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SERVICE, JUNE, 1946 Т

EDITORIAL

CIRCUIT IMPROVEMENTS are now beginning to appear in more and more of the newer receivers. When the first runs of the postwar receivers were made, the models were substantially the same as those produced when production was halted by the war. However, as development time became available, interesting advantages were completed, and now we are beginning to see some of these developments in the newer models. Incidentally, many of the prewar developments used in several runs of the last prewar receivers, such as degeneration. hum bucking and iron-core tuning, are now appearing in many of the postwar receivers.

In some instances, prewar circuit developments have been refined. In one receiver, for instance, a hum-bucking potentiometer is used in a 50L6 power stage with the ripple voltage in the plate supply lead fed to the cathode through a resistor. Bypassing of the cathode bias resistor has been eliminated. Thus the ripple can be amplified and appear in phase opposition to the plate hum voltage, neutralizing the hum delivered from the *B* supply.

In one postwar receiver development, an antenna resistance and capacitor has been included to eliminate resonance in the antenna. Thus i-f or image interierence is minimized.

The extensive use of aluminum in wartime equipment has introduced another postwar feature. A portable receiver, recently announced, uses a diecast aluminum chassis and cabinet with components in chassis channels for improved shielding.

Most postwar receivers now are featuring extra heavy filtering, larger speakers with Alnico 5, and improvements in the antenna systems and i-f, r-f, oscillator and audio stages to provide increased sensitivity, selectivity and improved audio output.

CONGRATULATIONS TO R. C. COSGROVE upon his re-election as president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Cosgrove's outstanding service to RMA has won him the plaudits of the industry.

IN RESPONSE TO MANY REQUESTS, a series of articles featuring Trades of Sound will appear in the July issue of SERVICE. Discussions will cover speakers, amplifiers, turntables, microphones and accessories, all prepared by industry specialists. Watch for this outstanding issue!



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ANOTHER NEW

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Coaxial Models HNP-50 and HNF-50 (for manufacturers) and HNP-51 (for general use), are now nearing quantity production. All Type J Jensen Coaxials (3 models) are now in production. Write for complete information,



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Communications Receivers as **SERVICE INSTRUMENTS**

by

THOMAS T. DONALD

A GOOD COMMUNICATIONS type receiver is quite an asset to the Service Shop, for it not only serves as an excellent receiver, but as a bench servicing instrument. Although a broadcast receiver may be similarly employed, the added features of the communications receiver as b-f-o, wide-band coverage, tuning meters, avc, on-off switch, variable band width, etc., permit a greater multiplicity of applications.

The communications receiver is particularly useful in checking the output and alignment of a signal generator, especially in the higher frequency bands. Tuning to WWV, the Bureau of Standards station, located in Washington, D. C., is quite helpful in this work. This station transmits standard signals at frequencies of 2.5, 5, 10, 15, and 20 megacycles which are correct to 2 parts in 20 million. These signals are alternately modulated and unmodu-

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Fig. 2. Hookup for aligning an audio oscillator with WWV audio signal. Some typical Lissajou figures are also shown to demonstrate harmonic relationships as observed on the oscillograph.

lated, the modulating trequency being 440 cps. To pick up this signal at useful volume level, and to reduce the noise background, a high-sensitivity, high-selectivity receiver is necessary. In addition, the problem of tuning in the station properly is met by the use of the tuning meter and bandspread dial.

To use this standard signal to realign the signal generator, the signal from WWV is picked up on the receiver at the frequency to be checked. The signal generator is then fed into the same receiver at the same frequency, until the two signals zero beat. Some idea of the frequency stability of the signal generator may be gained

Fig. 1. Chart of broadcast stations in the New York City area with their assigned frequencies. subharmonics, and harmonic frequencies. Circled numbers indicate the harmonic relationship. Blocked figures are exact frequencies often used in set alignment. by permitting the two signals to zero beat over a period of time, and noting the frequency drift. In addition, dial drag may be checked by noting if resetting the signal generator brings its dial marking to the same point.

The same method may be used to check any frequency on the signal generator which is either a multiple or subharmonic of a WWV signal. For example, the generator may be checked at the second, third, and fourth subharmonic of any WWV signal. Most signal generators will not produce a harmonic of sufficient strength beyond its fifth. By turning up the gain on the signal generator, it may be checked at 1000 kc, the fifth harmonic being used to beat against the 5-mc WWV signal.

To check a multiple of WWV's signal, say 25, 30, 35, or 40 mc, the b-f-o $\,$

(Continued on page 40)

OSCILLATOR CIRCUITS in



Fig. 1. Two typical converter circuits. In a, a 6K8 is used for converting the signal to i-f frequency. This tube is actually two tubes in one envelope, and is suitable for frequencies up to 60 mc. In b we have the converter type used in broadcast receivers. At frequencies above 30 mc frequency instability prevents its use.

MOST TELEVISION RECEIVERS use separate oscillator and mixer tubes in place of the conventional converter tube, as in broadcast receivers. This procedure is necessary in view of the high frequency of operation, and the rigid frequency stability requirements.

Two typical converter circuits used in broadcast receivers are shown in Fig. 1. Actually, Fig. 1a is a two tube combination of mixer and oscillator, since the 6K8 is a triode-hexode in one envelope. The 6A8 of Fig. 1b is the true converter tube, since its elements operate *in line*, to modulate the cathode stream and produce frequency conversion. The 6K8 is employed in receivers featuring high frequency ranges as in all-wave or f-m models.

At high frequencies, the converter type has been found unsatisfactory because of its frequency instability, and its inability to produce constant output. Although the 6K8 is sometimes used in the smaller picture television receivers, general practice calls for the use of a separate oscillator tube.

Typical Television Oscillator Circuits

Fig. 2 shows some typical oscillator circuits used in television receiver

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These are standard versions of oscillator circuits that are used for broadcast reception. In a we have a Hartley oscillator, with the cathode tapped up on the oscillator coil, and the plate at r-f ground potential. This type of circuit is used in many broadcast receivers for the oscillator portion of the converter tube. In b appears the same circuit with the cathode at r-f ground potential, and the feedback circuit between the plate and control grid. It should be noted that an additional capacitator and resistor, C1 and R1 are required in the later version of the Hartley, which accounts for the preference of the circuit in a of Fig. 1 in broadcast receivers. The only electrical difference between a and b in Fig. 1 is that different tube elements are at ground potential. The circuit in c of Fig. 2 is the familar tuned grid-plate feedback type, also popular in broadcast receivers. In another version of the same circuit the tuned circuit is placed in the plate feed, and feeds back energy to the untuned control grid. Most broadcast receivers use the tuned grid circuit, since the stator of the variable tuning capacitor can thus be connected directly to the chassis. These points are stressed to illustrate why alternative oscillator circuits are not used in broadcast receivers. In television receivers, the same factors do not apply, since fixed tuned circuits are used in pushbutton arrangement, and anything which may contribute to frequency stability is used in preference to less expensive, but more unstable systems.

The method of feeding the oscillator signal to the mixer stage may take one of two forms. It may be fed either inductively, Fig. 3a, or by capacitive coupling, Fig. 3b. The method of feed is not critical. Capacitive coupling is usually used since it is the easier and cheaper method of the two. The oscillator signal is injected into the control grid circuit of the mixer tube, and, for capacitive coupling, will affect the resonant frequency of this stage. It can be seen from Fig. 3c that the oscillator tuned circuit and the mixer grid circuit are in parallel, through the coupling capacitor. Therefore, any variations in either circuit will affect the frequency of the other. In this respect, the circuit of Fig. 3a is superior, since this effect is kept at a minimum by the use of the inductive-coupling system. Any changes in the lead length of the coupling capacitance, or its relative position on the chassis would tend to



Fig. 2. Three types of oscillator circuits popular in television receivers. In a and b are two versions of the Hartley oscillator, while in c is the tuned-grid plate-feedback circuit.

detune both circuits. While detuning of the r-f stage would be negligible, its • effect on the oscillator might be appreciable.

Oscillator Trimmer

There is one important addition to the conventional oscillator circuit. This is the fine tuning control, which is brought out to the panel as an operating control. The tuning capacitor is in effect a trimmer, used to adjust the oscillator frequency for best video and audio response. A typical circuit is shown in Fig. 4. In this circuit, both the tuning capacitance and the trimmer, or fine tuning control, are connected in parallel. In another method Fig. 5, the fine tuning control is connected to ground, while the other capacitance is connected directly across the inductance. This has been done to facilitate wiring and prevent hand capacitance affecting the tuning control.

Frequency Control

Two methods are used for switching the oscillator frequency from band

TELEVISION RECEIVERS



Fig. 3. Two methods of feeding the oscillator frequency to the mixer stage. In a, the induc-tive method is shown, while in b, the capacitive method is illustrated. Most television receivers use the capacitive method.

to band; one is inductive, the other capacitive. Sometimes, a combination of the two methods is used to keep the LC ratio of the oscillator tuned circuit at closely related values. Another

Fig. 4. The fine tuning control circuit, illus-trated here, is essentially a trimmer capacitor across the oscillator circuit. It is brought out to the front panel to permit adjustment of both video and audio signals.



by R. B. CARWOOD

method uses separate LC combinations for each band. The latter procedure has the advantage in that any drift on one band will not affect the others. Its disadvantage lies in the space required, and the cost. For these reasons the former method is used in most receivers.

Since the band coverage involves frequencies from 50 to 100 mc, if the same inductance were tuned by a number of capacitances, the LC ratio would vary considerably affecting the frequency stability and output. The same would be true for a fixed capacitance with variable inductance values for frequency changing. In the circuit shown in Fig. 5 (oscillator of RCA TRK90), both the inductance and capacitance are varied so as to maintain a fairly uniform LC ratio. The receiver covers 5 channels from 44 to 84 mc. The basic oscillator circuit is the portion enclosed in the dotted lines. The inductance is a simple strap-type coil tuned with a fixed negative temperature coefficient capacitance of 80 mmfd. In shunt with this circuit is a fine tuning control and a split inductance.

Fig. 6a shows the oscillator circuit for position 1, where the oscillator frequency is 58 mc. An iron-core tuned coil, T1, has its split portions joined by a 5.6-mmfd capacitor, while an additional tuning capacitance of 2.5 to 18 mmfd is connected in much the same way as the fine tuning control.





Fig. 6b shows the same circuit for position 2, where the oscillator frequency is 64 mc. Here, the tuning capacitor has been replaced by an ironcore coil, and the shunt capacitance (Continued on page 32)

Fig. 5. Oscillator circuit of the RCA TRK90. The portion enclosed in the dotted lines represents the basic oscillator whose frequency is varied by the addition of inductance, capacitance, or both.



CHECKING DEAD RECEIVERS

IT IS GENERALLY SIMPLER to service a dead set than one with any other symptoms. In some cases, however, the source of trouble is an unexpected one and not readily located. This is particularly true where we have a dead set in which one or more tubes do not light up. A methodical procedure will save much time in locating such trouble.

If a fuse blows when an a-c/d-c receiver is turned on, a short between both ends of the line is obviously present. On an a-c set, this is often due to a defective power transformer being burned out by being plugged into a d-c power supply. On an a-c/d-c set, a shorted bypass capacitor connected from the plate of the half-wave rectifier to ground is frequently responsible. On both types, a shorted plug or line cord will, of course, blow a fuse.

Speaking of shorted plugs, a nasty burn may be inflicted on the unwary radio Service Man's hand, if the short is a hot, rather than a cold one—i. e., if a gap present between the two ends of the line is small enough to be jumped by an arcing current when the plug is inserted into the female outlet.

Not infrequently, a filament resistor on an a-c/d-c set becomes shorted to chassis through its casing, causing a fuse to blow. Where the filament resistor is mounted on a bolt, rather than welded to the chassis, the trouble may be due to insulating washers that permit the resistors to short to ground through the bolt.

To check for line short, the power supply should be disconnected, and a test made for the lowest resistance reading between ground and various points in the high side of the line circuit; Fig. 1. When the point at which the lowest reading is found, the various components attached to that point should be disconnected one at a time, repeating the ohnmeter test. When the short reading is present, only when a certain unit is connected into the circuit, and absent when it is disconnected, that unit is the guilty one.

If no fuse blows, the tubes should be checked for filament lighting. If no tube lights, the external power supply may be off, due to an open fuse, or the female outlet may be defective. A neon tester lamp, or an a-c voltage test, will quickly detect these troubles.

If the power supply and outlet check okeh, the set's male plug should be inspected. On open-type plugs, the weld



Fig. 1. Checking for line shorts. Tests are made between points I, Z, 3 and ground, with switch open.

joining the prongs to the base often loosens, resulting in a poor contact when the plug is placed into the outlet.

If the male plug appears to be good, one or more tube filaments may be open. If the set is an a-c type, and only one tube does not light, the trouble is readily apparent. If no tube lights, the power transformer secondary should be tested for filament voltage supply. Then the primary should be checked for 110-120 v a-c.

If any of the present transformer windings read open, and a burnt odor is present in the immediate vicinity of the power transformer, the unit is probably defective, and should be replaced. If no burnt odor can be detected the leads of the winding should be carefully inspected, since power transformers rarely develop open windings merely from long use.

Sometimes a lead becomes nicked and broken by constant wear against the edge of a chassis hole through which it feeds. Cases also occur where twin pairs of leads are present. If the twin leads are not soldered together, the winding may read open, although it is actually perfect.

A similar condition is met when twin lead center-tappings are present. If the twin wires are not soldered together, the winding will be opencircuited.

When the tubes in an a-c/d-c model do not light, tube filaments, plug, line or resistor cord and switch should be checked in the order listed. On closedtype plugs, pulling on each of the wires at the point where they enter the plug will generally reveal an open, if it exists, the end of the loose wire pulling out. Resistor cords frequently develop an open at the plug, where the fragile resistor wire breaks off from the rectifier plate lead to which it is attached. Since the break is not readily visible, the resistor wire should be carefully unwound until the open is located. Generally only a few windings have to be removed before the break 15 revealed.

Sometimes tube filaments, resistor cord and switch will test perfect, but the tubes will not light. A reversal of plate and negative leads of the resistor cord should be checked; Fig. 2. The filaments will not light when the resistor cord leads are reversed, since they are connected to only one side of the line, not both.

At times an error of this sort may be encountered on a voltage-doubler power supply. Many are puzzled as to where the negative lead of the resistor cord goes. Regardless of the circuit, this lead must go to the last tube filament exit point; Fig. 3.

Infrequently, a set will come off the assembly line incorrectly wired. Tracing out the filament hookup will be necessary to find the errors. In one recent case, matters were somewhat complicated by the owner's report that an a-c/d-c midget had been playing until recently. Inspection showed that the 50L6 had been wired so that the leads that should have gone to prong 1 went to prong 2 and those that should have gone to 2 went to 3, etc. The filament circuit was thus open, and the set couldn't possibly play. In spite of this, the lady swore on her honor that the set had been performing perfectly before it went bad!

A shorted tube on an a-c/d-c set may cut off filament current from several other tubes. Let us suppose that the shorted tube, and the tubes deprived of filament voltage are metal types, whereas the lighted ones are glass; Fig. 4. The lighted glass tubes often mislead, suggesting that the filament circuit is okeh. Thus long, useless tests of plate, screen, grid and other circuits are made, since the filaments are generally the very last to be suspected and tested. To avoid such a time-wasting procedure, low-voltage metal tubes should be felt for heat as a rough, quick check on the presence of filament voltage.

When metal tubes feel warm and the glass tubes in an a-c/d-c set don't light up or when glass tubes light up and metal tubes feel cold, a shorted tube is probably present. In the latter case, it should be noted that the glass tubes usually light far more brightly than usual.

When high-voltage tubes, such as the 50L6, develop shorts between their

Fig. 2. Reversing plate and negative leads of resistor cord will disconnect filament circuit.

Fig. 3. Proper resistor cord hookup in a voltagedoubler circuit; 1 is a plate lead; 2, a filament resistor; 3, negative lead. Fig. 4. Short from arrow point to ground will prevent filament current flow to the metal 6SA7 and 6SQ7 tubes. The glass tubes will remain lighted in this case, and the filament circuit will therefore not be suspected.







Troubleshooting Filament Circuits in A – C / D– C M o d e l s

filaments and other tube elements, the cathode resistor of the tube generally smokes, due to the excessive plate current. This clue should lead to quick detection of the trouble. It may be difficult to locate this type of defect quickly, when the short is of the *hot* type, and does not show up in the tube tester. Substitution of another tube, and observing whether the cathode resistor still overheats, constitutes the best test in these cases.

Series-connected tubes in a-c/d-c sets sometimes may not light because one of them may have been incorrectly forced into its socket. If the tubes are not withdrawn for testing, this type of trouble may not be obvious. Even when they are withdrawn and checked, they may be incorrectly re-inserted because. . . the key hole in the socket has been enlarged or the tubes have been replaced while the chassis is in the cabinet with insufficient light to guide during the operation. An everpresent alertress is the only guard against the ime-wasting tests that result when this happens.

Tubes may have been incorrectly inserted into their sockets because their key sections have been broken off.

Filaments may not light because the tubes are in the wrong sockets. This generally occurs only when a detector tube like the 6SQ7, with filament prongs located at 7 and 8, has been interchanged with a tube whose filaments are the more usual 2 and 7.

by S. HELLER

Since the detector tube socket will have filament connections leading from the other tubes to contact 7 and 8, the trouble may be readily located and corrected.

Defective grounds may prevent a set from lighting. On some old t-r-f models, the last tube in a series-connected filament string returns to ground through a weld-joining socket to chassis. If the weld becomes rusty, the contact may be become open circuited.

The most frequent cause of intermittent lighting is a defective plug. When an enclosed, rubber plug is suspected, it should be moved around in the outlet to note if the tubes light intermittently. The line cord should be checked next, by moving one section about, while holding the other section still.

To illustrate this test, suppose we choose a point, say, 10'' from the plug on the line cord, and call this point X. The cord should be held at point X firmly, so that the 10'' section of wire between X and the plug does not move. The rest of the wire should be shaken. If the tube filaments continue going on and off, the section between X and the plug has been eliminated as the source of trouble, and a new point, Y, to say 20'' from the plug's end, may be chosen, with similar tests made, un-

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til the troublesome section of wire is located.

One might ask why we should go to such extremes to locate the exact point of the trouble, when the line cord may be quickly and cheaply replaced. Well, not until we are sure of exactly where the defect lies, can we be certain that it is present in the line cord at all.

Socket contacts sometimes loosen, causing intermittent lighting. The best procedure to follow here is to wiggle all the tubes about, noting where the intermittent occurs. If the lights are put out, sparking will locate the defective contact. Socket contacts may also short to ground and cause intermittent lighting. Socket lugs bent over, and resting near the chassis, are usually the cause of the trouble.

Intermittent filaments in a-c/d-c sets are quite common. Tube testers are generally inadequate in locating this type of defect. When the tubes have temporarily gone out, the a-c section of the voltmeter should be placed across each of the filaments in turn. When the full line voltage reading occurs, temporarily or permanently, the defective filament has been found. This reading is available because the voltmeter is in series with the tubes when it is placed across the open filament. Since the resistance of the voltmeter is much higher than that of the filaments, practically all of the line voltage is dropped across it.

SERVICING HELPS

OW can the ratings and current carrying capacities of various windings of transformers of unknown ratings be determined?-G. W. Lilienthal.

Two methods may be used to determine power transformer ratings.

The first is a cut and try method. in which loads are imposed on the various windings to determine their maximum carrying capacities. Thus primary is connected to a 115 volt a-c line, and the secondary windings are loaded, as shown in Fig. 1. Heavy wires indicate filament windings, and the lightest wire size is usually the high voltage winding. The primary winding will be of a wire size between the two.

To determine the current rating for a filament winding, a resistive load is placed across the winding and its value decreased until the filament voltage, as measured with an a-c voltmeter, reads at some rated filament voltage. For example, a 6.3-volt winding, unloaded, will read about 7.5 or more volts. A load is then placed across the winding until the voltage reads 6.3. If the load is a resistor, the rating may be determined by the application of Ohm's law. For example, if a two-ohm resistor is required to bring the voltage down to 6.3, then the rating of the winding will be 3 amperes. If a low-resistance high-wattage resistor is not available, tubes and tube sockets may be similarly used. The current rating of the winding is then computed from the number of tubes, and their current consumption necessary to reduce the filament voltage to 6.3 or 2.5, depending on the initial voltage.

The same method may be used to determine the required rectifier tube. When the current rating of the recti-

1. (Lilienthal query). Loading secondary windings to determine winding ratings. Fig. 1.



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by FRANK C. KEENE

	Wire	Current Carry- ing Capacity Under 50 Watts	Current Carry- ing Capacity Over 50 Watts
	Sizes	(Amperes)	(Amperes)
	12	6.5	4.3
	14	4	2.6
	16	2	1.3
	18	1.5	1.0
	20	1.0	65
1	22	6	4
	24	.4	27
	26	25	17
1	28	16	- ií I
	30	1	07
	32	06	.07
	2.1	.00	.04
	26	.04	.027
	- 30	.025	.017
			20



fier tube has been determined, this will indicate to some extent the current rating of the high voltage winding. For example, if the rating of the rectifier filament is found to be 3 amperes at 5 volts, reference to a tube chart will show that the rectifier is probably a 5Z3. This tube delivers a maximum of 225 ma. Therefore, the permissible B current would be high.

Power transformer current ratings may also be computed from the wire size used for the various windings. Wire size in power transformers is determined on a basis of 1000 circular mils-per-ampere for transformers of less than 50 watts, and 1500 circular mils for transformers of more than 50-watts rating.

For example, if the high-voltage secondary winding uses No. 28 wire,





which has a circular mil area of 159.8, the permissible current drain would be 160 ma for a small transformer, o. 105 ma for a larger one.

The wattage rating of a transforme. may be determined by measuring and determining the wire size used for the primary winding. Thus, if the primary wire size is found to be No. 18 wire, using 1500 circular mils as the determinant, the transformer would be rated at 100 watts.

An approximation of the wattage rating of a transformer may also be made by weighing the transformer. Roughly, the wattage rating is approximately one watt per .1 pound.

A table of wire size and current carrying capacity appears in Fig. 2. Two ratings are shown, one for power transformers under 50 watts, the other for transformers of more than 50 watts rating.

Transformers usually have a transfer efficiency of approximately 90%. If the secondary voltages and currents have been determined, the wattage rating of the transformer may be determined in this manner.

TTE have a radio system, consisting of a radio and amplifier, that feeds several hundred headphones and a few speakers. All are connected in parallel. How can we arrange the system so that shorting or grounding of the phone terminations will have no effect on the system?"-P. T. Bauman.

Fig. 3 shows a typical system used to supply any number of headphones, in parallel. To prevent grounding of (Continued on page 31)





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TOOLS And ACCESSORIES



Fig. 1. Basic screwdriver equipment. (Courtesy Vaco Products Co.)

A DISCUSSION OF BASIC TOOLS is continued in this installment. In the previous article a description of the assorted types of screwdrivers required in the Service Shop today was offered. We pointed out that for light-duty work such as setting the set-screws of dials and knobs, variable tuning capacitators, etc., a small screwdriver with $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3" blade and provided with a pocket clip, shown in Fig. 1 (A) is recommended. Many Service Men make a habit of wearing one of these.

For screws of intermediate size a $\frac{3}{6}$ " x 4" or $\frac{3}{6}$ " x 5" slender roundblade screwdriver, of the type shown at (*B*), will be found very useful.

Where larger size screws must be turned with more force than the (B)type screwdriver permits, the larger $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 8" square - blade screwdriver shown at (C) may be used.

When adjusting the alignment-adjusting screws of r-f, oscillator and i-f trimmers the use of an ordinary metallic screwdriver often is bothersome. The metal of the blade may have a detuning effect, or it may be difficult to prevent it from shorting the plate trimmer to the coil shield or chassis. This may be prevented by using one of the special double-ended screwdrivers made of bakelite or other suitable insulating material. One of these,



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7'' long and made especially for this purpose, is illustrated at (D).

The increasing use of Phillips recessed-head cross-slot screws in radio assemblies makes it necessary to have at least one size of the Phillips-type special screwdrivers at hand in the basic tool kit. One that accommodates screws between the No. 5 and No. 9 size is recommended. A screwdriver of this type is shown at (E), accompanied by an inset illustration to show how the point fits into one of the special Phillips-head screws. Since the cross-cuts in these screws are tapered, an ordinary screwdriver will not fit into them properly for driving.

Socket Wrenches

The quickest method of loosening or running up nuts or screws is by means of socket wrenches that have screwdriver type handles (and work like screwdrivers), as shown at (A) of Fig. 2.

Socket wrenches of this type are available in two styles. In one, there is a different complete wrench for each nut size, a suitable number of these wrenches being assembled to make a set to cover all hex-nut sizes usually encountered. A typical set of seven popular sizes of such wrenches designed especially for the shop is shown at (B). The wrenches are in place in a stand designed especially for them. This set covers hex-nut sizes from removes methan the set of t

The other type of socket wrench is made up as a combination set using a single handle with a set of interchangeable snap-on-sockets of the different sizes required. (One of these sets is illustrated in Fig. 5). The combination units take up less room in a tool kit and are lighter for portable use, but the separate-unit types of Fig. 5 are faster to use. When purchasing socket wrenches be sure that they are deep enough to handle two nuts.

End Wrenches

A set of inexpensive stamped end wrenches, at left in Fig. 3 is an example, is desirable for tightening or removing hex nuts or cap screws that cannot be reached with the usual socket wrenches. A set for hex nuts ranging in size from 1/4" up to 1" will take care of practically all requirements. The stamped variety are thin and inexpensive and are adequately strong.

A small adjustable end wrench of the type illustrated at right will be very useful for the odd-sized nut that so often turns up, but don't expect it to take the place of the socket wrenches and fixed end wrenches. One whose jaws open up to a maximum of about 1" will be satisfactory.

Tin Snips or Scissors

Tin snips (also called shears) come in handy for cutting sheet metal, thin sheets of insulation, etc. A small pair -10" or 12"—will be satisfactory. Snips* are made in four styles for different types of cutting. The *standard pattern* (see Fig. 4) is the most generally used type and is designed for cutting straight lines or circles of fairly large radius.

If a pair of scissors having good cutting edges is at hand they may be used

Fig. 2. Screwdriver-type socket wrench used for hex nuts. A set of seven wrenches accommodates all nuts from 3/16'' to 1/2''' (b). (Courtesy Stevens Walden, Inc.)

^{*}The terms right or left-hand snips and right or left-hand cut are often confused. A righthand snip has a left-hand cut, i.e., it cuts to the operator's left of the top blade, thus enabling a right-handed operator to see the line of cut. The reverse is true of left-hand snips. A pair of right-hand snips should be bought if you are right-handed; left-hand snips if you are left-handed.

For the **NEW SERVICE SHOP**

by

ALFRED A. GHIRARDI

Fig. 3. An inexpensive set of end wrenches (left) and adjustable end-type wrench (right). These are useful for use on nuts where the socket wrench cannot be conveniently applied. (Courtesy Crescent Tool Co.) Advisory Editor
[Part III . . . BASIC TOOLS]



instead of snips for all cutting of paper, cabling twine, dial cable cord, etc.

Knife

A good knife is a handy little tool to have around the shop. A simple dimestore variety of paring knife, such as that used in kitchens, is satisfactory for general wire-scraping or the other typical jobs where a knife is needed, but where a more durable, compact knife is wanted, something of the Boy Scout jackknife or electrician's jackknife type with good steel blades, is desirable. The jackknives also contain various combination blades, such as a screwdriver, awl, etc., that can be used for many purposes in emergencies. The screwdriver blade of the electrician's jackknife is provided with a lock which prevents the blade from accidentally snapping shut while it is being used, thus protecting the user.

Miscellaneous Small Useful Tools

Certain other small tools are either so frequently used, or so difficult to do without, that they belong on the basic list.

A scratch awl for scribing the location of holes to be drilled or cut out, laying out panels, etc. (or an ordinary icepick used for the same purpose) is handy. An excellent pocket scriber made for this purpose and having reversible points is illustrated at (A) in Fig. 5. It is made of knurled steel tubing and is equipped with a screwchuck which locks the points in open or closed position.

A center punch should always be used to "spot" and start holes to be

Fig. 4. Standard pattern tip snips. These are especially useful for cutting thin sheet metal in the shop. (Courtesy Crescent Tool Co.)



drilled with a twist drill, so that the drill will not slide away from the desired spot. A popular type is shown at (B).

One or two small tapered solid punches of different sizes will come in handy for punching small holes in metal, driving out small pins or rivets, etc. One is illustrated at (C).

A small cape (cold) chisel having a $\frac{1}{2}$ wide tip will frequently be found useful where a piece of metal must be spread or cut away. One is illustrated at (D).

One or two small ignition breakerpoint type files, shown at (E), will be found to have many uses for fine work. Contact points of various kinds may be cleaned with them, just to mention one example. In addition, it would be well

(Continued on page 24)





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by HENRY HOWARD

CONTINUING OUR ANALYSIS of the new models now coming off the production line, we offer data on Emerson table model and pocket models and Arvin 3-tube receivers.

Emerson 502

A 4-tube and rectifier model, Emerson 502, with several interesting features is shown in Fig. 1. A bi-filar winding on the oscillation transformer with sufficient capacitance, serves as a grid capacitor. A 15-megohm resistor between the oscillator grid and the avc bus provides an initial bias independent of signal strength. One of the 12SQ7 diodes is also directly connected to the bus.

A tapped output transformer, with the B voltage fed at the tap, is loaded with the 50L6 plate at one end and the

Fig. 1. Emerson 4-tube and rectifier with a bi-filar winding on the oscillation transformer with sufficient capacitance to serve as a capacitor. (See list of parts on page 22)

50L6 screen and the balance of the receiver at the other end, through a 1,000-ohm resistor. This is a humreducing feature which permits the 50L6 plate to be supplied directly from the 35Z5 rectifier output. The pilot lamp, usually connected across terminals 2 and 3 of the rectifier, has 10 ohms in series for limiting the surge when the set is turned off and on while

(Continued on page 30; Additional (circuits on page 20)



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CATHODE-RAY OSCILLOGRAPH



INPUI IMPEDANCE: Vertical-direct 5 meg. 60 μμf; amp. 1 meg. 70 μμf; Horizontal-direct 5 meg. 80 μμf, amp. 5 meg. 30 μμf.

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DEFLECTION SENSITIVITY: Amplifiers at full gain 0.65 r.m.s. volt/in., direct ±18 r.m.s. volts/in.

LINEAR TIME BASE: Variable from 8 to 30,000 c.p.s. Synchronization from vertical amplifier or external signal.

POWER SUPPLY: 115 volts, 50 to 60 cycles a.c. Power consumption app. 50 watts.

TUBES: All tubes, including 5BP1-A CRT, included.

PHYSICAL: Green wrinkle-finish steel cabinet with plastic carrying handle. Modern design green front panel, white characters, black knobs. Height 14"; width 8%"; depth 19%". Weight 35 lbs.



★ 5-inch cathode-ray tube.
★ linear time-base, 8 to 30,000 c.p.s.
★ identical vertical and horizontal amplifiers_____
20 to 50,000 c.p.s.
★ provision for intensity modulation.
★ modern design cabinet and panel.

Everything you want in a general-purpose oscillograph

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Fig. 2. Pocket-type Emerson 508 with iron-core adjusted oscillator. (See list of parts on page 22)

1	4.7 M	1/4	1	Two Gang	
2	1 M	1/4	2	Variable	
3	150	1./4	3	.05	200
4	55 K	1/4	4	.05	400
5	330 K	1/4	-		
6	15 M	1/4	6	.00005	500
7	2 M	V.C.	7	.0001	500
8	470 K	1/4	8	.002	500
9	47	1	9	.01	400
10	5500	1	10	40 MFD	150
11	15	1/4	11	20 MFD	150
		_	12	20 MFD	25'

Fig. 3. Arvin 444, 444A three-tube and rectifier with a 20-foot antenna hank to boost gain; list of parts at right.



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INSTALLED --- HIGHLY EFFECTIVE EASILY

The most serious radio interference from fluorescent lamps is that which is conducted down the power line to receivers at remote points. Such interference cannot be avoided merely by placing the lamp at a safe distance from the radio antenna circuit. Nor can it be avoided by using shielded lead-in wire, as in cases where interference is caused, either by direct radiation from the lamp bulb itself or by radiation to the radio antenna circuit from the electric supply lines.

Yet interference conducted down the power line to remote receivers should, and CAN, be reduced.

The really effective method is to connect Sprague IF-37 Filters directly to each fixture as indicated in the above diagram. These filters are

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it you'll find new capacitor types and outstanding resistor improvements. Write for your new catalog

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SPRAGUE

specifically designed for fluorescent lamp interference suppression. They are recommended for single lamp fixtures, connected as shown in figure "A". One filter is required for each auxiliary.

Type IF-37 Filters are EASY to install. Inexpensive, too-only \$1.11 each, net.

RADIO DEALERS! REMOVE INTERFERENCE IN YOUR OWN STORE

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of the Sprague Electric Co.

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Don't let noise spoil your sales!

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PARTS LISTS FOR SER - CUITS

(See pages 18 and 20)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
C1, C2	TWO GANG VARIABLE CONDENSER
C 3	TRIMMER
C 4	TRIMMER
C5,C6	TRIMMERS
67,68	1 RIMMERS
<u>C 9</u>	002 MF 600 VOLT
<u>C 10</u>	0005 MF 600 VOLT
CII	.02 MF 400 VOLT
6 12	02 MF 400 VOLT
<u>C 13</u>	00022 MF MICA
614	J MF 200 VOLT
015	.002 MF 600 VOLT
6 16	.05 MF 400 VOLT
6 17	TO WE SOV DUAL DRY ELECT CAP
610	SU MF
613	Z MF 200 VOLT
61	LOOP ANTENNA
	IE MED.
82	13 MEC 1/4 W
RX	SINES VOLUME CONTROL
R4	470.000 OHMS 1/4 W
RS	470 000 OHMS 1/4 W
RG	150 OHMS 1/2 W
R7	1000 OHMS I W.
RB	22,000 OHMS 1/4 W.
R 9	15 MEG 1/4 W
RIO	10 OHMS 1/2 W.
RII	15 OHMS IW WIRE WOUND
R12	220,000 OHMS 1/4 W

Above, list of parts for Emerson 502. Below, list of parts for Emerson 508.

CI, C2	VARIABLE CONDENSER
C 3	TRIMMER
C4	TRIMMER
C5	OZMED IOOVOLT ROLL TYPE
C6	TRIMMER
G7	TRIMMER
C8	.0002 MFD MICA .0002 MFD CERAMIC
C9	OZ MED 100 VOLT ROLL TYPE
CIO	SMED 100 VOLT DRY ELECTROLYTIC
CII	OO3 MED ISO VOLT ROLL TYPE
C12	CONDENSER
C13	OOOI MED CERAMIC
CI4	OZ MED 100 VOLT ROLL TYPE
C15	OOOI MED CERAMIC
C16	OOIMED IOOVOLT FLAT ROLL TYPE
C17	.003 MFD 150 VOLT ROLL TYPE
LI	LOOP ASSEMBLY
RI	100,000 OHMS 1/4 WATT
R2	8200 TO 22,000 OHMS 1/4 WAT TISELECTED
R3	3.3 MEG. 1/4 WATT
R 4	I MEG 1/4 WATT
R 5	VOLUME CONTROL
R6	47 MEG 1/4 WATT
R7	I MEG. 1/4 WATT
R8	4.7 MEG. 4 WATT
R9	IOMEG 1/4 WATT

5-TUBE RECHARGEABLE 2-VOLT PORTABLE

(See Front Cover)

THE POSTWAR MODEL, type 250, of the G. E. 5-tube broadcast-range rechargeable 2-volt portable is shown on the cover, this month. The battery, a leakproof airplane type in a transparent lucite case, will operate the receiver for about 20 hours without recharging. The receiver may be used while charging; a built-in charger operates off the a-c line and draws approximately 10 watts. Charge is indicated by a built-in indicator. Receiver drain is 3.5 watts, 2.1 volts at 1.65 amperes.

The loop, located in the cover to minimize chassis absorption, is resistance coupled to a ILN5 tuned r-f amplifier through a 330-mmfd capacitor across a 1-megohin grid leak. An iron core r-f coupling transformer, aided by 6.8-mmfd of direct capacity coupling feeds the tuned converter, a 1LC6. The oscillator section uses an iron-core transformer with screen grid (plate) feedback.

A decoupling filter (22,000 ohms) and .005 mfd keeps oscillator voltage out of the *B* supply.

A pair of iron core transformers with the 1LN5 i-f amplifier provides plenty of i-f gain. A decoupling filter is also used in this stage (5,600 ohms and .05 mfd).

A 1LH4 detector first a-f delivers avc to the r-f and first detector tubes. The detector load consists of a 47,000ohm resistor and a ½-megohm control. The tone control and components of a degenerative feedback network provide additional impedance.

A 3Q5 power amplifier with parallel filaments obtains C bias from a bias cell in series with a 1-megohm resistor. The feedback tap is taken from a network across the voice coil and fed to the low side of the volume control. The network consists of a .05-mfd capacitor, 2700-ohm and 4700-ohm resistors in series. A 3-position tone control shunts a .1-mfd capacitor and a 1000-ohm resistor across the feedback tap.

The speaker is a 54" p-m type using alnico 5.

B Voltage Source

B voltage is obtained from a synchronous vibrator and transformer through a r-f and a-f filter consisting of .05-mfd capacitor and a r-f choke for the r-f filter, and 1500 ohms and a



Above, single-band 2-volt portable, type 250. Below, six-band (broadcast and five s-w) model, type 260.



pair of 15-mid capacitors for ripple filtering. A generous amount of filtering is also provided in the vibrator input and filament circuits. A dual .5-mfd capacitor and r-f choke are in the A+ vibrator input; the split r-f choke feeds two sets of filaments with a .5-mfd capacitor on one side and a 1200-mfd capacitor across the other side (containing the 1LH4 first audio filament). The 3Q5 is supplied separately through a 7.5-ohm resistor, additional filtering being unnecessary.

The line charger uses a 5.8-volt center-tapped transformer with two pairs of paralleled dry-rectifier discs. The battery may also be charged from a 6-volt auto battery by using a special charging cable.

Another model, 260, covers the broadcast bands and five s-w channels. Push-button tuning is available in this model. Both models feature a die-cast aluminum chassis with shielding compartments.

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Here's YOUR problem

MUCH has been said and reams have been written about the necessity for the service engineer to ap-ply modern scientific techniques and ply modern scientific techniques and sound business practices to assure his sound business practices to assure his success in the post war era. It takes no crystal gazer to predict that with the tremendous increase in verifier the tremendous increase in varieties of radio models the need will be acute of radio models the need will be actuate for some new short cut to accurate In the for some new snull cut to an well organized service data. past the service uata information on the products of only 36 reuon on the products of only 3b re-ceiver manufacturers whereas more than 1000 models of 212 radio and phonograph manufacturere will com phonograph manufacturers will soon be on the market.

For the RECORD

One company has already taken ccgnizance of this complex problem and incance of this complex problem and is producing a radically different, high efficiency technical reference continu is producing a radically different, high efficiency technical reference service. The radio service engineer who ac-quires this service will be provided not only with expensive technical data on quires this service will be provided not only with exhaustive technical data on univ with exhaustive technical uata on radio receivers but will have access to ratio receivers but will nave access to the knowledge of a board of 30 spethe knowledge of a board of 30 spe-cialists in radio, radar and radio serv-ioing to bold him colve problems rate. cialists in radio, radar and radio services in relation of the help him solve problems relation of the terretion of terre ing to parts selection, shop operation, ing to parts selection, shop operation, promotion, accounting and business

etnous. The forward thinking of this organi-The forward uninfine of a pipeline zation assures servicemen of a pipeline to the two springs of knowledge reqmethods. to the two springs of knowledge requisite to their business success; practical well organized technical information and sound business practices. O.R. in sound ousniess of actives.

Here's answer

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You Get:

- From 2 to 12 clear photos of the chassis, identifying each component part for immediate checking or replacement.
- Complete specifications on each component, including manufacturer's part number, available replacement type or types and valuable installation notes.
- A keyed reference alignment procedure for the individual set, with adjustment frequencies and recommended standard connections.
- Complete voltage an of receiver.
- Complete resistance sis of receiver.
- Complete stage gain
- urement data. Schematic diagram.



If you think it's going to be easy to service the 1,000 or more radio sets soon to come off production lines, read no further! The Sams PhotoFact* Service is designed for men who know there's a tough time ahead -who need and want better service information.

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SERVICE, JUNE, 1946 • 23



PICKUP ARM MAY BE MOVED IN CHANGE CYCLE

WEBSTER Automatic Record Changer

> MODEL 56

> > catures

Another "extra" on the Webster Model 56 is a protection against thoughtless handling of the record changer. The pickup arm can be moved while the machine is in change cycle, without damage. This is one more reason why Webster changers gives such longlived and outstanding performance

• Shuts itself off - after the last record has played. • Velocity trip records than the usual changer. Protects finest records but will change many old, badly worn yet cherished-records. • Feathertouch pickup. • Fast change cycle.

The Choice of Music Lovers Everywhere

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32 years of Continuous Successful Manufacturing

these tools are now available to make alignment on all makes of receivers easier. An alignment tool¹ suitable for most jobs, is shown at (H). It consists of an insulated screwdriver with metal nib, 16" hex wrench, 1/4" hex side wrench, and 1/4" hex end wrench slotted. Additional types will be discussed in a later article.

Useful Accessories

Certain accessory items make a great difference in the ease and efficiency with which some repair jobs can be completed, and so they should be included in the Service Man's supply of basic tools.

A small camel's hair brush, for example, is very useful in cleaning off most of the dusty chasses when they come in for repair.

In any chassis probing work, a suitable electric light is essential. A large, ordinary electric light is too bulky in many cases, so that a small flashlight of the pen-lite type is very useful. These are obtainable in most corner drug stores and hardware stores.

Centering of voice coils in loudspeakers is a job which calls for shims of the right thicknesses and material. A handy kit of these, Fig. 7, containing five sizes of shims in a snap case may be had for less than a dollar.

A small pocket-type carborundum sharpening stone will prove helpful for sharpening the knife and some of the other cutting tools around the shop.

A small tube of Duco household cement should be kept on hand at all times for general cementing jobs. A

¹General Cement Co. No 5016.

Fig. 6. Two types of metal tool boxes. The trays in (a) swing out automatically when the box is onened. The tray in the box at (b) must be lifted out.

TOOLS

(Continued from page 17)

to purchase an 8" flat hand standardcut file, of the type shown at (F), for all general filing work. A standard file handle should be provided for it.

Another tool, that is extremely useful in dial-cable replacement work, is a hook similar to a crocheting needle, as an aid in the threading job. One is illustrated at (G).

At least one alignment tool is necessary, although many different types of



variety of additional special cements for various special purposes will be described in a subsequent article.

Such miscellaneous accessories as light machine oil in a squirt can, a roll of friction tape, rosin-core solder, and non-corrosive soldering paste or fluid flux should also be on hand.

Tool Kit

Some Service Men use their shop tools for outside service jobs also; others find it more convenient to maintain a less complete separate set of tools to take along on outside service calls. Many prefer to have these outside-job tools divided into two groups -a kit of the small essential tools that is carried into the house, and a group of the larger reserve tools kept in a tool box or bag that is left in the car unless needed.

A convenient, compact kit containing a selected group of small hand tools designed to facilitate the mechanical work on outside service calls is illustrated in Fig. 8. This kit is carried into the home. It contains a master chuck-type handle designed to take a $\frac{1}{2}$ " reamawl, three screwdrivers of different sizes, and seven Spintite hexagonal socket wrenches ranging from $\frac{3}{16}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " size. Also included in the list are an insulated neutralizing and alignment wrench, a pair of diagonal side-cutting pliers and a pair of longnose pliers. All roll up compactly in a leatherette roll.

Tool Box or Bag

Whether one of the ordinary metal tool boxes having compartment trays, or a fibre tool bag similar to those used

(Continued on page 26)

Fig. 7. A handy kit containing five sizes of speaker voice-coil shims. (Courtesy General Cement Co.)





12

RADIO

Radio servicemen everywhere say that A. A. Chirardi's RADIO TROUBLESHOOTER'S HANDBOOK helps them TURN OUT TWICE AS MUCH WORK IN A GIVEN TIME! Four soft out of five, it tells exactly how to repair a soft — without any elaborate testing whatever! Actually, this big 4-pound, 744-page manual-size Handbook is a complete guide to quick, easy repairs on PRACTICALLY EVERY RADIO RECEIVER NOW IN USE

Covers 4800 Different Home and Auto Radio Models

Its 404-page Case History Section gives full de-tails on common trouble symptoms, their causes and remedies for OVER 4,800 DIFFERENT RADIO MODELS. It describes the trouble ex-actly, tells exactly what to do to repair it. It eliminates much testing—helps you do TWO OR MCRE jobs in the time normally required for one remain cheap sets profitable—train new halters -repair cheap sets profitably-train new helpers, etc. Equally important are hundreds of other pages specifically geared to today's needs-dozens of hints on the proper substitution of tubes and parts; i-f alignment peaks for over 20,000 superhets; transformer troubles, etc. and hundreds of graphs, tube charts, data, etc.—all carefully in-dexed so you can find what you need in a hurry. Price only \$5 complete (\$5.50 foreign) on our 5-DAY MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE!

Ghirardi's Complete Guide to Modern

TEST INSTRUMENTS, TROUBLESHOOTING, REPAIR

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RADIO SERV

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the Trouble Symptom—and go to work!

Eliminates useless testing on 4 JOBS

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ELIMINATES GUESSWORK!

Actually, it is the only single, inexpensive book giving a complete course in modern Radio Repair work in all its branches. Explains all necessary test instruments ... even how to build your own; how to troubleshoot ALL makes of receivers, analyze their circuits, test components; make adjustments; repairs, etc.—all step-by-step. Used for refer-ence, it serves as a beautifully cross-indexed volume for "brushing up" on any type of work that may puzzle you. 1300 pages, 720 self-testing review questions, 706 illustra-tions and diagrams. \$5 complete (\$5.50 foreign). 5-DAY MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE.

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radios; All-wave radio servicing; Marine radio; Interference reduc-	Name
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Madlo-Electronic service business, etc., etc.	City & Dist. No



NOT ONLY are these new Little Devils tops in performance and service . . . but you never have to guess about the resistance and wattage of any unit. Every Little Devil is individually marked for quick, positive identification in your resistor stock or servicing kit. In addition all units are color coded. Available in Standard RMA values from 10 ohms to 22 megohms, ± 10% tolerance.

Available only from Ohmite Distributors OHMITE MANUFACTURING COMPANY 4877 Flournoy St., Chicago 44, U. S. A.

Type	Size Length Diam		Resistance Range	Maximum Volts	List Price	
½ Watt	3/8"	9/64"	10 Ohms to 22 Meg.	500	13c	
1 Watt	%16″	7/32"	10 Ohms to 22 Meg.	1000	17 c	
2 Watt	11/16"	5/16"	10 Ohms to 22 Meg.	3500	25c	



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TOOLS

(Continued from page 25)

by electricians, plumbers, etc., is to be used for carrying the service tools and miscellaneous supplies on outside jobs, is a question the individual Service Man will have to decide for himself. The writer prefers the fibre tool bag for the following reasons: (1)—It does not bang around in a car. (2)— Tools do not rust as readily. (3)—It does not scratch furniture, polished floors, etc., when brought into the home.

Since the size tool box or tool bag to purchase will naturally depend on the number, type and size of the tools and supplies to be taken on the job, it is best to defer its purchase until you have accumulated all this material and can determine how large a box or bag will be required.

A large variety of metal tool boxes is available. In some, the trays are of the sliding-drawer type; in others they swing out automatically when the cover is opened, as shown in the box at (A) of Fig. 6; in others the trays must be lifted out, as shown in the box at (B).

This completes the *basic* group of tools for the new Service Shop. Many additional desirable tools that will aid greatly in expediting mechanical work in the shop will be described in next month's discussion. As many of these



as the tool budget will allow should be purchased.

(To Be Continued)

Fig. 8. A tool kit with a complete set of essential tools to facilitate outside service work. This kit case rolls up into a compact form. (Courtesy Stevens Walden, Inc.)





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For the newest, the latest, and the best in radio sets, parts, amateur kits, test equipment, tools, books . . . mail coupon for your free copy of Concord's first post-war Catalog. Contains huge storehouse of thousands of top-quality, standard line items . . . ready for same-day shipment from CHICAGO or ATLANTA. Includes most-talked-about line of exclusive Concord Multiamp ADD-A-UNIT Amplifiers in America—new-design throughout, offering startling innovations in flexibility, fidelity, power, and economy . . . new high standards of performance almost beyond belief. Mail coupon below for full details . . . and for "everything that's new in radio and electronics."



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by SERVICER

I WAS SITTING AROUND the shop waiting for my wife to come by with the weekend groceries and the youngsters, to take them home when Ralph walked in. He looked as if he had lost his last friend, as he sat down on the edge of the service bench and pulled his pipe from his pocket.

with me?"

"Don't take it so hard, Ralph," I countered. "Maybe it's just conditions. They have not been in top form lately."

"It's not conditions, unless you want to call the highly specialized ones only affecting me," Ralph went on, "but I just don't seem to be able to get out of the rut. I repair the sets pretty well, but not only don't I make any money when the week is over, but as a rule the customers stay away from me in droves when it comes to coming back with something else to repair."

"Well, Ralph," I said, "I'm expecting the wife and the kids any minute, so I can't go into your problem right now, but I will come over to your shop in a day or so and then talk it over. Perhaps I can put the frigid digit on the hot spot of your failure."

The wife and youngsters walked in at that moment and I had to go. But a few days later, and around ten in the evening, the return from a service call took me past Ralph's Universal Radio Store and, chancing to see a light, I led Oldsie (the 19xx vintage car that has served me as delivery truck and family conveyance) gently to the curb and rapped smartly on the window.

Ralph came out, sweating, and puffing that rank-smelling pipe of his.

"Swell of you to drop by," he said, grinning. "Been going over the books and I sure missed again. This week we took in a lot *less* than we spent, if you count the overhead and the salaries of the help. So if you can ferret out what's the trouble I'll be your debtor for life. And the wife will thank you, too!"

I followed Ralph back into the store. It was well-appointed and laid out. Some new products gleamed on the shelves, and the advertising matter of the various lines was tastefully arranged so as to be unobtrusive, yet effective. Ralph had installed the latest fluorescent lighting, and the place fairly exuded opulence and good business. I could see at a glance that Ralph's trouble did not lie here. He had a modern and up-to-date shop, and barring overpayment for the fixtures or the lines, he was doing okeh.

"This dress looks fine, but where's the



equipment?" I asked, pointing to an empty but clean service bench.

"Don't believe in extensive equipment," Ralph said. "I have been repairing sets with these two instruments for the past fifteen years and still get out a better job than most fellows with a full test bench," he concluded.

"Show me your two famous, or should I say infamous, units," I said quizzically.

"Here they are," said Ralph, taking two small units from the bench drawer. He produced a volt-mill-ohmeter which had seen its best days at least 10 years ago, and a cracked pair of old Brandes-make earphones which, instinctively, I knew had been his ham receivers in 1924. It seemed unbelievable that a man should have such a modern store in the front, and be so antiquated in the back! Yet here was the old truth that he who will not keep up with the tide generally drowns.

"Ralph, my old friend," I started mildly, "is *this* all you have? Sure you are not kidding the Old Timer?"

"Well, I have an output meter and a few odds and ends, like a tuning wand and some gadgets here and there. But for the main instruments these are what I use. And so does Jake, my assistant. See, its this way. There really isn't anything that I can't fix with these instruments. Sure, the new test equipment may do it faster, but it is a whole lot more complicated, and I find that I can do just as good a job with this, even if it takes only a little while longer. So I have never 'gone for' that new stuff. Who ever heard of the old-time Service Man using anything else than his brains augmented by a pair of earphones and an ohmsifter?"

Want to know why you aren't making money, Ralph?' I asked. "You have just told me yourself. Have you forgotten that you overhead goes on and on and on, even when you are not in the store and when you are home? There is one expense that you can't cut down no matter how much you try. You must pay rent, light and heat. While the lights are only on when you are here, you have to keep the heat going. Then there's the elec-tricity you use for heating the irons and running the tests. The longer that runs the higher your overhead. In addition to that you have to consider that you are the only person in your store, the executive. You should be spending your time making new customers, getting new sales, and talking your business up. Instead of that you are pouring over a service bench. How many times, and be strictly honest with yourself, have you had to go over and over the same chassis thinking that you had the trouble licked only to find that you still had more work to do? How many times have you worked far into the night sweating over a chassis, when you should have been at the Odd Fellows meeting, or at your lodge making contacts?

"Sure it's true that you can repair most any set with the instruments that you have shown me. But what you cannot do, is to repair a set as fast as you can with the aid of the newer and better test equipment. Don't turn out to be one of those boys who says what was good enough for his Dad is good enough for me. If that were true we would never have had airplanes, cars. or even radio! Always be willing to listen to the fellow with the bright new idea. There is the barest

(Continued on page 30)

"The Conneaut"

Another Excitingly New CRYSTAL MICROPHONE

Standard in Three Models:

MODEL 600

---is equipped with interchangeable plug and socket connector for use with different stands and cable lengths.

MODEL 600-S

—is standard with the modern and convenient Type S On-Off Switch, as illustrated.

MODEL G-600

—is standard with Astatic's popular Grip-to-Talk Desk Stand for remote control of transmitters and amplifiers.



Because of its streamlined attractiveness, its desirable characteristics and its grand performance, Astatic has proudly given the name "Conneaut" to

this new-model crystal microphone, in honor of Astatic's new home location in the historically important Ohio community of Conneaut. Here is a semi-directional crystal microphone with a relatively high output and wide frequency range, making it especially desirable for public address systems in night clubs, dance halls, public auditoriums and similar applications; for paging systems in offices, factories and hotels; for amateur rigs and countless other communications uses. The overall frequency response of this new microphone is exceptionally smooth up to 10,000 c.p.s. and will satisfy the most critical demands for high fidelity performance. In the finishing of this microphone, Astatic's engineers have combined, for the first time, the use of bright chrome and blond plastic, resulting in a degree of beauty heretofore unparalleled in microphone construction. The "Conneaut" is destined to go places. Its faithful performance insures its ready acceptance.

See Your Radio Parts Jobber

You will find it wise, during this transition period, to keep in touch with your parts jobber, who will be first to have new products as they become available.





A TOP-FLIGHT PORTABLE THAT YOU CAN HAVE RIGHT NOW!

Tops in Performance - Tops in Value

For years, radio servicemen have been "itching" to get this instrument. Here it is . . . with all the unique features of construction and design that beats anything of its type. More versatile performance than a three-ring circus! More value per dollar than a bank vault! You need it now—so come and get it now. See your jobber today for the best instrument buy of the century.

COMPARE THESE FEATURES!

- Self-contained battery operated ohmmeter, high range of 10 megohms with center to full scale ratio of 125.
- Low ohm scale reads 5 ohms at center with 0.1 ohm for each of the first ten divisions.
 Shuther and multipling individually exclused to
- Shunts and multipliers individually calibrated to a tolerance of 1%.
- Basic meter movement—400 microamus, Full scale. Sensitivity: 2500 ohms per volt.
- Compensated Suppressor type copper oxide rectifer for A.C. measurements.

RANGES

Model 424A portable in hardwood case with handle, removable cover, test leads and batteries. Price \$33.50.

Get more for your instrument dollar — Insist on RCP

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RADIO CITY PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC. 127 West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y.

OLD TIMER'S CORNER

(Continued from page 29)

chance that he just might have something which would make you another dollar, or be able to do your work faster than you could with your old-fashioned ideas and equipment.

Remember that your customers are impressed by the fact that you are as modern and up-to-date in the repair department as you are in the beautiful layout in the front of the store. Sure, they appreciate your fixing their radios, and sometimes they don't care that you did it with a hairpin and a piece of cotton. But more often than not they like the shiny test equipment and the man who uses it with that certain indefinable air of knowing what makes a radio click.

"There is nothing like putting about four prods to a set and reading the meters of a piece of modern test equipment, and then announcing with conviction: 'Mr. Jones, your second i-i stage is open. It will cost about \$7.50 to replace it, and you can have your set next Saturday.'

"That sounds well. And the customer goes out of the store shaking his head and thinking: "That Ralph is sure one smart feller. Guess I'll have to see him about that new radio or washing machine. He'll sell me a good one."

"There's your trouble, Ralph. Get yourself some test equipment, and I'm sure that you'll do well," I concluded. P. S.—Ralph now has the most modern

P. S.—Ralph now has the most modern test equipment in his repair shop that this town has ever seen. And do you know what, I'm not at all sure I was so smart when I told him what I did. You see I have to get some myself if I'm to keep up with him !

SER-CUITS

(Continued from page 20)

hot. This greatly prolongs the life of the lamp, but at a sacrifice in brilliance.

Emerson 508

A pocket-type receiver powered by batteries only, Emerson 508, is shown in Fig. 2. This model has an ironcore adjusted oscillator with a screengrid tickler feedback circuit and highgain iron-core i-f transformers. Bias for a 3S4 power amplifier is economically obtained from an oscillator grid leak, eliminating the usual B resistor and filter from B--- to ground and saving this voltage for the B supply proper. No r-f filter is used for this purpose, a 1-megohm grid leak permitting sufficient isolation from the oscillator r-f. The oscillator grid leak is a 100,000-ohm type.

Arvin 444, 444A

Three-tube and rectifier a-c/d-c models, Arvin 444, 444A (Noblitt Sparks) are shown in Fig. 3. These models use

(Continued on page 31)



SER - CUITS

(Continued from page 30)

a I2SA7 converter, 12SQ7 detectorfirst audio and 50L6 output.

To boost the gain, in the absence of an i-f amplifier, a 20-foot antenna hank (no loop) is fed into an iron-core transformer. In addition, there is screen regeneration in the i-f transformer primary, a high-value grid leak, plate load in the 12SQ7 first a-f and bypassed bias resistor in the power stage.

A floating chassis is grounded through a 0.33-megohm resistor and .05-mfd capacitor in parallel. In the filter are a 15-ohm surge resistor, 40mfd capacitor to the 50L6 plate; and a 2,200-ohm resistor and 20-mfd capacitor to the screen and other tubes.

Power output is 0.8 watt undistorted, 2.5 watts maximum. Ave is used in the 12SA7 circuit.

SERVICING HELPS

(Continued from page 14)

the system, both feed lines should be brought up to the outlet in a shielded cable, with the shield grounded, and both legs ungrounded.

To maintain uniform load, and prevent shorting of the system, the type of outlet shown in Fig. 4 should be used. A single-pole, double-throw jack is used here. When the plug is inserted, the resistor is shorted out of the circuit, and the phones are connected across the line. Removing the plug puts the resistor across the circuit. The value of resistance is determined by the rated impedance of the phones. Since with the plug out, the outlet is already shorted, additional shorting will have no effect. If all the plugs are connected so that the same wire is connected to the external portion of the receptacle, shorting of the receptacle to ground will only ground one side of the feed line, which will have no effect on the system.

TWO-WAY S-H-F SYSTEM



right, electronics engineer of C. White, W G. E. conducting a two-way conversation on the 2300-2450 mc ham band between two buildings in Schenectady. George H. Floyd, at controls, developed the transceiver used in the test.



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TELEVISION

(Continued from page 11)

across the split coil has been increased to 8.2 mmfd. It should be noted that at high frequencies the delineation between capacitance and inductance is not fine, so that all inductances may also be considered capacitances, and vice-versa. For positions 1 and 2 the shunt effect of the split inductance which is negligible when considered as an inductance, has been a function of the series capacitance C1. Therefore. increasing the value of C₁ increases the capacitance across the tuned circuit. However, the tuning capacitance of position 1, C_2 has been replaced by the coil T2. The net effect of all these capacitances and inductances has been to increase the frequency, by adding both inductance and capacitance of the proper value.

Fig. 6c shows the oscillator circuit for position 3 and 4, for frequencies of 80 and 92 mc. An iron-core coil has been added in parallel with the tuned circuit to increase the frequency. This circuit is identical to that of Fig. 6b, except for the capacitance C_1 , which is not used.

Providing a True Inductance

In Fig. 6d we have the oscillator circuit for position 5, where the oscillator frequency is 98 mc. The two ends of the split inductance have been joined, making it a true inductance in parallel with the basic tuned circuit. When a small inductance coil is placed in parallel with another inductance, the effect is similar to parallel resistors, in that the sum inductance will be lower than the lowest inductance value

Fig. 7. Oscillator circuit of the GE 225B. A twin triode 6F8G is used for a combination mixer and oscillator. Since the input and output frequencies of the mixer stage are different, no feedback results. The oscillator circuit is known as the center-tuned type. Frequency is changed by changing the coil size between points A and B.







Newcomb now offers the first truly "postwar" amplifiers, of a quality heretofore not available to the public address field. Designed to fill a growing demand for the finest possible amplification equipment, their flawless operation signals an outstanding achievement of modern electropic research.

"Not Merely as Good as the Others ..., But Better than All Others."



used. Thus, in position 5, the highest frequency may be attained.

G.E. HM225B Circuit

Fig. 7 shows the oscillator and mixer circuit of the G.E. television receiver model HM225B. One section of a 6F8G is used for the oscillator, the other for the mixer portion. The oscillator shown is known as the centertuned type, where the frequency of oscillation is changed by switching the appropriate coil between points A and B.

DuMont 180X

Fig. 8 shows the oscillator circuit used in the DuMont model 180X. Here, a Hartley is used, with the plate at r-f ground potential. The circuit is similar to that of Fig. 2a, with some modifications. Frequency changing is accomplished by switching in LC combinations, between points A and B, in the grid circuit of the oscillator tube. In Figs. 5, 6, and 7, the oscillator frequency was determined by tuning the plate circuit, whereas in Fig. 8, the grid circuit is tuned. There is some disagreement as to which type is more stable, but the trend seems to be toward plate-tuned circuits.

In the oscillator circuit the controlling factor in its design is not that it is being used in a television receiver, but that the frequency of operation is high. Component values are much smaller than at broadcast frequencies, and capacitances of one micromicrofarad and inductances of one microhenry represent a considerable portion of the tuned circuit. For this reason, wiring, sockets, layout, tubes, etc., exert a great influence in the design. For example, if the capacitance or inductance displayed by component parts represent an appreciable portion of the tuned-circuit inductance and capacitance, instability results. In repairing

(Continued on page 34)

Fig. 8. Oscillator circuit of the DuMont 180X. This is a modification of the Hartley oscillator. The frequency of oscillation is changed by switching the *LC* combination, in shunt with the inductance, in the control-grid circuit.



Self-plugging Cherry Blind Rivets. The stem of this rivet remains in the shank after installation, giving the same strength characteristics as a solid rivet. Available in brass, A17ST and 56S aluminum alloys.

Regular Hollow Cherry Blind Rivets available in brass, steel, A17ST and 56S aluminum alloys,

Pull-through Hol-low Cherry Blind Rivets lavailable in brass, steel and A17ST aluminum alloy.

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These new rivets have the same design as the

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of the job. They have generous tolerance in hole

size and material thickness, unusually broad shank

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Cherry Blind Rivets so successful.

G-40 Pneumatic Gun This expansion of the Cherry Rivet line has been

> The same Cherry Rivet Guns willinstall brass, steel or alum-inum rivets. Pneumatic and hand-operated guns in several types to meet your particular requirements are small, light, easy to handle.



G-35 Manual Gun

The three standard types of Cherry Rivets shown above are made in several

head styles and grip lengths. Standard diameters are 1/8'', 5/32", 3/16", 7/32", 1/4" and 9/32". Special head styles and grip lengths are made to order.



For more details, get your copy of Manual D-45, free on request from your jobber or from your lobber of from the Cherry Rivet Co., Dept. A-268, 231 Winston Street, Los Angeles 13, Calif.





TELEVISION

(Continued from page 33)

high-frequency receivers, wiring layout should never be changed, nor should substitute type tubes be used in the r-f and i-f portions.

Switching Contact Problems

R-f switching contacts also represent a service problem. Since lead length is important, any variations in contact may cause wide frequency changes. In addition, the change in resistance due to poor circuit contact, with a consequent change in circuit Q, will cause both a frequency departure and loss in circuit gain. Therefore, switches should always be checked for clean and positive contact.

Oscillator Frequency

The frequency of the oscillator is dependent to some extent on the applied voltage. If the voltage is unstable, the frequency will vary, this condition being particularly noticeable on the higher ranges. It is therefore important to check the *B* voltage to see that voltage regulation is good. Particular attention should be paid to the rectifier tube and the filter capacitators.

I-F Stage Checks

When checking r-f stages for voltage gain with vacuum-tube voltmeters, it should be remembered that the shunt capacitance of the v-t-v-m is usually on the order of 10 mmfd. This, then, represents an appreciable portion of the tuning capacitance, and wide frequency changes will result. A v-t-v-m should only be used for a rough check when measuring stage gains. Incidentally, stage gain in the r-f portion of television receivers is often unity, and r-f transformer gains often less than unity. For example, in the G.E. model 225B, the gain in the r-t transformer is 2, while the gain in the converter is 1/2, resulting in a total stage gain of unity. The gain of television receiver r-f stages will be found to vary from unity to five. The amplitude of the oscillator r-f voltage influences this gain. and the oscillator tube should be carefully selected. There is a wide variation in the ability of oscillator tubes of the same kind to oscillate. A tube checker will not indicate this. Thus the only check is to try them in the receiver. In general, television receiver oscillator troubles are the same as in broadcast receivers, with the added problems of high-frequency of operation.



IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

RECORD PLAYER KIT suitable for easy attachment to any radio. Consists of beautiful ready-

WRITE! WIRE! PHONE! Tivoli 2-6015 NATIONAL RADIO DISTRIBUTORS 1029s East 163rd Street

New York 59, N.Y.

ECHOLESS ROOM



Room without echoes, designed and built by Permoflux engineers. Outer room is built of concrete; floor, walls and ceiling. Inner room is built of Celotex and is set on damping pads, the walls being spaced from the outer concrete room by 4" of air all around. This inner Celotex room is lined with 4" of rock wool and then 10" of fibre glass in the form of thousands of closely fitted wedges, each covered with muslin. Room is somewhat similar to those in the Electro-Acoustic Laboratory at Harvard University.

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES 2-WAY



Two-way f-m equipped underground cable repair truck of the Chicago Surface lines. System also uses 15 two-way radio-equipped utility department emergency trucks, 18 supervisor 2-way cars and 8 superintendent receiver-equipped cars. (Courtexy Motorola)

NEW MODELS



Above Hallicrafters S-38 six-tube four-range superheterodyne. Provides continuous coverage from 540 kc to 30 mc. Features an automatic noise limiter and c-w beat oscillator. Below, Hallicrafters personal plane transmitter-receiver, Skyfone CA-2. Weighs less than eight pounds. Covers frequencies of radio ranges, control towers and beacons for navigational purposes, and includes a broadcast hand.





Fibre-based Metorola automatic wireless record player, WR8 ($13' \times 8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 14''$). Handles ten 10'' or eight 12'' records. Has tangent tone arm, crystal pickup, automatic reject button, manual play position. rim-drive turntable and springoperated locating pin for playing home recordings.



Premier Laboratories 5-tube a-c/d-c super. Has an Alpico 5" p-m speaker.



Condensers with even the slightest leakage will not get by this compact, modern tester. You get positive indication on the electron ray tube and the correct reading on the easy-to-read expanded scale.



CONDENSER TESTER MODEL 650-A

Range-.00001 to 1,000 mfds.

Automatic Push Button Controlled— Amazing in speed and simplicity of use. Capacity readings almost instantaneous! Leakage test by just pressing a button.

The Model 650 is a modern accurate and complete instrument for detecting faulty condensers—Electrolytic, Paper or Mica. New method for Leakage Test reveals otherwise unnoticed condenser defects.

Scale is Glass Enclosed and is equipped with the new Jackson Scale Expander indicating pointer — doubles effective scale length.

Measures All Values-Direct reading in Microfarads.

Ranges

.00001 to .001 mfd. .1 to 100 mfd. .001 to .1 mfd. 50 to 1000 mfd.

Measures Power Factor on direct reading dial. Power Factor range calibrated from 0 to 60%.

Complete Selection of Test Voltage. 20 volts to 500 volts.

Electron Ray Tube indicates exact balance or shows if leakage is present.

Instantaneous Leakage Indication— Counting of flashes eliminated. No other guess-work with this modern tester. Has special built-in amplifier stage which actually responds to slightest leakage, if present. Thus all leakage defects may be located.



JACKSON ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT COMPANY, DAYTON, OHIO

SERVICE, JUNE, 1946 • 35



E VERY service man needs this portable oscilloscope for accurate and rapid service work on AM, FM and Television receivers. We list only a few of the many uses that make it indispensable in the modern service shop: study wave shapes and transients; measure modulation adjustment of transmitters; check receiver alignment; determine peak voltages; trace electronic tube characteristics. The CRO-3A gives a sharp, clear picture and is equipped with a screen for easy daylight viewing. Write today: Specialty Division, Electronics Department, General Electric, Syracuse, New York.



PHILADELPHIA CABS TRY 2-WAY UNITS



Two-way f-m 152-162 mc system being tested by the Yellow Cab Company in Philadelphia. Tests conducted will be studied to determine how widely two-way radio may be utilized in the cab company's 1,172 taxicabs and 15 cabulances. Mobile equipment in use consists of a small control box and a telephone hand set, installed on the dashboard of the cab; a 40-watt f-m transmitter, a dynamotor transmitter power sup-ply unit, and an 18" antenna mounted on the cab roof. Station equipment includes a 45-watt f-m trans-

by dury particular and an 18" antenna mounted on the cab roof. Station equipment includes a 45-watt f-m trans-mitter, f-m receiver, console loudspeaker and control box, and either a small microphone or a telephone hand set at the dispatcher's desk. The station antenna, mounted on a mast on the roof of the 10-story Aldine Trust Building, is of the ground plane or Whirling Joe type, with four 18" lateral segments. In operation, when the dispatcher dials the number assigned to a given cab, a bell rings in that cab only and the driver picks up the hand set. If the driver wishes to call the dispatcher, he lifts its hand set and presses a button. (Courtesy RCA)

36 SERVICE, JUNE, 1946 AIRCRAFT STATIC ELIMINATOR



Ten-inch whip static eliminator adopted by United Air Lines for its fleet of twin-engined and four-engined planes. The whips, attached at strategic points on the trailing edges of the wing and tail, discharge static before it has a chance to build up interference in the plane's radio.

METAL LENS ANTENNA



Dr. Winston E. Kock of Bell Telephone Labs with his metal lens (see IRE report, February, 1946, COMMUNICATIONS for complete data) used in microwave relay systems.



STOECKER NOW HEAD OF RCA REPLACEMENT PARTS SECTION

Marshall R. Stoecker has been appointed manager of the replacement parts section of the RCA Victor division. Mr. Stoecker will be responsible for the

development and merchandise planning of all replacement parts.

Mr. Stoecker was formerly manager of the radio department of the Chevrolet division of General Motors.



* *

UNIVERSAL MICROPHONE CATALOG

An 8-page catalog has been published by the Universal Microphone Co., Inglewood, Calif.

A description of microphones, stands and accessories appears.

HARMAN BECOMES BOGEN SALES MANAGER

Sidney Harman has been appointed sales manager of the David Bogen Com-pany, Inc., 663 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. Harman, recently returned from the Signal Corps where he served as Lieutenant, succeeds Haskel A. Blair, who will devote his full time to Blair-Blair, Steinberg Company, sales representatives.



HABER NAMED RCA TUBE AD MANAGER

*

Julius Haber has been appointed as advertising and sales promotion manager of the RCA Victor division tube department. He will be located at Harrison, N. J., headquarters for RCA's tube activities.



JFD DIAL BELT MANUAL

A 64-page belt manual with dial-belt replacement data for over 1,500 models, has been published by the JFD Manufacturing Company, 4111 Fort Hamilton Park-way. Brooklyn, New York.

A special section on drive cables and cords has also been included and is supplemented with data on rubber drives and dial springs.

DON G. MITCHELL ELECTED PRESI-DENT OF SYLVANIA

Don G. Mitchell, former executive vice president of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., has been elected president. Walter E. Poor, who has been president since 1943, has become chairman of the board of directors.





WALSCO CATALOG

A 16-page catalog, No. 64, has been re-leased by Walter L. Schott Company, Department 113, Beverly Hills, California. Catalog contains a description of hardware items, adhesives, solvents, polishes and other chemicals.

S. L. OLSON NOW PURCHASING AGENT FOR OLSON RADIO

Sidney L. Olson has been appointed chief purchasing agent of Olson Radio Warehouse, 73 E. Mill Street, Akron 8. Ohio. Mr. Olson is a partner in the company.



* NEWS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES

Fred Ellinger, of Chicago, was elected national president at the recent conven-tion in Chicago. Leslie DeVoe, of In-dianapolis, was elected vice president and William McFadden, secretary-treasurer. Dave Sonkin has retired after ten years as secretary-treasurer.

Three new members have been added Three new members have been added to the New England chapter: William A. Holliday, 176 Federal St.; William S. Gibson, 1018 Commonwealth Ave.; and Harold A. Chamberlain, 31 Milk St., all in Boston, Mass. Henry P. Segel was recently elected secretary of the chapter. Fine accordiate members were recently

Five associate members were recently Five associate members were recently added to the Mid-Lantic chapter: George C. Scarborough: Malcolm A. Peckham, 130 S. Fairview Avc., Upper Darby, Pa.; John F. Orsi, 1123 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; and Howard J. Fairbanks. 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa. Mr. Fairbanks transferred his (Continued on back 38) 8. Pa. Mr. Fairbanks (Continued on page 38)

20 NSFOR



These transformers are designed for use with vane type ammeters which are used on frequencies from 25 to 133 cycles.

Maximum accuracy is obtained at 70% of full scale value and is dependent upon the number of primary turns used. Accuracy is directly proportional to the number of primary turns.

These transformers are designed for a capacity of two volt-amperes and the secondary windings are of such size as to allow in excess of 800 CM/ampere at maximum rating.

Insulation resistance is such that 4500 volts can be applied without breakdown.

Burlington Bulletin DT gives full information. Write for a copy today.



BURLINGTON INSTRUMENT CO. 405 FOURTH STREET **BURLINGTON, IOWA**

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SERVICE, JUNE, 1946 • 37



Use the Belts the Manufacturers use in their original equipment.

J F D MANUFACTURING CO. 4111 FT. HAMILTON PARKWAY . BROOKLYN 19, N.

NEWS

(Continued from page 37)

membership from the New York chapter. The Chicagoland chapter recently added five regular members and six associate members to its roster. New members are : Claude Booth, 2911 N. Central Ave.; Bruce Cumming. 201 N. Wells St.; L. C. McCarthy, 9 So. Clinton St.; Edward Singer, 1722 W. Arcade Place; and Oren H. Smith, 225 W. Huron St., all in Chi-cago, Ill. The associate members are : William E. Burgoyne, 9 So. Clinton St.; E. F. Classen, 612 N. Michigan Ave.; Frank Gassner, 201 N. Wells St.; Harper D. Roth, 21 E. Van Buren St.; Arthur H. Peterson, 600 So. Michigan Ave.; and Frank O. Glaubitz, of the same address, The Chicagoland chapter recently added Frank O. Glaubitz, of the same address, all in Chicago, Ill. George D. Norris, secretary of the

Northwest chapter, recently moved his office to 2407 First Ave., Seattle 1, Wash.

* * * SPRAGUE CATALOG

A 40-page catalog with data on Koolohm resistors, Sprague capacitors, test equipment and radio interference filters, has been published by Sprague Products Company, North Adams, Mass. Among the units cataloged are : Sprague

LM universal vertical chassis mounting replacement capacitors; Filterol, for reducing man-made radio noises; mica ca-pacitors ranging from the tiny toothpick types to giant potted-case units; transmitting capacitor developments, etc.

* * * CONCORD RADIO TO OPEN CHICAGO LOOP STORE

Plans are now being made by Concord Radio Corporation to move to 227 West Madison St., Chicago, within the next 60 to 90 days, when alterations are completed. Concord's general offices, assembly warehouse and shipping departments will be retained in the present quarters at 901 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

* * * IRC RESISTANCE-RANGE GUIDE

A pocket-size RMA resistance-range guide, Resist-O-Guide, has been announced by the International Resistance Company, 401 North Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa. By turning three wheels to correspond with the color code on composition type resistors, standard RMA ranges are indi-cated. Wheels can also be operated to indicate the correct color coding. The guide, available at IRC distributors, are priced at 10 cents.



PANADAPTOR HANDBOOK

A 36-page handbook describing the design and application of the Panadaptor,

38 • SERVICE, JUNE, 1946

cabinet.

has been released by the Panoramic Radio Corporation, 242 West 55th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Featured in the handbook are circuit details, typical c-r tube patterns and installation notes.

i he handbook is available at 50 cents a copy.

MOTOROLA PROMOTIONS

Tim Alexander has been named manager of the service and parts department of Motorola.

Mr. Alexander joined Motorola in 1937 as home set service manager and in 1940 became assistant to Walter Stellner, vice president of the Motorola home products division.

Lt. J. M. Tuttle, recently of the U. S. Navy, has been appointed Motorola regional sales manager for the west coast and inter-mountain territory.

John Paul Jones has returned to his post as Motorola district representative for the southern California territory.



Tim Alexander

ROBERT H. BISHOP NAMED SYLVANIA SALES DIRECTOR

Robert H. Bishop has been named director of sales for all divisions and subsidiaries of Sylvania Electric Products Inc.

Mr. Bishop will be responsible for the coordination of selling policy in all divisions of the company as well as its subsidiaries, Colonial Radio Corporation and Wabash Corporation



DURSTS CATCH A MARLIN



Mrs. Grace Durst and Raymond W. Durst, executive vice-president of the Hallicrafters Company, with the 94" 268-pound blue marlin Mrs. Durst landed off Acapulco, Mexico.



Add CREI Technical Training to Your Present Experience—Then Get that Better Radio Job You Want—More Money and Security!

CREI home study training in Practical Radio-Electronics Engineering equips you with the ability to go after—and get—a better job in radio-engiheering that offers security, advancement and importance.

We are now entering a period where employers can once again afford to be "choosey" in selecting the bestqualified men for the important jobs to be filled.

In our proved course of home study training, you learn net only how ... but why! Your ability to solve tough problems on paper, and then follow with the necessary mechanical operation, is a true indication that you have the confidence born of knowledge ... confidence in your ability to get and to hold the type of radio job you want.

CREI courses have been studied by more than 10.000 professional radionen—so don't say YOU haven't tne time. CREI courses are designed to be studied in the most crowded schedules—without interfering with your present work, yet helping you as you progress lesson by lesson.

Now you can read what these typical CREI students have to say. They are men who had the initiative to get started on their own betterment program toward better jobs and more money. You have the same opportunity. It costs you nothing but a moment's time to send for complete details in free book.

"I give CREI full credit for my securing the position as Asst. Chief Engineer. ..." —W, H. Meiners, 420507 "In the past 7 months I have received 3 increases in salary and a promotion that can be partly credited to CREI. ..." —C. B. McKnight, 401101

a promotion that call be party rectified -C, B. McKnight. 401101 "There are many times where what I am studying in the course works right in with the immediate problems of my job..." -C. I, Carpenter, 411024

CREI Training for Veterans is Approved Under the "G.I." Bill.

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If you have had professional or amateur radio experience and want to make more money, let us prore to you we have something you need to qualify for a better radio job. To help us intelligently answer your inquiry--DLEASE STATE HRIEFLY YOUR BACK-GROUND OF EXPERI-ENCE, EDUCATION AND PRESENT POSI-TION.

CAPITOL RADIO ENGINEERING INSTITUTE

Dept. S-6, 16th and Park Road, N. W., Washington 10, D. C. New York (7): 170 Broadway San Diego (1): 316 C Street Member: NATIONAL HOME STUDY COUNCIL . NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS





COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVERS

(Continued from page 9)

is brought into play. Most communications receivers designed with a broadcast band will tune this high. To check the multiple signal the signal generator is tuned to zero beat against WWV at its fundamental frequency. say 20 mc. The second harmonic of the signal generator is then picked up at 40 mc, by means of the b-f-o, and a zero beat is obtained between these two signals. The generator is then reset to the 40-mc frequency, and the two signals adjusted for zero beat again. In this manner, any multiple of the WWV signal may be checked on the signal generator.

Broadcast stations maintain their assigned frequency within a few cycles. These signals may also be used to check signal generators at the lower frequencies. Both harmonics and subharmonics of the broadcast signal may thus be checked. To gain some idea of how many points may be checked, a chart of the stations in the New York area has been prepared; Fig. 1. This chart presents the harmonics and subharmonics that may be checked. From this list it may be seen that almost any

Fig. 4. Shorting plug system used in the Hallicrafters S-40. A unit consisting of a plug, choke, and two filter capacitors, wired as shown in a, permits the use of this receiver's power supply system for external applications.



Fig. 3. By attaching a shielded probe to the headphone jack on the communications receiver, the prod may be used for checking audio systems.

frequency may be checked accurately. Sub-harmonics of broadcast-station harmonics may also be checked by using the b-f-o method. Let us suppose that it is desired to check 700 kc on the signal generator. First, the location of WHN's second harmonic, 2100, is located on the dial by the b-f-o method. The third harmonic of the signal generator is then beaten against the b-f-o for zero beat, at this point.

When WWV is using the 440-cps signal modulation, this signal may be used to check audio signal generators by using an oscillograph with the communications receiver. In this test, the signal generator is fed into the horizontal amplifier of the oscillograph, and the audio signal from the receiver is fed into the vertical amplifier. The



Lissajou patterns at harmonics and sub-harmonics of the 440-cps signal may then be used for point-frequency spotting. The signal from the receiver may conveniently be obtained from the headphone jack which is usually a part of all communication receivers. In Fig. 2 appears an arrangement of the equipment and some resultant Lissajou figures.

The avc on-off switch permits the use of the receiver in output measurements of a signal generator. In this test, it is necessary to make a study of stage gain data. With the avc supply to the r-f and i-f section removed, the developed avc voltage of the detector will follow almost a straight-line function for input. For example, if it has been previously determined that the gain of the receiver at 1000 kc is 100,-000, from antenna to detector, an input of 10 microvolts should develop approximately 1 volt at the detector. This is a d-c voltage, and may be checked with a v-t-v-m. Actually, the voltage will be slightly higher. At any rate, a signal of 20 microvolts should produce an avc voltage of 2 volts, and other inputs proportionate voltages. Higher values of input may be checked by feeding the signal in at other points in the receiver, such as the converter

(Continued on page 42)

IT'S NEW . . Send for your copy of catalog D2



WARD LEONARD **RELAYS** • **RESISTORS** • **RHEOSTATS**

Electric Control Devices Since 1892

WARD LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY Radio and Electronic Distributor Division

53E WEST JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.



The New Speed Chek Tube Tester MORE FLEXIBLE . FAR FASTER . MORE ACCURATE

Three-position lever switching makes this sensational new model one of the most flexible and speediest of all tube testers. Its multi-purpose test circuit provides for standardized VALUE test; SHORT AND OPEN element test and TRANSCONDUCTANCE comparison test. Large 4" square RED • DOT life-time guaranteed meter.

Simplicity of operation provides for the fastest settings ever developed for practical tube testing. Gives individual control of each tube element.

New SQUARE LINE series metal case 10" x 10" x 51/2", striking twotone hammered baked-on enamel linish. Detachable cover. Tube chart 8" x 9" with the simple settings marked in large easy to read type. Attractively priced. Write for details.

Model 2413

7 is another member of the NEW TRIPLETT Square Line T

Precision first ...to last



ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CO. BLUFFTON, OHIO

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Additional Features

- Authoritative tests for tube value; shorts, open elements, and transconductance (mutual conductance) comparison for matching tubes.
- Flexible lever-switching gives in-dividual control for each tube element; provides for roaming elements, dual cathode struc-tures, multi-purpose tubes, etc.
- Linevoltage adjustment control.
 Filament Voltages, 0.75 to 110 volts, through 19 steps.
- Sockets: One only each kind re-quired socket plus one spare.
- Distinctive appearance makes impressive counter tester.

Highest Quality RADIO & ELECTRONIC TESTING EQUIPMENT

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM STOCK GUARANTEED

R.C.P. Model 448 Pocket Multitester	\$24.01
R.C.P. Model 424A Volt-Ohm Milliameter	28.91
R.C.P. Model 461A Sensitive Multitester	38.71
R.C.P. Model 664 Electronic Voltmeter	45.00
R.C.P. Model 705 Signal Generator	48.51
R.C.P. Model 802N Tube & Set Tester	58.31
R.C.P. Model 448A Multitester	70.07
R.C.P. 668 V.T. Volt-Ohm-Capacity Meter	73.01
R.C.P. Model 805 Tube & Set Tester	87.71
R.C.P. Model 665A V.T. Volt Ohmeggor In-	
sulation Tester	92.61
Monitor Crystaliner Signal Generator	57.50
McMurdo Silver Model 905 "SPARX" Dy-	
namic Signal Tracer	39.90
McMurdo Silver Model 904 Capacitance Resist-	
ance Bridge	49.90
McMurdo Silver Model "Vomax"	59.85
Reiner Model 530 Squarewave Generator	95.00
Reiner Model 451 V.T. Volt-Ohm Milliammeter	150.00
Superior Model CA-II Signal Tracer	18.75
Superior Model 1553 Volt-Ohm Milliammeter	24.75
Superior Model 680 Volt-Ohm Milliammeter.	27.65
Superior PB-100 Volt-Ohm Milliammeter	28.40
Superior Model 450 Tube Tester	39.50
Superior Model 650 Signal Generator	48.75
Superior 720 Multi-Range AC Ammeter	49.50
Superior Model 400 Electronic Multi-Meter.	52.50
Superior Model 600 Tube and Set Tester	62.50
SHALLCROSS Decade Resistance Boxes	13.50
SHALLCROSS Portable Galvanometers	27.50
SHALLCROSS Model 630 Wheatstone Bridge	75.00
SHALLCROSS 637 Kelvin-Wheatstone Bridge	100.00
SHALLCROSS 638-2 Kelvin-Wheatstone Bridge	120.00
VM-Model 200-B Record Changer-	00.00
LIST Price \$37.30	22.50
Maguire AKU-I Kecord Unanger-	24 50
List Files 347.41	29.00
Lots of 0 of moreeach	22.90

Model 333 MASTER TESTER NET PRICE \$27.50 Lifetime guaranteed metangle for easy reading and visual accuracy. Meter is herretically proof and moisture-proof. Includes 2 Meter fuses. 6 D.C. VOLTAGE MULTIPLIERS 1% ACCURACY: 0.5-10-25-100-25000 Volts. 6 D.C. CURRENT SHUNTS: 0-5-10-25-100-250-500 milliamps. Basic ranges of 0-120 millivolts and 0-1 milliampere. The New REINER Model 334

The New REINER

MASTER TESTER

Identical to 333 but has in addition SIX AC Voltage ranges. Each AC and DC range is at a sensitivity of 1000 ohms per volt. AC measurements free from temperature and frequency errors throughout a range of 25 cycles to 1 megacyeles. New Germanium rectifier used. Basic motor sensitivity 400 microamperes: full scale. Net Price \$32.50

Write for Our Free New Post-War Catalog





BRUNO ADJUSTABLE CIRCLE CUTTERS

An adjustable circle cutter that is said to cut holes from 1%'' to 8" through $\frac{1}{4}$ " thickness in steel or other metals and up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in plastics, fibre or wood, has been announced by Bruno Tools, 9330 Santa Monica Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California. The tools are designed to operate in any standard drill press, woodworking machine, or suitably mounted spindle machine.

Cutter consists of a combination drill and pilot. Has a Wedge-lok cutting blade holder that permits cutting edge to recede or yield from work while maintaining steady pressure and feed.



SYLVANIA PENTODE VOLTAGE AMPLIFIER

A semi-remote cut-off pentode amplifier, 1LGS, for portable battery and a-c/d-c receivers has been announced by the radio tube division of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

Filament is rated at 1.6 volts maximum for battery operation and has a design center of 1.3 volts for a-c/d-c operation.

Typical operating conditions and characteristics with 45-volt plate supply in class A1 amplifier service, with suppressor grid connected to negative filament at socket, are: filament voltage, d-c, 1.4; filament current, 0.05 ampere; plate voltage, 45; screen-grid voltage, 45; controlgrid voltage, 0; control-grid resistance, 2.0 megohms; plate current, 1.5 ma; and screen-grid current, 45 ma.

CENTRALAB CAPACITORS

Transmitting capacitors, silver micas and other types have been added to the line of Centralah, 900 E. Keefe Avenue, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin.

The transmitting group includes types 850S, 853S, 854S and 855S. Features are said to include low-power factor, stable retrace characteristics and maximum flashover commensurate with physical size. Plates are pure silver fired to the ceramic surface. Capacity tolerance is $\pm 10\%$.

High-accuracy capacitors are another addition to the line. Coefficient is said to be maintained within ± 10 parts per million. Standard working voltage is 500 volts d-c, capacity tolerance is $\pm 5\%$. Types available are the 841S in 200, 350 and 500 mmfd and 950S in 500, 1,000 and 2,000 mmfd.

High-dielectric constant ceramic tubulars, HDC, are also available now. Power (Continued on page 43)



HOME STUDY COURSE FOR THE RADIO TECHNICIAN AND SERVICEMAN ONLY

Television is not an incomprehensible subject—instead, it is a giant orientation study which a well-organized, clearlywritten home-study course can very clearly present. An understandable, practical presentation has been a paramount consideration in the preparation of Reading Television Laboratories' television course.

The television text consists of three major sections as follows:

Section One-Radio Review, Slanted for Television.

Section Two—Television I, The Complete Television System and General Functions.

Section Three—Television II, Transmitter and Receiver Television Circuit Details.

Write Today for Literature? READING TELEVISION LABORATORIES, INC. HATBORO, PA. (Suburban Philadelphia)

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVERS

(Continued from page 41)

or i-f stages. If the stage gain is known, the remainder of the test can – be followed through easily.

Alignment Uses

The fact that most communications receivers are accurately aligned makes them very useful for aligning receivers on their high-frequency bands. Alignment instructions usually contain information as to whether the local oscillator frequency should be set above or below the incoming signal. By picking up the local oscillator on the communications receiver by use of the b-f-o, its exact frequency may easily be determined.

Proved Applications

Many other uses for the communications receiver will suggest themselves to the Service Men, once it is placed on the bench. The suggestions cited have actually been used proving that the communications receiver has proved its worth in practice.



factor is approximately 2.5% at 1 kc, recommended working voltage 350, d-c; test voltage 700, d-c. Units are available in 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 mmfd capacities. Silver micas, 830S to 834S, for high-

frequency applications have working voltage of 350, d-c, or 250, a-c. Leakage resistance is said to be more than 10,000 megohins.

Complete information appears in catalog 25. * * *

G-C PHONO TURNTABLE SERVICE STAND

An 18" high phonograph-turntable stand, adjustable to fit any size turntable, has been announced by General Cement Mig. Co., Rockford, Illinois.



IDEAL ROTARY FILE AND DIE GRINDER

A 61/2" x 11/2", one-pound pneumatic file and die grinder has been announced by the Ideal Industries, Inc., 4035 Park Avenue, Sycamore, Illinois.

The motor is a vane type. Dust and chips that may be formed are blown away by the exhaust of air from ports at the chuck end of grinder.

Collet chuck is of the double grip type. The standard chuck, as furnished, is made for tools having $\frac{1}{4}$ " shank or flexible for tools having $\frac{1}{4}''$ shank or flexible sleeve may be obtained for $\frac{1}{8}''$ or $\frac{1}{16}''$ shank. Available with either lever or button-type control. Handles wheels up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " maximum diameter.

Rated at 1/4 h-p.

BENDIX ELECTRONIC PHONOGRAPH PICKUP

An electronic pickup that is said to use direct action has been announced by the Bendix radio division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation.

In operation, mechanical undulations are transmitted from the record groove by a filament which introduces them directly into a electron stream within a vacuum tube.

Record wear is said to be minimized since less than two-thirds ounce pressure is exerted on the record. * * *

AMPENOL RAILROAD ANTENNA

A broadband 160-megacycle groundplane antenna for two-way communications between train and fixed station and end to end service, has been announced by American Phenolic Corporation, 1830 South 54th Avenue, Chicago 50, Illinois.

Antenna utilizes the metal top of the car for its ground plane. It is fed by armored 52-ohm coaxial transmission line. The gain of the antenna is said to be 0.5 decibel less than a dipole.

Assembly is constructed of steel, heavily cadmium plated and has an overall height of $14\frac{1}{2}$ ". It is secured to the car by three $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 bolts.

(Continued on page 44)



For those tight spots calling for heavyduty capacitors, you can always count on Aerovox Type -89 oil-impregnated oil-filled tubulars. They are especially ideal for use in vibrator applications; coupling and bypass functions in transmitters; high-voltage amplifiers; in r.f. by-pass circuits; interference eliminators for motors and generators; and in test equipment. Briefly:



Ask Our Jobber . . .

When you require such heavy-duty ultra-compact oil capacitors, just ask your Aerovox jobber for Type -89. Ask for latest catalog containing listings. Or write us direct.



AEROVOX CORP., NEW BEDFORD, MASS., U.S.A. Sxport: 13 E. 40th St., New York 16, N.Y. - Cable: 'ARLAB' In Canada: AEROVOX CANADA LTD., Hamilton, Ont.



TRENDS IN SOUND

featured in the JULY issue of SERVICE Advertising forms close July 5th 20,000 CIRCULATION GUARANTEE



Designed to fit the radio man's needs. Over 200 items of Electronic Hardware items needed by every radio man, laboratory technician, experimenter and ham. Every item packed in attractive cellophane bags and priced at 40c list.

A partial list of "40" line items include: Dial springs, grommets, spade lugs, trimounts, insulating washers, grid caps, C washers, rubber feet, lock washers, bolts, nuts, soldering lugs, snaphole plugs, etc.

ne items include: de lugs, trimounts, insulatwashers = ubber lask



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NEW PRODUCTS

(Continued from page 43) An armored transmission line may be mounted from the top of the base or brought up through car roof and antenna base.



ALDEN'S SHIELD PLUGS AND SOCKETS Shielded plugs, type 800, and sockets, type 410, in one- to five-prong styles have been developed by the Alden Products Company, Brockton, Mass.

BELL SOUND PHONO P-A SYSTEM

A 25-watt portable phono p-a unit has been developed by Bell Sound Systems, 1183 Essex Avenue, Columbus 3, Ohio.

Has a dual-speed turntable for both 16" transcriptions and commercial recordings; two individually-controlled microphone inputs; bass tone control; 12" p-m speaker; adjustable impedance line transformer; and desk-type crystal microphone. Case is 13" x 19" x 20".



EBY SOCKETS

Lock-in, octal and non-microphonic type sockets have been announced by Hugh H. Eby, Inc., 18 West Chelten Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHERRY RIVET LIGHT-DUTY BLIND RIVET GUN

A one-hand, plierlike tool, Cherry, Jr. Riveter, that is said to install a rivet with a simple *pull*, has been developed by Cherry Rivet Company, 231 Winston Street, Los Angeles 13, California. It installs a $\frac{1}{32}$ " diameter blind rivet, provided in three grip lengths.

SCHMIDGALL HAMMERS WITH PLASTIC HEADS

A hammer with a hard plastic double-



40 WATT INPUT Cat. No. 70-300 Complete including all parts, chassis panel, stream-lined cabinet, less tubes, coils, and meter.

DEALER NEEDS



WRL MULTITESTER Steel case with 30-60% angle. Cat. No. 16-491 Less Leads ...

Handles AC DC Voltmeter. DO Milliammeter, high and low range Ohmmeter, 3" meter with study D'Aronsval movement. Size 51/2x8x31/4.

NRC 5/2x2xxx/y4. A complete stock of tools, replayement parts, test equipment, intercom and public address systems . . , everything for the progressive service dealer.

TUBULAR CONDENSERS!

Immediate Delivery! Small type, Standard Tubular Hy-Pass Condensers. Waterproof, Long-Life, Phenolic wrapped and Pheno-lic end fill. Also double waterproof seal. Manufac-tured to same high specifications used in the famous VT fuse. Genuine lead non-inductive foil condensers.

	U	ncondit	tionally	Guaran	teed.		
Çat.	Cap.	100	Single	Cat.	Cap.	100 5	Single
Ne.	Mfd.	Lots	Lots	No.	Mfd.	Lots	Lots
27-837	.002	5.40	.06	27-853	.0025	6.30	07
27-839	.0025	5.40	.06	27 - 855	.005	6.30	.07
27 - 841	.005	5.40	.06	27-857	.01	6.30	.07
27 - 843	.02	5.40	.06	27 - 859	.02	6.30	.07
27 - 845	.025	6.30	.07		1000	7	-
27 - 847	.05	6.30	.07	27 - 861	.0025	7.20	.08
27 - 849	.1	7.20	.08	27-863	.0035	7.20	.08
27-851	.2	8.10	.09	27-865	.005	7.20	.08

On quantities of 500 or over condensers may be assorted to obtain an additional 5% discount with a minimum quantity of 100 of each type.

GET OUR LATEST FLYER FREE!



head, Kant-Mar, has been announced by the Schmidgall Manufacturing Company, 307 Cass St., Peoria 2, Illinois. The head is die cast and is said to be non-breakable, fireproof and acidproof. The base of the head is machined from light-weight aluminum alloys. The handle is hickory

Made in three sizes.



G.E. AUTO RADIO ANTENNAS

Auto radio antennas for all types of mounting have been announced by the specialty division of G. E.

Available in sizes ranging from 56" to 1007

Antennas are made of admiralty brass and chrome plated. Mounted with ceramic chrome-trimmed stanchions. Silver-to-silver contacts.



NORD MOLDED TUBULAR CAPACITORS

Molded tubular capacitors in capacities from 0.001 mfd to 0.1 mfd and up to 1000 volts d-c have been developed by the Nord Manufacturing Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.



STACKPOLE MIDGET CAPACITORS

Midget capacitors, type GA, for use where required low capacities have fre-quently been obtained in the past by makeshift "gimicks" constructed of two short insulated wires twisted together, have been announced by the electronics division of the Stackpole Carbon Com-pany, St. Mary's, Pa.

Standard capacities include 0.68; 1.0; 1.5; 2.2; 3.3 and 4.7 mmfd. Standard tolerance is $\pm 20\%$.

Can be used for neutralization; capacity coupling in antenna, r-f and i-f coils; feedback; r-f bypass; injection of r-f and audio voltages, etc.



-But not enough to take care of all orders at one time. Demand for accurate, dependable SUPREME equipment is such that we suggest you make arrangements for your needed new SUPREME models without delay.

SEE YOUR NEAREST SUPREME **JOBBER NOW!**



At the 1946 RADIO PARTS SHOW in Chicago

A VARIETY OF INTERESTING test instruments were shown by RCA. These included an audio oscillator with a 20 to 17,000 cps continuous sweep and an improved Rider chanalyst for circuit tracing. A store-planning service was also described by RCA. Exhibited during this discussion were floor plans, counter and sales displays. . . Webster-Chicago was host to a group of representatives, suppliers and trade specialists at their plant. They demonstrated their record changers.

Littelfuse, Inc., Chicago, displayed a line of neonized screw drivers, terminal assemblies, fuse retainers, low-voltage testers and flush-lites with neon tubes. . Dale Instruments, a division of Electronic Development Co. of Omalia, Nebraska, exhibited small panel instruments. . . . Potter and Brumfield Sales Co., Chicago, showed an assortment of relays, which included plate-circuit types; multiple-leaf, heavy and medium-duty power and stand-ard-type relays for general application. Portable electric megaphones were displayed at the Taybern Equipment Company, N. Y. C. booth. . . . A com-parison-limit bridge and a 60-cycle filter were exhibited by the Freed Transformer . Electronic Labs. Co. of New York. . . . Electronic Labs, Indianapolis, showed their line of vibrator replacements and their battery eliminator for test purposes in the shop. Electronic Labs also had on display a vibrator power supply for amateur use and vibrator power supplies for farm and d-c application. . Magnetic paper recorders were shown by Streamlined crystal phonograph Brush.

pickups and cutters were also on display. . . . The Hickok Electrical Instrument Co., Cleveland, exhibited their dynamic mutual conductance tester and an all-pur-pose tube and set tester. . . . A 30-watt amplifier was on display at the booth of the J. M. I. Sales Corp., Chicago (John Meck Industries Sales Co.). . . . Ward Leonard Electric Co. of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., showed a number of relays for antenna changeover, band switching, keying, remote control, etc. Their line of fixed set tester, signal generator, a-f and r-f oscillators, 3" and 5" type oscilloscopes, audio generators, vacuum - tube volt-meters, multi-meters and panel instruwere on display at the booth of the Er-wood Company, Chicago. A variety of dial light assemblies were exhibited by the Dial Light Co. of America, N. Y. C. British-type Multicore solder with Ersin flux were shown at the booth of the British Industries Sales Corp. of New York.... The Telegraph Apparatus Co., Chicago, displayed a line of speed and hand keys, phone oscillators. plugs, jacks, phone tips, etc. . . . In another display of British equipment, Garrard automatic record changers were shown by the Gar-rard Sales Corp. of New York. A turn-over type record changer, providing playing of both sides of the record, was also displayed. . . . Antennas for television and i-m were displayed at the booth of the Workshop Associates. Newton Highlands, Mass. . . . Centralab's line of controls. capacitors, trimmers, switches and switch hardware were also on exhibit. . . . A line of auto radio antennas for side cowl, underhood mounting or fender mounting was exhibited by the Insuline Corp. of America, N. Y. Also shown at this booth were f-m and television antennas, window antennas, carbon-type suppressors, capacitors for motor-noise elimination, tuners, knobs, etc. . . . Rider manuals and books were on display at the booth of John F. Rider, N. Y. Among the books shown were "Automatic Record Changers and Recorders," "Inside the Vacuum Tube." etc. Two new books will be published by Mr. Rider during the next few months; "Understanding Microwaves" and "Radar --What It Is." . . . Rad-El-Co Mfg. Co.

-What It Is." ... Rad-El-Co Mig. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, exhibited straight cowl, side cowl, top cowl and torpedo cowl auto antennas. ... Amplifiers of the 12-, 20-, 40-, 60- and 80-watt type were exhibited by Mark Simpson Mig. Company. Long Island City, N. Y. ... Crystal pickup cartridges with rapid disconnect features were shown by the Astatic Corp., Conneaut, Ohio. ... A complete line of cements, chemicals, paints, varnishes, cabinet repair kits, grill cloths, phonograph needles, dial cables, switches and hardware accessories were on display at the booth of the General Cement Mig. Company, Rockford, Illinois. ... The American Phenolic Corp., Chicago, showed their dielectric coaxial cables, plugs. sockets, plastic components and a twin-lead transmission line encased in a polyethylene insulating bond. ... Micro-switches were exhibited by the First Industrial Corp., Freeport. Ill. ... Universal Microphone



Co., Inglewood, California, showed their microphones, floor stands and constantvelocity frequency records. . . . Antenna mounts that can be installed on any rooftop and used with all types of antennas were shown by Shur-Antenna-Mount, Inc., Sea Cliff, N. Y. Also on display were dipoles for f-m and television. Phonograph motors were exhibited by Spirling Products Company, Inc., N. Y. C. V-M Corporation, Benton Harbor, Michigan, showed a record changer that plays twelve 10" or ten 12" records. A complete line of microphones and floor stands were displayed by Electro-Voice, South Bend, Indiana, ..., Advance Elec-tric & Relay Company, Los Angeles, Calif., exhibited a variety of relays for receiver, transmitter and commercial communication applications. . . Stamford Electric Products Company, Inc., Stamford, Conn.. displayed transformers for r-f, a-f and other allied receiver purposes. Hi-Q wire-wound resistors and ceramic capacitors were exhibited by Elec-trical Reactance Corp., Franklinville, N. Y. . . A three-core (tri-core) rosin-core solder wire was exhibited by Alpha Metals, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y Gothard Mfg. Company, Springfield. Ill., displayed their complete line of pilot-light assemblies. . . . Sensitive, polarized, timedelay, snap action and selector-type relays Frederick, Md. . . . Plastic film capaci-tors were on view at the booth of the Condenser Products Company, Chicago, Ill. . . . A full line of replacement transformers were shown by the Merit Coil Transformer Corp., Chicago. . . . Relays for antenna keying, time delay, remote locking, and other applications were ex-hibited by the Guardian Electric Mig. Company, Chicago. . . Miniature paper capacitors were displayed by the Dumont Electric Corp., New York. . . Intercommunication equipment using a conical type design was displayed by Sound, Inc., Chicago. . . Reiner Electronics Company, Inc., N. Y., showed their vacuum-tube

voltmeters, master testers, high-voltage test leads and other allied Service Shop test instruments. . . . Dynamic and crystal microphones were exhibited by the Turner Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Also on display at this booth were magnetic pickups for musical instruments, lapel microphones and hearing-aid units. . . . The Triplett Electrical Instrument Company, Bluffton, Ohio, displayed a line of test instruments, which included volt-ohm-milammeters, pocket-type volt-ohm-milliammeters, dynamic mutual conductance tube tester, roll-chart tube-testing attachment, counter and portable tube testers, signal generators, etc. . . . An eight-watt portable sound system which includes a 10watt amplifier, crystal microphone and phono assembly for 12" records. was displayed by the Bell Sound Systems, Columbus, Ohio.

NAVAR TRANSMISSION



Long-range navigation system proposed by engineers of Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, involving the use of transmission stations within 1500-mile ranges located strategically on the earth's surface. About 75 stations would be needed to cover all areas. Stations are omnidirectional type which would enable a pilot to determine horizontal angle relative to station and also true bearing relative to north. Bearings are obtained from dials on the instrument panel. Ground station equipment uses scope projectors which east dual images; a small one of the face of a Navaar scope and a large figure on' a large map-of-the-area screen on a wall, the Navascreen.



Exclusively Clarostat! These flexible glass-insulated wire-wound resistors spell tougher components for tighter spots. Fibreglass core and fibre-glass braided covering. Nothing to char or burn. Self-supporting when soldered in place. Especially handy for point-to-point wiring. Ideal for attenuators or step-by-step controls. Truly midget powe resistors.







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A RECORD SMASHING BARGAIN! BARGAIN! Interpretended Bargest Radio Supply House

304 TH TRANSMITTING TUBES

Here is a typical money-saving offer from R.W.T. A versatile medium-mu triode now being sold at 5 times



R.W.T.'s cost to you - slashed to the sensationally low price of \$9.95! Another R.W.T. achievement! Use it as a modulator - an oscillator - an amplifier! Filament: 5.0 or 10 volts. DC Plate Voltage: 3000 volts (max.). DC Plate Current: 900 ma. (max.). Plate Dissipation: 300 watts. Limited quantity only!

No matter what you need in radio parts or equipment – order from R.W.T. We have a complete assortment of over 10,000 top-quality parts at lowest prices. Write us your needs and watch our superspeed service!



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JOTS AND FLASHES

WITH THE 8% PRICE BOOST to receiver manufacturers OPA approved, the retail price of receivers will now be about 5% more. To maintain the pricing pattern, percentage margins have been slightly lowered. The new ruling does not affect receivers in stock or being shipped. OPA still has not ruled on the tube-price increase which is being absorbed by the neighborhood Service Shop. It is expected that an equitable compromise pric-ilar to the methods described in the March issue of SERVICE) has been adopted by John Meck in his plant to expedite pro-duction and minimize accidents. . . . Two catalogs describing automatic record changers, record players and phonograph motors have been released by the Micro-Sonic Corporation, 44 W. 18th Street, New York... Electro-Tone Corporation is now producing manual and automatic changer portables as well as table model radio phonographs. Albert Saphin is president and Alfred Landes is general sales manager. Monarch Sales Company, 13 E. 16th Street, New York City, is the national distributor. . . J. C. Belden, Jr., has been elected secretary of Belden Manufacturing Co., Chicago. Cornell-Dubilier has purchased an eight-story plant in Worcester, Mass. A sixteenplant in Worcester, Mass. A sixteen-page catalog describing signal generators, tube testers signal tractioned page catalog describing signal generator, tube testers, signal tracers, etc., has been released by the Metropolitan Electronic and Instrument Company, 6 Murray Street, New York City. . . . Harley R. Wall has been named home-receiver sales manager for International Detrola Cor-poration. Ara, Inc., 5655 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 36, California, record manufacturers, are now issuing franchises to independent distributors throughout the country.... Malcolm Ferguson has been named president of Bendix Aviation Corp. He succeeds Ernest R. Breech who has become vice president and director of Ford Motor Company. . . . Commander Henry Sheve has returned to Stromberg Carlson and been named staff engineer. , R. B. Albright has been appointed principal engineer of the Bendix Radio Division of Bendix Aviation Mr. Al-bright will head the laboratory division of Bendix. . . John L. Brown has been appointed sales manager of the replace-ment tube department of Raytheon Mfg. Co., Newton, Mass. Mr. Brown was a lieutenant commander of the U. S. Navy in World War II. A twenty-page in World War II. . . . A twenty-page catalog, No. 25. describing transmitting and receiving capacitors, volume controls. power rheostats, trimmers, switches and switch kits, has been issued by Centralab. 900 E. Keefe Avenue, Milwaukee 1, Wis-General Instrument Corporaconsin. tion will merge with Emerson' Radio according to a joint announcement by Benjamin Abrams, president of Emerson. and Abraham Blumenkrantz, president of General Instrument. The merger will also GI subsidiary S. L. Capell, vice president and general manager of Philco Corporation of Canada, Ltd., has been elected president of the Canadian RMA. F. R. Deakins, president of RCA Victor Co., Ltd., was named vice president.

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Cardioid Crystal Microphone

with Revolutionary New MECHANOPHASE* Principle of Unidirectivity . . . Dual Frequency Response . . . High Output . . . and other big features!

Here, for the first time, you get all these features in one microphone! With amazing flexibility, new CARDAX efficiently serves many applications . . . easily solves everyday problems of sound pick-up and reproduction!

*** TRUE CARDIOID POLAR PATTERN** New E-V Mechanophase* principle gives wide-angle front pick-up in true cardioid pattern over wide frequency range. Sound at rear dead zone cancels out and is not reproduced.

***** STOPS FEEDBACK—CUTS BACKGROUND NOISE AND **REVERBERATION PICK-UP** Permits nearly double usable loud speaker volume. Simplifies microphone and speaker placement. Assures finer reproduction of just the sound wanted.

★ DUAL FREQUENCY RESPONSE Screw control on back gives (a) Wide range flat response for high fidelity sound pick-up or (b) Wide range with rising characteristic for extra crispness of speech or high frequency emphasis.

★ HIGH OUTPUT LEVEL -57 db for flat frequency response. -48 db for rising frequency response.

***** VOICE AND MUSIC PICK-UP EXACTLY AS DESIRED Ideal for public address, recording, remote broadcast, communications . . . indoors and outdoors.

★ FULLY EQUIPPED FOR CONVENIENT OPERATION Tilting head. Built-in "On-Off" switch. Dual frequency range selector switch. Cable connector. 20 ft. cable. Bimorph crystal. 5%"-27 thread. New modern functional design. Satin chrome finish. CARDAX Model 950, List Price......\$37.00

Licensed under Brush Patents, Electro-Voice Patents Pending,



EXCLUSIVE NEW

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vantages.

*Patents Pending

Utilizes a phase shifting

diaphragm to produce a high degree of unidirec.

tivity at all frequencies.

Gives true cardioid char-

acteristic by nullifying back pick-up. Unlike any

previous method of ob-

taining unid/rectivity and

has many important ad-

SEND FOR BULLETIN NOW Get full facts about amazing new CARDAX! Describes Mechanophase. Shows how dual frequency response selector works. includes diagrams and response curves.

No Finer Choice Than

ELECTRO-VOICE, INC., 1239 South Bend Ave., South Bend 24, Indiana Export Division: 13 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y., U.S.A.-Cables: Arlab

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One of the largest and finest assortments of dealer helps and sales promotional material ever offered to radio service dealers is now available from National Union Distributors. Here are business-builders for practically every need of the radio service engineer. All are smartly designed in the most modern styles. Many are offered with personalized imprint of your name and address. Let N. U. help you advertise your business, find new customers and increase your sales.

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- 1
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• Uniballast Manuals

Visual Aid Vacuum

Tube Charts

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TECHNICAL HELPS

• Shop Coats

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