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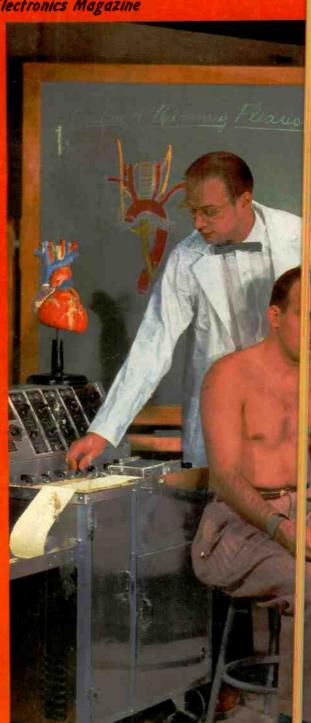
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November, 1957

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A-Hole cut out for HF-206.

C-Adapter supplied cut out for UXT-5. D-Blank plug supplied.

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for C-8W or Diffusione-8. F--Adapter supplied cut out for 4409. G--Adapter supplied cut out for H-600 horn. H--Takes 315-C, 6303, Diffusion 15 Diffusion

Diffusicone-15 Diffaxials, and C-15W, C-63W woofers.

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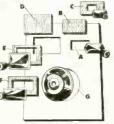
Underside view shows how advanced design, self-con-tained folded horn extends tained folded horn extends to the front of the cabinet, projecting low frequencies out into the room...not back into a corner, splashed against the walls. Small slot in base is resis-tively controlled vent which equalizes woofer dia-pression chamber. Kwikits are therefore independent of room furnishings, shape or placement and can be used against a flat wall, in a corner ... even up in the airl

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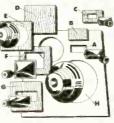
Adapter for mounting 12" speakers in KEN-15

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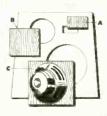
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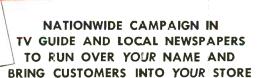
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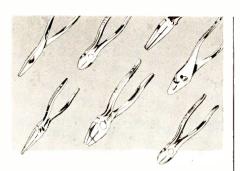
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"PAY-AS-YOU-SEE" TELEVISION

PERIODICALLY over the past ten years, the subject of "pay-see" TV has made the headlines. On September 18th, the FCC requested present or proposed TV station owners to file formal requests for permission to conduct trial subscription TV on a limited basis for a period of three years but stressed that such applications won't be acted upon prior to March 1st of next year.

Whether or not the final decision will be in favor of one of the proposed methods is problematical. At the moment, most of the Commissioners are in favor of such experiments while other FCC members are questioning the validity of any results that might be obtained. This latter group feels that tests made in localized areas might not be indicative of national acceptance at a later date.

To test the validity of any of the systems and to determine public acceptance or non-acceptance would involve experiments in a majority of the key areas throughout the country. The cost of such a series of tests more or less precludes such an experiment.

Although the FCC gave its blessing to such experiments, before actual licenses could be issued the Commission would have to resolve its present impasse with Congress—no small matter as things stand now. Congress has indicated that, as far as it is concerned, "pay-as-you-see" television is doomed. Most congressmen have indicated that they would vote against any legislation granting free use of the airwaves to profit-making corporations whose revenue derives from the "sale" of the public's air to the public.

As in the past, there is still a controversy as to whether the FCC has complete jurisdiction over such decisions or whether Congress has the final word. With both sides claiming this right, the matter may soon face a showdown. Irrespective of which argument prevails, "pay-as-you-see" television involving the transmission of signals through the air seems to have a hard road ahead of it.

There is, however, an alternative method of transmission—one not subject to control by either the FCC or Congress at the present time—that offers some possibilities of success. This is closed-circuit (wired) TV. This is "pay-as-you-see" television in a different form and at the present time is undergoing tests in Bartlesville, Oklahoma under the aegis of Video Independent Theaters, Inc. and dubbed "Telemovie System." Installed by Jerrold Electronics Corporation of Philadelphia as the first of its "Cable Theatres," the new set-up is a closedcircuit coaxial system whereby residents of the Oklahoma oil center can receive first-run movies in their own living rooms. The initial offering was the recently released Warner Brothers' "Pajama Game."

Subscribers pay a flat monthly fee of \$9.50 and approximately 500 of the estimated 8000 television homes in Bartlesville have signed up for the first month's service. The operators estimate that at least a fourth of the TV homes, or 2000 subscribers, will be required before the system pays off.

Another planned installation which has made many headlines is in connection with the N. Y. Giant baseball club moving to San Francisco. A part of the agreement was that San Francisco will be wired for "pay-as-you-see" TV. Permission has already been granted by the local council for such an installation. Whether or not San Francisco will eventually have "pay-as-you-see" TV is hard to say at the moment. Many involved in the final decision feel that the cost of installation far exceeds the potential revenue that would make it a profitable enterprise.

All-in-all, wired TV seems to have some potential of success. With the exception of local regulations there are no Federal restrictions or controls that would cause bottlenecks or confusion at the present time. This is only a temporary situation. It is hard to believe that the FCC or Congress will continue to give it a free hand once it gets rolling. As long as it is a public service and comes under the heading of communications, transmissions, etc., the FCC claims it has the legal authority to put restricting rulings on all phases of the operation of any of these systems. If there is any doubt that the FCC does not have this control, rest assured Congress will give it to them.

Whether or not "pay-as-you-see" TV will benefit the public as a whole remains to be seen. If it means that movies, plays, major sporting events. etc. that would not otherwise be available to televiewers could be screened in the home, such systems would have a good chance of succeeding. If, however, such a service would result in the withdrawal of the better free TV programs from the air and their transferral to the closed-circuit lines, then the "fat would be in the fire." Another point—will the public pay \$9.50 a month? It will be an interesting experiment to watch! . . . W. S. ALLIED'S 1958 CATALOG

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World's Largest Electronic Supply House

November, 1957



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New heater-cathode design helps Sylvania damper types pass this dynamic arc test with flying colors. Dynamic tests such as this have now been instituted by Sylvania on all important types in every

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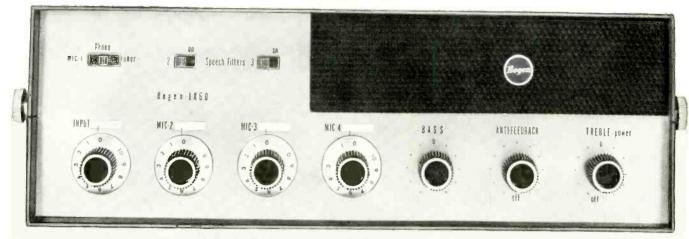


Sylvania Electric Products Inc. University Tower Bldg., Montreal

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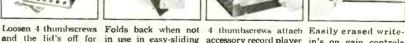
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wall-mount bracket. mount.



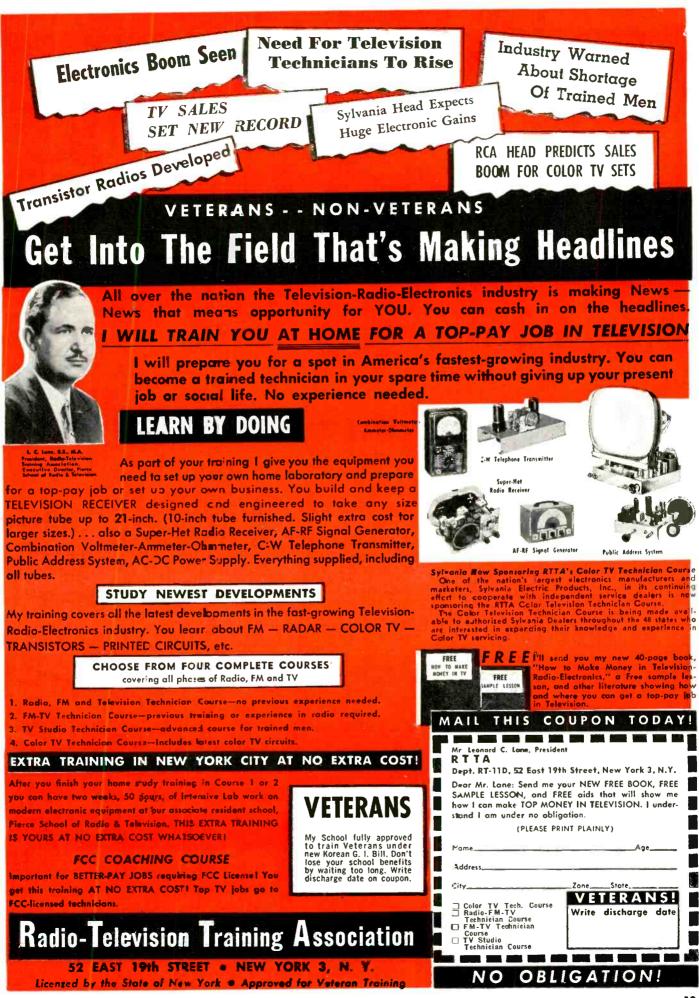
and the lid's off for in use in easy-sliding accessory record player in's on gain controls mark level settings.

10



David Bogen Company, Paramus, N. J., Dept. S-12 Gentlemen: Please send me descriptive catalog on your BOGEN FLEX-PAK Public Address Equipment and 24-page, illustrated brochure, "What You Should Know About Sound Systems."

NAME-				
FIRM	Check one	dealer	distributor	sound specialist
CITY			ZONE_	STATE



November, 1957

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3

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YOUR INSTALLATION VOLUME CAN BE GREATER!

If you're not a Channel Master Dealer you are probably not getting your share of the really profitable antenna installation business. Hundreds of dealers have doubled and even tripled their antenna sales in less than one year when they

switched to Channel Master and featured the famous T-W antenna. In fact, far more T-W antennas are bought than any other fringe area antenna. There must be good reasons for this. Below are listed but a few of them.

7-element

5-element

3-element

model no. 350

model no. 351

model no. 352

How much installation business are you losing every week? ...because you don't feature the CHANNEL MASTER® 7807

Put these extra selling advantages to work for you!

Superior PERFORMANCE! Outperforms any all-channe! antenna ever made! Revolutionary "Traveling Wave" design delivers highest front-to-back ratios (better than 10:1) — top gain over the entire VHF range.

Stronger CONSTRUCTION! Super-strong in every detail of construction: Twin-Boom— the only antenna with 2 full length crossarms; 2 Super-Nests — the most powerful grip that ever held an antenna to the mast; Line-Lok — absorbs all transmission line tension; 7/16" dia. elements.

Bigger NATIONAL ADVERTISING! More than 75,000,000 advertising messages in America's leading national magazines. Now saturation coverage with big-space ads blanketing 173 prime outdoor antenna markets.

LIVE LEADS galore! Tens of thousands have already

responded to Channel Master's Free "Antenna Check-Up Kit" offer – **repeated** in new national ads. Based on experience, 50% – and more – of these leads are converted into actual sales.

Local CO-OP ADVERTISING! The most liberal advertising allowance in the industry — so you can run your own

local promotions. Channel Master dealers have the widest array of mats, radio and TV spots, and display materials.

Promoting ANTENNA REPLACEMENTS!

Channel Master's national advertising hammers home the theme of antenna obsolescence – opening new markets for you!

Call your Channel Master distributor now!

@ Rea. U.S. Pat. Office and Canada

model no. 354-1

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A COMPLETE ANTENNA INSTALLATION IN ATTRACTIVE 3-COLOR DISPLAY CARTON

NEW "INSTALL-IT-YOURSELF" ANTENNA KIT featuring new 2 ELEMENT 7-127 ANTENNA

Designed for top performance in suburban and metropolitan areas. Powerful "Traveling Wave" principle provides the 2-element T-W with better all around performance than a stacked conical.

Promotionally Priced at \$2995 list

CHANNEL MASTER

New Transcription-Type Tone Arm Makes Collaro World's First **True High Fidelity Changer**



The Turntable That Changes Records

From Collaro, Ltd., world's largest manufacturer of record playing equipment—comes the most significant development in the field in years-the new transcription-type tone arm.

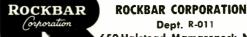
This arm, exclusive with Collaro, literally changes the conventional record changer into a brand new instrument - a TRANSCRIPTION CHANGER — with features of the finest professional equipment.

The arm is a one-piece, spring-damped, counter-balanced unit which will take any standard high fidelity cartridge. It is free of any audio spectrum resonances. It permits the last record to be played with the same low stylus pressure as the first. Between the top and bottom of a stack of records there is a difference of less than a gram in tracking pressure as compared with 4 to 8 grams on conventional changers. Vertical and horizontal friction are reduced to the lowest possible level. These qualities, found only in the Collaro Transcription Changer, insure better performance and longer life for records and styli.

In its superb performance, the new Collaro Continental, Model TC-540, meets the rigid requirements for high fidelity equipment. Here, for the first time in a changer is professional quality at a record changer price. The Continental is \$46.50. Other Collaro changers are priced from \$37.50 up. (Prices slightly higher west of the Mississippi.)

In addition to the new tone arm, the Collaro Continental features include: 4 speeds, manual switch for turntable operation; wow and flutter specifications -0.25% RMS at 33% RPM — superior to any changer in the world; automatic intermix; automatic shut-off after last record; heavy duty 4-pole, shaded pole induction motor; heavy rim-weighted balanced turntable; muting switch and pop-click filter for elimination of extraneous noises; jam proof machinery; pre-wiring for easy installation; attractive two-tone color scheme to fit any decor; tropicalization to operate under adverse weather and humidity conditions; easy mounting on pre-cut board or base; custom testing at the factory for wow, flutter, stylus pressure and correct set down position.

FREE: Colorful new catalog describes complete Collaro line. Includes helpful guide on building record collection WRITE TO





650 Halstead, Mamaroneck, N.Y. Rockbar is the American sales agent for Collaro and other fine companies.

Dept. R-011



CAN GIVE



The radio ham, serviceman or designer knows that the most important tools in his kit are Klein Pliers—long nose, oblique cutters, side cutters.

The quality of the work you do depends in no small measure on the quality of the tools you use. Your reputation as a craftsman is protected when your pliers carry the Klein trademark.





100 years of service to linemen, electricians and industry is back of this new Pocket Tool Guide No. 100. A copy will be sent to you upon request, without obligation.





Presenting latest information on the Radio Industry.

By RADIO & TV NEWS WASHINGTON EDITOR

SCORES OF VITAL radio and TV bills were left in the till when Congress adjourned some weeks ago.

Shelved until the New Year was the controversial \$7.00 excise tax credit measure that would be applied on TV sets which receive all of the channels.

Also tabled was Senator Mundt's bill which would make Inauguration Day a national holiday so . . . "that the whole nation could turn out every four years to see the Presidential inauguration ceremonies . . ." on TV.

Several bills prohibiting broadcasts of racing and lottery information were also put aside.

Representative O'Hara's bill prohibiting the use of any but Standard Time throughout the country was also put in mothballs: also Congressman Hale's proposal to exempt hotels from having to pay royalties for radio and TV programs and phonograph records received in rooms was neatly tied up and packed away.

Other bills that were not finalized were Senator Thurmond's pay-see TV item prohibiting charges for viewing TV in homes, and Senator Magnuson's request for an appropriation of up to a million dollars for each state for educational TV.

FOR MANY YEARS the only accurate method of evaluating a pilot's performance was to have an instructor watch his actions from a second seat in the plane. The Air Research and Development Command has developed an observation method—a telemetry system—which now allows personnel on the ground to view the action in airborne single-seat jet interceptor aircraft; in essence, the new approach allows one to "look over the pilot's shoulder."

In this application of telemetry the picture on the pilot's radar scope is radioed to the ground. This is accomplished by a series of high-frequency radio signals. The signals received on the ground reproduce what is seen on the pilot's radar scope; thus both the pilot and ground personnel have essentially the same picture.

ARDC scientists have found that their new telemetry system duplicates, with extreme accuracy and fidelity, the actual radar scope picture.

Installation of the newly developed telemetry system in interceptor aircraft will result in better training for all-weather interceptor pilots. By means of telemetry, the pilot's instructor will be able, through voice communication, to instruct the student from the ground. In addition, the ground reproduction of the pilot's radar scope face will aid the instructor in measuring the student pilot's performance, thereby providing a medium for improving the training of allweather interceptor pilots.

For details on the use of telemetry in the design and flight-testing of aircraft, see the feature story on page 37.

NEW TELEVISION STATION GRANTS

An additional listing of new construction permits and changes that have been made in station call letters. List continued next month.

STATE	CITY	CALL	CHANNEL	FREQUENCY	POWER
Mississippi	Biloxi		13	210-216	3
"	Gulfport		56	722-728	21.47
Nebraska	Hay Spring		4	66-72	100
"	North Platte		2	54-60	2.8
South Caroling	Charleston		4	66-72	58
Texas	Amarillo		7	174-180	46
"	Monahans		9	186-192	27.5
Washington	Kennewick		25	536-542	8.22

Adeste Fideles Silent Night Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer Noel Jingle Bells God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen

performed by The Street Singer Caroleers, orchestra and chorus under the direction of world famous arranger-composer Dewey Bergman.

The Spirit of Christmas Captured in Sound! the best-loved of traditional Christmas melodies...joyous... nostalgic...reverent... as much a part of the

as much a part of the holiday season as decorations on the tree!

A collector's item ... not for sale at any price ...this 15-minute high fidelity recording is yours FREE, except for postage and handling, when you buy any 7" reel of Soundcraft Tape. See your Soundcraft dealer now, or write us for his name...he will tell you how you can get "SOUNDS OF CHRISTMAS" recorded on your tape. Not only the "SOUNDS OF CHRISTMAS" but the sounds of all the year sound better on Soundcraft Tape!



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fill your home with

a high fidelity recording on your own reel of Soundcraft Tape!



NOW! A TRUE COAXIAL SPEAKER SYSTEM: ONLY \$79.50



The Sonotone "110" Loudspeaker System

Only system in this price range to give you all these big-cabinet features:



True 2-speaker coaxial... 2 separate drivers...inductor-capacitor dividing network...full frequency range.



"Rectilinear" vent enables startlingly vivid low-frequency performance equal

to many larger-cabinet systems.



Speakers radiate directly for wide dispersion, true "presence"...cabinet can be placed anywhere in room.



Hand-rubbed cabinet in choice of 3 fine finishes... ideal size for most homes (and for true 2-system stereo).

Interested? Wait till you *hear* it! Ask your dealer to demonstrate the "110." Send in the coupon below for full details!

Cabinet: 30" x 14" x 20"-Available in mahogany, blond or walnut hand-rubbed finish on birch. Shipped with CA-12 installed. Shipping weight: Approx. 50 lbs.

Price: \$79.50

Slightly higher in the West

Speaker: CA-12 12-inch coaxial Power handling capacity 10 watts Frequency range 40-14,000 cycles Resonant frequency 50 cycles Crossover frequency 2000 cycles Impedance 50 ohms Flux density 12,000 gauss	SONOTONE® CORPORATION Electronic Applications Division Dept. LN-117 Elmsford, N. Y. Sirs: Please send me full details on the "110" loudspeaker system. Name Address CityZoneState
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PAY-SEE TV was soundly scored by the American Veterans of World War II during their recent annual convention in Boston.

In a strongly worded resolution on toll-TV, representatives of AMVETS asked the FCC to return the issue to Congress and, in addition, requested that Congress table all legislation which would change the fundamental system of broadcasting in this country.

According to Dominick L. Strada, national commander of AMVETS, pay-TV could . . . "black out many of the free programs now seen by veterans at hospitals. We have no enforceable or legal assurances from the promoters of pay television that the free shows they now see could be continued without charge."

Continuing, the spokesman for the veterans said that . . . "Once pay TV is initiated, the major advertisers who now pay for the free TV entertainment given the American public will withdraw their support . . . since they will be unable to successfully advertise their products to large number of people in the better evening hours. . . .

Without advertising revenue, the resolution said, public service shows, news, programs of the Armed Forces, government, veteran, and public af-fairs meetings would disappear.

A PLANE FOR FLIGHT CHECKING airways aids in Spain is now being equipped by the CAA in Washington.

The plane, a C-47 which the Spanish government bought in this country, will be equipped with about \$100,000 worth of electronic and recording equipment for its work in the "Protection of Flight" section of the Spanish Ministry of Air. The project is being financed by the International Cooperation Administration as part of U. S. aid to Spain.

Equipment being installed is similar to that used in standard CAA flight check planes, with additional equipment necessitated by the facilities in use abroad.

THREE SPECIAL CONSOLES to calibrate radio-frequency voltmeters for science and industry have been developed by the Bureau of Standards experts and installed in the calibration center in Boulder, Colorado.

With these new voltmeters, it will be possible to calibrate for any practical voltage level starting with .2 volt at discrete frequencies of 30, 100, 300, and 1000 kc. and 5, 10, 30, 100, 300, 400, 500, and 700 mc.

Salient feature of the system is the application of the AT voltmeter, the most stable radio-frequency voltage reference standard known to date (See "Stable Radio-Frequency Voltmeters" in the NBS Technical News Bulletin for February, 1956). This voltmeter can reproduce calibration data to ± 1 per-cent or better over a period of one year or longer. To make good use of such a standard, sources of error in (Continued on page 120)

IT'S NEW! Send for this FREE booklet today!

see what the rapidly expanding field of **ELECTRONICS**

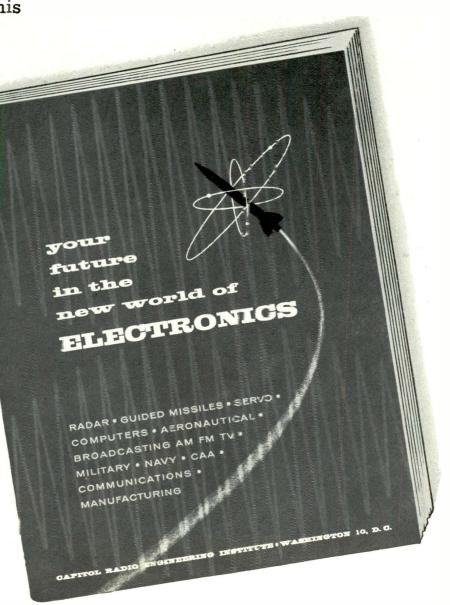
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All these benefits can be yours if you act now! Take that first big step this minute —No obligation whatsoever!



TAKE A MINUTE TO MAIL THIS COUPON FOR FREE BOOKLET !

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Electronics Engineering.	TYPE OF PRESENT WORK
CHECK Electronic Engineering Technology FIELD OF Broadcast (AM, FM, TV) Engineering Technology	SCHOOL BACKGROUND
GREATEST Clevision Engineering Technology INTEREST Aeronautical Electronic Engineering Technology	ELECTRONICS
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CityZone State CHECK: 🛛 Home Study 🗋 Residence School 📄 Korean Veteran	

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۲ Four speeds, each with +3% speed adjustment, Built-in illuminated 0 strobe disk for all speeds. Built-in Ch. level bubble and leveling screws. Precision 4 pole motor, extra com-pliant belt-drive and idler system \otimes 0 plus exclusive Thorens Roto-Drive principle, provide complete vibration isolation, absolutely constant speed. 0 ø Provision for easily changing arms without leaving unsightly perma-nent marks:-just replace low-cost ۲ arm mounting board, available for 12" or 16" arms in various finishes. Ø Easy to mount, the TD-124 requires 0 only 23/4" clearance below mount-ing board. Furnished with attached line cord, shielded cable and solder ۲ plate 0 0

Gyro-like Roto-Drive gives new Thorens TD-124 absolute speed uniformity. Heavier than 16-inch turntables, yet it starts, stops in less than 2/3 turn!

How to get the heaviest possible turntable for smooth, absolutely quiet operation without sacrificing fast starts and stops.

That's the problem Thorens engineers faced when they set out to build the best four-speed, 12-inch, hi-fi turntable money can buy. You'll be amazed at the simplicity of their solution.

The new TD-124 really has two turntables in one: (1) a heavy 10-lb. rim-concentrated, cast-iron flywheel (outweighs 16" aluminum turntables) (2) a light aluminum cover, or turntable proper. An exclusive, Thorens-originated clutch couples or decouples the light aluminum table to the heavy flywheel for instant starts and stops. What's more, the Thorens double turntable system gives you the weight of a cast-iron table (3 times as heavy as aluminum) without danger of attracting any pickup magnet. And with this unique construction, your pickup gets magnetic shielding from motor or transformer hum fields by the iron turntable.

Ask your hi-fi dealer to show you the Thorens TD-124. Better yet, arrange to hear one of those critical, slow piano records on the TD-124. If you don't know who your dealer is, write Thorens Company, Dept. R117, New Hyde Park, N.Y. 79, HORENS



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RADIO & TV NEWS

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you wish. You'll have your choice of THREE SPRAYBERRY TRAINING PLANS ... planned for both beginners as well as the more experienced man. Get the true facts about the finest most modern Radio Training available today . . . just mail the coupon for my big new 56 page fact-filled catalog plus sample lesson-both FREE.

Train the Practical Way—with Actual Radio-Television Equipment

My students do better because I train both the mind and the hands. Sprayberry Training is offered in 25 individual training units, each includes a practice giving kit of parts and equipment . . . all yours to keep. You will gain priceless practical experience building the specially engineered Sprayberry Television Training Receiver, Two-Band Radio Set, Signal Generator, Audio Tester and the new Sprayberry 18 range Multi-Tester, plus other test units. You will have a complete set of Radio-TV test equipment to start your own shop. My lessons are regularly revised and every important new development is covered. My students are completely trained Radio-Television Service Technicians.

See for Yourself... Make Your Own Decision ... Mail Coupon Today!

The coupon below brings you my big new catalog plus an actual sample Sprayberry Lesson. I invite you to read the facts . . . to see that I actually illustrate every item I include in my training. With the facts in your hands, you will be able to decide. No salesman will call on you. The coupon places you under no obligation. Mail it now, today, and get ready for your place in Radio-Television.

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Mail This Coupon For Free Facts and Sample Lesson

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Please rush all information on your ALL-NEW Radio-Tele-
vision Training Plan. I understand this does not obligate me
and that no salesman will call upon me. Include New Cata-

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Name		Age
Address		
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November, 1957

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to this 12" extended range Wigo (\$59.50)...

you can add cone tweeter array (\$20.00) — or buy the complete two-way system initially (\$79.50)

Prices slightly higher West of Rockies

wonderful

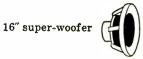
25 to 18,000 cps.

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.their exclusive "CLIMATE-PROOF-CONSTANT RESPONSE

voice coil and cone suspension" assures you of constantly fine sound quality ... whether you're in Maine or Florida! Cast aluminum frame and hyperbolic cone design mark the Wigo as a premium quality speaker. All this ... plus the fact that the Wigo way is a wonderful way for your hi-fi system to grow up! It lets you enjoy the best quality now ... and all the quality you'd ever want in the future! It's worth listening to a Wigo! Write for catalog.

expand further with other Wigo additions... 8" mid-range Wigo



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new **GLASER-S**

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more

exciting

the fully automatic record changer with turntable quality performance

At last - what every audiophile has been waiting for - the convenience of a fully automatic record changer with the performance quality of a transcription turntable.

The new GS-77 provides a quality of performance unsurpassed by turntables up to double the price. Flutter and wow are virtually non-existent. Rumble has, for all practical purposes, been eliminated. And as for automatic conveniences - it is, without doubt, the most advanced record changer of our time.

There is more originality in the GS-77 than in all other changers combined! See for yourself.

'SPEEDMINDER'* ... the amazing GS-77 feature that automatically selects correct turntable speed, and gives you record and stylus protection no other changer can equal.

You simply set the indicator to 'SPEEDMINDER' and automation takes over

- with the standard groove stylus in play position, the changer automatically plays at 78 rpm.
- with the microgroove stylus in position, the changer auto-matically intermixes and plays 33 and 45 rpm records without regard to speed, size, or sequence.

TURNTABLE PAUSES during change cycles and doesn't resume motion until next record has come into play position and stylus is in lead-in groove. Eliminates record surface wear caused by grinding action of record dropping on moving disc-a common draw-back in other changers. And the change cycle lasts only 5 seconds - fastest in the field, * Trademark

†Patents Pending

Every feature[†] spells-Greater Convenience and Better Performance - The ARM is shock suspended and damped, effecting complete acoustical isolation from deck plate and motor and practically eliminating resonance. An accessible vernier control adjusts stylus pressure to match any cartridge requirements. Once adjusted, the variation of stylus pressure between the first and tenth record on the table does not exceed 1 gram, Transcription arm convenience includes: finger lift for manual play, as well as indicator to facilitate location of stylus in groove. The MOTOR is 4-pole induction, dynamically balanced, hum shielded and shock mounted - all to assure accurate, constant speed, and smooth operation.

eventy 2

to a

high

fidelity

enthusiast?

The IDLER and other rotating parts are precisely centered and mounted on low friction bearings. Idler automatically disen-gages in 'off' position. Prevents flat spots and wow. MUTING SWITCH and R/C filter network squelch all annoying sounds.

The GS-77 is absolutely jam-proof - built for years of troublefree performance. A single knob controls all automatic and manual operations. The changer is pre-wired for easy installation, and is dimensioned to replace most changers.

less cartridge and base - ONLY \$5950

Styling of the new GS-77 is gracefully simple - enhanced by its ebony and brushed gold finish and oyster white turntable mat. For a thrilling experience – see it – hear it at your high fidelity dealer. Descriptive literature available on request. Dept. RTN-11.

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24

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Building Estimator Carpentry and Milwork Carpenter Foreman Heating Interior Decoration Painting Contractor Plumbing Reading Arch. Blueprints ART Commercial Art	Cost Accounting Creative Salesmanship Managing a Small Business Professional Secretary Public Accounting Purchasing Agent Salesmanship Salesmanship Management Traffic Management	 Surveying and Mapping DRAFTING Aircraft Drafting Drafting Machine Design Electrical Drafting Mechanical Drafting Sheet Metal Drafting Structural Drafting 	MECHANICAL and SHOP Diesel Engines Gas-Elec. Welding Industrial Engineering Industrial Instrumentation Industrial Metallurgy Industrial Safety Machine Design	 Diesel Engr. and Fireman Diesel Locomotive ST EAM and DIESEL POWER Combustion Engineering Power Plant Engineer Stationary Diesel Engr. Stationary Fireman
Magazine & Book Illus. Show Card and Sign Lettering Sketching and Painting Automobiles Auto Body Rebuilding and Deficiency	CHEMICAL Analytical Chemistry Chemical Engineering Chem. Lab. Technician Elements of Nuclear Energy General Chemistry Natural Gas Prod. and Trans.	ELECTRICAL Electrical Engineering Elec. Engr. Technician Elec. Light and Power Practical Electrician Practical Lineman Professional Engineer (Elec)	 Machine Shop Practice Mechanical Engineering Professional Engineer (Mech) Quality Control Reading Shop Blueprints Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Tool Design Tool Design 	TEXTILE Carding and Spinning Cotton Manufacture Cotton Warping and Weavin Loom Fixing Technician Textile Designing Textile Finishing & Dyeing Throwing
and Refinishing Auto Engine Tuneup Auto Technician	 Petroleum Prod. and Engr. Professional Engineer (Chem) Pulp and Paper Making 	HIGH SCHOOL High School Diploma	RADIO, TELEVISION General Electronics Tech.	 Warping and Weaving Worsted Manufacturing
Name		Age Home Addr	255	



Fast service, efficient service—without time-taking callbacks due to early hour tube failures—are the vitamins, minerals, proteins and plasma of the healthy service business. "Out-of-the-carton" and "right-into-the-set" is the service dealer's dream. And RCA's rigid program of production-line testing and warehouse sampling converts it to reality.

Tests for shorts, heater-cathode leakage, and transconductance help weed-out the weaklings-assure superior-quality tubes. And where low noise and low microphonics are essential to top performance, certain tubes undergo visual and acoustic tests. Before RCA tubes are put into the famous red-and-black RCA carton they are tested all over again at the warehouse for "solid" shorts "flicker" shorts, and continuity. Add to this RCA's quality monitor: *microscopic inspection* of welds, seals, stems, and electrodes of all popular-types and new-type receiving tubes used in black-and-white and color-TV sets, and automobile receivers...and you have powerful reasons why RCA tubes are preferred by manufacturers of electronic equipment and by you who service it. So, never ask your distributor for "tubes" alone. Always specify: RCA TUBES!

RECEIVING TUBES RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Electron Tube Division + Harrison, N.J.

Your "Profit Builders" Catalog

...now available from your RCA TUBE DISTRIBUTOR... lists and describes the many promotional, business, service, and technical aids RCA offers to service dealers. Get your copy and start building more profits right away.



Learn TELEVISION-RADIO Servicing or Communications by Practicing at Home in Spare Time

WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE you get special NRI kits developed to give actual experience with TV-Radio equipment. You build, test experiment with receiver or broadcasting circuits. All equipment yours to

keep.

NRI Has Trained Thousands for Successful Careers in TV-Radio

Have the High Pay, Prestige, Good Future of a Skilled TV-Radio Technician

People look up to and depend on the Technician, more than ever before. Offices, plants, homes everywhere are obliged to buy his knowledge and services. His opportunities are great and are increasing. Become a TV-Radio Technician. At home, and in your spare time, you can learn to do this interesting, satisfying work—qualify for important pay. To ambitious men everywhere here in the fast growing Television-Radio field is rich promise of fascinating jobs, satisfaction and prestige as well as increasing personal prosperity.

Increased Opportunities in Growing Field

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

More Money Soon—Make \$10 to \$15 a Week Extra Fixing Sets in Spare Time

NRI students find it easy and profitable to start fixing sets for friends and neighbors a few months after enrolling. Ficking up \$10, \$15 and more a week gives substantial extra spending money. Many who start in spare time soon build full time TV-Radio sales and service businesses.

Act Now-See What

NRI Can Do for You 🗰

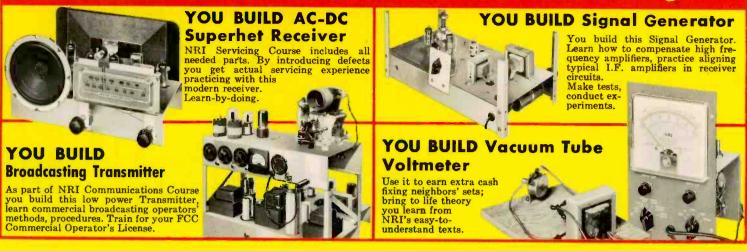
NRI has devoted over 40 years to developing simplified practical training methods. You train at home. Get practical experience, learn-by-doing. Address: NATIONAL RADIO IN-STITUTE, Washington 16, D. C.



Hos All the Work He Can Do "Since finishing NRI Course I have repaired more than 2,000 TV and Radio sets a year. NRI training certainly proved to be a good foundation." H. R. GORDON, Milledgeville, Ga. Has Good Part Time Business "Quite early in my training I started servicing sets. Now have completely equipped shop. My NRI training is the backbone of my progress." E. A. BREDA, Tacoma, Wash.

The Tested Way ee Other Side **To Better Pay** CUT OUT AND MAIL CARD NOW NO STAMP NEEDED! WE PAY POSTAGE The ABC's of SERVICING This card entitles you to Actual Lesson on Servicing, shows Job and Career how you learn Television-Radio at home. You'll also receive 64-Page Catalog. Opportunities NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE, Dept. A B Washington 16, D. C. for RADIO-TV Please mail me the FREE sample lesson and 64-Page Catalog. (No Salesman will call.) TECHNICIANS Name_____Age____ Address City_____Zone____State ACCREDITED MEMBER, NATIONAL HOME STUDY COUNCIL

Technical "KNOW-HOW" Can Give You Interesting, Important Work LEARN-BY-DOING with Kits NRI Sends at No Extra Charge



For Higher Pay, Better Jobs Be a Television-Radio Technician



Broadcasting Offers Satisfying Careers

4000 TV and Radio stations offer interesting positions. Govt. Radio, Aviation, Police, Two-Way Communications are growing fields. Trained Radio-TV Operators have a bright future.

Servicing Needs More Trained Men

Portable TV, Hi-Fi, Transistor Radios, Color TV are making new demands for trained Technicians. Good opportunities for spare time earnings or a business of your own.



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NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE

Washington 16, D. C.

Train at Home the NRI Way Famous for Over 40 Years

NRI is America's oldest and largest home study Television-Radio school. The more than 40 years' experience training men for success, the outstanding

Founder record and reputation of this school—benefits you in many ways. NRI methods are tested, proven. Successful graduates are everywhere, from coast to coast, in small towns and big cities. You train in your own home, keep your present job while learning. Many successful NRI men did not finish high school. Let us send you an actual lesson, judge for yourself how easy it is to learn.

No Experience Necessary—NRI Sends Many Kits for Practical Experience

You don't have to know anything about electricity or Radio to understand and succeed with NRI Courses. Clearly written, well-illustrated NRI lessons teach TV-Radio-Electronic principles. You get NRI kits for actual experience. All equipment is yours to keep. You learn-by-doing. Mailing the postage-free card may be one of the most important acts of your life. Do it now. Reasonable tuition. Low monthly payments available. Address: NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE, Washington 16, D. C.

NRI Graduates Do Important Work



Now Quality Control Chief "Had no other training in Radio before enrolling, obtained job working on TV amplifiers before finishing course. Now Quality Control Chief." T. R. FAVA-LOBO, NOrwich, N. Y. NRI Course Easy to Understand "I opened my own shop before receiving my diploma. I have had to hire extra help. I am independent in my own business." D. P. CRES-SEY, Stockton, Cal.

SAMPLE LESSON 64-page CATALOG both FREE Works on Color-TV "NRI changed my whole life. If I had not taken the course, probably would still be a fireman, strugging along. Now Control Supervisor at WRCA - TV." J. F. MELINE, NewYork, NY.

See Other Side for more information on the Tested Way to Better Pay

Practical CBS Transistor Home-Study Course

Learn all about transistors by using them





Let's face it. Transistors are here ... now! Advancement opportunities are waiting for those who know all about their basic fundamentals. Are you ready? This new profuedly illustrated Transistor

This new, profusely illustrated Transistor Home-Study Course, a CBS first, was written to make it easy for you to learn by using transistors. Service-dealers . . . technicians . . . and engineers find this residence-courseat-home both fast and fascinating. What you learn you remember because you do it yourself . . . by making several practical transistor devices which you can keep and use. Course was written for CBS by A. C. W. Saunders, a well-known educator and author.

Check the table of contents. Then read how easy it is for you to start your Transistor Course today.

CBS Transistor Course Includes

- Ten intensive lessons (with 3-ring binder) . . .
 up-to-date, complete
- Simplified basic theory . . . how transistors work
- Practical experiments and servicing techniques for: Amplifiers . . . applications in all fundamental circuits
- Oscillators . . . a-f, r-f, relaxation, multivibrator, special TV
- Rectifiers . . . diode and transistor rectifiers and detectors
- Practical commercial applications . . . immediate and future
- With free correction and consulting service . . . and up-to-date supplements for certified graduates

HOW TO GET IT

Call your CBS Tube distributor. He'll tell you how to get the CBS Transistor Home-Study Course, PA-175. See him, or write us ... today!



CBS-HYTRON, Danvers, Mass. A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

In high fidelity

are you sure you have the best?

The principles of servo-mechanisms have been widely used for years . . . in automation, for example, to check the output and correct errors before they can even begin. For years, too, audio engineers have known that servo techniques could be applied to sound systems. Yet nowhere has this principle been engineered into speaker systems where it could correct distortion where it *must* be corrected — in the output sound. Many companies knew the advantages. None built a servo-speaker system which you could buy.

Not until Integrand.

The Integrand is a new speaker-amplifier system. Totally new. There is much to tell: about its Servo-Speaker operation . . . its original speaker design . . . its transformerless, direct coupled amplifiers . . . its transistor crossovers and amplifiers . . . stereo . . . and about the 2,000-hour unconditional guarantee. In short, the whole story of



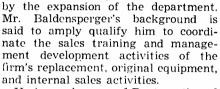
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ARTHUR F. BALDENSPERGER, JR., has been appointed to the newly created

position of management development coordinator, sales, for CBS-Hytron, a division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

According to the company, this move was made necessary



He is an alumnus of Dartmouth and New York State University and was formerly associated with *Sylvania Electric Products.*

* * *

DR. IRVING LANGMUIR, world famous scientist, died at Falmouth, Mass. recently at the age of 76.

The Nobel-prize winning scientist, often regarded as one of the scientific geniuses of modern times, was on the staff of the *General Electric* research laboratory from 1909 until his retirement in 1950.

During his long career with the firm, his researches were estimated to have saved the American public nearly one billion dollars per year in electric light bills, helped establish modern radio and television broadcasting, helped safeguard the lives of soldiers in battle, and, more recently, provided man with a key to possible control of the weather.

For his accomplishments, Dr. Langmuir received the world's top-ranking scientific awards, including the Nobel Prize in chemistry, granted to him in 1932.

REGINALD G. SCHULER has been named general engineering manager of

Brush Electronics Company, a division of Clevite Corporation.

For the past two years he has served as director of engineering of the Badger Meter Manufacturing Company.

Previously, he was for seven years research director of the Victor Adding Muchine Company and before that was chief of the research department of the Teletype Corporation.

A recipient of B.S. and E.E. degrees from Armour Institute of Technology,



Mr. Schuler is a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers, and the Physics Club of Chicago.

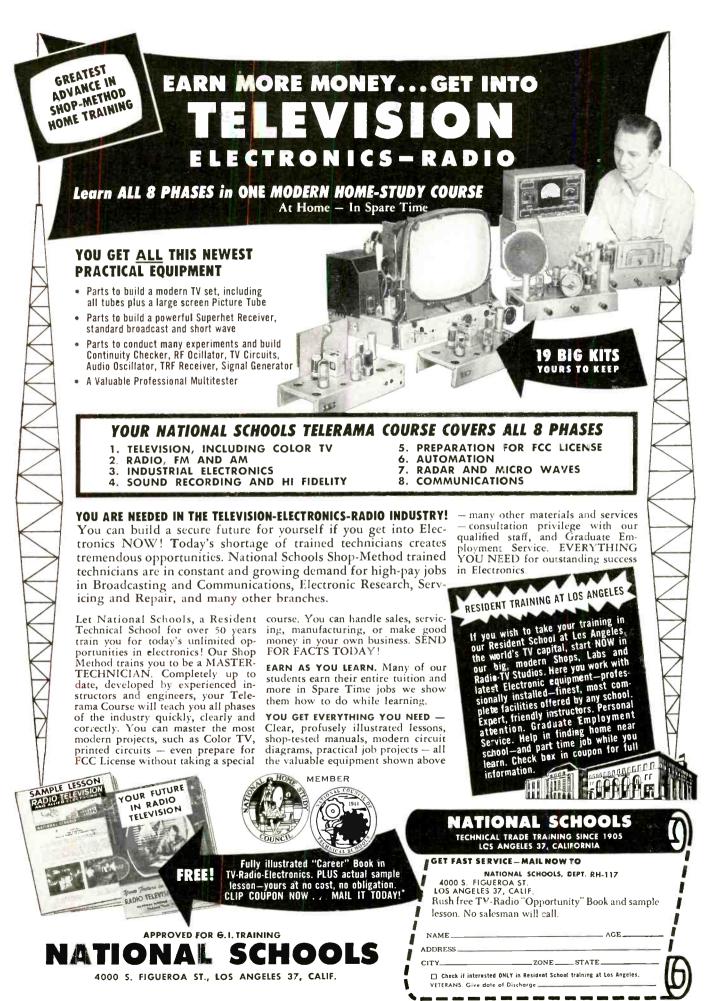
In his new post, he will be fully responsible for the direction of the company's product engineering program.

INDUSTRO TRANSISTOR CORPORATION announces the completion of its initial transistor manufacturing facility located at 87-31 Britton Avenue, Elmhurst, N. Y. . . . **REK-O-KUT COMPANY**, **INC.**, is now located at 38-19 108th Street, Corona, N. Y. . . . The carriermicrowave department of WESTING-HOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION has expanded its facilities in Halethorpe, Md., by constructing a new. modern office building adjacent to the manufacturing plant . . . MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR COMPANY has announced the leasing of a new \$300,-000.00 plant in Fall River, Mass., for production of a new line of electronic industrial controls. The new plant is to be a manufacturing unit of the industrial division . . . STACKPOLE CARBON **COMPANY** has opened a large scale magnet production facility in a new 37.000 square foot plant in Kane, Pennsylvania . . . JFD ELECTRONICS CORP. is presently fabricating its own aluminum tubing in a new 10,000 square foot mill . . . ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA has purchased 530,000 square feet of land in Santa Ana, Calif., for the expansion of its own facilities and for the construction of a new plant for its subsidiary, THE ENGINEERED ELECTRONICS COM-**PANY** ... An acre and a half is being added to the main plant of DUKANE CORPORATION . . . MAGNECORD DIVI-SION of MIDWESTERN INSTRUMENTS, INC. is being moved from Chicago to Tulsa, Okla. . . . The components division of INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORP. is launching a new manufacturing operation in Palo Alto, Calif. The new plant is at 815 South San Antonio Road and contains approximately 8000 square feet of manufacturing space with a two-story office structure attached.

* * *

SALES MANAGERS' CLUB, Eastern Group, has been incorporated as Producers of Associated Components for Electronics, Inc., with a membership composed of electronic parts and equipment manufacturers located east of the Mississippi River.

The new organization continues as co-sponsor of the annual Electronic Parts Distributors' Show in Chicago. Its offices are located at 261 Broad-RADIO & TV NEWS





telephone of tomorrow --- here today

The completely new North Ericofon represents the first real advance in telephone design in over 50 years!

A masterful departure from stereotyped design that puts the whole phone, receiver, transmitter, and dial all in one, yet remains as light as the ordinary telephone handset alone!

The "dial comes to you" feature makes dialing from any angle, any position simple and easy.

The Ericofon is available in six decorator colors.

For the Ericofon, exclusive with North, and other North telephone and communication equipment and components, write -



Available world-wide through L. M. Ericsson Sales offices.

way, New York City, with David Susser, executive vice-president, in charge of coordinating administrative and committee activities.

Sidney Harman, *Harman-Kardon*, *Inc.*, is president of the association. Other officers are: Leonard Carduner, British Industries Corp., first vicepresident; Edward Rothenstein, Arco Electronics, Inc., second vice-president; and W. Walter Jablon, Mark Simpson Manufacturing Co., secretarytreasurer.

The board of directors includes: Sam Baraf, United Transformer Corp.; Robert Ferree, International 'Resistance Corp.; Charles Golenpaul, Aerovox Corp.; Edward Finkel, JFD Manufucturing Co.; Joseph Kerner, Blonder-Tongue Labs., Inc.; Jerome Kirschbaum, Precision Apparatus Co.; Howard B. Saltzman, Alpha Wire Corp.; and George Silber, Rek-O-Kut.

The new organization's purposes are to promote the interests of manufacturers of parts and equipment for the electronic and allied industries; to foster trade in the manufactured products of these industries; to disseminate all useful information concerning the industry; and to promote better business relationships, more efficient operations, and better service for distributors, suppliers, and ultimate consumers of the electronics and allied industries.

Meetings of the membership have been scheduled for the fourth Wednesday of each month and will feature prominent speakers on specific ideas of prime interest to the organization.

In addition to the officers and directors, fourteen standing committees will develop the activities of the organization. * * *

RICHARD DEUTSCH has been appointed chief sales engineer of Channel Master Corp.

In this capacity he will be in charge of the company's sales and field engineering department, which conducts dealer and distributor meetings and new product sem-



inars throughout the country. The department is also responsible for answering the large volume of technical correspondence resulting from consumer and trade advertising.

Mr. Deutsch joined the firm's mechanical engineering department in 1953. Two years later he transferred to the sales department as a sales engineer.

* *

RIXON ELECTRONICS, INC., Silver Spring, Maryland, has become an independent company, with James L. Hollis as the new president. It was formerly a subsidiary of PAGE COMMUNICA-TIONS ENGINEERS, INC., Washington, D. C. . . . VITRO CORPORATION OF **AMERICA** has concluded negotiations to acquire all the business and facilities (Continued on page 113)

RADIO & TV NEWS

HOW TO PASS

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And the second second

Your FCC Commercial

LICENSE EXAMS*

Contraction of the state of the Get Your FCC License in a Hurry! We can train you to pass your License Exams if you've had any practical experi-



to train you until you receive

Your FCC License

* See Free Catalog for complete details

Cleveland Institute training results in success with commercial FCC examinations . . . easily . . . and quickly

Here's Proof:

Name and Address	License	Time
Prentice Harrison, Lewes, Delaware	1st	27 weeks
John H. Johnson, Boise City, Okla.	1st	20 weeks
Herbert W. Clay, Phoenix, Ariz	2nd	22 weeks
William F. Masterson, Key West, Fla	2nd	24 weeks
Thomas J. Bingham, Finley, N. Dak	2nd	9 weeks

(Names and addresses of trainees in your area sent on request) Cleveland Institute training results in job offers like these:

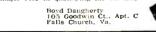
Radio Operators & Technicians **Electronic Technicians**

American Airlines has openings for American Airlines has openings for radio operators and radio mechanics. Operators start at \$334.53 per month. Radio mechanic's salary up to \$1.99per hour. Periodic increases with op-portunity for advancement. Many com-pany benefits. Convair Electronics Department: Radio Convair Electronics Department: Radio and Rudar Mechanics. Electronics Technicians, and Junior Engineers are wanted for a special program on fire control development and installation. Beginning rate: \$365 and up.

And our trainees get good jobs

Salary Increased

"I recently secured a position as Test Engineer with Melpar, Inc. A substantial salary increase was involved. My Cleveland Institute training played a major role in qualifying me for this

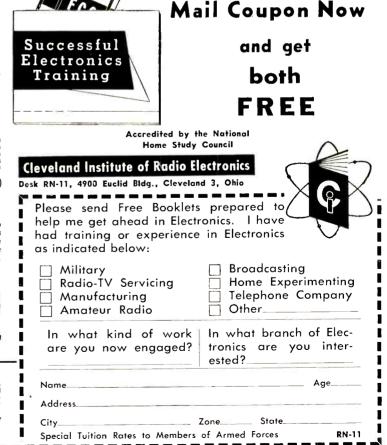




Eastern Airlines

Eastern Airlines In a year and a half, he received his first class FCC Lic is continuing his training with Cleveland Institute is much highly training with Cleveland Institute is not be a solution of the second second second second to his practical estimates and the second second second Nashville 14, 17 n od Drive Tennes CLEVELAND INSTITUTE OF RADIO ELECTRONICS

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on the road to success.

ence---amateur, military, radio servicing, or

other. Our proven plan can help put you

* Your FCC ticket will be recognized by employers as proof of your technical ability.



SPEAKER COMPONENTS

designed for the most natural... most faithful sound reproduction ALTEC LANSING speaker components exemplify the ALTEC tradition to give the most faithful reproduction of sound obtainable through the most natural means.

ALL of these ALTEC high frequency horns are of the sectoral, exponential type which provides a clear, mathematically calculated flow path to direct the sound waves into the proper distribution pattern without interfering with their natural propagation in the air. These sectoral horns provide efficient distribution control at all frequencies, unlike diffusion and other types which have wide distribution at the lower frequencies and become extremely directional and inefficient in the higher ranges.

These sectoral horns and their associated driving elements represent the only true method for obtaining high efficiency, full dynamic range, smooth frequency response and wide, regular distribution of high frequency sounds.

Have the pleasure of listening to a two-way speaker system of ALTEC LANSING speaker components at your dealer's. If your ear is in tune, you'll take ALTEC home.

HORN

HORN 511B

This new ALTEC high frequency horn is the finest available for home use. When used with the ALTEC 802D high frequency driver the 511B gives amazingly smooth response throughout the range from 500 to 22,000 cycles, one-half octave above the range of the human ear. The ALTEC 803 bass speaker, either singled or paired, is recommended as a bass component for use with this horn. The 500D dividing network is needed to complete this system.

PRICE: \$36.00

HIGH FREQUENCY DRIVER



Designed specifically for use with the 511B and 811B horns for smooth 500 to 22,000 cycle high frequency reproduction.

Power: 30 watts; Range: 500-22,000 cycles; Impedance: 16 ohms; Magnet Weight: 1.3 lbs

PRICE: \$57.00





can be used with the ALTEC 803A bass speaker or with the 415A Biflex to extend this wide range speaker to a full 22,000 cycle system. **PRICE: \$27.00**

This superb ALTEC horn is identical in design concept and quality with the 511B but is smaller and has a frequency range from 800

to 22,000 cycles. The 811B with the 802D driver

3000B

811 B

HIGH FREQUENCY SPEAKER AND NETWORK

This newly developed high frequency speaker and horn used with the 3000B network is the ideal unit to extend the range of the ALTEC 412A and 415A Biflexes or of any efficient 12° or 15° cone speaker to a full 22,000 cycles. The dividing network separates high and low frequencies at 3000 cycles, crossing over at a smooth 12 db per octave curve.

Speaker-Power: 20 watts; Impedance: 8 ohms; Range: 3,000-22,000 cycles

PRICE: \$39.00

Network—Impedance: 8 ohms; HF Attenuation: 10 db continuously variable; Crossover: 3000 cycles

PRICE: \$21.00

BASS SPEAKER

803A

For use with the 802D h.f. driver and 511B horn. Has smooth 12 db per octave slope and detented thigh frequency shelving control designed for external mounting with 4 steps of 1½ decibels each for precise adjustment to individual rooms.

Impedance: 16 ohms; HF attenuation: 6 db, 1¹/₂ db steps; Crossover: 500 cycles DIVIDING NET WORK

800 E

DIVIDING

NETWORK

500D



The 803A is used as the bass component in many of ALTEC's larger theatre speaker systems. Since it is intended for use with the 802D high frequency driver and either the 511B or 811B horn its efficient frequency range is limited to 30–1600 cycles. This 1600 cycle upper range assures a smooth crossover at any frequency up to 800 cycles. As a result the 803A has a bass performance far superior to that of loudspeakers designed to operate over a wider frequency spectrum.

Power: 30 watts; Impedance: 16 ohms; Range: 30-1600 cycles; Magnet Weight: 2.4 lbs

PRICE: \$60.00



161 Sixth Avenue, New York 13, N.Y. Write for free catalogue Dept. 7M11

Has the same characteristics as the 500D but with 800 cycle crossover for use with the 811B horn and 802D h.f. driver.

Impedance: 16-ohms; HF Attenuation: 6 db, 1½ db steps; Crossover: 800 cycles

PRICE: \$42.00

PRICE: \$54.00

NEW! 12-WATT Williamson-type HIGH FIDELITY INTEGRATED AMPLIFIER HF12 with Preamplifier,



Equalizer & **Control Section** KIT'34" WIRED 57"

KIT⁵34⁵⁵ WIRED ⁵57⁻⁵ Compact, Ecautifully packaged & stylec. Provides complets "pont-end" facilities and true h gh fidelity performance. Direct tape head & maz-netic plono-inputs with NARTB (tape) & RIAA (phono) & dback equalizations. 6-tube zircuit, dual tribde for variable turnover bass & tretle feedback-type tone controls. Output Power: 12 w cont., 25 = pk. IM Dist. (60 & 6000 eps @ 4 1): 1.5% @ 1 w; ±0.5 db 12 eps - 59 kc 12 w; ±0.5 dt 25 cps - 20 kc. Harmonie Dist: 20 eps 2% @ 6.3 w; 40 eps: 1% @ 12 w; ½% @ 9.3 w; 2000 eps: ±% @ 12 w; 10 ke: 1% @ 10 w; ½% @ 6 w, Tamsien Resp: excellent Square wave reproduction (4 usec rise-time); negligible bing ing, rapid withing on 10 kc square wite. Inverse Gennetisma: 4, 8, 16 ohms. Tone Control Rangee @ 10 1c, =13 db: @ 50 cps, ±16 db. Tubess 2+CCC83=12AX7, 1-ECC82/12AU7, 2-EL84 1-EZ8L Swe: HWD: 33% x 12" x & 64". 13 Ibx. Mounts in and our of cabinet.



Like the HF60 shown below, the HF50 features virtually absolute stability, flawless transient re-sponse under either resistive or reactive (speaker) load, & no bounce or flutter under pulsed condi-tions. Extremely high quality output transformer & & fle ohm tions. Extremely high quality output transformer with extensively interleaved windings, 4, 8, 8 (a fo ohm speaker connections, grain-oriented steel, & fully potted in seamless steel case. Otherwise identical to HF60. Output Power: 50 w cont., 100 w pk. IM Distor-tion (60 & 6000 cps (\pm 4:1): below 1% at 50 w; 0.5% (\oplus 45 w. Harmonic Dist.: below 0.5% between 20 cps & 20 ke within 1 db of rated power. Freq. Resp. at tw: \pm 0.5 db 6 cps -60 kc; \pm 0.1 db 15 cps -30 kc at any level from 1 mw to rated power; no peaking or raggedness outside audio range. All other specs identical to HF60 below. Matching Cover E-2 54.50.



INTEGRATED POWER AMPLIFIER HF52 with Preamplifier, Equalizer & Control KIT \$6995 WIRED \$10995 Section

Combines a power amplifier section essentially identical to the HF50 power amplifier with a preamp-equalizer control section similar to HF20 below. Provision for use with electronic crossover network & additional amplifier(s). See HF50 for response & distortion specs; HF60 for square wave response, rise-time, inverse feedback, stability margin, damping factor, speaker connections; HF20 for preamplifier, equalizer & control section description. Hum & noise 60 db below rated out-put on magnetic phono input (8 mv input for rated output), & 75 db below rated output on high level inputs (0.6 v input for rated output). Matching Cover E-1 \$4.59. Matching Cover E-1 \$4.50.

The specs are the proof... NEW BEST



Will Prover Supply: #HF61 KI1 23 , Wikk J 44 Will met add distortion or detract from the Nide-bard or transient response of the Enest power medifiers at any control settings. High quality fee black circuitry throughout plus the most som-plete eentrol & switching facilitiz. Heavy-guge solid krushed brass panel, concentric con rols, one-place brown enamel steel cabine: for lesting attractive appearance. Feedback-type, sharp ent-of (12 db/octave) scratch & rumble filters. Low-distor on feedback tone controls: povide arge toost or cut in bass or treble with mid-freqs & volume unaffected. Centralab print-darcent Senier "Compentrol" loudness control with con-centris level control. 4 hilevel switched uputs (mms, tv, tape, aux.) & 3 low-level inputs (sepa-ring catridges. Hum bal, centrel. DC super-ringoed on filament supply. 4 conzentence out-tes. Externely flaw videband freq. resp := 11 db 10CD00 cps; ±0.3 db 12:50,000 cps. Exterenly sentative. Negligible hum, noise, harmetic or IM

60-WATT Ultra-Linear HIGH FIDELITY POWER AMPLIFIER #HF60 with ACRO TO-330 OUTPUT TRANSFORMER KIT \$7295 WIRED \$9995

NEW

MI 172" WIRED 999° Superiative performance, obtained through finest pointer direct-coupled to 6SN7GTB cathode coupled phase inverter driving a pair of Ultra-Linear connected push-pull EL34 output tubes operated with fixed oias. Rated power output: 60 w (130 w peak). IM Distortion (60 & 6000 cps at 4:1): less than 1% at 60 w; less than 0.5% at 50 w. Harmonic Distor-tion: less than 0.5% at 50 w. Harmonic Distor-tion is the stand 0.5% at 50 w. Harmonic Distor-tion is the stand 0.5% of 50 w. Harmonic Distor-tion is the stand 0.5% of 50 w. Harmonic Distor-tion is the stand 0.5% of 50 w. Harmonic Distor-tion is the stand 0.5% of 50 w. Harmonic Distor-tion is the stand 0.5% of 50 w. Harmonic Distor-tion is the stand 0.5% of 50 w. Harmonic Distor-tion is the stand 0.5% of 50 w. Harmonic Distor-tion is the stand 0.5% of 50 w. Harmonic Distor-tion is the stand 0.5% of 50 w. Harmonic Distor-tion is the stand 0.5% of 50 w. Harmonic Distor-tion is the stand 0.5% of 50 w. Harmonic Distor-tion is the sensitivity: 0.55 w for 60 w. Dampine Factor: 17 inverse Feedback: 21 db. Stability Mar-fin 16 db. Hum 90 db below rated output. ACRO Too.330 Output Transformer fully potted). Speaker Taos: 4, 8, 16 ohms. G234 extra-rusged rectifier (indirectly-heated cathode eliminates high starting voltage on electrolytics & delays B+ until amplifier tubes warm up). Input level control. Panale mount fuse holder. Both bais and DC — baiance adjust-ments. Std octal socket provided for pre-amplifier power take-off. Size: 7" x 14" x 8". 30 bbs. Matching over Model E-2 \$4.50.



COMPLETE with Preamplifier, Equalizer & Control Section 20-WATT Ultra-Linear Williamson-Type HIGH FIDELITY AMPLIFIER #HF-20 KIT \$4995 WIRED \$7995

NII "43" WIRED 7/3" A low-cost, complete-facility amplifier of the highest quality that sets a new standard of per-formance at the price, kit or wired. Rated Power Output: 20 w (34 w peak). IM Distortion (60 & 6000 eps/4:1) at rated power: 1.3%. Max. Har-monic Distortion between 20 & 20,000 eps at 1 db under rated power: 20.3%. Power Response (20 w): ±0.5 db 20-20,000 eps; ±1.5 db 10-40,000 cps, ±1.5 db 7-50,000 cps. 5 feedback equalizations for LPs & 788. Low-distortion feed-back tone controls: large boosts or cuts in bass or equalizations for LP's & 785. Low-distortion feed-back tone controls: large boosts or cuts in bass or treble with mid-freqs. & volume unaffected. Loud-ness control & separate level set control on front panel. Low Z output to tape recorder. 4 hi-level switched inputs: tuner, tv, tape, aux; 2 low-level inputs for proper loading with all cartridges. Hum bal, control. DC superimposed on filament supply. Extremely fine output transformer: interleaved windings, tight coupling, careful balancing, grain-oriented steel. 81/2" x 15" x 10". 24 lbs. Matching cover Model E-1, \$4.50.

COMPLETE with FACTORY-BUILT CABINET-NEW 2-WAY HI-FI SPEAKER SYSTEM #HFS1 \$3995

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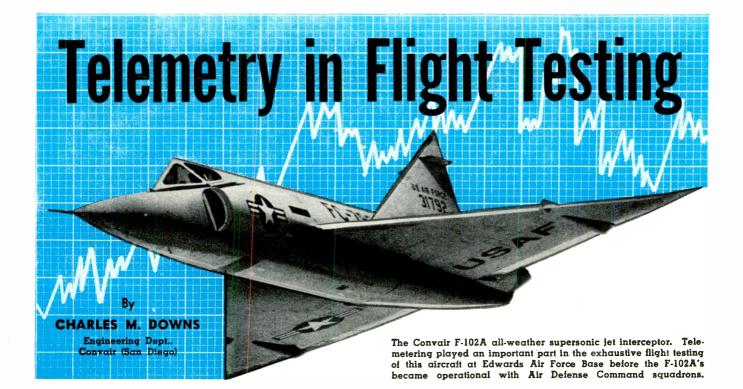
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N THE past few years a new application of electronics has "come of age." Telemetering (meaning to measure from a distance or to transmit a measurement) which has been used for the last ten years in missiles and rockets is now extensively used in flight testing military and commercial aircraft. With the advent of supersonic aircraft there was a need for a measuring system that would operate automatically with accuracy and preclision without distracting the pilot of the aircraft in any way. Various air-borne recording devices had the accuracy required but took up too much space, were too heavy, or were too restricted in the type of data they could record.

As an example, one type of recording oscillograph used as an airborne recorder weighs 70 pounds, records 26 functions and has a frequency range of from d.c. to about 500 cycles. With additional equipment (linear amplifiers) the frequency range is extended to 3000 cycles. A telemetering system weighing half as much can record many more functions with a response on some subcarrier bands (see Table 1) of from d.c. to speech frequencies. Safety functions such as temperature, pressure, and acceleration can be instantly and continuously monitored on the ground during flight. If safe limits are exceeded, the pilot can be notified for corrective action.

When an aircraft crashes into the ground at 500 miles per hour, there is little left from which to determine the cause of the crash. Lives have been saved because records, safe on the ground, revealed the cause of system or structural failure in telemetered aircraft. Data from airborne recorders would have been lost.

Since recording oscillographs are an

November, 1957

Part 1 of a two-part series on principles and applications of telemetering as used in developmental aircraft testing.

important part of the receiving station, it should be pointed out that telemetering has not replaced the oscillograph as a flight test recorder; it has only moved the oscillograph down on the ground where its full capabilities can be utilized.

An oscillograph uses small mirrors mounted in galvanometer movements to reflect beams of light onto a moving strip of photosensitive paper. Thus the waveform of the current fed to the coil of the galvanometer is photographed as a continuous graph. Paper speed is variable from about 0.5 to 100 inches per second. One of the factors which limits the upper frequency response of an airborne oscillograph is paper speed. Due to the short supply of paper that can be carried aloft, the speed must be kept low if more than a few minutes of flight are to be recorded. This problem is overcome when the recorder is located in the ground station. Telemetered data stored on magnetic tape can be played back as many times as desired and oscillograph records may be made at any paper speed. Here it should be pointed out that oscillograph records are usually employed to determine which parts of the flight should be selected for further data reduction.

Theory of Operation

The theory of operation of an FM/ PM telemetry system should be easily understood by anyone familiar with audio circuits. Several audio oscillators, operating at different frequencies, are frequency modulated by their associated pickups. The frequencymodulated audio signals are used to phase modulate a radio transmitter operating in the range of 215 to 235 megacycles. The r.f. signal is, in turn, picked up by a receiving station where the audio output of a receiver is passed through bandpass filters which separate the subcarrier oscillators (the audio oscillators in the aircraft) from the complex audio signal. The output of each bandpass filter is then fed into an audio discriminator which produces a varying d.c. voltage corresponding to the frequency shift of the subcarrier oscillator. The current in the discriminator output signal is the electrical equivalent of the original modulating signal obtained from the pickup in the aircraft. The discriminator output is then fed into electro-mechanical recorders such as recording oscillographs and pen recorders. Tape recorders, at the same time, record the audio output of the receivers so that in case of failure of one of the discriminators or electro-mechanical recorders, the data will not be lost. The tape playback can be fed directly into automatic data reduction computers if additional data reduction is required.

Airborne Components

Let us now consider various components of a system and their functions. Pickups and subcarrier oscillators (SCO's) fall into three basic types: voltage-, resistance-, and inductancecontrolled. Of these three, the voltagecontrolled oscillator is probably the most widely used. A diagram of a simple voltage-controlled system is shown in Fig. 1. Excitation voltage (in this case d.c.) is applied across a precision

	CENTER FREQUENCY	LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT	FREQUENCY
BAND				RESPONSE
DAND	(cps)	(cps)	(cps)	(cps)
1	400	370	430	6.0
2	560	518	602	8.4
3	730	675	785	11
4	960	888	1032	14
5	1300	1200	1389	20
6	1700	1572	1828	25
7	2300	2127	2473	35
8	3000	2775	3225	45
9	3900	3607	4193	59
10	5400	4995	5805	81
11	7350	6799	7901	110
12	10,500	9712	11,288	160
13	14,500	13,412	15,588	220
14	22,000	20,350	23,650	330
15	30,000	27,750	32,250	450
16	40,000	37,000	43,000	600
17	52,500	48,560	56,440	790
18	70,000	64,750	75,250	1050
Wide-ba	nd ($\pm 15\%$ of cente	r frequency) open	ation may be used c	n 22 kc through
70 kc. if ac	ljacent bands are on	uitted.		a an act midugh

Table 1. The various subcarrier bands that are employed in telemetering systems.

potentiometer. The shaft of the potentiometer is linked to an angular motion such as the rudder of an aircraft. The signal voltage from the arm of the pot is fed through shielded wire to the SCO. In one type of voltage-controlled SCO the input signal is fed to a reactance modulator combined with a Hartley oscillator. In another type, a freerunning multivibrator is frequency modulated by using the signal voltage to bias the grid of one half of the oscillator. The frequency stability of either of these types under steadystate input conditions is excellent.

The frequency deviation of a voltage-controlled SCO is an inverse function of signal polarity shift. In other words, when the signal is made more positive, the output frequency de-creases. Two voltage ranges are generally used: 0 to 5 volts and ± 2.5 volts. Since very sharp bandpass filters (down 60 db a few cycles past the bandpass limit) are used in the receiving station, SCO bandwidth limits and therefore input voltage limits must be carefully observed. Band limits (deviation limits) are determined as follows. There are 18 SCO frequencies established by the Department of Defense's Research and Development Board (RDB) now in use. (See Table 1.) Each SCO is allowed to deviate 7.5% of its center frequency each side of center frequency. As an example, given a 2.3 kc. SCO with a voltage range of 0 to 5 volts, the output frequency at 2.5 volts would be 2300 cps or f_c . At 5 volts the frequency would be 2127 cps or f_i . With 0 volt applied, the frequency would become 2473 cps or f_{h} . To provide a "fudge factor" and to reduce noise, many systems are operated at 80% bandwidth. Bandwidth now becomes 80% of 7.5% of f_{\circ} .

Special 15% units are available which are used when wide-band operation is desired.

So far, we have considered only a d.c. modulating signal. Although a.c. can be used to modulate voltage-controlled oscillators, another factor must be considered: that of the highest a.c. frequency that can be applied. Nat-

urally, it would be impossible to impress 2000-cycle modulation on a 2300-cycle SCO. Generally, it may be said that up to and including the 14.5 kc. band, maximum modulating frequency should not be more than 1.5% of f_c . Above 14.5 kc., 3% is the maximum. These limits are conservative and can be exceeded but a point will be reached where severe intermodulation will occur. It should be remembered, however, that it is the instantaneous value of an a.c. modulating signal and not the frequency of the signal that causes the SCO to deviate.

Voltage-controlled oscillators are used to measure control surface positions, gas and liquid pressures, vibration, acceleration, or any function which can be made to produce varying d.c. or a.c. voltage. A 70 kc. voltagecontrolled SCO can be modulated by the pilot's microphone to provide oneway communication from the aircraft to ground. This can be used to record the pilot's comments which, for security reasons, cannot be transmitted over the aircraft's normal communications system.

The second basic type of SCO is the resistance-controlled oscillator which changes frequency when a resistance change occurs in one or more arms of an a.c.-excited Wheatstone bridge. A basic resistance-controlled oscillator system is shown in Fig. 2. Bridge unbalance causes phase shift to occur in a phase-sensitive amplifier-oscillator loop. Sensitivity is determined by the number of active arms. Strain-sensitive bridges, precision potentiometers, and other variable resistance transducers are employed with resistance-controlled oscillators.

A troublesome drawback is present in resistance-controlled systems. The shunt capacitance of the shield wire used between the pickup and oscillator causes the response curve of the oscillator to become slightly parabolic. (See Fig. 3.) This can be reduced, however, by shunting the bridge at the SCO with another capacitance to balance the unwanted capacitance of the shielded wire.

The third widely used type of SCO is the inductance-controlled oscillator. Mechanical motion is transferred to a Mumetal slug which is suspended in the field of a coil. The slug is oil- or air-damped, depending on the frequency response desired. The coil comprises the inductance of a Hartley LCoscillator. Thus the frequency of the oscillator is modulated by the mechanical motion. The pickup is not usually mounted more than a few feet from the oscillator because the shunt capacitance of the shielded wire can lower the frequency of the oscillator to a point where it is out of the particular band being used, or can actually prevent the SCO from oscillating. This is overcome by mounting the pickup near the oscillator and running tubing (in the case of a pressure measurement) from the oscillator-pickup location to the measurement point. In the case of an acceleration measurement, the accelerometer can be mounted with the oscillator at the point where acceleration is to be measured.

Many special types of pickups are on the market which are designed to do a specific job such as the measurement of airspeed, altitude, fuel flow, and fuel quantity. Some of these contain their own SCO's while others convert hardto-measure functions into easily handled voltage, inductance, or resistance changes.

The Radio Transmitter

After the audio output of the SCO's in a system (most systems use from ten to twelve SCO's) have been mixed through voltage dividers into a common audio bus, the combined or "complex audio" signal is applied to the modulator input of a crystal-controlled, phase-modulated transmitter.

For those unfamiliar with the main difference between a phase-modulation and a frequency-modulation system, it might be well to point it out. The end result in either case is the same; the frequency of the transmitter becomes a function of the modulation impressed on that transmitter. However, that result is achieved by different methods. An FM transmitter is actually amplitude modulated. That is, the frequency change of the transmitter is a function of the amplitude of the modulating signal. A signal of 10,000 cps would cause the same frequency shift as a signal of 1000 cps if their amplitudes were equal. The rate at which the frequency of the transmitter is varying, however, is dependent on the frequency of the modulating signal that is used.

In a phase-modulated transmitter, the amount of frequency deviation of the transmitter is a function of both amplitude and frequency of the modulating signal. Given a modulator with flat frequency response, and a ten SCO system with equal levels for all ten SCO's, the deviation of the transmitter caused by each SCO would be proportional to the frequency of the SCO. However, the frequency response of the modulator tube and circuit is far from flat. The modulator tends to attenuate the level of the higher frequency SCO's. The result of these two opposing response curves (the increasing deviation of the transmitter with an increase in modulation frequency, and the attenuation of the higher frequency SCO's by the modulator tube) is a decrease in deviation response with an increase in frequency. It is therefore necessary to pre-emphasize the higher frequency SCO's in order to obtain the correct modulation index for a given transmitter.

The transmitter is a compact frequency multiplier with about 2.5 watts output. When used to telemeter vehicles or objects which are fairly close to the receiving station (1 to 3 miles) the power output of the transmitter alone is enough to deliver satisfactory signal strength; but when used in missiles and aircraft, additional power amplifiers are required. Telemetering power amplifiers usually contain 1 or 2 tubes (4X150A and 832B are commonly used types) and produce from 15 to 100 watts output, depending on tube type and plate supply voltage.

Antenna Systems

Antenna systems are more of a problem than usual when mounted on supersonic aircraft. In addition to exhibiting a satisfactory radiation pattern, the antenna must produce a minimum of drag and turbulence. For this reason flush antennas such as notch exciters, slot antennas, and quarterwave dipoles imbedded in non-metallic material are used extensively. The airspeed measuring system on flight test aircraft usually consists of a short tapered tube, an inch or two in diameter, extending from the center of the nose of the aircraft. If insulated, the airspeed boom can serve as a quarter wave "spike" antenna. Blade antennas, in the form of an airfoil, can be mounted on the bottom of the aircraft where maximum r.f. propagation is effected. A quarter wavelength at the frequencies in use is about 9 to 11 inches which facilitates compact antenna design.

One system uses one antenna mounted in each wingtip to prevent signal dropout during rolls and sharp banks. Duplexers are in use which permit two transmitters of different frequencies to be loaded into a single antenna; three duplexers may be used to load four transmitters into one antenna system.

Design Considerations

Telemetering systems are manufactured in "building block" form. Due to the individual requirements of any one flight research program, it would be hard to build a "package deal" to be installed in all types of aircraft. Therefore, it is up to the engineers and technicians working with the equipment to use their ingenuity in selecting the components for their system. With these things in mind, a few design considerations will be discussed here.

Every system has its drawbacks and telemetry is no exception. Possibly the

greatest problem encountered in a measurement system is noise. Types of noise existent in a telemetering system can be placed in two general classes: intermodulation and random or transient noise. Intermodulation can be caused by applying a complex wave to a non-linear impedance. Appearing as beats between the component frequencies of the complex signal, it produces frequencies which are not present in the original complex wave. Beat frequencies are always present in a complex audio bus (the combined output of the several subcarriers in a telemetering system) but the levels of the beats are down 30 db or so in relation to the subcarriers. If two subcarrier levels are allowed to increase to a high enough level, the beat between them will attain a high enough level to seriously affect the other subcarriers in the system. Intermodulation can be reduced or eliminated by the use of impedance matching devices, extra isolation, and carefully balanced subcarrier levels.

Random and transient noise should, if possible, be eliminated at its source. Relays switching reactive loads can produce a transient which can be picked up fifty feet away. A large capacitor or neon lamp placed across the contacts of the relay can suppress much of the noise. Ground loops can be avoided by grounding the shielding at one point only and as close to the SCO as possible. Noise which amplitude modulates the SCO envelope is reduced by the limiters in the receiving station radio receivers. However, noise which frequency modulates the SCO must be eliminated at its source if the frequency response of the SCO is to be utilized. In the case of a d.c. or low-frequency a.c. measurement, the recording device can be damped so that

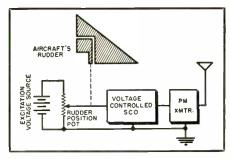


Fig. 1. Block diagram of a simple voltage controlled subcarrier oscillator system.

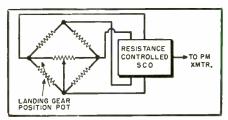


Fig. 2. Resistance controlled SCO system.

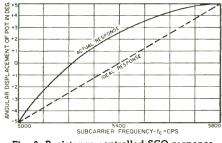
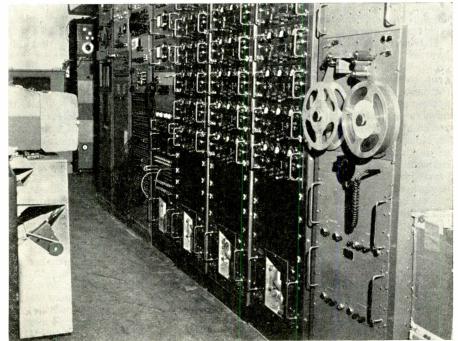


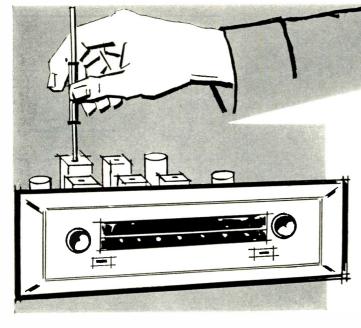
Fig. 3. Resistance controlled SCO response.

its upper frequency limit falls below the noise frequency. Low-pass filters in the discriminator output circuit are also useful in noise reduction but again the high-frequency response of the subcarrier is limited.

(Concluded next month)

Convair's receiving station at Edwards AFB flight test facility. In right foreground is playback unit for airborne tape. The next three racks contain subcarrier discriminators. Left racks contain receivers, test gear, and patch boards.





Testing FM Tuners at Home

By JULIAN D. HIRSCH Audio Consultant

Check and maintain your tuner's performance without the use of elaborate test equipment.

FM TUNER performance specifications may describe the tuner in terms of its quieting sensitivity, bandwidth, frequency stability, and distortion. Accurate determination of these performance factors requires considerable expensive laboratory equipment and is usually beyond the scope of the audiophile or radio technician.

The alignment and adjustment of an FM tuner may be performed with relatively inexpensive service instruments such as a signal generator, audio analyzer, v.t.v.m., and oscilloscope. Many users of FM tuners have one or more of these test instruments available and should be able to perform much of the adjustment and maintenance on their receivers at home.

However, the vast majority of users have no test equipment at their disposal. Without at least a v.t.v.m., it is next to impossible to check the performance of a tuner or to align it for optimum performance. However, a number of modern FM tuners have sufficient built-in metering, either in the form of signal and tuning meters or as "magic eye" tubes, so that considerable maintenance may be performed on them without additional test equipment. The eye, in effect, constitutes a built-in vacuum-tube voltmeter.

This article will describe some of the tests and procedures which may be followed at home in order to check and maintain the performance of an FM tuner without recourse to expensive laboratory-type test equipment. For some of these tests, one or two simple service instruments will be required. These may be purchased ready built, may be constructed from kits, or may be borrowed from a friend who is fortunate enough to have them available.

Sensitivity Measurement

The sensitivity of an FM tuner is normally expressed as "X microvolts for 30 db quieting." This is defined as the minimum signal for which a 30 db increase in output is obtained when modulation percentage is changed from zero to 30%. Most tuners are advertised as having a sensitivity ranging from 1 to 10 microvolts. In most cases the actual sensitivity is not of great interest to the user. He merely wants to be able to receive his local FM stations with low background noise and distortion-free audio reproduction. The quieting sensitivity of an FM tuner is dependent, among other things, on the alignment of the i.f. transformers, the tracking and alignment of the r.f. and converter stages, and the transconductance of the tubes used in the r.f. and i.f. stages. It is normal for tubes to deteriorate with use and frequently the adjustment of the i.f. transformers will change with the passage of time, under conditions of variable temperature and humidity. These deteriorations usually occur very gradually and may not be noticed in day-to-day listening. The usual result is an eventual dissatisfaction with the receiver's performance without being able to pin-point the source of the trouble.

Fortunately, it is very simple to determine whether a receiver has lost some of its original performance if a system of periodic checking is instituted from the beginning. When the tuner is first put into service, and if it seems to be operating satisfactorily, the signal strengths of several local stations should be noted. If the tuner has a signal strength meter, as many do, this may be used as a direct indicator of signal strength. If only a zero-center tuning meter, or no meter at all, is provided, it will be necessary to measure the limiter grid bias with a v.t.v.m. See Fig. 1. On tuners employing limiting followed by a Foster-Seeley discriminator, the limiter grid circuit is easily identified. If the receiver uses more than one stage of limiting, the measurement should be made at the grid of the first limiter.

If a ratio detector is used, without limiting, the output voltage of the detector is usually used for a.g.c. and may be used as a measure of signal strength. See Fig. 2 for a typical circuit employing a ratio detector. In either case a negative voltage will be read, whose magnitude increases with signal strength. This voltage is indicative both of the signal strength and the gain of the preceding r.f. and i.f. stages. If strong local stations are selected as reference signals, it may be expected that their strengths will not vary greatly with time. Sometimes one station may vary widely in strength due to transmitter or antenna difficulties or changes. However, using several check signals will permit easy detection of such an occurrence.

Assuming that the signal strengths of the check stations remain constant, any reduction in meter reading at a subsequent time indicates a deterioration in performance of the tuner. Since some meter circuits are sensitive to line voltage changes, it is a good idea to check line voltage if there is a sudden drop in meter readings. The loss of performance may be easily separated into that due to weak tubes and that due to mis-alignment. The alignment may be checked without use of additional instruments, using a strong local station as a test signal. Disable the a.f.c., either by switching it off or by grounding the

a.f.c. line. See Fig. 3. Tune in the station for maximum meter reading at the limiter or ratio detector. Using an insulated aligning tool, carefully adjust the top and bottom alignment screws on each i.f. transformer, starting from the one preceding the limiter and working toward the mixer stage. Only very slight adjustments should be made, to avoid seriously mis-aligning the tuner. If the alignment is correct, the meter reading will decrease in each case. Retune the transformer for the original maximum reading before proceeding to the next stage. If one or more transformers are found to give substantially higher meter readings when their settings are changed, it may be assumed that they were improperly aligned.

If this procedure does not result in an increased meter reading, it is probable that one or more of the tubes is weak. It is a good idea to have a spare for each type of tube used in the tuner, which may be substituted in the receiver until the defective tube is found. If the receiver has been in use a long time, it is likely that several weak tubes will be found.

This method of aligning an FM tuner, while not as good as the usual methods employing instruments, is likely to be quite satisfactory in most cases. If a service type signal generator is available, a more precise alignment may be accomplished. Fig. 4A shows the setup for the i.f. alignment of an FM tuner. The signal generator, set at 10.7 mc., is fed to the mixer grid. The i.f. transformers are peaked as described previously. Fig. 4B shows an alternate method which may be used when a signal generator covering the 88-108 mc. FM band is available. In this case, the signal is fed directly into the antenna terminals of the receiver through a resistance network which provides the proper driving impedance. The receiver in this case must be tuned to the generator frequency, which should be set at a point where no station is being received.

The alignment of the r.f. and mixer stages may be adjusted when the signal is introduced in this manner, but the details of this adjustment will vary somewhat with the particular receiver involved. Such r.f. alignment is not recommended for the relatively nontechnical audiophile except for adjustment of the oscillator trimmer to calibrate the dial. Fortunately, the r.f. stages of an FM set are relatively broad and usually there is little loss of sensitivity from mis-alignment of these stages.

Detector Alignment

It is fairly common to find that the detector of an FM tuner is not aligned precisely on the center of the i.f. passband. This frequently causes distortion or high background noise level. If the receiver is equipped with a zero-center tuning meter or "magic eye" tube the alignment of the detector may be easily checked. The zero reading of the meter or the corresponding appearance of the eye tube should occur at the same fre-

tor output meter reads a maximum. If it is necessary to detune from this maximum in order to center the tuning indicator, the detector is not properly aligned. The simplest way to correct this condition is to carefully tune the receiver for maximum voltage at the limiter grid (or maximum signal strength meter indication) and adjust the secondary tuning of the discriminator transformer for zero d.c. volts at the discriminator output or a center reading on a zero-center tuning meter or eye tube. The easiest way to adjust the primary tuning of the discriminator transformer is to listen to a station or a modulated FM signal generator, properly tuned in, and adjust the primary tuning of the transformer for maximum audio output.

quency for which the limiter or detec-

The alignment techniques just described are, of course, crude by comparison to the usual methods employing sweep signal generators and oscilloscopes. However, they are capable of giving, for all practical purposes, the same order of performance and have the advantage that they may be applied without technical training or elaborate equipment.

In general, final alignment of a ratio detector requires the use of a sweep generator and oscilloscope. A v.t.v.m. can be used for approximate alignment of a ratio detector by observing the variation of d.c. voltage at the detector output (measured at the point marked "X" ' in Fig. 2) as the receiver is tuned through a signal. The voltage should swing equally far on both sides of the center reading. This assumes that the i.f. stages are properly aligned and that the center frequency corresponds to the maximum meter reading on the a.g.c. line. If the voltage swings on both sides of center are unequal, adjust the secondary of the ratio detector transformer for symmetry. The primary is adjusted for maximum output, as with the discriminator.

H.F. Oscillator Alignment

After extended periods of use, or sometimes even when new, the dial calibration of an FM receiver will be found to be in error, either at one end of the dial or possibly at all points. Assuming that no mechanical slippage of the dial pointer has occurred, the cause of this calibration error is an incorrect adjustment of the oscillator tracking. The usual procedure for alignment of a tuner requires that the inductance of the oscillator coil be adjusted at the low-frequency end of the tuning range and the small trimmer capacitor shunting the tuning capacitor be adjusted at the upper end of the range. It is sometimes a risky business for a novice to start squeezing or stretching coil turns on the local oscillator tuning coil and thus is not recommended unless the calibration error is great. In this case, it is a job best performed by a competent service technician.

A minor calibration error in the middle or upper end of the band can be easily corrected by setting the dial to

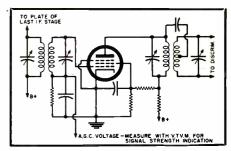


Fig. 1. Typical tuner limiter circuit.

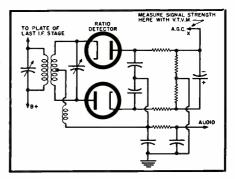


Fig. 2. Typical ratio detector circuit.

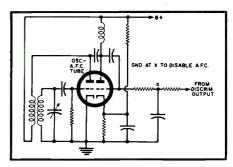


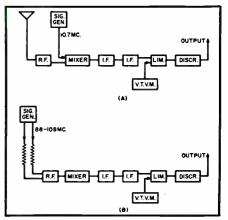
Fig. 3. Common oscillator-a.f.c. circuit.

the known frequency of a local station and carefully adjusting the oscillator trimmer capacitor until the station is tuned in correctly. Consult the schematic and instruction manual for the particular receiver to determine the location of this capacitor. In the absence of other information, the oscillator trimmer may be easily located since signals will be strongly detuned when the hand is brought near it.

Frequency Stability

Few things are more annoying than having to re-tune an FM receiver every

Fig. 4. I.f. and front end alignment setups.



15 minutes or half hour due to a continuous frequency drift in the local oscillator. Many older sets suffered from this fault but it is fortunately uncommon in the more modern receivers.

The incorporation of automatic frequency control(a.f.c.) in most receivers has helped the situation considerably, but a.f.c. can only mask the effects of drift and is, in itself, no guarantee of long-term stability. The correct solution is temperature stabilization of the oscillator, which renders a.f.c. unnecessary or, at best, a convenience in tuning.

If a receiver has excessive drift during warm-up, there is little that can be done about it by the user on a relatively non-technical level. Establishing the existence of drift is simple, however. With a.f.c. switched off, turn on the receiver and tune in a strong station as soon as it warms up. Use the receiver's tuning meter or an external v.t.v.m. as a tuning indicator. In many receivers there will be some drift in the first ten minutes of operation, but this should not cause high distortion or signal loss. After ten minutes, retune the set, if necessary, and continue to observe the tuning indicator. Any appreciable drift after this point is definitely undesirable.

Another form of drift which has received less publicity than warm-up drift is that due to line voltage variation. In many locations, line voltage fluctuations are considerable during the evening hours and many tuners exhibit rather large drifts with changes in line voltage. Actual measurement of this effect requires equipment beyond the scope of the ordinary user, but its detection is simple. Supply power to the tuner through a length of inexpensive rubber-covered wire having a cube tap at one end, such as is frequently used as an extension cord. When the set has fully stabilized temperature-wise, tune in a station carefully. Plug an electric iron, broiler, or other high wattage appliance into the same cube tap supplying the tuner. This will usually drop the line voltage from 5 to 10 volts. Most tuners will show a noticeable drift under these conditions. The important thing to note is whether the station is detuned to the point of distortion or requires retuning to make the signal useable. Of course, this test, as with all drift measurements, should be done with a.f.c. disabled.

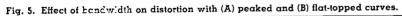
Distortion

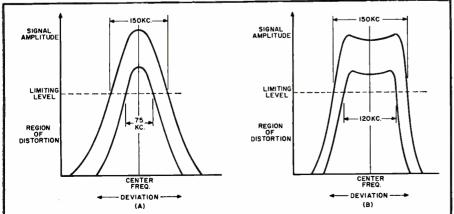
Distortion may be introduced in an FM tuner in two ways. Audio distortion occurs in the audio stages following the detector. Most tuners have little or no audio amplification and the signal levels are such that audio distortion is usually not significant. Most audible distortion comes from the detection process. Mis-alignment is a common cause of distortion. Assuming the receiver is properly aligned, the most likely causes of distortion are insufficient bandwidth in the detector or in the i.f. amplifier.

A fully modulated FM signal deviates 75 kc. each side of its center frequency. The discriminator must be linear over at least a 150 kc. bandwidth to give distortionless output from such a signal. Also, the i.f. bandwidth must be at least 150 kc, or the outermost components of the FM transmitted spectrum will be reduced in amplitude by the time they reach the detector. Discriminator performance is based on the signal having a constant amplitude and loss or reduction of the frequencies at the edges of the transmitted band will cause distortion exactly the same as inadequate discriminator bandwidth.

The effects of i.f. or detector bandwidth limitations cannot be measured without expensive test equipment, but they can easily be detected at home. If the receiver is well designed, a signal strong enough to "quiet" the receiver to a 30 db signal-to-noise ratio will sound clean and undistorted even though some background noise may be audible. If the receiver has insufficient i.f. bandwidth, a weak signal will sound distorted. If no weak signals are available, replace the antenna with a short wire to reduce the strength of a local station. If distortion becomes audible while the signal-to-noise ratio is still good, this is an indication of too much i.f. selectivity.

The reason for this can be seen in Fig. 5. The i.f. selectivity curve in Fig. 5A is typical of those found in lowpriced FM tuners. A weak signal, not modulated very heavily, will be received without distortion, but as the





frequency deviation becomes larger, the signal falls below the limiting level and distorts. A signal must be strong enough so that its outermost components limit fully if distortion is to be avoided. This condition is shown by the upper curve in Fig. 5A.

Fig. 5B shows the i.f. response of the more expensive FM tuners. The "flat top" means that any signal strong enough to reach the limiting level will be received with little distortion.

If the discriminator bandwidth is too narrow, loud passages will sound distorted on strong stations as well as weak ones. On most receivers, the discriminator bandwidth is at least as great as the i.f. bandwidth so this is not too great a problem. If the discriminator and i.f. both have 150 kc. bandwidth, tuning is critical and a slight drift will cause distortion. Many better tuners now employ wide-band discriminators, several megacycles wide, which make tuning fairly non-critical.

Hum

Hum in an FM tuner can be introduced by frequency modulation of the local oscillator, usually by heatercathode leakage in the oscillator tube or in the discriminator stage, for the same reason. If the receiver has an audio section, it may arise here as well.

A quick check is to remove the discriminator tube. If hum persists, it is in the audio section; if it disappears it is due to the earlier stages. The next step is to remove the limiter stage, or stages. Any hum remaining probably arises in the discriminator stage. If it disappears, the local oscillator is the most likely cause. Local oscillator hum only appears when a station is tuned in and is not present in the absence of a signal. The receiver hiss may mask hum when no station is received, but an oscilloscope across the audio output will disclose its presence.

It is worth remembering that many FM stations have appreciable amounts of hum in their audio systems. This will be indistinguishable from hum modulation of the receiver local oscillator. If hum is heard on some stations but not on others, the receiver is probably not to blame. If it is present on all stations, it is most likely the fault of the receiver.

The only practical treatment of hum arising from heater-cathode leakage in a receiver tube is replacement of the tube. Many receivers now use germanium diodes in the discriminator stage, which eliminates that possible source of trouble.

It is possible for the user of an FM tuner to make simple home checks of its performance, which will permit him to detect deterioration in its operation without the use of elaborate test instruments. Many simple tests and alignment procedures can be performed with no instruments other than the tuning indicators usually supplied with FM tuners. Practically all other service and test functions can be performed with simple, inexpensive equipment.

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Views of r.f. monitor. The shielding

cover has been removed in bottom view.

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By ROBERT F. LEWIS, W8MQU

Coax Line

R.F.

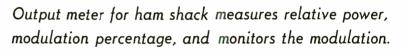
Monitor

M OST amateur radio operators, these days, are fairly well supplied with instruments for measuring the various operating characteristics of their equipment. Practically any ham can determine, with reasonable accuracy, his operating frequency or final amplifier power input. Very few stations, on the other hand, have any facilities at all for determining the quantity or quality of r.f. output into the transmission line or antenna system.

In an attempt to help fill this gap, an r.f. output meter was developed which provides for the monitoring of: (1) relative carrier output power; (2) amplitude modulation percentage; and (3) aural monitoring_of modulation. In view of the almost universal use of coaxial output circuits the instrument was designed to be inserted into a coaxial line without upsetting the characteristics of the line.

The circuit of the monitor is very simple. No external power source is required and the total cash outlay for component parts should not exceed ten or fifteen dollars, depending on the cost of the microammeter.

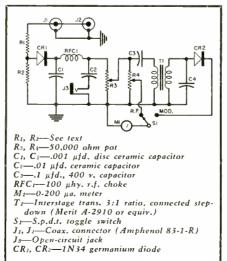
Briefly the monitor functions as follows: Resistors R_1 and R_2 form a voltage divider network across the coaxial line. That portion of the r.f. line voltage which appears between the junction of the two resistors and ground is rectified by CR_1 , a 1N34 germanium diode. The rectified current passes through an r.f. filter composed of RFC_1 and C_1 , through calibrating resistors R_3 and R_1 , and then through M_1 (when S_1 is in the "R.F." position). The audio component of the signal passes through C_3 and T_1 and is recti-



fied by CR_2 . The rectified current is indicated on M_1 when S_1 is in the "MOD." position. Thus it is possible to read either the relative r.f. carrier level or modulation percentage of a signal by merely throwing S_1 to one position or the other. Output for aural monitoring is available at J_3 . Interstage transformer T_1 is connected in a stepdown arrangement to provide a better match between the lowimpedance load and the high-impedance primary circuit.

The resistance values of R_1 and R_2 are not given in the parts list as they must be determined for each individual





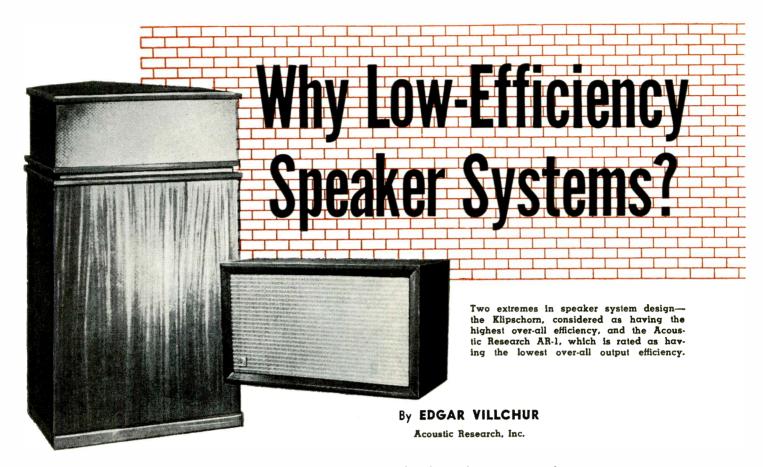
case. The total network resistance $(R_1$ plus R_2) should be roughly one-hundred times the nominal line impedance, that is, between 5000 and 7500 ohms. It can be readily seen at this point that the monitor will draw a very insignificant amount of power from the transmission line, probably not more than one per-cent. The ratio of R_1 to R_2 should be chosen so that between 5 and 10 volts of unmodulated r.f. will appear across R_2 . Much more than this may damage the germanium diode, CR_1 , especially with amplitude modulation. The total power-dissipation rating of R_1 plus R_2 should be one per-cent, or more, of the expected transmitter power output. Both resistors should be of the non-inductive carbon type.

HONES

All other component values remain as indicated in the parts list irrespective of transmitter power rating. It should be noted, however, that calibrating resistors R_s and R_1 were chosen for use with a 0-200 microampere meter. In the event that a meter of different range is used, it would be advisable to change the values of R_s and R_1 . Thus if M_1 were to have a range of 0-100 microamperes, then the values of R_s and R_1 should be doubled. The use of a meter of greater than 1 milliampere range is not recommended.

The construction of the instrument can assume many variations. However, several points should be observed. First, the unit should be built in a

(Continued on page 108)



A leading proponent of the low-efficiency loudspeaker system discusses its characteristics and gives his reasons for the use of this type of system.

THERE has been a lot of recent interest in loudspeaker efficiency, particularly with regard to its side effects. It has been claimed, for example, that high efficiency is a necessary earmark of good transient response, or that only low-efficiency speakers are capable of musical quality. Neither claim is accurate, and some of the "old wives' tales" about this particular subject need clearing up.

First, let us examine the factors that actually determine the electroacoustic efficiency — the relationship between acoustic power output and electrical power input—of a speaker. These are: (1) strength of the magnetic field, (2) amount of copper or other material in the gap, (3) mass and friction of the moving system, and (4) nature of the coupling between the voice-coil and the air which it drives.

These factors are not constant at all frequencies. Mid-range efficiency may be quite different from efficiency at the frequency extremes; for example, the speaker which has the lowest over-all efficiency of any on the high-fidelity market is rated ¹ as one of the most efficient, if not the most efficient, in the frequency range below 30 cycles. Apparently it is necessary to dig a little deeper.

Strength of Magnetic Field

For a given magnetic structure, the size and strength of the magnet can

be taken as an index of the magnetic flux in the gap. Yet a "replacement" type speaker, with an *Alnico* V magnet of 6.8 oz., may have much higher mid-range efficiency than a quality speaker whose magnet, made of the same material, weighs five times as much. The amount of magnetic flux is thus only a relative figure, without absolute significance unless all of the other factors are held constant.

Amount of Copper in Gap

One of the reasons why the strength of the magnetic field is not an absolute index of efficiency is that the relative amount of working copper (or other conducting material) in the gap may vary from speaker to speaker.

If we design the voice-coil with a view to keeping bass harmonic distortion as low as possible, we must allow the winding to overhang the gap, so that even with large excursions the entire length of the gap is filled with copper. Unless the voice-coil is longer than the gap, each large excursion will remove some of the turns from the controlling field, and reduce the force generated by the signal; with voice-coil "overhang" the same number of turns is always immersed in the field, as shown in Fig. 1A. Here is a case where we must choose between efficiency on the one hand and reduced bass distortion on the other.

Fig. 2 is a comparison of performance, with regard to distortion, between a standard low-efficiency AR-1 speaker system (one-inch long voicecoil suspended in a half-inch long gap) and a non-production model of the same speaker, whose voice-coil length was purposely made the same as that of the gap. In the improperly designed, higher efficiency model all of the copper works to drive the speaker at mid-range frequencies, while in the standard model half of the signal voltage appears across non-active sections of the voice-coil. Ignoring fringing of the magnetic field, the sacrifice in mid-range efficiency would be by a factor of four, since power varies as the square of the voltage.

Mass and Friction

It is easy to understand intuitively that the heavier the vibrating cone and voice-coil and the greater the friction that must be overcome, the more electrical power will be required to set the speaker into motion at a given sound level. It might seem that the speaker designer should simply try for as light and frictionless a moving system as possible.

But here again there are complicating factors. When we go to light cones we must accept more violent cone flexure or "breakup," a phenomenon directly associated with harmonic distortion and with dips and peaks in the frequency response curve. Furthermore it is often desirable to deliberately introduce friction into the speaker's moving system, in the form of a viscous damping substance at the cone rim suspensions. This suppresses edge reflections and the attendant standing waves set up in the cone.

An additional element in avoiding too light a cone has to do with overdamping, which will be considered in more detail a little later.

Speaker-Air Coupling

The factors that have been discussed so far involve the speaker mechanism itself, exclusive of its enclosure. These factors indicate the reasons that, at the present state of the art, all loudspeakers in themselves are grossly inefficient. Probably the best that can be hoped for, from a loudspeaker in a simple baffle, is a general efficiency on the order of 10%. A more typical figure is 5%, and current low-efficiency units boast effi-ciencies of one or two per-cent. At best, we must throw away 90 per-cent of our amplifier power before we convert it into sound; at worst, 99% or more.

This should not be a surprising situation to those familiar with the electronic field. It is an accepted fact in circuit design, for example, that narrow-band, resonant circuits can be designed with high gain, while wideband circuits must limp along with low gain. A TV amplifier stage, with 4 megacycle bandpass, is not expected to provide the gain of a comparable audio stage. The analogy is not exact, but it will serve. If a loudspeaker had only to reproduce a narrow band of frequencies, we would not have to spend so much electrical power on it.

We now come to the most important single element that influences speaker efficiency, and the crux of the problem. The type of coupling between the speaker and the air (once the cone area is fixed), as determined by the speaker enclosure, not only has a direct and important bearing on the efficiency figure, but also influences the kind of design that can be used in the speaker mechanism itself. It tells the speaker designer whether he should be building a speaker whose mid-range efficiency (before enclosure) is in the one to three per-cent category, or in the seven to ten percent bracket. The enclosure thus counts twice with regard to efficiency.

In spite of the many apparent varieties of speaker enclosures available on the market, there are only three basic types: the direct-radiator (infinite baffle, acoustic suspension, etc.), the resonant (bass-reflex, acoustical labyrinth, etc.) type, and the horn. The resonant enclosure and the horn have one characteristic in common: the cone is coupled to an increased volume of air at low frequencies, compared to that which it would engage directly, and a given bass sound level is associated with smaller cone excursions. This means (1) voice-coil overhang requirements are reduced, and (2) the problem of over-damping, which would attenuate the bass in the region of speaker resonance, is likewise reduced, due to compensation of the enclosure. Both of these results enable the speaker designer to work for maximum mid-range efficiency. And since horn loading also increases the efficiency directly, it is possible to end up with a transducer whose conversion losses are relatively small. Horn efficiencies as high as 50% have been claimed.

If we were to take a speaker mechanism designed for maximum over-all efficiency and mount it as a directradiator, we would be likely to get very disappointing results. The speaker would not be capable, either electrically or mechanically, of undergoing the large excursions required in the bass, and it would also be overdamped. The bass range would be attenuated and harmonic distortion at low frequencies would be high.

On the other hand, a speaker designed for use as a direct-radiator would have the necessary overhang of voice-coil winding, and freedom from over-damping, and would fall in the low-efficiency range. The directradiator baffling system counts twice here, too, this time against efficiency; once in directing the speaker designer to choose features that must sap efficiency, and again in giving up any aid in coupling the cone to the air, other than that of direct contact. One may wonder, then, why anyone would deliberately choose a direct-radiator over a horn or resonant system, with the former's inherent sacrifice in electro-acoustic efficiency.

The author believes that each of the design approaches just referred to are valid, and that successful results can be achieved with any of them. Since the author's own experience has yielded the most success with the lowefficiency, direct-radiator approach, its case will be outlined here.

The benefits sought by such an approach, in return for the sacrifice of

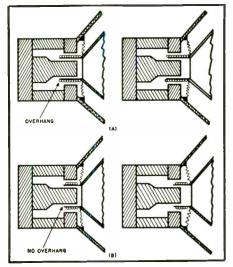


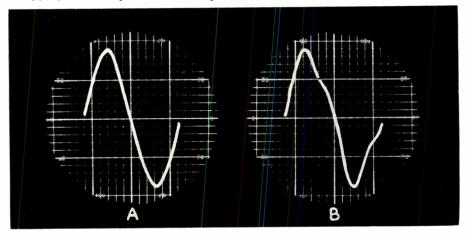
Fig. 1. A large voice-coil overhang keeps the number of turns in the gap constant, even on large cone excursions, but it results in a loss of efficiency.

efficiency, are decreased bass harmonic distortion (in spite of the increased voice-coil travel), better uniformity of frequency response (and the attendant improvement in transient response), and a more extended range of frequency response at the bass end.

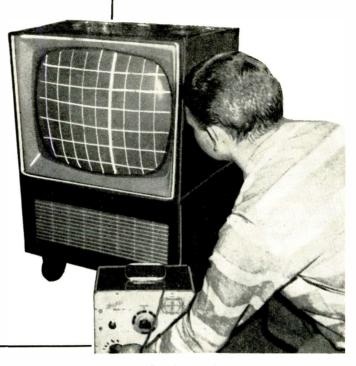
A speaker is a resonant mechanical device, whether we like it or not, and much of the effort of the designer must be directed toward taming this resonance. The use of a horn, bassreflex, or resonant-column enclosure adds greatly to the problem. Acoustical resonances, which produce response peaks and dips, and boomy, hollow sound, are very nasty and difficult to deal with, usually far more difficult than the primary resonance of the speaker itself. It is not theoretically impossible to tame acoustical resonance-bass-reflex ports can be damped, horns can be made with large enough mouth diameters to discourage

(Continued on page 140)

Fig. 2. (A) Acoustic output at 30 cycles, 39 watts to rated impedance, of a standard AR-1 speaker having a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch voice-coil overhang. Output of the amplifier was adjusted for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cone excursions. (B) Acoustic output, at the same input frequency, of a special speaker system, identical to the AR-1 except for lack of voice-coil overhang. Only 23 watts were required for the same peak sound level at the microphone. (The actual 30-cycle level is less than that represented by the height of the waveform, because of the harmonic content.) A DuMont type 302 Polaroid oscilloscope camera and a type 401 oscilloscope were used for waveforms.



Service Techniques for Standard Coil Tuners



By CHARLES GARRETT

Procedures for handling electrical and mechanical difficulties on these widely employed front ends.

THE STANDARD COIL tuner is standard equipment in many of the more popular television receivers, both past and present models. Although it is not a difficult tuner to service, several special techniques, aids, and tools can speed up needed repairs, make its servicing more convenient, and help to insure maximum performance from each unit.

The basic mechanical design of this type of channel selector can be seen in Fig. 2. Each channel has an individual strip on which are mounted an antenna coil and r.f. coil for that channel. Also, in line with each antennar.f. strip, is another strip for that channel on which are mounted the mixer and oscillator coils for the channel. Each set of strips is designed and tuned for just one channel to obtain maximum gain and bandpass. Some later models have each channel's coils integrated into one extra-long strip instead of two strips. The contact points on the strips for the channel being viewed touch finger-springs which connect each strip's coils to the tubes and other circuitry in the tuner. All these channel strips are mounted on a drum or turret which rotates to select the various channels individually and independently.

All channel strips, other than those for the channel being viewed, are disconnected and could be removed without having any appreciable effect on the reception of that channel. This permits an interesting technique to be employed in the servicing of these tuners. Also, since any adjustment made on one channel's r.f. or oscillator strips has no effect on any other channel, this simplifies oscillator adjustments.

Cleaning and Maintenance

The most common servicing need of *Standard Coil* tuners is for the removal of tarnish that forms on the channel-strip contacts and on the finger-springs. Most technicians are familiar with the symptoms: fluctuating and intermittent performance of the channel selector. To the set owner it acts as if the detent fails to click in correctly or that, as he is likely to put it into words, "something is loose or shorted."

Tarnish on contacts can easily be removed without removing the drum from its tuner housing simply by applying a commercial tuner-contact cleaner fluid to a clean cloth and wiping each strip's contacts (Fig. 2) as the drum is rotated. Files, sandpaper, and emery cloth should not be used for this purpose as they can easily wear through the relatively soft finish on the contacts. It is not necessary to remove the drum, either, with the resultant difficulties often encountered in re-installing it, in order to clean the finger-springs or to check and adjust their tension.

Instead of removing the drum or

Fig. 1. A technician uses a pattern generator to check tuner sensitivity.

turret, remove two or three adjacent sets of channel strips and rotate the drum so that the resultant empty spaces are under the finger-springs, as shown in Fig. 3. This gives the technician a clear view and sufficient working area to clean and adjust the finger-springs. A pencil with its eraser dipped into contact cleaner is a convenient tool for this purpose. Before re-installing the strips on the drum, check the tension of the finger-springs. Their tension is correct when they rub firmly against the plastic of the channel strips as the drum is rotated. Proper tension keeps the strip contacts clean for a longer time.

Repair Techniques

Although the *Standard Coil* tuner is not a difficult one to service, it does offer some obstacles, especially to voltage and component testing while it is assembled and in operation. Even with its side panel removed, many of the tube-socket terminals cannot be reached with test prods and many components are inaccessible unless the drum is removed. But, with the drum removed, the tuner cannot operate and therefore cannot be thoroughly tested under operating conditions.

Adapter test sockets are sometimes suggested as a partial solution to this difficulty by allowing socket voltages to be measured from the top of the tuner chassis with the tubes functioning. The technician will, however, have to take into account the fact that the inherent capacitance and inductance in these test sockets has considerable effect on the tuner's performance as well as on the tube-socket voltagesparticularly those in the oscillator and mixer circuits.

There is a more accurate way to test socket voltages and, at the same time, gain access to the circuitry on the underside of the tuner chassis. Remove most or all of the channel strips with the exception of the one channel being used. In this way (see Fig. 4) access to the tube sockets and circuit components is obtained.

Mechanical Repairs

The plastic cam on the rear of the fine-tuning shaft can develop slippage, thus making the fine-tuning control inoperative. The set owner usually brings about this condition by forcing the fine-tuning knob to turn the shaft farther than it is intended to go (usually due to an incorrectly set individual-channel oscillator adjustment) and by rough handling in general. No repair or replacement is generally called for unless the plastic cam refuses to rotate when the shaft is rotated.

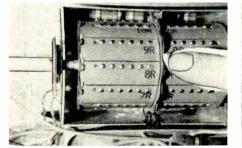
When fine tuning is inoperative for this reason, remove and inspect the fine-tuning shaft and its attached cam, as shown in Fig. 5. Inspect the area around the flange that the shaft forms about the hole in the cam. Look for signs of chipping of the plastic. Where the flange is only loose or the chipping is moderate, reseating the flange should correct the slippage. Place the shaft upright on a hard surface with the plastic cam uppermost. Then gently indent the flange into the cam with a small steel chisel or a screwdriver, as shown in Fig. 5. This will correct slippage if the cam or flange, or both, are not too badly worn.

Many cases of intermittent tuner operation can be traced to one or more of the topside tuning screws (Fig. 6) having worked loose. When the washer-like conical nuts that hold these trimmer-capacitor assemblies in place become loose, they provide a poor ground for these screws. Actually, each screw is one terminal of its trimmer capacitor. These trimmers and conical nuts should be inspected for this condition when an elusive intermittent condition exists; if one is found to be loose, the conical nut should be turned down tight, then soldered in place to the tuner chassis.

Alignment and Sensitivity

Seldom is it necessary to completely re-align a *Standard Coil* tuner unless

Fig. 2. A cloth moistened with contact cleaner fluid is used to remove tarnish.



November, 1957

the adjustments were tampered with or unless extensive parts replacements were made in the signal-handling circuits. In either case, the set manufacturer's alignment data—data that may vary for his particular set or model or for the various models of *Standard Coil* tuners that are encountered—should be closely followed.

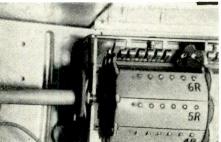
Most technicians are quite familiar with the individual-channel oscillator adjustment. It simply involves, in most cases, removing the channel-selector and fine-tuning knobs; inserting a nonmetallic alignment tool or one with a non-metallic tip into the hole provided for it in the front of the tuner; and adjusting the powdered-iron tuning core in and out for the best picture and sound on the channel being received. These individual-channel adjustments have no effect on any other channel.

The problem sometimes encountered in this procedure is the loss of the tuning core caused by its accidentally being turned too far so that it slides to the rear of the coil form and disables that channel. Normally removal of the chassis of the disabled channel strip would be required to reposition the core. However, with the various tools now on the market, designed for retrieving these tuning cores from the front of the cabinet, dismantling a receiver is no longer necessary.

Receiver sensitivity, or its ability to produce a usable, snow-free picture from a relatively weak signal, is dependent on the tuner. Snow or background and shot-effect noise can be overcome by a TV signal of sufficient strength to cause the receiver's a.g.c. action to reduce the gain of the r.f. tube—a source of most background and shot-effect noise. This is of course true for all brands and types of tuners. The picture will be snow-free as long as the antenna is delivering a sufficient amount of signal and this signal is properly handled and amplified by the tuner.

Consequently, a defect in the antenna system or in the receiver's tuner can reduce this signal and produce receiver snow. In borderline and fringe areas and in some difficult locations, a certain amount of picture snow is commonplace. In these locations, the technician cannot assume receiver snow to be an indication of a defect. However, if either tuner or antenna system is defective, doubt can exist as to which. The readings of a field-

Fig. 3. Tuner drum with three sets of strips removed to expose finger springs.



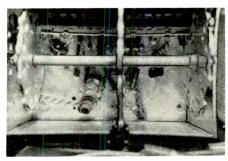


Fig. 4. All strips removed except one pair in use, for access to circuitry.

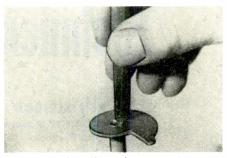


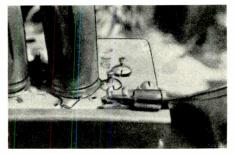
Fig. 5. Procedure for re-seating a plastic fine-tuning cam on its shaft.

strength meter are of little value in these cases, since there is usually no way of telling what the "normal" signal is for that particular location. The use of a portable linearity or crosshatch generator with r.f. output can be of assistance.

The idea is to use the r.f. output of this generator to test, by comparative r.f. attenuator settings obtained from normal receivers, the minimum perceptibility or sensitivity level and the snow-free level of the receiver under test. The technician can then judge whether the snow (or excessive snow) is caused by a defect in the set or in the antenna system.

Comparative attenuator settings are obtained from two normally operating TV sets, one with a pentode tuner using r.f. tubes such as the 6AG5, 6BC5, or 6CB6, the other with a cascode tuner using a 6BK7, 6BQ7, 6BZ7, 6BS8 or the like. First connect the pattern generator to the antenna terminals of a set with a pentode tuner; tune the generator to the frequency of the channel being used; and adjust the generator output attenuator until the cross-hatch pattern on the screen is barely perceptible, as shown in Fig. 7. Mark or record the setting for a pentode tuner on the generator (Continued on page 192)

Fig. 6. The conical nut on the trimmer screw at the right has worked loose.



Practical Color TV for the Technician

By KEN KLEIDON National Color TV Manager Hycon Electronics

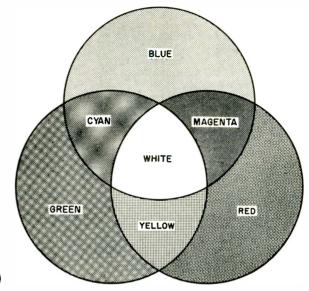


Fig. 1. The color combinations that result when the lights from a red, a green, and a blue lamp are thrown on a screen so that their beams overlap.

Part 4. The three-gun color picture tube and how it handles signals to make many colors of three.

THE PICTURE tube in a color receiver performs the final act in the reproduction of the televised scene as it converts the electrical signal impulses into the necessary color and light variations. As presently used, these tubes are of the three-gun type. While other types are still mentioned as possible, no commercial receiver manufactured to this date has used any but a three-gun tube and no set has been announced specifically for future production that uses any other. Thus, any understanding of color reception must include a study of this device.

In many ways, it is easier to look upon this tube as three separate ones built into a single envelope. Each gun has its own cathode, control grid, screen grid, and focus electrode. In fact, it may even be said that each gun has its own phosphor screen (although this screen has been broken up into dots of phosphor that appear side by side with dots of other phosphors).

Each of the three separate picture tubes integrated into a color CRT can independently function as would a monochrome picture tube. We could, for example, hook up a color picture tube so that only its red gun was in use. It would then produce a monochrome picture entirely in shades of red. The only difference between any of these three guns and any other is the color of the phosphor each is intended to activate. Each of the guns is designed to activate either red, green, or blue phosphors, and each of these colors is considered a primary color. That is, by various combinations of any two or all three of these primaries, white and all other colors can be produced.

Since there is only a single faceplate

in the single tube envelope on which all three screens can be placed, the screens are broken up in an interesting manner. Minute dots of red, green, and blue phosphors are scattered all over the faceplate to fill its surface, but they are not put down in a random manner. They are precisely deposited in a repetitious, triangular relationship, as illustrated to the right in Fig. 2.

Inside the color CRT is the aperture mask, an element not found in conventional monochrome picture tubes. It is located between the neck of the tube and the faceplate, but much nearer to the latter. In fact, looking at this mask from the neck end of the tube, we would say that it covers the entire faceplate, whose contour and shape it follows.

The aperture mask, or shadow mask, is full of minute, regularly spaced holes, and there is one hole in the mask for each group of three phosphor dots on the faceplate. The three separate guns are mounted roughly parallel in the neck of the tube, and all aimed so that their beams converge in the plane of the aperture mask. In this way, as shown in Fig. 2, they will pass through the holes in the mask together, then separate so that each goes on to strike its own phosphor dot. In fact, if we could get inside each of the aimed electron guns separately and sight through holes in the aperture mask, the view we would see from each gun would be only of the phosphor dots belonging to it, as shown in Fig. 3. The view from the blue gun through the aperture mask is shown at (A), with the views from the green and red guns being shown at (B) and (C) respectively.

This phenomenon helps to explain the reason for using an aperture mask in the first place. Since it would be difficult to design a gun in which all the emitted electrons would be accurately aimed only at those phosphor dots of the right color, the mask acts as a control device. Only those electrons that are being propelled in the proper direction will get through the openings and activate phosphors. Any that are off target, that is, heading for a phosphor dot of the wrong color—will be blocked by the mask. Thus the mask is said to maintain color purity.

Once we have our three colors carefully separated, we go about mixing or adding them under controlled conditions to achieve desired results. The concept of color *addition* and the color combinations that result from it seem strange to many people, since most of us are used to blending colors by the mixing of pigments, which is a form of color *subtraction* and produces results that are quite different.

To begin with, physicists have established the fact that white light is actually a combination of lights of all colors mixed in a given proportion. This can be demonstrated by shining a white light on one face of a glass prism and permitting the light that leaves through another face of the prism to be projected on a flat, clear surface. The resulting light appears, not as white, but as a rainbow. Conversely, we can take colored lights and mix them in appropriate proportions to produce white light.

To illustrate this latter principle, which is used in the three-gun picture tube, we can use three matched slide projectors (or any other three matched sources of white light), a viewing screen, and three color filters. The filters used are red, green, and blue to correspond to the shades of red, green, and blue phosphors found in the color CRT and considered to be the primary colors for television. Each of the projectors or lamps is fitted with one of the three transparent filters. The circular spots of light are then projected onto the viewing screen.

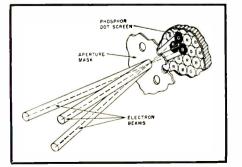
If the colored lights are projected to different points of the screen, we will see separate spots of red, green, and blue light. If the lamps are positioned so that they tend to converge and all three overlap, as in Fig. 1, we can see the results of the addition of colored lights. In the center, where all three colors overlap, we will see white light. If the filters are properly matched and light output of the three projectors or lamps is properly balanced, a pure white can be seen; if not, balancing out the line voltage fed to each of the lamps may achieve this condition. Where only blue and green overlap, cyan, a bluegreen shade, will be seen. Where only blue and red overlap, magenta, a purplish shade, will be visible. Where red and green overlap, yellow will appear.

A great number of other colors can be produced by individually varying the brightness of each of these three primaries. This may be done by varying the line voltage input to each lamp. For example, the yellow wedge of light is shown to result from the addition of red and green. If brightness of the green lamp is reduced, the yellow segment begins to appear orange. Since we can infinitely vary the combinations of brightness settings for the three lamps, we can produce infinite color combina-The three guns of the color tions. picture tube function like the three projectors.

Actually, the phosphors excited by the three guns never overlap and blend together. Since the phosphor dots are so fine and so closely spaced, however, the human eye cannot resolve them except at the closest distance, and they appear to blend together. Their separate character can be confirmed by placing a magnifying glass in front of the screen of a color TV receiver to view the dots. Where yellow is seen on the screen from viewing distance, individually excited red and green dots can be seen under magnification; where magenta appears, individual red and blue dots will be revealed.

Three new types of adjustment arise with reference to the color CRT using three guns; they pertain to purity, convergence, and balance. These are important because they are performed at the time of installation of the color receiver and in many cases after the need for servicing the set has arisen.

Fig. 2. Beams from the three guns must converge in passing through the openings in the aperture mask.



November, 1957

Purity adjustments involve positioning the deflection yoke, adjustment of a purity magnet which is located on the neck of the picture tube, and adjustment of field equalizing magnets located around the perimeter of the face of the picture tube. The goal in manipulating all or any of these is to ensure that the electron beam of any of the three electron guns will strike phosphor dots only of its own color over the entire surface of the screen. The components typically associated with the picture tube are shown in Fig. 4.

Convergence adjustments are necessary because the electron beam does not always travel over the same distance from the point where it leaves its gun to the point where it strikes the screen. This is true because the screen of the tube does not follow a conspicuously curved shape that is made to correspond with the arc through which the three electron beams swing. Fig. 5, for example, shows the limits of deflection through which the three beams are swung in broken lines. Also shown in broken lines is the arc described by these beams.

Since this arc does not correspond to the shape of the somewhat flatter aperture mask and phosphor dot screen, the point at which the three beams converge in going through the apertures of the mask will not always be the same during deflection. At the center of the screen, they must converge at a point nearer to the guns than they converge at the outer edges of the screen.

Although there is no intention to delineate the convergence adjustment procedures here in detail, it is worth pointing out that signals for varying the beam length, derived from and in step with the deflection circuits, are fed to special convergence coils around the neck of the tube to vary the converging point of the three beams as they scan to match the distance to the aperture mask at any given moment.

It will obviously be an unreasonable production requirement to expect that all three guns of the picture tube be entirely identical in all respects, although the degree to which they approach this condition is important. Since some variation among these guns is inevitable, each electron gun is provided with balancing adjustments to facilitate the matter of matching all three to each other externally. These consist of individual screen and brightness controls for each gun. With these, the light output from each phosphor can be balanced against the output of the other two guns so that they all exist together in the proper proportion to produce white or other colors, as determined by incoming signal. This balancing arrangement is not too unlike the procedure, mentioned earlier, of adjusting line voltage input to the three projection lamps.

This greatly simplified explanation of some of the things that happen in the color picture tube will be of most value to the service technician if he remembers that he is fundamentally dealing with three monochrome picture tubes

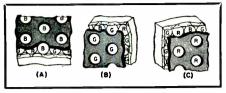


Fig. 3. Views through the aperture mask from (A) the blue, (B) the green, and (C) the red guns of the color CRT.

that have been placed in the same envelope. It may even happen, in fact, that he will have to deal with defectiveness in one of these three entities that does not directly involve the other. It will then help to remember that he can "turn off" any one or two of these three, for example, to isolate defects involving one gun or one of the channels associated with it.

This separate nature of the three guns, of course, comes into play only when the picture tube is being considered analytically—that is, from the point of view of troubleshooting or adjustment—and the technician is quite likely to be lulled away from this character of the CRT because the nature of his job is more often to manipulate these three tubes so that they act as one!

(To be continued)

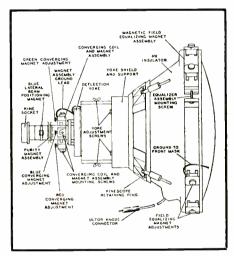
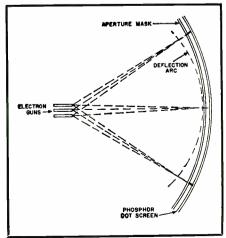


Fig. 4. A mounted tri-gun color CRT with some of its associated components.

Fig. 5. Paths of beams from the three guns must converge at the shadow mask.





Repair rather than replacement and other notable

shifts in emphasis arise from economic factors.

THE use of radio equipment has expanded enormously in n or t h e r n Mexico during the past two decades to the point where almost every community, no matter how small or how isolated, has a radio link with some central administrative point. In addition, every resident of Mexico who has a relatively simple and inexpensive receiver is able to receive at least one program in Spanish. In many areas, programs are also available in the local Indian dialects. Over the greater part of Mexico, a multiplicity of broadcast programs is available.

Plans are now underway to extend the Mexican television network so that the republic will have complete video coverage. Radio, radar, and sonar equipment is becoming standard on Mexican vessels and the extensive Mexican airline system has adequate radio communications gear which operates very effectively.

Broadcast programs in Mexico are much like those in the United States and range in quality from the superlatively presented operas and symphonies from Mexico City to commercial programs which originate from the local stations. Singing commercials are as prevalent in Mexico as in the United States—many of them advertising familiar U. S. products with the same jingles and tunes used here.

With this great expansion of radio communication, both point-to-point and broadcast, has come an enormous increase in the work load of the radio service technicians who commonly repair not only broadcast receivers but local communication and shipboard equipment as well as complicated appliances. Radio servicing in Mexico is a profession, as it is in the United States, which provides an excellent income for the competent man. Shortages of skilled technicians in Mexico are quite serious and are complicated by the parallel demand for such personnel in the United States. An ambitious Mexican is likely to learn English at night school and then migrate to the United States where

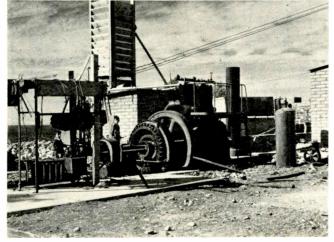


Fig. 2. Typical of others of its kind, this small-town generating plant supplies all of the power used locally. At the time the photograph was taken, the plant was shut down for repairs. This is not an intrequent occurrence.

RONALD L. IVES

he has a good chance at higher wages. The training program for technicians

is at present inadequate although there are excellent technical schools in such urban centers as Mexico City and Monterrey. Some technicians learn radio by working for established servicemen. An appreciable number are largely self-taught, using rather good Spanish instruction books, most of them published in Argentina. Quite a few successful proprietors gained their technical knowledge by serving in the U. S. armed forces during World War II and in the Korean conflict.

Radio shops in Mexico look much like those in the United States, as can be seen from Fig. 1. Equipment in the better shops is quite adequate for the type of work handled. An inspection of test equipment in several shops disclosed that it was in good working order despite obvious long-time use. Adequate hand tools were found in most shops, although many of the tools had a slightly unfamiliar appearance since they were made in Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, or Japan. Mexico's growing small-tools industry cannot as yet fill all of its domestic needs.

Because labor is cheap relative to parts, most of which must be imported, radio servicing in Mexico involves much more actual repairing and much less parts changing than is customary north of the border. Coils, power transformers, and even i.f. transformers are often rewound; open wirewound resistors are skillfully patched, and bent plates of damaged variable capacitors are laboriously straightened. For the same economic reasons, receivers are repaired and patched up long after they would have reached the "throw-away" point in the United States.

There is an extensive Mexican market in second-hand receivers, both "as is" and skillfully rebuilt, and, in many communities, second-hand but usable components, stripped from hopelessly worn-out receivers, find a (Continued on page 155)

RADIO & TV NEWS

Do it by Telephone

with a Phone Operated Switch



LL of us, at one time or another, have been placed in a situation in which we wished we had the ability to turn some electrical device on or off when miles away from home. Perhaps it was some simple desire such as wanting to turn the air conditioner on before returning home or maybe that car battery was on charge and it became necessary to shut it off after a certain length of time. While it is true that automatic timers will turn things on or off they don't have the intelligence to allow for a change that may occur later, either in the mind of the owner or in surrounding conditions.

Take the case of that air conditioner you are planning for next summer. You may decide to go to the show on a warm evening, perhaps in town or at some distance from home. Connecting the air conditioner to a timer will cause it to go on even if the weather has cooled down while you were enjoying the show and perhaps you may have met some friends and decided to stay out longer. The result is that the air conditioner will be running possibly several hours and wasting power. The long arm of electronics makes it possible to reach into your home many miles away and turn on the air conditioner when you decide it's time to turn it on. Then when you return, cool, dry air will greet you with a minimum of wasted power.

The only requirement you need to perform this miracle is a telephone in your home. The fact that you have those two wires entering your home makes it possible to enjoy easier living.

The possibilities are limited only by the fact that you must be able to reach your number by *dial system* since a Fig. 1. Appearance of telephone-operated switch along with its induction pickup.

By **TRACY DIERS** Staff Engineer, WNYE, New York, N. Y.

Use your phone to operate your electrical appliances from a distance. No connection to instrument required.

manual system involves a telephone operator. This limitation will be explained shortly.

Circuit Description

The device, Fig. 1, about to be described needs no electrical connections to the telephone lines. An inductive pickup coil is placed close to your telephone and this coil is activated by the magnetic field which is produced when the telephone bell rings.

The dialing code is simple, all you do is dial your number and let the bell ring once only. When the bell rings, the telephone is surrounded by a magnetic field which is picked up by the inductive pickup coil and fed to V_1 , a 12AT7 audio amplifier. (See Fig. 3.) This is designed to amplify very low frequencies such as the alternating current which rings the telephone bell.

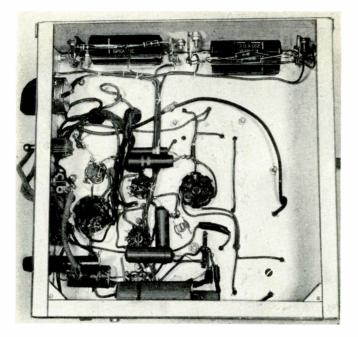
The amplified a.c. voltage is passed through C_4 to the 12AX7 tube (V_2) which is hooked up as a diode rectifier. This gives a d.c. voltage which is applied to capacitors C_6 and C_7 . Notice that C_7 will have a slower rate of charge than C_{θ} because of the circuit arrangement. When the telephone bell rings once, C_6 immediately charges but C_7 takes only a partial charge. This charge on C_0 is negative and is present on the control grid of V_{sB} . The plate current of V_{3B} is cut off and the armature of relay RL_1 then opens and this applies the line voltage to the thermal delay relay RL_2 . However RL_2 will not close for ten seconds at the end of which time it completes the circuit to the power relay, RL_3 which closes and turns the equipment on or off.

Now about this time someone always asks the question, "What happens if someone should call me on the telephone?" This is how the device can separate calls and determine when it should act and when it should do nothing. Should someone else call your number the first bell will start the cycle of operations but anyone trying to get you will naturally let the bell ring more than once. The instant a second bell comes through the device will reject the call in this way:

Remember capacitor C_7 in the description of operations given previously? It had received a partial charge as a result of that first bell. The second and third bells will charge it still further but the charge it receives is of opposite polarity to the charge on C_{6} . Thus it overpowers the negative charge which C_6 has put on the control grid of V_{3B} and now plate current flows again, RL_1 pulls its armature in and RL_2 no longer receives current. Since this happens in less than ten seconds, RL_2 never closes and thus the final power relay never closes. After a period of two minutes the circuits are ready to start all over again.

Construction

There are no problems in construction. See Fig. 2. Any layout may be used but try to keep wires carrying a.c. away from the grid leads of V_{stt} .



Use good quality components, especially for capacitors C_6 and C_7 . If these are inferior, they will leak charge on humid days. They should be of the plastic-sealed type and designed for 600 volts. Use a large chassis for ease in wiring and good ventilation since the finished job may run for days at a time.

The pickup coil is made out of a

modified high inductance choke. Any choke having an inductance of 100 henrys or over will work well. The choke used in this unit is 120 hy., 5 ma. and is made by *UTC* under the number R22. Another suitable choke would be the *Thordarson* 20C50. A mike-to-grid transformer is also suitable. Use only the secondary connections. Whichever coil you use it will

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Fig. 2. There are no unusual difficulties in wiring the unit. Be sure that capacitors C₀ and C₇, shown here as two pair of paralleled 1.µfd. units at the top edge of the chassis, are well insulated from the metal chassis to avoid leakage-to-ground problems. Any logical parts placement would be satisfactory for the unit shown here.

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be necessary to open the core. Most chokes or transformers are made in such manner that one side of the laminations can be taken off thus leaving the coil surrounded by the pole pieces. See Fig. 4. This treatment will increase the voltage pickup capabilities of the coil.

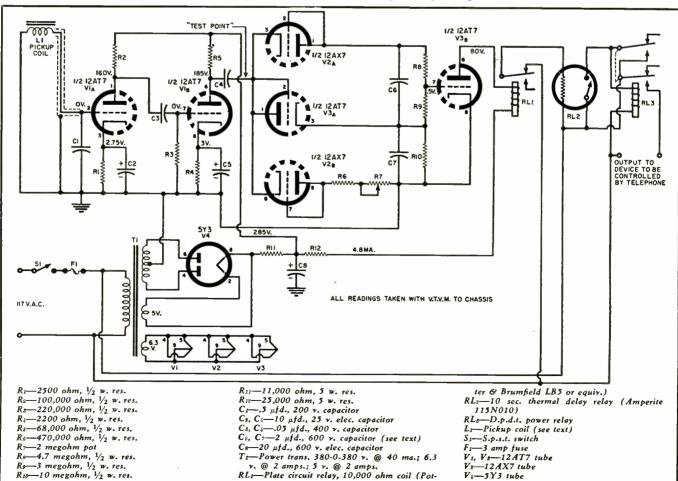
Preliminary Tests

After you have finished preparation of the pickup coil, you may proceed with the first test on the main unit. Plug in all tubes and turn the power on. In a few seconds RL_1 should pull its armature in. With your v.t.v.m. take readings at the tube sockets. These readings should come close to the ones shown in the diagram of Fig. 3. If the project passes its d.c. voltage test, then you may proceed with the adjustment and installation tests. The first step is to find the best spot on your telephone to position the pickup.

Fig. 5 shows the best spot for one type of telephone; this may vary in other types of phones. Also there still are a few real "oldies" in various parts of the country and Canada. These ancient phones have the bell ringing coils in a metal box attached to the wall. The box acts as a fairly good shield, hence pick up of the triggering signal is difficult from the outside.

To locate the best spot, proceed this way: Remove the thermal delay relay,





RADIO & TV NEWS

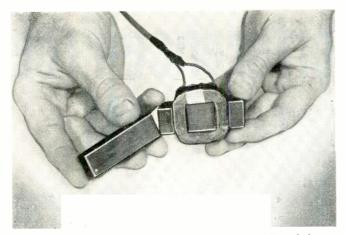


Fig. 4. In order to increase the pickup sensitivity of the choke it is necessary to take one side of the core off as shown. Most laminated cores will come apart quite easily.

 V_{z} , and V_{s} . Set your v.t.v.m. for a.c. readings and connect it to the "test point" and chassis. Now have a friend call you on the telephone. While the bell is ringing move the pickup coil around until you find a spot which will produce 100 to 120 volts at the test point. The amplifier must develop this voltage, if it doesn't, test the audio amplifier separately as described later. When you are receiving the proper voltage at the test point, you may proceed with the adjustment of the unit.

Place V_2 and V_3 in their sockets and put the pickup coil on the phone. Your associate should now telephone you allowing your bell to ring only once. Almost instantly the armature of RL_1 should open and should stay open for 13 to 18 seconds. Then it should suddenly pull in as plate current once again flows in $V_{3\mu}$. If the armature of RL_1 stays open too long then change the setting of the pot, R_7 . Less resistance will decrease the time between opening and closing. If the relay armature pulls in too soon then advance the pot to increase resistance. Allow at least a minute between tests because capacitors C_0 and C_7 must reach discharge.

Also, and this is very important, do not dial an outgoing call while your pickup coil is on the phone since the dial pulses will cause capacitors C_{θ} and C_{τ} to start charging. Remove the pickup coil to a distance at least two feet from the phone when dialing or lifting the receiver during this test period.

The best method is to have your associate dial your number about once every two minutes, allowing the bell to ring only once. After four or five trials you will arrive at the proper setting for R_{τ} . When RL_1 armature opens instantly with one bell and stays open for 13 to 18 seconds, then pulls in; you are ready for the final test.

Now have your associate dial your number and let the bell ring twice. The first bell should open the relay armature and the second bell should pull it in almost immediately. If the second bell does not cause rapid pullin of the armature then turn R_{τ} in the

direction of lower resistance. A change of at least 20,000 or 30,000 ohms is necessary.

If your unit is working satisfactorily it will meet the test in which one bell opens the armature of RL_1 and the second bell closes it.

Now put the thermal relay tube in its socket. While the RL_1 armature is in its "pull-in" position the thermal relay will not function.

Final Testing

Your unit is ready now for its final test. As soon as the first bell rings, the RL_1 armature will fall out. Immediately the thermal delay relay starts to heat up and tick off the seconds. If no second bell comes along, RL_2 completes its timing process of ten seconds and finally it closes—then the power relay RL_3 snaps shut and stays closed thus turning on whatever device is plugged into the output terminals.

However if the bell rings more than once, RL_1 will pull its armature in and thus remove heater current from RL_2 . Because of this, RL_3 won't close. When you leave home put the pickup coil on the phone and turn on the power to the unit. Plug in whatever must be turned on. Be sure that the power relay you are using can handle the required wattage.

When you are ready to call on the unit to perform, simply go to a dial telephone and dial your number, let the bell ring once and hang up. As you know, bell ringing is automatic and your call may come through on the end of a ringing cycle. This is a rare occurrence. To be absolutely certain that your device will function, especially if it is important, let the bell ring once, hang up and do it again two minutes later. If you should hear a busy signal when you call be sure you allow at least two minutes before placing your call. The bell ringing sound you hear when you dial is not necessarily your bell which is ringingit is a sound provided by the central exchange but you may use it as a guide to timing anyhow. In other words, act as though it were your bell, it will still work. In practically all (Continued on page 122)



Fig. 5. In recent model telephones the pickup choke will work well in the area shown here or on the side. For telephones with metal housing the best spot is under the phone.



Fig. 6. The solder gun or any a.c. power transformer may be employed in place of the telephone bell for initial adjustments and operation check of the unit.

Interference-Free AM Reception

Fig. 1. An effective interference filter broadly tuned in the broadcast band.

By FRANK H. TOOKER

Howls and other noises caused by TV sets and other appliances often ruin broadcast-band listening. Remedial steps include an effective tuned filter.

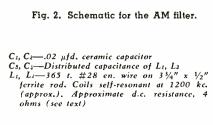
N THESE DAYS of television sets and a host of household appliances in almost every human abode, enjoyable listening from an ordinary AM broadcast-band receiver often becomes well-nigh impossible—especially when the broadcast station is forty to sixty miles away and the devices in question are within twenty to forty feet.

Where several TV sets are operating and are relatively near the broadcast receiver (twenty to forty feet), the yowling and snarling set up in the broadcast receiver by the TV sets' sweep circuits is sufficient to smother all reception on the low-frequency portion of the AM band and to create considerable havoc all the way up to the high end. Some makes and models of TV sets are worse offenders than others, and some sets are apparently in need of new parts and/or adjustments-for quite a few can be heard at distances that are obviously in infringement of FCC regulations. There must be thousands of these scattered throughout the country.

Possibly the best solution to this problem is strictly enforced federal

regulations to put an end to all forms of interference-not just from poor TV receivers, irrespective of age, but from all other serious interference creators: vacuum cleaners, electric razors, hand power drills, and a host of others. We are also in need of popularly priced broadcast-band receivers that are better able to reject the interference-for it has been the author's experience that, by far, the greater part of the noise due to TV sets and household appliances at distances of twenty feet or more comes in via the power line. In the meantimewhile waiting for regulations and better receivers-considerable improvement can often be effected in present broadcast sets even though they may be of the most basic a.c.-d.c. variety.

It has been said that the best place to get rid of interference is at its source. To this could well be added, "provided someone calls upon you to clean up the interference for him and is willing to pay for the job." When it comes right down to cases, persons who are interested in getting rid of interference that doesn't bother them

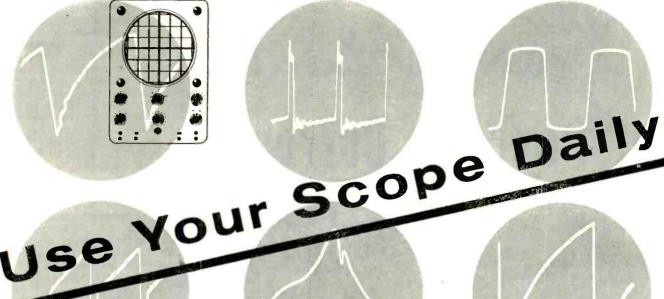


directly are quite rare. Most householders who own offending appliances are reluctant, to put it mildly, about *paying* to "improve reception on my neighbor's radio." Yet the easiest thing in the world is to "clean up" a particular interference-plagued home, only to find that most of the havoc was—and still is—coming from next door, or across the street or from both of these points at the same time!

Even where neighbors tend to be cooperative about having their equipment worked on to reduce their role as offenders, there may be too many of them to deal with practically, one at a time, on an individual basis. While this is theoretically the best procedure, a single solution is to be preferred to many separate solutions.

The a.c.-d.c. type of broadcast receiver does an excellent job of picking up unwanted signal from the power lines. It takes a pretty good line filter to make these sets behave. If one isn't careful, it's easy to spend more on a filter than would be necessary for the power transformer the set might have had in the first place. Merely connecting a capacitor, even a very large one, across the power line usually has little or no beneficial effect, principally because, while one side of the line may be grounded for 60-cycle a.c., both sides are almost invariably several hundred ohms above ground at radio frequencies. Thus, maximum rejection of interference can be obtained only when both sides of the line are filtered and bypassed to a local ground with a good, low-impedance connection.

The filter shown in Fig. 1 and in the schematic of Fig. 2 has been designed to be particularly effective at broadcast frequencies. Its excellent rejection characteristics are due to the fact that the two coils, L_1 and L_2 , are made to (Continued on page 158)



By KENNETH BRAMHAM

THE OSCILLOSCOPE, now a normal part of the radio-TV service shop, represents a sizable investment, often being the most expensive piece of equipment on the bench. Nevertheless, how many technicians get full value for this investment? Often the attitude is, "I don't use it very often, but I just cannot be without it." A more profitable attitude would be, "I have to have a scope and I am going to get every possible use from it."

A scope which gathers dust waiting for an alignment job or a tough sync fault is better discarded completely. When it eventually has to be used, more time will be wasted by the technician who is not familiar with it than can be saved by its use. Many of the results produced will be unreliable or misleading and the outcome may be an unsatisfactory job.

The only reliable combination of technician and equipment is the one of constant use. This does not mean that every set going through the shop must be completely aligned merely to keep the technician in practice; it does mean that there are other uses for a scope which will improve bench efficiency while making the instrument as familiar to the technician as his v.t.v.m. and cutters.

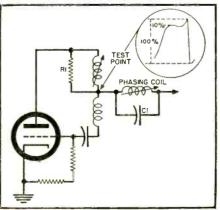
There are cases where a scope is allowed to go into disuse simply because it is not adequate for the job. In this case the solution is to replace it or modify it until it is adequate.

Perhaps the most useful way in which a scope can be kept in constant use is to develop a checking routine for all completed bench jobs. This will not only familiarize the operator with the equipment but also with the test points in the circuits on which he works. There will, eventually, be less Familiarity breeds efficiency. Try these regular applications to keep your scope technique sharp.

need to consult a schematic; finding a test point will become automatic. Waveforms displayed on the scope will become more familiar until the question of whether or not a pattern is correct can be answered automatically. This is perhaps the biggest problem in TV bench service and only solid familiarity with correct waveforms will make an incorrect shape obvious. Routine checking of completed sets will also reveal minor defects which may have been overlooked, bringing about an improvement in service quality and a lower percentage of "repeats."

"Synchroguide" waveforms should head any routine check-list. Horizontal sync may seem perfect under shop conditions, but checking and adjusting the "Synchroguide" phasing

Fig. 1. Test point for a pulse-width oscillator is at junction of the three coils.

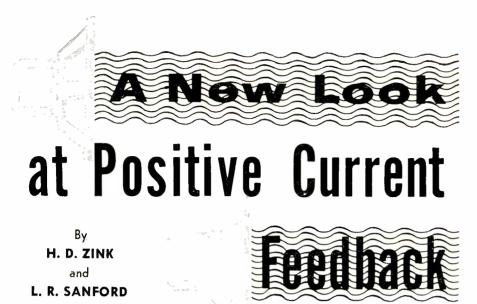


coil will ensure that it is still good when returned to the less favorable conditions in the customer's home. The "Synchroguide" test point and correct waveform is shown in Fig. 1. Adjustment of the phasing coil should place the sine wave about 10% down from the peak. An adjustment which is too high will result in a "Christmastree" or "mode-hopping" effect on the screen. Unstable sync and poor noise immunity will result from too low an adjustment.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The bulk of existing service literature on pulse-width or "Synchroguide" circuit adjustment recommends equal amplitude for the rounded sine-wave portion and the pulse peak. The author is one of a growing group which has found that better long-term stability is obtained from the adjustment he recommends. This view is reflected in the manufacturers' service data on some of the newer sets using this circuit.)

"B" supplies may be checked with the scope for incorrect filtering. While the scope oscillator is still set for the *horizontal* sweep frequency (after the "Synchroguide" check), the probe should be applied to the final filter capacitor of the power supply. If this capacitor is functioning normally, no waveform will be noted. An open capacitor or one of low value may not show as 60-cycle interference or "pull" in the raster, but may cause 15,750cycle feedback through "B+," which may show up as a sync or a.g.c. fault. The test point for this check is shown

(Continued on page 186)



Tests show that positive current feedback improves hi-fi systems which already have good loudspeakers providing the correct feedback circuit is employed.

• HE use of current feedback to provide improved bass response in a high-fidelity speaker system has caused a lot of discussion pro and con. It has been argued that it cannot greatly improve speaker damping because the mechanical parts of the speaker are not coupled closely enough to the electrical parts.1 It has also been argued that it might help on an inadequate speaker system but that it was worse than useless on a truly high-fidelity speaker.2 On the other side, curves have been presented which give dramatic proof of the improved damping obtained with a particular kind of current feedback,3 but few details are given about the speaker system used and, therefore, no adequate conclusions can be drawn. This difference of opinion is understandable since the most desirable mode of loudspeaker operation for the best listening is not agreed upon even by experts in the field. The only way an individual can determine for himself the merits of such feedback is by the use of his ears

Listening tests in commercial demonstration rooms are not necessarily conclusive for two reasons; (1) many of the current feedback circuits are so arranged that a common ground between the amplifier input and a speaker lead destroys the feedback network and common grounds are frequently used in demonstration rooms, (2) many amplifiers provide only for negative current feedback which can only decrease the damping on a speaker and thereby accentuate its undesirable characteristics. Therefore, opinions formed by a brief listening test in a demonstration room may not be valid about current feedback.

The question in the minds of the

authors was whether positive current feedback (that which *increases* speaker damping) could add anything to a truly high-fidelity system which already had good speakers. The results of tests showed the answer to be conclusively *yes*, if the correct kind of feedback circuit were used. However, the feedback configuration most suitable was different from those heretofore used and for best results different speaker enclosures required somewhat different configurations.

What is actually accomplished with current feedback can be best understood by forgetting the ideas of damping, negative impedance, etc. for the moment and concentrating only on the frequency response. Anyone who has heard an audio oscillator through any speaker system has probably observed that while the response may be poor below a certain frequency, frequencies much lower than this can usually be reproduced if the power to the speaker at these frequencies is increased relative to the higher frequencies. Often, when this is done, appreciable harmonic distortion is present and the speaker cone rattles. Usually for music system use, if the bass output from the speaker is increased by conventional bass-boosting techniques, then such distortions are objectionable. In the optimum use of positive current feedback these objections to low-frequency boosting are overcome by using a rising bass characteristic as part of the feedback network. This compensates for the loss of low-frequency acoustic output without the harmful effect noted, since the positive current feedback keeps the speaker cone under control and, thereby, significantly reduces the distortion which would otherwise result.

In some cases, the frequency below which no acoustic output at all is obtained is actually lowered.

The term, positive current feedback, is disturbing to some because, as is well known, positive feedback increases the distortion of an amplifier to which it is applied. This is true in this application also, but it must be noted that the net feedback applied to the amplifier is never positive but simply less negative in the region where the positive current feedback is effective. See Fig. 1. The slight increase in distortion, which results from the decrease in the amount of negative feedback applied in the bass region, is more than offset by the decrease in speaker distortion in the same region. In the high-frequency region, where amplifier distortion is more disturbing, no positive feedback is applied and the amplifier characteristics remain unchanged. The important point to note is that positive current feedback applied to the amplifier is effectively negative feedback as far as the speaker cone is con-cerned. This point is not obvious, so the following experiment will be described to suggest why this is actually the case.

Arrange a speaker, battery, multirange ammeter, and a switch as shown in Fig. 2. With the switch on the "A" contacts so that the battery is out of the circuit, push the speaker cone in the minus direction and note the direction of the current generated by the movement of the voice coil through the speaker field. Assume this current flows in the direction of the arrow I. Now connect the battery through the "B" contacts so that the current which it causes to flow is also in the direction of the arrow, and note the direction in which the speaker cone moves. It is found that the speaker cone moves in the plus direction, that is, in the opposite direction from which it was moved in the first case. The current which acts on the speaker results in a plus motion of the cone whereas a minus motion of the cone produces the same direction of current when the cone reacts on the circuit. This means that when the cone oscillates after a driving signal has ceased, the current generated by the erroneous motion can be fed back through the amplifier to produce a driving current which will be in the same direction as the error current and that this current will drive the cone in the opposite direction. The net effect will be that the cone moves very little after the original driving force ceases. It can thus be seen that in order for the forces on the cone to cancel out (negative feedback) the error signal must be fed back without a change of phase (positive feedback).

When these facts are realized, the correct application of positive current feedback to any speaker system then becomes merely a matter of cut and try until the right boost characteristic is found. Since no electrical measurements can indicate the total effect, the final results must be reached by listening tests. The correct results are achieved when the speaker has a deeper bass than it has ever reproduced before_without any trace of boominess. A very good test is when lowlevel, low-frequency bass notes, such as the light tap of a tympani, bass drum, or soft organ pedal, are clearly evident without being boomy or muffled. An excellent demonstration of the effect of positive current feedback was given when the low-frequency response of a Klipschorn was extended from 27 cps to below 20 cps with a clean fundamental response. The difference in reproduction of a complex 16 cps organ tone before and after was quite impressive and easily noticed even by the untrained ear.

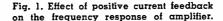
The block diagram of the current feedback network used by the authors is shown in Fig. 3A. The essential difference between this circuit and similar ones used on commercial amplifiers is that no provision is made for negative current feedback, and an LC circuit is used in the frequency discriminating section of the feedback network instead of a single capacitor. It is necessary to use an LC circuit because the single capacitor gives too much bass boost in a region where no boost is needed when used with some speaker systems (especially the Klipschorn and "Rebel" series). This results in an unpleasant over-accentuated bass sound and is probably the reason some have rejected the use of current feedback with high-quality speakers.

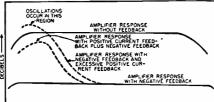
The 25-ohm potentiometer shunted across the 1-ohm resistor provides a means of varying the feedback from zero to full positive. Its use, except for comparison purposes, is questionable since usually full positive feedback is the most desirable condition. It could be omitted with no harmful effects in which case the 240-ohm resistor is tied to the ungrounded end of the 1-ohm resistor.

The amount of feedback and therefore the degree of bass boost may be varied in several ways aside from the use of the potentiometer. The principal way is by changing the value of the 1-ohm resistor. It will be noted that a dividing network is formed between the speaker impedance and the current feedback resistor, such that if the speaker is high impedance (16 ohms) less feedback voltage will be developed across the resistor than if the speaker impedance is low (4 ohms). That is, for a given resistor more bass boost would be obtained when feeding a 4-ohm speaker than when feeding a 16-ohm speaker. The 1-ohm resistor has been found satisfactory when used with a speaker system having a net impedance of 4 ohms and, therefore, in some instances a 4-ohm resistor might be desirable for a 16-ohm speaker system.

The amount of feedback and, therefore, the amount of boost can also be changed by changing the "Q" of the circuit elements used in the feedback network. The values called for usually require electrolytic capacitors and if these units are leaky or are used singly instead of in series pairs backto-back, then less feedback will be obtained than would be expected. If the inductor used is variable, its "Q" will vary as it is tuned and this will also change the feedback. It should be noted that since the resistance in series with the speaker absorbs power it represents a loss in peak output, therefore, it is desirable to keep it as small as possible while still obtaining the required feedback voltage. Since high "Q" elements in the feedback network represent more voltage feedback than do low "Q" ones, they are to be preferred unless they give a boost characteristic that rises too sharply. This is an unlikely occurrence. It should be noted that the characteristics of the network, when not connected in the feedback loop, are not a good indication of the over-all amplifier response when the network is in the loop since a "Q" multiplication effect is obtained and the amplifier response is sharper than the network response.

To determine the constants of the LC network shown in Fig. 3A, procure an audio oscillator or frequency test record whose range is slightly lower than the lowest range of interest and listen to the performance of the speaker system using a conventional negative feedback amplifier. Note: (1) the frequency at which the bass response just begins to roll off and (2) the frequency at which no more acoustic output is obtained irrespective of how much power is used to drive the speaker. An LC network having a low-pass or bandpass filter configuration is then designed so that the upper turnover frequency occurs slightly above the frequency at which the response starts to roll off and the peak response occurs slightly below the frequency at which no output is normally heard. (The hypothetical termination resistance necessary for calculating the filter sections can be assumed to be about 600 ohms since it has been found experimentally that this value gives networks that are satisfactory.) This network will serve as a starting point and by varying the parameters while listening to the system using an audio oscillator or tone record the best sounding arrangement can be determined. For those not technically able to perform such calculations, the networks to be discussed will give moderately good results on any speaker system and will serve as a starting point for more experimentation. It is





FREQUENCY -----

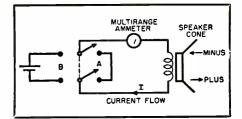


Fig. 2. Experimental setup that is used to determine how positive feedback works.

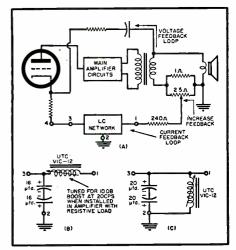


Fig. 3. (A) Location of positive current feedback network. (B) shows Klipschorn network. (C) shows Rebel 4 LC network.

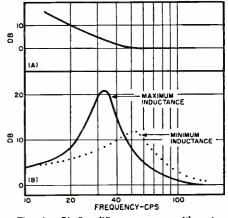


Fig. 4. (A) Amplifier response with networks shown in Fig. 3B and (B) Fig. 3C.

not advisable to use music for the first tests since low-frequency tones occur rather infrequently and are of rather short duration so it is difficult to notice the effect of circuit changes.

The specific *LC* circuit configuration used with a Klipschorn is shown in Fig. 3B. This type of enclosure normally falls off below 27 cps so the feedback network is designed to become effective in this region and to provide 10 db of boost at 20 cps as measured across a resistive load. The response curve of the amplifier, when this circuit is used, is shown in Fig. 4A. It must be remembered that this curve was taken with a 16-ohm resistive load substituted for the speaker and does not necessarily represent the actual boost curve obtained with the speaker connected. In this case, suf-

(Continued on page 137)

TV Remote Controls for the Technician

By WALTER H. BUCHSBAUM Television Consultant RADIO & TV NEWS

Wired or wireless, partial or complete, hand-held or chairside_they all need occasional service.

N THE PAST few years, the trend towards remote controls for TV receivers has increased steadily. Almost all manufacturers now offer some kind of remote-control feature either as part of the set or as an extra accessory. Many older receivers have been modified for remote control as well and, by now, the service technician has occasion to work on such a control.

Basically there are three different types of remote control units. One, like the Zenith "Space Command" or the Hoffman "Beamrider," uses no wires between the control and the receiver. The second variety, cable-connected, controls the receiver by means of relays and a tuning motor while the third type contains a separate remote tuner, i.f. strip, audio section and various controls as well.

The complexity of the various systems depends largely on how many

Fig. 2. The Packard-Bell separate control box houses an auxiliary loudspeaker.



functions are controlled remotely. It is interesting to note that, with few exceptions, all current TV models have some provision for remote control and, in the majority of sets, this is done by cable-connected units of the motorrelay type.

Frequent Trouble Spots

Every service technician has had instances where the only thing wrong with a TV set was the lack of a.c. power, frequently because the plug was out of its receptacle or the line cord broken. Similarly, a great many service calls where the complaint is that only the remote control operation is defective will be due to such simple defects. The cable itself, as well as the connectors should be checked carefully first. Almost all sets have a switch at the rear for selecting remote-control operation. Forgetting to turn that switch or accidental change to the "direct" setting will naturally cause apparent failure of the remote control

Troubleshooting of the ultrasonic "Space Command" system is somewhat different from the wired systems and was described in more detail in the October 1956 issue of this publication. Basically the most likely troubles in the *Zenith* system are found in the section which makes up the ultrasonic receiver, frequency discriminator, and control circuitry. The remote unit is a tuning-fork type of ultrasonic generator containing no tubes. Unless mechanical troubles occur, this part rarely needs servicing. In the *Hoffman* "Beamrider" the most likely defect is



Fig. 1. RCA's hand-held "Magic Brain."

a weak transmitter battery or defective tubes in either transmitter or receiver.

Having examined the condition of the cable and connectors, a few ohmmeter tests are usually sufficient to spot the defective part. Those remote units which contain a separate tuner, i.f., and audio circuits are, of course, subject to difficulties just like these sections in the receiver, but the most likely defects in any remote-control unit are open or shorted leads in the cable or connectors. The second most likely trouble spot is the switch or potentiometer which does the remote tuning. A poor contact or broken lead at either end can upset the control action. Fortunately the location of this type of defect is indicated by the malfunction of a particular section. If, for instance, the tuner never tunes to Channel 6 on remote, the corresponding contact, wire, or connector is probably defective. If all controls work except the volume control, the defect obviously is in the connections to that control. When the on-off switch does not work on remote and the connections have been checked, the fault might be in a relay, where used, which either may not be actuated or else may have defective contacts. Such defects are not too difficult to find and repair.

Simple Remote Controls

From the servicing point of view, the simplest controls are those having only a switch for tuning channels, possibly also a remote off-on volume and fine-tuning control. These are not much different from the now popular "automatic" tuning systems which use *Microswitches* to actuate the tuner motor or stepping solenoid. A few words might be said here about the different systems of rotating the tuner

shaft. Some motor units drive the shaft of the tuner through a gear train and operate by starting and stopping the motor either through a relay, detent switch, or selector switch arrangement. The latter circuit is used in the RCA remote-tuning unit shown in the photograph of Fig. 1 and the schematic of Fig. 4. Wafer switches corresponding to those used in the remote selector are mounted on the tuner shaft in the set and so connected that the motor keeps going until the rotation of the shaft turns the switch to the point that the current to the motor is shut off.

A much simpler system is used by Emerson, and this is shown in the circuit of Fig. 5. Channel selection is accomplished by a single switch which powers the tuning motor through the motor relay. As the tuner shaft turns, it actuates a detent switch which interrupts the motor relay power and thus stops the motor. This means that the viewer presses the channel selector button once for each tuner step, while in the *RCA* system the desired channel is selected directly and the motor continues to operate until that channel is reached. Packard-Bell and some other manufacturers offer both types of tuning, one as a standard remote feature and the other as optional full remote control.

Although the *Philco* "Top Touch Tuning" and its remote control are also of the single-step type, the method for moving the tuner shaft is different. A rotary solenoid is used here to actuate a spring-loaded lever which turns the tuner shaft. Anyone familiar with telephone central selector switches or the Automatic Electric Company's Model 44 automatic step switch, will recognize the Philco system as very similar. The top tuning feature consists of a Microswitch in parallel with a similar switch at the remote control. Fig. 6 shows the circuit of the Philco system without showing the motor itself.

More Complex Systems

The *Packard-Bell* unit shown in the photograph of Fig. 2 contains not merely channel tuning, on-off, and volume controls but also has its own remote loudspeaker. The circuit diagram of Fig. 7 shows how this unit is connected and also indicates how fine tuning is accomplished. As in most units, this is done by varying the voltage on the local oscillator tube and thus changing its frequency to a small degree.

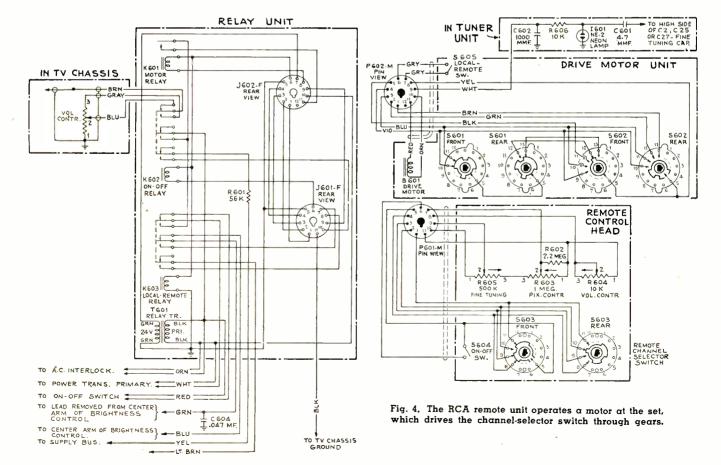
A variation of this system is found in later *Emerson* models, where a separate crystal diode is connected across the oscillator plate circuit and the current through that diode is varied remotely to control frequency. The *RCA* circuit uses a neon tube (see Fig. 4) and current variation through it. These methods have less effect on oscillator output and therefore less effect on receiver sensitivity in weak signal areas.

The *RCA* "Magic Brain" system is designed primarily for installation on all receivers using the KCS-96 and 97 chassis but can be adapted for use



Fig. 3. This Hoffman control unit, a wireless type, is a transmitter that activates a receiver at the TV set.

with any receiver back to the KCS-66. From the circuit of Fig. 4, it appears that three separate assemblies make up the "Magic Brain" kit. One, shown in Fig. 1, is the remote-control head, which contains the channel selector, fine tuning, volume, and contrast controls. The second unit comprises the tuning motor mounted on a master bracket which mounts directly to the tuner chassis. A shaft coupling for the tuning shaft contains the required selector switches, all wired. The third chassis contains a 24-volt transformer and three relays. *RCA* also furnishes



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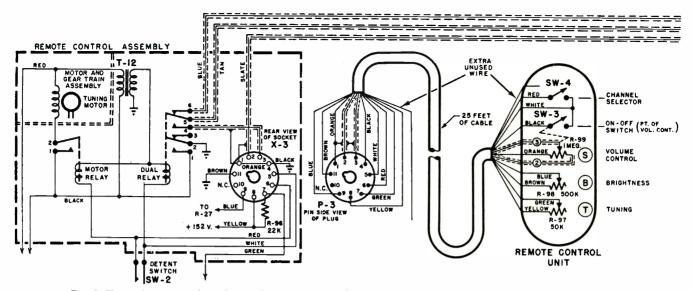


Fig. 5. The tuning motor, through its relay, moves one channel at a time in this Emerson remote station selector.

brackets, resistors, hardware and a neon lamp together with detailed instructions for connection to any of the previously mentioned RCA chassis. In most installations some wiring changes must be made, making this job a suitable one only for the experienced service technician.

As mentioned in the beginning, the *Zenith* "Space Command" unit makes use of an ultrasonic tuning-fork generator, the sound of which is received by a microphone at the set, amplified, and passed through filters. This permits the use of different frequencies for different command functions, but also requires a number of relays and control circuits.

Another wireless remote-control unit is the *Hoffman Electronics Co.* "Beamrider" system which, however, only switches channels. As shown in the photograph of Fig. 3, it is a small, selfcontained unit. Its circuit, shown in Fig. 8, consists of a single-stage, crystal-controlled oscillator operating at 26.25 mc. To select a station, the "on" switch on the transmitter is depressed, actuating the quick-heating battery-type tube and transmitting a c.w. signal. The companion receiver has two tubes (four sections), and is a superregenerative type with a biased control tube operating a relay. Since this system is intended for use with *Hoffman's* "Dyna Touch" TV receivers, the relay simply shorts out the *Microswitch* which otherwise actuates the tuning motor.

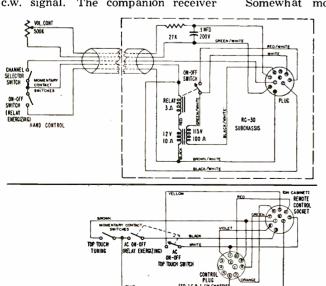
In troubleshooting the Hoffman unit, primary emphasis will have to be placed on the life of the battery and tube in the transmitter. Since the batteries are used only intermittently, they should last a reasonably long time. Nonetheless, their failure will be a thing to watch for. Another thing to look out for is the dislocation or mistuning of the receiver antenna. This latter is usually located at the rear of the TV set, and will be adjusted at the initial installation. Moving the set or overzealous dusting and cleaning in back of the set often results in either outright damage or some dislocation, causing the over-all sensitivity to drop. Otherwise the receiver may require troubleshooting just as any superregenerative set would. The transmitter is best checked through the receiver.

Somewhat more elaborate is the

Fig. 6. How the remote unit (top) connects to the main receiver circuit (bottom) in the system used by Philco. Remote operation is tied in with "Top Touch Tuning" featured by Philco.

Motorola system which is used in conjunction with chassis TS-539. The major components of this system, shown in Fig. 10, are a small, transistorized transmitter operating at 2.6 mc. and a three-tube remote receiver and control circuit. The receiver is a two-stage TRF circuit with a crystaldiode detector, a.v.c., and a relay-control stage. This remote system connects directly to the automatic tuning circuit which, as mentioned previously in connection with the Philco system, is Microswitch controlled. Motorola has an additional feature: by adjustment of indexing rods and tabs, the tuner is set up so that unused channels are skipped. This means that a camdriven *Microswitch* is shunted across the tuning switch to actuate the motor while the shaft skips unused channels. An a.c. shaded-pole motor drives a system of reduction gears which turn the tuner shaft as well as the associated cams, switches, etc. During the tuning operation, a set of cam-driven contacts also shorts out the sound and picture to avoid blasting.

Another remote-control system is the type in which a portion of the receiver is separated and mounted in a small unit, suitable for chairside operation. Typical of this is the Tech Master "Duo Master" shown in Fig. 9. It is similar in many respects to the "Fleetwood" Model 800 made by Conrac, Inc. Both units contain a TV tuner, i.f. section, sound detector, and sound-output stage driving a local speaker. Each has a self-contained power supply. To drive the TV set, the detected video signal is passed through a cathode follower and then fed to the remote picture-tube chassis by coaxial cable. Provision is also made to furnish sound to a remote speaker. The Tech Master system also has an audio jack for simultaneous tape recording or hi-fi connection. The troubleshooting of these units should not present any difficulties, since most circuits are identical to those found in conventional TV sets. The cathode followers are rather simple and require



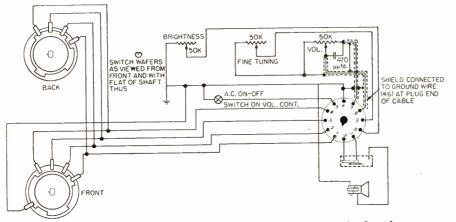


Fig. 7. The Packard-Bell remote unit contains its own integral loudspeaker, as well as a fine-tuning control that varies the oscillator plate voltage.

no alignment or adjustment; the cable connections are as subject to defects as those of other remote-control units.

Special Components

Most of the circuits used in remote controls are not too complex electronically and can be traced out by resistance or voltage measurements. What makes servicing of remote control units different from regular TV receiver work is the defects which occur, in the electro-mechanical components, such as the switches, relays, and motors.

While most readers are familiar with rotary selector switches, they may not have really looked at the construction of a typical wafer. Doublesided wafer switches especially can contain hard-to-find defects. A typical problem is to replace a defective switch wafer with an exact duplicate. Unless all connections are checked for proper function in several positions of the shaft, it is possible to reverse the orientation of the switch. Bent finger springs, loose rotor blades, and cracked wafers are other troubles to look for.

Relays are often considered a field in themselves, their design and application requiring considerable mechanical and electrical knowledge. The types of relays used in remote-control units are not too complex but, in order to function properly, they must be adjusted with care. Basically these relays operate by applying the magnetic force generated by the current in the relay coil to overcome the spring tension which keeps the armature from the pole piece. If the spring is too tight, then the current will not have sufficient force to pull or to hold the armature against the pole.

It may happen that the current can attract the armature but, after the first impact, the latter bounces off and the spring pulls it away again. Chattering can also be caused by insufficient current or insufficient magnetic force due, occasionally, to a shorted turn in the relay coil. When the spring is too loose, residual magnetism may, after a while, prevent the relay from opening after the current is removed.

The contacts of a relay are even

more subject to trouble than the armature and relay coil. Arcing can take place if the contacts do not close tightly or do not open sufficiently wide. Arcing could destroy the contact points in time, but usually this defect becomes apparent as a failure to actuate the motor fully or failure to stop completely. Arcing and relay chatter are usually audible, and the technician can thus locate this type of defect without trouble.

To repair relay contacts, a small ignition file or a double piece of emery cloth is inserted between the points to clean off the pitted area. Contacts are mounted on springs; these springs can usually be bent slightly to adjust the contact spacing. On some relays, the contact springs are backed up by a more solid steel leaf which can be bent to regulate the maximum travel of the spring. Relay adjustment, which can be quite tricky, requires more patience than electronic knowledge.

The motors used to turn the tuner shaft in most TV sets are simple, single-phase, a.c. motors. They are mass produced and have hardly any adjustable or replaceable parts. If a motor fails, the most likely reason is a broken lead or mechanical failure in the gear train. Defective connections can be found with the ohmmeter and mechanical failure in the gear train becomes apparent when the gears are manipulated by hand. Lubrication data and any possible adjustments of the motor drive mechanism are included in the manufacturer's service

data and these should be followed.

One of the effects that motor tuning has on the wearing characteristics of TV tuners is that contacts will tend to become corroded somewhat sooner than on manually operated sets. The reason is that most motor-turned tuner shafts always turn in the same direction. If the tuner is set for Channel 7 and Channel 5 is desired, it will have to turn through Channels 8, 9, 10 etc., while in manual operation it would be turned only through Channel 6. This means not only more frequent contact actuation but also that the contacts are always wiped in one direction and some of the self-cleaning action is lost. However, the remainder of the tuner, especially the shaft bearings, will wear well since the motor action is more uniform than in man--30ual tuning.

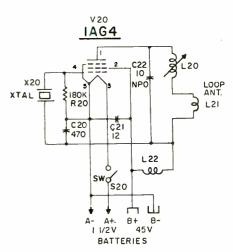


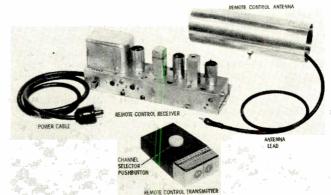
Fig. 8. Heart of the Hoffman system is this single-stage, battery-operated oscillator, controlled by a crystal.

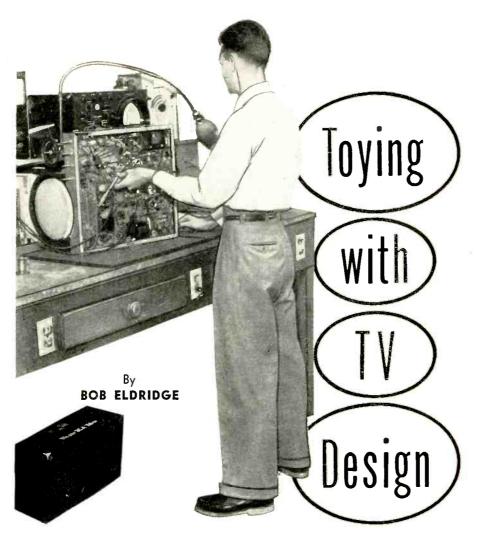


Fig. 9. A good portion of the receiver signal circuits is included in the remotecontrol box of the TechMaster unit.

Fig. 10. The major components of the Motorola remote-control system. Included is a transistorized transmitter unit.

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It's all right to make circuit changes if you know what you're doing and why the changes are needed.

FEW THINGS are more likely to throw a TV design engineer into a fit than the practice of meddling with his brain-child, on the part of the service technician, in an effort to improve performance. So, before we commit ourselves along just those lines, let's begin with a word of caution.

We are dead against indiscriminate changes in component values or other circuit modifications in a TV receiver if they can be avoided. When such changes are finally made, there should be full awareness on the part of the technician of what is happening in the set as a result of the modification and of exactly why the change had to be made.

After all, when a new set comes off the production line, it has to be capable of operating reasonably well under a wide variety of signal levels and other differences in reception from one locale to another. This means that a certain degree of compromise is present in the design of any receiver. Furthermore, accumulated errors in component values—even though the individual deviations of particular components may be well within tolerance—sometimes add up to a total deviation that results in performance that is less than acceptable. In such cases, as long as we use knowledge and discretion, it is possible to "customtailor" certain constants in a set so that an otherwise unhappy customer is satisfied.

Incorrect A.G.C. Balance

To illustrate the desirability of being able to "customize" a chassis for a particular purpose, let us take as an example an actual case which arose recently. The set had been in use for about nine months when a tube failure occurred in the sync section. After the tube had been replaced the set worked normally, but the customer complained that the snow level behind the two strongest signals was now higher than before. Two subsequent callbacks by different technicians failed to convince the owner that the set was operating exactly as it had before. (We all know this situation only too well, of course!)

It so happens that this make of set had rather high i.f. gain with very efficient gated a.g.c., and a slight noise level is usually visible in the background of the strongest signal. The customer, not having noticed it before, was sure it had never been there until the unfortunate technician replaced the sync clipper. Changing the value of one resistor, to put a little more bias on the i.f. strip and a little less on the tuner, did the trick perfectly (and incidentally left the customer not only happy but triumphant: "You see, young man, there was something wrong.").

A simplified diagram of the a.g.c. line is shown in Fig. 1. Before you read farther, have a look at this diagram. Which resistor would you have changed to alter the balance of the two bias lines?

Let us examine briefly the operation of the circuit shown. Each time the a.g.c. tube conducts, current flows through the series resistor network, R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 , which form a voltage divider. We can consider point A as being the source of our common negative bias for both tuner and i.f. strip. With a strong signal being received, the voltage at this point will be on the order of 30 or 40 volts negative. The i.f. bias is taken from the junction of R_2 and R_3 , and, the ratio of these two resistors being 10:1, the actual bias applied to the grids of the first and second i.f. tubes will be about one eleventh of that present at point A.

The tuner bias is taken off through R_5 and an opposing positive voltage, derived from a source of "B+" through R_4 is also applied to the a.g.c. input line to the tuner. The value of R_4 is such that the net result of the two bucking voltages is a negative value for a normal signal. The a.g.c. input to the tuner is clamped to ground by a diode, to insure that the r.f. amplifier bias can never go positive. (Positive bias would result in excessive conduction in the r.f. amplifier, with resultant damage to the tube). If the bias goes momentarily positive, the diode conducts, short-circuiting the line to ground and restoring the voltage to zero. When the voltage is negative, the diode is, of course, inoperative.

So much for the operation of the circuit. There is one thing more to consider. If, by some means, we reduce the bias on the tuner, this will automatically produce an increase in bias on the i.f. tubes. This is because, by increasing the gain of the tuner, we pass a stronger signal through to the video amplifier. The a.g.c. tube responds by conducting more heavily and thereby increases the over-all bias produced at point A (Fig. 1). Conversely, by increasing the bias on the i.f. tubes only, a.g.c. action will produce less bias than was available before at the tuner.

To return to our problem of the set with slight snow behind a strong signal, increasing R_{\pm} to 39,000 ohms achieved the desired balance of gain between i.f. and tuner. Note that lowering the value of R_{\pm} would have the same effect, because it is the *ratio* between the two arms of the divider that we have to change.

An attempt could also have been made to handle the problem directly at the tuner line: a reduction in value of R_i would have provided more positive bucking voltage, which would have reduced negative bias to the r.f. amplifier where it is taken off between R_1 and R_5 . However, as Fig. 2 shows, R_1 and R_5 also form a voltage divider with a potential difference of 175 volts across them in the original circuit, if we disregard the relationship to ground momentarily. Reducing resistance in the divider would have reduced the potential difference across the entire divider, with the result that the negative 35 volts from which i.f. a.g.c. voltage is derived would also have been reduced. This would have made the entire receiver more sensitive. Since plenty of signal was available from the antenna to which the set in question was connected, it was decided that this would not be advisable. The deterioration in over-all a.g.c. action might have resulted in annoying overload conditions on some strong signals.

Leaving aside for the moment our pretensions to redesigning the TV set on the bench, it is obvious that the technician who knows just which values affect which function in a circuit such as the one just discussed, is better able to service a set in which one of the components has changed in value due to normal aging or failure. Every tube jockey soon learns that a snowy picture probably means lack of gain in the front end, but it is not so obvious that excessive gain in the i.f. stages could be pushing up the tuner bias and causing the lowered tuner output.

Poor A.G.C. Compensation

In a multi-channel area with one or more very powerful local signals it sometimes happens that a set will over-compensate in the a.g.c. circuit, causing washed out contrast on the stronger signals. Of course, the opposite effect sometimes occurs, with too much contrast on the stronger signals. Fig. 3, a typical keyed a.g.c. stage shows the component to play with to correct either of these effects. R_{1} , shown in the diagram as 180,000 ohms, is a useful regulating device to set the keying level of the a.g.c. tube; that is to say, the signal level at which it will begin to conduct, and, at the other end of the grid curve, the signal level above which further increase ceases to create greater conduction. Notice. however, that the grid-cathode bias on the tube is more or less established by the voltage drop across R_2 in the plate circuit of the video amplifier. It is important that this resistor be checked before attempting any changes in gridcathode relationships in the a.g.c. stage. In passing, it should also be noted that, if it is desired to achieve more gain in the video amplifier at the expense of some bandwidth, R_3 should be raised slightly, rather than R_2 lest a.g.c. action be upset.

Rather than rely on visual observa-

tion of the picture in estimating whether or not the a.g.c. is fully effective, it is a better idea to hook the scope probe to the output of the video detector or grid of the video amplifier. The signal-waveform display at this point should remain at a reasonably constant level irrespective of the channel being received. This method enables a reliable check to be made, and reduces the chance of being fooled by unusually low contrast due to low modulation level (as when films are used) on an otherwise strong carrier. If a v.t.v.m. is used instead of a scope, bear in mind that d.c. across the diode load is dependent on average signal information level, so the character of the picture must be taken into account when comparing the voltage developed on different channels.

Stacked ''B+'' Systems

Fig. 4 is a simplified schematic of a typical set using the cathode of the audio output tube as a source of "B+" for several stages of the receiver. When we consider that, in this particular case, the 140-volt line feeds not only the i.f. strip but also the mixer, audio i.f., screen of the video amplifier, and both sync stages, it is obvious that, if the 140-volt line is low, it will have a serious effect on the performance of the whole set.

In this method of operation, the selfbias resistor of the audio output tube is effectively made up of the resistance of all these other stages in parallel. Each separate stage passes relatively little plate current, so a change in the operation of one of them will not have much effect on the voltage produced at the audio-output cathode.

However, if we leave the resistance in the cathode path of this tube constant, we can conveniently change the plate-current flow by varying the gridcathode bias, so this is the obvious way to regulate the 140-volt line to the correct level. We must, of course, stay within the bias limits of the audio tube itself in respect to its function

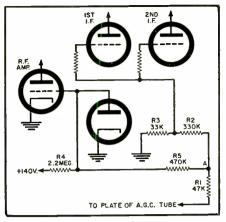


Fig. 1. Voltage dividers and bucking voltages often establish the delicate balance between r.f. and i.f. a.g.c.

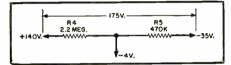


Fig. 2. Detail of part of a.g.c. divider shows total potential difference.

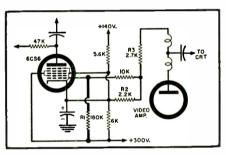
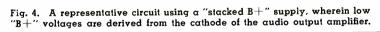
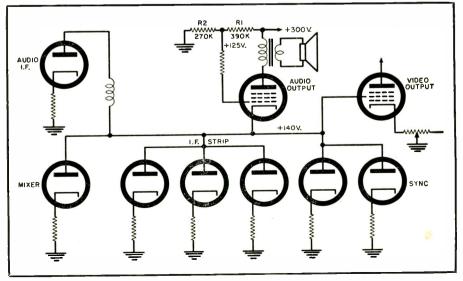
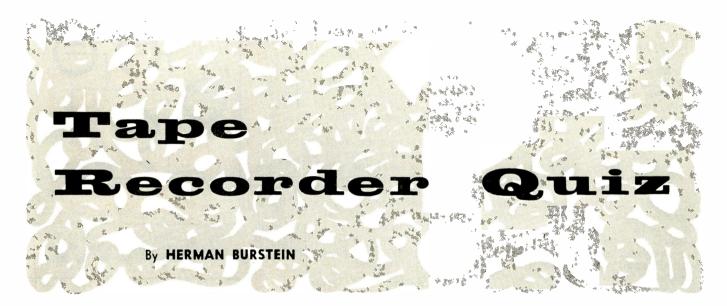


Fig. 3. The keying level in this typical keyed a.g.c. stage is set by $R_{\rm l}.$

as an amplifier. The cathode being elevated above ground, the grid must have a somewhat similar potential. Referring again to Fig. 4, we see that R_1 and R_2 form a potential divider which is used to establish the bias. Changing the value of either arm of (Continued on page 126)







How many of these answers do you know relating to tape recording principles and practices?

THE role of the tape recorder in highfidelity systems is one of fast-growing importance, particularly since the machines available at moderate prices are steadily improving. The individual who wants maximum performance from his unit must approach it with at least a basic technical understanding. The following "true-or-false quiz" is designed to check and possibly augment your knowledge of tape recorder operation and practices.

1. The NARTB standard provides a specific equalization characteristic for playback of tapes.

TRUE. This standard characteristic is in the nature of a playback bassboost curve. After the stipulated playback characteristic is provided, NARTB then states that record equalization should be adjusted to effect relatively flat record-playback frequency response, that is, within NAR-TB limits. It should further be pointed out that NARTB playback equalization requires treble boost to be incorporated to the extent that playback head losses cause treble response to fall below NARTB requirements. The amount of such playback head losses can be estimated on the basis of nominal gap width or can be found by playing a standard test tape.

2. A record head with a very narrow gap provides better high-frequency response than one with a relatively wide gap.

FALSE. Within a relatively wide practical range, the gap width of the record head is unimportant. When a.c. bias is used, as is almost always the case today, recording takes place at the trailing edge of the gap, and the requirement here is that the gap edge be as linear and sharply defined as possible.

3. A playback head with a very narrow gap provides bether high-frequency response than one with a relatively wide gap.

TRUE. In playback, when the width of the gap becomes more than half of the recorded wavelength, very severe losses begin to take place. High frequencies are represented on the tape by short recorded wavelengths, so that high-frequency response is inversely related to gap width. For high-fidelity performance at 7.5 ips, a gap of .00025" or less is required, although at 15 ips equally good results can be had with a .0005" gap.

4. A low-impedance head is desirable for record and a high-impedance one for playback.

TRUE. A low impedance winding minimizes the amount of voltage that must be developed by the record amplifier and by the oscillator in order to drive the required audio and bias currents through the record head. On the other hand, a high impedance winding is desirable for the playback head in order to generate as much playback signal as is practical and thereby maximize the signal-to-noise ratio. Here is one of the reasons that a machine with separate record and playback heads can vield better results than one which utilizes the same head for record and playback.

5. If a constant amount of signal is to be recorded on the tape at all audio frequencies then a constant amount of voltage must be applied to the record head at these frequencies.

FALSE, on two counts:

a. Since the record head is an inductive device, its impedance rises with frequency, so that for a given applied voltage the current through the head declines. What is required is *constant current* through the head in order to apply equal magnetic flux at all frequencies to the tape.

b. Even though constant magnetic flux is *applied* to the tape, this does not result in equal amounts of flux *recorded* on the tape. This is so because, due to bias current and the phenomenon of self-demagnetization, there are very substantial losses in the amount of recorded flux at high frequencies—as much as roughly 35 db at 15,000 cycles when recording at a speed of 7.5 ips.

6. Some tape recorders, particularly professional ones, operating at 7.5 ips record a flat signal on the tape.

FALSE. This would be a difficult attainment in the present state of the art. A professional tape recorder, which ordinarily uses NARTB equalization or a close equivalent, permits the recorded signal (flux) to be 3 db down at 3180 cycles and to decline thereafter at a rate approaching 6 db-peroctave. This is so because of the heavy record losses described in the answer to statement 5, which cannot be fully compensated by practicable amounts of record treble boost. Other tape recorders permit the decline in recorded signal to commence at frequencies lower than 3180 cycles. This decline is compensated in playback inasmuch as the playback head, being an inductive device, has an output that tends to rise at the rate of 6 db-per-octave over most of the audio range. It should be added that even in the case of 15 ips tape recorders it is not feasible to record a flat signal on the tape, although this is done by some 30 ips machines.

7. Harmonic distortion of 3% at average levels is acceptable in tape recording, and for this reason the rated signal-to-noise ratio of a number of high-quality machines is based upon an output level corresponding to 3%.

FALSE. 3% harmonic distortion is acceptable only on *peaks*, which are characteristically of short duration and therefore much less offensive to the ear (when they contain this much distortion) than if they were sustained. The signal-to-noise ratio of a tape recorder is based upon *peak* output level. The amount of IM distortion corresponding to 3% harmonic distortion is quite large, on the order of 10 to 20%. At average signal levels this much IM would of course be incompatible with high-fidelity requirements.

8. Azimuth alignment is a more critical process in the case of full-track heads than half-track ones.

TRUE. A given degree of misalignment produces considerably greater high-frequency losses in the case of a full-track head.

9. Optimum bias current maximizes high-frequency response.

FALSE. Although high-frequency response can be greatly extended by keeping bias current relatively low, this practice results in appreciable distortion. Optimum bias is that which produces the most satisfactory combination of low distortion and wide frequency range. Since lower distortion can also be had by reducing the record level, optimum bias implicitly takes into consideration the requirements with respect to signal-to-noise ratio.

10. Distortion continues to decrease as bias current is increased.

FALSE. In the practical operating range, an increase in bias current ordinarily results in less distortion. However, a minimum point is reached beyond which a rise in bias serves to increase distortion. When recording at 7.5 ips, it is rather unlikely that excessive bias would be used because before then the high-frequency response would have been reduced to an inordinate degree. On the other hand, when recording at 15 ips, it is possible for bias to be beyond the point of minimum distortion and at the same time allow adequate treble response.

11. Distortion and frequency response characteristics may vary significantly from one kind of tape to another.

TRUE. There may be as much as 6 db or more difference in response at 15,000 cycles for the same bias current. For a given output level, there may be an appreciable difference in minimum distortion obtained by varying the bias.

12. If a tape is recorded half-track on a machine that moves the tape from left to right, this tape can be played back successfully on another machine with right-to-left motion.

TRUE. The conventional arrangement is that recording takes place on the upper half (track) of the tape for left-to-right motion, and on the lower half for right-to-left. Thus if the upper track were recorded on a left-to-right machine, when the tape is reversed on a right-to-left transport this recorded track becomes the lower one and is therefore the one which is played back. -30-

Heart Recording

COVER STORY



New hope for cardiacs is offered with the development of special and highly sensitive electronic diagnostic tools.

WITHIN recent years considerable progtress has been made in the application of acoustic methods to medical problems. This month's cover photograph shows the Altec Lansing 21MA contact medical microphone and M-16 microphone system being used in conjunction with an Ampex 600 tape recorder for the instruction of medical students.

Using this equipment, heart sounds can now be recorded so that an accurate, permanent record of the sound is available for teaching, diagnostic, and prognostic interpretation. About four years ago public health grant was made available which resulted in the building up of a tape library which included normal heart sounds, heart action under the effects of drugs, hearts with various heart diseases and congenital abnormalities, and sounds resulting from wounds which penetrated the heart or circulatory system. The use of these tapes in medical schools is so effective that medical students are advanced two years ahead of classes not using this technique.

Another advantage of heart recording is that it permits filing of the tape for future reference so that the sounds can be directly compared with those of earlier examinations. This method allows no uncertainty as to memory or depreciation of hearing on the part of the physician. Still another feature is the ability of a

Still another feature is the ability of a physician to record heart abnormalities and have them evaluated by a specialist at a later date. Today there are several types of heart diseases which can be greatly benefited or cured by skilled intervention. By this simple expedient of recording the heart sounds, the patient can benefit from the diagnosis of specialists throughout the country.

The reason why these recordings can be made today results from improved microphones which reproduce heart sounds more faithfully than had been possible with the conventional acoustic stethoscope. The acoustical stethoscope consists, in general, of a fiber or metallic diaphragm clamped on its edge and mounted in a small enclosure. The tone of each heart sound depends on the diameter and thickness of the diaphragm, the material of which it is made, the size of the cavity back of the diaphragm, and the loss in the rubber tubing leading up to the ear. Usually these diaphragms are resonant at 200 cps.

As contrasted to this, a small condenser microphone, such as the Altec 21MA, uses a diaphragm having a natural resonance far higher than any heart sound and its output is a more exact reproduction of the chest sound. Electrical amplification without distortion permits the recording and reproduction through headphones or loudspeakers.

Basically, heart sounds extend from a very low frequency, such as 1 cps, up to 1000 cps. The sounds from 1 to 100 cps may be classified as "ballisto" sound or having to do with the stopping and starting of the column of blood in the circulatory system. The frequency range of 100 to 1000 cps is thought to be the range of sound produced by the motion of the blood through the valves in the heart. It is these frequencies which are considered most important for clinical stethoscope diagnosis. The condenser microphone faithfully reproduces these many variations in pitch and character so they can be accurately identified.

There is a growing tendency to use the microphone in the operating room to continuously monitor the patient's heart sounds so that the anesthetist will know at all than use the intermittent method with an times how the patient is responding, rather acoustical stethoscope. The microphone can also be used to run a rate recorder so that in the recovery room, one nurse can tell at a glance the condition of each patient. (Photo by Peter J. Samerjan)

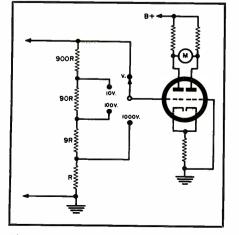


A reliable and relatively inexpensive unit with 100.000 ohms-per-volt sensitivity is realized.

TRANSISTORS had scarcely become commercially available when they were put to use to increase the sensitivity of conventional current-drawing meters. Some of the techniques involved and a suggested design for a practical transistorized voltmeter will be presented here. Before considering the finalized meter, however, it will be helpful to review briefly some traditional meter circuits out of which it developed.

A standard voltmeter consists of a meter movement plus a choice of multiplying resistors to be placed in series with it to increase the value of the voltage necessary to drive the rated current through the meter for fullscale deflection. Fig. 3 shows a repre-

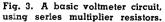
Fig. 2. Typical vacuum-tube voltmeter circuit, showing meter loading plates of tubes while constant high impedance at the grid loads circuit under test.

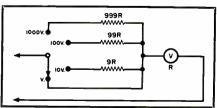


sentative arrangement of this type. If the resistance of the meter movement is R and the current I is required to drive the meter to full-scale deflection, then the four voltage ranges for the switch positions shown will be IR, 10IR, 100IR, and 1000IR.

A typical movement of high quality may have a full-scale current rating (1) of 100 microamperes and a resistance (R) of 5000 ohms. Then, in a circuit configuration like that of Fig. 3, it would have ranges of 0.5 volt, 5 volts, 50 volts, and 500 volts.

A vacuum-tube voltmeter is a voltage-driven device. A voltage to be measured is applied to a tube grid, where it draws a current so small that it is negligible for most purposes. The meter itself loads down the output of the tube, and draws the current necessary for its deflection without affecting the circuit being measured. A system of this type, diagrammed in Fig. 2, presents the same load to the circuit being measured, irrespective of the voltage scale in use. Typical values in common use have R about 1000 ohms, with scales ranging from perhaps 1 volt to 5000 volts full scale. (For simplicity, voltage scales are shown in steps of 10, al-





though practical meters usually employ one or more intermediate values to make it easier to keep readings somewhere near the middle of the scale.)

The transistor, a current-sensitive and current-amplifying device, can be used to increase the sensitivity of a meter movement. Its acceptance in this application can be attributed to the fact that a relatively inexpensive 200microampere meter can be used, with transistors, to make a voltmeter of about 100,000 ohms-per-volt sensitivity. A comparable 10-microampere meter movement would cost several times as much as the common 200-microampere unit that could be used with transistors, and it would be much more fragile.

The circuit commonly used, shown in Fig. 4, is essentially a bridge, where the emitter-collector circuit of the transistor is one arm, balanced by the zero-set potentiometer. When an input current is supplied through the base-emitter circuit, the collector current changes. From the point of view of the meter, it is as though the impedance of one arm of the bridge changed. This unbalance permits the meter to draw current and give a reading.

There is good reason for using a bridge: the current through the collector circuit of the transistor is *not* zero when the base current is zero. The collector current, of course, must not be allowed through the meter, and it may be balanced out in the bridge circuit.

The major drawback to transistor voltmeters of this type is the fact that this zero-signal collector current (I_{co}) is not constant, but varies with temperature. A typical variation may be as much as 50% change in I_{co} for a temperature change from 20° to 40° centigrade. A less serious problem is the fact that current amplification itself depends on temperature—less serious because the change in amplification is on the order of 5% for the temperature change noted. Note that 20° centigrade is 68° Fahrenheit and 40° centigrade is 104° Fahrenheit. Considering that voltmeters are usually used indoors, this range thus roughly encompasses the variation to be expected in practice from winter to summer weather.

Unless something is done to compensate for it, this instability of the transistor's characterisics can make a meter using it hopelessly unreliable for any sort of accuracy. Since, in effect, it might be said that the transistor's resistance is varying with temperature, one approach tried is that of using a temperature-dependent resistor whose characteristic is roughly inverse to that of the transistor. However, another approach occurred to the author: Why not balance out the erratic behavior of one transistor with another matched transistor? If the two were of the same type, then the zero-signal collector current (I_{cu}) should vary in step for both and, if they were balanced in a bridge with a meter, the latter should keep its zero setting.

To avoid the need for two power supplies (since each transistor should be supplied with exactly the same voltage), a bit of juggling of the bridge was needed. The circuit evolved is shown in Fig. 5.

The experimental meter built according to this circuit kept its zero well, over a period of months, with no adjustment. However, small improvements were still considered possible. For one thing, the transistor characteristics are not best in the region at and near the zero base-signal point. For another, the second transistor was wasted as far as its amplification properties were concerned, as it was used exclusively to balance out zero signal.

The next step was to take advantage of its amplification properties by feeding in the signal between the two transistor bases. This seemed to mean that one of the transistors would have its base made negative, while the otner was made positive. However, this was avoided by biasing both bases with a positive current greater than the maximum signal to be applied and letting the signal simply increase one and reduce the other base current. This, of course, requires a second battery, but it was judged to be worthwhile in this application, shown in Fig 6. The bridge now balances out not only I_{co} but also collector current due to the bias signal. The second or bias battery has one other purpose. By supplying current through a resistor whose value is much greater than that of the base circuit, it acts to stabilize the transistor circuit somewhat as does a self-biased tube circuit.

The final circuit built is shown in Fig. 7. Provision has been made for an a.c. as well as d.c. voltmeter which should be flat in response down to about 10 cycles. By using precision resistors for R_s and R_{P_r} a balancing potentiometer in the collector circuit is avoided.

If this potentiometer is desired, use a value of 1000 ohms, put it between R_s and R_0 , and set it to zero the mater reading with points A and B shorted by a jumper. This potentiometer can then be more or less permanently fixed by a drop of cement or shellac where the shaft enters its body. It should not require frequent adjustment.

We use two capacitors at C_1 and C_2 to avoid the need for a 1- μ fd., 1000-volt unit, which would be quite bulky and expensive compared to an extra set of switch positions on S_1 . The high value is needed on the low-voltage scale, since the scale resistor is only 100,000 ohms. The resistor for the 1000-volt scale is 100 megohms, and a .001- μ fd., 1600-volt TV high-voltage capacitor is satisfactory. The 100-megohm resistor is either a high-voltage high-value unit especially made not to break down, or it can be assembled by putting four 22-megohm

(Continued on page 174)

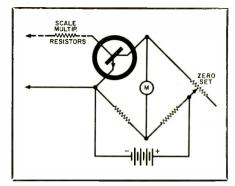


Fig. 4. Emitter-collector circuit of the transistor is one arm of a bridge circuit across which is meter movement.

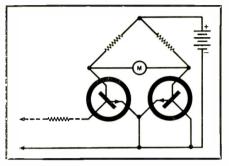


Fig. 5. With two transistors in this configuration, the instability of one cancels the instability of the other.

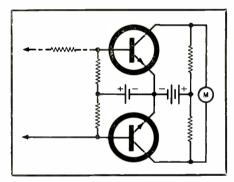
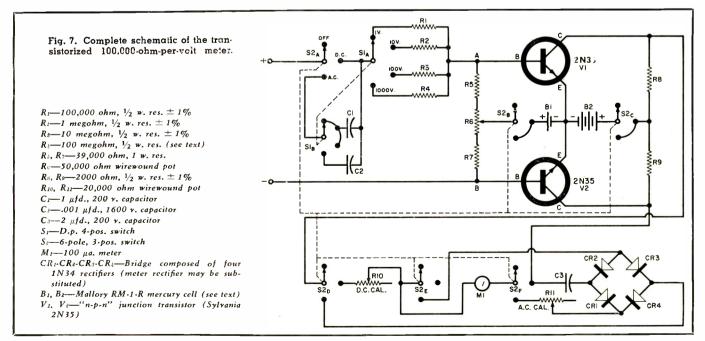


Fig. 6. Final evolution of the bridge.





Build the "Transactivator"

Over-all view of the transistor activator.

By FRANK H. TOOKER

An a.c.-operated transistor supply made for 24-hour-a-day use, switches to built-in battery during power failure.

ERE is a transistor activator (power supply) that is just about everything you have always wanted a transistor power source to be. Let's take a look at its features:

First of all, as the photos and the schematic diagram indicate, it is extremely simple and compact. It uses only a handful of miniature parts. Second, although it is fundamentally a.c.operated, it keeps right on delivering current even though the plug is pulled out of the socket or a power line failure occurs! Third, there is less than 1/4 of 1 per-cent ripple in its output (with new cells at B_1), yet it uses only a single half-wave rectifier, one electrolytic capacitor, and no iron-core filter choke. Fourth, it is voltage regulated. The output voltage is at all times very nearly equal to the battery voltage. Fifth, current drawn from the battery as a result of portable or power-line-failure operation is automatically replaced, insofar as is possible, by rejuvenation while the unit is operating on a.c.

The "Transactivator" is conservatively rated at 2.9 volts ($\pm 4\%$) and up to 10 milliamperes d.c. output.

How It Works

Most of the interesting and desirable features of this little power source are obtained through the functioning of the transistor, V_{1} , which is connected in the manner of an emitter follower (analogous to a cathode follower in a vacuum-tube setup). Because

of this connection, the voltage across the output terminals tends to be a replica of the voltage across the battery, B_1 , in the base circuit, *i.e.*, 3 volts d.c., and largely free from hum ripple. Thus, the transistor functions as a voltage regulator and as an electronic filter circuit.

When the "Transactivator" is operating from the a.c. line, all of the d.c. output is obtained from the a.c. source via the rectifier, CR_1 , and electrolytic capacitor C_1 . Most of the output current flows through the collector circuit of V_1 . Only a small fraction flows through resistor R_2 to the output via the base. If the a.c. source is interrupted, however (as during a powerline failure), the transistor itself automatically switches over and draws all of the output current via the base, i.e., from the battery. Since the transition from a.c. to battery is performed entirely within the transistor and, additionally, is involved with the discharge of capacitor C_1 , switching occurs smoothly-without sudden current interruptions or surges. Thus, there are no switching transients. Even at the full rated output of 10 milliamperes, the only evidence that the a.c. circuit has been broken is a very slight lowering of the output current due to the base-to-emitter voltage drop in V_1 .

When the a.c. connection is restored, the transistor automatically switches the output back to the rectifier and filter capacitor source of d.c. Since this operation is involved with the charging of C_1 , switching in this direction also occurs smoothly.

The value of resistor R_2 has been chosen to make the current flowing through it greater than that needed to supply the fraction of the output demanded by V_1 's base circuit. The excess current flows in a reverse direction through the battery and tends to rejuvenate the battery, thereby effectively prolonging its useful life. At 10 milliamperes d.c. output from the "Transactivator" the reactivating current through the battery is in the vicinity of 2 milliamperes. At 1 milliampere output the reactivating current is about 31/2 milliamperes. Larger reactivating currents are not recommended, for two reasons: (1) larger currents may harm the battery instead of tending to reverse the chemical processes, and (2) decreasing the value of R_2 increases the percentage of hum ripple across the output terminals. With the specified value of R_{2} , and with two good dry cells at B_1 , the measured ripple was below 1/4 of 1 per-cent at 10 milliamperes d.c. output.

Switch S_1 is a d.p.d.t. component. One section (S_{14}) breaks the primary circuit of the miniature step-down transformer, T_1 , while the second section (S_{1B}) opens the battery circuit and grounds the base of V_1 to prevent the output voltage from rising to the value across C_1 when the unit is switched off. Simultaneously, R_2 becomes a bleeder to discharge C_1 . The latter switching operation also prevents the discharge of the battery through the electrolytic capacitor and the back resistance of the rectifier at times when the "Transactivator" is not in use. Actually, the current flow here is small-on the order of microamperes—but it could help to discharge the battery if the "Transactivator" is kept out of operation for long periods of time. When continuous operation is anticipated, S_1 may be eliminated, if desired. A small neon lamp is connected as a pilot light to indicate when the a.c. power is on.

Construction

The assembly of the author's "Transactivator" is shown in the photos. Layout is not at all critical, so any reasonable construction is permissible. This particular setup is intended for use on the experimental bench. Thus, it is assembled as a separate unit. However, in many cases, it will be found expedient to construct the unit as part of the equipment it is to operate.

In the construction used by the author a small interlocking metal box chassis was employed. Holes were first drilled in the front panel for the "onoff" slide switch, the neon indicator bulb, and the two output terminals. A rubber grommet was used in the indicator bulb hole to protect the bulb. Insulating washers were used for the output terminals to prevent them from being short-circuited to the metal panel. Holes were also drilled in the sides of the box for the passage of the line cord, which was protected by means of a grommet, and for the terminal strip, battery clips, and for the transformer.

After mounting the slide switch and terminals, the clips for the two penlite cells were mounted, as was the terminal strip for the wiring, and the small transistor audio input transformer that was used as a power transformer.

Both the 2N188A transistor and the 1N91 germanium junction rectifier are mounted by means of their own leads. Spaghetti should be used to prevent short-circuiting of the leads. Be sure not to use excessive heat from the soldering iron and do not apply the iron too close to the transistor itself otherwise the unit may be damaged. It is a good idea to hold the lead with a pair of long nose pliers while soldering so that the pliers are between the iron and the transistor. In this way, the pliers act as a heat absorber and prevent damage.

After the remaining components have been soldered into place, the transformer connections made, and the batteries put into their clips, the unit is ready to be plugged into the a.c. line and tried out.

Applications

A supply of this type finds wide application wherever low-power transistors are used and reliable operation up to 24 hours a day is called for—such as in fire alarms, burglar alarms, rain alarms, remote amplifiers, repeaters and indicators, data-taking and recording machines, etc. It could conceivably be built in as part of a small transistor radio receiver. In this case, the receiver would operate from the battery in portable use, and would switch

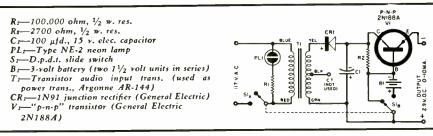


Fig. 1. Complete schematic diagram and parts list for the transistor circuit "activator". The single transistor operates as a voltage regulator and filter.

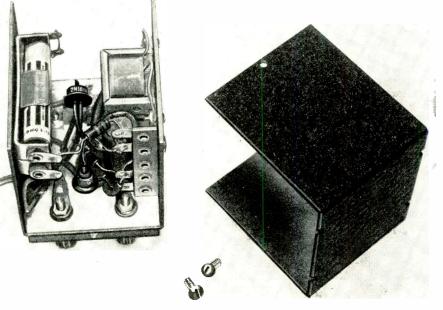
automatically to a.c. operation when the power cord was plugged into an outlet. In such a relatively hum-sensitive application as this, additional filtering might possibly be needed in the bus to low level stages in some receiver circuits. Such filtering is almost always desirable anyway, however, even for 100% battery operation (to prevent objectionable regeneration or motorboating) so using the "Transactivator" circuit would add little or nothing to the cost in this area of the receiver.

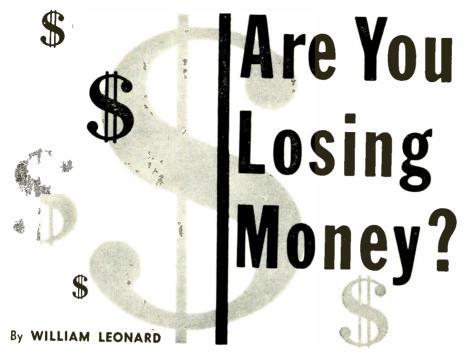
Although rejuvenation prolongs the life of a dry-cell battery, sometimes to a surprising degree, it docs not guarantee that the battery will last forever. Thus, a check on the condition of the battery should be made occasionally. Either one of the two following methods is suggested. One method is a check on the voltage across the output terminals of the "Transactivator" when the unit is operating on battery and delivering power to its usual load. An abnormal decrease in output voltage indicates deterioration of the battery. This is undoubtedly the most reliable method. However, a second method—especially when the "Transactivator" is being used to power a sensitive amplifier-is a check on the hum ripple in the output when the unit is operating on a.c. and delivering its normal amount of current. An increase in ripple indicates an increase in the internal resistance of the battery which, in turn, indicates a need for battery replacement. Always interrupt the a.c. circuit before removing or replacing the battery, since without the cells in place and determining the voltage reference level, the output voltage may rise as high as the maximum across C_{1} .

An unusual *increase* in d.c. output voltage when the unit is operating on a.c. may also indicate a worn-out battery, or it may mean that the rejuvenating current is too high. When the "Transactivator" is to be in continuous use, 24 hours a day, every day, such as in powering a fire alarm-and a.c. power failures are rare, so battery operation is infrequently needed-it may be desirable to increase the value of R_{2} to reduce the reactivating current to one milliampere or less. Reactivating current should be checked only when the supply is delivering current to its usual load.

Although transients are absent when switching occurs in the transistor, a momentary pulse does appear across the output terminals when S_1 is switched off. When the "Transactivator" is used to power a device containing voltage-sensitive transistors, make sure that device also contains an *RC* filter to absorb the pulse before S_1 is operated. $-\overline{30}$ -

Photo of the "Transactivator" with the cover removed. Note the transistor mounted beween the power transformer and the two penlite cells to the left.





Unrealistic charges, subnormal income eat away the basic assets of thousands of service businesses.

SEVERAL years ago a bright, shining new service shop was opened in a medium-sized midwestern city by a hopeful service technician. He had handled home radio and TV service as a part-time activity for several years. Now he had cut his ties with a regular job and embarked on a longplanned career as a full-time service business operator.

Today this shop looks drab and uninviting. The paint is dull, weatherbeaten, and forlorn. The windows, which once framed attractive displays, are cluttered with a motley array of promotional pieces that look as if they were thrown in place. The owner is weary and worried because he is constantly hard-pressed for money to pay his bills.

What happened to blight this dream of economic independence in a selfowned business? Why did this service shop deteriorate while the market rose steadily for the services it had to sell?

There is no simple, easy answer to the question of why promising service businesses slowly wither and die. Many things are involved. The personality and aggressiveness of the owner are very important; also his ingenuity and adaptability—his willingness to change to meet the needs of the times.

There is a definite pattern, however, that is woven into the history of most service businesses that fail. That pattern is the tendency to sell service for less money than it costs to give it. In the case mentioned at the beginning of this article, that man thought he could build a business by selling service calls at a dollar per call less than the average charged by successful shops operating in a similar way.

The most important factor in the management of an electronic service business is the constant recognition that the major product it handles is the sale of time. If the time of the owner and employee cannot be sold at a profit, the business will finally fail. It may, for a time, continue to operate by burying some of the service charges in padded tube and parts bills. But, sooner or later, devices like the self-service tube testers move in to take a big slice of the lucrative tube business away from service shops. The dealers are left with the tough job of getting an adequate return for their time on the tougher service jobs.

How much do you get for a service call?

The most recent survey of the costs of operating a service business indicates that it costs \$5.14 to put a competent technician at the front door of a home prepared to give normal service to a TV set and up to 30 minutes of his time. This is a national average. It will vary fifty cents up or down depending on local conditions in different parts of the country. It is, however, an actual cost figure. The charge to the set owner should be ten percent more to provide the business with the income necessary to show a gross operating profit. This means that set owners should be paying about \$5.75 for TV service calls that require up to thirty minutes to complete.

It should be pointed out that the national average of \$5.14 per service call reflects the cost of operating in an efficient service business that pays its technicians competitive wages and normal fringe benefits. It is also based on the business having a sufficient volume of work to keep its technicians fully occupied in making field calls eight hours per day.

For many years the curse of the independent service industry has been the advertising of service at three dollars (or less) per call, while the known cost of operating was rising steadily from about four dollars and thirty-five cents per call to the current average above five dollars. Despite the fact that all other costs have been spiraling upward, price advertisers have stuck to the three dollar ceiling. Since no dealer can beat the factor of basic costs in the sale of time, it would appear that there has been a steady rise in the padding of parts bills or else the TV service industry has attracted thousands of philanthropists who are devoting their lives to giving the public service on its finest entertainment medium at less than cost.

Consumer studies have consistently shown that bait advertisers eventually fold up because of customer dissatisfaction *if* the majority of their competitors maintain normal prices and provide honest service. It is unfortunate, however, that a large number of misguided service dealers try to meet fire with fire by participating in the bait advertising racket. The end result is that the entire service market in the area is depressed while consumer dissatisfaction expands to include the entire independent service industry.

In every market, service dealers say bitterly, "I am not making a decent living from my present charges but I can't raise mine because my competitors won't raise theirs." If a dealer is not making a decent living on the basis of his present charges he is losing money operating his business. Certainly he is not able to lay aside any reserves to repaint his store or to replace the equipment that is deteriorating. This applies to any competitor in the same market who uses the same scale of service charges. The end result is that all businesses engaged in this blind battle of price are headed for the rocks of financial trouble.

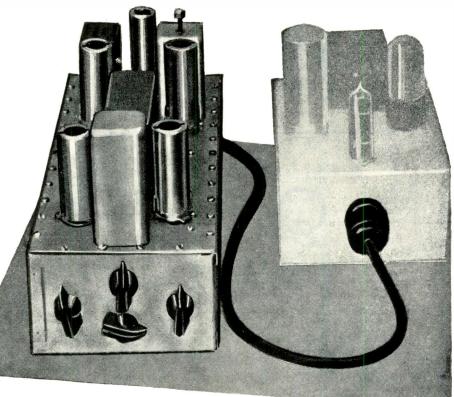
Economists say that the spiral of living costs will continue to climb in the months ahead. A recent business forecast stated:

"The price you'll pay will be pushed up by higher material and freight costs, as well as higher wages. At wholesale, the stability of recent months will give way to increases averaging as much as 2% by yearend; from 3% to 6% for steel products; 2% to 4% for fuels; 5% to 8%for electrical appliances.

"Consumer prices, after a summer decline because of seasonal food dips, will jump 1.5% to 2% this fall. Cars, apparel, and services all will cost more."

Everything the service dealer uses in his business costs more than it did two or three years ago. His own living (Continued on page 185)

Single-Sideband Receiving Adapter



^{Ву} HARRY D. HOOTON W6TYH

MORE and more amateurs are becoming interested in single-sideband transmission and reception. It is only necessary to examine the circuitry of some of the very latest communications receivers and transmitters to realize that great strides have been made in single-sideband techniques within the past few years. It is quite likely that during the next few years, most amateur voice transmissions will be carried out on single-sideband.

Unfortunately, for many amateurs, good commercial communications receivers, designed with the emphasis on single-sideband reception, are both complex and expensive. Some amateurs have attempted to revamp the circuits of their regular communications receivers in order to improve their performance on single-sideband. The results, in many cases, have been disappointing and the resale or trade-in value of the set has been considerably reduced.

The single-sideband adapter unit described here solves the single-sideband reception problem for the ham who already owns a good quality standard AM receiver having an intermediate frequency in the vicinity of 450 kc. The adapter unit will permit reception of single-sideband signals, on a standard receiver, with a clean-cut quality comparable to that of the best communications receiver on the market; no modifications of the receiver, either electrical or physical, are necessary. Either single-sideband or regular AM reception may be selected merely by

Single-sideband adapter, shown at left, with power supply recommended by author.

Easy-to-build unit allows SSB reception on standard 450 kc. i.f. ham receiver without receiver changes.

throwing a switch. The unit is easy to build since there are no tricky adjustments or alignment involved. The reception of regular AM and c.w. signals will be improved because the effective bandwidth required is cut in half. This narrow bandpass also reduces noise. The intelligibility of weak DX signals is increased over regular AM reception. Best of all, the adapter can be built for \$75.00 or less.

As shown in Fig. 1, the adapter unit uses five tubes. A type 6BA7 is used as a mixer to convert the receiver i.f. signal from around 450 kc. to 50 kc. where it can be filtered to remove one sideband. The oscillator tube, for the converter stage, is one-half of a 12AU7 which is controlled by either a 400 kc. or 500 kc. crystal, selectable from the front. The nominal 50 kc. output signal from the 6BA7 plate, which contains the transmitted carrier and two sidebands (assuming a regular AM signal), is applied to the input terminals of a toroidal sideband filter which passes the band of frequencies from 47 to 50 kc. but sharply attenuates the frequencies higher than 50 kc. The characteristic response of the filter, which is the heart of the adapter design, is shown in Fig. 2.

The receiver is normally tuned so that the AM carrier, or suppressed single-sideband carrier, is placed at the 50 kc. position, as indicated, approximately 20 db "down" on the high-frequency or steep side of the curve. The relative position of a double sideband (regular AM) signal is shown by the dotted line in Fig. 3. The solid line indicates the portion of the signal which is passed by the filter. It will be noticed that the "upper" or high-frequency sideband is sharply attenuated to 70 db or more and, for all practical purposes, is virtually removed. The output of the filter, with an applied AM signal, then consists of a reduced carrier and the spectrum of sideband frequencies which lie between 50 and 47 kc. In single-sideband terminology, the filter passes only the "lower sideband" and a reduced amplitude carrier and suppresses the "upper sideband." The bandpass of a filter is usually specified as the width of a band of frequencies passed between two points on the characteristic curve 6 db below the peak or maximum amplitude. The filter shown here has a bandpass of 3000 cycles or 3 kc. between the 6 db points. This figure has become more or less a standard for voice communications.

It must be remembered that the filter itself passes only the lower sideband. In order to select either an upper or a lower sideband, as desired, we must be able to "invert" or change the polarity or position of the two sidebands in the mixer plate circuit so that the desired sideband always appears to the

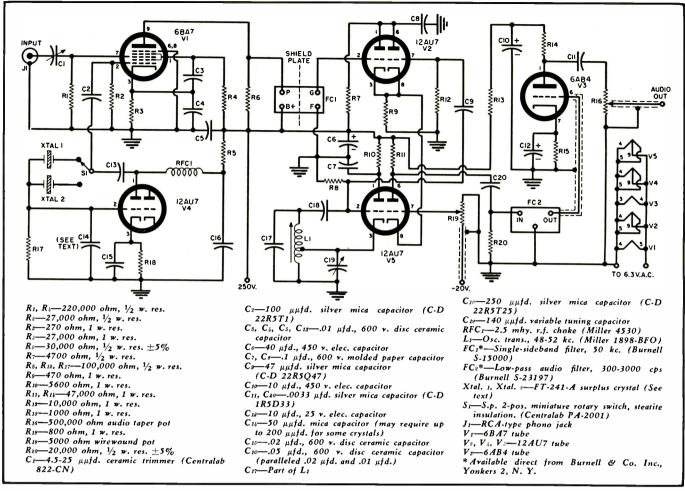


Fig. 1. Complete schematic diagram and parts list for the single-sideband adapter.

filter as a lower sideband. Fortunately, it is a characteristic of mixer-oscillator circuits that the relative positions of the two sidebands in the frequency spectrum are reversed when the oscillator frequency is changed above or below the signal frequency by an amount equal to the intermediate frequency. Thus, in this unit, the "signal" frequency is 450 kc. which is taken from the receiver i.f. circuit, and the two oscillator frequencies required for sideband inversion will be equal to 450 kc. plus 50 kc. and 450 kc. minus 50 kc. or 500 kc. and 400 kc. respectively.

The oscillator frequencies must be capable of being maintained exactly plus and minus 50 kc, with respect to the i.f. carrier position; otherwise, the carrier will not fall at exactly 50 kc. on the filter curve and the full benefits of sideband selection will not be realized. It is for this reason that the oscillator is crystal controlled. To select sidebands, it is only necessary to select either of the two crystal frequencies. The crystals used are surplus type FT-241-A units which can be purchased at low cost in most radio surplus stores or may be ordered by mail from the advertisers in this magazine. A listing of the proper crystal frequencies and channel numbers for several popular intermediate frequencies is given in Table 1.

The signal from the filter, which now consists of a carrier and one sideband,

is applied to a "product" or "exalted carrier" demodulator. This type of demodulator does not "detect" or rectify the signal, in order to recover the audio intelligence, in the usual sense; the product demodulator is really a form of converter, where the 47-50 kc. signal is mixed with a 50 kc. oscillator, the "difference" frequency, in this case, being the original audio or modulation frequencies. The 50 kc. oscillator signal voltage amplitude is approximately 100 times that of the signal from the filter output and is therefore generally called an "exalted" carrier. The actual signal and oscillator voltage values at the demodulator are approximately 0.1 and 10 volts respectively.

The output from the demodulator is applied to the input of a low-pass audio filter, which limits the audio response to the frequencies between 300 and 3000 cycles. The low-pass filter serves the dual purpose of limiting the audio range in order to "clean up" the signal and also prevents the high amplitude 50 kc. "exalted" or "synthetic" carrier voltage from appearing at the input of the audio amplifier which would cause overloading and distortion.

The demodulator circuit uses two type 12AU7 tubes. Three of the triodes are used as cathode followers. The first is used as a cathode follower for the 47-50 kc. signal voltage; the second is used as a cathode follower for the 50 kc. injected carrier, and the third is used as the mixer for the oscillator and signal voltages. The fourth triode is used as the 50 kc. oscillator.

The first three triodes work into a common 470-ohm cathode resistor; the mixing process occurs in the third triode, which has its grid grounded for the signal voltages but contains an audio load resistor in its plate circuit. The bias on the mixer and the signal cathode follower is adjustable by means of a 5000-ohm potentiometer in the grid circuit of the third triode. This control, which is on the front panel, is ordinarily adjusted, with the 50 kc. oscillator turned off, to a point just below where AM signals are heard. This point should be marked for future reference. When the oscillator is turned on, the audio will be heard and the output will be proportional to the "product" of the applied signal and oscillator voltages. The signal-to-oscillator voltage ratio will be approximately correct when the bias control is adjusted as described. However, it may be desirable to vary this adjustment slightly under actual operating conditions in order to minimize distortion on over-modulated AM signals, interference from adjacent strong AM carriers, etc.

An audio preamplifier stage, using a 6AB4 triode, is included in the adapter circuit. In order to prevent overloading the first audio amplifier stage in the receiver, an adjustable audio level control is provided on the front of the adapter unit. Either the level control or the regular receiver volume control may be used to control the audio gain.

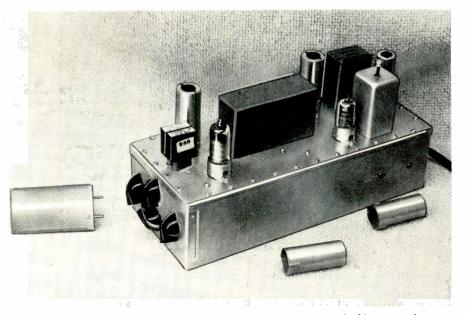
It is important that the audio leads from the 12AU7 detector plate to the input of the low-pass filter, the lead from the filter output to the 6AB4 grid, and the leads from the 6AB4 plate to the level control and output jack be shielded and kept away from wires carrying 60-cycle a.c., such as the heater leads. The audio level at the 6AB4 grid is very low and any a.c. introduced into this circuit may appear in the output with a hum level equal to that of the audio signal. The audio lead from the adapter unit to the receiver must be shielded to prevent hum pickup and should not be over two or three feet in length. The input and output connections are made at the rear of the chassis by means of RCAtype phono jacks and plugs.

The arrangement of the various parts on the chassis is important and it is recommended that the layout shown in the photographs be followed closely. The two FT-241-A crystal sockets are mounted near the front so that the leads from the sockets to the crystal switch will be short. When in use, the crystals are normally covered by the aluminum shield can. The tube at the left front is the 12AU7 crystal-con-trolled oscillator. The crystal selector switch is controlled by the pointer knob at the left; the knob at the right is the frequency adjustment control for the 50 kc. oscillator. The knob at the top center is the bias adjustment control and the knob at the bottom center is the audio level control.

The 6BA7 mixer is at the right front of the chassis. The 50 kc. Burnell S-15000 single-sideband filter is mounted lengthwise on the chassis just behind the oscillator and mixer tubes. The two tubes at the rear of the 50 kc. filter are the 12AU7's used for the demodulator and 50 kc. oscillator. One triode section of the 12AU7 at the right is used as the oscillator; the shield can mounted just behind it contains the 50 kc. oscillator coil. The Burnell S-23197 low-pass audio filter is mounted at the left rear of the chassis and the 6AB4 audio preamplifier is mounted at the extreme rear and center.

The phono jack at the left, on the rear panel, is the 450 kc. i.f. input from the receiver; the jack at the right is the audio output from the adapter unit.

The center shield terminals of the five tube sockets are connected together with #12 tinned bus wire which is grounded to the chassis plate through the two long brass 6/32 machine screws shown in the bottom view. The shield plate between the input and output terminals of the filter is necessary in order to prevent undesired stray signal coupling which would destroy the bandpass characteristics. One terminal of each tube heater is connected to the common ground bus; the other common heater lead should be kept short and direct and as far from the audio leads as possible. The audio lead shielding is



Over-all view of unit with crystals shield and two of the tube shields removed. Output and input phono jacks (not visible in photo) are on right end of chassis.

RECEIVER SIDEBAND #1 SIDEBAND #2			
450 kc. 400 kc. (21.6 mc.) 500 kc. (27.0 mc.) 455 kc. 405 kc. (21.9 mc.) 505 kc. (27.3 mc.) 460 kc. 410 kc. (22.1 mc.) 510 kc. (27.5 mc.) 465 kc. 415 kc. (22.4 mc.) 515 kc. (27.8 mc) 470 kc. 420 kc. (22.7 mc.) 520 kc. (28.0 mc.)			
Note: Data applies to "two digit" crystals only. To obtain fundamental frequency, di- vide frequency (in mc.) by 54. The "three digit" crystals (channel number contains three figures) frequency (in mc.) must be di- vided by 72 to obtain the fundamental fre- quency. All crystals are FT-241-A type.			

Table, 1. Relationship between the side-

band, crystal, and receiver i.f. frequencies.

connected to the common ground bus

The leads to the crystal sockets must

be kept short. All bypass capacitors

should have the shortest possible leads

between the terminal to which they are

connected and the common ground bus.

A long capacitor lead may couple suf-

ficient 50 kc. signal energy around the

filter to distort its characteristics. In

general, keep away from "beautiful"

wiring arrangements and use the short-

rather than the metal plate.

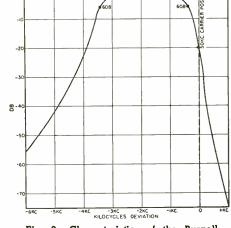
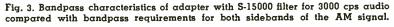
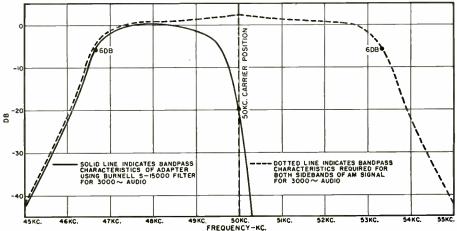


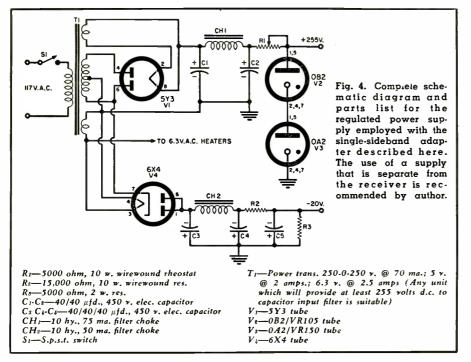
Fig. 2. Characteristics of the Burnell S-15000 single-sideband filter employed.

if the top plate is removed from the rails during the wiring process. After the wiring on the top plate is completed, it is placed in position on the side and end rails and secured by the screws provided. The potentiometers,

est possible point-to-point connections. side and end rai The construction job will be easier screws provided.







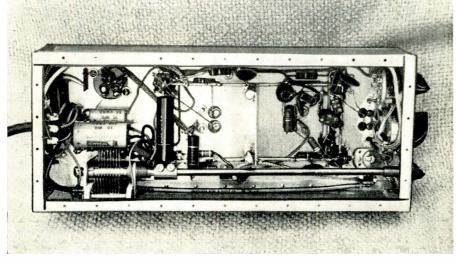
the crystal switch, the variable tuning capacitor and the output and input jacks are wired into the circuit. The unit is now ready for operation.

The use of a power supply separate from that of the receiver is recommended. The small power unit shown in Fig. 4 supplies 255 volts at 50 ma. for the plates and screens, a bias voltage of -20 volts and the necessary 6.3 and 5.0 volt a.c. for the heaters. The voltage regulation shown on the schematic is not incorporated in the power unit shown in the photographs; however, it is desirable since it will eliminate adjustments of the 50 kc. oscillator frequency during changes of line voltage. The -20 volt supply must be well filtered and precautions taken to insure that a.c. is not coupled into the lead; this lead is shielded all the way up to the bias control potentiometer.

In this discussion we have referred to an i.f. signal of 450 kc. and oscillator frequencies of 400 and 500 kc. Many

communications receivers use an i.f. of 455, 460, or 465 kc. In order to select the proper crystal frequencies, merely add and subtract 50 kc. from the intermediate frequency of your particular receiver. The i.f. is given in the instruction or service manual, usually on the schematic. It can be obtained by writing to the manufacturer or by reference to the appropriate service manuals which are carried by most radio parts stores. The FT-241-A crystals are marked in "channel" numbers. The 400 and 500 kc. units shown are marked "channel 16, 21.6 mc." and "channel 70, 27.0 mc." respectively. These crystals are known among hams as the "two digit" series, since the channel numbers consist of two digits. The two-digit crystals have a fundamental frequency equal to the frequency marking in megacycles divided by 54. Crystals with three digits in the channel number have a fundamental equal to the megacycle designation divided by 72. The two digit

Bottom view of the single-sideband adapter showing the clean-cut construction. Control knobs are to the right; output, input, and power connections are to leit.



crystals are employed in this adapter.

The easiest way to select the proper crystals for your particular application is to add and subtract 50 kc. from the i.f. to obtain the two fundamental frequencies. Then multiply each fundamental frequency (in megacycles) by 54 and the crystal frequency marking in megacycles will be obtained. Now, select a *two-digit* crystal with the proper megacycle marking and it will be correct. As an example, suppose the receiver i.f. is 455 kc. The fundamental frequencies of the crystals will be 455 -50 or 405 kc., for one crystal, and 455 + 50 or 505 kc. for the other crystal. Converting kilocycles to megacycles, 405 kc. is equal to .405 mc. and 505 kc. is equal to .505 mc. To arrive at the crystal marked frequency, we multiply .405 x 54 and obtain 21.87 mc. (this crystal will be marked 21.9 mc.); the other crystal marking is determined by multiplying .505 x 54 which gives 27.27 mc. or, possibly an actual designation of 27.3 mc. The slight error at the fundamental is negligible and causes no noticeable effects when switching from one sideband to the other.

The i.f. signal should be taken from the receiver through a low-capacitance cable such as the shielded lead used between an automobile antenna and the receiver. *Do not use* coaxial line, such as RG-59/U, since the capacitanceper-foot value is too high and will result in both signal loss and detuning effects.

A small 10 $\mu\mu$ fd. coupling capacitor should be soldered directly on the plate terminal of the last i.f. tube socket in the receiver. When connected in this manner, the capacitance of the shielded lead will be in series with 10 $\mu\mu$ fd. across the primary winding of the i.f. transformer and the detuning effect will be negligible. The i.f. trimmer, however, should be repeaked after the connection is made. The easiest way to take the i.f. signal from the receiver and return the audio to it, is to install a phono jack for each circuit at the rear of the cabinet. If auto antenna cable is used to transfer the i.f. signal, the auto radio connectors will be more suitable than the phono jacks since these cables come complete with fittings. The audio cable may be any type of good quality shielded wire.

If the receiver does not already have a "radio-phono" switch, this would be a desirable feature since the type of reception may be changed from singlesideband to AM by merely throwing a single switch. Frequently, signals which are unreadable on AM, due to interference and other causes, may be copied on the adapter without difficulty.

Best results will be obtained with the adapter-receiver combination if a definite operating procedure is established. Practice on an AM signal, preferably a local broadcast station, until you become familiar with the tuning characteristics. When receiving AM, tune the receiver so that the carrier falls in the center of the receiver i.f. bandpass (Continued on page 118)

AC was watching Barney put a small a.c.-d.c. receiver back in the cabinet. As the youth wrapped the line cord up in a neat little hank, Mac reached over and pulled lightly on the cardboard back. The loosely fitting Trimounts came out of their sockets and the back fell off.

"You intend to let it go out like that?" Mac asked quizzically.

"Sure, why not? The spring has gone out of those Trimounts and they will not hold much, but what's the difference? If we would take that back off and throw it clear away the set would operate cooler.'

Mac closed his eyes as he said slowly, "Of course we never know exactly the circumstances under which a set such as this will be used in the customer's home, but I always try to think of a picture such as this: I see a little child standing barefoot on a damp basement floor running his chubby little hands over the set trying to get his fingers into where the music is coming from. Now do you see why it's important the back be held securely in place?"

"Yeah, I guess I do," Barney said with a flushed face as he squirted Duco cement into each of the Trimount sockets and pushed the spread Trimounts firmly into place. "This cardboard back, in such a case, would be all that would prevent the child's getting a severe burn or maybe even a bad shock."

"Right. The old days when the console radio was enthroned in the living room and was only approached with awe, respect, and caution are gone. Radio and TV sets are being carried around these days as they never were before and they are being used in every conceivable place from the garret to the side of the swimming pool. In view of all the handling sets get these days, it might be a good idea if we reviewed our service practices aimed at protecting the customer from possible injury or even death from his electronic equipment that we service. We've talked a lot about protecting ourselves from injury; now let's think about what we should do to make sure our customers don't get hurt.

"We know by the papers that occasionally someone is killed by a radio or TV set. I remember one case in which a radio toppled from a shelf into a bathtub and electrocuted the occupant. These occurrences are very, very rare considering the number of radio and TV sets in daily use under all kinds of circumstances; and this fact is a fine tribute to the safety precautions of the manufacturers.

"However, no matter how carefully sets are designed and tested at the factory, things can happen out in the field through age or abuse that may render them deadly. That is where we come in. If we are constantly on the alert to detect any potentially dangerous condition and remedy it, we can make sure the safety measures built into the equipment stay on guard for its entire life.'



"You got any specific examples in mind?"

"Lots of them. Take, for example, the line cord, probably the most abused part of a radio or TV set. Let's inspect the insulation on every one of these cords as carefully as though we were depending on that insulation to restrain a couple of live cobras, for the analogy is not too far fetched. If the insulation shows any sign of deteriorating, such as hardening, cracking, or flaking, replace it. Do not depend on the customer's asking that the cord be replaced, for this will seldom happen. It is astonishing how people will continue to use an electrical appliance with a cord from which great chunks of insulation have disappeared.

"Be sure and examine with special care the points where the line cord enters the wall plug and where it passes through the chassis. These are the points of greatest normal wear and a breakdown at either place could easily lead to serious shock or maybe cause a fire."

"How about those a.c.-d.c. sets we get in to repair that are in badly broken cabinets or have no cabinets at all?"

'Either repair the cabinet so that it is safe or get a new cabinet. If the customer does not want to go to this expense after you have explained to him how dangerous such an unprotected chassis can be, refuse to service the set. We do not want to be a party to a possible tragedy for a few dollars.'

"OK, but some of the wise boys are going to get pretty huffy about that."

"Let them. Usually our customers are always right, but we don't want any of them dead right."

"Once in a great while," Barney observed. "we come across a set in which the capacitor from one side of the line to the chassis is shorted out. When this happens, touching the chassis and the ground simultaneously could kill you. I wonder if it wouldn't be a good idea to make a routine check for resistance between both sides of the line cord and the chassis on every set before it leaves the shop. That way we'd catch these rare but potentially deadly cases."

"A fine idea!" Mac applauded. "When that capacitor does short-circuit, it usually means the heads of the bolts holding the chassis in the cabinet and those holding the antenna in place on the back of the chassis are, for all practical purposes, connected to one side of the line. If the wall plug is inserted one way, this means these exposed points carry the full line voltage with respect to the ground.'

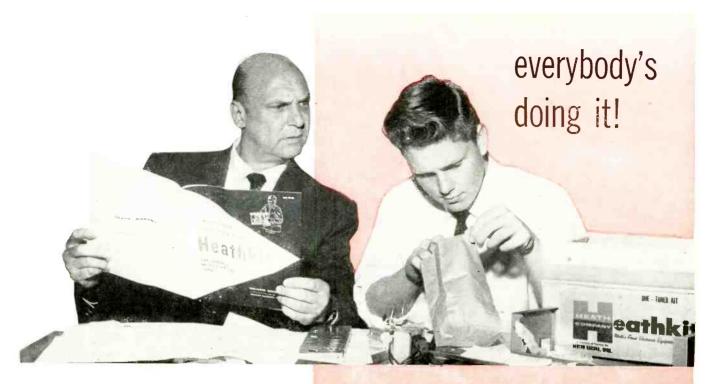
"With one of these sets a person will always feel a light shock when touching the chassis and ground even though the capacitor is perfectly all right," Barney pointed out. "A small amount of a.c. current passes through the capacitor and through the resistor, usually around a quarter of a megohm, that shunts it."

'That's right, and this fools a lot of people who use such equipment in basement playrooms or other places where the feet are in contact with the ground or cement floors. Quite often they want us to do something that will prevent their feeling this tingle. About all we can do is insulate exposed metal surfaces carrying this small current with tape or plastic spray, or suggest the floor around the apparatus be carpeted with rubber matting. Of course reversing the plug in the wall socket will often get rid of the condition, but this is not always the case.

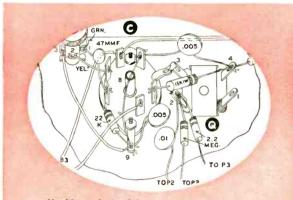
"Before leaving the subject, though. I want to make one important point: never, under any circumstances, dismiss a customer's complaint that he has received a shock from his equipment as being caused by a condition of this harmless nature. Investigate. Make sure nothing is wrong. Fail to do so and you may be sorry all your life."

"Will do," Barney said as he nodded his head vigorously. "Let me ask you another. Now and then when I am working on a TV set in a customer's home and employ a cheater cord so I

(Continued on page 116)



Motion picture and TV personality, Jackie Coogan, looks on with unbelieving interest as his 14-year-old son. Anthony, prepares to assemble his latest Heathkit, a hi-fi FM tuner. The Coogans have found out about the fun and savings of building their own electronic equipment the Heathkit way... so why don't you?



You'll get plenty of these detailed pictorial diagrams in your Heathkit construction manual to show where each and every wire and part is to be placed. Everything you do is spelled out in pictures so you can't go wrong. That's what makes it such fun!

and here's why...

1. You get higher quality at lower cost by dealing direct, and by doing your own assembly.

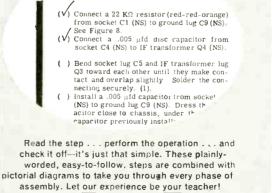
2. You receive personal, friendly, service (before and after sale) for complete satisfaction.

3. You benefit from the latest in engineering designs because of our concentration on <u>kit-form</u> equipment <u>only</u>.

4. You may depend on performance as advertised—backed by Heath's world-wide reputation for quality.

5. You can take a full year to pay with the HEATH EASY TIME PAYMENT PLAN.

Heathkits ...fun to build and a thrill to own!



TIME PAYMENTS

The Heath Time Payment Plan was designed for your convenience. Now, you can order the kits of your choice, and pay for them in small monthly installments. Write for full details.

HEATHKIT EXTRA PERFORMANCE 70-WATT AMPLIFIER KIT

For really high performance, with plenty of reserve power, the W-6M is a natural. The full 70-watts output will seldom. if ever, be required. However, this reserve insures distortion-less sound on power peaks. The W-6M will loaf along at normal listening levels and yet is always ready to extend itself when program material demands it, without the least amount of strain. The output circuit employs 6550 tubes with a special-design Peerless output transformer for maximum stability at all power levels. A quick-change plug selects 4, 8 and 16 ohms or 70-volt output and the correct feedback resistance. A variable damping control is also provided for optimum performance with any speaker system. Extremely good power supply regulation is possible through the use of a heavy-duty transformer along with silicon-diode rectifiers, which are noted for their very long life, and yet are smaller than a house fuse. Frequency response at 1 watt is ±1 db from 5 cps to 80 kc with controlled hf rolloff above 100 kc. At 70 watts output harmonic distortion is below 2%,20 to 20,000 cps and IM distortion below 1%, 60 and 6,000 cps. Hum and noise 88 db below full output. In addition to high performance, its fine appearance makes it a pleasure to display in your living room. Proper layout of chassis insures ease of assembly by eliminating those cramped and difficult places to get at. Clear instructions-and top-quality components. Get started now and make this amplifier the heart of your hi-fi system. Shipped express only. Shpg. MODEL W-6M Wt. 50 lbs.

MODEL W-6: Consists of W-6M kit, plus WA-P2 preamplifier. Express only. Shpg. Wt. 59 Ibs. \$129.70

HEATHKIT HIGH FIDELITY FM TUNER KIT

This tuner can bring you a rich store of FM programming, your least expensive source of high fidelity material. It covers the complete FM band from 88 to 108 mc. Stabilized, temperature-compensated oscillator assures negligible drift after initial warmup. Features broadbanded circuits for full fidelity, and better than 10 uv sensitivity for 20 db of quieting, to pull in stations with clarity and full volume. Employs a high gain, cascode RF amplifier, and has AGC. A ratio detector provides high-efficiency demodulation without sacrificing hi-fi performance. IF and ratio transformers are prealigned, as is the front end MODEL FM-3A

formers are prealigned, as is the front end tuning unit. Special alignment equipment is not necessary. Edge-lighted glass dial for easy tuning. Here is FM for your home at a price you can afford. Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs.



\$10995

HEATHKIT BROADBAND AM TUNER KIT

This AM tuner was designed especially for high fidelity applications. It incorporates a special detector using crystal diodes, and the IF circuits feature broad band-width, to insure low signal distortion. Audio response is ± 1 db from 20 cps to 9 kc, with 5 db of preemphasis at 10 kc to compensate for station rolloff. Sensitivity and selectivity are excellent, and tuner covers complete broadcast band from 550 to 1600 kc. Quiet performance is assured by 6 db signalto-noise ratio at 2.5 UV. Prealigned RF and IF coils eliminate the need for special alignment equipment. Incorporates

AVC, two outputs, two antenna inputs, and built-in power supply. Edge-lighted glass slide-rule dial for easy tuning. Your "best buy" in an AM tuner. Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs.



HEATHKIT MASTER CONTROL PREAMPLIFIER KIT

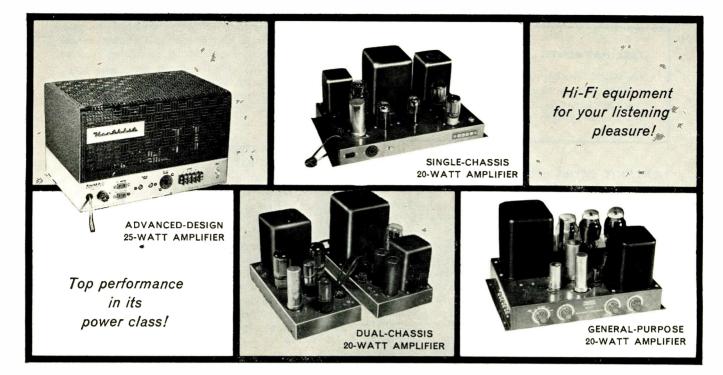
Designed for use with any of the Williamson-type amplifiers, the WA-P2 has five switch-selected inputs, each having its own level control to eliminate blasting or fading while switching through the various inputs, plus a tape recorder output. A hum control allows setting for minimum hum level. Frequency response is within $\pm 1\frac{1}{2}$ db from 15 to 35,000 cps. Equalization provided for LP, RIAA, AES, and early 78's.

Separate bass and treble controls. Low impedance cathode follower output circuit. All components were specially selected for their high quality. Includes many features which will eventually be desired. Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs.





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HEATHKIT ADVANCED-DESIGN 25-WATT HIGH FIDELITY AMPLIFIER KIT

Designed especially to satisfy critical audio requirements, the W-5M incorporates the extra features needed to compliment the finest in program sources and speaker systems. Faithful sound reproduction is assured with a frequency response of ± 1 db from 5 to 160,000 cps at 1 watt, and harmonic distortion is less than 1% at 25 watts, with IM distortion less than 1% at 20 watts. Hum and noise are a full 99 db below rated output, assuring quiet, hum-free operation. Output taps are 4, 8 and 16 ohms. Exclusive Heathkit features include the "tweeter saver", and the "bas-bal" balancing circuit, requiring only a voltmeter for indication. Years of reliable service are guaranteed through the use of conservatively rated, high quality components. KT66 tubes and Peerless output transformer are typical. Shipped express only. Shpg. Wt. 31 lbs.

MODEL W-5: Consists of W-5M kit above plus model WA-P2 preamplifier. Express only. Shpg. Wt. 38 lbs. \$79.50



HEATHKIT DUAL-CHASSIS 20-WATT HIGH FIDELITY AMPLIFIER KIT

The model W3-AM is a Williamson-type amplifier built on two separate chassis. The power supply is on one chassis, and the amplifier stages are on the other chassis. Using two separate chassis provides additional flexibility in installation. Features include the famous acrosound model TO-300 "ultralinear" output transformer and 5881 tubes for broad frequency response, low distortion, and low hum level. The result is exceptionally fine overall tone quality. Frequency response is ± 1 db from 6 cps to 150 kc at 1 watt. Harmonic distortion is less than 1% and IM distortion is less than 1.3% at 20 watts. Hum and noise are 88 db below 20 watts. Designed to match the speaker system of your choice, with taps for 4, 8 or 16 ohms impedance. A very popular high fidelity unit employing top quality components throughout. Shipped express only. Shpg. Wt. 29 lbs.

MODEL W-3A: Consists of W-3AM kit above plus model WA-P2 preamplifier. Express only. Shpg. Wt. 37 lbs. \$69.50



HEATHKIT SINGLE-CHASSIS 20-WATT HIGH FIDELITY AMPLIFIER KIT

The model W4-AM Williamson-type amplifier will amaze you with its outstanding performance. A true Williamson circuit, featuring extended frequency response, low distortion, and low hum levels, this amplifier can provide you with many hours of listening enjoyment with only a minimum investment compared to other units on the market. 5881 tubes and a special Chicago-standard output transformer are employed to give you full fidelity at minimum cost. Frequency response extending from 10 cps to 100 kc within ± 1 db at 1 watt assures you of full coverage of the audio range, and clean clear sound amplification takes place in circuits that hold harmonic distortion at 1.5% and IM distortion below 2.7% at full 20 watt output. Hum and noise are 95 db below full output. Taps on the output transformer are at 4, 8 or 16 ohms. Shipped express only. Shpg. Wt. 28 lbs. MODEL W4-AM

MODEL W-4A: Consists of W-4AM kit above, plus model WA-P2 preamplifier. Express only. Shpg. Wt. 35 lbs. \$59.50. \$**39**75

Heathkits... By DAYSTROM bring you the lasting satisfaction

of personal accomplishment

HEATHKIT GENERAL-PURPOSE 20-WATT HIGH FIDELITY AMPLIFIER KIT

The model A-9C will provide you with high quality sound at low cost. Features a built-in preamplifier with four separate inputs, and individual volume, bass and treble controls. Frequency response covers 20 to 20,000 cps within ± 1 db. Total harmonic distortion is less than 1% at 3 db below rated output. Push-pull 6L6 tubes are used, with output transformer tapped at 4, 8, 16 and 500 ohms. A true hi-fi unit

using high-quality components throughout, including heavy-duty "potted" transformers. Shpg. Wt. 23 lbs.



HEATHKIT "BASIC RANGE" HI-FI SPEAKER SYSTEM KIT

The extremely popular Heathkit model SS-1 Speaker System provides amazing high fidelity performance for its size. Features two high-quality Jensen speakers, an 8" mid-range woofer and compression-type tweeter with flared horn. Covers from 50 to 12,000 CPS within ± 5 db, in a special-design ducted-port, bass reflex enclosure. Impedance is 16 ohms. Cabinet measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ " H x 23" W x $11\frac{3}{4}$ " D. Con-

structed of veneer-surfaced plywood, 1/2" thick, suitable for light or dark finish. All wood parts are precut and predrilled for easy, quick assembly. Shpg. Wt. 30 lbs.



HEATHKIT "RANGE EXTENDING" HI-FI SPEAKER SYSTEM KIT

Extends the range of the SS-1 to ± 5 db from 35 to 16,000 CPS. Uses 15" woofer and super-tweeter both by Jensen. Kit includes crossover circuit. Impedance is 16 ohms and

power rating is 35 watts. Measures 29" H x 23" W x $17\frac{1}{2}$ " D. Constructed of veneer-surfaced plywood $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick. Easy to build! Shpg. Wt. 80 lbs.





let you save up to ½ or more on all types of electronic equipment.

HEATHKIT SINE-SQUARE GENERATOR

The new AG-10 provides high quality, sine and square waves over a wide range, for countless applications. Some of these are; radio and TV repair work, checking scope performance, as a variable trigger source for telemetering and pulse work, and checking audio, video and hi-fi amplifier response. Frequency response is +1.5 db from 20 CPS to 1 MC on both sine and square waves, with less than .25% sine wave distortion, 20 to 20,000 GPS. Sine wave output impedance 600 ohms, square wave output impedance 50 ohms, (except on 10v ranges). Square wave rise time less than .15 usec. Five-position band switch-continuously variable tuning-shielded oscillator circuit-separate step and variable output attenuators in ranges of 10, 1, and .1 volts for both sine and square wave, with extra range of .01 volt on sine wave. Both sine and square wave can be used at the same time without affecting either wave MODEL AC 10

form. Power supply uses silicon-diode rectifiers. Shpg. Wt. 12 lbs.

Wt. 13 lbs.

NODEL A	6-10	
\$49	95	

HEATHKIT AUDIO ANALYZER KIT

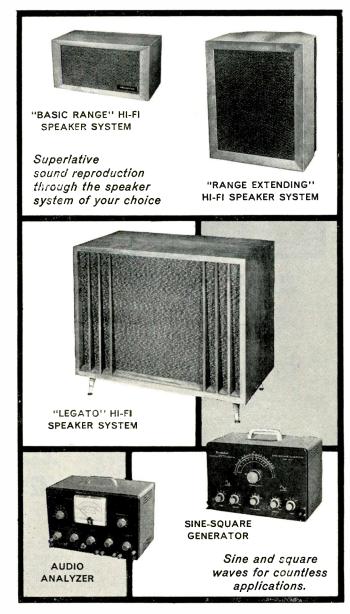
The AA-1 is actually three instruments in one compact package. It combines the functions of an AC VTVM, an audio wattmeter, and an intermodulation analyzer. Input and output terminals are combined, and high and low frequency oscillators are built in. VTVM ranges are 0-.01, .03, .1, .3, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100 and 300 volts (RMS). Wattmeter ranges are .15 mw, 1.5 mw, 150 mw, 1.5 w, 15 w and 150 w. IM scales are 1%, 3%, 10%, 30% and 100%. Provides internal load resistors of 4, 8, 16 or 600 ohms. A tremendous dollar value. Shpg.

HEATHKIT "LEGATO" HIGH FIDELITY SPEAKER SYSTEM KIT

The quality of the Legato, in terms of the engineering that went into the initial design, and in terms of the materials used in its construction, is matched in only the most expensive speaker systems available today. The listening experience it provides approaches the ultimate in esthetic satisfaction. Two 15" theater-type Altec Lansing speakers cover 25 to 500 CPS, and an Altec Lansing high-frequency driver with sectoral horn covers 500 to 20,000 CPS. A precise amount of phase shift in the crossover network brings the high frequency channel into phase with the low frequency channel to eliminate peaks or valleys at the crossover point, by equalizing the acoustical centers of the speakers. The enclosure is a modified infinite baffle type, especially designed for these speakers. Cabinet is constructed of veneersurfaced plywood, 3/4" thick, precut and predrilled for easy assembly. Frequency response 25 to 20,000 CPS. Power rating, 50 watts program material. Impedance is 16 ohms. Cabinet dimensions 41" L x 221/4" D x 34" H.

Choice of two beautiful cabinets. Model HH-1-C in imported white birch for light finishes, and HH-1-CM in African mahogany for dark finishes. Shpg. Wt. 195 lbs.





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HEATHKIT "GENERAL PURPOSE" 5" OSCILLOSCOPE KIT

The model OM-2 Qscilloscope is especially popular with part-time service technicians, students, and high fidelity enthusiasts. It features good vertical frequency response ± 3 db from 4 cps to over 1.2 mc. A full five-inch crt, and sweep generator operation from 20 cps to over 150 kc. Stability is excellent and calibrated grid screen allows precise signal observation. Extra features include external or internal sweep and sync, 1-volt peak-to-peak calibrating reference, 3-position step-attenuated input, adjustable spot shape control, push-pull horizontal and vertical amplifiers, and modern etched-metal circuits. Easy to build and a pleasure to use. Ideal for use with other audio unter page.

equipment for checking amplifiers. Shpg. Wt. 21 lbs.



HEATHKIT AUDIO WATTMETER KIT

The AW-1 Audio Wattmeter can be used in any application where audio power output is to be measured. Non-inductive LOAD resistors are built in for 4, 8, 16 or 600 ohms impedance. Five power ranges cover 0-5 mw, 50 mw, 50 mw, 5 w, and 50 w full scale. Five switch-selected db ranges cover -10 db to +30 db. All indications are read directly on a large $4\frac{1}{2}^{\prime\prime\prime}$ 200 microampere meter. Frequency response is \pm 1 db from 10 cps to 250 kc. Precision type multiplier resistors used for high accuracy, and crystal diode bridge for wide-range frequency response. This meter is used in many recording studios and broadcast stations as a monitor as well as servicing. A fine meter to help supply MODEL AW-1.

well as servicing. A fine meter to help supply the answers to your audio operating or power output problems. Shpg. Wt. 6 lbs.



HEATHKIT AUDIO SIGNAL GENERATOR KIT

The model AG-9A is "made to order" for high fidelity applications, and provides quick and accurate selection of low-distortion signals throughout the audio range. Three rotary switches select two significant figures and a multiplier to determine audio frequency. Incorporates step-type and a continuously variable output attenuator. Qutput indicated on large $4\frac{1}{2}$ " panel meter, calibrated in volts and db. Attenuator system operates in 10 db steps, corresponding to meter calibration, in ranges of 0-.003, .01, .03, .1, .3, 1,3 and 10 volts RMS. "Load" switch permits use of built-in 600-ohm load, or external load of different impedance. Output and frequency indicators accurate to within $\pm 5\%$. Distortion less than .1 of 1% between 20 and 20,000 **MODEL AG-9A**

cps. Total range is 10 cps to 100 kc. Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs.



HEATHKIT HARMONIC DISTORTION METER KIT

All sounds consist of dominant tones plus harmonics (overtones). These harmonics enrich the quality and brightness of the music. However, additional harmonics which originate in the audio equipment, represent distortion. Used with an audio signal generator, the HD-1 will accurately measure this harmonic distortion at any or all frequencies between 20 and 20,000 cps. Distortion is read directly on the panel meter in ranges of 0-1, 3, 10, 30 and 100% full scale. Voltage ranges of 0-1, 3, 10 and 30 volts are provided for the initial reference settings. Signal-to-noise ratio measurements are also permitted through the use of a separate meter scale calibrated in db. High quality components insure years of outstanding performance. Full instructions MODEL HD-1 are provided. Shpg. Wt. 13 lbs.

\$**49**50

Heathkits...

are well known for their high quality and reliability.

HEATHKIT AUDIO VTVM KIT

This new and improved AC Vacuum Tube Voltmeter is designed especially for audio measurements and low-level AC measurements in power supply filters, etc. Employs an entirely new circuit featuring a cascode amplifier with cathode-follower isolation between the input and the amplifier, and between the output stage and the preceding stages. It emphasizes stability, broad frequency response, and sensitivity. Frequency response is essentially flat from 10 cps to 200 kc. Input impedance is 1 megohm at 1000 cps. AC (RMS) voltage ranges are 0-.01, .03, .1, .3, 1, 3, 10, 30, 100 and 300 volts. Db ranges cover -52 db to +52 db. Features large $4\frac{1}{2}$ " 200 microampere meter, with increased damping in meter circuit for stability in low frequency tests. 1% precision resistors employed for maximum MODEL AV-3

accuracy. Stable, reliable performance in all applications. Shpg. Wt. 5 lbs.



HEATHKIT COLOR BAR AND DOT GENERATOR

The CD-1 combines the two basic color service instruments, a Color Bar Generator and White Dot Generator in one versatile portable unit, which has crystal-controlled accuracy and stability (no external sync lead required). Produces white-dots, cross hatch, horizontal and vertical bars, 10 vertical color bars, and a new shading bar pattern for screen and background adjustments. Variable RF output on any channel from 2 to 6. Positive or negative video output, variable from 0 to 10 volts peak-to-peak. Crystal controlled sound carrier with off-on switch. Voltage regulated power supply using long-life silicon rectifiers. MDDEL CD-T Gain knowledge of a new and profitable field \$**59**95 by constructing this kit. Shpg. Wt. 12 lbs.





are guaranteed to meet or exceed advertised specifications

HEATHKIT TV ALIGNMENT GENERATOR KIT

This fine TV alignment generator offers stability and flexibility difficult to obtain even in instruments costing several times this low Heathkit price. It covers 3.6 mc to 220 mc in four bands. Sweep deviation is controllable from 0 to 42 mc. The all-electronic sweep circuit insures stability. Crystal marker and variable marker oscillators are built in. Crystal (included with kit) provides output at 4.5 mc and multiples thereof. Variable marker provides output from 19 to 60 mc on fundamentals and from 57 to 180 mc on harmonics. Effective two-way blanking to eliminate re-MODEL TS-4A turn trace. Phasing control. Kit is complete, **\$<u>A</u>Q**50 including three output cables. Shpg. Wt. 16 lbs.

HEATHKIT "EXTRA DUTY" 5" OSCILLOSCOPE KIT

This fine oscilloscope compares favorably to other scopes costing twice its price. It contains the extra performance so necessary for monochrome and color-TV servicing. Features push-pull horizontal and vertical output amplifiers, a 5UPI CRT, built in peak-to-peak calibration source, a fully compensated 3-position step-type input attenuator, retrace blanking, phasing control, and provision for Z-axis modulation. Vertical amplifier frequency response is within +1.5 and -5 db from 3 CPS to 5 MC. Response at 3.58 MC down only 2.2 db. Sensitivity is 0.025 volts RMS / inch at 1 kc. Sweep generator covers 20 CPS to 500 kc in five steps, five times the usual sweep obtained in other scopes through the use of the patented Heath sweep circuit. Etched-metal circuit boards reduce assembly time and minimize errors in as-

sembly, and more importantly, permit a level of circuit stability never before achieved in an oscilloscope of this type. Shpg. Wt. 21 lbs.



HEATHKIT ELECTRONIC SWITCH KIT

A valuable accessory for any oscilloscope owner. It allows simultaneous oscilloscope observation of two signals by producing both signals, alternately, at its output. Four switching rates. Provides gain for input signals. Frequency response ±1 db, 0 to 100 kc. A sync output is provided to control and stabilize scope sweep. Ideal for - MODEL S-3 observing input and output of amplifiers simultaneously. Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs.

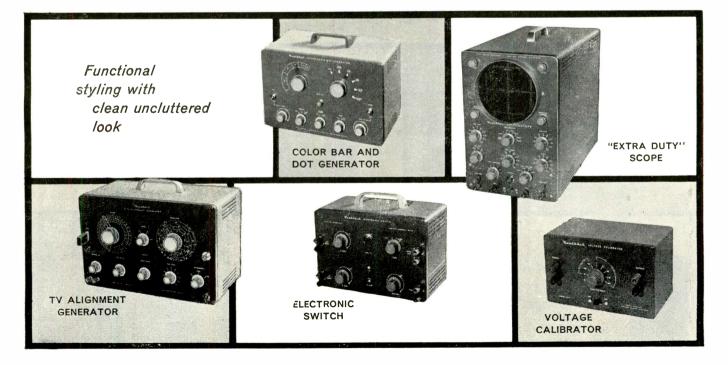


HEATHKIT VOLTAGE CALIBRATOR KIT

This unit is an excellent companion for your oscilloscope. Used as a source of calibrating voltage, it produces nearperfect square wave signals of known amplitude. Precision 1% attenuator resistors insure accurate output amplitude, and multivibrator circuit guarantees good sharp square waves. Output frequency is approximately 1000 CPS. Fixed outputs selected by panel switches are; .03, 0.1, 0.3, 1.0, 3.0, 10, 30 and 100 volts peak-to-peak. Allows **MODEL VC-3**

measurment of unknown signal amplitude by comparing it to the known output of the VC-3 on oscilloscope. Shpg. Wt. 4 lbs.





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HEATHKIT TUBE CHECKER KIT

Eliminate guesswork, and save time in servicing or experimenting. The TC-2 tests tubes for shorted elements, open elements, filament continuity, and operating quality on the basis of total emission. It tests all tube types encountered in radio and TV service work. Sockets are provided for 4, 5, 6 and 7-pin, octal, and loctal tubes, 7 and 9 pin miniature tubes, 5 pin hytron miniatures, and pilot lamps. Tube condition indicated on 41/2" meter with multicolor "good-bad" scale. Illuminated roll chart with all test data built in. Switch selection of 14 different filament voltages from .75 to 117 volts. Color-coded cable harness allows neat professional wiring and simplifies con-MODEL TC-2 struction. Very easy to build, even for a beginner. Shpg. Wt. 12 lbs.

\$7950

HEATHKIT HANDITESTER KIT

The small size and rugged construction of this tester makes it perfect for any portable application. The combination function-range switch simplifies operations. 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 (3000 ohm center scale). Very popular with home experimenters, electricians, and appliance repairmen. Slips MODEL M-1

easily into your tool box, glove compartment, coat pocket, or desk drawer, Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs.



HEATHKIT PICTURE TUBE CHECKER KIT

The CC-1 can be taken with you on service calls so that you can clearly demonstrate the quality of a customer's picture tube in his own home. Tubes can be tested without removing them from the receiver or cartons if desired. Checks cathode emission, beam current, shorted elements, and leakage between elements in electromagnetic picture tube types. Self-contained power supply, and large 41/2" meter. CRT condition indicated on "good-bad" scale. Relative condition of tubes fluorescent coating is shown in "shadowgraph" test. Permanent test cable with CRT socket and anode connector. No tubes to burn out, de-MODEL CC-1 signed to last a lifetime. Luggage-type portable case, Shpg. Wt, 10 lbs,

HEATHKIT ETCHED-CIRCUIT VTVM KIT

This multi-purpose VTVM is the world's largest selling instrument of its type-and is especially popular in laboratories, service shops, home workshops and schools. It employs a large 41/2" panel meter, precision 1% resistors, etched metal circuit board, and many other "extras" to insure top quality and top performance. It's easy to build, and you may rely on its accuracy and dependability. The V7-A will measure AC (RMS) and DC voltages in ranges of 0-1.5, 5, 15, 50, 150, 500 and 1500. It measures peak-to-peak AC voltage in ranges of 0-4, 14, 40, 140, 400, 1400 and 4000. Resistance ranges provide multiplying factors of X 1, X 10, X 100, X 1000, X 10k, X 100k, and X 1 megohm. Center-scale resistance readings are 10, 100, 1000, 10k, 100k, 1 megohm and 10 megohms. A db scale is also provided. The precision MODEL V7-A

and quality of this VTVM cannot be duplicated at this price. Shpg. Wt, 7-lbs.



from a wide variety of instruments

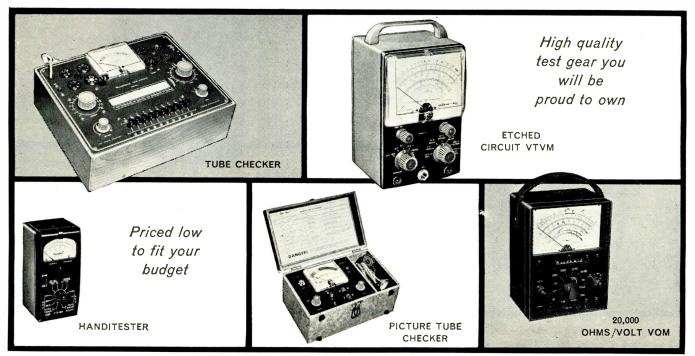
HEATHKIT 20,000 OHMS/VOLT VOM KIT

This fine instrument provides a total of 25 meter ranges on its two-color scale. It employes a 50 ua $4\frac{1}{2}$ " meter, and features 1% precision multiplier resistors. Requires no external power. Ideal for portable applications. Sensitivity is 20,000 ohms-per-volt DC and 5000 ohms-per-volt AC. Measuring ranges are 0-1.5, 5, 50, 150, 500, 1500 and 5000 volts, AC and DC. Measures direct current in ranges of 0-150 ua, 15 ma, 150 ma, 500 ma and 15 a. Resistance multipliers are X 1, X 100 and X 10,000, with center-scale readings of 15, 1500 and 150,000 ohms. Covers MODEL MM-1

-10 db to +65 db. Easy to build and fun to use. Attractive bakelite case with plastic carrying handle, Shpg, Wt. 6 lbs,



\$2450



RADIO & TV NEWS

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HEATHKIT RF SIGNAL GENERATOR KIT

Even a beginner can build this prealigned signal generator, designed especially for use in service work. Produces RF signals from 160 kc to 110 mc on fundamentals in five bands. Covers 110 mc to 220 mc on calibrated harmonics. Low impedance RF output in excess of 100,000 microvolts, is controllable with a step-type and continuously variable attenuator. Selection of unmodulated RF, modulated RF, or audio at 400 CPS. Ideal for fast and easy alignment of radio receivers, and finds application in FM and TV work as well. Thousands of these units are in use in service shops all

over the country. Easy to build and a real time saver, even for the part-time service technician or hobbyist. Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs.

MODEL SG-8 **\$]9**50

HEATHKIT LABORATORY RF GENERATOR KIT

Tackle all kinds of laboratory alignment jobs with confidence by employing the LG-1. It features voltage-regulated B+, double shielding of oscillator circuits, copper-plated chassis, variable modulation level, metered output, and many other "extras" for critical alignment work. Generates RF signals from 100 kc to 30 mc on fundamentals in five bands. Meter reads RF output in microvolts or modulation level in percentage. RF output available up to 100,000 microvolts, controlled by a fixed-step and a variable attenuator. Provision for external modulation where necessary. Buy and use this high-quality RF signal generator that may be MODEL LG-1 depended upon for stability and accuracy. Shpg, Wt, 16 lbs.

\$**48**95

HEATHKIT DIRECT-READING CAPACITY METER KIT

Here's a fast, simple capacity meter. A capacitor to be checked is merely connected to the terminals, the proper range selected, and the value read directly on the large 41/2" panel meter calibrated in mmf and mfd.

Ranges are 0 to 100 mmf, 1,000 mmf, .01 mfd, .1 mfd full scale. Not affected by hand capacity, Shpg, Wt. 7 lbs.





are educational as well as functional

HEATHKIT "IN-CIRCUIT" CAPACI-TESTER KIT

With the CT-1 it is no longer necessary to disconnect one capacitor lead to check the part, you can check most capacitors for "open" or "short" right in the circuit. Fast and easy-to save your valuable time in the service shop or lab. Detects open capacitors from about 50 mmf up, so long as the capacitor is not shunted by excessively low resistance value. Will detect shorted capacitors up to 20 mfd (not shunted by less than 10 ohms). (Does not detect leakage.) Employs 60° cycles and 19 megacycle test frequencies. Electron beam "eye" tube used as indicator. MODEL CT-1 Compact, easy-to-build, and inexpensive. **\$7**95 Test leads included. Shpg. Wt. 5 lbs.



HEATHKIT CONDENSER CHECKER KIT

This handy instrument uses an electron beam "eye" tube as an indicator to measure capacity in ranges of .00001 to .005 mfd, .5 mfd, 50 mfd and 1000 mfd. Also measures resistance from 100 ohms to 5 megohms in MODEL C-3

two ranges. Checks paper, mica, ceramic and electrolytic capacitors. Selection of five polarizing voltages. Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs.

\$1950

HEATHKIT VISUAL-AURAL SIGNAL TRACER KIT

Although designed originally for radio receiver work, the T-3 finds application in FM and TV servicing as well. Features high-gain channel with demodulator probe, and lowgain channel with audio probe. Traces signals in all sections of radio receivers and in many sections of FM and TV receivers. Built-in speaker and electron beam eye tube indicate relative gain, etc. Also features built-in noise locator circuit. Provision for patching speaker and /or MODEL T-3

output transformer to external set. Shpg. Wt. 9 lbs.



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HEATHKIT IMPEDANCE BRIDGE KIT

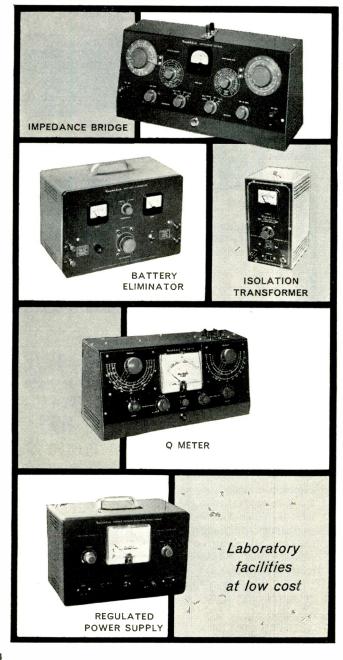
The model IB-2A employs a Wheatstone Bridge, a Capacity Comparison Bridge, a Maxwell Bridge, and a Hay Bridge in one compact package. Measures resistance from 0.1 ohm to 10 megohms, capacitance from 100 mmf to 100 mfd, inductance from 0.1 mh to 100 h, dissipation factor (D) from 0.002 to 1, and storage factor (Q) from 0.1 to 1000. A 100-0-100 ua meter provides for null indications. The decade resistors employed are of 1% tolerance for maximum accuracy. Completely self-contained. Has built in power supply, 1000-cycle generator, and vacuum-tube detector. Special two-section CRL dial insures convenient operation. Instruction manual has entirely new schematic that clarifies

circuit functions in various switch positions. A true laboratory instrument, that will provide you with many years of fine performance. Shpg. Wt. 12 lbs.

MODEL IB-2A \$**59**50

HEATHKIT "LOW RIPPLE" BATTERY **ELIMINATOR KIT**

This modern battery eliminator incorporates an extra lowripple filter circuit so that it can be used to power all the newest transistor-type circuits requiring 0 to 12 volts DC,



and the new "hybrid" automobile radios using both transistors and vacuum tubes. Its DC output, at either 6 or 12 volts, contains less than.3% AC ripple. Separate output terminals are provided for low-ripple or normal filtering. Supplies up to 15 amps on 6 volt range or up to 7 amps on 12 volt range. Output is variable from 0 to 8 or 0 to 16 volts.

Two meters constantly monitor output volt-MODEL BE-5 age and current. Will also double as a battery charger, Shpg. Wt. 23 lbs.



HEATHKIT ISOLATION TRANSFORMER KIT

The model IT-1 is one of the handiest units for the service shop, home workshop or laboratory. Provides complete isolation from the power line. AC-DC sets may be plugged directly into the IT-1 without the chassis becoming "hot". Output voltage is variable from 90 volts to 130 volts allowing checks of equipment under adverse conditions such as low line voltage. Rated for 100 volt amperes con-MODEL IT-1

tinuously or 200 volt amperes intermittently. Panel meter monitors output voltage. Shpg. Wt. 9 lbs.





are designed with high-quality, name-brand components to insure long service life

HEATHKIT "Q" METER KIT

At this price the laboratory facilities of a Q Meter may be had by the average service technician or home experimenter. The Q Meter permits measurement of inductance from 1 microhenry to 10 milihenry, "Q" on a scale calibrated up to 250 full scale, with multipliers of 1 or 2, and capacitance from 40 mmf to 450 mmf \pm 3 mmf. Built in oscillator permits testing components from 150 kc to 18 mc. Large 41/2" panel meter is featured. Very handy for checking peaking coils, chokes, etc. Use to determine values of unknown condensers, both variable and fixed, compile data for coil winding purposes, or measure RF resistance. Also checks distributed capacity and Q of coils.

No special equipment is required for calibration. A special test coil is furnished, along with easy-to-follow instructions. Shpg. Wt. 14 lbs.

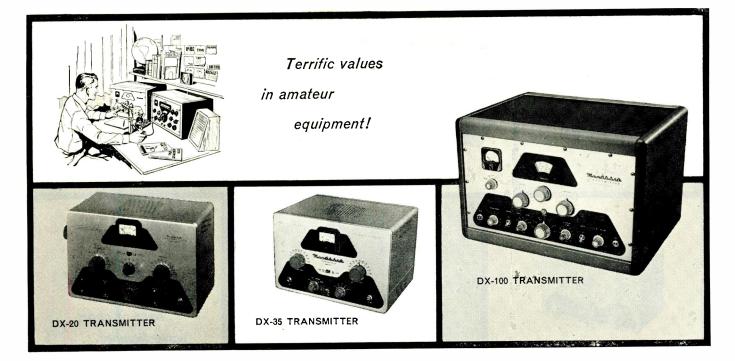


HEATHKIT REGULATED POWER SUPPLY KIT

Here is a power supply that will provide DC plate voltage and AC filament voltage for all kinds of experimental circuits. The DC supply is regulated for stability, and yet the amount of DC output voltage available from the power supply can be controlled manually from 0 up to 500 volts. At 450 volts DC output, the power supply will provide up to 10 ma of current, and provide progressively higher current as the output voltage is lowered. Current rating is 130 ma at 200 volts output. In addition to furnishing B+ the power supply also provides 6.3 volts AC at up to 4 amperes for filaments. Both the B+ output and the filament output are isolated from ground. Ideal unit for use in laboratory, home

workshop, ham shack, or service shop. A large 41/2" meter on the front panel reads output voltage or output current, selectable with a panel switch. Shpg. Wt. 17 lbs.





HEATHKIT DX-20 CW TRANSMITTER KIT

The Heathkit model DX-20 "straight-CW" transmitter features high efficiency at low cost. It uses a single 6DQ6A tube in the final amplifier stage for plate power input of 50 watts. A 6CL6 serves as crystal oscillator, with a 5U4GB rectifier. It is an ideal transmitter for the novice, as well as the advanced-class CW operator. Single-knob band switching is featured to cover 80, 40, 20, 15, 11 and 10 meters. Pi network output circuit matches various antenna impedances between 50 and 1000 ohms and reduces harmonic output. Top-quality parts are featured throughout, including "potted" transformers, etc., for long life. It has been given full "TVI" treatment. Access into the cabinet for crystal changing is provided by a removable metal pull-out plug on the left end of the cabinet. Very easy to build from the complete step-by-step instructions supplied, even if you have never built electronic equipment before. If you appreciate a good, clean signal on the CW MODEL DX-20 bands, this is the transmitter for you! Shpg. Wt. 18 lbs.



By DAYSTROM

are designed by licensed ham-engineers, especially for you

HEATHKIT DX-35 PHONE AND CW TRANSMITTER KIT

The DX-35 transmitter can be thought of as the "little brother" of the DX-100. It features both phone and CW operation on 80, 40, 20, 15, 11 and 10 meters. A single 6146 tube is used in the final amplifier stage to provide full 65 watt plate power input on CW, or controlled carrier modulation peaks up to 50 watts for phone operation. Modulator and power supplies are built right in and single knob band switching is combined with a pi network output circuit for complete operating convenience. The tight fitting cabinet presents a most attractive appearance, and is designed for complete shielding to minimize TVI. Back panel control provides convenient switch selection of three different crystals, reached through access door at rear of cabinet. MODEL DX-35

A most remarkable power package for the price. Complete step-by-step instructions with pictorial diagrams to assure your success in assembly. Shpg. Wt. 24 lbs.



HEATHKIT DX-100 PHONE AND CW TRANSMITTER KIT

Listen to any ham band between 160 meters and 10 meters and note how many DX-100 transmitters you hear! The number of these fine rigs now on the air testifies to the enthusiasm with which it has been accepted by the amateur fraternity. No other transmitter in this power class combines high quality and real economy so effectively. The DX-100 features a built in VFO, modulator and power supplies, complete shielding to minimize TVI, and pi network output coupling to match impedances from approximately 50 to 600 ohms. Its RF output is in excess of 100 watts on phone and 120 watts on CW, for a clean strong signal on all the ham bands from 10 to 160 meters. Single-knob band switching and illuminated VFO dial and meter face add real operating convenience. RF output stage uses a pair of 6146 tubes in parallel, modulated by a pair of 1625's. High quality components are used throughout, such as "potted" transformers, silver-plated or solid coin silver switch terminals, aluminum heat-dissipating caps on the final tubes, copper plated chassis, etc. This transmitter was designed MODEL DX-100 exclusively for easy step-by-step assembly. Shpg. Wt. 107 lbs.



FUNCTIONAL DESIGN . . .

The transmitters described on this page were designed for the ham, by hams who know what features are desirable and needed. This assures you of the best possible performance and convenience, and adds much to your enjoyment in the ham shack.

HEATH COMPANY A Subsidiary of Daystrom, Inc. BENTON HARBOR 15, MICH. 85 November, 1957



HEATHKIT "AUTOMATIC" CONELRAD ALARM KIT

This conelrad alarm works with any radio receiver; AC-DCtransformer operated-or battery powered, so long as the receiver has AVC. Fully complies with FCC regulations for amateurs. When the monitored station goes off the air, the CA-1 automatically cuts the AC power to your transmitter, and lights a red indicator. A manual "reset" button reactivates the transmitter. Incorporates a heavy-duty six-ampere relay, a thyratron tube to activate the relay, and its own built-in power supply. A neon lamp shows that the alarm is working, by indicating the presence of B + in the alarm circuit. Simple to install and connect. Your transmitter plugs into an AC receptacle on the CA-1, and a cable connects to the AVC circuit of a nearby receiver. A built-in sensitivity control allows adjustment to various AVC levels. Receiver volume control can be turned up or down, without affecting alarm operation. Build a Heathkit CA-1 in one MODEL CA-1 evening and comply with FCC regulations



HEATHKIT "Q" MULTIPLIER KIT

now! Shpg. Wt. 4 lbs.

The Heathkit Q Multiplier functions with any AM receiver having an IF frequency between 450 and 460 KC, that is not "AC-DC" type. It derives its power from the receiver, and needs only 6.3 volts AC at 300 ma (or 12 VAC at 150 ma) and 150 to 250 volts DC at 2 ma. Simple to connect with cable and plugs supplied. Adds additional selectivity for separating signals, or will reject one signal and eliminate heterodyne. A tremendous help on crowded phone and CW bands. Effective Q of 4000 for sharp "peak" or "null". Tunes any signal within IF band pass without changing the main receiver tuning dial. A convenient tuning knob on the front panel with vernier reduction between the tuning knob and the tuning capacitor gives added flexibility in operation. Uses a 12AX7 tube, and special high-Q shielded coils. Instructions for connecting to the receiver and operation are provided in the construction manual. A worthwhile addition to any communications, or broadcast receiver. It may also be used with a receiver which already has a crystal filter to

obtain two simultaneous functions, such as peaking the desired signal with the crystal filter and nulling an adjacent signal with the Q Multiplier. Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs.



HEATHKIT GRID DIP METER KIT

A grid dip meter is basically an RF oscillator for determining the frequency of other oscillators, or of tuned circuits. Extremely useful in locating parasitics, neutralizing, identifying harmonics, coil winding, etc. Features continuous frequency coverage from 2 mc to 250 mc, with a complete set of prewound coils, and a 500 ua panel meter. Front panel has a sensitivity control for the meter, and a phone jack for listening to the "zero-beat." Will also double as an absorption-type wave meter. Shpg. Wt. 4 lbs. MODEL GD-18

Low Frequency Coil Kit: Two extra plug-in coils to extend frequency coverage down to 350 kc. Shpg. Wt. 1 lb. No. 341-A. \$3.00

HEATHKIT ALL-BAND COMMUNICATIONS. TYPE RECEIVER KIT

This communications-receiver covers 550 kc to 30 mc in four bands, and provides good sensitivity, selectivity, and fine image rejection. Ham bands are clearly marked on an illuminated dial scale. Features a transformer-type power supply-electrical band spread-antenna trimmer-headphone jack-automatic gain control and beat frequency oscillator. Accessory sockets are provided on the rear of the chassis for using the Heathkit model QF-1, Q Multiplier. Accessory socket is handy, also, for operating other devices that require plate and filament potentials. Will supply +250

VDC at 15 ma and 12.6 VAC at 300 ma, Ideal MODEL AR-3 for the beginning ham or short wave listener. Shpg. Wt. 12 lbs.



\$**]Q**95

Cabinet: Fabric covered cabinet with aluminum panel as shown. Part no. 91-15A. Shpg. Wt. 5 lbs. \$4.95.

Heathkits

are outstanding in performance and dollar value

HEATHKIT REFLECTED POWER METER KIT

The Heathkit reflected power meter, model AM-2, makes an excellent instrument for checking the match of the antenna transmission system, by measuring the forward and reflected power or standing wave ratio. The AM-2 is designed to handle a peak power of well over 1 kilowatt of energy and may be left in the antenna system feed line at all times. Band coverage is 160 meters through 2 meters. Input and output impedances for 50 or 75 ohm lines. No external power required for operation. Meter indicates percentage forward and reflected power, and standing wave ratio from 1:1 to 6:1. Another application for the AM-2 is matching impedances between exciters or R.F. sources and grounded grid amplifiers. Power losses between transmitter output and antenna tuner may be very easily computed by inserting the AM-2 in the line connecting the two. No insertion loss is introduced into the feeder system, due to the fact that the AM-2 is a portion of coaxial line in series with the feeder system and no internal connections are actually made to

the line. Complete circuit description and operation instructions are provided in the manual. Cabinet size is $7-3/8'' \times 4-1/16'' \times 4-5/8''$. Can be conveniently located at operating position. Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs.



are the answer for your electronics hobby.

HEATHKIT BALUN COIL KIT

The Heathkit Balun Coil Kit model B-1 is a convenient transmitter accessory, which has the capability of matching unbalanced coax lines, used on most modern transmitters, to balance lines of either 75 or 300 ohms impedance. Design of the bifilar wound balun coils will enable transmitters with unbalanced output to operate into balanced transmission line, such as used with dipoles, folded dipoles, or any balanced antenna system. The balun coil set can be used with transmitters and neceivers without adjustment over the frequency range of 80 through 10 meters and will easily

handle power inputs up to 250 watts. Cabinet size is 9" square by 5" deep and it may be located any distance from the transmitter or from the antenna. Completely enclosed for outdoor installation. Shpg. Wt. 4 lbs.

MODEL B-1

MODEL AM-2

\$1595

HEATHKIT 6 OR 12 VOLT VIBRATOR POWER SUPPLY KITS

These little power supply kits are ideal for all portable applications with 6 volt or 12 volt batteries, when you are operating electronic equipment away from power lines. By replacing the power supplies of receivers, small public address systems, or even miniature transmitters with these units, they can be used with conventional 6 or 12 volt batteries. Use in boats, automobiles, light aircraft, or any field application. Each unit provides 260 volts DC output at up to 60 miliamperes. More than one power supply of the same

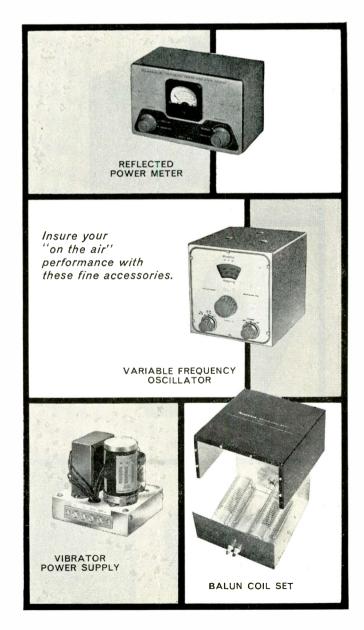
model may be connected in parallel for increased current capacity at the same output voltage. Everything is provided in the kit, including a vibrator transformer, a vibrator, 6X4 or 12X4 rectifier, and the necessary buffer capacitor, hash filter, and output filter capacitor. Shpg. Wt. 4 lbs.

6 VOLT MODEL VP-1-6 12 VOLT MODEL VP-1-12 \$795 Each

HEATHKIT VARIABLE FREQUENCY OSCILLATOR KIT

Enjoy the convenience and flexibility of VFO operation by obtaining the Heathkit model VF-1 Variable Frequency Oscillator. Covers 160-80-40-20-15-11 and 10 meters with three basic oscillator frequencies. Better than 10 volt average RF output on fundamentals. Plenty of output to drive most modern transmitters. It features voltage regulation for frequency stability. Dial is illuminated for easy reading. Vernier reduction is used between the main tuning knob and the tuning condenser. Requires a power source of only 250 volts DC at 15 to 20 miliamperes and 6.3 volts AC at 0.45 amperes. Extra features include copper-plated chassis, ceramic coil forms, extensive shielding, etc. High quality parts throughout. VFO operation allows you to move out from under interference and select a portion of the band you want to use without having to be tied down to only two or three frequencies through use of crystals. "Zero in" on the other fellow's signal and return hisCQ on his own frequency! Crystals are not cheap, and it takes quite a number of them to give anything even approaching comprehensive coverage of all bands. Why hesitate? The model VF-1 MODEL VF-1 with its low price and high quality will add

more operating enjoyment to your ham activities. Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs. \$**19**50



HEATH COMPANY A Subsidiary of Daystrom, Inc. BENTON HARBOR 15, MICH. November, 1957 87

HEATHKIT ELECTRONIC IGNITION ANALYZER KIT

Previous electronic experience is not necessary to build this fine ignition analyzer. The construction manual supplied has complete step-by-step instructions plus large pictorial diagrams showing the exact placement and value of each component. All parts are clearly marked so that they are easily identified. The IA-1 is an ideal tool for engine mechanics, tune-up men, and auto hobbyists, since it traces the dynamic action of voltage in an ignition system on a cathode-ray tube screen. The wave form produced is affected by the condition of the coil, condenser, points, plugs, and ignition wiring, so it can be analyzed, and used as a "sign-post" to ignition system performance. This analyzer will detect inequality of spark intensity, a poor spark plug, defective plug wiring, breaker-point bounce, an open condenser, and allow setting of dwell-time percentage for the points. An important feature of this instrument is its ability to check dynamic performance, with the engine in operation (400 to 5000 RPM). It will show the complete engine cycle, or only one complete cylinder. Can be used on all types of internal combustion engines where MODEL IA-1

\$**59**95

types of internal combustion engines where breaker-points are accessible. Use it on automobiles, boats, aircraft engines, etc. Shpg. Wt. 18 lbs.



ENLARGER TIMER

BATTERY TESTER

HEATHKIT PROFESSIONAL RADIATION COUNTER KIT

This Heathkit professional-type radiation counter is simple to build successfully, even if you have never built a kit before. Complete step-by-step instructions are combined with giant-size pictorial diagrams for easy assembly. By "building it yourself" you can have a modern-design, professional radiation counter priced far below comparable units. Provides high sensitivity with ranges from 0-100, 600, 6000 and 60,000 counts-per-minute, and 0-.02, .1, 1 and 10 miliroentgens-per-hour. Employs 900-volt bismuth tube in beta/gamma sensitive probe. Probe and 8-foot expandable cable included in kit price, as is a radiation sample for calibration. Use it in medical laboratories, or as a prospecting tool, and for civil defense to detect radioactive fallout, or other unknown radiation levels. Features a selectable time constant. Meter calibrated in CPM or mR/hour in addition to "beep" or "click" from panel-mounted speaker. Prebuilt "packaged" high voltage power supply with reserve capacity above 900 volt level at which it is regulated. Merely changing regulator tube type would allow use of scintillation probe if desired. Employs five

scintillation probe if desired. Employs five tubes (plus a transistor) to insure stable and reliable operation. Kit price includes batteries. Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs.

MODEL RC-1
\$7995

Heathkits...

are supplied with comprehensive instructions that eliminate costly mistakes and save valuable time

HEATHKIT ENLARGER TIMER KIT

The ET-1 is an easy-to-build electronic device to be used by amateur or professional photographers in timing enlarger operations. The calibrated dial on the timer covers 0 to 1 minute, calibrated in 5-second gradations. The continuously variable control allows setting of the "on" cycle of your enlarger, which is plugged into a receptacle on the front panel of the ET-1. A "safe light" can also be plugged in so that it is automatically turned "on" when the enlarger is turned "off." Handles up to 350 watts with built-in relay. All-electronic timing cycle insures maximum accuracy. Timer does not have to be reset after each cycle, merely flip lever switch to print, to repeat time cycle. A control is

provided for initial calibration. Housed in a compact plastic case that will resist attack of photographic chemicals. A fine addition to any dark room. Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs.

MODEL ET-1

HEATHKIT BATTERY TESTER KIT

The BT-1 is a special battery testing device that actually "loads" the battery under test (draws current from it) while it is being tested. Weak batteries often test "good" with an ordinary voltmeter but the built-in load resistance of the BT-1 automatically draws enough current from the battery to reveal its true condition. Simple to operate with "good-weak-replace" scale. Tests all kinds of dry cell batteries within ranges of 0-15 volts and 0-180 volts. Slide switch provides for either 10 ma or 100 ma load, depending on whether you're testing an A or B battery. Not only determines when battery is completely exhausted, but makes it possible to anticipate failure by noting weak condition. Ideal for testing dry cell hearing aid, flash-

light, portable radio, and model airplane batteries. Test batteries in a way your customers can understand and stimulate battery sales. Shpg. Wt. 2 lbs.



HEATHKIT CRYSTAL RADIO KIT

The Heathkit model CR-1 crystal radio is similar to the "crystal sets" of the early radio days except that it has been improved by the use of sealed germanium diodes and efficient "high-Q" coils. The sealed diodes eliminate the critical "cats whisker" adjustment, and the ferrite coils are much more efficient for greater signal strength. Housed in a compact plastic box, the CR-1 uses two tuned circuits, each with a variable tuning capacitor, to select the local station. It covers the broadcast band from 540 to 1600 kc. Requires no external power whatsoever. This receiver could prove valuable to emergency reception of civil defense signals should there be a power failure. The low kit price even includes headphones. Complete step-by-step instructions and large pictorial diagrams are supplied for easy assembly. The instruction manual also provides the builder

with the basic fundamentals of signal reception so that he understands how the crystal receiver functions. An interesting and valuable "do-it-yourself" project for all ages. Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs.





are easy and fun to build, and they let you learn by ''doing-it-yourself"

HEATHKIT TRANSISTOR PORTABLE RADIO KIT

Heath engineers set out to develop a "universal" AM radio, suitable for use anywhere. Their objective was a portable that would be as much "at home" inside as it is outside, and would feature top quality components for high performance and long service life. The model XR-1 is the

result of these efforts. Six name-brand (Texas Instrument) transistors were selected for extra good sensitivity and selectivity. A 4" by 6" PM speaker with heavy magnet was chosen to insure fine tone quality. The power supply was designed to use six standard size "D" flashlight cells because they are readily available, inexpensive, and because they afford extremely long battery life (between 500 and 1000 hours). Costs you no more to operate from batteries than what you pay for operating a small table-model radio from the power line. An unbreakable molded plastic was selected for cabinet material because of its durability and striking beauty. Circuit is compact and efficient, yet components are not excessively crowded. Transformers are prealigned so it is ready for service as soon as construction is completed. Has built in rod-type antenna

for reception in all locations. Cabinet dimensions are 9" L x 8" H x 33" D. Comes in holiday gray, with gold-anodized metal speaker grille. Compare this portable, feature by feature, to all others on the market, and you'll appreciate what a tremendous dollar value it represents! Shpg. Wt. 4 lbs.



(Less batteries) (With cabinet)

HEATHKIT BROADCAST BAND RADIO KIT

This table-model broadcast radio is fun to build, and is a fine little receiver for your home. It covers the standard broadcast band from 550 to 1600 kc with good sensitivity and selectivity. The 5½" PM speaker provides surprisingly good tone quality. High-gain IF transformers, miniature tubes, and a rod-type built in antenna, assure good reception in all locations. The power supply is transformer operated, as opposed to many of the economy "AC-DC" types. It's easy to build from the step-by-step instructions; and the construction manual includes information on operational theory, for educational purposes. Your success is assured by completely detailed information

which also explains resistor and capacitor color codes, soldering techniques, use of tools, etc. A signal generator is recommended for final alignment. Shpg. Wt. 10 lbs.

Cabinet: Fabric covered cabinet with aluminum panel as shown. Shpg. Wt. 5 lbs. Part no. 91-9A. \$4.95.





HEATHKIT FUEL VAPOR DETECTOR KIT

Protect your boat and its passengers against fire or explosion from undetected fuel vapor by building and using one of these fine units. The Heathkit Fuel Vapor Detector indicates the presence of fumes on a three-color "safedangerous'' meter scale and immediately shows if it is safe to start the engine. A pilot light on the front panel shows when the detector is operating, and it can be left on continuously, or just used intermittently. A panel control enables initial calibration of the detector when installed. Features a hermetically-sealed meter with chrome bezel,

and a chrome-plated brass panel. It is very simple to build and install, even by one not having previous experience. Models FD-1-6 . (6 volts DC) and FD-1-12 (12 volts DC) operate from your boat batteries. The kit is complete in every detail, even to the inclusion of a spare detector unit. Shpg. Wt. 4 lbs.



HEATHKIT BATTERY CHARGE INDICATOR KIT

The Heathkit model CI-1 Marine Battery Charge Indicator has been designed especially for the boat owner, although it has found use in service stations, power stations, and radio stations where banks of batteries are kept in reserve for emergency power. It is intended to replace the hydro-meter method of checking storage batteries, and to eliminate the necessity for working with acid in small, belowdecks enclosures. Now it is possible to check as few as one, or as many as eight storage batteries, merely by turning the switch and watching the meter. A glance at the meter tells you instantly whether your batteries are sufficiently charged for safe cruising. Dimensions are 2-7/8"W x-5-11/16" H x 2" D. Operates on either 6 or 12 volt systems using lead-

acid batteries, regardless of size. Simple installation can be accomplished by the boat owner in fifteen minutes. Shpg. Wt. 3 lbs.



HEATHKIT ELECTROLYSIS DETECTOR KIT

The Heathkit model ED-1 Electrolysis Detector indicates the extent of electrolysis currents between the boat's common ground and underwater fittings, except on boats having metal hulls. These currents, undetected, could

cause gradual corrosion and deterioration of the propeller or other metal fittings below the water line. It is particularly helpful when installing electrical equipment of any kind, or to determine proper polarity when power is obtained from a shore supply. Easy-to-build, the model ED-1 consists of a hermetically-sealed, waterproof meter, special sensing plate, and sufficient wire to install, including the necessary

hardware. Mounts on instrument panel where it can be easily seen. Requires no power for operation, and gives instant warning to guard your boat for a lifetime. Shpg. Wt. 2 lbs.

HEATHKIT RF POWER METER KIT

The Heathkit RF Power Meter Kit is designed to sample the RF field in the vicinity of your transmitter, whether it be marine, mobile, or fixed. Output meter is merely placed in some location close to the transmitter, to pick up RF radiation from the antenna. Requires no batteries, electricity, nor direct connection to the transmitter. It provides you with a continuing indication of transmitter operation. You can easily detect if power is dropping off by comparing present meter readings with past ones. Operates with any transmitter having output frequencies between 100 kc and 250 mc, regardless of power. Sensitivity is 0.3 volts RMS full scale, and a special control on the panel allows for further adjustment of the sensitivity. Meter is a 200 ua unit, mounted on a chrome-plated brass panel. The entire PM-1 measures

only 3¾" W x 6¼" L x 2" D. An easy way to put MODEL PM-1 your mind at ease concerning transmitter operation. Shpg. Wt. 2 lbs.



MODEL ED-1

\$**Q**95



now offer you completely modern marine equipment with outstanding design features

HEATHKIT TRANSISTOR RADIO DIRECTION FINDER KIT

The Heathkit Transistor Radio Direction Finder model DF-1 is a self-contained, self-powered, 6-transistor super heterodyne broadcast radio receiver incorporating a directional loop antenna, indicating meter, and integral speaker. It is designed to serve primarily as an aid to navigation when out of sight of familiar landmarks. It can be used not only aboard yachts, fishing craft, tugs, and other vessels which navigate either out of sight of land or at night, but also for the hunter, hiker, camper, fisherman, aviator, etc. It is powered by a 9-volt battery. (A spare battery is also included with the kith. The frequency range covers the broadcast band from 540 to 1600 kc and will double as a portable radio. A directional high-Q ferrite antenna is incorporated which is rotated from the front panel to obtain a fix on a station and a 1 ma meter serves as the null and tuning indicator. The controls consist of: tuning, volume and power (on-off), sensitivity, heading indicator (compass rose) and bearing indicator (antenna index). Overall dimensions MODEL DF-1

are 71/2" W x 57/6" H x 53/6" D. Supplied with slip-in-place mounting brackets, which allow easy removal from ship bulkheads or other similar places. Shpg. Wt. 5 lbs.

\$**49**95 (Available after November 15)



are sold only by direct mail, passing middleman profits on to you



Name



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The Heath Company maintains a technical consultation service, should you experience some sort of difficulty in construction or operation. Although only a very small percentage of our customers ever have occasion to use this service (usually only beginners in electronics) it is still reassuring to know that technical help is available when needed. A service department is also available, should you wish a complete factory check of operation and alignment or repair. After you build your first Heathkit you'll realize how easy it is.

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Send for this informative booklet listing more than 100 "do-it-yourself" kits.



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MICROPHONICS:

Negligible in amplifiers requiring an input voltage of at least 100 mv for an output of 5 watts. No special precautions against microphonics necessary even though the tube is mounted in the near vicinity of a loudspeaker with 5% acoustical efficiency.

HUM AND NOISE LEVEL:

Better than —60 db relative to 100 mv when the grid circuit impedance is no greater than 0.3 megohms (at 60 cps), the center tap of the heater is grounded and the cathode resistor is by-passed by a capacitor of at least 100 mfd.

OTHER Amperex TUBES FOR HIGH-FIDELITY AUDIO APPLICATIONS:

EL64/6B65 9-pin power pentode; 17 W PP 6CA7/EL34 High-power pentode; 100 W PP EF66/6267 Low-noise high- μ pentode ECC81/12AT7 Low-noise medium- μ dual triode ECC83/12AT7 Low-noise high- μ dual triode GZ34 Cathode-type rectifier; 250 ma. EZ60/6V4 9-pin rectifier; 250 ma. EZ81/6CA4 9-pin rectifier; cathode; 150 ma.

At All Leading Electronic Parts Distributors





STEREO-BINAURAL KITS

Arkay, 120 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. has recently introduced a new stereo-binaural component line which is being offered in kit or wired form.

The line consists of the SA-25 25watt stereo preamp-amplifier, the SP-6 dual-channel stereo preamp, and



the ST-11 stereo AM-FM tuner. The SA-25 features a dual-channel preamp which drives its own 25-watt linear Williamson amplifier in conjunction with any existing amplifier.

The SP-6 dual preamp has the same features as the Model SA-25, less the amplifier. The controls of both models include equalization for all records, tuner, NARTB tape heads, and auxiliary equipment. A two-position lo-cut and hi-fi filter enables the user to filter out undesirable frequencies at either end of the band. Frequency response of both models is 20-20,000 cps.

The ST-11 tuner offers the listener a choice of monaural or stereo operation. Plans are underway to offer a hi-fi stereo tape recorder in the near future.

BATTERY-OPERATED RECORDER

Electronic Applications, 50 East 35th St., New York, N. Y. is handling the U. S. distribution of a new Swiss-built battery-operated portable tape recorder, the "Nagra II CI."

The unit, which measures $12'' \ge 6'' \ge 43''$, is designed to record at standards conforming to broadcast and disc



specifications. Frequency response is guaranteed to be within ± 2 db from 50 to 10,000 cps. Signal-to-noise is better than 55 db on recording and better than 50 db on playback, both referred

to total distortion under 3% over-all. At 7.5 ips, the unit will provide 15 minutes playing time on 5" reels and 22 minutes on 5" long-play tape.

The recorder is powered by two 67.5 volt and two 1.5 volt batteries. A spring motor powers the mechanism. A built-in speaker permits playback and monitoring operations.

Write the U. S. distributor for full specifications and prices.

TRIAD AUDIO TRANSFORMERS

Triad Transformer Corporation, 4055 Redwood Ave., Venice, Calif. has added four new units to its line of transformers for audio applications.

Two of the new units are output transformers, one is a line-to-grid input transformer, and the other a voice-coil-to-grid input type.

Complete specifications on these four units plus details on other transformers in the company's line are included in the firm's new general catalogue, TR-57, which is available from distributors or the manufacturer direct.

VARIABLE RELUCTANCE UNITS

The hi-fi component department of *General Electric Company*, Auburn, N. Y. has announced the availability



of a new line of seven moderately priced magnetic reluctance cartridges to be known as the "VR-II" series.

Providing a frequency response from 20 through 20,000 cps at a tracking pressure of four grams, these new cartridges have 33% less tracking pressure and 40% greater compliance than the company's RPX-type units.

The new units have a narrower body with a 27% weight reduction and a 10% lighter stylus. They also incorporate a new electrostatic shield. The shield is designed to eliminate electrostatic hum from such external electrical fields as fluorescent light fixtures and pops during playback from the buildup of electrostatic charges on the record.

The cartridges are being offered in four single-stylus types and three dual-stylus types, all with G-E "Clip-In-Tip" stylus assemblies. The styli

build with the best

JBL signature loudspeakers!

The careful work you do in building your high fidelity sound system will be shown off to best advantage if you use precision-made JBL SIGNATURE Loudspeakers. These are the most efficient units to be found anywhere, made with the most exacting care, meticulous attention to detail. Remember, it takes no more effort on your part to build with the best.

MODEL D130 15" Extended Range Loudspeaker

The only 15" extended range speaker made with a 4" voice coil is the world-famous JBL Signature D130. The large voice coil stiffens the cone for crisp, clean bass; smooth, extended highs. Your basic speaker, the D130 works alone at first, later becomes a low frequency driver when you add a JBL Signature high frequency unit and dividing network to achieve the ultimate excellence of a JBL Signature twoway system.



MODEL D208 8" Extended Range Loudspeaker

A precision transducer in every sense of the word, the famed JBL Signature 8° D208 is made with the same care and precision as the larger units in the James B. Lansing Sound, Inc., line. If space and cost are major considerations, the D208, properly enclosed, provides the most lastingly satisfactory sound you can get. It is widely used in top quality systems where extension speakers are desired for areas other than the main listening room. MODEL D123 12" Extended Range Loudspeaker

With outstanding "presence" and clean response throughout the entire audio spectrum, the D123 features an unusual shallow construction. Only 35%" deep, it is designed to mount flush with the wall, between studding, in any standard wall or partition. Frequently, the D123 is used in multiples in "infinite baffle" wall installations. In this case the JBL Signature 075 is a logical high frequency unit to add when you advance to a two-way system.



MODEL 075 High Frequency Unit

Another exclusive for James B. Lansing Sound, Inc., is the ring radiator in the JBL Signature 075 high frequency unit. A ring, rather than a diaphragm, radiates into the annular throat of an exponential horn. The result is high frequency reproduction of unmatched smoothness and clarity, absolutely free of resonances and strident peaks. The horn is beautifully machined from aluminum, the entire unit a gratifying, solid piece of fine craftsmanship. Designed for crossover at 2500 cycles with the JBL Signature N2500 Network.

MODEL 175DLH High Frequency Assembly

The acoustical lens is only available on IBL Signature high frequency units. The 14 element lens on the 175DLH disperses sound within the listening area over a 90° solid angle, smoothly, with equal intensity regardless of frequency. The acoustical lens is the greatest contribution to lifelike high frequency reproduction in 20 years, and it was developed for use with high fidelity equipment by James B. Laning Sound, Inc. In addition to the lens the 175DLH consists of a high precision driver with complex phasing plug and a machined aluminum exponential horn. Designed for crossover at 1200 cycles with the JBL Signature N1200 Network.



JBL Signature Two-way Systems Are Available As Kits

.

D86 KiT This two-way system is made up of units which have been acclaimed by impartial authorities as the finest available anywhere today. Included in the kit are the 150-4C Low Frequency Driver, N500H Network, 375 High Frequency Driver, 537-509 Horn-Lens Assembly. These are the same units-including the serpentine acoustical lens-which are used in The Hartsfield... units designed originally for installation in the most modern theaters in the world.

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There are many more kit; and loudspeakers in the JBL Signature line. Whatever your needs, you will find exactly the right unit or system in the complete JBL Signature catalog. Send for your free copy. A limited number of technical bulletins are also available. Please ask only for those in which you are vitally interested.

James B. Lansing Sound, Inc.

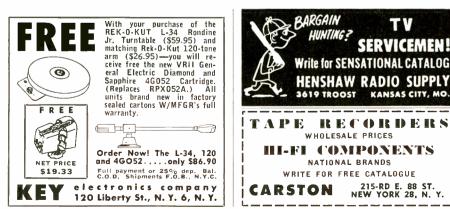
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TECHNICAL BULLETINS ON:	208	175DLH	075	375	□ 150-4C
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Address					

Zone____State__

November, 1957

3





are diamond or sapphire, with some sapphires synthetic.

60-WATT AMPLIFIER

MusiCraft, 48 E. Oak Street, Chicago 11, Ill. is currently offering a basic power amplifier, the Model M-60, rated at 60 watts.

Frequency response of the new unit is $\pm .5$ db from 20 to 20,000 cps and



 \pm 1 db from 7 to 70,000 cps. The amplifier will handle 120 watt peaks. IM distortion is less than 1% at 60 watts measured with 60 and 7000 cps 4:1. Hum and noise level is 85 db below 60 watts output. There is a choice of damping factors of 15 or 30, selectable by means of a switch.

The unit comes completely assembled and tested. It is housed in a chrome plated chassis measuring $9'' \times 14'' \times 8''$.

The output transformer is fully potted and varnish impregnated for moisture protection. Grain oriented laminations are used.

A data sheet on this special amplifier will be forwarded on request.

STEREOPHONIC RECORDER

The Audio Electronics Division of Superscope, Inc., 780 Gower Street, Hollywood 38, Calif. is now offering a new stereo and monaural tape unit which records and plays back in both modes.

Known as the "Sterecorder," the new unit is housed in two carrying



cases. Available with the recording and playback unit are two separately enclosed *James B. Lansing* "Signature" twelve-inch speakers and two high-impedance dynamic microphones.

Although designed for professional use, the unit is simple to operate and practical for home or office applications. It features a hysteresis synchronous motor, two vu meters, cueing and editing facilities, and two self-



An Outstanding Companion Kit to the World Famous **Dynakit** Amplifiers



This handsome new control unit gives crystal clear, noise-free reproduction from any modern program source. Its unique all feedback design by David Hafler sets a new standard of preamplifier performance. The design of the Dynakit preamplifier is a synthesis of outstanding features which produce smoother, more natural sound. Compare these features with any other units regardless of price.

★ Unequalled performance

Unequalled performance Actually less than .1% distortion under all normal operating conditions. Response \pm .5 db 6 cps to over 60 kc. Distortion and response unaffected by settings of vol-ume control. Superlative square wave per-formance, and complete damping on any pulse or transient test.

Easiest assembly

All critical parts supplied factory-mounted on XXXP printed circuit board. Eyeleted construction prevents damage to printed wiring. This type of construction cuts wiring time by 50% and eliminates errors of assembly. Open simplified layout offers complete accessibility to all parts.

* Lowest noise

Integral dc heater supply plus low noise components and circuitry bring noise to less than 3 microvolt equivalent noise in-put on RIAA phono position. This is better than 70 db below level of 10 milli-volt magnetic cartridge.

* Finest parts

1% components in equalization circuits to insure accurate compensation of recording characteristics. Long life electrolytic capac-itors and other premium grade compo-nents for long trouble-free service.

* High Flexibility

Six inputs with option of extra phono, tape head, or mike input. Four ac outlets. Controls include tape AB monitor switch, loudness with disabling switch, full range feedback tone controls. Takes power from Dynakit, Heathkit, or any amplifier with octal power socket.

★ Outstanding appearance

Choice of bone white or charcoal brown decorator colors to blend with any decor. Finished in indestructible vinyl coating with solid brass escutcheon.

* Best Buy

*)

Available from your Hi-Fi dealer at only \$34,95 net (slightly higher in the West), and yet the quality of performance and parts is unexcelled at any price.

Descriptive brochure available on request Pat. Pending

DYNA COMPANY

617 N. 41st St., Philadelphia, Pa. Export Division: 25 Warren St., New York 7, N. Y.

contained independent channels of preamplification and power amplification to insure precision recording and reproduction.

COLLARO CHANGERS FOR 1958

The Rockbar Corporation, 650 Halstead Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y., U. S. sales representative for Collaro, Ltd., has announced three new record changers for 1958, two of which incorporate a new transcription-type tone arm.

The tone arm feature is included in the Model TC-540 ("Continental") and Model TC-340 ("Conquest"). The third model, RC-440 ("Coronation") uses a standard plug-in arm and universal head shell which will accept all standard hi-fi cartridges.

The transcription-type tone arm is a one-piece, spring-damped, counter-balanced unit which will accept any standard high-fidelity cartridge. It is completely free from audio spectrum resonances.

All of the units incorporate four speeds and have four-pole shaded-pole



induction motors. All have manual switches and feature automatic shutoff after the last record is played.

LIGHTWEIGHT RECORDER

35 - 16Telectrosonic Corporation, 37th St., Long Island City, N. Y. is now offering a new two-speed tape recorder with simple push-button speed change control that is easy to operate and compact and light enough for wide-range portability.

The Model 1960 measures 734" x 11" x 11%'' and weighs less than 15 pounds. It is housed in a two-tone, luggage-type carrying case. At the 3.75 ips speed it will provide up to two hours of recording time. The 7.5 ips speed is designed for applications



where greater fidelity is required. A single control for record and play makes the unit simple to operate. The

DYNAKIT **Amplifier Kits**

A proven circuit of finest sound quality in a new deluxe 60 watt model and standard 50 watt model



Mark III 60 watts \$7995* 4, 8, 16 ohm outputs

The new Mark III includes all the sensational attributes of the popular Mark II plus these outstanding deluxe features

- 60 watts at less than 1% distortion. Instantaneous peak power of 140 watts. IM less than .05 at average listening levels.
- Choke filtering and low noise circuitry reduce hum and noise to 96 db below 60 watts.
- New rugged KT-88 tubes and other heavy duty parts used conservatively.

Mark II 50 watts \$6975*

The Mark II is the best buy in high power high fidelity kits

- ★ Ease of assembly due to uniquely simple circuitry and printed circuit construction with factory-mounted parts.
- Highest stability using patented sta-bilizing networks with minimum number of phase shifting stages. Suitable for all loudspeaker systems including electrostatic.
- Dyna Biaset (patent pending) for simplified adjustment and complete freedom from effects of unbalanced components. No balancing adjust-ments required to meet published specifications.
- Dynaco Super-Fidelity output transformer with patented para-coupled windings. This is the finest available transformer of its type for the most critical audio uses.

Available from leading Hi-Fi dealers everywhere. Descriptive brochure available on request.

* Slightly higher in West

DYNA COMPANY 617 N. 41st Street • Philadelphia, Pa. Export Division: 25 Warren St., New York 7, N. Y.



In a single speaker, Norelco has created an unusually efficient sound radiator. These twin-cone speakers incorporate a small cone for reproducing high frequencies and a large cone for lower frequencies. Both cones operate in conjunction from a single voice coil — producing balanced sensitivity and uniform sound for all ranges. Arrangement of both cones reflect and diffuse the sound while moving in phase to provide even sound distribution.

A deep air gap within a homogeneous magnetic field provides unusually large movement of the voice coil resulting in distortion-free reproduction over the entire frequency range. Impedance does not diminish with higher frequencies and volume is practically constant throughout the whole audible range.

Send today for your catalog on Norelco *FRS Twin-Cone Speakers. It contains specification data, sound distribution curves, frequency characteristics on these speakers as well as the new Norelco Speaker Enclosures.



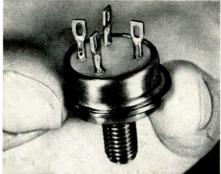


Send to Dept. G11 for more details NORTH AMERICAN PHILIPS CO., INC. High Fidelity Products Division 230 Duffy Ave. Hicksville, L. I., N. Y. "on-off" knob serves as the volume control and for setting the proper recording level.

The recorder comes complete with a microphone, 1-hour reel of tape, and take-up reel. A patch cord for direct recording is available as an accessory.

POWER TETRODE TRANSISTOR

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company's Semiconductor Products



Division has unveiled a new power tetrode transistor which has been especially designed for applications in the audio field.

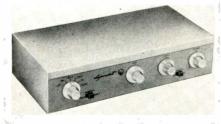
According to the company, the use of this new component in high-fidelity amplifiers will reduce the amount of circuitry required and lessen the chance of thermal runaway because of the inherent stability of the device. This new tetrode is designed to operate on a 28-volt system and can carry up to 10 amperes.

Limited quantities are currently available. Inquiries regarding deliveries and for information on specifications should be addressed to R. O. Anderson, transistor sales manager, in care of the division at 2753 Fourth Ave., S., Minneapolis 8, Minn.

"DYNAKIT" PREAMPLIFIER

Dyna Company, 617 North 41st St., Philadelphia 4, Pa. has incorporated several novel features in its new "Dynakit" preamplifier which has just been put on the market.

The unit which measures only 6" x $12" \times 25_8"$ includes a printed circuit board on which all components are premounted at the factory and dipsoldered, a built-in voltage-doubler



rectifier to supply d.c. for the filament circuits, a unitized switch assembly which contains 1% components for accurate record compensation, and similar unique features.

Utilizing a new type of all-feedback tone control with a true flat center setting plus wide control range of \pm 20 db at 30 cps and \pm 15 db at 15 kc., the tone control network in flat position offers no distortion on square waves over the range from 20 to 20,000 cps. Frequency response is \pm .5 db, 60 to 60,000 cps, at any setting of the volume control.

Six inputs are furnished with one being an option of extra phono, tape head, or microphone. An A-B monitor switch will be of special interest to tape recordists.

The kit is offered in a choice of two colors. A solid brass escutcheon is furnished and an optional escutcheon can be obtained to simplify cabinet mounting of the unit. A complete brochure with performance and design information is available on request.

TAPE REPEATER

Soundcraft Inc., 3456 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 7, Mich. is now offering its new "Soundpac" tape repeater which utilizes the "Fidelipac" continuous-loop tape cartridge.

The new unit is designed to permit the user to record directly into the fully-enclosed endless-play tape cartridge. It is intended for p.a. merchandising, point-of-sale promotions, background music applications, educational



work, and home use. Tape cartridges may be as short as a few seconds and as long as two hours. Blank and various pre-recorded tapes are now available.

Three models of the new "Soundpac" are available. For full details write the manufacturer direct.

UNFINISHED HI-FI CABINETS

To meet the needs of audiophiles who want distinctive enclosures for their equipment yet prefer to finish them in custom colors, *Salmanson & Co., Inc.,* 1107 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y. has introduced three functional hi-fi cabinets for the do-it-yourself crowd.

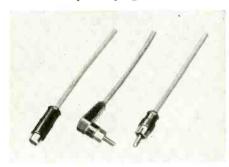
Designed to house a record player, audio gear, and as many as 200 LP records in a sliding door cabinet, the units are of kiln-dried ponderosa pine. Panels are supplied to contain the record player and front-end audio components if desired. Optionally, the record storage compartment may be used to house a speaker system.

The units are shipped assembled, sanded smooth, ready for painting, staining, or varnishing. The three models now in the line include an "economy" version (No. 3001) which measures $16'' \times 35'' \times 24\%''$; the "lift-top" model (No. 3002) which measures $16'' \ge 35'' \ge 24\frac{3}{4}''$ (both models have optional $5\frac{1}{4}''$ legs); and the "deluxe" unit which sits on a solid base and measures $16'' \ge 35'' \ge 30''$. It is catalogued as the No. 3003.

A data sheet giving full specs on all models is available on request.

PHONO JACKS AND PLUGS

Switchcraft, Inc., 1328 N. Halsted St., Chicago 22, Ill. is now offering a new line of phono plugs and extension



jacks (with shielded handle) molded to cable. The plugs are available in both straight and right-angle types.

The new line will be available in standard cable assemblies of the type used in high-fidelity and audio equipment for interconnecting amplifiers, microphones, etc.

Full details on prices, specifications, and delivery are available from the manufacturer.

SYSTEMS FOR ELECTROSTATICS

KLH Research and Development Corporation, 30 Cross St., Cambridge 39, Mass. is now in production on three new loudspeaker systems covering the low and mid-frequency range and designed for use with the Janszen electrostatic tweeter.

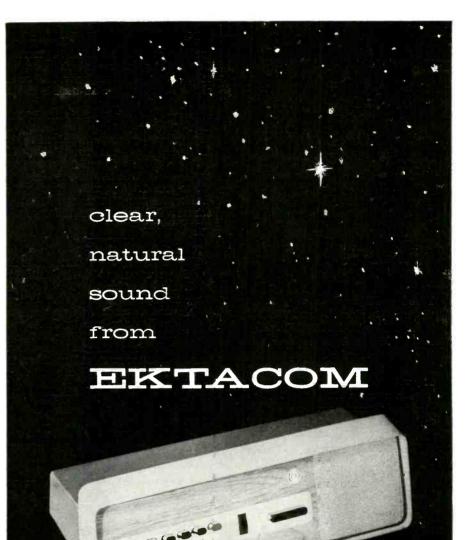
Designated as Models One, Two, and Three, the new units feature low-frequency distortion through use of the acoustic suspension principle and an unusual degree of freedom from midrange irregularities through use of specially designed and manufactured speaker cones.

NEW AMPEX STEREO UNITS

Ampex Audio Inc., 1020 Kifer Road, Sunnyvale, Calif. will have a full line of stereo units for the home on the



market this fall, including consoles, portables, and table models.



A multi-station intercommunicat on system using special high fidelity techniques for extremely low distartion and high speaker damping. You get the clear, natural sound of voices. The printed wiring, heavy duty pll metal construction, and instrument-type components make the Ektacom system outstanding.

Send for illustrated brochure

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This fact-filled volume prepared by the combined staffs of RADIO & TV NEWS and POPULAR ELEC-TRONICS is written for men who have a stake in the fastest-growing industry in the world—electronics! If you're eager and ready to move in to a more advanced, higherpaying electronics specialty or want to begin an electronics career, don't miss this informative 132-page publication.

IT TELLS YOU

- what job opportunities are available in electronics
- how to prepare for a job in electronics
- how to get a job in electronics

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ELECTRONS, SLIDE RULES AND YOU— Careers in Electronics . . . Am I Too Old to Learn Electronics . . . Women in Electronics ... What About Tech Writing? . . . Electronics Stands Guard

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SURVEY OF THE JOB MARKET—Personnel requirements of the largest electronic manufacturing firms—number of technicians, engineers needed, kind of background required, salaries offered, training given and opportunities for advancement.

COURSES, CREDITS AND DEGREES— Training for a Career . . . Home Study . . . College Training . . . Resident Schools

ELECTRONICS IS A PROFITABLE HOBBY— Spare Time TV Servicing . . . Use Your Hi-Fi Know-How . . . Build Gadgets for Money . . . Kits For Sale . . . Profit From P.A. Rentals

BASIC ELECTRONICS—A brief course in the fundamentals of electronics. It gives the beginner a knowledge of terminology and some familiarity with the electronics field.



In the console versions the cabinets contain matched amplifier-speaker systems, a *Fisher* AM-FM tuner, a *Garrard* 4-speed record changer, tape recorder-stereo reproducer, and microphone for recording off-the-air or from other sound sources.

The portable and table models are housed in three separate cases, one containing the tape mechanism and the other two the amplifier-speaker systems. Both wood and luggage-type cases are offered in these models.

For full details on this new line, including information on the styles and cabinet finishes, write the manufacturer direct.

TUBES FOR FM TUNERS

The Electron Tube Division of *Ra*dio Corporation of America, Harrison, N. J. has introduced two new generalpurpose high-mu twin triodes designed to be used as r.f. amplifiers and combined oscillator-mixers in FM tuners.

Designated as the 6DT8 and 12DT8, the triodes are identical except for their heater voltage and current. The two units of each type are effectively isolated from each other by an internal shield having a separate basepin terminal. This shielding arrangement enables the designer to achieve substantial reduction of antenna radiation thus providing stable performance in high-frequency applications.

The two cathodes in each type have separate base-pin terminals to provide the equipment designer with greater flexibility in circuit connections.

KLIPSCH STEREO TAPES

Klipsch and Associates, Hope, Ark. has announced the release of the 7000series of recorded tapes for 7.5 ips operation.

This new series are stacked-head stereo, 1200 feet on 7" reels, recorded at 7.5 ips. The first three releases at this new speed (prior recordings were at 15 ips) include an organ recital by John Eargle featuring a variety of classical works played on two *Aeolian-Skinner* pipe organs (one in Kilgore and the other in Longview, Texas); popular favorites played on the fourmanual Wurlitzer at the Palace in Dallas by Weldon Flanagan; and The Joe Holland Quartet in a series of modern jazz numbers.

AUDIO CATALOGUES

PILOT BOOKLET

Pilot Radio Corporation, Long Island City 1, N. Y. has published a 16-page booklet written for the audio consumer.

Entitled "High Fidelity in the Home —A New Approach by *Pilot*," the brochure contains a glossary of highfidelity terms, describes the history and development of high-fidelity, and illustrates representative equipment.

Copies are available at no charge from the company direct or through its authorized dealers.

STEREOPHONIC SOUND

Ampex Audio Inc., 1020 Kifer Road, Sunnyvale, Calif. has recently published a 16-page, full color booklet which explains the nature of stereophonic sound and tells how it can be enjoyed in the home.

An illustrated article explains, in easily understood language, what is meant by stereo sound and how the firm's line of home music systems enables the music lover to enjoy such reproduction. The various models in the company's stereo line are shown by means of color photographs.

LAFAYETTE FLYERS

Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y. is now offering copies of three 4-page flyers covering various items of equipment of interest to audiophiles.

Publication ST-70 covers a full line of speakers, enclosures, and complete systems; leaflet ST-62 pictures and describes various tone arms, audio systems for custom installation, and turntables. The third publication lists special offerings in speakers and changers, describes the firm's 70-watt amplifier and master audio control center, as well as miscellaneous audio components.

Write the company for any or all of these bulletins. -30

Aerial view of RCA Victor's new radio and "Victrola" plant in Cambridge, Ohio. This 355,000 square-foot factory is said to be the world's largest facility for the production of "packaged high-fidelity units." The plant employs nearly 2000 persons and is capable of turning out 6000 instruments from its fifteen assembly lines during an eight-hour shift. The plant was dedicated September 11th.



RADIO & TV NEWS



By BERT WHYTE

HIS issue is produced before the new sea-son's Hi-Fi Shows so I can't give you any report on them until a later issue. So not having much to say, I'll get on with the reviews and try to catch up on the flood of new material. Oh, I almost forgot to warn you that, contrary to some opinions, LP record prices are not due for any further reductions and, in fact, there is much talk of a price rise, because of increased costs, etc. Several labels have slyly pegged some records as "special" merchandise and have already upped the tariff one dollar over the existing \$3.98 base. Thus it might behoove you to latch on to some of the records you've been planning to buy, "sometime," before you find your buying power sadly diminished. Don't say you haven't been warned!

IBERT

SUITE ELIZABETHAINE Vienna Symphony Orchestra conducted by Henry Swoboda.

DIVERTISSEMENT CAPRICCIO

Winterthur Symphony Orchestra con-ducted by Henry Swoboda. Westminster XWN18520. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

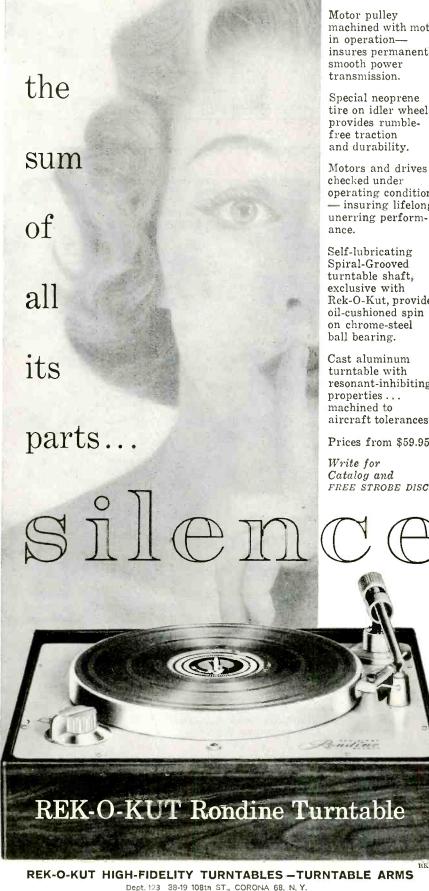
This record was an early Westminster success which has now been re-mastered using the new RIAA equalization. The advances in cutting and pressing techniques have made a notable improvement in a record which, in its original issue, was much admired for its clean, crisp, well-balanced sound. The delightfully satirical "Divertissement" is the most familiar Ibert work on this disc and Swoboda affords it a light-handed, most engaging per-formance. The "Suite" and the "Capriccio" are not of the same level of inspiration which sired the "Divertissement," but are nonetheless interesting examples of the Ibert style.

HOROWITZ IN RECITAL Vladimir Horowitz, pianist. Victor LM1957. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

This is a rather odd collection of piano works ranging from a Haydn Sonata and a Brahms Intermezzo, to a Chopin Polonaise and Mazurka, the Schumann Variations on a Theme by Clara Wieck, a pair of Scriabin Sonatas and winding up with s'help me the Horowitz piano transcription of Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever!" Melange it might be, but shining through it all is the artistry of Horowitz.

Here he gives a generous display of his prodigious technique and although quite awed by such bravura virtuosity, one is puzzled why this great pianist is so poorly served on records. His disc output is small and very circumscribed as to repertoire. One might add that the recorded sound is not all that it might be. On this disc, Victor fails to identify where the recitals were recorded, and mentions only that the Scriabin Sonatas were especially recorded for this album. This fact is audibly noticeable since the Scriabin works sound far cleaner and brighter than the other

The opinious expressed in this column are those of the reviewer and do not necessarily re-flect the views or opinious of the editors or the publishers of this magazine.



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pieces. The piano sound is generally fair in quality, with the saving grace that virtually no wow or flutter could be detected. With so few Horowitz recordings in circulation, any new disc of his is welcome, but one rather wistfully wishes for new Horowitz recordings alive with the top quality sound of which Victor is capable.

SYMPHONIC DANCES

Hollywood Bowl Symphony Orchestra conducted by Felix Slatkin. Capitol P8369. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

This is a fine record for the hi-fi beginner who wants some spectacular music to "show off" the capabilities of his hi-fi system. A off' the capabilities of his hi-h system. A collection of reliable old chestnuts like the "Sabre Dance" of Khachaturian, the "Galop" from Kabalevsky's "The Comedians," the "Sailor's Dance" from Gliere's ballet, "The Red Poppy," and the "Bacchanale" from Saint-Saens' opera, "Sampson and Delilah," are performed by Slatkin and his men with great yeave and spirit. These agile orchestral great verve and spirit. These agile orchestral capers are a natural for hi-fi treatment and Capitol's engineers have not spared the decibels. This is fairly close-up, highly detailed recording, with enough reverb to lend "liveness." Wide in frequency and dynamic range and with very low distortion, even in the inner grooves, this recording is certain to find favor with those people who like their classical music on the "light" side but liberally spiced with brass and percussion.

ELGAR

WAND OF YOUTH SUITES #1 AND #2

London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Edward van Beinum. London LL1587. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

Here is some of Elgar's most charming and spritely music, affectionately performed by the London Philharmonic. This is the first recording to offer both suites and is LP definitely to be preferred to the old MGM disc which coupled the first suite with less compatible music. Van Beinum may not be the ideal choice of conductor for these scores, but he acquits himself very well and is always thorough and musicianly in his readings. The sound on this disc is most unusual coming from London. Generally it is quite clean and bright, but in a few sections there is distortion in the strings and somewhat "crackly" surfaces. Maybe I got a bum review copy, but it might be prudent to check your copy before you buy.

LISZT

PIANO CONCERTO #1 IN E FLAT HUNGARIAN FANTASIA

Gyorgy Cziffra, pianist, with Paris Con-servatoire Orchestra conducted by Pierre Dervaux. Angel 35436. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98, standard pack.

This is piano-playing in the grand romantic tradition and no less romantic is the story behind the pianist, Gyorgy Cziffra. He was a child prodigy in Budapest and at the age of eight was studying under the redoubtable Ernst von Dohnanyi. Cziffra began his professional career when he was twelve, and concertized extensively in Europe until the outbreak of World War Two. After serving in the Army for three years, he was demobilized and went back to his piano and further studies. Life was difficult in post-war Hungary and Cziffra tried to flee the country but was caught and imprisoned. After many difficulties, he managed to resume his career, but it was not until 1955 that he was allowed to give a few concerts outside Hungary . . . and at all times he was under the strictest supervision. The November 1956 uprising in Hungary finally afforded Cziffra a chance to escape his bondage and he escaped across the border into Austria. Helpful friends in Vien-

100

na arranged for a concert and it was a tremendous success.

On December 2, 1956 he played the Liszt "Piano Concerto # 1" in Paris and the critics and public went wild, comparing his playing to that of Horowitz and other greats. So extravagant was their praise that critics in this country adopted a very skeptical attitude. I wondered if the Viennese and the Parisiennes had not been caught up in a wave of sentiment and sympathy for Cziffra, because of the nature of circumstances surrounding his background.

A listen to this recording confirmed one , here was indeed a pianist with a thing formidable talent, a veritable giant at least as far as Lisztian repertoire was concerned. This man has technique to burn . . . his phrasing and dynamics are things at which to marvel, his tone is very rich, broad, and meaty. He can match delicacy of touch and subtleties of fingering with the best. His attacks and ritards are micrometrically precise. Above all, in his sweeping thundering perorations, he never loses sight of the musical essentials of the score. Yet for all this fabulous pianism, this is by no means the best Liszt "Concerto #1" on records. The accompaniment afforded Czifira by Dervaux and the Paris Conservatoire Orchestra is merely competent and there is the bare minimum of rapport between pianist and orchestra.

H. H. SCOTI

FROM

COMPONENTS

XU

I find the "Hungarian Fantasia" an even greater revelation of Cziffra's extraordinary pianistic prowess. Angel has tried to maintain this illusion of greatness around Cziffra by giving him exceptional engineering. This is one of the most close-up Angel recordings I can remember-very sharply detailed, clean and free from wow and flutter. Orchestral/ piano balance is good, slightly in favor of the piano.

In summation, there is, no doubt, a certain glamour and romance surrounding Cziffra which in all honesty must in some degree color opinions regarding his planism. But putting this aside as best one can, he still stands revealed as one of the most exceptional talents to come out of Europe in recent years and he certainly will bear watching.

ARNOLD HOMAGE TO THE QUEEN Philharmonia Orchestra conducted by Robert Irving. Victor LM2037. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

The clever Malcolm Arnold wrote this work as an "Homage to the Queen," on the occasion of Elizabeth the Second's coronation. Essentially the work is a ballet in which the elements, Earth, Water, Fire, and Air do "homage to the Queen." As with most of Arnold's work, the scoring and orchestration is attrangle scheduler with much all is extremely colorful with much reliance on brass and percussion. There are those who have dismissed this work as "trite." but while this is admittedly not "earthshaking," it has interesting writing and much that lends itself to spectacular hi-n sound. This there is in plenty and all of it quite clean and free from distortion.

MOZ ART

SERENADE FOR WIND INSTRU-MENTS #10 IN B FLAT MAJOR Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Fritz Lehmann. Decca DL9918. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

The fourth recording of this delectable "Serenade" and, everything considered, the best. Lehmann conducts this music with authority and elicits a noteworthy performance from his superb musicians. The sound is just about right for this type of music . . . the darker sound of the four horns, two bassoons, and double bass splendidly balanced with the lighter tones of the paired oboes, clarinets, and basset-horns. The recording is not ultra-101

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close-up, but is finely detailed nonetheless. The acoustical perspective was somewhat larger than that for which the music was originally written, but this should be con-originally written, but this should be con-sidered as "recording license." The little extra reverb adds needed "liveness" and affords a mellow richness to the sound. If you are one of those music lovers to which Mozart has always been a little inaccessible, I urge you to listen to this lovely music. This is lighthanded music, full of rollicking good humor, and very easy on the ear.

VIENNESE NIGHT AT THE PROMS Halle Orchestra conducted by Sir John Barbirolli. Mercury MG50124. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

Waltzes and champagne are supposed to go together but in this recording Sir John has changed the tipple to 100 proof dynamite. The names are certainly familiar . . . "Gypsy The names are certainly familiar . . . "Gypsy Baron Overture." "Die Fledermaus Overture." "Blue Danube," etc. and while the baronet conducts them with great elan and evokes memories of bockwurst and gemutlichkeit, there is another side to this coin and when it flips . . . wow! In other words these waltzes have *life* to them. They are gay and effervescent, giddy panoplies of purple sound. The vescent, glddy panopnes of purple sound. The high-voltage recording has as much to do with this as Sir John. Here we have the rich sonorities of massed strings, the mellow lift of the woodwind, the bright brilliant sum-mons of the brass, the authoritative majesty and imposing weight of the percussion. Dynamics are ultra-wide, recording super-detailed and the whole is enrobed in spacious acoustics in emulation of baronial halls and castle ballrooms. In other words one of the doggondest waltz recordings ever made and if you can't make time with your gal on this one, you just ain't hep, Jack!

SCHUMANN MARCH #2, OP. 76 WALSZENEN

FANTASIESTUCKE

Sviatoslav Richter, pianist. Decca DL-9921. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

Here is yet another European pianist, Russian Sviatoslav Richter, relatively unknown in this country, whose press raves have preceded his recordings to this country. press was literally ecstatic about Richter's fabulous pianism and frankly I approached this recording with a good deal of skepticism. My fears were certainly unfounded as this fellow is indeed one of the most remarkable I have ever heard. His playing is in the most pure and classical mold, combining ex-quisite technique with superb musicianship. His perusal of these Schumann scores is very warm and personal, deeply expressive, yet he never cloys, never oversentimentalizes.

The recording is one of the best to come from Decca. Piano tone is big, broad, very sonorous, transients crisp and clean, no wow or flutter. Close-up mike technique was used, but judiciously as no hammer action was discernible. Acoustics were slightly dry and this made for a sound of extreme clarity. All-inall an auspicious disc debut by a really outstanding artist who has heightened our appreciation of these pleasant Schumann scores.

SHISHAKOV

CONCERTO FOR BALALAIKA AND ORCHESTRA OF FOLK INSTRU-MENTS

CHAIKIN

102

CONCERTO FOR ACCORDION Westminster XWN18464. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

Unfamiliar names to say the least ! This is a Russian-derived recording and the names of the various orchestras and performers is a mile long, so forgive me if I don't use up

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space listing them. These concertos are for instruments rarely, if ever, employed in this country. Surprisingly, both turn out to be quite fascinating. The balalaika is a kissin' cousin of the guitar and as utilized in this concerto it is not difficult to follow the music. Despite the fact that both composers are contemporaries resident in Russia, their concertos reflect little modernism in construction and are more romantic in inclination than anything else.

Soundwise this is the first Russian material I can honestly begin to compare with our domestic product. Most Russian tapes imported for transfer to disc have been absolute sonic horrors. Here we have high level sound, with generally clean strings, good bright brass, smooth woodwind, and sharp weighty percussion. The balance between accordion and balalaika and the orchestra is exemplary and both instruments are vividly reproduced with their characteristic timbres. Frequency and dynamic range is as wide as that common to our domestic recordings. Recording was closeup, highly detailed, and the spacious acoustics allowed commendable "liveness" Off-beat, but highly listenable and interesting music, with no apologies for sound quality necessary. Two other short works fill out this worthwhile disc.

RIMSKY-KORS4KOF TALE OF THE TSAR SALTAN SUITE MAY NIGHT OVERTURE RUSSIAN EASTER FESTIVAL

L'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande conducted by Ernest Anscrmet. London LL1635. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

As you can imagine, the combination of this exotically-scored music, Ansermet, and Lonexotically-scored music, Ansermet, and Lon-don's superb sound makes for a highly ex-citing recording. This is really one for the hi-fi buffs . . . it's loaded with sharp spark-ling brass, high and low percussion, lush woodwinds and more often than not. they're all playing mezzo-forte or better. This is the fourth version of the "Tsar Saltan Suite" to appear on LP and although the Dobrowen appear on LP and although the Dobrowen reading on Angel had much to recommend, this tops it both in performance and sound. This is the first time on LP you can get to hear a part of Rimsky's opera "May Night." Heretofore only the complete opera was available. The "Russian Easter" gets its 8th recording on LP and tops all competition as to performance, although the Paray and Stokowski versions come close. Soundwise it's a dead heat between this and the Mercury edition. Dynamic range here is exceptional, all orchestral elements are reproduced with extreme clarity and London once again essays a highly detailed big-hall sound with spacious acoustics. With the colorful program, the authoritative performances, and the splendor of the sound, this is a sure sales winner for London

DVORAK

SYMPHONY #5 IN E MINOR Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra con-ducted by Rafael Kubelik. London

LL1607. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98. You've heard the well-known phrase, "No-body but Nobody Undersells Gimbels." Well with Dvorak's 5th symphony, nobody but Kubelik outdoes Kubelik. Six years have passed since Kubelik's memorable recording of this work with the Chicago Symphony. As one of the very earliest Mercury "Olympian Series" recordings this was the sonic wonder of its day and most critics were unanimous in their praise of performance and sound. But time does march on and now Kubelik is in London's camp and at the helm of the great Vienna Philharmonic.

I dug out the old recording and had a fine time comparing various sections as regards both performance and sound. I was amazed

103

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MADISON FIELDING CORPORATION Creators of Distinctive Audio Instruments 861 Madison Street, Brooklyn 21, New York

that in the course of six years, Kubelik had changed his performance so slightly. In matters of tempi he is a hair faster in this new recording. As far as phrasing and dynamics and other forms of expression it was literally a carbon copy. On this new disc he gives the same powerful, spirited reading, displays the same humanity and warmth which characterized his earlier effort. Soundwise, the London has the edge but it is surprising how well the old recording stood up to the advance and progress in recording techniques. In the London the tympani are more sharply delineated and are cleaner, the strings of the Vienna orchestra are more full and rich-sounding than their Chicago counterparts. The brass is fairly equal in weight and brightness in the two discs, but acoustically the older disc has the advantage of Chicago's Orchestra Hall which is renowned for its brass sound. The woodwind were brighter and more articulate in the new recording. On over-all sound, the London is more extended in frequency response while the older recording still has a slight edge in dynamic range. Recording in each case was quite close-up affording superb inner detail in the orchestras, acoustic perspective broad in each case to allow maximum "presence." In the final impression, the London is undeniably the modern-sounding recording and breathtaking in its realism. Couple that with Kubelik's near definitive performance and this is obviously the recording of choice.

HI-FI WITH THE GRENADIER GUARDS

Band of the Grenadier Guards conducted by Major F. J. Harris. London LL1623. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

This is a darb of a band record. The Grenadier Guards are a first-rate, high-precision outfit, that plays with great vigor. They play six selections on this disc ranging from the "Grand March" from Verdi's "Aida," Suppe's "Light Cavalry Overture," to other less familiar and more "British" works. The sound is terrific on this disc, with the band displaying that huge brazen weightiness that seems to characterize British Service bands. The trombones and tubas give forth with powerful low frequency "oompah-oomphs," the trumpets are crisp and bright, the percussion very big, productive of some laudable "whumps" and clangorous clashings. Frequency was notably wide as were the dynamics. Needless to say, if you want to really appreciate the disc, play loud!

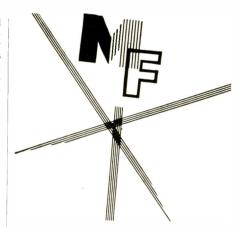
RIMSKY-KORSAKOV

PIANO CONCERTO IN C SHARP MINOR FRANCK

SYMPHONIC VARIATIONS Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of London conducted by Arthur Rodzinski. SCRIABIN

PIANO CONCERTO, OP. 20 Paul Badura-Skoda, pianist, with Vienna Symphony Orchestra conducted by Henry Swoboda. Westminster XWN-18521. RIAA curve. Price \$3.98.

This record contains that which is old and new. In the early years of LP, Westminster gained considerable approbation when it issued the Rimsky-Korsakov and Scriabin piano concertos performed by Paul Badura-Skoda. These recordings were considered prime examples in the art of recording piano sound. Now on this disc, we have the original Scriabin performance, remastered and refurbished and the Rimsky-Korsakov is given the benefit of a brand new recording with Rodzinski conducting. In addition, because of modern cutting methods which allow more time on a disc, we have the bonus of a performance of Franck's "Symphonic Variations." The result is an outstandingly good



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recording with sonic virtues on the same high plane as the original.

It is a tribute to Westminster's skill that the Scriabin concerto sounds as good as it does when compared to the newer Rimsky-Korsakov. The Rimsky is broader acoustically and has the edge in dynamics and frequency response, but the difference is amazingly little. Badura-Skoda has changed his interpretation of the Rimsky very little in the intervening years. His fingering seems more assured and confident, his tone is fuller, pedal work more accurate. Except for the somewhat faster tempi and the more precise phrasing, it is almost a mirror image. In the Franck "Variations," Badura-Skoda gives a fairly eclectic reading, somewhat more freeflowing and rhapsodic than most, but lacking the degree of warmth and expression afforded by Gieseking or Casadesus. Piano tone throughout the disc is rich and full, free from transient distortion and blameless of wow or flutter. Rodzinski's accompaniment is quite estimable and the orchestral sound a crisp clean complement to the piano.

MENOTTI

THE UNICORN, THE GORGON AND THE MANTICORE

A Madrigal Fable for Chorus, Ten Dancers, and Nine Instruments. Conducted by Thomas Schippers. Walter Baker, chorus master. Angel 35437. RIAA curve. Price \$3.48, standard package.

This is versatile Gian-Carlo Menotti's latest work and an entirely new departure for him. Here he looks backward in musical time to the form of the madrigal which flourished everywhere in Europe during the 15th century. If you remember the repetition and counterpoint of "Three Blind Mice"... that's the same sort of thing that makes a madrigal. Menotti has written a madrigal fable, charming and delightful in its blend of whimsy and wisdom and with more than a few philosophical overtones. The work was performed by the New York City Ballet in January of this year, to great critical acclaim. Menotti's music is a perfect complement to his brilliant text, having a definite rhythmic beat setting the mood for the repetitions of the chorus.

There are twelve madrigals in the setting of the story and some of these are separated by brief instrumental interludes, while some others are accompanied by the music. The scoring is very interesting utilizing a flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, trumpet, violincello, bass, harp, and percussion. Madrigal singing imposes a severe task on any chorus and it is a credit to the chorus master, Walter Baker, the way the chorus handles the difficult phrasing and manages to keep everything reasonably articulate. Schippers has very little trouble in getting what he wants from his top-notch instrumentalists. The sound is wonderful throughout the score, the chorus clean-lined and pure of tone, the orchestra alive with crisp detail. Although this work has large visual elements in it, this does not unduly detract from its aural enjoyment. Not everyone may like this sort of recording, but if you have a craving for the unusual and the beautiful, this will certainly meet your requirements.

That clears up some of the tremendous backlog of records which, surprisingly, accumulated during the so-called "slow" summer months. Now that the fall cutting and pressing season is again in full swing, with orchestras and artists back from the music festivals both at home and abroad, records should be arriving in succulent batches. When it comes to anticipating the new fall crop of discs, your reviewer becomes a starry eyed fan just like most of his readers!

See you next month with news of the newest of new at the Audio Fairs and lots of reviews of the recent discs. -30 $Look \dots only$ the

Fluxvalve



Choice of the *best* phonograph pickup can *only* be resolved by comparison! What is the yardstick? . . . How can you tell? . . . What do you look for? . . . the answer is 100% Important Quality Features!

PICKERING has had long experience in the cartridge field, supplying the finest quality products for recording studios, broadcast stations, wired music services, and high fidelity home music systems. As a result of this extensive experience, PICKERING has developed the **FLUXVALVE**... the one cartridge which incorporates all of the **Important Quality Features**

... so necessary for high fidelity reproduction from records.

Before you	choo	e a cartriage		
LISTEN	AND	COMPARE demai	nd 100%	IQF [*] !

Feature	FLUXVALVE	Cartridge A	Cartridge B	Cartridge C
Frequency Response. Flat 20-20,000 cps ± 2 db (see curves on right)	YES 20 Points	NO OPaints	NO O Points	NO OPoints
Low Tracking Force. 2-4 grams	YES 20 Points	NO 0 Points	YES 20 Points	NO O Points
High Output, No Transformer Required	YES 10 Points	NO O Points	NO O Points	YES 10 Points
Replaceable Styli	YES 10 Points	NO 0 Points	NO 0 Points	YES 10 Points
1/2 Mit Stylus	YES 15 Points	NO O Points	NO 0 Points	NO O Points
One Cartridge For LP's and 78's	YES 5 Points	NO 0 Points	NO O Points	YES 5 Points
Anti-Hum Design	YES 10 Points	YES 10 Points	YES 10 Points	YES 10 Points
Hermetically Sealed	YES 10 Points	NO O Points	NO O Points	NO O Points
TOTAL POINT VALUE	100%	10%	30%	35%

THE FLUXVALVE... chosen time and again as the *top* cartridge solely on the basis of *listening quality*... by panels of qualified experts ... tests which have proven that it is actually less costly to own a **FLUXVALVE**.

The **FLUXVALVE** preserves the quality and prolongs the life of your record since there is complete absence of resonances throughout the audio range.

It may interest you to know that the **FLUXVALVE**, because of its ability to make *precise* and *reproducible* record measurements, is used for calibrating recording channels and record masters.

Make the IQF* test today . Isten to your favorite record reproduced with a FLUXVALVE ... the <u>gentle</u> pickup.

IMPORTANT QUALITY FEATURES --so necessary for high fidelity reproduction from records.

Model 194D with 1 mil diamond "T-Guard" stylus Series 1940 UNIPOISE Pickup Arm Model 1940 with 2.7 mil diamond "T-Guard" stylus 59.85 with FLUXVALVE Cartridge. Model 194 5D with 1/2 mil diamond "T-Guard" stylus 65.85
 SERIES
 3500
 'T-Guard'
 STYLI

 S-3510
 1 mil Sapphire
 5.3527
 2.7 mil Sapphire

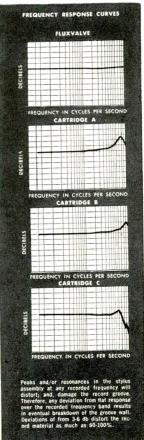
 D-3510
 1 mil Diamond
 D-3527
 2.7 mil Diamond

 D-3505
 4/2 mil Diamond
 D-3505
 4/2 mil Diamond
 SERIES 370 SINGLE FLUXVALVE SERIES 350 TWIN FLUXVALVE 17.85 17,85 29.85 350-D0 350-.5D0 350-DS 350-DD 350-D.5D 6.00 6.00 18.00 18.00 24.00 1 mil Sapphire 2.7 mil Sapphire 1 mil Diamond 1 mil Diamond ½ mil Diamond 1 mil Diamond/2.7 mil Sapphire 370-15 370-25 370-1D 370-2D 370- 50 29.85 35.85 1 mil Diamond/2.7 mil Diamond 1 mil Diamond/4/2 mil Diamond

For those who con hear the difference fine quality migh fidelity products by

PICKERING & COMPANY, INC., Oceanside, N. Y.





36.00 42,00 42,00 54:00 60.00

The Exciting NEW Anniversary Series by FISHER

IT IS APPROPRIATE that Avery Fisher, pioneer maker of high fidelity instruments, should mark his twentieth year of engineering leadership with the introduction of the new, FISHER Anniversary Series. In this group of outstanding instruments will be found two FM-AM tuners and the very latest of FISHER audio amplifiers. Nothing we can say here, no photographic illustration we reproduce, could possibly convey the giant step forward represented by these new models. They will serve to establish even more firmly the leadership that Fisher equipment has held these two decades. Be sure to visit your high fidelity dealer soon, to see the Anniversary Series - and best of all, compare their performance to any competitive equipment-regardless of price. You are in for the most pleasant surprise of your hi-fi life!

Write today for complete specifications.

EXAMPLE RADIO Corporation 21-23 44th Drive · Long Island City 1, N.Y.



THE FISHER Model 90-R · FM-AM TUNER

Combining engineering excellence and dazzling performance, THE FISHER 90-R is truly representative of the renowned FISHER tradition for quality. Providing both maximum sensitivity and maximum signal-to-noise ratio, without compromise, the 90-R may even bring in FM stations before you have connected the FM antenna! Incorporating the celebrated FISHER Gold Cascode RF amplifier, and companion circuitry, the 90-R has a rated sensitivity as low as 1 microvolt-with AM sensitivity better than 3 microvolts at full output. The exclusive, new Microbeam Tuning Indicator provides ease of tuning never before possible-and is more accurate on weak signals than a meter or conventional tuning eye. Still another FISHER exclusive, the new, three-position Push-Button FM Muting and AM Bandwidth Selector effectively eliminates both interstation noise and annoying on-station sideresponse distortion. The most advanced FM-AM tuner in the world today, THE FISHER 90-R is a superb, professional instrument.

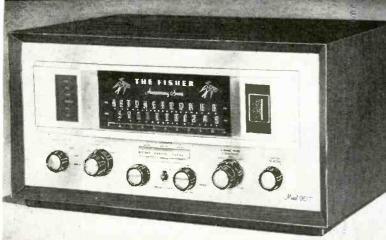


■ Outstanding specifications of the 90-R include: ■ 1 microvolt FM sensitivity for 20 db of quieting; 1.6 microvolts for 30 db of quieting, using 72-ohm antenna. # FM sensitivity 2 microvolts for 20 db of quieting; 3.2 microvolts for 30 db of quieting, using 300ohm antenna. ■ 12 tuned circuits, including 3 variable. ■ Gold Cascode RF Amplifier stage. . Entire front end features silverplated shielding against undesirable noise, interference and radiation. Special antenna input circuit on FM and AM accommodates five different kinds of antenna connections. . Four IF amplifier stages provide maximum bandwidth while maintaining maximum selectivity.
Dual Dynamic Limiters for instantaneous limiting of random and impulse-type noise. . Wide Band Ratio Detector. High capture ratio eliminates co-channel interference. Uniform frequency response from 20 to 20,000 cycles within 1 db.
Delayed AGC for constant audio output.
FM Dipole antenna included.
Antenna input accommodates 300-ohm or 72-ohm external antenna. Separate AM front end with 9 tuned circuits, including 3 variable. # AM sensitivity better than 3 microvolts for full rated output. . Special antenna input designed for maximum signal-to-noise ratio. Convenient antenna terminal and switch permits choice of ferrite loop or external antenna. Tuned RF amplifier stage has constant bandwidth over tuning range for optimum fidelity-to-selectivity ratios.
Two IF amplifier stages featuring three-position push-button controlled adjustable bandwidth. # IF bandwidth 18 Kc in Broad, 11.5 Kc in Medium, and 6 Kc in Sharp positions.
AM Detector circuit incorporates separate diode and operates without distortion even on highmodulation broadcast signals.
Special Bridged-T circuit design of 10-Kc sharp cut-off filter assures complete suppression of undesirable adjacent-channel interference, or heterodyne "whistle." Two low-impedance, high-level outputs, one for amplifier and one for recording. Hum and Noise Level: 77 db below signal for 2 volts output.
Die-cast, three-dimensional brushed-brass escutcheon. Large, brilliantly illuminated dial with logging scale. Pin-point indicator lights for FM muting or AM bandwidth. ■ Smooth, fly-wheel tuning. ■ 12 tubes including Microbeam Tuning Indicator, plus 6 crystal diodes. Size: 15%" wide x 10%" deep x 7" high. ■ Shipping Weight: 21 pounds.

> Chassis, \$199.50 Mahogany or Blonde Cabinet, \$19.95

THE FISHER Model 90-T · FM-AM TUNER

If any FM-AM tuner possibly can offer more in performance and engineering than the 90-R, it is the equally new, FISHER Model 90-T. Here is the identical, extreme-sensitivity FM-AM tuner as the 90-R-with the Gold Cascode RF amplifier, Microbeam Tuning and Push-Button FM Muting-AM Bandwidth Control - plus an aud o control center incorporating stimulating new concepts in design and engineering. A new FISHER feature, the Presence Control, creates the concert-hall effect of emphasizing and bringing forward from the orchestra, instrumental and solo passages. A three-position, sharp cut-off Rumble Filter eliminates Icwfrequency noise with minimum possible loss of frequency response, A similar, three-position, sharp cut-off Noise Filter suppresses noise, interference and other annoying high-frequency effects such as static, record scratch and high-frequency distortion. The additional tuner specifications of the FISHER 90-T FM-AM tuner are identical to the new FISHER 90-R.



The four input jacks of the control center can accommodate a low-level magnetic phonograph carlridge and a tape playback head, plus a stereo channel, TV sound, a ceramic, crystal or FM cartridge, tape recorder or other high level signal source. output jacks provide a low-impedance connection for use with an amplifier or separate signal for recording. ■ Less than 0.1% distortion for 3 volts output, with uniform frequency response from 25 to 40,000 cycles, within 1 db. Hum and noise level better than 80 db below signal for 2 volts cutput. ■ High-gain, two-stage preamplifier for low-level phonograph cartridges and tape playback head. Three-positions of equalization for all makes of recordings, plus standard NARTB tape equalization. ■ Incividual bass and treble controls for complete, personal tonal adjustment. Master Volume Control eliminates need for separate volume controls on associated equipment. ■ Four-position Loudness Contour Control accurately compensates for the natural loss in hearing sensitivity at low listening levels.
Die-cast, three-dimensional brushed-brass escutcheon.
Large, brilliantly illuminated dial with logging scale.
Pin-point channel indicator lights. Smooth, fly-wheel tuning. 15 tubes including Microbeam Tuning Indicator, plus 6 crystal diodes. ■ Size: 15%" wide x 10%" deep x 7" high. ■ Shipping Weight: 23 pounds.

> Chassis, **\$239.50** Mahogany or Blonde Cabinet, **\$19.95**.

THE FISHER Medel 125-AX Audio Amplifier

■ 125 Watts! THE FISHER Model 12€ AX sets new standards for power amplifiers — from the standpoint of design, performance and reliability. Its exceptionally high power output and significally low distortion provide the id-al combination for quality reproduction, with ample reserve power for every requirement of the music connoisseur or professional user. The 125-AX is ideal for use with the most or tice recording and laboratory instruments, in addition to the newest, low-efficiency and conetype-speaker systems.



Outstanding specifications of the new FISHEF Model 125-AK audio amplifier include: = 125 watts with normal program material. = 90 watts continuous sine wave duty. . Harmonic distortion less than 0.6% at 125 watts, less than 0.5% harmonic distortion at 90 watts. Two separate power supplies, assuring optimum amplifier operation. . Unique, illuminated FISHER Performance Monitor meter Indicates correct adjustment of output tube bias, screen voltage and output balance-and shows average power in watts. . Less than 1% IM distortion at 90 watts; less than 2% IM distortion at 125 watts (measured 60/3000 cycles at 4:1). # Frequency response within 0.25 db, 20 to 20,000 cycles. Hum and noise better than 92 db below full-output. = 4, 8 and 16-ohm speaker output impedances, plus 70.7-volt output at 90 watts. Power socket supplies all necessary voltages for operation of unpowered, external components. Exclusive FISHER Z-Matic, a variable damping factor control with three times the range of ordinary controls of this type, assures a perfect impedance match between the amplifier and speaker system. . Total of eight controls: Input Level, Speaker Impedance Switch, Meter Switch, Bias, Screen Voltage, Output Balance, Driver Balance, Z-Matic. . Tube Complement: Total of 12, including 2 neon regulators - 1-12AU7, 1-12AX7, 4-EL34 (6CA7), 1-6Y6, 1-6AU6, 2-5R4GY, 2-NE16. Size: 14" wide x 111/s" deep x 81/4" high. = Shipping Weight: 55 pounds.

> Model 125-AX, **\$229.50** Model 125-A, with 8 and 16-phm outputs only, \$219.50



Coax Line R.F. Monitor (Continued from page 43)

metal enclosure. The two coaxial connectors should be mounted close together and their center studs connected by a heavy wire. Resistors R_1 and R_2 should be soldered directly from the coaxial circuit to the nearest available ground point, preferably to one of the coaxial connector mounting screws. The resistors should be spaced away from other metal parts in order to prevent stray capacities which might upset the characteristic impedance of the line.

Inspection of the photographs will show the mechanical arrangement of the author's monitor. The case is a standard 3"x4"x5" aluminum box. On the front panel are mounted the microammeter, S_1 and J_3 . Calibrating resistors R_3 and R_4 are mounted on the right side of the box, while transformer T_1 is atop the chassis on the left. The following components are mounted on a terminal strip at the back of the case: R_1 , R_2 , CR_1 , RFC_1 , and C_1 . Care should be taken in the soldering of the crystal diodes to prevent damage from excessive heat. This can be accomplished by holding the leads with longnose pliers while soldering.

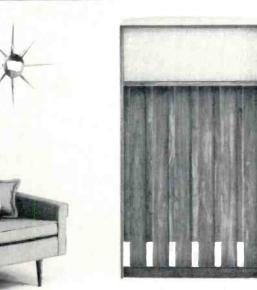
Accurate calibration of the monitor for observation of modulation percentage requires the use of another modulation indicator of known accuracy or an oscilloscope capable of showing the trapezoidal or waveenvelope modulation pattern. With the instrument connected in position in the coaxial line, but before applying power, turn both R_3 and R_1 to zero (arm at ground end). Throw switch S_1 to the "MOD." position. Turn on the transmitter and adjust for 100 percent sine-wave modulation, using an audio oscillator or some other steady signal source. Turn up R_s until the reading on the meter comes up to a point arbitrarily picked for 100 per-cent modulation. Now throw S_1 to the "R.F." position and increase R_4 until the indication is the same as that obtained in the "MOD." position. From this point, the setting of R_1 should be left unchanged. Any future adjustment necessary to bring the r.f. reading to the reference point should be done with R_3 . Due to the nature of speech waveforms, 100 per-cent voice modulation indications will occur at 60 to 70 per-cent of the sine-wave reading. Thus, if an audio oscillator gives a reading of 100 on the meter for full modulation, then average speech readings should be around 60 or 70.

This little instrument will work with transmitters of any power and on any frequency. It really comes into its own in v.h.f. applications where other types of indicators frequently fall down. Perhaps one of the best features is that the monitor will permit compliance with FCC regulations regarding the checking of modulation percentage. -30-

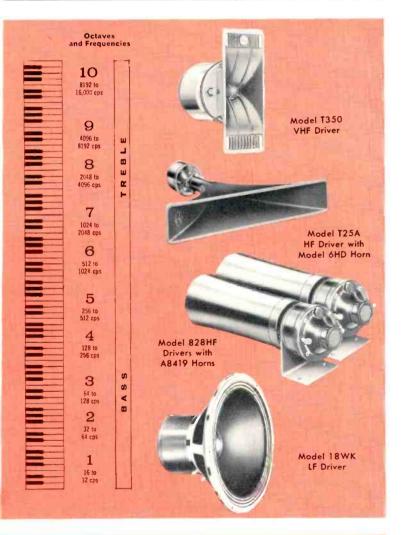
RADIO & TV NEWS



BUILDS "TEMPLES OF TONE" IN YOUR HOME



Patrician 600, Mahogany, Net \$819.00



This is the famous Electro-Voice Patrician 600 speaker system. Model 115 Interior Horn Assembly, Net \$190.00 Components Model 103E System, Net \$431.00



These are the Tasks Performed by Specialized Driver Units in the Famous PATRICIAN

Very High Section. This octave adds the final touch to the illusion of musical reality. Its upper harmonics, tingling and effervescent, impart delightful brilliance to music. The range above 3,500 cps, extending well beyond the range of hearing, is reproduced by the E-V Model T350 Super-Sonax very-high-frequency driver. Through the Model T350, the remaining octaves of the upper audible register are completely accomplished with no measurable distortion.

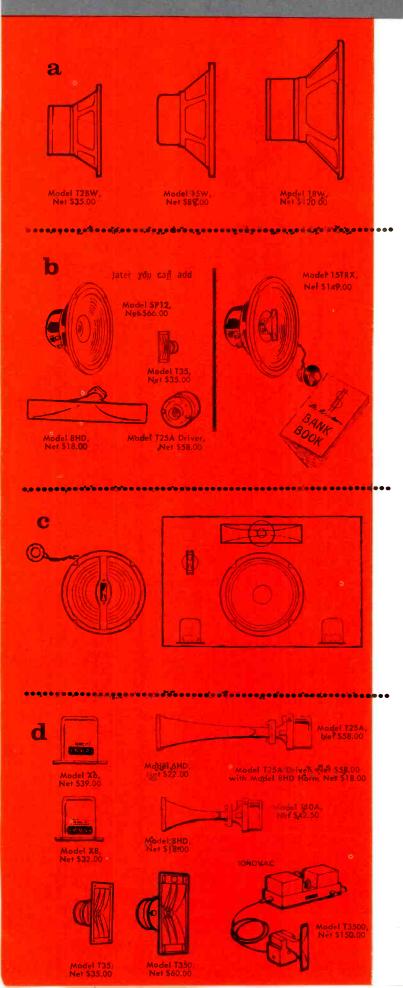
Treble Section. At usual listening levels the ear is most sensitive in this portion of the audible spectrum. Augmenting the power in these octaves enhances the magical illusion of "presence." You are there. From 600 to 3,500 cps or the next $2\frac{1}{2}$ octaves, the Electro-Voice Model T25A treble driver exhausts into a 600-cycle Model 6HD diffraction horn. This diffraction horn is of the latest design and employs the principles of optical diffraction to disperse high frequencies uniformly. Thus the important "presence" range is assured of complete and proper transmission by this specialized driving unit. Other frequencies, not a part of this range, are completely excluded from this driver.

Mid-Bass Section. Because the ear is fairly sensitive in this range, almost all reproducers handle it with facility. A separate horn employed as an indirect radiator with its two complimentary Model 828HF driver units takes over for only the next $1\frac{1}{2}$ octave range to 600 cps. Because no metal horn presently developed satisfactorily reproduces down to 200 cps, the horn load for the intermediate bass drivers is fabricated of wood and phenolic tubes. These are a part of the overall interior assembly.

Low-Bass Section. Only the finest high-fidelity systems reproduce these lowest tones, down to the threshold of feeling in the first octave. Except for the organ, most serious music is written for the second octave and above. The Patrician IV utilizes an 18-in., low-frequency driver, Model 18WK. When the Patrician is placed in a corner, the entire room becomes a part of the bass horn, allowing the large wave lengths of the second and the upper part of the first audible octave to be formed properly.

Crossover Network. To allocate the various portions of the spectral energy to the respective driver units, the Model X2635 crossover network divides the amplifier power into four separate portions, and eliminates upper harmonic and intermodulation distortion from one driver in the region covered by the next.

... These Important Points will help you to choose easily the



a Which LOUDSPEAKER DIAMETER should you select?

The diameter of the loudspeaker governs the bass response range which can be achieved in simple enclosures of a certain size. Choice of the diameter therefore depends upon the size of the cavity in the enclosure. Electro-Voice offers a wide selection of enclosures to fit various size speakers. Smaller diameter drivers will deliver extended bass range in cavities of smaller volume. However, the additional cone area of a large 15-inch unit allows about 2 db more efficiency (almost twice the acoustic output) when used in a proper size cabinet. This increase is quite noticeable to the ear. Some 15-inch drivers employ heavier magnet structures and provide greater efficiency in smaller enclosures without further bass extension, but in a larger enclosure of proper acoustic size, the large diameter loudspeaker will give both greater power-handling capacity and lower range bass.response, with less distortion. Indirect Radiator Corner Horns are designed around Electro-Voice speakers or drivers of specific diameters, and changing from the designed size to another will degrade both range response and efficiency. In infinite baffles, or in very large cavities, the 15-inch and 18inch diameters deliver the most extended bass range.

b COAXIAL versus INTEGRATED 3-WAY DRIVERS

Should you purchase a narrower-range coaxial unit with large magnet, or a wider-range integrated 3-way unit with lighter magnet when the prices are comparable? This question can be answered only by you, bearing these points in mind: Choose integrated 3-way units if you have established their price as your ultimate expenditure. While distortion is slightly greater with lighter magnets, the wider range offered presents the best value. The Electro-Voice Model 15TRX is an excellent integrated 3-way speaker with a 534 lb. magnet. There is little distortion with this speaker. Choose the coaxial unit with large magnet when you wish later to add, in step with the budget, mid-range and very-high-frequency components eventuating in an *Electro-Voice* deluxe system of highest quality.

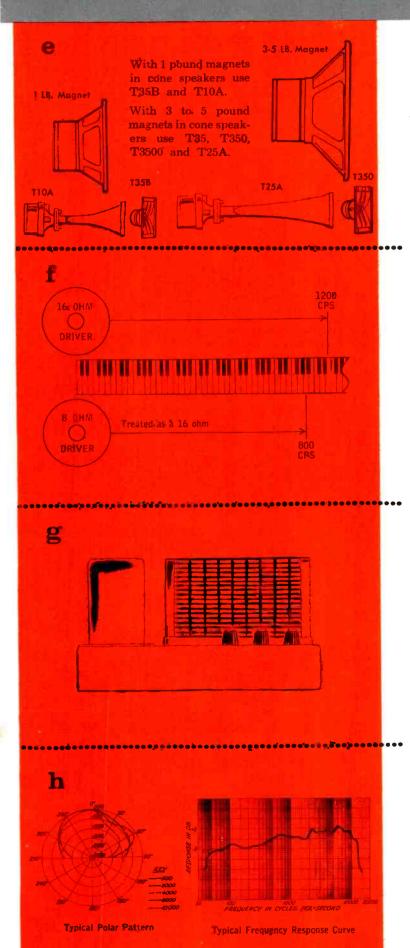
C Choosing between INTEGRATED and SEPARATE 3-WAY SYSTEMS

In integrated, or unitary 3-way driver systems, the crossover point from bass to treble is dictated by the space available within the cone apex. This means a higher crossover frequency is necessary than that achieved with separate multi-way combinations. Integrated speakers make their appeal to the common desire for a compact assembly, although actual speaker space is dictated by the cavity or housing required for extension of the bass range. This volume is the same for both integrated and separate multi-way systems with bass cones of the same diameter. In separate multi-way systems, there is no compromise on treble component size or crossover point. The higher frequencies are dispersed more efficiently and with less distortion. The cost is greater but well worth it if the budget allows.

d How to select CROSSOVER NETWORKS and the HIGHER-FREQUENCY HORNS

The size of the mid-bass, treble and very-high-frequency horns determines the crossover point or frequency at which the transition from the lower driver to the higher one should take place. All Electro-Voice highfrequency driver specifications list the recommended lowest crossover point. You may cross over higher but never lower than this frequency or irregular response will result. The larger the higher-frequency horn, the lower can be the crossover point employed. The lowest possible crossover from the cone-type driver should be chosen because this will reduce system intermodulation distortion. But the size of the treble horn sometimes enters the picture. For instance, the Electro-Voice 6HD 600-cycle horn is too deep to fit in the Aristocrat enclosure. The smaller, lower cost 800 cps Model 8HD horn fits perfectly and calls appropriately for the Model X8 800 cps crossover. The Electro-Voice Model T35 is recommended as a veryhigh-frequency driver at a moderate price while the Model T35B gives VHF reproduction for multi-way systems with medium efficiency. The Electro-Voice Model T3500 Ionovac offers the ultimate for those who desire the very finest in smooth, extended high-frequency reproduction. Its notably smooth high response reaches well into the ultrasonic range. A glowing violet "cloud" of ionized air replaces the speaker diaphragm in this radical new approach to reproduction of the higher octaves. It must be remembered that the efficiency of any speaker depends upon the magnet weight and Electro-Voice has a great variety for every purpose to choose from.

Speaker Equipment best suited to your musical taste and budget



C The meaning of RETMA SENSITIVITY RATINGS and how you should use them in choosing MULTI-WAY COMPONENTS

The Radio Electronic and Television Manufacturers Association has established a method of rating the acoustic output of a driver for a given power input. The higher this rating, the more efficient is the driver. Granting good design, the larger magnet structures will deliver the greatest efficiency with the least distortion. A high RETMA sensitivity rating, therefore, is one of the hallmarks of excellence. *Electro-Voice* is proud of its high RETMA ratings. Make certain that the sensitivity ratings of the mid- and high-frequency units are comparable, otherwise musical imbalance between one portion of the reproduced spectrum and the other will result. The E-V Model AT37 Level Control will offset this discrepancy when very-high-efficiency drivers are employed.

f Here is the significance of IMPEDANCE RATINGS and what they mean to you

There has been a tacit acceptance among most high-fidelity manufacturers of the 16-ohm impedance as the standard for high-fidelity systems. This makes economic sense, for an 8-ohm impedance would require double the value of condenser and therefore more than double the final cost of the crossover network. Higher impedances are not used commonly, for the speaker manufacturers find difficulty in avoiding voice coil losses due to winding with finer wire. An 8-ohm bass unit can be used properly by treating it as a 16-ohm unit and keeping the crossover point below 800 cps. This will sacrifice some efficiency in the upper register but will actually cause an increase of efficiency below 100 cps.

g What the ELECTRO-VOICE CRITICAL DAMPING FACTOR RATING means in enhancing speaker performance

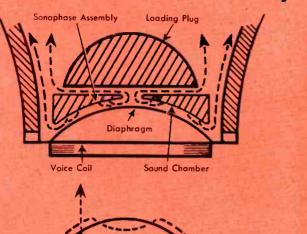
Every *Electro-Voice* cone speaker specifies a certain CRITICAL DAMP-ING FACTOR to which the amplifier should be adjusted to insure an optimum distortion-free bass response and flatness of frequency response. Most, but not all, quality amplifiers have a variable damping control. The recommended setting for the particular speaker and the type of enclosure in which it is employed should be used to achieve the utmost in musical enjoyment.

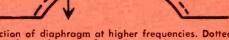
What do FREQUENCY RESPONSE CURVES mean in the selection of loudspeakers and components?

Curves are very important provided that the viewer is instructed in the interpretation of them. It is vital that the manner in which the curves are run be stated and that the environment of the loudspeaker under test be recognized and evaluated. A frequency response curve alone, even with complete corollary data mentioned, gives no hint as to how the speaker will sound in a living room unless *polar curves* are included. Polar curves show *distribution* of energy throughout the listening area and the response and polar curves form an excellent measure of quality when judged with each other.

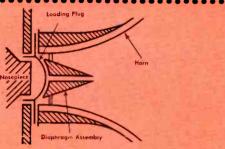


Here Is The Story of Electro-Voice Superiority!





Action of diaphragm at higher frequencies. Dotted line shows departure from piston action.



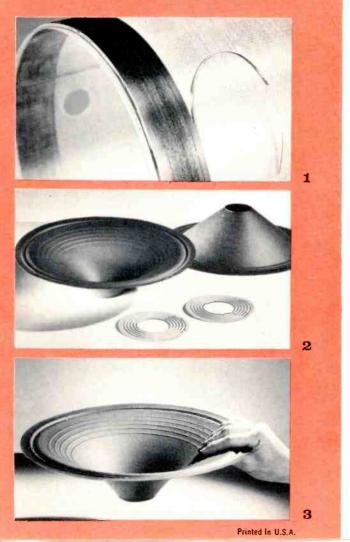
Avedon Throat Design

The unique throat design illustrated here overcomes a problem common in conventional high-frequency drivers. This is diaphragm deformation at high-frequencies occurring at frequencies above 5-kilocycles. Piston action is destroyed, the phase is shifted and the result is destructive interference. Electro-Voice UHF Drivers solve the diaphragm deformation problem with a longer sound path from the center of the diaphragm. This restores proper phase relationship. This is especially important above 12kilocycles where sound must be taken from the center of the diaphragm and from the outer edge simultaneously. The first diagram shows E-V's Avedon construction. Diagram 2 shows what happens in a conventional high-frequency driver. There is excellent response up to 4- or 5-kc. But beyond this, destructive interference results from the diaphragm's inability to act as a piston. Diagram 3 shows the conventional high-frequency driver. Increasingly higher frequencies cause the phase to shift due to central diaphragm deformation.

The Hoodwin Diffraction Horn

This is the Electro-Voice development which is used in all E-V horns to disperse sound *equally* in all lateral directions from a single point source. This is especially important in stereophonic reproduction to preserve the undistorted depth and width of the original sound. Diffraction horns insure balanced levels throughout the room from both right and left speakers.

These Great Electro-Voice Speaker Features Assure Quality Reproduction



Heaviest Magnetic Circuits

Lowest distortion and greatest range. The heaviest, most powerful magnetic structures in their price class.

Hidden Parts are Precision Ground

Perfect assembly. E-V internal parts have watch-jewel accuracy.

Specialized Adhesives and Plastics

To achieve the lightest but most rigid moving mechanism possible, recent advances in thermosetting adhesive compounds are used in *Electro-Voice* drivers and loudspeakers.

High Pressure Die-Cast Frame Assemblies

Lifetime durability. Rigid frame or basket assemblies of E-V cone-type speakers or drivers are designed to support the magnet weight and prevent any bending of the precision magnet structure.

1 Voice Coils of Edgewise-wound Ribbon

Electro-Voice utilizes edgewise-wound pure aluminum ribbon voice coils in all full-range reproducers. This provides 18% more efficiency. Even under hard driving, this greater structural rigidity gives greater powerhandling capacity and assures finer reproduction.

2 Moisture-Resistant Cones and Suspension Spiders

E-V speakers deliver sustained quality response because both high- and low-frequency driver cones are specially treated to prevent moistureabsorption even in regions of high humidity.

3 Tough One-Piece Molded Cones

Heavy, compliant, ribbed one-piece molded bass-driver cones lower displeasing transient and harmonic distortion. Used in E-V speakers, a naturalness of response for greater listening pleasure is the result.



ELECTRO-VOICE, INC., BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN

Within the Industry (Continued from page 32)

of NEMS-CLARKE, INC., Silver Spring, Md. The latter will become an operating division of the parent organization ... A change in the corporate name of the hermetic seal division of the PHIL-LIPS CONTROL CORPORATION, Joliet, Ill., has been announced. The new name is PHILTROL SEALS, INCORPO-RATED, changed from SUPERIOR HER-METIC SEALS COMPANY.... Jerome J. Kahn, former president of **STANDARD** TRANSFORMER CORPORATION, has acquired a majority interest in the **ADORN COMPANY.** He announces that the corporate name will be changed to ADORN PLASTIC SPECIALISTS, INC. VICLAD INDUSTRIES, INC., has acquired the ALDEN WIRE CORPORATION . . **THE NARDA CORPORATION** has changed its name to THE NARDA MICROWAVE CORPORATION . . . LING ELECTRON-ICS, INC. announces the acquisition of AMERICAN MICROWAVE CORPORA-TION. The company will operate as a subsidiary of the parent firm ... PHIL-LIPS CONTROL CORPORATION, a subsidiary of ALLIED PAPER CORPORATION. announces that it has entered the subminiature electrical relay field by purchasing the assets and business of DELTRONIC CORPORATION, a subsidiary of SIGNAL OIL AND GAS COMPANY ELSIN ELECTRONICS CORP. has become a subsidiary of GENERAL TRAN-SISTOR CORPORATION. Also announced was the appointment of Norman Jacobson as president of the firm ... NOR-BUTE CORPORATION has purchased the assets of KURMAN ELECTRIC CO. INC., which becomes a division of the parent firm.

MATTHEW JAMES LEONARD has been appointed vice-president, customer relations, for Hycon

Mfg. Company.

Before joining the firm, he was with Hughes Aircraft Company. Prior to that association, he was vice - president and director of MESA, a consulting

cooling sales.



group headquartered in Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Leonard has also been employed by the Chrysler Corporation, in a variety of capacities, between 1940 and 1951. In the company's Airtemp division, he was manager of the engineering department and subsequently director of heating and residential

* L. J. COLLINS has been named general sales manager, sales department, of RCA Victor and "Victrola" division. A. R. BAGGS is now manager, merchandising, and R. E. CONLEY has been given increased responsibilities in his capacity as manager, advertising and sales promotion . . . JEROME G. McCORMICK has been appointed assistant general credit manager at Allen B. Du Mont November, 1957

NEW PHAOSTRON EXPANDED SCALE **AC** Voltmeter

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VOLTS

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NOW !... all the time-tested proven Phaostron features PLUS UP TO TEN TIMES **GREATER READABILITY** for greatly increased accuracy!











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dial on special order.

Phaostron has squeezed down that under 90V portion of the scale, where you don't need it, and expanded the section where you need it most-between 90 and 130V. Precisely calibrated 1 volt scale increments provide greater reading accuracy. Wide frequency rangelinearity-true rms reading and Phaostron craftsman construction.

Phaostron Custom Panel Meters, with expanded scale, 90V to 130V AC rms, are available in nine types at your Parts Distributor. For special require-ments for AC or DC expanded scale meters, write to Product Development Dept. for practical recommendations.



PHAOSTRON INSTRUMENT & ELECTRONIC CO., 151 PASADENA AVE., SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF.

113



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Labs., Inc. . . O. R. (BOB) COBLENTZ has been named to the new position of manager of marketing for the radio division of Hoffman Electronics Corp. . . . Promotion of two executives of General Precision Laboratory Inc. has been announced by the parent organization, General Precision Equipment Corporation. DR. RAYMOND L. GARMAN has been elected chairman of the board and JAMES W. MURRAY is now president and chief executive officer . . EUGENE A. TRACEY has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales of Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corp. . . . Sylvania Electric Products Inc. announces the appointment of **DAVID** G. COWDEN as manager of specialpurpose-tube operations for the firm's television picture tube division . . . AL-BERT COUMONT and KENNETH PRICE have been named regional sales supervisors for the Sprague Products Co.... KENNETH M. MILLER has resumed his position as manager of engineering of Lear, Inc.'s "LearCal" division. * * *

LEONARD T. DONNELLY is the new manager of component sales at Allen B. Du Mont Labora-

tories, Inc. In this newly established post Mr. Donnelly will be responsible for all aspects of a program for the sale of electronic components manufactured by the



company's government division.

Prior to joining the firm, he was associated with W. L. Maxson Corp. For a number of years he served as assistant to the administrative manager of Van Reekum Paper, Inc. and was also office manager for the Sperry Gyroscope Co. in Los Angeles. He attended Cornell and Columbia Universities.

B. W. SAUTER has been appointed general manager of the Westinghouse electronic tube division located at Elmira, N. Y. . . . W. HARRISON FAULKNER, JR. has been promoted to the position of general manager, engineering and development, of Tracerlab, Inc. . . DR. THOMAS H. JOHNSON has been appointed manager of the Raytheon Manufacturing Company's research division . . . Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., has announced two new appointments. JACK W. MERRITT has been appointed sales manager of the newly formed electronic distributor division, and WALTON G. WILSON has been named sales manager of the industrial service division . . . ROBERT L. FEISTEL has been named general sales manager of Budelman Radio Corp. . . . Ronette Sales Corp. has appointed GARY COHN assistant sales manager . . . ROBERT M. **VANBRUNDT** has been appointed advertising manager of the hearing aid division of Zenith Radio Corp. . . . ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, Colonel USAF retired, is now assistant to the president at Advance Industries, Inc. . . . The appointment of **RICHARD D. KENNEDY** to the

RADIO & TV NEWS

4711 SHERIDAN ROAD, CHICAGO 40, ILLINOIS

newly established post of advertising and sales promotion manager of the General Electric receiving tube department has been announced . . . Trans Electronics, Inc., announces that WIL-LIAM J. MILLER has joined the organization as an officer of the corporation and general manager of its plant . . . ERIC M. FARR has been named manager of manufacturing services for the Westinghouse radio-television division ... Fairchild Recording Equipment Co. has appointed **REIN NARMA** as manager of the firm's production and engineering divisions . . . GORDON P. FELTS, president and chief engineer of Microdot, Inc., has reached 65 and announces his retirement from the firm. CLAYTON **TRIGGS** will take over as president and JERRY PARKS is the new chief engineer. -30-

WRL CODE OSCILLATOR

ANOTHER compact, self-contained transistorized unit of interest to radio amateurs has made its appearance on the market. World Radio Laboratories, Inc. of Council Bluffs, Ia. is now offering a printed circuit code oscillator kit, the Model CPO-3.

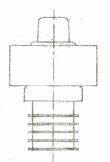
Designed to provide an audio tone of 1000 cps, the circuit is conventional with the transistor functioning in the same way as would a tube in this application. Because the transistor power requirements are small, however, the entire unit can be powered by two 1.5 volt penlite cells.

The need for a minimum number of components makes it possible to house the code oscillator in a cabinet which measures a mere $1\frac{5}{8}'' \ge 2\frac{1}{8}'' \ge 4''$. The use of a printed wiring board simplifies the assembly and reduces the number of tools required in putting the kit together.

The instruction manual which accompanies the kit is remarkably complete and, in addition to providing details for assembling this particular unit, includes information on the correct way to solder, the color code, the Morse Code, and other data of interest to the hobbyist and home constructor. The kit, less headphones and key, is priced at \$4.95. -30--30-

Schematic of WRL's code oscillator unit.

ЭJI C **(**]22 -2200 ohm, ½ w. res. R=-1500 ohm, ½ w. res. R=-22,000 ohm, ½ w. res. C1, C2--01 µfd. disc ceramic capacitor B₁—3 volt battery (two 1.5 volt penlite cells) J₁, J₂—Tip jack TS₁—Terminal strip for key Headphones—2000-ohm headphones (Trimm "Rex" or equiv.) Key—Practice key (Johnson 114-300 or equiv.) V1—"p-n-p" transistor (Raytheon CK722 or equir.)



New ceramic tubes assure longer *life—greater dependability*

Ultra-compact new HT-33 kilowatt amplifier first to employ extra-safe, extra-long-life ceramic power tube



Performance and dependability were key words in the Hallicrafters laboratories when the HT-33 was on the drawing boards. That's why our engineers insisted on new, costlier ceramic power tubes. Result: another Hallicrafters first that means consistently higher performance over a longer life.

Here's what ceramic tubes mean to you: 100 watts greater plate dissipation. Greater overload safety. Unbelievable ruggedness (they'll withstand repeated 11 milli-second shocks of 50g) and reliability. Advanced design, too. Notice the clean lines, the compactness of the HT-33—just 12³/₈ inches high, for trim table-top application. See it, and compare these and other features, at your supplier's today.

MORE FACTS ABOUT THE HT-33

• Six amateur bands: 80, 40, 20, 15, 11-10 meters

• Simplified tuning: greater

power transfer and higher harmonic attenuation.

• Low drive requirement:8 watts P.E.P. will drive to full KW

 New type Neon Indicator light for fuse overload.

• Quieter operation: higher performance allows low speed blower.

Available with convenient terms from your Radio Parts Distributor



Raytheon Manufacturing Co. Waltham, Massachusetts



Mac's Service Shop (Continued from page 75)

can keep the set turned on while I work on it, the customer wants to buy a cheater cord from me so that he can do the same thing. So far, I've never had an extra one along; but I wonder what you think of selling these cords."

"Refuse to sell any untrained person such a cord and explain that you're doing it for his own protection. Mention the thousands of volts used on the kinescope and tell him it is extremely important that a person working on a set know where he can safely put his fingers and the spots from which he must shy away. Give a graphic description of what happens when a picture tube implodes and explain how easy it is to cause such an implosion by scratching or striking the comparatively thin glass neck of the tube. Of course if he is persistent, he can buy a cheater cord somewhere else, but let's not be guilty of selling him a method of cheating a safety device that has been installed for his protection."

Mac paused a minute while a shamefaced grin spread over his wrinkled face.

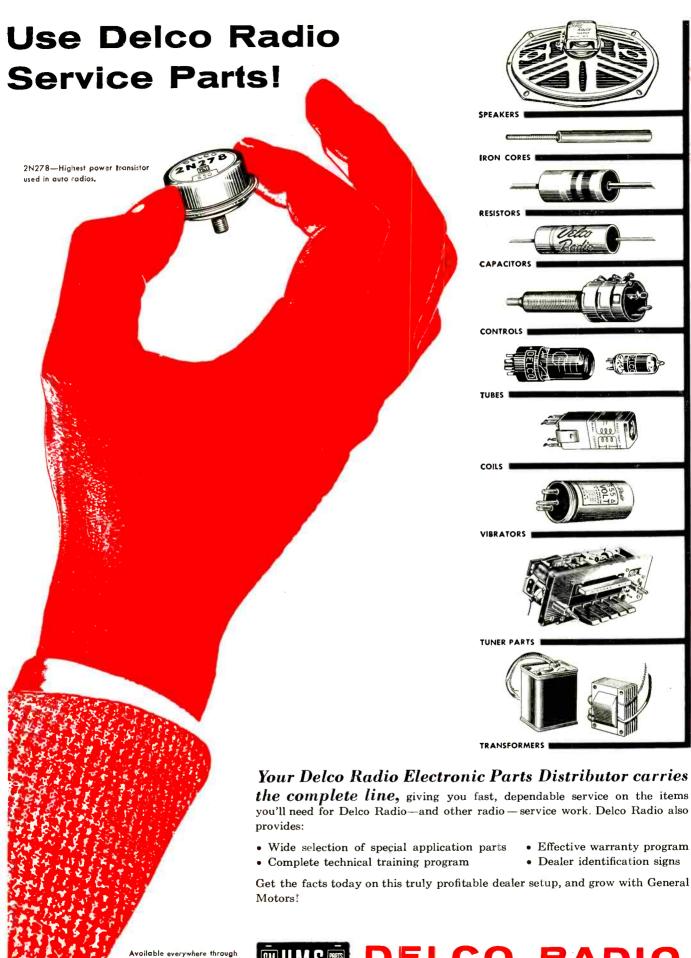
"I may as well confess something. Long ago I learned that people quite often pay little attention to what you say, especially when they don't want to hear it; so I've worked out a system to put across my safety story in a more graphic manner. When the customer seems the sort who might tinker with his set, I really put on a show for his benefit.

"Just before I remove the back, I don my safety glasses and heavy gloves. Everyone is herded over into a far corner of the room where they will not be hurt by flying shards of glass in case the picture tube implodes. When the back is off I work as slowly and cautiously as a person disarming a dud bomb. I'll even admit to pulling loose the high voltage lead and permitting it to do a little arcing just for the sake of that nasty hissing sound. When I am all through, I carefully replace the back, replace all the screws, and then give a very loud sigh of relief as I strip off my gloves and remove the safety goggles." "Man," Barney said with a giggle,

"Man," Barney said with a giggle, "you ought to get an Oscar for a performance like that."

"Yeah, and the funny thing is that I am only doing what every technician should do to protect himself. Well, I'll admit that wearing gloves all the time is laying it on a little thick, but after all I feel I should be allowed some artistic license, especially when the object is the commendable one of keeping a foolhardy customer from injuring himself!"

"Maybe your performance isn't as hammy as it sounded when you first mentioned it, now that I come to think about it!"



TRANSFORMERS

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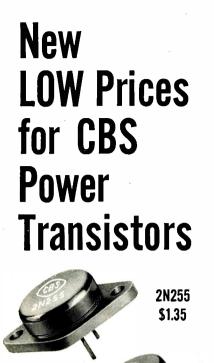
the complete line, giving you fast, dependable service on the items you'll need for Delco Radio-and other radio-service work. Delco Radio also

- Dealer identification signs

Get the facts today on this truly profitable dealer setup, and grow with General



Electronic Distributors associated with . . .



2N256 \$1.50

Stepped-up sales and production made them possible. The savings go to you. Your net prices for the CBS 2N255 and 2N256 are cut in half!

Now radio amateurs and experimenters can build a variety of economical transistorized equipment, fixed or mobile, capable of real power output:

- · Ten-watt mobile modulator
- Mobile power inverters
- · Six-watt hi-fi amplifier
- Code practice oscillator
- · Compact mobile p-a system
- · Portable phono amplifier
- Sensitive relay circuit
- D-c voltage multiplier
- Regulated power supply



Write for Bulletin PA-16, CBS Power Transistor Applications, giving complete details. Or pick it up along with your lowcost 2N&55 and 2N&256 transistors at your CBS Tube distributor's.

CBS-HYTRON

Semiconductor Operations, Lowell, Mass. A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Single-Sideband Adapter

(Continued from page 74)

with the crystal filter off. This will normally be at peak S-meter reading if the receiver i.f. circuits are in proper alignment. Now, switch the audio amplifier to the output of the adapter and turn up the bias and audio level controls until the AM signal is heard with the 50 kc. oscillator off. Adjust the bias control just below the point where the AM signal can be heard with a high level audio setting. Mark the bias control setting for future reference. Turn on the 50 kc. oscillator. Adjust the oscillator tuning capacitor for about one-half maximum capacitance. Leave the capacitor at this adjustment and turn the slug adjustment screw of the oscillator transformer for zero beat with the transmitted carrier.

Rotate the tuning dial back and forth across the signal *very slowly*. There should be a loud whistle on one side of center and a weaker one on the other. Turn out the oscillator transformer slug until the weak whistle is just barely perceptible when tuning across the signal (the loud one probably will be much stronger). Retune the dial for maximum S-meter indication and "zero beat" (absence of a whistle). The incoming carrier is now placed at the 50 kc. point on the filter response and the audio is one sideband of the AM signal.

To select the other sideband, simply switch to the other crystal position. The Miller 1898-BFO transformer tunes from 48 to 52 kc. The frequency is increased when the slug screw is turned counterclockwise and decreased when it is turned clockwise. Once the slug is adjusted, the lock nut should be tightened; any further adjustments of the oscillator frequency can be made with the front panel control. This control is purposely made to tune very broadly; it changes the oscillator frequency only about 700 cycles from one extreme to the other, making the tuning of both AM and single-sideband signals relatively easy.

A single-sideband signal is tuned for maximum "kick" of the receiver Smeter; leave the dial at this setting. Rotate the adapter oscillator control knob until the speech is crisp and clean without distortion. If the voice frequencies appear to be "inverted," try the other position of the sideband selector switch and clear up the speech with the oscillator control. It may be necessary to change positions of the crystal switch when listening to different stations. Ordinarily, one sideband is transmitted on 75 meters and the other is used on 20 meters; however, this is no hard and fast rule, since some stations may suppress one sideband and others may suppress the other.

All AM signals will be received through the adapter as single-sideband transmissions. The carrier, however, is not completely suppressed, as in SSB, but will be reduced in amplitude by about 20 db. When tuning from the



center of an AM signal, assuming the receiver i.f. bandpass is symmetrical, it will be found that the signal cuts off abruptly when the dial is turned in one direction and cuts off more gradually when turned in the other direction. If the crystal switch is placed in the other position, this tuning characteristic will be reversed. This is normal and, when the carrier abruptly drops out, it is being placed "down" on the sharp (high-frequency) side of the filter characteristic and is highly attenuated. The slow drop out means, of course, that the signal is being placed on the gradual (low-frequency) slope of the filter response where the attenuation is not so rapid. Normally, the receiver will be tuned so that the signal is almost at the point where AM becomes "garbled" and "sounds like single-sideband."

The 50 kc. oscillator, when adjusted to exactly 50 kc. and the receiver is properly tuned to place the 50 kc. incoming carrier at the correct point on the filter response, will usually give clean, crisp demodulation of an AM signal; however, if the oscillator is left in this position, there will be a "tweet" on one side of the signal when tuning. If this is objectionable, the oscillator may be turned off or detuned to about 52 kc. In this case, the bias control may be advanced to the point where best reception is obtained. Reception of AM signals, however, where the station's carrier is not exalted, in a narrow filter such as the Burnell S-15000, sometimes produces second-harmonic distortion when demodulated by a linear detector. This is due to some inherent angle modulation with one sideband plus carrier detection and is particularly noticeable when the percentage of modulation at the station is high. The use of the carrier oscillator will generally give better performance on all signals.

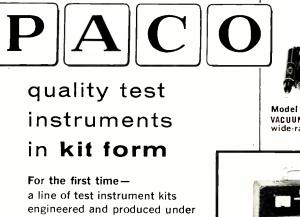
The sideband unit is useful for eliminating QRM which may be present on one sideband and not on the other. In many cases interference may be eliminated simply by selecting the other position of the crystal switch. In extreme cases, select the sideband with the least interference or place the interfering signal on the steep side of the filter characteristic. Rock the tuning dial slightly and the unwanted signal will "drop over the cliff." The crystal filter in the receiver is used in the usual manner for "notching" out interfering carriers, etc. but, in general, should be turned off during initial tuning.

The use of the product demodulator and exalted carrier will also reduce interference considerably since only signals which combine with the injected carrier will produce audio; in a diode or other type of envelope detector, two strong signals will beat against each other and produce an audible interference (the stronger of the two usually eliminates the weaker one). In the product demodulator, cross modulation does not occur and the interference, if present, sounds like "monkey chatter" which is less objectionable than howls and whistles. -30-



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Model G-30 — RF Signal Generator Model Z-80 — Audio-RF Signal Tracer Model M-40 — High Sensitivity V-O-M



BRIDGE KIT 10 mmfd to 2000 mfd 1/2 ohm to 200 megohms. Net Price: \$20.95

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Model V-70 VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER KIT wide-range • peak to peak. Net Price: \$31.50



Model B-10; BATTERY ELIMINATOR KIT • less than 0.3% ripple output. • no external filter adaptors required. Net Price: \$41.95



Model S-50 5" CATHODE RAY OSCILLOSCOPE KIT push-pull vertical and horizontal amplifiers. Net Price: \$47.50

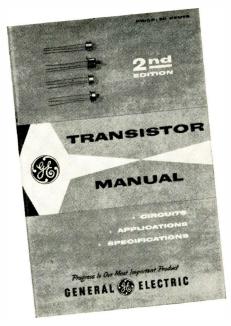


Model T-60; TUBE CHECKER KIT full free-point lever selector system. Net Price: \$36.75 Matching, hinged, removable cover. Net Price: \$3.95



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Spot Radio News (Continued from page 18)

the auxiliary components must be kept to a minimum. The operation of the system is as follows: Seven fixedtype AT voltmeters, calibrated for levels of .2 to several hundred volts, are mounted on the underside of a special metallic ground plate that permits rapid connection of an "unknown" voltmeter on the top side of this plate. The input planes of the "unknown" and of the AT voltmeter are located very close together across the terminals of a coaxial cable imbedded in the plate. The cable furnishes radio-frequency voltages to the two voltmeters thus connected in parallel with essentially no connecting leads. This has been found to eliminate errors normally introduced by standing waves.

The radio-frequency voltages originate in constant-temperature, crystal-controlled oscillators. These voltages are amplified and filtered to reduce all harmonics at least 60 db below the fundamental and are fed via proper matching networks to the voltmeters. Overload circuits and relays protect the thermo-elements of the AT voltmeters from accidental overload. An automatic amplitude stabilizing circuit keeps the radio-frequency voltage, applied to the voltmeters, constant to .1 per-cent over a period of one hour or longer. Errors caused by voltage drifts during observations are thus made negligibly small. The radiofrequency voltage levels are shown on a common panel indicator and are translated into voltage values by the use of line charts obtained when the AT voltmeters are calibrated in terms of NBS primary standards.

IN-FLIGHT REFUELING of Air Force planes anywhere in the world has now become a routine operation largely because of an airborne high-powered radar beacon-a homing beacon.

Developed by the Air Research and Development Command, the beacon makes it possible for fuel-hungry airplanes to rendezvous with flying tankers day or night or in any kind of weather. Its long range enables squadrons of planes to pinpoint the exact location of scheduled tanker planes from hundreds of miles away.

In air-to-air operations, the beacon is installed in a designated rendezvous aircraft. Other aircraft wishing to "home" on the beacon from hundreds of miles away use interrogating radar to send out pulses of a specific type to trigger the beacon. In response to the proper interrogation signal, the beacon transmits a coded reply. The operator of the interrogating radar is thereby able to identify the beacon-equipped aircraft, as well as to determine its exact range and bearing.

PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED by civil and military government aviation agencies and users of airspace in the event of an air-defense emergency were announced recently by William B. Davis, acting administrator of civil aeronautics in the Department of Commerce.

Known as SCATER (plan for the Security of Air Traffic and Electromagnetic Radiation during an air defense emergency) and based on a plan approved in 1952, the program has now been enlarged to include rules for the security control of air traffic, which will become effective immediately upon the declaration of an air-defense emergency.

The purpose of SCATER is to establish responsibilities, procedures, and general instructions for the security control of civil and non-tactical military traffic, air navigation radio aids, and aeronautical communications during an emergency.

THE FCC ANNUAL report on TV broadcasting income for the 1956 period, recently released, reveals that the total revenues from television during the calendar year of '56 were \$896.9 million or 20.4 per-cent above 1955. The industry's broadcast profits (before Federal income tax) amounted to \$189.6 million, or 26.2 per-cent above 1955.

The total revenues of 95 pre-freeze v.h.f. stations, \$260.7 million, were 13.3 per-cent higher than in 1955. Profits for

this group, \$89.7 million, were also up about 10 per-cent from the preceding year.

The total revenues of the 364 post-freeze stations amounted to \$193.9 million in 1956. This represented 21.6 per-cent of the entire industry revenues. In 1955, postfreeze stations accounted for about 19 per-cent of the entire industry business.

ARDC has let an \$80,000 contract to Consolidated Electrodynamics for additional magnetic-tape recorder-reproducer equipment. This equipment is similar to the instrumentation previously supplied to ARDC'S Air Force Missile Test Center, Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, for the testing of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM).

Consolidated's equipment, placed at 100 strategic points on islands and aboard ships along the 5000-mile test range at the Missile Test Center's Cape Canaveral launch site, records telemetered data from the missiles, such as temperatures, pressures, and thrust, and plays it back for analysis and interpretation.

THE LONG-DEBATED low-high band issue for the Albany-Schenectady-Troy-Vail Mills, New York area, has finally been officially resolved. Channels 6 and 10 remain here and Channel 13 shifts from Utica-Rome, New York to this zone, too.

Channel 2 will replace Channel 13 (WKTV) in Utica-Rome and WTRI (Albany) has been authorized to operate on Channel 13 instead of its present Channel 35. Also WCDA in Albany has received permission to operate on Channel 10 in Vail Mills; this station formerly operated on Channel 41.

Other assignments made by the Commission during the past few weeks appear in the table on page 16 of this issue.

AT LONG LAST, the *father* of the radar idea in this country, Colonel William R. Blair, has been awarded a patent for his discovery.

The plan for the bounce-signal method of transmissionreception was conceived by the Colonel prior to 1930, but because of the secrecy surrounding radar during World War II, the patent application was shelved and delayed until 1945.

Today the government uses the Blair patent under a special free-license arrangement. But the patent grant does pave the way for the Colonel to reap some gain from industry agencies who are now using radar for commercial applications.

The nation and industry are deeply indebted to Colonel Blair for his remarkable development, which played so vital a role during the war period and today is of such significant help not only to our civil and military aircraft, but to the marine world, providing solid safety in travel in the air and on the sea.

AS WE GO TO PRESS the FCC has just issued report No. 18 directing preparation of a document looking forward to the acceptance and consideration of applications from present or proposed TV stations requesting authorization to conduct trial subscription TV operations on a limited basis for a period of three years subject to the furnishing of pertinent detailed information and controlled conditions to be set forth in the very near future.

Applications will not be acted upon prior to March 1st, 1958. According to the report, the FCC points out that this action does not constitute a commitment that any applications will be granted nor does the action constitute adoption of a final order.

At the special meeting held September 18th, Commissioner Hyde voted "no" on the approval of the notice, Commissioner Bartley dissented, and Commissioner Ford abstained. Thus the report was passed by a margin of four to three which demonstrates a lack of unanimity regarding the Pay-See-TV question.

Proponents of the various systems, although not overjoyed by the tentative nature of the report, feel that at last the dam has been broken and that they can at least see a chance of displaying their subscription-television wares publicly. L. W.

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And below are Little Nipper's pals-Larry Long Nose, Rudy Round Nose, Frankie Flat Nose and Slick Cutter. They're full of fight, too. Precision dropforged for precision work. Cushion grips at no extra cost. The job goes easier and quicker with fine tools. And that's where Kraeuter comes in. Sold only through recognized, legitimate distributors.

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No. 81

AS MODERN AS TOMORROW

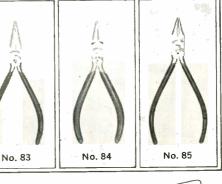


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Electronic Test Equipment -EMC, of course. You get the most quality per measurement dollar!

NEW! EMC Model 301 Speedi Tube Tester

Checks tubes in seconds. Checks shorts, leakages, and quality. Over 375 tubes, in-cluding 0Z4, now listed. New listings available. Checks and rejuvenates Picture Tubes with Model PTA (Pic-ture Tube Adaptor), at only \$4.50. Model 301P (illustrated),



Kit 33.20 Model 302C, (with 7½" meter) 62.90 Kit 47.90



NEW! EMC Model 108 Handi Tester

The only appliance and auto bat-tery tester in its price class to use a D'Arsonval, instead of an iron vane type meter. Gives ex-clusive advantages of maximum accuracy and scale length, and minimum battery replacement cost... at no added charge. Complete with test leads and instruction manual.

12.95

RN-11

\$15.95 Wired Kit

NEW! EMC Model 905-6A Battery Eliminator, Charger, and Vibrator Checker

A MUST for auto radio service. Features continuously variable voltage output — in either 6 or 12 volt operation. Checks all 6 or 12 volt vibrators.\$67.90 Wired ...



Kit. 44.90 NEW! EMC Model 601, Wide Band Oscilloscope for Color & Monochrome TV Features full 5 mc band with push-pull vertical amplifier with sensitivity .02 volts per inch, retrace blanking ampli-fier for clearer pictures, and

multivibrator sweep from 15 cycles to over 75 kilocycles. Wired and tested\$117.90

NEW! EMC Model 206P **Dynamic Mutual Conductance Tube Tester**



NAME STREET CITY STATE ENC Electronic Measurements Corp. 625 B'way • New York 12, N. Y. Ex. Dept. 370 B'way, N. Y. 13

Do It by Telephone (Continued from page 53)

parts of the country the bell duration is approximately 11/2 seconds followed by a 3 or 4 second pause. Other systems will work but you will have to do some further experimenting and it may be necessary to use a thermal delay relay with a different time delay.

Lastly, here is some test data which may help you to troubleshoot the unit. If you do not receive 100 to 120 volts a.c. at the "test point" when probing the telephone for the best spot, test the audio amplifier in this way:

Unplug the pickup coil and remove V_2 and V_3 . Connect your audio signal generator to the input of the amplifier. Adjust it for 24-cycle, .1 volt output. At V_{1B} control grid you should get an a.c. signal of 3 volts and at the test point you should read 75 volts.

If you have any difficulty adjusting R_7 by means of telephone bells then you may use your solder gun (Fig. 6) as a signal source for rough adjustment. Remove V_2 and V_3 and connect your v.t.v.m. to the "test point." Place your solder gun near the pickup coil, pull the trigger, and move it around until you read 120 volts at the "test point." Don't change this distance! (A power transformer may also be used. Just connect it to the a.c. line and your pickup coil will react to the a.c. field being radiated.) This testing procedure is being performed at 60 cycles but the results will still be applicable to 24 cycles.

When the test voltage reads 120 volts replace V_2 and V_3 . Use a clock with a large sweep second hand for timing as shown in Fig. 6. Pull the trigger on your solder gun (or turn on the power transformer) for a period of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 seconds. This is the first bell. RL1 should release its armature. Adjust R_7 for the proper timing. When RL_1 is performing properly on one pulse then try it with two pulses but separate them by an interval of about 4 seconds which is the time the bells would be separated. Once you get it working in this manner then you can plug in RL_2 and try it on the telephone.

After your unit has been properly adjusted you will find that it is very dependable. However there is always the rare possibility that someone may dial your number by mistake and then quickly hang up after letting the bell ring once only. You can prevent this from happening by adding a stepping relay to the system. This could take the place of RL_3 . When a stepping relay is energized it won't pull its armature in until the proper number of pulses reach it. Another gimmick you can add is a latching relay which will make it possible to not only turn on the equipment but will also turn it off when you desire. With a little imagination and a good relay catalogue you will discover many possible refinements. -30-





"COLOR 'CEPTOR" FOR 1958 Winegard Company, 3000 Scotten Blvd., Burlington, Ia., has made three new improvements in its "Color 'Ceptor" antenna line (Models CL-4 and CL-4X).

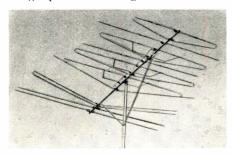
The new units feature "TDM" insulators which are said to be virtually unbreakable. They are black in color to contrast with the gold anodizing of the antenna. In place of the dye formerly used in the anodizing process, the company is now using a gold color pigment which is claimed to be more impervious to sunlight than the dye.

To add extra strength and longer life to the reflector elements, the company is now making these of a new aluminum alloy of higher tensile strength. In addition, 16-inch aluminum dowels have been inserted in the center of each reflector. These improvements are being supplied on all new models at no increase in price.

TRIO "COLOR ROYAL"

Trio Manufacturing Company of Griggsville, Ill., has developed a new all-channel color antenna which is being marketed as the "Color Royal."

Specifically designed for color reception, the new antenna features the company's "Magni-Chrome" element system and "*Trio*-stop" reflectors in addition to the firm's new extended wing dipole. The "Magni-Chrome" ele-



ment system consists of an extended wing dipole accurately coupled with a precision "V'ed" dipole. This combination is designed to magnify the chromatic characteristics of the incoming color signal.

According to the company, the flat frequency response of the antenna over the entire v.h.f. band gives true color intensity and high contrast in blackand-white. Write the manufacturer for further details and prices.

HIGH-GAIN BEAM

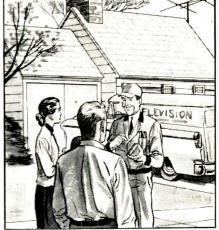
Technical Appliance Corporation of Sherburne, N. Y., has added a highgain beam to its *TACO* antenna line for radio amateurs.

Available in four models for working the $1\frac{1}{4}$, 2, or 6 meter amateur bands, all of the units are based on the company's design for FM and TV antennas.

The Case of The Serviceman WHO SAVED A MARRIAGE!



Smith wanted to watch the fights; Mrs. Smith insisted on "This Is Your Wife". Fights they got, since a second set was within their means but there was only one antenna and no multi-set coupler they tried had worked satisfactorily.



"You won't need another antenna with this 'NEW' Jerrold Multi-set COUPLER", said the TV Serviceman. "Its special design allows for equal distribution of the signal with *exceptionally low loss* and without smearing or ghosting"



The Jerrold multi-set coupler took only minutes to install...now, both the Smiths watch their favorite TV shows.



UNIVERSAL MOUNTING

• On the baseboard. Connectors completely concealed.

• In the attic or basement with terminals exposed for ease of servicing.

• Outdoors, on the antenna mast or on the side of the house.

New/ JERROLD LOW LOSS COUPLERS

Engineerd for V.H.F., U.H.F., Color reception. See your Jerrold Distributor or write for complete information to Dept. P.D. #18

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ASSEMBLE YOUR OWN WALKIE-TALKIE RADIOPHONES





Specifications: Tunes 144-148 mc. 1 to 5 mile range (depending on terrain) with 18 inch antenna and much more with directional beam antenna. Variable frequency transceiver circuit. High level amplitude modulation. Silver plated tank circuit and many other exclusive features assure maximum efficiency and long battery life. Fully portable --- no external connections ever needed. Meets FCC requirements for general class amateur license. No minimum age requirement.

The following components are all you need to assemble a complete walkie-talkie as illustrated:
Factory wired and tested transceiver chassis complete with VHF dual tube
High output carbon mike
Miniature mike transformer
Powerful alnico magnet headphone 1.25
Strong 16 gauge aluminum case (7"x5"x3") with all holes punched, battery compart- ment, battery switch plus all hardware
and fittings including 18" antenna

Both models use standard batteries available at your local radio store. All components guaran-teed for one year against defects in manufacture. HOW TO ORDER DIRECT FROM FACTORY:

Check each item desired and add 5% of total for postage and insurance. s not paid in full will be sent C.O.D. for Orders

the balance due. All C.O.D. orders must include \$2.00 deposit.

MAIL TO:

All orders immediately acknowledged.





Specifications: Tunes 50 to 54 mc. I to 5 mile range (depending on terrain) with 24" antenna and much more with directional beam antenna. Crystal controlled transmitter and variable fre-quency receiver with R.F. stage. Silver plated coils, highest quality components and exclusive design assure maximum efficiency and long bat-tery life. Fully portable—no external connections ever needed. Meets FCC requirements for tech-nician and general class amateur license as well as civil defense and other special services. Avail-able also on neighboring frequencies at slight able also on neighboring frequencies at slight extra cost.

The following components are all you need to assemble a complete walkie-talkie as illustrated: Factory wired and tested transmitter-re-ceiver chassis complete with all tubes...\$14.98

Very active quartz transmitting crystal ground to .01% of your desired frequency

and hermetically sealed	3.98
Western Electric communication type tele-	
phone handset with push-to-talk switch	
and standard cord	6.98
Coiled spring cord if desired	1.00

Handset input transformer..... 98 Handset output transformer.... .98

3") with all holes punched, battery com-partment, battery switch, telephone hand-set cradle plus all hardware and fittings including 24" antenna and loading coil. 4.98 Case finished in gray hammertone if desired .75 Adjustable shoulder strap (not shown) if

50 desired

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These antennas are assembled in the exclusive "Auto-Lock" and "Spring-Lock" design whereby the antenna is ready for installation in less than a minute.

The Model 5A6M is a five-element, 6-meter beam which provides 8 db gain; the Model 10A6M is a ten-element, 6-meter unit which provides a gain of 11 db; the Model 10A2M is designed for 2-meter operation and consists of 10 elements providing 11 db gain; and the Model $10A1\frac{1}{4}\overline{M}$ is for 1¼ meters and uses ten elements to give a gain of 11 db.

Complete information on any or all of these new beams is available from the manufacturer.

MULTI-SET COUPLERS

Jerrold Electronics Corporation, 23rd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 3, Pa., has announced the availability of a series of multi-set couplers which are engineered specifically for either fringe or strong-signal-area applications.

Three models are presently available in the new series: a two-set coupler for



strong signal areas; two-set couplers for fringe areas; and four-set couplers for either area. The latter two models feature exceptionally low loss as well as a.c. isolation between receiver and antenna. All models are engineered for v.h.f. or u.h.f. reception as well as undistorted passage of color signals.

Universal mounting permits installation of these couplers indoors or outdoors. All couplers are housed in attractive, high-impact polystyrene cases. Electronic parts distributors are handling these units.

CHANNEL MASTER "MATCHMAKER"

Channel Master Corp. of Ellenville, N. Y., has recently introduced the "Matchmaker," a new type of two-set coupler based on the "Diplexer" principle.

The new coupler divides the signal power equally and simultaneously to both receivers; holds insertion loss to the absolute minimum 3 db, which occurs when half the available signal power goes to each receiver; prevents signals of both sets from interacting with each other; maintains a perfect 300-ohm impedance match at the receiver's terminals and at the antenna terminals; and prevents any impedance variation at one receiver from affecting the signal at the second set when they are tuned to different channels.

The manufacturer will supply additional details on this new coupler upon written request. -30-



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Measures true dynamic mutual conductance with laboratory accuracy under actual operating conditions right in the home. Makes complete tube test in seconds. Quickly detects weak or inoperative tubes. Shows customer the true condition and life expectancy of the tubes and sells more tubes right on the spot. Cuts servicing time, saves costly call-backs, wins customer confidence, and brings more profit. One extra tube sale on each of 5 calls a day pays for the Dyna-Quik in a few weeks.



See your B&K Distributor, or write for Bulletin 500-650-N Joday's Fastest, Most Complete, Portable DYNAMIC MUTUAL CONDUCTANCE TUBE & TRANSISTOR TESTER

Offers New Features-More Features! Checks over 99% of the tubes most widely used in television receivers, plus popular home and portable radio tubes. Tests over 500 tube types. Lists over 125 tube types, with settings, on socket panels for maximum operating speed, Complete listing in fast telephone-index type selector. Includes 16 spare sockets and sufficient filament voltages for future new tube types. Phosphor bronze socket contacts. Tests each section of multiple tubes separately for Gm-Shorts-Grid Emission-Gas Content-and Life. Gives instantaneous Heater Continuity check. Shows tube condition on "Good-Bad" scale and in micromhos. Special bridge assures automatic line compensation. Simple to operate. No multiple switching-No roll chart. Includes pin straighteners. Transistor Tester checks junction, point contact and barrier transistors, germanium and silicon diodes, selenium and silicon rectifiers. \$16995

FAMOUS Model 500

World's Fastest Selling Portable

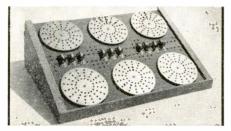
DYNAMIC MUTUAL CONDUCTANCE TUBE TESTER

This is the B&K quick-check tube tester that has revolutionized TV set servicing! Servicemen* say: "Best tube tester I've ever owned for speed and dependability." "Wonderful instrument. Makes money." "Paid for itself several times, Really indispensable." "Have two...one for the shop and one for house calls." "Adds income and saves unprofitable call-backs." That is why thousands of the Model 500 are now in profitable use all over the nation. Tests tubes for Shorts, Grid Emission, Gas Content, Leakage, and Dynamic Mutual Conductance—in a matter of seconds. Life Test detects tubes with short life expectancy. Shows tube condition on "Good-Bad" scale and in micromhos. One switch tests everything. No multiple switching—No roll chart. Special bridge maintains automatic line compensation. 7-pin and 9-pin straighteners. Net.

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Toying with TV Design (Continued from page 63)

the divider will change the relative voltage applied to the grid, and, by changing the plate-current flow, will achieve the desired control over the voltage appearing at the cathode.

A better method of deriving grid bias voltage is shown in Fig. 5, where the grid voltage is seen to be taken from the cathode itself, through a potential divider to ground. The advantage of this method is that the grid voltage is bound to be negative with respect to the cathode whatever hap-

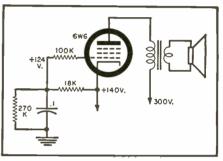


Fig. 5. Deriving the grid voltage from the cathode is an improved method for a circuit like that shown in Fig. 4.

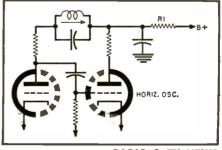
pens in the circuit (unless, of course, the lower arm of the divider goes completely open, in which case zero bias is established).

Horizontal Drive Control

These days, sets are often not equipped with a variable horizontal drive control. A perusal of the schematics of other sets, which are so provided, will reveal many methods of drive adjustment. Fig. 6 shows a very easy and uncomplicated method. The decoupling resistor, R_1 , also serves as a voltage dropping device, and variation in the value of this resistor is a very convenient method of reducing or increasing the output of the oscillator without changing the linearity of the waveform to any appreciable extent.

While the points discussed here for adjusting constants to achieve satisfactory performance cover a wide range of problems that occur in this area, the technician will often encounter cases in which he is on his own. He must remember to proceed with caution and exact knowledge of what he is doing. -30-

Fig. 6. In sets without a horizontal drive control, adjust the value of R_{1} .



Britain's National Radio Show

Report on trends and prices in one of Great Britain's most active industries.

GREAT Britain's National Radio Show, at Earls Court, London, this year has an air about it of a young man with the kcy to the door, his pocket full of money and raring to go. The young man is backed by a record export business which is expected to reach £45,000,000 (\$126,000,000) this year. Business is good, but manufacturers are out to make it even better. Prices of TV sets are lower than last year owing to technical achievements; there is an increasing drive for the European market as evidenced by the many continental style cabinets.

The 17-inch set, still the most popular size, now costs an average of \pounds 76, 10s (\$214) with tax, just over \pounds 13 less than last year. It is strongly challenged by the 21-inch set which has dropped \pounds 50 in a year to an average \pounds 99 (\$278).

Introduction of the 90-degree "wideangle" picture tube has reduced the front-to-back size of sets by 3 or 4 inches. Many manufacturers are adding FM radio reception to their TV sets at a small extra cost. Elaborate combinations, including TV, radio, phonograph, tape recorder, and cocktail cabinet were also shown. Small portables, with 9-inch picture tubes, were also in evidence. Printed wiring is used extensively in these sets.

Radio-phonographs have been strongly influenced by continental ideas. Long, low models have appeared with lids that can be used as magazine tables. They allow ample storage space for records and room for several loudspeakers. Prices range from \$140 to about \$230.

Radio sets are still in great demand and are becoming smaller and more attractive each year. The smallest shown measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ " x $5\frac{3}{4}$ " x 1", uses transistors, and is powered by flashlight batteries. An even smaller one has caught on to the current do-ityourself craze and is the size of a pack of cigarettes. For about \$17 it can be built by the enthusiast and, with an earplug, offers private listening. Transistor battery sets are still quite a bit more expensive than the small 4-tube receivers.

All-in-all there is plenty of evidence of the vitality of the industry, and the fact that the U. S. is Britain's best customer gives British manufacturers some cause for satisfaction. $-\overline{30}$ -

MORE TV SIGNAL GAIN AT LOWER COST FOR ALL VHF INSTALLATIONS...



Automatic Broadband VHF BOOSTERS and AMPLIFIERS

Whether you need signal amplifiers for a 2000-set master TV system or a booster for a single TV receiver, there's a B-T unit that's designed for the job.

Most TV technicians and installers will say 'amen.' They have learned that they can rely on products bearing the B-T Labs symbol. Rigorous factory quality control of construction, gain and match assures dependable and uniform performance of each product that goes out into the field.

And for positive proof of the superior engineering ...

Exclusive patents: 2,710,314) covering automatic broadband circuits 2,710,315 and relays have been granted to 2,609,466 Blonder-Tongue.

Check to see which one of these units will clear up your specific signal gain problem.



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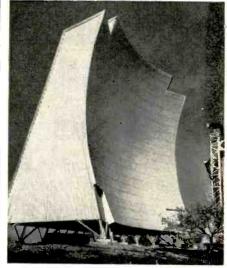
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One of four 60-foot "big screen" Blaw-Knox antennas used in new microwave scatter link,

First Over-Horizon TV Bridge

New 185-mile TV-telephone link set up between Florida and Cuba employs scatter.

S CIENTISTS and engineers at *Fcd-*eral Telecommunication Laboratories have developed the world's first microwave radio system capable of carrying television and more than 100 telephone channels for a distance of almost 200 miles. Over-the-horizon microwave equipment, employing scatter techniques, provides an electronic bridge between Florida City, Florida and Guanabo, Cuba-a distance of 185 miles. High-power transmitters and high-gain antennas are used in the new link. The system differs from others constructed or under construction in that it incorporates a frequency band broad enough to accommodate television and more than 100 telephone conversations at the same time. The conventional "O/H" system is narrowband and is capable of carrying only a limited number of voice or telegraph channels. Overland links from the O/H terminals to the main offices in Miami and Havana were installed by the American Telephone and Telegraph 'Co.

In order to achieve the utmost in system reliability, broadband transmitters and receivers are used in a suitable dual and quadruple diversity system. The equipment, which is basically FM, operates in the 692-880 mc. band. A transmitter power level of 10 kw. is used.

Besides this Florida-Cuba link, International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. is installing five major O/H links. One joins the 240-miles-apart Mediterranean islands of Sardinia and Minorca, providing direct telephone service between Spain and Italy. -30-

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• Easiest to Build Hi-Fi

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- Full 18 Watts with Superb Hi-FI Specifications
- 8 Inputs for Every Desired Signal Source
- Printed Circuit Switch and Printed Circuit Boards

Only \$3.99 down

Full Equalization for All Record Types

Here is a custom-styled, easy-to-build complete Hi-Fi amplifier at a price that defies comparison. Delivers full 18 watts output with widerange, flat frequency response for true hi-fi reproduction. Features 8 inputs for every possible signal source, including NARTB equalized tape head input. At full 18 watts output, distortion is only 0.5%; uses new RCA 6973 hi-fi output tubes. Frequency response is ± 1 db, 20-30,000 cps; tape head and magnetic cartridge sensitivity, 5 microvolts for 18 watts output; hum and noise level better than 60 db below 18 watts. Output taps for 4, 8 or 16 ohm speakers. Controls: Input and Record Equalization; Bass Boost and Attenuate; Treble Boost and Attenuate; Volume. Simplest assembly is made possible through the use of an exclusive printed circuit switch and two printed circuit boards-most of the kit wiring is already done for you. With custom-styled French-gray "space-saver" case on tapered feet finished in chrome, $4 \ge 13 \ge 8"$. Complete with case, tubes, all parts, and step-by-step instructions, for easy, error-free assembly. Shpg. wt., 15 lbs.

Model Y-786. 18-Watt Hi-Fi Amplifier Kit. Net only \$39.95

EASY TERMS TO FIT YOUR BUDGET. ALLIED KNIGHT-KITS

may be purchased under our Easy Payment Plan. Your order need total only \$45.00 or more-only 10% down, small monthly payments thereafter. No red tape-fast handling assured.

Model Y-787 Latest Time-Saving Printed Circuit Design

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- Automatic Frequency Control

Only \$4.99 down

Flywheel Tuning

• 2.5 µv FM Sensitivity • True High Fidelity Response

· Beautiful Custom-Styled "Space Saver" Case

The best-looking, best-performing FM-AM tuner kit your money can buy! Carefully designed for quick, easy construction-a tuner you'll enjoy assembling and be proud to own, both for its amazing musical performance and outstanding beauty. Covers the full AM broadcast band and 88 to 108 mc FM. On FM, sensitivity is a remarkable 2.5 microvolts for 20 db of quieting; hum and noise, -60 db; IF bandwidth, 200 kc at 50% down on curve; response, \pm 0.5 db, 20-20,000 cps. On AM, sensitivity is 3 microvolts for 10 db signal-tonoise ratio; IF bandwidth, 8 kc at 50% down on curve; response, 20-8000 cps. Outstanding features include: Inertia Flywheel Tuning for effortless, accurate tuning; Automatic Frequency Control (plus AFC disabling) to "lock-in" FM stations; printed circuit board (with most of the kit wiring already done for you) assures time-saving, error-free assembly; pre-aligned RF and IF coils; tuned RF stage on FM; drift-compensated oscillator; neon glow tuning pointer; cathode follower output; two output jacks-one for recorder, one for amplifier; rotatable built-in ferrite antenna for AM. Includes beautiful French-gray case with chrome-finished tapered feet, 4 x 13 x 8". Ideal for use with 18, 20 or 30 watt KNIGHT-KIT amplifiers. Ready for easy assembly. Shpg. wt., 12 lbs.

Model Y-787. FM-AM Tuner Kit. Net only...... \$49.95



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knight-kit 30-Watt Complete Hi-Fi Amplifier Kit

Model Y-762

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 - Printed Circuit Switches Printed Circuit Boards

 - Full 30 Watts Output Custom-Styled Beauty

Comparable to the best in Hi-Fi-at far less cost! Deluxe features include: Linear-deluxe Williamson-type circuit for flawless response; equalization for all records within $\frac{1}{2}$ db of recommended accuracy; 2 exclusive new printed circuit switches in preamp section (no complex wiring to do); 3 printed circuit boards for time-saving, error-free assembly; separate, continuously variable Level and Loudness controls; use of premium 12AY7 tube for low noise and hum; DC on all filaments of preamp tubes; exclusive A-AB-B speaker selector switch (use speakers of mixed impedances without mismatch). 8 inputs: Tape Head direct; G.E. and Pickering cartridges; Ceramic cartridge; Microphone; Auxiliary; Tape Preamp; Tuner (with separate Level Set control). Power amplifier response, $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ db, 15-100,000 cps at full 30 watt level; distortion-harmonic, 0.55% at 30 watts-IM, 0.74% at 20 watts. Separate Bass and Treble controls; rumble filter switch; variable damping. Output, 8 and 16 ohms. With smart French-gray cabinet, $4 \times 15 \times 15^{"}$. Ready for easy, money-saving assembly. Shog. wt., 32 lbs.

Model Y-762. 30-Watt Hi-Fi Amplifier Kit. Net only...... \$76.95





Authentic High Fidelity FM Response

- Flywheel Tuning Automatic Frequency Control
- Printed Circuit · Pre-Adjusted Coils and IF's 4 Microvolt Sensitivity Guaranteed
- Only \$3.89 down

Here is top value in creative engineering, impressive hi-fi performance and distinctive design—a tuner you'll be proud to build and own. Covers the full FM band, 88 to 108 mc. Features Automatic Frequency Control (with disabling feature) to "lock-in" stations and prevent drift; Inertia Flywheel Tuning for velvet-smooth, accurate station selection; pre-adjusted RF coils; pre-aligned IF's; cascode broad-band RF amplifier; drift-compensated oscillator; neon bulb pointer. All critical wiring is already done for you in the form of a printed circuit board-assembly is simple. Sensitivity is 4 microvolts for 20 db of quieting across entire band; output, 2 volts at 1000 microvolts input; IF bandwidth, 200 kc; response, 20-20,000 cps. with only 0.6% distortion. Output jacks for amplifier and tape recorder; cathode follower output. Ideal for use with the KNIGHT-KIT amplifiers, or any amplifier with phono-tuner switch. Features customstyled case in French-gray, with tapered chrome-finished feet, 4 x 13 x 8". Includes all parts, tubes and step-by-step instructions for easy assembly. Shpg. wt., 12 lbs.

knight-kit Deluxe 3-Way Speaker System Kit

- Pre-Finished "Quik-Craft" Corner Enclosure
- Klipsch Designed and Licensed
- . Famous Knight 12" 3-Way Speaker
- Easy to Assemble—Top Hi-Fl Quality
- Choice of Enclosure Finishes

Deluxe quality high fidelity speaker system at a money-saving low price. Easy to assemble—all you need is a screwdriver. System includes KNIGHT "Quik-Craft" corner-type folded-horn enclosure kit, and the famous-value KNIGHT 3-Way 12-inch speaker. Just assemble the enclosure-no finishing required-all surfaces are finished in hand-rubbed Korina blonde, mahogany or walnut. The speaker is the new 3-way type: 12" woofer cone for bass (full 134 pound woofer magnet), conical radiator for mid-frequencies, built-in compression-type tweeter (with wired

level control and calibrated dial) for highest frequencies. Unexcelled enclosure efficiency and superb speaker performance combine to cover the whole spectrum of audible sound for true hi-fi response from 35 to 15,000 cps, \pm 3 db. Kit includes 12" 3-Way speaker, prefinished enclosure panels, grille cloth, hardware and instructions. Specify Korina blonde, mahogany or walnut when ordering. Shpg. wt., 44 lbs

Model Y-937. 3-Way Speaker System Kit. Net only \$89.50



knight-kit 10-Watt Hi-Fi **Amplifier Kit** Y-753

 $23^{50} \stackrel{\text{Low-cost, authentic}}{\stackrel{\text{hi-fi amplifier. Response, } \pm 1 \text{ db, } 30^{-1}}$ \$2.35 down 20,000 cps. Input for

crystal phono or tuner; chrome-plated chassis is punched for preamp kit below, to permit use of magnetic phono. Only 0.5 volt drives amplifier to full output. Separate bass and treble controls. Only 1% harmonic distortion. Matches 8-ohm speaker. 7 x 13 x 6". With all parts, tubes and instructions. Shpg. wt., 13 lbs. Model Y-753. Net only. \$23.50 Y-235. Preamp Kit. . . \$ 3.10 Y-757. Metal Cover . . . \$ 3.95

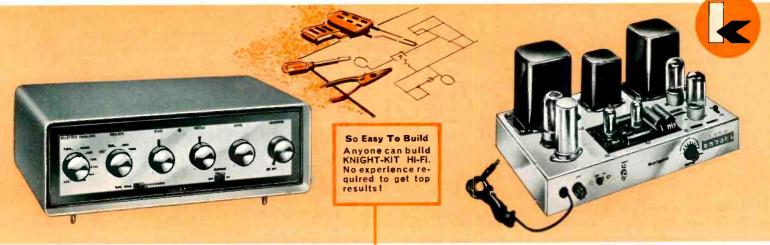
ALLIED RADIO America's Pioneer in Electronic Kits



Model Y-937

knight-kits

THE VERY FINEST MUSICAL QUALITY—SO EASY TO BUILD MONEY-SAVING HI-FI EVERYONE CAN AFFORD



knight-kit High Fidelity Preamplifier Kit

Model Y-754

- Exclusive Printed Circuit Switches and Boards
 Equalization ± ½ db of Recommended Accuracy
 - 8 Inputs Including Tape Head Self-Powered
 - DC on All Tube Filaments
 Custom-Styled

Only \$3.99 down

Sensational Hi-Fi design at amazing low cost. Provides precise record equalization guaranteed within $\frac{1}{2}$ db of recommended accuracy! more accurate than all but the most expensive factory-built preamps. Includes exclusive new KNIGHT-KIT printed circuit switches for easy, error-free assembly; 2 printed circuit boards eliminate all other wiring, except for power supply and control leads—so easy to build. Has built-in power supply; includes premium 12AY7 and ECC82 tubes. Frequency response, \pm 0.5 db, 10-50,000 cps. Has 8 inputs: Tape Head; G.E. Phono; Pickering Phono; Ceramic; Microphone; Auxiliary; Tape Preamp; Tuner. Level adjustment for tuner input. Includes separate Bass and Treble controls; separate Level and Loudness controls; Rumble Filter switch; DC on all tube filaments; cathode follower output; 2 extra AC outlets. You get every advanced hi-fi feature in this easy-to-build preamplifier at the lowest possible cost. Includes beautiful custom-styled French-gray case, with tapered chrome-finished legs, 4 x 13 x 8". With all parts, tubes, stepby-step instructions; ready for easy assembly. Shpg. wt., 12¹/₂ lbs. **Model Y-754.** Hi-Fi Preamp Kit. Net only knight-kit 25-Watt Hi-Fi Basic Amplifier Kit



- Hi-Fi Response, ± 0.5 db, 10 to 120,000 cps
 Only 0.15% Distortion at 30 Watts Output
- Only 0.15%
 - Printed Circuit Wiring Board Chrome-Plated Chassis
 Williamson-Type Circuit with Over 25 Watts Output

Only \$4.45 down

Here's superb Hi-Fi performance at less than half the cost of a comparable commercially-assembled unit. Williamson-type linear-deluxe circuit delivers over 25 watts of virtually undistorted reproduction. Ideal for use with the KNIGHT-KIT preamp at left. Includes printed circuit board for simplified, error-free assembly. Remarkable hi-fi response, ± 0.5 db, 10-120,000 cps at 20 watts. Harmonic distortion, 0.15% at 30 watts; IM, 0.4% at 20 watts. Hum level, 85 db below 25 watts output. Output impedances, 4, 8 and 16 ohms; output tubes, 2-5881. Includes balance control for precise matching of the output tubes; variable damping control for maximum performance with any speaker system-prevents low-frequency distortion from overdamping or underdamping. Very attractive black and chrome styling, $6\frac{1}{4} \ge 14 \ge 9^{\circ}$. An outstanding engineering achievement in a basic hi-fi amplifier, delivering performance equal to the finest commercially assembled units. Includes all parts and tubes; with stepby-step instructions, ready for easy assembly. Shpg wt., 25 lbs. \$44.50 Model Y-755. 25-Watt Amplifier Kit. Net only. Y-759. Metal Cover for above; black finish. 5 lbs. Net. \$4.25



Knight-kit 20-Watt Hi-Fi Y-750 Amplifier Kit

True hi-fi for less! 75 True ni-n for full \$35 set of controls and \$3.57 down built-in preamplifier. Response, ± 1 db, 20-20,000 cps; distortion 1% at 20 watts. Inputs for magnetic phono, microphone, crystal phono or recorder, and tuner. Compensation positions for 78 and LP records. Separate bass and treble controls. Output impedances, 4, 8, 16 and 500 ohms. Chrome-plated chassis. 7 x 13 x 83/4". Ready for easy assembly. Shpg. wt., 20 lbs. Model Y-750. Net only. . \$35.75

Model 1-750. Net only...\$35.75 Y-758. Metal Cover.....\$4.15

knight-kit 2-Way Hi-Fi Speaker System Kit



- Easy to Assemble—Pre-Finished Enclosure
 High Fidelity Response, 45 to 14,000 cps
 12" Woofer and Horn-Type Tweeter
- 12" Wooter and Horn-Type Tweeter
 A Wonderful Money-Saving Speaker Value

Only \$4.99 down

BIG SAVINGS-assemble your own quality KNIGHT-KIT 2-way speaker system—it's quick and easy! The cabinet is *pre-finished* in full-grained, high luster blonde or mahogany-you just assemble 7 pieces, mount the speaker components and enjoy rich, thrilling hi-fi sound -at incomparably low cost. Special Jensen-engineered baffle features "ducted port" construction to bring out the full beauty of bass notes, perfectly matching the Jensen woofer and compression tweeter; genuine L-pad control is rear-mounted to permit adjustment of tweeter for best tonal balance. Impedance, 16 ohms. The assembled unit delivers a frequency response of 45 to 14,000 cps. Enclosure measures $26 \ge 19 \ge 14''$. Beautifully styled to blend in any room. Kit includes Jensen woofer, Jensen compression-type tweeter, pre-12" finished wood parts (with grille cloth installed), acoustic material, glue, hardware and step-by-step instructions. Absolutely no furniture finishing required. Specify blonde or mahogany finish when ordering. Shpg. wt., 33 lbs. Model Y-789. 2-Way Speaker System Kit.





knight-kit HI-FI IS AVAILABLE ON EASY TERMS TO FIT YOUR BUDGET

Model Y-262

n

Farcinating ALLIED knight-kits FOR EXPERIMENTERS

AND HOBBYISTS

knight-kit 2-Transistor Pocket Radio Receiver Kit

Knight

transistor pocket radio

• Loud, Clear Local Reception Newest Printed Circuit Board

- Built-In Loop Antenna
- Complete Kit—Nothing Else To Buy

It's fun to build this pocket-size two-transistor radio -and you'll enjoy its crystal-clear local broadcast-band reception wherever you go! Fits in your pocket, or with its button-down flap, can be worn from your belt. Completely self-contained with built-in ferrite loopstick anterna-no external antenna needed. Extremely efficient reflex type 2-transistor circuit actu-ally does the work of 3 transistors! Printed circuit board reduces building time to about one hour. Has air-dielectric variable capacitor for easy, accurate station tuning. Operates for months and months on long-life alkalime battery supplied. Sensitive minia-ture earpiece provides crystal-clear tone. Handsome tan carrying case, plastic-impregnated, is styled to resemble leather; only 4x33/4x13/4". Kit includes all parts, transistors, earpiece, battery and case. Shpg. wt., 1½ lbs.





knight-kit "Trans-Midge" Transistor Receiver Kit

\$245

\$245 Tiny, cigarette-pack-size one-transistor radio kit—fascinat-ing to build—so low-priced. This novel miniature receiver will provide endless listening

pleasure the moment assembly is completed. Covers the local AM broadcast band with exceptional sensitivity and selectivity. Spe-cial features include: Efficient, slug-tuned coil for excellent station separation; external knob for easy station tuning; low-drain transistor operating for months from single penlight cell supplied; hinged-back, red plastic case. Kit includes all parts, transistor, battery, compact case and easy-to-follow instructions for quick assembly. (Ex-ternal antenna and headphones required.) Shpg. wt., 8 oz.

Model Y-767. Net only J-149. 4000 Ohm Headphones. 1 lb. \$2.15 C-100. Antenna Kit. 11/2 lbs..... \$1.03

knight-kit 10-Circuit **Transistor Lab Kit**

Model Y-299 Sensational experimenters' transistor kit—an electronic marvel! Perfect for experi-menter, student or hobbyist. \$1575 Assemble basic parts once,

then complete project after project (10 in all), by simply plugging leads into proper jacks on printed circuit board—no wiring changes needed. You learn how transis-tors operate by "plugging in" to make any one of the following circuits; AM radio for strong headphone reception; 2-stage audio amplifier; wireless broadcaster; code prac-tice oscillator; electronic timer; electronic switch; electronic flasher; photoelectronic relay; voice-operated relay; capacity-operated relay. Includes all parts, 2 transistors, battery, headphones, circuit leads, relay, photocell, special guide cards for each project, explanation of each circuit. 3 lbs.

knight-kit 5-Transistor Superhet Personal Portable Radio Kit . Styled to Equal the Finest

Model Y-766 \$**29**95

- Push-Pull Audio Drives 31/2" Speaker • Printed Circuit for Easy Building
- 200 Hour Battery Playing Life

Beautiful, easy-to-build transistorized personal portable with every ultra-modern design feature: 5 Texas Instrument Co. transistors; latest printed circuit chassis for easy, error-free assembly; bigger-than-average $3\frac{1}{2}$ " speaker; class B push-pull audio output; built-in high-gain ferrite loopstick antenna; plus phone jack output for private listening. Provides sensitive reception of the AM broadcast band with ex-ceptional tone quality. Ultra-smart high-impact ivory plastic case has handsome gold trim with ebony accents; includes pull-out handle; only $7\frac{1}{2}x^{39}x^{1}4''$. With all parts, transistors, 9 volt transistor radio battery, carrying case and instructions anyone can easily follow. Shpg. wt., 2 lbs.



1-Transistor Radio Kit

\$395 Offers excellent AM local broadcast headphone re-ception. Printed circuit board for easy assembly. Operates from single penlight cell for months. Com-plete with all parts, transistor and pen-light cell. (Antenna and headphones re-ouring) Shor yrt 1 b quired.) Shpg. wt., 1 lb. Model Y-765. Net only\$3.95



"10-In-One" Electronic Lab Kit \$1265 Framous experimenters' kit. Builds any of 10 fascinating projects, including broad-cast receiver, wireless phono oscillator, code practice oscillator, signal tracer, relays, etc. Shgs. wt., 5 lbs. Model Y-265. Net only \$12.65



"6-In-One" Electronic Lab Kit \$845 A favorite with beginners. After basic wiring is com-pleted. you make circuit changes without soldering. Builds any of six favorite projects, including radio, wireless broadcaster, etc. Shpg. wt. 3 lbs. Model Y-770. Net only\$8.45



Crystal Set Hobby Kit \$215 Entertaining, educational. Delivers clear headphone reception of local broadcast stations. With all parts, ready for easy assembly. (Antenna and headphones required.) Shpg. wt., 1 lb. Model Y-261. Net only. \$2.15



Wireless Broadcaster Kit \$950 Play music or make an-nouncements through *930 Flay must of make an-nouncements through your radio set—no connection to set required! Loads of fun—easy to build. Works up to 50 feet from set. Shpg. wt., 3 lbs. Model Y-705. Net only \$9.50

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FUN TO BUILD ... INSTRUCTIVE ... LATEST CIRCUITS FOR TOP PERFORMANCE WIDEST CHOICE OF QUALITY HOBBYIST KITS



knight-kit Photoelectronic **Relay Kit**

Model Y-702 350

Advanced-design, ultra-sensitive photoelectronic relay-build it yourself and save! Dozens of uses: for automatic control of lights, door an-

nouncer, burglar alarm, counting devices, etc. Provides dependable operation up to 250 feet with white light, up to 125 feet with "unseen" light (red filter) from Light Source Kit listed below. Selectable opera-tion, with "trip" for burglar alarm to pro-vide continuous ringing of alarm; and "auto" if relay is to operate each time beam is broken (for chimes, counting devices, turning on lights at darkness). Has SPST relay operated from thyratron; 6.3 v. terminals provide power for accessories. For 105-120 v. 50-60 cy. AC use. 6 lbs.

Model Y-702. Relay Kit. Net only ... \$13.50 Model Y-703. Light Source Kit. With bulb and red filter. Shpg. wt., 31/2 lbs. Net. \$6.75



knight-kit"Ocean Hopper" **All-Wave Radio Kit**

Model Y-740 This top-performing regenerative receiver puts a world of \$ listening pleasure at your fin-**L I** ger-tips. Tuning range (using coils listed below) is virtually world-wide; covers 155 kc to 35 mc. including every type of radio transmission: AM broadcast, marine, aircraft, distress channels. direction-finding, Amateur, frequency standard, foreign broadcast, and police. With bandspread tuning. For use with headphones or 3-4 ohm PM speaker. Kit is supplied with standard broadcast band coil and all tubes and parts. (Less extra coils, headphones, speaker and cabinet.) Shpg. wt., 5 lbs. Model Y-740. Net only \$11.95

Y-746. Cabinet for above. 11/2 lbs. Net \$2.90 Extra coils available: Long Wave Coil (155-470 kc), Net 79c. Short Wave (1.65— 4.1 mc; 2.9—7.3 mc; 7—17.5 mc and 15.5— 35 mc), Each 65c.

knight-kit "Space-Spanner" Bandswitching World-Wide Radio Kit

Model Y-243

 Broadcast or Short Wave Reception . Sensitive Regenerative Circuit Convenient Bandspread Tuning

Built-In Loudspeaker

Imagine the thrill of hearing overseas broadcasts on a precision receiver you've built yourself-and then, at the flip of a switch, being able to tune to your favorite local b-oadcast station! Bandswitch selects exciting short wave, including foreign broadcasts, amateur calls, aircraft, police and marine radio on the 6.5 to 17 mc range, as well as standard 540-1700 kc broadcasts. Features highly sensitive regenerative circuit. Incluces built-in 4" PM speaker and beam-power tube for strong volume and clear tone. Headphone connectors are available for private liszening; switch cuts cut speaker. Controls: Bandspread. Main Tining, Antenna Trinmer, Bandswitch, Regeneration, Volume. 7x10x6". Easy to build from step-by-step instruction manual. For 110-120 v., 5(-60 cy. AC or DC. (Less cabinet.) Shpg. wt., 5 lbs.

Model Y-243. Net only \$12.95 Y-247, Cabinet for above. Shpg. wt. 2 lbs. Net. \$2.90



"Ranger II" Superhet **Receiver Kit**

\$1725 Popular Broadcast band re-ceiver built and enjoyed by thousands. Features built-in antenna, automatic volume control, ball-bearing tuning condenser, PM dynamic speaker. Handsome plastic cabi-net. Easy to assemble. AC or DC opera-tion. Shpg. wt., 8 lbs. Model Y-735. Net only......\$17.25



Phono Amplifier Kit

Build it yourself-and save \$945 'Y⁴³ Ideal for use in a portable phonograph—just add rec-ord player and 3-4 ohm speaker. 1½ watts output. Inverse feedback circuit. Easy to assemble. Shpg. wt., 3 lbs. Model Y-790. Net only...... \$9.45

knight-kit 2-Way Intercom System Kit

- . Low Cost-Easy to Assemble Model Y-295
 - 15
 - High Gain-Clear Tone Handsome Metal Cabinets
 - Includes 50-Foot Cable

Easy to build at lowest cost-ideal for home, office, shop or school. Consists of Master unit and Remote unit. Re-mote unit may be left "open" for answering calls from a distance, for "baby sitting", etc. Remote also may be set 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, combination volume notices indon-off switch, plus pilot light. Each unit has 4" PM dynamic speaker. System responds to even a whis-per. Handsome Antique white cabinets, each $434 \times 6142 \times 436$ ". With all parts, tubes and 50-ft. cable (up to 200-ft. may be added). For 110-120 v., AC or DC. 8 lbs.

Model Y-295. Master and one Remote. Net only .. \$14.75 Y-296. Extra Remote Station Kit. 3 lbs..... \$3.75



Electronic Photoflash Kit \$2850 Ideal for color or black and white photography. 1/700th-of-a-second flash; 50 watt/second output. Synchronizes with any camera with X or O shutter. (Less battery.) Shpg. wt., 4 lbs. \$28.50 Model Y-244. Net only.



Code Practice Oscillator Kit

\$395 Ideal for beginners learning the code. Transistorized circuit. Operates for months from single penlight cell supplied. Clear, crisp 500 cycle tone. Jacks for headphones; screw terminals for key. 1 lb. Model Y-239. Net only..... \$3.95





Better By For - ALLIED knight-kit TEST INSTRUMENTS



knight-kit Low-Cost Tube Tester Kit

Model Y-143

• With 16 Filament Voltages 600 Latest Tube Types Listed . Easy-to-Read 41/2" Meter Tests Series-String TV Tubes

Expertly designed for complete, up-to-date coverage of tube types. Tests series-string TV tubes; tests 4, 5, 6 and 7 pir large, regular and miniature types, octals, loctals, 9-pin miniatures and pilot lamps. Tests for open, short, leakage, heater continuity and per-formance (by amount of cathode emission). Big $4\frac{1}{2}$ " square meter has clear "GOOD-?-REPLACE" scale. With line-voltage indicator and line-adjust control. Choice of 16 filament voltages from 0.63 to 117 volts to check virtually all receiving tubes; blank socket for future type tubes. Universal-type selector switches permit selection of any combination of pin connections. Single-urit, pre-assembled 10-lever function switch simplifies and speeds assembly. Up-to-date illuminated roll chart lists over 600 tube types. Counter model case, $5 \ge 14 \ge 10^{\circ}$. Easy to build. 14 lbs.\$29.75 Model Y-143. Net only ...



knight-kit RF Signal Generator Kit

Model Y-145 Build this wide-range, extremely stable RF signal gen-\$19⁷⁵ erator-save two-thirds the cost of a comparable wired instrument! Large, semi-circular dial is clearly calibrated; range is covered in 5 separate bands for close accuracy in setting individual frequencies. Ideal for aligning RF and IF stages in radio and TV sets and for troubleshooting audio equipment. Delivers output on fundamentals from 160 ke all the way out to 112 mc; useful harmonics to 224 mc. Has built-in 400-cycle sine-wave audio oscillator for modulating RF; audio is also available externally. Features high-stability Colpitts circuit. Convenient jack for external modulation. Maximum audio output 10 volts; RF output over 0.1 volt on all ranges. Step and continuous-type attenwound coils that require no adjustment. 7 x 10 x 5". Shpg. wt., 11 lbs.



knight-kit 1000 Ohms/Volt VOM Kit

\$1

Model Y-128 Exceptional accuracy and ver-C 95 satility at amazing low cost. Ideal for service shop, lab or Amateur use. Large $4\frac{1}{2}$, 400 b

microamp meter with separate seales for AC and DC voltage and current, deeibels and resistance. Uses 1% precision resistors: has 3-position function switch and 12-position range switch. 38 ranges include: AC, DC and output volts, 0-1-5-10-50-500-5000 (1000 ohms/volt sensitivity); Resistance, 0-1000-100,000 ohms and 0-1 meg (center scale readings of 60, 150 and 1500 ohms); Current, AC or DC, 0-1-10-100 ma and 0-1 amp; Decibels, -20 to +69 in 6 ranges. Precision resistors are used as shunts and multipliers to assure exceptional accuracy of measurements. With all parts, battery, test leads and black bakelite case with convenient carrying handle, $6\frac{34}{x} \times 5\frac{14}{x} \times 3\frac{34''}{x}$. A great value in an easy-to-build quality instrument. Shpg. wt., $2\frac{14}{x}$ lbs.

Model Y-128, Net only\$16.95



Transistor Checker Kit

\$850 Checks gain ratio of all types of transistors; checks germa-nium and silicon diodes; checks for continuity and shorts. A valu-

able instrument at very low cost. Easy to assemble. Shpg. wt., 21/2 lbs.

\$8.50

Model Y-149. Net only

knight-kit Vacuum Tube Voltmeter Kit

Model Y-125 • 200 µa Movement, 41/2" Meter

Flyback Checker Kit

\$1950 Checks condition of all types of horizontal output transformers and deflection

yokes, as well as TV linearity and width

coils. 41/2" meter; widest range in its field. Shpg. wt., 6 lbs.

Model Y-118. Net only

- Includes AC, Peak-to-Peak
- 195 • Balanced-Bridge, Push-Pull Circuit
 - 1% Film-Type Resistors

Top buy in an extremely stable, highly accurate VTVM. Easy to assemble—entire chassis is printed circuit board. Perfect for radio-TV service work, lab and Amateur use. Features low-leakage type switches; 1% film-type precision resistors; balanced-bridge, push-pull circuit (switch to any range without readjusting zero set); zero center scale and direct-reading db scale; polarity reversing switch. Ranges: Input Resistance, 11 megs; DC and AC rms, 0-1.5-5-15-50-150-500-1500; AC Peak-to-Peak, 0-4-14-40-140-1400-4000; Response, 30 cycles to 3 mc; Ohms, 0-1000-10K-100K and 0-1-10-100-1000 megs; db, -10 to +5. Includes all parts, tubes, battery, test leads and portable case, $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{-3}{6}$ ". Easy to assemble. Shpg. wt., 6 lbs. Model Y-125. Net only\$24.95

\$ 4.75 Y-126. Hi Voltage Probe; extends DC to 50,000 v..... Y-127. Hi-Frequency Probe; extends AC to 250 mc. \$ 3.45



6V-12V Battery Eliminator Kit \$32⁹⁵ High current rating; continuously variable filtered output; delivers 15 amps at 6 volts, 10 amps at 12 volts. May be used

as battery charger. Two meters provide simultaneous current and voltage readings. Shpg. wt., 18 lbs. Model Y-129. Net only........\$32.95



Capacitor Checker Kit

\$1250 Tests capacitors while in the circuit! Has widest range 20 mmf to 2000 mfd. Exclusive circuit for cancelling lead capacity. "Magic Eye" indicator. Save 60% over factory-wired units. 5 lbs. Model Y-119. Net only \$12.50

ORDER FROM ALLIED RADIO 100 N. WESTERN AVE. · CHICAGO 80, ILL.

\$19.50

Sweep Generator Kit

\$4375 Extreme linearity on a par with costly lab instruments; fundamentals to 250 nc; output flat within 1 db; electronic blanking. Easy, money-saving assem-bly. Shog. wt., 16 lbs.

\$43,75

Model Y-123. Net only

ADVANCED-DESIGN INSTRUMENTS FOR SERVICE, INDUSTRIAL AND RESEARCH USE IN EASIEST-TO-BUILD, MONEY-SAVING KIT FORM



knight-kit 20,000 Ohms/Volt VOM Kit

Model Y-140 \$2950

Outstanding quality and performance at money-saving low price. Features 1% precision multipliers; 41/2" meter

accurate within 2% of full scale deflection; 50 microamp sensitivity for 20,000 ohms/ volt input resistance on DC; front panel "Zero adjust"; single switch to select function and range. 32 ranges: 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, 0-0.1-10-100; DC amps, 0-1-10; Decibels, -30 to +63 in six ranges. Moisture-resistant film-type resistors for extreme accuracy. Carefully engineered circuit design achieves high sensitivity and extremely versatile application. Kit includes all parts, battery, test leads and black bakelite case with highly legible white markings; size 6% x 5¼ x 3¾". Easy to assemble. Shpg. wt., 5 lbs.

Model Y-140. Net only \$29.50



knight-kit High-Gain Signal Tracer Kit

Model Y-135 A remarkable value in an easy-to-build instrument ^{\$26⁵⁰} which permits visual and

aural signal tracing of RF, IF, video and audio circuits. Has highest gain in its price class. Traces signal from antenna to 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 calibrated attenuators for signal presence indication and stage-by-stage gain measurements; built-in 4" PM speaker; combination 2position probe, one for RF (6 mmf. input), the other for audio. Provides noise test; built-in watt-meter calibrated from 25 to 1000 watts; provision for external scope or VTVM. Binding posts provide output transformer and speaker substitution test, plus external 280 volts B+. With all parts, tubes and probe. 7x10x5". 12 lbs.

knight-kit 5" Wide-Band Oscilloscope Kit

Model Y-144 **Q**00 Π

• 5 mc Width for Color TV Horizontal Sweep to 600 kc

0

- 25 my/inch Sensitivity
- Z-Axis Input
- Printed Circuit Construction

Only \$6.90 down Equals or betters the performance of commercially wired scopes costing far more. Two printed circuit boards and laced wiring harness assure wiring accuracy and cut assembly time. Ideal for lab use, color TV servicing and high frequency applications. Wide sweep range-15 to 600,000 cps. Vertical response, \pm 3 db, 5 eps to 5 me; only 1 db down at 3.58 me color burst. High vertical sensitivity of .025 rms v/inch. Input capacity, 20 mmf. Outstanding features cathode follower inputs; 2nd anode provides 1400 volts high-intensity trace; push-pull amplifiers; positive and negative locking; frequency-compensated atter uator; Z-axis input; one volt P-P calibrating voltage astigmatism control; retrace blanking circuit; DC positioning control. Includes CRT. 141/2 x 91/2 x 16". 40 lbs. \$69.00 Model Y-144. Net only

Y-148. Demodulator Probe. Net Y-147. Low Capacity Probe. 12 mmf. Net \$ 3.45 \$ 3.45



Voltage Calibrator Kit

Permits use of any scope as 275 \$1 precision peak-to-peak AC voltmeter. Puts a true square-wave voltage on scope screen. Selects any voltage between .01 and 100 volts; feeds external signal direct to scope for instant comparison. Shpg. wt., 5 lbs.

Model Y-136. Net only \$12.75

\$**5**⁹⁵



knight-kit 5" General-Purpose Scope Kit Model Y-146 Phantastron Linear Sweep

- 25 my/inch Sensitivity Printed Circuit Board
- Retrace Blanking Circuit Only \$4.20 down

Feature for feature the world's best oscilloscope kit value. A standout in its class with all these fine features: Printed Circuit wiring board and laced harness for quick, error-free assembly. Phantastron Sweep Circuit for high linearity of sweep from 15 to 150,000 cps. 25 Millivolts Per Inch Sensitivity-3 times that of similarly priced scope kits. Calibration Voltage-1 volt peak-to-peak square wave, fully regulated. Vertical Amplifier-frequency response \pm 3 db. 3 cps to 1.5 mc (\pm 6 db to 2.5 mc). Includes: Directly coupled positioning controls; retrace blanking circuit; frequency-compensated vertical input attenuator; positive and negative internal sync; high 2nd-anode voltage for high-intensity trace; input capacity, 45 mmf. Kit includes CRT. 91/2 x 133/4 x 173/4". 26 lbs. Model Y-146. Net only

....\$42.00





Resistance Substitution Box

Easily determines resistor values required in a circuit. Makes available 36 standard 1-watt resistance values in \$595 2 ranges between 15 ohms and 10 megohms, with 10%accuracy. Slide switch selects range; 18-position switch for value selection. Shpg. wt., 2 lbs. \$ 5.95 Model Y-139. Net only

Capacitance Substitution Box

Makes it easy to find capacitor values needed in a circuit. Provides 18 standard values from .0001 mfd to .22 mfd, \pm 20%. All values are 600 volt, except .15 and .22, which are 400 volt. 18-position selector switch. Shpg. 2 lbModel Y-138. Net only \$ 5.95



Audio Generator Kit

\$31⁵⁰ Excellent design; range, 20 *5100 Excellent design; range, 20 cps to 1 me; less than .25% distortion; 600 ohm output. Ideal for hi-fi testing; offers the flat re-sponse of a lab standard. Shpg. wt., 16 lbs.

Model Y-137. Net only \$31.50



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Positive Current Feedback (Continued from page 57)

ficient feedback is obtained from a 1-ohm resistor even though the speaker is 16 ohms. Listening tests with an audio oscillator indicate that this amplifier-speaker system appears to be acoustically flat to below 20 cps.

Fig. 3C shows the network found best for use with the Klipsch "Rebel 4" enclosure. In the specific case considered here a G-E A1-400 speaker is used in the "Rebel 4," but the same circuit is also used on a "Rebel 4" with a much cheaper speaker and gives excellent results. The configuration is different from that used with the Klipschorn because more boost is required and it was found that a network that gave a steadily rising bass characteristic, such as used with the Klipschorn, caused the amplifier to motorboat when the feedback was increased to the correct point. This was because, when enough positive feedback was provided in the required region, all of the negative feedback was cancelled out at some lower frequency and the net amplifier feedback became positive in this re-gion and caused the oscillation (see Fig. 1). This condition is avoided with the configuration shown since it is arranged to peak at the lowest usable frequency and then fall off below this point so that the amplifier has almost full negative feedback in the critical motorboating frequency range. This configuration also largely eliminates thumps that occur when tuning through FM stations. Curves obtainable with this configuration are shown in Fig. 4B and it must be noted that these curves also were taken with a resistive load in place of the speaker. The solid curve was found most suitable in this case and the low-frequency response of the "Rebel 4" enclosure with the G-E A1-400 speaker was extended from 40 cps to slightly below 30 cps. It seemed as if several slight peaks in the response were also eliminated.

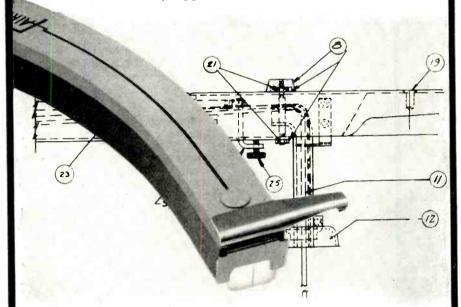
An attempt has been made to explain positive current feedback from a different viewpoint than is normally used and it is hoped that this article will clear up some of the controversy surrounding the subject. Three highfidelity systems have been in use for almost one year with the networks described and at no time have any unpleasant results been observed nor has any listening fatigue been felt. Using these circuits on the Klipschorn and "Rebel" series enclosures gives a life-like bass that is only equalled by the most elaborate systems that are available.

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- 2.
- Crowhurst, N. H.: "What's All This About Damping," Audio, September, 1955 Klipsch. Paul: "Variable Damping," Radio-Electronics, October, 1956 Wilkins, Charles A.: "Variable Damping Factor Control," Audio, September, 1954 -30-

FAIRCHIL DESIGN

We're often asked—"How will the use of the Fairchild Arm in conjunction with the Fairchild Cartridge increase the performance of my high fidelity system?" Since the 280A Arm is the housing best designed for this famed cartridge, the results will be immediately apparent to the critical listener.



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- It will minimize side thrust and hence reduce distortion.
- It will allow complete freedom of motion without vibration or erratic performance.
- It will reduce tracking error to a minimum.
- It will provide unusual features of convenience and ease in handling.
- Most important, it will assure superb sound.

There is no question that a speaker housing is almost as important as the speaker itself. Similarly, the housing for the cartridge is equally important but often overlooked. The Model 280A Arm, the result of much experimentation and fundamental research* can properly be classified as professional in performance, yet is modestly priced at only \$33.95

*Journal of the Audio Engineering Society, Volume 2, Number 3, July, 1954.

FAIRCHII

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Photosensitive Meter Adapter

By GENE BRIZENDINE, W4ATE

Profitable Products

Details on a simple adapter which can be used with

any v.o.m. to provide monitoring of photosensitivity.

N experimental or production work involving the measurement of light values, an easy-reading lightmeter is invaluable. The simple adapter described here provides this function inexpensively and conveniently. One application is the constant monitoring of the reflective qualities of a continuous manufacturing process, such as cloth dyeing, paint mixing, or lamp testing. Other uses suggest themselves in photography, where it is desirable to read the meter from across the room, as lighting adjustments are made.

A "sun battery," manufactured by International Rectifier Corporation, (IRC part number B-2M), is used to convert the measured light to corresponding current values. This tiny unit has been measured to produce 3 milliamperes, in direct sunlight! The adapter has provision for conveniently plugging the cell's output into the v.o.m. jacks. See Fig. 4.

When used in conjunction with the 100-microampere range of the popular *Simpson* Model 260 v.o.m., low values of light may be measured. High values are read by simply switching to a higher current range. Ample scale space is available, should calibration of the higher range be desired.

The light-proof compartment for the light cell consists of a plastic box, used to package *Walsco* parts. To render the case light-tight, masking tape is first applied temporarily across the *inside* of one end. A half-teaspoon of flat black paint is now poured into the box. All surfaces are coated, by tilting the box, to "flow" the paint

Fig. 1. Bottom view of the compact adapter showing the arrangement of the output pins which plug into two mating jacks.



over all inside areas. The excess paint may be poured onto the inside surface of the sliding lid, to complete the "black-out" of the enclosure.

When the paint dries, a permanent, glossy appearance results. Now the masking tape may be removed to provide the light "window."

Four holes are drilled, first the 34" size, to clear the meter's "function" switch knob, next two smaller holes for the cell output phone plugs. Lastly, a hole is drilled for the cell's mounting bracket. The box is next reduced in depth by cutting 1/8" from the top edges.

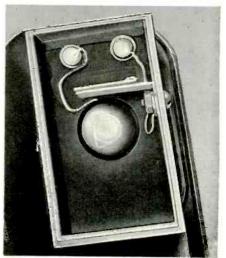
The output phone tips are shortened, so as not to obstruct light reaching the cell. Parts arrangement is shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The large ends of the plugs are cut off, leaving about $\frac{1}{8}$ " of the threads. The clamping collar is likewise shortened to about $\frac{1}{16}$ " thickness. Both of these operations may be easily done, by chucking the plug parts in a drill and "turning," using a small file for cutting.

The adapter scale is next cut from a sheet of $\frac{1}{2}$ " clear plastic, leaving the protective paper on both sides, until after attaching the cell box.

After mounting all parts in the box, the cover may be cemented in place, using *Duco* household cement.

To attach the scale to the box, first plug the box into the meter pin jacks. Coat the surfaces to be joined with cement and position the scale against the box and in alignment over the meter scale. Secure the parts in this position with rubber bands until thor-

Fig. 2. Close-up view of unit showing interior parts arrangement in light-proof compartment. Switch knob comes through case.



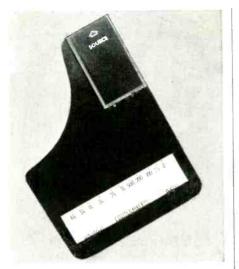


Fig. 3. The completed light meter adapter. The arrow, permanently etched on the case, points toward light source being monitored.

oughly dry. Now peel away the protective paper and apply a strip of masking tape of the correct size to form the scale "window," while the *back* side of the sheet is coated with black paint.

After the paint has thoroughly hardened, the masking tape may be removed.

A strip of masking tape is applied temporarily along the edge of the scale "window," to receive pencilled calibration points. An exposure meter is used as the calibrating standard. It is placed on the adapter, and aimed in exactly the same direction as the adapter cell. The meter used here was a *G-E* DW-68; however, other types are also suitable. Any means may be used to supply different light values for calibration. One system is to position a photoflood lamp at various distances from the setup, while pencilling in the corresponding points from the exposure meter readings.

Final scale markings are transferred to the adapter "window," using the decals now popular with electronic equipment constructors. -30-

Fig. 4. Over-all view of adapter plugged into a Simpson Model 260 v.o.m. and in actual operation. Note the meter reading.









...gives you better highs...better lows... better sound all around! Saves your tape recorder, too – because the **irish** FERRO-SHEEN process results in smoother tape ...tape that can't sand down your magnetic heads or shed oxide powder into your machine. Price? Same as ordinary tape!



Available wherever quality tape is sold, ORRadio Industries, Inc., Opelika, Alabama Export: Morhan Exporting Corp., New York, N.Y. Canada: Atlas Radio Corp., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario Low-Efficiency Speakers (Continued from page 45)

sound reflections, etc.—but the task is a difficult and sometimes delicate one, possibly requiring critical adjustments.

For the properly designed directradiator system, the absence of acoustical resonance and the fact that the designer does not have to contend with an enclosure bass cut-off frequency (determined rigorously bv horn theory) simplifies the task of working towards uniform, non-boomy response. The fact that the enclosure does not "let go" below a given frequency also provides an opportunity to keep harmonic distortion at a minimum and to keep up relative bass efficiency, so that the absolute value of efficiency at very low frequencies may actually exceed that of the other systems. It is the author's opinion that of current speaker systems, the ones with the least bass distortion and most extended, uniform bass response are the direct-radiators.

Speaker Damping

The electrical damping of the speaker "motor" is a straightforward case of electro-magnetic damping, fully investigated and described in the literature, yet there is a great amount of general misunderstanding and legend about this subject.

If one were to take a typical unmounted, unconnected speaker, and gently work the cone back and forth, one would find the moving system springy but otherwise relatively free. If, however, the speaker terminals were connected together (the short representing the low internal resistance of a driving amplifier) the speaker, particularly if it had a heavy magnet, would act as though the voice-coil were being retarded by some viscous fluid. This would be due to the fact that the back e.m.f. generated by the coil in the magnetic field was forcing current to flow through the circuit (the d.c. resistance of the voice-coil itself in series with the external shorting wire).

The effect of this damping resistance—equivalent to mechanical friction—is to control speaker response in the region of resonance. Fig. 3 shows the theoretical response curves, as plotted by Beranek,² for different degrees of speaker damping, and Fig. 4 shows a set of actual measured response curves when the damping resistance is varied by changing the amplifier damping factor, for a directradiator speaker system.

The middle curves of Figs. 3 and 4 represent optimum damping, under which condition the steady-state response curve is the most uniform, and transient response is without hangover. The top, peaked curve represents an underdamped condition, with accentuated bass at the resonant fre-



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Every kit complete with 28 page fully illustrated instruction and assembly manual. Cover and legs optional. HI-FI AM-FM TUNER KIT Advanced 7 tube circuit plus Rectifier for full sensitivity and selectivity. Distortion less than 1%. Sensitivity is 5 uv for 30 db quieting on FM. 25 uv AM. Armstrong FM Circuit with limiter, Foster-Seeley Discriminator. 20:20,000 cps response. Full AFC control — no drift. Easy assembly. **\$28.95** Add 10% Fed. Tax Write for FREE catalog and name of nearest dealer carrying these remarkable units.

ABREST

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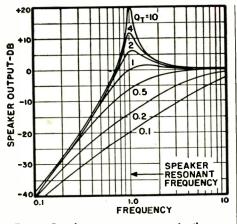


Fig. 3. Speaker response curves in the region of resonance for different values of total mechanical "Q" (Q_T). A condition of high "Q" is obtained with a small degree of damping (low amplifier damping factor), while low "Q" is obtained with a large degree of damping (high amplifier damping factor). Curves after Beranek, see reference.

quency and hangover on transients. The bottom curve, representing an overdamped condition, keeps transients clean but introduces bass attenuation." We want the electro-magnetic system of the speaker and amplifier to be as "tight" as that associated with the middle curves, but neither tighter nor looser.

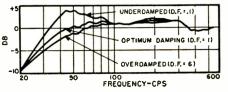
Increasing the flux of a speaker's magnetic structure, other factors remaining constant, raises both efficiency and the degree of damping. The danger of magnetic overdamping therefore places a limit on efficiency for direct-radiators.

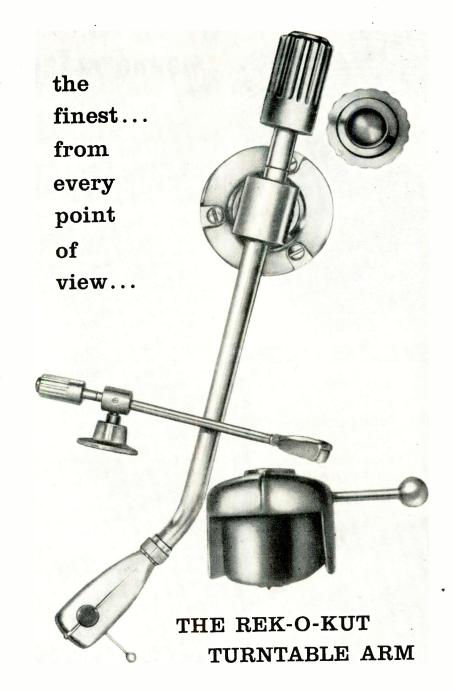
With the continuing advances in electronic circuitry and components, there has been a tendency to place more and more of the burden of highfidelity reproduction on the electronic circuit. Low-output pickups (pickups with low mechanico-electric efficiency) and low-efficiency speakers are part of this picture. In testing and listening to such components and in comparing them with other, higher efficiency units, it is important that the necessary adjustments in electronic circuitry be provided; more preamplifier gain must be supplied for low-output pickups, and more amplifier output power for low-efficiency speakers.

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- 1. Audio League Report, Volume 1, No. 11, January 1956, page 1
- Beranek, Leo L.: "Acoustics," McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1954 -50-

Fig. 4. Acoustic response curves of the AR-1 system, radiating into a solid angle of 180°, in the region of resonance (as recorded on an automatic level recorder, and corrected to calibration curves of the measuring equipment), for three values of amplifier damping factor shown in diagram.





Most superbly styled of all arms — this is also the *one* turntable arm that offers best compliance, lowest resonance, optimum tracking... to give you better sound! That is why it is the *one* arm invariably sold with every turntable — *outselling all other turntable arms combined!* Write for catalog and free Strobe disc. **\$26.95** 12" Arm, \$29.95 16" Arm.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES! • Patented sealed Versa-Twin bearing pivot provides superior horizontal compliance. • For free vertical motion, arm pivots are mounted in chrome steel ball-bearing races. • Micrometer gram weight adjustment gives correct stylus pressure without need for stylus gauge. • Has easy arm-height adjustment. RKIS Takes all popular cartridges.







N THE midst of all this furious program of tape releases from the major companies, it might be a good time to call your attention to a practice which has cropped up in certain quarters. Because of the boom in stereo tape, there are a number of unscrupulous companies who are busily turning out "phony" stereo tapes. These small fly-by-night operators get some monaural tapes, doctor them in any of several ways and then sell them as stereo tapes at fancy stereo prices. In some cases the operators are so crude they merely turn out a full track tape. Others are more clever and will use "panning potentiometers" to increase or decrease the levels of each "channel" thus affording a certain amount of bogus directionality to the tape. Some trick phasing may be employed and other stunts to accomplish the job of turning monaural tape into so-called stereo. With so many inexpensive stereo playback machines coming into the hands of the public, these phony tapes are going to cause some unhappy experiences. Many people who are not technically trained will have difficulty perceiving the trickery . . . the only thing they'll think is that stereo isn't what it's cracked up to be and they will lose interest in tape and hi-fi in general. No doubt these fakers will eventually be rooted out. In the meantime it would seem prudent to make sure the tape you buy comes from a reliable dealer. He has a reputation to maintain and he is not going to offer merchandise he knows is spurious.

HANDEL

GRIEG

SYMPHONIC DANCES

WATER MUSIC (COMPLETE) Frankfurt Opera Orchestra conducted by Carl Bamberger. Concert Hall CHT/ BN14 stacked stereo. 7" reel, 7½ ips. NARTB tape curve. Price \$11.95.

The gay and spritely "Water Music" of Handel turns out to be an ideal vehicle for stereo. There is much interplay between various sections of the orchestra, which is easily followed in this highly directional recording. Bamberger turns in a performance which ranks with the best available on disc. His tempi never drag and, in general, his reading is full-blown and vigorous. The bright scoring with the high flying trumpets and soaring french horns is quite infectious. This is fairly close-up recording which abounds in sparkling detail. The acoustics are very broad and open, giving great solidity and "presence" to the orchestra.



ducted by Edouard Van Remoortel. Phonotapes S-706 stacked stereo. 7" reel, 7½ ips. NARTB tape curve. Price \$11.95.

Another of the initial stereo offerings of Phonotape and an extremely interesting tape. This represents Grieg's most ambitious effort in orchestration and it is fortunate we can hear it in stereo. This has alwavs seemed to me to be a rather turgid, thick textured score requiring a light hand on the orchestral reins. Van Remoortel takes this approach and affords us a reading which can be ranked as the most illuminating to be found in any recording. The rather ponderous effects found in some sections of the dances respond very well to stereo in terms of increased clarity and an "openness" of sound that removes some of the excessive weight.

This is excellent stereo recording, moderately close-miked. Nice concert hall "bloom" without excessive reverb which allows for plenteous detail. Overall sound is very clean, with smooth strings, bright punchy brass, sharp and accurate percussion. Directionality was good, "hole-in-the-middle" effect was minimal, and tape hiss was pleasingly low.

BUXTEHUDE

ORGAN MUSIC Alf Linder, organist, playing instrument at Varfrukyrka at Skanninge, Sweden. Sonotape SWB8022 stacked stereo. 7" reel, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips. NARTB tape curve. Price \$11.95.

Sonotape has been widely praised for its superb Bach recordings performed by Carl Weinrich on this Swedish organ. Now we have the first recording of what is eventually to be a complete survey of the organ works of Buxtehude. As with the Bach, this organ is ideally suited for the music of Buxtehude. The crisp baroque voicing in the organ makes for maximum articulation and clarity of detail in the scoring. Alf Linder is a professor at the Royal Academy of Sweden and is generally considered to be one of the most authoritative interpreters of the music of Buxtehude in Europe. On this tape he performs the "Prelude and Fugue in C Major," the "Toccata in D Minor," a chorale fantasia, and chorale prelude.

Almost from the opening bars, Linder's reputation is confirmed. Here is solid, well grounded technique. The pedal is firm and assured, the manual work a marvel of dexterity. His choice of registration is precise, conservative, and highly effective. For all his authority Linder is no stuffy pedant. It is obvious he enjoys the works he is playing and his enthusiasm and musicianship are immediately apparent to the listener.

The sound here is as distinguished as the earlier Bach recording. The stereo embraces the listener and brings one almost literally to the Varfrukyrka. Here we have rich resonant fullness combined with an infinitude of detail. Many inner voicings and tiny little embellishments are revealed in NOW-Get it from your Parts Jobber!

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4-Speed Record Changer

Beige and Coral with Golden trim (Base Optional)

33/3, 45, and 78 plus "talking book" 16% r.p.m. Has neutral position. Changes 12 to 14 records; intermixes those of same speed. Automatic 2-way shut-off after last record. Returns tone arm to rest, stops turntable motor completely.NOTE: Can be wired to shut-off radio or amplifier chassis.

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• FEATHERWEIGHT TONE ARM—new resonance-free design. Less than ¹/₃ oz. pressure. Positive tracking . . no "skip" or "jump" on loud passages.

• DIAMOND LP STYLUS—separate LP diamond and 78 r.p.m. sapphire needles for finest sound reproduction, long record life.

• ATTACHED 40" SHIELDED AMPLIFIER CABLE — eliminates pickup of unwanted noise. Cable has phono tip plug for quick easy connection into standard input phono-tip jack.

Admiral.



HEAVY DUTY MOTOR—powerful 4-pole constant speed shaded pole induction type motor. Operates without hum, rumble or "wows" (as little as 0.1590). Maintains even speed even if line voltage varies. Six foot line cord attached.

> CERAMIC PICK-UP CARTRIDGE —twin lever hi-fi cartridge changes with flick of the finger from LP to 78 r.p.m. needle. Impervious to heat and humidity. High lateral compliance minimizes wear, eliminates hum and distortion. Smooth even response (± 3db) over the full high-fidelity frequency range (30-15,000 c.p.s).

Write for Illustrated Specification Sheet.

SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION 3800 West Cortland Street Chicago 47, Illinois

November, 1957



the probing light of stereo and, at the same time, one is conscious of the vaulted airy spaciousness of the acoustics. Linder tailors his tempi to the reverb characteristics and, as a result, there is no annoying "slapback" or fusion of notes and phrases. This gives an almost palpable clarity to the pipes and you can hear their typical "breathiness" "reediness," and nasality. The pedal is solid and substantial and gives forth some quite low frequencies. However it does not explore the real "subbasement" of the instrument such as was heard in the Bach "Passacaglia and Fugue in C Minor" (Sonotape SWB8001).

Frequency range was quite wide, dynamics equal to the demands of the score. I could not detect any distortions . . . transient, overload, or otherwise, and as a final bonus the tape hiss was very low and unobtrusive. Organ enthusiasts won't want to miss this one!

GRIEG

PIANO CONCERTO IN A MINOR Artur Rubenstein, pianist, with RCA Victor Symphony Orchestra conducted by Alfred Wallenstein. Victor DCS-47 stacked stereo. 7" reel, 7½ ips. NARTB tape curve. Price \$12.95.

One thing is certain about this tape. It will sell and sell and sell! And why shouldn't it? Combine one of the most popular piano concertos ever written, with a great and popular pianist, Rubenstein, and then record it with the bright glory of stereophonic sound and how can you miss? Rubenstein gives one of his great bravura performances of the work. He always displays tremendous vitality in his reading, yet everything is smooth and under control. His dynamic expression is fabulous, ranging from tiny, precise, pianissimo caresses of the keys to huge thunderous fortes.

This was a pretty fair disc recording and while I was prepared for the improvement in quality stereo always seems to afford, I was astonished by the degree of difference between this tape and the disc. This is another of the close-up type of piano concerto recordings the Victor engineers seem to favor for stereo. The piano is made to sound very big and resonant, positioned just left of center. Then the orchestral accompaniment comes in with maximum instrumental definition. The engineers judiciously add hall reverb and voila! . . . we have that indefinable spacious, yet highly detailed sound we call stereo.

Over-all quality was very good with wide frequency and dynamic range. In spite of Rubenstein's thundering, the piano transients remained very clean, with no detectable ringing. Wow and flutter were absent, and signal-to-noise ratio was excellent. If you're having trouble trying to con the wifie into a stereo rig, get her to a hi-fi shoppe and play this tape!

RIMSKY-KORSAKOV SCHEHERAZADE Vienna State Opera Orehestra conducted by Mario Rossi. Miriam Solovieff, solo violinist. Vanguard VRT4001 stacked stereo. 7" reel, 7½ ips. NARTB tape curve. Price \$14.95.

Vanguard, that enterprising small company, has joined the stereo fray with an impressive first release. It includes the Haydn Symphonies Nos. 99, 100, 101, 104, in the superb Mogens Woldike interpretations; four jazz tapes, and this magnificent recording of "Scheherazade." Probably many of you have already heard this tape as Vanguard was demonstrating it at last year's New York Hi-Fi Show. This is one of the most outstanding stereo tapes yet produced. Rossi's interpretation, while not of definitive character, has been widely admired for its honest, straightforward musicianship. Also deserving of mention was the splendid playing of the orchestra. In matters of sound this is sheer unadulterated beauty. The string tone is lush, smooth, and butter-rich. Woodwind have a mellow fluency, whose tonal purity is not plagued by any excesses of vibrato. Brass is very big and open with great brilliance and weight. Percussion was exceptional for its crisp delineation. The vaunted Vanguard tympani were speaking in robust tones with great impact.

Vanguard's approach to stereo recording is one of extreme naturalness. They have struck a fine balance between overbright, over-detailed sound and the too distant, too reverberant formless type of pickup. This "Scheherazade" is a very impressive recording based on those principles. It is spacious and open and yet is not niggardly with detail and instrumental separation. Frequency and dynamic range were very wide, transient and other types of distortion were not audible. Directionality was well maintained in this tape and there was a gratifying amount of instrumental "fill" between the channels.

"Scheherazade" may indeed be an old warhorse, but when it can be heard with the gorgeous stereo quality on this tape, it becomes fresh, new, and an enjoyable musical experience. $-\overline{30}$ -

ENGINEERS WANTED!

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced the availability of a number of interesting engineering jøbs both here and abroad for which applications are now being accepted.

Full details, including instructions on where to send applications, etc. are included in Civil Service Announcement No. 112B. Information on examinations and application forms are available at most post offices and from the Commission at Washington 25, D. C.

The engineering positions to be filled are in various fields of work and pay from \$4480 to \$11,610 a year. To qualify for these positions, applicants must show appropriate education or experience in engineering. A written test for certain positions is required of applicants who do not meet the requirements for a degree in engineering. Applications will be accepted from students who expect to complete the required study within nine months.







November, 1957

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"BASIC MATHEMATICS FOR RADIO AND ELECTRONICS" by F. M. Colebrook & J. W. Head. Published by Philosophical Library, New York. 352 pages. Price \$6.00.

This is a new and expanded edition of the late Mr. Colebrook's earlier volume which appeared under the title "Basic Mathematics for Radio Students." The first seven chapters of this new edition are basically the same with two additional chapters covering the more advanced branches of mathematics contributed by J. W. Head, mathematical consultant to the BBC.

Primarily written for those interested in radio and electronic engineering who find their hobby or career blocked by insufficient mathematical background, the presentation makes for surprisingly "good reading" considering the subject matter. Mr. Colebrook's style is informal and he is lavish in his use of familiar analogies.

The nine chapters in the book cover elementary algebra; indices and logarithms; equations and complex numbers; continuity, limits, and series; geometry and trigonometry; differential and integral calculus; the application of mathematical ideas to radio; Heaviside's technique for dealing with more difficult electrical problems; and miscellaneous techniques. Problems and answers are included for students who use this volume as a home-study text.

"TV AND RADIO TUBE SUBSTITU-TION GUIDE" by H. G. Cisin. Published by Harry G. Cisin, Amagansett, N. Y. 22 pages. Price 50 cents. Paper bound.

This is the 1957 edition which has been revised to include a number of the newer tubes, wherever substitutes are available. It also contains a chart of the 600 ma. series-string tubes with controlled warm-up time, gives classification for each tube, application data, and substitutes that can be made without socket or wiring changes. The TV picture tube section covers substitutions rather than conversions. *

"THE PRESENTATION OF TECH-NICAL INFORMATION" by Reginald O. Kapp. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York. 147 pages. Price \$1.95.

Here is a succinctly written book on the presentation of scientific or "functional" information that should be "must" reading for anyone who wants to write a technical report, a factual article, or a scientific book or paper. This pithy little work is based on

four public lectures given by a former professor of electrical engineering and present dean of the faculty of engineering at University College, London. It tells how to reach the minds of readers by using psychology and style in writing.

A large number of "how-to-do-it" and "how-not-to-do-it" examples of technical writing, together with many rules for good writing add immeasurably to the value of this book. * *

"SERVOSYSTEMS LABORATORY MANUAL" by Servo Corp. Staff. Published by Servo Corporation of America, 2020 Jericho Turnpike, New Hyde Park, N. Y. 32 pages. Price \$2.00. Paper bound.

This manual has been prepared for use in both industry and schools and consists of basic material for an introductory laboratory course in servomechanisms, feedback control systems, etc.

Seven integrated, class-tested experiments are included in this volume each of which builds on what the student has learned in the earlier experiments. The experiments call for the breadboarding of a basic servosystem which is used throughout the course. Practical applications of principles are stressed and theoretical material is kept to a minimum.

The manual is well illustrated with diagrams and photographs. When used in conjunction with any standard servo text, it should provide a worthwhile coverage of the field.

"SEMICONDUCTORS - THEIR THEORY AND PRACTICE" by G. Goudet & C. Meuleau, translated from the French by G. King. Published by Essential Books Inc., Fair Lawn, N. J. 310 pages. Price \$18.90.

This is a fundamental work for engineers, graduate students, and research workers since it covers the subject from both the theoretical and practical viewpoints.

In the first section of the book the theory of the complex phenomena of current flow in solids is analyzed along with an explanation of the latest theories regarding them. The second and third parts of this volume cover the basic problems encountered in making semiconductor diodes, transistors, photoelectric cells, and similar elements and adapting diam to practical industrial circuits.

The treatment throughout is highly mathematical so a thorough grounding in the subject is prerequisite for even the most casual understanding of this work.

"TRANSISTOR MANUAL" by Semiconductor Dept. Staff. Published by General Electric Co., Syracuse, N. Y. 112 pages. Price 50 cents. Paper bound.

This is a second edition of a book first published in January 1957. This book has been expanded to include almost twice as much material as the earlier volume.

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WE TRADE HIGHER!

Howdoody ...

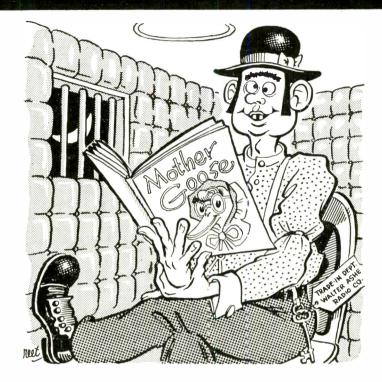
This picture shows me, Jack S., spendin' a quiet evenin' in my own cozy little well-upholstered apartment after a hard day at the office as eevaluator of trade-ins at Walter Ashe Radio Co. They immigrated me here from the Ozarks and I don't get to fraternize with the natives none.

The Boss says he's ofraid they'll spoil my natural big-hearted stupidity and imbue (whatever that is) me with something he calls the profit motive. He says if I ever get the trade-in dept. out of the red he'll trade ME IN.....on an imbecile'.....or less!! I think he's redherringing me though; I called the F.B.I. and they don't even have a file on a soul in the place!

So just write and tell me what old obsolete gear you want to trade in and l'll whip out my crazy mixed-up marking chalk and whomp up a price for it so high you'll swear l'm as buggy as an August Picnic. I shouldn't have said "Obsolete Gear". It can't be older than 1945. I found that out last week when I took in a gross of TV Kits, brand new, in original factory cartons with prebored scannin-discs!

Write your lonesome frem

Jack S.



IT'S EASY TO DO BUSINESS WITH WALTER ASHE!

I. Just tell us what factory-built gear (made since 1945) you have to trade, and what new gear you wish to purchase. You'll get our top dollar quote by return mail. 2. When the deal is made, you ship your equipment to us by prepaid express or, if express is not available, by prepaid truck. We check it at once and, in most cases, your new gear is on its way to you within 24 hours after we receive your trade-in. 3. We will ship your new gear to you via express in most instances. Where express is not available, or not practical, we will ship by truck.

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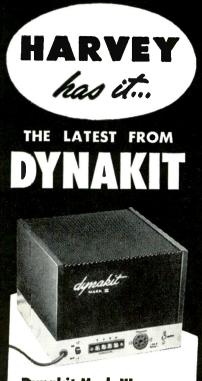


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November, 1957



Dynakit Mark III

Dynakit mark III A new 60 watt amplifier that meets the same high standards set by Dyna's 50 watt unit. Power achieved at less than 1% IM distortion, with a frequency re-sponse better than $\pm .5$ db from 6 cps to over 60 kc. Response at any level up to 60 watts is ± 1 db over a range in excess of 20 cps to 20 kc. Pre-wired printed circuit assembly with parts mounted insures correct, trouble free construction in less than three hours. Extra premium KT-88 (or 6550) tubes-supplied in matched pairs-output impe-dalices 4, 8 and 16 ohms. It's a value buy any way you look at it - as a kit - only **\$79.95. Wired and tested \$99.95** \$79.95. Wired and tested \$99.95



Dynakit Pre-Amplifier



This manual, like its earlier counterpart, contains basic information on transistors and their use in electronic circuits. It has been written for electronic design engineers, service technicians, and hobbyists working with transistors. Included is material on basic semiconductor theory, construction techniques, explanations of transistor specification symbols now in common use, and specifications with outline drawings of all transistors registered with EIA (formerly RETMA).

The booklet includes circuit diagrams for 29 different pieces of equipment ranging from a simple transistorized code-practice oscillator to a sun-cell triggered relay and a completely transistorized high-fidelity amplifier system. A helpful handbook for the experimentally minded.

"BASIC MATHEMATICS FOR ELEC-TRICITY, RADIO, AND TELEVISION" by Bertrand B. Singer. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. 508 pages. Price \$7.50.

Ambitious technicians, exceptional students, and do-it-yourselfers often ask your editors for a book which would enable them to study math on their own or brush up on rusty techniques as an aid to advancement in electronics

This book should suit these readers to a "T." It is designed specifically as a self-study text and concentrates on the mathematical procedures involved in the electronic field. Even the problems and examples used to illustrate a point are directly related to the field. A study of the chapter headings might prove misleading if one didn't realize the plan behind the presentation. Such subjects as an introduction to electricity, simple electrical circuits, series and parallel circuits, resistance of wire, etc. might indicate that this is a basic text on

radio theory rather than a mathematical approach to circuitry.

Examples are given in each chapter with the problems worked out. At the end of the discussion are test questions, a summary of the chapter, and problems for the student to solve.

"TRANSISTOR CIRCUITS" by Rufus P. Turner. Published by Gernsback Library, Inc., New York. 156 pages. Price \$2.75. Soft cover.

The author of this volume was one of the "pioneer" engineers in the field of the application of transistors to "build-it-yourself" equipment. As early as 1950 he was designing and writing about equipment using the then-new transistor.

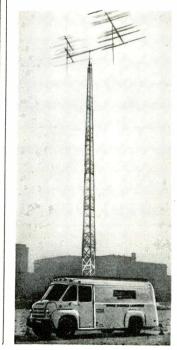
This book is the tangible evidence of the author's many years of work designing and building practical transistor circuits. Some 150 practical and usable circuits are described in detail, with schematics and parts lists to permit duplication.

The volume is divided into eleven chapters and covers audio amplifiers, r.f. and i.f. amplifiers, d.c. amplifiers, oscillators, power supplies, radio receivers, triggers and switches, control devices, test instruments, amateur equipment, and miscellaneous experimental devices.

"HOW TO MAKE A TRANSISTOR-IZED PORTABLE RADIO" by Sylvania Staff. Published by Sylvania Electric Products Inc., New York. 30 pages. Price 25 cents. Paper bound.

This little book for the hobbyist includes not only instructions for building a transistorized receiver but contains some twenty additional practical applications for r.f. transistors.

Chapters covering amplifiers, oscillators, receivers, ham radios, test instruments, and miscellaneous devices include complete construction details and parts lists. -30-



"CUSTOM" ANTENNAS FOR **PROBLEM AREAS**

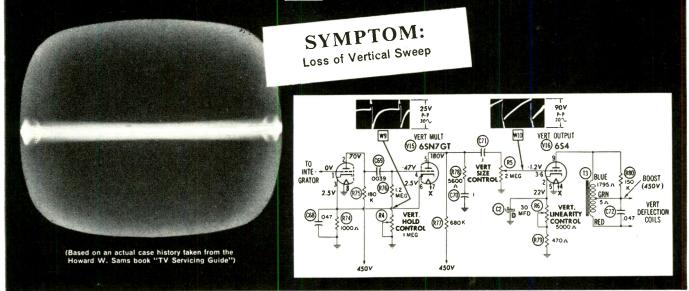
V viewers and technicians in urban locations probably never give a second thought to the fact that there are vast areas in the U.S. where the job of getting a usable picture on the TV screen involves work, magic, and luck.

The Finney Company of Bedford, O. is well aware of this problem and is taking concrete steps to help out jobbers in communities where standard broadband antennas just haven't been able to deliver the signal. They have developed and are operating a mobile research laboratory which travels to the area involved. There the lab conducts extensive field tests, the results of which are relayed to the company's engineering staff which tackles the problem from a design standpoint and comes up with a "customized" antenna.

The equipment, which is at the disposal of dealers and distributors without charge, consists of a panel truck housing a wide variety of specialized test and measuring equipment, a sixty-foot telescopic tower, and twin antenna circuits.

Service technicians faced with a really "tough one" are invited to contact their nearest Finco antenna distributor so that a visit of the mobile antenna laboratory can be arranged. To locate the name and address of your nearest Finco distribu-tor, write the company at 34 W. Interstate St., Bedford, Ohio. $-\overline{30}$ -

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Let's take a look at this problem: This trouble symptom is present when there is no driving signal to the vertical deflection coils and when the horizontal scanning is normal. Look for the following possible causes:

- 1. Defective multivibrator or output tubes
- 2. Open coupling capacitors C71 or C69
- 3. Open linearity control R6 or cathode resistor R79
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5. Open output transformer T3

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the multivibrator and output tubes.

Tubes okay?—then: Check waveform at grid of vertical output tube (W10). Wave shapes and peak-to-peak values appear right on the PHOTOFACT Standard Notation schematic. Waveform correct?—then: Check for open R6, or R79 or for faulty components in the output plate circuit. The DC resistance of the vertical output transformer and the lead colors are also shown right on the schematic.

Waveform incorrect?—then: Check voltages at the pins of the multivibrator tube. They're right on the exclusive Standard Notation schematic.

Whatever the trouble, you'll locate it faster and easier with a PHOTOFACT Folder by your side. Be sure to use the complete Replacement Parts List to select the proper replacement for the repair.

Use the servicing method you prefer—checking of waveform, voltage or resistance you'll find all the information you need at your finger-tips in PHOTOFACT. For only *2½¢ per model, PHOTOFACT helps you solve your service problems in just minutes—helps you service more sets and earn more daily!

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November,	1957
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A Transistorized PROTECT D.C. Voltage Multiplier

By PAUL S. LEDERER

Simple d.c. supply for radio-control and mobile gear uses transistor and rectifier; works off car battery.

 $T_{trolled}^{HE}$ popularity of various radio-controlled models underlines the everpresent problem of power for such R/C equipment, especially the transmitter. FCC regulations limit the d.c. plate supply power fed to the transmitter to 5 watts. In most cases one to two watts seem quite sufficient for proper operation.

Some people use high-voltage batteries to supply the power but in view of the cost of such components, this is not an economical procedure. A better way is to use the d.c. voltage of the car battery and step it up to the amplitude required. One method for doing this involves the use of a vibrator. Another way is to use the circuit to be described.

The use of a transistor inverter is not a new idea. A "Transistorized Kilovolter" was described recently and commercial transistorized d.c. voltage multipliers are on the market. Two manufacturers of transistors, CBS-Hytron and Clevite, in their data sheets on power transistors show suggested circuits. The latter requires a special transformer, while a modification of the former did not deliver enough voltage and power when tested.

The circuit finally built to operate from the 6-volt storage battery of an automobile uses one power transistor

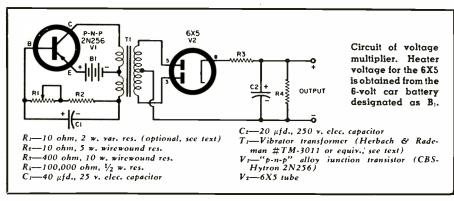
(a CBS-Hytron 2N256) and a vibrator power transformer (rated at 300 volts, 100 ma. d.c.) obtainable as stock number TM-3011 from Herbach & Rademan, Philadelphia. The rest of the components are standard.

The transistor in the primary of the transformer operates as a non-sinusoidal oscillator powered by 6 volts d.c. The voltage is stepped up in the secondary and rectified by a 6X5 full-wave rectifier and filtered by an RC filter. Two similar transistors may be used to operate with a 6-volt d.c. supply: CBS-Hytron 2N255 or 2N256. The transistors are identical except for this: the 2N255 has a maximum collector-to-base voltage rating of -15volts while the 2N256 is rated at -30volts. In view of the only slightly higher cost of the 2N256, the latter was chosen for its greater possible use in future experimental circuits. A vacuum-tube rectifier was chosen for three reasons: it was on hand; due to the non-sinusoidal waveshape of oscillation, sharp high-voltage spikes are generated and there was concern about their effect on selenium rectifiers; and it was felt that the added drain on a 6-volt automobile storage battery imposed by the heater of the 6X5 (about 3.8 watts) was negligible.

Two other features of the circuit re-

D.C. OUTPUT (volts)	D.C. OUTPUT (ma.)	A.C. RIPPLE (volts, r.m.s.)	D.C. INPUI (amps.)
195	11.0	0.035	1.68
175	16.6	0.024	1.91
150	16.8	0.028	1.82
125	14.6	0.030	1.63
100	15.2	0.028	1.60
75	17.3	0.022	1.61
50	18.6	0.010	1.61

Table 1. Operating characteristics of transistorized d.c. voltage multiplier.



quire comment. The 10-ohm variable resistor (R_1) shown in the base circuit can be used to reduce the power output if desired. The data given in Table 1 was taken with this unit out of the circuit and it may therefore be omitted in the construction.

The large electrolytic capacitor bypassing the base bias resistor assures good operation of the circuit by providing large feedback voltage from the transformer. The circuit was tested with variable resistors as the load. The d.c. output voltage and current were measured, as were a.c. ripple at the output and the input current supplied by the 6-volt battery.

The frequency of the a.c. ripple varied from about 5000 cps at 195 volts d.c. output to about 1000 cps at 50 volts d.c. output. The d.c. power output at 175 volts d.c. is 2.9 watts. With a corresponding input power of 11.5 watts and about .5 watt lost in the filter resistor and bleeder, the circuit efficiency is 29%.

In order to permit the transistor to dissipate the input power without overheating, the transistor was mounted on a vertical aluminum plate $\frac{1}{16}$ " thick and measuring 3" x 5". After a half hour operation with a power input of 10 watts, the transistor was just barely warm to the touch.

REFERENCE

1. Queen, I.: "Transistorized Kilovolter," Radio-Electronics, Feb. 1957. -30-

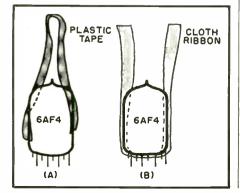
ZENITH U.H.F. PROBLEM By GARY CASSIDY

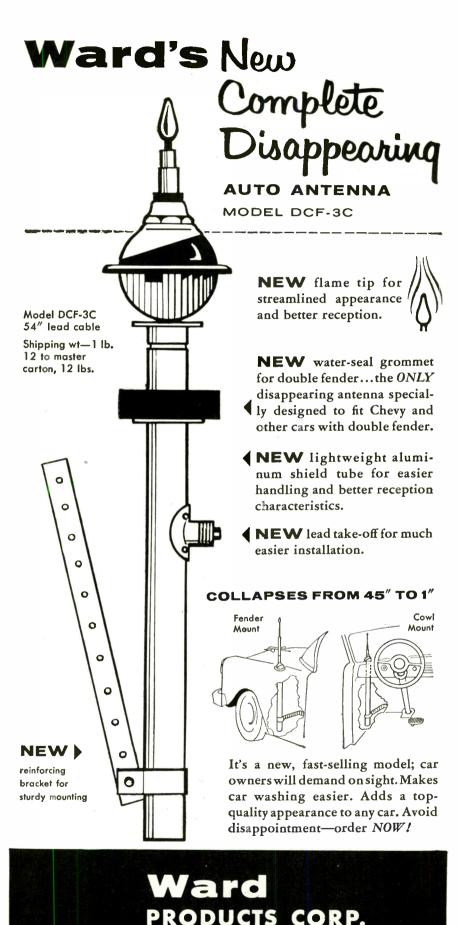
C HANGING the 6AF4 u.h.f. oscillator can be quite a problem in such Zenith chassis as the "Super K," used in the 19M21U and other models. The tube is located in a recess where it is difficult to withdraw by ordinary servicing methods.

In one effective withdrawal technique, the tube is permitted to warm up for a while. Then a strip of thin plastic tape is placed loosely but carefully over the top of the tube and pressed firmly against its sides, as shown in part (A) of the diagram. The tube is then permitted to cool for a while to achieve good adhesion. Then it can be rocked and pulled out.

Future difficulty can be avoided by running a cloth ribbon over the prongs of the replacement, and up over the top, as shown in (B). This makes a convenient handle for "next time." $-\frac{30}{30}$ -

Removing hard-to-get-at u.h.f. oscillator.





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How far can you go in Electronics without a Degree?



Bernie Roth examines ribbon from printer during Field Engineering Laboratory period.

Without a formal degree, 25-year-old Bernie ${\it Roth} is a lready established as a Computer Systems$ Field Engineer-handling a key responsibility with IBM. Bernie is part of a team maintaining an entire electronic digital computer system. In this assignment, he must stay abreast of all the most advanced electronic concepts-developing his professional know-how every day. "That's what's different about IBM," Bernie says. "The graduate engineer has an advantage anywherebut here at IBM, the technician also can grow into managerial positions. IBM is one of the few organizations I know of that is willing to invest time and money in training the technical man-and then gauges his future ability strictly on performance."

IBM instituted its program for specialized technical training many years ago. The theory behind this built-in educational system asked the question: Why should the capable man be denied the opportunity simply because he lacks a formal degree? The wisdom and foresight of IBM's decision are reflected in the story of Bernie Roth—in the misgivings of his past—in the certainty of his future.

(Advertisement)

The Navy steers Bernie on the right course

When Bernie graduated from Flemington, N.J., High School in 1950, he received a general diploma—mathematics and science made up a small part of his curriculum. Enlisting in the Navy in 1951, Bernie proved his aptitude for technical work and was assigned to the electronics preparatory school in Jacksonville, Fla. Later, he attended the Class A Aviation Electronics School in Memphis, Tenn.... probably the most important phase of his naval training because it was in



Here, he scans the schematic of computer circuits.

Memphis that he became convinced that a technical career was "Right up my alley." But an event that occurred during a furlough in the spring of 1955 put a brand-new light on Bernie's future.

Reports for training

Bernie smiled when he mentioned that his mother had a tendency to clip want ads. "It was just pot-luck that one of the ads she spotted was for IBM Kingston and Project SAGE." Soon afterwards, Bernie hopped a bus to Newark for an interview with the IBM representative. He took the required number of tests-talked over his hopes and ambitions, and "That's about all there was to it." In July, Bernie notified IBM that he was definitely available, and supplied the necessary references. Meanwhile, he made a study of IBM's history, its policies, its growth, and its futureall of which impressed him favorably. One day in September, Bernie received instructions to report to Kingston to begin training as a Computer Units Field Engineer.

The material he studied at Kingston

"The Kingston program is a real experience, and quite an eye-opener in electronic techniques. First of all, I studied basic circuitry. Then, I actually learned a new way to think—the ability to comprehend the whole from the assorted parts. The student must know how to form logic blocks, and in time, he should be able to design his own circuits. All of this proved especially helpful once I got into the field. Later on, I studied the various input-output devices which are used as auxiliary units to the central computer. Finally, I analyzed the methods that supply the power for this electronic giant. Millions of



Bernie checks a unit in one of the operating consoles.

watts are needed—a phenomenal amount. In general, I'd say that you couldn't find a better training ground for understanding the uses of electronic as well as electromechanical equipment."

Promoted to Computer Systems Field Engineer

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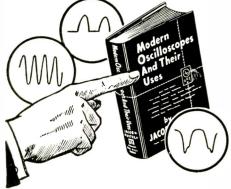
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Service in Northern Mexico (Continued from page 50)

ready sale. Good, used vacuum tubes, tested in the presence of the customer, are offered for sale in some of the larger Mexican cities.

In the larger metropolitan centers, such as Mexico City, Vera Cruz, Monterrey, and Hermosillo, to mention a few, electrical power and distribution are adequate and a.c.-operated radio equipment is standard. In the smaller communities and in areas where the local distribution system has been outgrown, low line voltage, intermittent service, and variable frequency are common problems. Some of these difficulties are overcome by the extensive use of variable-voltage transformers and subsidiary filters. Generating equipment in many of the small communities is "umpteenth-hand," having been traded "downstream" as it became inadequate in the larger communities. The service given by these relics is rather good, all things considered. One such local power supply, "not operating for the day," is shown in Fig. 2.

Where even locally generated power is unavailable, battery-operated receivers are used despite the relatively high cost of batteries in Mexico and their short life in arid or tropical environments. Where a battery pack for the radio costs more than a week's pay, it becomes a domestic tragedy if little José leaves the set on after listening to the latest episode in the adventures of *Superhombre* and runs the battery down.

Television reception in most parts of Mexico is theoretically impossible because of the remoteness of the stations. Actually, by use of lofty antenna towers, boosters, and a lot of skillful adjustment of the receivers, many communities receive TV programs quite consistently from stations up to 250 miles away. Occasional pictures from Mexico City have been received as far away as Sonoita, Sonora, a small oasis town just south of the ArizonaSonora border. A typical antenna installation for "beyond the fringe" reception is shown in Fig. 3.

Complicating the task of the technician in most parts of Mexico is the great diversity of equipment he is expected to service. Although about half of the receivers in use in northern Mexico were manufactured in the United States, many of them are aging fugitives from the museum. Many receivers of German, Argentine, and Japanese manufacture are also in use and many of them give excellent service despite the unavailability of exact replacement parts. Ingenious substitutions keep most of them operating even after failure of most of the original parts.

Because interest in and the use of radio equipment has grown faster in Mexico than the domestic technical publishing industry, radio terminology is strangely mixed. Hispanicized English technical terms are quite common, examples being: *amplificacion de pushpull*, which should be self-explanatory; *batteria*, for battery (even though there is a perfectly good Spanish term, *pila*, for the same item); and loudspeaker, even though the Spanish terms hablador and altoparlante are widely approved and understood.

There is a considerable interest, in the major urban centers, in alta fidelidad, which we call "hi-fi" and discussions in the local radio shops currently deal with "amplificacion de alta fidelidad con tubos KT66 en pushpull, con realimentacion negativo." Away from these centers, high fidelity is usually confused with power output and the fidelidad is regarded as highest when smoke comes out of the back of the juke box!

· Despite numerous problems and difficulties which include all the troubles we have in the United States *plus* serious shortages of domestically produced equipment, components, tools, and data books and an unfavorable foreign exchange situation, the service technician in northern Mexico seems to be performing very well indeed his primary function of "keeping them playing." -<u>30</u>-

Fig. 3. An antenna installation at Sonoita, Sonora, Mexico. Rather good reception is the rule here although the nearest TV stations are about 200 miles away and all power is generated locally by a diesel plant of small size.



RADIO & TV NEWS



November, 1957



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Interference-Free AM (Continued from page 54)

be broadly self-resonant in the broadcast band. Thus, these coils behave like relatively wide-band wave traps, permitting maximum rejection at and for a few hundred kilocycles around the resonant frequency. Below resonance the coils, plus capacitors C_1 and C_2 , perform as simple *L*-section filters. In the unit shown, resonance in L_1 and L_2 has been adjusted to approximately 1200 kc., since this particular adjustment appears to provide optimum rejection over the whole broadcast band.

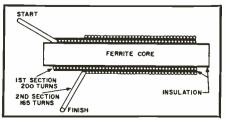
 L_1 and L_2 are identical. Each consists of 365 turns of No. 28 enameled wire wound in two sections-200 turns closewound on the inside section and 165 turns similarly wound on the outside section—on a 3¾" length of ½" diameter ferrite rod. Insulate the rod with a couple of layers of plastic tape and wind on the 200-turn section. Place a couple of layers of plastic tape over the turns, then wind the 165-turn section back over the first. See Fig. 3 for details. This method of winding may be poor practice in making tunedcircuit coils for the signal section of a receiver, but it provides just about the right amount of inductance and distributed capacitance for a good linefilter coil. Finish off the coils with a heavy coating of polystyrene coil dope.

The ends of the ferrite rods fit snugly in holes drilled in the two Bakelite end plates, and two small Lbrackets mount the assembly in the 3" x 4" x 5" aluminum box. Note that this case, as well as the inner connections of C_1 and C_2 , are grounded. The unit should not be operated without this ground connection. If it is, the two capacitors work as a voltage divider to make the box "hot" to a.c., as well as impair the filter's performance.

The ferrite rod for the coils is available in $7\frac{1}{2}$ " lengths from Lafayette Radio (Cat. No. MS-333). A single length is cut in half to supply the two pieces for the filter. The material is very brittle and close to glass in hardness. It's almost impossible to cut it with a hacksaw. The best method is to score the rod with a coarse, threecornered file about $\frac{1}{32}$ " deep along a line drawn around its center, and then to rap it sharply against the bench. The rod will snap cleanly along the scored line, just as though it actually were glass.

This filter has been designed primarily for use at the broadcast re-

Fig. 3. Filter coil winding detail.



ceiver. The No. 28 wire in the coils will pass up to 50 watts of power without becoming more than hand warm. Thus, it's quite adequate for an a.c.-d.c. set. To put it to work, run the ground wire *via* the shortest possible route to the nearest cold-water pipe. With the filter connected, broadcast stations which previously could not be heard above the noise should come in with the hash pushed considerably into the background.

Additionally, some a.c.-d.c. receivers have provision for the connection of an external antenna: attaching a 5- to 10-foot length of wire here will sometimes attenuate the noise even more because the pickup of signal on such a wire is often much greater than the pickup of interference. In some cases in the author's experience, broadcast stations which were unintelligible due to interference have been brought up to a level that's absolutely clean and clear through the use of the filter, this length of antenna wire, and just a little side tuning of the receiver!

Side tuning refers to tuning the receiver slightly to one side or the other of the actual frequency of the received signal to get out the last vestige of squeal. The short length of antenna wire doesn't work well in every case, but where it does work the result is so good that it's always worth a try. In any event, be sure to dress this lead well away from any power-line wiring. In cases where adding the antenna wire makes the noise *worse*, it is probable that the interference is being picked up by direct radiation. Because of this, the filter may not be too effective either.

Broadcast receivers having power transformers can often be made to reject a considerable amount of interference simply by running a wire from the ground terminal or the chassis to the nearest cold-water pipe. Before connecting the ground lead, check the receiver to see if it has a bypass capacitor between one side of the power line and the chassis. If the set has such a capacitor, try the ground lead with the capacitor both connected and disconnected. Reverse the power-line plug in each instance. Because such a capacitor often sets up a ground loop through the chassis when a direct ground is connected to the receiver, better performance is nearly always obtained with the capacitor removed.

The filter described in this article will usually not be as effective with receivers having power transformers as it is with a.c.-d.c. sets. In fact, a receiver having a good electrostatic shield between the primary and secondary windings of the transformer; and no capacitor between power line and chassis, may receive no further benefits at all from the filter, if the chassis is well grounded.

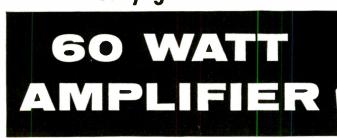
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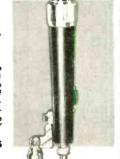
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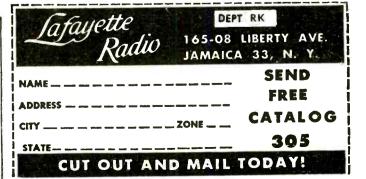
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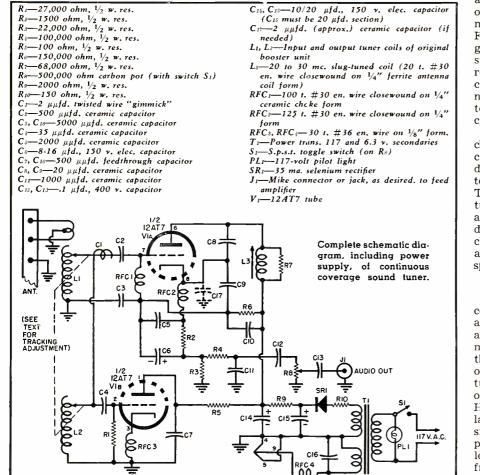
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If a booster is to be purchased espe-



cially for this construction, only a continuous-tuning type should be considered, since it will be just as much work to convert a skip-band or turrettuned type yet it won't provide the 50-215 mc. coverage that, say, a "Super-Sonic" tuner or the *Mallory* "Inductuner" will.

Typical of the "Inductuner" type of booster is the Astatic BT-1 which uses a tuned-grid, tuned-plate circuit. Although the BT-1 has a smaller cabinet than the "Super-Sonic" and thus will not accommodate the additional components as readily, it has a quiet tuner with very little contact noise and forms the basis of an excellent unit. If the reader already owns a booster on the non-continuous-tuning variety and is not concerned with FM, police, or services other than TV sound, he may adapt his present unit to the FreModyne circuit by utilizing its ganged tuning devices. In some instances it may be possible for him to rewind or re-adjust the inductances or capacitances associated with TV channel 6 (or some other unused channel) to cover a desired FM station frequency or other service.

The basic construction project is to change the booster from its original circuit to the FreModyne superheterodyne superregenerative AM-FM detector circuit shown in the schematic. The unit may be used as a sound tuner for FM and TV with any available amplifier or a small, low-currentdrain amplifier may be added to the chassis to make the unit self-contained and capable of feeding its own PM speaker.

Circuit Theory

FreModyne circuit theory has been covered in articles appearing in this and other magazines during 1948, but a brief account of the fundamentals may be useful here, especially for those who wish to adapt the design to other purposes. Incoming signals are tuned by L_1 and fed to the upper triode of the 12AT7 in the diagram. Here they are mixed with local oscillator signals (about 25 mc. below the signal frequency) generated in the Colpitts oscillator formed by L_2 and the lower triode. The 25 mc. difference frequency is tuned to resonance by L_{3} , shunted by R_7 for bandpass control.



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So far, both triodes have operated in superheterodyne standard fashion. Now superregeneration enters the picture. The upper triode, V_{14} , has its cathode returned for r.f. to the junction of C_8 and C_8 , thus forming a Colpitts oscillator at the frequency of L_3 , or 25 mc. The oscillations are pe-riodically damped as a result of the superregenerative action brought about by the return of the signal grid lead through R_6 to "B+". Optimum shape of the damping wave (an approximate saw-tooth of about 30 kc.) is assured by the RC filter, R_2 - C_5 . Audio is recovered through the de-emphasis network R_1 - C_{11} , stabilized by C_6 , and coupled to a high-impedance volume control, R_{s} , through C_{12} .

Whereas a "straight" superregenerative receiver re-radiates strongly at the signal frequency and hence would be unacceptable for listening to sound on TV channels in a heavily populated neighborhood, the FreModyne re-radiates not at all at the signal frequency, only very slightly at the oscillator frequency (as do all oscillators in standard TV and FM tuners), and also at the much lower frequency of the plate circuit. This latter radiation may be strong enough to interfere with the i.f. system of an adjacent TV set, but adjustment of the coil L_3 may be used to move the interfering frequency out of the range of any given i.f. system.

Two factors affect the tracking of the FM-TV sound tuner. First, both of its sections were originally designed to function at equal frequencies throughout the tuning range, while now the oscillator section must "trail" the signal section by approximately 25 mc. (It could function as well at 25 mc. above the signal frequency and this method may be more applicable in the case of certain boosters.) Second, the change of tube has caused a new set of capacitances to be associated with each tuner section. Fortunately, neither difficulty is serious, at least in the type of tuner repre-sented by the "Super-Sonic." Under each coil is a silver-plated contact which rides on a silver-plated rod. Slip the rod beneath oscillator section L_2 out from its mounting at the front of the chassis and move the sliding contact toward the dial one turn more than it was at a given setting. This places more inductance in L_2 than in L_1 and should approximate tracking sufficiently well to permit stations to be tuned in. The builder should experiment with different positions of the slider coupled with various settings of L_3 until stations come in at several points with good volume. If all adjustments are carefully made, tracking will be quite good over the whole tuning range. The dial indicator may be moved along its string to improve the relation between dial calibration and actual frequency.

To secure proper tracking with an "Inductuner," shunt a small tubular trimmer capacitor across the active portion of L_2 . With the plate circuit



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tuned approximately to resonance (or at an arbitrary setting), set the dial to the frequency of a local TV or FM broadcast and increase the trimmer capacity until the station is heard. Patience and ingenuity in the matter of tracking will be rewarded, although, of course, absolute accuracy must not be expected at all dial settings.

In tuning FM or TV sound programs on the FreModyne, two proper dial settings exist, one on each side of the center frequency. Use whichever gives the clearest, loudest signal with the least so-called "superregenerative hiss." A criterion of general circuit adjustment is the virtual disappearance of hiss which may be expected in metropolitan areas within 10 or 15 miles of FM or TV stations of high or average power. An indoor dipole usually gives excellent signal strength, and even a short length of antenna wire is often sufficient-but an outside antenna may be required in fringe areas.

This tuner may also be used as a mobile unit, when powered by a cigarette-lighter plug-in converter such as the "Trav-Electric" unit. Connect the center wire of the car antenna to one side of the L_1 coupling loop and the outer shield to chassis ground.

U.H.F. Stations

Any u.h.f. converter may be used with the FM-TV tuner to extend its range throughout the u.h.f. spectrum of channels 14-83. The u.h.f. antenna is connected to the converter, the converter output terminals to the receiver input, and the receiver tuned to the conversion channel (usually 5 or 6 but sometimes 12 or 13) of the particular converter. Use of a two-inch band of aluminum foil wrapped around the u.h.f. antenna lead and moved along the lead for best reception is highly recommended, sometimes resulting in as much as a four-fold increase in signal-to-noise ratio.

In areas where only u.h.f. stations are in operation, a small FreModyne detector taking its power from the u.h.f. converter and employing fixedtuned coils for L_1 and L_2 with adjustable trimmers, could be constructed to operate at the output frequency of the u.h.f. converter. Such a unit may be made small enough to mount on the back of the converter, or even inside in some models, giving a compact u.h.f. sound tuner. It is not recommended that current for an audio amplifier be drawn from the converter in addition to that necessary for the FreModyne tube. If no separate audio amplifier is available, then for purposes of u.h.f. sound listening or experimentation, an amplifier could be constructed with a fixed-tuned Fre-Modyne detector built in, with appropriate switching to permit use of the amplifier for general purposes as well.

Further possibilities, such as converting discarded TV front-end tuners, or those available on the bargain market, to FL-Modyne FM and TV sound units, are left to the resourcefulness of the individual reader. -30-



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			EXC.	1.95
DM-32AZ	12V	250V at 60 MA	NEW	4.95
DM-33	24V	540V at 250 MA	EXC.	1.95
DM-34	12V	220V at 80 MA	EXC.	4.95
DM-35	12V	625V at 225MA	EXC.	14.95
DM-37	24V	625V at 225 MA	EXC.	2.95
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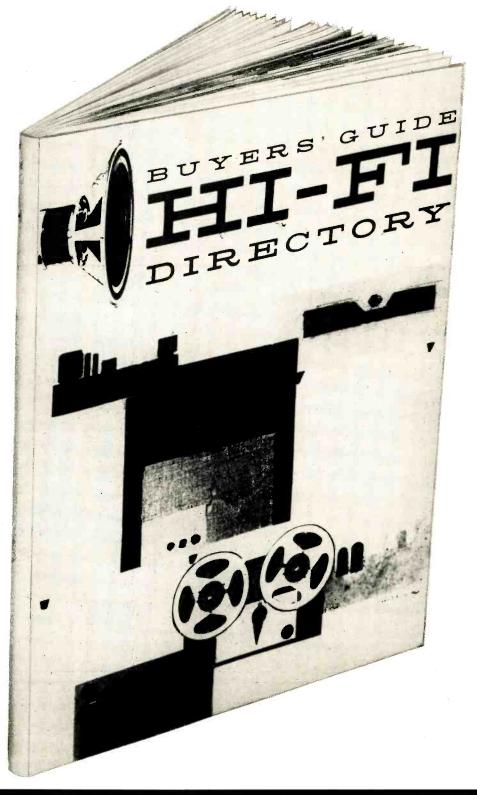
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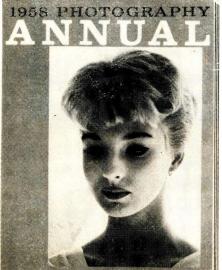
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November, 1957

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IRC

The fact that servicemen use more IRC Type BT's than any other fixed composition resistor proves there's a difference in IRC performance. But there's another difference too. The leads of IRC Type BT Resistors have an exclusive coating that lets you make sound soldered joints at high or low soldering temperatures. You make the replacement fast. And you know it's there to last. So save time...save callbacks. Buy IRC Type BT Resistors. ¼ to 2 watt ratings. Values from 10 ohms to 22 megohms.

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At resistance values as low as .24 ohm up to 8200 ohms, no other wire-wound resistor combines the high stability and low cost of IRC Type BW's. IRC's unmatched winding skills make the wire-wound element a study in perfection. A molded plastic housing gives complete protection. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 watt ratings.

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RUSSELL HARMON of *Weber's TV*, Cincinnati, Ohio, was elected president of the National Alliance of Television and Electronic Service Associations during the recent annual convention of NATESA. He succeeds Robert Hester of *Hester's TV*, Mission City, Kansas.

Mac Metoyer of *A-One TV Service*, Kansas City, was elected to the post of secretary general succeeding F. B. (Bob) Koepnick of *A-1 Certified Television*, Houston, Texas.

Gilbert P. Clark of *Centronic TV*, Boston, and editorpublisher of "NETS News," was elected to the post of eastern vice-president and Pascal P. Pratt of Buffalo was selected to serve as eastern regional secretary.

The east central vice-presidency went to Cordell Britt of May TV, Nashville, Tenn., and editor of the "MTTTA News." Marvin Miller of Springfield, Ohio, was named to the post of east central regional secretary.

Vincent J. Lutz of St. Louis was re-elected as west central vice-president and Joe Driscoll of St. Paul, Minn., was selected as secretary for that region.

Nelson Burns of Memphis, Tenn., was re-elected treasurer and Frank J. Moch of Chicago was re-appointed executive secretary.

A national public relations and business promotion program for the association was presented to the delegates by a Chicago advertising agency. The proposed program contemplates the use of national consumer magazines, such as "TV Guide," the "Saturday Evening Post," "Life," etc., with a campaign designed to create consumer confidence in service shops that are members of NATESA.

The cost of participating in the proposed NATESA advertising and public relations program is to be \$100 per year per shop plus \$10.00 per year for each technical service employee. The program will not be started until a minimum of three hundred members have signed up.

Future of Servicing

In his keynote talk at the annual banquet of the Texas Electronics Association in Fort Worth, Texas, H. F. Bershe, merchandising manager for the *RCA* Electron Tube Division, painted a glowing picture of the future opportunities in the TV-electronics servicing field.

"The fabulous growth of TV-electronics servicing during the past 20 years—rising from \$80 million to one billion, eight hundred million dollars annually," he said, "is expected to continue during the next two decades, reaching a record \$8 billion by 1975."

In analyzing the electronics industry, Mr. Bershe named five principal categories requiring the services of technicians. These are: home equipment, radio-TV broadcasting, communications, industrial and commercial applications, and defense electronics, all of which, he pointed out, are constantly increasing in scope and therefore requiring additional servicing talent.

New State Group

A state organization of independent radio-TV service associations was formed recently in Massachusetts. It was chartered under the name of the Electronic Technicians Guild of Massachusetts.

Officers of ETGM include Nicholas A. Averinos, owner of the *Colonial Radio & Appliance Co.*, of South Weymouth, president; Remo DiNicola, assistant to the president; Albert N. Oiddis, treasurer; Gilbert Clark, newly elected eastern region vice-president of NATESA, vice-president; and Lawrence J. McEvoy, secretary.

The major objective of the Massachusetts Guild was stated to be the defense and perpetuation of the independent business status of the electronic service industry.

Mr. Averinos said the Guild was formed "to provide a central, statewide organization that will be concerned with the professional advancement and technical education of electronics servicemen, provide an effective program in public relations and education, and maintain active liaison with other service groups and segments of the industry.'

Effective House Organs "The Raster," the official publication of the Electronic Service Council of the Ozarks, recently celebrated its first year of existence with a sprightly 16-page issue. Edited by Wayne Lemons of Buffalo, Mo., the publication is widely circulated throughout southern Missouri.

The effectiveness of a good association house organ in creating a better understanding among service businessmen, was highlighted in a letter to the editor from one of their independent parts distributors:

"All of us at the Reed Radio & Supply Company," it said, "want to extend our congratulations to the Electronic Service Council of the Ozarks on the excellent job it has done toward bringing unity and understanding among the radio and television servicemen and to the industry.

"We think the monthly publication of ESCO, now well known to all of us as the 'Raster,' is the best publication of its kind that we have seen. The editor and his entire staff should be congratulated on a very successful first year of publication. The 'Raster' has indeed proved to be a remarkable publication for the radio and TV serviceman.

"We of the Reed Radio & Supply Company have always felt that there should be cooperation and unity among servicemen and technicians, and we are continually encouraging and sponsoring meetings and technical sessions and gatherings of servicemen in order that they may not only be well informed, but that they get together upon a common ground of friendship and understanding."

Emphasizing the advantage of association membership and intra-industry cooperation, Al Mirus, successful service dealer who is president of ATSCOTESA, said in the "Cincinnati TESA news":

"A great many TESA members have reported a sharp increase in service calls during the past several weeks. One of the advantages of being a member of an association such as ours is the continual contact with other members and the exchange of business ideas. These include how to keep costs down; how to increase sales and profits; discussions of new products being introduced by the industry and how they will affect your own business.

"Every member will tell you this shop talk is one of the best sources of new ideas directly applicable to your own business. When you can benefit from the experience of others, why do it the hard way? Present your business problems to us. You will probably find another member who has had the identical problem and found a workable solution."

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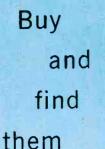
An 18-page booklet covering the Radio and Television Apprenticeship Standards formulated by the Minnesota Service Engineers, Inc., is now available. Copies may be obtained at no charge from the TTLB Special Services Department, P. O. Box 1321, Indianapolis 6, Ind., or from John W. Hemack, secretary MINTSE, 339-13th Ave., N.E., Minneapolis 13, Minn.

NATESA and TESA

The wording of an item in this space in August was inadvertently misleading. In noting the NATESA New Orleans resolution to urge uniform adoption by its affiliates of the local designation of TESA, we mentioned a "preference for TESA in place of NATESA." Naturally, use of TESA on the local level re-inforces the national NATESA -30name.

November, 1957

171



fast...IRC®

Resistors in Resist-O-Cabinets

Time is money . . . and you save both when you buy IRC balanced resistor assortments in these handy RESIST-O-CABINETS. No more itemizing orders . . . all the resistors you most often need are pre-selected. No more "filing" resistors ... they're already filed in 28 separate, four-drawer compartments. No more hunting resistors ... you can find what you want when you want it. What's more, the sturdy all-metal cabinet is yours at no extra cost. Four assortments: No. 3A with 120 IRC 2 watt resistors . . . No. 4A with 150 IRC 1/2 watt resistors . . . No. 5A with 125 IRC 1 watt resistors . . and No. 6A containing 139 IRC 1/2, 1 and 2 watt resistors including deposited carbon precistors.



ONLY \$4.50

Pocket-Sized Resist-O-Kits

Take them on the job! IRC RESIST-O-KITS contain popular IRC resistors all filed in ten compartments according to value, Assortment No. 7 includes 45 IRC ½ watt resistors. Assortment No. 8 offers 30 IRC 1 watt resistors.

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Tell me about all the IRC bargains. Send copyraf the IRC Replacement Parts Catalog DLR-57.

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Model TD-55 - Terms: \$6.95 after 10 day trial then \$5.00 per month for 4 months.



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Model TV-12 - Terms:

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Superior's EMISSION New Model TD-55

The Experimenter or Part-time Serviceman, who has delayed pur-chasing a higher priced Tube Tester. The Professional Serviceman, who needs an extra Tube Tester for outside cal

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

TUBE TESTER

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The busy TV Service Organization, which needs extra Tube Testers its field men.

FOR

Speedy, yet efficient operation is accomplished by:
I. Simplification of all switching and controls.
2. Elimination of old style sockets used for testing obsolete tubes (26, 27, 57, 59, etc.) and providing sockets and circuits for efficiently testing the new Noval and Sub-Minar types.

and Sub-Minar types. You can't insert a tube in wrong socket. It is impossible to insert the tube in the wrong socket when using the new Model TD-55. Separate sockets are used, one for each type of tube base. If the tube fits in the socket it can be tested. "'Free-point'' element switching system. The Model TD-55 incorporates a newly designed element selector switch system which reduces the possibility of obso-lescence to an absolute minimum. 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. The Model TD-55 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 individually indicated. This is important, especially in the case of an element terminating at more than one pin. In such cases the element or internal connec-tion offen completes a circuit. tion often completes a circuit.

Elemental switches are numbered in strict accordance with R.M.A. specification. One of the most important improvements, we believe, is the fact that the 4 posi-tion fast-action snap switches are all numbered in exact accordance with the standard R.M.A. numbering system. Thus, if the element termi-nating in pin No. 7 of a tube is under test, button No. 7 is used for that test.

NET Complete with carrying case Superior's New Model TV-40

Not a Gadget—Not a Make-Shift Adapter, but a Wired Picture Tube Tester With a Meter for Measuring Degree of Emission—at Only \$15.85

Of course you can buy an adapter for about \$5--which theoretically will convert your standard tube tester into a picture-tube tester; or a neon type instrument which sells for a little more and is supposed to be "as good as" a metered in-strument. Superior does not make nor do they recommend use of C.R.T. adap-ters or neon gadgets because a Cathode Ray Tube is a very complex device, and to properly test it, you need an instrument designed exclusively to test C. R. Tubes and nothing else.

Tests ALL magnetically deflected tubes .

ests ALL magnetically deflected tubes . . . in the set . . . out of the set Tests all magnetically deflected picture tubes from 7 inch to 30 inch types. Tests for quality by the well-established emission method. All readings on "Good.Bad" scale. Tests for inter-element shorts and leakages up to 5 megohms. .

Test for inter-elements. Test for open elements. EASY TO USE: Simply insert line cord into any 110 volt A.C. outlet, then attach tester socket to tube base (ion trap need not be on tube). Throw switch up for quality test . . , read direct on Good-Bad scale, Throw switch down for all leakage tests. NET

Only.

TESTING TUBES

1

- 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, amplifiers and other circuits. Amplification factor, plate resistance and cathode emission are all correlated in one meter reading. ۰
- NEW LINE YOLTAGE ADJUSTING SYSTEM. A tapped transformer makes it possible to compensate for line voltage variations to a tolerance of better than 2%. ٠
- SAFETY BUTTON—protects both the tube under test and the instrument meter against damage due to overload or other form of improper switching.
 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 improved Trans-Conductance circuit.

Extra Feature

Model TV-12 Also Tests 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.

The Model TV-12 will accommodate all transistors including NPN's, PNP's Photo and Tetrodes, whether made of Germanium or Silicon, either point contact or junction contact types. Housed in hand-rubbed oak cabinet.....

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Model TV-40

after 10 day trial

then \$4.00 per

month for 3 months.

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Terms: \$3.85

Superior's STANDARD PROFESSIONAL New Model TUBE TESTER TW-11

- Tests all tubes, including 4, 5, 6, 7, Octal, Lockin, Hearing Aid, Thyratron, Miniatures, Sub-miniatures, Novals, Sub-minars, Proximity fuse types, etc. ٠
- Uses the new self-cleaning Lever Action Switches for individual element testing, Because all elements are numbered according to pin-number in the RMA base numbering system, the user can instantly identify which element is under test, Tubes having tapped filaments and tubes with filaments terminating in more than one pin are truly tested with the Model TW-II as any of the pins may be placed in the neutral position when necessary.
- The Model TW-II does not use any combination type sockets. Instead indi-vidual sockets are used for each type of tube. Thus it is impossible to damage a tube by inserting it in the wrong socket.
- . Free-moving built-in roll chart provides complete data for all tubes. All tube listings printed in large easy-to-read type.

NOISE TEST: Phono-lack 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.

EXTRAORDINARY FEATURE: SEPARATE SCALE FOR LOW-CURRENT TUBES. Previously, on emission-type tube testers, it has been standard practice to use one scale for all tubes. As a result, the calibration for low-current types has been restricted to a small portion of the scale. The \$47750 extra scale used here greatly simplifies testing of low-current types. Housed in hand-rubbed oak cabinet

USE APPROVAL FORM ON NEXT PAG

1



Model TV-50 - Terms: \$11.50 after 10 day trial then \$6.00 per month for 6 months.

-Model 76-Terms: \$6.95 after 10 day trial then \$5.00 per month for 4 months.



Model 770-A --- Terms: \$3.85 after 10 day trial then \$4.00 per month for 3 months.



Model 670-A - Terms: \$7.40 after 10 day trial then \$3.50 per month for 6 months.

Superior's New Model TV-50

before you buy!

7 Signal Generators in One!

- ✔ Bar Generator ✔ Cross Hatch Generator
- ✔ R.F. Signal Generator for A.M.
- ✔ R.F. Signal Generator for F.M.
- ✓ Audio Frequency Generator

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✓ Marker Generator

TRY FOR 10 DAYS

R. F. SIGNAL GENERATOR: 100 Kilocycles to 60 Megacycles on fundamentals and from 60 Megacycles to 180 Megacycles on powerful harmonics. VARIABLE AUDIO FREQUENCY GENERATOR: Provides a variable 300 cycle to 20,000 cycle peaked wave audio signal.

BAR GENERATOR: Pattern consists of 4 to 16 horizontal bars or 7 to 20 vertical bars.

BAR GENERATOR: Pattern consists of 4 to 16 horizontal bars or / to 20 vertical bars. CROSS HATCH GENERATOR: Pattern consists of non-shifting horizontal and ver-tical lines interlaced to provide a stable cross-hatch effect. DOT PATTERN 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., 456 Kc., 600 Kc., 1000 Kc., 1400 Kc., 1600 Kc., 2000 Kc., 2500 Kc., 3579 Kc., 4.5 Mc., 5 Mc., 10.7 Mc., (3579 Kc. is the SAT750 NET

color burst frequency). Complete with shielded leads....

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Superior's New SUPER-M Model 670-A

A Combination VOLT-OHM MILLIAMMETER PLUS Capacity, Reactance, Inductance and Decibel

Measurements.

ADDED FEATURE: Built-in ISOLATION TRANSFORMER reduces possibility of burning out meter through misuse.

 Burning our meter through misuse.
 SPEC(FICATIONS:

 D.C. VOLTS: 0 to 7.5/15/75/160/750/1.500/7.500 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. CURENT: 0 to 15/150/150 Ma. 0 to 1.5/15 Amperes

 RESISTANCE: 0 to 1.000/100,000 Ohms 0 to 10 Megohms
 CAPACITY: .001 to 1 Mid. 1 to 50 Mid. (Good-Bad scale for checking quality of electrolytic condensers.)

electrolytic condensers.) REACTANCE: 50 to 2,500 Ohms 2,500 Ohms to 2.5 Megohms INDUCTANCE: .15 to 7 Henries 7 to 7,000 Henries DECIBELS: -6 db to +18 db, +14 db to +38 db, +34 db to +58 db.

Complete with test leads...

We invite you to try before you buy any of the models described on this and the preceding page. If after a 10 day trial you are completely sotisfied and decide to keep the Tester, you need send us only the down payment and agree to pay the balance due at the monthly indicated rate.

NO INTEREST OR FINANCE CHARGES ADDED!

If not completely satisfied, you privileged to return the Tester to cancelling any further obligation. you are er to us,

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become immediately due and payable.

City

Please send me the units checked. I agree to pay down payment within

10 days and to pay the monthly balance as shown. It is understood there

will be no finance or interest charges added. It is further understood that

should I fail to make payment when due, the full unpaid balance shall

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All Prices net. F.O.B. N.Y.C.

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SPECIFICATIONS

CAPACITY BRIDGE SECTION 4 Ranges: .00001 Microfarad to .005 Microfarad; .001 Microfarad to .5 Microfarad; .1 Microfarad to 50 Microfarads; 20 Micro-farads to 1000 Microfarads. Will also measure the power factor of all condensers from .1 to 1000 Microfarads.

V RESISTANCE BRIDGE SECTION 2 Ranges: 100 ohms to 50,000 ohms; 10,000 to 5 megohms

 \checkmark SIGNAL TRACER SECTION With the use of the R.F. and A.F. Probes included with the Model 76, you can make stage gain measurements, locate signal loss in R.F. and Audio stages, localize faulty stages, locate distortion and hum,

set terminals.

Complete with R.F. and A.F. probes and test leads....

Superior's New Model 770-A POCKET-SIZED OLT-OHM MILLIA

• USING THE NEW "FULL-VIEW" METER 71% MORE SCALE AREA—Occupies exactly the same space used by the older standard 21/2" Meters, yet provides 71% more scale area. As a result, all calibrations are printed in large easy-to-read type and for the first time it is now possible to obtain measurements instead of approximations.

Compact—measures 31/8" x 51/8" x 21/4". ● Uses "Full View" 2% accurate, 850 Microampere D'Arsonval type meter. ● Housed in round-cornered, molded case. ● Beautiful black etched panel.

Case. • Beautiful Dlack etched panel. Specifications: 6 A.C. VOLTAGE RANGES: 0-15/30/150/300/1500/3000 Volts. 6 D.C. VOLTAGE RANGES: 0-7.5/15/75/150/750/1500 Volts. 2 RESISTANCE RANGES: 0-10,000 Ohms, 0-1 Megohm. 3 D.C. CURRENT RANGES: 0-15/150 Ma., 0-1.5 Amps. 3 DECIBEL RANGES: -6 db to + 18 db, + 14 db to + 38 db, + 34 db to + 58 db.

Zone..... State.....

Complete with test leads.....

MOSS SUSCEPTIONIC DISTRIBUTING CO INC	Model TW-11 Total Price \$47.50 \$11,50 within 10 days. Balance \$6.00
MOSS ELECTRONIC DISTRIBUTING CO., INC.	monthly for 6 months.
Dept. D-400, 3849 Tenth Ave., New York 34, N. Y.	Model 76Total Price \$26.95 \$6.95 within 10 days. Balance \$5.00

- Model 670-A. \$7.40 within 10 days. menthly for 6 months.
- monthly for 6 months. ☐ Model 770-A......Total Price \$15.85 \$3.85 within 10 days. Balance \$4.05 monthly for 3 months. ☐ Model TV-12.....Total Price \$72.50 \$22.50 within 10 days. Balance \$10.09 monthly for 5 months.

✔ Color Dot Pattern Generator

then if satisfactory pay in easy, interest free,

monthly payments. See coupon below.



Transistorized Voltmeter

(Continued from page 67)

resistors in series with another of about 10 megohms chosen to give as close to 100 megohms as possible. The author used an HBF unit made by *Resistance Products Co.*

The batteries are all RM-1-R mercury cells made by Mallory, in a homemade plastic holder. Penlite cells are entirely satisfactory, although mercury cells were chosen because they maintain full voltage until almost dead. B_{1} , the bias battery, is a single-cell unit (1.345 volts), which gives a bias current of about 25 microamperes. Since the maximum signal current for fullscale deflection is 10 microamperes, 25 microamperes of bias current is a good choice. B_2 can be anywhere from 2 to 10 volts, since collector current of transistors is not very dependent on collector voltage. Three cells, giving almost exactly 4 volts, were used because these Mallory mercury cells are sold in boxes of four, one of which was used for the bias battery!

A 100-microampere meter was used simply because a 4" square unit of this value was available at a surplus store. A 200-microampere meter would probably be as satisfactory. The whole meter was built into a $4"x 5" \times 6"$ aluminum "Mini-box," as shown in Fig. 1. Almost any arrangement of parts would be acceptable at those frequencies up to which one may expect to employ a meter, without accessory probes, and also to which the transistors in the circuit are usable.

Although 2N35 transistors were employed, other types should be equally acceptable. For example, the 2N34 or the CK721 are of approximately equal gain. These two, however, are p-n-p units, and the battery polarities must therefore be reversed from those shown here. The rectifier used can be, as here, made up of four 1N34 diodes, or a full-wave meter rectifier can be used. Use the best quality you can get here in order not to waste power at this point in the circuit.

Also, although this meter was made with four voltage ranges—1, 10, 100, and 1000 volts—many people may prefer to put in intermediate ranges of 3, 30, and 300 volts. This depends on the constructor. While this 100,000 ohms-per-volt unit was found entirely satisfactory for any applications, a 200,000 ohms - per - volt meter could probably be developed on the principles shown, with 5 microamperes giving full scale deflection.

Nevertheless, built exactly as described in this article and as shown in Fig. 1, this meter has proved a useful one to its constructor, and has not shown any particular deficiencies in regular use. It has come to be accepted and relied upon to the same extent that one would depend on a multimeter or v.t.v.m. It is definitely not just a toy or an object simply in the "curiosity" class. -30-

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7

only \$1.00

Authoritative, comprehensive guide to hi-fi construction, mai ntenance and equipment ... compiled by top authorities in the field. Includes complete instructions and plans for setting up your own system—covers preamps, equalizers, amplifiers, tape recorders, speakers, enclosures and stereophonic sound.

PARTIAL CONTENTS

- * Why's and wherefore's of room acoustics, speakers, enclosures.
- * How to buy and install preamps, equalizers, tone controls.
- * Do's and don'ts of amplifiers.
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November, 1957

SPECIAL SALE: REGULATED **POWER SUPPLIES**

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A special purchase of a large quantity of Dressen-Barnes Requlated Power Supplies Offered at a real savings of \$ \$ \$ \$ \$



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Model D3-500B Duai Regulated Sup 2 0-300 VDC, 0-500 ma.	oply
2 0-300 VDC, 0-500 ma. 2 Bias Voltage 300 VDC, fixed	
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2 0-100 VDC. @ 0-100 ma	_\$270 . 00
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Several other models in limited qua	
APN4B Loran-New with mounts,	
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G.E. FT-524 Quartz Photoflash Tubes 3000 W.S.-New... ...\$ 20.00 each G.E. 80 mfd. @ 4000 V. Photoflash Capacitors 640 W.S.—New..... 49.50 each Sprague 100 mfd. @ 4000 V. Photo-flash Capacitors 800 W.S.—New... 62.50 each F.O.B. Pasadena, California

PHOTOCON SALES

421 North Altadena Drive PASADENA, CALIFORNIA SYcamore 2-4131 RYan 1-6751 New in Radio

TUBE TESTER IMPROVEMENT Affiliated Television Laboratories,

Inc., Queens Village 29, N. Y. has announced the incorporation of a new 50-volt filament supply in its "U-Check-'Em'' do-it-yourself tube testers, thus greatly extending the versatility and scope of these units.

According to the firm, the ease with which customers can check their tubes as well as the number of tube types

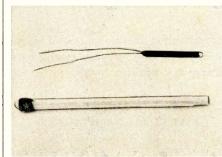
capable of being tested on the device have contributed greatly to improved replacement tube sales.

The company recommends the use of nationally advertised standard-brand tubes in the tester. There are no tie-in deals with tubes and the testers are being sold through accredited parts jobbers.

TINY PHOTODIODE

The Semiconductor Division of Sylvania Electric Products Inc. has just introduced a tiny photodiode which is designed to be used in a wide variety of applications ranging from computers to headlight dimmers.

The new 1N77B junction photodiode, with a diameter of only .077 inch, is especially suitable for extremely compact assemblies where space is at a premium. It is designed for rapid, highly sensitive scanning and reading applications, such as in computer tape



or punched-card "readout." The unit may be readily adapted to infrared detection and heat-seeking devices since it is sensitive to light waves extending from near ultraviolet into infrared.

The unit is hermetically sealed in glass with a built-in lens that focuses light on the sensitive portion of the junction. The light interruption frequency response of the photodiode is



flat from 300 cycles to 15 kc. at 100 per-cent with 260 lumens per square foot. At 25 degrees C, operating voltage is 50 volts d.c., power dissipation is 40 mw., forward current 10 ma. d.c. and light sensitivity is 18.7 peak-topeak volts minimum and 37.5 peakto-peak volts maximum. Maximum ambient temperature is 75 degrees C.

85-WATT POWER TRANSISTOR

The Semiconductor Products Department, General Electric Company, Electronics Park, Syracuse, N. Y. has developed a new 85-watt silicon power transistor which is thought to have the highest power rating of any hightemperature transistor available today.

JETEC type-designated 2N451, the new 65-volt silicon transistor is expected to find application in d.c. to d.c. or d.c. to a.c. converters; servoamplifiers in autopilots and engine controls and for driving amplidyne fields; power supplies as series regula-



tors; and replacement of mechanical contactors and switches.

The unit is capable of dissipating 85 watts at 25 degrees C mounting base temperature. It has a nominal collector saturation resistance of 2 ohms. Beta is specified as a minimum of 10 while beta cut-off is 400 kc. Input impedance at a collector current of 1 amp. is 25 ohms with a mounting base temperature of 25 degrees C. Maximum collector current rating is 5 amps.

The transistor is now in pilot production and will be generally available early next year.

ATR "UNIVERSAL" INVERTERS

American Television & Radio Co., 300 E. 4th St., St. Paul 1, Minn. is now offering a complete new line of "universal" inverters which are actually a combination of four inverter designs in one unit.

Especially designed for operating standard a.c. tape recorders, TV sets, dictating machines, p.a. systems, record players, electric razors, vacuum cleaners, food mixers, electric drills, etc. from d.c. voltages in autos, buses,

trucks, boats, trains, planes, and in direct current areas, the new units provide 110 volt a.c. output at 60 cycles with output wattages ranging from 80 to 600. No auxiliary powerfactor-correction capacitors are required.

The inverters feature complete r.f. interference suppression, instant starting, frequency stability, and built-in power factor corrector utilizing a simple toggle switch. Write the company for complete descriptive literature.

V.H.F. MONITOR RECEIVER

Gonset, 801 S. Main St., Burbank, Calif. has announced the production of an entirely new series of FM and



AM receivers for communications monitoring within the v.h.f. ranges in regular use by aircraft and airports, police, fire, taxis, trucks, etc.

All receivers have r.f. stages, meet the new FCC requirements for low oscillator radiation, have good sensitivity and stability, as well as a.v.c. systems for eliminating blocking due to strong signals from nearby mobile units. Each model has eight tubes plus rectifier and includes a d j u st a b le squelch and automatic noise limiter. The units will operate from 115 volt a.c. and the speakers are built-in. Audio power output is approximately 2 watts.

The tunable models have full-vision, calibrated tuning dials and are available in the following ranges: 30-50 mc. FM; 112-132 mc. AM; 132-154 mc. AM, and 154-174 mc. FM. Crystal-controlled, fixed-frequency models in various ranges are available where extremely low frequency drift is required.

NEW KLEIN PLIER

Mathias Klein & Sons, 7200 McCormick Road, Chicago 45, Ill. has recently introduced a new long-nose plier de-



signed specifically to speed up wiring where the cut, hook, and crimp method is employed.





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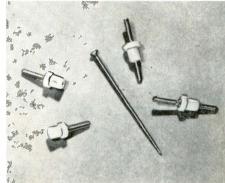
Acting on a shear principle, this new unit cuts hard or "dead" soft wire cleanly. The shear blade is removable and may be replaced if it becomes worn. The reverse side of the plier has a milled section behind the knife so designed that when the wire is cut it is held in position and a turn of the hand forms a hook in one operation. This is an especially valuable feature when wiring resistors.

The plier is catalogued as the No. 208-6-NC and the company will supply additional details on request.

TINY INSULATED TERMINALS

To meet the needs of makers of ultra-miniaturized assemblics, *Sealectro Corporation* of 610 Fayette Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y. has introduced a micro-miniature version of its "Press-Fit" insulated terminal.

The Types ST-SM-16 stand-offs and



FT-SM-16 feedthroughs are really tiny, even when compared with a conventional straight pin. The *Teflon* bushing is only .093" diameter for both types while the over-all length for the stand-off is .350" and the feedthrough .515". Lugs are brass, electroplated solder finish. The terminals are rated at 750 volts r.m.s. at sea level; 3000 volts flashover; and 1300 volts actual flashover at 50,000 feet, at a temperature range of —65 to +200 degrees C. They are available in any one of the

eight EIA (RETMA) code colors.

The manufacturer will supply complete information on this new line upon direct request.

I.F. TRANSFORMERS

Radio Industries, Inc., 5225 N. Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 40, Ill. is now offering a line of i.f. transformers for transistor circuit applications.

Available in three sizes, $\frac{34}{7}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and



%'', the latter version resulted from several years of development work in miniaturization for both i.f. and oscillator applications. All three sizes are engineered and mass-produced to meet any specific requirements of unloaded "Q," ranging from 40 to 200 for the $\frac{3}{4}$ " and $\frac{1}{2}$ " and as high as 140 for the $\frac{3}{8}$ " model. Built-in shunt capacitors provide capacities ranging from 65 to 470.

Engineering data and layout sheets are available from the company on request.

"CONTACARE KIT"

Standard Coil Products Company, Inc. of Chicago, maker of TV tuners, has introduced a new product designed especially to eliminate the common problem of oxidized contacts in TV tuners.

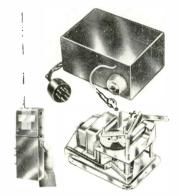
Known as "ContaCare Kit," the unit consists of a specially developed sulphur-free oil which cleans the contacts without leaving a residue which will cause new oxidization. Supplied with the cleaning oil are special cleaning cloths. The kit is housed in a small package which will fit easily into the toolbox or tube caddy.

The product is now available from radio parts distributors.

LAFAYETTE'S R/C UNITS

Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N. Y. is now catering to the needs of the budget-minded radio-control enthusiast with the introduction of three new units.

The newly designed, crystal-controlled, single - channel transmitter



measures only $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x $2\frac{3}{4}$ " x $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". Range is a mile or more. Fully assembled and including the 27.255 mc. crystal and tube, the unit is available for under \$15.00. The companion receiver, completely enclosed, measures 3" x $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". It comes completely wired and the price includes the 3S4 tube. For "mariners," the company is

For "mariners," the company is offering a motor-driven electro servomechanism for quick positive steering. Single pulse operation and electronic return to neutral are featured in this R/C actuator. It can be used with model boats or land vehicles.

NEW "CODETYPER"

Codetyper Laboratories, 1027 Casa Vista Drive, Pomona, Calif. is now offering a new, improved low-cost Model EBC3 "Codetyper" which will automatically key a radio transmitter as any of the keys on the typewriterlike keyboard are touched.

With this new unit, untrained oper-



A GREAT AMPLIFIER TUBE IS PERFECTED FOR TELEPHONY

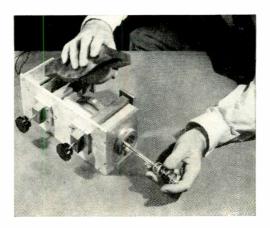
A new transcontinental microwave system capable of carrying four times as much information as any previous microwave system is under development at Bell Laboratories. A master key to this development is a new traveling-wave tube of large frequency bandwidth.

The traveling-wave amplifying principle was discovered in England by Dr. Rudolf Kompfner, who is now at Bell Laboratories; the fundamental theory was largely developed by Labs scientist Dr. John Pierce. Subsequently the tube has been utilized in various ways both here and abroad. At the Laboratories it has been perfected to meet the exacting performance standards of long distance telephony. And now for the first time a traveling-wave tube will go into large-scale production for use in our nation's telephone systems.

The new amplifier's tremendous bandwidth greatly simplifies the practical problem of operating and maintaining microwave communications. For example, in the proposed transcontinental system, as many as 16 different one-way radio channels will be used to transmit a capacity load of more than 11,000 conversations or 12 television programs and 2500 conversations. Formerly it would have been necessary to tune several amplifier tubes to match each channel. In contrast, a single traveling-wave tube can supply all the amplification needed for a channel. Tubes can be interchanged with only very minor adjustments.

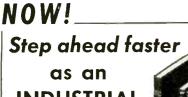
The new amplifier is another example of how Bell Laboratories research creates new devices and new systems for telephony.

Left: A traveling-wave tube. Right: Tube being placed in position between the permanent magnets which focus the electron beam. The tube supplies uniform and distortionless amplification of FM signals over a 500 Mc band. It will be used to deliver an output of five watts.



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ators can be used in an emergency. Speed is continuously adjustable from 10 to 75 words-per-minute. Containing only 12 miniature tubes, the unit is smaller and lighter than a portable



typewriter. The output is simply clipped across the normally used transmitting key, making for convenient, quick hook-up.

The keying relay and power supply are self-contained and allow operation on a.c. or d.c. The complete circuit is printed, including the keyboard switches. A built-in monitor allows audible signals to be heard as the instrument is operated. It makes machine-perfect code and can be used for teaching code reading, if desired.

MATCHED TRANSISTORS

General Transistor Corporation has announced the availability of specially selected matched pairs of p-n-p and n-p-n transistors for use in complementary symmetry circuits.

These pairs, designated as the "SMP" series, are matched in five contiguous beta categories and have a wide variety of applications, especially in transformerless class B pushpull output stages, d.c. coupled amplifiers, and balanced modulators.

A data sheet covering this new series is available from the Promotion Department of the company at 91-27 138th Place, Jamaica 35, N. Y.

"VIKING NAVIGATOR"

E. F. Johnson Company, Waseca, Minn. has added a new transmitterexciter to its "Viking" line of equipment for the radio amateur.

The unit is designed for the c.w.



operator who requires a flexible, highly stable v.f.o., a first-rate keying system, a means for rapid QSY, and bandswitching with substantial r.f. output. There is ample r.f. power to excite most high-powered final amplifiers on c.w. or AM. A wide-range pi-network output will match transmission line impedances from approximately 40 to 600 ohms. Bandswitching is provided from 160 through 10 meters. Internal v.f.o. or crystal-control provides flexibility with full TVI suppression and filtering.

The 40-watt "Navigator" is being offered in kit form as the 240-126-1 and wired as the 240-126-2. Write the company direct for a "design file" giving complete specs.

SERVICE BENCH LAMP

Faries Lamp Division, Elmwood, Ind, has developed a new series of



lamps to meet the special needs of the electronic servicing field.

The high light intensity "Kold" lamp has been incorporated in a new line of adjustable flexible arm lamps. With the new "Kold" shade, the user is safe from burns. Even after continuous burning of a 75-watt bulb, the outside shade is cold to the touch. A flue effect in the design draws off heat with a fast up current.

A universal "friction free" feature employs the gravity principle providing virtually unlimited adjustments. Each lamp extends from a minimum of 12" to a maximum of 38". Eight types in both fluorescent and incandescent are being offered for service bench applications.

The manufacturer will supply full details on request.

"GC" COLOR TV AIDS

Two new service aids for color television work have been introduced by General Cement Mfg. Co., 400 S. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill. The "Degaussing Coil," catalogue

No. 9317, serves to demagnetize the fields set up in a color picture tube prior to color purity alignments. This tool concentrates the CRT field and readily dissipates the heat generated. It comes complete with 9-foot cord and switch.

The second item is the "Color TV Tool" (catalogue No. 9299) which is intended for use on concentric potentiometer controls and convergence controls. The outer sleeve fits into the outside diameter adjusting slot while the inner drive penetrates to the inside slot, making dual adjustment quick, easy, and accurate.

Write the company direct for additional details and prices on this new line of service helps. -30-



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In Defense of the Split-Load Phase Inverter

By DANIEL P. PETERS

A very simple modification of the split-load phase

inverter greatly improves the high-frequency balance.

HE SPLIT-LOAD phase inverter has been rather widely used in high-fidelity power amplifiers as the driver stage for push-pull amplifiers. Its popularity is certainly well deserved because of its simplicity and good balance over most of the audio range. The operation of the circuit may be readily seen from Fig. 1A below. An input signal is applied to the grid in series with a bias source (often obtained from the cathode resistor). When the incoming signal swings in a positive direction, the current flowing through the tube increases. Since this current flows through both cathode and plate resistors, the voltage drops across both resistors increase, hence, the output voltage at the cathode goes more positive and this output is in-phase with the input signal. Because of the cathode-follower action here, the amplitude of the output at this point is somewhat less than the input. At the plate output terminal, however, the output voltage is 180 degrees out-of-phase with the input. This is because the increased voltage drop across the plate resistor reduces the available plate supply voltage, causing the actual voltage at the plate to go less positive (or in a negative direction). By reducing the value of the plate resistor to that of the cathode resistor, the signal voltage output at the plate is reduced to that value obtainable at the cathode. As a result two equal-amplitude but opposite-polarity voltages are available to drive a push-pull stage.

Unfortunately, designers often avoid using the split-load phase inverter due to a rather widely held impression of an inherently poor high-frequency balance. Referring to Fig. 1A, it may be seen that this prejudice grows from the apparent differences in source impedance seen by the plate and cathode output loads. The cathode source impedance, being that of an amplifier with degenerative voltage feedback, is low. At the plate terminal, an amplifier with degenerative current feedback is seen, and the source impedance here is high.

The shunting effects of inverter tube capacitances, wiring capacitances, and input capacitance of the following stage are then supposed to reduce the high-frequency gain more rapidly at the plate, than at the cathode terminal.

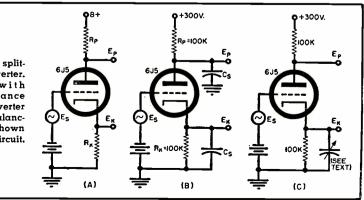
However, an analysis of the circuit shows that as long as these shunt capacitances are equal, and shunt both terminals simultaneously, as is usually the case, the actual situation is rather favorable.

If there is no grid current, the plate and cathode currents must be identical. By nothing more complicated than Ohm's Law it therefore follows that if the impedances in series with the plate and cathode are equal, the voltage drops across them will also be equal.

To verify this, the circuit shown in Fig. 1B was bread-boarded to investigate the performance with various values of C_s in the two-decade frequency range from 2000 cycles to 200 kc.

The two outputs were monitored simultaneously on two identical meters to remove the possibility of the meters unbalancing the circuit. Each meter represented a resistance of 10 megohms in parallel with 50 $\mu\mu$ fd. Resistors R_p and R_k matched within 1.0% as did the capacitors used for C_s . The meters were pre-calibrated to

Fig. 1. (A) Basic splitload phase inverter. (B) Inverter with shunt capacitance shown. (C) Inverter with variable balancing capacitor shown in the cathode circuit,



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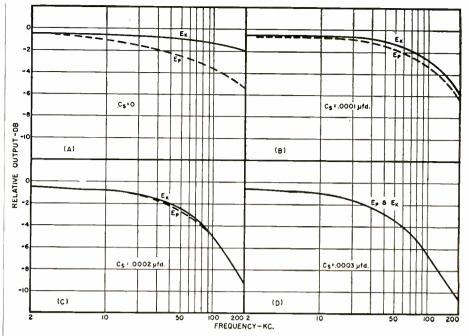


Fig. 2. Response of circuit in Fig. 1B with various amounts of shunt capacitance.

read the same, at a deflection of 0 db, on the range used

Having taken these precautions the tests were performed and the results summarized in the graphs of Fig. 2. As shown, the balance between the two outputs improved as the shunt capacitance increased. This agrees with the theory but disagrees with the popular conception of the operation of this circuit.

In view of these facts, it is obvious that any unbalance at the high frequencies is due to a difference between the plate and cathode effective capacitances.

Having proved the foregoing, the author next set out to improve the balance, for the unshunted case. Since the unbalance was attributed to a difference between shunt capacitances, it seemed logical to connect a small capacitor in shunt with the output having the higher output voltage.

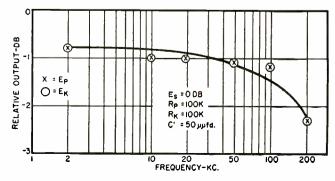
This was accomplished by connecting a 100 $\mu\mu$ fd. trimmer capacitor between cathode and ground as shown in Fig. 1C. With the oscillator set at 200 kilocycles the capacitor was adjusted until the outputs from plate and cathode were equal. In this particular circuit, balance occurred at a capacitor setting of 50 µµfd. Fig. 3 shows the results of a frequency run on this circuit. There was no difference between the

outputs, at any frequency in the range tested.

A comparison of the results in Fig. 3 with the comparable unshunted case of Fig. 2 shows that the additional cathode shunting capacitor has actually improved the frequency response of the plate circuit by a factor of 2.7 db at 200 kilocycles. This is achieved with a drop of only 0.5 db in the cathode output at 200 kilocycles. For a change, we get something for almost nothing. The increase in plate circuit output is to be expected, since the capacitor is acting as a partial cathode bypass, thereby increasing the plate circuit gain.

The split-load phase inverter has always been an excellent circuit since the mid-frequency balance depends upon only two resistors and is not affected by tube parameters as are other inverters. It only requires one triode and has an over-all gain of slightly less than two. Unfortunately it has often been shunned because of a reputed high-frequency unbalance and many complicated circuits have been devised to replace it. Now, simply by the addition of a capacitor we achieve a circuit whose balance is as good, if not better, than the most complicated of its replacements. The addition of such a component is certainly worth at least a trial. -30-

Fig. 3. Frequency response of the circuit shown in Fig. 1C with variable trimmer capacitor C' connected across the cathode resistor.



RADIO & TV NEWS

Are You Losing Money? (Continued from page 70)

costs have gone up. It costs a whale of a lot more to operate and replace a service car or truck. This means his cost of doing business has gone up. He should be getting more money for his time than he charged two or three years ago.

The major barrier to raising the charges for service is fear on the part of the average dealer. He is afraid that if he raises his charges to the point where his work will pay him a decent income, he will lose all his business to his low-price competitors. Such fears are groundless. Dealers who, out of necessity, raise their charges to an equitable level without regard to what their competitors would do, quickly discover that their fears of competition are all a mirage.

A few years ago a dealer who discovered he was slowly going broke discussed his dilemma with a successful service operator from another city. The first question his friend asked was, "What do you charge for a service call?

"Two dollars and fifty cents," was the reply.

"You are losing money at that price," the successful dealer said.

"I know it," was the reply. "But I can't do anything about it. All of my competitors charge two-fifty and if I raise my charges I'll lose what little business I have left."

"At the rate you are going," the successful service dealer said, "You will be bankrupt and out of business within three months. Now why don't you try an experiment as a last resort. Forget about your competitors and raise your charge to five dollars per call. You are headed for bankruptcy as it is. The worst that could happen is that you may be out of business in six weeks instead of three months."

The hard-pressed dealer took his friend's advice and raised his charges to five dollars per call. He was amazed to discover that within two weeks his volume of business started to increase.

Later, in analyzing the rejuvenation of his business, he said, "When we raised our charges to five dollars and discovered that we did not lose all of our business overnight, it lifted my morale and gave me an entirely new slant on selling service. The fact that we could get adequate charges gave us a new enthusiasm for the work. I think our customers felt our reborn enthusiasm because our relations with them improved steadily. We lost most of the chronic gripers who felt that service at any price was highway robbery. But we picked up lots of new customers who did not complain about the service as long as we were prompt and did a good job on their TV and radio sets. -30-





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CAREERS IN PROGRESS—I am an Atomic Engineer... I Ride the Satellites and Rockets ... I Make Electronic Brains ... Thank Me for Safe Air Travel ... We Make Color TV ... We're Looking for Tomorrow

SURVEY OF THE JOB MARKET—Personnel requirements of the largest electronic manufacturing firms—number of technicians, engineers needed, kind of background required, salaries offered, training given and opportunities for advancement.

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BASIC ELECTRONICS—A brief course in the fundamentals of electronics. It gives the beginner a knowledge of terminology and some familiarity with the electronics field.



Use Your Scope Daily (Continued from page 55)

in Fig. 2 at C_3 , output of the filter. Still using the horizontal sweep frequency setting of the oscilloscope, a check should now be made at the sync take-off point, a typical one being indicated in Fig. 3. While this waveform is observed, the contrast control should be varied from minimum to maximum to determine whether any clipping is taking place. A gassy video output tube is the most likely cause of such clipping, a condition which is not likely to be detected by routine tube testing.

Turning now to the audio section of the TV chassis, with the scope sweep selector in the audio frequency range, a check should be made at the cathode of the audio output tube. In the case of a stacked "B" supply, this will determine whether or not the cathode bypass filter is adequate to prevent audio feedback into the low "B+" line. If this filtering is adequate, then no waveform will be produced.

A final check-point, which will be useful only if a test pattern and test tone are being received, is at the speaker connection. It will be necessary to adjust the scope to show a single sine wave. Misalignment of the

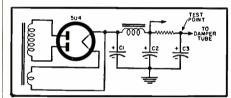


Fig. 2. Test point for the scope at the filter output of a "B+" supply.

FM detector will produce a distorted waveform or a series of "pips" moving along the sine wave. Slight re-adjustment of the FM alignment to produce a sinusoidal output will often correct this condition without resort to a complete alignment procedure. Severe clipping will probably be noticed if the receiver volume control is advanced too far; however, this is produced in the audio stages and has no connection with FM alignment.

Use in Radio Service

Using the scope in radio service is considered a waste of time by many technicians. However, unfamiliarity is often the real reason for not using it. A difficult radio fault can often be located faster with visual methods than by ear, if the technician knows how to interpret what he sees and knows what the correct waveforms

Fig. 4. (A) Normal vibrator may produce small "pips," not shown on this idealized waveform, on square wave edges. (B) Waveform with defective points. (C) Waveform obtained with an open buffer capacitor.

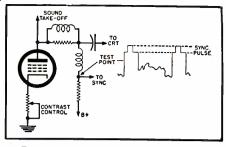


Fig. 3. The sync take-off point should be checked for signs of pulse clipping.

are that he should find in the circuit.

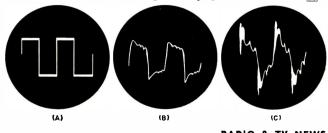
Locating an open capacitor is a natural application for a scope. If no waveform is produced when the probe is applied to the "hot" end of a bypass capacitor, then that capacitor is not open. If a shape of any frequency is seen, then the source of that frequency is not being bypassed and the capacitor must be open or too low in value. The reverse of this condition will hold when checking for an open coupling capacitor. In this case the probe must be applied to the grid end of the capacitor.

A routine check of capacitors in this way on all radio bench jobs will soon make the scope a normal radio service tool. The time-proven method of "snipping and substituting" may be a perfectly sound approach to radio work but, with use, the scope will become faster.

Visual technique can be used to advantage when servicing car radios. A scope can be used to determine the condition of a vibrator and buffer capacitor without any special test equipment. With the scope connected across the primary winding of the vibrator transformer one of the waveforms shown in Fig. 4 will be seen. A vibrator and buffer in good condition will produce the square wave of Fig. 4A; defective or bouncing vibrator points will show up in the jagged trace of Fig. 4B. An open buffer capacitor will produce the effect shown in Fig. 4C due to the reduced time constant of the circuit without capacity.

Routine checking of vibrators in all sets serviced on the bench will soon acquaint the technician with the various waveforms to be expected, until rejection or acceptance of a vibrator or buffer, in a matter of seconds, becomes a normal part of car-radio service.

. Only constant use will make the scope an everyday service tool, rather than special equipment reserved for solving the tough ones. In fact the "tough" part of many of these jobs is the technician's lack of experience in handling the equipment. -30-



RADIO & TV NEWS



NEW EIA (RETMA) STANDARDS

The Engineering Department of EIA, 650 Salmon Tower, 11 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y. has announced publication of five new standards of interest to the industry.

The new material includes "Dimensional and Electrical Characteristics Defining Miniature Receiver Type Tube Sockets for Printed Circuits" (RS-185) at \$2.80 a copy; "Vibrators for Auto Radio" (RS-187) at \$1.65; "Standard Dimensional System for Automation Requirements" (RS-188) at 25 cents; "Pin Straighteners and Wiring Jigs for Electron Tubes" (RS-190) at 50 cents; and "Measurement of Direct Interelectrode Capacitance" (RS-191) at \$1.50.

Those desiring any or all of these standards should place orders direct with the Engineering Department. Payment should accompany the order.

ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS

Sittler Corporation, 18 N. Ada St., Chicago 7, Ill., has just published the most complete catalogue in its 20year history—20 pages covering a variety of products and equipment for the electrical industry.

Included in this fully illustrated catalogue is an extensive line of wire and cable, connectors and wiring harnesses, portable spot welders and wire strippers, voltage testers, and commutator maintenance equipment.

Copies of this new publication are available without charge upon request.

PERMA-POWER DATA SHEETS

Perma-Power Company, 3100 N. Elston Ave., Chicago 18, Ill. is now offering multicolored technical data sheets on four of its new products.

The new line of picture tube restorers is described and pictured in an attractive brochure which is designed to be used as an envelope stuffer. Another brochure describes and illustrates the firm's color service aids. The new color gun killer and color kinescope adapter are featured and a technical catalogue sheet is now available which describes the A-400 transistor power supply and shows its outstanding features.

Write the company direct for free copies of any or all of these brochures.

TRIAD TV REPLACEMENTS

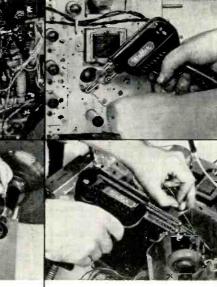
Triad Transformer Corporation, 4055 Redwood Ave., Venice, Calif. has announced publication of a new television replacement guide for the professional TV technician.

Designated as Catalogue TV-57, this 108-page guide provides the technician

4 DEAS for getting even more use from your Weller SOLDERING GUN

Your Weller Soldering Gun is the most useful tool in your shop. Service technicians find new, practical uses for it every day. Here are some time-saving applications:

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or parts distributor with a new indexing system designed to reduce the location of specific replacement recommendations to a matter of seconds. An expanded service information section provides the user with the company's recommendations for all current receivers, as well as complete, detailed installation data.

The company's authorized distributors or the company itself will supply free copies of the catalogue on request.

RECTIFIER STACKS

A 6-page folder which describes a new series of 170 degree C silicon rectifier stacks has been issued by the Semiconductor Products Department of General Electric Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

The publication describes the special features of the product; selection tips; specifications for single-phase, halfwave; single-phase, center tap; singlephase, bridge; single-phase, magnetic amplifier bridge; and three-phase, halfwave applications; and outline drawings of mounting positions.

BERKELEY INSTRUMENTS

A short-form catalogue which describes seventeen new instruments is now available from the Berkeley Division of Beckman Instruments, 2200 Wright Ave., Richmond 3, Calif.

Included among the new items are preset "EPUT" meters with variable time base for direct digital read-out without conversion and a series of moderately priced portable "EPUT" meters. Expanded scale volt and frequency meters, transformation ratio meters, and resistance bridges are also covered along with nuclear scalers, recorders, read-outs, and the 1100 analogue computer with digital input and output.

Department 7119 will supply copies of this catalogue upon request.

BERKSHIRE PRODUCT DATA

Berkshire Laboratories, 566 Bank Village, Greenville, N. H. is offering a condensed catalogue sheet, G-110, which includes data on instruments and components made by the firm.

The publication carries photographs and text covering five pulse transformers, an inexpensive 60-cycle stroboscope, a resistor kit containing 153 different 1/2-watt, 5% units, as well as data on the company's "Labmarkers" for generating time markers for CR oscillography, and "Labcases" which are convenient plug-in type housings for three- and four-terminal networks.

CONVERTER CATALOGUE

An entire new line of d.c.-to-a.c. converters is included in the "Converter Catalogue #557" recently issued by Carter Motor Co., 2711 W. George St., Chicago, Ill.

The publication carries illustrated listings of the new "Mark II" super converters just introduced by the firm including special models engineered for railroad, marine, and industrial

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"Edu-Kit" C.O.D. I will Send me FREE additio	lose full payment of \$22.95. pay \$22.95 plus postage. nal information describing REE valuable Radio & TV obligation.
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service. A new "Geneverter" is also listed and described as well as full specs on other units in the company's line. A complete list of the firm's sales representatives is also included.

MORE EIA (RETMA) STANDARDS

The Engineering Department of the Electronics Industries Association (formerly RETMA), 11 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y., has issued five new standards of interest to the industry.

Standard RS-189, entitled "Encoded Color Bar Signals," is available for 30 cents a copy; RS-192 on the "Definitions and Dimensional Characteristics of Quartz Crystal Units" is 50 cents; RS-193 on "Designation System for Cathode Ray Tubes" is 25 cents; RS-194 on "Microwave Relay System Towers" is 40 cents; and RS-195 on "Mechanical Characteristics for Microwave Relay System Antennas and Passive Reflectors" is 50 cents. Standards RS-189, 194, and 195 constitute new material while the other two standards are revisions.

Place orders for any or all of these standards direct with the Association. Payment should accompany all orders.

BUSINESS COST SURVEY

The "Costs-of-Doing-Business Committee" of NARDA has announced that extra copies of its recent survey are now available in booklet form.

The survey results are based on information submitted by members of the Association and comprise a factual, authentic report of the dealers' typical operating experiences in 1956. Information includes dealers' 1956 turnover costs, per-cent of sales involving tradeins, volume per square foot of selling space, and a regional breakdown of business costs. The report is illustrated with numerous charts.

Orders should be placed direct with NARDA, 1141 Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Illinois. In quantities of 1-49 the surveys are \$1.00 each. For bulk prices contact the Association.

SELENIUM RECTIFIER DATA

General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, N. Y., has just released a twopage bulletin which describes its new miniature double-diode "Vac-u-sel" selenium rectifier for TV horizontalphase-detector diode.

The publication also notes that with minor modifications in the basic circuit the unit may also replace the 6AL5 tube now used. Applications, models, mechanical and environmental specifications, and ratings are discussed.

Specify Bulletin GEA-6538B when requesting this publication from the company.

CLOSED-CIRCUIT TV

The *Kin Tel* division of *Cohu Electronics, Inc.,* 5725 Kearny Villa Rd., San Diego 11, Calif., is now offering a multi-colored brochure which describes its basic wired, closed-circuit industrial television system in some detail.

The publication contains data on remotely controlled pan-tilt, iris-focus, and other camera accessories; special



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tough jobs faster. Block diagrams, response curves, 417 illustrations and other features speed your work... make each step doubly clear. Here are some of the subjects: Component Troubles; "Static" and "Dynamic" and "Visual" Troubleshooting Methods; Shortcuts and Tips; Complete Guide to Television Service; Realignment Made Easy; FM, Communications Receivers, Record Players, etc.; Auto Radios; Loudspeakers; Servicing Tuner and Switching Mechanisms... and many more. Price \$7.50 separately. See MONEY-SAVING OFFER in coupon.



You can repair any radio or TV set ever made far better, faster and more profitably when you know its circuits from A to Z. That's where this 669-page **Radio & TV CIRCUITRY AND OPERATION** manual is worth its weight in gold.

You locate troubles quicker...because circuitry "know-how" teaches you exactly what to look for and where. Useless testing and guesswork are eliminated. Covers every receiver circuit and variation in common use. Teaches you their peculiarities and likely trouble spots. Over 110 pages explain every detail of Television circuitry for all receiver sections.

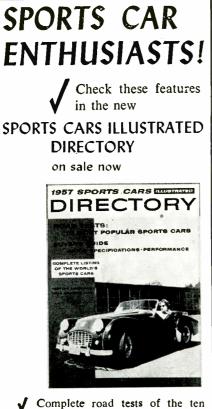
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alogue No. 6-42" will be forwarded on written request.

PANEL METER DATA

Waters Mfg., Inc., Boston Post Road, Wayland, Mass., has compiled a 16page catalogue covering its line of round and square panel instruments which it is offering without charge to interested persons.

Dimensional details and performance specifications are provided on D'Arsonval-type ammeters, millivoltmeters, and voltmeters as well as a.c. rectifier-type microammeters, milliammeters, and voltmeters. Instruments described include meters in $2\frac{1}{2}''$ square transparent plastic cases, $2\frac{1}{2}''$ and $3\frac{1}{2}'''$ round, $3\frac{1}{2}''$ and $4\frac{1}{2}''$ square thermosetting plastic cases, and $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'''$ round metal cases which are hermetically sealed. Data on custom meters is also included.

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

Precision Equipment Co., 4411B Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 40, Ill., has just issued a colorful 16-page catalogue which is designed to be of help to executives in planning factory and office layouts.

A wide variety of standard storage equipment is pictured and described in detail along with the more specialized items needed by certain industries. A special "library" section of the catalogue is devoted to offerings of free brochures describing several new products.

Copies of this catalogue will be supplied without charge upon written request to the company.

BATTERY BOXES

Austin Craft Co., 431 S. Victory Blvd., Burbank, Calif., is currently offering a four-page, two-color brochure covering its line of spring-clip battery holders.

Included in the new publication is a circuit chart and diagram showing hookups for many voltage combinations using dry and mercury miniature cells. The company stocks over 60 sizes and types of battery holders which can be shipped immediately. Copies of the brochure are available from Dept. RN of the company.

PIEZOELECTRIC HANDBOOK

A revised edition of the Air Force's "Handbook of Piezoelectric Crystals for Radio Equipment Designers" has just been released to industry through the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Prepared as a guide for designers of military electronic devices, the 702page illustrated volume (PB 111586R)

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CITY.....STATE.....

was written by J. P. Buchanan of Philco for Wright Air Development Center. The new edition is priced at \$7.00 a copy and supersedes one of the same title dated December 1954.

Orders should be sent direct to OTS. Payment must accompany all orders.

NUCLEAR SCIENCE GLOSSARY

The American Standards Association, 70 West 45th Street, New York 17, N. Y., has announced publication of a 188-page volume entitled "Glossary of Terms in Nuclear Science and Technology"-a joint undertaking of the ASA and The American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The book is designed to provide a common language among medical men, engineers, chemists, physicists, biologists, and others working with the atom. It includes three categories of terms: those invented expressly for the field of nuclear energy; those borrowed from other fields and employed here with different meanings; and those used elsewhere but which may be unfamiliar to nuclear workers. Definitions, tables, charts, and formulas considered useful are also included.

Copies of the glossary (ASA N1.1-1957) are available at \$5.00 each from the Association.

ELECTRICAL WIRING DEVICES

Eagle Electric Mfg. Co., Inc., 23-10 Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City 1, N. Y., has issued a new 76-page catalogue which illustrates and describes over 1500 electrical wiring devices, lamps, and specialty products.

Covering the most complete line in the company's 35 year history, the publication features a number of new items being made by the firm. Included are details on a complete line of selfselling merchandising displays.

All products are grouped in categories, cross-indexed to facilitate quick and easy location of the item. Three time-saving indexes are included. -30-

MOBILE IN MEXICO

DR. KIRKLAND A. BUSH, KØGZN, has written us about a recently revised Mexican ruling which will now permit licensed U.S. amateurs to operate mobile in that country.

According to the new regulations, U.S. amateurs may apply for a mobile license by writing Lega Mexicano Radio des Experimentores, Apartado Postal 907, Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico.

To obtain a mobile license, the request for application should be sent via air mail at least a month to six weeks prior to entry into Mexico. An application, in Spanish, and an English translation will be forwarded. The original Spanish application form is to be filled in and returned.

The fee is \$8.00 (U.S.) plus membership in the League (dues \$5.00) for a total of \$13.00 (U.S.).

For the mobile license, the Communieations Dept. will assign an XEØ sign und use the last letters of the han's U.S. license. For a permanent license for a fixed station, a U.S. citizen would have to live in Mexico for three years. Mobile licenses are forfeited when the

holder leaves Mexico. -30-



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Standard Coil Tuners (Continued from page 47)

attenuator. Then increase the output to the point where the screen produces a snow-free pattern, as shown in Fig. 8. Mark or record this setting for a pentode tuner. Repeat this process on a set with a cascode tuner and again mark these two attenuator settings. It will be found that a cascode tuner requires considerably less signal for both points.

Thereafter, when there is doubt as to whether the snow or excessive snow is caused by a defective tuner or a defective antenna system, the tuner can be checked with the same generator by taking comparative readings. If the receiver under test requires considerably more signal from the gen-

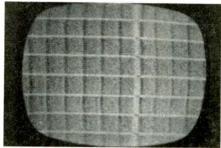


Fig. 7. Faint, snowy pattern used in first step of tuner sensitivity check.

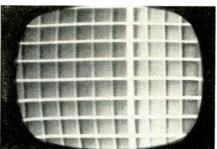
erator for the two tests than do normally operating receivers, it is very likely to contain a tuner defect. Extreme accuracy is not necessary as tuners vary a bit from set to set.

Incidentally, most cross-hatch generators designed for Channels 2 to 6 only, will, nevertheless, produce usable harmonic signals on the high channels. Because tuner gain is usually less on the high channels, defective operation will be more noticeable on these. Therefore, comparative testing should be performed on the high channels for best results.

Quite naturally this sensitivity test is not limited to tuners of one make only. However, a tuner of one make and type should be compared only to another of like make and type if the conclusions are to be valid.

Also, "normal" performance on other tuners may vary too much on one channel because of the interdependence of channel adjustments. -30-

Fig. 8. Snow-free generator pattern used in checking tuner's sensitivity.







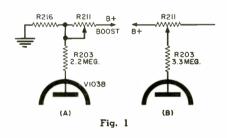
VIDEO SMEAR, RINGING

Westinghouse V-2311 (14") and V-2370 (17") portables have been producing smeary pictures in some instances. Before tearing into the tuner or i.f. circuits, the manufacturer suggests checking the leads to the a.c. switch on the volume control. These leads, particularly the green one, may be resting near the r.f. input transformer (T_1) in passing the tuner. Dressing the leads away from this transformer will often eliminate the smear without further difficulty.

If ringing in the picture occurs on these sets, it may be due to undesired coupling between the 4.5-mc. coil and the picture tube. The green and black leads to the picture tube should be checked to make certain that they are not touching or near the 4.5-mc. coil. They can be taped as close to the printed-circuit board as possible to keep them dressed away from the coil.

G-E VERTICAL LIN, CHANGE

If you have occasion to work on the vertical-oscillator stage in the "Q2" series of chassis, which includes the 14" 110-degree portables, don't get thrown off by a production change. If the set seems to be mis-wired, check against the schematics in Fig. 1. Current schematics for the receivers show the circuit as at (A), which is correct for early production. In later chassis,

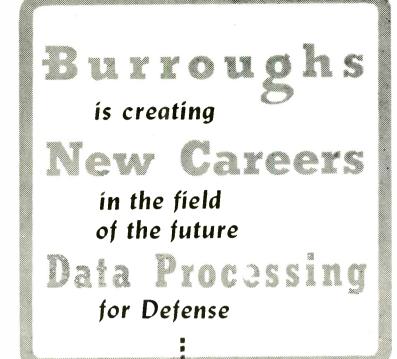


 R_{z10} , a 1.5-megohm resistor, was removed from the circuit. R_{203} , in the oscillator plate, was changed from 2.2 megohms to 3.3 megohms. The vertical linearity control (R_{211}) was re-wired and returned to "B+" in the manner shown in Fig. 1B.

There is no need for revising one circuit to look like the other. *G-E* states the change was made because of the cost reduction in eliminating R_{210} , and either circuit should work properly.

RCA TRANSISTOR REPLACEMENT

Transistor radio models 7-BT-9 make use of the type 235 transistor as a converter. If this transistor should become defective, the technician may



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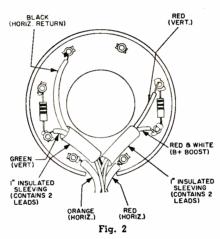
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run into a replacement problem. Type 235, no longer being made available as a replacement, may be unobtainable. However, transistor type 2N212 is satisfactory in this circuit. The latter is available through RCA channels as Stock No. 103443. When it is used to replace the type 235, note that the manufacturer points out the importance of doing a re-alignment job on the receiver after such a change has been made. This is necessary to bring the radio up to its maximum performance potential.

YOKE FAILURE, MAGNAVOX

When the yoke goes bad on a Magnavox TV receiver of recent manufacture, it will probably pay dividends to look twice before deciding that replacement is necessary. If the symptoms indicate that there are internal shorts in the windings and the yoke happens to be designated as type 360617, the probability is that the yoke itself is still in good condition. This



deflection unit is used in all recent production except the 19 Series.

In most cases, it will be found that the breakdown of insulation on the leads going to the deflection coils, rather than the shorting of windings, has been responsible for the leakage and maloperation. The answer, of course, is a local repair: splicing new leads in place of the burned out sections and slipping 1-inch sections of insulated sleeving over them, as shown in Fig. 2, will complete the repair. Steps have been taken in production of the 360617 yokes to prevent the occurrence of shorting in the future by making certain that the leads susceptible to breakdown are properly insulated at the start against such a hazard.

INTERMITTENT ON HOFFMAN TV

The symptom in question may take the form of intermittent loss of picture and sound, or intermittent oscillation in the picture giving the appearance of ghosting and poor i.f. alignment, on the Hoffman "Mark 10" 14-inch portables using the 326 chassis. Tuner trouble is the first thought that comes to mind. Actually, a defective ground connection in the tube socket of the 2nd video i.f. stage (V202, 5U8) is prob-



ably causing the trouble, especially if the receiver's serial number is prior to A821000.

The remedy is simply the installation of a short ground jumper from the center terminal of the tube socket to the ground terminal on the adjacent terminal strip. In production models with a higher serial number, another type of tube socket was used.

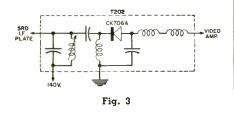
CAR RADIO BLOWS FUSES

Motorola reports an interesting puzzler that has come up in connection with its Model 75MF auto radio, used in *Ford* cars. The same problem might arise in any "hybrid" type of auto radio, using 12-volt tubes and audiooutput transistors without a vibratorpowered supply. The radio kept blowing fuses while in the car, but showed consistent normal operation on the service bench.

Cause of the symptom did not lie in the radio itself, but in the battery. The latter had recently gone dead and been subjected to a quick charge or hot charge. It is possible to reverse the polarity of a storage battery by inadvertently charging it backwards, since the reverse current can re-form the plates. All equipment in the auto other than the radio was able to operate normally with reversed battery polarity, with the receiver being the only clue to the condition. The remedy. of course, was to reverse battery polarity.

NO SIGNAL AFTER WARM-UP

Some Firestone TV receivers, in the series bearing Stock Nos. 13-G-210 to 13-G-217, fire up well after they are turned on, then suffer from a sudden loss of picture and sound signal after warm-up. If you run into this symptom, the cause is likely to be the shorting to ground of signal in the video detector. The culprit is the second-detector diode itself, CK706A,



which is located inside the can for the 3rd i.f. transformer, as shown in Fig. 3. The body of this diode is not an insulating shell, but merely a painted metal tube. As the receiver heats up, this body may come into contact with the top of the i.f. can on the inside, or it may touch the adjacent wiring, which is the ground bus. To prevent a recurrence, simply dress the diode so that it clears the inside surfaces of the can as well as the wiring. For access to this component, the i.f. can will of course have to be removed first. The can is held in place by two-prong mounting clips. Squeeze the prongs and pull the can away from the -30chassis.

November, 1957



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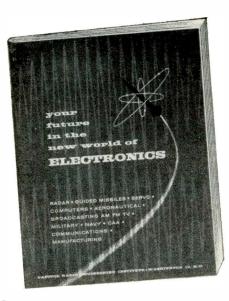
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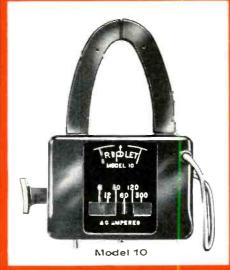
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