro-accurate tuning. Three-position adjustable bandwidth. Less than one microvolt produces maximum output. An excellent companion to the FM-80, for those who wish binaural reception. Three inputs, cathode follower output. 8 tubes. Self-powered. size: 12.4″ x 8¼″ x 4″ high. WEIGHT: 15 pounds. CABINETS: Blonde (Model UN-B) and Mahogany (Model UN-M.) \$119.50

Free Individual Technical Bulletins are Available on All Models — Write Today



THE FISHER FM-AM Tuner . Model 80-T

• Unequalled among FM-AM timers, Model 80-T is identical to the 80-R — but includes complete professional audio control facilities. For general specifications, see Model 80-R below. Model 80-T is the first FM-AM tuner with a separate tape head playback preamplifier (with NARTB equalization.) Preamplifier equalizer has sufficient gain for lowest level magnetic cartridges. Six record equalization settings. Separate Bass and Treble Controls. DC on all audio tube filements. Hum level non-measurable with Volume Control at minimum, better than 72 db below 2 volts at maximum position. On phono, better than 60 db below output with 10 millivolt signal. Four inputs. EIGHT conx TROLS: Selector, Variable AFC/Line Switch, Station Selector, Bass, Treble, Equalization, Volume, Calibrated Loudness Balance. SIZE: 1234" x 834" (less knobs) x 6" high. WEIGHT: 21 pounds. CANNETS: Blonde (Model TB) and Mahogany (Model TM.)

THE FISHER FM-AM Tuner . Model 80-R

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

• Acclaimed everywhere as the finest FM-AM tuner available. Works where others fail. America's first FM-AM tuner with two meters, for micro-accurate tuning. Extreme sensitivity — 1.5 microvolts produces 20 db of quieting. Separate FM and AM front ends, with adjustable AM selectivity and variable AFC for FM. AM sensitivity better than 1 microvolt. Response within 0.5 db from 20 to 20,000 cycles. Distortion below 0.04% for 1 volt output. Inherent hum so low as to be non-measurable! Super-smooth flywheel tuning. Shielded, shockmounted chassis. Multiplex, cathode follower outputs. size: 12¼" x 8¼" (less knobs) x 4" high. wEIGHT: 16 pounds. casHyETS: Blonde (Model UN-B) and Mahogany (Model UN-M.)

\$169.50

THE FISHER FM Tuner . Model FM-90

The Finest FM Tuner Made. The FM-90 definitely sets the standards for the timer of tomorrow ... and outperforms only existing FM tuner! Micro-accurate tuning combined with extreme sensitivity and flexibility. Equipped with two meters, indicating signal strength and center of channel. Dual Dynamic Limiters operate on signals as low as one microvolt. Balanced antenna inputs for 72 and 300 ohms. Cathode follower and Multiplex outputs. Shielded and shock mounted. contracts: Interchannel Mutting, AFC/ Power Switch, Station Selector, Input Level. Response within 1 db from 20 to 20,000 cycles. Sensitivity — $1\frac{1}{2}$ microvolts for 20 db quieting. 10 tubes and 4 crystal diodes. size: A compact 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ wide x 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ deep x 6 $\frac{3}{2}$ migh. Distinctively styled and housed in a smart metal case with handsome brass and plastic panel. WEIGHT: 16 pounds. **S149,50**

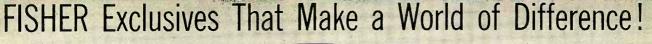


Depending on individual requirements whether you are just beginning your high fidelity hobby, or whether you seek to improve an existing system — plan the first step with a practical view toward the future. Devote your budget to basic components. In that way, you can realize *immediate* listening satisfaction . . . with quality FISHER equipment. Moreover you can add to it later, with the same high level of quality.

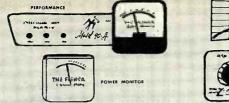
If you start with phono — choose from the wide selection of FISHER quality amplifier models...later, add a tuner for FM, AM or both. Or...

If you start with radio — choose a professional tuner and amplifier from the wide range of FISHER models . . . later, add phono facilities, buying the best quality manual or automatic player your budget permits.

For the Best Present . . . and Future . . . Plan with FISHER



Exclusive FISHER Features provide that added measure of control to satisfy all listening requirements. Here is flexibility that obsoletes old fashioned hi-fi. Here is FISHER FIDELITY ... it makes a world of difference.



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 FISHER 90-Watt Audio Amplifier
 90 watts of audio power, with less than ½% distortion at full output. Two power supplies assure optimum operation. FISHER Performance Monitor meter indicates correct adjustments of tube bias, screen voltage and output balance. Shows average power output in watts. Less than 1% IM distortion at 75 watts! Harmonic distortion at 50 watts ¼ of 1%. Frequency response within 0.1 db, 20 to 20,000 full output. 8 and 16 ohm speaker output impedances. Power socket supplies all necessary voltages for operation of unpowered auxiliary components. CONTROLS: Input Level, Speaker Impedance Switch, Meter Switch, Bias, Screen Voltage, Output Balance, Driver Balance, Z. Addit. TUBE COMPLEMENT: 1-12AU7, 1-12AX7, 4-EL34(6CA7), 1-6Y6, 1-6AU6, 2-SR4GY, 2-NE16. stare: 14" x 11½" x 8¼" high. weicht: 55 pounds. THE FISHER 90-Watt Audio Amplifier



80-C

THE FISHER Master Audio Control

 FISHER Master Audio Control
 This Master Audio Control matches any amplifier. Provides professional phono and tapehead equalization. Full mixing and fading facilities for from two to five channels. Seven inputs, including two Phono, Mic and Tape. Two cathode follower outputs. IM distortion virtually non-measurable. DC on all filaments. Separate equalization and preamplification directly from tape playback head. Four negative feedback loops, for excellent stability. Contracts: Bass, Treble, Master Volume, Two Phono/Tape Equalization. Calibrated Loudness Balance, Line Switch, Five Channel Selector Push Buttons, Five Input Mixer/Level. Selfpowered. There AC outlets. TUBE COMPLEMENT: 3. 12AX7, 1-12AUTA. SIZE: 12A'X 7¼'' x 4¼'' high. WEIGHT: 10 pounds. CABINETS: Blonde (Mod. CB), Mahog. (Mod. CM) \$99.50 \$99.50

THE FISHER 30-Wett Audio Amplifier Incomparable FISHER amplifier with More clean watts per dollar than any ampli-field and the set of the set of the set of the pedace, extremely low distortion, and excel-tion at 30 watts (0.05% at 10 watts.) IM distortion at 30 watts (0.05% at 10 watts.) IM distortion at 30 watts (0.05% at 10 watts.) IM distortion less than 0.5% distortion at 30 watts (0.05% at 10 watts.) Uniform response within 0.1 db; 20 to 20,000 cycles. Within 1 db, 10 to 50,000 cycles. Hum and 96 db below full output!) costrosts: Z-Matie, 96 db below full events. 2 and 16-chm out-put. TUBE COMPLEMENT: 1-12AT7, 1-12AUTA, 2-EL37, 1-5V46, 1-Power, Sept. Indicator, 1-Regulator, stzz: 15½, x 4½ x 6½ deep. wEIGHT: 22 pounds. \$20.00

80-AZ

THE FISHER 55-Watt Audio Amplifier

FISHER 55-Watt Audio Amplifier
 Plenty of power for your present — and any possible future needs. Less than 1% distor-tion below 2% at 50 watts. All-triode design. Exclusive FISHER Power Momitor, an illumi-nated meter to indicate average audio power and make possible correct adjustment of output ube bias. New Z-Matic Variable Damping Factor Control with three times the range of ordinary controls of this type. Frequency re-sponse ±0.1 db, 20 to 20.000 cycles. Hum and noise better than 92 db below full output! 8 and 16-ohm outputs. Minimum internal im-pedance 0.53 ohms at 16-ohm tap, giving maxi-mum damping factor of 31. Input Level Con-trol. Octal socket supplies all voltages for operating unpowered components. TUBE COM-PLEMENT: 3 - 12AUTA, 2 - 6CL6, 2 - 6550, 2 - 5AW4, SIZE, 14¼" x 9¼" x 83/16" high. WEIGHT: 50 pounds.

:1

THE FISHER

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CA-40

SPECIFICATIONS AND PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE. WEST COAST PRICES BLIGHTLY HIGHER.

TRIM.

55-A



THE FISHER 15-Watt Audio Amplifier

FISHER 15-Watt Audio Amplifier - Low in cost, terrific in quality. It is the amplifier thousands of hi-fi enthusiasts have requested. Meets the most exacting require-ments. Traditional FISHER workmanship, handsome appearance. Advanced design throughout. Response within 0.1 db, 20 to 20,000 cycles at 15 watts. Less than 0.7% dis-torion. IM distortion less than 1.5% at 10 watts. Hum and noise better than 90 db below ful output! Internal impedance: 1 ohm for 16-ohm operation, giving damping factor of 16. Assures low distortion and superior transient response. Octal socket provides all necessary AC and DC voltages for operating unpowered auxiliary components. Output impedances 4, and 16 ohms. ruber COMPLEMENT: 1-12AX7, 2 - EL84, 1 - EZ80, SIZE: 13" x 4½" x 6½" high. WEIGHT: 13 pounds.

THE FISHER Master Control-Amplifier

FISHER Master Control-Amplifier
 Complete in every respect — the remarkable Model CA-40 Master Control Amplifier with ToneScope! A 25-watt amplifier with complete Audio Controls. Features ToneScope, an exclusive FISHER first that shows graphically the Bass and Treble Control settings on an illuminated panel. Response 10 to 90,000 cycles, within 0.5 db! Less than 1% distortion at 25 watts. IM distortion 1% at 15 watts. Hum and noise level better than 90 db. Six inputs. Direct tape-head playback and microphone preamp. Tape recorder output. Output impedances: 4, 8, and 16 ohms. controls: Volume, 4-Position. Loudness Contour, Selector/Equalization, Power Switch, Bass, Treble, Rumble Filter, Noise Filter, Input Level, TUBES: 1-12AU7, 3-12AX7, 4-EL84, 2-6BW4. size: 12½" x 10½" x 5" high. WEIGHT: 24 pounds. \$139.50



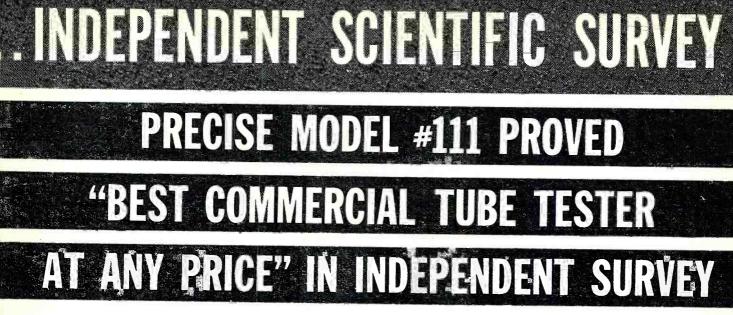
- 1937 FIRST High fidelity sound systems featuring a beam-power amplifier, inverse feedback, acoustic speaker compartments (infinite baffle and bass reflex) and magnetic cartridges.
 1937 FIRST Exclusively high fidelity tuner, featuring broad-tuning 20,000 cycle fidelity TRF.
 1937 FIRST Two-unit high fidelity system with separate speaker enclosure.

- 1937 FIRST Two-unit high fidelity system with separate speaker enclosur
 1938 FIRST Coaxial speaker system.
 1938 FIRST Dynamic Range Expander.
 1939 FIRST Dynamic Range Expander.
 1939 FIRST Conter-of-Channel Tuning Indicator.
 1938 FIRST Conter-of-Channel Tuning Indicator.
 1948 FIRST Preamplifier-Equalizer with selective phonograph equalization.
 1948 FIRST FM-AM Tuner with variable AFC.
 1952 FIRST Self-powered Master Audio Control.
 1953 FIRST Self-powered Master Audio Control.

- Self-powered, electronic sharp cut-off filter system for high fidelity use. 1953 FIRST

- 1953 FIRST Universal Horn-Type Speaker Enclosure for any room location and any speaker system.
- 1954 FIRST Low-cost electronic Mixer-Fader
- 1954 FIRST Moderately-priced, professional FM Tuner with TWO meters. 1955 FIRST Peak Power Indicator in a high fidelity amplifier.
- 1955 FIRST Commercial Control-Chassis with mixing facilities.
- 1955 FIRST Correctly equalized direct tape-head playback preamplifier in tuners and master controls as well as a separate preamplifier.
- 1956 FIRST To incorporate Power Monitor in a home amplifier.
- 1956 FIRST All Transitorized Pre-Amplifier.
- 1956 FIRST Dynamic limiters in an FM tuner for home use.
- 1956 FIRST Performance Monitor in a high quality amplifier for home use.
- 1956 FIRST FM-AM tuner with two meters.
- 1956 FIRST 90-watt amplifier especially designed for home use. 1956 FIRST Complete visual indicator for bass, treble, filter controls and record equalization.

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- Checks both emission and mutual conductance
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- Gas check New type switches
- Three different screen voltages Latest roll chart
- Measures filament current
- Measures grid bias

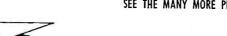
CHECK THESE ADDITIONAL 'specs' ... TALK TO YOUR JOBBER AND TO ANYONE WHO HAS THIS OUTSTANDING TUBE TESTER ...

The Model 111 is the only single commercial tube tester that checks ail tubes for both EMISSION and MUTUAL CONDUCTANCE separately. Filament current is measured directly on large meter when checking a VOLTAGE SAPPER tube. NEW, MODERN DESIGNED ROTARY SWITCHES allow you to check each tube element individually NEW TYPE Single Rotary switch for complete short checks. The 111 makes all BIAS,

FILAMENT VOLTAGE, GAS, LIFE checks visually on large meter . . 5 individually calibrated ranges and scales for mutual conductance tests. NEWLY DE-SIGRED "NO BACKLASH" ROLL CHART lists all tubes including the new type 600 mil series tubes. Provi-sions are made for testing many color tubes. All CRT's can be checked with accessory adaptor, Model PTA.

SEE THE MANY MORE PRECISE INSTRUMENTS AND PROBES AT YOUR JOBBER TODAY!

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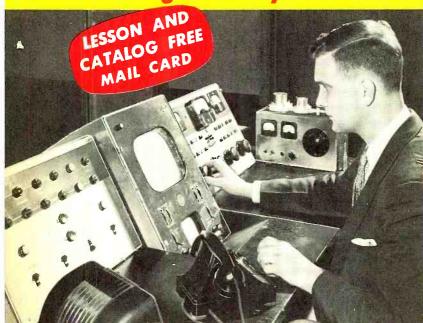
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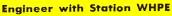
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financially." W. F. KLINE, Cincinnati, Ohio N.R.I. Started His Way up "I was a cab driver earn-

"I decided to quit my job and do TV work full time. I love my work and am doing all right financially." W. F.

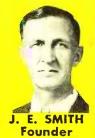
Quit Job to Start Business

ing \$35 a week. Then I ing \$35 a week. Luch a enrolled with N.R.I. Now tester with TV mak-er."J.H. SHEPHERD, Bloomington, Ind.

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Find Out What Oldest and Largest Home **Study Radio-Television School Offers You**

Since 1914—for more than 40 years—N.R.I. has been training ambitious men at home in spare time for Radio-TV. Thousands of successful graduates say N.R.I.'s 50-50 training method is a fast, easy, effective way to higher earnings, desirable jobs. Carefully planned experiments and practice with equipment supplied free of extra charge, bring basic principles, techniques to life right in your own home. Find out what dependable training can do for you.

You Learn by Doing—Get Practical **Experience with Kits N.R.I. Sends**

Nothing takes the place of practical experience. As part of N.R.I. Servicing Course you build AC-DC Radio Receiver and Vacuum Tube Voltmeter shown below. Use them to make tests, conduct experi-

ments, get practical experience. All equipment yours to keep.





Approved Member, National Home Study Council

Practice Servicing-Communications with Kits of Parts N.R.I. Sends



YOU BUILD AC-DC Superhet Receiver

N.R.I. Servicing Course includes all needed parts. By introducing defects you get actual servicing experience practicing with this modern receiver. Learn-by-doing.

YOU BUILD **Broadcasting Transmitter**

As part of N.R.I. Communications Course As part of N.R.I. Communications Course you build this low power Transmitter, learn commercial broadcasting operators' methods, procedures. Train for your FCC Commercial Operator's License.

Radio-Television Can Give You a Good Job with a Future

N.R.I. Graduates do Important Work — Get Important Pay



Chief Engineer with Station

"I am Chief Engineer of Station KGCU in Mandan, N. D. I also have my own spare time business servicing high frequency, twoway communications sys-tems." R. BARNETT, Bis-marck, N. D.



Paid for Instruments out of Earnings

"I am doing very well in spare time TV and Radio. Sometimes have three TV jobs waiting and also fix car Radios for garages. I paid for instruments out of earnings." G. F. SEAMAN, New York, N. Y.

Other



Has Own Radio-TV **Business**

"We have an appliance store with our Radio and TV servicing and get TV repairs. During my Army service, N.R.I. training helped get me a top rated job." W. M. WEIDNER, Fairfax, S. D. "We

FIRST CLASS Permit No. 20-R

(Sec. 34.9, P. L. & R.)

Here is a line of work that people respect—a vocation where you can advance, win a place for yourself, earn good pay and gain much personal satisfaction in what you are able to do. And you can learn at home in your spare time. Smart fellows everywhere are using their spare time to develop new knowledge, new skills. They know it is the trained man who gets ahead, gets the better job, drives the better car, is respected for what he knows and can do.

Be a Skilled Technician

The technical man is looked up to. He should be. He does important work, gets good pay for it. Radio-Television offers that kind of work. There are more than 40 million Televisions, 150 million home and auto Radios. Millions more are sold each year. There are splendid opportunities for the man well trained in Radio-Television Servicing or Broadcasting. Micro-Wave Relay, Aviation and Police Radio, Two-Way Communications for buses, taxis, trucks, etc. are expanding-making more jobs, greater opportunity.

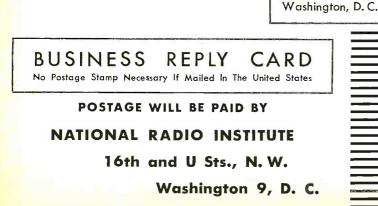
You Can Train in Spare Time

Keep your job until you're ready for a better one. Learn at home. N.R.I. Courses are planned for men who can study only during spare time. You get many kits to build equipment, get practical experience. You work on circuits common to both Radio and TV. Equipment you build "brings to life" things you learn in N.R.I.'s easy-to-understand texts. Experienced N.R.I. instructors, techni-cians, specialists devote full time to making sure you get the best and simplest Radio-TV training. Train as fast or as slow as you like.

Tested Way To Better Pay

N.R.I. Training is practical, thorough. You get the benefit of N.R.I.'s 40 years experience training men for success in Radio-Television. Most successful N.R.I. men start without any knowledge of Radio, many without a high school education. Find out what Radio-Television training can mean to you. Make a decisive move today toward becoming one of that select group—a Radio-TV Technician. Send for Actual Lesson and 64-Page Catalog, both FREE. NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE, Dept. E, Washington, D.C.





www.am

YOU BUILD Signal Generator



Voltmeter

Use it to earn extra cash fixing neighbors' sets; bring to life theory

learn from you learn from N.R.I.'s easy-to-understand texts.

Learn how to compensate high fre-quency amplifiers, practice aligning typical I.F. amplifiers in receiver reuits. Make tests, conduct experiments. YOU BUILD Vacuum Tube

You build this Signal Generator.



here's how you can get more service calls ... repeat customers

Garry Moore is advertising your special "Picture Tube Clean-Up" September 14 through November 23.

When your telephone rings and you're asked for the Garry Moore "Special Picture Tube Clean-Up," grasp the opportunity. Clean the picture tube faceplate and protective glass. Then check the set for any needed service. But be sure you have CBS tubes in your caddy. Your customer will want them if tubes have to be replaced.

CBS Tubes, through the Garry Moore "Special Picture Tube Clean-Up," get you into new television homes where you can check sets for necessary service. What's more, CBS is building "every-six-months check-ups" for you.



NEW (B) PICTURE TUBE CLEANER

in the handy easy-to-use squeeze bottle

Just S-Q-U-I-S-H it on and wipe it off! It's the perfect cleaner for the picture tube faceplate and protective glass. Quickly dis-solves accumulated grime, dust and smoke. Gets glass clean. Leaves no annoying reflective film.

Just right for your caddy . . . won't break or leak. Now available in the big 6 oz. squeeze bottle at your CBS Tube distributor's.

6 oz. squeeze bottle only 39¢ net Ask your CBS Tube distributor for your FREE trial bottle





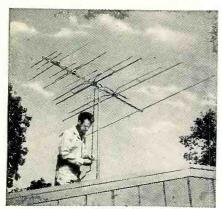
CBS-HYTRON Danvers, Massachusetts

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

See Garry Moore building new business for you ... Fridays 10:30 to 10:45 A.M., EST, over the CBS Television Network. Tie in . . . get new business and more profits.

November, 1956

Now, from Winegard



See it today \$2995 Only The Incomparable



for matchless Black-and-White TODAY and VIVID COLOR TOMORROW! Sell the antenna "with a future" . . .

the Color'ceptor.

Designed specifically to meet the criti-cal demands of color TV, this fabu-lous Color ceptor also ranks as the industry's outstanding antenna for top black and white reception.

Tested side by side with other makes by 50 independent service men-Color'ceptor walked away with per-formance honors in every single test category.

- gain on high band, 30% more on low band. 1. MORE SENSITIVE!-
- 2. PICTURE QUALITY! Color and black and white. All 12 channels.
- 3. ABILITY TO REJECT CO-CHANNEL INTERFERENCE!
- CONSISTENCY OF PERFORM-ANCE In spite of changing atmospheric conditions, even in extreme fringe areas.
- HORIZONTAL DIRECTIVITY The ability to reject multi-path signal reflections and ghosts.

Signal reflections and ghosts. And that's not all—Color'ceptor fea-tures Winegard's famous "umbrella-ease" snap-open design, the patented "electro lens"*, gold anodizing for beauty and longer life. Available as an 11 element high performance, all-channel yagi unit at only \$29.95 list, or with added "Power Pack" as an 18 element unit at \$44.90 list.

EASIER TO SELL BECAUSE **IT'S NATIONALLY ADVERTISED!**

Your customers prefer Winegard An-tennas because they know their qual-ity. They see them advertised in lead-ing national magazines, such as SAT-URDAY EVENING POST and others.

Join the "Winegard Team" and reap sales and profits with America's most advanced antennas!

For information, see your Jobber or write:



3000 Scotten Blvd., Burlington, Iowa ** Pat. No. 2700105 * Optional (\$14.95)

Wi hin

NEAL W. TURNER, chief audio engineer of the Heath Company, has been

promoted to the post of merchandising manager for the Benton Harbor manufacturer of "do - it - yourself" electronic kits. In making the announcement, Robert Erickson, president



of the firm, pointed out that Mr. Turner would be in charge of merchandising the firm's entire line of kits.

Before joining *Heath* in 1950, he was associated with Hallicrafters Company in Chicago, holding various engineering posts. * * *

SCOTT HELT, patent administrator at Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., passed away recently at the age of 49. He had been with the company since 1944 . . . THOMAS O. MOORE has joined the staff of ORRadio Industries, Inc. as chief electronic engineer . . . The post of general sales manager of the Lansdale Tube Company is being filled by CYRUS H. WARSHAW, manager of semiconductor sales for this Philco division . . . HAROLD J. SCHULMAN has been named assistant to the president of Trav-Ler Radio Corp. He will be in charge of marketing activities in addition to his other duties . . . DR. JULIUS A. STRATTON, Chancellor of M.I.T., has been named to receive the 1957 Medal of Honor awarded annually by the Institute of Radio Engineers. The award will be presented at the society's annual banquet on March 20, 1957 during the organization's national convention in New York . . . MORTON M. SCHWARTZ is the new vice-president in charge of sales for Olympic Radio & Television . . . Supreme Transformer Corp. has named PETER N. VOURGA-NAS chief engineer . . . PHILLIP L. GUNDY has been elected vice-president of Ampex Corporation. He will retain his present post of manager of the firm's audio division . . . The Institute of High Fidelity Manufacturers has appointed WALTER STANTON, president of Pickering & Co., as secretary and CHARLES FENTON, head of Fenton Company, treasurer of the organization. The two men succeed VINTON ULRICH who has resigned the dual post with the Institute . . . RICHARD CHAMBERLIN has been named manager of the newly established receiving tube department of Eitel-McCullough, Inc. ... DR. ERNEST WANTUCH has been elected vice-president of Airtron, Inc. and will head the firm's new Cambridge Division . . . The appointment of **ROBERT THALMER** as chief engineer

of the radio and television division has been announced by Sylvania Electric Products Inc. . . . ALLAN R. OGILVIE has been elected vice-president of Hancock Electronics Corporation of Redwood City, California. He was formerly associated with Remler Company . . . ALVIN B. POLLOCK, a veteran of ten years' service with Radio Corporation of America, has been named manager of the Bloomington, Indiana plant of the firm's television division . . . JOHN R. JOHNSON has been named to head the sales and manufacturing operations of Standard Coil Products Co. Inc. . . DR. SAMUEL B. BATDORF has joined Lockheed Missile Systems division's research branch as assistant director and head of the electronics division . E. H. TAYLOR has been appointed to coordinate the sales promotion and market development activities for the commercial sound division of DuKane Corporation . . . HENRY K. KINDIG has been upped to the post of plant manager of the Ottawa, Ohio TV picture tube plant of Sylvania Electric Products Inc. . . . WEEMS E. ESTELLE is the new manager of engineering for the Edison Voicewriter division of Thomas A. Edison, Inc. . . . The post of director of manufacturing at Pyramid Electric Company is being filled by HERMAN J. SCHORLE. He was formerly associated with Micamold Electronics

Manufacturing Corporation and Tobe-Deutchmann Corporation. *

L. J. BATTAGLIA has been appointed to the post of manager, Marketing De-

partment, RCA Components Division. He will be responsible for all marketing and sales activities of this newly formed division.

He joined the general office of RCA

at Camden in 1941. In 1944 he was on the market research staff and a year later was transferred to the renewal sales group of the Tube Division. Five years later he was named field force manager in renewal sales and three years later was named manager of equipment and parts marketing, a post he held until his recent promotion.

He holds a Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Pennsylvania. 14

THERMISTOR CORPORATION OF AMER-ICA and VIBRO-CERAMICS CORPORA-TION have been merged with GULTON MFG. CORP. and the name of the combine changed to GULTON INDUSTRIES, **INC.** The merged firms will operate as

www.americanradiohistory.com

RCA offers you the finest training at home in Home Study Courses TV Electronics ion servicing Radio-TV Television electronics, TV servicing, of Radio Corporation of America **Color TV SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK NOW!**



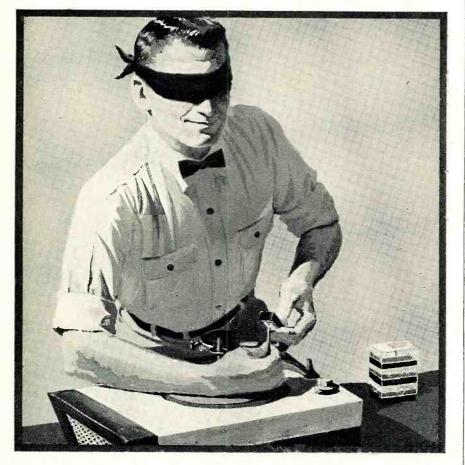
RCA INSTITUTES, INC. A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA 350 WEST FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK 14, N.Y.

The instruction you receive and equipment you get (and keep) will start you on your way. Payas-you-learn. You pay for only one study group at a time. This 52 page book contains complete information on Home Study Courses for the beginner and the advanced student.

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Cartridge replacements are a "Snap" with Sonotone



Sonotone 1P and 2T mount the same way, take the place of up to 12 different models in other cartridge lines

Time is money to you, so why be slowed down by handling a variety of different cartridges that mount various ways? Sonotone Ceramic 1P (single-needle) and 2T (turnover) are all you need for over 90% of quality replacement jobs. They're a cinch to install in almost *any* arm —let you do the job *the same quick*, *easy way time after time*.



work.

SONOTONE CORPORATION ELMSFORD, N. Y.

In Canada, contact Atlas Radio Corporation, Ltd., 50 Wingold Avenue, Toronto

a division of the new organization . RAYMOND ROSEN ENGINEERING PROD-UCTS, INC. has changed its corporate name to TELE-DYNAMICS INC. No corporate or personnel changes are involved . . . PLESSEY INCORPORATED has been formed in the U.S. to further existing associations between THE PLESSEY COMPANY LIMITED of England and a number of American manufacturers. Headquarters are at 41 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. . . . OX-FORD ELECTRIC CORPORATION has purchased all tools, dies, and inventory of the rear seat speaker line from LOWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY of St. Louis . . . LITTON INDUSTRIES of Beverly Hills, California has purchased TRIAD TRANSFORMER CORP. of Los Angeles and its Indiana subsidiary, UTRAD CORPORATION. The parent firm now operates nine plants throughout the U.S.

BENJAMIN H. BALLARD, JR. has been appointed to the post of sales manager

for consumer products by the *National Company* of Malden, Mass.

He has served as the company's assistant sales manager and, recently, as manager of distributor sales. In



his new post, he will be responsible for the sales management of all the consumer electronic products made by the firm including communications receivers, high-fidelity music systems, and various electronic components.

He joined the firm in 1954 after several years with *Westinghouse*.

STACKPOLE CARBON COMPANY of St. Marys, Pa., celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary early this fall.

Founded in 1906 as the *Stackpole Battery Company*, the name was changed to its present form six years later when carbon brushes and other carbon graphite specialties were added to the line.

The company has its main offices and two plants in St. Marys, three plants in Kane, Pa., and one in Johnsonburg, Pa. In 1953, electronic component manufacturing was begun by *Canadian Stackpole Limited* in a modern plant in Toronto.

WILFRED L. LARSON, president of Switchcraft, Inc., has been elected

president of the Electronic Industry Show Corporation (formerly the Radio Parts and Electronic Equipment Shows, Inc.) and will head the association's 1957 Electronic Parts Dis-



tributors Show held in Chicago. Serving with him will be Jerome M. Kirshbaum of *Precision Apparatus Company* as vice-president; William J. (*Continued on page* 106)

Stick to the Sonotone 2-model

line and you'll find you cut installa-

tion time to an absolute minimum.

Your customers will applaud for

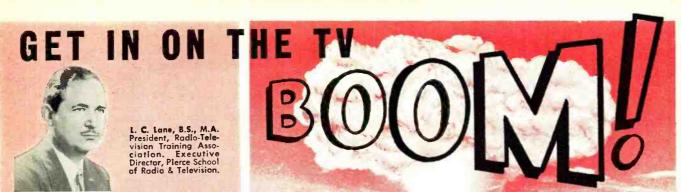
another reason - Sonotone cart-

ridges, leader in the field, in virtu-

ally every case give *better* response

than original equipment...enhanc-

ing your reputation for quality



TRAIN FOR A TOP-PAY JOB AS A TELEVISION TECHNICIAN NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NEEDED - study AT HOME in your SPARE TIME

Next to the atom and hydrogen bombs, the biggest noise being made today is by the booming radiotelevision-electronics industry.

Now, while the boom is on in full force, is the time for you to think about how you can share in the high pay and good job security that this ever-expanding field offers to trained technicians.

Just figure it out for yourself. There are more than 400 television broadcasting stations operating right now

Super-Het

AF-RF Signal Generator

20

minic

C.W. Telephone

ublic Address System Combination Voltmete

Ammeter-Ohmmete

LEARN BY DOING

and hundreds more to be built; more than 34 million sets in the country and sales increasing daily. Soon moderately priced color television sets will be on the market and the color stampede will be on.

All these facts mean that good jobs will be looking for good men. You can be one of those men if you take advantage of my training now - the same training that has already prepared hundreds of men for successful careers in the radio-television-electronics field.

No experience necessary! You tearn by practicing with professional equipment I send you. Many of my graduates who now hold down good paying technician jobs started with only grammar school training.

If you have previous Armed Forces or civilian radio experience you can finish your training several months earlier by taking my FM-TV Technician Course. Train at home with kits of parts, plus equipment to build YOUR OWN Radio Receiver TV RECEIVER. ALL FURNISHED AT NO EXTRA COST!

> After you finish your home study training in the Radio-FM-TV Technician Course or the FM-TV Technician Course you get two weeks, 50 hours, of intensive Laboratory work on modern electronic equipment at our associate school in New York City, Pierce School of Radio & Television.

> courses are complete without this extra training, however. It is just an added opportunity for review and practice.

> > My School fully approved to train Veterans under new Korean G. I. Bill. Don't lose your school bene-

RADIO-FM-TV TECHNICIAŇ

TRAINING

FM-TV TECHNICIAN

TRAINING

AT NO EXTRA

COST !

THIS EXTRA TRAINING IS YOURS AT NO EXTRA COST WHATSOEVER. My

As part of your training I give you the equipment you need to set up your own home laboratory and prepare for a BETTER-PAY TV JOB. You build and keep an Electromagnetic TV RECEIVER designed and engineered to take any size picture tube up to 21-inch, (10-inch tube furnished. Slight extra cost for larger sizes.) . . . also a Super-Het Radio Receiver, AF-RF Signal Generator, Combination Voltmeter-Ammeter-Ohmmeter, C-W Telephone Transmitter, Public Address System, AC-DC Power supply. Everything supplied, including all tubes.

EARN WHILE YOU LEARN Almost from the very start you can earn extra money while learning by repairing radio-TV sets for friends and neighbors. Many of my students earn up to \$25 a week . . . pay for their entire training from spare time earnings . . . start their own profitable service business.

FCC COACHING COURSE Qualifies you for Higher Payl Given to all my students AT NO EXTRA COST. Helps you qualify for the TOP JOBS in Radio-TV that demand an FCC license ! Full training and preparation at home for your FCC





USED EQUIPMENT BARGAINS

Hey! Now's your chance to get in on some of the best bargains in used ham equipment to come along in a long time. Our wild deals with our "Surprise" Trade-In Allowances have finally caught up with us - we find we're loaded with the used ham gear listed be-low. We have to move them NOW. So don't delay - order the unit you want TODAY. They won't last at these LOW prices. Give a first and second choice if possible. 20% required on C.O.D. orders. No equipment held without a deposit.

B&W 5100 Transmitter	\$299.50
B&W 5100S Transmitter	324.50
CENTRAL ELECTRONICS 10A Exciter	69.50
CENTRAL ELECTRONICS "A" Slicer	39.50
GONSET Standard 2-Meter Communicator	149.50
GONSET Deluxe 2-Meter Communicator	42.50
HALLICRAFTERS HT-18 VFO	149.50
JOHNSON VIKING 1 Transmitter	229.50
JOHNSON VIKING 11 Transmitter	29.50
JOHNSON VIKING VFO	29.50



SAVE money on that new amateur gear. Let Walter Ashe make you one of his famous "Surprise" trade-in offers on your used (factory-built) test and communications equipment. Use the handy coupon and get your trade-in deal working today.

NEW HAM GEAR



B&W 5100-B TRANSMITTER

Bandswitching, VFO or crystal controlled. All bands 80 thru 10 meters. 180 watts input on CW, 140 watts AM, 180 watts SSB when used with 51SB-B SSB generator. TVI suppressed. Net......\$ 475.00



COLLINS 75A-4 RECEIVER Less speaker. Net.....\$ 595.00



275 watts input CW, SSB (P.E.P. with SSB exciter). Built-in VFO. 160 thru 10 meters. Complete kit with tubes. Net.....\$ 349.50 Wired and tested. Net.....\$ 439.50

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"PACEMAKER"

SSB transmitter-exciter, 90 watts P.E.P. input SSB, CW, 35 watts AM. Upper and lower sideband selection. Built-in VFO. 80 thru 10 meters. With tubes. Wired and tested only. Net.....\$ 495.00



NATIONAL NC-300 RECEIVER The "Dream Receiver" with super selectivity and sensitivity. For all bands 160 thru 1½ meters (6, 2, and 1¼ meters with plug-in converters). Less speaker. Net.....\$ 399.00



NEW HALLICRAFTERS SX-101 RE-CEIVER. Less speaker. Net.....\$395.00

WALTER ASHE RADIO COMPANY 1125 Pine Street, St. Louis 1, Mo.	RN-11-56
Rush my order for used equipment as follows:	
(1st Choice)	
Remittance for \$is enclosed. Send free list of additional used equipment bargain Send new free 1957 Walter Ashe catalog.	
□ Rush "Surprise" Trade-In affer on my for.	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
(show make and model of new equipmen	
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IF JOBS LIKE THESE ARE "ON YOUR MIND" ...

... but you can't qualify

because you lack

ADVANCED TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE .

SEND NOW FOR **CREI'S NEW FREE BOOKLET**

It's crammed with facts and data—containing a tested plan to make you ready for the big jobs and a highsalaried career now being offered in



비 리 (•] [•]E .

The want ads above are real ones . . they appear almost daily in magazines and newspapers—all over the country. They show how desperately the electronics industry needs trained men. On the other hand, they give you a good idea of what opportunities await you-if you get advanced technical training now. And no wonder trained men are needed! Look what's happening in just a few phases of the booming world of electronics:

40,000,000 TV sets already in use-430 TV stations on the air-more coming. Color TV is coming ahead fast. More than 125.000,000 radios in use. More than 97,000 radio-equipped police cars. At least 87,000 radio-equipped American ships. Top manufacturers sold billions of dollars worth of electronic equipment in 1955. By 1960, the radioelectronics industry should do no less than 15 billion dollars of business per year, not counting military orders.

What do these figures mean to you? They mean that thousands of new electronic jobs have been added to the great, expanding field of electronics.

LITERALLY THOUSANDS ARE NEEDED!

You are needed-for development, research, design, production, testing, inspection, manufacture, broadcasting, telecasting, servicing. But you can qualify only if you take time to advance your knowledge . . . if you take time 2 minutes right now to write for the free CREI be take CREI booklet, with no obligation.

SHORTEST DISTANCE TO A GOOD CAREER

If you follow the plan outlined in our free booklet, you will be in line for promotion and pay increases in short order. Read what these typical CREI graduates have to say:

these typical CKEI graduates have to say: "In this time of less than two years. I have al-most doubled my salary and have gone from wire-man to engineering assistant and now to lunior engineer. I have CREI to thank."—Frank A. Eck-ert. 32 Clover Lane. Levittown. Pa. "I chose CREI training upon recommendation of two top engineers. Before I completed the course, I became transmitter chief of a 5 kw station. I am now employed as a technician at a 100 kw TV station and in spare time have a good TV sales and service business."—Artle D. Patton, 203 Burke Ave.. San Antonio, Tex.

CREI TRAINING-JUST WHAT

By method, experience, and personnel-CREI is equipped to teach you what you will need when

you translate your study into work. As proof that CREI knows what industry wants, many leading companies choose CREI to train their own tech-nical staffs, Among them: United Air Lines, Ca-nadian Broadcasting Corporation, Columbia Broadcasting System, Glenn L. Martin Co., All-America Cable and Radio, Inc.,

TOP FIRMS LOOK FOR CREI MEN

A CREI diploma itself is ample proof to many leading companies that a man is worth hiring. Moreover, employers contact us regularly for graduates to fill good jobs. Our placement bu-reau cannot keep up with the demands.

Typical recent requests:

Typical recent requests: "In view of the fact that we have recently merged with the General Dynamics Corporation, we are entering a period of greatly expanded ac-tivity. Our need for the technical institute gradu-ate is, therefore, greater than it has been, and we are interested in bringing our opportunities to the attention of your students." Stromberg-Carlson Company Rochester 3, New York

"Just about four months have passed since I nade my first recruiting trip to CREI. As a result of that visit Messrs. Kohs, Plante and Wenger are now members of the Laboratories and Mr. Kresge soon will be . . . we have some openings now and will have others . ."—Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J.

NAME YOUR FUTURE-GO AFTER IT-GET IT

What do you want? To pass FCC exams? Start your own business? CREI has helped others reach these goals, and can help you. Or, do you want to go after good-paying electronics jobs, secure, permanent careers like those advertised above?

-provided you have has helped thousands of men-pathe ambition to follow the plan.

NO COLLEGE DEGREE NECESSARY

If you have the equivalent of a high school edu-cation, and are good at mathematics, and have had some electronic experience—you can qualify for CREI and for the fruits which await you upon graduation.

CREI ALSO OFFERS RESIDENCE TRAINING

CREI Residence School in Washington, D.C. offers training at same high technical level. Classes start at regular intervals. Qualified residence school graduates earn degree: "Associate in Ap-nied Science." Check coupon if you prefer resi-dence study.

KOREAN WAR VETERANS:

If you were discharged after June 27, 1950, let the new G. I. Bill of Rights help you obtain resident instruction. Check coupon for full information.

DON'T WASTE ONE MINUTE, INVEST TWO MINUTES . . .

. and fill out the coupon-mail it right away. No obligation-you have nothing to lose but your present job in exchange for more money, a bright future and job security in a wide choice of electronics fields. Act today-and you'll receive your free booklet

and the CREI plan by return mail. No

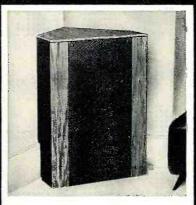
Whatever your choice, CREI can help you as it obligation.	
MAIL THIS COUPON Today CAPITOL RADIO ENGINEERING INSTITUTE Accredited Technical Institute Curricula • Founded 1927 3224 16th St., N.W., Dept. 1111-C, Washington 10, D.C.	19
Please send me your course CHECK FIELD OF GREATEST INTEREST outline and FREE illustrated Booklet "Your Future in the Engineering New World of Electronics" Broadcast Radio Engineering describing opportunities and (AM, FM, TV) CREI home study courses in Practical Television Engineering	To help us answer your request intelligently, please give the following information: EMPLOYED BY
l NameAge	TYPE OF PRESENT WORK
Street	SCHOOL
CityZoneState	BACKGROUND
CHECK: 🗌 Home Study 📋 Residence School	ELECTRONICS EXPERIENCE

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HI-FI HISTORY... cabinart

That's right! Now you can buy a loudspeaker enclosure in kit form whether you are a do-it-yourselfer or a don't-do-it-yourselfer. No more messing with shellac, furniture stain, varnish, wood putty, rags and the rest of the gookum ... this time you really need only a screwdriver to assemble a superb piece of cabinet-work with that supremely professional "CABINART" finish. Each enclosure

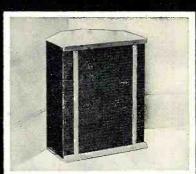
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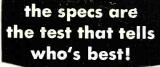
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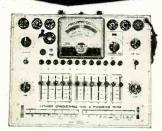
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The "Distributed Port"

LOUDSPEAKER Enclosure

By ADELORE F. PETRIE

Audio Products Engineering General Electric Company

THERE are three main requirements that a loudspeaker enclosure should fulfill: (1) it should prevent interference between the front and back radiation from the loudspeaker, (2) it should improve low-frequency response, and (3) it should improve lowfrequency power output capability.

A loudspeaker acts as a dipole radiator. The sound coming from the back of the loudspeaker is 180° outof-phase with the sound coming from the front. This means that there will be cancellations and additions at various frequencies when a loudspeaker is operated without some sort of baffle. The amount of cancellation or addition depends on the difference in distance which the sound has to travel when coming from the back and front of the loudspeaker and the frequency involved.

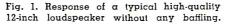
In other words, a loudspeaker acts like the piston in an air pump. Without some sort of baffle around the piston (loudspeaker), the air displaced in front of the piston will merely circulate around to the back without building up any useful pressure. Fig. 1 shows what happens to the low-frequency response of a good 12" loudspeaker when it is operated without any baffle.

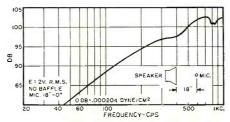
It is desirable that the low-frequency response of a loudspeaker system extend down to the lowest frequency that is contained in the program material normally fed into it. It is also necessary that the response be smooth so that the tonal balance of the program is maintained. A gentle slope in bass response is permissible since this may be offset by additional bass boost in the driving amplifier. However, this boosting wastes power and may severely limit power output.

It is not enough for a loudspeaker to have smooth response and wide range. Due to the fact that the ear is insensitive at low frequencies, a loudspeaker system must also have sufficient power output capability to make the frequencies it reproduces audible to the listener. For example, sounds Laboratory model of enclosure with holes forming "distributed port" clearly visible. Commercial version is shown above. The performance of a "distributed port" enclosure is evaluated, along with useful general information on the low-frequency performance of quality loudspeakers.

at 50 cycles-per-second must be 52 db louder than those at 1000 cycles-persecond in order to be heard. Therefore, it is necessary to check the low-frequency acoustic power output capability (sound pressure or intensity not power input) of a loudspeaker system at a tolerable level of distortion to see if it is sufficient for application.

The acoustic power output capability of a loudspeaker is limited by the maximum sound pressure that the loudspeaker can produce without running into distortion. At low frequencies this pressure is determined by the maximum distance that the loudspeaker cone can move before it is limited mechanically or magnetically and by the enclosure used. It makes no difference in this discussion whether the cone movement is limited by magnetic distortion in the flux gap or mechanical distortion in the cone suspensions. The important fact is that every loudspeaker has some definite maxi-





mum cone movement. The amount of sound pressure this cone movement produces at low frequencies is determined by the characteristics of the loudspeaker enclosure. Because the acoustic power output capability in a given enclosure depends on cone excursion, it is interesting to note that the stiffness of the cone suspensions or the fundamental cone resonance of the loudspeaker has little effect on the power output capability of the loudspeaker system (providing the linearity of the stiffness is not changed).

"Infinite Wall" Baffle

The previously mentioned interference problems may be completely eliminated simply by preventing the sound from the back of the loudspeaker reaching the front. One means of doing this would be to mount the loudspeaker in a hole in a large wall, see Fig. 2. This is known as an "infinite wall" type of enclosure. Because this is a simple enclosure which is comparatively easy to analyze and actually may be realized in practice, it can be used as a standard reference for comparison when evaluating other types of enclosures.

With this type of baffle, obviously there is no interference between the front and back radiation—they are separated by a wall "infinite" in size. The low-frequency response of a loudspeaker in this type of baffle depends on the size of the speaker, its efflciency, the damping factor of the

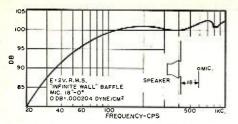


Fig. 2. Response of a typical high-quality 12" speaker in an "infinite wall" baffle.

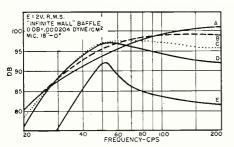


Fig. 3. Effect of magnet size on the response of a typical high-quality 12" loudspeaker (made by demagnetizing in steps).

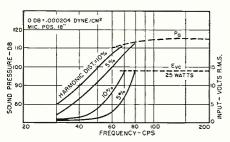


Fig. 4. Power output capability of a typical high-quality 12'' loudspeaker in an "infinite wall" type speaker enclosure.

amplifier driving the speaker, and the low-frequency resonance of the loudspeaker in the baffle. Fig. 2 shows the response of a typical high-quality 12''loudspeaker in this type of enclosure. (Note: In order to eliminate the amplifier from this discussion, the *frequency response* curves shown in this article are plotted with a constant voltage input to the loudspeaker.)

This particular loudspeaker had a fundamental resonance of 50 cyclesper-second when mounted to the wall baffle. Note that this fundamental resonance was not apparent in the response curve. Instead of a resonant rise, the response was gently sloping off in the region around resonance. This is characteristic of all high-efficiency loudspeakers when driven from a feedback amplifier or other low impedance source. The electromagnetic coupling is so great that the amplifier shunts the resonant circuit, causing it to be overdamped (low "Q"). This makes for good transient response, but requires some sort of compensation to bring the low-frequency response up to where it should be.

In order to show the effect of efficiency on response, the efficiency of this loudspeaker, in an "infinite wall" type of baffle, was reduced by demagnetizing it in steps and thus plotting a family of response curves (Fig. 3). Curve A shows a high efficiency loudspeaker, curve E, shows a low-efficiency loudspeaker. With similar construction, each time the 200-cycle response was reduced by 3 db, it was equivalent to reducing the magnet weight by one-half. This is the reason why loudspeakers of high efficiency often seem to lack bass response unless the bass end is compensated in some way (either in the amplifier or the enclosure).

Fig. 4 shows the acoustic power output capability (P_a) of this loudspeaker in the "infinite wall" baffle for 5 and 10 per-cent harmonic distortion. (Note: The average sound pressures that the loudspeaker systems shown in this article can produce throughout a typical living room are approximately 3 db below the recorded levels, which are measured 18" in front of the loudspeakers in a "dead" room.)

Fig. 4 also shows the corresponding electrical input to the voice coil (E_{ve}) . Note that the power at higher frequencies is limited, not by distortion, but by the maximum heat dissipation rating of the voice coil.

Note also that the electrical input to the loudspeaker must be greatly reduced at very low frequencies to prevent driving the loudspeaker into severe distortion. Rumble coming from the turntable and/or the record will often drive a loudspeaker into distortion, even though the rumble itself is too low in frequency and amplitude to be heard by the listener. To eliminate this difficulty it is usually desirable to have a sharp cut-off low-frequency filter somewhere in the system.

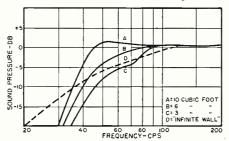
If the loudspeaker in Fig. 4 were less efficient, it would handle more *electrical* input at low frequencies; however the maximum acoustic output at low frequencies would be the same and, due to lower efficiency, the maximum acoustic output would be less in the region where the power is limited by the voice coil dissipation.

"Distributed Port" Enclosure

The "distributed port" enclosure is a reflex type of enclosure in which the back radiation is added to the front radiation at low frequencies. By this means it improves both the low-frequency response and the power output capability. It differs from most reflex enclosures in that the response and impedance characteristics are controlled by the addition of a specific amount of acoustic resistance.

There is no interference between

Fig. 5. Frequency response of a 12'' speaker in several "distributed port" enclosures. The "infinite wall" response under same condition is shown for comparison.



the front and back radiation at high frequencies due to the fact that the reflex action has an inherent high-frequency cut-off of back radiation. In the useful low-frequency range, a controlled amount of back radiation is added to the front radiation, increasing the output and power handling ability.

At very low frequencies (usually sub-audio) there is cancellation between the front and back radiation and air is merely pumped from the front to the back of the loudspeaker. This characteristic is common to all loudspeaker enclosures which utilize both front and back radiation, and makes it even more desirable to use a "rumble" filter, as mentioned previously.

Fig. 5 shows the low-frequency response of a typical high-quality 12" loudspeaker in three "distributed port" enclosures. Also shown, is the "infinite wall" response for comparison. Note the large increase in output and the smoothness of response at low frequencies, where the reflex action occurs. Adding the correct amount of damping in this design matches the impedance of the enclosure to that of the loudspeaker. This means maximum power output from the enclosure and broadband response (low "Q"). Putting this damping in the form of a "distributed port"-a fixed number of holes spread over a definite area-assures the permanent accuracy of the damping.

Fig. 6 shows the acoustic power handling ability (P_a) of these same "distributed port" enclosures. Note the great increase in the undistorted sound pressure that these enclosures are capable of delivering at low frequencies. Note that, at some frequencies, the larger enclosures will handle less voltage input (E_{vc}) than the smaller ones, although the sound pressure (P_a) produced by the larger enclosures is greater. This is due to the fact that they are more efficient than the smaller enclosures at these frequencies.

Construction Data

Dimensions for constructing three "distributed port" enclosures are given in Fig. 7. (The 6-cubic foot unit is available commercially as the G-E A1-406 loudspeaker enclosure.)

The G-E A1-400 loudspeaker, used for all curves in this article, features a styled protective front plate, making the use of a grille cloth unnecessary in many installations. To take full advantage of this feature, the speaker should be mounted on the front surface of the speaker mounting board. If a grille cloth is required for styling purposes, the material used must not impair the transmission of high frequencies. Suitable materials are woven plastic or fabric having a light porous weave. The grille cloth should be mounted in a manner which will not allow vibration of the cloth against the cabinet. When grille cloth is used, the speaker is attached to the rear

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

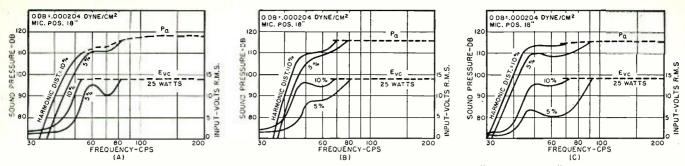


Fig. 6. Power output capability of a high-quality 12-inch loudspeaker in "distributed port" enclosures of various sizes. (A) 3-cubic feet, (B) 6-cubic feet, and (C) 10-cubic feet.

surface of the speaker mounting board. Use plywood at least 1/2" thick for the 3- and 6-cubic foot sizes and at least 5%" thick for the 10-cubic foot size. Preferred plywood thickness is 34". Line the back, bottom, and one side of the 3-cubic foot enclosure with 1" of Fiberglas or similar soft acoustic material. Line the bottom and two back sides of the 6- and 10-cubic foot enclosures with 2" of Fiberglas or equivalent. Glue all joints. Make front or back removable, if the speaker is to be mounted on the inside surface of the mounting board. The $2'' \ge 4''$ brace is to keep the speaker from setting up vibrations in the front panel, which will subtract from the low-frequency output.

The shape of the enclosures may be altered to suit the needs of the user as long as the internal volume and the configuration of the front panel are maintained.

Loudspeaker Characteristics

The curves presented here are accurate only when the loudspeaker used has characteristics which are similar to those of the G-E A1-400 loudspeaker. However, the general characteristics indicated are typical of all loudspeakers and must be kept in mind when choosing or designing a loudspeaker, or enclosure, or associated equipment.

The important characteristics of the A1-400 "woofer" for enclosure design include: Nominal diameter—12 inches; Effective cone diameter—10¼ inches; Free air resonance—60 cycles/second; Mass of moving system (exclusive of air load)—25 grams; BL (force constant)—12,000,000 gauss cm; and Magnet weight—14 oz. *Alnico* V.

Fairly similar types are the G-E 1201-A and 1203-A loudspeakers.

Using loudspeakers of larger diameter than 12" in these "distributed port" enclosures will, in general, improve the power handling ability but result in a poorer low-frequency response. A smaller loudspeaker will give correspondingly better low-frequency response and poorer power handling ability. A larger loudspeaker should not be used with the 3-cubic foot enclosure and a smaller loudspeaker should not be used with the 10-cubic foot enclosure.

Room Effects

It should be noted that the curves presented in this article were taken

under conditions which did not include reflections and resonances usually found in the listening environment. This is desirable because the effect of a room on the performance of a loudspeaker system is usually independent of the system used. These same effects also color the music as the listener hears it when live performers are in the room and therefore are not necessarily harmful.

Every hard object of appreciable size in a room sets up reflections. The most important objects to be considered at low frequencies are the walls, ceiling, and floor. Standing waves are set up in a room at frequencies where the distances between parallel surfaces are equal to $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, etc. wavelengths. These standing waves always build up high pressure points at the walls which cause them. The impedance match between the loudspeaker and the room is best at these high pressure points. For this reason, the best place for a loudspeaker system is the corner of the room where efficient coupling is made to all room resonances.

In most rooms, the only resonance which might be objectionable is the standing wave between the floor and ceiling, which usually occurs between 60 and 80 cycles-per-second. Coupling to this resonance may be reduced by placing the loudspeaker enclosure in

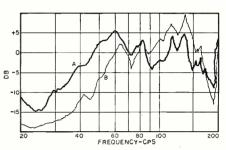


Fig. 8. (A) Response of a typical high-quality 12" loudspeaker in a 6-cubic foot "distributed port" enclosure in the corner of a "live" room, illustrating the effect of standing waves and reflections on response. (B) Response of a typical back-loaded folded corner horn enclosure of equal size measured under the same conditions as (A).

the corner, but off the floor (half way up the wall is best). This is usually objectionable appearance-wise. An equally good solution is to damp the resonance by applying sound absorbing material to the ceiling. To absorb these frequencies may require padding up to 8" thick, or hung 8" below the true ceiling.

Fig. 8A shows the response of a 6cubic foot "distributed port" enclosure placed in a corner of a live room. Curve B shows the response of a typical back-loaded folded corner horn enclosure of equal size under the same (Continued on page 130)

Fig. 7. Mechanical details on three "distributed port" enclosures of (A) 10-cubic foot, (B) 6-cubic foot, and (C) 3-cubic foot volume. Refer to text and Fig. 6 above.

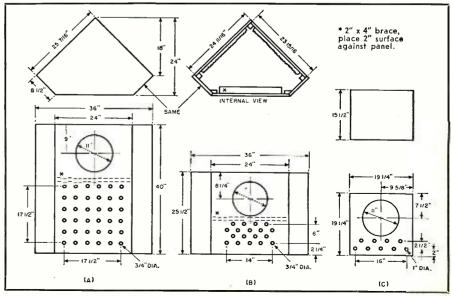


Fig. 1. TV reception by "radiation." One subscriber merely placed his yagi near the "G-Line" and picks up good signals.

The use of a novel transmission line has cut the cost of system installation and maintenance at Helena, Montana.

THE economics of most community TV installations dictate that the operator bring the TV signal from the antenna to the community before he can start collecting his installation fees. This means that the initial investment involves the cost of erecting the antenna and installing the transmission line and its associated amplifiers.

Maintenance of the system is largely confined to the servicing of the amplifiers and this item is, therefore, a direct function of the distance between the antenna and the community. This article will describe a new method of bringing the signal to the community, a method which is far more efficient and economical than the conventional cable systems.

Coaxial cable has an attenuation on the order of 20 db per 1000 feet on the lower TV channels. This means that for sound design at least two amplifiers are required per mile. In addition to the initial cost of the amplifiers and their maintenance, in many instances a special power cable must be strung to these amplifier sites. In some localities, therefore, consideration was given to a microwave relay to bring the TV signal from the mountain to the town. FCC regulations permit public utilities, like A. T. & T., to lease their microwave facilities to community TV systems but forbid the community operator installing his own microwave link. As a result, many community TV installations remain paper projects.

The "G-Line" Community TV System

Television reception is not possible in Helena, Montana, but only 15 miles away is McDonald Pass and the Continental Divide, and channel 13 can be picked up there from Missoula. By conventional coaxial cable methods the 15-mile haul would cost \$40,000 to \$50,000 just for the initial installation.

Helena was fortunate in having Bruce Hamilton, an alert engineer, in charge of its community TV project. He had read about the "G-Line" and realized that this technique might solve Helena's transmission problem. After some study and investigation, Mr. Hamilton started on the project of installing the first "G-Line" in a community TV system. The "G-Line" is named after its in-

The "G-Line" is named after its inventor, Dr. George Goubau, who developed this single-wire line for the U.S. Signal Corps. (Details on this line were given in Leonard Lieberman's article, "The G-Line Antenna Lead-In," in the April 1955 issue of this magazine). Fundamentally, the characteristics of this line are those of a coaxial cable of fixed dielectric except that the outer conductor is placed at infinity. By choosing the proper relationship between the inner conductor and the surrounding dielectric diameter, the mode of wave propagation is largely axial. It is only necessary that the single-wire line be fed from a coaxial system by means of a carefully designed "launcher." This is, effectively, a cone with the center conductor at its apex and the outer conductor making the transition from the coaxial cable to the infinite spacing.

Fig. 3 shows a typical "launcher" as used in the Helena installation. The "G-Line" has some remarkable properties. Its losses at the lower TV channels are on the order of 10 to 20 db per mile depending on the particular installation. The installation of the single-wire line is slightly tricky. When the line is about a half wavelength from the pole or other object, the loss at that point will be .05 db. Losses due to bends in the line become appreciable as the corner is made sharper. Theoretically, the db losses vary with the square of the bending angle and whenever bends are required they must be as gradual as possible. Another important characteristic of "G-Line" is that, theoretically, there is very little radiation. In actual practice Mr. Hamilton found that the radiation from the single-wire line was a maximum of 1.5 microvolts-per-meter at a distance of ten feet and this was at a point of greatest signal energy level. This factor is confirmed by the photograph of Fig. 1, which shows a rather unique method of tapping off a TV line. A home owner along the route of the "G-Line" simply placed his yagi antenna close to the wire and got good TV reception. This method has the operator's sanction since the regular rental fee is paid by this "radiation subscriber."

The channel 13 signal from Missoula is received by a conventional antenna array and amplified before it is converted down to channel 4. This conversion was suggested by the poor per-

formance of the channel 13 strip amplifiers which were tried first. The "G-Line" itself is more efficient at the higher frequencies but the amplifier considerations outweighed this feature. For channel 4 transmission, the maximum diameter of the "launcher" is 58 inches with a taper angle of 45 degrees. The inner conductor of the "G-Line" is #8 Copperweld and the dielectric is brown pigmented polyethylene with an outer diameter of .253 inch

Although the theoretical distance from foreign bodies should be on the order of half a wavelength, for practical reasons the wire was suspended about 15 inches below the lowest crossarm of the telephone poles belonging to the Mountain States Telephone trunk line. In most straight sections the line is suspended by 1/4inch nylon rope as shown in Fig. 2. At some bends 15-inch polystyrene rods are used to brace the line horizontally. The telephone poles from McDonald Pass (altitude 6000 feet) to Helena (3000 feet) predate the road and therefore run along the road at only a few points. Distances between poles vary and the line crosses the new U.S. Highway 10 several times. Because power is not readily available at all points along the line, the line amplifiers are located at unequal intervals and the longest stretch of "G-line" is about 2.5 miles between amplifiers. On that stretch the total losses over 2.5 miles are only 53 db.

A total of nine line amplifiers is required to cover the 15-mile stretch. Mr. Hamilton found it necessary to space the receiving and transmitting launchers about 120-feet apart at the amplifier stations in order to avoid ghosts caused by feedback. Recent Signal Corps tests seem to indicate that "launchers" can be placed back-toback without appreciable separation and it may well be that some mismatch exists in the Helena system

which causes this feedback problem. A typical horn and associated amplifier are shown in Fig. 4, and it is clearly apparent that the output of the "launcher" apex goes through the RG-11/U to the conventional line amplifier.

In Helena, the signal is distributed to over 500 homes by means of RG-11/U. double-shielded coaxial cable and conventional distribution amplifiers. A total of 70 miles of RG-11/U has been used to date in Helena just to hook up subscribers to the distribution amplifiers. The installation fee is \$125.00 with a monthly tariff of \$3.75. The major initial investment, as in all community TV projects, was the cost of bringing the signal down from Mc-Donald Pass. While conventional coaxial cable and amplifiers would have cost at least \$40,000, the actual cost of installing the 15 miles of "G-Line," including the price of the wire itself, the amplifiers, antennas, power connections, etc., was only slightly over \$12,000.

The weather conditions at the Continental Divide are probably the most severe, with regards to snow and ice, in the country. During the past win-ter, however, the signal was lost for only half an hour when an inch of wet snow accumulated on large portions of the line. As soon as the snow had melted or fallen off, the signal was restored. Since there is no outer conductor, the problem of moisture seeping in or condensing between the outer conductor and the dielectric does not exist. The outer polyethylene jacket has, in other applications, proven to be almost impervious to weathering for a considerable time.

Helena TV Inc., the operator of this pioneer "G-Line" community TV system, is licensed by Surface Conduction Inc. of 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, the company which holds all commercial rights to Dr. Goubau's patents. So successful is the Helena installation that its owners are now intent on

Fig. 2. The "installation" of the "G-Line" consists, for the most part, in suspending the line from the crossarm of a utility pole by a quarter-inch nylon rope.

tackling a 27-mile line in the area. Other community TV systems which

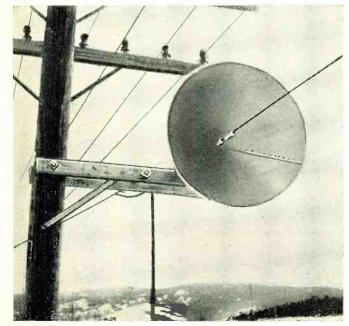
are planning to use the "G-Line" in-clude the Neighborhood TV Corp. of Owen Sound, Ontario. Here the TV signal will be received at a suitable high point as close to Toronto (150 miles away) as possible and then transmitted to Owen Sound along the telegraph poles of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

The most recent application of the "G-Line" to community TV was in September 1956 when an "open wire" transmission line was replaced by a single wire "G-Line" extending over 8000 feet in the Port Jervis community TV system. Port Video Corporation, owners of this system, found that this changeover resulted in improved performance.

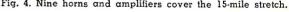
This new "G-Line" installation extends (apart from poles belonging to General Telephone and Rockland Light and Power) over system-owned poles separated by 600 feet or more, thus showing the adaptability of the line to varied local conditions. -30-

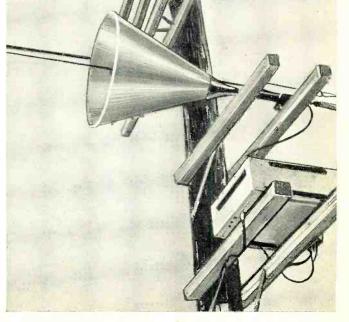
Fig. 3. One of the "launchers" used in the Helena installation,

Fig. 4. Nine horns and amplifiers cover the 15-mile stretch.



November, 1956





WALTER H. BUCHSBAUM Television Consultant RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

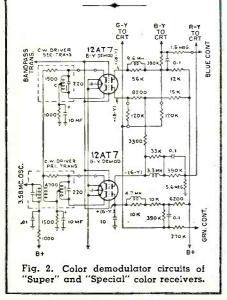
By

The circuits described here are being used for the first time in color TV sets. Here, too, are installation hints.

LATE OF

MEG

Fig. 1. Partial schematic diagram of the crystal-tube 3.58 mc. oscillator.



HE new line of RCA color receivers is divided into three series. The "Special" and "Super" series use practically the same chassis. The "Deluxe" sets use a chassis which is considerably different. A total of 26 tubes plus the picture tube, two crystal diodes, and a 3.58 mc. oscillator crystal are used in the "Special" chassis, CTC5 and CTC5A. The tuner is basically a v.h.f. type with u.h.f. attachment optional. Both video and intercarrier sound i.f. sections are conventional with one exception: separate second detectors are used for the sound and picture i.f.'s. This minimizes the possibility of 920 kc. interference. A single high-voltage rectifier is used to supply the 25 kilovolts for the ultor and a separate rectifier provides the focusing potential.

6+300V.

New Circuits

The color sync section and the 3.58 mc. oscillator used in all new RCA receivers is considerably different from previously used circuits. A simplified circuit diagram of the 3.58 mc. oscillator is shown in Fig. 1. The burst amplifier provides a strong synchronizing burst signal which is applied to the 3.58 mc. crystal and, through C_1 , to the control grid of the oscillator tube. Feedback from the screen grid of that tube through the divider network C_2 and C_3 causes continuous oscillation of a 3.58 mc. signal which is then furnished to the demodulators from the driver transformer. This circuit is quite a departure from previously used crystal oscillators which were controlled by a reactance tube and phase detector.

The color demodulator used in the "Special" and "Super" series of receivers is also new. Here (see Fig. 2) two dual triodes are used to provide all three color difference signals and directly drive the three kinescope grids. The color subcarrier and its sidebands are applied to all four triode grids while the color sync signal is applied to each cathode, with proper phase correction. One of the plate circuits produces the green and one the blue color difference signals while the red difference signal is the result of matrixing circuits between the plate voltages.

Since the demodulation occurs between grid and cathode, the tube also acts as an amplifier between grid and plate. This amplification of the color video signals makes it possible to go directly from the low level of the 3.58 mc. color subcarrier to the higher video signals required to drive the color picture tube grids. The cathodes of the color picture tube are driven by three Y signals, properly proportioned by means of a voltage divider network in the plate circuit of the second video amplifier.

The color demodulator circuit of the "Deluxe" line is patterned after the older pentagrid converter, synchronous detector system, and uses three output amplifiers which matrix directly into red, green, and blue difference signals.

The "Deluxe" chassis uses the triode section of a 6AW8 tube as a video noise inverter. A simplified diagram of this circuit is shown in Fig. 3. Video signals of the same polarity but at different amplitudes are applied to the grid and cathode of the first video amplifier and to the cathode of the noise inverter triode. These noise pulses are amplified in the noise inverter so that they are equal in amplitude, but opposite in polarity, to the noise pulses passing through the first video amplifier. This results in cancellation of noise pulses at the input to the first sync amplifier stage and the a.g.c. tube. To avoid cancellation of the sync pulse, the grid of the noise in-(Continued on page 78)

Picture-Phone Uses Telephone Lines

W. E. Kock of Bell Telephone Laboratories shows how one experimental model of a Picture-phone would be used. Protruding above the picture screen is the camera lens. The knobs below the screen are for turning on the set and for defining the picture.

F. K. Becker, a Bell Telephone Laboratories engineer who is working on the development of a new Picturephone system, demonstrates another one of the experimental models. The system makes Picture-phone transmission feasible after apparatus is fully developed.

S CIENTISTS and engineers at the Bell System's research and development organization have used an experimental "Picture-phone" system to transmit recognizable pictures over short and long distances, even as far as from New York to Los Angeles. Experimental pictures vary in size from 1 x 1½ inches to 2 x 3 inches, and are viewed from 1 to 2 feet away. Unlike television, a new picture is displayed every two seconds.

The Picture-phone is the first system of its kind to use a pair of ordinary telephone wires. This is what gives it promise of being commercially feasible. Only one other line, consisting of a pair of wires like the regular telephone line, would be installed on the customer's premises to carry the picture. It will be possible for a caller's picture to be "dialed" like an ordinary telephone call, provided the switch on the picture equipment is turned on at both ends of the line. If the switches are off, the telephone call will be completed without pictures. The picture can also be turned on after a conversation is underway.

The raster is made up of 60 lines, each of which may have a maximum of 40 dots. Thus each complete frame may be thought of as being made up of 2400 dots. Since one complete picture is transmitted every 2 seconds, a bandwidth of only 600 cps is required. Since the very low frequency components of this 600-cycle "video" band would be attenuated if sent over phone lines, the "video" signal amplitude modulates a 1200-cycle carrier. The sidebands (from 600 to 1800 cps) lie A telephone that transmits pictures along with sound has taken a big step towards commercial feasibility.

within the range of optimum transmission exactly like a voice signal.

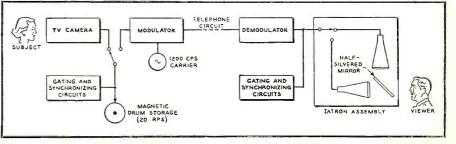
A conventional industrial-type Vidicon TV camera is used (see block diagram below), which produces a 60-line raster every 1/20 second. Of the 40 scans that are available every 2 seconds, one is arbitrarily selected and recorded during a single rotation of a magnetic drum. Gating and timing circuits allow the stored information to be picked off the drum faster than it had been recorded. Within 2 seconds, all the information from a single scan has been passed on to the modulator, and the drum is erased and made ready for the next picture. Sync data is then combined with the signal which then goes out over the telephone circuit.

Conventional techniques are used at the receiver, where the sync controls the sweep circuits and the picture in-

formation is presented to a pair of direct-view electrostatic-storage picture tubes, called Iatrons. The picture is stored on an inner screen just behind the fluorescent coating on the tube screen, which remains dark during the storage. Then the picture is made visible by means of a flood of electrons from a second gun. The picture will last for several minutes or it may be erased by applying a voltage to one of the electrodes. By using two latrons with a half-silvered mirror, an image can be seen on either of the tubes when the other one is dark. Information is written into one tube while the other is being viewed, then the first tube is viewed while the other tube is having information applied to it.

The picture equipment is still undergoing development and evaluation and is not yet ready for manufacture or commercial use. -30-

Block diagram of one of the systems being tried out that transmits narrow-band video.



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Fig. 1. The completely assembled transistorized amplifier housed in its Plexiglas case. From left to right the dials on the front control the volume, bass, and treble. The jacks, from left to right, are for output to an 8-ohm speaker system and input from a General Electric variable reluctance pickup cartridge.

> By HUGH R. LOWRY Application Specialist Semiconductor Products Dept. General Electric Company

Hi-Fi Amplifier

All Transistor

Completely battery operated, this combination preamp, for magnetic cartridges, and power amplifier will provide quality reproduction. Although the power output is quite low, only about three-quarters of a watt, the unit's output is sufficient for ordinary home listening.

"HE two most popular types of projects for the electronic hobbyist are those involving either transistors or high-fidelity equipment. Up until now however, transistors have been notorious for their lack of uniformity and transistor articles frequently contain statements like, "Resistor R_7 should be selected for best results," or "It is advisable to try several transistors, and choose the one giving the best performance." For this reason, transistor applications in hi-fi equipment have been largely limited to preamplifiers that must be followed by conventional tube amplifiers so that the many advantages of transistors are not fully realized.

Recently the General Electric Company announced a complete line of low cost audio transistors with very close control on the parameters so that complete interchangeability is possible, even in push-pull output stages which formerly required high priced matched pairs. With these new transistors and present circuit design techniques, it is now practical to build a completely transistorized high-fidelity amplifier of sufficient output for ordinary home listening. The complete amplifier, including magnetic cartridge preamplifier and tone controls, is shown in Fig. 1. No attempt was made toward extreme miniaturization in the author's model, but the com-pactness typical of transistorized equipment is obvious. The circuit diagram of the complete unit is shown in Fig. 5.

One of the most popular pickups among high-fidelity equipment owners is the G-E "variable reluctance" unit and this preamplifier circuit was designed to work with it. To obtain proper high-frequency equalization, the manufacturer recommends that the cartridge be loaded down with 6200 ohms and that 18 db of bass boost be used to compensate for recording characteristics. This combination will compensate for the RIAA characteristic, which is used by virtually all record manufacturers, and be sufficiently close compensation to give acceptable performance with older recordings. In the case of this circuit, proper cartridge loading is accomplished by means of resistor R1. This 3900-ohm resistor, operating in conjunction with the low input impedance of the first transistor, V_1 , provides a circuit with proper response.

The preamplifier consists of two RC-coupled, grounded-emitter amplifiers with frequency selective feedback to give the required bass boost and turnover frequency. There are many possible methods of biasing transistor amplifiers, each with its own advantages and disadvantages.

If a wide range of transistor current gains is to be tolerated with stable performance at high temperatures, it is necessary to use the circuit shown in Fig. 3A. In this type of biasing, the emitter current (and hence collector current) is essentially determined only by the voltage at the base and the resistance in series with the emitter.

Although this type of biasing is extremely stable, good low-frequency response requires a very large bypass capacitor around the emitter resistor, which adds considerably to the cost and little to the performance. Since this transistor hi-fi amplifier was not intended to be operated under extreme environmental conditions and the new G-E transistors have close control on current gain, it is possible to use a simpler form of biasing as shown in Fig. 3B. In this type of biasing the base current is determined by the collector voltage and the resistance between collector and base. This type of biasing is extremely degenerative. For example, consider the situation where the collector current increases, causing a drop in collector voltage. A decrease in collector voltage reduces the current flowing into the base which, in turn, reduces the collector current, thereby counteracting the original increase in collector current.

It might appear at first glance that this type of biasing would not only be degenerative for d.c. drifts, but would also degenerate the signal being amplified. This would be true if the a.c. load impedance was high in comparison with the 18,000 ohm collector resistor.

If the load is the input to another transistor, as is usually the case, the input impedance of the following transistor is low compared to the collector resistance and little a.c. degeneration takes place. Since tubes are voltageoperated devices, the usual method of bass boost is to use voltage feedback from the second plate to first cathode.

The input to the first transistor is almost a current source (low impedance cartridge plus large series resistance), and it is better to use current feedback rather than voltage feedback. A signal proportional to the output current is taken from the small resistor in the emitter of the second transistor and fed back through a frequency sensitive network to the base of the first transistor. The performance of the preamplifier is shown in Fig. 2, and it can be seen that it is comparable in every respect to conventional tube preamplifiers.

As a matter of interest, the .05 μ fd. capacitor was replaced with a 6 μ fd. unit and the response of the preamp was found to be ± 0.25 db from 20 to 20,000 cycles. Over-all response to the voice coil jack was within about ± 2 db over the same frequency range.

Tone Controls

It might be argued that perfect reproduction of music only requires that the amplifier compensate for recording characteristics and no additional frequency compensation is necessary. In practice, however, it is necessary to include tone controls so that differences in loudspeakers, room acoustics, listening levels, and individual preferences can be accommodated.

The tone controls used in this amplifier provide independent bass and treble control without interaction and both have a 1000 cycle turnover frequency. The action of the tone controls is easily understood if they are considered as current transfer networks rather than voltage transfer networks as in vacuum tube amplifiers. The output current from the second transistor goes to the volume control where part of it is shunted to ground and the rest goes to the junction of the 0.02 µfd. and 0.2 µfd. capacitors and the center arms of the potentiometers. At 1000 cycles the equivalent circuit of the tone controls is very simple, as shown in Fig. 4A. At this frequency, the current is divided so that 10/11ths of the current is shunted to ground and 1/11th goes on to the next transistor. The low-frequency equivalent circuit for the "bass boost" condition is shown in Fig. 4B. With the movable arm of the potentiometer near the top, the 0.02 μ fd.

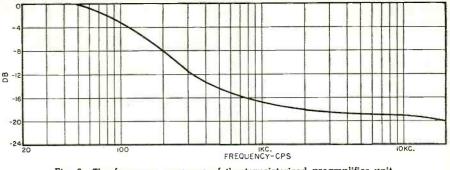


Fig. 2. The frequency response of the transistorized preamplifier unit.

capacitor is bypassed and more of the current is shunted into the 10,000 ohm resistor as the impedance of the 0.2 μ fd. capacitor rises at low frequencies.

The high-frequency equivalent circuit of the tone control is shown in Fig. 4C for the "treble cut" condition.

Depending on the potentiometer setting, most of the higher frequencies will be shunted to ground as compared to a 1000 cycle signal. With the potentiometer arm at the top, the higher frequency current would bypass the 10,000 ohm resistor and a treble boost would be achieved. An exact analysis of this type of tone control is somewhat complicated since the performance depends on the volume control setting and the input impedance of the following transistor stage. Listening tests indicate that the performance is quite adequate and the frequency characteristics at an average volume control setting are shown in Fig. 6. It will be noted that the tone controls are not absolutely symmetrical but this is of little consequence since the extreme boost or cut settings are seldom used.

Driver and Output Stages

The next three transistors comprise a linear amplifier and driver stage for the power amplifier. The biasing is much the same as for the preamplifier stage with the exception that the load

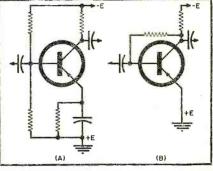


Fig. 3. (A) Biasing method suitable for extreme environmental conditions and (B) for use when unit is operated in normal places.

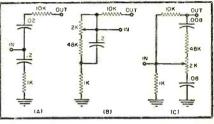
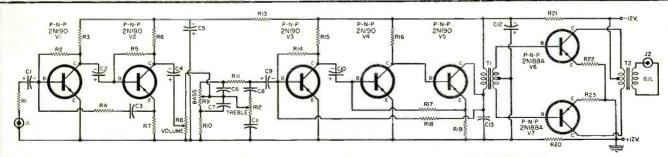


Fig. 4. (A) A 1 kc. equivalent circuit. (B) low-frequency equivalent circuit, and (C) the equivalent circuit at high frequencies.

resistances are lowered to accommodate the larger current swings at the collector. Negative feedback is used from the collector of the driver stage

Fig. 5. Complete schematic diagram of the transistorized amplifier-preamp unit. All parts are readily available at distributors.

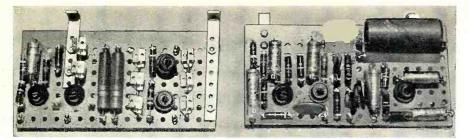


 $\begin{array}{l} R_1 & --3900 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_8, R_8, R_{14} & --220,000 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_8, R_8, R_8, R_{15}, R_{10} & --18,000 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_4 & --4700 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_7 & --220 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_8 & --100,000 \ ohm, 2 \ w. \ audio \ taper \ pot. \\ R_9, R_{12} & --1000 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_{11} & --1000 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_{13} & --50 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_{15} & --50 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_{15} & --50 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_{15} & --50 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_{15} & --50 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_{15} & --50 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_{15} & --50 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_{15} & --50 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_{15} & --50 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_{15} & --50 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_{15} & --100 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_{15} & --100 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_{15} & --50 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_{15} & --50 \ ohm, \frac{1}{2} \ w. \ res. \\ R_{15} & --50 \ res.$

Res, Res. -10 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res. C1, C9-25 μ fd., 12 v. elec. capacitor C2, C4, C10-5 μ fd., 12 v. elec. capacitor C5, C12-50 μ fd., 25 v. elec. capacitor C5, C12-50 μ fd., 25 v. elec. capacitor C6-...2 μ fd. capacitor C7-...2 μ fd. capacitor C8*-...08 μ fd. capacitor C13*-...08 μ fd. capacitor C13*-...0047 μ fd. capacitor

*These are design values. .01 µfd. and .1 µfd. can be used for C₈ and C₁₁ respectively without seriously affecting performance. J1, J2-Phono jack

- T1—Interstage trans., 5000 to 3000 ohms centertapped (Argonne Transformer Type AR-500)
- T2-Output trans., 125 ohms centertapped to 8 ohms (Argonne Transformer Type AR-501)
- V₁, V₂, V₅, V₄, V₅---"p-n-p" junction transistor (General Electric 2N190)
- V₆, V₇—"p-n-p" junction transistor (General Electric 2N188A)



Top view of early version of amplifier (left) and preamp-tone control chassis (right).

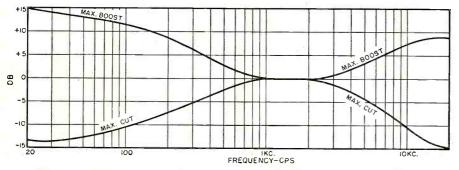


Fig. 6. Frequency response of the tone controls used with transistorized amplifier.

to the base of the third transistor. This type of feedback makes the output voltage proportional to the current flowing into the third transistor, which is precisely what is desired since the tone controls were designed from a current transfer basis. Feedback applied to the base also lowers the input impedance of the third transistor so that it is small compared to the 10,000 ohm resistor in series with the signal. A low input impedance, controlled by the feedback network, helps to make the amplifier performance independent of transistor variations.

The driver transformer acts as a phase inverter and impedance match for the push-pull output stage. In order to prevent crossover distortion in a transistor push-pull class B amplifier, it is necessary to supply a slight forward bias to the transistors. This bias is provided for by the currents of the various transistors flowing through R_{20} , a 5-ohm base biasing resistor. The 10-ohm resistors in the emitters of the transistors provide a slight amount of degeneration and also prevent thermal runaway due to heating of the transistors. Under "nosignal" conditions the current drain of the output stage should be 3 to 4 ma.

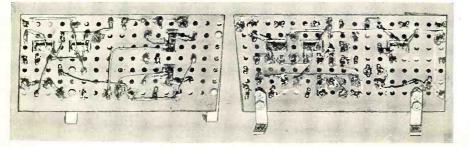
One aspect of transistor output stages that sometimes confuses de-

signers familiar with vacuum tube circuits is that no attempt is made to match the output transformer impedance to the transistors. A little thought will soon indicate the reason for this. If, as in this amplifier, it is desired to obtain undistorted peaks of two watts from a 12-volt supply, the peak current drawn by each transistor must be 333 ma. In order to get 333 ma. from a 12-volt source, the load on each transistor must be 12 volts/333 ma. or 40 ohms. The collector-tocollector load will be four times this, or 160 ohms. Therefore the impedance of the output transformer is determined only by the supply voltage and the desired output power.

If the transformer were designed to match the approximately 30,000 ohm output impedance of the transistors, maximum efficiency would be obtained but the undistorted output power would be limited to a few milliwatts.

The transistors used in the output stage are designed to have a gain which is constant from low collector currents up to collector currents of 0.2 or 0.3 ampere, so that there will be no distortion of the amplified signal. These transistors are measured and classified at the factory so that any two transistors with the same RETMA type number will give excellent performance in push-pull circuits.

Bottom view of chassis. Use of punched boards facilitates the wiring operation.



few transformers on the market adequate for high-quality transistor amplifiers. Most so-called transistor transformers are designed with miniaturization as an objective so that the frequency response is severely limited. The driver and output transformers used in this amplifier were developed by the *New England Transformer Co.* (distributed by *Argonne*) specifically for this application, and these transformers (or those having equivalent quality) should be used for best results.

At the present time there are very

In a class B amplifier the current drain varies with the output signal so a well regulated power supply is a "must" for this amplifier. A very convenient source of 12 volts for experimental work can be obtained from a car battery or some of the miniature storage batteries now available. Alternatively, a regulated 12-volt supply working from the power line may be used.

Construction

One extremely desirable feature of transistor circuitry is that the layout is noncritical since all circuits operate at a low impedance level and the transistors are small and can be mounted in any position. The author chose to construct the circuits using prepunched terminal cards and ratchet terminals available from the Alden Products Company, Brockton, Mass. The components (including transistors) are mounted on one side of the boards and the wiring is done on the other side. All the circuits used in the amplifier were constructed on two $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x $4\frac{1}{4}$ " punched terminal cards. These cards were fastened by brackets (also available from Alden) to the main chassis which holds the transformers and potentiometers. The advantages of this method of construction are that it is rapid, rugged, and the final chassis has the "professional" look of printed wiring. Transistor sockets were used in the original design, since it was desired to make interchangeability tests. Sockets are not really necessary, however, and the transistors might just as well be soldered directly into the circuit since each transistor is backed up by a full year's warranty when used within ratings.

Other possible methods of construction include conventional point-topoint wiring on a metal chassis, use of etched circuit boards, and wiring on terminal boards. The exact choice of layout and size will depend on the location of the amplifier. The compact size and negligible heat dissipation of this amplifier make it possible to install the amplifier in a speaker cabinet, bookshelf, or even in the base of a record changer.

Although small in size, this amplifier definitely is not small in performance. It may not be the amplifier to rattle the windows of the houses in the next block, but the output power and quality leave little to be desired for ordinary listening in your apartment or home. -30-

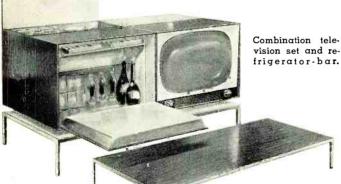
of the Future

Right off the drawing boards at Westinghousehere are some radio and TV ideas you may see soon.

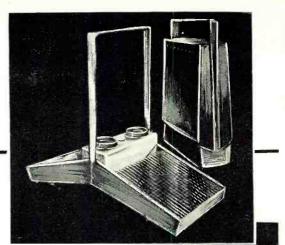
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TRANSISTORS and modules are making possible the design of radios which are smaller and can be used more flexibly than ever before. Some of the radio (and TV) designs shown here, which were developed by the radio and TV design department of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., may never appear as finished products on the market, but, some of these ideas will undoubtedly be used. The compactness with which transistorized radios using modules can be made will allow them to be used in ladies' handbags where they will take up little space, be light, and blend well with the style. Also, because the basic receiver circuits take up so little room, more space will be allowed for the speaker (or speakers), resulting in better sound.

New TV receivers are emphasizing ease of use and the decorator's touch. The designs shown here advance this. -30-



vision set and refrigerator-bar.



A ladies' handbagportable radio with α slide-type tuner.

Portable radio with two large speakers. It folds compactly.

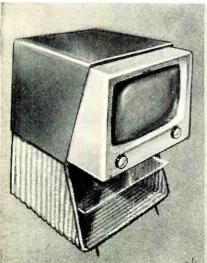


Attractive plastic handbag with transistorized radio.

Another portable radio handbag, this one all leather.

Shown below is TV set with wicker base for storage.

Patio model with blackboard for kids which becomes table top. Swinging plates hold drinks. Swivel-top TV set (lower right).



November, 1956



A Test Instrument Calibrator

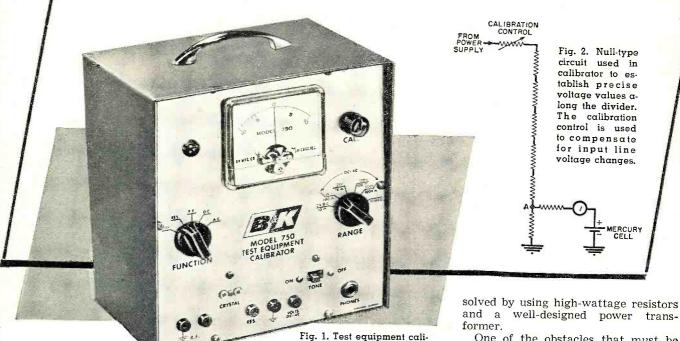


Fig. 1. Test equipment calibrator, Model 750, manufactured by B & K Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, Illinois.

Now you can keep your v.o.m., v.t.v.m., and other test instruments at laboratory accuracy — inexpensively.

F A service technician were asked what his most valuable servicing possessions were, nine times out of ten he would point to his test instruments. And yet, if that same man were asked just how accurate these units were, 95 per-cent of the time he could not give a definite answer. For the simple fact of the matter is that very few service technicians have this information, because very few men have the facilities for checking their test instruments.

As a simple illustration, suppose it is desired to check the accuracy of the d.c. ranges of a v.t.v.m. How could this be done? Someone might suggest a battery, but most batteries will vary by 10 to 20 per-cent of their indicated value. Or take a VR tube. This might appear to be a good way to establish a standard d.c. voltage but upon checking the specification sheets on these tubes, it is found that their voltage drops can range anywhere from 12 to 20 per-cent of the specified value. And so it goes. Practically every familiar source of what is thought to be reliably standard voltage, current, etc., turns out, on closer inspection, to possess enough normal variation to make it valueless from a standardizing point of view.

It was precisely such a situation, plus the common experience of seeing

technicians lose servicing time because they were relying on equipment which badly needed recalibration, that led to the design of the simple, low-cost test equipment calibrator shown in Fig. 1. With this unit, the accuracy of test instruments can be checked quickly and easily. If an instrument reading is off, the calibrator will not only tell how far off it is, but it will also help in the realignment of the unit so that it will function correctly.

Specifically, this test instrument calibrator can supply the following d.c. voltages to ±1 per-cent, or better, accuracy: 5 volts, 25 volts, 100 volts, and 300 volts. These voltages allow checking of most of the d.c. voltage ranges of currently available volt-ohm-milliammeters and vacuum-tube voltmeters. In addition, the following a.c. voltages are furnished to ± 1 per-cent accuracy or better: 5 volts, 25 volts, 100 volts, and 300 volts. These voltages are used to check the a.c. ranges of v.o.m.'s and v.t.v.m.'s.

For these two functions, recognition was given to the fact that meter input impedances might vary from as low as 1000 ohms-per-volt to a hundred megohms or more. This was taken into account by using appropriately low resistances in the calibrator voltage section. The problem presented by the resulting relatively large currents was

and a well-designed power trans-

One of the obstacles that must be overcome in achieving voltage accuracy of the order indicated (*i.e.*, ± 1 per-cent or better) is instrument protection against a.c. power line fluctuations. Obviously, conventional voltage regulators will not do since they are inherently less accurate than the level desired. The solution chosen relies upon the same voltage standard which sets the accuracy of the various a.c. and d.c. voltages themselves.

A mercury cell, whose value is known to be accurate to four significant figures, is connected in a nulling circuit of the type shown in Fig. 2. A center-reading microammeter is connected between the mercury cell and a voltage divider made of a string of precision resistors. One of the resistors in this string is made variable ("calibration control") and it is adjusted until the meter needle is positioned exactly over a very narrow hairline in the center of the scale. At this point, the voltage existing at point "A" on the voltage divider is exactly equal to the standard cell potential. The values of the other resistors in the string have been so chosen that the desired voltages are obtained at appropriate tap-off points.

The highest voltage value achievable in this manner is limited only by the value of the voltage which can be applied to the top of the divider. In the present instance, a top a.c. and d.c. reading of 300 volts is employed, this being deemed sufficient to check the high range of present voltmeters.

The same meter circuit will also serve as a continuous monitor whenever the instrument is set to deliver calibrating voltages. Any change in line voltage will be revealed immedi-

for the Service Shop

ately by a shift of the meter needle from the center position. The user, noting this shift, can counteract its effect by adjusting the calibration control.

Another feature of v.o.m.'s and v.t.v.m.'s which this test instrument calibrator can check is the resistance ranges. A series of six precision resistors is available with values of 10, 100. 1000. 10,000, and 100,000 ohms, and 10 megohms. With these resistors, it is possible to check each of the resistance ranges found in present instruments. The values were so chosen that the check point would fall within the central region of each resistance range.

R.F. Signal

Also available in the calibrator is a crystal oscillator which uses an external plug-in crystal and is capable of generating harmonics of the crystal frequency well beyond the v.h.f. region. For example, with a 5-mc. crystal, harmonic frequencies over 300 mc. can be obtained. With crystals possessing higher frequencies, the extent of the upper usable range is even greater.

These crystal frequency signals can be employed in two ways. If desired, they can be obtained at the "R.F." terminals and used as markers in setting up an alignment curve in radio and TV receivers, or, these crystal-gen-erated signals can be employed to help the user calibrate (or check the calibration of) an AM signal generator. This is accomplished by feeding the signal generator voltage into the "R.F." terminals on the calibrator. The AM generator signal is combined with the crystal oscillator signal (fundamental plus harmonics) at a crystal diode The resulting signals are mixer. passed through a low-frequency pentode amplifier and applied to a frontpanel phone jack to which a set of hcadphones may be connected. See Fig. 3. With a pair of headphones, zero beat is easily detected as the AM signal generator frequency is slowly varied.

If a 4.5-mc. crystal is used, a 4.5-mc. marker signal will be available for checking and aligning the audio i.f. system of television receivers.

To further increase the usefulness of the crystal-oscillator pentode-amplifier arrangement, a single-throw, double-pole switch is provided which will complete a feedback path and thereby generate an audio signal. This tone, available at the "Phones" jack on the front panel, can be employed to check audio amplifiers in AM, FM, or TV receivers. At the same time, an amplitude-modulated signal is available at the crystal fundamental and each of its harmonic frequencies. This modulated r.f. signal can be obtained at the "R.F." terminals for external use and is a further aid in receiver alignment.

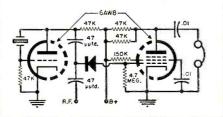
Note that the same crystal frequencies can also be employed to check the calibration of swcep generators when the sweep width controls of these instruments are turned to zero.

The precision of the a.c. voltages makes them ideally suited for measuring the peak-to-peak values of any waveform found in television receivers. Here is how this operation is performed: Apply the wave to be measured to the vertical input terminals of the oscilloscope and adjust the vertical attenuator and vertical gain control until the wave covers a reasonable height—say one-half the size of the screen. To facilitate the measurement, it is generally best to have the wave extend over a specific number of vertical squares on a screen mask. A simple figure to work with, in this respect, is 10 or 15 squares. (The wave in Fig. 4A covers 10 squares.) Whatever the figure, make a specific note of it

Now, remove the signal and, without touching the vertical gain or attenuation controls of the scope, apply one of the a.c. voltages from the test instrument calibrator to the vertical input terminals of the oscilloscope. A sine wave will appear on the screen. Compare its height with that of the previous wave and if the two cover the same number of vertical squares, then both possess the same peak-topeak value. Assume that this happens when the test instrument calibrator is providing 25 volts, a.c. Then both waves will have a peak-to-peak value of 25 x 2.83 or 70.75 volts. The foregoing factor of 2.83 is the amount by which the r.m.s. figure of an a.c. wave must be multiplied to provide the peak-to-peak value.

Some service technicians like to turn down the horizontal gain of the scope until the calibration sine wave is only a vertical line. (See Fig. 4B.)

> Fig. 3. Partial schematic of the calibrator showing the crystal oscillator and pentode amplifier. The headphones shown at the output are actually plugged into a phono jack on the panel.



They claim that such a line is easier to work with. Either method will give similar results since the horizontal spread of the wave is not important, only its height is.

The fortunate occurrence of both waves having the same peak-to-peak value is not likely to happen often. More often than not, the amplitudes of both waves will differ. Let us say that when the unknown wave is adjusted to cover a height of 10 squares, the calibrating sine wave, with the "Range" switch in the 25 volts position, covers only 8 squares. Then, to find the peak-to-peak amplitude of the unknown signal, set the ratio of the calibration voltage to the number of squares it covers, equal to the ratio of the unknown voltage to the number of squares it covers. The formula is as follows:

calibration voltage		unknown voltage	
vertical squares	_	vertical squares	

Hence,	$\frac{25 \text{ volts}}{8} = \frac{X}{10}$			
and	8 X = 250			
or	$\frac{x}{8} = \frac{250}{8}$			
$X = 31.2 \ volts$				
The peak-to-peak voltage is:				
$31.2 \ volts \times 2.83 = 88.3 \ volts.$				

(The same formula would be employed had the amplitude of the calibrating voltage been greater than that of the unknown wave.)

There are additional uses to which this instrument can be put, but its principal function is to provide the service technician (or even the engineer) with a calibration standard on which he can rely. It will pay for itself in reducing servicing time if used as little as two or three times a year. And, perhaps most important of all, it will give the technician a renewed faith in the accuracy of his test equipment. -30-

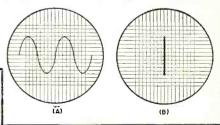


Fig. 4. The a.c. voltages of the calibrator can be used to measure peak-to-peak values of scope patterns. The full waveform may be displayed as in (A) or the horizontal gain may be decreased to zero (B).

Deflection Circuit Analyzer

Fig. 1. The Model 820 Dynamic Sweep Circuit Analyzer which furnishes horizontal and vertical sweep signals, tests flyback transformers and deflection yokes as well as continuity.

DYNAMIC SWEEP CIRCUIT

NIN-ROND

FUNCTION

By WINSTON STARKS President, Winston Electronics, Inc.

A systematic approach to the troubleshooting of TV deflection circuits pays off in more profit.

THE special nature of the vertical and horizontal deflection circuits of TV receivers often makes it difficult to locate trouble in this section. Waveform analysis may indicate that something is wrong, but it will not usually tell what part is defective and, of course, cannot be used if there is no voltage to begin with. The use of component substitution and "cut and try" methods will often turn what

could be a very profitable job into a time consuming one.

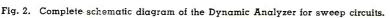
A dependable method of troubleshooting deflection circuits is to substitute or inject the correct signal into the various key points in these circuits. Each stage, in sequence, receives what resembles its normal input signal and if the stage is good, its output will be correct. This is continued until the defective stage is located. This method, troubleshooting by signal substitution, is easy to use and is a positive way of finding troubles. For example, if the trouble is no high voltage, injecting the proper high voltage causes the receiver to operate normally.

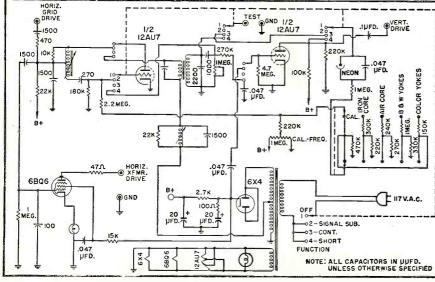
In order to troubleshoot the vertical and horizontal deflection circuits by signal substitution a generator is needed that will produce the correct 60 cps saw-tooth, 15 kilocycle saw-tooth, and horizontal output transformer drive voltages. An instrument which produces these waveforms and also incorporates a flyback and yoke tester is shown in Fig. 1. The schematic diagram of this instrument is shown in Fig. 2.

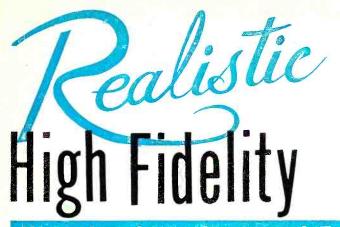
The circuit of this sweep section analyzer includes a horizontal oscillator, horizontal output tube, vertical sweep circuit, flyback and yoke tester, and 60 cps power supply. The first half of the 12AU7 serves as either the 15 kilocycle blocking oscillator or the flyback and yoke test oscillator. The second half of the 12AU7 operates either as a 60 cps saw-tooth amplifier or as a d.c. amplifier in the flyback test function. The 6BQ6 is the horizontal output tube which is used to drive the flyback transformer in the TV receiver under test. An oscillating neon bulb operates in a special circuit to produce a very sensitive shorted-turn tester.

When the instrument is used to test horizontal output transformers and yokes, the first half of the 12AU7 functions as a pulsed 500-cycle oscillator in a circuit that operates as a "Q" tester. When checking a flyback transformer or yoke with one or more (Continued on page 108)

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS







Horn Loudspeakers and Enclosures

By H. A. HARTLEY Audio Consultant

Part 8. A discussion of straight, folded, and corner horns used to load tweeters and mid-range drivers as well as load and enclose woofers.

HORN is fitted to a loudspeaker driver unit simply and solution effi-increase its electro-acoustic effidriver unit simply and solely to ciency. A properly designed horn increases the acoustic loading on the diaphragm and this is bound to improve the efficiency since the diaphragm has something to work against. From this follows the obvious conclusion that a horn-loaded speaker requires less input than one using a flat baffle for a given sound output, and for a given size of diaphragm the horn-loaded speaker calls for less movement of the suspended system. From what you have learned in previous articles you can see, therefore, that the disadvantage of a small diaphragm for reproducing low frequencies-the large amount of free movement required-can be overcome to some extent, while retaining the advantages of the small cone for good high note response. Since the driver unit is subjected to smaller stresses, it would seem that fitting a horn instead of a flat baffle or box type enclosure is a great step forward. This supposition is correct. A properly designed horn-loaded speaker will give a wider and more linear response than any other type of loading, and when perfectly designed and without regard to "contingent liabilities" does not require the use of multi-channel systems. One unit will do the job. Yet almost every horn type speaker system you see has a tweeter; am I therefore talking nonsense? I mentioned contingent liabilities, and the innate cussedness of all loudspeaker problems is well to the fore in designing loudspeaker horns.

In this article I cannot possibly even attempt to classify the multitude of designs on the market. The good ones Cutaway model Klipschorn corner loudspeaker system showing a folded horn used for the woofer and straight horns used for mid-range and tweeter.

are the result of technical know-how and intensive development work. The bad ones are non-scientific copies of good designs but without the knowledge necessary for modifying basically good designs. Some have resulted from the efforts of writers who profess to provide hi-fi for a few dollars. But it so happens that designing a good horn is not all that easy, and making it can be even more difficult. Here I shall explain the fundamental rules of the game, so that you can make your choice in an intelligent manner. But whereas there may be two schools of thought in speaker design, there can only be one in horn design, for the matter is simple enough does the horn enclosure add distortion to the speaker unit's performance? If it does then it is a bad enclosure, and that is all there is to it.

The worst snag in adopting the horn as a speaker loading device is the size required for fidelity of reproduction. The diameter of the mouth of the horn, for perfection, should equal the wavelength of the lowest frequency it is desired to reproduce. The wavelength of a 50-cycle note is $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet! Moreover, the rate of expansion from the throat (the narrow end) to the mouth, called the flaring constant, must conform to certain laws, so the length of our perfect horn for no cutoff at 50 cps would be about 70 feet. In this imperfect world we can afford to make some compromise, but you

can take it that a straight horn of proper design to reproduce down to 50 cps calls for a length of about 22 feet and a flare circumference of 24 feet, and that is not a thing you can get into an ordinary living room. Not only is the mouth as large as the sort of flat baffle you ought to have, but where are you going to put those 22 feet of length? As you can fold a baffle, so you can fold a horn, but with this added complication-that the highs don't like being pushed round sharp corners or along rough surfaces, and the lows, as in box baffles, set up vibration in the various parts of the assembly. Whereas the folded and curved horns of the brass section of the orchestra are resonant, to give the instrument its peculiar *timbre*, the horn of the reproducer must be inert and unable to impart coloration.

Probably the first superbly designed and engineered folded-horn speaker was the celebrated *Western Electric* 555. The speaker unit itself was made with very close tolerances to avoid loss of useful flux in the gap. The voice coil was wound with aluminum ribbon on edge, so that gap space was not wasted by a comparatively thick and rigid former, and the small aluminum diaphragm was properly ribbed to ensure stiffness (for it is important in a horn speaker that diaphragm breakup should not occur). This specialized unit then fed into a long folded horn with the right flare constant, made of smoothly finished nonresonant material (at least down to the lower middle frequencies!), which terminated in a large rectangular mouth. The result was a fine speaker, but it was so big it could only be used in movie theaters.

Since that time we engineers have not increased our basic knowledge of horn design; we have made no discoveries that enable us to do things that couldn't be done 30 years ago. The mechanics of horns are perfectly straightforward and we can't do the impossible "even if it takes a little longer." Our efforts have been directed towards producing speakers that can be gotten into an ordinary living room, while retaining as many of the characteristics of the perfect horn as possible. In other words compromises have had to be made, and some compromises are very good and others are not.

Design of Straight Horns

As no folded horn can be as good as a perfectly designed straight horn, it is necessary to determine the characteristics of the straight form to have some standard of reference. There are three main types: conical, exponential, and hyperbolic exponential. The only merit of the first is that it can be constructed out of flat sheets of material, and in case you wonder how a cone can be made out of flat material I should explain that what really matters is that the area of cross-section has to expand in a certain way. To all intents and purposes a square horn of pyramidal form is just as satisfactory as a truly conical one. By a conical horn I mean, therefore, one whose sides are a straight line, and by analogy I call an exponential horn one whose sides follow an exponential curve, whether the area of cross section is a square or a circle. The name hyperbolic exponential is usually shortened to "Hypex." Fig. 28 gives crosssections of the three types.

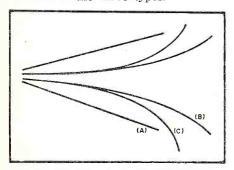
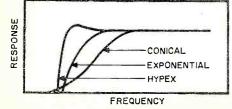


Fig. 28. The three types of straight horns: (A) conical, (B) exponential, and (C) Hypex.

Fig. 29. Cut-off characteristics of the three types of straight horns shown above.



Two examples of horn-type loudspeakers. Unit at right is University HF-206, a high frequency tweeter having a frequency range from 3500 to 16,000 cps. Unit below is University "Cobraflex," a concentric exponentially flared horn which permits the use of a crossover at 350 cps.



The conical horn is easy to design and easy to build. All that matters is that the narrow end should more or less fit the driver unit and that the length and mouth dimensions should be great enough to handle the lowest bass frequency it is desired to reproduce. The serious drawback of the conical horn is that its cut-off characteristic is not good.

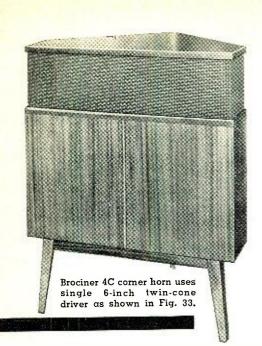
In any high-fidelity system it is desirable that the wide frequency response should terminate with sharp cut-offs at bass and treble. A linear frequency response from 50 to 12,000 cps with very sharp cut-offs at each end will give truer reproduction than one linear from 60 to 11,000 with gradual roll-offs even if there is appreciable response at 40 and 15,000 cps. You may not believe this, but it is so. Now if you refer to Fig. 29 you will see that the conical horn has a roll-off whereas the exponential and Hypex horns have a cut-off, and the Hypex has the sharpest.

It is not difficult to understand why this should be so. In Part 1 I explained that a sound wave progresses through the air by setting up zones of compression followed by zones of rarifaction. The distance between successive zones of compression is the wavelength of the sound wave of that particular frequency. Now imagine such a sound wave passing through the horn. Obviously the horn must be as long as one wavelength otherwise part of the wave will be inside the horn and the rest outside and the only part to load the diaphragm with "horn efficiency" is the part inside. That is why inadequate length and mouth size give a bass cut-off

In free air the speaker diaphragm produces a hemispherical propagation in front and when a conical horn is used this whole hemisphere has been collected into a cone but the general distribution throughout the horn is unaltered. When the wavelength is a substantial part of the horn length there will be an instant when a zone of compression is inside the horn and a zone of rarifaction is at the mouth of the horn. Nature abhors a vacuum, so air at normal pressure around the circumference of the mouth rushes in and hinders the progress of the next pocket of compressed air. If there are several "cycles" inside the horn this doesn't matter; but at low frequencies the effect is very pronounced, and the interference pattern comes out like the curve in Fig. 29.

To take the Hypex as a contrast, the sound wave emerges from the mouth and not being confined by the straight line trend of the conical type progresses in a hemispherical manner. The air inside is protected by the shape of the horn mouth and by a hemispherical barrier of compressed air beyond the mouth. The description I have given is admittedly crude but it does account for the cut-off characteristic of the Hypex horn. In the Hypex, and to a lesser degree in the exponential, the cut-off is "pure" and determined solely by the horn dimensions.

Having vowed to keep higher mathematics out of this series I cannot give you the design data for these horns. Being exponential curves they involve mathematical exponentials which are reckoned highbrow; but the omission of this data is not a matter of great importance. Fig. 28 shows that the types cannot be confused, for the exponential increases quite gradually in a curved sort of way whereas the Hypex flares out quite suddenly near the mouth. And may I add a note about other wonder-working curves announced from time to time? We get paraboloids, catenoids (and some day we may get adenoids) all heralded as new achievements. Don't you believe it. These others "curves" are so near exponential that it couldn't matter less, and except for molded or cast horns, no folded bass horn is other than an approximation of an exponential curve, these fancy curves are just



approximations. approximations of Acoustic engineers are not swayed by emotional upsurges; the laws of horn design are quite straightforward, and the exponential and Hypex curves are two steps forward in good design. But they are difficult to make true to law.

No part of any type of exponential horn is flat, so it cannot be made of thick wood. The shaped panels are usually made of laminated or reconstructed wood and should be strongly braced with frames at fairly short intervals; the intervening areas should be covered with sound- and vibrationabsorbing material or cement. This must be applied outside the horn, for the inner surfaces should be as smooth as possible to avoid air friction. The whole horn could be made of reinforced concrete, with a smooth cement finish inside, and super-enthusiastic high-fidelity fans have made such concrete monsters, with most impressive results. Of course the horn has to be built outside the house, so it is not very convenient for multi-story apartments. But it does show what has to be done to carry the horn to its logical conclusion.

The Horn Throat

It would seem a simple enough matter to match a horn to any loudspeaker by making the throat (the narrow end) the same size as the speaker diaphragm, but this does not give the highest efficiency. Better acoustic loading is obtained by having the throat smaller than the diaphragm and including a sound chamber, as in Fig. 30A. At high frequencies this scheme does not work very well because the distance between the various parts of the diaphragm and the center of the throat can differ by several wavelengths, causing phase distortion. It is usually corrected by making the diaphragm concave and inserting a convex plug in the horn throat, as shown in Fig. 30B. This phase-correcting plug, as it is usually called, should

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be a feature in any well-designed hornloaded tweeter.

The throat itself causes 2nd harmonic distortion, varying directly with acoustic watts per unit area of throat and with the ratio between emitted frequency and cut-off frequency. For a given power input to the speaker, it follows that 2nd harmonic distortion will be smaller the larger the throat and the smaller the emitted frequency/ cut-off frequency fraction. As the bass must be maintained, this fraction is kept small by removing the highs from the large throat speaker. This suits the general design very well since a large throat calls for a large diaphragm and a large diaphragm (subject to the special cases mentioned in Part 4) is not efficient for high frequencies. Then, since the first section of the horn has to be removed to provide the large throat, the removed part becomes the horn of the tweeter, so we quite logically arrive at the conclusion that, as far as horn speakers are concerned the tweeterwoofer combination is best. Whether my thesis that baffle-loaded speakers are best as single-channel systems is right or not, I cannot be accused of undue partisanship if I say that multichannel systems are best with horn speakers.

Folded Horns

In theory, as I have already pointed out, there should be no loss by folding a properly designed exponential horn. As far as the high frequencies are concerned there is very little loss due to reflections and interference in the concentric folded type shown in Fig. 31. A horn of this design is usually made up from metal spinnings, although it can be molded from non-metallic materials. The size required for adequate reproduction of low frequencies makes this type of horn very costly for widerange reproduction, but it is an efficient horn for the frequency range 200 to 8000 cps.

In practice, a folded horn is usually made up as an assembly of flat wooden panels which can only be an approximation to the true exponential flare, so losses are inevitable (and "losses" includes distortion). As both sides of each panel usually form part of the horn acoustical lining and reinforcing battens cannot be used, so there must be some reverberation and cabinet resonance. To reduce this as far as possible the material used must be thick and rigid. The rate of flare does not conform to any law since the horn consists of a series of truncated pyramids, with the consequent disadvantages mentioned earlier. The shape, too, is bad for the transmission of high frequencies, but as it is normal practice to use a separate high frequency speaker unit, this is not a serious consideration.

Since, therefore, the folded horn is only an approximation to the ideal design there is almost no end to the ways in which this approach to perfection can be achieved. Reputable man-

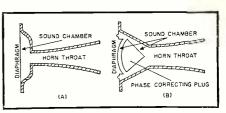


Fig. 30. Two designs of throat sound chambers without and with phase correcting plug.

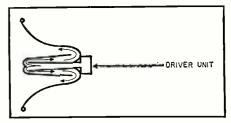


Fig. 31. Section of concentric folded horn.

ufacturers of speaker units have been forced to produce horn designs which are suitable for their products, and it can be supposed that some research has been carried out to evolve a good design. Other manufacturers of cabinets are equally interested in selling their wares, but in all this activity one thing can be emphasized—since no speaker has a perfectly linear response and since no cabinet imposes a constant load at all frequencies, the cabinet must be designed for the speaker selected.

Despite of all this, the curious fact remains that some combinations of units and horns that were not specifically designed for each other do sound extremely good, and there can be only one reason for this-luck. And good luck is not to be despised in the hunt for perfection. It is quite possible for a defective speaker to be housed in a defective cabinet so that the defects more or less cancel out, and it doesn't matter if such results came about through blind chance. What really matters is that the results are there. I have pointed out in an earlier part that speakers can't be designed by mathematics alone, nor,

(Continued on page 168)

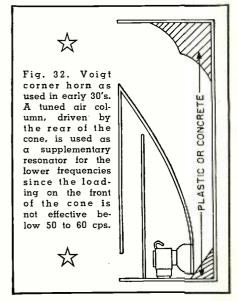




Fig. 1. Over-all view of remote control panel (left) and chassis housing expander and power supply (right). Controls on the panel are from left to right: master gain of complete system, power switch, eye tube, expansion switch, and the expansion set control. See diagram, Fig. 2.

Construction details on a dynamic volume expander which has an attack time of less than 1 millisecond, releases in 2 seconds, and offers smooth and linear expansion.

T O MOST audiophiles, "high fidelity" means as accurate a reproduction of the original score as possible, with regard to frequency response and dynamic range. Most of us have advanced our systems to a high degree of fidelity as far as frequency response goes. To afford good dynamics many of us have obtained high powered amplifiers allowing us to reproduce the ear-shattering crescendos much as they were originally played. To do this, it is necessary to advance the gain past the point where rumble and surface noises become objectionable.

It then becomes apparent that to reproduce a score satisfactorily, some means must be provided to increase the dynamic range of the program material. Many dynamic volume expander circuits have been developed but most fail to meet one or more of the following requirements: 1. Attack time of 1 millisecond or less, 2. Release time of approximately 2 seconds, 3. Intermodulation distortion less than 1%, 4. Unmeasurable harmonic distortion, 5. Smooth, linear expansion, 6. Fixed limit of expansion, and 7. Simplicity of operation.

If a volume expander meets these requirements, one would not be able to detect when the expander was being used except for the desired increase in dynamic range. The circuit presented meets these requirements and is truly a high-fidelity unit.

After extensive research it was decided to use plate load changes on the

push-pull output stage of a low-gain amplifier to give the required expansion. A second 12AU7 was connected in parallel with the 12AU7 output stage as shown in Fig. 2. The load seen by one output tube is made up of the parallel control tube and the output transformer. Now if a d.c. voltage, which is proportional to the input program signal, is developed and applied to the grid of the control tubes, the load offered by the control tubes will vary with the d.c. control voltage. If the polarity of the control voltage is negative, the voltage will tend to drive the control tubes to cut-off. When the control voltage cuts the control tubes off, the load seen by the output stage is only that of the output transformer. This load then is 15,000 ohms per tube. When the control voltage is zero, approximately 10 milliamperes will flow through each control tube giving an effective plate resistance of 6000 ohms per tube. The load seen by one of the output tubes is then 15,000(6000)/(15,000 + 6000) or 4300 ohms. This change then from 15,000to 4300 ohms in plate load as seen by each output tube governs the degree of expansion. Maximum expansion occurs when the control tubes are cut off or when the control tube grids are at -20 volts d.c.

It is interesting to note that the intermodulation distortion is at its lowest value when the output is fully expanded. If the input is kept below 3 volts peak-to-peak, the intermodulation distortion will not exceed 1%. Harmonic distortion is unmeasurable irrespective of the degree of expansion.

The voltage required to cut off the control tubes was found to be -20volts d.c. It was then necessary to develop a circuit which would produce a d.c. voltage of 0 to -20 volts proportional to the input signal over an input range of about 30 db. The rapidity with which this voltage is developed is known as the attack time. Tests have shown that an attack time of less than one millisecond is highly desirable. To accomplish this, the input signal is amplified and fed into a cathode follower. The grid of the cathode follower is biased to about +50 volts to prevent the tube from being cut off by large negative peaks. The output appears across the 10,000 ohm cathode resistor and is capacitively coupled to a 1N38 crystal diode. This diode serves to clamp the positive peaks to ground. The 40,000 ohm resistor bypassing the 1N38 along with the 25 μ fd. coupling capacitor gives a long time constant relative to the lowest frequency component of the signal. A 1N215 diode is used to rectify the a.c. signal to a d.c. voltage. The voltage is stored in the 1 μ fd. capacitor, C_{11} , and bled off by R_{23} . This RC combination gives a 2-second time constant for release time. The impedance of the cathode follower and 1N215 diode is about 680 ohms. C_{11} is then charged in 680 microseconds which is well under the 1 millisecond limit originally laid down.

Some visual means of setting the expander was required. An electronray tube was chosen so as to be free from the dynamic errors encountered when using meter type indicators. The eye tube is set to close when the voltage on the control tube grids is -20 (Continued on page 163)

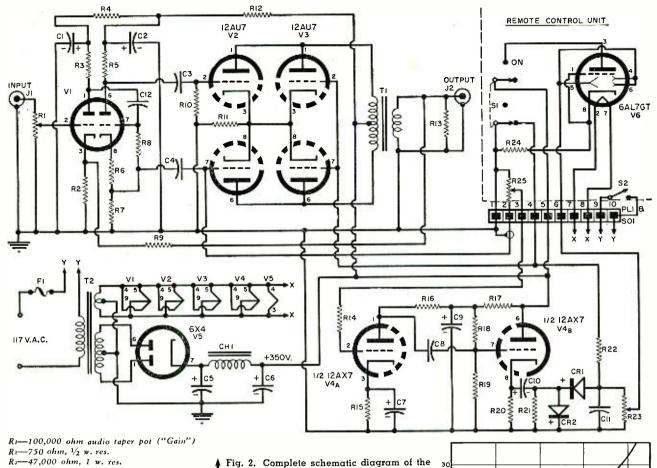


Fig. 2. Complete schematic diagram of the high-fidelity volume expander. All component parts are standard jobber items.

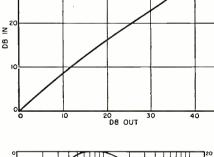
> Fig. 3. Graph of the input signal versus output signal showing the linearity of expansion. Refer to article.

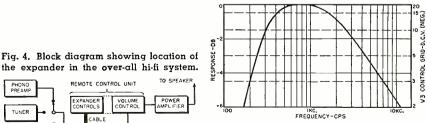
the expander in the over-all hi-fi system.

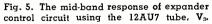
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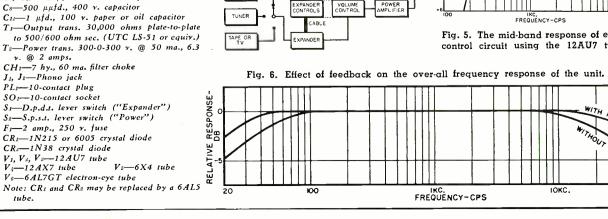
REMOTE CONTROL UNIT

TO SPEAKER









tube.

R;-33,000 ohm, 1 w. res.

Re-1500 ohm, 1/2 w. res. Rs, R19-1 megohm, 1/2 w. res.

R25)

R16-

R25---

C11-

Set")

Ry-150,000 ohm, 1/2 w. res.

R11, R13-510 ohm, 1 w. res. R12-22,000 ohm, 1 w. res. R14-2.2 megohm, 1/2 w. res. R15-51,000 ohm, 1/2 w. res.

R17-51,000 ohm, 1 w. res.

R18-2.4 mcgohm, 1/2 w. res. R20-10,000 ohm, 1/2 w. res. R_{21} —40,000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res. R_{22} —5 megohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. res.

R24-3300 ohm, 1/2 w. res.

-120,000 ohm, 1/2 w. res.

Rs, R7-47,000 ohm, 1 w. res. (matched ± 1%)

R10-500,000 ohm, 1/2 w. res. (matched with

R2s-2 megohm audio taper pot ("Eye Set")

C1-C2, C5-C9-20/20 µfd., 450 v. elec.

C₆-40 μfd., 450 v. elec. capacitor C₇, C₁₀-25 μfd., 25 v. elec. capacitor

capacitor C₈, C₄-.05 µfd., 400 v. capacitor

-500,000 ohm audio taper pot ("Expansion

FEEDBACA

50KC.

A Handy Troubleshooter



This small, rugged capacitance-resistance substitution box can help solve a multitude of servicing problems. HE device shown in Fig. 1 contains a variable capacitor with a range from 20 to 470 $\mu\mu$ fd. and a variable resistor from 0 to 2500 ohms. These two elements may be used in series, in parallel, or separately and are especially useful for inserting resistance or capacitance in a circuit. The unit is called the "X-Checker" by its manufacturer, Ram Electronics Inc.

Fig. 1. The "X-Checker," shown here, con-

sists of a small po-

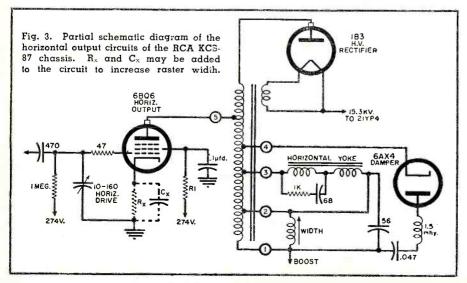
tentiometer and vari-

able capacitor which may be connected in

series, in parallel, or used separately.

Three pin jacks serve as the circuit connecting points. To use the potentiometer, the test leads are inserted in the center and left jacks; to use the capacitor, the center and right jacks are employed. The right and left jacks are used when substituting the potentiometer and capacitor in series.

Essentially, this unit is substituted



By JESSE DINES Ram Electronics Inc. Fig. 2. Partial schematic diagram of the output circuit of the horizontal oscillator in the Admiral TV chassis 21A3AZ. Note the critical waveshaping circuit Cr-Rn.

directly in a circuit for a resistor or capacitor which is suspected of being faulty; if the circuit works properly after the substitution, the original part is defective. It may also be used to determine what value of resistance and/or capacitance should be inserted in a circuit to compensate for parts deterioration.

Sometimes it is quite difficult to find a TV part that has changed value. Some of the troubles caused by deteriorated parts and how to eliminate these troubles by using a device like the "X-Checker" will now be discussed.

Improper horizontal linearity, brightness, or width may be caused by an improperly shaped drive signal which is fed to the horizontal output stage. The shape of the signal is determined by the *RC* discharge circuit (C_1 - R_1 in Fig. 2) connected at the output of the horizontal oscillator stage. If the value of either one of these two components has changed, the shape and magnitude of the waveform will change.

If the capacitance value of C_1 is incorrect, the curvature of the trace portion may be excessive, resulting in nonlinearity. If the value of R_1 is improper, the magnitude of the drive signal will either be too great, resulting in the production of excessive high voltage and too much brightness, or too small, resulting in insufficient high voltage and low brightness. Insufficient and excessive width, respectively, would also probably occur.

After deciding definitely that the trouble lies in this RC circuit, the substitution box may be used to determine whether the capacitor or resistor has changed value and what value of resistance and capacitance (Continued on page 189)

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By **NELS MATTSON** Knight Electronics A Multi-Purpose Probe Fig. 1. Knight demodulator ABORATORIES, service shops, and probe for use with an oscilloexperimenters constantly struggle scope. The head of this probe with the problem of keeping workmay be pulled out slightly. benches free from the unsightly mass turned, and re-inserted into of test leads that are used for the the handle for a different function as indicated in the slot. various test instruments. This mass of leads usually frustrates the user when he attempts to make various tests and cannot untangle the proper test leads, and causes him to waste time. One answer is to combine several types of test leads into a single cable. 3-12 µµfd ROBE Such is the multi-purpose probe and cable described here and designed to 35 MFG 13 MEĠ be used with a v.t.v.m. and/or oscilloscope. It is shown in Fig. 1. The probe consists of two basic parts, one is a handle to which is at-(B) (A) tached the cable for connection to the test instrument. This handle contains Fig. 2. The three circuits which are now a male plug with a single prong off center. The second part of the probe available for the probe head. (A) is for 500 uuta r.f. detection and for d.c. measurements with a v.t.v.m. (B) yields a low capacity, is a hollow plastic tube which con-1208 high resistance, and a direct connection. tains the probe circuitry (at present, (C) is for use with a scope and is both a one of the three circuits shown in

> Unusual switch allows a single probe to be used for two or three different types of measurements.

radius, the probe head can be inserted into the handle in three angular positions, corresponding to the location of the three female contacts. The circuit application being used is stamped on the plastic probe head and can be seen in the window slot of the handle when the head is inserted (see Fig. 1).

demodulator circuit and a direct test lead.

This hollow probe head provides for one, two, or three circuits, all having a common input via the phone tip plug, and with individual outputs on the 3-pin socket. The choice of circuits presently included in the probe is indicated in Fig. 2. The circuit shown in Fig. 2A allows the unit to be used as an r.f. detector or as a d.c. probe. The circuit of Fig. 2B enables

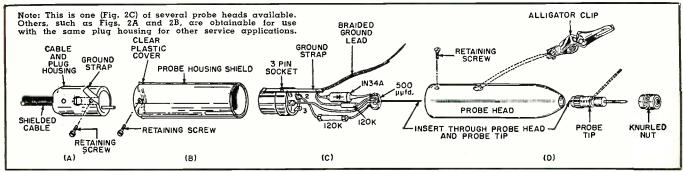
the probe to be used as a direct lead, or as a high resistance, low capacity scope lead. For demodulation, the circuit of Fig. 2C should be built into the probe head. This circuit also allows the probe to be used as a direct connector (pin 1).

(0)

The loading capacity of each crystal diode circuit is approximately 2 $\mu\mu$ fd. A smooth wide frequency range is obtained for the r.f. detector circuits by using a button capacitor at the input (see Fig. 3).

If the circuit incorporating a direct probe connection is used (Figs. 2B and 2C, pin 1), the probe may be used for a.c. and ohm measurements with a (Continued on page 193)

Fig. 3. Exploded view of the probe shown in Fig. 1. The housing shield (B) normally contains the cable and plug housing (A). The probe head (D), when completely assembled, contains the female 3-pin socket with its circuits (C) and probe tip and nut.



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Fig. 2), probe tip, and female con-

nector which mates with the male

Fig. 3 is an exploded view of the probe. The over-all length of the as-

sembled unit is five inches and the diameter is 13/16 inch. The handle is insulated tubular steel; the male plug

is mounted in a molded plastic cable

anchor which fits snugly into the steel

tube. The center conductor of a co-

axial cable (type RG 58/U or RG

59/U) is connected to the male plug,

while the cable shield is bonded to a ground lead which then emerges from

the cable anchor. This ground lead replaces a direct separate wire from

The handle, with the recessed con-

nector, serves as the receptacle for the

hollow plastic probe head. One end of the probe head is fitted with a 3-pin

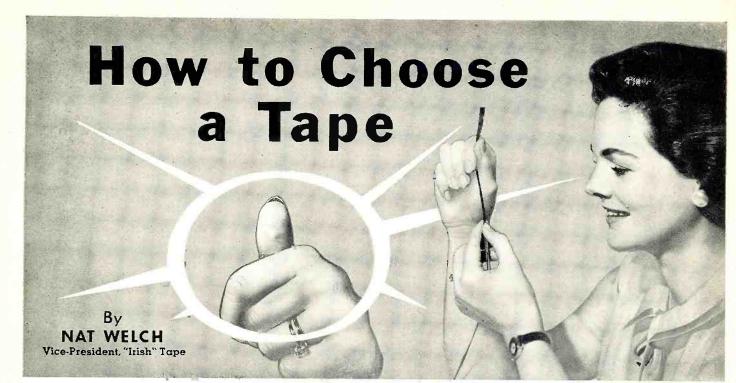
socket which mates with the single-

contact male plug in the handle. Since

the male pin contact is molded on a

plug in the handle.

the instrument.



The tape "scratch test" which can be performed by the buyer. A length of tape is held in one hand while the tape surface is scratched with the other thumbnail. If, as shown in the close-up photo, oxide is deposited under the nail, it indicates that the abrasive deposit is inhibiting close contact between the tape and recording head, resulting in scratched tape.

Factors involved in making your tape purchase and how the buyer can make a few simple checks on the tape quality.

(44) OW much should I pay for tape?" This is a question that a recent convert to tape recording often asks a tape expert. And, there is no magic figure that you can quote in answer. Actually the tape enthusiast should expect to pay as much as necessary—and as little as need be. Because no matter what kind of tape recorder he may use, whether it's a slow-speed inexpensive machine or a high fidelity professional type, the quality and the type of the tape he selects may mean the difference between satisfaction and disappointment.

The question that should interest the tape recording fan is how to get the most pleasure from a tape recorder with the least maintenance trouble, not the price differential between one tape and another. "Quality" is the basic answer to satisfactory tape recording just as it is to many other audio products. And while an inexpensive record player may be adequate for a music-conscious vacationer at the beach, it wouldn't accomplish the same purpose as the professional turntable that is used to broadcast music. However, the beginner will soon find that there is far less spread in price between the least expensive and the most expensive tape than there is between record players.

You might start educating a beginner by establishing just what he wants to record on his tape recorder. If he plans to record nothing but speech, all he requires is a budget-priced tape made on a plastic-base. A tape of this kind is adequate for speech or other applications where a wide frequency range is not involved. Why should a novice pay for premium quality professional tape when his investment won't bring one iota of better listening? But if, on the other hand, he is a music-lover, and he plans to record at $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips or better, you may just as well tell him not to waste his time and money on anything less than the best premium tape on the market.

While purpose rather than price is the criterion to use in buying tape, the difference in cost between a good quality tape and an inferior brand is almost inconsequential when the re-use factor is considered. Certain minimum standards are essential and there are tests that will establish the presence of the necessary qualities or their absence. Even a veteran tape recording fan might use these tests to convince himself that he is not using tape that might actually be interfering with the listening pleasure he derives from his recorder. To make the first test, simply compare the surfaces of several tapes without regard to their price tags; then pick out those that look smoothest. The importance of smoothness in a recording tape may be explained to the newcomer in tape recording circles by showing him that a smooth surface is needed to insure close contact between the tape and the

recording head on the machine. The smoother the surface, the closer the contact. Frequency response depends on the closeness of this contact, and frequency response is just a high-fidelity man's way of describing the quality of the sound over a particular range between high and low pitched tones. For a novice, the best explanation is "close contact means good listening!"

Visible smoothness alone will not insure continuous, maintenance-free operation of a tape recorder. To prove that the smooth surface is permanent, suggest that he perform the "scratch" test and—you might like to try it yourself. The test is designed to reveal whether or not the base of the tape has been thoroughly impregnated with the magnetic oxide that is responsible for the sound. You test it the way a smart buyer of cotton fabrics rubs a piece of material between his fingers to see how heavily the cloth has been weighted with fillers. The filler rubs off on the fingers in a fine powder. In the same way, your fingers can determine the permanence of the bond of the oxide to the film. First stretch a piece of tape almost to the breaking point. Hold one end of the stretched tape between the thumb and forefinger of your right hand, (if you are righthanded), then run the thumbnail of your left hand down the length of the stretched tape. Be careful when you scratch the tape that you don't burn your finger. After scratching the tape look underneath your thumbnail. If it shows an accumulation of fine brown dust, you know that the magnetic oxide is not pro-

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

perly incorporated in the film. A reel of tape such as this deposits a layer of the fine oxide particles on the recording head as it passes, and fine though the dust may appear to the naked eye, it happens to possess the abrasive quality of jeweler's rouge. As the tape moves across a head where this deposit has accumulated it becomes scratched. In addition to scratching an often priceless tape, the accumulated dust acts as a separating factor between the head and the tape and obviously prevents the close contact required.

The novice can prevent this undesirable result by either cleaning his recording head incessantly (which is a nuisance and is probably too complicated for most neophytes) or by buying only tape that passes the scratch test. If your own tape didn't pass the test, you might clean the recording head on your own machine thoroughly before making fresh tapes. If your tape should shed enough of its oxide particles, the frequency response may also be adversely affected.

With the factor of quality established as the first requisite in selecting tape, the next step in helping a tape recording beginner to get the most pleasure from his hobby is to explain the different types of tape that are available and the properties of each.

Tape, in general, is manufactured to meet a variety of audio and physical standards for different applications.

Bases

The physical differences concern the strength and thickness of the base used on the tape; while the audio differences influence the fidelity of the sound reproduction. Of course the thinner the base, the more tape can be spooled on a reel. The bases most commonly accepted as suitable for both hobby and professional use are 1 mil Mylar and 1.5 mil acetate.

Long Playing Tape: This tape is adapted for use in recording lengthy musical compositions. Its base (usually 1 mil Mylar) enables a 7" reel to record for 45 minutes (at $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips) on single-track tape instead of the normal 30 minutes. Yet this thinner base is as tough and durable as the thicker acetate base used in conventional types of tape. This long playing tape can be spliced with conventional tape without audible detection despite the different thicknesses of their base materials.

Double-Play Tape: This super-thin tape ($\frac{1}{2}$ mil Mylar) provides one full hour of recording time on a 7" reel, (at the same 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ips speed). This tape is indicated where long, uninterrupted recording is required and tape tension is not excessive.

Burgain Tape: If your novice friend is a gambler he might investigate unidentified tape in an unbranded box. Sometimes he may find acceptable tape on his bargain reel, or he might discover that the tape has been used, stretched, scraped, or otherwise damaged. These are a "let the buyer be-

REEL	TAPE Lgth.	PLAYING TIME FOR VARIOUS TAPE SPEEDS AND TAPE LENGTHS			DUAL TRACK			
(in.)								
(,	(1 7/8 ips	3 ³ / ₄ ips	71/2 ips	15 ips	33⁄4 ips	7 1⁄2 ips	
$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 10 \frac{1}{2} \\ 14 \\ 14 \end{array} $	150 225* 300 450* 600 1200* 1200* 1200* 2400** 2400** 2400* 3600* 4800 7200*	15 min. 221/2 min. 30 min 45 min. 1 hour 90 min. 2 hours 3 hours 4 hours 4 hours 4 hours 6 hours 8 hours 12 hours	$7\frac{1}{2}$ min. $11\frac{1}{4}$ min. 15 min. $22\frac{1}{2}$ min. 30 min. 1 hour. 1 hours 2 hours 3 hours 4 hours 6 hours	33/4 min. 55/8 min. 71/2 min. 15 min. 221/2 min. 30 min. 45 min. 1 hour 1 hour 1 hour 2 hours 3 hours	17% min. 2 15/16 min 33⁄4 min. 55% min. 71⁄2 min. 111⁄4 min. 15 min. 221⁄2 min. 30 min. 30 min. 45 min. 1 hour 90 min.	15 min. 221/2 min. 30 min. 45 min. 1 hour 1 /2 hours 2 hours 3 hours 4 hours 4 hours 4 hours 5 hours 12 hours	7 1/2 min. 11 1/4 min. 15 min. 22 1/2 min. 30 min. 45 min. 1 hours 1 hours 2 hours 2 hours 3 hours 4 hours 6 hours	
All tapes shown are standard tape (1½ mil film) except *Long playing tape (1 mil film) **Double play tape (½ mil film)								

Table 1. Playing time on various types and lengths of tape at different tape speeds.

ware" type of bargain, although a lucky customer occasionally might make a good buy.

1. A. M. 1. 1.

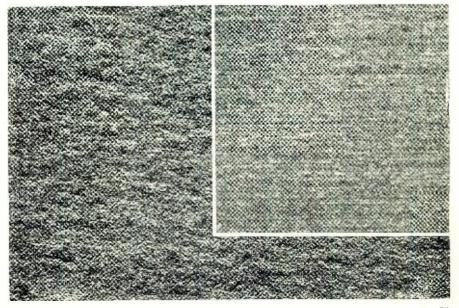
Tape for the Professional: The resilience and breaking point of tape are two factors to consider in choosing the right tape for a certain purpose. It may take the ear of an experienced recordist to detect that a section of tape that has been recorded at 15 ips is being played back at a slight variation from the original recorded speed because the tape became stretched and failed to return to its original length. Mylar recording tape will stand much more tension than acetate tape before deforming. To a professional recording engineer, therefore, the ideal tape base is one that is practically unstretchable as well as virtually unbreakable.

"Soundplate #220," a tape that Irish introduced years ago, is a supertough tape intended for tape masters, recording under adverse climatic conditions, and high speed uses. It has 1.5 mil Mylar base. This tape is also indicated for radio programs where even a slight degree of stretching can cause a program to run over its allotted time and have its end commercial chopped off. The 1.5 mil Mylar base tape is generally used for professional recording applications like making masters for subsequent duplicating or for special industrial and commercial purposes like telemetering, as noted previously, or where climatic conditions are a factor.

For less critical recording purposes, "Long Play" tape with its 1 mil Mylar base has satisfactory resilience and strength. "Double Play" tape with its $\frac{1}{2}$ mil Mylar base is excellent for recording long musical efforts but it should not be employed where tape tension is extreme because it might stretch more easily than tape made with a thicker base film.

To clear up any confusion in the mind of a beginner about the length of time that he can record on his machine with any ordinary type of tape, a comprehensive chart is included. See Table 1. As a final word of advice to the newcomer in tape recording, the veteran might paraphrase Gilbert & Sullivan and suggest that he "make the tape fit the purpose." After all, there's nothing more unnecessary than office dictation on a professionaltype premium tape recorded at 15 ips --unless it is a symphony recorded on ordinary budget tape at 1% ips. -50-

Closeup view of rough and smooth types of recording tapes showing the difference in the surfaces. Both photographs represent an enlargement of 75 times.



An Air Raid Alarm for Home Receivers

Fig. 1. Closeup view of the alarm installed on a small, commercially built, a.c.-d.c. radio (right) and underchassis view of the alarm unit itself. Since unit is compact it will fit on most radio sets.

FCC regulations require every radio amateur to have a Conelrad alarm system of some type. Here is an easily built and inexpensive (\$5.00) solution to the problem.

LTHOUGH a number of automatic A monitoring circuits have been proposed to operate with the Conelrad Warning System, practically all of these circuits depend primarily upon the carrier break which occurs when the station goes off the air subsequent to the standard Conelrad warning. Since such a system would give a false alarm when the carrier is interrupted for any other reason, it would appear desirable to include additional portions of the "Radio Alert" sequence as a part of the automatic monitoring. This has been done in a comparatively simple circuit, which may be added to a standard a.c.-d.c. home receiver at a parts cost of five or six dollars without in any way disturbing the normal operation of the radio.

Although most readers are probably familiar with the Conelrad "Radio Alert" procedure, it might be well to summarize the characteristics of this system in order to more clearly understand the operation of the circuit. When a standard or FM broadcast station is notified to proceed with the Conelrad "Radio Alert" warning, it is required to follow these steps. (See Federal Communications Commission Manual BC-3.) a. Discontinue normal program.

b. Cut the transmitter carrier for approximately 5 seconds.

c. Return carrier to the air for approximately 5 seconds.

d. Cut transmitter carrier for approximately 5 seconds.

e. Return carrier to the air.

f. Broadcast 1000 cycle steady-state tone for 15 seconds.

g. Broadcast the Conelrad "Radio Alert" message—not to exceed 1 minute.

h. Remove the transmitter carrier from the air for the duration of the alert or, if authorized, continue broadcasting Civil Defense information on a frequency of either 640 kc. or 1240 kc. as directed by Civil Defense.

The air raid alarm circuit to be described is operated by a combination of the 1000-cycle tone followed by a subsequent carrier break not over one minute later. The circuit will ignore the short preceding carrier breaks and will also ignore any carrier break not preceded by a 15-second 1000-cycle note. It provides, when attached to an a.c.-d.c. radio, a foolproof air raid early warning alarm without in any way affecting the normal receiver operation. No relays are required and

By J. M. JACOBSON and L. E. TANK Aircraft Armaments, Inc.

the alarm may be built in a small package approximately 4 inches square by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep which may be attached to the outside of the radio or inserted within if the particular model permits. Fig. 1 shows this attachment on a typical standard a.c.-d.c. model.

Fig. 2 is the circuit diagram of a typical a.c.-d.c. receiver. The circuit is identical to that used in practically all receivers of this class, the possible variation being in tube types. The air raid alarm has been designed to use two 12AX7 twin triodes although other dual triodes will probably work as well. The heater voltage for the alarm attachment is secured by cutting into the receiver series string at the ground end and inserting the 12AX7 heaters in series. To secure sufficient voltage for all heaters the 50C5 power output tube should be changed to a 35C5 which is identical except for the heater voltage. Plate voltages are also taken from the receiver supply, the additional current drain being negligible.

The radio receiver must be "on" at all times although the volume control may be turned down to its minimum level. The Conelrad 1000-cycle tone signal is taken from the diode detector at a point preceding the volume control while the broadcast station carrier "on-off" information is secured from the a.v.c. bus.

Fig. 3 is the circuit diagram of the alarm attachment. From point "A," Fig. 2, the received signal is passed to the grid of half a 12AX7 twin triode. A twin-T notch filter in this circuit forms a narrow bandpass amplifier which will pass only a 1000-cycle signal. It consists of resistors, R_2 , R_3 , and R_4 together with capacitors C_2 , C_3 , and C_4 . Adjustment may be accomplished by means of the variable resistor R_1 . The other half of the twin triode, V_{1B} , is connected as a diode

and receives the output of the narrowband amplifier through capacitor $C_{\mathfrak{s}}$. The output of the diode rectifier, V_{1B} , charges C_{τ} , in the timing network, (made up of R_0 , R_{10} , and C_7) through R_{y} . This will cut the input to $V_{2,1}$ when capacitor C_{τ} has been charged to a sufficient voltage by the existence of the 1000-cycle tone for a period of approximately 10 seconds. The resulting rise in potential at the plate of V_{24} energizes a relaxation oscillator consisting of R_{12} , C_9 and NE_1 . This oscillator, a neon tube, operates at a few hundred cycles-per-second. The signal from the relaxation oscillator at the plate of V_{24} is superimposed, through C_{10} , on the grid bias of a gate tube, V_{2B} , forming the other half of the twin triode 12AX7. This grid bias is normally the a.v.c. voltage which has been taken off point "B" of the receiver, Fig. 2. As long as the a.v.c. voltage is present, V_{2B} will not pass the signal from the relaxation oscillator. As soon as the a.v.c. voltage drops to zero when the broadcast carrier is cut, an audio signal will appear through V_{2B} . The V_{2B} output from the cathode is coupled through C_{11} to the grid of the first audio tube in the re-ceiver, point "C." Since this signal will pass through the audio amplifier and power output tube to the speaker beyond the volume control, it will cause a loud wail in the speaker irrespective of the volume control setting. The output of V_{2h} at the plate terminal is fed back through C_s to the plate of the diode rectifier section, tube V_{1B} , maintaining V_{24} cut off and the relaxation oscillator in operation. The oscillator output in the speaker will therefore continue until the a.v.c. voltage returns.

It should be noted that because of the design of this circuit, it will maintain a loud alarm after triggering by the Conelrad "Radio Alert" warning until the owner recovers a carrier sufficient to return the a.v.c. voltage to normal. This would be done by retuning the set to either 640 kc. or 1240 kc. at which frequencies the Conelrad stations will be broadcasting.

Since some a.c.-d.c. radios have a volume level which is somewhat high even when the volume control is reduced as far as possible, it may be necessary to include the silencing switch, S_1 , in series with resistor, R_{16} . This switch may be closed for night operation in order to avoid annoying background sounds in a quiet room with the set "on." During the times when the radio is being used as a receiver, this switch may be opened in order to secure full benefit of the volume control. However, the alarm circuit is operative whether or not the set is being used to receive signals in its normal manner and the silencing switch may be either opened or closed.

The "B+" voltages are obtained by connecting to points "D" and "E" of the receiver power supply. Heater voltage may be obtained from the a.c.d.c. heater supply by changing the beam power pentode, which is usually

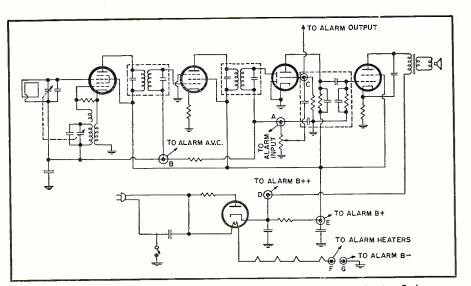


Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of a typical a.c.-d.c. radio receiver circuit. A few simple changes, involving tube substitutions, are all that is needed to adapt set.

a 50C5, to a 35C5 and inserting the heaters of the two 12AX7 twin triodes in series with the heater line. Although this will reduce the heater voltages somewhat, the operation of the set will be unaffected thereby. In sets using tubes other than the 50C5 a suitable change of the same nature will be required.

Fig. 1 shows the arrangement of the components in the alarm package. This arrangement may be modified as desired to fit the particular receiver to which it is being attached. A number of variations of the packaging have been designed and constructed. For use with a clock radio, the clock was removed and the alarm installed in the space thus provided. The neon tube is located so that it projects through the front panel and thus gives a visible indication that the 1000-cycle note has triggered the alarm.

Another version provides a means for plugging the alarm into the a.c.d.c. receiver without disturbing its wiring or changing the tube complement. This arrangement, however, requires a separate 117-volt a.c. power supply cord. Attachment of the alarm to the receiver is made by pulling out the detector-audio amplifier tube, inserting the adapter, and re-inserting the tube in the adapter. The adapter was made experimentally by soldering

(Continued on page 140)

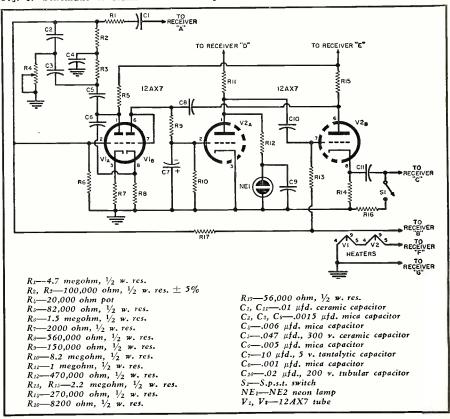


Fig. 3. Schematic of alarm unit. No relays are used and circuit monitors continuously.



By BERT WHYTE

he November edition of this column has always been a bit of a headache. Monthly magazine publishing being what it is, this November copy is being written at the end of hot and sticky August. While the record companies don't slack off very much during the summer, they nevertheless save their best new recordings for September release. The consequence is that when you receive your copy of the November edition, the Fall audio and record activity is at its height, but this column is bare of many of the "big" and important releases. It just can't be helped and all I can do is hope that enough "big" recordings arrive to make the December issue a worthwhile Christmas buying guide. To save the day for this issue, Capitol Records came to the rescue with the early arrival of the biggest Fall release in its history. So if there seems to be an unusual number of Capitol reviews you'll understand why. In addition to the *Capitol* stuff, we'll have a few items that were somehow overlooked and are deserving of your attention . . . and also do some jazz for a change as well as a few more tapes.

Equipment used this month: Pickering "Fluxvalve" in Pickering 190 arm, Components Corp. turntable, Marantz and McIntosh preamps, 2-McIntosh MC60 amplifiers, Jensen "Imperial" speaker, Electro-Voice "Georgian" speaker, Ampex monaural/stereophonic tape equipment.

ELGAR SEA PICTURES OVERTURE: IN THE SOUTH The London Symphony Orchestra con-ducted by George Weldon. Capitol P18017. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98. The "Sea Pictures" is an LP premiere and a most welcome one. This is a facet of Elgar

little known to the general public. No bom-bastic "Pomp and Circumstance" here . . . this is an Elgar who is surprisingly introspective, an Elgar in a soft pastel mood of nature consciousness. Five sea poems comprise the "pictures" and to these Elgar has set some exquisitely lovely music. Purportedly not programmatic, the glowing orchestration nonetheless evokes a stirring and graphic picture of the sea. The song texts are superbly projected by the late Gladys Ripley. Long famous for her oratorio work, these songs are a fitting memorial to this sensitive and gifted artist. Here her voice is rock-firm in pitch, her tone beautifully rich and resonant, her reading sincere and unforced. "In the South" overture has been committed to LP once before . . . a frightfully bad-sounding disc by Urania which reflected little credit on music, conductor, or orchestra. This overture is the Elgar of big and colorful orchestration and if you like his usual fustian genre, you will delight in this lively score. The result of an Italian holiday, this might be likened to

the Italian counterpart of his famous "Cockaigne" overture . . . his musical tribute to London.

In both the "Pictures" and the overture, conductor George Weldon contrives a fine orchestral balance and elicits some beautiful playing from the London Symphony. This is a vastly underrated fellow and he deserves more of a chance to show his wares. I had the pleasure of meeting Weldon briefly during the war in England and recall the memorable night he conducted the Birmingham Symphony in Rachmaninoff's "Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini" with Benno Moseivitch as pianist. Glorious music inside the Birmingham Town Hall and outside the ghostly probing of the searchlights, occasionally lighting up the twisted iron skeleton of the burned-out department store, the torn arcade of the railway station, and other nearby ruins . and always the distant mutter of the ack-ack like some giant counterpoint to the music. Gadírey! Enough of *that* kind of remin'sc'ng!

Soundwise this is the best so far of Capitol's new European series. Good clean string tone throughout both works, bright but not heavy brass, rather filmy woodwinds, excellent percussion of good impact and articulation, and above all, nice spacious acoustics to lend a pervasive liveness to the scores.

BRAHMS

SYMPHONY #1

Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra con-ducted by William Steinberg. Capitol P8340. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

The 19th Brahms 1st symphony on LP and despite some very formidable competition, a version that is bound to become a best seller. Why? Well reason #1 may seem very strange and that is because of what I call Steinberg's "neutral" conducting. This is as straightforward a reading of this work as exists . . . there are no mannerisms, no tampering with the score, no striving for "effects," and yet it is not a dull reading, not something done by rote. The playing Steinberg gets from his men is exemplary, his balance and proportion nigh perfect. The attractiveness for many will be in this very simplicity of purpose, this hewing to the line of Brahms' intent. This is a reading for the student, the newly-minted hi-fi fan, the beginner in classical repertoire, not for the musicologist nor the musical dilettante, nor the veteran concert-goer. This is not meant as an insult to Steinberg but rather as a compliment for his restraint in letting the score stand on its own merits.

Reason #2 is that this is one of the biggest and best-sounding Brahms First Symphonies now on records. The famous opening

The opinions expressed in this column are those of the reviewer and do not necessarily reflect the views or opin-ions of the editors or the publishers of this magazine.

bars soar out beautifully, clean and unbridled. Throughout, the strings are sharp and incisive without the penalty of edginess. The brass is especially smooth and lustrous and the famous french horn theme is gorgeous in its mellow delineation. Woodwinds are very smooth and bright, vibrato easy to discern. Percussion was very good but I would have preferred somewhat more articulation from the tympani. Wide frequency and dynamic range coupled with spacious acoustics gave an over-all sheen to the sound and made for great "liveness." Those who own the Walter, Toscanini, or Kubelik versions will hardly replace them with this reading but they owe it to themselves to listen to an exceptional recording.

GERSHWIN

RHAPSODY IN BLUE AN AMERICAN IN PARIS

Leonard Pennario, pianist, with Holly-wood Bowl Symphony Orchestra con-ducted by Felix Slatkin. Capitol P8343. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

This is a remake of the same coupling that appeared on Capitol several years ago. The pianist is the same but instead of Paul Whiteman's Orchestra we have conductor Felix Slatkin and the Hollywood Bowl Symphony. Net result is a definite upgrading in both sound and performance. Pennario has come a long way since the earlier version and he is now a much more assured and polished performer. Fortunately maturity has not robbed him of any spontaneity in his playing which was the outstanding characteristic in his reading of the "Rhapsody." Pennario has a good rhythmic sense and immense technical facility, two qualities which are musts in this work. In his ebullient perusal of the score, Pennario even outshines the fine effort of Katchen on the London label some months ago. I think the main reason for this is that Pennario has the advantage of an American orchestra and with their better handling of the feeling and syncopation of this work, he had a much more inspirational rapport than did Katchen with

Mantovani. The "American in Paris" was definitely needed . . most of the other recordings in the catalogue were woefully inadequate in sound. Performance-wise however, I still like the incredibly fresh and saucy reading of Leonard Bernstein on an old Victor. Slatkin knows his way around this work, but makes the mistake of tempi which are too slow in the opening sections. Happily, about halfway through he comes to life and then things really start to move towards the boisterous climax.

Soundwise both the "Rhapsody" and the "American" leave the competition well behind although the London comes close at moments. Hi-fi fans will love the "American" in particular as there are some really spectacular effects here. Nice bright strings are much in evidence, as are those wonderful off-key trumpets, heard with startling clarity. There is very wide use of woodwind in this score and all are heard with exceptional purity of tone, and of course there is the busy clattering percussion, with the hard transients of the xylophone especially clean and articulate. The piano in the "Rhapsody" is the best vet from Capitol. Very smooth, liquid sounding, cleanly percussive when need be, but never subject to harsh ringing or other transient overload. Wide frequency range, wide dynamics and acoustics make for an outstanding recording.

RIMSKY.KOBS4KOV SCHEHERAZADE

Orchestra of the Vienna State Opera conducted by Mario Rossi. Vanguard SRV-103. RIAA curve. Price \$1.98. (Continued on page 171)



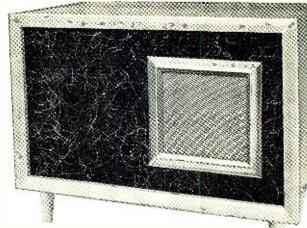
By MORT WIMPIE Rockbar Corporation

Prefabricated port for bass-reflex enclosure reduces required cabinet volume and lowers resonant peaks.

HE last problem that must be met before the high-fidelity system is completely "housebroken" is the loudspeaker enclosure. Many attempts have been made to reduce its size and improve its appearance, and some of these have been moderately successful. All of them, to date, have represented some compromise with the performance in order to achieve the required "domesticity." This grows out of the fact that the loudspeaker cannot be separated from its enclosure. In order to achieve the sound desired from it, the speaker (or speakers) must be enclosed in an acoustically correct cabinet. There is really no problem in providing enclosures that will do a good job of matching the loudspeaker to the room in which it is situated, provided only that no thought is given to size, appearance, expense, etc. Unfortunately, there are few of us who can so completely disregard the feelings of our wives, the decor of our homes, or the size of our pocketbooks.

In order to justify its existence, the loudspeaker enclosure must do a number of things. It must first take the sound radiated from the back of the speaker cone and either completely absorb it, or turn it around so that it emerges, in phase, with the front radiation. Secondly, where possible, the enclosure should extend the bass response of the speaker at least one octave below the free air resonance of the speaker cone. In addition, the enclosure should not add resonances of its own making to the over-all system response and the speaker enclosure should apply loading in such a way as to control the cone velocity even below the speaker resonance.

One very simple enclosure that meets

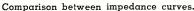


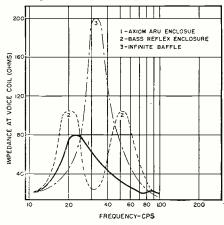
Acoustical Resistance Unit installed in enclosure.

ENGLUSURE DATA FUR ANIOM-ARU ENGLUSURES						
ŚPEAKERS	GOODMANS PROTOTYPES USED IN DESIGN	SPEAKER RES. FREQ. (in cps)	ENC. VOL. (cu. in.)	ARU MODEL	APERTURE FOR ARU (in.)	
Single 12"	Axiom 22 MK II	1 35	7800	172	10¼2×10	
Single 10"	Axiom 80	20	5900	180	12 x7	
Single 15"	Audiom 80	35	9600	280	141/2×10	
Single 18"	Audiom 90	30	11,700	480	17½x13½	
Two 12"	Axiom 22 MK II	35	11,000	Two 172	10¼ ₂ ×10	
Two 10"	Axiom 80	20	8300	280	141/ ₂ x10	
Four 10"	Axiom 80	20	11,700	480	17½x13½	
Note: All volumes \pm 10%. Enclosures fully lined with at least a one-inch thick acoustic batting.						

ENCLOSUDE DATA FOR AYIOM, ARIL ENCLOSURES

some of these listed requirements is the bass-reflex or vented enclosure. There are many reasons for the widespread and well-deserved popularity of the bass-reflex enclosure. If properly tuned by use of the correct enclosure volume and port area for. a given speaker, the enclosure provides excellent damping to the speaker cone at its resonant frequency where it is most needed. At some frequency below that of the cone resonance, the air mass in the vent and the mass of the cone resonate with the stiffness reactance of the cone suspension. Also, at some frequency above cone resonance, the

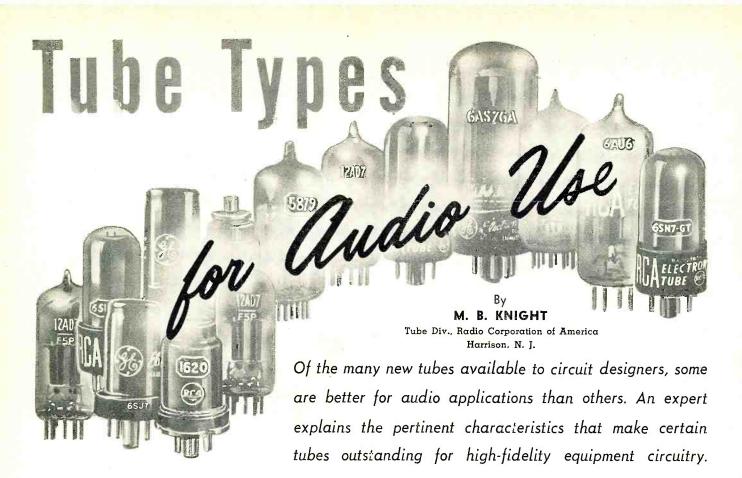




st'ffness reactance of the enclosure becomes high and this will combine with the stiffness of the cone suspension and will then equalize the mass reactance of the cone. The result then is to produce two lower amplitude resonances—one below and one above that of the speaker alone or that of the speaker mounted in a true infinite baffle (refer to graph). The upper resonance is frequently responsible for a lack in smoothness of the low frequency response so that if very much bass boost is applied, the enclosure will tend to sound boomy.

Although the size of a properly tuned reflex enclosure is not as large as is required for some other types, its size does leave something to be desired when a low-resonant-frequency speaker is employed. For example, a 12-inch speaker with a cone resonance of 60 cycles would require an enclosure volume of just under 12,000 cubic inches (7 cubic feet) with a port area equal to the effective area of the speaker cone. A speaker with a lower cone resonance would require a proportionally larger volume. A number of techniques have been evolved to permit a reduction in the size of this type of enclosure while attempting to improve its performance by removing undesired resonances.

Mr. E. J. Jordan of Goodmans Industries Ltd. is responsible for one of (Continued on page 161)



THE flood of new tube types which has appeared in recent years has brought both blessings and headaches to designers of audio equipment. The blessings lie in variety and in the fact that some of the new types incorporate improvements making them superior to older types for audio service. The headaches lie in the number of tubes which have similar characteristics, or which differ merely in heater ratings or basing, so that the choice of the most suitable type for a particular application is confusing.

The rapidity with which tube types continue to appear and disappear also poses a dilemma for the writer, because advice concerning a particular type may be worthless by the time it is published because the tube has already become obsolete.

The particular characteristics of a tube which most concern the designer of audio equipment depend on the relative position of the tube in the amplifier circuit. We shall begin with the characteristics most critical in lowlevel voltage-amplifier stages.

Noise

The most important characteristic of low-level amplifier stages is noise. The useful sensitivity of an amplifier basically is limited by the "thermal" or "fluctuation" noise which appears at its input terminals. This noise (which is inescapable except at absolute zero temperature) is caused by the random motion of electrons in the conductors of the input circuit and signal source and appears across the input terminals of the amplifier as a noise voltage proportional to the square root of the total input-circuit resistance and directly proportional to the system bandwidth. (Noise *power*, however, is independent of resistance.) To this input-circuit noise must be added the fluctuation noise, microphonic noise, and hum generated in the tube, all of which can be expressed in terms of equivalent voltages at the grid.

If the signal source is a high-impedance device such as a crystal microphone or pickup, the tube fluctuation noise is usually small compared with the noise generated by the source. On the other hand, if the signal source is a low-impedance device such as a tape head or magnetic pickup, the tube fluctuation noise will predominate unless the impedance level of the source is raised by means of a transformer. Because the cost of low-level input transformers having adequate magnetic shielding precludes their use in all but the most expensive equipment, the various types of tube noise must be considered in selecting types for use in many low-level input stages.

One of the sources of tube fluctuation noise is the random manner in which electrons are emitted by a thermionic cathode. The resulting noise, called "shot noise," appears in the plate current, and the equivalent noise voltage at the grid is inversely proportional to the square root of the effective transconductance. (Effective transconductance is the actual value obtained in the circuit and, in the case of a resistance-coupled amplifier, is usually substantially less than the value shown in the published data for

the tube.) In order to minimize shot noise it is necessary that the effective g_m be as high as possible, which means that the plate current of the tube must be as high as practical. In the case of a resistance-coupled amplifier these conditions are most easily achieved by the use of a relatively low value of plate-load resistance, usually between 50,000 and 100,000 ohms. The plate current under these conditions is usually about 1 milliampere. In such cases the grid-voltage equivalent of the shot noise, assuming a 20-kc. bandwidth, is on the order of 1 microvolt, while the theoretical r.m.s. noise voltage developed across a 100,000ohm resistance in a circuit having a 20-kc. bandwidth is 5.75 microvolts. Because there is not likely to be a difference of more than 2 to 1 in effective g_m between different tube types, choice of tube type from this standpoint is not particularly critical.

These shot-noise considerations apply only for space-charge limited emission, *i.e.*, when the tube is operated at rated filament or heater voltage. Because the shot noise produced under temperature-limited emission conditions is much higher, it is not advisable to operate low-level amplifier tubes at less than normal filament or heater voltage.

An additional type of fluctuation noise associated with cathode emission, called "flicker noise," is often observed. In contrast to shot noise, which is uniformly distributed throughout the frequency spectrum, flicker noise is greatest at low frequencies and may be much larger than shot noise below a few hundred cycles. The causes of flicker noise are not well understood, and wide variations are observed even among tubes of the same type. The only safe choice from this standpoint is one of the special audio types, such as the 1620, 5879, 12AD7, or 12AY7, since these are specifically tested in order to eliminate tubes having excessive flicker noise.

Pentodes have an additional fluctuation noise component called "partition noise," caused by the random division of the cathode current between the plate and screen grid. As a result, the equivalent fluctuation noise voltage at the grid of a pentode is usually 2 to 3 times higher than that developed when the tube is operated as a triode. In critical applications, therefore, a triode is the better choice, particularly if the grid-circuit impedance is low.

Tube fluctuation noise can also be caused by defects, such as leakage or gas. Because these defects may occur in any tube type they need not be considered in the choice of a specific type.

Hum

One of the common causes of tube hum is leakage in heater-cathode insulation. Although the resulting hum, called "heater-cathode" hum, has a low fundamental frequency (the powerline frequency) it can be troublesome even in "low-fi" amplifiers because of its high harmonic content.

The materials used for heatercathode insulation have non-linear and often unpredictable resistance characteristics. For low heater-cathode leakage the heater temperature should be as low as possible and the heater insulation as thick as possible. Both of these considerations require that there be plenty of room inside the cathode, which means (1) a relatively large cathode, (2) relatively high heater power. Consequently, one should avoid types designed for high-frequency service, such as the 6BQ7A and 12AT7, in which the necessity for small interelectrode capacitances leads to the use of small cathodes. For the same reasons it can be seen that the 6SN7GT family and the 6CG7 are preferable to the 12AU7. However, large variations are found between different tubes of the same type, and it is good practice, therefore, to use every circuit means practicable to minimize heater-cathode hum. In low-level stages, cathodes should be grounded directly or through low-impedance bypass capacitors; cathode followers and phase splitters should be used only in stages operating at fairly high signal levels. The heater circuit should be provided with a center tap at a.c. ground potential or, even better, should be shunted by a potentiometer of about 100 ohms resistance having its slider at a.c. ground potential so as to obtain an adjustable ground. It is also quite effective to bias the heater 20 or 30 volts d.c. positive with respect to the cathode.

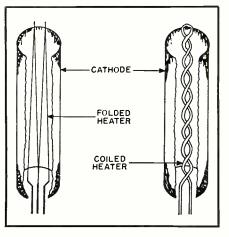
Another common source of tube hum is heater-to-grid capacitance. However, it is difficult to devise general rules for choosing a type from this standpoint, since differences between types otherwise suitable for low-level service are not large. Hum from this source can be most effectively minimized by good circuit design. The use of a heater supply circuit having a grounded center tap or adjustable ground tap, as described, is especially effective in reducing this type of hum. It is also advisable that the impedance of the grid-circuit at the power-line frequency be as low as possible. This consideration requires the use of a large coupling capacitance between the grid and the preceding stage or signal source. In cases where a reduction in low-frequency response is desirable to avoid motorboating, the large coupling capacitance should be retained and the change effected by a reduction in the value of the grid resistor.

Tube hum may also be caused by the magnetic field of the heater or of an external device such as a transformer, choke, or motor. Tubes having coiled heaters produce less hum from the heater field and are generally preferable to those having folded heaters (see Fig. 1). It is not practical, however, to fabricate coiled heaters for very small cathodes, and even tube types which have cathodes large enough to accommodate coiled heaters are often provided with folded heaters for economic or other reasons. One has the best chance of getting a coiled heater if the recommendations applying to the choice of types for low heater-cathode hum are followed.

Pentodes are more susceptible than triodes to magnetic hum. Even a relatively weak magnetic field may vary the division of current between plate and screen grid, and the resulting hum currents in the screen circuit will develop hum voltages which will be amplified. If external magnetic fields are a problem, screen grids should be bypassed with at least 0.5 microfarad of capacitance to minimize hum.

Operation of low-level amplifier tubes at less-than-normal heater voltage is sometimes helpful for minimiz-

Fig. 1. Cutaway views showing two types of heater construction. Coiled heater has a smaller external magnetic field and is, therefore, less likely to produce hum.



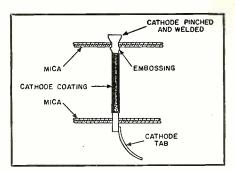


Fig. 2. Inverted-pinched-welded construction which insures a tight fit between a cathode and the supporting mica plates.

ing heater-cathode hum and magnetic hum, because it reduces both the temperature and the magnetic field of the heater. This expedient should be used with caution, however, because it usually causes a substantial increase in shot noise and may seriously impair tube life. Another method sometimes recommended is the use of d.c. heater supplies. However, with a proper choice of tubes and careful circuit design, the hum level of a wide-band audio amplifier using a.c. heater supply should not be more than about 2 db greater than that obtainable with d.c. operation.

Occasionally a baffling hum problem turns out to be caused by tube microphonics in conjunction with the vibration of a power transformer or choke. The choice of tube types from this standpoint is considered in the next section.

Microphonic Noise

A tube will deliver electrical output if its interelectrode spacings are altered by shock or vibration. If mechanical resonances at audio frequencies exist in the tube, excitation from the loudspeaker may readily result in feedback or sustained microphonics. This problem is most serious in filament types, since a filament bears a dismaying resemblance to a guitar string. To minimize this type of microphonism, modern filament types employ "damper bars" which bear against the center of the filament, raising its resonant frequency and reducing the amplitude of vibration in the same manner as a finger on a guitar string. Even so, as resulting mechanical resonance is usually well inside the audio range, it is usually necessary to limit high-frequency response in equipment using filamenttype tubes.

The most common microphonic difficulty with heater-cathode types is response to mechanical shock or *ballistic microphonics*. The sensitivity of a particular tube type to ballistic microphonics is largely determined by the interelectrode spacings employed, and by the tightness of the electrodes in the mica, and is thus related to basic tube design as well as to economic factors related to the difficulty of assembly. Tubes having smaller electrode spacings are more critical for microphonics. The principal vari-

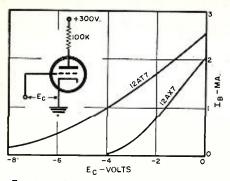


Fig. 3. Grid voltage vs plate current characteristics of the 12AT7 and the 12AX7.

able determining the tightness of fit attainable is the mechanical strength of the cathode; it is easier to obtain tight fit with a round cathode of relatively large diameter than with a small flat cathode. The relatively large-diameter round cathodes also make it possible to obtain tight fit by the use of the "inverted-pinchedwelded" construction shown in Fig. 2. These considerations indicate that types designed for high-frequency use should be avoided. Fortunately, most of the basic design factors which result in low hum are consistent with the requirements for low microphonics.

Economic considerations affect microphonics simply because it costs less to construct tubes with loose-fitting elements. Thus the desires of both the tube manufacturer and the tube user are fulfilled if the internal fit of a tube is only as tight as it needs to be for its principal applications. The special audio types represent the extreme in this respect, because production speed is sacrificed in order to assure tight-fitting elements. In choosing from standard types, the user should seek those normally used in applications critical as to microphonics. Good examples of such types are the tubes of the 6SN7GT family and the 6CG7, which are used extensively in the highly critical horizontal oscillator circuits of television receivers.

A few types which are not carefully controlled for microphonics in manufacture, have, nevertheless, been found to be quite good in this respect because of particular construction features. One example is the 6SC7. However, the construction features which make the 6SC7 good for microphonics also give it a tendency to develop leakage noise with life. Measurements made by the author a few years ago showed the 6BF6 to be quite good for microphonics, but a hum-balance adjustment was necessary to obtain an acceptably low hum level.

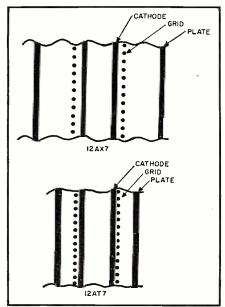
The whole amplifier design may be related to the choice of tube type for the lowest-level stages. Although the special audio types give the best performance for minimum noise, hum, and microphonics, the more common types are often used for economy. In such cases it is highly recommended that the amplifier design be arranged to use the same type in higher level stages. This practice permits the selection of the best of several tubes for the first stage, while using the remainder in less-critical sockets. There is no economy in discarding several low-cost tubes to get one good one.

Distortion

The distortion produced by tubes is the result of the inherent nonlinearity of all grid voltage-plate current characteristics. At moderate signal levels, tube distortion is principally second harmonic and is approximately proportional to grid-signal amplitude. At these levels, tubes having relatively low g_m and requiring relatively high heater power are usually preferable, because designs for high g_m with small cathode area, such as are employed for high-frequency types, lead to excessive nonlinearity. For example, the 6CG7, which requires higher heater power than the 12AU7, is better than the latter at low signal levels, although both types have approximately the same plate current, g_m , and mu. Sharpcut-off pentodes, such as the 6SJ7 or 6AU6, are also better than variable-mu types at low signal levels.

As signal amplitude is increased, a point is reached where tube distortion increases rapidly and contains substantial amounts of higher-order harmonics, the transition being caused by the signal swing reaching the cut-off or the grid-current regions. For this reason, the "maximum voltage output" values shown in the "Resistance-Coupled Amplifier Chart"¹ are usually determined by the points at which these higher-order harmonics appear. The fact that a particular tube type has higher maximum voltage output than another, however, is not necessarily an indication that it produces less distortion at moderate signal levels. For example, the 12AT7 has appreciably higher maximum voltage output than the 12AX7, but produces more distortion at moderate signal

Fig. 4. Cross section showing, to scale, the differences in electrode geometries of the 12AT7 and 12AX7 tubes. Refer to text.



levels. Fig. 3 shows output versus input characteristics of the two types; the greater curvature of the 12AT7 characteristics throughout the operating range is apparent. The tube-design factors responsible for this difference are shown in Fig. 4. The cross-section views, which are drawn to scale, indicate the closer spacing used in the 12AT7 in order to obtain good performance in v.h.f. mixer service.

Pentodes usually are capable of higher maximum voltage output than triodes of equivalent rating, but also generate slightly higher distortion at moderate signal levels. As a general rule, medium-mu triodes are capable of more voltage output than high-mu triodes. The correct choice of operating conditions is very important in obtaining maximum voltage output, and is simplified by the "Resistance-Coupled Amplifier Charts" which are published by most tube manufacturers¹. These charts are usually optimized for voltage output.

Power Amplifiers

Triodes: The science of designing power-amplifier triodes has been known for many years, and the older types, such as the 2A3, are still pretty good. Although several new triodes embodying improved construction techniques and having higher power sensitivity and power output than earlier types have appeared in recent years, most of these types have been designed for use as vertical-deflection amplifiers or voltage regulators. They are relatively poor audio amplifiers because the design factors which provide high output and high g_m usually result in highly nonlinear characteristics. In fact, the characteristics of practical vertical scanning circuits make it necessary to use nonlinear tubes in order to obtain linear deflection.

Most of the newer power triodes can be used successfully in audio service, however, by operating them in pushpull so as to obtain cancellation of the even-harmonic distortion. For example, the 6AS7G, which was designed for television damper service, has highly nonlinear characteristics but is capable of excellent performance as a push-pull audio power amplifier.

Triode-connected pentodes and beampower tubes are generally not as linear as the best triodes, but are no worse in this respect than the vertical-deflection types and, consequently, can also be used successfully in push-pull circuits. Factors discussed in the next section which should be considered in the choice of a pentode or beam-power tube should also be considered when these tubes are connected as triodes.

From the standpoint of maximum power output the choice of a triode will depend principally on the platesupply voltage available. When the plate-supply voltage is low, the characteristic desired is low plate resistance, which usually means low *mu*. Maximum power output is usually reached while dissipation is still below (Continued on page 162) WHEN the General Electric Company announced recently that it was opening three factory service depots on a test basis to handle consumer service on G-E television and radio receivers, it sparked a wave of resentment in the independent service industry that swept across the country like a raging prairie fire. Some service associations looked for laws that could be used to stop G-E while others toyed with the idea of encouraging a boycott of the company's products.

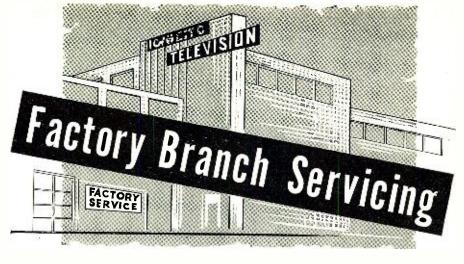
In the opinion of many service industry spokesmen, this is an attempt to make the General Electric Company the whipping boy for the trend among manufacturers to provide consumer service on their products. The smouldering resentment against factory service had been growing in intensity as many manufacturers quietly expanded their consumer service activities in metropolitan areas. Explanatory statements from manufacturing service officials to the effect that their service activitics were "in the interest of competent service shops" did not serve to reassure the independents, especially when factory service was heavily advertised and promoted.

After the first wave of resentment subsided a little, service association leaders settled down to get a rational analysis of the situation. They sought to determine the most logical and effective steps that could be taken by independent service shops to meet the competition of captive service. It was generally recognized that manufacturers have a legal right to provide service on the products they manufacture and if they operate their service depots without subsidization from sales, it is felt that independent service can compete against them successfully.

While most service technicians feel that manufacturers are going into the consumer service business to get a share of the billion dollar income it provides, there are other and even more important economic factors involved in manufacturers' interest in consumer service.

As the manufacturer sees it, his major business is to sell his products. Out of economic necessity, he must constantly strive to get an increasing share of the market for the things he produces. The growing complexity of consumer products has increased the importance of competent service as a factor in selling. In the main, the public feels that manufacturers should provide service on the products they sell. If one manufacturer provides factory service and uses it as a tool to sell his products, sooner or later competitive manufacturers must also make factory service available on their prodnets.

The disadvantage for the manufacturcr, however, is that his service operation is seldom as economical as that of competently staffed, independent service shops. This, many manufacturers admit, has kept them out of the service business. It seems that the overhead burden for supervision alone



By WILLIAM LEONARD

Why is factory-controlled TV and radio servicing spreading? How can the independent shops survive?

makes factory service more expensive than comparable independent service.

The controlling factor in whether independent shops or factory depots will dominate electronic service is the general public. The people who need service on TV or radio sets will decide.

Available case histories of set owner dissatisfaction with factory service reveal no instances where the customer was overcharged for the services performed. Customer dissatisfaction with factory service stems from the incompetence of the trainees sometimes employed to handle home service calls, long delays in providing service, and double talk on the part of the factory technician when several calls were necessary to correct a troublesome defect in a receiver.

On the other hand, the public's dissatisfaction with independent service is based upon downright cheating. The Better Business Bureaus estimate that the public was cheated out of better than fifteen million dollars last year by unscrupulous service shops. The public looks upon these shops as part of the independent service industry.

At the moment, there is no way for the public to know which shops are ethically operated and technically compctent—except from experience. This can be very costly and discouraging to owners of TV sets. In their confusion they are inclined to turn to the big companies for brand-name service.

Service industry spokesmen say that any effort to publicize the independent clectronic service industry or to develop publicity for its benefit, is stymied by the problem of identifying the ethical shops for the public. If an ad were to run in a national consumer magazine urging the public to patronize independent service shops, a reader who followed that advice and then received an unjustifiably large service bill from an unscrupulous service technician would become an implacable enemy of all independent service shops.

The subject of factory service was uppermost in the minds of the hundreds of service dealers who attended the recent annual clinic and fair of the Texas Electronic Association in Houston, Texas. Top executives from most of the TV producers who are engaged in consumer service spoke during the clinic sessions and appeared on the panel on the closing day.

The conclusions reached by members of the TEA who attended the meetings, were that manufacturers have no intention of slowing down their consumer service activities. They feel that factory servicing of consumer electronic products will increase rapidly and will be supported by national advertising.

These scrvice operators decided that the only way to compete with factory service is through national advertising and publicity on behalf of the ethically operated shops in the service business. By this means they hope to establish in the minds of the consumer the advantages of dealing with the ethically operated local service dealer. At the same time, they hope to identify these dealers for the public.

Not only the Texas group, but service organizations all over the country are interested in such programs. Some have been started; however, it will take a great deal of money and cooperative effort to make them work effectively.

One thought that seems to have been lost in the heat generated by this development is that there is no reason why independent service businesses, cannot exist side-by-side with factorycontrolled service. This situation exists today in the automotive repair business and many others. It is up to the independent to publicize and build up those parts of his operation which, for the customer, offer advantages over factory service. -30-

November, 1956

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EMERSON Color Receivers

New

WARREN PHILBROOK

Fig. 1. The Emerson color TV consolette model C504A is shown here.

Six models are available ranging from \$678 to \$914. All have the 21-inch color picture tube, new circuits.

HE Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp.'s current and recent color line consists of six different color TV models. Included are consoles, with and without doors, and consolettes. Two of the models are illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3. The least expensive color model carries a list price of \$678 while the most expensive console lists for \$914. The model C506A for \$678 (and the C507A for \$698, the u.h.f.v.h.f. version) is the latest model in the line and is furnished in mahogany, blonde, or walnut. The models C502C and the C504A at \$894 and \$794 respectively (and C503C and C505A for \$914 and \$814, u.h.f.-v.h.f. versions respectively) are furnished in mahogany or blonde.

Some of the outstanding features of the new *Emerson* color sets are the provision for removal of the safety glass to allow easy cleaning of the picture tube screen, and the accessibility of the controls and chassis. In these sets, both the top and the rear cover are removable for servicing. All controls required for picture tube setup are located at the front, so that it is not necessary to use a mirror during adjustments.

A complete operating instruction book for the receiver is included with every set sold. In addition, a service manual is available through the local *Emerson* distributor.

These sets have only two controls which may be used by the viewer during color TV reception; these are the "Color Amp." and "Color Shading" controls. They are located behind the hinged panel on the front of the receiver. The "Color Amp." control can be adjusted to provide the color content of the picture from barely perceptible colors to vivid and bright. The "Color Shading" control is used to adjust the color balance to obtain correct skin tones and other familiar shades.

This receiver will automatically reproduce color programs when they are being broadcast without having to switch on any special control. However, the color pictures received may not always be the same because of differences at the studio, or transmitter, or even because of differences in program material. Therefore, it may be necessary to readjust the two viewer color controls from time to time. To do this during a color broadcast, just adjust the fine tuning control until the herringbone pattern disappears and the picture is clear. Then rotate the "Color Amp." control fully counterclockwise so that the picture is black-and-white. Next, adjust the brightness and contrast control for a good black-and-white picture. Rotate

EDITOR'S NOTE: We have just been advised as we go to press that there is a change in the Emerson line of color TV receivers. Although some of the models shown here are still in the dealers' hands, present plans call for the marketing of model C506A at \$678 and model C507A at \$698 only. the "Color Amp." control clockwise until the desired amount of color is obtained. Then, adjust the "Color Shading" control slowly so that the desired skin tones, etc., are viewed. It is important to keep the "Color Shading" control in the center of its range until it is used for the final touch up.

The picture tube is mounted directly on the chassis in all except models C506A and C507A, just as in most black-and-white TV receivers, so that the entire assembly can be removed at one time for servicing. A complete chassis of this type is shown in Fig. 2. The high-voltage cage contains a highvoltage safety interlock switch which is closed by an insulator on the rear cover of the cabinet. When the rear cover of the cabinet. When the rear cover is removed, the two spring contacts of the switch make contact, shorting the high-voltage circuit to ground. Note the high-voltage cable connected to the picture tube "well." For the models C506A and C507A,

For the models C506A and C507A, the picture tube is secured to the cabinet-mounted removable assembly.

From an electrical point of view, these color sets are conservatively designed and use circuits which have already had at least a year's field trials. These models do not use printed wiring nor any unconventional components—for color television, that is.

Four video i.f. stages and two stages of amplification for the intercarrier sound are used. Whereas some models use a total of 28 tubes (29 tubes for u.h.f. version) including the picture tube, some have only 27 tubes (28 for u.h.f.). The difference lies in the fact that the sets with 27 tubes use a single high-voltage rectifier tube while the

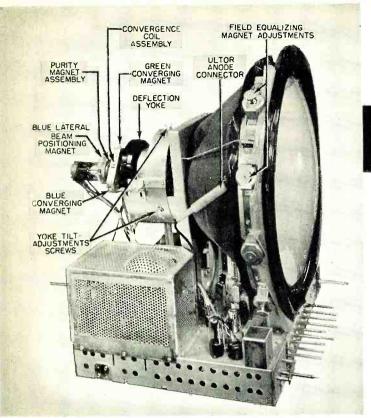




Fig. 3. The full door console is the model C502C. The nameplate covers the necessary color controls.

Fig. 2. Color TV chassis for the models C502C, C503C, C504A, and C505A. Note that the 21-inch color tube is fastened to the chassis and the entire assembly comes out of the cabinet together. All Emerson receivers are shipped completely assembled,

others use two tubes to produce the 25 kilovolts.

Also of interest is the fact that these receivers use a power transformer and four selenium rectifiers. Three crystal diodes and one oscillating crystal are used. The u.h.f. versions have an additional crystal diode. To provide maximum protection, two fuses are used in the "B+" secondary and two loops of No. 26 wire serve as fuses for the heater circuit. In an effort to reduce the disturbance created by motors or other arcing devices on the power line, the sets contain a line filter consisting of two capacitors and a resistor.

The chrominance or color circuits of these receivers resemble those of the RCA 21-CT-660 series, which have, more or less, served as the basic models for the industry. There are modifications of individual component values and even some of the circuitry, but these are minor. The RCA type high-level triode demodulators, tubeless convergence system, color sync, and color killer circuits are followed. However, the *Emerson* color laboratories have done a great deal of original development work and this is reflected in many of the modifications.

Service and Warranty

The factory guarantees all parts in the color TV sets for 90 days, and the picture tube itself is guaranteed for a full year. It has been *Emerson's* policy to encourage its dealers and distributors to perform all installations and service work on color as well as blackand-white TV receivers. *Emerson* has therefore conducted factory schools for its distributors and their key servis required before any color receivers will be shipped to a given distributor. A staff of area engineers is continuously travelling throughout the country and is giving distributor and dealer technical personnel training in color receiver theory, service, and adjustment. In the New York metropolitan area,

ice personnel. Attendance at the school

In the New York metropolitan area, *Emerson* makes a factory service contract available to those customers who purchase their color sets from dealers who do not offer such a contract. A factory service contract for one full year costs \$98 at present. This includes the installation of the color receiver to an existing and usable antenna and provides all service work and parts for one year. If the antenna needs replacement, or if a two-set coupler is required, there is an extra charge based on labor and material.

If the cost of a one-year service contract seems high, it should be noted that the suggested list price for a three-gun, 21-inch color picture tube is \$160. Also, experience has indicated that color TV receivers require more adjustments and service calls than black-and-white sets do. Because of the circuit complexity and specialized parts used in color sets, it is expected that service costs may be higher for such sets.

Installation

Most of the picture tube components which may require adjustment during installation are indicated in Fig. 2. (It may be necessary to check the connection of the cable to the ultor anode in the picture tube "well" to assure positive seating.) For most installations, only the purity and field equalizing magnets need adjustment and even these components usually need only be touched-up lightly in most instances.

The field equalizing magnets making up the ring-shaped assembly near the face of the picture tube are intended to offset any slight magnetic variations in the local magnetic field. Their effect may not always be very apparent. Only when purity of color is tested with a single color illuminating the screen, can the action of rotating the magnets be clearly observed. Each magnet interacts with its neighbors and, as a matter of fact, adjustment of the purity magnet may also require readjustment of these magnets.

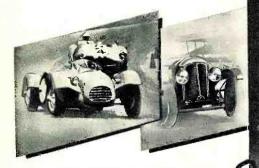
The convergence coil assembly is adjusted both electrically through the various potentiometers and coils on the chassis, and mechanically at the three d.c. convergence magnets, two of which are identified in Fig. 2.

All 21AXP22 picture tubes require a blue lateral beam positioning magnet which is centered on the neck of the picture tube directly over the special pole pieces adjacent to the blue beam electron gun. The positioning of this magnet as well as the strength of the field it produces at the blue electron gun are critical. To adjust it, a small permanent magnet screw in the center of the lateral beam positioning assembly is turned. More detailed tube setup adjustments and installation procedures are given in the service data.

On the whole, the basic circuitry of the new *Emerson* receivers is very similar to that of other recently released models.

The "Electro-Tach"

By HARRY B. CORDES



Close-up view of the thyratron box with the cover removed to show parts placement. The rpm indicator meter is also shown here. The indicator is a 0-1 ma. surplus aircraft instrument. It is mounted on a steering post mounting bracket. See text.



Build this useful car accessory. This compact tachometer gives reliable indications up to motor speeds of 6000 rpm.

LTHOUGH a tachometer is not a necessity for driving an automobile, the mechanically minded motorist finds it an interesting and useful accessory. Sports car drivers use a tachometer as a reference for shifting gears to get optimum torque from the engine. It also provides a useful check on the electrical and oil pressure systems. In modern cars equipped with automatic transmissions, the driver often feels far removed from the engine and usually hasn't the faintest idea what is going on under the hood. A tachometer helps him pull optimum performance from his car, and also tells him how well the transmission is working.

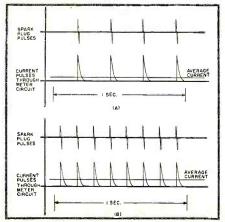
There are several tachometers on the market at the present time, but they all leave something to be desired, either in terms of price, accuracy, or ease of installation. The unit described here was designed to give accurate and reliable readings, but at the same time retain features which make it easy to calibrate, install, and keep price fairly low.

Principles of Operation

The circuit operates by sensing the firing of one of the engine's spark plugs. Each time the plug fires, a known current pulse is sent through a milliammeter. The meter averages the number of pulses per second and thus indicates the engine speed (Fig. 1). Since the unit detects the firing of only one plug (the engine goes through two revolutions for each spark) it may be used on any fourcycle engine irrespective of the number of cylinders. It may also be used on two-cycle engines, but the calibration range must be doubled since a two-cycle engine fires each plug once for each revolution. The circuit, as shown in Fig. 2, may be used for speeds up to 6000 rpm with very good accuracy, although for standard American cars a maximum indication of 4500 to 5000 rpm is sufficient. The rpm readings of this instrument are independent of variations in the car's electrical or ignition systems.

The heart of this unit is a thyratron circuit which is quite similar to the familiar saw-tooth relaxation oscillator used in oscilloscopes; however, in this case the circuit is biased to prevent free running oscillations. The thyratron is normally in the "off"

Fig. 1. Exaggerated graphical relation between spark plug firing pulses and trigger current pulses through the meter which in dicates proportional to average current. (A) Engine speed of 480 rpm (B) 960 rpm.



condition and the capacitor C_4 is charged to 105 volts through R7, RFC1, and the meter circuit. When a pulse from the spark pickup is applied to the grid of the thyratron causing it to fire, the capacitor is rapidly discharged until the plate voltage of the thyratron falls below its extinction point. Conduction then stops abruptly and the capacitor recharges to 105 volts. This recharge current flows through the meter in the form of a short pulse. The meter circuit contains a large capacitor to smooth out these pulses and gives an average indication of pulses per second. Thus, the average current flowing through the meter will be proportional to the number of times per second the spark plug fires. If the spark plug firing rate doubles, the meter reading doubles; if it is tripled, the meter reading also triples.

In the usual saw-tooth sweep oscillator the plate resistor R_7 has a high resistance. This limits the current flowing through the thyratron, after the capacitor has discharged, to a small value and causes the thyratron to extinguish. In this circuit however, it is necessary to use a fairly large value for C_4 so the recharge current will be sufficient to allow using a 1 ma. meter movement. And at the same time the time-constant of R_7C_4 must be kept small so the circuit will have a short recovery time and pulses will not overlap at higher speeds. There-fore R_7 turns out to be a value so small that it does not limit the current sufficiently to cause reliable extinction. For this reason the inductor RFC_1 is placed in series with the capacitor to create a "ringing" resonant circuit. When the thyratron 1gnites, the voltage across RFC_1 and C_4 drops very rapidly. The ringing action of this resonant circuit causes the voltage drop to overshoot the minimum voltage required to keep the thyratron ignited and it extinguishes. The resistance of the RFC_1 winding (350 ohms) also serves to limit the maximum current through the thyratron to a safe value.

The "B plus" voltage is obtained from a vibrator power supply which uses a 6.3 volt, 60 cps transformer wired in reverse. The output from the power supply is regulated with a 0B2 gas tube to prevent changes in the car's battery and generator voltages from influencing the tachometer readings.

Construction

After considerable experimentation with various possible methods of detecting the firing of a spark plug, it was decided that a well shielded, capacitive type pickup was the best. The spark voltage from the ignition coil has a high-frequency character and a peak voltage of 10,000 volts or higher. This creates a difficult pickup problem and adequate shielding is necessary. With poor shielding, pickup from other spark wires will also trigger the thyratron and cause jerky and erroneous readings.

The details of the spark pickup and signal lead assembly are shown in Fig. 3. The pickup is a copper band about ¾" wide, which is clamped to the spark wire insulation about 4" from the plug itself. Before clamping the band on, a few layers of plastic insulating tape are wound over the spark wire insulation where the band is to be placed. After clamping the pickup band in place, four or five layers of tape are again wound over the band to insulate it from the spark wire shield. Next, the entire spark wire, from the distributor cap to the plug, is shielded with braid or aluminum foil taped in place. This shield is terminated about $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the end caps of the spark wire to avoid arcover, and should be grounded either by a wire to an engine bolt or by running the bare shielding against the metal brackets and guides which hold the spark wires in place. The signal lead shield is terminated inside the spark wire shield and the two are electrically connected.

A word of caution; if the insulation on the spark wire is frayed or cracked there is a good possibility that arcover will occur to the shield. Use only spark wire which is new or in good condition.

The thyratron circuitry and power supply is housed in a $4'' \ge 5'' \ge 6''$ "Minibox." A sheet metal subchassis mounted about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " from one end supports the tube sockets, transformer, and wiring. There is nothing critical about component placement or wiring, although an attempt should be made to arrange the components so that short wiring leads are maintained. The calibration pot shaft is fitted with a shaft-lock to prevent accidental movement or creeping due to vibration.

The characteristics of the 884 thyratron can change appreciably with variations in heater voltage. In this circuit these variations cause only a very slight error. However, if the heater voltage is increased too much, the critical firing voltage can become less than 105 volts. Under this condition the circuit will become self-oscillatory, and a reading will be observed on the meter even if no input signal is present. In an automotive electrical system the voltage may rise as high as 7 to 7.5 volts with a high charging rate generator. To prevent the circuit from reaching this unstable condition the two parallel 1-ohm resistors were placed in series with the 6-volt power lead. If the unit is to be used with a 12-volt electrical system these two resistors may be replaced with a 5- to 6-ohm, 10 watt resistor. A voltage check should be made to insure that the voltage across the power supply and heater circuit never exceeds 6.9 volts.

The rpm indicator meter may be any 0-1 ma. D'Arsonval type movement with an internal resistance of 70 ohms or less. If the resistance of the movement is greater than 70 ohms, it will be necessary to use a higher resistance calibration pot.

The operation of this tachometer is such that the meter indication is perfectly linear with rpm, i.e., if .2 ma. on the meter is 1000 rpm, then .4 ma. is 2000 rpm, and .6 ma. is 3000 rpm. This greatly simplifies the layout of a new scale. The best scale range for ordinary automobile use is 0-5000 rpm. where the 5000 rpm point corresponds to 1.0 ma. on the original scale.

There are a number of methods for

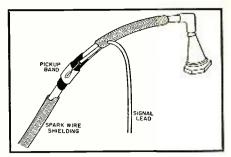
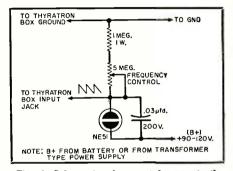
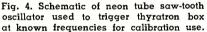


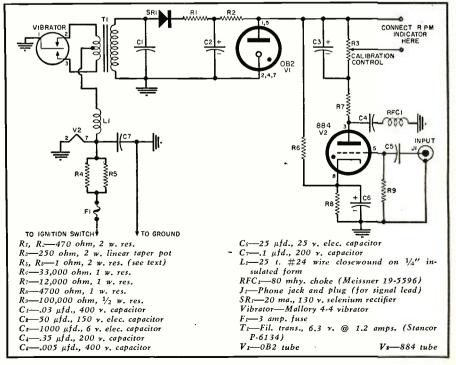
Fig. 3. Shield stripped away to show pickup band. Signal wire is soldered to band and then clamped in place. Band is then wrapped with tape to insulate it from the spark wire shield. Entire spark wire is then shielded. The signal wire is pulled through shield and the two shields connected. Signal wire is Belden #8431 cable.





calibrating a tachometer, such as comparison with another tachometer or by using a strobolight on the engine. However, the most accurate and straightforward way is by using the standard 60 cps line frequency as a The neon tube circuit reference. shown in Fig. 4 can be used to cali-(Continued on page 124)

Fig. 2. Complete schematic diagram of the "Electro-Tach" unit. Parts are standard.



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New Transformer Design for Power Amplifiers

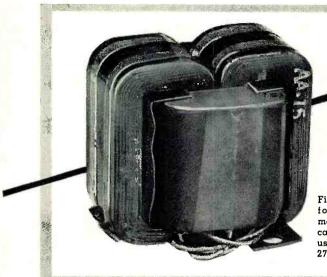


Fig. 1. Output transformer is shown removed from its shield can. This transformer is used in the Fairchild 275 amplifier shown.

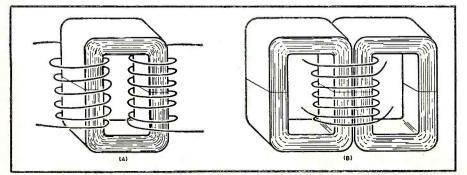
Grain-oriented iron strip core material in high quality output transformer packs high power into minimum space.

T IS common knowledge among highfidelity audio enthusiasts that when buying a power amplifier, it is best to look for the largest output transformer since it should provide the best low-frequency response. Today this is no longer necessarily true. For the last several years amplifier engineers have kept this popular conception in mind when designing power amplifiers. And advertising and sales departments have sometimes gone further; in some cases very large transformer "cans" have been employed to cover (hide) output transformers of very small size. That this notion regarding size of output transformer relative to high power is sometimes a fallacy is due to the increasing use today of grain-oriented *iron strip* as the core material of top quality output transformers. See Figs. 1 and 3.

It is true that there is no substitute for a husky core of the highest possible saturation density, that is, one capable of the maximum number of flux lines per cubic inch. In other words, a big transformer may be good. But one whose core is of grain-oriented iron can be much better. It is important to bear in mind that larger cubic volume and/or greater maximum saturation density of core material relate only to the potential power delivery at the low-frequency end of the audio spectrum. Size is no help in getting good high-frequency response. That is controlled by several other factors.

When our transformer designers were given the project of designing the

Fig. 2. (A) Single loop and (B) double loop C-core construction used in transformers.



By CHARLES GRAHAM Sales Engr., Todd Transformer Corp.

output transformer to be described here, they knew that cost was not a first consideration. The objective was to come up with an output transformer to transfer the greatest possible amount of undistorted power at all audio frequencies, especially in the bass region, from a push-pull tube load of 3400 ohms to the conventional voicecoil impedances.

Although complexity of amplifier circuit design had not been ruled out by the amplifier manufacturer, the best circuit turned out to be a conservative, straightforward design. It is based on three outstanding features: the "Ultra-Linear" (screen-tapped primary) output configuration, which provides maximum power efficiency with lowest distortion, (2) the new Tung-Sol 6550 tubes in push-pull for high power handling capacity (made to handle up to 100 watts, they run easy in this amplifier), and (3) a specially designed output transformer which provides some of the unique characteristics of this amplifier. The simplicity of this circuit lends ease to service or adjustment, in addition to lessening the probability of either being frequently necessary.

The bass response, linearity, and power capability of an output transformer depend (other things being equal) on the core material. Most output transformers consist of punched iron laminations stacked in thin layers forming a core around which the coil is wound. In general, heavier cores (thicker cross-sections) provide more power, especially at low audio frequencies. Another way of increasing the low-frequency power handling capability is through use of grain-oriented strip-wound core material. Two wellknown brands of grain-oriented core materials are "Hypersil" and "Silectron."

This material is formed in prefabricated cores which are designated as "C-Cores" because of their shape. There are two types of "C-Core" transformer designs in general use for audio applications. The single core, which has two windings, is shown in Fig. 2A. A more useful shape for output circuitry is the double loop which is shown in Fig. 2B. This construction, see also Fig. 1, employs the greatest cubic volume of iron core relative to copper wire. It is a technique employed only in the most expensive output transformers. This particular method of building a transformer packs the maximum power handling capacity into the minimum space. Incidentally, construction of this sort results in a unit which weighs more per cubic inch of transformer volume than any other kind of output transformer.

The characteristics contributed by different kinds of core materials are graphically illustrated in Table 1 where the relative properties of cores using non-oriented iron in punched laminations and oriented material in strip-wound (C-type) cores are compared. This table shows that it is impossible to give a simple figure for the relative merit of these materials. In each case, the proportions determining the ratio of core to winding actually selected (third line in the Table) would be established by economic factors. Compared on a weight-for-weight basis, the new strip-wound cores win on all points. However, there are other factors which must be considered, such as cost and application, and except for these factors, all output transformers would use "C-Cores"!

The relative power rating figures in Table 1 need some explanation. From the figures it would appear that a transformer of comparable size and efficiency, using oriented material, would deliver ten times the power. While this is true, the principal advantage of grain-oriented material is in its ability to extend the frequency range downwards.

At the low-frequency end core saturation is the greatest problem. Thus it may be seen that there is no substitute for a husky core of the highest possible saturation density. It was found that by using the largest possible loops of oriented silicon steel strips in the double "C-Core" shape, the transformer would deliver 70 watts at below 20 cycles with extremely low distortion. This could not have been accomplished (with conventional circuitry) without a transformer many times larger, had punched laminations been used in the core.

The core must not offer a reactive load for the tubes since this might cause high distortion. At the highfrequency end, two types of reactance are involved; leakage inductance and winding capacitance. Both must be kept as low as possible. Typical values

November, 1956

PROPERTY	NON-ORIENTED IRON PUNCHED LAMINATIONS	GRAIN-ORIENTED STRIP ("C-CORE")
Saturation Density (in gauss)	10,000	17,000
Specific Gravity	7.7	7.6
Ratio of Core to Winding		
(Weight—normal proportions)	1.7-2.5	.255*
Core Loss (per lb. at low fre-		.4 -1.0
quency, 50 cps @ 10,000 gauss)	.63	.25 ^a
Core Loss (per lb. at medium fre-		.34 ^b
quency, 1 kc <mark>. @</mark> 2500 gauss)	4.8	1.0 ^a
Maximum Density (relatively		2.0 ^b
constant a.c. inductance)	5000 gauss	13,000 gauss
Inductance Factor (using same		
turns on core of same size)	1	3.5
Belative Loss Factor (assuming		
optimum efficiency on same core)	1	1.55
Relative Power Rating (using same		
size readjusted to optimum efficiency	r 1	10
Notes: *Applies for cores using a s figure is for double-loop "C-C		
(a) For strip wound core, strips .0(b) For strip wound core, strips .0		

Table 1. Comparison of transformer with punched laminations and grain-oriented strip.

of leakage inductance across half the primary windings of this class of transformer must measure .004 henry or less! The correct proportions required to maintain low distortion output at high frequencies will depend on the loading condition of the tubes employed.

This company decided that although the use of grain-oriented "C-Core" strip for an output transformer is more expensive than would have been an even much larger core of regular transformer punched laminations, Fairchild's requirements in regard to low-frequency power delivery to the voice coil from the 6550 tubes called for the use of a double-loop "C-Core" if the transformer was to be kept to any sort of practical size to fit onto a chassis for home use. Even with this extraordinarily efficient core material, the transformer is physically as large as any transformer of ordinary laminated core material in current production for this sort of amplifier.

The transformer manufacturer produced several sample transformers, first adjusting the primary inductance to produce a plate-to-plate load of 3400 ohms, then altering the gauge of the coil wire. Testing sample transformers indicated the correct size wire to allow just enough d.c. voltage loss from the "B plus" supply. One of the little-known, but important, details of audio transformer design is the extremely complicated interleaving of the coil windings. Windings next to the core have much smaller diameter (and consequently less wire length) than windings farther outside. The windings are, therefore, divided into numerous sections and alternated, interleaved, to help equalize the resistance in each half of the primary as well as the leakage inductance and distributed capacitance.

At the present writing there are a number of high-quality power amplifiers, in addition to the *Fairchild* Model 275 to be described, that use the grainoriented "C-Core" strip material in their output transformers. Among such units are the *Marantz* 40-watt model, the *Fairchild* Model 255 (25

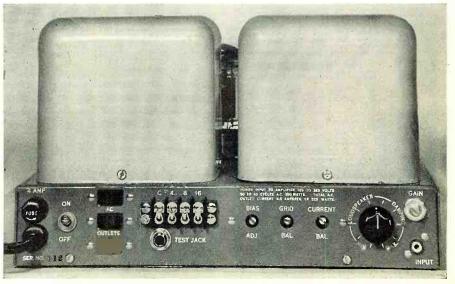
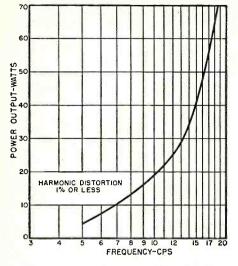


Fig. 3. Rear view of amplifier showing power (left) and output (right) transformers.



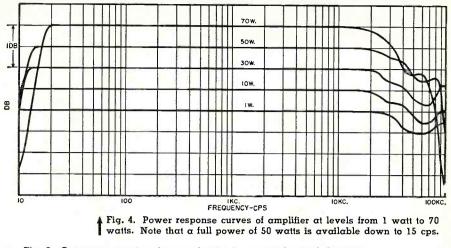


Fig. 5. Output at very low frequencies for 1 per-cent (or less) distortion.

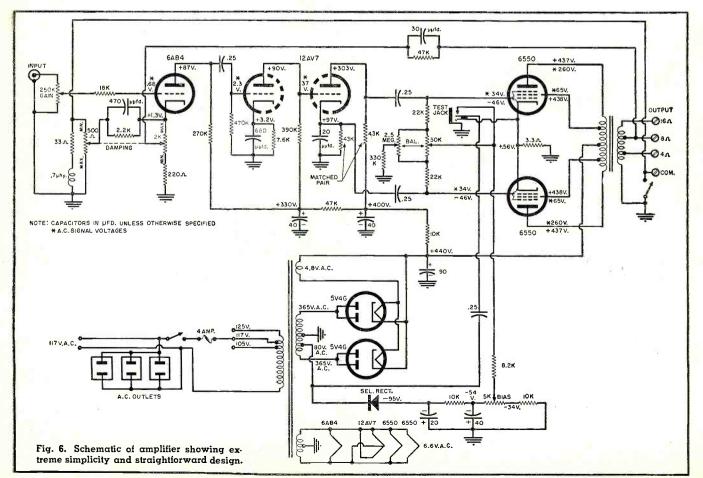
watts), Acro (kit amplifiers), the Dynakit, Interelectronics 40-watt unit, and Sonotone. The future will almost certainly see increasing use of grainoriented iron as output transformer requirements continue to become more stringent, particularly with reference to low-frequency power.

The Amplifier

The Model 275 high power amplifier was designed around this special audio output transformer to provide full power from below 20 to above 20,000 cps. Each stage of the amplifier has conditions of operation well within tube specifications. Three class A triodes precede the output stage, which employs the new *Tung-Sol* 6550 beam tetrode power tubes. Since these tubes are built to produce 100 watts of audio power they run easily at the 75 watts continuous which this amplifier produces. See Fig. 6.

Three types of feedback are employed, not including local feedback at voltage amplifier cathodes. They are (1) conventional negative voltage feedback from the 16-ohm tap of the transformer secondary, (2) negative current feedback, used in the variable damping circuit, and (3) screen grid feedback, through the employment of primary taps on the output transformer for "Ultra Linear" operation of the 6550 tubes. These three types of feedback combine to produce the low IM distortion figures of under 0.5% at 65 watts with any combination of test frequencies. At levels of 10 to 35 watts the distortion figures are so low as to be incapable of being read accurately on standard measuring equipment.

The phase inverter-driver is one half of a 12AV7 with about 300 volts on the plate. The driving voltages for the grids of the 6550 output tubes are taken from the plate and the cathode of this split-load phase inverter. Matched-pair resistors are used here (Continued on page 160)



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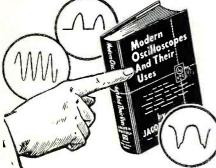


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UMMER was over; Indian summer had come and gone; and now the J bite of the chill wind whistling through the branches of the nearly naked trees told all too plainly that winter was close at hand.

But inside the service department of Mac's Service Shop all was cosy and warm. Only Barney, the Number Two Technician, was there, for Mac, the proprietor, was late to work-a most unusual circumstance. Just as Barney was starting out front to ask Miss Perkins, the office girl, if she knew anything of interest about Mac's tardiness, that worthy came through the door accompanied by another man whose lined, square-jawed face bore a striking resemblance to Mac's.

The resemblance between the two men was confined to their faces, however. The other man was apparently a little older than Mac, and he had a much more stocky and powerful build. While Mac was rather on the lean and lanky side, the other man had a barrel chest, short arms whose muscles bulged the sleeves of his coat, and a pair of legs that looked like sections of telegraph poles.

"Barney," Mac said, "I want to introduce you to my brother, Paul. He is in the automobile repair business, and he got all those muscles you are admiring by yanking on wrenches. Paul, this is Barney, one of the most promising young electronic technicians in the business. He'll promise anything to get out of doing some work right at the moment."

Before Barney had a chance to reply to this slander, his hand was seized by Paul in a bone-cracking grasp of short and stubby fingers and pumped vigorously up and down with a motion that made waves run up his limp arm like loops cast on a rope.

"Glad to know you, son," Paul said with a wide and friendly grin. "And don't let what Pud here—that was his boyhood nickname, and it was short for Puddinghead—says bother you a bit. He's been boasting about what a smart young assistant he's got ever since we got here."

"Paul and his wife are visiting with us for a few days," Mac explained as Barney freed his hand from the viselike grip and held it behind him while he gingerly and surreptiously pried his fingers apart with the other hand. "I talked him into coming down and watching us work. I wanted him to see how men make an honest living."

"That's not what I hear about radio and TV technicians!" Paul exclaimed with a booming laugh. "In fact, a fellow in my garage just a few days ago said that if you'd put a garage mechanic and a radio repairman in a sack and shake them up, it'd be hard to guess which would come out first. That was his way of saying one is about as crooked as the other."

"No doubt we do have the same basic problems and come in for the same type of criticism and mistrust," Mac commented as he shrugged his way into his shop coat. "Maybe you can make some suggestions that will help us. If you can, feel free to do so. We're always open to constructive criticism."

"A lot of people say that, but few people mean it," Paul observed as he perched himself on a high stool out of the way of the two at the bench. "But you two go right ahead and let me sit here and watch. If I see anything to yell about, you can bet I'll yell. Mac, as you call him, and I have been riding each other ever since we were kids, and I reckon we can both take it."

For a little while Mac and Barney worked in silence; then Mac had to remove a volume control nut, and he said to Barney: "Hand me that threequarter-inch crescent wrench."

"Hand him that three-quarter-inch knuckle-buster is what he really means," Paul snorted. "Adjustable wrenches are makeshifts whose use is justified in an emergency, especially with odd-sized nuts; but there is no excuse for using them on nuts you must encounter as often as you do that size. Why in tarnation don't you have a complete set of good endwrenches around this joint? When a

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

man makes his living with his hands, the least he can do is take care of those hands; and a good way to do that is to use wrenches that really fit nuts and will not slip off."

"Guess I can't argue with you there, Paul," Mac said, a little red around the ears. "I remember your telling me once that they call them 'monkey wrenches' because they're just good for monkeying around and rounding off the edges of nuts. I'll get some good wrenches tomorrow. We do have small end wrenches for working on speakers and holding small nuts, but we don't have wrenches that will catch volume control nuts, filter capacitor nuts, and so on."

While Mac was talking, Paul had gotten to his feet and was critically inspecting the other hand tools arrayed at the back of the bench. After carefully inspecting the points of several *Phillips* screwdrivers, he selected two and deliberately tossed them into the trash barrel.

"When one of those screwdrivers is worn out, junk it," he commanded. "All it is good for is to ruin screw heads and to slip out and mar the finish on a cabinet or do other damage. And while I'm on the subject of screwdrivers, most of these regular jobs are a sorry-looking lot. Don't you ever square up the bits? Half of these look more like wood-chisels than anything else. A screwdriver with a broken or worn or poorly-shaped bit is hard on screw-slots, hand-hide, and patience. I'll take these home with me and square them up on that little emery wheel you have in your basement; of course here's where that em-ery ought to be."

By this time Paul had really warmed to his work and was going through the drawer in which were kept drills, files, hacksaws, etc.

"You call these things drill-bits?" he asked contemptuously as he examined the cutting edges of the bits with a practiced eye under the bench light. "There's not a bit here but needs grinding. And I know you know how to grind a bit because I showed you myself."

"We've been pretty busy, and we don't use the drills so often," Mac began to explain lamely.

"A good mechanic is *never* too busy to keep his tools in tip-top shape," Paul brushed the explanation aside. "Good tools mean faster, better work; and that kind of work means more customer satisfaction and more business."

Barney, who was hugely enjoying seeing Mac on the pan—a position the youth usually occupied—blandly inquired:

"Are the rest of the tools *Pud* and I use OK?"

"Now I ask you, son: would you say this nearly smooth metal bar with a few faint markings on it was a hand tool?" Paul asked as he dangled a worn-out file in front of Barney's nose. "Most women carry a little piece of (Continued on page 96)



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Color TV Circuits (Continued from page 42)

verter is connected to a threshold control which varies the bias and, therefore, the conductivity of this tube. The bias is adjusted so that noise at a higher level than the sync tips is cancelled.

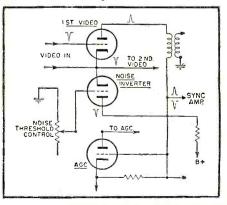
The RCA "Special" and "Super" models permit the color burst to pass the chroma amplifier and demodulator sections. This would ordinarily cause a yellow-orange stripe to appear at the left side of the picture and although, with proper centering and width adjustment, this would not be visible, its presence could be mistaken for parts of the actual picture. For this reason the triode section of the 6AW8 first video amplifier is used as a special blanking amplifier. Its purpose is simply to drive the screen of the second video amplifier negative and thereby cause the cathodes of the kinescope to cut all three electron beams off during the horizontal retrace time. The blanking tube is gated by a pulse from the horizontal flyback section; the blanking amplifier also supplies horizontal pulses to the burst keyer.

Installation

The extent of the installation adjustments required may vary from simply unpacking the set and connecting it to the antenna and power line, to a full kinescope set-up procedure. Detailed instructions for complete color purity, convergence, and color background adjustments are included in the service manual for the receiver. Some useful installation pointers will be mentioned here.

The receivers are shipped with the color picture tube fastened to the front frame of the set and not to the chassis. The safety glass and mask can be removed quite easily but require that the rear cover of the set also be removed. Two spring hooks behind the small panel covering the controls on the front of the set must be pulled forward and down to release

Fig. 3. Simplified schematic diagram of the video noise inverter circuit of the "Deluxe" chassis. Notice how the noise pulse from the first video amplifier is bucked by an inverted pulse at the input to the first sync amplifier tube.



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the facemask. After this frame is pulled forward, release, from the rear of the set, the four clips holding the safety glass. Be sure to prevent the glass from falling.

Most of the adjustments are available from the front panel, only the vertical and horizontal centering, focus, and width controls are located at the rear of the chassis. The customeroperated controls are under the hinged panel, but by removing the whole cover, the remaining front controls become accessible.

After unpacking the receiver, check its appearance for obvious breakage. Remove the rear cover and check internally for proper tube seating, loose components, or any sign of breakage. After replacing the rear cover, connect the receiver to the antenna and the 117-volt a.c. power line. Turn on the set and tune to a color program. If it appears impossible to get horizontal locking and the image appears quite dark, adjust the a.g.c. control.

Next, adjust for a proper black-andwhite picture by turning the color control fully counterclockwise until the "on-off" switch clicks. Vary the conventional black-and-white controls until the picture looks correct, then, advance the color control clockwise until the desired color intensity is achieved.

The hue control determines the correct color phase and its misadjustment will produce weird flesh colors.

It has been assumed that there was no difficulty in obtaining a good blackand-white picture without color impurity and without the primary colors appearing at the edges of picture elements. If either purity or convergence adjustments are required, the full set-up procedure should be followed. -30-

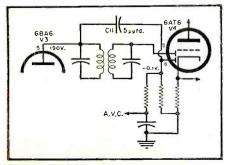
BLASTING IN FORD SET BY JAMES A. MCROBERTS

WHEN the Ford Model 2-MF auto receiver came into the shop the complaint was that strong signals blasted through while the weak signals were received quite satisfactorily. A check showed that the a.v.c. line

A check showed that the a.v.c. line was about a half volt positive at pin 6 of the a.v.c. detector plate of the 6AT6 (V_4 on the service data).

Although not discernible as a leakage on the ohmmeter, the capacitor $C_{\rm II}$ (5 $\mu\mu$ fd.) used for coupling the r.f. to the a.v.c. plate was leaking. A new capacitor for $C_{\rm II}$ proved to be the solution to this service problem. -30-

Portion of circuit involved in "blasting."



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November, 1956



HEATHKIT ETCHED CIRCUIT, PUSH-PULL

5" Oscilloscope Kit

The previous Heathkit oscilloscope (Model O-10) which was already a most remarkable instrument, has been improved even further with the release of the Heathkit Model O-11. It incorporates all the outstanding features of the preceding model, plus improved vertical linearity, better sync stability, especially at low frequencies, and much-improved over-all stability of operation, including less vertical bounce with changes in level. These improvements in the Model O-11 circuit make it even more ideally suited for color TV servicing, and for critical observations in the electronic laboratory. Vertical response extends from 2 CPS to 5 MC without extra switching. Response only down 11/2 DB at 3.58 MC. The 11-tube circuit features a 5UP1 cathode-ray tube. Sync circuit functions effectively from 20 CPS to better than 500 kc in five steps. Modern etched circuit boards employed in the oscilloscope circuit cut assembly time almost in half, permit a level of circuit stability never before achieved in an oscilloscope of this type, and insure against errors in assembly. Both vertical and horizontal output amplifiers are push-pull. Built-in peak-to-peak calibrating source step-attenuated input - plastic molded capacitors and topquality parts throughout - pre-formed and cabled wiring harness - and numerous other "extra" features. A professional instrument for the serviceshop or laboratory. Compare its specifications with those of scopes selling in much higher price brackets. You can't beat it!

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New HEATHKIT ETCHED CIRCUIT 5" Oscilloscope Kit

- * Brand new model with improved performance specifications.
- * Full 5" scope for service work at a remarkably low price.
- * Attractively styled front panel in charcoal gray with sharp white lettering.
- * Easy to build from step-by-step instructions and large pictorials. Not necessary to read schematic.

This new and improved oscilloscope retains all the outstanding features of the preceding model, but provides wider vertical frequency response, extended sweepgenerator coverage, and increased stability. A new tube complement and improvements in the circuit make these new features possible. Vertical frequency response is essentially flat to over 1 mc, and down only 11/2 DB at 500 kc. The sweep generator multivibrator functions reliably from 30 to 200,000 CPS, almost twice the coverage provided by the previous model. Deflection amplifiers are push-pull, and modern etched circuits are employed in critical parts of the design. A 5BP1 cathode-ray tube is used. The scope features external or internal sweep and sync, one volt peak-to-peak reference voltage, 3-position step-attenuated input, adjustable spot-shape control, and many other "extras" not expected at this price level. A calibrated grid screen is also provided for the face of the CRT, allowing more precise observation of wave shapes displayed. The new Model OM-2 is designed MODEL OM-2. for general application wherever a reliable instrument with good response characteristics may be required. Complete step-by-step instructions and large pictorial diagrams assure easy assembly.



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21 Lbs.

HEATHKIT LOW CAPACITY PROBE KIT

acitor, to provide correct instrument

impedance match. Also, the ratio of

attenuation can be varied.

Oscilloscope investigation of high frequency, high impedance, or broad bandwidth circuits encountered in television requires the use of a low-capacity probe to prevent loss of gain, circuit loading, or waveform distortion. The Heathkit low-capacity probe may be used with your oscilloscope to eliminate these effects. It features a variable cap-

No. 342 \$350 Shpg. Wt. 1 Lb.

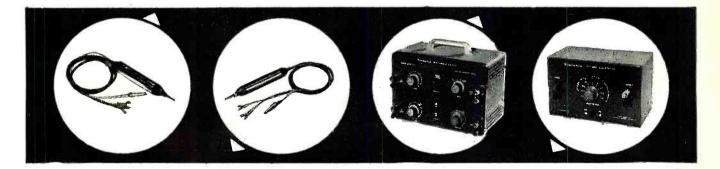
HEATHKIT ELECTRONIC SWITCH KIT

This handy device allows simultaneous oscilloscope observation of two signals by producing both signals, alternately, at its output. It features an all-electronic switching circuit, with no moving parts. Four switching rates are selected by a panel switch. Provides actual gain for input signals, and has a frequency response of ± 1 DB from 0 to 100 kc. Sync output provided to control and stabilize scope sweep. Will function at signal levels as low as 0.1 volt. This modern device finds many ap-plications in the laboratory and service shop. It employs an entirely new circuit and yet is priced **\$2195**

employs an entirely new circuit, and yet is priced lower than its predecessor.

95

Shog, Wt. 8 Lbs.



HEATHKIT SCOPE DEMODULATOR PROBE KIT

Extend the usefulness of your oscilloscope by employing this probe. Makes it possible to observe modulation of RF or IF carriers found in TV and radio receivers. Functions much like an AM detector to pass only modulation of signal, and not the signal itself. Among other

uses, it will be helpful in alignment work, as a signal tracer, and for determining relative gain. Applied voltage limits are 30 volts (RMS) and 500 volts DC. It uses an etched circuit Shpg. Wt. 1 1b. board to simplify assembly.



November, 1956

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HEATHKIT VOLTAGE CALIBRATOR KIT

This entirely new voltage calibrator produces near-perfect square wave signals of known amplitude. Precision 1% attenuator resistors assure accurate output amplitude, and multivibrator circuit guaran-tees good, sharp square waves, as distinguished from clipped sine waves. Output frequency is approximately 1000 CPS. Fixed outputs selected by panel switch are; .03, 0.1, 0.3, 1.0, 3.0, 10, 30, and 100 volts peak-to-peak. Allows measurement of unknown signal amplitudes by comparing to known peak-to-peak output of VC-3 on an oscilloscope. Will also double as a square wave generator at 1000 cycles for

double as a square wave generator at 1000 cycles for determining gain, frequency response, or phase-shift characteristics of audio amplifiers. Equally valuable in the laboratory or in radio and TV service shops.

\$**17**50 Shpg. Wt. 4 Lbs.

HEATHKIT ETCHED CIRCUIT VACUUM TUBE



- * 1% precision resistors employed for high accuracy.
- * Etched circuit board cuts assembly time in half.

Voltmeter Kit

The fact that this instrument is the world's largest-selling VTVM says a great deal about its accuracy, reliability, and overall quality. The V-7A is equally popular in the laboratory or service shop, and represents an unbelievable test equipment bargain, without a corresponding sacrifice in quality. Its appearance reflects the performance of which it is capable. A large 41/2" panel meter is used for indication, with clear, sharp calibrations for all ranges. Front panel controls consist of a rotary function switch and a rotary range selector switch, zero-adjust, and ohmsadjust controls. Precision 1% resistors are used in the voltage divider circuits and etched circuits are employed for most of the circuitry. This makes the kit much easier to build, eliminates the possibility of wiring errors, and assures duplication of laboratory instrument performance. This multi-function VTVM will measure AC voltage (rms), AC voltage (peak-to-peak), DC voltage, and resistance. There are 7 AC (rms) and DC voltage ranges of 0-1.5, 5, 15, 50, 150, 500, and 1500. In addition, there are 7 peak-to-peak AC ranges of 0-4, 14, 40, 140, 400, 1400, and 4000. 7 ohmmeter ranges provide multiplying factors of X1, X10, X100, X1000, X10K, X100K, and X1 megohm. Center-scale resistance readings are 10, 100, 1000, 10K, 100K ohms, 1 megohm, and 10 megohms. A DB scale is also provided. The precision and quality of the components used in this VTVM cannot be duplicated at this price through any other source. Model V-7A is the kind of instrument you will be proud to own and use.

HEATHKIT Etched Circuit RF PROBE KIT

This RF probe extends the frequency response of any 11-megohni VTVM so that it will measure RF up to 250 megacycles within ± 10%. Employs printed circuits for increased stability printed circuits for increased statuting and ease of assem-bly. Ideal for ex-tending service and laboratory appli-cations of your Heathkit VTVM. Shpg. Wt. 1 Lb.

HEATHKIT SCOPE DEMODULATOR PROBE KIT

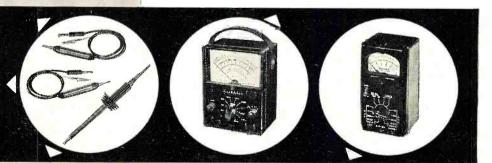
Convolutation PROBE KI1 This probe functions like an AM de-tector to pass only modulation of signal and not signal itself. Permits observation of modulation from RF or IF curriers in TV and radio re-ceivers. Extends usefulness of your oscilloscope. Volt-age limits are 30 V. No. 337-C rms, and 500 V.DC. Very valuable in service or labora-tory applications tory applications. Shpg. Wt. 1 Lb.

HEATHKIT 20,000 OHMS/VOLT VOM KIT

Sensitivity of this instrument is 20,000 ohms-per-volt DC and 5,000 ohms-per-volt AC. Measuring ranges are 0-1.5, 5, 50, 150, 500, 1500, and 5000 volts for both AC and DC. Also measures current in the ranges of 0-150 microamperes, 15 ma, 150 ma, 500 ma, and 15 a. Resistance ranges provide multipliers of X1, X100, and X10,000, resulting in center scale readings of 15, 15,000, and 150,000 ohms. DB ranges cover from -10 db to +65 db. Housed in attractive black bakelite case with plastic carrying handle, this fine instrument provides a total of 25 meter ranges MODEL MM-1 on its two-color scale. It employs a sensitive 50 microampere, $4\frac{1}{2}$ " meter and

features all 1% precision multiplier resistors. Requires no external power, and is, therefore, valuable in portable applications where no AC power is available.





HEATHKIT 30,000 VOLT DC HIGH VOLTAGE PROBE KIT

This probe provides a multiplication factor of 100 on the DC ranges of the Heathkit 11-megohm VTVM. Precision multiplier resistor mounted inside the two-color plastic probe body. Plenty of insulation for completely safe operation, even at highest TV poten-tials. Designed especially for TV service work. No. 336 \$150

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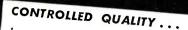
HEATHKIT HANDITESTER KIT

The Model M-1 measures AC or DC voltage at 0-10, 30, 300, 1000, and 5000 volts. Direct current ranges are 0-10 ma, and 0-100 ma. Ohmmeter ranges are 0-3000 (30 ohm center scale) and 0-300,000 ohms (3,000 ohms center scale). Uses a 400 microampere meter for sensitivity of 1000 ohms-per-volt. A very popular test device for the home experimeter, electricians, and appliance repairmen, and for use as an "extra" instrument in the service shop. Its small size and rugged construction

make it perfect for any portable application. Easily slips into your tool box, glove compartment, coat pocket, or desk drawer. Top quality, precision components employed throughout.

MODEL M-1 \$1450

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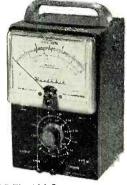
HEATHKIT NEW AUDIO VACUUM TUBE

Voltmeter Kit

- * Brand new circuit for extended frequency response and added stability.
- * Ten accurate ranges from 0-.01 to 0-300 volts.
- * Modern, functional panel styling. "On-off" switch at both extreme ends of range switch.

This brand new AC vacuum tube voltmeter emphasizes stability, broad frequency response, and sensitivity. It is designed especially for audio measurements, and low-level AC measurements in power supply filters, etc. Employs a cascode amplifier circuit with cathode-follower isolation between the input and the amplifier, and between the output stage and the preceeding stages. An extremely stable circuit with high input impedance (1 megohm at 1000 CPS). Response of the AV-3 is essentially flat from 10 CPS to 200 kc, and is usable for tests even beyond these frequency limits. Increased damping in the meter circuit stabilizes the meter for low frequency tests. Nylon insulating bushings at the input terminals reduce leakage, and permit the use of the 5-way Heath binding post.

The extremely wide voltage range covered by the AV-3 makes it especially valuable not only in high-fidelity and service work, but also in experimental laboratories. AC (RMS) voltage ranges are 0-.01, .03, .1, .3, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, and 300 V. Decibel ranges cover -52 DB to +52 DB. An entirely new circuit as compared to the previous model. Employs 1% precision multiplier resistors for maximum accuracy. Handles AC measurements from a low value of one millivolt to a maximum of 300 volts.



MODEL AV-3 Shpg. Wt. 5 Lbs.

HEATHKIT AUDIO WATTMETER KIT

This instrument measures audio power directly at 4, 8, 16, or 600 ohms. Load resistors are built in. Covers 0-5 MW, 50 MW, 500 MW, 5 W, and 50 W full scale. Provides 5 switchselected DB ranges covering from -10 DB to +30 DB. Large 41/2" 200 microampere meter and precision

multiplier resistors insure accuracy. Frequency response is ± 1 DB from 10 CPS to 250 kc. Functions from AC power line. Use in the audio laboratory or in home workshop.



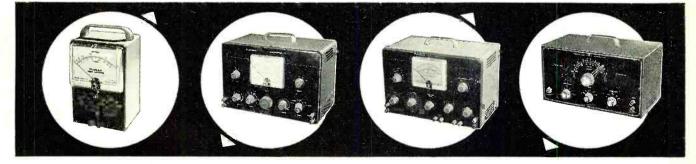
HEATHKIT AUDIO ANALYZER KIT

This multi-function instrument combines an AC VTVM, an audio wattmeter, and an intermodulation analyzer into one case, with combined input and output terminals and built-in high and low frequency oscillators. The VTVM ranges are ol, .03, .1, .3, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, and 300 volts (RMS). Wattmeter ranges are .15 MW, 1.5 MW, 15 MW, 150

MW, 1.5 W, 15 W, 150 W. IM scales are 1%, 3%, 10%, 30%, and 100%. Provides internal load resistors of 4, 8, 16, or 600 ohms. A valuable instrument for the engineer or serious audiophile.



Shpg. Wt. 13 Lbs.



HEATHKIT HARMONIC DISTORTION METER KIT

The HD-1 is equally valuable for the audio engineer or the serious audiophile. Used with a low-distortion audio signal generator, this instrument will measure the harmonic content of various amplifiers under a variety of conditions. Functions between 20 and 20,000 CPS, and reads distortion directly on the panel meter in ranges of 0-1, 3, 10, 30, and 100 percent full scale. Built-in VTVM for initial reference settings and final

distortion readings has voltage ranges of 0-1, 3, 10, and 30 volts. 1% precision resistors employed for maximum accuracy. Features voltage regulation and other "extras". Meter calibrated in volts (RMS), percent distortion, and DB.

MODEL HD-1

Shpg. Wt. 13 Lbs.

HEATHKIT AUDIO OSCILLATOR KIT

Producing both sine waves and square waves, the Model AO-1 covers a frequency range of 20 to 20,000 CPS in three ranges. An extra feature is thermistor regulation of output for flat response through the entire frequency range. AF output is provided at low impedance, and with low dis-

tortion. Produces good sine waves, and good, clean square waves with a rise time of only two micro-seconds for checking square wave response of audio amplifiers, etc. Designed especially for the serviceman and highfidelity enthusiast. A real dollar value in test Shpg. Wt. 10 Lbs. equipment.





HEATHKIT



- * Large 41/2" meter indicates output.
- * Step-type tuning for maximum convenience.

HEATHKIT RESISTANCE SUBSTITUTION BOX KIT

The RS-1 contains 36 10% 1-watt re-sistors ranging from 15 ohms to 10 megohms in standard RETMA val-

HEATHKIT DECADE CONDENSER KIT

Precision, 1% silver-mica capac-itors are employed in the Model DC-1 in such a way that a selec-tion of precision capacitor values is provided ranging from 100 mmf (.0001 mfd) to 0.11 mfd (110,000 mmf) in 100 mmf steps. Extremely valuable in all types of design and de-work. Switch-es are ceramic safe types.

wafer types.

Shpg. Wt. 3 Lbs.

HEATHKIT CONDENSER SUBSTITUTION BOX KIT

This kit contains 18 RETMA stand-ard condenser values that can be selected by a rotary switch. Values range from 0.00001 mfd to 0.22 mfd. All capacitors rated at 400 volts or higher. Ca-pacitors are either silver-mica, or plastic \$550 \$550 molded. Shpg. Wt. 2 Lbs.



Audio **Generator Kit**

This particular audio generator is "made to order" for high fidelity applications. It provides quick and accurate selection of low-distortion signals throughout the audio range. Three rotary selector switches on the front panel allow selection of two significant figures and a multiplier for determining audio frequency. In addition, it incorporates a step-type output attenuator and a continuously variable attenuator. Output is indicated on a large 41/2" panel meter calibrated in volts and in db. Attenuator system operates in steps of 10 db, corresponding with the meter calibration. Output ranges are 0-.003, .01, .03, .1, .3, 1, 3, and 10 volts rms. A "load" switch provides for the use of a built-in 600 ohm load or an external load of higher impedance when required. Output and frequency indicators accurate to within \pm 5%. Distortion is less than .1 of 1% between 20 cps and 20,000 cps. Total range is 10 cps to 100 kc. New engineering details combine to provide the user with an unusually high degree of operating efficiency. Oscillator frequency selected entirely by the switch method means that accurate resetability is provided. Comparable to units costing many dollars more, and ideal for use in critical high fidelity applications. Shop and compare, and you will appreciate the genuine value of this professional instrument.

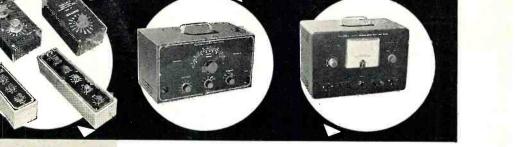
HEATHKIT AUDIO GENERATOR KIT

The Model AG-8 is a low cost, high performance unit for use in service shop, or home workshop. It covers the frequency range of 20 cps to 1 mc in five ranges. Output is 600 ohms, and overall distortion will be less than .4 of 1% from 100 cps through the audible range. Output is available up to 10 volts, under no load conditions, and output remains constant MODEL AG-8

within ±1 db from 20 cps to 400 kc. A fivestep attenuator provides control of the output. Precision resistors are employed in the frequency determining network.

\$2950

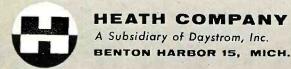
Shpg. Wt. 11 Lbs.



HEATHKIT DECADE RESISTANCE KIT

The Model DR-1 incorporates twenty 1% precision resistors arranged around five rugged switches so that various combinations of switch positions will provide a total range of 1 ohm to 99,999 ohms in 1-ohm steps. Switches are labeled 'units, "'tens."'thun dreds," 'thousands," and 'ten thousands." Use it for ohm-meter calibration in bridge circuits as test values in multiplier circuits, etc.

Shpg. Wt. 4 Lbs.



HEATHKIT VARIABLE VOLTAGE **REGULATED POWER SUPPLY KIT**

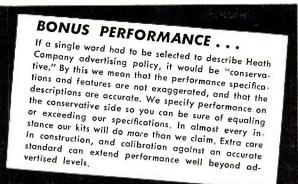
This power supply is regulated for stability, and the amount of DC output available from the power supply can be controlled manually from zero to 500 volts. Will provide regulated output at 450 volts up to 10 ma, or up to 130 ma at 200 volts output. In addition to furnishing B-plus, the power supply provides 6 volts AC at 4 amperes for filaments. Both the B-plus output

and the filament output are isolated from ground. Ideal power supply for use in experimental work in the laboratory, the home workshop, or the ham shack. Large 41/2" panel meter indicates output voltage or current.



Shpg. Wt. 17 Lbs.

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS



HEATHKIT Signal **Generator Kit**

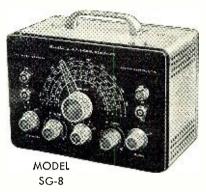
* No calibration required with pre-aligned coils.

* Modulated or unmodulated RF output.

* 110 mc to 220 mc frequency coverage.

Here is an RF signal generator for alignment applications in the service shop or the home workshop. Thousands of these units are in use in service shops all over the country. Produces RF signals from 160 kc to 110 mc on fundamentals on five bands. Also covers from 110 mc to 220 mc on calibrated harmonics. RF output is in excess of 100,000 microvolts at low impedance. Output is controllable with a step-type and a continuously variable attenuator. Front panel controls provide selection of either unmodulated RF output or RF modulated at 400 cps. In addition, two to three volts of audio at approximately 400 cps are available at the output terminals for testing AF circuits. Employs a 12AU7 and a 6C4 tube. Built-in power supply uses a selenium rectifier.

One of the most outstanding features about the Model SG-8 is the fact that it can be built in just a few hours, even by one not thoroughly experienced in electronics work. Complete step-by-step instructions combined with large pictorial diagrams assure successful assembly. Pre-aligned coils make calibration from an external source unnecessary.



Shpg. Wt.

8 Lbs.

HEATHKIT LABORATORY GENERATOR KIT

This laboratory RF signal generator covers from 100 kc to 30 mc on fundamentals in five bands. The output signal may be pure RF, or may be modulated at 400 cycles from 0 to 50%. Provision for external modulation has been made. RF output available up to 100,000 microvolts. Output controlled by a fixed step and a variable attenuator. Output impedance is 50 ohms. Panel meter reads RF output or percentage of modulation. Incorporates voltage regulated B+ supply, MODEL LG-1 \$4895 double shielding of oscillator circuits, copper plated chassis, and other "extras."

Shpg. Wt. 16 Lbs.

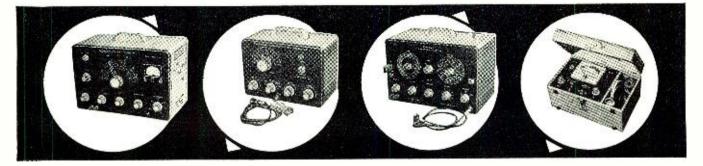
HEATHKIT TV ALIGNMENT GENERATOR KIT

This improved sweep generator model provides essential stability and flexibility for work on FM, monochrome TV, or color TV sets. Covers 3.6 mc to 220 mc in four bands. Provides usable output even on harmonics. Sweep deviation from 0-42 mc, depending on base frequency. All-electronic sweep circuit eliminates unwieldy mechanical arrangements. Includes built-in crystal

marker generator providing output at 4.5 mc and multiples thereof, and variable marker covering 19 to 60 mc on fundamentals and from 57 to 180 mc on harmonics. Effective twoway blanking.

MODEL TS-4A \$4950

Shpg. Wt. 16 Lbs.



HEATHKIT LINEARITY PATTERN GENERATOR KIT

This instrument supplies information for white dots, cross-hatch pattern, horizontal bar pattern, or vertical bar pattern. It feeds video and sync signals to the set under test, with completely controlled gain, and unusual stability. Covering channels 2 to 13, the LP-2 will produce 5 to 6 vertical bars and 4 to 5 horizontal bars. The dot pattern presentation is a must for the setting of color convergence controls in the color TV set. Panel provision made for external sync if desired. Use for adjustment of vertical and horizontal linearity, picture size, aspect MODEL LP-2 ratio, and focus. Power supply is regulated for \$22⁵⁰ added stability. Essential in the up-to-date TV service shop.

Shpg. Wt. 7 Lbs.

HEATHKIT CATHODE RAY TUBE CHECKER KIT

This instrument checks cathode emission, beam current, shorted elements, and leakage between elements in electro-magnetic picture tube types. It eliminates all doubt for the TV serviceman, and even more important, for the customer. Features its own self-contained power supply, transformer operated to furnish normal test voltages for the CRT. Employs spring-loaded switches for maximum operator protection. Large 4½" meter indicates CRT condition on "good-bad" scale. Luggage-

type portable case ideal for home service calls. Special "shadowgraph" test permits projection of light spot on screen. Also gives relative check of picture tube screen coating.



November, 1956



- * Wiring-harness simplifies assembly.
- Large 41/2" meter with two-color "good-bad" * scale.
- Separate tube element switches prevent obsol-* escence.

HEATHKIT PORTABLE TUBE CHECKER KIT

This portable tube checker is identical, electrically, with the Model TC-2. However, it is housed in an attractive and practical carrying case, finished in proxylin impregnated material. The cover is MODEL detachable, and the hardware is brass plated. This rugged unit is ideal for home \$34.50 shpg. Wt. 15 Lbs. service calls or any portable application.





Tube Checker Kit

This fine piece of test gear checks tubes for quality, emission, shorted elements, open elements, and filament continuity. Will test all tube types normally encountered in radio and TV service work. Sockets provided for 4, 5, 6, and 7-pin large, rectangular, and miniature types, octal and loctal types, the Hytron 9-pin miniatures, and pilot lamps. Condition of tubes indicated on a large 41/2" meter with multi-color "good-bad" scale. An illuminated roll chart is built right in, providing test data for various tube types. This tester provides switch selection of 14 different filament voltage values from 0.75 volts to 117 volts. Individual switches control each tube element. Close tolerance resistors employed in critical test circuits for maximum accuracy. A professional instrument both in appearance and performance.

The Model TC-2 is very simple to build, even for a beginner. It employs a color-coded cable harness for neat, professional under-chassis wiring. Comes with attractive counter style cabinet, and portable cabinet is available separately. At this price, even the part-time serviceman can afford his own tube checker for maximum efficiency in service work.

HEATHKIT TV PICTURE TUBE TEST ADAPTER

Designed especially for use with the Model TC-2 tube checker. Use it to test TV picture tubes for emission, shorts, etc. Consists of 12-pin TV tube socket, 4 ft. cable, octal connector, and necessary technical data. Not a kit.



\$<u>7</u>50

HEATHKIT VISUAL-AURAL SIGNAL TRACER KIT

Although designed primarily for radio receiver work, this valuable instrument finds extensive application in FM and TV servicing as well. Features a high-gain channel with demodulator probe, and a low-gain channel with audio probe. Will trace signals in all sections of a radio receiver and in many sections of a FM set or TV receiver. Uses built-in

speaker and electron beam eye tube for indication. Also features built-in wattmeter and a noise locater circuit. Provision for patching speaker and/or output transformer into external set.



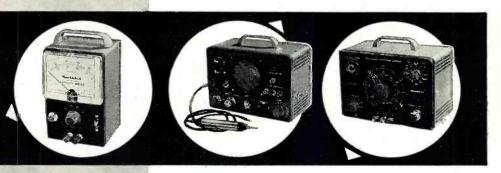
HEATHKIT DIRECT READING CAPACITY METER KIT

Operation of this instrument is simplicity itself. One has only to connect a capacitor to the terminals, select the proper range, and read the capacity value directly on the large 41/2" meter calibrated in mmf and mfd.

Ranges are 0 to 100 mmf, 1,000 mmf, 0.01 mfd, and 0.1 mfd full scale. Precision calibrating capacitors supplied. Not susceptible to hand capacity effects. Residual capacity less than 1 mmf. Especially valuable in production line checking, or in quality control.

MODEL CM-1 7050 hpg. Wt. 7 Lbs.

HEATH COMPANY A Subsidiary of Daystrom, Inc. BENTON HARBOR 15, MICH.



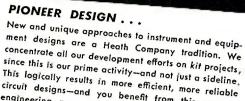
HEATHKIT CONDENSER CHECKER KIT

The Model C-3 consists of an AC powered bridge for both capacitive and resistive measurements. Bridge balance is indicated on electron beam eye tube, and capacity or resistance value is indicated on front panel calibrations. Measures capacity in four ranges from .00001 mfd to .005 mfd, .001 mfd to .5 mfd, .1 mfd to 50 mfd, and 20 mfd to 1000 mfd. Measures resistance in two ranges, from 100 ohms to 50,000 ohms, and from 10,000 ohms to 5 megohms. Selection of

five different polarizing voltages for check-ing capacitors, from 25 volts DC to 450 volts DC. Checks paper, mica, ceramic, and electrolytic capacitors. Indicates power factor of electrolytic condensers.



Shog. Wt. 7 Lbs.



circuit designs—and you benefit from this constant engineering progress. Buying from the undisputed leader in the electronic kit field assures you of completely modern equipment, with outstanding advanced design features. HEATHKIT

Impedance Bridge Kit

- * 1/2% precision resistors and silver-mica capacitors.
- * Battery-type tubes, no warm-up required.
- ***** Built-in phase shift generator and amplifier.

The Model IB-2 is a completely self-contained unit. It has a built-in power supply, a built-in 1000 cycle generator, and a built-in vacuum tube detector. Provision has been made on the panel for connection to an external detector, an external signal generator, or an external power supply. A 100-0-100 micro-ampere meter on the front panel provides for null indications. Measures resistance from 0.1 ohm to 100 mkg capacitance from 10 mmf to 100 n, dissipation factor (D) from 0.002 to 1, and storage factor (Q) from 0.1 to 1000. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% decade resistors employed for maximum accuracy. Typical accuracy figures are: resistance, ± 37 ; capacitance $\pm 3\%$; inductance, $\pm 10\%$; dissipation factor, $\pm 20\%$; storage factor, $\pm 20\%$. Employs a Wheatstone bridge, a Capacity Comparison bridge, a Maxwell bridge, and a Hay bridge. Special two-section CRL dial provides maximum convenience in operation. Use the Model IB-2 for determining values of unmarked components, checking production or design samples, etc. A real professional instrument.



IB-2 \$**59**59 Shpg. Wt. 12 Lbs.

HEATHKIT "Q" METER KIT

The Q Meter permits measurement of inductance from 1 microhenry to 10 millihenries, "W" on a scale calibrated up to 250 full scale, with multiplying factors of 1 or 2, and capacitance from 40 mmf to 450 mmf, ± 3 mmf. Built-in variable oscillator permits testing components from 150 kc to 18 mc. Large 4½ panel-mounted meter is features. Very handy for checking peaking coils, chokes, etc. Use to determine values of MODEL QM-1

unknown condensers, both variable and fixed. Compile data for coil winding purposes, or measure RF resistance. Distributed capacity, and Q of coils.



Shpg. Wt. 14 Lbs.

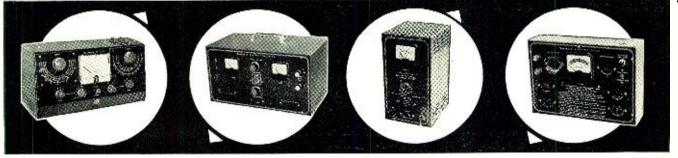
HEATHKIT ISOLATION TRANSFORMER KIT

This device isolates equipment under test from the power line. It is rated at 100 volt-amperes continously, or 200 volt-amperes intermittently. AC-DC sets may be plugged directly into the IT-1 without the chassis becoming "hot." Additionally, since the IT-1 is fused, it is ideal for use as a buffer between the power line and a questionable receiver, or a new piece of equipment. Protects main fuses. Features voltage control, allowing control of the output from 90 volts to 130 volts.

Panel meter monitors output voltage. A very handy device at an extremely low price.



Shpg. Wt. 9 Lbs.



HEATHKIT 6-12 VOLT BATTERY ELIMINATOR KIT

This completely modern battery eliminator will supply DC output in two ranges for both 6-volt and 12-volt automobile radios. The output is variable for each range, so that operating voltage can be raised or lowered to determine how the receiver functions under adverse conditions. Range is 0-8 volts DC or 0-16 volts DC. Will supply up to 15 amperes on the 6-volt range, or up to 7 amperes on the 12-volt range. Two 10,000 microfarad output

filter capacitors insure smooth DC output. Two separate panel meters indicate output voltage or output current. Makes it possible to test automobile radios inside at the workbench. Will also double as a battery charger.



HEATHKIT 6-VOLT VIBRATOR TESTER KIT

This instrument functions very much like a tube checker, to test auto radio vibrators. Vibrator condition is indicated on a simple "good-bad" scale. Tests for proper starting and overall quality of operation, of both interrupter and self-rectifier types of 6-volt vibrators. The model VT-1 is designed to operate from any battery eliminator capable of delivering continuously variable output from 4 to 6 volts DC at 4 amperes or more. It is an ideal companion unit for the Heathkit Model BE-4

battery eliminator. The construction book for the VT-1 contains vibrator test chart for popular 6-volt vibrator types. A real time saver! MODEL VT-1

Shpg. Wt. 6 Lbs.

HEATHKIT DX-100 PHONE AND CW



- * Phone or CW on 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 11 and 10 meters.
- * Built-in VFO, modulator, and power supplies.
- * High quality components used throughout for reliable performance.
- * Features 5-point TVI suppression.

HEATHKIT COMMUNICATIONS TYPE ALL BAND RECEIVER KIT

This receiver covers 550 kc to 30 mc in four bands, and is ideal for the short-wave listener or beginning amateur. It provides good sensitivity and selectivity, combined with good image rejection. Amateur bands clearly marked on illuminated dial scale. Employs transformer type power supply—electrical bandspread—antenna trimmer—separate RF and AF gain controls—noise limiter—headphone jacks— MODEL AR-3 and automatic gain control. Has built-in \$3075 VFO for CW reception.

CABINET: Fabric covered cabinet with aluminum panel as shown. Part 91-15A. Shipping weight 5 Lbs. \$4.95\$



Transmitter Kit

The Heathkit DX-100 transmitter is in a class by itself in that if offers features far beyond those normally received at this price level. It takes very little listening on the bands to discover how many of these transmitters are in operation today. A truly amazing piece of amateur gear. The DX-100 features a built-in VFO and a built-in modulator. It is TVI suppressed, and uses pi network interstage coupling and output coupling. Will match antenna impedances from approximately 50 to 600 ohms. Extensive shielding is employed, and all incoming and outgoing circuits are filtered. The cabinet features interlocking seams for simplified assembly and minimum RF radiation outside of the cabinet. Provides a clean strong signal on either phone or CW, with RF output in excess of 100 watts on phone, and 120 watts on CW. Completely bandswitching from 160 through 10 meters. A pair of 1625 tubes are used in push-pull for the modulator, and the final consists of a pair of 6146 tubes in parallel. The VFO dial and meter face are illuminated, and all front panel controls are located for maximum convenience. Panel meter reads driver plate I, final grid I, final plate I, final plate voltage, and modulator current. The chassis is constructed of heavy #16 gauge copper-plated steel. Other high-quality components include potted transformers, ceramic switch and variable capacitor insulation, silver-plated or solid-silver switch terminals, etc. All coils are pre-wound, and the main wiring cable is pre-harnessed. The kit can be built by a beginner from the comprehensive step-by-step instructions supplied. It is a proven, trouble-free rig, that will insure many hours of "on-the-air" enjoyment in your ham shack.

HEATHKIT VFO KIT

You can go VFO for less than you might expect. Here is a variable frequency oscillator that covers 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 11, and 10 meters with three basic oscillator frequencies, that sells for less than \$20. Provides better than 10 volt average RF output on fundamentals. Plenty of drive for most modern transmitters. Requires a power source of only

250 VDC at 15 to 20 ma. and 6.3 VAC at 0.45A. Incorporates a regulator tube for stability. Illuminated frequency dial reads frequency directly on the band being employed. Temperature-compensated capacitors offset coil heating



Shpg. Wt. 7 Lbs.



EASY ON THE BUDGET!

You can buy Heathkits on an easy time-payment plan that provides a full year to pay. Write for complete details and special order blank.



HEATHKIT CW TRANSMITTER KIT

This is the original low-priced Heathkit CW transmitter. Its This is the original low-priced Heathkit CW transmitter. Its reliable performance has been proven time and time again on the CW bands. Designed for crystal control, the Model AT-1 covers 80, 40, 20, 15, 11, and 10 meters. May be excited from external VFO. Plate power input up to 30 watts. Power supply built in. Panel meter indicates grid current or plate current for final. Incorporates pre-wound coils, copper-plated chassis, built-in line filter, profuse shielding, and top-quality parts throughout. Crystal socket and key jack on front panel. Built-in key-click fil ter and single-knob handswitching. 52-0hm

ter, and single-hob bandswitching. 52-ohm coaxial output. Uses 6AG7 oscillator-multi-plier, 6L6 power amplifier-doubler, and Shpg. Wt. 15 Lbs. 5U4G rectifier.





HEATHKIT PHONE AND CW **Transmitter Kit**

- * 6146 final amplifier for full 65-watt plate power input.
- * Phone and CW operation on 80, 40, 20, 15, 11, and 10 meters. Pi network output coupling.
- * Switch selection of three crystals provision for external VFO excitation.

The DX-35 features a 6146 final amplifier to provide 65 watts plate power input on CW, with controlled carrier modulation peaks up to 50 watts on phone. In addition, it is a most attractive transmitter. Modulator and power supplies are built-in, and the rig covers 80, 40, 20, 15, 11, and 10 meters with a single band-change switch. Pi network output coupling provided for matching various antenna impedances. A 12BY7 buffer stage provided ahead of the final amplifier for plenty of drive on all bands. 12BY7 oscillator and 12AU7 modulator. Provision for switch selection of three different crystals. Crystals reached through access door at rear. Front panel controls marked "off-CW-stand-by-phone", "final tuning", "antenna coupling", "drive level control", and "band change switch". Panel meter indicates final grid current or final plate current. A perfect low-power transmitter both for the novice, and for the more experienced operator. A remarkable power package for the price. Incidentally, the price includes tubes, and all other components necessary for assembly. As with all Heathkits, comprehensive instruction manual assures successful assembly.



MODEL DX-35 Shpg. Wt. 24 Lbs.

HEATHKIT ANTENNA IMPEDANCE METER KIT

This instrument employs a 100 microampere panel meter and covers the impedance range of 0-600 ohms for RF tests. Functions up to 150 mc. Used in conjunction with signal source, such as the Heathkit Model GD-1B grid dip meter, the Model AM-1 will determine antenna resistance and

resonance, match transmission lines for minimum standing wave ratio, determine receiver input impedance, etc. Will also double as a phone monitor. A very valuable device for many uses in the ham shack.



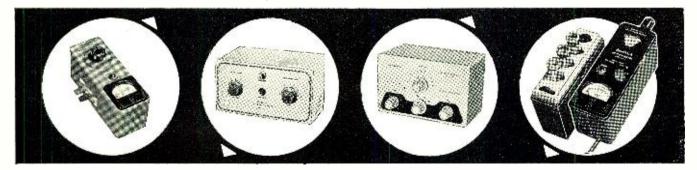
Shpg. Wt. 2 Lbs.

HEATHKIT "Q" MULTIPLIER KIT

The QF-1 functions with any receiver with an IF frequency between 450 and 460 kc that is not AC-DC type. Operates from the receiver power supply, requiring only 6.3 VAC at 300 ma. and 150 to 250 VDC at 2 ma. Simple to connect with cable and plugs supplied. Provides additional selectivity for separating two signals, or will reject one sig-

nal and eliminate heterodyne. A big help on crowded bands. Provides an effective Q of approximately 4,000 for sharp "peak" or "null". Tunes to any signal within the IF bandpass of the receiver, without changing Shpg. Wf. 3 Lbs. main receiver tuning dial.

MODEL QF-1 **\$99**5



HEATHKIT ANTENNA COUPLER KIT

This device is designed to match the Model AT-1 transmitter to a long-wire antenna. In addition to impedance matching, this unit incorporates an L-type filter which attenuates signals above 36 megacycles, thereby reducing TVI. Designed for 52 ohm coaxial input. Handles power up to 75 watts, 10 through

80 meters. Uses a tapped inductor and variable capacitor. Neon RF indicator on front panel. Copper-plated chassis-high quality components throughout-simple to build. Eliminates waste of valuable communications power due to improper matching. A "natu- Shpg. Wt. 4 Lbs. ral" for all AT-1 transmitter owners.

MODEL AC-1 \$**1/** 50

HEATHKIT GRID DIP METER KIT

The grid dip meter was originally designed for the ham shack. However, its use has been extended into the service shop and laboratory. Continuous frequency coverage from 2 mc to 250 mc with pre-wound coils. 500 microampere panel meter employed for indication. Use for locating parasitics, neutralizing, determining RF circuit resonant frequencies,

etc. Coils are included with kit, as is a coil rack. Front panel controls include sensitivity control for meter, and phone jack for listening to zero-beat. Will also double as an absorbtion-type wavemeter.



Shpg. Wt. 4 Lbs.

November, 1956

HEATHKIT BROADCAST BAND



This kit is an ideal "first project" if you have never built a Heathkit before. A good chance to "learn by doing."

- * Miniature tubes and high- * 51/2-inch PM speaker. gain IF transformer.
- * Rod-type built-in antenna. Good sensitivity and selectivity.
- * Provision for phono jack.
- * Transformer operated power supply.

HEATHKIT PROFESSIONAL RADIATION COUNTER KIT

This sensitive and reliable instrument has already found extensive application in prospecting, and also in medical and industrial laboratories. It offers outstanding performance at a reasonable price. Front-panel meter indicates radiation level, and oral indication produced by panel-mounted speaker. Meter ranges are 0-100, 600, 6,000 and 60,000 counts per minute, and 0-.02, .1, 1 and 10 milliroent-

gens per hour. The probe, with expansion cord, employs type 6306 bismuth counter tube, sensitive to both beta and gamma radiation. It is simple to build, even for a beginner. Shpg. Wt. 8 Lbs.



Receiver Kit

You need no previous experience in electronics to build this table-model radio. The Model BR-2 receiver covers 550 kc to 1620 kc and features good sensitivity and selectivity over the entire band. A 51/2" PM speaker is employed, along with high gain miniature tubes and a new rod-type built-in antenna. Provision has been made in the design of this receiver for its use as a phonograph amplifier. The phono jack is located on the back chassis apron. A transformer operated power supply is featured for safety of operation, as opposed to the usual AC-DC supply commonly found in "economy radio kits." Don't let the low Heathkit price deceive you. This is the kind of set you will want to show off to your family and friends after you have finished building it.

Construction of this radio kit is very simple. Giant size pictorial diagrams and detailed step-by-step instructions assure your success. The construction manual also includes an explanation of basic receiver circuit theory so you can "learn by doing" as the receiver is built. The manual even provides information on resistor and capacitor color codes. soldering techniques, use of tools, etc. If you have ever had the urge to build your own radio receiver, the outstanding features of this popular Heathkit deserve your attention.

CABINET: Proxylin impregnated fabric covered plywood cabinet available for the BR-2 receiver as shown. Complete with aluminum panel, reinforced speaker grill, and protective rubber feet. Shipping weight 5 lbs., part No. 91-9A.....\$4.95*

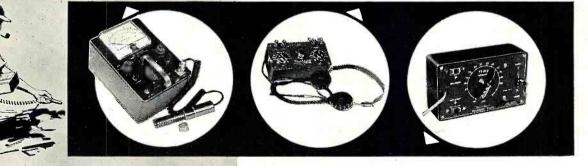
HEATHKIT CRYSTAL RECEIVER KIT

The crystal radio of Dad's day is back again, but with big improvements! The Model CR-1 employs a sealed germanium diode, eliminating the critical "cat's whisker" adjustment. It is housed in a compact plastic box, and features two Hi-Q tank circuits, employing ferrite core coils and variable air tuning capacitors. The CR-1 covers the standard broadcast band from MODEL CR-1

540 kc to 1600 kc, and no external power is required for operation. Could prove valuable for emergency signal reception, This easy-to-build kit is a real "learn by doing" experience for the beginner, and makes an interesting project for all ages.

\$875 INCLUDING NEW

EXCISE TAX \$ Shpg. Wt. 3 Lbs.



* Amazing new circuit for high efficiency.

* Compact, portable and rugged. * Stable circuit requires only one 671/2 volt "B" battery and two 11/2 volt "A" batteries.

HEATH COMPANY

A Subsidiary of Daystrom, Inc. BENTON HARBOR 15, MICH.

HEATHKIT ENLARGER TIMER KIT

The Model ET-1 is an easy-to-build device for use by amateuror professional photographers in controlling the timing cycle of an enlarger. It covers the range of 0 to 1 minute with a continuously variable, clearly calibrated scale. The timing period is pre-set, and the timing cycle is initiated by depressing the spring-return switch to the "print" position. Front panel pro-vision is made for plugging in the enlarger and a safelight. The

safelight is automatically turned "on" when the enlarger is "off". Handles up to 350 watts. The timing cycle is controlled electronically for maximum accuracy and reliability. Very simple to build in only one evening, even by a beginner.



Shpg. Wt. 3 Lbs.

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS



Literally thousands of these preamplifiers are in use today, because the kit meets or exceeds specifications for the most rigorous high-fidelity applications, and will do justice to the finest available program sources. Provides a total of 5 inputs, each with individual level controls (three high-level and two low-level). Frequency response is within 1 DB from 25 CPS to 30,000 CPS, or within 11/2 DB from 15 CPS to 35,000 CPS. Hum and noise are extremely low, with special balance control for absolute minimum hum level. Tone control provides 18 DB boost and 12 DB cut at 50 CPS, and 15 DB boost and 20 DB cut at 15,000 CPS. Cabinet measures only 12-9/16" W. x 3%" H. x 4%" D, and it is finished in beautiful satin-gold enamel. 4-position turnover and 4 position roll-off controls provide "LP," "RIAA," "AES," and "early 78" equalization, and 8, 12, 16, and 1 flat position for roll-off. Derives operating power from the main amplifier, requiring only 6.3 VAC at 1 ampere and 300 VDC at 10 MA. Easy to construct from step-by-step instructions and pictorial diagrams provided.

HEATHKIT HIGH FIDELITY

Preamplifier Kit

- 5 switch-selected inputs, each with its own level * control.
- Equalization for LP, RIAA, AES, and Early 78's. *
- Separate bass and treble tone controls, and special hum control.
- Clean, modern lines and satin-gold enamel finish. ×

MODEL (With Cabinet) WA-P2 Shpg. Wt. 7 Lbs.

. HEATHKIT HIGH FIDELITY FM TUNER KIT

- * Illuminated slide-rule dial covers 88 to 108 MC.
- Modern circuit emphasizes sensitivity and * stability.
- Housed in attractive satin-gold cabinet to × match WA-P2 and BC-1.

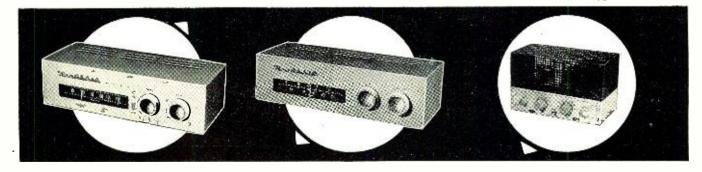
This amazing new FM tuner can provide you with real highfidelity performance at an unbelievably low price level. Covering 88 to 108 MC, the modern circuit features a stabilized, temperature-compensated, oscillator, A.G.C., broadbanded



IF circuits, and better than 10 UV sensitivity for 20 DB of quieting. A high gain, cascaded, RF amplifier is used ahead of the mixer to increase overall gain and reduce oscillator leakage. It employs a ratio detector for high efficiency without sacrifice in high-fidelity performance. IF and ratio transformers are pre-aligned, as is the front end tuning unit. This means the kit can be constructed by a beginner, without elaborate test and alignment equipment. The FM-3A is designed to match the WA-P2 preamplifier and the BC-1 AM MODEL FM-3A

tuner. An illuminated slide-rule dial is employed for frequency indication. Step-by-step instructions and large pictorial diagrams assure success.





HEATHKIT BROADBAND AM TUNER KIT

This AM tuner has been designed especially for high-fidelity This AM tuner has been designed especially for high-ndeilty applications. It incorporates a low-distortion detector, a broadband IF, and other features essential to usefulness in high-fidelity. Special voltage-doubler detector employs crystal diodes for low distortion. Sensitivity and selectivity are excel-lent. Audio response is ± 1 DB from 20 CPS to 2 kc, with 5 DB of pre-emphasis at 10 kc to compensate for station roll-off. MODEL BC-1 \$**26**9.5

Covers the standard broadcast band from 550 to 1600 kc. Incorporates a 10 kc whistle-filter and provides a 6 DB signal-to-noise ratio at 2.5 UV. RF and IF coils are pre-aligned, and power supply is built-in. Incor-porates AVC, two outputs, and two antenna inputs.

INCLUDING NEW EXCISE TAX‡ (With Cabinet) Shpg. Wt. 8 Lbs.

HEATHKIT ELECTRONIC CROSS-OVER KIT

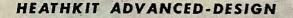
This unusual device functions to separate low frequencies and high frequencies so that they may be fed to separate amplifiers and to separate speakers. This eliminates the need for conventional cross-over circuits, since the Model XO-1 does the com-plete job electronically. Cross-over frequencies of 100, 200, 400, 700, 1,200, 2,000 and 35,000 CPS are selectable with front

400, 700, 1,200, 2,000 and 33,000 CPS are selectable with front panel controls on the XO-1, and a separate level control is provided for each channel. Minimizes inter-modulation distortion problems. Handles un-limited power, since frequency division is accomplished ahead of the power stage. Attenuation is 12 DB per octave, with sharp "knee" at cut-off frequency. MODEL XO-1 **\$189.5** Shpg. Wt. 6 Lbs.

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Shpa, Wt. 38 Lbs. Express only....\$79.50

* Protective cover over all above-chassis components.

HEATHKIT DUAL-CHASSIS-WILLIAMSON TYPE HIGH FIDELITY AMPLIFIER KIT

This, 20-watt high-fidelity amplifier employs the famous Acro-sound Model TO-300 "ultra-linear" output transformer and uses 5881 output tubes. The power supply is built on a separate chassis, and the two chassis are inter-connected with a power cable. This provides additional flexibility in mounting. Fre-quency response is ± 1 DB from 6 CPS to 150 kc at 1 watt. Harmonic distortion is only 1% at 21 watts, and IM distortion is only 1.3% at 20 watts. (60 and 3,000 CPS). Output impe-dance is 4, 8, or 16 ohms. Hum and noise are 88 DB below 20 watts. A very power of the field with employing ton-output watts. A very popular high-fidelity unit employing top-quality components throughout.

MODEL W-3M: Shpg. Wt. 29 Lbs. Express only.....\$49.75 MODEL W-3: Consists of Model W-3M plus Model WA-P2 preamplifier. Shpg. Wt. 37 Lbs. Express only...... \$69.50

HIGH FIDELITY **Amplifier Kit**

This 25 watt unit is our finest high-fidelity amplifier. Using a special design peerless output transformer, and KT-66 output tubes by Genalex, the Model W-5M provides performance characteristics unsurpassed at this price level. Frequency response is ± 1 DB from 5 to 160,000 CPS at 1 watt. Harmonic distortion is less than 1% at 25 watts and 1M distortion is less than 1% at 20 watts (60 and 3,000 CPS, 4 to 1). Hum and noise are 99 DB below 25 watts. Damping factor is 40 to 1. Input voltage for 5 watts output is 1 volt. Tubes employed are a pair of 12AU7's, a pair of KT-66's and a 5R4GY rectifier. Measures 13-3/32" W. x 81/2" D. x 81/4" H. Output impedance is 4, 8, or 16 ohms. Featured, also, is the "tweeter saver" which suppresses high frequency oscillation, and a new type balancing circuit requiring only a voltmeter for indication. This balance is easier to adjust, and results in a closer "dynamic" balance between output tubes. The Model W-5M provides improved phase shift characteristics, reduced IM and harmonic distortion, and improved frequency response. Conservatively rated high-quality components are used throughout to insure years of trouble-free. operation. No technical background or training is required for assembly. Step-by-step instructions are provided for every stage of construction, and large pictorial diagrams illustrate exactly where each wire and component is to be placed. An amplifier for music lovers who can appreciate subtle differences in performance. Just ask the audiofile who owns one!

HEATHKIT SINGLE CHASSIS-WILLIAMSON TYPE HIGH FIDELITY AMPLIFIER KIT

.

The 20-watt Model W-4AM Williamson type amplifier is a tremendous high-fidelity bargain. Combining the power supply and main amplifier on one chassis, and using a specialdesign output transformer by Chicago Standard brings you savings without a sacrifice in quality. Employing 5881 output tubes, the frequency response of the W-4AM is ± 1 DB from 10 CPS to 100 kc at 1 watt. Harmonic distortion is only 1.5% at 20 watts. Output impedance is 4, 8, or 16 ohms. Hum and noise are 95 DB below 20 watts.

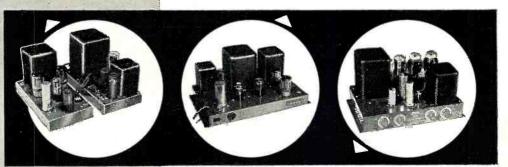
MODEL W-4AM: Shpg. Wt. 28 Lbs. Express only.....\$39.75 MODEL W-4A: Consists of Model W-4AM plus Model WA-P2 preamplifier. Shpg. Wt. 35 Lbs. Express only...... \$59.50

HEATHKIT 7-WATT AMPLIFIER KIT

This amplifier is more limited in power than other Heathkit models, but it still qualifies as a high-fidelity unit, and its per-formance definitely exceeds that of many so-called "high-fidelity" phonograph ampli-fiers. Using a tapped-screen output transformer of new de-sign, the Model A-7D provides a frequency response of $\pm 1\frac{1}{2}$. DB from 20 to 20,000 CPS. Total distor-tion is held to a surpris-ingly low level. Output stage is push pull. and MODEL A-7D

stage is push pull, and separate bass and treble tone controls are pro-vided. Shps. Wr. 10 Lbs. MODEL A-7E: Similar to the A-7D, except that a 12SL7 tube has been added for preamplification. Two inputs, RIAA compensation, and extra gain. \$20.35*

HEATH COMPANY A Subsidiary of Daystrom, Inc. BENTON HARBOR 15, MICH.



HEATHKIT 20-WATT HIGH FIDELITY AMPLIFIER KIT

This high-fidelity amplifier features full 20-watt output using push pull 6L6 tubes. Built-in preamplifier provides 4 separate push pull 6L6 tubes. Built-in preamplifier provides 4 separate inputs, selected by a panel-mounted switch. It has separate bass and treble tone controls, each offering 15 DB boost and cut. Output transformer is tapped at 4, 8, 16, and 500 ohms. Designed primarily for home installations, but also used ex-tensively for public address applications. True high-fidelity performance with frequency re-ponse of ± 1 DB from 20 CPS to 20,000 CPS. Total harmonic distortion only 1% (at 3 DB below rated output). Sheps. Wt. 23 lbs.

below rated output).



Shpg. Wt. 23 Lbs.

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HEATHKIT HIGH FIDELITY

Range Extending

- * High quality speakers of special design 15" woofer and compression-type super-tweeter.
- *Easy-to-assemble cabinet of furniture-grade plywood.*
- Attractively styled to fit into any living room.
- Matches Model SS-1.

This range extending unit is designed especially for use with the Model SS-1 speaker system. It consists of a 15" woofer, providing output between 35 and 600 CPS, and a compression-type super-tweeter that provides output between 4,000 and 16,000 CPS. Cross-over frequencies are 600, 1,600, and 4,000 CPS. The SS-1 provides the mid-range, and the SS-1B extends the coverage at both ends of the spectrum. Together, the two speaker systems provide output from 35 to 16,000 CPS within \pm 5 DB. This easy-to-assemble speaker enclosure kit is made of top-quality furniture-grade plywood. All parts are pre-cut and pre-drilled, ready for assembly and the finish of your choice. Complete step-by-step instructions are provided for quick assembly by one not necessarily experienced in woodworking. Coils and capacitors for proper cross-over network are included, as is a balance control for super-tweeter output level. The SS-1 and SS-1B can provide you with unbelievably rich audio reproduction, and yet these units are priced reasonably. The SS-1B measures 29" H. x 23" W. x $17\frac{1}{2}$ " D. The speakers are both special-design Jensens, and the power rating is 35 watts. Impedance is 16 ohms.



Shpg. Wt. 80 Lbs.

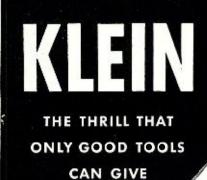
HEATHKIT HIGH FIDELITY SPEAKER SYSTEM KIT



- Special design ducted-port, bass-reflex enclosure.
- \star Two separate speakers for high and low frequencies.
- Kit includes all parts and complete instructions for assembly.

This speaker system is a fine reproducer in its own right, covering 50 to 12,000 CPS within \pm 5 DB. However, the story does not end there. Should you desire to expand the system later, the SS-1 is designed to work with the SS-1B range extending unit - providing additional frequency coverage at both ends of the spectrum. It can fulfill your present needs, and still provide for the future. The SS-1 uses two Jensen speakers; an 8" midrange-woofer, and a compressiontype tweeter. Cross-over frequency is 1,600 CPS, and the system is rated at 25 watts. Nominal impedance is 16 ohms. The cabinet is a ducted-port bass-reflex type. Attractively styled, the Model SS-1 features a broad "picture-frame" molding that will blend with any room decorating scheme. Pre-cut and pre-drilled wood parts are of furniture grade plywood. The kit is easy-to-build, and all component parts are included, along with complete step-by-step instructions for assembly. Can be built in just one evening, and will provide you with many years of listening enjoyment thereafter.

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By JAMES J. BROPHY

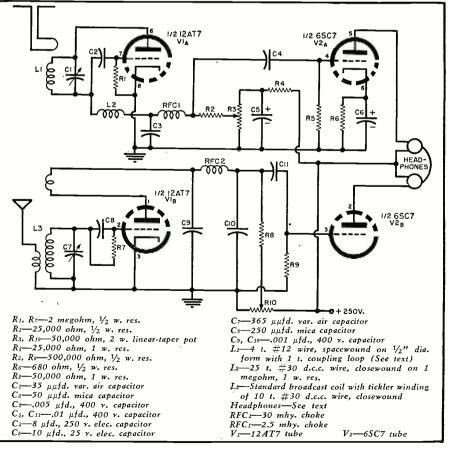
Build this inexpensive, two-tube receiver which provides an interesting "3-D" effect with AM-FM station simulcasts.

N MANY cities regularly scheduled stereophonic sound programs are broadcast over standard AM stations for one channel and the station's FM affliate for the other channel. Program listings in the local newspaper generally identify these broadcasts. Using such program material, the experimenter can easily experience the thrill of "3-D" sound with simple equipment costing far less than the two-channel tape systems now becoming popular.

Standard AM and FM receivers can be used if they are placed several feet apart facing the listener. For the maximum effect, however, earphones should really be used so that each ear hears only one channel. If one does not care to provide earphone outputs on his receivers, the simple two tube set diagrammed can be constructed. While it is far from high fidelity, the "presence" generated by the stereophonic effect must be heard to be fully appreciated.

Wearing an inexpensive magnetic headset (ours dates from crystal set days), the listener can literally "point" to the various solo instruments in an orchestra, notice that the string section is down front, while the percussion group is in the rear, etc. Occasionally one gets the feeling that he is sitting in the middle of the orchestra itself. If the headset is reversed left

Complete schematic of receiver designed to be used with magnetic headphones to provide a true binaural effect. Author built his receiver using available junk box parts.



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

to right, the relative positions of the various instruments interchange. This "presence" effect gives the simple system a high-fidelity sound it can't possibly have.

As shown in the circuit diagram, the receiver employs a superregenerative slope detector for FM and a regenerative receiver for AM, each followed by a single stage of audio amplification. Dual triodes are used, so that the tube complement totals two, exclusive of power supply. The circuit is quite non-critical and reasonable departures from components and tube types given are permissible. Our set was constructed in its entirety from parts supplied by the junk box.

The circuit is conventional in every respect, except perhaps for the use of both a regenerative and superregenerative detector in the same envelope. We used this arrangement out of curiosity to see how well it might work and absolutely no difficulty was encountered. There is no apparent interaction between the two detectors and no interference between them. Obviously, separate tubes could be used to simplify the parts layout problem somewhat.

Superregeneration is controlled by variation of plate voltage of the detector. Some adjustment of the oneturn antenna coupling loop should be made to make this control operate smoothly. The set can be spotted in the FM band by squeezing or stretching the self-supporting coil. As usual, r.f. leads should be kept as short as possible, but all other wiring may be any convenient length. An outdoor dipole antenna is recommended for best results.

Plate feedback in the regenerative detector is supplied by a tickler winding on a standard broadcast coil. As usual, the proper polarity of feedback voltage must be obtained in order to make the detector oscillate. The tickler connections should be interchanged if proper operation is not achieved on the first try. Here, again, plate voltage variation controls regeneration. A short outside antenna will be sufficient in most instances.

The audio stages require little comment other than that magnetic earphones must be used in order to provide a d.c. path for the plate current. Individual volume controls in the grid circuits may be desirable to balance the sound levels of the two channels, but the regeneration controls accomplish this reasonably well. Another frill might be a switching arrangement in the outputs so that one could listen to either channel with both ears. Comparison of the effect obtained in this case with that given by the stereophonic connection is most remarkable.

Demonstration of this little set to technical and non-technical both listeners generally elicits some comment as "how can all that music come from two tubes?" The slight effort required to construct the receiver is more than repaid the first time the "3-D" effect is heard. -30-

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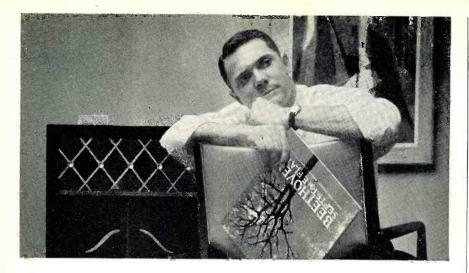
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Mac's Service Shop (Continued from page 77)

emery-board in their purses for filing their nails that will cut faster than this sad thing. From what I've seen of your work, you guys should have a complete set of new and sharp flat, round. three-cornered, knife, and rattail files."

As he finished speaking, he absentmindedly tossed the file into the trash barrel, for his eye had already lighted on the cheap hacksaws in the bottom of the drawer. He lifted them out and ran a critical and practiced finger along the teeth.

"Wouldn't cut hot butter," he muttered. "With a saw like that you don't cut something in two, you just rub it in two. From the size of the bill I get when I have my TV set worked on, I assume you fellows count your time as being worth something. Well, if it is, get yourself a really good hacksaw and keep sharp blades in it. You will save time for yourself and your customer, and still more important, you will get the satisfaction any mechanic worth his salt feels when he works with good tools."

The hacksaws were dropped into the trash barrel, too.

Mac watched his brother with an amused grin.

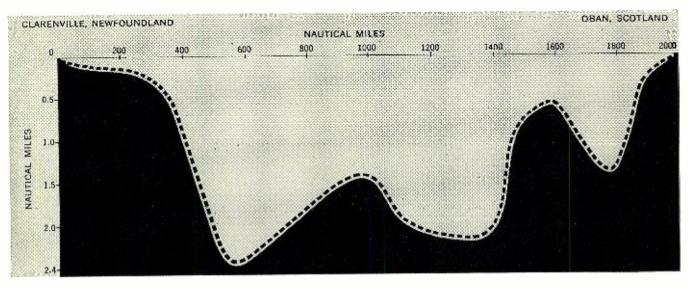
"Really pouring it on, aren't you, Paul?" he said with a chuckle. "And the heck of it is that I have nothing I can say in my own defense. I know that the hand tools we have are inadequate and in rather poor condition. At one time they were all right, but we've carelessly let them run down without replacing them. I guess the whole trouble is that we're just too electronic-minded. If a signal generator drifts off calibration, we're on it like a shot to bring it back to where it belongs; and if the scope develops a little trouble, everything comes to a grinding halt until it is working all right again. But for some reason it's hard for me to bear in mind that it's just as important to keep up one's hand tools as it is to keep up the test equipment."

"I know how it is," Paul admitted. "On my bench at the garage you'll still find a clumsy old-fashioned soldering iron instead of one of those handy solder guns you fellows use; and while I was talking I was making up my mind to buy one of those meters you use to measure a.c. or d.c. voltages or resistance. It will soon pay for itself if I only use it as a continuity meter for running down troubles in car wiring." "Yes," Mac agreed, "I can imagine

"Yes," Mac agreed, "I can imagine you would find a lot of uses for a good volt-ohmmeter around a garage."

"But getting back to your problems," Paul went on, "you ought to have a good little drill press sitting over there on the end of the bench. I know you've got electric hand drills, and they serve your purposes most of the time; but there surely are lots of

A TRIUMPH OF TELEPHONE TECHNOLOGY



Contour of ocean bed where cable swiftly and clearly carries 36 conversations simultaneously. This is deep-sea part of system -a joint enterprise of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, British Post Office and Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation.

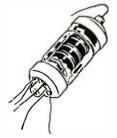
A great new telephone cable now links North America and Europe-the first transoceanic cable to carry voices.

To make possible this historic forward step in world communications, Bell Laboratories scientists and engineers had to solve formidable new problems never encountered with previous cables, which carry only telegraph signals.

To transmit voices clearly demanded a much wider

frequency band and efficient ways of overcoming huge attenuation losses over its more than 2000-mile span. The complex electronic apparatus must withstand the tremendous pressures and stresses encountered on the ocean floor, far beyond adjustment or servicing for years to come.

Here are a few of the key developments that made this unique achievement possible:



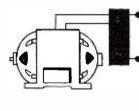
More than 300 electron tubes of unrivaled endurance operate continuously, energized by current sent from land.



Precisely designed equalizing networks and amplifiers compensate for the loss in the cable every 40 miles and produce a communication highway 144 kc. wide.



A unique triple watertight seal protects the amplifiers from pressures as high as 6500 pounds per square inch.



Power supplies of exceptional reliability send precisely regulated current along the same coaxial that carries your voice to energize the amplifying units.



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other occasions when a drill press would do a better job."

"Right again!" Mac agreed. "We're beginning to get into considerable custom installation of hi-fi systems, and that often calls for quite a bit of careful and precise panel drilling. If we had a drill press in which we could use hole saws, reamers, and so on, we could do faster, neater, easier work. We'll go down while you are here to help me pick out a good one and see what we can find. While we're down there, I think I'll buy your Christmas present a little in advance."

"What will it be?" Paul wanted to know.

"I think a new heavy-duty solder gun would just about fill the bill," Mac suggested.

"Well, what are we waiting on? Let's go!" Paul yelled. -30-

TV SETS IN PUERTO RICO

PUERTO Rico's two year old TV boom, with 130,000 sets now in use, is now big enough to justify local manufacture. Rico Electronics Inc., a Puerto Rican manufacturer of television parts, is currently investing \$200,000 in new machinery with the objective of meeting a major share of the island's growing picture tube replacement market.

The company expects the replacement market to reach an annual rate of 20,-000 units by 1960 as television sets on the island climb to around 300,000. There are already 60,000 sets in San Juan, one for every two families in the metropolitan area. Although only 5100 new picture tubes were bought in 1955, a bumper crop is due by 1957 as many of the 130,000 sets now in operation require picture-tube replacement. Picture tubes generally require replacement after two to two and a half years. The average age of the sets on the island is 16 months.

Also important to the market is television "watching" time which is expected to rise sharply during the next 12 months as channels in operation increase from three to six.

Since 1952 Rico Electronics has been manufacturing electron guns on the island. Like other new manufacturers it does not pay federal taxes. The company is also completely exempt from Puerto Rican corporate income taxes for 10 years.

The new machinery, now being installed, will be used for screening, dagging, evacuating, sealing, and testing picture tubes. Part of the present electron gun output will be absorbed in the picture tube operation.

The existing 12,000 square foot plant will continue to be used, but the work force will be increased from 80 to 120 workers. Because of the high degree of skill required in picture tube manufacturing, local workers will be under supervision of experienced continentals for about a year. Gradually, Puerto Ricans will take over supervisory tasks.

All picture tubes now in Puerto Rico are imported at an additional transportation cost of 20 per-cent of the selling price. It was said that the resultant savings will be passed on to the local consumer through lower prices.

Twenty manufacturers of communication equipment with net sales of over eight million dollars are now operating in Puerto Rico. -30-

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Wide-Range Coverage • Electronic Blanking
 All-new; precision-designed for lab use, TV and FM servicing, production line testing. Covers 300 kc to 250 mc continuous on 4 bands (all fundamentals). Center frequencies of VHF TV channels appear on scales. Exclusive KNIGHT-KIT sweep circuit assures almost perfect linearity—RF sweep output in excess of 0.15 volts, flat within 1 db, is available on all bands. Sweep width continuously variable, 0-13 mc. Crystal-controlled marker oscillator with dual crystal socket and selector switch. Phase control provides blanking shift, 0 to 180°. Step-type and continuous output controls; separate attenuation of frequencies above 50 mc. to assure pure, fundamental output. 5-volt horizontal sweep voltage (for scope) available from front panel. Professional-looking blue-finish steel case with gray panel. Has "disappearing" handle. 8½ x 12 x 7½". With all parts, tubes, test cable, solder and multi-color pre-cut wire. Less crystal. Shgr.
 Model F-123. TV-FM Sween Generator Kit. Net arts.

Model F-123. TV-FM Sweep Generator Kit. Net only	./ ว
P-286. 4.5 mc Crystal (.005%). Net	.00
P-143. 5.0 mc Crystal $(.02\%)$. Net	.95
P-145. 10.7 mc Crystal (.02%). Net\$3	.95

ALL PRICES NET F.O.B. CHICAGO

order from ALLIED RADIO 100 N. WESTERN AVE., CHICAGO 80, ILLINOIS



November, 1956

ALLIED'S own knight-kits... better by far



knight-kit 5" ALL-PURPOSE WIDE-BAND OSCILLOSCOPE KIT

Model F-144

2 Printed Circuit Boards • 5 Mc Width for Color TV



Model F-144
 Wide-band, 5" Oscilloscope; equals or betters the performance of commercially-wired 'scopes costing several times the price. Two printed circuit boards and laced wiring harness assure wiring accuracy and reduce assembly time. Ideal for lab use, color TV servicing and high frequency applications. Provides unusually wide sweep range—from 15 to 600,000 cps. Locks in at frequencies as high as 9 mc. Vertical response, 5 cycles to 5 mc. Response, down only 1 db at 3.58 mc color burst frequency; down only 3 db at 5 mc. High vertical sensitivity of 25 mv/inch. Input capacity 20 mmf and 3.5 megs. Outstanding features: cathode-follower vertical and horizontal inputs; 2nd anode provides 1400 volts high-intensity trace; push-pull vertical and horizontal amplifiers; positive and negative locking; faithful square wave response; frequency-compensated attenu-ator; Z-axis input for intensity modulation; one volt P-P calibrating voltage; astigmatism con-trol; blanking circuit to eliminate retrace lines; DC positioning control. Complete with CRT, all tubes and parts. Handsome, professional, blue-finished steel case with "disappearing" handles. 14½ x 9½ x 16". Shpg. wt., 40 lbs.
 Model F-144. Wide-Band 5" Oscilloscope Kit. Net only

Model F-144. Wide-Band 5" Oscilloscope Kit. Net only F-148. Demodulator Probe. Net. \$3.45. F-147. Low Capacity Probe. 12 mmf. Net....\$3.45



Permits the use of any scope as a precision peak-to-peak AC voltmeter. Provides a true square-wave voltage on scope screen. Range switch and cali-

brated potentiometer permit selecting any voltage be-tween .01 and 100 volts, in 4 ranges. Fifth position of switch feeds external signal to scope for comparison. Constant output on line volt. variation from 80-135 v. $\pm 6\%$ on all ranges. Shunt capacitance only 15 mmf. Use any 20,000 ohms/volt VOM or a VTVM for initial calibration. Direct coupling of actuat result calibration. Direct coupling of output provides ground reference for DC scopes. Portable case, 734 x 514 x 436". Ready to build. Shpg. wt., 5 lbs. Model F-136. Voltage Calibrator Kit. Net....\$12.75



RF SIGNAL GENERATOR KIT Model F-145 Build this widerange extremely stable RF signal generator and save two-thirds the cost of a comparable wired instrument. Ideal for align-ment of RF and IF stages in radio and TV sets, and for trouble-

knight-kit LOW COST

and TV sets, and for trouble-shooting audio equipment. Delivers output on fundamentals from 160 kc all the way out to 110 mc; useful harmonics to 220 mc. Has built-in 400-cycle sine-wave audio oscillator for modulating RF; audio is also available externally. Features high-stability Colpitts circuit with precision-wound coils—no calibration necessary. Has input for external modulator. Maximum audio output, 10 volts. RF output, over 100,000 micro-volts. Step and continuous-type output attenuators. With all parts, tubes, wire and solder. Port-able case, 7 x 10 x 5". Shpg. wt., 10 lbs.

Model F-145. RF Signal Generator Kit. Net only \$19.75



A remarkable value in an instrument which permits visual and aural signal tracing of RF, IF, video and audio circuits—has highest gain in its price class. Traces the signal from the an-tenna to the speaker. Reproduces tenna to the speaker. Reproduces signal at plate or grid connection of any stage. Identifies and isolates "dead" stages. Features: usable gain of 91,000; "magic eye" with cali-brated attenuators for signal pres-ence indication and stage-by-stage gain measurements; built-in 4" PM speaker; single probe with plug-in head gives instant choice of RF on audio tracing. Provides noise test: audio tracing. Provides noise test; built-in watt meter calibrated from 25 to 1000 watts; provision for exter-nal scope or VTVM. Blue-finish steel case. Shpg. wt., 13 lbs.

Model F-135. Signal Tracer\$26.50 Kit. Net only.



95 NEW knight-kit

6-12 VOLT BATTERY ELIMINATOR KIT

A valuable new unit for servicing autoradios, mobile gear, etc. Delivers continuously variable filtered DC output from 0 to 15 volts. Provides DC output at 0-8 volts or 0-15 volts. Continuously variable for 0-15 volts. DC output at 0-8 volts or 0-15 volts. Continuous current rating: 12.5 amps at 6 volts, 10 amps at 12 volts. Can also be used as battery charger. Oversize rectifiers and transformer for better regulation and long life. Two meters provide simultaneous current and voltage readings; ranges: 0-15 volts DC: 0-20 amps DC. Doubly protected: fused primary and automatic-reset overload relay for secondary. Heavy-duty binding posts. Blue-finish steel case with "disappearing" handle. Withall parts, solder and pre-cut wire. 9 x 12½ x 7¾". Shpg. wt., 20 lbs. Model F-129. Power Supply

Model F-129. Power Supply \$37.95



AUDIO GENERATOR KIT Model F-137 An ideal audio fre-

knight-kit

ohms impedance. Offers the flat response of a lab standard— ±1 db to 1 meg. Generator imp., 600 ohms. Less than .25% distortion from 100 cps through the audible range; less than .5% when driving 600 ohm load at maximum out-put. Cont. var. step-attenuated output. 17 lbs. Model F-137. Audio Generator Kit. Net only \$37.50

knight-kit RESISTANCE SUBSTITUTION BOX KIT



Simplifies determination of resistor Model values needed in a circuit. 36 stand-F-139 4.139 values needed in a checker. So stand-stand 1 watt resistance values be-tween 15 ohms and 10 megohms with an accuracy of 10%. 18-posi-tion switch; also slide switch for multiplying values by 1000. Extra switch wafer serves as tie points, eliminating buss bar. 5x3x2". Com-

plete with test leads and clips. 2 lbs.

Model F-139. Resis. Sub. Box Kit. Net \$5.95

Knight-kit CAPACITANCE SUBSTITUTION BOX KIT



Makes it easy to find capacitor values needed in a circuit. Provides 18 standard capacitor values from .0001 mfd. to .22 mfd., $\pm 20\%$. Values are 600 volts, except .15 and

.22 which are 400 volt. 18-position switch selects all values quickly and easily. In bakelite case, $5 \times 3 \times 2^{\circ}$. Complete with all parts, test leads and clips. 2 lbs.

Model F-138. Cap. Sub. Box Kit. Net . . \$5.95

QUALITY ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIPMENT IN MONEY-SAVING KIT FORM

... easiest to build...you get more...YOU SAVE MORE

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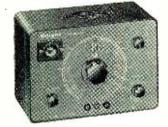
Model F-143



.95 -128 Model F knight-kit 1000 OHMS/VOLT VOM KIT

Exceptional accuracy and versa-Exceptional accuracy and versa-tility at amazing low cost. Ideal for service shop, lab and Amateur use. Uses $4\frac{1}{2}^{n}$ meter (400 micro-amp movement) with separate DC voltage and current, decibels and resistance. 38 ranges include: and resistance. 38 ranges include: AC, DC and output volts, 0-1-5-10-50-100-500-5000 (1000 ohms/ volt sensitivity); Resistance, 0-1000-100,000 ohms and 0-1 meg.; Current, AC or DC, 0-1-10-100 ma and 0-1 amps; Decibels, -20to +69 in 6 ranges. Uses 1% pre-cision resistors. 3-position func-tion switch and 12-position range switch. Complete kit with bake-lite case, $(6\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}")$, bat-tery, pre-cut wire, solder and test leads. Shgs. wt., $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Model F-128. 1,000 ohms/

Model F-128. 1,000 ohms/ volt VOM Kit. Net only. \$16.95



Model F-140 \$7 050 knight-kit 20,000 OHMS/VOLT VOM KIT

Outstanding quality and performance at extremely low cost. Fea-tures 32 ranges; full vision $4\frac{1}{2}$ " meter; accuracy $\pm 2\%$ of full meter; accuracy $\pm 2\%$ or turn scale; 50 microampere sensitivity for 20,000 ohms/volt input resist-ance on DC; front panel "zero adjust" Single switch selects adjust Single switch selects function and range. Range: AC, DC and output volts, 0-2.5, 10-50-250-1000-5000; Resistance, 0-2000-200,000 ohms and 0-20 meg.; DC ma, 0-.1-10-100; DC amps, 0-1-10; Decibels, -30 to +63 in 6 ranges. Uses precision 1% mul-tipliers. Moisture-resistant film-type resistors. Complete kit with type resistors. Complete kit with bakelite case $(6\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4})$, batteries, pre-cut wire, solder and test leads. Shpg. wt., 5 lbs.

Model F-140. 20,000 ohms/volt VOM Kit. Net only.....\$29.50

knight-kit RESISTOR-

CAPACITOR TESTER KIT Model F-124 Measures capacitance \$1050 and resistance by ac-curate bridge method; checks for opens and

checks for opens and shorts in paper, mica and ceramic capacitors; shows power factor of electrolytics. Large dial shows capacitance and indicator measures power factor from 0-50%. Tests capacitors with rated voltages applied. 5 test voltages: 50, 150, 250, 350, 450. Capac-ity ranges: 10 mmf to 1000 mfd in 5 ranges. Resistance ranges: 100 to 50,000 ohms and 10,000 ohms to 5 megs. Accuracy, ±10%. Auto-matic discharge feature prevents after-test shock. Blue-finished steel case, 5 x 3 x 2". With tubes and all parts. Shpg. wt., 8 lbs. Model F-124. Resistor-Capacitor Tester Kit. Net only \$19.50



NEW knight-kit TRANSISTOR Model F-149 & DIODE CHECKER KIT

\$**8**50 Checks leakage-to-gain ratio and noise level of all junction, point con-tact and barrier transistors. Also checks diodes, forward and reverse current con-duction of selenium rectifiers; useful for continuity and short checks. Easy-to-read meter. Features: spring-return leakage gain switch; calibration control; separate sockets for PNP and NPN transistors. Headphones or signal tracer may be used with checker for noise measurements. Case, $5 \times 3 \times 2^n$. With $22\frac{1}{2}$ volt battery. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Model F-149, Transistor Checker Kit, Net. \$8.50

EASY PAYMENT TERMS: If your total KNIGHT-KIT order is over \$45, take advantage of our liberal Time Payment Plan –only 10% down. Write for application blank.

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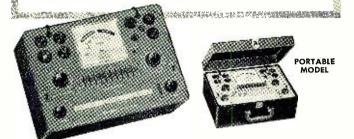
knight-kit VTVM KIT with Printed Circuit Board

Model F-125 An extremely stable, **95** and highly accurate VTVM. Greatly simplified wiring-entire chassis is a printed

circuit board. Maximum conven-ience in arrangement of scales; 3X AC and DC scale design permits utilization of best portion of each

Thilization of best portion of each scale for most accurate readings. Also measures peak-to-peak for FM and TV work. Ranges: AC P-P volts, 0-4-14-40-1400-1400-4000; AC rms volts and DC volts, 0-1.5-5-15-50-150-500-1500; resistance, 0-1000-10K-100K ohms and 0-1-10-100-1000 megohms; db scale, -10 to 45 AC response 30 outloates to 3 are LowLackarge -10 to +5. AC response, 30 cycles to 3 mc Low-leakage switches and 1% precision resistors. Balanced-bridge curcuit. $4\frac{1}{2}$ " meter, 200 microamp movement. Polarity reversing switch. Input res., 11 megs. Shpg. wt., 6 lbs.

Model F-125 Printed Circuit VTVM Kit. Net only . . \$24.95 F-126. Hi-Voltage Probe; extends DC to 50,000 Volts \$4.75 F-127. Hi-Frequency Probe; extends AC to 250 mc. \$3.45



knight-kit LOW-COST TUBE TESTER KIT

***2975** Offers high accuracy, top versatility and convenience at lowest cost. Tests 4, 5, 6 and 7-pin large, regular and miniature types, octals, loctals, 9-pin miniatures and pilot lamps. Features test for new 600 ma series string tubes. Tests for open, short, leakage, heater continuity and clear "GOOD-?-REPLACE" scale. With line-voltage indicator and line-adjust control. Choice of 14 filament voltages from .63 to 117 volts. Blank socket for future type tubes. Universal-type selector switches for any combination of nin connections. *Single-unit*. 10-lever switches for any combination of pin connections. Single-unit, 10-lever function switch. Entire switch assembly is installed as a single unit— saves time and greatly simplifies construction. Illuminated roll chart lists over 600 tube types. Shpg. wt., 14 lbs.

Model F-143. Counter Model Tube Tester Kit. Net only... \$29.75 Model F-142. Portable Model Tube Tester Kit. Net only....\$34.75 F-141. TV Picture Tube Adapter for above. Net only\$3.75

knight-kit LOW-COST **''IN-CIRCUIT'' CAPACITOR CHECKER KIT**

Tests capacitors while they are still wired in the circuit! Saves time and bother; an essential instrument for the service technician. Just press a button and the "magic eye" instantly shows opens and shorts (not leakage). Tests opens and shorts on any capacitor of 20 mmf or greater capacity, even if it is in parallel with a resistance as low as 50 ohms. Tests for shorts may be made on any capacitor even when it is shunted by as low as 20 ohms. Blue-finish steel case, $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 5^{"}$. With tubes, all parts, wire and solder. Easy to assemble. Shpg. wt., 5 lbs. Model F-119. Cap. Checker Kit....\$12.50

Same and the second second



Model F-119

50

ALLIED'S own MONEY-SAVING knight-kits

FAMOUS knight-kits FOR HOBBYISTS & EXPERIMENTERS ... FASCINATING, INSTRUCTIVE ...



Famous 2-band AC-DC receiver in easy-to-build kit form at a very Famous 2-band AC-DC receiver in easy-to-build kit form at a very low price. Pulls in thrilling short-wave (6 to 17 mc) and standard broadcast. It's fun listening to amateur, aircraft, police and marine radio. Features highly sensitive regenerative circuit. Bandswitch selects broadcast or short wave. Has 4" PM speaker and beam-power output tube for plenty of volume; headphone connectors for weak signal listening; slide switch cuts out speaker. Uses 12AT7 regenerative detector and audio amplifier, 50C5 power output, 35W4 rectifier. Six controls: Bandspread; Main Tuning; Antenna Trimmer; Bandswitch; Regeneration; Audio Gain. Includes tubes and all parts. $7 \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 6"$. Shpg. wt. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. **Model S-243.** "Space Spanner" Receiver Kit. Net only.....\$15.95 S-247. Matching Cabinet for above 2 lbs. Net



knight-kit

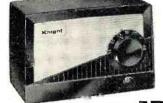
''OCEAN HOPPER'' RECEIVER KIT

Model 5-740 \$

Tops for exciting broadcast, long wave and short wave reception. Highly sensitive regenerative-type circuit. Excellent headphone reception; can be used with 3-4 ohm PM speaker on strong be used with 3-4 ohm PM speaker on strong broadcast band stations. Supplied with plug-in coil for standard broadcast; covers long wave and popular short wave bands with coils below. Pulls in thrilling foreign broadcasts, police, ama-teurs and aircraft. Controls: Main Tuning, Band-spread, Antenna Tuning. Off-On-Regeneration. With all parts and tubes (less extra coils and headset). AC or DC. Shpg. wt., 5 lbs. Model S-740. "Ocean Hopper" Kit.....\$11.75

EXTRA PLUG-IN COILS

S-741.	Long	Wave,	155-470 kc. N	let
S-742.	Short	Wave,	1.65-470 kc. 2.9-7.3 mc.)
S-743.	Short	Wave,	2.9-7.3 mc.	Net
S-745.	Short	Wave,	7-17.5 mc.	each 65¢
S-744.	Short	Wave,	15.5-35 mc.	
		Company of Company		·



Model S-735 \$ knight-kit

"RANGER II" SUPERHET RADIO KIT

Thousands have built and enjoyed the Thousands have built and enjoyed the "Ranger" Broadcast Band Receiver. Care-fully engineered for easy construction and powerful, sensitive performance. Latest Superhet circuit; tunes 540 to 1680 kc; covers entire broadcast band and exciting police calls. Features automatic volume control, built-in preformed loop antenna, ball-bearing tuning condenser. Develops excellent tone quality from Alnico V PM dynamic speaker. Supplied with following tubes: 12SA7GT con-verter; 12SK7GT IF amp.; 12SQ7GT det.-AVC-audio; 50L6GT audio output; 35Z5GT rect. Complete with handsome brown plastic rect. Complete with handsome brown plastic cabinet ($6 \times 9 \times 5$) tubes, speaker, all parts, and instruction manual. AC or DC operation. Shpg. wt., 8 lbs.

Model S-735. "Ranger II" Superhet Radio Kit. Net only \$17.25

knight-kit LOW COST PHONO **AMPLIFIER KIT**

Model 5-790It's easy to build this
fine-performing, low-
cost compact phono
amplifier. Ideal for use in a portable phono-

record player and a 3 to 4-ohm speaker. Amplifier works with crystal or ceramic cartridges. Inverse feedback circuit for rich, clean tone quality. Delivers full 1½-watt output with less than .25 volt input. Includes efficient tone control; has AC outlet, controlled from ampli-fier switch. Complete with tubes and all parts. Size only 4½ x 7 x 4 fts into almost any portable phono case. Shpg. wt., 3 lbs.

FAMOUS knight-kit **CRYSTAL SET KIT**

Thousands of beginners have started in radio and electronics by building the KNIGHT-KIT crystal set. This feature-packed set delivers loud, clear reception of local broadcast stations.

A germanium crystal diode detector assures high sensitivity and simple operation—no crystal adjustment re-quired. "Hi-Q" coil boosts sensitivity. Ball-bearing variable capacitor for easy tuning. With all parts and simple-to-follow instructions. Shpg. wt., 1 lb.

\$2.15 Model S-261. Crystal Set Kit. Net only

Model S-261

5-267. Accessory Kit. 2000-ohm headphones and all parts for outdoor antenna..... \$2.95

Buy with confidence from ALLIED — America's Pioneer in Electronic Kits



NEW knight-kit TWO-WAY INTERCOM KIT

New low-cost, easy to build intercom system kit. Ideal for use in home or office. Consists of Master unit and Remote unit, each with press-to-talk switch. Remote unit may be left "open" for answering calls from a distance, for "baby-sitting", etc. Remote may also be connected for "private" operation—cannot be "listened-in" on, but it can be called and can originate calls. Master unit includes high-gain 2-stage amplifier; each unit has 4" PM dynamic speaker. Complete with Antique White cabinets $(4\frac{34}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{38}{8})$, all parts, tubes and 50 feet of cable (up to 200 feet of cable can be added). For AC or DC. Shpg. wt., 7 lbs. Model 5-295. Two-Way Intercom Kit. Net only., \$14.75 Model S-295. Two-Way Intercom Kit. Net only .. \$14.75



Model 5-730 \$ 095 knight-kit

3-WAY PORTABLE RADIO KIT

A low-cost portable radio covering the full standard broadcast band from 535 kc to 1650 kc. Delivers excellent recep-tion on AC or DC current or from self-contained batteries. Sensitive Superhet contained batteries. Sensitive Superhet circuit features automatic volume con-trol, economical operation. Includes powerful 5" Alnico PM dynamic speaker, efficient ferrite loop-stick antenna. Sup-plied with following tubes: 1R5 con-verter; 1U4 IF amplifier; 1U5 detector-AVC-audio; 3V4 audio output. Complete with attractive portable case $(7\frac{1}{2}\% \times 10 \times 10^{-1})$ $5\frac{1}{4}$ "), tubes, speaker, all parts and in-struction manual. Shpg. wt., 6 lbs.

Model S-730. 3-Way Portable Radio Kit (less batteries). Net. \$19.95 J-651. Battery Kit for above \$2.50



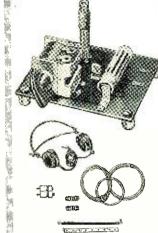
finest quality electronic equipment in lowest-cost kit form

EASY-TO-BUILD HIGH PERFORMANCE KITS . WIDELY USED BY MANY LEADING TRAINING SCHOOLS



NEW knight-kit **ELECTRONIC PHOTOFLASH KIT**

Iter IRONIC PHOTOFLASH KIT
 Model S-244
 Model S-244



knight-kit TRANSISTOR RADIO KIT Printed Wiring • Works from Penlight Cell



Smooth Variable Capacitor Tunina

Experiment with the marvel of transis-tors! Printed circuit requires no wiring—just assemble with a few solder connections and enjoy excellent recep-tion over the full AM broadcast band. tion over the full AM broadcast band. No tubes to burn out—no crystal. Com-pact—fits in the palm of your hand— operates for months from a single penlight cell. Transistor provides plenty of power for strong headphone reception. Complete with all parts, transistor and penlight cell. Shpg. wt., 8 oz.

Model S-765. Transistor Radio Kit \$4.35 S-266. Accessory Kit. 4000-ohm head-phones and all parts for outdoor an-.....\$3.15 tenna...

A wonderfully instructive electron-



10-IN-1 6-IN-1 RADIO LAB KIT LAB KIT Model S-265 Model S-770 **Build Any of Build Any** \$**12**⁶⁵ **10 Electronic** 95 of 6 Electronic Projects Projects

FAMOUS knight-kit LAB KITS

A fascinating and instructive kit.

"Home Broadcaster"; Code Practice Divide and instructive kit. Broadcaster; Signal Tracer; Sine Wave Generator. Perfect for be-ginners. Once basic wiring is completed, circuits may be changed without soldering. Safe to build and operate; only tools needed are screwdriver, pliers and soldering iron. The ideal kit for students and beginners in electronics. Kit insludes mounting board, tube, all parts and easy-to-follow instruction manual. Less headphone (also serves as mike). Shpg. wt., 6 lbs. Model S-770. "6-in-1" Lab Kit Natarity Construction

C-100. Antenna kit for above



knight-kit WIRELESS BROADCASTER KIT

 Model S-705 This fascinating unit makes it possible to "broadcast" with phonograph or microphone through any standard radio receiver up to 50 feet away—without any connection to the set. May be used with crystal or magnetic cartridge, or with microphone. Broadcasts a clear, full-toned signal. High-gain stage permits using magnetic cartridge without need for external preamp. Complete with all parts, tubes, wire and solder (less microphone). 4½ x 5 x 6". Easy to assemble. Shpg. wt., 3 lbs.
 Model S-705. Wireless Broadcaster Kit. Net only

knight-kit PHONO OSCILLATOR KIT

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An ideal code practice oscillator. Uses transistor circuit. Extremely low current consumption -powered by single penlight battery. Provides crisp, clear tone (400 to 600 cps). Has input jack for earphone; screw-type terminal strip for key. In compact bakelite case (23/8 x $3\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ") with anodized aluminum panel. Complete with all parts, transistor, battery and easy-to-follow instructions. Shpg. wt., 1 lb.

Model S-239. Code Practice Kit....\$3.95 See Next Page for Amateur Kits



ALLIED'S own knight-kits give you the most for your money

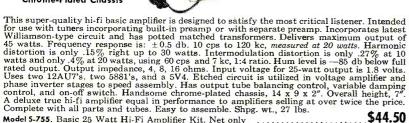
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BUILD YOUR OWN QUALITY HI-FI AMPLIFIER!

knight-kit **BASIC 25-WATT** LINEAR-DELUXE HI-FI AMPLIFIER KIT



Williamson-Type Circuit **Printed Circuit Board** Chrome-Plated Chassis



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knight-kit **10-WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER KIT**

Chrome-Plated Chassis Model S-753 Famous for wide response

Famous for wide response and smooth reproduction at low cost. Only 0.5 volt drives amplifier to full out-put. Frequency response:
 1 db, 30-20,000 cps at 10 watts. Harmonic distortion less than 0.5% at 10 watts. Inter-mod. distortion less than 1.5% at full out-put. Controls: on-off-volume, bass, treble Input for crystal phono or tuner. Chromed chassis; punched to accommodate magnetic cartridge preamp. Matches 8 ohm speakers.
 Model 5-753. Apmlifar Kit. Nat.

Model 5-753. Amplifier Kit. Net....\$23.50 Model 5-235. Preamp Kit for above ...\$3.10 5-757. Metal Enclosure. 3 lbs......\$3.95



20-WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER KIT

Model S-750

Chrome-Plated Chassis

Model S-750 Model S-750 Chrome-Plated Chassis True hi-fi for less! Fré-quency response, ± 1 db, 20-20,000 cps at 20 watts. Distortion, 1% at 20 watts. Hum and noise level: tuner input, 90 db below 20 watts; phono 72 db below 20 watts. 4 inputs: magnetic phono, microphone, crystal phono or recorder, and tuner. Controls: Bass, Treble, Volume, Se-lector. With compensation positions for 78 and LP records. Built-in Preamp. Outputs: 4, 8, 16 and 500 ohms. 23 lbs. Model S-750, 20-Watt Kit. Net

4, 8, 16 and 500 ohms. 23 lbs. Model S-750. 20-Watt Kit. Net\$35.75 S-758. Metal Enclosure. 3 lbs.\$4.15 S-752. Chrome-plated escutcheon for cabi-net installation of amplifier. Net\$1.40







knight-kit **50-WATT CW TRANSMITTER KIT** Model S-255 1275 Built-in Pi-Type Antenna Coupler

54.0375 Built-in Pi-Type Antenna Coupler Check the features packed into this new transmitter kit and you'll see why it's one of the greatest Amateur values tow-power rig for the beginning Novice or seasoned veteran. Features: 50 watts input to 807 final; high-efficiency 6AG7 modified-Pierce oscillator takes crystal or VFO without circuit changes, bandswitching cover-age of 80, 40, 20, 15, 11-10 meters; pi-section antenna output matches line impedances from 50 to 1200 ohms —permits use with any type of antenna; no separate antenna tuner required. Crisp, clean, cathode keying of oscillator and final. Power take-off plug supplies fila-ment and B-plus voltages for other equipment. Copper-finished chassis and cabinet interior, filtering, shielding, bypassing, and coaxial SO-239 antenna connector pro-vide excellent TVI suppression. Meter reads either plate or grid current of final. Jacks for VFO, crystal and key. Supplied with all parts and tubes. Less crystal and key. 8½ s 11½ s 8¾". Shpg. wt., 18 lbs. Model S-255. 50-Watt Transmitter Kit. Net ... \$43.75



Complete with built-in power supply! Careful design and voltage regulation assure high stability. Excellent oscillator keying characteristics for fast break-in with-out clicks or chirps. Full TVI suppression. Has plenty of bandspread: separate calibrated scales for 80, 40, 20, 15, 11 and 10 meters; vernier drive mechanism. 2-chassis construction keeps heat from frequency deter-mining circuits. Output cable plugs into crystal socket of transmitter. Output on 80 and 40 meters. With Spot-Off-Transmit switch for "no swish" tuning. Extra switch contacts for operating relays and other equip-ment. With all parts and tubes. 8 lbs. Madel 272 Solf Bouward UPO Kit Not Model 5-725. Self-Powered VFO Kit. Net. . \$28.50



NEW knight-kit AMATEUR RF "Z" BRIDGE KIT

Model S-253Measures stand-
ing wave ratio
(SWR) and imped-
cartenna

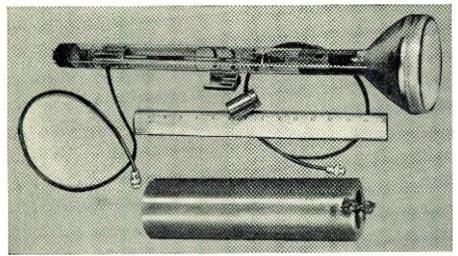
(SWR) and imped-ance of antenna systems; also for adjusting antenna for null indicator. High accuracy with 20,000 ohm/v VOM Correction factor info supplied for other VOM's. With coax input and output connectors. Meters both input and bridge voltage. Calibrated dial gives direct impedance reading; includes 1% precision resistor for precise calibration adjustment. With all parts and handy plasticized SWR chart. 1½ lbs. Medel 522: "2" Bridge Kit Not only. **55.85** \$5.85 Model S-253. "Z" Bridge Kit. Net only



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

104

The "WAMOSCOPE"—a Picture Tube That Includes Many Receiver Functions



Type 6762 "Wamoscope" is shown with a 15-inch ruler to indicate its size. Also shown is the solenoid which fits over the tube to focus it along with the r.f. transducers.

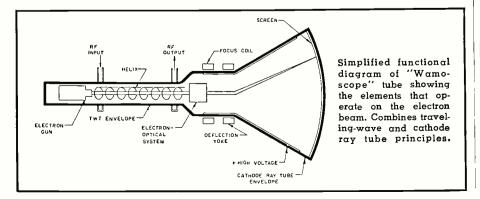
New development combines traveling-wave tube with cathode ray tube in single envelope. Operates in microwave range.

A RADICALLY new type of cathode ray tube for radar, television, and other electronic display applications has been developed by *Sylvania Electric Products Inc.* in cooperation with the Naval Research Laboratory. The new electronic device is called the "Wamoscope," from "wave-modulated oscilloscope."

The new tube combines most of the essential functions of a microwave receiving set in a single tube envelope, eliminating many of the tubes and components required by conventional receivers. In a radar receiver utilizing the "Wamoscope," microwave signals go directly from the antenna into the tube, where, in a single envelope, the signals are amplified, detected, and displayed on the tube's fluorescent screen. Compared with a conventional radar receiver, this means that the local oscillator, mixer, intermediate frequency amplifier, detector, video amplifier, and their associated circuitry are eliminated. Another important feature is the wide selection of channels possible in the "Wamoscope," which operates over a microwave frequency band of 2000 to 4000 mc.

The operation of the tube is based upon velocity-sorting the electrons which emerge from the end of the helix of the traveling wave tube section. A d.c. beam is passed down the helix. With an r.f. input, the beam interacts with the r.f. fields on the helix so that the beam is velocity and current modulated in accordance with the amplitude of the r.f. signals. The velocity-modulated beam enters the region where the special electronoptical system is located. By applying a suitable bias voltage to an aperture here, the electrons whose velocity is greater than the d.c. velocity pass through the aperture and are allowed to impinge upon the screen of the cathode ray tube while the slower electrons are reflected.

Initial uses of the new wide-band tube will probably include special radars and military closed-circuit television applications. -30-



November, 1956

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RADIO-TELEVISION

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Become an ELECTRICAL ENGINEER or an ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN at

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ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN Assoc. in Applied Science degree — 18 months.

Electronics Communications Electrical Power.

MSOE — located in Milwaukee, one of America's largest industrial centers — is a national leader in electronics instruction — with complete facilities, including the latest laboratory equipment, visual aid theater, amateur radio transmitter offers 93 subjects in electrical engineering, electronics, radio, television, electrical power, and electricity.

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	Send FREE career booklet.
m	interested in (Name of course)

(Name of course)
NameAge
Address
CityState
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106

Within the Industry (Continued from page 24)

Moreland of Conrac, Inc., as secretary; and J. A. Milling, Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., as treasurer.

The Corporation sponsors the industry-wide show held in the late Spring in Chicago. The RETMA, Sales Managers Club, AEPEMA, and WCEMA cooperate in putting on this annual event.

* * * WILLIAM G. TUSCANY has been named to head sales of the newly created

Semi - Conductor Section of Centralab.

The new section has been established to serve the growing transistor product field and will handle transistors and diodes



together with other parts in complete assemblies or "packages" of electronic circuitry.

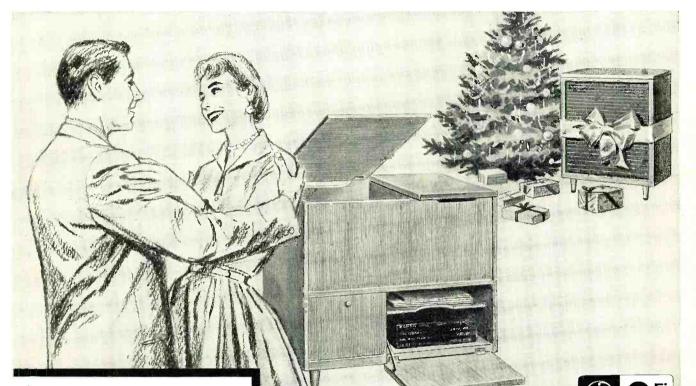
Mr. Tuscany, a Purdue University graduate, has been with the firm for the past five years. Earl Clemick, who will handle the sales of packaged electronic circuits, a post vacated by Mr. Tuscany's promotion, has been with the company for the past four years. He is a De Pauw University graduate.

* * *

SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC.'s Radio and Television Division has transferred its operations from 254 Rano Street in Buffalo to Batavia, New York. The entire operation will be relocated in the new Batavia plant by the end of this year . . . TELECTRO INDUS-TRIES CORP. has added 20,000 square feet of manufacturing space to its present plant at 35-16 37th Street in Long Island City, N. Y. The additional space will be used for manufacturing operations ... DALMO VICTOR CO. has moved into its new 180,000 square foot plant at 1515 Industrial Way, Belmont, Cal-Operations of six separate ifornia plants in the San Carlos-Belmont area have now been consolidated in the new building . . . WESTON ELECTRICAL IN-STRUMENT CORPORATION has opened a new Los Angeles branch office and warehouse at 2001 South Grand Avenue . . . The Parts Division of SYL-VANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC. has purchased a 45,000 square foot plant in Titusville, Pa. The plant has been operating on a sub-contract basis for the past six years assembling electronic components for the TV and radio industry . . . KURMAN ELECTRIC CO., INC. formerly of Long Island City, has moved to new and larger quarters at 191-193 Newel Street in Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . HARMON-KARDON, INC. has acquired an additional plant adjacent to its present location in Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.... CBS-HYTRON has opened a modern 57,000 square foot plant on Mannheim Road in Melrose

For HIM for HER for you

GENERAL ELECTRIC HI-FI MEANS ENDURING MUSICAL ENJOYMENT!





G-E GOLDEN CO-AX 12-inch Dual Coaxial Loudspeaker

Combines a 12inch woofer, a $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch tweeter, and built-in electrical-

mechanical crossover system. Handles 25 watts of power. Distortion free response-40 to 15,000 cycles... **\$4495**



G-E CONVERTIBLE 20-watt Amplifier and Pre-Amp

Dual chassis design for independent installation or use as a complete unit. This flexible, low-cost component provides7panel-mounted controls. **\$9995**

November, 1956



Loveliest of all—the gift of great music through the years. Awakened for you now in new splendor by the magic wand of General Electric Hi-Fi. Here are components for a lifetime of superb musical enjoyment. Ideal for anyone who appreciates the finest.

The incomparable General Electric cartridge puts new brilliance in your favorite recordings at modest cost. Ranging upward, you'll find General Electric speakers, the sensational 20-watt Amplifier and Pre-Amp, and other superb components each adding in its unsurpassed way to a quality of reproduction famous in professional circles. Fortunately, all General Electric components are sensibly priced. Examine them at your local dealer's, or write today for our free booklet of new Hi-Fi ideas. General Electric Company, Special Products Department, Section R15116, Electronics Park, Syracuse, New York.





Park, Illinois. The facility will be used to service the company's tube distributors in the Midwest . . . SELECTRO CORPORATION has moved into its own plant building at 610 Fayette Avenue, in Mamaroneck, New York. Some facilities are being retained at the firm's old quarters in New Rochelle, N.Y. . . . ERIE RESISTOR CORPORATION of Erie, Pa. is building a modern ceramic plant in State College, Pa. to be known as TECHNICAL CERAMICS. Completion is scheduled for late this fall ... APPLIED ELECTRONICS COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of marine and industrial communications equipment, has completed a 22,000 square foot plant in South San Francisco, California..., UNIVER-SAL WIRE & CABLE of Chicago has opened a West Coast warehouse and sales branch at 5107 Telegraph Road in Los Angeles. The firm also operates a branch in Houston . . . PACKARD-BELL COMPANY has broken ground for a new service division and distributor headquarters on Figueroa Street just south of Washington Boulevard in downtown Los Angeles. The building will contain 30,000 square feet of floor space. A 22,000 square foot parking facility will be located adjacent to the structure. ... WHOLESALE RADIO PARTS CO., INC. has opened a new electronic distribution center at 1650 Whiteford Road in York, Pa. Complete distri-bution services will be maintained for customers in the area. The firm's main location is in Baltimore, Md. -30-

Deflection Circuit Analyzer (Continued from page 50)

shorted turns, the "Q" of the component will be low enough to load down the oscillator. The change in oscillator grid voltage will be amplified by the d.c. amplifier which, in turn, causes the neon bulb to stop glowing.

Using the Analyzer

In the event that trouble occurs in the horizontal deflection and high voltage sections, the horizontal oscillator, output tube circuit, flyback transformer, or deflection yoke will most often be at fault. To determine whether the trouble lies in the horizontal oscillator, the 15 kilocycle saw-tooth from the "Analyzer" is injected into the control grid of the TV receiver horizontal output tube (after removing the oscillator tube). The function switch is set to "Signal Substitute" and the signal is taken from the "Grid Drive" terminal. If a raster now appears, the set's horizontal oscillator is bad.

If a raster does not appear, check the output circuit. The plate cap is removed from the horizontal output tube and this cap is connected to the "Xfmr. Drive" jack of the "Analyzer." The function switch is set at "Signal Substitute." In this test, the 6BQ6 of the "Analyzer" supplies the signal to drive the flyback transformer and output circuit. If high voltage and raster are now produced, it is apparent that the trouble is between the grid and plate of the output tube. In this case check the screen and cathode voltages of the output tube first. It is assumed that the tube has been replaced.

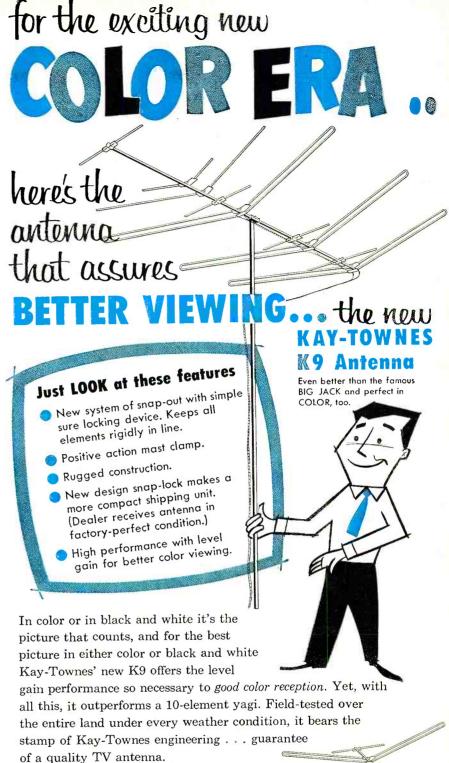
On the other hand, if no raster is produced by this test, the trouble must be in the output circuit made up of the damper tube, flyback transformer, deflection yoke, width coil, etc. An "Overload" pilot light on the front panel of the "Analyzer" is used for locating troubles in the output circuit. This pilot light should glow dimly when the "Analyzer" is connected to the plate cap of the TV receiver horizontal output tube. If the "Overload" bulb is ex-cessively bright, too much current is being drawn in the output circuit, probably caused by a shorted component. The receiver should be turned off before damage can result. The next step is to disconnect components in the horizontal output circuit until the overload no longer exists. The last component disconnected before proper operation is restored is the defective one.

If the "Overload" indicator does not light, look for an open circuit in the output section. Replace the damper tube. With the receiver turned off, check the continuity of the "B+" circuit through the flyback transformer to the plate of the horizontal output tube with an ohmmeter or the continuity tester in the "Analyzer" (switch position 3).

If the previous tests have not located the trouble, check the flyback transformer. The presence of as little as one shorted turn in this transformer can keep the circuit from operating correctly. For this test, the "Function" switch of the "Analyzer" is set to "Short Test." The high voltage rectifier lead of the transformer goes to the "Test" jack on the instrument; the horizontal output tube lead of the transformer goes to the ground connector. If the neon bulb goes out, the transformer should be replaced. The deflection yoke is tested in the same manner.

The vertical deflection circuit in a TV receiver is somewhat simpler than the horizontal circuits. To check the vertical oscillator, set the "Function" switch to the "Signal Substitute" position and feed the signal from the "Vert. Drive" jack to the grid of the vertical output tube. If vertical deflection is produced when there was none previously, it is evident that the vertical oscillator is the cause of the trouble. On the other hand, if vertical deflection is not produced, the defect is probably in the output circuit. The vertical deflection yoke may then be tested in the same way as the horizontal section.

Servicing by use of a systematic procedure which divides the television circuit into its simple parts results in a great saving of time. The process of signal substitution described in this article can be applied to any part of the receiver although its greatest value as a time saver is in the troubleshooting of deflection circuits. -30-



K3 METROPOLITAN

Here's the all-'round antenna *best suited* to metropolitan and primary areas where top performance, compact design and easy installation is desired—check it and you'll agree it's the finest metropolitan antenna available.

IN STOCK AT BETTER JOBBERS

ANTENNA COMPANY BOX 593 • ROME, GEORGIA



A MODEL TC. 55 TUBE TESTER





B

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The Experimenter or Part-time Serviceman, who has delayed purchasing a higher priced Tube Tester. The Professional Serviceman, who needs an extra Tube Tester for outside calls. The busy TV Service Organization, which needs extra Tube Testers for its field men.

• You can't insert a tube in wrong socket. Separate sockets are used, one for each type of tube base. • "Free-point" element switching system Any pin may be used as a filament pin and the voltage applied between that pin and any other pin, or even the "top-cap". • Checks for shorts and leakages between all elements. Provides a super sensitive method of checking for shorts and leakages up to 5 Megohms between any and all of the terminals. Continuity between various sections is individ-ually indicated. • Elemental switches are numbered in strict accordance with R.M.A. specification. The 4 position fast-action snap switches are all numbered in exact accordance with the standard R.M.A. numbering system.

Speedy, yet efficient operation is accomplished by: Elimination of old style sockets used for testing obsolete tubes (26, 27, 57, 59, etc.) and providing sock-ets and circuits for efficiently testing the new Noval and Sub-Minar twees. Minar types.

Model TC-55 comes complete with operating instructions and charts and streamlined carrying case.



Superior's New Model TV-40

Tyl of

Model TV-40 comes abso-lutely complete — noth-ing else to buy. Housed in round cornered, molded bakelite case. Only . . .

-

ALSO TESTS

TRANSISTORS!

Tests all magnetically deflected tubes . . . in the set . . . out of the set . . . in the carton!!

A complete picture tube tester for little more than the price of a "make-shift" adapter!!

The Model TV-40 is absolutely complete! Self-contained, including built-in power supply, it tests picture tubes in the only practical way to efficiently test such tubes; that is by the use of a separate instrument which is designed exclusively to test the ever increasing number of picture tubes!

SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIFICATIONS Tests all magnetically deflected picture tubes from 7 inch to 30 inch types. • Tests for quality by the well estab-lished emission method. All read-ings on "Good-Bad" scale. • Tests for inter-element shorts and leak-ages up to 5 megohms. • Test for open elements. for open elements.

NET

SE



- Uses the new self-cleaning Lever Action Switches for individual element testing, Because all elements are numbered according to pin-number in the RMA base numbering system, the user can instantly identify which element is under test. Tubes having tapped filaments and tubes with filaments terminating in more than one pin are truly tested with the Model TV-II as any of the pins may be placed in the neutral position when necessary. *
- The Model TV-II does not use any combination type sockets. Instead individual sockets are used for each type of tube. Thus it is impossible to damage a tube by inserting it in the wrong socket.
- Free-moving built-in roll chart provides complete data for * all tubes.
- NOISE TEST: Phono-jack on front panel for plugging in either phones or external amplifier will detect microphonic tubes or noise due to faulty elements and loose internal connections. *

EXTRA SERVICE --- The Model TV-II may be used as an extremely sensitive Condenser Leakage Checker. A relaxation type oscillator incorporated in this model will detect leakages even when the frequency is one per minute.

Model TV-12

housed in hand-some rugged portable cabinet

sells for only

0 N

The model TV-11 operates on 105-130 Volt 60 Cycles A.C. Comes housed in a beautiful hand-rubbed oak cabinet complete with portable cover.



RANS-CONDUCT TESTING TUBES Superior's New Model TV-12

* Employs improved TRANS-CONDUCTANCE circuit. An

3 = = • ? =

- Employs improved TRANS-CONDUCTANCE circuit. An in-phase signal is impressed on the input section of a tube and the resultant plate current change is measured. This provides the most suitable method of simulating the manner in which tubes actually operate in Radio & TV receivers, ampli-fiers and other circuits. Amplification factor, plate resistance and cathode emission are all correlated in one meter reading.
- ★ NEW LINE VOLTAGE ADJUSTING SYSTEM. A tapped transformer makes it possible to compensate for line voltage variations to a tolerance of better than 2%
- SAFETY BUTTON—protects both the tube under test and the instrument meter against damage due to overload or other form of improper switching. +

XAMARE

NEWLY DESIGNED FIVE POSITION LEVER SWITCH ASSEMBLY. Permits application of separate voltages as required for both plate and grid of tube under test, resulting in im-proved Trans-Conductance circuit.

TESTING TRANSISTORS

A transistor can be safely and adequately tested only under dynamic conditions. The Model TV-12 will test all transistors in that approved manner, and-quality is read directly on a special "transistor only" meter scale.

٠

NEXT

PAGE

NET

APPROVAL FORM

New! D Superior's New Model 670-A SUPER-METER



SPECIFICATIONS

D.C. VOLTS: 0 to 7.5/15/75/150/750/1,500/7,500 Volts
 A.C. VOLTS: 0 to 15/30/150/300/1,500/3,000 Volts
 OUTPUT VOLTS: 0 to 15/30/150/300/1,500/3,000 Volts
 D.C. CURRENT: 0 to 1.5/15/150 Ma. 0 to 1.5/15 Amperes
 RESISTANCE: 0 to 1,000/100,000 Ohms 0 to 10 Megohms
 CAPACITY: 001 to 1 Mfd. 1 to 50 Mfd. (Good-Bad scale for checking quality of electrolytic condensers.)
 REACTANCE: 15 to 7 Henries 7 to 7,000 Henries
 DECIBELS: -6 to +18 +14 to +38 +34 to +58

ADDED FEATURE: Built-in ISOLATION TRANSFORMER reduces possibility of burning out meter through misuse.

The Model 670-A comes housed, in a rugged crackle-finished steel cabinet complete with test leads and operating instructions.

\$2840 NET

Model TV-50

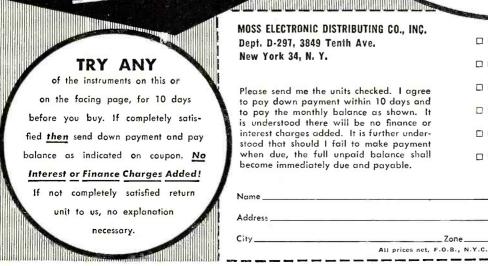
The new



A versatile all-inclusive GENERATOR which provides ALL the outputs for servicing: A.M. Radio • F.M. Radio • Amplifiers • Black and White TV • Color TV

R. F. SIGNAL GENERATOR: Provides complete coverage for A.M. and F.M. alignment. Generates Radio Frequencies from 100 Kilocycles to 60 Megacycles on fundamentals and from 60 Megacycles to 180 Megacycles on powerful harmonics. • VARIABLE AUDIO FREQUENCY GENERATOR: In addition to a fixed 400 cycle sinewave audio, the Genometer provides a variable 300 cycle to 20,000 cycle peaked wave audio signal. • BAR GENERATOR: Projects an actual Bar Pattern on any VV Reicever Screene, Pattern will consist of 4 to 16 horizontal bars or 7 to 20 vertical bars. • CROSS HATCH GENERATOR: Genometer will project a crosshatch pattern on any TV picture tube. The pattern will consist of non-shifting horizontal and vertical lines interlaced to provide a stable cross-hatch effect. • DOT PATIERN GENERATOR (FOR COLOR TV): The Dot Pattern projected on any color TV Receiver tube by the Model TV-50 will enable you to adjust for proper color convergence. • MARKER GENERATOR: The following markers are provided: 189 Kc., 262.5 Kc., 4.56 Kc., 600 Kc., 1000 Kc., 1400 Kc., 1600 Kc., 2000 Kc., 2500 Kc., 3579 Kc., 4.5 Mc., 5 Mc., 10.7 Mc., (3579 Kc. is the color burst frequency.)

> MODEL TV-50 comes absolutely complete with shielded leads and operating instructions. Only



November, 1956

Model TC-55......Total Price \$26.95 \$6.95 within 10 days. Balance \$5.00 monthly for 4 months.

- Model TV-12......Total Price \$72.50 \$22.50 within 10 days. Balance \$10.00 monthly for 5 months.
- Model TV-11......Total Price \$47.50 \$11.50 within 10 days. Balance \$6.00 monthly for 6 months.
 Model TV-40......Total Price \$15.85 \$3.85 within 10 days. Balance \$4.00 monthly for 3 months.

State

New **L** Dual Diodes



Replacements for TV

The perfect replacements for dual diodes now being used in many TV sets instead of vacuum tube diodes. Full IRC quality . , . all exact duplicates of manufac-



D-1: common cathode, domeshaped.type for GE, Hallicrafter

D-2: common cathode, cylindricalshaped type for GE TV receivers. D-3: series type, dome-shaped diodes for Admiral and Mag-



Spot Radio News (Continued from page 12)

Much better current regulation, as well as stability, can be obtained by using a well-designed constant-current source. The source in use at the Bureau (a special electronically regulated power supply) has a regulation of one part in 10^5 for a load variation of from zero to 100 ohms, while the stability is \pm one part in 10⁵ per hour. Stabilities of \pm one part in 10⁶ have been observed over periods of from five to ten minutes. With this source, r.f. power levels at the thermistor from 100 milliwatts down to 100 microwatts were measured with respective accuracies of .05 to 5 per-cent.

The design of this bridge circuit permits the inclusion of a self-balancing feature by having the amplified output of the bridge control the amount of shunt current. The improvement over present-day commercial bridges is about ten to one in the power range, and as much as 100:1 in the percentage accuracy, with the greatest improvement at low levels.

THE RECENT NATIONAL radio and television show in Great Britain revealed that a number of British TV set manufacturers are using electrostatic-type picture tubes. Portables with 9- and 12-inch screens are also the vogue, exhibits disclosed.

Many electronic robots were also on view. One device shown, an electronic random-number indicator, selects winning numbers of government premium bonds. Other exhibits included an electronic letter-sorting machine claimed to herald a revolution in the handling of mails; it enables a postman to divide mail into 120 divisions as against the normal 48 divisions of hand sorting. Also at the show were an electronic telephone switcher and the prototype of a speaking clock controlled by a quartz crystal which, it was said, gives a maximum error of 1/200th of a second in 24 hours.

One of the highlights of the affair was the FM trend. By the end of the year, over 84 per-cent of the population of the United Kingdom will be able to receive FM. As a result, industry in Great Britain is going all out for the replacement of old chassis operating only on AM.

SINCE THE ISSUANCE of the June FCC order on TV allocations, authorizations for stations have been sidetracked, and instead flurries of briefs with comments, counter-comments, appeals, and new requests have hit the Commission. Hundreds of such cases are now on the dockets, and specific grant action has just about halted. The only TV activity in new station business was, as this column was written, in new-call assignments, as indicated on page 113 of this issue.

NEW ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENTS have begun to have a decisive impact on our way of life.

During the recent convention in San Francisco, facsimile demonstrated its dynamic value when a New York daily used this photoelectronic method of transmission to publish California editions of convention papers, only hours after the stories were wired in. As the convention reporters phoned in their copy, the information was fed to linotypemachine operators, type was set, pages were made up and fed to facsimile machines linked to the coast. In San Francisco, the facsimile film was developed, sped by motorcycle to engravers, and four hours later complete editions were off the presses. Copy was transmitted at the rate of 175 square inches per minute; an entire issue took about a half hour to transmit.

Elsewhere, to aid in the solution of the increasingly complex problem of air-traffic control, a commercial version of the charactron shaped-beam tube, with a nineteeninch screen, which has been used for some time in the Sage system of military aircraft surveillance, has been developed.

Instead of a blip on a radar screen that is sometimes surrounded by unwanted reflections from geographical

www.americanradiohistory.com

features or buildings, a moving diagram is provided by the system using the new tube. In addition to indicating the relative positions of the aircraft and showing movement across a map diagram, the system with the new tube actually prints letters and numbers to represent such information as flight number of the plane, speed, and altitude. All of this information is superimposed on a linemap diagram of the airfield area, eliminating all of the clutter or non-essential geographical shapes picked by raw radar.

Each cluster of numbers and letters moves on the map screen in relation to the airplane's movement in flight, and the numbers and letters in each cluster change as often as necessary to provide current information. Thus a control-tower operator engaged in directing air traffic can assimilate a tremendous amount of information from many radar sets, relating to a number of airplanes.

The *charactron* shaped-beam tube is essentially a device for displaying letters and numbers on a cathode-ray tube. The tube screen resembles that of a conventional television tube. In the tube, electrons are squirted or projected through a tiny stencil in which each opening is shaped like a letter or number to be reproduced. When the electron beams thus shaped strike the phosphor-coated screen, they reproduce a visible letter on the screen. The location of each character on the screen can be exactly controlled. The new tube, it is said, has a capability of reproducing letters and numbers, or specially-designed characters, at a rate in excess of 20,000 characters per second. Because each is formed by a carefully engraved or predetermined shape in the tiny stencil, the fidelity of reproduction of these characters is claimed to be uniformly high.

Also on tap in the busy electronic wonder world are radio units in traffic lights that can be used for publicaddress purposes to avoid panic during emergencies. Describing their operation, a traffic-communications expert said that voice messages could be given to motorists and pedestrians through traffic-light equipment, by using amplifiers mounted in the same cabinets containing intersection radio-tone control units.

At the Wright Air Development Center another exciting electronic development has made its appearance; an airborne TV system which may be used in jet aircraft reconnaissance by the U. S. Air Force.

Unlike the systems which have been used on occasion to relay TV signals from one ground point to another by way of a slow-circling plane, the modern method is a selfcontained station. It is said to be so compact that it can be carried in a single-seat aircraft.

To cover a wide area, two unmanned TV cameras are used in a plane. Signals from the plane are transmitted to the ground control point where they are picked up by a receiver. There, the picture may be instantaneously photographed on 35-mm film which can be processed, it is claimed, in less than a minute. The picture can then be projected on life-size screens at the control point, or relayed to other locations. Also, pickups from slower moving aircraft may be observed, live, on standard fine-line monitors.

In addition, data, such as time and position, may be automatically printed on the film. And, according to the system's designers, it is also possible to slow or stop TV pictures, taken at high speeds, without a blur of ground movement.

NEW	CALL LETTER	ASSIGNMEN	NTS
STATE	CITY	CALL	CHANNEL
Conn.	Hartford	WTIC-TV	3
Minn.	Minneapolis	KMGM-TV	9
		(Formerly	
		KEYD-TV)	
	St. Paul	KCTE-TV	2
N. Dak.	Williston	KUMV-TV	8
S. Dak.	Deadwood	KDSJ-TV	5
Tex.	Brownwood	KNBT-TV	19
Va.	Newport	WACH-TV	33
	News	(Formerly	
		WYOU-TV)	

November, 1956

New LRC Fuse Resistors

\$.45

FUSE

RESISTOR

FR 5 6

FUSE

IRC 629

FUSE

RESISTOR

IRC 625

FR 56

FUSE

RESISTOR

IRC 629

FR 5.6

FUSE

STOR

RESISTOR

5.6 ohm

LA

FR5.6

5.6 ohm

L®

FR5.6

5.6 ohms

Stock No

FR5.6

5.6 ohm:

T®

Stock No.

FRSA

5.6 ohms

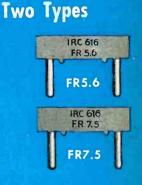
Wherever

the Circuit Says M

ISPS



IRC's new fuse resistors are rectangular-shaped, plug-in types for fast, easy replacement. Famous IRC quality in every respect.



Popular values meet requirements of most sets. FR5.6...5.6 ohms. FR7.5 ...7.5 ohms.

"SKIN-PACKED"

IRC fuse resistors are sheathed in protective plastic film from the moment they leave the IRC factory until you install them!Type and range are clearly identified on each card.

List Price: 75¢

INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE C Dept. 483, 401 N. Broad St., Phila. 8, Pa.

> In Canada: International Resistance Co., Ltd., Toronto, Licensee





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ELECTRONIC CATALOG WITH MONEY SA PACKED

Packed with the largest selection of Electronic, Radio and T.V. Parts; and equipment, PA, Hi-Fi systems, tubes, an-tennas, Transistor Kits, parts and components, Test Equip-ment, new build your own kits, tools; books, Microscope, drafting equipment, Binoculars, Telescopes, All Radio, TV and Ham supplies – ALL AT GREAT SAVINGS – For the economy minded servicemen, dealer, engineer and tech-nician: CHUCK FULL OF BUYS! SEND FOR YOUR FREE COPY TO-DAY.

LAFAYETTE'S FM-AM TUNER KIT

SIMPLIFIED DETAILED INSTRUC-TION MANUAL MEETS FCC REQUIREMENTS FOR RADIATION

RADIATION GROUNDED GRID TRIODE AM-PLIFIER ARMSTRONG FM CIRCUIT WITH FOSTER-SEELEY DISCRIMINATOR AFC DEFEAT CIRCUIT WITH FRONT PANEL CONTROL

35 WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER KIT WITH METERED OUT-PUT AND 4 PUSH-PULL PARALLEL NEW EL84 TUBES

New Lafayette high power amplifier kit with a host of features not in any other single amplifier. Calibrated output me-todes provide high peak power and low distortion required for better audio quality. Features exceptional control versatility and ample inputs for all associated custom hi-fi equipment. DC operated preamp filaments and balanc-ing adjustment to minimize hum. Meter can be switched to indicate either re-politier. Features rumble filter, loudness control, separate bass and treble con-trols, allencing switch, speaker selector switch, output balancing adjustment and monitoring jack.

CATALOG

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81



SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIFICATIONS FREQUENCY RESPONSE: ± 1.6 b2.0-5.000 cps, **HUM:** 85 db below rated output. **POWER OUTPUT:** 35 waits with 45% total distortion at full rated output. **INPUTS: TV Sound, Radio, Magnetic Phono, Crystal Phono, Tape, OUTPUT IMPEDANCE:** 4.8 and 16 ohms; high impedance for tape recorder. **TUBE COMPLEMENT:** 3-12AX7, **1-2AX17, 4-EL54, 1-5U4, FEEDBACK:** Negative feedback loops virtually eliminate dis-tortion, **POWER:** 117V, 60 cps, 80/160 waits with auxiliary power receptacles. Remova-ble escutcheon. Size 12% Lx 93% D x 43% H. A combination of high power, high fidelity, gleaning beauty and advanced engineering features unmatched at even twice the price. Supplied in complete kit form with sim-plified easy-to-follow instruction sheets. Shpg. w, 25 lbs.

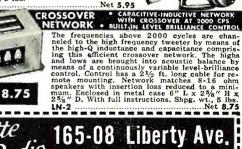






Net Net Net METAL-CASED CONE TYPE HIJFI TWEETER REQUENCY RESPONSE 2000-16,000 CPS 'HANDLE'S 20 WATE OF POWER Highest quality come type high frequency tweeter having a range from 2000 to 16,000 CPS 'HANDLE'S 20 WATE OF POWER in a metal case with a base so that it can stand by itself or be mounted on a flat surface with mounting bracket supplied. Rated to handle 20 watts of power. A cross-over network is required; the Lafayette LN-2 is ideal. Voice coil impedance 8-16 ohms. Size: 3½6" x 2½6" x 3" Diam. Shog, wt. 3 lbs.







November, 1956



Radio Astronomers "Tune In" on Venus

Huge radio telescope tied in with electronic recorder picks up signals from outer space.

AN Ohio State University radio astronomer recently reported receiving Morse code-like signals from a source presumed to be the planet Venus. Dr. John D. Kraus, director of the university's Radio Observatory, said that these signals often are accompanied by another type of emission from Venus—a crackling signal resembling static from thunderstorms. Whether or not Dr. Kraus was actually "tuned in" to Venus, often referred to as the earth's "twin," his dramatic report highlights advances being accomplished in the relatively new science of radio astronomy.

Radio astronomy, which traces back to the 1930's, is a new technique which supplements and extends the older visual astronomy methods. Four other institutions, in addition to Ohio State, are involved in this research. They include Harvard University, the California Institute of Technology, the Naval Research Laboratory, and the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Radio waves are many times longer than light waves and can easily probe the huge clouds of dust in space that hide many objects from the conventional visual observations. For example, the experts tell us that one of the brightest objects in the sky would be the head-on collision of two entire galaxies some 200 million light years away. It would be so faint visually that it could only be photographed by long-range exposures with the largest optical telescope. If it were much farther away, even Mount Palomar's 200inch telescope couldn't pick it up. Yet it could be easily "observed" through radio astronomy.

The key to radio astronomy is a "radio telescope." This consists of a huge, open-field based antenna, a receiver, and a special electronic recording instrument. The antenna, which gathers and focuses the radio waves like the lens of an optical telescope can be, as it is at Ohio State, a monstrous affair some 160 feet long and 22 feet wide. The entire antenna pivots on an east-west axis like a telescope.

The ultra-sensitive receiver and recording system is generally located in a nearby building. The electronic recorder at Ohio State, designed by *Minneapolis-Honeywell's* Industrial Division, does for the radio telescope what photo plates do for optical telescopes. Operating 24 hours a day, the instrument automatically records the celestial radio signals that provide the raw material which the scientists later study and analyze.





20

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Made to the highest requirements of leading set manufacturers, Tung-Sol Tubes are perfect replacements for all sets. Bank on Tung-Sol's brand of quality—tops in the industry. It's the sure way to avoid callbacks that eat into profits. Tell your supplier you'd rather have Tung-Sol tubes.

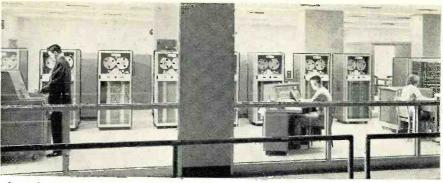


STUNG-SOL MAGIC MIRROR ALUMINIZED

PICTURE TUBES RECEIVING TUBES

TUNG-SOL ELECTRIC INC., Newark 4, N. J. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Columbus, Ohio, Culver City, Calif., Dallas, Tex., Denver, Colo., Detroit, Mich., Irvington, N. J., Melrose Park, III., Newark, N. J., Seattle, Wash.

TUNG-SOL makes All-Glass Sealed Beam Lamps, Minioture Lamps, Signal Flashers, Picture Tubes, Radia, TV and Special Purpose Electron Tubes and Semiconductor Products.



Over-all view of newly installed electronic computer-communications system that was formally put into operation recently at the Army Signal Supply Agency in Philadelphia.

Large Computer Keeps Signal Corps' Records

Army computer-communications system is now being used to provide high-speed control of global logistical operations.

A GIANT electronic computer (*IBM* 705) recently went into formal operation as the electronic brain of the Army Signal Corps computer-communications system for signal supply management at The Army Signal Supply Agency in Philadelphia.

ply Agency in Philadelphia. Designed by the International Business Machines Corporation, the computer is a key element of the electronic data processing network that handles requisitions, stock control, and other data pertaining to signal supplies for the entire U. S. Army. Installed at the focal point of these world-wide operations, it provides high-speed control of global logistical operations.

Working at incredible speeds, the computer proves a tireless worker—an electronic accountant providing an exchange of signal supply information needed to expedite the requisitioning, stock control, and distribution of signal equipment, parts, and components.

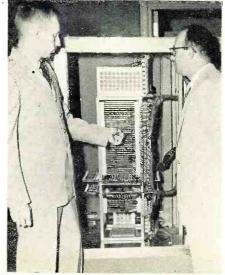
(Right) Central memory unit of the electronic computer. This unit contains a large number of tiny ferrite cores whose magnetization pattern is scanned to "read out" the information indicated by pattern.

(Below) Operators at master control panel of computer. This console supervises operations and permits communications between the operators and the entire system.



A major step in the field of automation for the Army Signal Corps, the electronic computer can make 30,000 logical logistical decisions per second; it can make 8400 additions or 1200 multiplications per second; and it can process 8000 tabulating machine cards a minute, thousands of times faster than by manual operation. The unit accounts for and controls the daily changing status of more than 150,000 items of signal communications equipment and supplies. These supplies are stored in depots in the U.S. and overseas. Daily supply information is provided on inventory changes, procurement, substitution of items, repair status, and other types of supply data.

Information made available to the computer is memorized and stored on magnetic tape and on ferrite core memory frames. This data is continuously available and can be reproduced at electronic speeds. $-\overline{30}$ -



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

RCA'S MISSILE TEST PROJECT

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MTP... the Missile Test Project of the RCA Service Company, Inc. . . . at the Air Force Long Range Missile Test Center . . . is the largest missile-testing range and laboratory in the world! The responsibility for providing precision instrumentation for advanced stage missiles with a vast range of performance characteristics means new engineering and planning organizations and real opportunity for rapid individual growth.

Here you will encounter instrumentation problems that challenge the state of the art and stimulate your creative ability in Aero, Ballistic and Space techniques.

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What's more, you'll enjoy the pleasant climate and ideal living on Florida's central east coast, where Patrick Air Force Base, site of the MTP, is located.

RCA offers many additional advantages: Complete facilities . . . Planned advancement program . . . Professional recognition . . . Liberal program of company-paid benefits . . . Relocation assistance. You should have a Bachelor's or advanced degree in EE, ME, Physics or Mathematics and two or more years' experience.



November, 1956

www.americanradiohistory.com

RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA



Longest Range Shipborne Radar

Uses 60-pound magnetron to deliver peak r.f. power cf over ten million watts.

THE most powerful slupborne radar set ever put in service has been installed on the cruiser "Northampton," a Navy command vessel for directing the firepower of a task force. At the heart of this radar set is a magnetron designed and developed by the Westinghouse Electronic Tube Division. Nicknamed "Big Maggie," this tube delivers over ten million watts of peak r.f. power, enough to search out enemy planes over 400 miles away. This magnetron has a power capacity at least ten times that of existing World War II tubes. The tube itself, without the external connections, is about the size of a football and it weighs only about 60 pounds; its permanent magnet weighs some 300 pounds.

A major problem was the development of a cathode that could supply the enormous current required. The cathode had to operate at up to 3100 degrees F, greater than the temperature of molten iron from a blast furnace. A special vacuum-tight glass window is used to allow the release of the radar waves from within the magnetron. The window, saucer-size but very thin, withstands the intense heat from the cathode and total pressures as great as 400 pounds. The new magnetron operates as a sealed oscillator, employing water and mild forced-air cooling.

After successful laboratory tests, "Big Maggie" and its associated equipment underwent performance tests in the port of Boston. First tests surpassed expectations for distance-scanning. Radar operators monitoring a radar screen aboard a warship were said to be surprised when, to the south, they could observe air traffic arriving and leaving New York City's LaGuardia Airport, and to the north, the rugged coastal terrain of Nova Scotia. -30-

At the heart of the longest range shipborne radar ever put in service is an ultra-powerful magnetron nicknamed "Big Maggie" by its designers. Enough power is generated to search out enemy planes over 400 miles away.



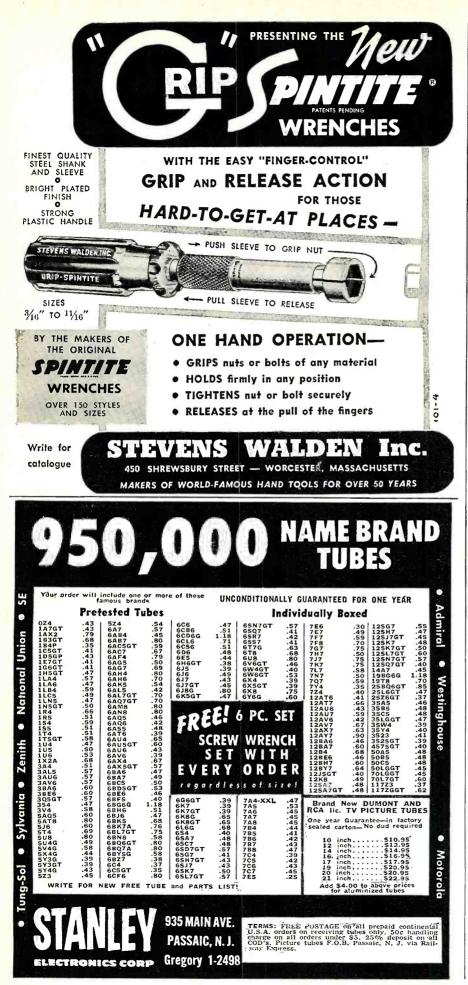
RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS





www.americanradiohistory.com





The "Electro-Tach" (Continued from page 71)

brate this unit very accurately. This circuit is simply an "upside-down" variable frequency, saw-tooth oscillator which feeds the thyratron circuit via differentiating network C_5 and R_9 with positive pulses. An oscilloscope is used to compare the oscillator frequency with the 60 cps line frequency.

The best calibrating point occurs at an oscillator frequency of 30 cps. Since this corresponds to 30 spark plug firings in one second, it represents an engine speed of $30 \times 2 \times 60$ or 3600 rpm. (Remember that there are two revolutions for each time the plug fires.)

The calibrating procedure is as follows:

1. Feed a 60 cps voltage from a filament transformer or other source, to the vertical amplifier and sync inputs on the scope. Now adjust the horizontal gain until the entire length of the sweep is visible on the screen. Adjust the sweep frequency and sync controls until a good stationary pattern of 4 complete 60 cps sine waves are observed.

2. Remove the 60 cps input from the vertical amplifier (the 60 cps sync signal remains) and feed in the signal from the neon oscillator. Adjust the oscillator frequency control until two stationary saw-tooth waves are observed over one complete sweep. The neon tube oscillator is now running at a frequency of 30 cps.

3. Feed the oscillator saw-tooth into the input of the thyratron circuit and adjust the calibration control until the rpm indicator reads 3600 rpm.

By using other subharmonics of 60 cps (which can be set up using the same method) other points on the scale may be checked for linearity.

The best location for mounting the thyratron box is underneath the dash against the firewall. This keeps all wiring leads short and gives protection from rain and oils which are corrosive to electronic components. The author's unit was mounted with three bolts "floated" in rubber grommets through the back side of the box. The rubber grommets help to reduce vibration and prevent the box from springing out of shape when the bolts are tightened. The six-volt power lead may be tied into the ignition switch to turn the "tach" on with the engine.

The spark plug wire nearest the thyratron box is obviously the best one to use for the signal pickup. The entire spark wire should be removed from the engine to install the pickup and shielding.

The meter mounting will probably require some imagination. Most dashboards are loaded with irregular curves and chrome ornaments, creating an impossible situation for mounting additional instruments. Probably the easiest method consists of a bracket which mounts the meter on the steering column or just under the dashboard.

COMMAND ARC-5 TRANSMITTER T-204 to 5.3 MC T-215.3 to 7 MC \$595
Used
TRANSMITTERS 1-23/ARC-5 UHF 2 METER TRANSMITTER — This terrific command transmitter has turret switching coils for all stages. Uses 1625 Osc., 1625 Tripler, 832A Tripler, 832A Final. Range 100-156 mc. 4 Channels are provided using 4 separate coils in an automatic turret using 12 or 24V motor or a manually operated system. These coils can very easily be re-wound for 6 and 10 meters. Complete with all Tubes. Ex- cellent condition, \$9.95. Less tubes \$4.95. Brand New
MN-26-C Remote Control Navigational Direction nual DF in any one of three freq. bands, 150 to 1500 KC. 24V. Self contained dynamotor supply. Complete installation, including receiver, control box, loop, azimuth control, Left-Right Indicator, plugs, loop transmission ine and flex. shafts, oper. & main, manual. Ideal for use in boats, etc. RAND NEW 4.95 MN-20-E Loop, Brand New 4.95 MN-52-Grank Drive. New 4.95 MN-26-C Corr, S.950 MN-26-C G.95 MN-26-C Corr, New 19.95 DYNAMOTORS for above, 12VDC, MN-26 9.95
RCA MOBILE RECEIVER 30-41 mc. AM Crystal Controlled. \$14.95 each. DYNAMOTOR FOR ABOVE 6V DC Input-250 V DC Output. \$9.95 each. RCA MOBILE TRANSMITTER 30-41 mc. AM Crystal Controlled. \$14.95 each. DYNAMOTOR FOR ABOVE 6V DC Input-575 Volts 250 ma Output. \$12.95 each. ALL 4 ABOVE USED UNITS \$44.50
R-23 (BC453) 190-550 KC COMMAND REC. Complete w/tubes. \$14.95
RG54/U—50 OHM COAX CABLE. \$9.95 300 Ft
AFG 5 of 15 CAVIII 10 Cm. 2C43 osc Xmitter, 2C40 Loc. Ose. Rec. 1B27 TR; tunes 2400 to 3000 MCS, less tubes. Price \$4.95
Radio Receiver 11-tube UHF tunable 234-258 MC receiver with schematic. Complete with tubes. 3 en. of 6AK5, 7 ca. of 9001, 1 ca. of 12A6. Like new Less Tubes. \$2.95
AN/APR5A—Airborne superhet radar search rec. Freq. range 1000 to 6100 MC. Rec. has a 10 MC IF band width operating from 80/115V AC, single phase 60 to 2600 cps, and one amp. at 26V DC—complete with tubes
FM WOBULATOR CAPACITOR Frequency modulation unit with a permanent magnetic held and a moving coil mechanism driving a metal diaphragm subported at the rin. This diaphragm sets as a moving plate of the frequency modulator ca- pacitor. Winstructions. Build TV sweep \$2,75 2 ior only. 54.95 RT-7/APN Transceiver 420 Mc W/tubes and above WOBULATOR. Exc. \$5.95 ea.
Freq. Meter—Cavity taned—absorption type— 110V AC 60 cycle 150 to 240 Mc. \$14,95 Like New
PE-109 Inverter 12VDC input, 115V, 1.5 amps., single phase, 400 cycle output, Braud New
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in leather case. \$15.95 Exc. like new.

BC929 RADAR, \$9.95 BC-929 A Radar Indicator Scoop. This unit could	NATIONALLY ADVERTISED TUBES
be rebuilt into a fine test scope. It is an ideal size. 8x9x14 priced with tubes 2—6SN7, 2— 6H6, 6G5, 6X5 and 2X2. This is a red hot buy. Scoop Price. New	371 3BP1 \$195 715A 3CP1 \$195 2J26 3EP1
150-187 mc. Complete w/24 Volt Blower, 6 ea. 6AC7, 1 ea. 6H6, 1 ea. 6V6, 1 ea. 6SL7, 3 ea. 956, 1 ea. 2C26, 1 ea. 5W4 and 1 ea. 6SN7, Various other usable parts: Exc. $$9.95$ each.	39 211 1246
TS-170—TEST OSCILLATOR—Buttery operated, crystal controlled 3 frequency ranges, 332.6. 333.8 or 335.0 mc. \$16.95 New	56 801 3006 58 446 884 10 for 954 7193 164 10 for 955 2X2 166 \$250 957 EF50 1H4 \$250 1625 1E1 1H6 \$250 1926 1F4 664 \$250
LORAN APN-4 FINE QUALITY NAVIGATIONAL EQUIPMENT	1629 IF5 6H6GT 6AG5 65H7 10 for 6F8 65L7 55K7 555
Determine exact geographic position of your boat or plane! Complete, BRAND NEW installation consists of: 1D-6B/APN-4 Indicator; R-9B/APN-4 Receiver: PE-206 Inverter; Set of Plugs; Visor for Indicator; Operation manual; Brand New, Export packed\$129,50	6567GT 125K7 \$ 350 2516 6AK5 5 350 616
Excellent	G5K7 G5N7 10 for 125F7 2050 \$500 VR105 9001 \$500 VR105 684 \$
A Sweet Oscilloscope Deal INDICATOR UNIT. For conversion to test scope, panadapter, analyzer, etc. Double deck chassis. 5CP1 mounted in tube shield. Less small tubes and crystal, but complete with 5CP1. Exc. Condeach \$9.95	\$45.00 HI-FI Headset for only \$7.95 Uses annular grooved plastic fibre comes with voice coils as in speakers, and brand new chamois
160 METER RECEIVER POWER SUPPLY Can be easily converted for 110 VAC. 60 cycle opera- tion, complete with instructions, brand new. \$5,95 100 KC crystal NEW. 100 KC crystal NEW. 100 KPN+4 Complete with 17 tubes, brand new. 100 KPN+4 Complete \$50011.	ear pads to obtain spacing for correct acoustical load. GIVES FINEST MUSIC REPRODUCTIONS! Each capsule wired separately, with plug for bin- aural sound, Imp.: 300 Ohms per unit or 600 Ohms when wire series. \$7.95 Brand new in original carton\$7.95 USED EXC. COND\$4.95
Used	BC 906 Cavity type freq. meter. 144 Mc to 235 Mc. Complete with antenna and operating manual. Brand new—Orig. factory pack
U.S.N. 6 TUBE SHIP RECEIVER-	OIL FILL CONDENSERS 8 MFD @ 600 V
The ideal commercial re- ceiver for experimenters, \$2995 Exc. hams, aviation, marine, etc. with tubes Two tuned RF stages—band switching panel —DB meter, AVC level control antenna and RF controls-audio tuning control-sensitivity con- trols including an AC-DC filament voltmeter with range of 10 volts. Frequency Range covers 300 KC to 23 MC.	4X4 MFD @ 600 V
Type Input Output Excellent New	BC-1033 68 to 80 MC receiver, less tubes, excellentea. \$3.95
BD-77 12 VDC 1000 VDC 350 MA \$14.95 BD-83 12 VDC 375-150 MA MA 1.95 \$4.95 DM-35 12 VDC 625 VDC 225 MA 9.95 19.95 DM-37 24 VDC 625 VDC 225 MA 6.95 9.95	FM RECEIVER, 30-42 Mc complete w/tubes. Exc
Dm-61 24 VDC 200 22 NA 6.33 5.95 DM-64 12 VDC 275 VDC 150 MA 3.95 5.95 DM-64 12 VDC 220 V 80 MA .12.95 4.95 DM-65 12 VDC 410 VDC 400 MA 14.95 19.95 DA-16 24 VDC 230 VDC 100 MA 4.95 DM-28 24 VDC 230 VDC 100 MA 4.95	Range Beam Filter—Navy Type—Similar to FL-8 and FL-30, 1020 Cycle Acceptance or Rejection w/PL-55 Cord and Plug for plugging into output of Rec. Also two output phonementNew \$1.69 Used\$1.29
MOBILE HEAVY DUTY DYNAMOTOR: 14 V. INPUT-output: 1030 VDC 260 MA. Tapped 515 V. 215 MA. use or 6 V DC INPUT-500 V. 175 MA. While they last—DM-42-Excel. Condition. \$4.95 Brand New	AN/FGC—Flux Gate Compass. A remote indicat- ing earth inductor compass w/master indicator amplifier and gyro. Ideal for boats— \$29,50 less power supply. Exc. Cond
T5-76—Test Equipment. Exc	R.F. Head—9500 Mc complete with magnetron 2J56. Klystron 2K25, 6AF6, 4 ea. \$79,50 GAK5 & 0B2. Exc
HS-23—2000 ohm. Brand New	2X2 and S ea. 6AK5. \$49.50 Exc.
SURPRISE PACKAGE 20 lbs. of miscellaneous electronic equipment, worth much more than this low price of	2 Meter Receiver, part of SCR-522, \$15,95 complete w/tubes, exc
UNLY \$1.95.	ALL ITEMS F.O.B. CHICAGO
MG-149F Inverter, 24 VDC input, 115AC, 400cycles, 500 VA single phase.Exc.Exc.R5-38 Navy Carbon Hand MikeExc. \$2.45 ea.	25% Deposit required with orders
I-96A Signal Generator 100-156 Mc, complete w/cords and cables, \$69.50 like new	R W ELECTRONICS
Amp. Brand new	Dept. N 2430 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago (6, 111. PHONE: CAlumet 5-1281-2-3



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Capitalize on the growing two-set television market with this beautiful 5 color Telecoupler display.

Cash-in on the increased Christmas sales of both black & white and color tv sets by *displaying* and *selling* AMPHENOL's popular two-set coupler.

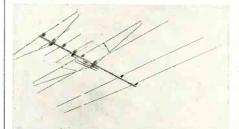
see your



WING DIPOLE ANTENNA

Trio Mfg. Co., Griggsville, Ill., has just announced the addition of new models to its "Zephyr" line of TV antennas.

The "Zephyr Royal" features the new wing director which the company states increases the power and sensi-



tivity of this antenna design. Rejector phasing is also incorporated to reduce side pickup.

The "Zephyr Mite," shown in the accompanying photo, uses stub matching and the stubs act as resonant dipoles on the high band, in addition to their normal function. Proper spacing of reflectors, high-band director, and the wing director gives the "Zephyr Mite" an extremely flat response over the v.h.f. band. The manufacturer claims that the variation in gain from channels 2 to 6 is only 1 db while for channels 7 to 13 the variation is only .5 db.

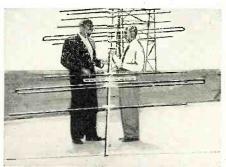
NEW SALES MANAGER

Medal Mfg. Co., Sharon, Pa., announces the appointment of G. M. Miller to head all sales and advertising activities for the antenna division.

FRINGE ANTENNA

Walsco Electronics Corp., 3225 Exposition Place, Los Angeles 18, Calif., has successfully completed a series of severe tests in remote fringe areas on the new "Super Wizard" TV antenna just made available. The manufacturer claims that this antenna fully overcomes the critical reception problems of difficult locations.

In the photo shown here, Walter L. Schott (left), president, and Jan Kob-



ler, chief antenna engineer, are shown inspecting the antenna after tests.

JELECOUPLER by AMPHENOL

distributor

FROM DELCO RADIO

come the transformers with high acceptability. You trust them... so do your customers!

Universal vibrator transformers, produced through the combined electronic skills of Delco Radio and General Motors, meet the requirements of nearly every model of auto radio. Each is designed for easy installation and complete customer satisfaction. Laminated core inserts are stamped out of low-loss silicon steel and heat treated to maintain correct magnetic properties. Coils are precisionwound on special machines. All models have ample leads. Your UMS-Delco Electronic Parts Distributor can supply you with all models. Call him today. Remember, the Delco Wonder Bar Radio is being nationally advertised in leading consumer publications . . . so you are tuned in on a constantly increasing service.

Uncased Models 6055, 6065, 6067 do not include filter network

Cased Models 6060, 6064 and 6066 are made with "A" line filter network consisting of an "A" choke and .5 mfd. capacitor. Easy-mount drilling template, plus three self-tapping screws are included for your convenience.





DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS, KOKOMO, INDIANA



A GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCT - A UNITED MOTORS LINE Distributed by Delco Electronics Parts Distributors

A complete line of original equipment service parts from the AUTO RADIO

RLD LEADER

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Fight **Tuberculosis!**

This antenna combines two driven elements with a special phasing harness to assure maximum gain, sharp directivity, and superior back and side signal rejection.

To suit varied reception requirements, the new TV antenna can be stacked. Constructed of high tensile aluminum alloys to withstand icing and gales, the "Super Wizard" (model 4240) carries a three-year guarantee.

STATIC ELIMINATOR

Solar Mfg. Corp., E. 46th St. & Seville Ave., Los Angeles 58, Calif., has developed a coupler which links antenna lead-in lines

to the input of TV receivers and bleeds off static charges. This unit is actually only %6 inch in diameter and 5/32 inch in thickness.

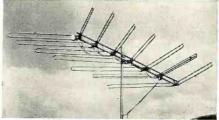
This unit consists of a high voltage ceramic capacitor shunted by a printed bleeder resistor. The capacitor serves as an r.f. coupling be-

(SOLAR) R 2-1 MEG.

tween the receiver and the antenna lines. Its dielectric withstands the 1500 volt a.c. test specified by the Underwriters' Laboratories. The resistor serves to bleed off static charges developed on the antenna system, keeping it effectively at ground potential. The most obvious source of such static charges is nearby lightning discharges. The unit is designated as the model DN-96-10.

TRAVELING WAVE ANTENNA Channel Master Corp., Ellenville, N. Y., announces a new antenna, the "T-W," which utilizes six new electrical features and embodies new structural ruggedness. It is claimed that a single bay of the fringe area model (No. 350) has higher gain than a widespaced, single-channel, 5-element yagi on each low-band channel and more than a stacked 10-element yagi on each high-band channel. In addition, it has a front-to-back ratio exceeding 10 to 1 relative voltage on each lowband channel with high-band front-toback ratios from 5:1 to 12:1.

The new traveling wave principle of this antenna re-inforces picture signals



electronically providing for an equal flow of current in every dipole on each of the v.h.f. channels. All but one of the antenna's elements are driven elements. Hairpin or "fat" dipoles replace the conventional folded dipole--all elements are of this type including the reflector. The elements are vee'd forward at two different angles, and no two elements are of the same length.

Two braced crossarms and double trussing are used for extra strength. This antenna is available in three models: the model 350 7-element for deep fringe areas, the model 351 5-element for near fringe areas, and the model 352 3-element for suburban areas. All models may be stacked.

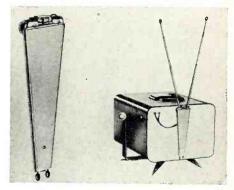
COMMUNITY TV CABLES

Belden Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., is now producing two new community TV antenna system cables designed for low loss. long-service life, and maximum dependability. It is claimed that these new cables give essentially flat impedance with no peaks in attenuation to reduce the signal in either high or low TV signal channels. All cables are sweep tested before shipment.

For tap-off lead-ins, the No. 8232 double-shielded and double-jacketed cable is recommended. The No. 8233, also double-shielded and double-jacketed, is recommended for secondary leads.

NEW INDOOR ANTENNA

JFD Manufacturing Co., Inc., 6101 16th Ave., Brooklyn 4, N. Y., is now marketing a new indoor antenna called the "Tuk-A-Tenna," designed to be used in portable TV sets as well as



conventional table and console models. It is attached onto the back of the TV set, and when not in use, folds down behind an aluminum cover, out of sight, as shown in the accompanying photo. When in use, the dipole elements are pulled up and may be pivoted on individual swivel ball joints.

The "Tuk-A-Tenna" is available in four models, two 3-section models (TA142 and TA242), and two 4-section models (TA143 and TA243).

CO-CHANNEL FILTER

Jerrold Electronics Corp., 23rd & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., is now distributing a high "Q" filter which electronically eliminates the "venetian blind" effects caused by co-channel TV interference. This filter is called the "Line-Out," and is available in two models: the model V-10, which eliminates 10 kc. interference, and the model V-20, which eliminates 20 kc. interference.



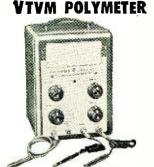
Never Before! Never Again! Such SENSATIONAL LOW PRICES!

Type 620 SYLVANIA **TUBE TESTER**



New, portable tube tester tests all New, portable tube tester tests all common receiving tubes, transmit-ting and industrial tubes, regard-less of basing - also "600 ma" series string television tubes. In-line controls speed efficiency. Reads shorts and leakage directly in ohms - easy-to-read roll chart - gas test - easy switching for all tube bases. Best dollar buy. Regular Price: \$149.50.

NOW ONLY \$8950 Type 301 SYLVANIA



Features an inherently stable circuit from use of 2 Type 7N7 tubes in Syl-vania-patented circuit. 1 Ma. meter movement, 6 AC and DC ranges read up to 1,000 volts and up to 30,000 volts DC with Sylvania Type 225 Voltage Multiplier Probe. Resistance measure-ments to 10,000 meg. True peak-to-peak readings up to 2,800 volts. 17 meg. input impedance. Illuminated meter and screw-on connectors. Shielded AC lead provides AC measurements from 20 cps. to 20,000 cps. vith 2.7 meg. im-pedance. Measures DC current up to 10 amps. Regular Price: \$109.50.



The ultimate in its price range The ultimate in its price range – multi-purpose meter combining high accuracy with functional, smart styling to give "quick read-ings" under all conditions of am-bient lighting. Measures AC and DC volts, and ohms over 6 ranges. *Regular Price: \$54.50*.

NOW ONLY \$3450

Type 302 SYLVANIA

VTVM

Deluxe Polymeter

6 AC and DC volt ranges 0-3, 10, 30, 100, 300, 1000. 6 peak-to-peak volt ranges. 5 RF volt ranges from 0 to 300. Ma in 6 ranges from 0 to 1000. 0-10 amp. DC. Ohms in 6 ranges to 1000 meg and db measurements in 6 ranges from -20 db to +61.4 db. Features new 7" Sylvania meter movement, patented linearity cir-cuit, rf probe, high input imped-ance, shielded leads. Regular Price: \$129.50.



Type 405 SYLVANIA

5" SERVICE

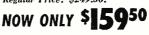
OSCILLOSCOPE Aller

Millivolt sensitivity and 2.2 meg, input impedance. Linear sweeps from 16 to 50 KC. Extremely stable sync. Regular Price: \$129.50. NOW ONLY \$8250

Type 403 SYLVANIA 7" TV SERVICE **OSCILLOSCOPE**



High quality 7" instrument with High quality 7" instrument with identical high-gain dc amplifiers on horizontal and vertical axes, plus advanced fcatures of higher TV service. Type 403 permits dc signal level measurements and phase relationship study. 2 preset TV sweeps. Vertical sensitivity 10 millivolts per inch rms. Freq. re-sponse flat to 500 kc within 2 db. Regular Price: \$249.50.



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November, 1956



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Type 501 SYLVANIA MARKER GENERATOR Provides 2 separate signals for marking Provides 2 separate signals for marking an oscilloscope trace of response curves. Accurate trap adjustment, freq. spotting, band width measurement and adjust-ment of popular 4.5 mc. intercarrier sound circuits. VFO covers 15 to 240 mc. range. Regular Price: \$129.50. NOW ONLY \$69.50

Type 600 SYLVANIA LABORATORY TUBE TESTER

Mutual conductance and emission test. Conversion transconductance test. Leak-age test directly in megohms, gas test, and voltage regulator-thyratron tube test. Factory correlated readings, illumi-nated meter, roller chart. Regular Price: \$469.50. NOW ONLY \$260.50 \$469.50. NOW ONLY \$369.50

Model 402 SYLVANIA SYNCHROSCOPE

Model 402 SILVANIA SYNCHROSCOPE Continuously variable sweep speed 0.2 us/in. to 800 us/in. Internal trigger generator with rep. rate of 500, 1000, 2000, 4000 p.p.s. Positive pulse trigger output rising to 200 volts peak in 0.3 u sec. Adjustable output trigger delay from 75 before to 25 u sec. after sweep start. Fixed sweep trigger delay at.90 u sec. Regular Price: \$708.75. NOW ONLY \$490.00

Model 402A SYLVANIA SYNCHROSCOPE

Identical with model 402 but with an r-f detector and wide-band amplifier. Regular Price: \$783.74. NOW ONLY \$540.00

Model 402B Regular price \$896.25.

NOW ONLY \$602.00



Use with any Sylvania tube tester to check 85% of picture tube troubles without removing tube. Checks electro-magnetically deflected types for emis-sion, shorts, leakage, and open filaments. *Regular Price:* \$7.60. NOW ONLY \$5.95



and 302 polymeters this probe permits measurement of DC voltages up to 30 KV, Regular Price: \$12.50.

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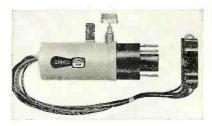


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Co-channel interference, which results in a series of wide horizontal lines across the picture, is caused by the simultaneous reception of two TV stations broadcasting on the same channel. Such stations generally differ in transmitting frequency by 10 or 20 kc. per second. The 10 or 20 kc. frequencies beat with harmonics of the



TV line frequency (15,750 cps), resulting in approximately 40 wide bars across the screen. The "Line-Out" filter eliminates the difference frequency. This unit is tunable over a 2 kc. range since the TV stations may vary plus or minus 1 kc. in carrier frequency.

The unit is mounted on the inside of the TV receiver's back cover.

NEW APPOINTMENT

Snyder Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of auto radio and TV antennas, has promoted Jack Schweighauser to the position of national sales manager of the antenna division. This appointment comes simultaneously with the establishment of the antenna division. Mr. Schweighauser joined the company three years ago and was named assistant to Dick Morris, director of sales, in April 1955. -30-

"Distributed Port" (Continued from page 39)

conditions. These curves were originally run to answer those who feel that horn enclosures have a "corner" on response in the corner of a room. However, it shows very nicely the effects of room resonances on two different loudspeakers.

Conclusions

Loudspeakers are capable of handling very little input at extremely low frequencies. If the full capabilities of a loudspeaker are to be realized, low frequency rumble and the noise must be eliminated from a reproducing system.

High efficiency usually means less, rather than more bass response, unless a proper enclosure is used.

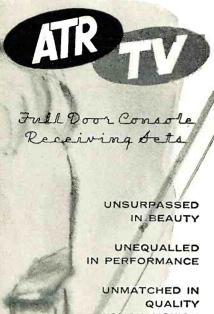
The use of a "Distributed Port" enclosure will improve the bass response and increase the low frequency power handling ability of moderately efficient loudspeakers similar to those mentioned in the text.

The use of a "Distributed Port" greatly complicates the design of an enclosure. However, this also makes it possible to optimize the design for range, response, or power handling ability in a given size. -30-



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MOTOR SELECTOR CHART

Howard Industries, Inc., 1760 State St., Racine, Wis., has issued a handy fractional horsepower motor selector chart which should prove helpful to engineers and purchasing agents.

The characteristics and performance ranges of all fractional horsepower motor types are listed in detail on this binder-sized chart. Speed-torque curves for basic motor types are illustrated along with other valuable motor data.

COMPONENT CATALOGUE

Wells Sales, Inc., 833 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago 22, Ill., has issued a new 20-page catalogue which lists a wide variety of electronic components which the firm stocks regularly.

Included are miniature toggle and rotary switches, many types of capacitors, transformers, motors, dynamotors and selsyns, and miscellaneous hardware, connectors, and insulators.

Write the company direct for a free copy of this publication.

SERVICE BOOK BULLETIN

Harry G. Cisin, Amagansett, N. Y., publisher of a complete line of television and radio service books, tube location guides, tube substitution guides, picture guide to TV troubles and rapid diagnosis of TV faults, etc., has an-nounced the availability of Bulletin #R-11, which describes the books in some detail.

Copies of this bulletin are available without charge upon written request to the publisher.

HOFFMAN SERVICE GUIDE

The Hoffman Radio Division, 3761 S. Hill St., Los Angeles 7, Calif., has released a complete service guide covering all its commercial units produced during the period from 1948 to May 1956.

Containing 200 pages, this bound, 11" x 17" guide contains schematic diagrams, chassis parts lists, cabinet parts lists, and tuner data on all of the company's black-and-white and color television receivers, as well as on radios and phonographs. Television i.f. alignment, tuner alignment, lens size, and other useful information are also covered.

Distribution of the guide is being handled by the company's representatives. It is available for \$3.00 a copy.

NEW EICO ROLL-CHART

Electronic Instrument Co., Inc., 84 Withers St., Brooklyn 11, N. Y., has announced the release of a new 1956 tube tester roll-chart, #625-05.

Researched and compiled by the company's engineering department, the chart contains hundreds of listings of the latest tubes as released by all of the leading tube manufacturers.

The chart is printed on a 6-foot long continuous sheet of durable high-quality white paper which is designed to withstand many years of daily use. It fits the Eico tube tester's roller mechanism. The roll chart is priced at \$1.00 and is obtainable from the firm's jobbers or from the manufacturer direct.

PICTURE TUBE GUIDE

The Tube Department of General Electric Company, 1 River Road, Schenectady, N. Y., has released a new edition of its "Quick Selectron Guide for Television Picture Tubes.'

The new publication, ETD-1001C, is intended to help designers select a particular tube from the large number of types now on the market. It classifies each of the 211 tube types by size, bulb structure, and deflection angle, and lists the following information: whether the tube is aluminized or not, external conductive coating capacitance, type of ion-trap magnet, face dimensions, and style of anode terminal.

ALLIED'S 1957 CATALOGUE

Allied Radio Corporation, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill., has released copies of its 1957 general catalogue, a 356-page manual listing over 27,000 items.

Designated as Catalogue No. 160, the new publication contains 160 pages of rotogravure, featuring the latest high-fidelity components, including 34 complete hi-fi systems; television chassis, boosters, rotators, and u.h.f. converters; table model and portable phonographs; professional and home recording equipment; p.a. amplifiers and complete systems; amateur receivers, transmitters, and other gear; industrial v.h.f. radio and radio-telephone equipment, in addition to components, books, tools, and hardware items of all types.

THERMISTOR MANUAL

The Metallurgical Products Department, General Electric Company, Detroit 32, Mich., has announced the availability of a newly revised, 53-page manual on thermistors.

This new publication, referred to as TH-13A, describes the latest general, material, and operating characteristics of the electronic semiconductors, as well as general types of applications. Besides basic data, it also includes details on thermistor assemblies, static and dynamic characteristic curves in addition to user information on how to order them.

ENGINEERING CRITERIA

The National Society of Professional Engineers' Subcommittee on Employment Practices has recently published a 23-page booklet covering employment practices criteria adopted by the Society.

Single copies of "Criteria for Profes-



November, 1956

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BII DYNA-SCAN MODEL 1000 PICTURE AND PATTERN DEO-GENERATOR

Simplify and speed servicing with this unique, new, COMPLETE FLYING SPOT SCANNER. Produces composite video and sync signal that operates any standard VHF black and white or color TV receiver. Easily reproduces standard Indian Head test pattern or any other pattern—in home, shop or store— for proper TV set alignment; enables you to make all color TV static and dynamic convergence adjust-ments with stable White Dot and White Line patterns. Can be used with one or more standard TV receivers or fed into master antenna system. Reproduces from any film transparency. Transmits messages typed or written on clear acetate.

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sional Employment of Engineers" are priced at 25 cents each. In quantity, the booklet is 20 cents each for from 10 to 49 copies, 15 cents each for 50 to 99 copies, and 10 cents each for 100 or more

Printed in check-list format, the criteria cover specific categories of engineering career development. The criteria suggest the responsibilities of the employer to his professional employees, and the latter's responsibilities to the employer. Topics included are recruitment, indoctrination, professional development of the individual, salaries, engineering titles, personnel practices, and termination policies.

Write the Society at 2029 K St.. N. W., Washington 6, D. C., for copies of the booklet.

INDUSTRIAL TV CAMERA

General Precision Laboratory, Inc., 63 Bedford Road, Pleasantville, N. Y., has issued a one-page data sheet on its Model PD-152 ruggedized television camera.

The unit is capable of operating in extreme noise, shock, temperature, and vibration environments. These features are fully described in the literature along with information on the control equipment available with the camera.

Copies of Data Sheet ii-TV will be forwarded upon request to the manufacturer.

WIRE CATALOGUE

A new catalogue which contains a complete listing of the firm's line of wire, ribbon, weld, and carbostrip products has been issued by the Parts Division of Sylvania Electric Products Inc., 12 Second Ave., Warren, Pa.

The catalogue, which supersedes one issued in October 1954, outlines the improved design characteristics of the new wire line. Wire and ribbon types in the line include alloy, clad, and plated.

Write the firm for a copy of this new catalogue. The company will issue supplementary data sheets for this catalogue as new information becomes available.

SIGNAL GENERATOR DATA

An 8-page folder which illustrates and describes a new signal generator and control system has been published by Brush Electronics Company, 3405 Perkins Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio. The instrument described has been

designed to meet the varied requirements of a signal source for electrical, electro-acoustical, and acoustic measurements. It will make a.f. response curve measurements, do high-frequency vibration testing, make calibration measurements, test sound insulation, and make acoustical and automatic distortion measurements.

The folder is illustrated and contains a detailed description of the instrument.

PLASTIC UTILITY BOXES

Bradley Associates, Inc., 1650-58 N. Damen Ave., Chicago 47, Ill., has

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

issued a four-page data sheet which lists all of the plastic boxes the firm carries as stock items.

The data sheet lists the stock number, inside dimensions, and prices on various quantities. The boxes are illustrated by line drawings to facilitate the selection of the correct box for the job. The units are suitable for all types of miniaturized electronic construction as well as the packaging of component parts.

ICA CATALOGUE

Insuline Corporation of America, 186 Granite Street, Manchester, N. H., has issued an elaborate 80-page catalogue covering its line of equipment and parts for the electronic, television, radio, aviation, communications, and automotive industries.

Almost 200 items are pictured and described in detail in this colorful catalogue. Engineers and purchasing agents are invited to write on their company letterheads for copies of this catalogue.

STORY OF STANDARDS

The American Standards Association, 70 East 45th Street, New York 17, N. Y., has issued an interesting 20page booklet which describes the three ways in which industry-wide standards become nationally accepted and approved.

The booklet, "How American Standards are Made," also tells who makes the standards and why and who uses them. It also explains the function of the Association and details these functions.

Copies of this informative booklet are available without charge from Dept. PR of the Association.

TRIPLETT DATA SHEET

Triplett Electrical Instrument Co., Bluffton, Ohio, has issued a comprehensive panel instrument data sheet, Form 81556-T, which it is making available without charge.

The four-page form contains fullsize scales of various types of panels as well as dimensional diagrams of round, rectangular, and special instruments on which panels are used. Typical external shunts, illustrated for the purpose of showing mounting dimensions, as well as illuminated meters are also included in the data sheet.

"EDU-KITS" BROCHURE

Progressive "Edu-Kits" Inc. of 497 Union Avenue, Brooklyn 11, N. Y., has issued an 8-page brochure describing its 1957 home radio course in kit form.

The booklet details the 16 printed circuit and metal chassis radio circuits which can be built with the new kit as well as a sample of the "quizzes" on radio theory which are part of each course.

Copies of this brochure are available without charge. Address all requests to S. E. Goodman in care of the company. $-\overline{30}$ -

CHECK AND ADJUST Your Test Instruments

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Designed by MILTON S. KIVER Author of the Book "Servicing and Calibrating Test Equipment" Published by Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc.

New 750 BE CALIBRATOR

Calibrates VOM, VTVM and other meters, signal, sweep and marker generators and oscilloscopes.

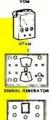
Provides do and ac voltages for checking voltage ranges of VOM, VTVM and other meters.

Standard resistances from 10 ohms to 10 megohims for checking reliability of each resistance range in VOM and YTVM.

Crystal oscillator generating harmonics over 300 mc for use as marker generator in all receivers, and to calibrate AM signal generator, and to align TV audio L.F. system.

Built-in tone generator for signal tracing amplifiers in all audio equipment. This tone also available at modulated RF.

Oscilloscope voltage calibrator in measuring peak-to-peak voltages of unknown waveforms.



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Avoid instrument errors that cause wrong decisions and time-killing rechecks in receiver testing. With the new, low-cost, laboratory-type Model 750 Calibrator you can quickly, easily check test equipment accuracy and make necessary adjustments.

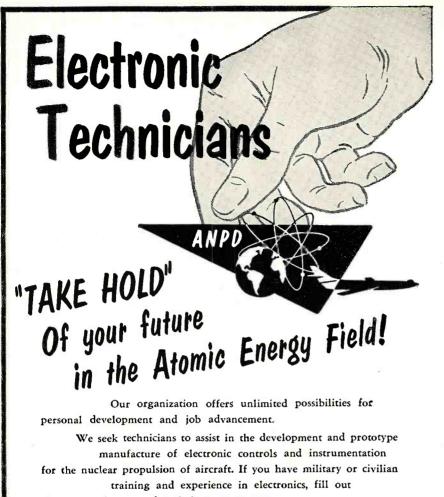
Provides standard of $\pm 1\%$ or better in all of its voltage sectionsenables you to calibrate your test instruments like the labs do, and give better service at lower cost.

Model 750 Calibrator

Complete with 5 mc crystal. Operates on 110-120 v., 60 c. ac. Sturdy metal case. Size: 8³⁄4 in. high, 8 in. wide, 5¹⁄₂ in. deep. Net wt. 6³⁄₄ lbs.

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PROJECTION TUBE PROTECTION

By DANIEL PETERS

LIKE many TV service technicians, the author has had occasion to replace projection kinescopes which have acquired phosphor burns due to vertical or horizontal sweep failures and, like most of us, didn't give any thought to the matter of preventing future occurrences. It was not until this plague struck at home that it was decided some remedial action was needed.

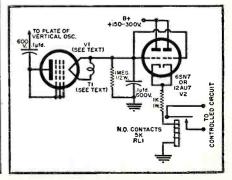
The tube in the set, like most units of this type, depended on the conduction of the protection tube, when protection was needed, to prevent burnout. Since, in this instance, the so-called "protection tube" had an open filament its assigned function was effectively cancelled.

After experimenting with several circuits, the author came up with the one shown in the diagram. Its operation is as follows: Before sweep voltages are applied the current through V_2 is limited by cathode bias so that relay RL_1 does not pull in. The relay contacts are in series with the "B+" supply to the high-voltage power supply. When the horizontal sweep starts, the filament of V_1 is lighted due to the induced voltage in T_1 (T_1 is a loop of wire around the core of the horizontal deflection transformer). The exact number of turns in T_1 will depend on the tube selected for V_1 . V_2 can be any battery-type tube, wired as a diode (1S5, 1T4, 1U4, 1S4, 3V4, 3S4, 1G4, 3A4, etc. can be used). Generally, from one-half to one turn is right for the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -volt tubes.

The position of T_1 should be adjusted until the filament of V_1 glows with the proper brilliance. This can be determined by using a tube lighted with the proper d.c. voltage as a visual reference. V_1 will now rectify the vertical sweep voltage at the output of the vertical oscillator tube and supply a positive voltage to the grids of V_2 , thereby closing RL_1 supplying the "B+" to the highvoltage power supply. RL_1 will stay closed only as long as both vertical and horizontal sweeps are present, and only as long as V_1 and V_2 are operating.

With the advent of color television many experimenters are obtaining and adapting projection sets for use with color wheels. Those who have such projects underway would do well to take another long look at the diagram—then take the vow to add it to their circuit now! -30-

Simple circuit which can be added to a TV set to protect the projection picture tube against phosphor burns on the tube screen.



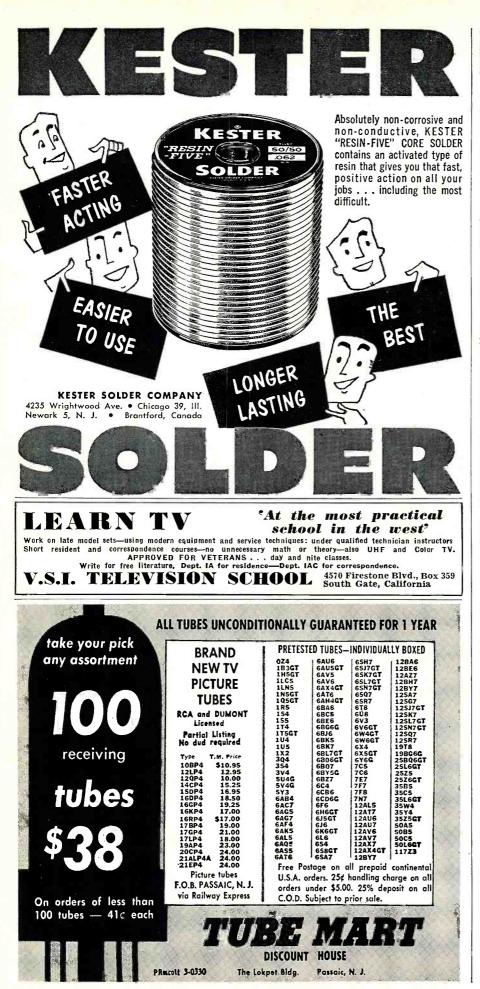
RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS





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Air-Raid Alarm (Continued from page 61)

a wafer socket to a plug, however, an adapter developed for testing purposes may be used. Both the receiver and the alarm power cords must be plugged into the 117-volt outlet, however, the operation of the alarm is otherwise identical with that previously described. In this case no change of receiver tube type is needed.

In order to insure proper operation of the alarm circuit, it should be adjusted and tested in the following manner:

a. Apply a carrier between 600 and 1600 kc. modulated by a 1000-cycle tone, controlled as accurately as possible, with a sufficient amplitude to develop between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 volts a.v.c.

b. Tune the bandpass amplifier by adjusting potentiometer, R_{i} , for maximum voltage at the cathode of V_{IB} . An a.c. vacuum-tube voltmeter or an oscilloscope may be used as indicators. It is well at this point to mark the potentiometer setting with colored lacquer so that it may be reset if disturbed.

c. Remove the modulation and discharge the capacitor, C_{7} .

d. Modulate a carrier (about 75% at any frequency to which the set is tuned) with the 1000-cycle signal. After approximately 10 seconds the neon lamp, NE_1 , should light showing that the relaxation oscillator has been triggered. Remove the modulation and permit the carrier to remain "on" for approximately 1¼ minutes after the modulation is removed. When the carrier has been cut, the alarm should operate.

e. While the alarm is sounding, reapply the carrier. This should cut off the alarm.

In some a.c.-d.c. receivers with the alarm attachment a partial check of the alarm operation may be secured in the following manner:

a. Tune in a strong local station and allow the set to warm up completely.

b. By moving the tuning dial off station, eliminate the signal.

c. Turn the set "off" for approximately 10 to 15 seconds.

d. Turning the set "on" again will cause the alarm to sound.

e. It may be then eliminated by retuning the station. This check may be made at intervals during the life of the equipment to make sure that the alarm circuit is continuously operable.

A list of the component parts required to build the alarm is given in Fig. 3. The values of the resistors forming the twin-T network should be at least 5% tolerance, otherwise some padding may be needed. The total cost of all parts is approximately \$5.00, and the circuit is sufficiently non-critical to make it possible to construct it in a home workshop. A number of variations will suggest themselves to the experimenter. -30-

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

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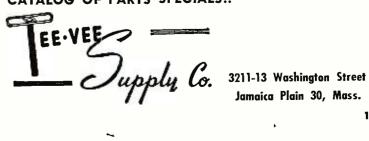
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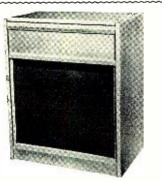


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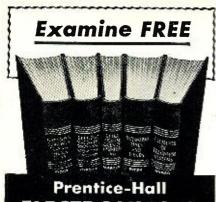
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DISTORTION & PHASE-SPLITTER UNBALANCE IN PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIERS

By NATHAN O. SOKAL

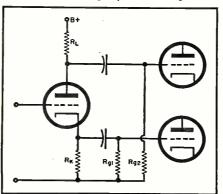
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

A discussion of the advantages which accrue by obtaining a.c. "balance" of output tubes as well as d.c. "balance."

 $\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{on}\ \mathrm{high-fidelity}\ \mathrm{audio}\ \mathrm{amplifiers}}^{\mathrm{LMOST}\ \mathrm{all}\ \mathrm{of}\ \mathrm{the}\ \mathrm{published}\ \mathrm{material}}$ stresses the need for precise balancing of the phase splitter used in push-pull amplifiers. Various authors have their pet phase-splitters; the one most commonly used is the split-load circuit shown in Fig. 1. The cathode and plate resistors, R_{κ} and R_{L} , are usually matched within 1 per-cent, as are also the following grid resistors, R_{g1} and R_{g^2} . The purpose of the matching is to get exactly equal a.c. voltages of opposite phase from the two outputs of the phase splitter. This precise balancing is quite useless and unnecessary—and even tends to defeat its own purpose. Why? Let us examine the reasons behind the balancing.

Push-pull connection of the output tubes cancels even-harmonic distortion generated by the tubes if their grid drives, plate loadings, and d.c. operating conditions are the same. This, then, is the reason behind the desire for equal drive on the tubes. However, the reasoning is based on the assumption that the output tubes have identical transfer characteristics. In actual practice, this is likely to be far from true. An idea of the range of characteristics from one tube to another of the same type can be had from the JAN specifications for the 6L6, a popular audio-output tube. A brand-new 6L6 can have a g_m between 5200 and 6800 micromhos (under standard test conditions) and the "end of life" is considered to be when the g_m drops to

Fig. 1. A widely used split-load phase splitter. The pairs of resistors are usually matched to within plus/minus one per-cent.



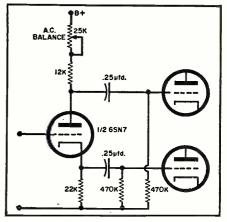


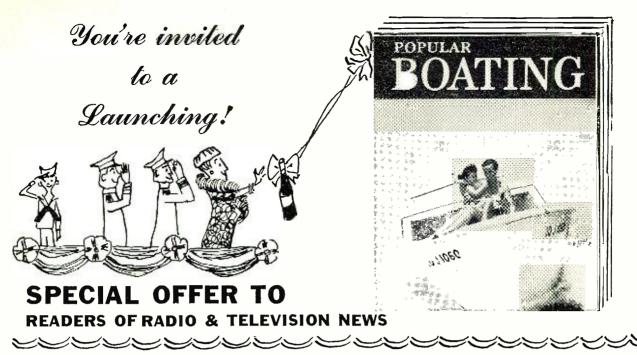
Fig. 2. Adjustable phase splitter. The "a.c. balance" potentiometer is set to give equal a.c. current in the output tubes.

4500 micromhos. There can be a difference in g_m of as much as 40 per-cent between two "good" 6L6's. Of course, they are not all that bad, but you get the idea.

It is true that d.c. balancing of the output tubes tends to equalize their characteristics, but this is only a partial correction. The result of the remaining difference between the tubes is simply that the even harmonics are not completely cancelled. (It should also be noted that for exactly the same reason, the driver tubes can add still more noncancellation to that caused by the output tubes.) The net effect of all this is that the "push" and "pull" halves of the amplifier can easily have gains differing by 50 per-cent. What, then, is the sense of equalizing the phase-splitter outputs to within 1 percent?

Now, if you want more nearly perfect cancellation of distortion (and it could be a moot point), what you can do is make the phase-splitter outputs enough unequal to compensate for the unequal gains of the "push" and "pull" halves of the amplifier. This can be done by making one of the phase-splitter loads adjustable, as shown in Fig. 2. The "a.c. balance" potentiometer is then set to give equal a.c. currents in the output tubes. (This is approximately the condition for best cancellation of distortion.) The results of this setup on an "Ultra-Linear Williamson"

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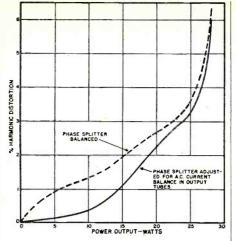


Fig. 3. Distortion vs power output for an "Ultra-Linear Williamson" with balanced and adjusted phase splitter. The feedback loop was opened in order to obtain data.

amplifier are shown in Fig. 3, where harmonic distortion of a 1 kc. input is plotted against power output for two conditions:

1. Equal resistors in the phase-splitter (dotted curve)

2. Potentiometer set for a.c. current balance in the output tubes (solid curve)

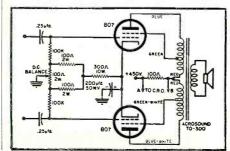
In both cases the direct currents were balanced. It can be seen that adjusting the phase-splitter reduced the distortion by as much as 700 per-cent.

The 807 tubes used in the amplifier might be considered a "matched pair". They both passed a tube-checker test, and indicated g_m 's were within 8 percent of each other. The feedback loop was opened to take the data, and a regulated power supply was used.

The "a.c. balanced" condition corresponds to a minimum alternating current in the common plate lead or common cathode lead of the output tubes. The easiest way to observe the condition is with an oscilloscope connected across a small resistor (say 100 ohms) in the common plate lead as shown in Fig. 4, and a sine-wave input to the amplifier. (Caution-the scope chassis will be "hot".) The waveforms for balanced and unbalanced conditions are shown in Figs. 5A and 5B; the input signal to the amplifier should be enough to drive the amplifier to medium-to-loud output.

Another way to observe the balance condition is to connect an a.c. meter or a headphone in the common plate

Fig. 4. A 100-ohm resistor is inserted in the common plate lead of the output tubes to observe the a.c. balance or unbalance.





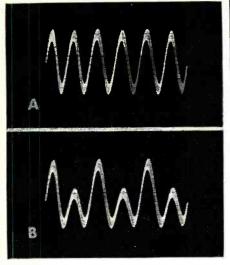


Fig. 5. Test waveforms. (A) Across A-B in Fig. 4 with proper a.c. balance. (B) Circuit with a.c. balance improperly adjusted.

lead through a step-up transformer, instead of the 100-ohm resistor shown in Fig. 4. Balance is indicated by minimum meter indication or minimum sound in the headphone.

In summary we can say: 1. If you are satisfied to accept the distortion likely to occur if the phase-splitter uses matched resistors—then you don't have to bother matching them, and 2. If you seriously want the lower distortion implied by the effort made to match the phase-splitter resistors then you *should not* match them, but should make their ratio adjustable, as in Fig. 2.

The author wishes to thank Nicholas C. Vlahakis for obtaining the experimental data. -30-

CROSLEY "SUPER V" HINT By RUFUS P. TURNER

THE Crosley Model 431 "Super V" 21" TV receiver uses a series-parallel heater string. When the heater circuit opens and the set remains plugged in and switched on for a short time afterwards, the selenium voltage multiplier-type power supply continues to operate, but with no load.

The result is that the filter capacitors charge up and, since these capacitors "see" the power input circuit through the selenium unit, the two prongs of the power plug become d.e. "hot." When the plug is removed from the outlet, 125 volts or higher can be measured between the prongs. Because of the high capacitance of the filters (140 μ fd.), shorting the prongs does not remove the voltage immediately. Several repeated shorts are required to dissipate the charge completely.

Not only do these hot prongs deliver a biting shock, but the voltage raises Cain with an ohnimeter connected between the prongs to test for an open heater string.

If the set has gone completely dead no picture, no sound—pull out the plug, keep the line switch on, and short the prongs several times with a screwdriver. The tell-tale sparks show that the heater string is open. Don't use your ohmmeter!

Heed this hint and save a valuable test instrument. -30-

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The largest and most comprehensive advertising and sales promotion campaign in the history of Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corporation has been scheduled for the ensuing year at a total cost in excess of eight million dollars.

The campaign will cover TV receivers, radios, phonographs, and air conditioners and will include national magazines, newspapers, trade papers, and extensive sales promotion materials.

The sales promotion phase of the campaign will include streamers, banners, displays, broadsides, direct mail, permanent fixtures, illuminated color outdoor-indoor signs, a six-way promotion on the firm's "Port-O-Rama," and many other sales devices and point-ofsale materials.

* *

NEW FUSE PACKAGE

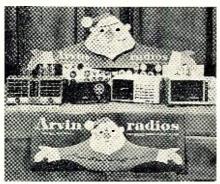
Sightmaster Corporation of New Rochelle, N. Y., is now packaging its replacement line of fuses in clear plastic boxes, ten fuses of an amperage to a box.

The plastic box is so designed that it will fit all conventional dispensers now being used in the trade. According to the manufacturer, the advantage of the plastic box is that the contents are immediately visible to the distributor and dealer as to the number of fuses remaining in the package. The plastic box is re-usable. *

CHRISTMAS PROMOTION

Arvin Industries, Inc., of Columbus, Ind., is making available to its dealers an attractive lithographed display designed to help promote its recently announced 1957 radio line for holiday giving.

The four-color piece is built around an ultra-modern Santa Claus and the



pine needles and snowflakes natural to the winter season. The display and accompanying banner can be used with three or four of the company's new table, clock, or portable sets and is intended for window, counter, or floor applications.

* * *

TAPE PROMOTION

ORRadio Industries, Inc., Opelika, Ala., manufacturer of "Irish" brand magnetic recording tapes, has launched its biggest advertising campaign to promote its entire line.

The program will utilize national publications, trade journals, and FM radio. Featuring the company's cartoon character "F. R. O'Sheen," the "Irish" leprechaun, and the "Seven Old Fashioned Villains of Tape Recording," the copy line will demonstrate how the "Ferro-Sheen" process can eliminate many of the problems that plague users of recording tapes. * *

CHANNEL MASTER PROMOTION

Channel Master Corp., Ellenville, N. Y., is backing its two new television antennas with a \$500,000 national consumer advertising campaign.

Two-page spreads, full-color pages, and black-and-white full pages have



been scheduled for leading consumer books. The ads will run throughout the fall with a special spread for the Christmas season. The publications selected represent a combined circulation of 12,500,000 each issue and add up to 53,000,000 advertising messages concentrated within a three-month period.

Local sales promotions will be tied in with the national campaign using all media to blanket local areas.

DU MONT "DEALER DERBY"

Top winners in the Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories' recently completed "New Dealer Derby" have been announced by the TV Receiver Division. Four-door *Plymouths* were won by Alfred Caulk, Eastern Wholesalers, Baltimore; S. Joseph Mansker, Du Mont-Florida, Miami; I. W. Brayer, G & W Distributing Co., Phoenix; Herbert L. Moore, American Distributing Co., Charleston, S. C.; W. A. Cheever, L. J. McAllister Co., Boston, and Harmond Barbour, Sampson Distributing Co., Richmond.

Secondary prizes of mink stoles, diamond rings, and clothing gift certificates were also awarded. * *

NEW RESISTOR PACKAGING

The Electronic Components Division of Stackpole Carbon Company, St. Marys, Pa., is now offering new resistor package designs which pace the trend toward the automatic handling of these components on a production line basis.

The new packages, known as the **RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS**

"Strip Pack," "Stack Pack," and "Reel Pack," are available for all of the company's ½-, 1-, and 2-watt fixed composition resistors. The "Strip Pack" holds the resistors neatly in a vertical position by means of small strips of corrugated cardboard into which one end of all resistor leads are inserted. In the "Stack Pack," the resistors are interleaved and horizontally stacked in layers. The "Reel Pack" features a single strip of plastic tape which secures the resistor bodies to the corrugated reel for feeding to automatic machines in a continuous string.

Dimensions for each package and further details are available on request to the company.

COLLARO CHANGER PROMOTION

Rockbar Corporation, Mamaroneck, N. Y., has launched an all-out campaign to promote the English-made *Collaro* record changer for which it is the U. S. distributor.

The new campaign consists of a series of seven different ads, each stressing a different *Collaro* feature. Each feature is illustrated by an off-beat, non-technical photograph designed to appeal to the average reader.

The firm estimates that there is a \$15 million a year market for record changers and that the replacement market represents a potential of about \$900 million.

The advertising will be carried in general consumer publications.

* * * SERVICE AIDS DISPLAY

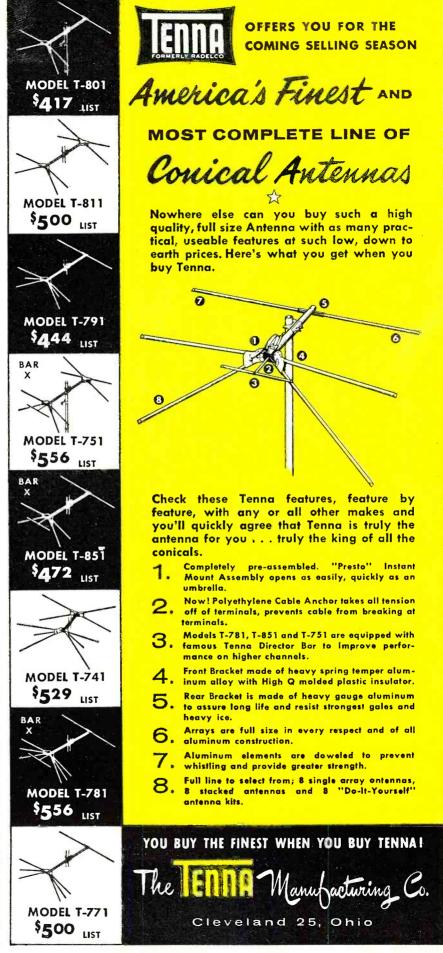
A complete line of sixty service aids, accessories, components, hardware, and specialty items is now being marketed by *Dynamic Electronics-New York, Inc.*, in a new type of packaging designed for self-service impulse sales appeal.

With each assorted gross of items the company supplies free a threecolor metal counter or wall self-service rack with 12 spokes to display any 12 of the 60 items in the line. The merchandise is packaged on $5'' \ge 6''$



yellow, black, and white striped cards and the items are contained in a circular $3\frac{1}{2}$ " transparent polystyrene blister on each card for clear visibility.

Details on the line and the free display rack are available from the company at 73-39 Woodhaven Blvd., Forest Hills, N. Y. -30-





Bandpass and Rejection Filters

By ALVIN G. SYDNOR

An easy way to design bridged-T circuits, using simple circuits and charts, rather than complicated formulas.

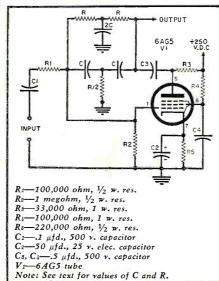
MUCH of the drudgery involved in designing and building bandpass and rejection filters for audio frequencies can be eliminated by using the simple circuits and charts presented in this article.

There was a time when the ham, experimenter, service technician, and design engineer avoided the bridged-T circuit because of its complexity. Now, however, the bridged-T is again coming into its own. One TV manufacturer's new color receiver uses the bridged-T filter to reduce cross-modulation. It is inserted between the tuner and the first video amplifier and is tuned to 41.25 mc.

The bridged-T is actually a resistorcapacitor filter network and, when used as shown in Fig. 1, it will cause the circuit to pass just a single frequency. In other words, even if there are many widely separated frequencies at the input terminals, only one of these frequencies would be passed providing the proper values are selected for the network.

Fig. 2 shows the same filter as in Fig. 1 except that it is in series with V_1 and V_2 . If we assume that there are many widely separated frequencies impressed on the grid of V_1 and the values in the filter are correct, all frequencies impressed on the grid of V_1 except the notch frequencies of the filter will appear at V_2 . This type of filter circuit is customarily used as a scratch filter in phonograph amplifiers or as a heterodyne whistle filter in wide-band receivers. Usually for such a filter the notch or rejection frequency is 10,000 cps.

Fig.	1.	Bandpass	filter	described	in	text.	
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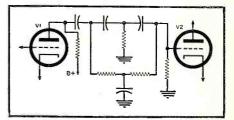


Fig. 2. The same filter as shown in Fig. 1 except that it is used for band rejection.

CPS	C-µfd.	R-OHMS	2C-µfd.	R/2-OHMS
60	.005	530K	.01	265K
120	.005	265K	.01	133K
400	.001	398K	.002	199K
1000	.0005	318K	.001	159K
5000	.00025	127K	.0005	63.5K
10,000	.0001	I59K	.0002	75,500

Fig. 3. Common frequencies where filters are usually used. Refer to the article.

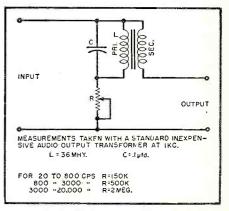


Fig. 4. A single frequency filter which provides up to 50 db attenuation at 1000 cps.

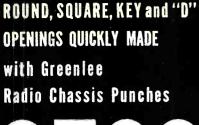
Fig. 3 is a chart of common frequencies where filters are usually used and can be used to design a filter. Assume that a 2000 cps filter is desired. The circuit of Fig. 1 would be suitable for this application. Since the 2000 cps frequency is not included on the chart of Fig. 3, we would select the next higher frequency, which is 5000 cps. The corresponding value of *C* is .00025 μ fd. From the basic formula: $f = 1/(2\pi RC)$, where *C* is the capacity in farads, *f* is the frequency in cyclesper-second, and *R* is the resistance in ohms, we can solve for *R*:

 $R = 1/(2\pi fC)$

$$R = \frac{1}{(6.28) (2000) (.00025 \times 10^{-6})}$$

Thus, $\mathcal{R} = 318,000$ ohms (approx.), $C = .00025 \ \mu \text{fd.}, \ \mathcal{R}/2 = 159,000$ ohms, and $2C = .0005 \ \mu \text{fd.}$

The series-parallel resonant circuit

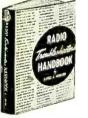




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----TRY IT 10 DAYS . . . at our risk!-----Dept. RN-116, RINEHART & CO., Inc. 232 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Send Ghirardi's RADIO TROUBLESHOOTER'S HAND-pools for 10-day free examination. If I decide to keep book. I will then remit the full price of only \$6.50 plus a few cents postare. Otherwise, I will return book postpaid and owe you nothing. ADDRESS

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November, 1956

shown in Fig. 4 uses a standard audio output transformer. If we assume that the input frequency is equal to the resonant frequency of the tuned circuit, the signal appearing across the secondary winding will be 180 degrees out-of-phase with the input signal. Now, if we adjust R, the magnitude of the input and secondary voltages can be made equal, thus the output is zero.

A few audio frequency filters have been built that give up to 50 db attenuation for a single frequency using standard, easily obtainable audio output transformers.

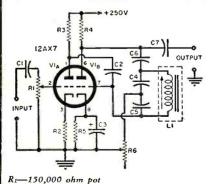
Any change of input frequency away from resonance shifts the phase of the secondary voltage and a zero signal is no longer available.

These filters have some disadvantages arising from the limitations of the transformers. The filter frequency changes at high signal levels because of the core material. This effect can be eliminated by the use of powdered iron cores but at some sacrifice of input impedance and cost. The powdered iron core inductors, such as the United Transformer Company VIC series, will always work better than audio transformers, but for an economical filter the use of the audio type cannot be beat.

The inductance value of +85%-45% from mean value is obtainable in the VIC series by adjusting a setscrew in the side of the case. The UTC VIC series of variable inductors are obtainable in values from .0085 to 130 henrys.

Fig. 5 shows a 1000 cps narrow bandpass filter. The VIC-15 was used and measurements were taken with the values as shown in Fig. 5. The voltage gain was 30 times, output was measured at 10 volts r.m.s. The bandwidth was 10 cps at 1000 cycles. This type of transformer has a mean value of 5.4 henrys and a maximum current rating of 6 ma. -30-

Fig. 5. Complete diagram covering a 1000 cps narrow bandpass filter. See article.



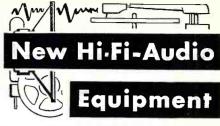
-2000 ohm, 1/2 w. res. Ro-Rs, R4-100,000 ohm, 1 w. res. -1200 ohm, 1/2 w. res. -100,000 ohms (for 20 to 80 cps); 500,-000 ohms (for 800 to 3000 cps); 2 megohms (for 3000 to 20,000 cps) $C_1, C_2, C_7 - ... 01 \mu f d., 250 v. capacitor$ $C_3 - 50 \mu f d., 150 v. elec. capacitor$ $C_1, C_5 - ... 01 \mu f d., 150 v. capacitor$ C6

-.05 µfd., 250 v. capacitor -Iron cored inductor (UTC VIC-15) Υ., -12AX7 tube





FAIRCHILD RECORDING EQUIPMENT CO. BTH AVE. & 154 ST., WHITESTONE ST, N. Y.



NEW AUDAK TONE ARM

Audak Company, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y., is now offering a new and improved version of its high-fidelity tone arm in "assemble-ityourself" form at reduced cost. The "Audax" KT-12 is a 12" com-

The "Audax" KT-12 is a 12" compass-pivoted tone arm on which the user can save almost \$10.00 by assem-



bling it himself. The only tool needed to perform this operation is a nail file or small screwdriver. The 16" version represents a saving of about \$13.00 over the factory assembled price. The KT-16 sells for \$17.55 net while the 12" version nets at \$14.55.

Full details on either the "kit" or assembled versions of the two tone arms are available from the manufacturer.

FM-AM SYSTEMS FOR CARS

American Elite, Inc., 7 Park Ave., New York, N. Y., is handling the U. S. distribution of the new *Telefunken* high-fidelity AM-FM receiver systems for automobiles.

Known as the "Blue Spot" line, the systems include extended-range highfidelity speakers, built-in rear speaker plugs, full-range tone control, and separate power supply amplifier. The compact design of these receivers permits them to be installed in practically any car and transferred from car to car. The line is designed to be used with either 6- or 12-volt automotive systems.

The "Emperor Mark I" features the "Selecto-Magic" station finder and has



15 tuner circuits. The "Emperor Mark II," with push-button selector, has 11 tuned circuits.

Write the U. S. distributor for full details on either or both of these FM-AM tuners.

E-V EQUIPMENT CONSOLE

Electro-Voice, Inc., Buchanan, Mich., is making a special price on its new Model 890 equipment console for those purchasing the firm's PC2 preamp, A15 power amplifier, and 12TRXB

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

loudspeaker with "Aristocrat" enclo-sure.

The console enclosure measures $54'' \times 16'' \times 174'''$ deep. The center storage compartment will accomodate any size line amplifier. The front panel of the compartment can be removed for conversion to record storage or for installation of an 8'' speaker enclosure. The record changer drawer slides forward at a convenient operating height. The slotted bench, 6 feet by 2 feet, is



mounted on wooden legs with brass ferrules. The bench raises the equipment cabinet to a height of 17".

Write the company for details on the special price in effect on the console and information on the cost of the individual components comprising the "package."

WIDE-BAND AMPLIFIER

Altec Lansing Corp., 9356 Santa Monica Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif., is marketing a new wide-band, low distortion general purpose amplifier which has been especially designed for public address and commercial sound system applications.

Total harmonic distortion of the 341A is less than .5% from 25 to 20,-000 cps. Frequency response is $\pm .5$



db from 5 to 50,000 cps. Load impedances are 8 ohms, 16 ohms, and 70 volt line. The amplifier is rated at 35 watts.

The unit is housed in a dark green hammertone finished cabinet adaptable to desk or rack mounting. Write Dept. RV-3 for full details on this instrument.

A.V.C. AMPLIFIER

Amplifier Corporation of America, 398 Broadway, New York 13, N. Y., has developed an automatic volume control amplifier which maintains constant output within ± 1 db with input changes of 30 db.

The Type B, Model 730, limiting amplifier consists of a two-stage pushpull circuit. The operating conditions of the input stage have been carefully determined so as to provide optimum limiter action with minimum distor-

November, 1956



The MASTER is truly a masterpiece that can be seen and should be heard! The finest principles of acoustic engineering and the most tasteful elements of styling have been lavished on it. Each component of the MASTER is a gem which contributes to its overall magnificence. Just listen to the sonorous "big theatre" 15" woofer, the rich full-bodied middles produced by exclusive "reciprocating flare" horn with heavy duty compression driver and the crystal clear, natural highs emanting from the super-tweeter—all kept in perfect balance by the famous Acoustic Baton 3-way crossover network. A true cornerless-corner enclosure, it can be used flat against wall or in a corner, Unusually low price! Mahogany \$285.00, Blond \$200.00

BUILD THIS MAGNIFICENT SPEAKER SYSTEM It's so simple!

"DO-IT-YOURSELF" KWIKITS – You can build your own version of the fabulous MASTER with a KwiKit, University's "do-it-yourself" enclosure kit. With this truly amazing kit, you don't end up with a "cheesebox"! You do end up with an enclosure as good as the finest factory-assembled enclosure, in construction and design.

The KEN-15 KwiKit is similar in every respect to the MASTER, except that the Kwikit employs a simplified front frame design. It's so easy to assemble . . . almost all you need is a screwdriver. 34'' cabinet plywood used throughout. Finest 34'' Birch hardwood used for all finishing surfaces. Kit contains: all pre-machined and pre-shaped wood sections; glue; hardware; plastic wood; sandpaper; easy-to-follow instructions. If you like to build your own and save money then the KwiKit is made to order for you. KEN-15 KwiKit \$49.75 net.

THE EN-15 ENCLOSURE is the exact enclosure used in the MASTER system; minus the speaker components. University makes this enclosure available for those who either have speakers or intend to build toward the MASTER in successive stages, via P·S·E. Mahogany \$125.00 net. Blond \$130.50 net. Unfinished \$102.00 net.

THE P.S.E STORY

P·S·E-Progressive Speaker Expansion plan (a concept first introduced by University) is the most revolutionary development in speaker history.

University speaker components, enclosures and networks have been so uniquely designed that it is possible to start an excellent basic system at low cost, and add to it later—while enjoying immediate listening satisfaction.

P·S·E makes it possible to build up to the MASTER (or any other fine system) in successive, inexpensive steps, using the KEN-15 KwiKit and EN-15.

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tion. The input may be connected directly either to a balanced 600 ohm line (with either or neither side grounded) or it may be bridged across a 600-ohm line without upsetting line impedance.

Used in conjunction with broadcast transmitters, telephone circuits, p.a.



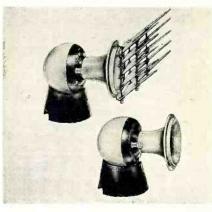
installations, wired music systems, etc., the amplifier can also provide automatic fading between two signals and for compression or expansion, or both, of any program material.

Write the manufacturer direct for full specifications on this unit.

TWEETER WITH ACOUSTIC LENS Lafayette Radio, 100 Sixth Ave., New York 13, N. Y., is now offering a new high-frequency tweeter which features a louvered acoustic lens for uni-form dispersion. The unit will handle 25 watts of power.

The wide dispersion angle of the short horn, supplemented by the acoustic lens, defeats the directional quality of high-frequency notes. The highs are radiated throughout the entire listening area. The lens is detachable for panel mounting. A separate base for the tweeter is supplied in case external mounting is desired.

The aluminum voice coil has an impedance of 16 ohms. The over-all size of the tweeter is $4\frac{1}{4}$ " long, 3" diameter, and the lens extends 21/2". The



unit is catalogued as the HW-7 and additional information is available on request.

NEW GOODMANS SPEAKERS

Two new speakers in the Goodmans line are now available from Rockbar Corporation, Mamaroneck, N. Y., U. S. distributor for these British-made components.

The "Midax" is a pressure type mid-dle-range and high-frequency driver and exponential flared horn with frequency coverage up to 8000 cps. Its impedance is 15 ohms. The company recommends crossover frequencies of 750 and 5000 cps. The over-all length RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

COMPANY

from the rear of the driver to the front of the horn is $20\frac{14}{4}$ ".

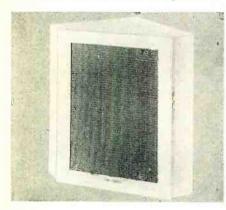
The "Trebax" is a tweeter with built-in horn. Its frequency response extends up to 15,000 cps. The recom-mended crossover is 5000 cycles. The impedance is 15 ohms and the over-all length from the rear of the driver to the front of the horn is 3%".

Both units are designed to be used with the company's "Audiom" woofer to form a three-way speaker system. The "Trebax" may also be used with the firm's full-range "Axiom" speakers to form a two-way system.

STEPHENS ENCLOSURE KIT

Stephens Tru-Sonic, Inc. of Culver City, Calif. is now offering a "do-ityourself" speaker enclosure in kit form.

The new kit features precision-cut, selected white birch plywood (3/4" on three models and 1/2" on one model) acoustically engineered to fit together. Of the four models, three are designed to be set against a straight wall and one is a corner enclosure. Each kit contains the precut pieces of wood, screws, glue, sound insulation material, deluxe woven Saran grille cloth in a neutral tone, and tacks. An illustrated booklet, containing step-by-



step instructions on how to assemble the cabinet, how to mount the speaker or speakers, and how to make all connections, comes with the kit.

NEW TONE ARM *Volpar*, 4404 W. 22 St., Panama City, Fla., has developed a new tone arm which departs from conventional design in that it is lighter and longer than usual units.

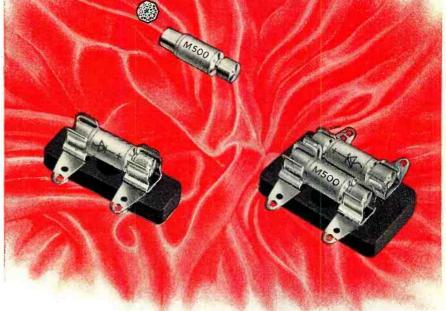
The arm is currently available in three sizes: 16" over-all with a stylus-to-pivot length of 10"; 18" over-all with the distance between the stylus and pivot 12''; and a 21'' unit with a stylus-to-pivot length of 14".

A data sheet giving complete specifications on this new line of tone arms is available on request. Such requests should be addressed to the attention of William E. Volk.

25-WATT MOBILE AMPLIFIER Newcomb Audio Products Co., 6824 Lexington Ave., Hollywood 38, Calif., is marketing a new 25-watt mobile amplifier which operates equally well from a 12-volt storage battery and a

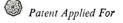
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117-volt, 60-cycle a.c. power source. The new unit is designed for universal p.a. system operation in permanent installations or for battery-operated portable use.

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000 cps, \pm 2 db. Hum level is 70 db below 25 watts. Inputs are provided for two microphone channels, phono, and tape. Controls include standby switch, power switch and treble-bass tone, phono, two microphones, phono motor control, and hum balance control.

FOUR-SPEED CHANGER

The Theatre and Sound Products Department of Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J., has developed a four-speed high-fidelity automatic record changer which is designed for convenient plug-in use in home-assembled music systems.

Developed for use in combination with any arrangement of the company's electrically intermatched plugin hi-fi electronic components, the new changer (SRC-62) provides hi-fi reproduction of all types and sizes of home phono discs.

The changer plays 7-, 10-, and 12inch phonograph records, intermixes 10and 12-inch discs of the same



speed, and provides automatic lastrecord stop for all speeds and sizes. Record-speed selection is controlled by a single rotatable selector switch.

Contact the manufacturer direct for full specifications on this new component,

RADIO-INTERCOM UNIT

Fanon Electric Co., Inc., 98 Berri-man St., Brooklyn, N. Y., is now marketing a packaged radio-intercomdoor answering system which has been tradenamed "Musi-Talk."

From the master control, it is possible to converse with any of the remotes, answer the front door, or "baby sit" from any location in the house.



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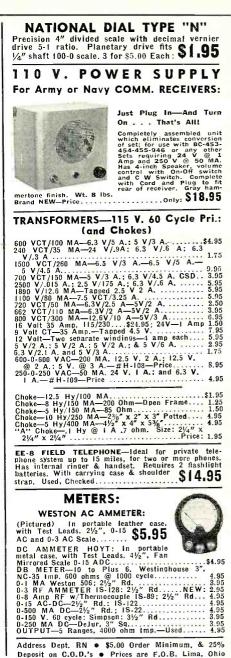
Less Tubes:	2.50 9.95 2.50
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HS-30 Headset—Hearing Aid TypeL. N.:	1.50

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LIMA, OHIO

cps. Output 10 watts at less than 2% IM. Low noise level and harmonic distortion. **\$28.50** add 10% Fed. Tax. Every kit complete with 28 page fully illustrated instruction and assembly manual. Cover and legs optional. QUALITY-ELECTRONICS



HI-FI AM-FM TUNER KIT Advanced 7 tube circuit plus Rectifier for full sensitivity and selectiv-ity. Distortion less than 1%. Sensitivity is 5 uv for 30 db quieting on FM.25 uv AM. Armstrong FM Circuit with limiter. Foster-Seeley Discrimi-nator. 20:20,000 cps re-sponse. Full AFC control ____ no drift. Easy assem-bly. **\$28.95** — no drift. Easy assem-bly. \$28.95 Add 10% Fed. Tax Write for FREE catalog and name of nearest dealer carrying these remarkable units.



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SHERWOOD S-2000 **High-Fidelity FM-AM Tuner**

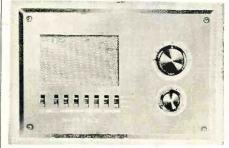
High-Fidelity FM-AM Tuner Here's one of those rare top-quality tuners designed with just as much attention to audio quality as to RF circuit refinements. At 100% modulation, the specified inter-modulation distortion is less than 1.5% and the harmonic distortion at 400 cps less than 1% – meaning very superior sound indeed. Specified FM sensitivity is also tops among commercially available tuners – 0.95 μ v for 20 db quieting, made possible by the special 6BS8 cascode input stage and balanced an-tenna input transformer. Add to that a very low-distortion wide-band AM section, and you have a tuner that's hard to beat at any price – and unbeatable at only.... \$13950 (Slightly higher with tooled leatherette covers.)

(Slightly higher with tooled leatherette covers.) S-3000: An FM-only tuner containing the FM section of the S-2000 plus new-type tuning eye and LOCAL-DISTANCE switch for sup-pression of cross-modulation images on strong signals \$99.50



The intercom can be used to monitor one or more rooms from any one or more locations. In addition, each remote can originate a call to the master or to any other remote.

The radio portion of the system can be used simultaneously with the intercom. A neon pilot light indicates when



the system is in operation. The package consists of one master control $(10\frac{3}{4}" \times 7")$, one weatherproof door speaker $(5'' \times 5'')$, four indoor speakers $(4\frac{1}{2}" \times 6")$, and 200 feet of wire. The units are housed in brushed copper cabinets to harmonize with any decor.

EQUIPMENT CABINET

The Cabinart Division of G & H Wood Products Co., 99 N. 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., is offering a combination equipment and speaker cabinet in a modern, low-boy design.

The model is available either unfinished in smooth sanded birch veneer ply or finished in a choice of blonde or cordovan mahogany on selected birch ply. When open, the drop front doors reveal a tuner-amplifier compartment which measures 16% "wide, 10%" high, and 14½" deep and a changer compart-ment 15¼" wide, 14½" deep, and 6%" above the player base. Below the drop-



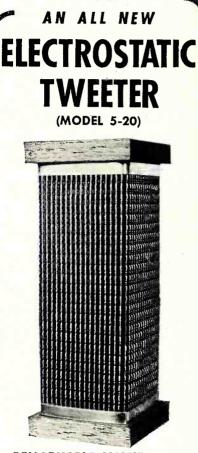
front door is a bass reflex speaker enclosure $13\frac{1}{4}$ " high, 34" wide, and $15\frac{1}{4}$ " deep with a baffle area of 4.1 square feet.

Over-all dimensions of the cabinet are $32\frac{1}{2}$ " high by $35\frac{1}{2}$ " wide by $16\frac{1}{4}$ " deep. Shipping weight is 68 pounds.

"AMPLICALL" INTERCOM

Rauland-Borg Corporation, 3515 W. Addison St., Chicago 18, Ill., is currently introducing a new line of intercom systems under the tradename 'Amplicall."

Featuring new styling throughout, the units are housed in compact cases of "Sharonart" steel finished in a unique simulated embossed leather effect. A complete selection of basic systems is available to provide any desired intercom service.



INTRODUCING

REMARKABLE VALUE \$**29.**⁵⁰ AT ONLY

Combine this all New Electro-static Tweeter with your present speaker system and realize the full capabilities of your Hi Fidelity System.

FEATURES

- Plug in combination with your present speaker system
- Built in crossover network and matching transformer
- Smooth response from 5000 to beyond 20,000 cycles
- Excellent transient response .
- Uniform distribution of sound 360 horizontal omni-direc-•
- tional sound,
- Dimensions: 41/2" x 41/2" x 12"
- Hand rubbed cabinet in mahogany or blonde
- Radiating assembly guaranteed for 2 yrs.



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

The new 4400 Series features a universal master with station signal lights and chime signal. Calls remain registered and identified during the absence



of the person signalled. Facilities are available for up to 30 buttons and lights.

For full details on the entire line, write the manufacturer direct.

SMALL TAPE RECORDER

Tandberg, 10 East 52nd Street, New York 22, N. Y., is now marketing a compact two-speed tape recorder and playback unit which is said to be able to record music at 1% ips with no audible wow or flutter.

The circuit incorporates an exceptionally heavy flywheel, a flutter and wow-proof belt drive, and a close-gap record-playback head. Low hum level is achieved by using Mumetal shielded heads and a unique retractable tape carriage which fully shields the tape when recording or playing back.

The Model 2 and the Model 2F (with foot attachment for remote control)



both record at 1% and 3% ips. Both incorporate a *Goodmans* heavy-duty 5" x 7" speaker, and use four tubes plus selenium rectifier. The instruments are housed in walnut cabinets which measure 15" long, 11%" wide, and 6%". A carrying case is available for easy portability.

Write the manufacturer for a data sheet containing full specifications,

FM-AM TUNER KIT

Lafayette Radio, 100 Sixth Avenue, New York 13, N. Y., recently released a new FM-AM tuner in kit form.

Known as the KT-100, the kit incorporates an Armstrong FM circuit with limiter and a Foster-Seely discriminator. The a.f.c. can be disabled to allow tuning weak stations. The front end consists of a grounded grid triode amplifier and separate mixer and oscillator. The circuit uses seven tubes and a selenium rectifier.

The AM superheterodyne section **November**, **1956**



Model TA-11 Measures only 1/2" × 1" × 1/4"

It starts here, with this

TALK ABOUT FUN!

New Centralab Four-Stage Transistor Amplifier

You can use it in building all sorts of pocket-size radios and recorders, test equipment, computers, other projects where an ultraminiature, low-power, high-gain, dependable audio amplifier is desired.

The most advanced form of Packaged Electronic Circuit. Includes four special transistors, in addition to five capacitors, 12 resistors, and wiring.

- Gain, 75 db. Supply voltage, 1.3v. Signal to noise ratio, 38 db. nominal.
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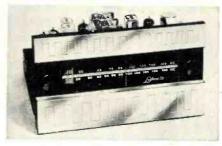
Company

C1020270000

*Trademark



features a.v.c., a ferrite core antenna, and a high impedance terminal for external antenna. Tuning is flywheel counterweighted. The kit includes all



parts and easy-to-follow instructions. Write the company direct for full details on this tuner.

RECORDER WITH CONTROL

Wilcox-Gay Corporation, 743 N. La-Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. is now in production on the "Recordio Coronet," a tape recorder that will automatically take off-the-air or microphone pick ups by means of a clock-radio control. The unit has a built-in eight-tube

superhet radio and *Telechron* clock with automatic time switching facilities. This model has seven speakers,



one of which is a 12" p.a. type on a removable baffle for hanging on the wall.

Other features include two recording speeds, an 8-watt wide-range power amplifier, dual level indicators, and a tone control.

PORTABLE DISC RECORDER

Presto Recording Corporation, Paramus, N. J., is now offering two new units in its line of audio components. The first item is a portable disc recorder, the K-11, which the company claims will cut discs of broadcast quality. The unit comes in a compact carrying case and weighs 40 pounds. The mechanism can be mounted in an existing home hi-fi system if desired. Complete instructions for such an installation are included with the unit.

The second unit is the PB-17A reproducer with subsonic tone reversal. The instrument will play 16 hours without repeating the program material by use of a tandem operation. With Mylar-based tape, the playing time with this form of operation can be increased to 24 hours.

Write the company for full details on either or both of these units.

TRANSISTORIZED AMPLIFIER

Lafayette Radio, 100 Sixth Avenue, New York 13, N. Y., is now offering a 5-transistor audio amplifier kit which has been especially designed for the experimenter or student of electronics.

Utilizing the new General Electric 2N189 and 2N186A transistors, the circuit provides a ³/₄ watt output and a response of 30 to 10,000 cps. The circuit is class B push-pull output and employs inverse feedback for reduction of linear and non-linear distortion.

There are three inputs, crystal, magnetic, and tuner; separate bass and treble controls, and transformer-coupled driver and output stages. The kit comes complete with all parts, prepunched chassis, knobs, transistors, etc. plus detailed, simple diagrams and assembly instructions.

AUDIO CATALOGUES

Shure Brothers, Inc., 222 Hartrey Ave., Evanston, Ill., has announced the immediate availability of its "General Catalogue 56" covering microphones, microphone cartridges, mike accessories, phono pickup cartridges, and magnetic recording heads.

Technical data and general information have been prepared with the end user in mind. Questions have been anticipated so that persons buying the products described will find the kind of information they need to evaluate the usefulness of a given model.

The company's authorized distrib-

Our Cover

Pat Gregory, popular West Coast entertainer, uses the hi-fi system in her home to try out her new program material. She depends on her Concertone tape recorder to give her a true picture of her voice when the tape is played through the Stephens speaker system. For relaxation, she enjoys listening to other artists' presentations, using her Fisher tuner which feeds into the same speaker system. Pat thus uses her hi-fi system both professionally and personally as so many people in the entertainment world are doing.



utors will supply copies on request or readers may write direct to the firm.

TRANSISTOR DATA FOR AUDIO

The Semiconductor Products Department of *General Electric Company*, Electronics Park, Syracuse, N. Y., has prepared a new package of brochures for the designer of transistorized radios, phonographs, and other audio amplifiers.

The package contains complete specification information on the company's standard, high-performance entertainment transistors and application notes on transistor audio amplifiers.

The information is designed to assist engineers in selecting the proper transistors, either n-p-n or p-n-p, for any degree of performance desired in a four-, five-, or six-transistor radio.

Performance curves showing typical power gain of the transistors for class A and class B amplifiers using six-, nine-, and twelve-volt power supplies are included.

When writing for this package of brochures, specify publication number GP-71.

PHONO-RECORDER CHART

Walsco Electronics Corporation, 3225 Exposition Place, Los Angeles 18, Calif., is offering a new wall chart which lists its complete line of phonorecorder replacements.

Designed especially for service technicians, the chart is designed to speed repairing of almost all domestic and imported record players and recorders since it indicates at a glance the exact drive wheel, belt, spring, or tire required.

The chart measures 30" x 22" and is sturdy enough for wall mounting. It is obtainable either from the company's distributors or from the manufacturer direct.

LAFAYETTE AUDIO GEAR

Lafayette Radio, 100 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y., has issued a fourpage brochure describing and picturing its line of audio gear.

Included are FM-AM tuners, speakers, crossover networks, bass reflex enclosures, complete speaker systems, and FM-AM receivers and receiver chassis models for custom installations.

Copies of this brochure are available without charge from the company.

JENSEN SPEAKER CATALOGUE

Jensen Manufacturing Company, 6601 South Laramie Ave., Chicago 38, Ill., has just released a new catalogue, No. 1070, covering its line of "Professional Series" loudspeakers for commercial, industrial, institutional, and p.a. applications.

The catalogue contains 24-pages of definitive information on all the equipment in the line including the "Hypex" projectors, rectangular horns, transformers, as well as the "Speech Master," high-fidelity, "Weather Master," and "Viking" lines.

Write the manufacturer direct for a copy of this catalogue. Please specify No. 1070.



C



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PRIZE TROPHY for miniaturized audio amplification

No closed season...no limit...to its applications

New Centralab Single-Stage Transistor Amplifier

High-gain, low-power transistor amplifier can be used by itself in microphones and other miniature circuit designs. Or, you can combine several units, to get a multiple-stage unit for other audio applications.

- This is a complete amplifier housing capacitance, resistance, transistor, and wiring. Gain, 24 db. Noise level, less than ½ millivolts. Supply voltage, 1.35 v.
- As small as an eraser on an ordinary lead pencil.
- Ask your Centralab distributor for Model TA-6 or TA-7. Send coupon for Bulletin EP-75 containing complete information, schematics, and curves.

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Reliability: High efficiency magnetic materials and circuits assure years of consistent high quality performance. Shure quality control techniques result in an exceptionally high degree of uniformity for microphone interchangeability and multiple use.

SLENDYNE Model "530" This deluxe version of the Slendyne has a frequency range of 50-15,000 cps and is furnished with a Cannon XL-3-11 broadcast connector. Strikingly attractive nonreflecting black and gold anodized finish. LIST PRICE \$110.00



Fairchild Amplifier (Continued from page 74)

to provide equal signals to the following grids. The cross-coupled phase inverter was rejected because its highfrequency response does not nearly match its low-frequency performance, and it is extremely complicated, non self-balancing, and liable to age out of adjustment. The split-load phase inverter is subject to none of these liabilities, and it provides the smallest amount of phase shift at both ends of the frequency spectrum. It has inherently low distortion due, in large part, to the local (current) feedback that occurs across the large cathode resistor which is an integral part of this circuit.

With the exception of the negative current feedback connection in the first stage, the voltage amplifiers are quite conventional. The circuit constants were selected to give more than adequate gain without sacrificing the very wide bandpass essential for good transient response.

The power transformer is equipped with three taps: 117 volts, 100-105 volts, and 125 volts, eliminating the necessity for a voltage regulator in high or low voltage areas. Thus the rated output of the amplifier is not altered by substantial variations in line voltage.

Another feature which will interest many audiophiles is the provision for variable damping. By means of an exclusive damping control, the stability of the amplifier does not change when the damping factor is changed. Similarly the frequency response distortion and gain remain unchanged. The damping factor is continuously adjustable from .1 to 10. This gives a source resistance at the output terminals which is adjustable from .4 ohm to 160 ohms and on the 16 ohm tap alone from 1.6 to 160 ohms.

Specifications

Frequency response (+0 - .5 db) is 20 to 20,000 cps at any level to 70 watts. The unit's sensitivity is less than 7 volt r.m.s. required for the rated output as against a 1 volt minimum output delivered by most signal sources.

Figs. 4 and 5 show the response of the amplifier. Fig. 5 is especially interesting in that it shows the very low frequency performance. According to Fig. 7, a power output of about 65 watts is available at under 0.5% IM distortion, while about 75 watts is available at 1.5% IM distortion. Square wave performance of the amplifier is shown in Fig. 8.

The input impedance is 250,000 ohms which matches all modern signal sources whether or not cathode follower output is employed. Output impedances of 4, 8, and 16 ohms are provided.

Hum and noise are better than 90 db below rated output (less than 1 mv. on the 16-ohm tap). Six controls are provided for this amplifier: "on-off," gain, dynamic balance adjust, static plate-current balance adjust, damping factor adjust, and bias adjustment of the output stage plus test jack. There are six tubes: a 6AB4, a 12AV7, two 6550's and two 5V4G's. The unit draws 290 watts and will operate over a voltage range of 105-125 volts at either 50 or 60 cycles.

The entire amplifier is housed in a beige and gold cabinet which has been styled by *Raymond Loewy Associates* to match the *Fairchild* preamplifier-equalizer and other of the company's power amplifiers. It is quite heavy, weighing 32 lbs. Over-all dimensions are $8\frac{34}{4}$ " x 13" x 7" high. The audiophile net price is \$213.00.

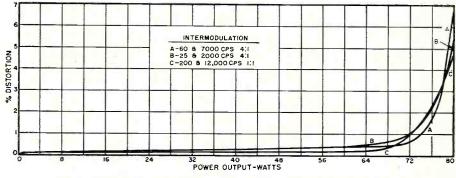
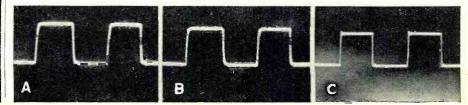


Fig. 7. IM distortion of amplifier at three different input signal mixtures.

Fig. 8. Response of amplifier with 6 kc. square wave input. (A) was taken at 70 watts output, while (B) was at a 40-watt output level. Variable damping has been used in both cases to eliminate a bare trace of ringing visible in (C), which was also taken at 40 watts output with variable damping at minimum.



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

Loudspeaker Loading (Continued from page 63)

the newest of these approaches. Full credit must be given to Mr. Jordan for the development of the technique and items to be described.

What was done was to establish the criteria for an ideal enclosure and then, starting from the concept of the vented box, proceed to modify it so as to approach the ideal. The design criteria are as follows: (1) frequency response extended down to at least 20 cps; (2) complete absence of resonances above this frequency; (3) small size; (4) low distortion; and (5) efficiency as high as possible in keeping with these desiderata. In practice, the problem evolved down to a technique for inserting the various constants into the enclosure such that the resulting performance is as required. If it were possible to add equivalent mass (acoustic inductance) to the speaker cone, then it would be possible to reduce the volume required for the enclosure. This can be done by loading the cone by means of a restricted orifice or vent. Also, if it were possible to add losses or leakage (acoustic resistance), then resonances would be damped out. This can be done by inserting a controlled amount of leakage in the form of a number of very narrow slits in one of the enclosure walls or by covering a relatively large aper-

Just Out

ture with a material of suitable porosity. The above requirements are combined and met in the Acoustical Resistance Unit.

This unit consists of a framed panel covered with a metal grille and flanged to fit an oversized port of a reflex enclosure. The unit is made up of a restricted orifice along with a larger area filled with thick felt-like damping material. It is then only necessary for the user to build an enclosure to the recommended volume, cut two holes-one for the loudspeaker (or speakers) and one for the ARU-screw these units into place, and end up with an enclosure that comes close to meeting the ideals originally outlined earlier in this article.

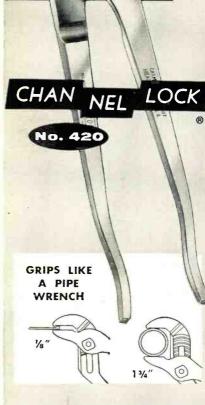
Reference to the curves will indicate how an enclosure of this type compares to a standard (and larger) bassreflex and to an infinite baffle. The table of volumes shown previously will indicate that these enclosures are of extremely moderate size, especially considering the low cone resonance of the speakers employed.

It should be remembered that these ARU's were designed around constants determined from particular speakers manufactured by Goodmans Industries *Ltd.* There is no reason why they cannot be modified (or used as is) for other speakers of equal or similar characteristics. If speakers with higher resonant frequencies are employed, however, the bass extension will be re--30duced.





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Tube Types for Audio (Continued from page 66)

ratings. When plate-supply voltage is high, the tube characteristics have less effect on maximum power output and tube dissipation ratings are usually the limiting factors. Power sensitivity is usually better with higher-mu tubes. If both high power sensitivity and high power output are essential, the tube must have high g_m , which, in turn, means that it must have a largearea cathode and high heater power.

Power Pentodes and Beam-Power Tubes: Quite a few new pentode and beam-power tube designs have been brought out specifically for audio applications and should be useful to builders of audio equipment. It is generally advisable to ignore the multitude of types developed for television deflection circuits. These tubes are designed primarily to provide high peak currents at low plate voltage, and they develop considerable distortion when used in audio circuits. Another disadvantage of these types is the low screen voltages at which they are designed to operate. These voltages must generally be obtained from the plate supply through large series resistances or voltage-dividers making it difficult to obtain good screen-supply regulation.

Most beam-power tubes designed for audio use have comparable knee voltages and differ principally in poweroutput capabilities in accordance with their ratings. It is convenient to select a type which can be operated with screen-grid voltage approximately equal to the available plate-supply voltage. If the plate-supply voltage is relatively low, a suitable tube usually has low triode mu. The 6W6GT is one example. Power sensitivity is primarily a function of g_m . Some of the new types, such as the 6BK5, have exceptionally high power sensitivity, which is desirable for some receiver applications, but also produce relatively high distortion. The best all-around choice is usually a beam-power tube designed for audio use, such as the 6L6, 5881, 6V6GT, 6AQ5, and 6CM6.

REFERENCE

1. "RCA Receiving Tube Manual," RC-17. -30-

PORTABLE U.H.F. GROUND PLANE

By EDMUND H. MARRINER

RC model builders and hams can have NU an efficient ground plane antenna by using a UG-SO-239 coax fitting. For 144 mc. four 19-inch pieces of heavy wire or brazing rod can be soldered on the plug base for radials. The vertical part of the antenna is a picce of 19-inch copper wire or rod soldered in the pin.

The antenna will now fit a PL-259 plug on the end of the coax line. The antenna is set up on location by taping the coax to any stick. A more portable unit may be made by soldering banana plugs on the radials and the sockets soldered on the UG-SO-239. -30-



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

Volume Expander (Continued from page 54)

volts d.c. This is adjusted by R_{23} and need not be re-adjusted once set. A vacuum-tube type voltmeter should be used to measure the control grid voltage.

The bandpass of the control circuit was limited to the mid-band of audio frequencies to prevent the expander from operating on low-frequency rumble or high-frequency clicks and surface noise. (See Fig. 5.) It is this mid-band which determines the effective loudness so it was a logical choice.

Actually, the circuit used provided about 15 db of expansion. Various tests indicated that 8 db was the most satisfactory value for nearly all types of orchestral program material. A 7 db feedback loop was added to reduce the maximum expansion to 8 db and to improve the frequency response and to reduce distortion. (See Fig. 6.) The feedback loop also helped to linearize the expansion slope of the amplifier as shown in Fig. 3.

The expander must be used intelligently if high-fidelity reproduction is to be the end result. It should never be used on solo instruments or voices. This type of material is seldom compressed by the record manufacturers so expansion would be unrealistic. With orchestral, organ, and choral works it can be used on nearly all recordings with excellent results. Wide dynamic range recordings, surprisingly, often are the most impressive when expanded. When using the expander the expansion switch is turned to "on" and the eye set to close on the loudest passages of the recording by means of R_{25} .

The author chose to locate the power switch (S_2) , expansion set (R_{25}) , the eye tube (V_6) , and the expansion switch (S_1) on a remote control panel. A cable connects this panel with the main chassis. (See Fig. 1.) The gain control of the over-all system must be located after the expander unit so that it cannot affect the setting of the expander if the volume level is varied.

PRESERVING WIRING

By CHARLES ERWIN COHN

WHEN a piece of electronic equipment is used for a long time, the chassis wiring deteriorates due to slow oxidation of the insulation, causing it to be crumbly and weak.

This can be prevented when the equipment is new by spraying the wiring with a spray lacquer such as "Krylon." This lacquer seals the insulation and other parts against air and thus prevents the destructive oxidation. Keep this "kink" in mind when you

Keep this "kink" in mind when you buy or build a new piece of electronic gear. It will save untold headaches and eliminate a lot of needless troubleshooting time if this one source of equipment failure can be immediately eliminated from consideration. -30-

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You will be responsible for the performance, evaluation, reliability testing, and maintenance of the entire system. **Requirement:** Degree or equivalent with emphasis in electronics.

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Actual maintenance and component analysis. Assume high-level responsibility. **Requirement**: Two-year technical school training in electronics, or equivalent.

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N REVIEWING the subject matter emphasized in the service meetings and clinics sponsored by service associations through the years, the steady increase in the interest in business management subjects is very impressive. In the early days of television, technical lectures would attract large crowds of service technicians whereas business lectures drew only a handful of service shop owners.

The heavy mortality rate among small shops during the past few years has served to emphasize the inadequacy of superior technical skill as the sole requirement for running a service shop successfully. The man who opens a service shop today without a definite plan for both short- and long-range promotions for business has two strikes against him at the very start. Many technicians who have left the employ of large shops to strike out for themselves with a good list of customers they handled for their former employer soon find that the average customer's memory is short-lived.

The program of business lectures given at the annual NATESA convention typifies the wide range of business operating subjects that are of deep interest to service businessmen today. The subjects covered at the NATESA convention included: methods for determining costs of doing business, advertising a service business, getting new customers, how to hold old customers, telephone answering techniques that keep old customers and win new ones, keeping service records, inventory systems for an electronic service business, and accounting and personnel training.

One of the biggest problems that faces independent service shops at this time is the lack of competent men. Most service operators realize they should build up their organizations to the optimum size of four men, but they are stymied in their efforts to hire the right kind of men to add to their organizations. In many areas, operators of one- and two-man shops are merging their businesses and incorporating them as single operating companies. To accomplish the mergers and gain the benefits from the economies they provide, the combined businesses are moved into a better located, larger building and the individual shops are closed. The savings that can be accomplished through the merger of three or four small shops into a single operating unit are amazing.

The subject of shop mergers was of deep interest to the service dealers who attended the fourth annual clinic and fair sponsored by the Texas Elec-

tronic Association. Forrest L. Baker, former president of T. E. A., and Al Niehaus, clinic chairman for the 1955 convention, are two of the principals in the merger of five shops in San Antonio, Texas, into a single operating company.

Service dealers recognize that the rapidly increasing competition from factory service depots will require more efficient management and operating practices for independent service businesses to survive. They also recognize that it is becoming increasingly more difficult for one man to spread his time over the many varied jobs required in a small business.

Another factor that is of deep concern to service associations is that of curbing the activities of the incompetents and gyps who are responsible for the cloud of suspicion that hovers over the independent service industry. The thirty radio and television service shops in the area of Hickory, N. C., that make up the Catawba Valley Radio and Television Association, recently appointed a committee to investigate customer complaints that they have been defrauded on TV service or that they were given inadequate service. Melvin Jones is president of the Catawba Valley Radio and Television Association. Other officers include Howard Stutts of Newton, vice-president; Donald Bennison of Hickory, secretary-treasurer; and Calvin Underwood of Newton, sergeant-at-arms.

In reporting to members of his local association about the progress of the California State Electronics Association, Ray Warthen, president of the North Bay Radio and Television Association, said:

"CSEA, after many months of hard work, has become an organized statewide body that has built the foundation on which it will be possible to have an effective, powerful association that will benefit all of California's This was accomplished servicemen. through the unselfish efforts of the Board of Directors who on their own time met on an average of once a month over the past nine months. These men represented every part of the state where the television industry is particularly centered. The CSEA was finally incorporated early this year. Plans were made to carry out the first annual convention, which incidentally was a considerable success.

"Some 22 of the 29 local associations in the State of California have endorsed CSEA. The membership of the CSEA has grown considerably and will continue to grow. The CSEA's first official job will be to put through state licensing bills and to continue to watch carefully the attempts of manufacturers' service companies who are obviously expanding in this state."

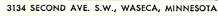
Indications that the independent electronic parts distributors are beginning to realize that they must cooperate with their customers in the service industry to survive, were evident in a talk made recently by Herbert V. Hedeen, executive officer of the National Electronic Distributors Association. Mr. Hedeen pointed out that service performed by factory depots meant the loss of this parts and replacement tube business to the independent parts distributors. He said that the future of the independent electronic parts distributors is tied to that of the independent electronic service industry. Because of that, parts distributors are deeply interested in cooperating with service associations in programs for their mutual benefit.

Many parts distributors who have felt that industrial and commercial electronic products would cushion the effect of the loss of replacement parts and tube business to captive service depots now find that national service organizations have been set up to handle industrial and commercial products. Service companies of national magnitude will bypass the local parts jobbers in purchasing their tubes, parts, and supplies. Parts distributors will eventually feel the squeeze for business when they are faced with the competition of factory service outlets for both consumer and industrial service business.

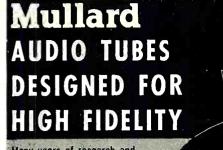
Massachusetts Anniversary

A recent dinner celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Radio Television Technicians Guild of New England was attended by more than 200 members and guests. Installation of new officers for the Boston Chapter also took place. Officers include Leonard Appel, president; Gilbert Clark, vice-president; Lawrence McEvoy, secretary; Hyman Leve, treasurer; and Albert C. W. Saunders, director of education. In his acceptance speech, the new president emphasized the Guild's preference for persuasion and voluntary action over coercion and pressure.





November, 1956



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> *EL-37 Specialized manufacture of Mullard High Fidelity tubes, patticularly the EL-37 assures longer life and increased balanced power output. Equivalent to 6L6, 5881, KT66.



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*Maximum levels 5879.

*ECC83/12AX7

*ECC82/12AU7

*ECC81/12AT7

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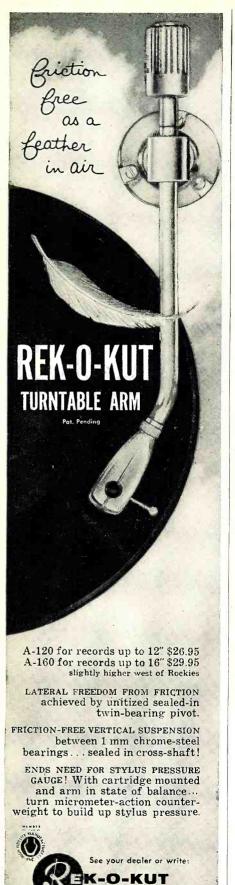
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COMPANY, INC.

Useful Transistor Follower

By RUFUS P. TURNER

A circuit which can be used as a coupler or an input stage to provide higher input impedance to other gear.

T IS often said that one thing wrong with the transistor is its low input impedance. However, the commoncollector transistor amplifier circuit does have high input impedance (up to 1 megohm in most practical setups) and can provide power gain equal to about 40 per-cent of that obtainable with the more familiar common-emitter circuit. The common-collector is similar to the vacuum-tube cathode follower in its features of high input vs low output impedance, absence of phase reversal, less than unity gain, and good frequency response.

Fig. 1 shows a common-collector stage which has a measured input impedance of around 500,000 ohms. It may be used as a coupler, like the cathode follower, or simply as an input stage to provide higher input impedance for other transistorized gear. A CK725 transistor is used, since this type has high collector resistance. Since the CK725 has an output impedance of 20,000 ohms in a commoncollector circuit, a miniature coupling

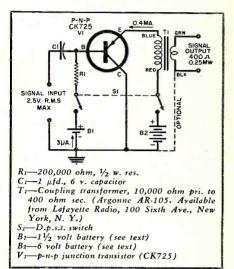
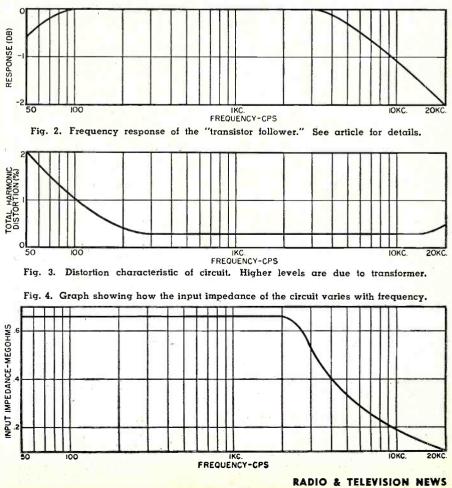


Fig. 1. Schematic and parts list covering the "transistor follower." Refer to text.

transformer is employed for 400-ohm output.

A power gain of 12 db is provided



by the circuit. Maximum power output is 0.25 milliwatt in a 400-ohm resistive load. Maximum input signal level, corresponding to 0.25-mw. output, is 2½ volts r.m.s. The d.c. drain from battery B_1 is 3 microamperes, and from battery B_2 0.4 milliampere. The two voltages of opposite polarity may be obtained from a miniature, 7½-volt, tapped battery, such as Burgess 5540.

Figs. 2, 3, and 4 give measured performance data. From Fig. 2, the frequency response is seen to be flat between 100 and 3000 cycles, within 0-1 db from 50 to 9000 cycles, and within 0-2 db from 50 to 20,000 cycles. Fig. 3 shows the total harmonic distortion throughout the frequency range. The higher levels are due to the transformer. Fig. 4 shows how the input impedance varies with frequency. From this curve, the impedance is seen to hold at 0.66 megohm from 50 cycles to $\frac{2}{2}$ kc., and then to decrease to 0.1 megohm at 20 kc. Higher input impedance (up to 1 megohm with selected transistors) may be secured by omitting the base bias circuit, B_1R_1 . Without the bias, however, stability of the operating point will be lost and the maximum input signal voltage, before severe distortion, must be re--30duced.

TEST INSTRUMENT TROUBLES By JAMES McROBERTS

PRECISION SERIES ES-500 SCOPE Leakage of blocking capacitor C12, .5 #fd., which couples the vertical signal from the 6AK5 vertical amplifier to the 7AD7 vertical output amplifier will cause a loss of grid bias on the latter tube and can easily result in overdriving of this output tube. Test by replacement is preferred if the scope suddenly displays evidence of a cut-off of the peaks of a waveform. The new replace-ment should be molded paper with a 600-volt rating.

RCA "VOLTOHMYST"

If the pointer persists in drifting from the zero position, and if this drift can be corrected by a re-adjustment of the "Zero Adjust" control on the panel, the cause is usually a gassy 6K6GT tube in the differential amplifier. To test, interchange the 6K6's, and note if the drift is in the opposite direction. If so, replace first one and then the other 6K6GT until the pointer no longer drifts.

If, upon interchanging tubes, the drift is still in the same direction, the grid resistance of the circuit has probably increased. The most frequent of-fenders are the 3.3-megohm resistors in the grid circuits of the 6K6GT tubes.

TRIPLETT MODEL 3432 GENERATOR

The high-frequency oscillator of this AM signal generator uses a 6SJ7 con-nected in a Hartley circuit. The cathode is connected to the center tap of the appropriate coil (L₁ to L₅) through the switch S₁. Eventually, a nonconducting film or layer may form on the switch contacts, reducing or stopping the flow of cathode current, resulting in no output. The remedy, clean the switch contacts with carbon tetrachloride and burnish lightly with any small, smooth steel rod at hand. -30 -

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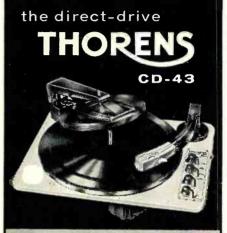
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Best units Average		rumble 53 db	
Lower limit for all units equipped with E 53 N motors	-48 db.	-49 db	. –52 db.

FLUTTER: Less than 0.1%.

WOW: Less than 0.3%. Tests made with the standard 12'' turn-table weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

These measurements are minimum quality control standards which must be met or exceeded by every THORENS RECORD CHANGER, PLAYER AND TURNTABLE!



Realistic High Fidelity (Continued from page 53)

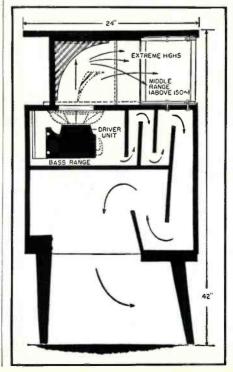
for that matter, can cabinets. Marrying the two is best done by practical experiment.

Corner Horns

There is some dispute as to who first thought of a corner horn, by which I mean a device which uses the adjacent walls as part of the horn system. Sandeman, in U. S. Patent No. 1,984,550 of 1929, refers to a sound generator working into the literal corner of a room formed by the meeting of two walls and the ceiling. There is a later device, the small Ephraim corner horn, extended by the same three plane surfaces. But the first high-fidelity job I met was the Voigt in the early thirties. A section is given in Fig. 32, and the section line is from the middle of the front of the housing (it is not an enclosure) into the actual corner of the room. The loading on the front of the diaphragm is not effective below about 50 to 60 cps, so a tuned air column is used as a supplementary resonator for lower frequencies, driven by the back of the diaphragm. The whole device, while it works very well, is rather ugly and clumsy and has been superseded, at least in the U.S., by the Brociner housing shown in section in Fig. 33. This design is unusual in so far as it postulates a single wide-range speaker unit with no separate tweeter.

The *Klipsch* design inaugurated a new era in corner horns. First described in 1941 it has the outstanding merit of being able to reproduce lower

Fig. 33. Cross-section of Brociner Model 4 horn showing curved front horn for highs and mid-range and long folded rear horn for lows.





Now! RCA Victor Hi-Fi "Mylar"* tape—superstrength, extra-long play!



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frequencies than those determined by the flare cut-off of the horn. This is done by allowing the back of the diaphragm to work into a closed air chamber having a natural resonance of a frequency equal to the cut-off of the horn. The enclosure is designed in such a way that the adjacent walls form part of the horn. Making allowance for the fact that the horn is not a true exponential (since flat surfaces are used to form it), that the transition from the horn proper to the wallhorn (if I may so call the external part) is not smooth, and that the reactance of the air chamber is not a true equivalent of a larger horn, the design gives exceptionally good bass response.

The Klipsch design, as indeed with any other design of folded horn, only gives the results the designer anticipated when very solidly made to avoid cabinet resonances. This adds to the cost and the extra cost must be faced if the best results are wanted. If you are offered a Klipsch type of horn at a very low price, you can be sure it won't sound like the original full-sized design. The design is quite complicated and cannot be made cheaply, but having been very carefully worked out to give very good results it is not unreasonable to insist that the designer's specification be adhered to exactly. An important point to be noticed is that the woofer horn is not expected to work above 500 cps, so the tweeter must be able to handle 15 watts (the input for the system) at that frequency, and a lot of tweeters won't do that. A number of corner horn outfits have a much higher crossover frequency, and you may well pause to consider if this is good practice.

What Is the Answer?

You have seen that a good folded horn enclosure must conform to certain standards. The flare constant for the horn must approximate closely the exponential or Hypex law. It must be solidly constructed from acoustically inert material, and cutting corners to lower the cost can only result in poorer performance. The crossover frequency must be selected with a due regard to the design of the woofer horn, which imposes certain requirements on the tweeter. How can all this be checked?

I think the only answer is that you test what is offered to you. Get the system into your own room. Connect it to your amplifier. Feed your amplifier with the linear sine-wave output of an audio oscillator. As you gradually run down the scale from the extreme highs to the lowest bass, listen very carefully and note how close to apparently equal sound output at all frequencies the whole system behaves. Listen particularly carefully for resonances in the bass. Listen also to the character of the sound output. A sine wave sounds very dull and uninteresting, because it has no harmonics to give it musical color. That is what you

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want from your speaker, so at no point in the frequency range should there be any edge to the sound, for that would indicate spurious harmonics. Above all reject a system which has a pronounced boom at one bass frequency, for in time that becomes unbearable; better to have a slightly higher bass cut-off.

Of course you won't get perfect response, and if you have made your own enclosure it may sound pretty bad; but the oscillator test is a good one for your own experimentation, for when you hear a resonance you can go hunting for it with a stethoscope, track it down, and rectify it. There are very few with enough experience in sound reproduction to be able to diagnose a fault by listening to musical reproduction for a few minutes. What I have suggested may be highly unpopular with the poor harassed owner of an audio store, but I don't know any other way of finding out how a complete speaker assembly and its housing will behave in your own listening room. (To be continued in January issue)

NASH SET BLOWS FUSES By JAMES A. McROBERTS

WHEN the Model AC152 auto radio used in Nash cars blew fuses repeatedly and the r.f. choke (L6 in the service data) would smoke, the following servicing procedure was employed.

Since L₆ is in the d.c. power supply line, the short circuit was evidently be-yond this component. Disconnection at the set side of the switch into separate lines and replacement of the fuse showed that the short circuit was in the leg running to the speaker field or fields.

The trouble was further localized to the spark plate, M₅, which had small metal filings grounding its hot side (of the speaker leg) to the chassis. Removal of these filings cured the trouble. -30-

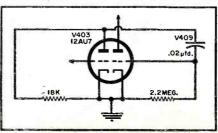
ADMIRAL SERVICE HINT

THE customer complained of picture jitter on his Admiral Chassis 21B, both horizontally and vertically, at intermittent intervals.

Monitoring the sync section with an oscilloscope revealed the defect occurred subsequent to the sync separator and clipper, a 12AU7 (V₄₀₃ in the service data). A substitution procedure was instituted after ohmage and voltage readings failed to reveal any significant discrepancies. The replacement of capacitor C₁₀₀, .02

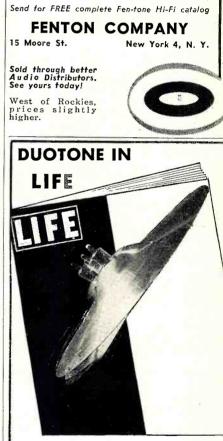
 μ fd., (see diagram) cured the trouble. Inspection of the removed capacitor with a capacitance bridge and by leakage tests failed to reveal the cause of the trouble insofar as this capacitor was concerned. -30

Portion of Admiral 21B schematic. See text.





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THE DUOTONE COMPANY, Keyport, N. J.

Certified Record Revue (Continued from page 62)

The 22nd version of this warhorse among warhorses should hardly be cause for rejoicing, yet one must pay attention to this or any other work when it comes billed as a special demonstration record. Vanguard has been putting out a series of special recordings as demonstrators to sell at \$1.98 initially and then revert to the regular catalogue at regular \$3.98 price. Well what have we got here? The work itself is, of course, ideal for demonstration material and Vanguard has made the most of its opportunity.

One of the few small companies whose recorded sound is equal and often superior to the best output of the major record companies. Vanguard has endowed this "Scheherazade" with a sound which is sheer orchestral opulence. String tone, brass, woodwind, percussion . . all is magnificently clean and undistorted, projected in a fabulous acoustic liveness that is one of Vanguard's real achievements. Now here I'm going to say something that may seem strange. For all the splendor of this sound, I have heard other Vanguard recordings, not designated as demonstration discs, which have sound as good and in some cases better than this present recording. Maybe it's the repertoire, or something else, but that's my opinion.

Performance-wise Rossi does a good job except for tempi which are too slow in several sections. He manages a nice blending of the lyrical and rhythmic elements and never oversentimentalizes. Yes, a fine performance but this reviewer still savors the near definitive Dorati performance on Mercury. Aside from that, this is certainly worth the attention of anyone interested in upgrading his library or those who are making a first purchase. At the regular \$3.98 this would rate as a great buy. At \$1.98 it's a steal!

DEBUSSY

LA MER IBERIA

L'Orchestra du Theatre des Champs-Elysees conducted by D. E. Inghelbrecht. Ducretet-Thomson DTL93017. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98. Two great Debussy works, by a great De-

bussy interpreter. The whole story here is performance. Inghelbrecht is one of the most astute conductors of Debussy and his reading of these scores is strictly in the classic mold. His "La Mer" does not have the incandes-cence of Toscanini's, nor his "Iberia" the drive of Ansermet . . . but he is probably closer to the way in which Debussy would have wanted his works performed. This is conducting of great refinement. No phrase is carelessly turned, no break is ever perceived in the inflexible beat. His dynamic shadings are precise, but never studied. He is at one and the same time a master of lyricism and a champion of rhythm. If this recording had sound to match the performance, this would be truly sensational. As it is the sound is fair enough, but is lacking in terms of frequency and dynamics, low distortion, and orchestral definition. Good acoustics save the day, however, and despite the shortcomings, a very enjoyable record.

THE MARCHES OF SOUSA

The Band of the Grenadier Guards conducted by Major F. J. Harris, M. B. E. London LL1229. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

Here is another sizzling record of Sousa Marches. This time our British friends in the Grenadier Guards are whooping it up and

November, 1956



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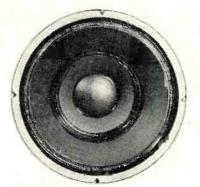
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a mighty sound they make! This record of course invites comparison with the recent and notable band music on *Mercury*. The Grenadier Guards are definitely the more military-sounding ... a coarser, more "oompah" type sound. Frankly, the *Mercury* group is without parallel in the band world as none can match the precision of this special handpicked symphonic band. But if the Grenadier Guards lack the snap precision of the Eastman group, they make up for it in verve and spirit.

If the good Major had quickened his tempi a bit, this would be a very American-sounding aggregation. The sound is magnificent to say the least. Huge sonorous weighty brass, sharply detailed woodwind, and percussion of tremendous impact and accuracy. All is very wide in frequency with really exceptional dynamics. Distortion was virtually nil and the over-all effect is one of sheer power. Owners of big speaker systems will have a ball with this recording!

DEBUSSY

PRELUDES (BOOKS 1 AND 2) Friedrich Gulda, pianist. London LL-1289/90. RIAA curve. Price \$7.96. Two discs.

This is the story of a young man and a very difficult subject. It is to the credit of Gulda, a sensitive and perceptive artist, that London has enough faith in him to let him tackle Debussy "Preludes." Here is a set of seemingly simple piano exercises but most pianists avoid them like the plague. The demands of color, phrasing, dynamics, tempi are extreme. Inevitably, if one is brash enough to take on the "Preludes" her must face squarely the heroic figure of Gieseking. These "Preludes" are virtually his property after a lifetime of development and it will take some doing to supplant his reading. That young Gulda comes as close as he does is high praise indeed. It is not a question of steel-fingered technical proficiency—which Gulda has in abundance—but of questing insight, temperament, and feeling, self analysis and stern discipline. All these things are, alas, the province of mature wisdom and age. Young Gulda is just that . . . too young. However, if his reading is not of the noble proportions of a Gieseking, it is none the less exceptionally well done and entirely acceptable and if one brings in the factor of sound it has much to command. This is, in fact, the first recording of the "Preludes" that can quality as really modern wide-range hi-fi sound. For all his mastery Gieseking's discs are rather ineffectual soundwise and it is a pleasure to hear these pieces with such splendid sound as the London engineers have afforded.

This is close-up recording that allows all the subtleties and nuances of performance to come through cleanly and well detailed. Yet they have managed to wrap the piano in an acoustic perspective which allows for an uncanny illusion of presence. Transient response is superb and throughout one can hear and appreciate Gulda's firm well-rounded tone. Highly recommended to those of an inquiring and open mind.

MILSTEIN MINIATURES

Nathan Milstein, violinist, accompanied by Leon Pommers, pianist. Capitol P8339. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98. This is the sort of record to delight the

This is the sort of record to delight the thousands of Milstein admirers. A potpourri of violin pieces, some very well known and others intriguingly off-beat, this shows the polished Milstein of the violin recital. In a program that varies from parts of Smetana's "From My Homeland" to the ubiquitous "Flight of the Bumble Bee" he displays his violinist's bag of tricks that have made him world famous. Double bowing, harmonics, the pizzicato and spiccato, and other feats

of virtuosity can be heard. More important however is the way his meltingly sweet, fab-ulous big tone comes through. The engineers have given him a supremely good example of violin recording. The tone is always full, never subject to screech or scratch. This is sharply detailed close-up recording, merci-lessly revealing of faults and extolling of virtues. All is clean and undistorted and with clever use of acoustics, a fine illusion of presence is maintained.

GYPSY

The Hollywood Bowl Symphony Orchestra conducted by Carmen Dragon. Capi-

tol P8342. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98. Man, you can smell the garlic and hear the creak of the gypsy wagons when you hear the music on this disc. Or you might expect to have a waiter sidle up to you with a flagon of Tokay ready to pour and the strolling fiddlers din a Czardas in your ear! If its Geep-sy music you want you'll certainly get your fill on this disc. Carmen Dragon and the orchestra put forth some very hi-fi versions of such pop favorites as "Hora Staccato" "Zigeunerweisen," "Two Guitars," "Dark Eyes," etc., as well as such items as Brahms "Hungarian Dance #6" and Dvor-ak's "Slavonic Dances #8 and 10." The playing is very expert, spirited and gay, the "fi" is very "hi" indeed. Strings get the big play here and all are heard with smooth clean precision. All other elements are equally well reproduced and cornball though it may be, I predict a brisk sale on this album !

FOLK SONGS OF THE OLD WORLD The Roger Wagner Chorale. Capitol PBR 8345. RIAA curve. Price \$7.96. Two discs.

This is a magnum sampling of the incom-parably good work of the Roger Wagner Chorale. This group has come to the fore recently as the best of contemporary choral groups. Their previous albums for Capitol have been best sellers and this should be no exception even though this is the first two-record *Capitol* FDS album I can recall.

As the title implies this is a collection of Folk Songs from Europe. Many are old familiar favorites like "Loch Lomond," "Flow Gently Sweet Afton," "Greensleeves," "The Minstrel Boy," "O Tannenbaum," etc., while others from France, Spain, Norway, Den-mark, Sweden, and Holland are off the beaten track. As usual with this group all is beautiful tone, superb sharp attacks and release, carefully modeled phrasing, incredibly inte-grated balance between choirs. Their intonation and inflection, their articulation and in-telligibility are a joy to the ear. This is certainly their outstanding album to date and I can sincerely recommend to all who enjoy beautiful singing.

Jazz Corner

KENTON IN HI-FI Stan Kenton and his orchestra. Capitol W724. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

The only proper word for this is sensational! I hereby give you fair warning . if you live in an apartment don't even try to play this at full room volume! The Kenton records that have come down to us over these past few years were loud enough, but when consciously and deliberately his music is given the full hi-fi treatment, the effect is literally paralyzing. This represents a collection of numbers that have made Kenton a famous and controversial figure in jazz over the last decade. Such choice items as "Artistry Jumps," "Intermission Riff," "Southern Scan-dal," "The Peanut Vendor," "Concerto to End All Concertos," and others are on this disc. As played by this virtuoso orchestra, the excitement they generate is incredible. The

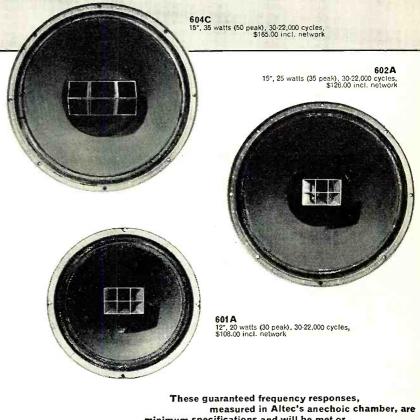
excitement they generate is incredible. The effect of the Kenton massed brass is truly November, 1956

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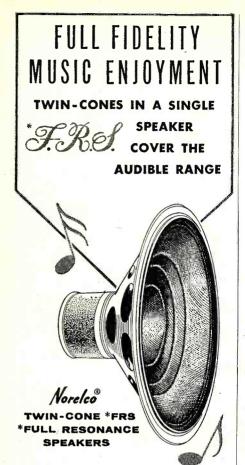


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North American Philips Co., Inc. 100 East 42nd Street New York 17, N.Y. awesome, as can be imagined with six trumpets and five trombones going full tilt, to say nothing of the six saxes, the guitar, bass fiddle, drums, and Stan on the piano! The engineers have collaborated with Stan to produce just about the cleanest big band sound I've heard yet. The Kenton technique of course exploits

The Kenton technique of course exploits every instrument's resources to the utmost, aided and abetted by some of the top drawer jazz men of today. Maynard Ferguson is there to blow the trumpet section clear out of sight with his stratospheric screeches, and his buddies Peter Candoli and Sam Noto are in there pitching too. For the soaring trombone solos that Stan so dearly loves we have the incomparable Carl Fontana, and to shape the melodic line in these Kenton scores we have the facile sax of Vido Musso. One listen to this recording convinces you of one thing . . for dynamic punch this Kenton group is about the tops and even if you don't like his music, I suggest you listen to it as a strictly hi-fi experience. The transients of those massed brasses are a severe test even for the best sound systems!

SONGS FOR SWINGIN' LOVERS Frank Sinatra. Capitol W653. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

What a "swingin' lover" is can only be imagined. But you do not have to belong to this group in order to enjoy the highly stylized vocalizing of Frankie. This boy is very much like gin and tonic . . . you either like it or ugh! I must confess I get a kick out of his really incredible phrasing. Sinatra can do more to put a song "over" by clever emphasis on phrasing or even a certain inflection in his voice than most top ballad singers can do with their whole armamentarium of vocal tricks. The "swingin" " in the title refers to the fact that these are not the agonizingly slow, "blues" type of ballads Sinatra made famous with the screaming teenagers. Rather he is on a definite up-beat here

. . . the tempi are on the quick side . . . everything is gay and light.

In fifteen numbers ranging from "I've got you under my skin" and "Old Devil Moon" to things like "Makin' Whoopee" and "Anything Goes," Sinatra does some of his best work yet. Of course as I've said before . . . more than a large part of the success of Sinatra on records, and especially the recent issues by *Capitol* is due to the superb recording he gets from the engineers. Here one can detect every change of inflection every subtle nuance of his delivery as well as appreciate the rich smoothness of the voice and the absolutely first class background accompaniment, which is heard in wide range low-distortion sound. And last, but hardly least, Sinatra always enjoys the fabulously quiet surfaces of the *Capitol* recordings which add the final fillip of realism.

Tape Review

STRAVINSKY

L'HISTOIRE DU SOLDAT Vienna State Opera Orchestra conducted by Mario Rossi. AV-Vanguard 152-3B, monaural tape, 5" reel, 7½ ips, double track. Price \$8.95.

Ever since the Audio Video tape and Vanguard Record alliance was consummated, I've been looking forward to the release of this great Stravinsky work, which was so successful on record. After a listen to this tape I have not changed my opinion about the performance and my appreciation of the sound has been considerably heightened. This is still about the best performance of this work available. Authentic or not-I still do not like the incredible speeded-up tempi of Stravinsky's own version on Columbia. Here Rossi takes things at a reasonable pace that makes for much dramatic emphasis in this colorful score and, throughout, his adroit handling of all other elements is a joy to the ear. Soundwise the recording was a superb job. On the tape, everything comes in fuller measure. The famous trumpet part is ever more dazzlingly bright and sharply detailed, the strings and especially the solo part have a beautiful sheen and plenty of bite and incisiveness without the penalty of edginess. The percussion has still more impact and sharper articulation. And as for the acoustic perspective, here is an odd little thing that clearly shows the superiority of the tape over the disc.

when I was listening to the disc I savored the fine spacious "liveness" the hall afforded, but I kept hearing a peculiar low rumbling sort of sound every now and then, which try as I might I just couldn't identify. After hearing it on the tape it finally became apparent what the "rumble" was . . . believe it or not a bus or truck outside the hall! You can hear the initial revs of the motor and then it takes on an ascending pitch as it pulls away! Buses aside, this is one of the finest offerings yet in the AV-Vanguard releases and this is most highly recommended.

Stereophonic Tape

BERLIOZ

SYMPHONIE FANTASTIQUE Boston Symphony Orchestra conducted by Charles Munch. RCA Victor GCS6, "stacked" stereophonic. 7" reel, 7½ ips. Price \$18.95.

When I reviewed the disc of this work by the same group, I noted that it was one of the best performances available despite some mannerisms of Munch which may be distracting. I also said it was a pretty good re-cording although not "tops" by any means. Now here is the stereo version and again we come to the inescapable fact that this is such a fabulous medium that it colors one's viewpoint and it is hard to be dispassionate about something which is so sonically exciting. Here in the glory of stereosound the Munch "Fantastique" seems ever so much more attractive! And by golly there is just no bones about this ... it really is a fabulous experience. All the parts before the "March to the Gallows" and the "Witches Sabbath," which frankly are overlooked by hi-fi nuts, take on a new dimension and are sonically much more rewarding than the same section in the disc. This is principally due to the much greater orchestral definition afforded by the stereosound. All the wonderful scoring for strings and woodwinds becomes newly articulate and with the plus of depth and directionality the effects are breathtaking. Needless to say the "March" and "Witches" sections of the roaring finale are loaded with hi-fi sensationalism

. . . here is where the stereo makes an incredible difference. Low percussion in the disc did not seem overly clean nor detailed. Here there is still less than one could prefer, but it is far beyond the disc and the impact is tremendous by comparison. The famous bell in the last movement is altogether stunning, although one would think that since the mike was practically thrust into the bell that stereo would not make much difference . . but it does, probably less transient overloading and better distribution of sound.

Boy, will the hi-fi nuts flip when they hear the trumpets and trombones of the last movements! The tremendous brazen weight, the gigantic sonority the trombones generate is truly awesome! All the usual effects of stereo are easily apparent too . . the directionality is generally good throughout the score, depth effect is greater than most . . . the "hole in the middle" phenomenon is minimal here, dynamic range seems fantastically wide and much enhanced over the disc. Yet, this is a fabulous recording and about the only sour note I can interject is that this stereo of *Victor* and several others in this same release has a higher background hiss level than the earlier *Victor* releases. I don't know whether



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they've changed tape brands, or changed their dubbing set-up in some manner or whatever ... it is just not as quiet as it should be ...

and I hope they remedy this quickly. Stereo aside, this reading is good, sound good, but one could have preferred a greater leaven of each. But consider and listen to the same thing with the stereo and all one can do (at least at this stage of newness of stereo) is submit gracefully, lean back and appreciate the next best thing to being at Symphony Hall in Boston at a performance. -30-

TV SET RADIATION

By STAFFORD E. DAVIS, W5HDM Staff Engr., Station WFAA-WBAP

MANY articles have been written con-cerning cures for TVI. This type of interference is caused by the TV set receiving a signal from an amateur station or other source that interferes with either the sound or picture of the TV set. Cures vary from the use of low- and high-pass filters to asking the amateur to get off the air.

Very little is heard, however, about the many cases of AMI (amateur interference) caused by incorrectly operat-ing TV sets. These receivers not only cause trouble in the short-wave receivers used at ham stations but interfere with reception of broadcast stations on standard home receivers.

The author's set was especially plagued by such interference. Within a block of his home, he could start picking up interference on his car radio from the household TV receiver. This interference took the form of various oscillations up and down the broadcast hand.

On the short-wave receiver inter-ference was especially bad on the 75-meter band where oscillations occurred about every 15 kc. on the dial. Knowing that these oscillations were produced in the horizontal section of the TV set, the author set about trying to get rid of these unwelcome signals. Complete shielding of the horizontal oscillatordischarge tube and the horizontal output tube and circuits had absolutely no effect.

Next a regular a.c. line filter was used on the a.e. plug with the same results. A good ground was also tried. Then quite by accident the author brought his hand near the wires going to the hori-zontal and vertical deflection yoke coil while his other hand was touching the chassis. This brought about a very slight decrease in the signal being radiated by the TV set.

This was the answer to the problem! Taking a long length of plastic covered wire, one end was grounded to the picture tube support while the rest of the wire was wound around the wires leading to the yoke coils. After covering the wires completely with the plastic covered wire, the other end was grounded to the TV chassis. This completely cured the trouble.

There are no more unwanted signals. The undesirable signals were being ra-diated from the one-foot cable of wires leading to the yoke coils. Of course, a braided shield could have been used but the system adopted was quicker, cheaper, and simpler.

A new regulation has been form-ulated by the FCC concerning undesirable radiation from home appliances and TV sets. Meanwhile, it is hoped that this suggestion will be helpful to others who have TV sets that are radiating unauthorized signals. -30-

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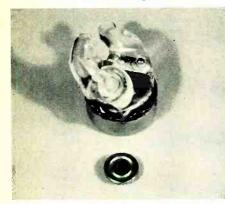
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BUTTON HEARING AID

Busse Electronics Company, 1133 E. Lawson Ave., St. Paul 6, Minn., is now marketing a miniature, self-contained, one-piece hearing aid which incorporates several interesting electronic features and employs the latest subminiature assembly techniques.

The unit is transistorized and is powered by the miniature battery shown in the foreground of the photograph. A control on the base of the amplifier permits the user to set the level of his choice. No electronic tone control has been incorporated in the



instrument although such variations are possible by selecting receiver response and by varying the size of the hole through the mold.

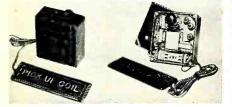
Mounting of the hearing aid onto the custom ear mold is included in the retail price which runs approximately \$100.00.

Write the manufacturer direct for additional details on this unit.

TELEPHONE PICKUP

Lafayette Radio, 100 Sixth Ave., New York 13, N. Y., is now offering a four-transistor telephone pickup which features class "B" push-pull output for efficient speaker operation.

Catalogued as the KT-95 kit, the circuit is designed with transformer



coupling between input, driver, and push-pull output stages for maximum efficiency. The unit may also be used as a portable amplifier for magnetic and crystal phono inputs as well as microphone crystal and magnetic inputs. The unit, when assembled, measures $3\frac{1}{8}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{3}{8}''$. The kit comes

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VOLTAGE CALIBRATOR KIT

Heath Company, Benton Harbor, Mich., has engineered a new voltage calibrator which is being offered in kit form as the Model VC-3.

The new instrument produces nearperfect square wave signals of known amplitude. Precision 1% attenuator



resistors insure accurate output amplitude while the multivibrator circuit guarantees good, sharp square waves, as distinguished from clipped sine waves.

The output frequency is approximately 1000 cps. Fixed outputs, selectable by means of a front panel switch, are: .03, .1, .3, 1, 3, 10, 30, and 100 volts peak-to-peak. The instrument allows measurement of unknown signal amplitudes by comparing the known peak-to-peak output of the unit on an oscilloscope.

Write the manufacturer for full specifications and price on this new kit.

TV REMOTE CONTROL

The Alliance Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Alliance, Ohio, has recently introduced a compact, portable, and easy-to-connect remote control tuner which is designed to fit practically any make of TV receiver.

tically any make of TV receiver. Tradenamed "It," the new unit comes complete with all necessary



parts, housed in a self-display carton. There are no wires to connect and no tools are required. "It" changes channels and tunes each channel. It will operate up to 20 feet away from the set. Pressure on the channel selector and tuning bar switches stations.

The unit, which is housed in a nonbreakable plastic case, is electrically powered by a d.c. reversible motor which turns the channel switch in either direction. Current is supplied by leakproof, long-life batteries.

Write the company direct for details on this fully-guaranteed, inexpensive accessory unit.

HALF-INCH CAMERA TUBE

The Tube Division of Radio Corporation of America, Harrison, N. J., is now distributing developmental samples of its new one-half-inch vidicon camera tube for use in lightweight, miniature transistorized TV cameras, to manufacturers of such camera devices.

The tube, which is 3" long and $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, has greater sensitivity to light than the standard 1" vidicon camera tube used in present industrial TV systems and TV film cameras. This is due, in part, to its improved light sensitive photoconductive layer. In addition, the tube has been designed with a heater that minimizes battery drain in order to meet the requirements of small experimental transistorized battery-operated TV cameras.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER

Gonset Co., 801 S. Main St., Burbank, Calif., has designed a completely



new communications receiver especially for amateur mobile applications.

The G-66 covers six bands, including standard broadcast, each amateur band being individually calibrated and spread across the easy-to-read, sliderule-type dial scale. A rotating drum exposes only the dial scale for the band selected.

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The receiver measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ " high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, and 9" deep. The power supply measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ " high, $6\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, and $4\frac{5}{8}$ " deep. Write the company direct for full electrical specifications.

"ARMCHAIR HAMSHACK"

Morrow Radio Manufacturing Co., 2794 Market St., Salem, Ore., is marketing a new triple-duty amateur rig which is equally at home in the living room, automobile, or in portable applications.

Less than one cubic foot of space is

required for all three pieces of equipment comprising the rig. The company has built the unit into a modern stepshelf and table which is available in a



variety of furniture finishes. The sliding top can be closed when the equipment is not in use. A separate compartment under the shelf has been provided for a Conelrad monitor. This space also provides room for the station log and microphones.

The transmitter is the company's MB-560A, the receiver is the MBR-5, while the speaker and power supply unit has been designated as the RTS-600S.

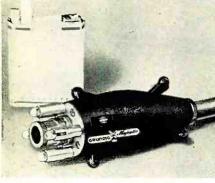
Write the company direct for specifications on the complete package or the individual components comprising the rig.

MINIATURE TV CAMERA

Majestic International Corporation, 743 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 10, Ill., is handling the U. S. distribution of the West German-built miniature television camera which is being marketed as the "Peepsqueak."

The new cigar-shaped camera is less than 6" long and measures only 1%" in diameter. Its miniature size permits thorough inside inspection of previously inaccessible areas. Equipped with two sets of spring-loaded guide rollers, it can travel through pipes, tubing, walls, etc., that have an inner diameter of 2%" or more and a bending radius of a mere 14".

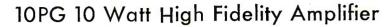
This remote controlled unit contains a mini-resistron and a number of subminiature tubes that serve as ampli-



fying elements. A conical mirror accessory may be mounted $\frac{34''}{4}$ ahead of the lens combination to reflect the image of the inside walls. The image received can be magnified up to 20

November, 1956

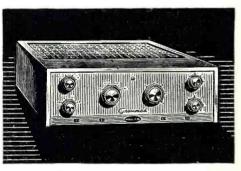
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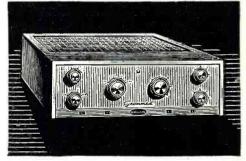


15PG 12 Watt High Fidelity Amplifier



20PG 20 Watt High Fidelity Amplifier

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80 meters within 1 kc of specified frequency-3701 to 3749 kc in DC-34 79¢ or FT-243 holders-(specify holder 79¢ wanted)

STOCK CRYSTALS In FT-243 holders-5675 kc to 8650 kc in 50¢ 25 kc steps each,

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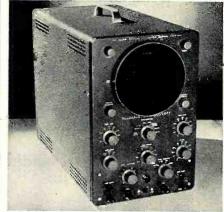
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times since focal length of the lens system is only 1/2".

ETCHED-CIRCUIT SCOPE KIT Heath Company of Benton Harbor, Mich., has improved its popular Model O-10 oscilloscope kit and is now offering the new version as the Model O-11. The new unit incorporates all of the

features of its predecessor model plus improved vertical linearity, better sync



stability (especially at low frequency), and improved over-all stability of operation (including less vertical bounce with changes in level).

These circuit improvements make it ideally suited for color TV servicing and for critical observations in the electronic laboratory. Response is down only $1\frac{1}{2}$ db at 3.58 mc. The 11tube circuit features a 5UP1 cathoderay tube. The sync circuit functions effectively from 20 cps to better than 500 kc. in five steps.

Modern etched circuit boards cut assembly time, insure excellent circuit stability, and precludes errors in assembly.

"LITTL-LYTICS" AVAILABLE

Sprague Products Company, 51 Marshall St., North Adams, Mass., is now marketing its hermetically sealed aluminum electrolytic capacitors through electronic parts jobbers to accommodate the replacement field.

The "Littl-Lytics" were originally developed for military and computer equipment. They are ideal for replacements in transistor radios, hearing



aids, pocket-sized wire recorders, and all other miniature electronic units.

The capacitors range in size from $3_{16}''$ diameter by $9_{16}''$ long to $3_8''$ diameter by 7/8" long. All have ultra-low leakage current and exceptionally long shelf life, according to the company. Values range from 1 µfd. to 200 µfd. in voltages from 1 to 50 volts d.c.

FLYBACK-YOKE TESTER

Radio City Products Co., Inc., Center & Glendale Sts., Easton, Pa., is now in production on a new flyback



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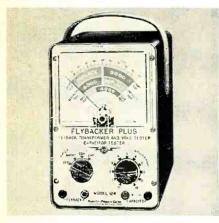
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RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS 366 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

transformer and yoke tester with a capacitor tester feature included.

Five easy reading scales include a separate scale for yokes and one for capacitors. The instrument will test all flybacks, yokes, and capacitors without disconnecting them from the



circuit or tests them individually. Tests are made at operating conditions of about 200 volts of pulsed power. All TV flybacks used in color sets can also be tested.

The illuminated meter-picture frame type steel case measures $10'' \times 6'' \times 5''$ and weighs 8 pounds. The unit comes with tube, leads, and complete operating instructions.

SOLID ELECTROLYTE BATTERY

Ray-O-Vac Company of Madison, Wis., has developed a new solid electrolyte dry battery which is recommended for applications in instruments that require high voltage with low current drains. Dosimeters, Geiger counters, and other radiological instruments would be naturals for this battery.

The new battery provides a current of one-one-hundred millionths of an ampere. It can be furnished in practically any voltage and its compactness can be demonstrated by the fact that the 50-volt version measures only $\frac{3}{2}$ " by 2". Even smaller sizes will be available.

Shelf life of the solid electrolyte battery is estimated at more than 10 years. Leakage is eliminated and stable operating voltages are maintained over a temperature range of minus 65 degrees to 165 degrees F.

DIAL-ILLUMINATOR KIT

National Company, 61 Sherman St., Malden 48, Mass., has recently introduced a new version of its MCN dial which is available with a dial illuminator kit as optional equipment.

The illumination feature adds to the utility of the MCN, which is scaled down for use in mobile installations and small converters and tuners. The illuminator is bracket-mounted to the output coupling so that the 6.3 volt #51 panel light rotates behind the scale with the pointer over the dial face. Thus the pointer is constantly illuminated for easy, accurate reading.

The dial features three blank calibrating scales and a 0-100 logging November, 1956

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by Louis E. Garner, Jr.

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scale. Over-all measurements of the dial with illuminator are 3%'' wide, 2%'' high, and 1%'' behind the panel. Full information may be obtained from the manufacturer direct.

TRANSISTOR RADIO KIT A "do-it-yourself" transistorized radio kit is now being marketed by Sylvania Electric Products Inc. especially for the hobbyist, experimenter, and those interested in constructing their own radio gear.

The kit contains six of the company's transistors, a crystal diode, and a 40-page manual including instructions for making the radio and 20 other practical items such as amplifiers, oscillators, broadcast receivers, ham radio components, test instruments, etc.

The kit has three 2N35's, three 2N94's, and one 1N34A crystal diode. When used in connection with the recommended parts, a variety of circuits can be constructed.

TRANSISTOR TESTER KIT Kit-Tronics, 2315 Hendola Drive, N. E., Albuquerque, N. M., is now offering a transistor tester which is available in either kit or wired-andtested form.

The Model TT-2 features a 4%" two per-cent meter and $\pm 1\%$ precision components. The ranges include current gain beta 0-100 and 0-300, an expanded alpha scale .50 to .99, and leakage. The unit measures p-n-p and n-p-n



transistors as well as crystal diodes. It is self-contained, self-calibrating, and operates on inexpensive flashlight batteries.

In kit form the panel comes punched, lettered, and finished. Completed step-by-step, easy-to-follow assembly instructions plus operating procedures are included in a 17-page manual which accompanies the kit.

Write the company for full information on the tester in either kit or wired form.

CAR RADIO TRANSISTOR

Sylvania Electric Products Inc. has introduced a new hermetically sealed power transistor which has been especially designed for auto radio receiver applications.

Designated as the 2N242, the new transistor is competitively priced with



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RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

the components it replaces. Its use eliminates the vibrator, power transformer, and associated components in auto sets. Operating at 12 volts, the 2N242 provides 2½ watts of class A output with less than 5 per-cent harmonic distortion.

The transistor also has applications in servo-amplifier and communication equipment where high-powered transistors are required and in military and industrial control equipment.

RECHARGEABLE BATTERY SET

The Radio Receiver Division of *General Electric Company*, 1285 Boston Ave., Bridgeport, Conn., has just released a new all-transistor pocket radio which is available with rechargeable batteries good for 10,000 hours of use.

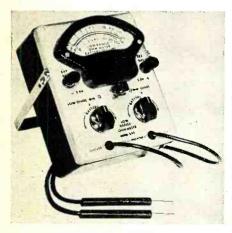
Featured with the recharger carrying case as an accessory are two nickel-cadmium rechargeable cells which fit into the radio in place of standard mercury or carbon penlite batteries and can be re-energized as many as 200 times, simply by plugging into an a.c. house outlet overnight. The radio will operate while recharging, if desired, and will play an average of 50 intermittent hours per charge at medium volume level for a total of 10,000 hours.

The set measures $6\frac{3}{4}x 3\frac{1}{2}x 1\frac{3}{4}$ and weighs only 20 ounces including batteries. It uses six transistors, which will drive a speaker at good volume or can be used with earphones for private listening.

LOW-RANGE OHMMETER

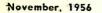
Chicago Industrial Instrument Co., 865 N. Sangamon St., Chicago 22, Ill., is now offering a portable instrument capable of measuring extremely small values of resistance.

The Model 55 "Centi-Low" ohmmeter can be used for detecting shorted windings in transformers, motors, and generators; for locating faulty solder



connections; poor switch and relay contacts; poor grounds; and other low resistance circuit troubles.

There are two ranges in this instrument: .01 ohm low, .5 ohm center, and 5 ohms high; and .02 ohm low, 5 ohms center, and 50 ohms high. Power is supplied by an internal dry battery or in continuous service the instrument



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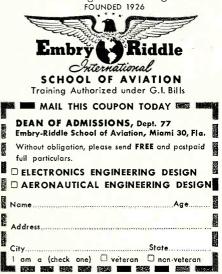


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can be powered by an external power supply.

The instrument measures $7'' \ge 5\frac{1}{2}'' \ge 3\frac{3}{4}''$. Full details are available on request.

MATCHED MIDGET PLIERS

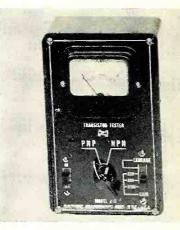
Plomb Tool Company, 2205 Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles 54, Calif., has added six matched midget pliers to its "Proto" line of service tools. The new units were developed especially for electronics workers; radio, television, and electric technicians; hobbyists; and experimenters.

The pliers are forged from special steels. The cutting edges are induction-hardened and the jaws have been narrowed for reaching into restricted places. Matched, wide-opening handles are shaped to fit snugly into the palm of the hand and provide high leverage and good "feel." All six of the pliers have red plastic "Handeze" grips. Lengths range from 4" to 4%".

EMC TRANSISTOR CHECKER

Electronic Measurements Corporation, 280 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y., has recently added a low-cost transistor checker to its line of test equipment. The Model 210 is housed in a rugged, molded Bakelite case. It will check all p-n-p and n-p-n transistors, measures gain in three ranges, and measures leakage on a two-color "poor-good" scale. The instrument will also check crystal diodes.

The unit comes complete with batteries. It is currently available in both



kit and wired-and-tested form. Write the manufacturer direct for prices and additional information on this instrument. -30

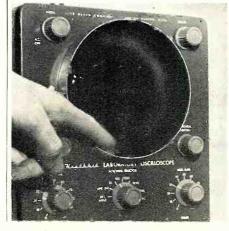
SCOPE CALIBRATION GRID BY JAMES F. SUTHERLAND

F, LIKE the author, you have ever experienced difficulties with warped and loose fitting plastic calibration grids on your scope, perhaps the following idea will be of interest.

The author recently assembled a Heathkit Model O-10 scope and was not satisfied with the way the green plastic calibration screen was expected to retain its shape and position throughout the life of the instrument without some means of rigid suspension. Since wood is non-magnetic and can be easily cemented to plastic, it was decided that a wooden embroidery hoop could be cut to size and bonded to the screen for a press fit into the felt-lined CRT front support. The hoop, which can be purchased at most dimestores, was measured and cut as shown in the diagram to the right.

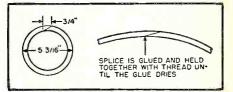
Since the temperature changes and the absorption of moisture by the plastic will cause the screen to pull away from

The re-inforced screen in place on scope.



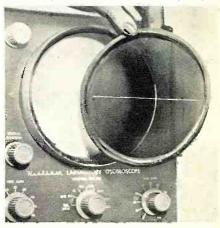
the ring if they are not securely bonded together, a generous amount of Duco cement should be used. After the glue has dried for two or three days, the screen can be painted with flat black paint to make it inconspicuous, and then be pressed into place with the wooden ring toward the inside.

The photographs show the inside face of the screen with the attached wooden ring and the completed job. It cannot twist or warp when mounted in this fashion. Try it out! -30-



Details for making screen retaining ring.

Plastic grid with wooden retaining ring.



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS



"CORRECTING TELEVISION PIC-TURE FAULTS" by John Cura & Leonard Stanley. Published by *Iliffe & Sons Ltd.*, London. 66 pages. Price 3s 6d (approximately 60 cents plus postage). Paper bound.

This book contains over 150 "Tele-Snaps" showing various faults as reflected on the screen of the picture tube. The various types of faults are dealt with under sectionalized headings. The cause of each fault is clearly explained, first in simple non-technical language and then in greater detail for the professional technician.

Although the authors are writing of the British system, practically all of the material in this little book is applicable to U.S.-built television receivers as well.

"INVERSE FEEDBACK" by Alexander Schure. Published by John F. Rider Publisher, Inc., New York. 47 pages. \$.90. Paper bound.

This is the 15th book in this publisher's "Electronic Technology Series" and deals with the principles and applications of inverse feedback as applied to various electronic devices.

The text material is written for the student, technician, and engineer. Review questions throughout the text make the book suitable for home study.

* * *

"INTRODUCTION TO OPERA" edited by Mary Ellis Peltz. Published by Barnes & Noble, Inc., New York. 332 pages. Price \$1.65. Paper bound.

This guidebook, sponsored by the Metropolitan Opera Guild, contains plot summaries and titles of the leading arias for some forty well-known operas. Of particular interest is the list of opera recordings and an evaluation by C. J. Luten as to the acceptability of the performance and the technical quality of the recording.

Most of the operas included in the Met repertoire in recent years are covered.

"ELEMENTS OF PULSE CIRCUITS" by F. J. M. Farley. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. 143 pages. Price \$2.00.

Here is another one of *Methuen's* "Monographs on Physical Subjects," this one addressed primarily to physicists and research workers who wish to obtain an introduction to such subjects as integration and differentiation of waveforms, limiting, square-wave generators, trigger circuits, time base generators, and pulse amplifiers. A familiarity with ordinary tube circuits and radio practice has been assumed.

November, 1956



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Although mathematical statement is used occasionally for brevity and precision, the approach is mainly nonmathematical, the emphasis being on a direct understanding of the physical principles involved.

"INTRODUCTION TO DISTRIBUTED AMPLIFICATION" by Dr. Harry Stockman. Published by *SER Co.*, 543 Lexington St., Waltham, Mass. 240 pages. Price \$2.90. Paperbound.

Electronics engineers who are concerned with the operation and design of distributed amplifiers will find much useful reference material in this volume, the second edition of a work previously published in 1954. Mathematical theory underlying D-amplifier design is included along with information on network synthesis methods. A comprehensive bibliography of 450 selected literature references completes the presentation.

"TELEVISION ENGINEERING PRIN-CIPLES AND PRACTICE" by S. W. Amos and D. C. Birkinshaw. Published by *Philosophical Library*, New York. 272 pages. Price \$15.00. Vol. 2.

This is the second volume of a textbook on television engineering written primarily for the engineering staff of the *British Broadcasting Corp.* and intended to provide a comprehensive survey of modern television principles. This volume describes the fundamental principles of video frequency amplifiers and examines the factors which limit their performance at the extremes of the passband. A wide variety of circuits is described and particular attention is paid to the use of feedback. There is a section dealing with the special problems of camerahead amplifiers.

"APPLIED ELECTRICAL MEASURE-MENTS" by Isaac F. Kinnard. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. 600 pages. Price \$15.00.

One of the General Electric "Engineering Series," this is a reference book intended to cover broadly the basic principles of commonly employed electrical measurement devices and their application to the measurement of electrical and non-electrical quantities. Sufficient theory is given for an intelligent application of the principles involved to be made. Liberal references are included so that those who wish may make a more thorough study. The book will be useful to the scientist, engineer, technician, and student alike whenever they have a measurement problem.

"CISIN SERVICE MANUALS" published by Harry G. Cisin, Amagansett, N. Y.

This publisher is now offering six new manuals of interest to the service profession. Volumes 4 and 5 of the "TV Trouble Tracer" cover 1955 and 1956 receivers respectively. Each of these manuals sells for 50 cents and contains tube charts on various receivers released during the years covered.



Hi-Fidelity AM-FM Radio

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

The "TV and Radio Tube Substitution Guide," which sells for 50 cents, covers various direct replacements that can be made in TV and radio circuits. The "Admiral TV Trouble-Indicating Tube Location Guides" covers this manufacturer's receivers from 1948 through 1956. The book sells for \$1.00.

The final two volumes deal with troubleshooting techniques. "Rapid TV Trouble Shooting Method" at \$1.00 covers the methods devised by the author to facilitate locating the trouble—some of which involve no test equipment. The second book, "Shoot TV and Radio Trouble Fast," sells for \$1.50 and covers radio receiver circuitry as well as television circuit faults.

"COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING" by W. L. Everitt and G. E. Anner. Published by *McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.,* New York. 644 pages. Price \$9.00. Third Edition.

* *

This book is noted for its clear, step-by-step analyses of the major problems confronting the communications engineer. In this edition, emphasis is placed on the area which must precede the study of all other divisions of communication, namely, the fundamentals of linear network analysis and synthesis, including the use of unilateral elements. In order to demonstrate the design requirements which are imposed on the linear portions of communications systems networks, the book develops both an analysis of various types of modulation and the transformation of transients from the time to the frequency domain.

"THE INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY OF PHYSICS AND ELECTRONICS" edited by Walter C. Michels, et al. Published by *D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc.*, Princeton, N. J. 1004 pages. Price \$20.00.

Here in one big volume, prepared by an international group of distinguished scientists and educators, are definitions of most of the principal terms used in classical and modern physics, useful not only to physicists but also to scientists and engineers in diverse fields who have need for information about terms used in physics. The terms defined include laws, relationships, equations, basic principles and concepts, as well as the most widely used instruments, apparatus, and their components. For those who do not have an extensive mathematical background, both explicit and discursive statements and entries are given, as well as definitions of the more common mathematical terms encountered in present-day physics. All definitions, wherever possible, which have been established or recommended by professional groups are included.

"SIMPLIFIED RADIO SERVICING BY COMPARISON METHOD" by M. N. Beitman. Published by *Supreme Publications*, Highland Park, Ill. 91 pages. Price \$1.50. Paper bound.

* *

This is a newly revised edition of one of the author's most popular servicing handbooks. The author outlines the simple tests that can be run in order to obtain electrical, visual, and other reactions from radio parts and circuits and explains how to determine if the indications thus obtained are correct for that particular part or stage.

A comprehensive tube data section has been included so the user is independent of other reference works. Schematics are provided on commercially available equipment and it is this material that is used to demonstrate the techniques advocated by the author.

The text itself is written in an informal and easy-tounderstand form. Beginning technicians and those interested in stepping up their service output will find this manual of particular interest.

*

"AMPLITUDE MODULATION" edited by Alexander Schure. Published by John F. Rider Publisher, Inc., New York. 55 pages. Price \$1.25. Paper bound.

This is the ninth book in this publisher's "Electronic Technology Series" dealing with the fundamental concepts of electronic circuitry.

The text covers both the basic principles of amplitude modulation and some of the methods used to accom-

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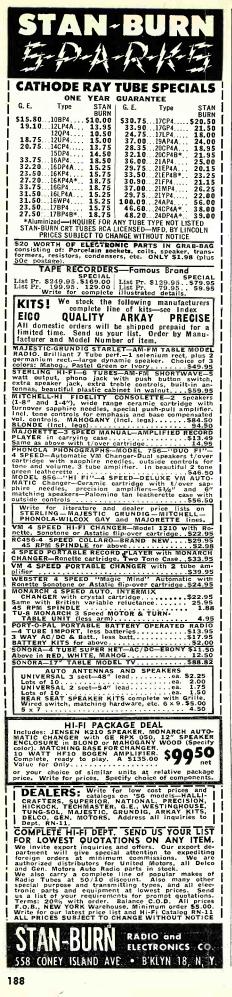
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plish such modulation. The book explains the fundamentals of the modulated signal, modulation amplitude considerations, power in the modulated wave, improper modulation, asymmetrical modulation, basic design considerations, and frequency stability and linearity. The treatment is non-mathematical and the text itself is divided into six chapters covering the fundamentals of the modulated signal, principles of plate modulation and control grid modulation, screen grid and suppressor grid modulation, cathode modulation, and the checking and monitoring of AM.

The text is well illustrated with schematics and line drawings.

"PICTURE BOOK OF TV TROUBLES" by Rider Staff. Published by John F. Rider Publisher, Inc., New York. 110 pages. Price \$1.80. Paper bound. (Vol. 6 Horizontal & Vertical Sync Circuits.)

Service technicians who have found the earlier volumes in this current series of help in cutting troubleshooting time will welcome the appearance of this latest book since it covers the horizontal and vertical sync circuits which are often responsible for servicing headaches.

As with the earlier books, the laboratory technicians who set up this text have used the cathode-ray picture tube screen as a diagnostic tool. Photographs of the screen with the various faults on it accompany the diagnosis and cure in each instance. The presentation is direct, factual, and completely practical.

A careful study of this volume should go a long way toward eliminating time-consuming and aimless probing in the chassis. -30-



NOVEMBER 16-17

New England Radio-Electronics Meeting sponsored jointly by the Boston and Connecticut Valley Sections of the I.R.E. Hotel Bradford, Boston, Mass. Headguarters are Room 1006, 73 Tremont St., Boston 8. Further details from R. P. Axten, % Raytheon Mfg. Co., Waltham 54, Mass.

NOVEMBER 28-30

International Ozone Technology Confer-ence. Sponsored by Armour Research Foundation. Details from Joseph J. Kowal, Conference Secretary, Armour Research Foundation, 10 W. 35th St., Chicago 16, 111.

NOVEMBER 29-30

Conference on Vehicular Communications. Sponsored by the Professional Group of the I.R.E. Hotel Fort Shelby, Detroit, Mich. A. B. Buchanan, Detroit Edison Co., 2000 Second Ave., Detroit 26, Mich., conference chairman.



Handy Troubleshooter (Continued from page 56)

will produce the best linearity, bright-ness, and width. To do this, insert (in series or parallel) the components of the checker with C_1 and R_1 . Adjust the checker for the best picture, shut off the power, and insert into the circuit fixed components whose values match those indicated on the checker in combination with C_1 and R_1 .

The high voltage in some sets may be too high, resulting in excessive picture brightness and insufficient height and width; or too low, resulting in insufficient picture brightness and excessive height and width. These troubles may be overcome by changing the horizontal drive capacitor (10-160 horizontal drive capacitor $\mu\mu$ fd. in Fig. 3) and/or the screen grid dropping resistor or cathode resistor of the horizontal output tube. Substituting the checker for the horizontal drive capacitor and increasing or decreasing the capacitance will decrease or increase, respectively, the high voltage. Substituting the variable resistor of the checker for the 6BQ6 screen grid dropping resistor (R_1 in Fig. 3) not only checks this resistor but also indicates the value of the fixed resistor that should be inserted for optimum high voltage.

Actually, the circuit of Fig. 3 does not normally have a resistor in the cathode of the 6BQ6 tube. However,

one may be inserted to decrease the high voltage output. If a resistor is inserted, it should be paralleled by a capacitor-the values should be about 100 ohms for the resistor and 1 $\mu fd.$ for the capacitor. The best values are found by using a substitution box. (Insert a 1 µfd. capacitor across the capacitance terminals of the checker to begin with.)

Before making any of the preceding changes, a milliammeter must be inserted in series with the 6BQ6 cathode to make sure that the normal tube current is not exceeded. Generally speaking, a current of 100 milliamperes or less is required for the 6BQ6 and other horizontal output tubes; the lower the current, the better.

Ringing in a yoke is noted by the appearance of dark and light vertical bands on the left side of the raster which gradually diminish in strength as they approach the center of the screen. It is caused by the absence of, or an incorrect, yoke resistor-capacitor network. It may also be a decrease in yoke or flyback transformer efficiency or faulty damper tube.

To eliminate ringing originating in the horizontal yoke, substitute the variable capacitor of the checker for the yoke balancing capacitor (68 $\mu\mu$ fd. in the yoke circuit of Fig. 3) and insert the potentiometer in series with Vary both components for miniit. mum ringing and substitute fixed components when the optimum values are defermined.

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ELECTRONIC "ORGAN" FROM TOY PIANO

By ALVIN G. SYDNOR

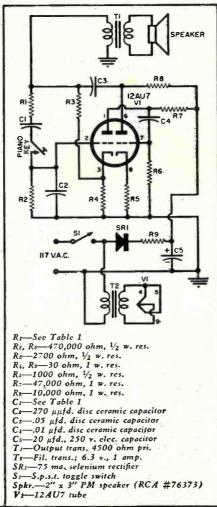
YOU can build this electronic "organ" by removing the resonant rods and hammers from a child's toy piano and modifying the keys to serve as singlepole, single-throw switches.

The circuit used, shown in Fig. 1, is a simple Wien bridge oscillator. The first half of a 12AU7 is used as the oscillator while the second half functions as an amplifier.

The bridge section, R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , C_1 , C_3 , and R_4 , allows only one frequency to produce the desired phase shift for oscillation. The voltage developed across R_2 is the input signal voltage and oscillation will take place only at the frequency which permits this voltage to be developed in-phase with the output voltage from pin 6 of the tube.

At this frequency the positive feedback voltage on the grid of V_1 barely exceeds the negative feedback voltage on the cathode and the positive voltage is of the proper phase to sustain oscil-

Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of oscillator and power supply for electronic "organ."



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Table 1. Various combinations of R1 and C_1 as used in the author's construction.

lation. At any other frequency the negative feedback voltage is larger than the positive so that the resultant degeneration of the amplifier suppresses these frequencies.

Even though most textbooks show a lamp in the cathode of V_1 , the author used a 30-ohm resistor. There was no noticeable change in output as the frequency was changed. Actually, the lamp is not needed in this circuit because we are not interested in any variation of amplitude or distortion.

For those who want to experiment with the circuit for different tones, here's what the lamp does. If the amplitude of the oscillator increases, there will be more current flow through the lamp. When this current reaches a certain value, the lamp filament begins to get hot, making its resistance increase, thus a larger voltage drop is developed across the higher resistance. Therefore, we will have more degeneration which will reduce the gain of V_1 and cause the output to stay constant. A 3-watt, 120-volt lamp will suffice.

Because of space limitations, a 3" PM speaker and a salvaged output transformer from a small portable radio were used. Output was sufficient to be heard over two large rooms.

The exact values of resistor-capacitor combinations have to be determined by experiment. Any desired note may be obtained by applying the proper value of resistor and capacitor combinations.

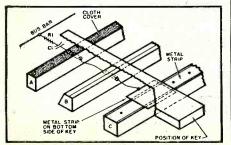
Notes below the range of the device can be synthesized by depressing combinations of keys simultaneously.

In the author's organ, only twelve notes were covered, involving the combinations of resistors and capacitors as shown in Table 1. The small ceramic disc type capacitors were used.

The oscillator and power supply were built on a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7" x $\frac{1}{8}$ " aluminum strip with two "L" brackets for mounting.

In building this unit, be sure to get

Fig. 2. Wooden key modifications so that they serve as s.p.s.t. switches in unit.



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a toy piano with wooden keys. The ones with plastic keys will not work since such instruments have a metal rod instead of a triangle stud as shown at "B" in Fig. 2.

Remove the bottom cover with all keys and hammers as is. Start laying out the speaker, filament, and output transformer.

Next drill all of the holes, including a series of holes for the speaker. Then the resonant rods are removed and the hammers from each key removed.

The triangular strip "B" was removed and a small hole drilled through it for each key, as shown in Fig. 2. A small strip of thin metal was tacked on the bottom of each key (directly above block "C") and a separate wire soldered to each strip.

The soft cloth originally glued on strip "C" is removed and a strip of metal the same length and width is tacked on, leaving about $\frac{1}{4}$ " on one end so that the lead from the grid of V_1 (pin 2) can be soldered.

No. 27 enamel-covered wire was used from the key to strip "A" where a 4-40 machine screw with a solder lug on each end was used as a tie point for each key. Located between the oscillator chassis and strip "A" is a bus bar which runs across the bottom cover. Make sure you have enough room for your resistor-capacitor combinations between this bus bar and each screw in strip "A." The common bus bar is connected through R_3 to pin 3 of V_1 .

Considering the small amount of time required to build this "organ", it is truly a satisfying project. -30-

VERTICAL LINEARITY By R. J. CARMICHAEL

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Next adjust the vertical height and vertical linearity controls for equal spacing of these vertical retrace lines. Finally, return the brightness and contrast controls to normal.

The picture in now correct vertically, your customer is happy, and the job has taken only a few seconds. -30-

MOTOROLA AUTO SET HINT By JAMES A. McROBERTS

A Motorola Model 801 auto set was reported "dead" but vibrator buzzes and normal voltage appeared to be present.

First test for audio buzz at the output tube grids. If OK, try touching the hot side of the muting switch which is frequently the cause of the trouble.

Check to see that it (the muting switch) does not permanently mute the audio due to bad spring leaves.

Hope this hint will prove a time saver and eliminate needless searching for other, more serious, troubles. -30-







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RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

Multi-Purpose Probe (Continued from page 57)

v.t.v.m. However, for most v.t.v.m.'s, a separate jack is used on the front panel for these measurements (as distinct from the d.c. jack) so a minor revision is needed to allow the single probe cable to be used for all measurements, eliminating the extra test lead. All that is required in some v.t.v.m.'s is to connect a wire internally from the a.c.-ohms jack to the d.c. jack. All v.t.v.m. measurements can then be made from the probe head. Careful study of the v.t.v.m. switching circuit will indicate the best way to make the required modification for any particular instrument.

A high voltage probe head is also available for this unit. This head has a standard multiplier resistor, two high voltage guard discs, and a triplecontact female connector so that it can be plugged directly into the handle. Another head includes a lowcapacity, high-voltage divider for use with an oscilloscope to display the voltage waveform at the plate of TV horizontal output tubes and high voltage rectifiers.

At present the probe is marketed in kit form by Allied Radio as part of the Knight Electronics kit line. -30-

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ADDENDUM
In the article "A Portable Ultrasonic Pro- tection System" which appeared on page 52 of our July 1956 issue, an incorrect source of supply was indicated for the ultrasonic

supply was indicated for the ultrasonic transducers. We have since learned that Harris Transducer Corp., Woodbury, Conn., will supply these units in quantity. Write the company direct for full information and prices.

November, 1956



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