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SIGNAL TRACER PROBE



Gain 3000 at 2 KHz. Bandwidth 50 Hz to 200 MHz. Z 3500 $\!\Omega$ to 350 K $\!\Omega$. Output 0.3 p-p volts. Noise -45db. Supplied with anti-overload probe tips: Eico PST-2, Kit \$19.95, Wired \$29.95.

NEW TRANSISTOR ANALYZER



Tests transconductance and Beta in and out of circuit. Measures FETs, bipolars, diodes, rectifiers, SCRs, UJTs. Built-in voltmeter, ohmmeter. 50µa taut band meter movement. Eico 685, Kit 89.95, Wired \$139.95.

CURVE TRACER

New professional transistor/diode curve tracer enables any general-purpose oscilloscope to display direct readouts of the most meaningful data. Eico 443, Kit \$79.95, Wired \$119.95.

SOLID STATE COLOR GENERATOR



Standard offset carrier type stable 10-bar display plus precision dots, crosshatch, individual series of V & H lines; gun killers. Feeds to ant. terminals. Portable, battery/AC. Eico 385, Kit \$79.95, Wired \$109.95.

*FREE EICO TRUVOHM ** MULTIMETERS (with purchases as described)



Model 1A1 1 K Ω/V



Model 4A3 4 K Ω/V

NEW OSCILLOSCOPE/ VECTORSCOPE



DC-8MHz (usable to 10 MHz). 5" flat-face CRT. Sensitivity 12 MV RMS/CM. Negligible relative H & V phase shift. Excellent curve tracer with Eico 443 (below). Eico 465. Wired \$249.95.

CRT TESTER AND REJUVENATOR



For all B-W & Color Picture
Tubes. Each gun of Color Tube measured individually and numerically, provides required gray scale tracking information. Eico 633, Kit \$69.95, Wired \$99.95.

NEW SOLID STATE SINE/SQUARE WAVE GENERATOR



Provides simultaneous sine and square wave outputs. Covers 20 Hz-2MHz, 5 bands. Max. distortion 0.25%. Rise time at 20 KHz <0.1 µsec. Eico 379, Kit \$69.95, Wired \$94.50.

NEW SOLID STATE FET-TVM's



AC RMS/DCV: 0-1, 3, 10, 30, 100, 300, 1000V. P-P ACV: 0-2.8, 8.5, 28, 85, 2800V. DC. Input Z 11 MΩ. Ohmmeter 0.2Ω to 1000 MΩ. 4½" 200 μA meter. Eico 240, Kit \$59.95, Wired \$79.95. With 6½" meter & AC/DC Current readings.

Eico 242 FET-TVOM, Kit \$69.95, Wired \$94.50.

TURE TESTER



Tests all standard tubes plus decals, magnovals, 7-pin nuvistors, popular TV picture tubes. Professional, compact, lightweight, and modest price. Eico 635, Kit \$44.95, Wired \$69.95.

NEW SOLID STATE SIGNAL TRACER



Output 400mw. Inputs: 1mv RF; 63 mv AF: Hum >60 db below 400 mv. 200 μ a meter. Provides substitution output Xfmr & spkr. Eico 150, Kit \$59.95, Wired \$79.95.

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- 2. The first and only solid state instruments guaranteed for 5 years.
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ELECTRONIC

SYLVANIA.

Color TV Chassis

E01-1, -2, -11, -12

COMPLETE MANUFACTURERS' CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR 5 NEW SETS



SCHEMATIC NO.	SCHEMATIC NO.
MAGNAVOX	ZENITH
SYLVANIA	ZENITH

1322

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYLVANIA PART NO.	T351 - audio output
			T400 - vert output
C105-4	section elect	41-31041-1	R300 - 600Ω contrast
A-30	0/175v		R350 - 1M vol
B-40	0/150v		R400 - 3M vert height
C-4/	150v		R410 - 500K vert lin .
D-20	/150v		R420 - 1.2M vert hold
R100-5.5	10w		R450 - 50K horiz frequ
	7w		R550-L.5M bright
1200-47	.25MHz trap		R600 - 50K AGC
1350 - qu	od	50-31050-12	D250 - diode video det
1450 - ho	riz stobilizer	50-31050-15	D451 - diode horiz AFC
1500 - hor	riz choke	50-31050-6	F100-fuse 1.2a chem
	input		Q60 - transistor keyed
T201 - 1st	IF	50-31050-9	SW101 - switch ON/OF
T250 - vid	leo output	50-31050-10	- yoke deflecti
T300 - so	und take off/4.5MHz trap	57-31057-1	UHF
	and IF		— VHF

T351 — audio autput	56-31056-2
T400 - vert output	56-31056-1
R300 - 600\Omega contrast	
R350 — 1M vol	37-31037-1
R400 - 3M vert height	
R410 - 500K vert lin	
R420 - 1.2M vert hold	
R450 — 50K horiz frequency	
R550 — L.5M bright	37-31037-5
R600 - 50K AGC	37-31037-2
D250 - diode video detector	
D451 — diode horiz AFC	13-31014-2
F100 — fuse 1.2a chemical	29-31029-1
Q60 — transistor keyed AGC	
SW101 — switch ON/OFF	part of R350
- yoke deflection	
— UHF	54-31053-1
— VHF	54-31054-1

1321 SYLVANIA TV Chassis B14-1

OCTOBER • 1970

VOLTAGE MEASUREMENT CONDITIONS UNLESS OTHER-

- 1. Voltages measured to chassis using VTVM.
- 2. AC power source 120 volt, 60 hertz (cycle) line.
- 3. Voltage readings in brackets () taken with no signal, antenna terminals shorted together, tuner on unused channel, brightness control at minimum and contrast R600 set to pro-
- vide -5V at the point 1252 .

 4. Voltage readings not in brackets taken using a color bar generator (rainbow bar pattern) as a signal source. Brightness control at maximum and contrast control adjusted for 60 V.P.P. voltage at the point [J550]. AGC voltage at the point [J252] was approximately +9V.

 5. Voltage values shown are average readings. Variations may be observed due to constitution.
- be observed due to normal production tolerances.

WAVEFORM MEASUREMENT CONDITIONS

1. Waveforms taken using a color bar generator, connected to

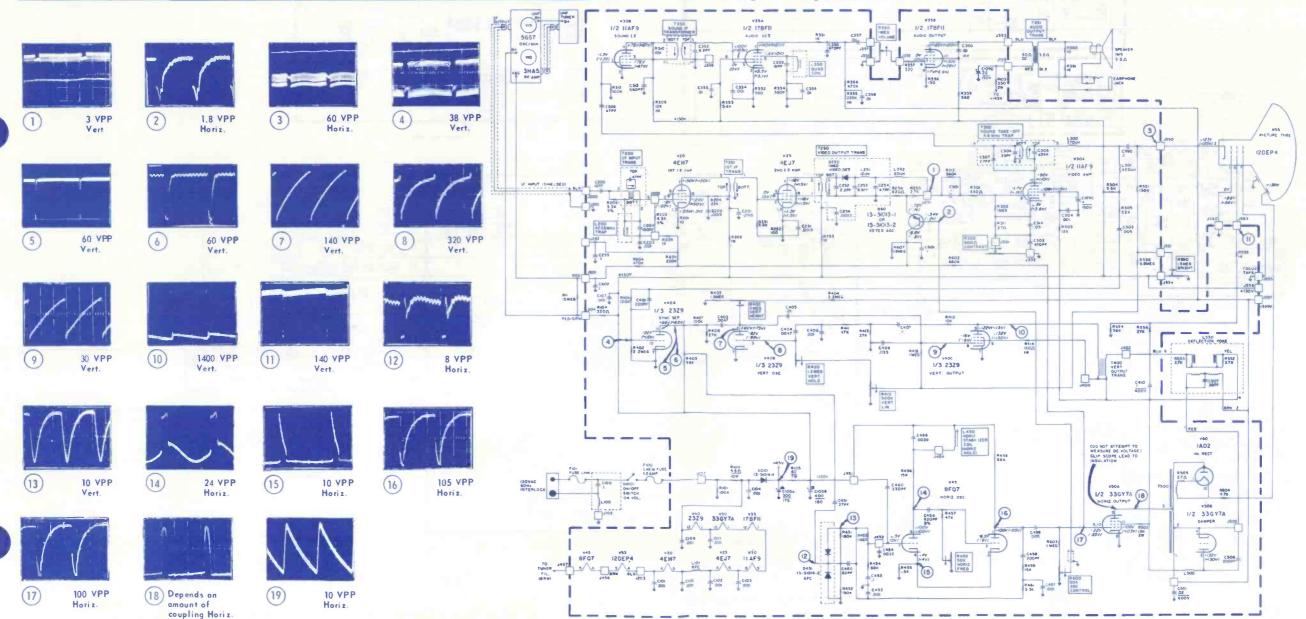
- the input antenna terminals, providing a gated rainbow bar pattern.
- 2. Brightness and contrast controls adjusted for 60 V.P.P. voltage at tie point J550 to set up reference level for all others. AGC voltage at tie point J252 was approximately
- 3. Waveforms measured with respect to chassis using a wide band oscilloscope. (Other type oscilloscopes may alter wave-
- form shapes or amplitudes.)

 4. The terms "Vert." or "Horiz." refer to scope frequency used.

 5. VPP refers to peak to peak voltage.

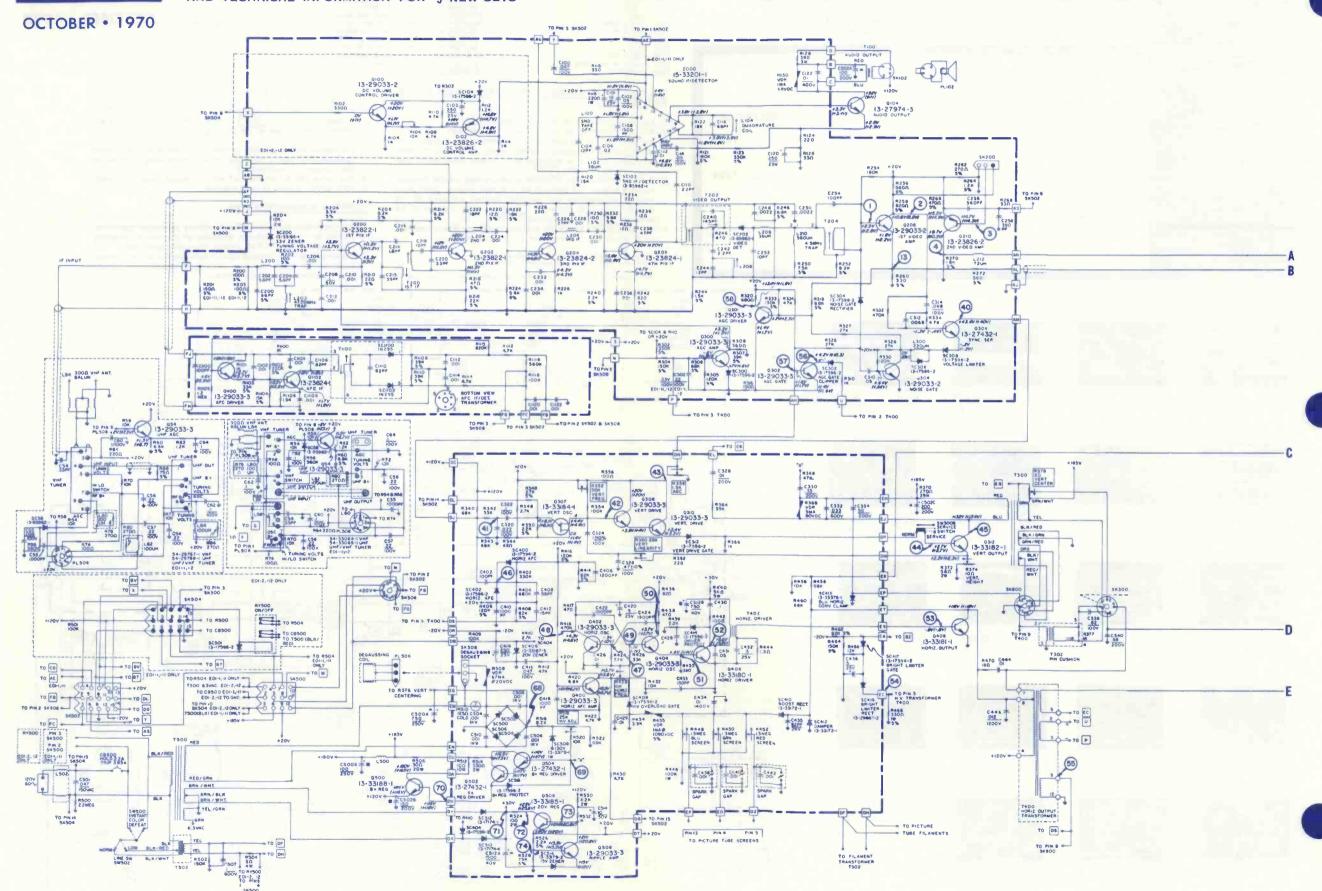
GENERAL SCHEMATIC NOTES

- 1. All capacitors are in microfarads unless otherwise specified.
- 2. Arrows on controls indicate direction of clockwise rotation
- 3. All resistors are 1 '2 Watt unless otherwise specified.
- Squared letters on printed circuit indicate tie points corresponding with those shown on actual printed board top layout.
- 5. (- -) denotes printed board area.

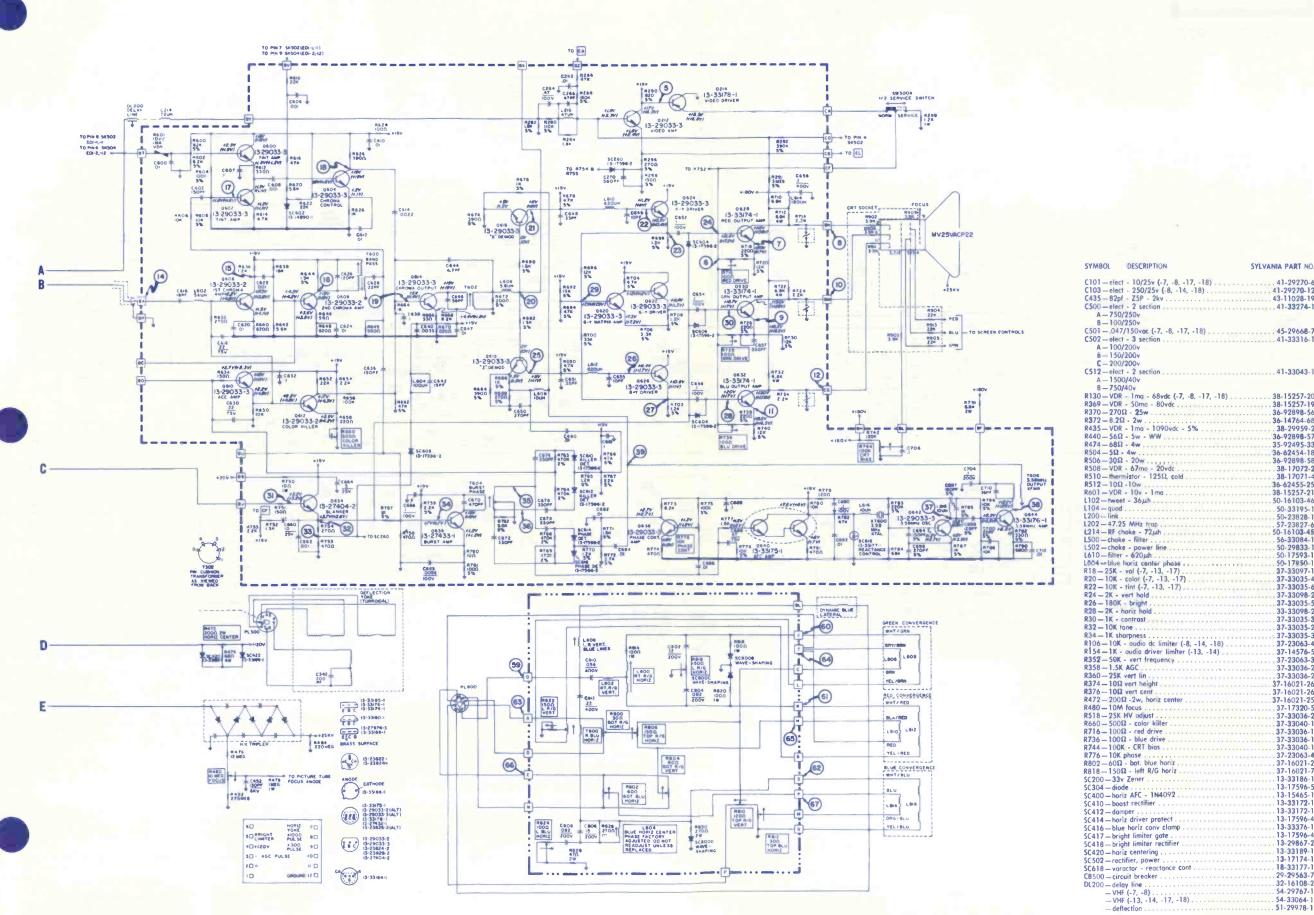


Color TV Chassis E01-1, -2, -11, -12

COMPLETE MANUFACTURERS' CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR 5 NEW SETS



SYLVANIA PART NO.



C102 alost 250/25 (0 14 10)	
	41-29270-12
C435 - 82pf - ZSP - 2kv	43-11028-19
C103 - elect - 250/25v (-8, -14, -18) C435 - 82pf - Z5P - 2kv C500 - elect - 2 section	41.33274.1
A - 750/250v	. 41-002/4-1
8 — 100/250v	
6 - 100/230V	
C501 — 047/150vac (-7, -8, -17, -18)	. 45-29668-7
C502 — elect - 3 section	. 41-33316-1
A — 100/200v	
B-150/200v	
C-200/200v	
C512—elect - 2 section	41-33043-1
A - 1500/40v	
8 – 750/40v	
0 - 730/40V	20 15257 20
R130 — VDR - 1ma - 68vdc (-7, -8, -17, -18)	38-13237-20
R369 - VDR - 50ma - 80vdc	38-15257-19
R370 — 270Ω - 25w	36-92898-56
$R372 - 8.2\Omega - 2w$	36-14764-68
R435 - VDR - 1ma - 1090vdc - 5%	. 38-29959-2
$R440 - 56\Omega - 5w - WW$	36-92898-57
$R474 - 68\Omega - 4w$	35-92495-33
R504 — 5Ω - 4w	36-62454-18
$R506 - 30\Omega - 20w$	36-92898-58
R508 - VDR - 67mg - 20vdc	38-17072-2
RS10 - thermistor - 125Ω cold	38-17071-4
P\$12_100_10w	36.62455.25
0401 VDD 10- 1	20 15257 21
1102 ***** 24	50 14102 44
1304 - weer - 30µn	30-10103-40
R369 — VDR - 50ma - 80vdc R370 — 270Ω - 25w R372 — 8.2Ω - 2w R435 — VDR - 1ma - 1090vdc - 5% R440 — 56Ω - 5w - WW R474 — 68Ω - 4w R504 — 5Ω - 4w R504 — 5Ω - 20w R506 — 30Ω - 20w R508 — VDR - 67ma - 20vdc R510 — thermistor - 125Ω cold R512 — 10Ω - 10w R601 — VDR - 10v - 1ma 1102 — nweet - 36μh 1104 — quod 1200 — link 1202 — 47.25 MHz trop 1214 — RF choke - 72μh L500 — choke - filter	. 50-33195-1
L200 — link ,	. 50-23828-1
L202 — 47.25 MHz trap	. 57-23827-6
L214 — RF choke - 72μh	50-16103-45
L500 — choke - filter	. 56-33084-1
L502 — choke - power line	. 50-29833-1
L610 — filter - 620 µh	. 50-17593-1
L804 w blue horiz center phose	50-17850-1
R18 - 25K - vol (-7, -13, -17)	37-33097-1
R20 - 10K - color (-7, -13, -17)	37-33035-4
922 - 10K - tipt (-7 -13 -17)	37-33035-4
P24 2V west hold	37 33033-0
024 100V bulle	37 33076-2
1214 — RF choke - 77µh 1500 — choke - filter 1502 — choke - power line 1610 — filter - 620µh 1604 — blue horiz center phose R18 — 25K - vol (-7, -13, -17) R20 — 10K - color (-7, -13, -17) R22 — 10K - tint (-7, -13, -17) R24 — 2K - vert hold R26 — 180K - bright R28 — 2K - horiz hold R30 — 1K - contrast R32 — 1K - soniz hold R30 — 1K - soniz hold R31 — 1K - soniz hold R32 — 1K - soniz hold R34 — 1K - soniz hold R35 — 1K - soniz hold R36 — 1K - soniz hold R37 — 1K - soniz hold R38 — 1K - soniz hold R38 — 1K - soniz hold R31 — 1K - soniz hold R32 — 1K - soniz hold R34 — 1K - soniz hold R35 — 1K - soniz hold R36 — 1K - soniz hold R37 — 1K - soniz hold R38 —	32 22000 0
KZ8 — ZK - noriz noid	33-33098-2
K30 — IK - contrast	. 37-33035-3
R32 — 10K tone	37-33035-2
R34 — 1K sharpness	. 37 -3 3035-3
R106 — 10K - audio de limiter (-8, -14, -18)	. 37-23063-4
R154 — 1K - audio driver limiter (-13, -14)	. 37-14576-5
R352 - 50K - vert frequency	. 37-23063-3
P3SR_1 SK AGC	
	37-33036-2
R360 — 25K vert lin	37-33036-2
R360 — 25K vert lin	. 37-33036-2 . 37-33036-2
R360 – 25K vert lin. R374 – 10Ω vert height	37-33036-2 37-33036-2 37-16021-26
R360 – 25K vert lin R374 – 10Ω vert height R376 – 10Ω vert cent	37-33036-2 37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-26
R360 — 25K vert lin R374 = 10Ω vert height R376 = 10Ω vert cent R472 = 200Ω - 2w, horiz center	37-33036-2 37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-25
R32 — 10K tone. R34 — 1K sharpness R106 — 10K - audio dc limiter (-8, -14, -18) R154 — 1K - audio driver limiter (-13, -14) R352 — 50K - vert frequency R358 — 1.5K AGC. R358 — 1.5K AGC. R374 — 10Ω vert height R376 — 10Ω vert cent R472 — 2002 - 2w, horiz center R480 — 10M focus	37-33036-2 37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5
R360 — 25K vert lin . R374 = 10Ω vert height R376 = 10Ω vert cent R472 = 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 = 10M focus R518 = 25K HV adjust	37-33036-2 37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5
R360 — 25K vert lin R374 — 10Ω vert height R376 — 10Ω vert cent R472 — 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 — 10M focus R518 — 25K HV odjust R660 — 500Ω - color killer	37-33036-2 37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5 37-33036-2 37-33040-1
R360—25K veri lin. R374—10Ω vert height R376—10Ω vert cent R472—200Ω-2w, horiz center R480—10M focus R518—25K HV odjust R660—500Ω-color killer R716—100Ω-red drive	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5 37-33036-2 37-33036-1
R360 — 25K vert lin . R374 — 10Ω vert height R376 — 10Ω vert celeit R472 — 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 — 10M focus . R518 — 25K HV odjust . R660 — 500Ω - color killer R716 — 100Ω - red drive .	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5 37-33036-2 37-33036-1 37-33036-1
R360 — 25K vert lin . R374 — 10Ω vert height . R374 — 10Ω vert height . R472 — 200Ω - 2w, horiz center . R480 — 10M focus . R518 — 25K HV adjust . R660 — 500Ω - color killer . R716 — 10Ω - red drive . R736 — 10Ω - blue drive . R744 — 100K - CRT bias .	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5 37-17320-5 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33036-1
R360 — 25K vert lin . R374 = 10Ω vert height . R376 = 10Ω vert height . R472 = 200Ω = 2w, horiz center . R480 — 10M focus . R518 = 25K HV odjust . R660 = 500Ω = color killer . R716 = 100Ω = red drive . R736 = 100Ω = blue drive . R774 = 100K - CRT bios .	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-1320-5 37-33036-2 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33040-1
R360 — 25K vert lin . R374 — 10Ω vert height R376 — 10Ω vert height R472 — 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 — 10M focus . R518 — 25K HV odjust . R660 — 500Ω - color killer R716 — 100Ω - red drive . R736 — 100Ω - blue drive . R744 — 100K - CRT bios . R776 — 10K phase . R860 — 60Ω - bot . blue horiz .	37-33036-2 37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5 37-33036-2 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-3663-4 37-16021-2
R360 — 25K vert lin . R374 = 10Ω vert height R376 = 10Ω vert cent R472 = 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 = 10M focus R518 = 25K HV odjust R660 = 50ΩΩ - color killer R716 = 10Ω - red drive R736 = 10ΩΩ - blue drive R736 = 10ΩΩ - blue drive R744 = 100K - CRT bios R776 = 10K phose R802 = 60Ω - bot , blue horiz R801 = 15ΩΩ - left R/6 horiz	37-33036-2 37-13036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-13036-2 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-36031-2 37-16021-2
R360 - 25K vert lin R374 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert height R472 - 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 - 10M focus R518 - 25K HV odjust R660 - 500Ω - color killer R716 - 100Ω - red drive R736 - 100Ω - blue drive R734 - 100K - CRT bios R744 - 100K - CRT bios R746 - 100Ω - bot. blue horiz R818 - 150Ω - left R/G horiz R320 - 820 - 32 Zener R320 - 83 Zener R336 - 100Z - 16 R/G horiz R346 - 100Z - 20Z -	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-33036-2 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-3663-4 37-16021-2 37-16021-2
R360 — 25K vert lin . R374 = 10Ω vert height R376 = 10Ω vert height R472 = 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 = 10M focus R518 = 25K HV adjust . R660 = 500Ω - color killer R716 = 100Ω - red drive R736 = 100Ω - blue drive R736 = 100Ω - blue drive R744 = 100K - CRT bias R776 = 10K phase . R818 = 150Ω - left R/G horiz R818 = 150Ω - left R/G horiz SC200 = 33v Zener SC304 = diode	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17220-5 37-33046-2 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-23063-4 37-16021-2 37-16021-7 13-33186-1 13-17596-5
R360 - 25K vert lin R374 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert cent R472 - 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 - 10M focus R518 - 25K HV odjust R660 - 500Ω - color killer R716 - 100Ω - lour vert vert R736 - 100Ω - blue drive R736 - 100Ω - blue drive R734 - 100K - CRT bios R744 - 100K - CRT bios R802 - 60Ω - bot. blue horiz R818 - 150Ω - left R/G horiz SC200 - 33v Zener SC304 - diode SC400 - horiz AFC - 1N4092	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-16021-25 37-3036-2 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-36021-7 13-33186-1 13-17596-5
R360 — 25K vert lin . R374 — 10Ω vert height R376 — 10Ω vert height R472 — 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 — 10M focus R518 — 25K HV odjust . R660 — 500Ω - color killer R716 — 100Ω - red drive R736 — 100Ω - blue drive R736 — 100Ω - blue drive R744 — 100K CRT bins R776 — 10K phase R818 — 150Ω - left R/G horiz SC200 — 33v Zener SC304 — diode SC400 — horiz AFC — 1N4092 SC410 — horiz AFC — 1N4092	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-16021-25 37-17320-5 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33040-1 37-3621-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-1 13-3186-1 13-17596-5 13-15465-1
R360 - 25K vert lin R374 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert cent R472 - 2003 - 2w, horiz center R480 - 10M focus R518 - 25K HV odjust R660 - 500Ω - color killer R716 - 100Ω - red drive R736 - 100Ω - blue drive R736 - 100Ω - blue drive R744 - 100K - CRT bios R776 - 10K phose R802 - 60Ω - bot blue horiz R818 - 150Ω - left R/G horiz SC200 - 33v Zener SC304 - diode SC304 - diode SC410 - horiz AFC - 1N4092 SC410 - horiz AFC - 1N4092 SC410 - horiz AFC - SC412 - demper	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-133040-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 13-15465-1 13-15465-1 13-33172-1
R360 - 25K veri lin R374 - 10Ω veri height R376 - 10Ω veri height R376 - 10Ω veri center R472 - 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 - 10M focus R518 - 25K HV odjust R660 - 500Ω - color killer R716 - 100Ω - red drive R736 - 100Ω - bit live drive R744 - 100K - CRT bias R774 - 10K phase R818 - 150Ω - left R/G horiz R818 - 150Ω - left R/G horiz SC200 - 33v Zener SC304 - diode SC400 - horiz AFC - 1N4092 SC410 - boast rectifier SC4112 - damper SC412 - damper SC414 - boast rectifier SC414 - SC415 - SC416 - Boast rectifier SC416 - SC416 - SC416 - SC416 - Boast rectifier SC416 - SC416 - SC416 - SC416 - Boast rectifier SC416 - S	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 13-33186-1 13-17596-5 13-15465-1 13-33172-1 13-33172-1
R360 - 25K vert lin R374 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert cent R472 - 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 - 10M focus R518 - 25K HV odjust R660 - 50ΩΩ - color killer R716 - 10ΩΩ - red drive R736 - 10ΩΩ - blue drive R736 - 10ΩΩ - blue drive R744 - 10ΩK - CRT bios R776 - 10K phase R802 - 60Ω - bot , blue horiz R818 - 15ΩΩ - left R/6 horiz SC200 - 33v Zener SC304 - diode SC400 - horiz AFC - 1N4092 SC410 - bost rectifier SC411 - damper SC414 - horiz driver protect SC416 - blue horiz center SC417 - blue horiz center SC418 - blue horiz cen	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-16021-25 37-33036-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2
R360 - 25K veri lin R374 - 10Ω veri height R376 - 10Ω veri height R376 - 10Ω veri height R472 - 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R472 - 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 - 10M focus R518 - 25K HV odjust R660 - 500Ω - color killer R716 - 100Ω - red drive R736 - 100Ω - hold drive R736 - 100Ω - but be drive R744 - 100K - CRT bias R776 - 10K phase R802 - 60Ω - both blue horiz R818 - 150Ω - left R/G horiz Sc200 - 33v Zener Sc304 - diode Sc400 - horiz AFC - N44092 Sc410 - bost rectifier Sc411 - damper Sc414 - damper Sc414 - blue horiz driver protect Sc416 - blue horiz conv clamp Sc417 - blue hight grates Sc418 - blue hight grates S	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33040-1 37-23063-4 37-16021-2
R360 - 25K vert lin R374 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert cent R472 - 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 - 10M focus R518 - 25K HV odjust R660 - 500Ω - color killer R716 - 100Ω - red drive R736 - 100Ω - blue drive R744 - 100K - CRT bins R744 - 100K - CRT bins R802 - 60Ω - bot, blue horiz R818 - 150Ω - left R/6 horiz S6200 - 33v Zener S6304 - diode S6400 - horiz AFC - 1N4092 S6410 - bost rectifier S6411 - damper S6414 - horiz driver protect S6416 - blue horiz conv clamp S6417 - bright limiter gate S6411 - bright limiter gate S6412 - damper S6411 - bright limiter gate S6412 - damper S6411 - bright limiter gate S6412 - damper S6412 - damper S6413 - damper S6414 - bright limiter gate S6415 - damper S6416 - damper S6417 - damper S6416 - damper S6417 - damper S6418 -	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5 37-33036-2 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-3040-1 37-16021-2 13-33186-1 13-17596-5 13-17596-5 13-133172-1 13-33172-1 13-33172-1 13-33172-1 13-33376-1 13-33376-1 13-33376-1
R360 - 25K vert lin R374 - 10Ω vert height R374 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert height R472 - 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 - 10M focus R518 - 25K HV odjust R660 - 500Ω - color killer R716 - 100Ω - red drive R736 - 100Ω - blue drive R736 - 100Ω - blue drive R744 - 100K - CRT bias R776 - 10K phase R802 - 60Ω - bot blue horiz R818 - 150Ω - left R/G horiz SC200 - 33v Zener SC304 - diode SC410 - bots rectifier SC412 - damper SC414 - horiz driver protect SC415 - blue horiz conv clamp SC417 - bright limiter gate SC418 - bright limiter gate SC418 - bright limiter rectifier	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33040-1 37-3663-4 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 13-33172-1 13-33172-1 13-33172-1 13-33172-1 13-37596-5 13-37596-4 13-37596-4
R360 - 25K vert In R374 - 10Ω vert height R374 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert cent R472 - 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 - 10M focus R518 - 25K HV adjust R660 - 500Ω - color killer R716 - 100Ω - red drive R736 - 100Ω - blue drive R744 - 100K - CRT bins R744 - 10K - CRT bins R802 - 60Ω - bot. blue horiz R818 - 150Ω - left R/G horiz S6200 - 33v Zener S6304 - diode S6400 - horiz AFC - 1N4092 S6410 - boast rectifier S6412 - damper S6414 - horiz driver protect S6416 - blue horiz conv clamp S6417 - bright limiter gate S6418 - bright limiter rectifier S6420 - horiz centering	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-16021-25 37-33036-2 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-16021-2 13-33186-1 13-17596-5 13-15465-1 13-33172-1 13-33172-1 13-33376-1 13-17596-4 13-17596-2 13-17596-2
R360 — 25K vert lin . R374 — 10Ω vert height R376 — 10Ω vert height R376 — 10Ω vert cent . R472 — 2003 - 2w, horiz center . R480 — 10M focus . R518 — 25K HV odjust . R660 — 500Ω - color killer . R716 — 100Ω - red drive . R736 — 100Ω - blue drive . R744 — 100K - CRT bias . R776 — 10K phase . R802 — 60Ω - bot . blue horiz . R818 — 150Ω - left R/G horiz . SC200 — 33v Zener . SC304 — diode . SC400 — horiz AFC - 1N4092 . SC410 — boriz AFC - 1N4092 . SC410 — boriz driver protect . SC416 — blue horiz conv clamp . SC417 — bright limiter gate . SC418 — bright limiter gate . SC419 — horiz centering . SC420 — horiz centering .	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5 37-33040-1 37-33036-1 37-33040-1 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 13-33186-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-3376-1 13-17596-4 13-17596-4
R360 - 25K vert lin R374 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert cent R472 - 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 - 10M focus R518 - 25K HV odjust R660 - 500Ω - color killer R716 - 100Ω - red drive R736 - 100Ω - blue drive R736 - 100Ω - blue drive R744 - 100K CRT bins R776 - 10K phase R802 - 60Ω - bot blue horiz R818 - 150Ω - left R/G horiz SC200 - 33v Zener SC304 - diode SC400 - horiz AFC - 1N4092 SC410 - boast rectifier SC411 - damper SC412 - damper SC414 - horiz driver protect SC415 - bright limiter gate SC418 - bright limiter rectifier SC420 - horiz centering SC502 - rectifier SC502 - rectifier SC618 - varactor - rectance cont	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5 37-33036-1 37-33040-1 37-33036-1 37-33040-1 37-23063-4 37-16021-7 13-33186-1 13-17596-5 13-15465-1 13-17596-1 13-17596-1 13-17596-1 13-17596-1 13-17596-1 13-17596-1 13-17596-1
R360 - 25K vert lin R374 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert cent R472 - 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 - 10M focus R518 - 25K HV odjust R660 - 500Ω - color killer R716 - 100Ω - red drive R736 - 100Ω - blue drive R736 - 100Ω - blue drive R744 - 100K - CRT bios R802 - 60Ω - bot , blue horiz R803 - 60Ω - left R/6 horiz S2000 - 33v Zener S2000 - 33v Zener S2000 - horiz AFC - 1N4092 S2410 - horiz AFC - 1N4092 S2410 - horiz driver protect S2411 - horiz driver protect S2414 - horiz driver protect S2415 - bright limiter gote S2416 - bright limiter gote S2420 - horiz centering S2502 - rectifier, power S26300 - crectifier, power S26300 - crectifier S2600 - crectifier	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-133040-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 37-16021-2 13-15465-1 13-3172-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-33172-1
R360 - 25K vert lin R374 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert cent R472 - 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 - 10M focus R518 - 25K HV adjust R660 - 500Ω - color killer R716 - 100Ω - red drive R736 - 100Ω - bit be drive R744 - 100K - CRT bias R776 - 10K phase R802 - 60Ω - bot bibe horiz R818 - 150Ω - left R/G horiz SC200 - 33v Zener SC304 - diod SC400 - horiz AFC - 1N4092 SC410 - boast rectifier SC411 - damper SC412 - damper SC414 - horiz driver protect SC416 - bibe horiz conv clamp SC417 - bright limiter gate SC418 - bright limiter rectifier SC420 - horiz centering SC502 - rectifier, power SC618 - varactor - rectance cont C8500 - circuit breaker D1200 - delay line	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-27 37-16021-27 37-17320-5 37-33040-1 37-33036-1 37-33040-1 37-23063-4 37-16021-7 13-33186-1 13-17596-5 13-15465-1 13-33172-1 13-33172-1 13-33376-1 13-17596-5 13-15465-1 13-17596-5 13-15465-1 13-17596-1
R360 - 25K vert lin R374 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert cent R472 - 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 - 10M focus R518 - 25K HV odjust R660 - 500Ω - color killer R716 - 100Ω - red drive R736 - 100Ω - but drive R736 - 100Ω - but drive R744 - 100K - CRT bios R776 - 10K phase R802 - 60Ω - but , but horiz R818 - 150Ω - left R/6 horiz SC200 - 33v Zener SC304 - diode SC400 - horiz AFC - 1N4092 SC410 - bost rectifier SC411 - damper SC414 - horiz driver protect SC416 - buge horiz cone clamp SC417 - bright limiter gate SC418 - bright limiter rectifier SC420 - hariz centering SC502 - rectifier, power SC508 - circuit breaker DL200 - delay line - VHE (-7, 8)	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-35063-4 37-16021-2 33-1865-1 3-33172-1 3-17596-5 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-29867-2 13-17174-1 13-33177-1 13-33177-1 13-33177-1 13-17596-4 13-29867-2 13-17174-1 18-33177-1 29-29563-7 32-16108-2
R360 - 25K veri lin R374 - 10Ω veri height R376 - 10Ω veri height R376 - 10Ω veri height R472 - 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 - 10M focus R518 - 25K HV adjust R660 - 500Ω - color killer R716 - 100Ω - red drive R736 - 100Ω - bit live drive R736 - 100Ω - bit bive horiz R818 - 150Ω - left R/G horiz SC200 - 33v Zener SC400 - horiz AFC - 1N4092 SC410 - boost rectifier SC412 - damper SC414 - horiz driver protect SC416 - biue horiz conv clamp SC417 - bright limiter gate SC418 - bright limiter gate SC418 - varactor SC620 - carcifier, power SC620 - circuit breaker DC200 - color viewer DC200 - color viewer SC618 - varactor - reactance cont C8500 - circuit breaker DC200 - color viewer DC200 - color vie	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-27 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5 37-33040-1 37-33036-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-16021-7 13-33186-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-33173-1 13-17596-4 13-33173-1 13-17596-4 13-33173-1 13-17596-1
R360 - 25K vert lin R374 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert height R376 - 10Ω vert cent R472 - 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 - 10M focus R518 - 25K HV odjust R660 - 500Ω - color killer R716 - 100Ω - red drive R736 - 100Ω - blue drive R744 - 100K - CRT bins R776 - 10K phase R818 - 150Ω - left R/G horiz R500 - 30Ω - bot. blue horiz R500 - 30Ω - dode SC400 - horiz AFC - 1N4092 SC410 - bost rectifier SC412 - damper SC414 - horiz driver protect SC416 - blue horiz conv clamp SC417 - bright limiter gate SC420 - horiz centering SC502 - rectifier, power SC508 - circuit breaker U200 - delay line - VHF (-1, 3, -14, -17, -18) - deflection	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-33040-1 37-16021-2 13-33186-1 13-17596-5 13-15465-1 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-29867-2 13-3172-1 13-17596-4 13-29867-2 13-3171-4 13-333172-1 13-17596-4 13-29867-2 13-3171-4 13-333171-1 13-33177-1 29-29563-7 32-16108-2 29563-7 32-16108-2 54-29767-1 54-33064-1 51-29978-1
R360 — 25K vert lin . R374 — 10Ω vert height R376 — 10Ω vert height R472 — 200Ω - 2w, horiz center R480 — 10M focus R518 — 25K HV odjust R660 — 500Ω - color killer R736 — 100Ω - red drive R736 — 100Ω - but drive R736 — 100Ω - but drive R744 — 100K - CRT bios R776 — 10K phase R802 — 60Ω - but , bue horiz R818 — 150Ω - left R/6 horiz SC200 — 33v Zener SC304 — diode SC400 — horiz AFC - 1N4092 SC410 — bosst rectifier SC411 — damper SC414 — horiz driver protect SC415 — bue horiz contents SC418 — bright limiter gate SC418 — bright limiter gate SC419 — varactor - reactance cont C8500 — circuit breaker DC400 — delay line — ∨Hf (-7, -8) — VHf (-13, -14, -17, -18) — deflection	37-33036-2 37-16021-26 37-16021-26 37-16021-25 37-17320-5 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33036-1 37-33040-1 31-3063-4 37-16021-2 13-33186-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-33172-1 13-17596-4 13-33177-1 18-33177-1 18-33177-1 54-330364-1 51-29978-1

DESCRIPTION

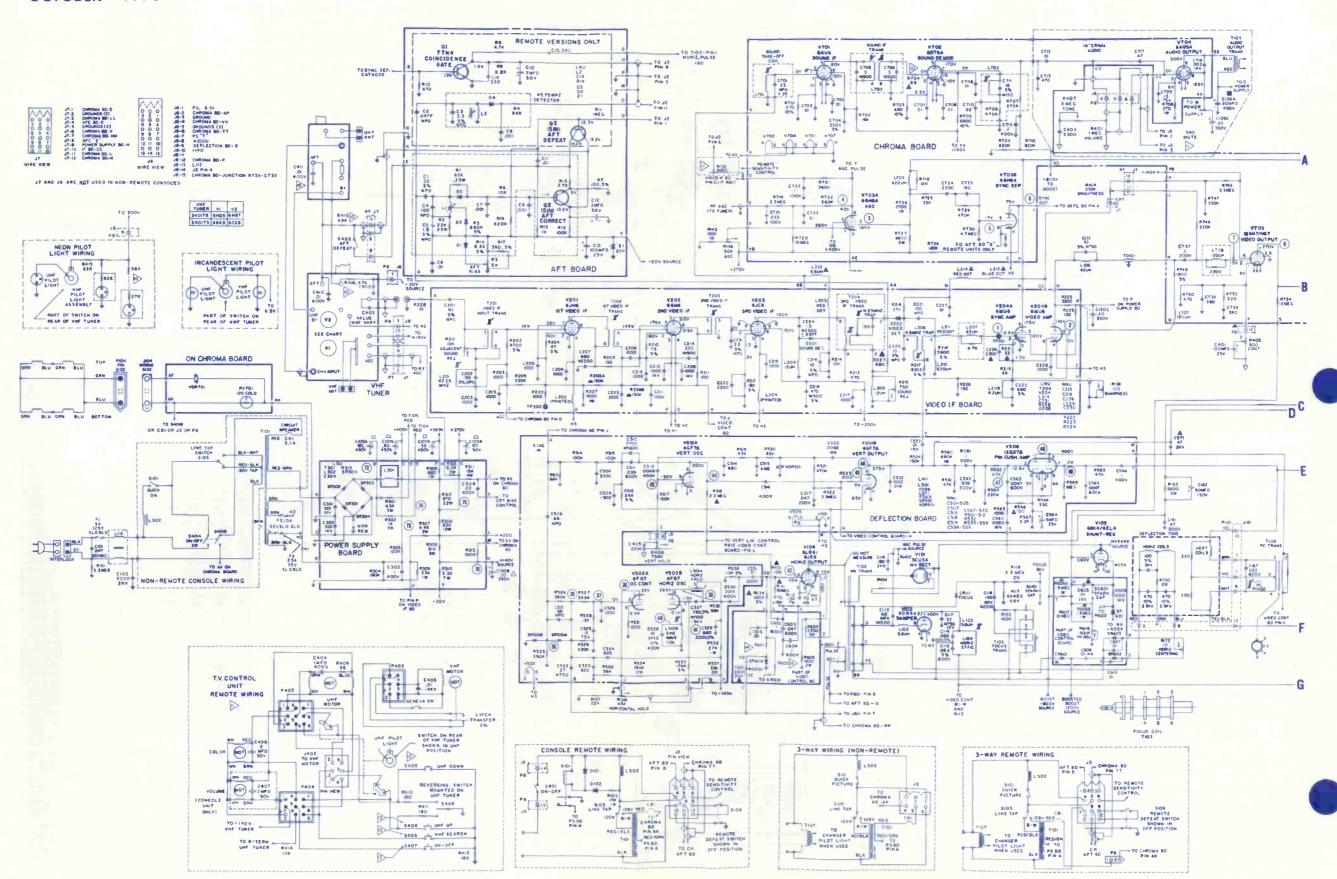
1323 MAGNAVOX Color TV Chassis

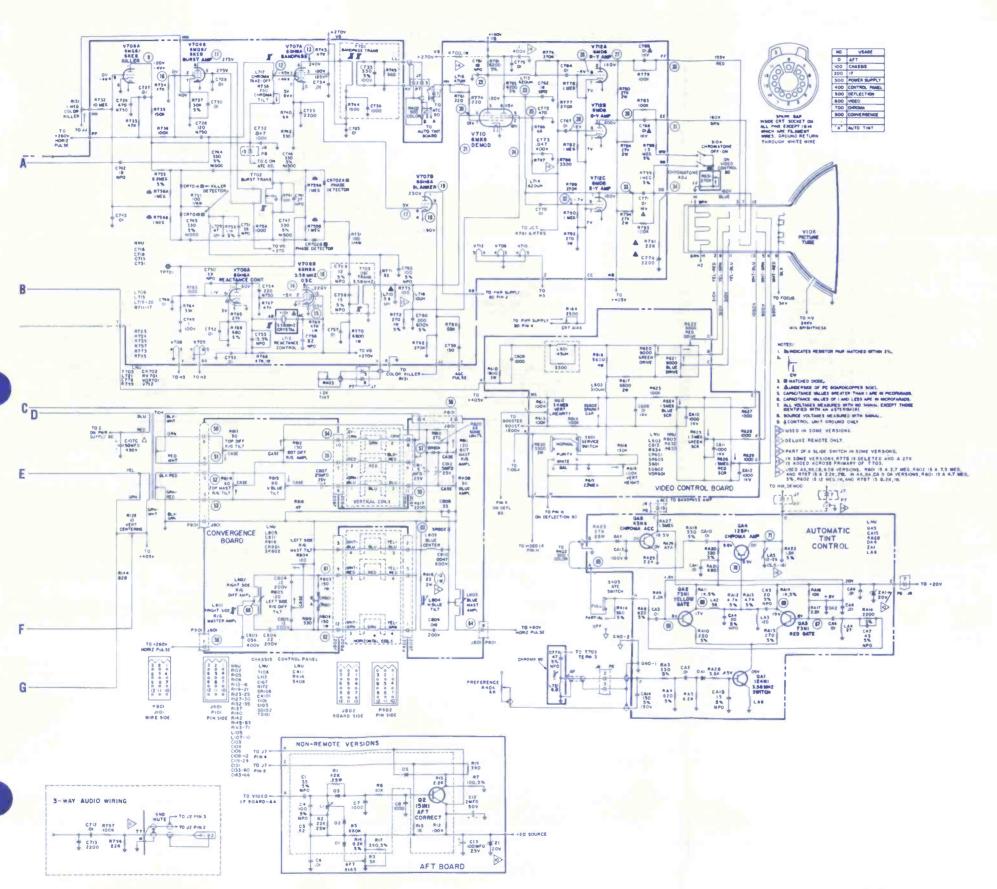
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COMPLETE MANUFACTURERS' CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR 5 NEW SETS

OCTOBER • 1970

T951



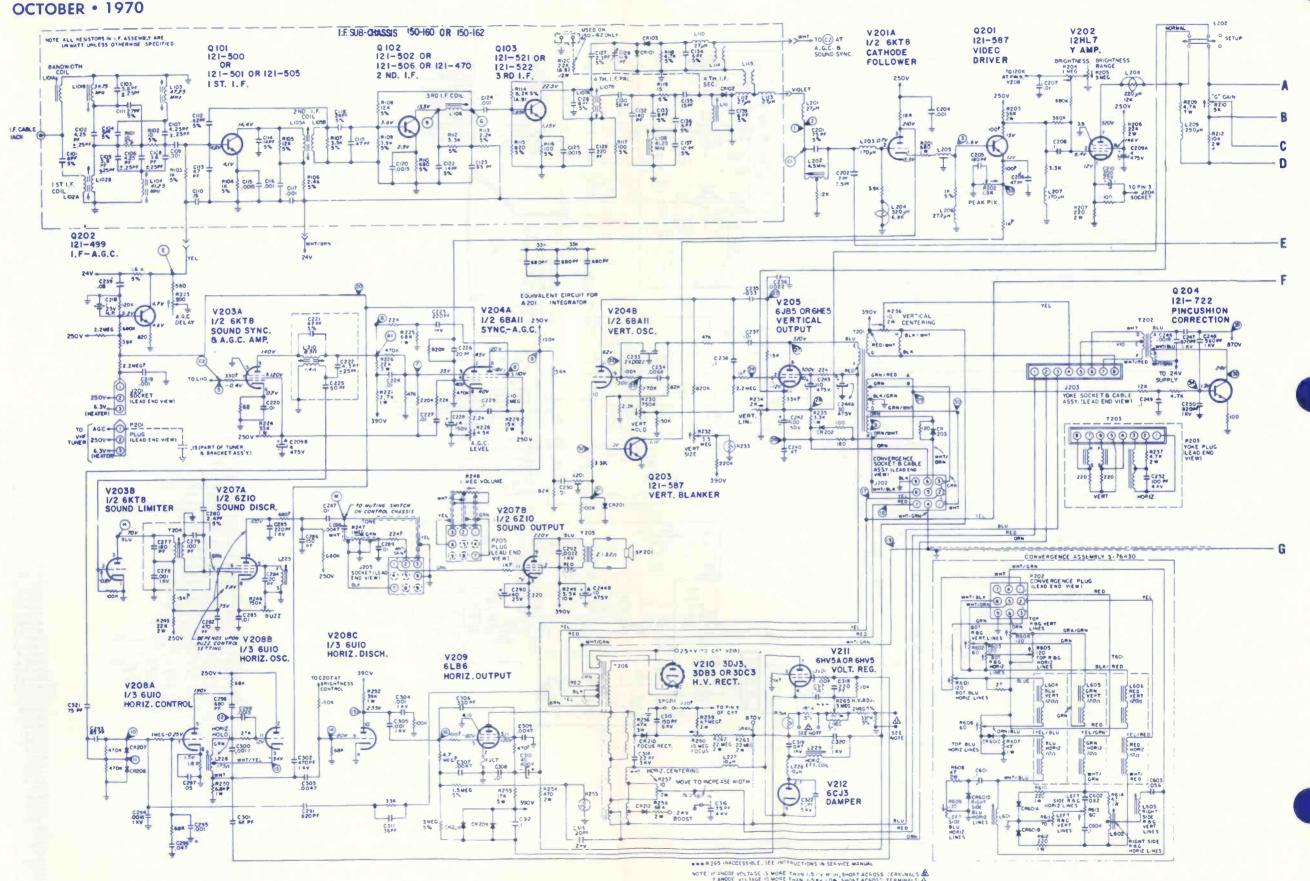


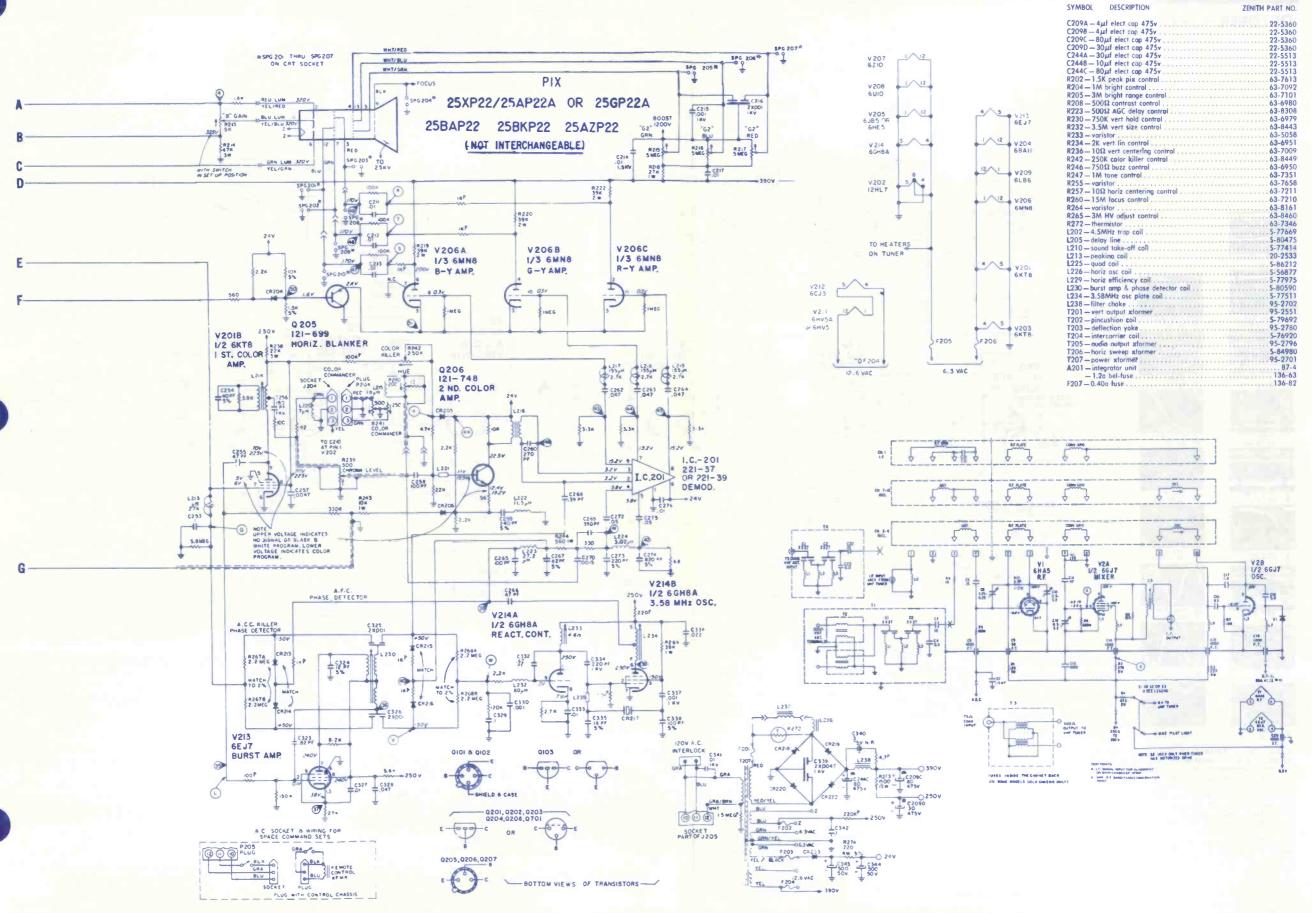
L1 - Discriminator Coil	361384
L2 — detector coil	361332
1103 — RF choke, 5.6 µh	360676
1104 — horiz efficiency coil	241022
L201 — 47.25 trap transformer	340051
L301 - filter choke	220124
LSO1 — sine wave/horiz frequency	340040
L701 — sound take-off cail	340946
L702 — sound IF coil	240044
L703 — quod coil	300840-
1712 — reactones coil	360847-
L712 — reactance coil . L714 — peaking coil, 620µh	300903-
L717—chromo take-off	300833-1
Tioi	360959-
T101 — power xformer	300251-
T102 - high voltage xformer	361375-
T103 — focus xformer	361306-
T104 — vert output xformer	. 320317-10
T105 — oudio output xformer	320130-
T202 — first IF xformer	360951-6
T701 — bandpass xformer	361093-2
1702 - burst xformer	361094-1
T703 — 3.58 oscillator xformer	361198-2
- deflection yoke	361380-1
C105 — elect, 80/80 µt, 450 v, 20 µt, 350 v	270071-12
C105 — elect, 80/80µt, 450v	270071-13
C107 — elect, 80/30/50 µf, 450v	270071-21
C130 - elect, 20 µt, 450v; 20/20 µt, 350v	270023-42
C130 - E18C1; 20(1), 4304; 20(1), 3304	270023-43
C130 — elect, 20µf, 450v, 20µf, 350v C529 — silver mica, 680pf, 5%, 500v	25U3V4 35U
L329 — silver mica, 680nt, 5%, 500v	25U3V4 35U
C529 — silver mica, 680pt, 5%, 500v C735 — silver mica, 330pt, 5%, 100v R112 — 15K, 10%, 7w, metal axide	250 364-3 50 5060 7-331 5 3019 7- 1539
C329 – silver mica, 680pt, 5%, 500v C735 – silver mica, 330pf, 5%, 100v R112 – 15K, 10%, 7w, metal axide R306 – 820, 10%, 10w, WW	250 364-3 50 5060 7-331 5 3019 7- 1539
C329 - sitver mica, 680pt, 5%, 500v. C735 - sitver mica, 330pt, 5%, 100v. R112 - 15K, 10%, 7w, metol oxide	250364-350 50607-3315 30197-1539 240082-71 240088-7
C329 - sitver mica, 680pt, 5%, 500v	250364-350 50607-3315 30197-1539 240082-71 240088-7
C329 - sitver mica, 380pt, 5%, 500v. C735 - sitver mica, 330pt, 5%, 100v. R112 - 15K, 10%, 7w, metal oxide. 23, R306 - 820, 10%, 10w, WW. R312 - 870, 10%, 22w, WW. R3 - AFT bias, 5K. R108 - boriz hold, 45K.	250364-350 50607-3315 30197-1539 240082-71 240088-7 220217-13
C329 - sitver mica, 380pt, 5%, 500v. C735 - sitver mica, 330pt, 5%, 100v. R112 - 15K, 10%, 7w, metal oxide. 23, R306 - 820, 10%, 10w, WW. R312 - 870, 10%, 22w, WW. R3 - AFT bias, 5K. R108 - boriz hold, 45K.	250364-350 50607-3315 30197-1539 240082-71 240088-7 220217-13
C329 - silver mica, 309b, 5%, 500v. C735 - silver mica, 330b, 5%, 100v. R112 - 15K, 10%, 7w, metal oxide R306 - 820, 10%, 10w, ww. R312 - 870, 10%, 22w, WW R312 - 870, 10%, 22w, WW R126 - vert centering, 10 R131 - color killer, 1M	250364-350 50607-3315 30197-1539 240082-71 240088-7 220217-13 220146-79 220181-1 220208-34
C329 - silver mica, 380pt, 5%, 500v. C735 - silver mica, 330pt, 5%, 100v. 212, 213 - 15K, 10%, 7w, metal oxide. 23, 2306 - 820, 10%, 10w, WW. R312 - 870, 10%, 12w, WW. R3 - AFT bias, 5K. R108 - boriz hold, 45K. R126 - vert centering, 10. R131 - color killer, 1M. R136 - AGC, 50K.	250364-350 50607-3315 30197-1539 240082-71 240088-7 220217-13 220146-79 220181-1 220208-34
C329 - sitver mica, 369,pt, 5%, 500v. C735 - sitver mica, 330pt, 5%, 100v. 21, 213 - 15K, 10%, 7w, metal oxide 23, 2306 - 820, 10%, 10w, WW R312 - 870, 10%, 22w, WW R312 - 870, 10%, 22w, WW R318 - boriz hold, 45K R126 - vert centering, 10 R136 - AGC, 50K R136 - AGC, 50K	250364-350 50607-3315 30197-1535 240082-71 240088-7 220217-13 220146-79 220181-1 220208-33 -220181-11
C329 - silver mica, 380pt, 5%, 500v. C735 - silver mica, 330pt, 5%, 100v. 212, 112 - 15K, 10%, 7w, metal oxide. 23, 2306 - 820, 10%, 10w, WW. R312 - 870, 10%, 22w, WW. R3 - AFT bias, 5K. R108 - boriz hold, 45K. R126 - vert centering, 10. R136 - AGC, 50K. R144 - CRT bias, 2500. R154 - CRT bias, 2500. R175 - boriz centerina, 10.	250364-350 50607-3315 30197-1535 240082-71 . 240088-7 220217-13 220146-79 . 220181-1 220208-34 220208-31 220181-11
C329 - silver mica, 380pt, 5%, 500v. C735 - silver mica, 330pt, 5%, 100v. 218112 - 15K, 10%, 7w, metal oxide. 228306 - 820, 10%, 10w, WW. R312 - 870, 10%, 12w, WW. R3 - AFT bias, 5K. R108 - horiz hold, 45K. R126 - vert centering, 10. R131 - Color killer, 1M. R136 - AGC, 50K. R164 - CRT bias, 2500. R172 - horiz centering, 10. R172 - horiz centering, 10. R201 - odiocent sound, 10K.	250364-356 50607-3315 240082-71 240088-7 220217-13 220146-79 220181-1 220208-34 220208-33 220181-11 220181-12 220181-12 220181-12
C329 - silver mica, 380pt, 5%, 500v. C735 - silver mica, 330pt, 5%, 100v. 212, 112 - 15K, 10%, 7w, metal oxide. 23, 2306 - 820, 10%, 10w, 10w. R312 - 870, 10%, 10w, 10w. R312 - 870, 10%, 22w, WW. R3 - AFT bias, 5K. R126 - vert centering, 10 R131 - color kitler, 1M. R136 - AGC, 50K. R164 - CRT bias, 2500. R172 - horiz centering, 10 R201 - adjacent sound, 10K. R215 - sound relect, 750.	250364-350 50607-3315 30197-1535 240082-71 240088-7 220217-13 220146-79 220208-34 220208-34 220208-33 220181-11 220182-12
C329 - silver mica, 380pt, 5%, 500v. C735 - silver mica, 330pt, 5%, 100v. 212. R112 - 15K, 10%, 7w, metal oxide. 23. R306 - 820, 10%, 10w, WW. R312 - 870, 10%, 22w, WW. R3 - AFT bias, 5K. R108 - boriz hold, 45K. R126 - vert centering, 10. R131 - color killer, 1M. R136 - AGC, 50K. R164 - CRT bias, 2500. R172 - horiz centering, 10. R201 - adjacent sound, 10K. R215 - sound reject, 750. R215 - sound reject, 750. R208 - W. odjust, 500K.	250364-356 500607-3315 500607-3315 500607-1535 240082-71 . 240088-7 220146-79 . 220181-1 220208-34 220208-34 220181-11 220181-12 . 220182-5 . 220166-4
C329 - silver mica, 380pt, 5%, 500v. C735 - silver mica, 330pt, 5%, 100v. 212, 112 - 15K, 10%, 7w, metal oxide 23, 2306 - 820, 10%, 10w, 10w. R312 - 870, 10%, 22w, WW R312 - 870, 10%, 22w, WW R312 - 870, 10%, 22w, WW R126 - vert centering, 10 R136 - AGC, 50K R126 - vert centering, 10 R1372 - horiz centering, 10 R201 - adjacent sound, 10K R201 - adjacent sound, 10K R215 - sound reject, 750 R608 - H V odjust, 500K R612 - vert lin, 3.4M	250364-350 250364-350 240082-71 . 240082-71 . 240088-7 220217-13 220146-79 . 220181-1 220208-34 220208-34 220181-12 . 220181-12 . 220182-5 . 220166-4
C329 - silver mica, 380pt, 5%, 500v. C735 - silver mica, 330pt, 5%, 100v. 212, 112 - 15K, 10%, 7w, metal oxide 23, 2306 - 820, 10%, 10w, 10w. R312 - 870, 10%, 22w, WW R312 - 870, 10%, 22w, WW R312 - 870, 10%, 22w, WW R126 - vert centering, 10 R136 - AGC, 50K R126 - vert centering, 10 R1372 - horiz centering, 10 R201 - adjacent sound, 10K R201 - adjacent sound, 10K R215 - sound reject, 750 R608 - H V odjust, 500K R612 - vert lin, 3.4M	250364-350 250364-350 240082-71 . 240082-71 . 240088-7 220217-13 220146-79 . 220181-1 220208-34 220208-34 220181-12 . 220181-12 . 220182-5 . 220166-4
C329 - sitver mica, 380pt, 5%, 500v. C735 - sitver mica, 330pt, 5%, 100v. 21735 - sitver mica, 330pt, 5%, 100v. 228, 2306 - 820, 10%, 10w, metal oxide 238, 236 - 820, 10%, 10w, metal oxide 248, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248, 248,	250364-356 50607-3315 500607-3315 500197-1535 240082-71 220217-13 220146-79 220208-34 220208-34 220208-33 220181-11 220181-12 220182-5 220166-26 220166-19 220166-29
C329 - sitver mica, 380pt, 5%, 500v. C735 - sitver mica, 330pt, 5%, 100v. 212, 112 - 15K, 10%, 7w, metal oxide. 23826 - 820, 10%, 10w, 10w. R312 - 870, 10%, 10w, 10w. R312 - 870, 10%, 22w, WW. R3 - AFT bias, 5K. R126 - vert centering, 10 R131 - color killer, 1M. R136 - AGC, 50K. R1464 - CRT bias, 2500 R1672 - horiz centering, 10 R201 - adjocent sound, 10K. R201 - adjocent sound, 10K. R215 - sound reject, 750. R608 - H V odjust, 500K. R612 - vert lin, 3.4M. R619 - height, 100K. R631 - chromatone adj, 270K. C611 - circuit breoker, 3.1a.	250364-35(56067-331:5017-1532) 240082-71-240082-71-220146-75 22018-1-122018-1-1220181-11220181-112-220181-112-220181-112-220181-112-220181-112-220181-113-120182-5-220166-26-26-20166-26-20168-20-20193-24-1180733-2
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MAGNAVOX PART NO.

COMPLETE MANUFACTURERS' CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR 5 NEW SETS

Color TV Chassis 14A9C50





1325

TV Chassis 13A12

ZENITH

ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN / DEALER

COMPLETE MANUFACTURERS' CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR 5 NEW SETS

[三]

OCTOBER • 1970

SYMBOL DESCRIPTION	ZENITH PART NO.
C18A - 300 µf elect cap, 175v	
C18B - 400 uf elect cop, 150v	
C18C - 200 µf elect cop. 150v	
C18D - 10 µf elect cop, 150v	
C53-2 x .001 µf disc cap, 10%, 500v	
C54-2 x 51pf disc cop. 15%, 500v	
R3 - 22012 resistor, 5%, 1/2w	63-7236
R9 — 4K contrast control	

R10-250K bright control								
R14 - 1M vol control								
R16-7M vert size control.		 						63-6433
R17-1M vert hold control.		 						63-8170
R18 - 290K vert lin control .		 						63-8327
R24 - 125Ω resistor 10%, 1	0w			 			 	63-6348
L4 — choke coil								
L6 - sound take-off coil xfori	mer							95-2712
L8 - intercorrier coil xformer		 	 					95-2713
L10-line filter coil		 					 	20-1424
L12 - filter choke		 						95-2703

L13 - horiz osc coil	
T1 — 1st IF and trap coil xformer	95
T5 - sound take-off cail xformer	95
T7 — guad coil xformer	5-
78 - sound output xformer	95
79 - vert output xformer	95
T10—yoke	ar 95
T12 - horiz sweep xformer & bracket assembly S-82908	or S-
A1 — integrator	
F1 — 1.8a fuse	1
SW1 — ON-OFF switch	63

TO H V 12 OKV

SPG2

12DKP4 ↑ PIX

- + 130V

INDICATES VOLTAGE SOURCE

0-

3

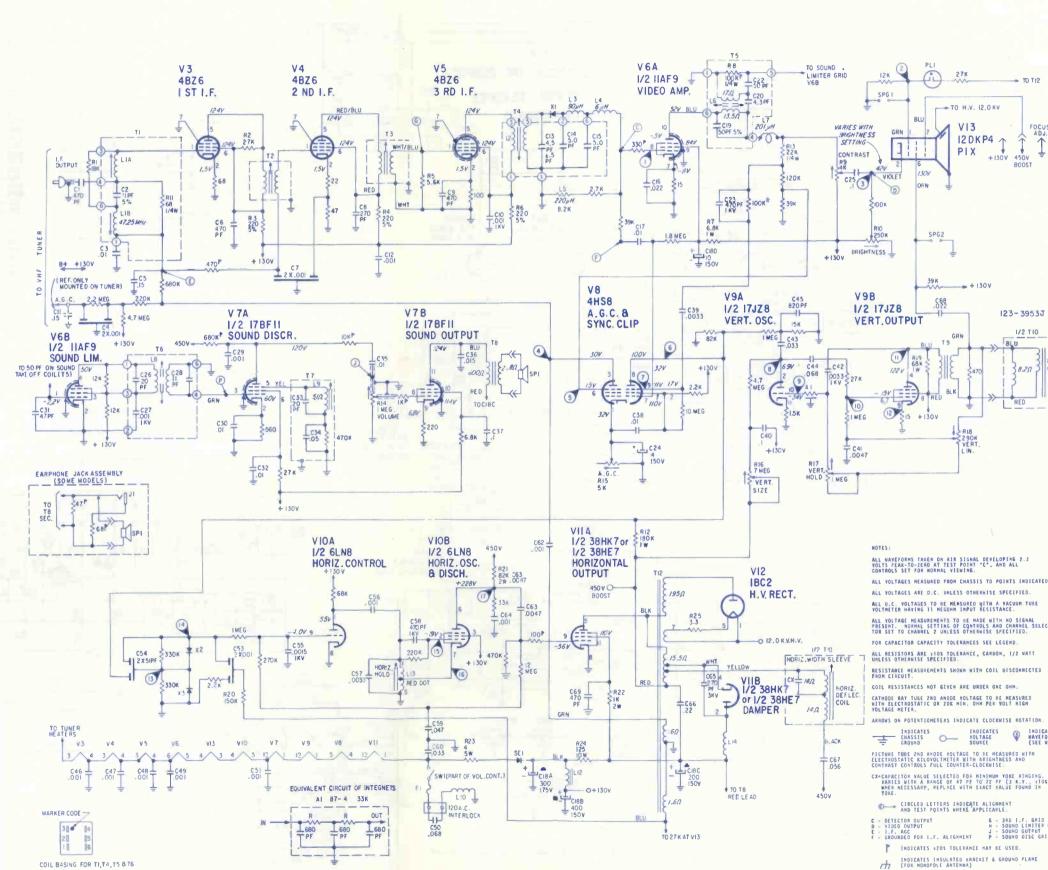
SOUND LIMITER PLATE
SOUND DUTPUT
SOUND DISC GRID

123-3953J

2.2V P-ZERO	
2) 60V P.P. 16.75 KHz	10 72V P.P
3) 74V P-P	(1) 1700V P.P
340V P-P 15.75 KHz	12) 2.3V P-P
melan 1	
5 15V P.P	13) 20V P.P 15.75 KHz
	(D) 16V P.P.
6 80V P.P 15 75 KHz	16V P.P 15.75 KHz
A Salarie	
1 .56V P.P	15 84V P-P 15.75 KHz

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17) 270V P.P 15.75 KHz





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ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN/DEALER

OCTOBER 1970 . VOLUME 92 NUMBER 4

This month's cover—a multiple exposure of same signs illuminating the front window at Mel's TV here in Duluth—depicts the mystery of the future. The brand names are shown lighting up the darkness, just as this month's special issue gives light to the 1971 color TV sets that you will encounter.

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Celluline



How Come Dept.

Here's a black and white set owner. His receiver is in good shape.

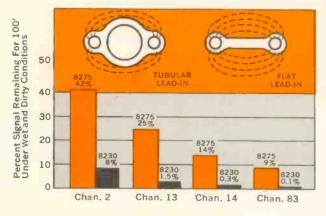
So's his antenna. Yet, from Channels 2 to 83, he sees a lot of snow. How come?

Answer: That dirty, weathered flat twin-lead he's using.

Here's your chance to keep an old customer faithful. Or to turn a new customer into a steady one. Upgrade him to Belden 8275 Celluline lead-in. Moisture and dirt are the bugaboos of the flat twinleads. But Celluline helps keep 'em out. And, by doing so, delivers a signal over 4 times stronger on

Celluline 8275

Flat Twin-Lead Catches Dirt & Moisture Between Conductors



Channel 2 and 90 times stronger on Channel 83 (see chart).

Sure, Celluline costs a couple of dollars more than flat twin-lead. But it delivers when the other's performance has gone to the dickens.

So, upgrade your customers and keep 'em happy. Call your Belden Distributor for 8275 Celluline. He has it in 50, 75 and 100-ft. coils. And in 250, 500 and 1000-ft. spools.

If you have customers in congested, in-city areas, out on the fringes, in MATV equipped buildings—or if you're talking color—your Belden Distributor has other high-performance lead-ins that provide the right answer to these requirements.

Remember: the right lead-in is fully as important as a good antenna.

AWG & (Stranding)	Color	Nom. 0,E, (Inch)	Nom. Velocity of Propagation	Nom. Capacitance (mmf/ft.)	Nom. Att per mc	
20 (7x28)	Brown	.300 x .400	80%	4,6	100 200 300 400 500 700 900	1.05 1.64 2.12 2.5 2.98 3.62 4.3

For a reprint of the informative magazine article, ELECTRONIC CABLES, send to: Belden Corporation, P. O. Box 5070-A, Chicago, Illinois 60680.



8-7-9A

Don't forget to ask them what else needs fixing?

EDITORIAL



Let's Have Everyone Look Alive

A few years ago our publication contained an editor's memo criticizing television broadcasters for the quality of their color programming. It complained about the fact that as some programs (even a few of those shown on the networks) switch between cameras noticeable shifts in color occur on our TV sets.

In response to this criticism we received a rather irate letter from a TV station engineer in one of our larger metropolitan areas. He indicated that the FCC has very stringent regulations that require far greater color signal accuracy for transmission than can be obtained on the average TV set.

Editorials in this publication have never questioned calibration standards for TV-station transmitters. But during the years that have passed since that editorial we have continued to notice this problem.

We do not feel, as had been indicated by that reader, that TV sets are to fault for this problem. If a TV set can maintain beautiful, well adjusted color during the entire length of a two-hour late-night movie, then we cannot believe that this same TV set is at fault when the picture varies between pastels and extreme brilliance during local newscasts, as fleshtones alternate between the greenish casts of the "undead" to the reddish casts on one that has just died from a high fever.

Some TV manufacturers, realizing customer dissatisfaction with these shifting fleshtones, have developed circuits that can correct for TV station error, always providing nice looking fleshtones. However, in some instances a few of these sets go a little too far and also show brass fences and other non-living objects with these same healthy fleshtones.

We feel that one solution to this problem lies in the TV station control room. When touring one station I was shocked to see only one color monitor in a control room designed to handle several color cameras, plus color slide and movie projectors. With but one monitor you cannot be expected to make any necessary last minute color adjustments before switching from one picture source to the other.

If all cameras are properly adjusted, there is no need **to** make these color corrections in the control room. As a solution, Marconi Communications Systems Ltd. has just recently announced what they claim to be the world's first automatic color camera with computer controlled alignment and **col**or balance. With **c**ameras fitting their description, we would have to acknowledge that a TV station could probably get along fine with but one color monitor.

According to their news release, the automatic registration and lining-up sequence is initiated by pressing a single button. When this is done, a motor-drive shutter moves a diascope test slide into view and signal voltages are equalized, image displacement minimized and appropriate adjustments made in width, length, rotation, skew, horizontal and vertical centering and horizontal linearity—these adjustments normally taking less than a minute to make.

A second button is said to initiate the automatic color balancing sequence when the camera is pointed at a white object covering at least 10 percent of the picture area. In about 10 seconds the output voltages are then adjusted to be equal for each color. Despite containing the necessary components for all of these automatic features, the manufacturer indicates that without its lens and removable viewfinder the camera weighs only 63 lb and can be carried up a vertical ladder by one man.

Maybe this is the breakthrough that we have been waiting for. If TV stations begin using cameras with features such as these, we may soon begin to enjoy uniform color throughout each color-TV program.

Phillip Dahlen

New Model 466 CRT Checker/Rejuvenator

Now the biggest money-maker in the repair business has been improved again! To make it faster, easier to use, more obsolescent proof. And its styling makes you look more professional than ever.

It's the new Model 466 CRT Checker/Rejuvenator from B&K. With a separate G_2 control for each gun. Enough voltage range to check color CRTs to cut-off. And a new "normalize" control for instant tracking evaluation.

Better yet, an exclusive new monitoring system lets you know the exact emission change during rejuvenation. So you never have to recycle test steps over and over again. And, at the touch of a button, a new "super rejuvenate" function gives you a chance to rescue even the weakest tubes.

You get a set of multi-socket adapters that work on more CRTs than any other tester, even the new Trinitrons.

So why put up with a lot of needless extra work? The new Model 466 saves so much time it actually pays for itself. Checks and rejuvenates so many CRTs it puts big money in your pocket.

Ask your distributor or write us for complete details.



B&K Model 466 \$129.95

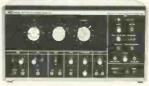
OTHER TIME-SAVERS FROM B&K:



Model 415 Sweep/Marker Generator \$399.95



Model 607 Tube Tester \$114.95



Model 1077B Television Analyst \$389.95 . . . for more details circle 104 on Reader Service Card



Products of DYNASCAN CORPORATION 1801 W. Belle Plaine Chicago, Illinois 60613

The professional test equipment

LETTERS

Readers' Aid

I would like to thank all those who responded to my inquiry in the January issue of ET/D. Once again I need your help. Does anyone have:

 The schematic and operational instructions to the "Rejuva-Tube" CRT Rejuvenator, Model RE-1 and Model RE-2, manufactured by Central Electronics, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

 Knowledge of modifications and/ or a recent roll chart including supplement for older tubes to up-date a Simpson Tube Tester "Plate Conductance" Model 1000

Being new in the radio and TV business, I need your help and appreciate your suggestions!

DORSEY D. CROSS

ROUTE 3, BOX 114D DENISON, TEXAS 75020

I am in need of an operator's manual for a signal generator I purchased a few years ago from Superior Electronic Test Instrument Co. Will you please help me to locate this company or a reader who may still have a manual. The Model No. is T-V 50, and the instrument is called "genometer."

Any information will be highly appreciated.

JOSEPH LEE

6735 SOUTH CARPENTER ST. CHICAGO, ILL. 60621

I have the following available for interested readers: hand-bound volumes of ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN/DEALER for the years 1960 through 1968.

Although I am no longer in the servicing business, I still enjoy the publication.

MAURICE LINDENAUX 2042 E. DRUID RD. CLEARWATER, FLA. 33516

I recently purchased a Columbia Grafonola Victrola which is the old, wind-up type. It seems, however, that the elbow of the phono arm is broken, and I would like to have it replaced.

Since the Victrola is not being manufactured any more, I would like to know if and where I could obtain the part. The Victrola number is A33572. It was made by the American Graph-

ophone Co., Bridgeport, Conn., for distribution by Columbia. The last patent date listed on the label is 1914.

DAVID WEINSTEIN

I CHAPEL HILL APTS. CHAPEL HILL, N.C. 27514

Comments on Articles

I hope you take seriously the suggestion given in several of the letters to the editor in the July issue—that articles in the format of "The CAT Game" are needed and appreciated.

Since I am in teaching, my interest in servicing is peripheral. However, from students of various sorts, I can see that the division between learning and application is great and that a tendency exists, when presented with a problem, to throw all thought processes out the window. The abovementioned article gave a man a chance to try to figure out the malfunction for himself, and then check his thought processes. Even the presentation of faults and corrections in a single schematic drawing could state the trouble above and give the solution beneathagain giving an opportunity for checking one's thinking.

Joseph G. Bradley, Jr. continued on page 82



Spartanburg, South Carolina

. for more details circle 128 on Reader Service Card





. . . pinpoint design engineers' needs

Especially designed for very low power, electronic, or transistor applications, the Stancor Pico transformers are perfect when space, weight and dependability are critical factors.

Each of these miniature transformers — we call them transistorformers — consists of a core, a coil, a nylon bobbin, high nickel alloy laminations, and 2-inch color coded lead wires. 242 basic transistorformers are available in open, crystal case metal, plastic case, or hermetically sealed styles. However, with the various mounting configurations there are over 900 different units in the Stancor Pico line.

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what makes

Best of all, he's our customer.

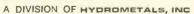
GC is the supplier to the pros in electronic servicing. They know we'll have what they need, when they need it, and at a good price. GC distributors across the country offer more than 12,000 items to the servicing pro. The complete line of GC alignment and service tools gives the pro everything he needs.

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GC ELECTRONICS

POCKFORD, ILL. 61101





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PUBLISHER'S MEMO



There has been a fantastic readership response to many of the products advertised in ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN/ DEALER. Some products receive more than 700 inquiries within a month's

As a result of the interest that you have demonstrated, this month we are initiating a unique service, the first in the business publication field, which will permit an immediate response to your requests.

In certain ads this month the usual reader service number has been replaced with a Harcourt Hotline number and our new symbol. Instead of requesting information concerning their products with our convenient reader service card, you can just pick up your phone and dial that number. Your toll-free call will connect you with our market orientated operator here in Duluth. This operator will ask you what ad you are responding to and what information you wish to obtain. Your request will be immediately forwarded to the advertiser, who is then able to tailor his response to meet your specific needs.

We feel that this is a terrific system which will permit a more personalized response in serving the most important person in our industry-you, the man who maintains the nation's consumer electronic products.



SCOTTY WALLACE

Some people can

do a thing better

than anyone else.

Sports, hobbies, tal-

ents, jobs-whatever

. . when they're the

best, they're the pro.

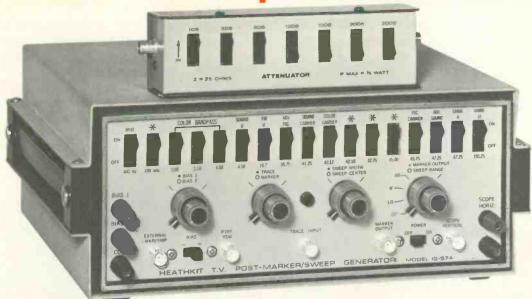
earns what he makes.

The pro in electronic ser-

vicing is the guy who trouble-

shoots with a telescopic sight. He's fast, courteous, honest, and nice to his kids. He also

Compare features and cost. See how you can save up to \$260.00 with the Heathkit® Sweep-Marker Generator



Heathkit[®] IG-57A

Kit \$135*-Assembled \$199*

Now With Video Sweep Modulation & Second Bias Supply

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- **Exclusive Heathkit** Attenuator.....
- 15 Crystal-Controlled
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- 400 Hz Modulated Or
- CW Output..... Proven Saturable Reactor Circuitry.....
- Complete Scope Matching Controls...
- Quick-Disconnect BNC Connectors,
- Complete With All Probes, Test Leads & Terminated Cables...
- How-To-Use.....

allows you to inject chroma sweep directly into the IF amplifiers or through the antenna terminals . . . permits more accurate matching between color bandpass ampliflers and IF and observation of overall response.

lets you quickly and accurately determine 6 dB points without guessing. Gives up to 70 dB total attenuation in 1, 3, 6, 10 and 20 dB steps.

provide all the most used marker frequencies . . . 3 for color bandpass, 1 for TV sound IF, B at the IF frequencies from 39.75-47.25 MHz Including special markers for B&W bandpass. Markers also included for picture & sound carriers on channels 4 & 10. The 15th crystal marker is at 10.7 MHz for FM IF. A coil-tuned 100 kHz marker is also provided. A frontpanel Input accepts an external marker generator.

two individually adjustable bias supplies can be switched for either positive or negative output ... up to 15 V at 10 mA.

of any individual marker for fast, simple trap alignment and FM tuner adjustment.

produces stable, linear sweep signals that cover the five most used fre-

switchable Retrace Blanking enables accurate Phase Control adjustment. Just switch on Retrace Blanking for convenient zero output base line. Trace Reverse function permits display of markers in proper sequence.

for quick, easy set-up changes.

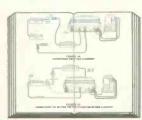
Includes terminated RF cable with built-in DC blocking capacitor ...
Demodulator Probe for envelope detection in color circuits ... shielded
Scope Vertical lead ... shielded Clip Lead cable ... Scope Horizontal lead . two Bias Leads.

the famous Heathkit manual includes a comprehensive, well-illustrated Applications Section that shows you how to align TV IF, Traps and Color Bandpass . . . how to do IF & RF Video Sweep Alignment, VHF Tuner checking, FM Tuner Tracking & IF alignment.

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26 pages of Instructions and Illustrations - show you actly how to use your IG-57A for greater efficiency, greater

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TE-228

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10 million reasons why it pays to promote matrix, the brightest, sharpest color picture tube in RCA history!

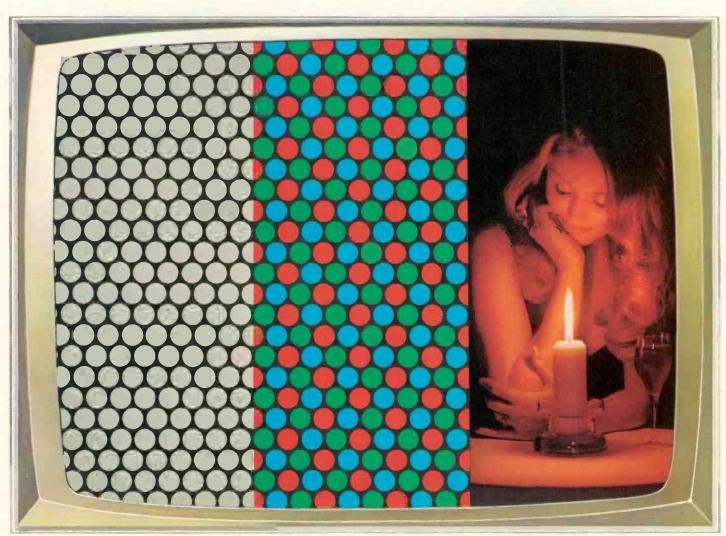
Reasons 1 to 10,000,000. Large-screen MATRIX can upgrade the performance of at least 10 million color TV sets now in use. The RCA 25BCP22 is a direct replacement for the 25XP22, 25AP22A, 25BGP22, 25BAP22 (Chromacolor), and 20 other industry types! Giant-screen sales potential for the RCA MATRIX—practically unlimited!

More RCA Color Picture Tubes are stocked and sold by

distributors than any other color picture tubes in the industry. So, MATRIX is more readily available to you no matter where you are, to give your customers faster service and ring up more profitable sales.

MATRIX is the brightest and sharpest color picture tube in RCA history!

Here's why:



The RCA jet-black matrix

It soaks up room-light normally reflected back at the viewer from the face of the tube. Result: brighter pictures because now there's no need to "filter out" brightness to maintain contrast under strong room-light conditions.

The RCA MATRIX phosphor-dot process*

First, we developed brilliant new phosphors and a unique screening process incorporating a jet-black matrix. Then we deposited the 1,200,000 red, green, and blue high-intensity phosphor dots precisely within the black matrix. Result: brightness doubled with dramatic improvement in contrast and clarity.

The RCA MATRIX picture**

Spectacular! In operation, a new, unique high-resolution gun "shoots" the phosphors with more energy than any other gun previously available. Result: black matrix + phosphors + high-resolution gun = maximum sharpness over the entire brightness range, truer colors under all viewing conditions.





NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

EIA Survey Taken on Possible Conversion to Metric System

The Electronic Industries Assoc. has stated that increased use of the metric system in the United States is inevitable and that the sooner it is started the less costly it will be. Based on answers to a membership survey, EIA said a majority would probably favor a metric conversion plan that called for government legislation with specific changeover dates and voluntary participation by the indus-

try in the changeover.

The survey indicated also that there is no strong feeling on the part of electronics companies either for or against establishment of the metric system in this country. The survey, which was sent out to the 300 member companies of EIA and answered by nearly one third of them, indicated that, while over half of those companies have used the metric system more and more in the past 10 years, a larger majority—more than 90%—said they have no plans to make more changes toward its use. A nearly unanimous opinion emphasized that without a coordinated program or encouragement from the federal government no significant change would occur.

Color Tube Sales Up 21.0% During First Six Months

The Electronic Industries Assoc. Marketing Services Dept. reports that U.S. factory sales of color TV picture tubes for renewal purposes totaled 415,000 units during the January-June period in 1970, an increase of 21.0% over sales of 343,000 during the same period last year.

Exports of color tubes were up 110.1%, reaching 145,-000 units during January through June, 1970. This compares with sales of 69,000 tubes at the end of June, 1969. At 2.0 million units, sales of color tubes to the initial equipment market dropped 33.5% during the first six months of 1970, compared to sales during the first six months of 1969. Overall sales of color tubes totaled 2.5 million units through June 1970, a decline of 25.0% from the 3.4 million tubes sold during the January-June period in 1969.

Sales of monochrome TV picture tubes amounted to 2.0 million units, worth \$31.8 million during the first six months of 1970, off 26.6% and 28.1%, respectively, from unit and dollar sales during the same period a year ago.

Total unit sales of all TV picture tubes (monochrome and color) declined 25.7% through June, 1970, reaching 4.5 million tubes. This compares with 6.1 million tubes sold during the January-June period in 1969.

RCA Offers Microfiche Cards Giving Parts Listing and Service Reference

A microfilmed parts listing and service reference for RCA television, radio, tape recorder and record player models has been announced by RCA Parts and Accessories, Deptford, N.J.

It is described as the beginning of a whole new data system that is geared to save time and speed up replacement parts service. Offered to RCA Parts and Accessories distributors, it will be used primarily at parts counters.

The easy-to-use index and 14 uniquely arranged "microfiche" cards, designated PAR-1, shows parts lists and schematics covering a six-year period—equivalent to the data that would be contained in over 125 parts data books. The PAR-1 package consists of: 14 "microfiche" cards (with 98 frames per card) containing complete parts lists and key schematics from RCA Service Data for the years 1962-67; an index, divided into three sections (TV model number, TV chassis number, and radio, tape recorder and phonograph model numbers), all cross-referenced to the microfiche cards.

1971 Consumer Electronics Show To Be Held at McCormick Place

Thomas A. Niland of General Electric Co. and Fred Meyer of Arvin Industries have been appointed Chairman and Co-Chairman, respectively, of the 1971 Consumer Electronics Show Committee.

The fifth annual CES will be held in Chicago's McCormick Place from Sunday, June 27, through Wednesday, June 30. The Show will reportedly occupy over 200,000 sq ft of exhibit space on the "42 Level" of McCormick Place. The new McCormick Place is designed to be the most modern and complete exposition center. In addition to the spacious exhibit areas, there will be 32 meeting rooms, six small theaters, and a number of permanent restaurants equipped to serve 20,000 people.

More than 90 percent of the 1970 CES exhibitors have requested space in the 1971 Show, and attendance is expected to be greater than the 31,419 trade-show visitors who attended the 1970 Show in New York City. The 1971 CES will be managed by The Charles Snitow Organization.

Evening Courses at William E. Grady Evening Trade School

Free evening courses for the radio-TV electronics trades will be offered at the William E. Grady Evening Trade School, located at 25 Brighton 4th Road, Brooklyn, N.Y., 11235. The courses are Basic Electronics and Radio, Blackand-White TV, Color TV, Transistor and Solid-State Circuitry.

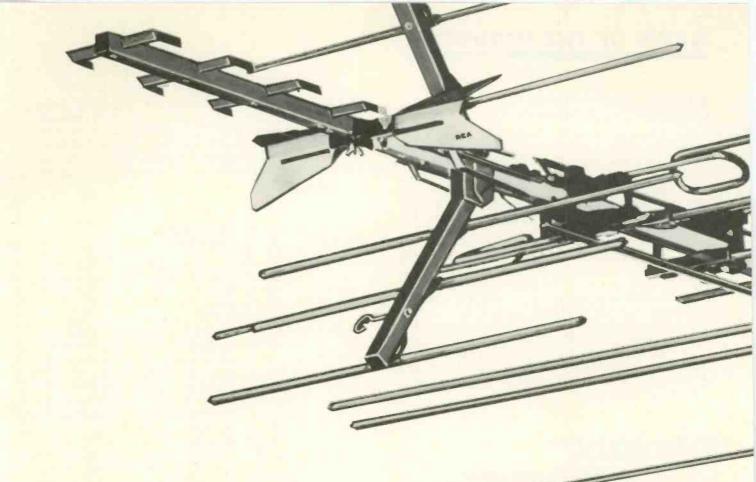
Those interested may register any Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday evening from 7:00 to 9:00 at the school.

Zenith's Phonevision Subscription TV System Approved by FCC

Zenith Radio Corp's. Phonevision system for over-the-air subscription TV (STV) is the first system to be granted technical approval by the Federal Communications Commission. According to the FCC rules for over-the-air STV, no station application for regular STV broadcasting can be granted unless the station has an agreement to use an FCC-approved system.

Teco, Inc., Zenith's licensee for commercial development of Phonevision in North America, is now able to proceed with the selection of an STV market and to conclude negotiations with broadcasters and others around the country to establish the STV system in local markets.

Teco has the responsibility for supplying Phonovision franchise holders with encoding equipment for STV transmissions and for assisting in such areas as marketing, engineering and program services. Zenith will supply Phonevision franchise holders with decoding units for installation in subscribers' homes.



RCA Permacolor

Permacolor is not just an improved antenna, it's a completely new antenna. New in looks. New in design. Very easy to set up and install.

And Permacolor is manufactured exclusively by RCA. Here are a few of its many unique features:

Permanent Connections.

Any antenna is as permanent as its electrical connections. Particularly between the elements and the feed line. If a connection fails,

ghosts, streaks, "noise," even total reception failure may occur. On a Permacolor an aluminum strap solidly connects every active element to the feed line. Connection failure is virtually eliminated.

Tuned Circuits.

Permacolor elements are integral parts of tuned circuits and many perform more than one function. Circuits stay "perma-tuned" because elements are permanently connected.

Feed lines are unbroken aluminum strips perfectly balanced for optimum impedance match and minimum ghost pick-up.

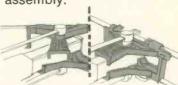
Revolutionary Insulators.

Permacolor insulators are polypropylene, a tough, flexible, water-proof plastic with superior electrical properties. Their unique design includes many ribs and barriers to make leakage paths longer.

On a Permacolor, elements do not pivot. Instead, the elements are

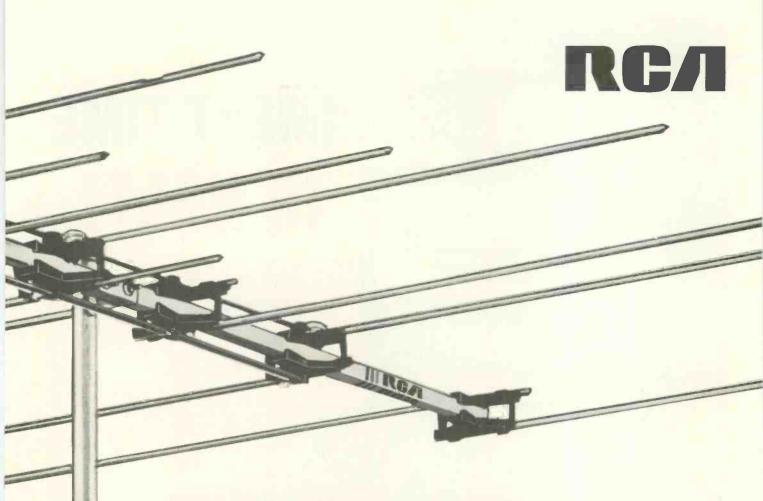
assembled right into the insulators. Each insulator, gripping 5½ inches of element, pivots as a unit. When the Permacolor

unfolds, insulators snap in place and permanently lock to form a rigid truss. There's no point of high stress along the entire assembly.

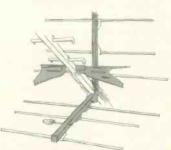


Superior Combinations.

UHF and VHF get bigger boosts on Permacolor combinations. On the corner reflector, the angle is increased to 110° for optimum efficiency. And for the first time, a bow tie is included. This best type of UHF dipole is integrated into a single downlead, made possible by a newly designed three-tuned-circuit coupling/isolating network.



Optimum signal reception. Designed-in durability.



Permacolor combinations are uncompromising all-channel antennas.

Square Boom.

A square boom supports the Permacolor.
And it isn't a feed line—it's at ground potential.
Detuning effects that often occur when a grounded mast is coupled to a signal carrying boom are eliminated.

The mast clamp is heavy plated steel and locks

around the boom without rivets. A double set of serrated teeth take a vise-like bite on the mast to prevent slipping or twisting.

Goes Up Easier.

A Permacolor goes up in one piece. On the roof. Not on the ground. There's no bag of parts. There's nothing to take apart. An installer's job has never been

easier or faster.

And installation is just as easy on larger models.
A double boom gives added strength, yet takes up only 10 inches on the mast. This allows Permacolor to be placed closer to a

retator, thus minimizing stress on the rotator as well as the mast.

Tough Finish.

Permacolor has a tough blue and gold vinyl finish on all aluminum parts—even the hidden areas. It's similar to the long-lasting coating on

aluminum siding for homes.

There's not another antenna like the new, trim, clean RCA Permacolor.

See the complete line of Permacolor antennas today. Your RCA Parts and Accessories Distributor has them now.

Parts and Accessories Deptford, N.J.



Call TOLL—FREE For Further Information (800) 346-0081 In Minnesota Call 218-727-8515



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SM158

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Here are 7 Reasons why we call the SM158 the Speed Aligner

AUTOMATIC ALL CRYSTAL CONTROLLED MARKERS: You will never spend any more time looking up marker frequencles or interpreting them when you own an SM158; they are automatic. For example, want the chroma carrier on any RF curve, IF curve, or chroma curve, simply push the chroma carrier marker button. Want the sound, video, adjacent carrier markers or any other marker on any curve, just push the button as directed on the panel. The SM158 is fast and saves you time . . . that's why we call it the speed aligner.

UNLIMITED MARKER AMPLITUDE: The marker height control is like a powerhouse; crank it up as far as you want, even to the point where the markers are larger than the scope screen, without upsetting the response curve. Each marker is crystal controlled on fundamental frequencies and post-injected so that you may place all markers on the curve at unbelievable heights without affecting the curve in the least. That's why we call the SM158 the speed aligner.

EASY TO CONNECT: Just four connecting cables clearly marked TO TV and TO SCOPE. It takes just seconds to connect... that's why we call the SM158 the speed aligner.



TWO EXTRA VHF CHANNELS: Competition has only two VHF channels; the SM158 has an extra high channel and an extra low frequency channel to prevent any co-channel interference. The SM158 is interference-free . . . that's why we call it the speed aligner.

PLENTY OF SWEEP WIDTH: A full 15 megahertz sweep signal, constant on all IF, chroma and RF curves, provides adequate sweep width to cover new solid state IF amplifiers. Competition covers only 12 megahertz. The SM158 gives you the full picture the first time . . . that's why we call it the speed aligner.

GENERATES A ZERO REFERENCE BASE LINE: You know where zero is with the SM158. All alignment instructions show a base line, yet some competitors do not generate a base line. You can follow TV manufacturers' instructions to the "T", easier and faster with the SM158... that's why we call it the speed aligner.

SWITCHABLE HORIZONTAL OR VERTICAL MARKERS: want to tilt markers 90 degrees so you can view markers better in traps or for leveling? Merely pull the MARKER HEIGHT control out and markers appear horizontally — a real plus feature.



SENCORE

3200 Sencore Drive Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57107



NEW AND NOTEWORTHY

For additional information on products described in this section, circle the numbers on Reader Service Card. Requests will be handled promptly.

UHF RADIO RECEIVER

Automatically monitors eight frequencies in 450-470MHz Band

A UHF radio receiver is designed to operate on an automatic signal search of any eight crystal controlled frequencies in the 450 to 470MHz band. At detection of a signal, the radio reportedly stops scanning, receives the entire message, then resumes the scanning process at the end of each signal. Specifications indicate that push buttons for each channel enable the receiver to be programmed for any combination of frequencies. This feature permits the receiver to hear both sides of a twoway conversation even though they may be conducted on two different frequencies. The front panel reportedly features ON/OFF/VOLUME and SQUELCH controls plus push buttons for automatic or manual reception. The back panel is said to be equipped with a standard auto antenna jack for use with external antennas. Its price of \$159 includes power cords for ac or dc operation, 4-in. built-in speaker, detachable telescopic



antenna and mobile mounting bracket. Regency.

TWO-WAY RADIO ANTENNA

Special mounting feature for level or slanted surfaces

A citizens two-way radio mobile antenna designed for mounting on level or slanted surfaces reportedly features a swivel base and 90° vertical adjustment. Specifications indicate that the weatherproof antenna comes with 20 ft of coaxial cable and a connector. Price \$20.95. Antenna Specialists.



700

NITORADIO / SCANNER

FOAM TUNER

CLEANER

Includes a plastic spray extension tube

"Magic Vista" foam tuner cleaner, which comes in an 8-oz aerosol can, is designed to clean, polish and lubricate TV tuner contacts without running off or evaporating.

The aerosol can reportedly features a plastic spray extension tube for reaching into tight places and an anyangle constant discharge valve which functions in any position. Specifications indicate that the tuner cleaner is safe for plastics. Price per can \$3.85. GC Electronics.

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THE ROBBER GHOST by Karin Anckarsvard

Fast-paced mystery with a lively glimpse of Swedish home and school life. Received Honors in the Children's Spring Book Festival. Illustrated by Paul Galdone. (ORIGINAL HARD COVER PRICE \$3.50)

THE PERILOUS ROAD by William O. Steele

Superb portrayal of the difficult and dangerous path one boy must follow before he learns the senseless waste of the War between the States and the true meaning of courage and tolerance. Illustrated by Paul Galdone. (ORIGINAL HARD COVER PRICE \$3.50)

THE FAMILY CONSPIRACY by Joan Phipson

by Joan Phipson
Set in Australia, this prize winning story is about the Barker family and their four children and how they faced up to a family emergency. This is a gripping story of family unity and a remarkably vivid portrayal of the way of life in a vast and fascinating country. Awarded the Book of the Year prize in Australia. Illustrated. (ORIGINAL HARD COVER PRICE \$3.75)

COWBOY JOE OF THE CIRCLE "S" by Helen Rushmore

This is a story to delight all small boys who long to live on a ranch, to have a cow, pony of their own and to take part in a round-up. Miss Rushmore knows Oklahoma ranch life well and writes with humor and friendly warmth. Illustrated by Peter Burchard. (ORIGINAL HARD COVER PRICE \$3.50)

HALF MAGIC by Edward Eager

Strange things begin to happen when four young children stumble on a magical world of their own.

Illustrated by N. M. Bodecker (ORIGINAL HARD COVER PRICE \$3.75)

THE MYSTERY OF GREEN HILL by Ivan Kusan

Excellent mystery stery with a Yugoslavian background and how five village boys succeed in catching robbers amidst humor and excitement. Illustrated by Kermit Adler. (ORIGINAL HARD COVER PRICE \$3.50)

TEKLAB REPORT

The Duramodule offers greater serviceability for the receiver's integrated color processing circuits

Zenith's 4B25C19 Color-TV Chassis

by Joseph Zauhar

■ Consumer products have employed a substantially greater number of integrated circuits, especially in the field of color TV—as reflected in this compact receiver. The chroma demodulation, chroma amplifier and carrier regenerator currently employed in this chassis incorporate the use of such circuits.

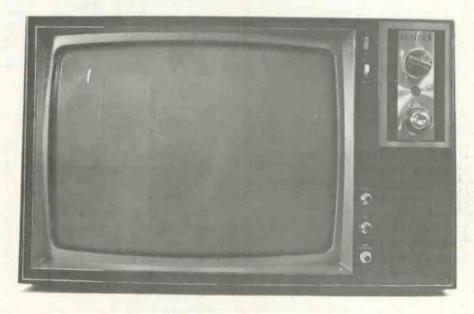
This all new compact chassis revealed a number of interesting features, and its compact size (it has a 19-in. diagonal screen) should make the TV receiver popular for apartments or as a second set.

The hybrid 25kv chassis is horizontal in construction and mounts three of its four IC's on three Dura-Modules as follows: the Chromatic Brain color demodulator and chro-

ma amplifier circuits; the 3.58MHz subcarrier regeneration circuits; and the sync and AGC circuits. The fourth IC—a sound IF and detector—is located on the chassis.

This chassis employs a solid-state, high-voltage-tripler rectifier system, 21 transistors and 4 tubes. Tubes are used in the horizontal output, damper, vertical output, horizontal oscillator and driver circuits.

From a technician's standpoint, we found the chassis very easy to service. After laying the set on its side, removing the back cover and a small plate under the chassis, all components were accessible. Most servicing can be accomplished by using one standard ¼-in. nutdriver. Plastic tabs are placed under the



Zenith's Model B4030 Color-TV set employing the 4B25C19 chassis.

modules for easy removal. If chassis removal is required, all wires to tuners and controls have plug-in connectors and all of the semiconductors are plugged into sockets simplifying servicing. The Dura-Modules panels are the snap-in type.

There are a number of new circuits employed in this new chassis.

SYNC., AGC, AND NOISE GATE

This module, containing six transistors and associated circuitry, performs three separate circuit functions, which are to a degree related to one another as shown in Fig. 1.

CHROMA AMPLIFIER

The Chroma Amplifier section of this chassis consists of a combination of discreet components and an integrated circuit (IC) mounted on a duramodule. Chroma information enters the circuit at terminal T13 (from test point C1) and couples to an input matching network consisting of two 47pf capacitors, a 470Ω resistor and a 25K potentiometer,

which functions as a crosstalk adjustment. The crosstalk adjustment is performed while viewing color bars on the CRT screen and adjusting for optimum sharpness of both leading and trailing edges (sides) of the color bars.

A tapped coil connected between the two 47pf capacitors (C901 and C902) and ground provides for proper band-pass filtering (Fig. 2). The chroma signal is coupled from the coil tap through a 220pf capacitor (C903) to terminal 2 of the integrated circuit (Chroma Amplifier). The integrated circuit consists of a number of differential amplifiers which amplify the chroma signal. The chroma signal exits from the integrated circuit at terminal 6, couples through the Color Commander control (R312), a 0.0047µf capacitor (C225), tapped coil (L211), and re-enters the IC through a 220pf capacitor (C909) at terminal 7. Following further amplification and processing within the IC, the chroma signal exits from the IC at terminal 9 and couples to a transformer (L902) through a 200pf capacitor (C913).

The Chroma Level, and Killer Threshold controls are dc bias adjustments for the transistorized circuitry within the IC. The affect and adjustment procedures of both controls is the same as on the previous chassis. Shorting across test points K and KK defeats the color killer function and "opens" the color channel for continuous color operation.

The coupling transformer (L902) at terminal 9 of the Chroma Amplifier IC couples the chroma signal (push-pull) to terminals 3 and 4 of the Chroma Demodulator IC. The chroma signals at these two terminals are separated by 180°. The tap on the secondary coil of the transformer is held at ac ground potential through the 0.01 uf capacitor (C914). Proper damping of the transformer is provided by the 2.7K resistor (R918) across its primary winding.

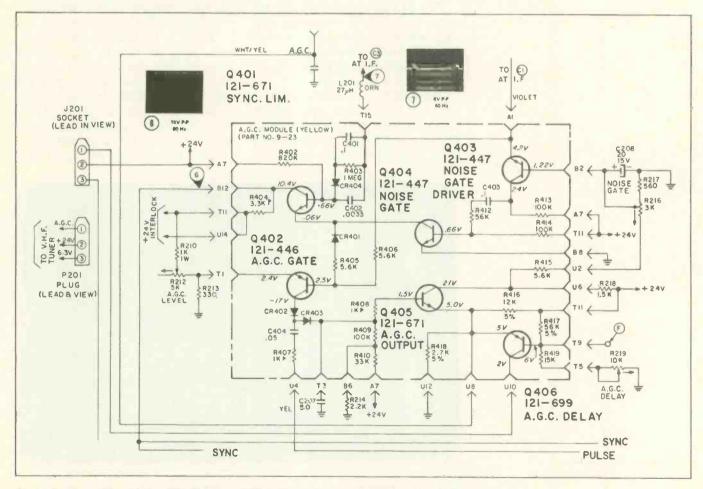


Fig. 1—The Sync, AGC and Noise Gate module, containing six transistors, performs three separate circuit functions.

CHROMA DEMODULATOR

The Chroma Demodulator IC is essentially the same as that used on previous chassis except for its physical construction which, like the Chroma Amplifier and Subcarrier Regenerator Integrated Circuits, is contained in an in-line multiterminal package that plugs into its associated socket.

The 3.58MHz CW (continuouswave) injection signals for demodulation are coupled with the Subcarrier Regenerator circuits (Fig. 2) to terminals 6 and 7 of the IC demodulator through two 470pf capacitors (C918 and C919). Terminal 6 receives a 3.58MHz CW signal which is of —(R-Y) phase while terminal 7 receives a 3.58MHz signal which is of —(B-Y) phase. The CW injection signals are separated by 105°. The output signals from the demodulator are color video signals which represent a 105° demodulation axis. A —(B-Y) output appears at terminal 13, a —(R-Y) output appears at terminal 11 and a —(G-Y)

output appears at terminal 9. Equal output load resistors appear in all three output circuits (2.2K and 1K resistors).

SUBCARRIER REGENERATOR

Low level chroma information appearing at test point Q is coupled through the "Normal-Align" switch to the junction of the 50pf and 12pf capacitors (C1003 and C1004) and enters the Subcarrier Regenerator IC at terminals 13 and 14 (Fig. 2). The capacitors mentioned and asso-

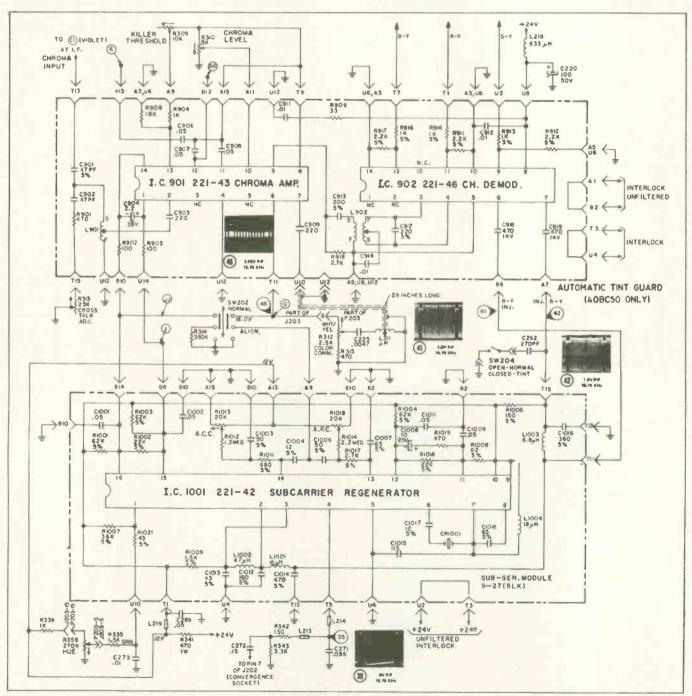
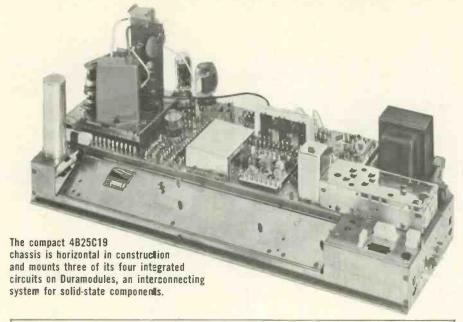
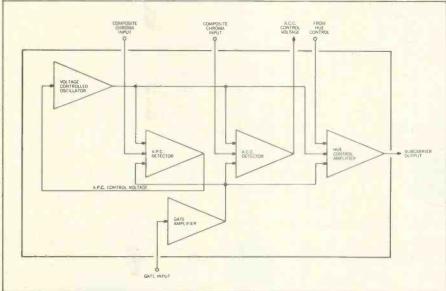
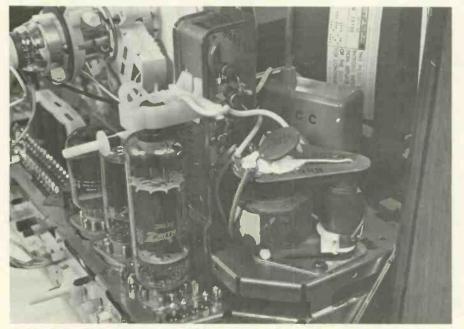


Fig. 2—The color processing circuits employed in Zenith's 4B25C19 chassis.





Shown in the block diagram are the subcarrier regenerator circuits.



The high-voltage tripler circuit is of a "solid-state" design.

ciated circuitry form a quadrature network to provide the proper phase angle of the burst signals for developing ACC and APC (automatic phase control) voltages. ACC voltage, developed within the IC, appears across terminals 15 and 16 (test points J and JJ). Normal ACC voltage is very low in this particular design, approximately 0.035v. APC voltage, developed within the IC appears across terminals 11 and 12 and is applied to the oscillator section within the IC. Terminal 6 is the oscillator input while the oscillator output (3.58MHz CW) appears across terminals 7 and 8.

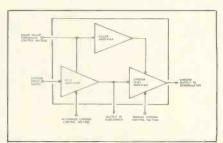
The subcarrier output signal appears across terminals 2 and 3 and is coupled to a phase delay network [15 μ h and 47 μ h coils (L1001 and L1002) and associated capacitors]. A Hue control, which functions as a dc bias adjustment, controls the phase of the subcarrier output signal, which is processed within the IC. The Hue range is approximately $\pm 45^{\circ}$.

The subcarrier signal appearing at the $18\mu h$ coil (L1004) is of —(R-Y) phase and is coupled to a $6.8\mu h$ coil (L1003). From this point, the signal is injected into the Demodulator. The $6.8\mu h$ coil and 360pf capacitor (C1016) delay the subcarrier signal 105° to a —(B-Y) phase and couple the signal into the Demodulator.

A gating pulse for burst gating is coupled into terminal 4 from the horizontal sweep circuitry. The pulse is properly delayed and has a peak-to-peak value of approximately 7v to 10v.

APC AND ACC CONTROLS

The Normal-Align switch is used only when adjusting the APC and ACC controls. To adjust the APC control, a color bar pattern is tuned



Block diagram of the chroma amplifier IC employed in the color processing system.

in on the receiver. The switch is placed in the "Align" position (removing incoming burst and chroma) and the APC control is adjusted for minimum movement of color bars through the picture. This procedure is similar to that performed on previous chassis where the reactance coil was adjusted for this result.

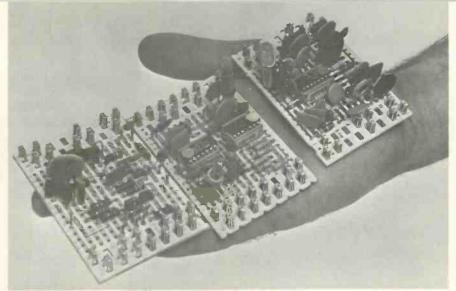
To adjust the AGC control, the switch is placed in the "Align" position and a voltmeter connected from test point Q to ground. Then, while alternately "shorting" and "opening" the contacts across test points J and JJ, the ACC control is adjusted until no change in voltage measurements occurs whether test points J and JJ are shorted or open. The ACC output voltage (approximately 0.035v) appears across terminals 15 and 16 of the Subcarrier Regenerator IC and is coupled to the Chroma Amplifier IC at terminals 1 and 14. The APC voltage appearing across terminals 11 and 12 is used internally in the Subcarrier Regenerator IC for oscillator control (Fig. 2).

PINCUSHION CORRECTION

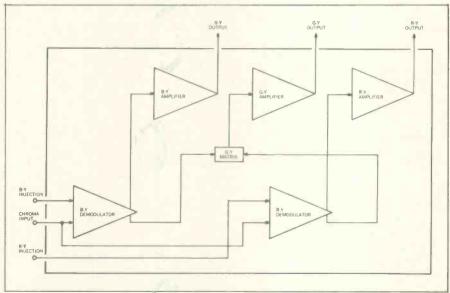
The pincushion circuit shown in Fig. 3 utilizes a saturable coil technique consisting of specially shaped ferrox-cube E-cores with windings on all three cores. The center winding, which is used for control purposes, is connected in series between the vertical deflection coils, while the outer windings (being the controlled load impedance) are connected in series with the horizontal deflection coils and in series with each other. Connecting the two outer windings in series and in opposite direction minimizes interaction between the control and load windings. However, interaction only remains low as long as the core saturation is very low. At higher core saturations, interaction does occur and is used to simultaneously obtain the required "top-bottom" and "side" pincushion corrections.

BRIGHTNESS LIMITING

This chassis incorporates a brightness limiter circuit which functions to reduce any tendency toward picture blooming should the picture tube draw excessive current. This is accomplished by "sensing" an increase or decrease in beam current



The three Duramodules, employing integrated circuits, provide a new approach to color oscillator circuits and are small in size.



Block diagram of the color demodulator integrated circuitry.

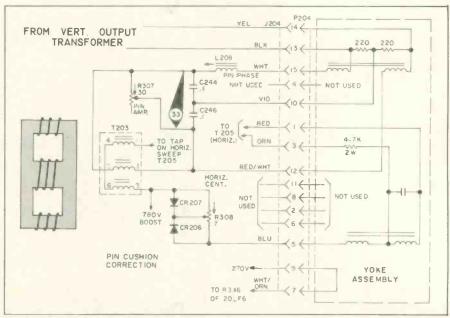


Fig. 3—The pincushion circuit utilizes a saturable coil consisting of a specially shaped ferrox cube with windings on all three cores.

at the high-voltage rectifier (tripler unit). Should beam current increase, the current through the brightness limiter control will also increase and increase the voltage drop across the control. Since the arm of the control is connected to the base of the brightness-limiter transistor, any increase in voltage will increase the forward bias on the Limiter transistor. Thus, the transistor will draw more current and its internal resistance (collector-to-emitter) will decrease. Its collector voltage will decrease and cause a decrease in the forward bias arrangement for the second video amplifier. A zener diode at the base of the Limiter transistor protects the circuit and transistor should an arc occur within the picture tube to cause excessive limiter current. The brightness limiting function also prevents excessive current from being drawn through the HV Tripler unit. Essentially, the maximum current limit is approximately 1.5 ma.

HIGH-VOLTAGE TRIPLER RECTIFIER

The high-voltage rectifier unit used in this chassis is of a solid-state design incorporating a tripler circuit configuration. Pulses from the sweep transformer (approximately 8.33kv) are coupled to the "tripler" input.

These pulses cause the capacitors within the unit to charge in such a manner that their voltages become "stacked" to provide the tripling action and produce the required 25kv. Essentially, the tripling action requires 4 or 5 pulses for the process to be complete.

Different tripler units of several physical shapes and sizes may be used in this chassis. However, they are all universally interchangeable mechanically. Electrically, however, some units require one capacitor connected externally. This capacitor is connected internally in one of the units. A schematic of the HV circuit is shown in Fig. 4.

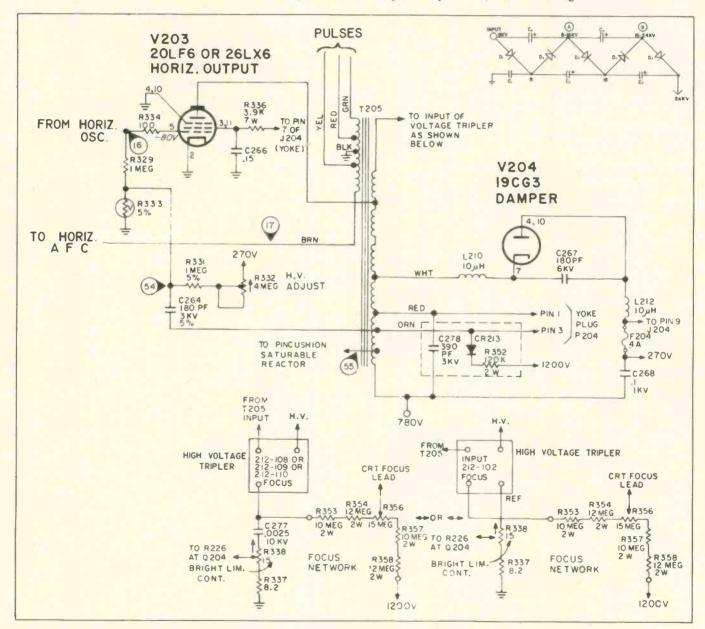


Fig. 4—The high-voltage circuits employed in the 4B25C19 chassis.

Television Circuit Review For 1971

by Joseph Zauhar

Larger picture tubes, extended warranties, allelectronic varactor tuning, and all solid-state modular chassis, are playing a major role in TV sets for the coming year

■ Many of the new features incorporated in 1971 TV sets may give our present sagging color set sales a boost and get customers back into the purchasing mood.

Most TV set manufacturers have already shown their new television line, which appears slanted at simplifying customer adjustments—automatic tint, color control, and automatic fine tuning—all aimed at preventing minor adjustments between channel changes or program variations.

Some feel that the new 25-in. diagonal CRT will stimulate the sales of large screen consoles with a better profit margin.

The black-matrix or black-surround phosphor picture tubes are now found in Sylvania sets in addition to Admiral, RCA and Zenith. The new square cornered tubes have an aspect ratio of four by three, the same as the transmitted image.

The Magnavox chassis T950 has a new color killer and automatic chroma control circuits.

Motorola introduces the "Q-Vue" VHF/UHF electronic all channel tuner, featuring a mechanism for automatic programming a combination of up to 13 VHF/UHF channels.

Electronic pushbutton tuning and a high-voltage tripler are employed in the Sylvania's first all solid-state color-TV chassis.

Zenith introduces its 40BC50 color chassis, which employs all solidstate devices and employs five Duramodules.

We will review some of the fea-

tures and circuits employed in the new television sets, and a more detailed circuit description will be given on various new color-TV sets as they appear in the Teklab Report each month.

MAGNAVOX

The T950 and T951 chassis are among those recently introduced for the coming year. They incorporate changes in circuitry along with new mechanical features. A new solid-state automatic fine tuning circuit has been included. A four-function remote control system has been designed for the T950 chassis and an eight-function for the deluxe T951

chassis, though most of the new circuits are found in the T950 chassis. The major changes in the chroma circuits include a new color killer circuit, a new automatic chroma control (ACC) circuit, and a difference in the way the burst amplifier receives its input signal.

Chroma Circuits

The output signal from the bandpass amplifier is developed across the color control, as shown in Fig. 1. From the color control, the chroma signal is coupled through an amplifier on the automatic tint control (ATC) board to the color demodulators. The chroma signal is also coupled from the color control to a chroma detector and the burst amplifier. A dc voltage is developed in the output of the chroma detector, which is used to control the gain of the bandpass amplifier for automatic chroma control (ACC).

The burst amplifier is gated on by a horizontal retrace pulse to separate the burst signal from the chroma information. The amplified burst signal appearing at the output of the burst amplifier is coupled to the 3.58MHz oscillator and to the burst detector. The burst detector produces a dc output voltage that is proportional to the amplitude of the burst signal. This dc voltage, along with the dc output voltage from the

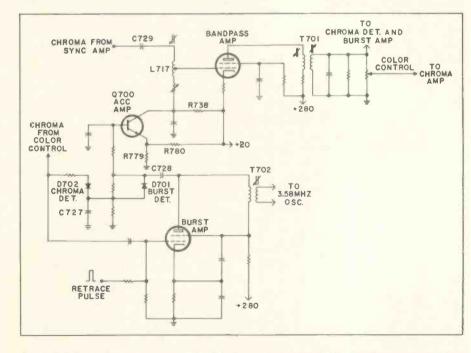


Fig. 1—Schematic of the chroma amplifier circuits employed in the Magnavox T950 color chassis.



Motorola's Model WP465G Quasar color-TV set with a modular chassis employing five minf-circuits.

chroma detector, is coupled to the ACC amplifier. The amplified voltage, in turn, controls the bias of the bandpass amplifier to maintain a relatively constant chroma output signal.

The color killer circuit turns on the chroma amplifier when burst is received so that the color information can be amplified. The chroma amplifier is cut off when there is no burst signal present. When a color signal is tuned in, the presence of the burst signal in the 3.58MHz oscillator grid circuit produces a negative-going dc voltage which controls the conduction of the killer driver, the killer amplifier, and the chroma amplifier.

The color killer circuit in the T950 chassis turns on or cuts OFF the chroma amplifier on the ATC board (Fig. 2). In older chassis, the bandpass amplifier is controlled by the color killer circuit. Since the burst signal is taken off at the output of the bandpass amplifier in the T950 chassis, it becomes necessary to connect the killer circuit to the chroma amplifier stage.

The adjustment of the color killer control is the same as for previous killer circuits. The tuner is set to an unused channel and the control adjusted until colored snow just dis-

appears. Then, switch to the weakest colored signal in your area to be sure that the color information is not attenuated or cut off completely.

Automatic Tint Control

The automatic tint control circuit is similar to the one used in the deluxe chassis during the past year. The principle of operation is the same, although several new circuit features have been added. The new circuit board is completely shielded as before, but it is now attached to the power supply bracket. The ATC switch uses a new method of diode switching with dc voltages. The preference control also uses dc to control the capacitance of a varicap, and a new adjustment is associated with the control that allows it to be mechanically centered for correct fleshtones.

MOTOROLA

The new Quasar is essentially the same receiver that has been used over the past three years.

Five models in the deluxe Quasar color-TV group include a new 25-in. rectangular "square corner" CRT which gives more picture area with the proper aspect ratio of vertical to horizontal viewing.

These units have all the features

of the deluxe Quasar color, including push button UHF tuning, slide-action controls for hue and intensity, automatic fine tuning and a fully solid-state chassis, including the solid-state high-voltage rectifier. The deluxe Quasar has line voltage regulation in the event of fluctuating line voltage.

The "Q-Vue" VHF/UHF electronic all-channel tuner appears in two top-of-the-line deluxe Quasar consoles and two color TV Stereo combination instruments. The "Q-Vue" features a mechanism for automatic programming of a combination of up to 13 VHF/UHF channels. And the tuner couples a UHF all electronic varactor tuner and a VHF detent tuner.

A new concept of tuning the UHF television band is accomplished in this tuner with varactor diodes (varicaps). Four varicap diodes tune the resonant lines throughout the UHF band.

The antenna input circuit is tuned by varicap diode D1 and tuned line L2 as shown in Fig. 3. Tuned circuits for the RF Amplifier, and mixer (bipolar transistors), include D2 and L5 for the RF Amplifier, and D3 and L9 for the mixer stage. The transistorized oscillator stage is tuned by D4 and L11.

The varicap diode capacity is a part of the tuned circuit. When a varicap is reverse biased or is non-conductive, it has the characteristics of a capacitor. Its capacity varies inversely with the value of reverse bias applied. A low value of reverse bias causes a larger capacitance while a large reverse bias voltage decreases the capacity.

A dc voltage of 95v is applied through a resistor to a 33v temperature compensated Zener diode D6 (Fig. 3). Variable resistor R1 is one of thirteen resistors connected between the 33v regulated source and ground. Voltage at the arm of the control provides reverse bias to the four varicap diodes. Adjusting the variable resistors R1 to R13, varies the bias and changes the capacitance in the tuned circuit to a specific channel.

The IF Amplifier receives the 44 MHz IF signal from the UHF mixer Q3; it is amplified and passed to the emitter of the VHF mixer stage. To

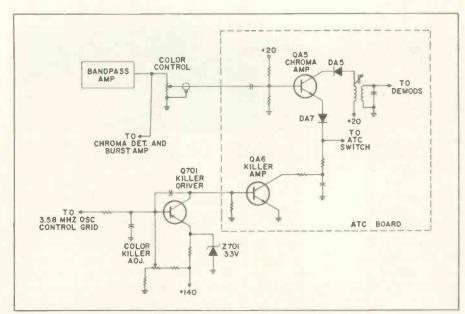


Fig. 2-Schematic of the color killer circuit used in the Magnavox T950 color chassis.

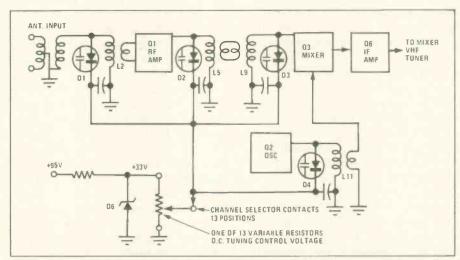


Fig. 3—Block diagram of Motorola's VHF tuner designed for tuning the UHF band with varactor diodes. Four varicap diodes tune the resonant lines throughout the VHF band.

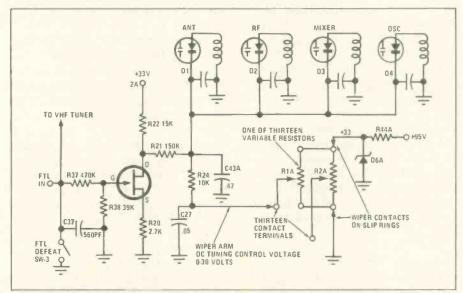


Fig. 4—Schematic showing the Automatic Fine Tuning (AFT) applied to the UHF tuner employed in the Motorola Quasar color TV.

maintain constant loading and minimize drift, all 13 variable resistors are placed across the 33v supply. These resistors are always in the circuit. A wiper contact removes the voltage from the arm of each variable resistor by means of contact switches in the circuit—one for each specific channel.

This wiper voltage is applied to four varicap diodes, reverse biasing them—the resultant capacity tuning the circuit to a specific channel.

Automatic fine tuning, applied to the oscillator of the VHF tuner, is also applied to the UHF tuner (Fig. 4). The AFT defect switch, when activated, grounds the AFT voltage allowing the UHF tuner to operate without external control.

The AFT voltage, in the area of ±2v, is divided by resistors R37 (470K) and R38 (39K), and about 10 percent of it is applied to the gate of an FET. The FET (Q5) is employed to maintain a high input and output impedance for minimum loading effect. The output voltage taken from the drain is dc coupled by resistor R21 (150K) to the varicap control voltage. If a change in AFC correction voltage occurs, a corresponding change in dc voltage to the varicap diodes tunes the circuits and maintains the proper frequency. The dc tuning control voltage will vary from 1.2v to 34.5v at the varicap diodes.

Motorola entered the 16-in. diagonal portable field with two Quasar color-TV models that use the TS929 chassis. The model WP465G has a chassis similar to that used in the previously introduced lead model, an 18-in. diagonal Quasar II color-TV portable set with the same five plug-in, plug-out mini-circuits and solid-state circuitry. A complete coverage of the circuits employed in the Quasar II can be found in Electronic Technician/Dealer Teklab Report for May and June 1970.

Motorola has expanded its consumer registered guarantee to include one year labor—at no extra—in addition to the current parts guarantee on specified Quasar, Quasar II and Quasar portable color-TV sets unveiled in the 1971 product line.

Small screen portable TV sets featuring a swivel base and sculp-

tured continental styling highlights Motorola's monochrome line. Modular chassis construction for ease of service, headlines the large screen sector of the line. The modular series includes two 22-in. diagonal table models and one 22-in. diagonal console.

Motorola now has six models with the modular chassis in its B/W line.

SYLVANIA

Electronic pushbutton tuning and ease of servicing have been built into an all solid-state color-TV chassis introduced by Sylvania. It is the first all solid-state color chassis designed and manufactured by the company.

A solid-state high-voltage tripler assembly that eliminates the possibility of X-ray generation; 67 transistors; 2 integrated circuits; and 59 diodes are used in the new chassis. A total of 87 diodes are used in remote control versions.

Called the 100 percent Solid-State Gibraltar, the chassis is used in 12 color units in Sylvania's 1971 line.

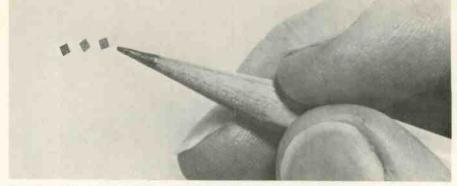
Electronic pushbutton tuning provides instant random access to all VHF and UHF channels with no moving parts in the tuner.

The tuner is operated by 11 pushbuttons and any button can be preset to any channel from 2 to 83. In areas with less than 11 available channels, stations may be repeated on the pushbuttons.

The silicon, high-voltage tripler, and a new 1400v deflection transistor, combine with other circuit elements to form the new Gibraltar chassis.

The high-voltage tripler is about the size of a pocket-size transistor radio and reportedly delivers more useful picture power than equivalent vacuum-tube circuits.

Vacuum-tube systems require that the flyback transformer generate pulses of at least 25v. The tripler requires only one-third the pulse magnitude, thereby relieving most of the stress on the flyback transformer. Other tripler advantages are said to include: elimination of any possibility of X-ray generation; less bulk through the elimination of the highvoltage cage, leading to a more compact set; optimum focus at all brightness levels; and the elimina-



Three tiny chips of processed silicon, each no bigger than the head of a pin, are the heart of the first system of integrated circuits engineered to do the critical and complex job of decoding color information in a Zenith color-TV set.

tion of any warm-up time.

The Gibraltar has a low power consumption of 200w, generating less heat, which helps to extend the life of components. A regulated power supply automatically compensates for variations in line volt-

The four-stage IF amplifier in the new chassis incorporates a pole shifting feature that is designed to automatically adjust the set for available signal strength, thus providing optimum color performance and eliminating the need for finetune settings in fringe areas.

Increased picture brightness, without over-driving highlights, is said to be provided by a more linear video output circuit that makes dark gray and low-key color areas more distinct and visible.

The chassis also operates with an electronic "Chairside Control" remote control unit that uses memory devices instead of motor-operated mechanical controls. The electronic memory can "remember" control settings for up to six weeks, even if the set is not plugged in. The remote unit, which fits into a hand, performs five functions-ON, OFF, TUN-ING, VOLUME, and TINT.

The new Gibraltar was designed for ease of serviceability. Easily plugged-in components include transistors, tuning cluster, yoke, convergence circuit and speaker. The chassis is of flat-bed construction and all parts are readily accessible to the service technician through removable back and bottom panels. For a complete schematic, see this month's Tekfax Sylvania Schematic No. 1322.

ZENITH

Zenith's 1971 line of color-TV sets expands the choice of rectangular screen sizes to seven and introduces the 25-in. and 19-in. diagonal Chromacolor TV screens.

Introduced is a compact color chassis 4B25C19 with the following features: its chassis employs three Duramodules; a color section consisting of a subcarrier regenerator; chroma amplifier and demodulator which utilizes three IC chips for three functions; a new pincushion circuit, a high-voltage rectifier; brightness limiter and RGB system.

The circuits employed in this chassis are reviewed in this month's Teklab report.

Also introduced is the 40BC50 chassis which employs all solid-state devices, has five Duramodules, color circuitry identical to the 4B25C19 chassis, a new sweep transformer with fifth harmonic tuning, solidstate sweep circuits, regulated power supply, RGB system, and automatic hue circuit (automatic tint guard).

Many of the circuits are similar to the 4B25C19. Most of the changes are made in the solid-state horizontal output sections plus a number of special features, such as automatic tint guard which we will review.

The automatic tint guard feature of several 1971 Zenith color-TV sets permits the operator to select one of two different options from the color demodulator matrix. The selection is made by pulling out the hue control knob (a push-pull switch) or operating a slide switch (in certain models) to select the modified matrix. With the selection switch in the NORMAL or OFF position, the operation of the receiver is identical to that provided by the previous receiver line.

Modification of the color matrix is accomplished by closing the switch S₁, shown in Fig. 5. When S₁ is closed, a 680pf capacitor is connected in parallel with the 820pf capacitor and 68Ω resistor that provide the termination impedance for the demodulator injection phase shifting network. The result of adding the 680pf capacitor to the network is an increase in the angle between the R-Y and B-Y demodulator outputs and a decrease in the G-Y amplitude.

Operation of the switch from the normal to the modified position (while viewing a gated rainbow signal) will cause the blue bars to move to the observer's right and the

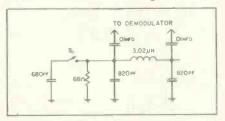


Fig. 5—The automatic tint guard employed in several Zenith color-TV sets permits the operator to select one of two different options of color demodulator matrix.

red bars to move to the observer's

A new CRT socket is incorporated in the 40BC50 chassis. The new socket incorporates several resistors at the pin terminals of the CRT elements for improved arc protection. Should an arc occur in the picture tube, the energy would be dissipated across the resistor(s) near the source of the arc. Spark gaps are employed at each end of the resistors. If the arc energy is not completely dissipated by the first spark gap and resistor, the following spark gap would dissipate it.

A portion of the horizontal sweep circuitry in the 40BC50 chassis is mounted on a Duramodule. Stages include the horizontal phase comparator, AFC, oscillator, driver and saw-tooth shaper circuits. The horizontal output stage, shown in Fig. 6, flyback, damper, focus, and related circuits are chassis mounted. Customer and service adjustments are

limited to horizontal hold and focus adjustments. The set contains no high-voltage adjustment. High-voltage regulation is accomplished by regulating the B+ and using a new type of flyback that is tuned to the fifth harmonic of the pulse frequency. This provides inherent regulation without a separate regulator stage.

Zenith has a line of 19 B/W television receivers, ranging from 12-in. diagonal portables to 22-in. diagonal consoles.

The Melbourne, a highlighted receiver, is a 19-in. diagonal portable model (B2044), featuring Zenith's Space Command "300" remote control system for VHF tuning.

The 12-in. B/W receivers in the line weigh 17 lb and have compact cabinets.

The Duramodule is used as a carrier and interconnecting system in four of the horizontal, vertical, AGC, and video circuits used in these 19-in. receivers.

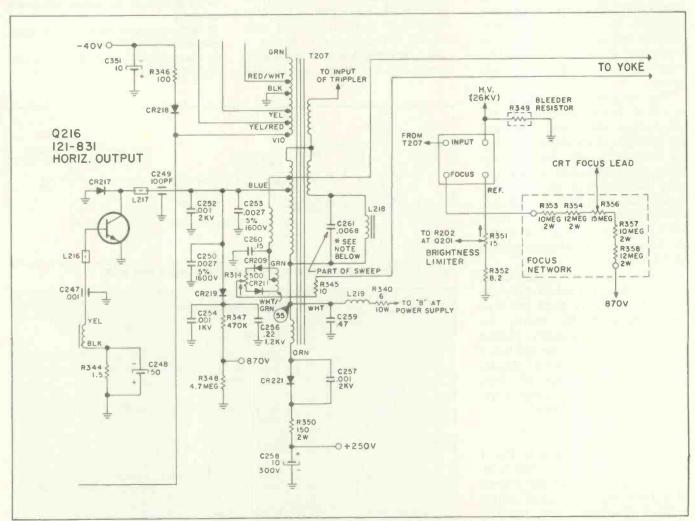


Fig. 6-Schematic of the horizontal sweep circuits employed in Zenith's 40BC50 solid-state color-TV chassis.

Servicing CCTV Systems

by C. A. Tuthill

Part II—Corrective maintenance techniques reduce system down time, increasing profits

■ Practical aspects of preventative maintenance for CCTV systems were presented in Part I as an aid in reducing the amount of actual repair or replacement required during corrective maintenance. Part II tells of tests for video and audio signal adequacy, the analysis of waveforms and performance evaluations.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

Test procedures and test equipment required to troubleshoot the major units in a CCTV system are generally described in the manufacturer's manuals. However, these instruments are not always available. The test instruments listed in Table I represent the minimum equipment necessary for corrective maintenance.

The isolation of a faulty section or unit is often expedited by the visual displays and speakers at hand. For example, if one display or monitor fails, while others function normally, the malfunction is automatically localized. If no picture is produced, but a normal raster appears, use a signal generator for signal tracing. (Signal tracing is described in more detail in another portion of the article.)

Faulty or aging tubes often create a malfunction. Try substitution with a tube known to be good, but if no improvement results, restore the original tube. If necessary, remove the faulty assembly to the test bench for voltage and resistance checks. But, before reverting to these checks, refer to the various waveforms shown in this article.

WAVEFORMS

The waveforms shown in Fig. 1 are arranged according to their complexity. Fig. 1A shows the absence of a horizontal sync signal during vertical blanking. The resulting waveform has completely random

interlace. When trouble develops in such a system, you are on your own. Use a voltmeter to check all power supply and grid voltages, as they are critical here. Use your dated data file, described in the previous article, and check for proper voltages at all significant test points.

The waveforms in Fig. 1B shows that a definite timing relationship exists to more or less lock vertical and horizontal scanning. Here again, there are no actual synchronizing pulses, and this system is therefore limited to smaller or less complex applications. The trick is to make adjustments to reestablish the relationship shown when drift sets in.

A sync signal has been introduced in Fig. 1C to ride the top of each

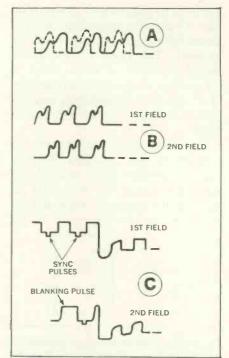


Fig. 1—Waveforms from CCTV systems shown in order of complexity.

- (A) No interlace, no lock between vertical and horizontal.
- (B) Vertical-horizontal timed scanning locked without deliberate sync pulses.
- (C) Vertical-horizontal scanning locked by adding sync pulses.

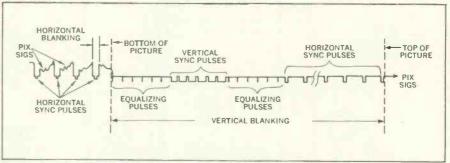


Fig. 2—Simplified RETMA Wavetrain showing proper relationship of video pulses.

	Table 1—Test Equipment
Equipment	Function
Oscilloscope	Indispensable for checking waveforms, adjusting wave forms, measuring pulse rise times and widths, and mea suring voltages
Signal Generator	Signal tracing with modulated RF, IF and audio tes signals
Electronic Voltmeter	Measure voltages and grid biases
Video Sweep Generator	Measure signal amplitude as a function of frequency, provide a sweep or pulsed output from 100kHz to 10MHz
Typical Test Pattern	Overall or partial system check

horizontal blanking pulse. Adjust for the best possible pattern (referring to Fig. 2 and 3) to ensure synchronization.

Higher grade systems can approach or equal the performance indicated in Fig. 2. Here, in simplified form, the standards of RETMA video requirements are shown as a wavetrain to give the technician a picture of pulse comparisons, and what to expect on his scope.

A closer view of basic waveforms appears in Fig. 3. Note that the horizontal sync pulses are much shorter in duration and ride upon the blanking pulses. Also note that the rectangular vertical sync pulses exceed by far the duration of the horizontal pulses. This provides pulse width discrimination.

Adjust for the best possible conformance with the waveforms shown. But, remember that the system will function even when the waveforms obtained are not exactly like those desired. Remember also that obtaining the proper voltages from a regulated power supply is also a must. If the fundamental checks described here do not produce results, revert to voltage and resistance checks to locate and remove the faulty component.

VOLTAGE AND RESISTANCE CHECKS

Extreme caution is required when voltage and resistance checks are necessary to pinpoint a faulty component. RF circuits can cause bad burns, and high voltages are frequently exposed. The following suggestions should be followed:

- After determining that the power supply is producing the proper voltages, remove all power sources from the equipment to be tested.
- Remove all tubes from their sockets and remove any other unpluggable components. They should all later be returned to their original sockets.
- If point-to-point resistance charts have not been supplied by the manufacturer, develop one when time permits during normal operation.
- Many circuits contain parallel elements. Thus, to determine the true value of a resistor or a ca-

pacitor, it may be necessary to disconnect (unsolder) one end of the component. Caution—never unsolder or solder until the equipment is completely disconnected from all power sources.

 For a quick capacitor check, connect the capacitor in series with an ohmmeter. Note the ballistic kick from the charging current. Then substitute a checked capacitor of known value and compare.

When corrections cannot be obtained through the adjustment of internal variable controls, replace components as required and record in your dated files exactly what changes were made. This will expedite future repairs.

BASIC SYNC SIGNALS

Whether there is a simple sync generator or a sync separator in the system, use a scope and check all outputs with reference to your files, data from the vendor, and the information given in Fig. 2 and 3. Vertical and horizontal sync separation is accomplished through a complex resistor-capacitor network, with signals tapped off at the proper point. Functions of the sync generator were described in the previous article.

In combination, the picture, sync, blanking, and driving impulses comprise the overall or composite video. To trace sync signals from the composite video, connect the vertical scope input progressively through the sync circuits. Check the pulse shapes for hum, poor interlacing and horizontal irregularities. For the better systems there should be absolute synchronization of the horizontal and vertical sweep circuits.

SIGNAL TRACING

Signal injection from a standard signal generator serves well for signal tracing. Test connections are shown in Fig. 4. With this arrangement, a series of horizontal bars will

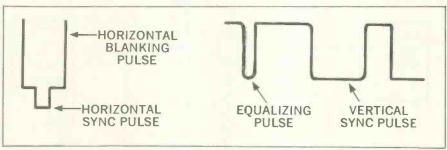
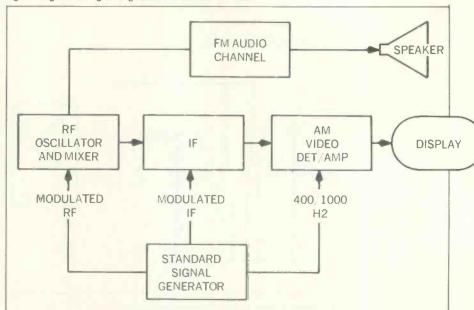


Fig. 3-Closer view of pulses shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4—Signal tracing arrangement for receiver-monitor.



appear on the display when a 400 or 1000Hz audio signal is injected into normal video circuits. If this pattern does not appear, check each stage individually. Replace tubes and check again before performing any extensive tests. If there is still no improvement, restore the original tubes to avoid the need for recalibration. If there is no output, or more likely an inadequate one, feed a signal of proper frequency into the faulty stage and measure the output with an electronic voltmeter or scope. Compare this measurement with the normal readings recorded in your card file. Then proceed with voltage and resistance checks until the defective component is pinpointed. Replace that component and make an entry in your dated file.

In the receiver RF and IF sections, the modulated test signals from the generator (Fig. 4) are applied to each amplifier stage from the IF section output back toward the input, until the faulty stage is obvious. The modulated signal injected into the IF section must be of the normal video IF amplifier frequency. Use the RF picture carrier frequency when checking the RF section. If necessary, follow this with tube replacement and/or voltage and resistance checks.

The electronic voltmeter used in earlier tests may also be used to check for proper negative voltages at the grid of an amplifier or oscillator tube, or from the FM sound detector.

Audio stage test connections are shown in Fig. 5. Use a sinewave input to check for individual stage clipping or overloading, which will be recognized by a flattening of the sinewave.

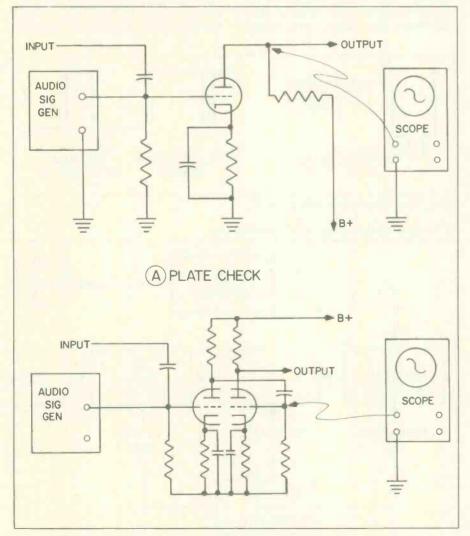


Fig. 5—Test connections for checking audio circuits for signwave conformity.

PICTURE SHAPE

Geometric, or picture shape, distortion may be produced by scanning circuits in either the pickup camera or in the display monitor. Use a scope to check the sawtooth sweep generator for nonlinear operation. Such a fault can cause compression or expansion from the proper picture frame. An improper distribution of windings in the deflection yoke, due to an accidental dislodgement, can contribute to geometric distortion (see Fig. 6).

"S-bend" lateral distortion may result from an irregular axial field in the camera pickup tube, or from improper voltages applied to the tube. Refer to previously recorded waveforms and to tube manuals for specified potentials. Check the power supply and adjust for proper voltages.

Lateral drift, yaw or skewing of the picture to the right or left is corrected by slightly adjusting for a perpendicular relationship between the horizontal and vertical deflection yokes of either the camera or display tube. A trapezoidal, instead of a rectangular frame, may be corrected by moving slightly the deflection yokes of either tube to obtain an equidistant arrangement. If the result is worse, naturally the change has been made in the wrong direction. The vertical and horizontal deflection coil axes should bisect each other.

Use a picture monitor and superimpose two test patterns for comparison while correcting geometric distortion. Use a pattern from a grating generator or the equivalent for comparison with a RETMA Linearity Chart, available from local distributors. Adjust the camera linearity controls for as nearly identical a pattern alignment as possible, and the camera should then be continued on page 59

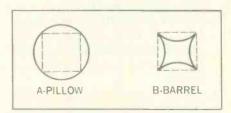


Fig. 6-Geometrical distortion of picture shape.

Chemicals Speed Servicing

by Al Friedman

Every technician knows that good test instruments and other tools can speed servicing, but few technicians make maximum use of another very important servicing tool—chemicals

■ Today's aerosol chemicals can save you time in many ways. Tuner cleaners are an excellent example. Since it only takes a few seconds to spray a tuner, you should clean and lubricate the tuner of every set you service. Use a tuner wash, followed by a lubricant/cleaner if the contacts are badly "gunked up." You can increase your revenue on housecalls by charging \$2 to \$4 extra for cleaning the tuner. If you use a top quality product, most of your customers will be delighted at the difference they feel when they change channels. And, of course, a good tuner spray usually melts away "snow" on the TV screen.

There's a tremendous difference in tuner spray quality, as well as price. What you save on the cost of a can of spray, you more than lose in time. Poor tuner sprays do not clean very well and provide lubrication for only a short time. What's more, they cause detuning, which can lead to callbacks.

The best tuner sprays keep tuner drift within 0.5MHz, minimizing the possibility of callbacks. They also provide more thorough cleaning and a heavy duty lubricant with staying power. It will pay you to try the top brands available today and choose the best tuner spray you can find, even if it costs more per can.

Incidentally, tuner sprays are good for a lot of things besides tuners. Tuner washes, for example, are excellent for cleaning phono spindles, drive wheels, gears and motors, picture tube anodes, relays, switches and tight seal controls. Tuner lubricant cleaners do a good job in restoring corroded tube sockets (especially picture tube sockets), un-

freezing stuck coils, lubricating controls, freeing sticking indoor antenna monopoles and acting as a heat sink for power transistors.

Aerosol circuit coolers are also excellent time savers. They are invaluable in locating thermal intermittents. All you have to do is let the set "cook" until the trouble either appears or disappears. Then, spray each component in the suspected circuit until you see or hear a dramatic change. No other servicing method can locate intermittent components as rapidly or accurately, yet technicians often waste hours with meters and scopes.

Here are a few tips on using circuit coolers to best advantage.

- Do not spray hot tubes. Sudden cooling can crack the glass.
- Use a circuit cooler that comes in a seamless can (see Fig. 1). This may sound silly, but it does make a

difference. To get really rapid cooling, you need very high pressure. If you use a cooler from a can with seams, you have to spray each component longer. If you do not cool a component sufficiently, you may waste a lot of time in other circuits, or repeating your servicing procedure.

- Use a circuit cooler that doesn't run or leave a residue. Some coolers drip, cooling parts other than those you have sprayed and causing confusion. Other coolers leave a film which makes the customer think you have done something to his set to make it require another service call in a short while. Good circuit coolers stay where they are sprayed and disappear within a few minutes.
- Use a good circuit cooler to check transistors. A quick shot of cooler often causes a dramatic change in a faulty transistor.
- Use a good circuit cooler to locate hairline cracks on a printed-circuit board. When you spray a board, the conductor portion frosts up, but the crack doesn't, making it very easy to see.

These are the major ways you can save time with chemical servicing tools, but it will pay you to become familiar with the broad line of other chemicals available to you. Penetrating and lubricating oils, insulating sprays and liquids, drive restorers, plastic and glass cleaners, glues and cements, etc., can all help you to make maximum use of your time.



Fig. 1—The law requires that high-pressure aerosol cans, required for really fast circuit cooling, be made without seams.

Comparing Vectorscope Patterns

by Phillip Dahlen

Much has been said concerning TV-set adjustments for proper vectorscope-type patterns, but do you use the proper scope or techniques for viewing these color signals?

Last month's article, "Why a Trigger-Sweep Scope," graphically compared the waveforms obtained from a \$399.50 oscilloscope/vector-scope and those obtained from a less expensive scope (costing in the neighborhood of \$100 in kit form) with the waveforms indicated by Zenith, the TV-set manufacturer. One set of waveforms obtained from the two scopes deserves further attention—they being the signals applied to the red and blue grids of the color-picture tube.

From the waveforms shown in the previous article and repeated this month in Tekfax Schematic No. 1324, we are able to see that the signal applied to the red grid of the picture tube (Test Point 47, Fig. 60 on page 46 of the September issue) appears nearly identical to that applied to the blue grid of the same tube (Test Point 49, Fig. 62 in that article) except for a drastic difference in phase angles of the color signals. With the eye it appears as though the color-bar-generator signal at the red grid is positive, while negative at the blue grid.

The relative phase angles of the two color signals are extremely difficult to determine when viewed in a conventional manner (with the color signal providing the vertical segment of the scope trace, while the scope's internal sweep signal provides the horizontal segment of the scope trace—the two together providing the waveforms to which we are accustomed). The only way in which the two signals can be adequately compared for critical color adjustments is by supplying one to the

scope's vertical input while supplying the other to the scope's horizontal input. The resulting image, a vector display, accurately indicates the relative phase angles of the two signals.

VECTORSCOPE FEATURES

Although many oscilloscopes have external horizontal-trace inputs, which permit their effective use in forming vector patterns from TV color signals, vectorscopes are designed to offer the added convenience of terminals labeled for blue-and red-signal input (Fig. 1) and a pair of OSCILLOSCOPE/VECTOR-



Fig. 1—The back of this instrument contains the B-Y and R-Y signal inputs, two switches for changing the instrument from an oscilloscope to a vectorscope, plus horizontal and vertical vectorscope centering controls. (As with other vectorscopes, a ground lead must also be connected between the instrument and the TV set.)

scope switches that provide appropriate, and equal, horizontal- and vertical-trace sensitivity for the two color signals. In addition, these instruments include a plastic grid pattern of vector angles that can be substituted for the conventional, rec-

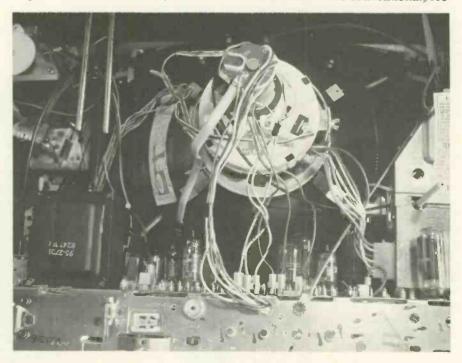


Fig. 2—The B-Y and R-Y leads are insulated their entire length between the picture-tube socket and TV-set chassis. This is a good safety feature but makes it more difficult to find a place for securing test-instrument probes.

tangular scope-trace grid. (Although the less expensive scope did not have any provision for the use of a vector-type grid, double exposures with the scope camera made them appear in article illustrations. To do this we first took an exposure of the vectorscope grid with the trace on that instrument turned off and then we exposed the same film to the trace present on the less expensive scope.)

WHAT NOT TO DO

There is one mistake that is easily made when attempting to obtain proper vectorscope patterns. As can be seen from the photo of the back of this Zenith TV set (Fig. 2), all leads are enclosed within the TV tube socket. This provides additional safety but prevents us from connecting the vectorscope probes directly to the socket. The red- and blue-grid

leads do pass through the terminal strip shown, using plug-in connectors. But the connectors are also safely insulated, preventing satisfactory probe connections there. However, the undersides of these terminals are accessible for connecting vectorscope leads (Fig. 3). This is the location of Test Points 47 and 49, which are also shown in the schematic (Fig. 4).

This all sounds good, but there is one problem. This just does not work-not on either this TV set or most others. As the following photos will illustrate, the impedance of the leads between the test points and the pins on the color-picture tube is sufficient to distort the vectorscope patterns

Fig. 5A shows the distorted vector image produced on the vectorscope when Test Points 47 and 49 are used and the color generator is switched to GATED RAINBOW for producing color bars; while Fig. 5B shows the instrument under the same conditions with the color generator switched to R-Y, B-Y, -(R-Y)—the signal for producing the three primary colors on the TV-set screen. The color generator was switched to RAINBOW for producing the waveform shown in Fig. 5C. The long "tail" shown in these and other vectorscope patterns corresponds to the horizontal sync signal as shown in last month's waveforms obtained from the same test points. Similar, though more distorted, images were produced (Fig. 6A, B, C) when the horizontal and vertical inputs of the less expensive scope were substituted for the vectorscope inputs.

Merely as a matter of interest, we also connected these test points to the horizontal and vertical inputs of the oscilloscope portion of the oscilloscope/vectorscope, obtaining the vector image shown in Fig. 7. Unlike some instruments, signals applied to the oscilloscope's horizontal input appear 180° out of phase with those applied to the vectorscope's horizontal input. This is not a matter of concern, but it does account for the signal appearing as the mirror image of those seen in the other illustrations.

HOW TO DO IT RIGHT

One unsatisfactory solution to this problem of vector distortion



Fig. 3—Test-instrument probes were connected to Test Points 47 and 49 from the underside of the chassis

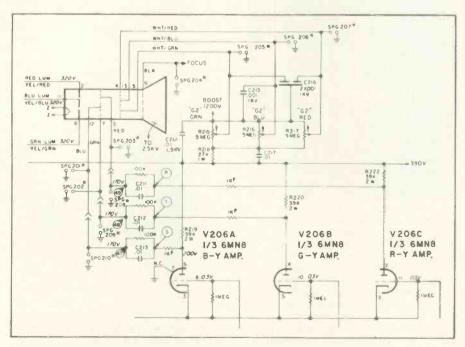
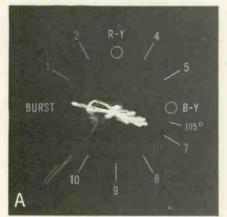
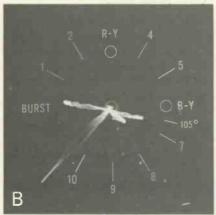


Fig. 4—Schematic showing circuit location of Test Points 47 and 49.





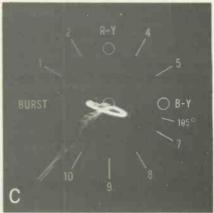
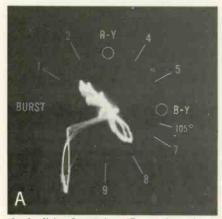
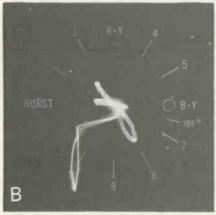


Fig. 5—Using Test Points 47 and 45 as B-Y and R-Y signal sources results in distorted vector patterns on the vectorscope. These traces were produced when switching the color generator to GATED RAINBOW (A); R-Y, B-Y, —(R-Y) (B); and RAINBOW (C).





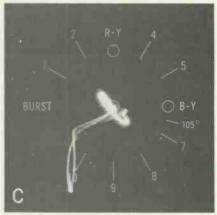


Fig. 6—Using Test Points 47 and 49 as signal sources for horizontal and vertical inputs to the less expensive oscilloscope results in distorted vector patterns. These scope traces were produced when switching the color generator to GATED RAINBOW (A); R-Y, B-Y, —(R-Y) (B); and RAINBOW (C).

would be to use sharp probe clips and actually cut into the grid lead wires near the picture-tube socket. A safer and less destructive method is to use a test socket like the one shown in Fig. 8. By plugging the picture tube into the test socket and test socket into the picture-tube socket, the picture tube can be connected and operated in a normal manner while test points are made available adjacent to the tube.

By connecting our test leads to the numbered test terminals, corresponding to tube-pin numbers, we are able to obtain the red- and bluegrid signals almost directly from the picture tube (Fig. 9) and obtain the desired vector patterns.

Each of the 10 "legs" of the vector image shown in Fig. 10A represent a differently colored bar formed on the screen of the TV set when the color generator is switched to GATED RAINBOW. The angular position of each leg determines the color of the corresponding bar while the length of each "leg" determines the

brilliance of that color.

The three "legs" shown in Fig. 10B represent the R-Y, B-Y



Fig. 7—Connecting Test Points 47 and 49 to the vertical and horizontal inputs of the oscilloscope portion of the oscilloscope produced this vector pattern when the color generator was switched to GATED RAINBOW. Unlike some scopes, this instrument inverted the horizontal input signal so that the resulting vector pattern was virtually the mirror image of the previous distorted vector-scope pattern. This signal inversion is of no consequence since it is the vectorscope portion of this instrument that is intended for forming vector patterns.

—(R-Y) signals used to produce red, blue and green bars on the screen. The phase angle of these "legs" determines the purity of each corresponding primary color.

When the color generator is switched to RAINBOW a continuous spectrum of color appears on the picture tube and a nearly complete continued on page 79



Fig. 8—With this test socket we can connect the test-instrument leads almost directly to the pins of the color picture tube, thus eliminating the vector-pattern distortion.

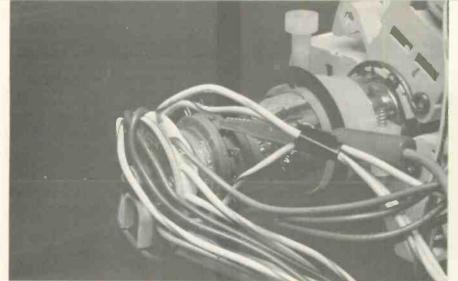
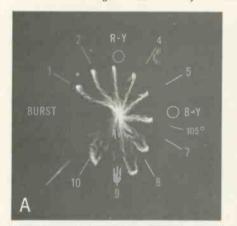
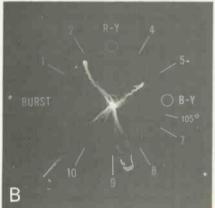


Fig. 9—By plugging the test socket in between the color picture tube and its socket, we were able to obtain our test signals almost directly from the grids of the color picture tube.





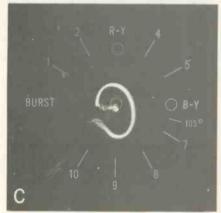
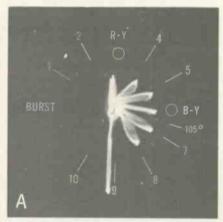
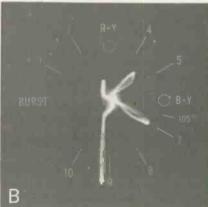
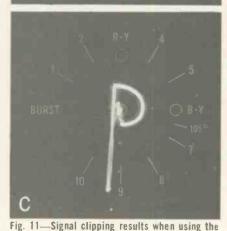


Fig. 10—Using the test socket as B-Y and R-Y signal sources resulted in well shaped vector patterns on the vectorscope. These traces were produced when switching the color generator to GATED RAINBOW (A); R-Y, B-Y, —(R-Y) (B); and RAINBOW (C).







test socket as B-Y and R-Y signal sources for forming vector patterns on the less expensive oscilloscope. Thus distorted traces are produced when switching the color generator to GATED RAINBOW (A); R-Y, B-Y, —(R-Y) (B); and RAINBOW (C).

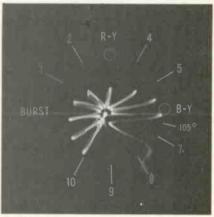
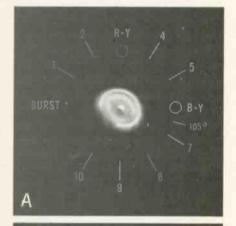


Fig. 12—Connecting the B-Y and R-Y signals from the test socket to the vertical and horizontal inputs of the oscilloscope portion of the oscilloscope/vectorscope at first produced the same type of clipped vector pattern as what was obtained on the less expensive oscilloscope. This difficulty was eliminated by reducing the horizontal input sensitivity and switching the horizontal sweep to a times five scale. As before, the resulting trace was virtually a mirror image of a normal vector obtained when the color generator is switched to GATED RAINBOW. This is not a problem since there should not be any reason for using the instrument in this manner.



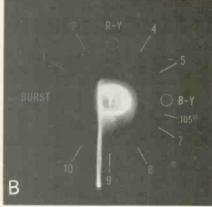


Fig. 13—Somewhat similar vector patterns appear on both the vectorscope (A) and less expensive oscilloscope (B) when the TV-set fine tuning is just enough out of adjustment to loose color sync. Under these conditions the color vectors appear to spin rapidly while the "leg" corresponding to the horizontal sync signal remains stationary.

Servicing Solid-State Stereo

by Norman H. Crowhurst

Part V—The function of various components in a feedback-type equalization circuit must be thoroughly understood if that portion of an audio system is to be effectively serviced

■ The previous article explained the need for equalization and showed the response curves used for various purposes—RIAA and CCIR phonograph playback, NARTB and CCIR magnetic tape playback, and receiver de-emphasis. Also included were the basic circuit configurations for achieving each type of response in a passive network inserted between stages. The feedback-type equalization circuit described this month (Fig. 1) is taken from a Hi-Fi stereo system in current use; and it also provides for both phonograph and magnetic-tape equalization.

DIRECT-COUPLED TRANSISTORS

The two stages (transistors Q1 and Q2) are direct-coupled to avoid low-frequency instability problems—there being only one capacitor in the feedback loop (the $10\mu f$ capacitor at the collector of transistor Q2), apart from the feedback-equalization capacitors.

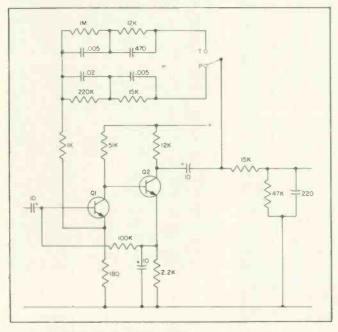


Fig. 1—Schematic of an actual negative-feedback equalization circuit currently used in a stereo Hi-Fi system.

DC NEGATIVE FEEDBACK

DC voltage stability is provided the two-transistor circuit with dc negative feedback supplied by a 100K resistor connected between the emitter of transistor Q2 and the base of transistor Q1. If transistor Q1 conducts too much current, there will be a greater voltage drop across the 51K collector resistor, reducing the forward bias at the base of transistor Q2. With its base less forward biased, there is a smaller voltage drop across the 2.2K emitter resistor and thus less forward bias voltage through the 100K resistor to the base of transistor Q1, reducing the dc current transistor Q1 conducts. Since a $10\mu f$ capacitor shunts to ground any ac signal that would otherwise appear across the 2.2K resistor, no ac signal is fed back through the 100K resistor to transistor Q1.

EQUALIZATION FEEDBACK

A second negative feedback circuit is used to provide equalization. The function of this circuit can be more readily understood if the various audio frequencies are first ignored when describing the signal-feedback route. Then variations in the circuit, according to audio frequencies, will be covered.

When a positive signal voltage is applied to the base of transistor Q1, it conducts more current, resulting in a greater voltage drop across its 51K collector resistor. The resulting negative signal voltage is applied to the base of transistor Q2, causing it to conduct less current. While conducting less current, there is a smaller voltage drop across the transistor's 12K collector resistor. The resulting positive signal voltage passes through the $10\mu f$ collector capacitor, the equalization circuit and the 1K resistor to the emitter of transistor Q1.

As a result of this circuit design, positive audio signal voltages applied to the base of transistor Q1 are amplified and result in positive signal voltages being applied to the emitter of the same transistor. (Conversely, negative signal voltages applied to the base of transistor Q1 are amplified and result in negative signal voltages being applied to the emitter of the same transistor.)

If the negative feedback circuit is making the transistor's emitter go positive as its base goes positive, it is, in effect, reducing the base-to-emitter signal voltage and the amount of signal actually available for amplification by transistor Q1 and the remainder of the circuit.

The negative-feedback equalization circuit is designed so that audio signals passing readily through it experience a reduction in effective circuit gain, while signals passing less readily through it experience only a minor reduction in gain.

PHONOGRAPH EQUALIZATION

When the circuit is switched to the phonograph position, the equalization circuit consists primarily of a $0.02\mu f$ capacitor in parallel with a 220K resistor and a $0.005\mu f$ capacitor in parallel with a 15K resistor.

At very low frequencies neither capacitor conducts a significant ac current as compared to their parallel recontinued on page 59

GUEST AUTHOR

Recessions?? Not for Technicians

by Dick Pavek

One of the last things a technician ever needs to worry about is how his business will suffer if the country gets into a recession. Not that he shouldn't expect to lose a certain amount of business. He may. But he will not suffer as much as other types of businesses.

■ Most TV technicians are too young to remember the depression, but those that do should remember



Dick Pavek, President of Tech Spray, Amarillo, Tex., chemical manufacturing firm, has been involved in electronics most of his life. He is a former TV technician and shop owner, has taught electronics, and lectured on servicing and business problems to technicians. His articles have appeared in various technical magazines.

that, by and large, the service businesses generally stayed in operation while friends of theirs with furniture stores and other retail establishments failed.

The main reason any service business is less vulnerable to a recession or depression is simply this: People will have less money to buy new, and will repair the old instead. This is especially true with TV and radio sets.

One of the few businesses to prosper during the depression of the 30's was the movie theater business. During periods of emotional stress over long periods people need relief, some type of escape valve. The movies provided the relief that was needed. No matter how bad your lot was, you could always forget about it for a couple of hours a week in the movies. The movies are still with us, of course, but the job of diversion has largely been taken over by TV and radio.

TV sets that go out will be the first thing repaired. True, a two- or three-set family may not have all their sets repaired and running, but you can bet that at least one will be kept working.

A prudent shop will understand this and plan its direction carefully. Extra attention to appearance of the set, knobs, finish, etc., will be especially appreciated by the customer who really wanted to purchase a new set but had to settle for repairing the old one. This is an excellent time to remind the customer that when he is ready to buy a new set you would be happy to serve him.

It goes without saying that there will be more requests for credit. Your own financial position will not be strong enough to handle all requests, and you are going to have to pick and choose carefully in order to give credit only to the better risks. Remember that the service business is always plagued by the customer's feeling that he has spent money for no real progress when he repairs something he owns. This feeling is often translated into a subtle resentment for the serviceman. During a recession this tendency will be likely to increase. The result is that the customer may be slower in paying his serviceman than other creditors. You can be sure that if you have given him good competent service he will want to use you again, and when he does, you will be paid up.

When credit is extended, it can be very helpful to put it on a more personal basis. A big company has the advantage of having credit managers, collection letters and procedures, but the small serviceman has an advantage that he rarely uses. He is a human being, with flesh and blood, that has been invited into the customer's home. He pats the dog, talks to the kids while working on the set and compliments the lady of the house on her furniture. (You do all these things, don't you?) In short, the TV serviceman is much more than just a company with which the customer is doing business —he is a friend, and this friendship will help him get paid, and paid sooner. Let the customer know that you are not in a position to extend credit to everyone because your capital is limited. When he understands that your extending credit to him is an act of friendship on your part, you can be sure that your chances of being repaid promptly have gone up a thousand percent.

A recession should be tackled like anything else in this world—with a little common sense. If you attack the problems in your corner of the recession this way, it won't be nearly as bad for you as for others.

TEST INSTRUMENT REPORT

Leader's Model LBO-501 **Trigger-Sweep Oscilloscope**

by Phillip Dahlen



Leader's Model LBO-501 trigger-sweep oscilloscope. For more details circle 900 on Reader Service Card.

Scope includes horizontal-sweep selector positions for observing horizontal and vertical TV signals.

■ Even at first glance, the controls on this small chassis (10½- by 8by 16½-in.), lightweight (20-lb) scope appear clearly marked and simple to adjust. For those of us that have bad memories and must rely on paper and pencil to determine the microsecond per centimeter equivalent of TV receiver horizontal and vertical sync frequencies, the scope provides a position on the horizontal sweep-rate selector for each of these two frequencies-adding considerable convenience for technicians frequently switching between the two.

The 5-in. trigger-sweep scope also provides for three calibrated voltages should the technician wish to make use of the variable volts/centimeter adjustment in selecting a more convenient scale.

In order to maintain control of the triggered operation, the level control is adjusted so that the sweepgating multivibrator is prevented from free-running. When this control is set counter-clockwise, the sweep-gating multivibrator will be in a free state, which is similar to the operation of a conventional scope.

Specifications indicate that the dc vertical input is direct coupled with six stages of amplification.

The manufacturer has compiled a very impressive list of additional instrument specifications, which include the following:

VERTICAL AMPLIFIER

Sensitivity

Bandwidth Rise Time Input Impedance Max. Input Voltage

TIME BASE

Sweep Speeds

Magnifier

Sweep Mode Trigger Source Triggering Level 20mv to 10v/cm calibrated in nine steps, accuracy within ±3%; uncalibrated continuous control between steps and up to approximately 25v/cm.

DC or 2Hz to 10MHz

 $0.035 \mu s.$ 1M/33pf

600v (dcv + peak ac)

lus to 0.2s/cm calibrated in 17 steps, accuracy within ±5%; uncalibrated continuous control between steps and up to approximately 0.5s/cm.

TV Vertical: 33.3ms/10cm TV Horizontal: 127µs/10cm

X5 at any portion of displayed sweep

(maximum speed, $0.2\mu s/cm$) Triggered and automatic Internal and external, — and +

20Hz to 10MHz Freq: 50Hz to 10MHz INT: 10mm display 20mm display EXT: 1v P-P input 2v P-P input

HORIZONTAL AMPLIFIER (External Input)

Deflection Sensitivity

Bandwidth, at -3dB

CALIBRATION

Voltages

Operating Temp. Range Cathode-Ray-Tube

Power Supply

1v P-P to 10v P-P/cm with continuous control; 200mv P-P/cm with X5 magnifier 2Hz to 200kHz

0.05, 0.5 and 5v P-P, within \pm 5%; square waveform at approximately 1kHz.

32° to 113°F Type 130ARB1

Total Accelerating Potential: 1500v.

115v, 50/60Hz (Primary tapped for 100, 115, 200, 215 or 230v inputs).

SOLID STATE ...

continued from page 56

sistors. However, as the audio frequency increases to 50Hz, the reactance of the 0.02µf capacitor decreases

to about $\frac{3}{4}$ the value of its parallel resistor ($X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi fc}$

 $= \frac{159.3 \text{K}}{2 \times 3.14 \times 50 \text{Hz} \times 0.02 \mu \text{f}} = 159.3 \text{K}$ resulting

in some negative feedback to reduce the gain of that

frequency signal.

Calculations indicate that at 362Hz the reactance of the 0.02 \(mu \)f capacitor equals the value of the 220K resistor and we have reached the circuit's low-frequency turnover point-virtually equal to that of the CCIR phonograph equalization curve (f = $\frac{1}{2\pi CX_c}$

 $2 \times 3.14 \times 0.02 \mu f \times 220 K = 362 Hz$). At this frequency the 0.005 \(\mu \) f capacitor has an 879K reactance

 $(X = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2 \times 3.14 \times 362 \text{Hz} \times 0.005 \mu f}$ = 879K), a value too large to be of any significance.

Similar calculations indicate that at 2124Hz the reactance of the $0.005\mu f$ capacitor equals the value of the 15K resistor and the circuit has approached its highfrequency turnover point—virtually equal the frequency indicated on the RIAA phonograph equalization curve

 $(f = \frac{1}{2\pi CX^c} = \frac{1}{2 \times 3.14 \times 0.005 \mu f \times 15K}$ = 2124Hz) shown last month. At this frequency the

reactance of the 0.02 µf capacitor has been reduced 3742Ω (Xe mere $2 \times 3.14 \times 2124$ Hz $\times 0.02\mu$ f = 3742 Ω).

MAGNETIC-TAPE EQUALIZATION

When the circuit is switched to the magnetic tape position, the equalization circuit consists primarily of a 0.005 \(\mu \) capacitor in parallel with a 1M resistor and 470pf capacitor in parallel with a 12K resistor.

Calculations indicate that the first pair of parallel components has a 31.8Hz low-frequency turnover point

 $(f = \frac{1}{2\pi CX^{\circ}} = \frac{1}{2 \times 3.14 \times 1M \times 470pf} =$ 31.8Hz), while the second pair of components has a 28,240Hz high-frequency turnover point (f = $\frac{1}{2\pi CX}$.

= $\frac{1}{2 \times 3.14 \times 12K \times 470 \text{pf}} = 28,240 \text{Hz}$). Since these calculations ignore transistor and other component capacitance, plus series resistances, they can be considered remarkably close to the NARTB magnetic tape equalization curve shown in the previous article.

CONCLUSION

This and the previous article describe two different types of equalization circuits—one that filters out undesired audio signals (last month) and one that allows them to pass through (this month) for neutralization.

SERVICING CCTV...

continued from page 50

properly adjusted.

DEVIATIONS

Local oscillator drift can prove to be a serious problem. This drift may be caused by heat, humidity and variations in B+ voltages. Where the environment is such that it cannot be changed, heat problems may be compensated for by using components having a low temperature coefficient. For example, a slugtuned coil may replace a variable capacitor having a high temperature coefficient. But, of course, after any such change the oscillator must be recalibrated. Humidity effects may be reduced by use of an impregnated tank circuit, thus keeping out the moisture. Always use a regulated power supply to stabilize the B voltages during either normal operation or troubleshooting procedures.

Impedance matching is always a

must for either audio or video circuits. Any appreciable mismatch between circuits will cause waveform distortion. A mismatch between the horizontal output amplifier and the succeeding deflection coils can distort a TV raster. It may be worthwhile to check for carelessness during the original installation, making a point after point check with a scope fed from a test pattern.

Incorrect tuning of resonant circuits can produce unwanted frequency attenuation or emphasis. Apply a known frequency, or preferably a complex pattern, and, using a scope, check succeeding stages to pin point a fault.

CAMERAS

A lens system external to the camera tube focuses the scene to be emplaced upon the photocathode of the tube. Use lens tissue to remove any foreign dust or other matter from the lens system or the face of the tube.

Warning—use extreme caution when working on the camera since lethal voltages may be exposed.

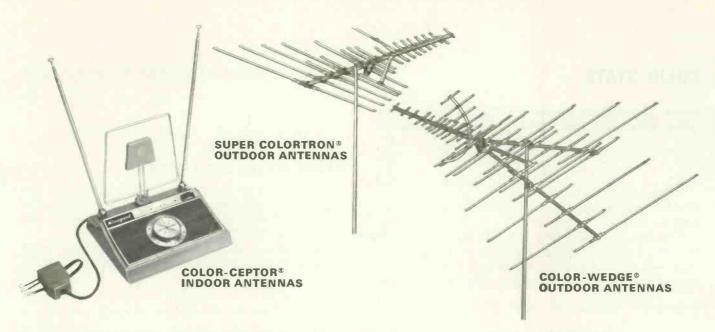
When camera pickup tube replacement is necessary, it is safer if shatter-proof glasses and gloves are worn. Injury from implosion, due to the sealed-in vacuum, may follow accidental damage to the tube during installation.

POWER SUPPLIES

Rectifiers and output tubes under load operate at high currents and may therefore be troublesome. In most systems power supplies are regulated to avoid voltage variations that may result in drift in key circuits, such as oscillators. Use caution at all times while servicing power supplies. Extremely high voltages may be present and exposed.

When 10,000v or more are required for scopes or displays, RF power units are often used. Input power to the step-up transformer is

continued on page 80





TV OUTLETS AND LINE TAP-OFFS



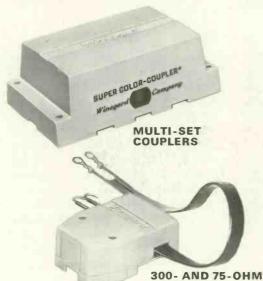
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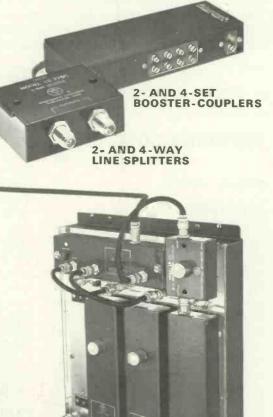




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so included are 34 tuner schematics, and a host of case history solutions and factory modifications. You'll find numerous alignment shortcuts and tips on troubleshooting tricky solid-state circuits. In addition, as a bonus there are chapters on general color TV troubleshooting, antennas and transmission lines, and another on test equipment techniques. 160 pps., 81/4" x 11", plus 36-page foldout section containing 12 full-size schematic diagrams. Long-

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service bench approaches for solving all sorts of color TV troubleshooting problems, many of them adapted from well-established B & W techniques. Definitely not a textbook, the content explains how to tackle specific problems in a logical, professional way. Moreover, the author clearly explains how the operation of each circuit is affected by specific faulty components. 192 pps. 14 Chapters. Hard-

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TV Troubleshooter's Handbook —New 2nd Edition



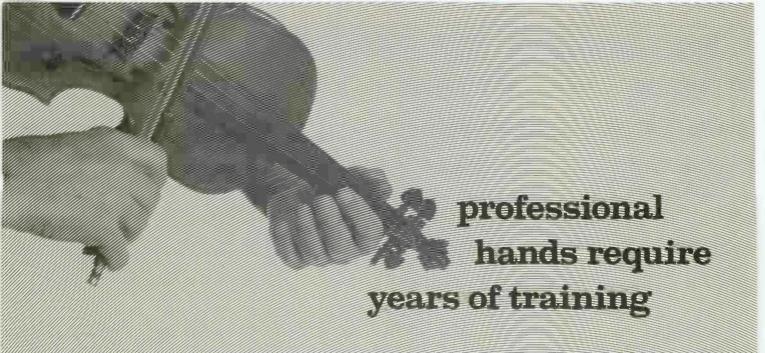
A completely updated, quick-reference for scores of tried-andtested solutions to "tough-dog" TV troubles. This detailed compilation of practical help is the answer to the need for a well-organized file of proven troubles and cures, field factory changes, new and unusual circuits and descriptions of how

they work, etc. This brand-new edition represents the only known up-to-date digest of specific TV troubles and cures, for both color and monochrome sets, up to and including 1969 models. Every major brand is included, from Admiral to Zenith, as are such "off" brands as Gamble Skogmo, Packard Bell, and Montgomery Ward. All troubles are categorized by make and model. Included in the color TV section are hints for troubleshooting chroma circuits, making adjustments, etc. 288 pps., over 150 illus.

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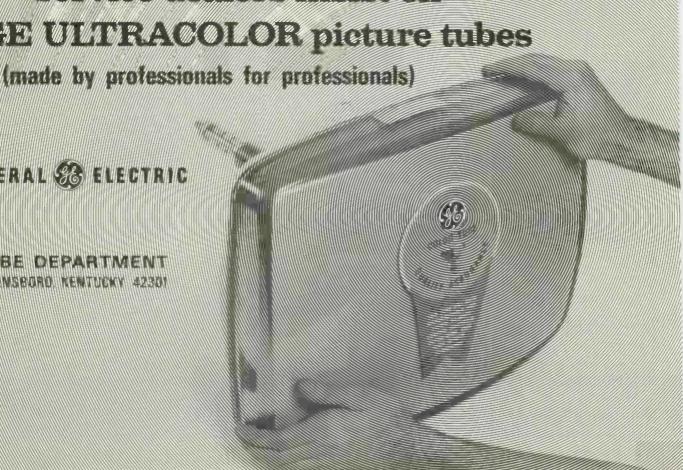
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TECHNICAL DIGEST

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

TV Receivers-Schematics with a New Look

With recent designs stressing serviceability, it is becoming easier for technicians to find their way around TV receivers. It is only logical then that schematics also be easier to read.

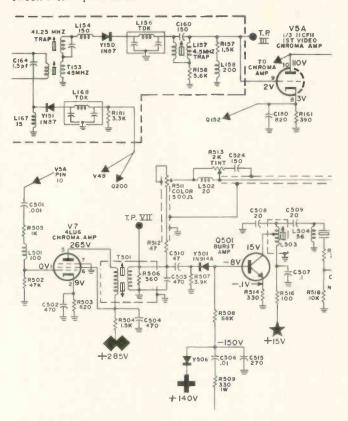
Circuits can be difficult enough without further confusion from cluttered schematics. Especially difficult to trace are interrupted lines connecting one section of a schematic to another separated section.

Typical interrupted lines are: interstage coupling, feed-

back, and B+.

More convenient point-to-point schematic reading might be possible if there were no interrupted lines at all. But this then would result in many crisscrossing lines, and would still be confusing. So another solution must be found.

When the purpose of interrupted lines is considered, an obvious answer to the problem becomes evident. Since these lines show a signal going from one point to another point, the direction of the interconnection could be shown. In this way, one can "visualize" the point-to-point connection between interrupted lines.

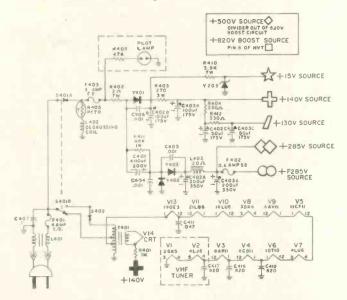


The partial schematic shown illustrates this idea. There are two specific things about these interrupted lines:

- · different slopes, and
- · arrowheads.

A line going from a point is at the same slope as a line going to another point being connected. Also, an arrowhead shows the from-to direction of signal flow. Then, to complete the line identification, reference points are given.

Notice in the illustration, for example, how easy it is to trace the line from V5A, pin 10, to C501.



Also to be noticed are the different symbols used for various B+ lines. Such eye-catching symbols help in quickly identifying power distribution throughout a schematic. To further aid in recognizing B+ distribution, each power source symbol is white, and each load is black. And as shown in the illustration, all the different symbols and their voltage level are conveniently referenced in the power supply section of the schematic.

Schematics for General Electric portable TV receivers are taking on this new look—using these features of interconnection lines and B+ symbols. The first one is with General Electric's new 16-in., N-1 color chassis.

All Chassis Using Printed Circuit Board Mounted Audio Output Transformers—Intermittent—No Audio

Symptom: Audio intermits at intervals during warm-up. Cause: Intermittent solder connections at circuit board where transformer leads pass through board. Correction: De-solder leads, one at a time, and use a knife to scrape the transformer lead clean to insure a good solder flow when the lead is resoldered to the board. Resolder. Caution: Visual inspection of the solder connection can be misleading. The solder fillet may look perfectly good and still be making a poor electrical connection.

MAGNAVOX

Amplifier A577-Motorboating

Models such as the 1K8851 component tuner, which utilize the A577 Amplifier, may exhibit a motorboating condition when headphones are used and the speakers are cut off. This condition can be corrected by removing capacitors C1 and C51 from the amplifier chassis. Later versions have had this change made in production.

Solid-State TV Chassis T908 and T915

An earlier newsletter reported that failure of the horizontal output transistor (Q603) may be caused by failure of capacitor C615. Recent field reports indicate a need for re-emphasizing the importance of checking this capacitor. Whenever it is necessary to replace the horizontal output transistor, capacitor C615 should be replaced at the same time using Magnavox Part No. 250290-17, which is an 8200pf capacitor rated at 2kv.

COLORFAX

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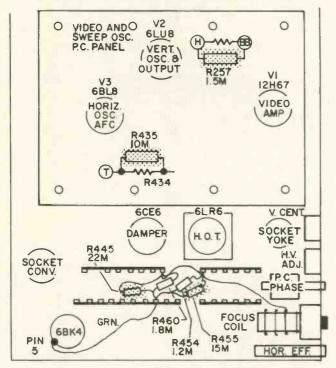
SYLVANIA

Why Change a CRT First?

What seemingly could be a soft CRT may be just a shift in circuit parameters caused by variances in resistors, transistors, vacuum tubes, and the CRT.

These slight changes can add up one way or the other, affecting either or both the second anode voltage and CRT brightness parameters.

See illustration for chassis D12 trim resistor's location identified by the shaded area. Removal of specified resistors will correct one or both of the conditions mentioned.



However, prior to trimming the second anode voltage and/or brightness to specified standards, the screen and drive control must be adjusted by the normal set-up practices for proper grey scale and grey scale tracking.

HV Trimming

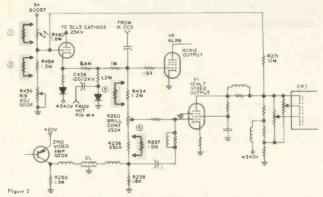
If necessary, trim up the high voltage to specification using a black raster (no beam current). First, measure the second anode voltage, make any adjustment to raise or lower it to 25kv by turning potentiometer R456, the HV adjust control.

Should the second anode voltage not meet the 25kv mark during adjustment, a voltage change is required across the 6BK4 bias network R456, R455 and R454, R460 and R445.

The bias network IR drop ratios are changed by removing one or the other trim resistors, R445 or R455.

When the HV adjust is made, and the second anode voltage falls below 25kv, R445, a 22M resistor, is removed, making the grid voltage less positive, decreasing the 6BK4 conduction, raising the second anode voltage.

If any high voltage set up conditions develop that re-

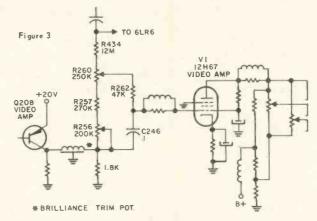


quire a high voltage reduction beyond the HV adjust control range, the IR drop ratios can be changed by removing R455, a 15M resistor, making the 6BK4 grid voltage more positive (increasing its conduction), and lowering the HV.

Brilliance Trimming

Brightness parameters are observed by using full contrast and brightness control setting, with the second anode voltage as previously adjusted, and a 90% brightness raster. This condition may be developed in the field by connecting a cross hatch generator to the set, and detuning either the set or the generator to show black lines.

When the brightness is varied, the raster may compress, but this is normal if raster edges are not viewable.



However, should the raster edge show, its condition is fixed by removing a 1.5M resistor, R257, from the brightness control resistance network. The voltage ratios across the divider changes, placing the brightness control in a more negative voltage range. Now, the video amplifier conduction lowers, raising its plate voltage, making the CRT cathodes more positive turning down beam current.

Should the brightness level be too low, and the raster not compressed during brightness control changes, be certain R257, a 1.5M resistor, is in the circuit and then remove R435, a 10M resistor. This resistance change will shift the IR drop ratios, placing the brightness control in a less negative voltage range. This change shifts the video amplifier's dc level, lowering its plate and CRT cathode voltage, thus increasing the brightness.

Trim Pot (Brightness Range Pot) Chassis D12-09-09 D12-15-07 D12-21-50 D12-11-06 D12-20-50

Brightness trimming resistors R257 and R256, a 330K and 1.5M, have been replaced by a trim pot R256 and a 270K resistor R257. The brightness range pot has been added between R258, a 1.8K resistor and R257. The brightness range pot adjustment accomplishes the same effect for brightness control as the trim resistors.

NOW you can measure resistors accurately

IN CIRCUIT

in solid state devices





FE21 HI-LO with 4½-inch meter \$99.50

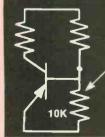
WITH THE NEW HI-LO FIELD EFFECT MULTIMETERS

USES ONLY .08 VOLTS TO POWER OHMMETER TO PREVENT TRANSISTORS FROM CONDUCTING AND UPSETTING READINGS

Look at these extra features to see why the Hi-Lo meter belongs on your want list:

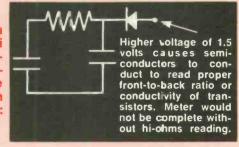
- Unbelievable specifications of 15 megohm input impedance on DC and 12 megohms on AC
- Laboratory accuracy of 1.5 percent on DC and 3 percent on AC
- 9 DC voltage ranges from as low as .1 volts full scale to 1000 volts
- . 3 hi-voltage ranges of 3 KV, 10 KV and 30 KV
- 9 DC zero center ranges from .05 volts to 500 volts . . . a must for delicate transisfor bias measurements
- 7 resistance ranges from 1000 ohms full scale to 1000 megohms

- 9 DC current ranges from 100 microamps to 1 amp
- Automatic built-in battery test . . . never a worry about rundown batteries, just push the switches under the meter and read.
- Standard .6 amp fuse to protect the ohms and milliamps scales if voltage or overload is accidentally applied. No more need to return the meter to factory for repair . . . just replace the fuse
- Special probe with 100 K isolation resistor in probe to prevent AC pickup or to prevent loading oscillator circuits. Leave in normal position for most tests.



Low voltage of .08 volts prevents transistors from conducting and misreading circuit. Resistor will now read 10K as it should. Also prevents any damage to transistor.

Here is why you should have both Hi and Lo battery voltages for correct incircuit resistance measurements in solid state circuits:



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The replacement picture tube no other color tube can replace!





Simulated TV picture

Now you can install the revolutionary Chromacolor picture tube in almost any brand of 23" (diag.) color TV. And let your customer see the difference: a new, sharper Chromacolor picture with greater brilliance, contrast and color definition.

Zenith pioneered, developed and patented (U.S. Patent No. 3146368) the Chromacolor picture tube. And only Zenith has Chromacolor.

Chromacolor is an easy sale because people already know of Chromacolor's superiority. (Last year, after the revolutionary new Chromacolor system was introduced, Zenith giant-screen color TV sets became the No. 1 best-seller!)

Full two-year warranty.

Here's your sales clincher: Chromacolor replacement color tubes are warranted for two full years. Exactly double the warranty period for most other replacement color picture tubes.

Give your customers the best - Chromacolor replacement color tubes. Only your Zenith Distributor has them.



Zenith Chromacolor picture tube pinpoints the color dots on a jet black background and for the first time fully illuminates every dot.



The quality goes in before the name goes on

TWO-YEAR WARRANTY

Zenith Radio Corporation warrants the replacement CHROMACOLOR picture tube to be free from defects in material arising from normal usage for two years from date of original consumer purchase. Warranty covers replacement or repair of picture tube, through any authorized Zenith dealer; transportation, labor and service charges are the obligation of the owner.

NEW PRODUCTS

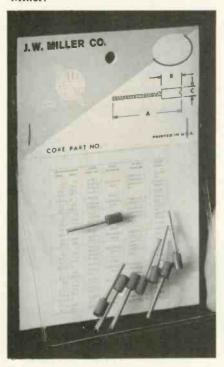
For additional information on products described in this section, circle the numbers on Reader Service Card. Requests will be handled promptly.

COIL CORES

703

Designed to cover 0.2 to 300.0MHz

Coil cores have been designed to cover frequencies from 0.2 to 1.5MHz through 40.0 to 300.0MHz. The cores reportedly come in vinyl packages with specifications and dimensional drawings. Price \$0.98 per pack and up. Miller.



BULLHORN KIT

704

Solid-state, lightweight

A bullhorn kit designed for outdoor communication is reportedly able to punch up to 400 ft through dense and high-noise areas. Specifications indicate that the solid-state unit features a handle trigger, variable volume control and carrying strap. The bullhorn



weighs 21/2 lb and measures 11 in. long. Price \$15.95. EICO.

UHF/VHF PREAMPLIFIER

705

Employs stripline-constructed transistors and low inductance

The Model DSU-105 is a highgain, low noise, 750 impedance preamplifier intended for channels 14 through 83. It is said to employ stripline-constructed transistors with low radial lead inductance to reduce the noise figure over the entire UHF band, 470 to 890MHz. Contained in a mastmounting aluminum casting, the preamplifier is reportedly radiation-proof and ready for immediate installation. Systems installers might be interested in knowing that the unit is designed as a match for the Model J-275 antenna. The manufacturer's specifications are: Gain-470 to 800MHz: 26dB, 800 to 890MHz: 23dB. Flatness of Response—±1.25dB. Noise figure— 470MHz: 6.5dB, 800MHz: 890MHz: 7.5dB. Output capacity-+40dBmv for 3 channels at -46dB cross-mod. The preamplifier is said to measure 51/2 in. by 51/4 in. by 2 in. and weigh 2 lb. An indoor mounting power supply, Model 105, is reportedly also supplied. Unit list price \$150. Jerrold.



TAPE HEAD CLEANER

706

Eliminates the need to clean heads manually

An automatic tape head cleaner has been designed for stereo cartridge tape players. The device is said to eliminate the need to clean player heads manually. The cleaner consists of a small, spring-loaded arm attached to the inside of the chassis. The arm has a soft swab at the tip that is positioned directly in front of the tape head. As a cartridge is inserted into the player, it contacts a guide on the cleaner arm, causing the swab to move gently

across the surface of the play head. As the cartridge is removed, the swab passes down over the head again and comes to rest. Tenna.

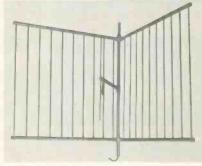


ANTENNA

707

Designed for point-to-point communications installations

A corner reflector antenna has been designed to cover the 148 to 160MHz band without tuning. Specifications in-



dicate that the antenna is constructed of a non-corrosive aluminum alloy and that it produces a directional gain of 8dB over a 1/2-wavelength dipole reference. There is also a UHF version of the antenna which covers the 450 to 470MHz band. Both types reportedly handle 500w of transmitted power. Antenna Specialists.

HEX KEYS

708

Snap into straight-out or right-angle position

Three sets of fold-up Hex keys are said to cover a range from 0.050 in. through 3/8 in, with beveled ends. The wrenches reportedly snap into either a straight-out or right angle position for additional leverage. Specifications indicate that the sizes are: smalleight key sizes from 0.050 in. through 5/32 in., handle length 3 in., medium -nine key sizes from 5/64 in. to 1/4



NEW PRODUCTS

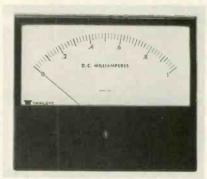
in., handle length 41/4 in., large—five key sizes from 3/16 in. to 3/8 in., handle length 51/4 in. Holub Industries.



PANEL METER

Shallow barrel for front panel mounting

A jumbo-size 8-in. industrial panel meter with a non-static glass front, long scale, dust-proof gasket and a shallow barrel has been designed primarily for front panel mounting. The meter can reportedly be obtained in various ranges and types. The ac iron vane ver-



sion is equipped with "viscous damping" which is said to provide the meter user with a faster reading response time than previously obtainable. The meter weighs 25 oz. Price \$20 to \$30, Triplett.

RESOLDERING TIP

710

Tip retains its original shape without being filed

A resoldering tip has been designed for both solder application or solder







You need both! VECTORSCOPE/COLOR BAR GENERATOR



MODEL V-7

Unique all-in-one unit

- Checks, aligns demodulators to any angle
- Checks, aligns bandpass-amplifier circuit
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Exclusive Features: Self-Calibrating—adjust timing circuit without external test equipment. Plus: All Crosshatch, Dots, and Color Patterns; Voltage Regulated. Free copy, Wayne Lemon's "Color TV Servicing Simplified with Vectorscope".

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709

- DC to 10 mhz frequency response
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- Calibrated vertical attenuator
- Calibrated time base
- Supplied with combination direct/locap probe
- 5 X magnifier
- Automatic triggering mode
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One Year Warranty \$33950 NET



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and a second second second second



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tools or TV sets; cameras, clothing, or cutlery. If you haven't seen Sylvania's "In the Chips" catalogue yet, ask for one at your local participating Sylvania distributor. And don't wait for Christmas for the gift you've wanted.

"In the chips" promotion. SYLVANIA

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Cover 99% of Color TV-4 Years B&W! Here are FABULOUS savings on nationally-known TV schematic and service data. Here is everything you need to fill your vital service data needs for TV model years 1965 through 1968 . . . plus COLOR TV coverage from 1960 through 1968! What it amounts to is a low, low cost of less than \$7.50 per year for your TV service data . . . with an extra 5 years of Color TV coverage thrown in for good measure!

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-CONTENTS-

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Covers all 1965 models for: Admiral, Airline, Andrea, Coronado, Curtis Mathes, Dumont, Electrohome, Emerson, Firestone, General Electric, Magnavox, Motorola, Muntz, Olympic, Packard-Bell, Philco, RCA Victor, Sears-Silvertone, Setchell-Carlson, Sylvania, Truetone, Westinghouse, and Zenith plus all color sets 1960-1965, at no extra cost!

PUBLISHER'S LIST PRICE \$19.90

CONTENTS 1966 MODELS

COVERS all 1966 color and B & W models of: Admiral, Airline, Andrea, Coronado, Curtis Mathes, Dumont, Emerson, General Electric, Hoffman, Magnavox, Motorola, Olympic, Packard-Bell, Philco, RCA Victor, Sears-Silvertone, Setchell-Carlson, Sonora, Sylvania, Truetone, Westinghouse, and Zenith.

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LARGE PAGES contain complete circuit schematics, replacement parts lists, alignment instructions critical part locations, important waveforms and voltage readings.

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NEW PRODUCTS

removal by means of capillary slots cut across the bevel end. Temperature adjustments of high, medium and low regulate heat flow. The tip will reportedly retain its original shape throughout its life without needing to be filed. Price \$1.95. Edsyn.

DEPTH SOUNDER

711

712

Solid-state construction and plug-in transistors

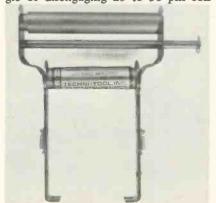
A solid-state meter type depth sounder reportedly features fiberglass circuit boards and plug-in transistors. Specifications indicate a 250° scale for shallow water viewing and dual range operation. Changes of depth reportedly observable are 18 in. to 10 ft on the low scale and 10 ft to 100 ft on the high range. Price \$129.95. Pearce-Simpson.



CONNECTOR EXTRACTOR

Slight finger pressure separates large connectors without damage

The 4925 Connector Extractor is a device designed to eliminate the struggle of disengaging 25 to 50 pin con-



nectors. A slight pressure of the fingers can reportedly separate connectors. The unit is said to utilize an even pressure without a chance of damaging individual connector pins or marring connectors. Techni-Tool.

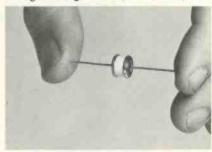
SURGE ARRESTER

713

Protects against both external and internal surges

A line of two-electrode, gas-filled, subminiature surge arresters has been designed to suppress external surges as well as to protect against internally generated surges caused by short circuits and switching of inductive com-

ponents. The arresters are said to be guaranteed for 50 discharges under maximum load conditions. If failure occurs, it will reportedly do so typically in the fail-safe direction. Five voltage ratings of 90, 230, 350, 470

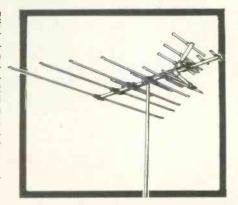




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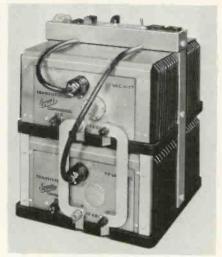
and 800vdc are reportedly obtainable. Signalite.

INVERTER

714

Converts 12vdc battery to ac power with ½Hz accuracy

The Quad-Continental inverter, Model 50-110, reportedly changes standard 12vdc to 117v 60Hz ac while maintaining a frequency within ½ Hz regardless of input voltage or load. The inverter, which has a 1000 to 1200w rated capacity, is said to be completely filtered for operation of sound equipment, complete with control harness, and contains solid-state circuitry and uniform forced air cooling. Specifications indicate that the inverter is even capable of operating medium size compressor-type refrigerators and that it is completely silent while in operation. Terado.



ALARM SYSTEM

715

May be triggered by alarm system sensors

The MK X Dialaiarm is a singlechannel emergency communication system designed to protect businesses, homes, industry and governmental installations. Twin channel capability is



reportedly provided by coupling a second unit. Preprogrammed on a tape



In spite of all the TV service giants there's still plenty of room for the independent service dealer...thanks to the Opti-Vue Color CRT with full three year warranty!

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CHANNEL MASTER

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NEW PRODUCTS

cassette to place emergency calls of all types, the alarm is reportedly compatible with and may be triggered by the sensors of any alarm system. It is said to transmit the recorded emergency message to preselected phone numbers. Specifications indicate that this message can be repeated several times and be combined with other formats. Price for basic unit \$98. Dialalarm.

VECTORSCOPE...

continued from page 55 circle is formed on the screen of the vectorscope (Fig. 10C).

The less expensive scope clips the horizontal signal when the gain is increased to make the vector pattern large enough for viewing (Fig. 11A, B, C). This clipping does not occur when using the oscilloscope portion of the oscilloscope/vectorscope (Fig. 12) since we are able to turn the gain down and switch to a times five horizontal amplification. But, as before, the pattern that results is the mirror image of the one desired.

With both test instruments properly connected to the blue and red grids and the TV-set fine tuning just enough out of adjustment to lose color sync, the color vector signals appear to spin rapidly (Fig. 13A, B) while the "leg" corresponding to the horizontal sync signal remains stationary.

CONCLUSION

This and the previous article were too concerned with the capabilities of scopes and their effective use to deal with TV-set alignment. This and other subjects will be covered in more detail in future issues of ELEC-TRONIC TECHNICIAN/DEALER. As before, it is important to stress the fact that before any of us can do a first-class job of servicing, with whatever brand of scope we select, we must know that our scope has adequate sensitivity, gain, stability, sweep rates and frequency response for the job encountered. We can otherwise spend too much time attempting to correct for distortions that are actually in our test instrument rather than in the unit being serviced.



When one gun fades restore color balance with a Perma-Power Single-brite

One Color Weak Other Guns OK Use SINGLE-BRITE



B-150

Here's a unique new product that lets you restore color picture balance when a single gun weakens. You just adjust the bias between the G1 and G2 grid leads of the weakened gun, permitting color intensity variation as needed for a balanced picture. Installation is easy . . . just two simple connections, no soldering. Now available at your parts distributor.

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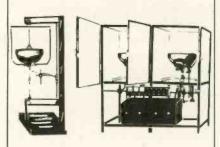


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SERVICING CCTV...

continued from page 59 usually taken from a 50kHz to 500 kHz RF oscillator instead of from a 60Hz power line (see Fig. 7).

COAXIAL CABLES

Flexible coaxial cables often have stranded inner conductors braided outer conductors. Either can be tinned for soldering. These should be inspected periodically for partial breakage or separation from terminal conductors. Flexible cables are used when a moderate loss is acceptable-for short hauls. Otherwise rigid lines are installed at less cost for the longer hauls.

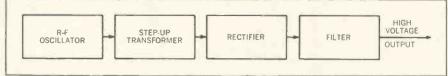
MECHANICAL COMPONENTS

Mechanical items require occasional light lubrication and frequent cleaning. Such components include: lens turrets, iris controls, mechanical focus controls, moving parts that permit the camera to be tilted and panned smoothly, and the wheels and slewing turret of a camera dolley. Remember, microphones pick up squeaks.

Motion picture film and slide projectors need periodic cleaning, scant lubrication. Never over lubricate. Wipe clear any evidence of excess lubrication. Film roller and sprocket mounts should never show leakage from over lubrication. The sound track pickup gate, for film tracks. must be kept meticulously clean or the loss of higher audio frequencies will ensue.

Multiplexers provide the optical link to select one of several projectors. Movable mirrors and reflecting surfaces must be kept clean, and sparsely lubricated whether motor or relay driven.

Fig. 7-Block diagram of RF high-voltage power supply.







... for more details circle 111 on Reader Service Card



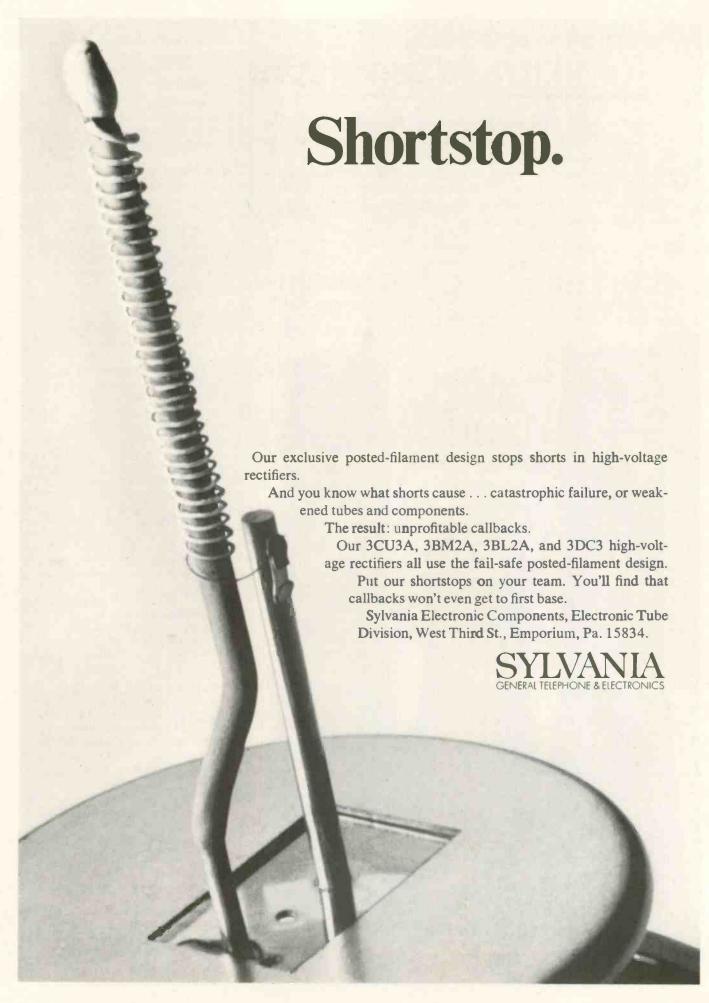


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CHEMTRONICS

NO. 2400

TUN-O-WASH is completely unlike any other tuner spray on the market. TUN-O-WASH contains no lubricants. All of the power of its high pressure spray is designed to do just one job superlatively well—to melt away grease, oil, dust, dirt, corrosion and any other foreign material that may be on the tuner contacts. No other spray can even approach TUN-O-WASH in pure cleaning power. TUN-O-WASH restores the tuner to its original condition, leaving parts and contacts like new. Especially good for removing old, encrusted tuner sprays.

SUPER FROST AID

TAMES THERMAL INTERMITTENTS FAST! LEAVES NO LIQUID RESIDUE



Just let the chassis "cook" for an hour or so and then spray each component in the suspected circuit until you see a dramatic change on the TV screen or hear it on the speaker. The last component you have sprayed is usually the defective one usually the defective one.

Some component coolers don't work fast enough to enable you to be sure, but with Super Frost Aid, the reaction is fast and definite—as though you had clicked a switch.

TUN-O-BRITE

THE HEAVY DUTY TUNER SPRAY WITH BUILT-IN **CONTACT BRIGHTENERS!**



Polishes tuner contacts, removing all dirt and corrosion. Can't damage precious metal platings because polishing particles are hollow — disintegrate after initial wiping action. Leaves film of thick, protective lubricant with more hody and staying nower. body and staying power than any other aerosol lub-ricant on the market.

continued from page 25

For Sale

I have Sams Photofacts for sale. They range from 1 to 905. I will sell them by lots, if desired. I also will sell TV equipment and file cabinets.

REUBEN'S TV

1006 13TH AVE. GREEN BAY, WIS. 54304

I have for sale some older test equipment in good condition, along with manuals, etc. I have also a large stock of obsolete tubes which I will sell or trade.

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After being a subscriber to your magazine for the past 15 years both up north and down south, I find it impossible to evaluate the benefits I have derived from your publication.

I am now offering my TV sales and service business to any snowbird who feels he has had it up north. My store is located in a shopping center on the Florida east coast about five miles north of Ft. Lauderdale.

It would be an excellent opportunity for someone to take over a fully equipped and going business since I am forced to step down due to ill health. Full particulars will be given upon request.

IRV MARGOLIES

Avon ELECTRONICS 2476 N. FEDERAL HIGHWAY LIGHTHOUSE POINT, FLA. 33064

The July article, "Installing a Mobile Transceiver," by Phillip Dahlen, contained a lot of good material, and it stressed workmanship of a better quality than is commonly used. One point, however, seems to have been missed. Noise will be reduced and output stabilized if a copper braid is run from transceiver ground to battery ground and if this braid is insulated where it passes through holes in the car body. This procedure is especially effective for pickups used on rough roads, and on four-wheel drive vehicles.

RONALD L. IVES

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DEALER SHOWCASE

For additional information on products described in this section, circle the numbers on Reader Service Card. Requests will be handled promptly.

MODULAR AMPLIFIERS 716

Display rack features eight amplifier modules

Eight audio amplifier modules, designed for the hobbyist and do-it-yourselfer, are reportedly featured in a display rack. Specifications indicate that the prewired kits can be installed in the accessory cabinet/chassis kit which



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is also included in the display. Modules in the line are said to range from a 1w monophonic amplifier to a 20w stereo amplifier and a 30w guitar amplifier. GC Electronics.

MONITOR SCANNER

717

Can be converted to low band, VHF or UHF

A crystal-controlled, 8-channel, digital readout monitor scanner reportedly features an interchangeable frontend module which is designed to convert the unit to low band, VHF or UHF monitoring. The scanner reportedly features individual channel lockout switches which permit programmed listening. Unimetrics.



TAPE CARTRIDGE SYSTEM 718

Four speakers surround the listener with sound

A four-channel tape cartridge system reportedly uses an 8-track tape cartridge and reproduces four separate channels of material through four separate speakers. The four speakers are said to be placed so as to surround the listener with sound. Specifications indicate that the tape player has four separate volume controls, two separate bass controls and two separate treble controls for front and rear speaker sets. Lear Jet Stereo.



STEREO HEADPHONES

Soft rubber cushioned earcups and adjustable headband

A set of stereo headphones in kit form is guaranteed by the manufac-

the Electronic Industry's Best CONTROL CLEANER/LUBRICANT

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NO. 820 8 oz. SPRAY CAN ONLY \$198 dealer net



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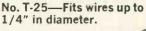
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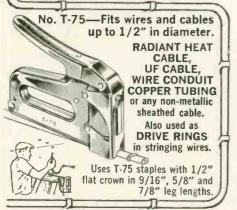


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SHOWCASE

turer to give full-range stereo response and separation. The headphones reportedly feature cushioned earcups of soft rubber and an adjustable headband. Specifications indicate that the headphones weigh 11 oz and come with a 6-ft coiled cord and ½-in. phone plug. Price \$8.95 in kit form. EICO.

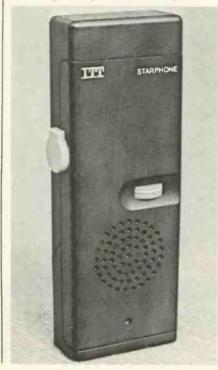


TWO-WAY RADIO

720

Solid-state unit needs no external antenna

A line of UHF two-way radio systems reportedly features a portable



19-piece midget reversible ratchet offset screwdriver set

3-3/4" heavy duty, stainless steel reversible 20-tooth ratchet with short turning radius for close work.

Unique 6" spinner/ extension has drive socket insert in handle for ratchet. Use also as regular screwdriver with bits.

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XCELITE, INC., 14 Bank St., Orchard Park, N. Y. 14127 In Canada contact Charles W. Pointon, Ltd. unit which provides instant, intelligible two-way speech up to 3 miles from base. Specifications indicate that the solid-state unit operates in the 450 to 470MHz band and that its reception is virtually free from interference. The unit is said to weigh less than 16 oz and needs no external antenna. ITT.

RADIO DIRECTION FINDER 721

6-band reception with rotating antenna

A portable six-band radio direction finder reportedly features reception for AM, FM, Beacon Band, Marine Band, VHF Band and Aircraft Band. The unit is said to include FM station lock-in, RF gain control, built-in ac adaptor and self-contained batteries. The rotating antenna reportedly acts as a direction finder to fix the user's exact position. The radio, contained in a black leatherette case, is said to feature an illuminated dial, null and tuning control meter, and a switch to prevent drift. Price \$99.95. Pearce-Simp-



HI-FI TURNTABLE

722

Fine speed adjustment, low wow and flutter

A direct-drive Hi-Fi turntable deck has been designed to greatly reduce wow and flutter by means of the electronic commutator phonograph motor that reportedly runs at the record's revolving speed. Specifications indicate that the phonometer speed is changed to 331/3 or 45 rpm electronically. A strobe ring for fine speed adjustment is said to be fixed on the under side of the turntable. Price \$349.95. Panasonic.



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TECHNICAL LITERATURE

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Antennas 400

In addition to the 20-page CB antenna catalog, two additional catalogs are offered. The 1970 Ham catalog details new and improved antenna models for fixed station and mobile, HF, VHF and UHF amateur band coverage, mobile antenna accessories and SWR bridges. To cover every requirement, product coverage has been doubled in the catalog and illustrates a complete line of auto replacement AM-FM antennas for domestic and foreign cars, "Signal Probe" and "Hot-Rod" models universal and exact replacement masts and multilength extension leads. New-Tronics.

Selenium Rectifiers/ Transient Suppressors 401

A 40-page illustrated Engineering Brochure B-108 containing Selenium Rectifiers, Klip-Sel Transient Voltage Suppressors and Contact Protectors is offered. Each type of Selenium device or assembly is presented in an individual section, giving application information and features along with illustrative drawings, graphs, charts and photographs. Replacement lists are included in the book giving other part numbers cross-referenced to the equivalent device. IR.

RF Components 402

A 72-page product catalog has been published which provides complete specifications on the manufacturer's sweep generators, RF attenuators and other related RF components. An 8-page technical section is included to explain flatness, linearity, isolation and how these sweep generator specifications can affect measurements. Texscan.

Electronic Products 403

A 68-page dealer catalog which contains a selection of the manufacturer's fast-selling electronic products has been published. The catalog has a full-color cover and two-color inside pages, with a numerical index of parts numbers. The items included are divided into 16 product groupings. North American Electronics.

TV Distribution 404

A catalog entitled "Systems and Products for TV Distribution" contains all of the components and equipment needed for installing a TV distribution system. The catalog is said to include specification tables and application notes and to discuss systems antennas and accessories, head-end equipment, distribution equipment and components, and installation aids. Jerrold.

TTL Catalog Supplement 405

A TTL integrated circuit catalog supplement provides data on 25 transistor/transistor-logic functions. These include 14 medium-scale integration (MSI) and 11 small-scale integration (SSI) circuits. MSI functions described are drivers, demultiplexers, a 256-bit read-only memory, a 4-bit arithmetic logic unit, a look-ahead carry generator, adders, counters, shift registers, multiplexers and comparators. SSI ICs listed are buffer/drivers, gates and flip-flops. The 196-page supplement contains comprehensive data sheets for 19 integrated circuits in the manufacturer's Series 54/74 standard family, 5 in the Series 54L/74L low power line, and 1 in the Series 54H/ 74H high-speed family. Information on flat pack, plastic and ceramic dualinline packages augments each specification sheet. A 16-page cross-reference guide shows the manufacturer's nearest equivalents to competitive devices. Circuits recommended for new designs are also listed. Texas Instruments

Transistors and Rectifiers 406

A cross-reference provides a listing of universal replacement transistors and popular universal rectifiers in convenient pocket size form. The guide, small enough to fit into a shirt pocket, serves as a ready reference on distributor, dealer and electronic technician levels. The most popular transistor and rectifier types are listed in numerical order, and cross-referenced for replacement by a line of universal semiconductors. Transistor and rectifier specifications, for the devices listed, are presented in a quick reference tabular format. IR

Turntables 407

A 6-page color brochure contains the entire line of Thorens transcription turntables as well as illustrations of such accessories as dust covers, mounting frames and maintenance equipment. Elpa Marketing Industries.

BOOK REVIEWS

WAVE GENERATION AND SHAP-ING by Leonard Strauss. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., 800 pages, hard cover, \$16.50.

The second printing of this book has been revised to incorporate the many new semiconductors and integrated circuits now available for generating and modifying electronic signals. Written primarily as a text designed for a senior or graduate electronics course, the author has assumed that the reader is already familiar with the transient analysis of linear networks, plus simple bipolar transistor and FET circuits. However, review material is incorporated in the text where first needed. We found the book well illustrated with simple circuits, equivalent circuits, characteristic curves and waveforms, and equations—relying heavily on calculus for analyzing circuit functions. The book is definitely too advanced for most electronic technicians, though it is well suited for advanced electronic engineering students or electronic engineers in industry interested in keeping abreast of the theory behind circuits incorporating advanced solidstate technology.

ELECTRONIC TEST & MEASURE-MENT HANDBOOK by John J. Schultz, published by TAB Books, Inc., 224 pages, 100 illustrations, 5½ x 81/2, \$4.95 softbound, \$7.95 hardhound

There are eight chapters in this book dealing with basic test instruments, test procedures, and the use of the test instruments in practical troubleshooting and measurement. The first two chapters describe briefly what test procedures mean and the second chapter tells about meters, scopes, attenuators and dozens of other test units for all types of electronic servicing.

Chapters three and four cover receiver and transmitter circuits with information on alignment, frequency response, power measurement, modulation and gain checks. The receivers and transmitters discussed are primarily those used in CB, commercial and amateur use. These include single sideband as well as AM, FM and CW units. Chapter five goes along with the units in chapters three and four as it provides information on antennas, feedlines, VSWR and antenna matching for radio communication. Chapter six is somewhat broad in that it covers audio and video equipment with line levels, audio amplifiers, video amplifiers, microphones, distortion and power tests and even provides some information on video recorders. For the most part the chapter only briefly tells the reader what to look for when testing this particular equipment.

Chapter seven is entitled Accessory Equipment and Components and discusses units such as FSK converters. teletype, telephone line patching, inverters and finally ends up with some information on testing components such as transistors. FET's, MOSFET's, printed circuit boards and IC's. The information is somewhat brief, but seems out of place when included with

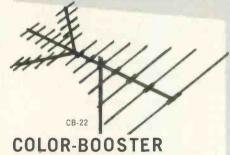
teletype and FSK equipment descrip-

It would probably have been better to have more material on component testing and placed it at the front of the book in the general testing section. Chapter eight gives some information on system interference tests in which it describes multiple receiver installations, ground loops between units, spurious signals and touches on reradiation of transmitted signals.

This book is for the communications technician and is rather brief in many of its descriptions as it does cover a large number of equipment.

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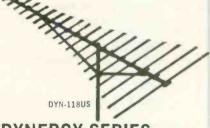
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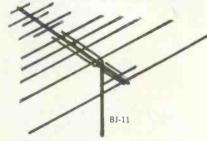
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Model	VHF	UHF	Total	VHF up to	UHF up to					
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DYNERGY SERIES Number of

	eleme	nts	Recei	
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DYN- 33US DYN- 54US DYN- 66US DYN- 88US DYN-118US DYN-158US	3 3 5 4 6 6 8 8 11 8 15 8	19	35 miles 60 miles 65 miles 125 miles 125 miles 150 miles	20 miles 30 miles 50 miles 75 miles 75 miles 75 miles



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department Service/repair firm	Owner, manager, buyer,
with some retail	other executive

Service/repair firm with some retail	Owner, manager, buyer, other executive
Industrial electronics service firm	Service managerService repairman or
☐ Manufacturer☐ Other (please describe)	other employee

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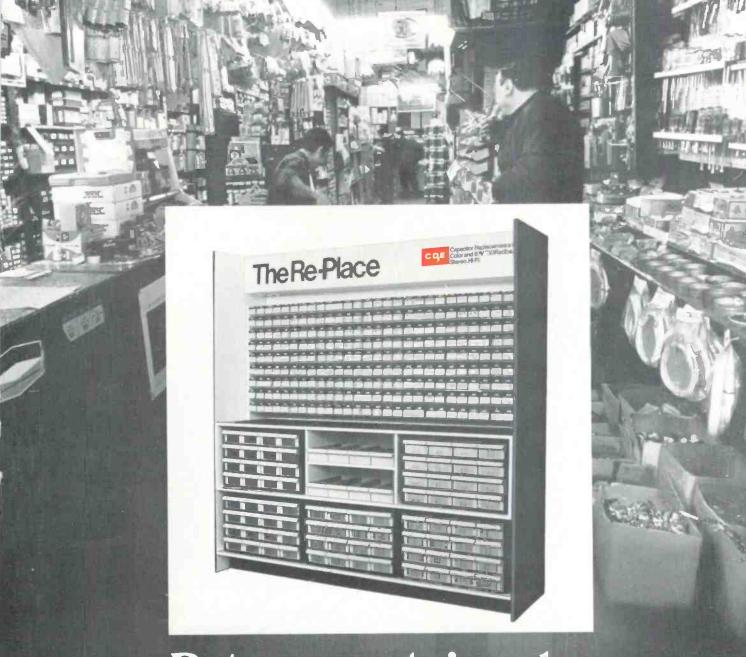
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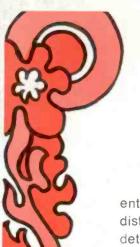
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Oster Deluxe Beauty Salon Hair Dryer (1A1874) Ladies can enjoy professional hair drying right in the home. Gentle filtered air, adjusts to cool, warm, medium or hot, provides quiet, fast drying.



Bob Cousy Professional Basketball (1A1880) The players in your family will appreciate the basketball endorsed by Mr. Basketball himself. Hidetoned, official In size and weight.

Bart Starr Official Size Football (1A1879) Boys will get a charge out of playing with the football endorsed and approved by the great Green Bay Packer quarterback, Bart Starr.



Mickey Mouse Folding Alarm Clock (1A1875) Kids will love this one. Mickey Mouse points out the time with his animated hands in this unioue 40 hour folding-case alarm clock.

"Spartan" Wrist Watch (1A1878) For boys or girls, the "Spartan" by Vantage is a "this-minute" watch with wide band, heavy link styling that is very much part of the contemporary youth scene.



The New Kodak Instamatic X-15 Self Powered Flash Camera Kit (1A1876) The Magicube Type X is the newest, easiest way to take great flash pictures every time. No flash batteries are required in this new breed of camera.

Electronic Components, Harrison, N.J.



