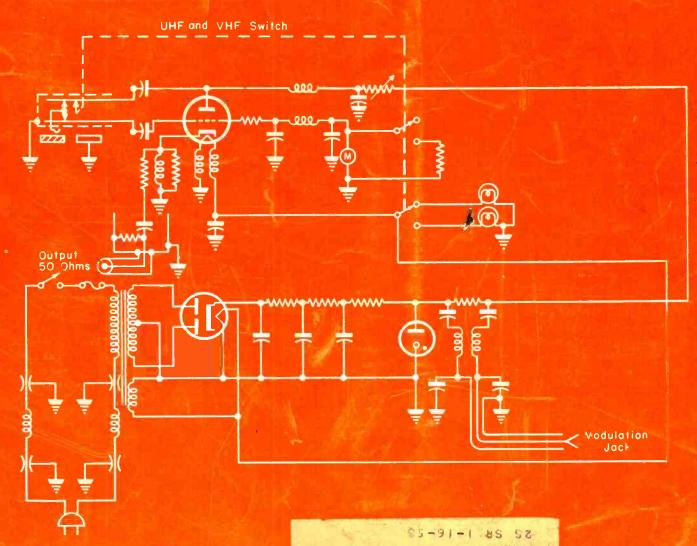
RADIO FRENISION REGIRONIC

VOL. 22

THE TECHNICAL JOURNAL OF THE TELEVISION-RADIO TRADE

AUGUST 1953



55-1

Spiral-wound line 50 to 950-mc signal generator.

[See circuit analysis, this issue]

DEFACEBURGE PACE C F MCCULLOUGH

for the new 12 volt auto circuit

RADIART

announces its
6300 series...
an addition
to the full line of



Faster Starting

The exclusive RADIART design permits the briefest possible "Warm-up" period, thereby making the RADIART vibrators practically instantaneous starting. This added feature means greater performance.

Longer Life

There's more for your money in every RADIART vibratorthey last longer! Precision manufacture, using only the finest materials, assures long lasting, trouble-free performonce.

Complete Replacement Line

RADIART has a CORRECT replacement vibrator for every original equipment vibrator. 12 Radiart vibrator types serve over 89% of all popular replacements. NOW..THE NEW 6300 SERIES IS READY FOR THE NEW '53 car MODELS with radios having 12 volt circuits.

Seal-Vented

Sealed at the factory to prevent the formation of an insulating film on the points while the vibrator is an the shelf...the sealed vent automatically opens when put in use to allow the vibrator to "breathe".



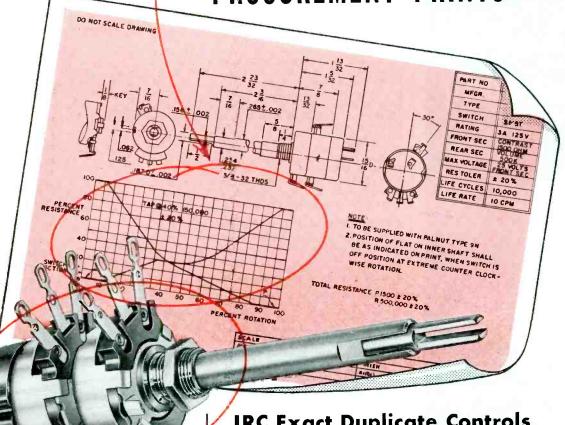
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THE RADIART CORPORATION CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

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ASSURED ELECTRICAL ACCURACY

BASED ON MANUFACTURERS' PROCUREMENT PRINTS



ONLY IRC GUARANTEES

ACCURATE ELECTRICAL OPERATION AND SATISFACTORY MECHANICAL FIT

OR DOUBLE-YOUR-MONEY-BACK

Electrical specifications of this typical manufacturer's procurement print are exactly duplicated by IRC's QJ-412 control (shown). CONCENTRIKIT assembly includes P1-206 and R1-223 shafts with B17-109 and B13-133X Base Elements and 76-1 Switch.



Wherever the Circuit Says ---

IRC Exact Duplicate Controls

Are Double-Money-Back Guaranteed

Based on set manufacturers' procurement prints, only IRC Exact Duplicate Controls are double-money-back guaranteed for accurate electrical operation. This firm guarantee applies to both IRC factory-assembled Exact Duplicates and universal CONCENTRIKIT equivalents.

Set manufacturers' electrical specifications are closely followed.

Resistance values are carefully selected to match.

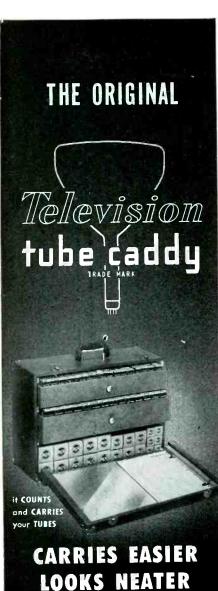
Tapers are watched carefully; IRC doesn't arbitrarily substitute tapers to obtain wide coverage.

For exact duplicate controls of guaranteed accuracy, specify IRC. Most Service Technicians do.

INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE CO.

402 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 8, Pa.

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The Customer only knows what she sees. She probably wouldn't know a rectifier from a resistor, and couldn't read a meter. But she can read the writing on a wall—and on her floor

when you set your tools down.
Servicemen who carry the Tube
Caddy make the right impression. No
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Vol. 22, No. 8

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August, 1953

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SBB-505 — Vertical and Horizontal Hold Control included as original equipment in 38 applications by 4 manufacturers.

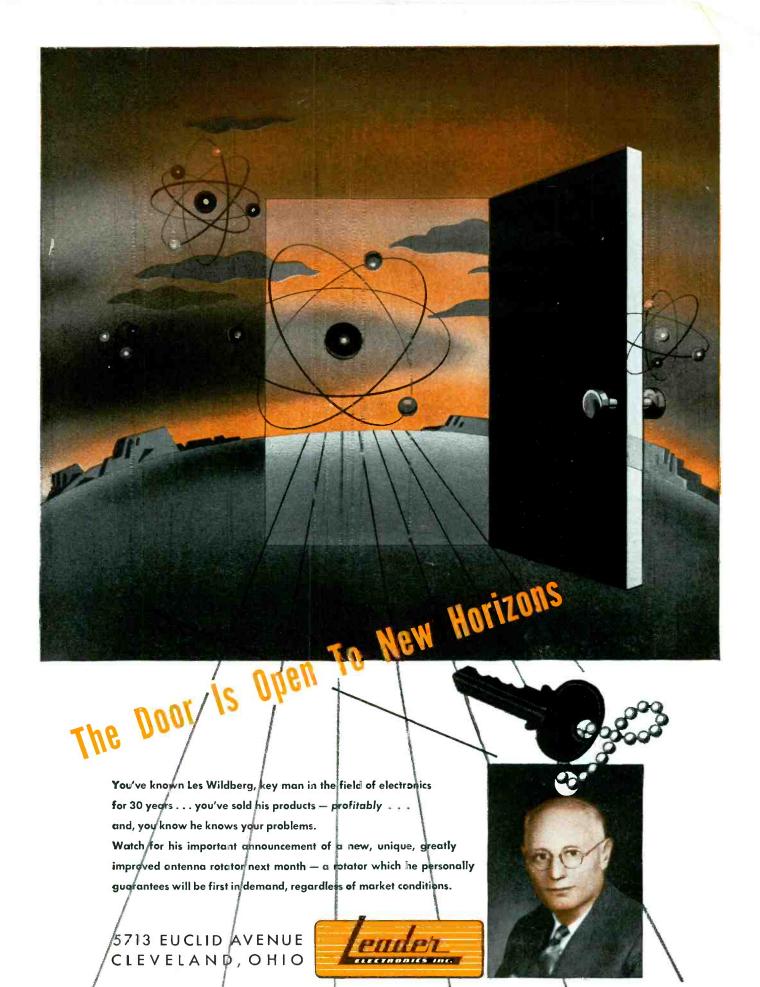


F-122 — Volume Control — 6 manufacturers use this control as original equipment in 9 applications.

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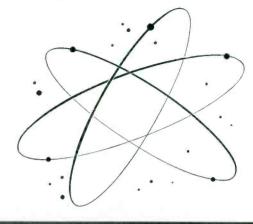




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SERVICE, AUGUST, 1953

THE SERVICEMAN

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Model M-8100

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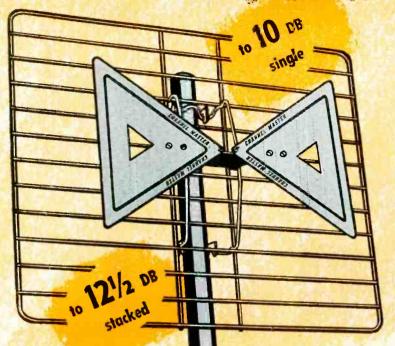
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3 New Electrical Advances!



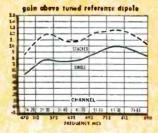
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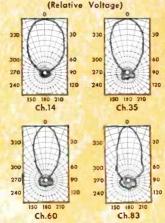
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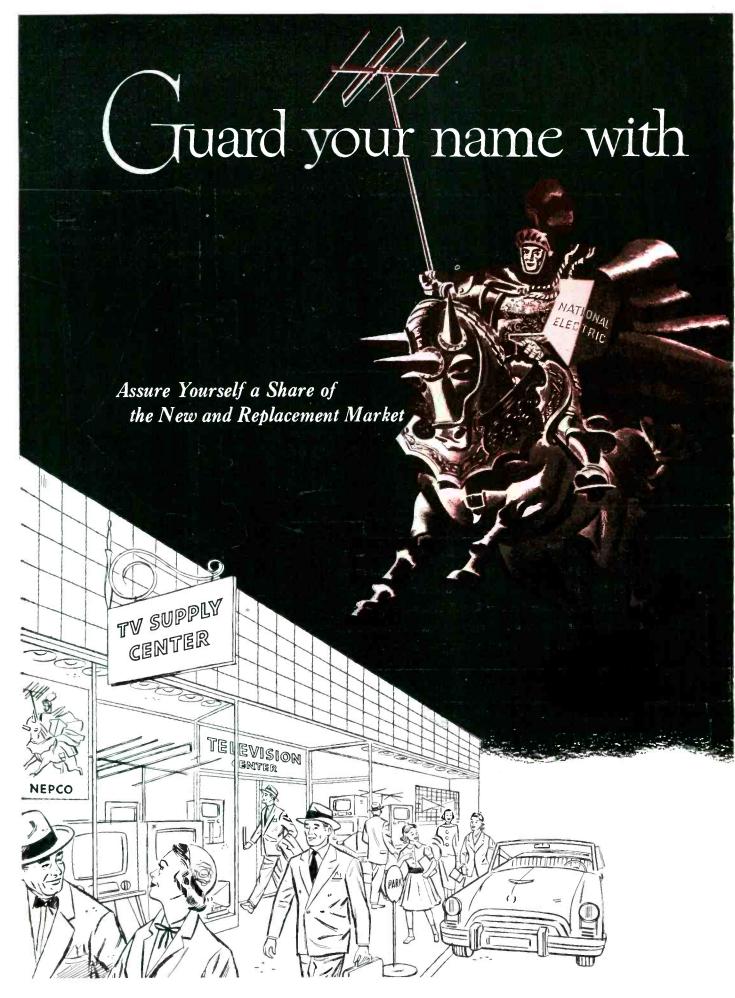
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Mod	el No.	Settions	.∈ ng hs	Weights	
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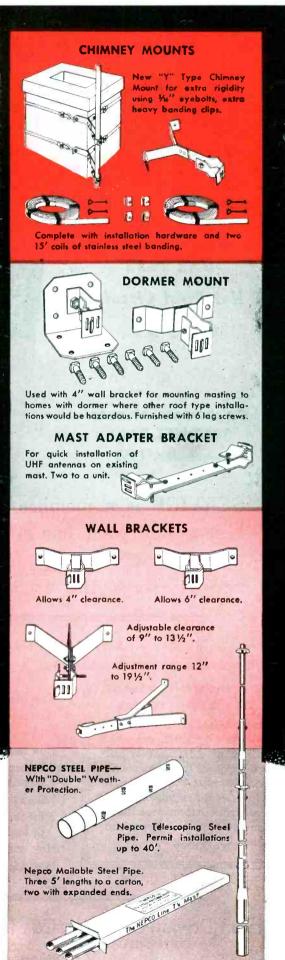
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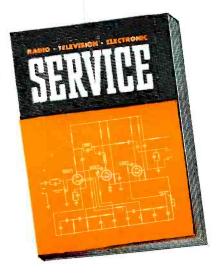
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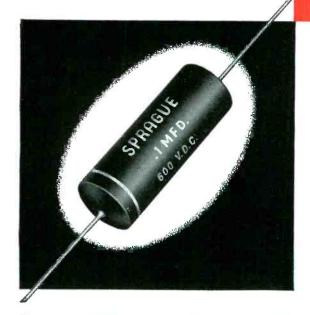
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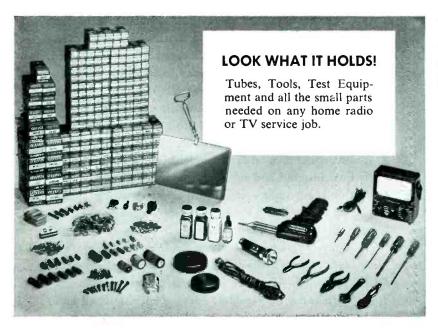
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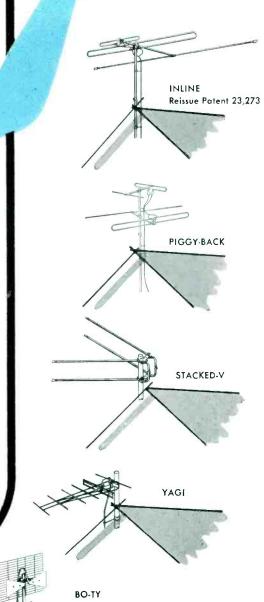
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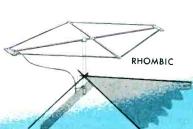
Remember, you get 1 Sylvania Premium Token with every 25 receiving tubes or with every picture tube you buy.

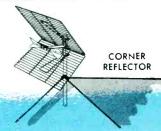
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What is the reason that AMPHENOL antennas are not only maintaining but increasing their front position as the finest antennas ever offered? The answer, of course, is that the name AMPHENOL has become synonymous with quality—to more and more dealers and servicemen. They know, first, that antenna quality is measured in performance and that the performance of AMPHENOL antennas is outstanding. Dealers in cities where there have been severe ice storms or high winds feel proud that the AMPHENOL antennas they have installed are still standing when other antennas have collapsed. They like, also, to hear the satisfied comments of customers about the fine picture quality they are getting on their TV sets -and dealers know how much that picture depends on the AMPHENOL antenna. Important to dealers, and further proof of performance, are published antenna measurements. Making all such measurements in accordance with current RTMA standards, AMPHENOL provides accurate information that can be relied on. Dealers realize they can read the db gain of an AMPHENOL antenna and believe it.











See the new UHF-VHF Antenna Film



AMPHENOL has prepared an attractive new folder with Kodachrome illustrations from the new AMPHENOL film "The UHF-VHF Television Antenna Story". Besides giving a short version of the important facts in the film, it also encloses AMPHENOL antenna and accessories catalog sheets—and is designed to hold new sheets as they are issued. Write AMPHENOL today for your copy of "The TV Antenna Folio".

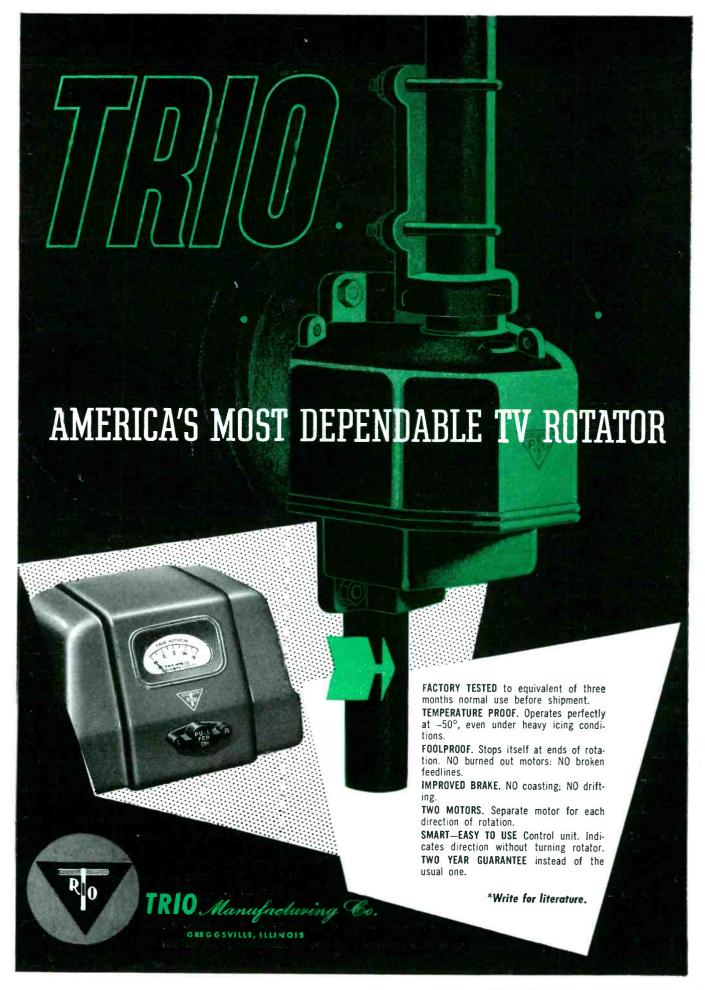


See this complete antenna folder

The new AMPHENOL film "The UHF-VHF Television Antenna Story" is now available for you to see by just contacting your distributor. Done in slide-film and full color, it gives helpful information on UHF and VHF television. It discusses, fully and frankly, antenna characteristics for the different frequencies—shows gain charts and radiation patterns. Be sure and see "The UHF-VHF Television Antenna Story".

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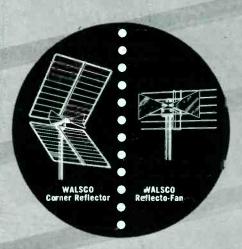


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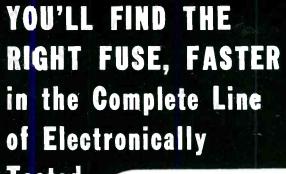
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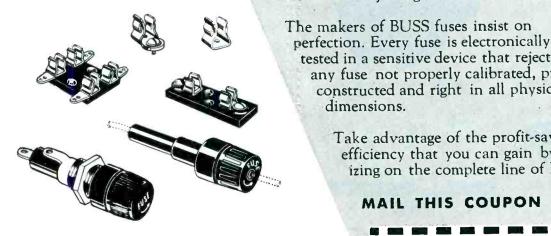
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Telecasters Pitch In

OFTEN, during the early AM days when reception problems were frequent and stations found their audience shrinking, broadcasters discovered that the Service Man was their salvation. For, usually, the dip in listener interest stemmed from drifting out-of-line chassis, plus corroded, battered antennas that were, in many instances, simply cut off from the receiver.

Through newspaper advertisements and direct mail, the transmitter operators urged setowners to have their receivers inspected and serviced to insure reception of all stations. And, to arouse consumers further, Service Men were invited to appear in special air clinics to discuss both problems that might affect reception and steps that should be taken to curb the difficulties - through preventive maintenance and service. The effort proved fruitful to all: Service Men were called in to spruce up antennas, realign chassis and make other pertinent repairs that would assure better pickup. Stations found their audience ratings jump, and listeners were delighted with their rejuvenated receivers.

As receiver design improved, and the need for antennas disappeared, interest in these cooperative campaigns drooped. The advent of FM rekindled interest, for once again broadcasters realized that only through properly installed and serviced receivers could they have any assurance of a real audience. In many areas, vigorous programs were initiated, and at this moment, they are still in force.

The arrival of TV spiralled enthusiasm in the broadcast-service alliance idea. Station after station began working closely with associations and Service Men, crusading for better installation and service. Stressed was the urgent need for a good antenna, that was not only properly put up, but maintained and checked up regularly. Today, telecasters and Service Men are more active than ever in concerted drives to alert consumers on the importance of planned servicing.

The *T-S* theme has become particularly keen in *uhf* areas. In one city in Pennsylvania, a new ultrahigh station, in collaboration with a service association, has scheduled daily

15-minute programs devoted entirely to a review of not only uhf conversion and installation, but general TV problems. Featured speakers on most of these programs are Service Men who specialize in TV. The program is complemented once a week by a special half-hour guest-speaker setup devoted to a particularly important To illustrate, the antenna subject. was the star of one program. In a graphic report, the guest speaker described how aging antenna installations could affect reception seriously. He noted that constant attacks by dust, grease and smoke particles, plus moisture condensation, all contributed to a slow deterioration of not only the elements in the antenna system, but the contacts at junction points on the rooftop, as well as at the external base of the installation. In describing the efficiency loss of the leadin, it was estimated that these lines could lose up to 50% of their usefulness because of weather and man-made problems. The provoking troubles caused by rain and foliage, discussed often in these columns, were also described during the program.

During another half-hour feature, the test bench and its import were reviewed. Consumers were told that in many service shops as much as \$10,000 might be spent for equipment to provide adequate test facilities. It was also emphasized that the Service Man must spend a minimum of four years in schooling, studying the basics of radio, TV and electronics, so that he can be fully acquainted with the intricacies of chassis. In addition, it was stressed, Service Men must take refresher courses to keep abreast of the innumerable design and construction changes being made, and they must absorb the constant flow of new data which appears in technical magazines, such as Service, as well as many new books now being published.

Consumer reaction to the programs have been excellent. According to the station prexy, one of the programs prompted mail from over 300 cities, villages and towns. Commenting on this striking acceptance, the station owner declared that consumers are particularly pleased to know that they have a place to turn with their prob-

lems. In addition, the station said that it was anxious to point out how valuable the Service Man really is, and the important job he can do for both station and consumer.

In another TV center, a similar series of clinicasts have been initiated, featuring talks by association members. During one broadcast, the involved structure of a receiver was aptly described. It was pointed out that the average TV set has over 300odd operating capacitors, resistors, coils and transformers, as many as eight front-panel operating controls, over a dozen installation adjustments, and nearly three dozen alignment controls, in addition to more than 100 mechanical parts, and about a 1000soldered connections for the scores of wires running between parts and tube sockets. It was also stressed that even though the receiver is well housed, it is still subject to many changes in humidity and temperature which can cause expansion and contraction of metals, and other physical and electrical defects. And, it was noted, these problems obtain even though the receiver is not being used. Thus, viewers were told, there is always the danger that something may go wrong, and only a skilled, properlytrained Service Man can effect a repair promptly, to the complete satisfaction of the consumer.

Not only are TV casters joining hands with associations, in this move to educate consumers, but with specialists and consultants of many manufacturers. On many occasions, special half-hour forum programs on antennas, boosters, converters and allied accessories, have been featured, and with scintillating results.

This coop trend will really hit its stride this fall, many broadcasters have declared, when scores of stations will headline programs featuring informative talks and symposia by Service Men, associations and industry specialists.

Everyone is truly indebted to those who are fostering this strident move to bring better viewing to all.—L. W.

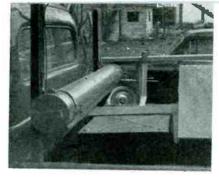
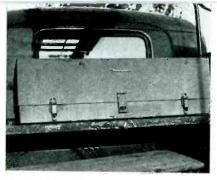


Fig. 1. Single-unit truck FM set mounted on rack across back of pickup truck.



ig. 2. Truck FM cabinet mounted on rack in pickup truck, to give floor clearance.

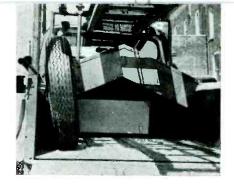


Fig. 3. An FM set mounted under toolbox in a linemen's truck. Toolbox slides toward back on rails to allow access to set.

2-Way FM Installation in

Part I of Series: Positioning of Equipment to Expedite Service and Maintenance . . . Cable Routing Practices

THE EXCESSIVE vibration and trying en-route weather conditions encountered by truck-mounted FM equipment make it necessary to use an installation and servicing approach entirely different than that used for passenger cars. For in trucks chassis must be mounted so that they are vibration and jar-proof, and placed so that they do not interfere with the cargo; chassis also must be weatherproof since trucks must operate in all types of weather. It must also be possible to service the chassis quickly for trucks cannot be idle for too long.

The first problem normally encountered in an installation is the selection of locations for the various units. Practically all truck setups must be made in the body or bed of the vehicle, since there is very little room in the cab for the equipment which is quite bulky. There are exceptions, of course, but in the main most trucks must have the sets mounted in the bed.

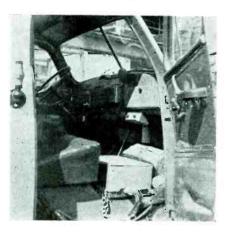
Any one of several locations can be used: A rack across the bed of a pickup (Figs. 1 and 2); beneath the tool cabinets of a lineman's truck (Fig. 3); inside of the cab, for a butane tanker or service truck (Figs. 4 and 5), installed here because these trucks carried only the driver; or under the butane fuel tank on a service-pickup truck (Fig. 6). In the latter installation the unit had a weatherproof metal cover which fastened in place with spring-hooks; it was removed for the picture. Any of these locations will be out-of-the-way, afford easy access for service purposes, and insure protection for the equipment. The linemen trucks feature tool-cabinets mounted so that they may be slid back

out of the way by removing two bolts, exposing the radio equipment.

An example of a crude and highly improper mount arrangement is shown in Fig. 7. The set is inside of a large wooden box barely visible beneath the mountain of equipment at the lower left. To gain access to this set, all of the assorted gear stacked on it must be removed and replaced afterward. Perhaps, it does meet one requirement; protection from the elements! Covered up as it is, positively nothing can get to it, including Service Men. This example has been offered to illustrate the importance of location. It is wise to study each job carefully before deciding on location; find out from the truck-operator what loads will be carried, and where the sets will be the least trouble.

In most instances, sets are installed in heavy sheet-metal boxes or cabinets. These are usually available from the manufacturer of the equipment, but can be fabricated locally if necessary.

Fig. 4. Truck FM installation in the cab of butane tanker.



Boxes must be mounted solidly to the frame of the truck-bed. If the box must be elevated above the bed to keep it out of the way of loading, it should be held on legs of heavy angleiron or pipe. If an angle-iron rack is used, it can be fastened to the truckbody by welding. However, since some day the equipment may have to be removed and installed in another vehicle, it is best to fasten the rack in with bolts. At least 1/2" machine bolts. should be used with lockwashers on both sides, and tightened well. It would be even wise, for extra safety, to drill a fine hole through the end of the bolt and secure it with a piece of wire, following the practice used in aircraft work. Bolts with heads already drilled for safety-wire may be purchased at almost any auto-supply house. After tightening, if the strain is not too severe, the bolts may be staked by center-punching in at least three places, between the nut and end of the bolt. If the fastening must be made to the comparatively thin sheetmetal of a car-body or truck-bed, the use of large washers or small fishplates behind each bolt may prevent damage to the body, and make a much more secure installation.

Shock-mounting is not too necessary, even when mounted in trucks. Practically all of the major brands of communication sets in use today are rugged enough to withstand the jarring they will get in truck service. A rubber washer, about ¼" thick, placed between the cabinet and each mounting bolt, will provide enough shock-mounting for the average set. It shockmounting is used, one must be sure that it is not too flexible; too much sway and bounce is as hard on the

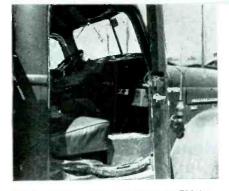


Fig. 5. Another butane service truck FM installation.

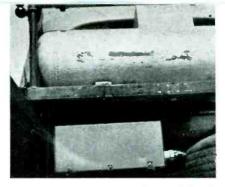


Fig. 6. FM equipment mounted below fuel-tank in butane-service pickup truck; cover removed to illustrate position

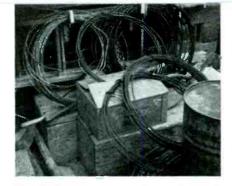


Fig. 7. Poorly-planned installation. Set is in wooden box, end of which is barely visible at lower left side.

Pickup and Heavy Trucks

by JACK DARR

equipment as too little, and excessive flexibility is quite apt to cause cablebreakage, tube-loosening, and other troubles. Improper shock-mounting can actually subject the sets to more vibration than none at all.

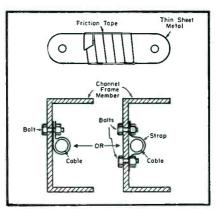
Cable-routing on trucks represents another problem. Most sets use one or two multiconductor cables from the sets to the control head; in addition there are two very heavy battery-supply leads. These must be protected from weather, physical damage and excessive flexing. Although a car installation generally provides an easy path for these cables, beneath the floormats, the truck setup demands a different method. As the sets are mounted outside, some safe way must be found to get the cables inside the cab, and also under the hood, to the truck's battery. Usually, the most practical way to do this is to route the cable up from the cabinet, over the side of the bed, down the back of the cab, inside of the frame-channel, up the channel to the front of the truck, and then upwards into the engine compartment, and through the firewall into the cab itself. This procedure will provide the maximum of protection for the cables. As this route is almost entirely outside of the body, some sort of protection against water and flying stones must be provided. The cables themselves are usually encased in a heavy vinyl jacket, but extra protection should be provided by applying an extra wrapping of plastic tape to the entire cable, starting at a point just inside the cabinet with the sets. If the cables must pass over a metal edge, the whole bundle should be wrapped with several thicknesses of old canvas and then covered with plastic tape. From there

on, the tape can be wrapped tightly over all cables until they divide and feed to battery or controls. Control cables need not be taped inside of the cab. However, just before the division point, the battery cables should be covered with a tight wrapping of tape, up to the point where they must be divided to reach the battery or relay-box terminals. Each lead should be covered clear up to the terminal, and doubled back for about six inches. If this is done when the cables are new and clean, the life of the cables will be extended, since the plastic tape offers excellent protection even against battery-acid.

When routing the cables under the truck, it is important to pad all sharp edge points or sharp-sided holes where cables pass over or through. This may be done by wrapping with several layers of old canvas and covering with tape. The cables should be *staked* securely in place to keep them from being flexed too much by the truck's

¹Such as Bruno 100.

Fig. 8. Home-made mounting straps for fastening cables.



motion. If you encounter a place where there must be flexibility, as between the bed and cab of a large truck, a fair-sized loop should be left in the cables, and a piece of heavy rubber hose, such as a small car-radiator hose, placed over them. This should be fastened so that it may give when needed, but will still prevent the cables from being bent too sharply or flexed too much. When running the cables inside of the frame-channel, they should be fastened into place with metal straps, cut out of thin sheet-metal with a hole drilled in each end; see Fig. 8. There will usually be several empty holes along the average frame to provide for mounting bolts. If not, an extra nut can be used on the end of some long available bolt. The cables should not be fastened in place with wire; the wire will tend to cut into the cable and a break is almost certain. The straps shoud be at least an inch wide, and covered with three or more layers of ordinary friction tape in the center, for padding.

After the cables have been brought up under the hood, and divided, the battery cables should be fastened, where necessary, with single-ended clamps and a self-tapping screw. One must be sure to fasten these so that they will be entirely out of the way of mechanics or service-station men working on the truck's engine. They should also be dressed well away from exhaust pipes, manifolds, etc.

Using a holesaw or fly-cutter¹ a hole should be cut in the firewall large enough to permit entry of the control cables, room being left for more padding. Excess cable, which will usually be around two or three feet, should be

(Continued on page 48)

THE COMPATIBLE COLOR SYSTEM, evolved by members of the National Television Systems Committee, which it is expected will be officially approved by the Commission within the next few months, makes use of an ingenious combination of communication techniques and is inherently complex. To install, maintain and service tri-color receivers designed to pickup NTSC color, Service Men will have to become familiar with a new family of terms, circuits and allied equipment. For color employs subcarrier modulation, phase shifting devices, single sideband suppressed carrier transmission and delay lines, in addition to the relatively new synchronizing pulse techniques, and intercarrier sound reception utilized in present black and white TV.

Color Transmission

To understand the operation of color receivers, one must have a general idea of how the transmitter behaves.

The NTSC system is based on the transmission of a high-definition (wide-frequency range) monochrome signal upon which is superposed low-definition (narrow-frequency range) color information made up of three primary colors: red (R), blue (B), and green (G). The color information is combined with the monochrome signal in such a way that it is not detectable on a monochrome receiver, but a color receiver can separate the primary colors and apply them to a tri-color picture tube to produce a full color picture.

A simplified block diagram of the video section of an NTSC color TV transmitter is shown in Fig. 1. It will be noted that the composite color video signals are made up of a high-definition combination of the three primary colors, combined with a subcarrier, which is in turn modulated with two other combinations of the three primary colors. All three primary colors are transmitted, but not as individual color signals. The high-definition or Ysignal is made up of proportions of the three primary colors corresponding to the color sensitivity of the human eye. It is this combined color signal which provides the black-and-white picture on a monochrome receiver. It is also this signal which provides the highdefinition or high-frequency picture content in the color TV receiver. The human eve does not have color sensitivity to small objects which in television corresponds to high-frequency signals. Therefore, all the color information the eye can make use of can be transmitted in a relatively narrow bandwidth with the black-and-white signal being used to fill in the small

First Complete Report on What Can Be Expected to Be Involved in the Installation and Servicing of Color Chassis, Which Will Follow NTSC Standards, Now Being Readied for Adoption

Preview of Problems Ahead in COMPATIBLE COLOR-SET SERVICING *

by W. KAY BROWNES

objects in the picture. It is this smallobject color blindness of the human eye that helps to allow the compatible color picture to be transmitted in the same bandwidth as used to transmit the present black-and-white pictures.

Since the V signal is made up of all three primary colors, it is only necessary to transmit two other color signals to be able to separate out the three individual colors in the receiver; I and Q constitute the required two-color signals.

The manner in which the Y, I and Q signals are combined in the receiver to allow the R, B and G signals to be separated into individual color signals will be discussed later. Because it is necessary to have only two color channels in addition to the high-definition channel, it has been found possible to use a single subcarrier for all of the color information; another reason that it has been found possible to fit the color television signal into the present channel bandwidth.

After passing through a 500-kc low-pass filter, the Q signal modulates the subcarrier directly in a balanced modulator which suppresses the subcarrier frequency. The I signal is then passed through a 1.5-mc low-pass filter and modulates the subcarrier after it has been shifted in phase 90° from the direct subcarrier frequency. This phase shift is necessary to allow the single subcarrier to be modulated with

‡Based on an exclusive report prepared by J. C. Geist.

the two separate signals. (The reason that the two color signals are passed through filters of different bandwidths is quite involved, requiring a detailed mathematical explanation beyond the scope of this article. However, a brief non-mathematical explanation of the selection of these bandwidths is presented in the section of this analysis dealing with the functioning of the receiver.)

The phase relationships of the subcarrier are such that the I and Q signals are transformed in the modulators to percentages of R-Y and B-Y modulation, respectively, of carriers which are 90° apart in phase with the B-Y carrier 180° out of phase with the subcarrier reference burst. The color signals which form a part of the composite video signal are, as shown in Figure 1, for color signals below 500-kc.

Placement of Color Information

It is interesting to explore the ingenious way in which the color information has been fitted into the channel bandwidth, already used for the blackand white signal, without encountering mutual interference between the blackand-white and the color signals. Fig. 2a shows portions of a present blackand-white television signal spectrum as it would appear on a spectrum analyzer, an instrument which looks at each tiny section of the frequency range being investigated and displays the whole range simultaneously on a cathode-ray tube; like a panoramic

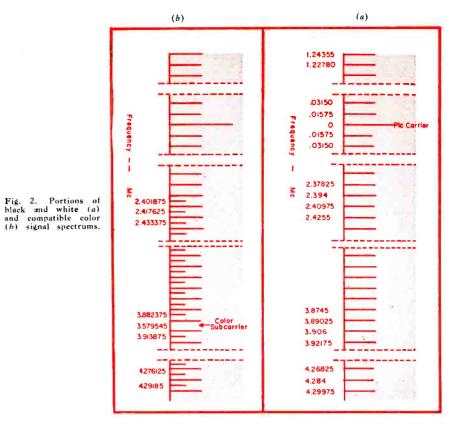
adapter on a communication receiver. The modulation sidebands appear as signals grouped in narrow bunches about harmonics of the horizontal scanning frequency. There are narrow groups of signals every 15,750 kc from the picture carrier with relatively wide space between the bunches which contain no signals at all.

Figure 2b shows portions of an NTSC color television signal spectrum. The additional signals represent the color information which has been neatly fitted in the blank spaces between the black-and-white signals. This dovetailing of signals is accomplished by selecting the color subcarrier to fall in the center of one of the blank spaces so that the modulation sidebands of the color subcarrier which are in groups every 15,750 kc from the subcarrier will fall between the blackand-white signal groups. Any subcarrier which is an odd multiple of half the horizontal scanning frequency would fall in an empty space.

In the NTSC system the 455th harmonic is used. The horizontal scanning frequency, while still nominally 15,750 cps, has been changed to exactly 15,734.264 cps; close enough to 15,750 cps to allow operations of present receivers without adjustment. The

subcarrier frequency is then $\frac{15,734.264}{2}$

 \times 455 = 3.579545 mc. There is no signal shown at 3.579545 mc because



the color subcarrier frequency is suppressed in the transmitter.

It would seem that a black-and-white receiver would detect these dovetailed color signals and display them on the picture tube as an interfering signal. It is true that in a single line the color signal would appear as interference. However, over a period of two complete

frames the signals at odd harmonics of half the line frequency tend to cancel. The manner in which this cancellation occurs is shown in Fig. 3 (p. 77). At (a) is shown the relationship of a black-and-white signal at an even harmonic of half the horizontal scanning frequency for the four fields of two (Continued on page 77)

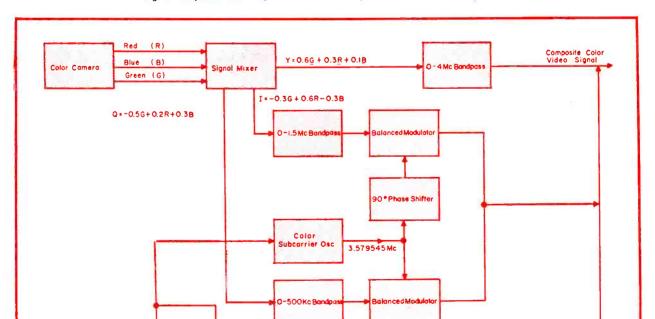


Fig. 1. Simplified block diagram of video section of an NTSC color TV transmitter.



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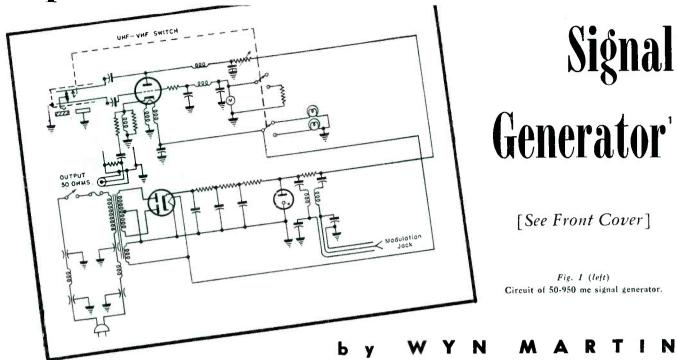
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Spiral-Wound Tuned-Line VHF/UHF



THE RAPIDLY INCREASING number of uhf stations being placed in service around the country, coupled with the planning of most TV set manufacturers to incorporate vhf/uhf tuners in virtually all models, has accented the need for test instruments featuring wide-band facilities. Particularly important for such service is the signal generator.

In the design of a generator for low and high-band application it has been found necessary to provide a stable oscillator that will cover this broad spectrum; in addition the unit must have minimum leakage and a uniform output attenuation at all frequencies.

Tuned transmission lines lend themselves readily to application in an oscillator for uhf/vhf work. In developing a practical generator for a continuously variable selection of all the TV-channel frequencies, the use of a spirally-wound line with a sliding short seemed most feasible. Two problems, however, had to be overcome. First, the elimination of sliding contact difficulties, noise, suck out and intermittant oscillation throughout the range of frequencies.

This was overcome in the model diagramed in Fig. 1 and on the cover,*\$ by careful structural design of moving parts, isolation of the transmission lines from the tube elements by means of small capacitors at the termination

of the transmission lines and the use of rhodium-to-silver for the contacts on the transmission line, to produce quiet stable action. The second problem revolved about the adapting of the same transmission line to vhf frequen-

A solution appeared in the use of an equally-spaced, silver-plated, spiralwound line, tuned with sliding shorting contacts, and grounded at certain frequencies, in conjunction with alternately balanced or unbalanced lines to produce oscillation over the entire band of FM, uhf and vhf frequencies, on fundamentals. It will be noted on the schematic that at vhf the transmission line is a shorted line and is in an unbalanced condition. At uhf this changes to a balanced line which is grounded instead of shorted. This is partially accomplished by actuation of the band switch from vhf to uhf. The cam action of the switch changes the transmission line to a balanced mode Simultaneously, the operation. position of the sliding contact unit arrives at a point of ground potential, thereby making the shorted line a tunable grounded stub, thus accomplishing this transition. The accomplishment led to the use of a 6AF4 oscillator

required feed-back for oscillation. During the development of the generator, it was found that two factors influence stability in an otherwise well-designed oscillator; temperature change and power supply regulation. Thus, in this model, a carefully filtered

> environment was reduced to satisfactorily low levels. The problem of stray leakage was solved by careful shielding of the oscillator and oscillator tube, which minimized stray magnetic and electrostatic fields; judicious use of line filters; elimination of metal reradiating com-

> ponents; arrangement of the compo-

power supply regulated with an 0A2

tube was incorporated to minimize out-

put frequency variation. The effect of

temperature change in the usual indoor

tube. This tube is very useful as a

uhf oscillator, since its interlectrode

capacitances can be used to provide the

nents; and use of a special common rf ground line coupled directly to the base of a type N coax connector.

The output of the oscillator is taken off the cathode and capacitively fed into a variable, plunger type of cavity which is logarithmic in its function. A continuously variable output from 10 to 100,000 microvolts is obtained through a 360° rotation of the output attenuator knob at all frequencies. Should it become necessary, in special

(Continued on page 48)

¹From data prepared by G. K. Rustin, sales engineer and R. Tuttle, project engineer, Connecticut Telephone and Electric Corp. ⁴Connecticut Telephone and Electric Model 10. ²Specific patent rights have been applied for.

In The Field

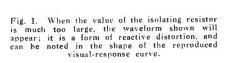
Curve Distortion . . . Neck Shadow . . . Horizontal Linearity Troubleshooting

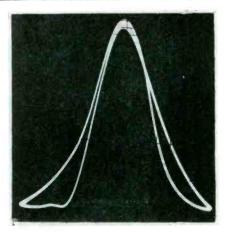
Problem

IT HAS BEEN EXPLAINED how the first evidence of too large a value for an isolating resistor appears as displacement of the markers on the steep sides of the response curve. If the value of the isolating resistor were still larger what would happen?



CURVE DISTORTION as shown in Fig. 1 would appear. It is a form of reactive distortion, because the effective shunt capacitance of the shielded input cable is now highly significant in determining the response characteristics of the 'scope input system.





Why would one find it impossible to obtain perfect linearity, no matter how carefully receiver controls are adjusted?

This is offen due to a compromise on tolerances. In meeting a price level for a chassis, designers are sometimes compelled to relax tolerances on linearity, among other tolerances. Where it is possible to hold closely to circuitry requirements, a diode-triode type of damper circuit, as shown in Fig. 2, is used; this is capable of providing unusually good horizontal linearity.

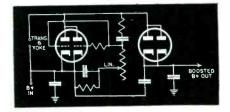


Fig. 2. A diode-triode type of booster-damper circuit capable of a very high degree of horizontal linearity. The grid element of the triode tube comprises a wave-shaping network, which is partially responsible for the high performance of the system.

Is NECK SHADOW always due to improper setting up of the components on the neck of the picture tube, or to wrong values of the components?

NECK SHADOW (Fig. 3) can be caused by partial failure of large capacitors in the power-supply system, responsible for poor regulation; the vertical-sweep circuit draws heavy transient currents from the power supply, which affects the bias on the picture tube electrodes under these conditions. The neck shadow, observed in such cases, is usually caused also to some extent by a marginal ion trap, improperly seated yoke, or other faults in the components.

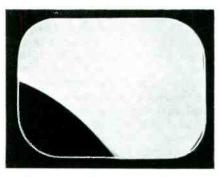


Fig. 3. Neck shadow, usually caused by improper seating of the yoke, improper adjustment or improper condition of the ion trap, improper placement of the focalizer unit, etc.: a contributing cause can also be poor regulation in the B+ power-supply system.

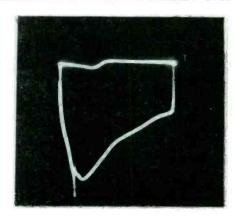
WHEN ALIGNING some receivers, an irregularity in the zero-volt reference line is often noted. This is a very puzzling symptom. Does it indicate trouble in the sweep generator?



‡Based on questions posed during meetings conducted by R. G. Middleton, senior engineer at Precision Apparatus Co., Inc., and author of TV Trouble-Shooting and Repair Guide Book, published by John F. Rider.

While it is conceivable that the trouble could originate in the sweep generator, such irregularities are often due to some spurious voltage entering from the TV receiver circuits into the 'scope-input terminals during the zero-volt line interval. This situation is illustrated in Fig. 4. The fact that the defect is noted only when aligning some receivers, is itself a central clue to the location of the spurious voltage. The vertical sweep circuit is a likely offender.

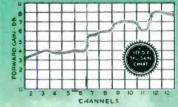
Fig. 4. The irregularity in the zero-volt reference line can be due to various causes, such as too long a time constant in a crystal probe, or, more remotely, a sweep-generator defect. Pattern illustrated appeared because of a crosstalk between vertical-deflection circuits in set and pix detector.





MODEL SP

AT LAST YAGI POWER AND DIRECTIVITY WITH ALL-CHANNEL PERFORMANCE



CAUTION: It is
the policy of
VEE-D-X not to
falsify gain charts
for advertising
purposes. This
Tru-Gain Chart is
exact and is based
on standard spec fitcations using a single
dipole as reference.



FEATURES

- Powerful all-channel VHF
- performance High forward gain and sharp directivity
- Extremely high front-to-back ratio (important toward eliminating interference from unwanted stations)
- Rugged, pre-assembled construction
- Oze piece d-awn aluminum bcom
- Better rooftep appearance unto clean yagi lines lacal for use with VEE-D-X
- Ansenna Rotator _

VEE-D-X engineering has produced another truly great antenna - the VEE-D-Xtra Special. Think of it - all the desirable features of a yagi yet with all-channel performance in a single easy-to-install antenna. Technically, it is a nineelement hi-low vagi (5 elements on high channel - 4 on low) "T" matched. The hi-low sections are phased together with the new isolation filter (MM-25). Here is the ideal all-channel antenna - and especially wherever interference from unwanted stations must be eliminated. A honey for use with the VEE-D-X Rotator.

> La Pointe ELECTRONICS INC. ROCKVILLE CONNECTICUT





VEE-D-X

VEE.D-X also announces two great new series of Broad Band Yagis. The extra powerful "X" series 10-element, and the "V" series 5 and 6-element. Both an three cuttings, 2-6, 4-5, 7-13.

MEET-TOTOCHIOF



Sangamo combines an amazing new molding compound with a new impregnant to bring you a completely new paper tubular capacitor—developed by request to meet rigid specifications so tough that no previously existing paper tubular could approach them.

Thousands of Telechiefs have been tested under actual service conditions...have proved their ability to outlast and outperform all other tubulars.

The new molding compound, Sangamo Humiditite, greatly lengthens capacitor life. It has been proved, by severe tests, to give the best seal against moisture of any molding compound in the industry.

The new Sangamo impregnant holds rated capacity under all conditions and makes the Telechief really rugged.

Because we know that service men want only the *best* replacement parts—the new Telechief has been released to the service trade. Get in touch with your Jobber.

Those who know ... choose Sangamo



SANGAMO ELECTRIC CO. MARIONS

City	Call Letters	Channel	City	Call Letters	Channel
	ALAB	AMA		ARIZO	ONA
Birmingham	WAFM-TV	The Birmingham News Co., 2029	Mesa	KTYL-TV	Harkins Bestg Inc., Box 885 12*
	WSGN-TV	1st Ave., N. 13‡ Jemison Bostg Co.,	Phoenix	KOOL-TV	Maricopa Bestrs Inc., Adam Hotel 10st
		Inc., 220 1st Ave., N. 42		KOY-TV	KOY Bostg Co., 840 Central Ave. 10st
	WBRC-TV	Storer Bostg Co., 199 Pierce St.,		KPHO-TV	Meredith Syracuse
		Birmingham, Mich. 6‡			Tele. Corp., 631 1st Ave. 5#
	WJIN-TV	Johnston Bostg Co., Box 147 48	Tucson	KVOA-TV	Ariz. Bestg Co., Inc., 48 E Broad-
Decatur	WMSL-TV	The Tenn. Valley Bostg Co., Inc. 520 Bank St. 23		KOPO-TV	way, Box 2911 4* Old Pueblo Bestg Co., 115 W. Drach-
Mobile	WKAB-TV	Pursley Bostg Service, P.O. Box 1306 48*		KCNA-TV	man St. 13* Catalina Bestg Co.,
	WALA-TV	Pape Bostg Co., Inc., Box 1548 10*	Yuma	KIVA	P.O. Box 2348 9 Valley Telecasting Co., c/o Park Dun-
Montgomery	WCOV-TV	Capital Bestg Co., P.O. Box 1029 20*			ford, 4134 Bandini Blvd., Los Angeles 11

TV Station

Now on the Air and

ARKA KFSA-TV KRTV KETV	Southwestern Publ. Co., 920 Rogers Ave. 22 Little Rock Telecasters, Box 420,
KRTV	Publ. Co., 920 Rogers Ave. 22 Little Rock Tele-
	Little Rock Tele-
KETV	
	Wichita Falls, Tex. 17 Great Plains Tele. Properties, Inc., c/o U.S. Corp. of Ill., 33 N. LaSalle
KARK-TV	St., Chicago 23 Ark. Radio & Equip- ment Co., 112-141 E. Capitol Ave. 4
	Ark. Tele. Co., 6410 Dykes Way, Dallas, Texas
CALIFO	DRNIA
KAFY-TV	Bakersfield Bastg
KERO-TV	Co., Box 1432 29 Kern County Bostrs Inc., 1420 Truxton Ave. 10
KHSL-TV	Golden Empire
KIEM-TV	Redwood Bostg Co., Inc., Radio Center, 6th and
KMJ-TV	McClatchy Bestg Co., 21st and
KJED	Q Streets 24* J. E. O'Neill,
KPIX	Box 1832 47 John Poole Bostg Co., Security Bank
KECA-TV	Bldg., Long Beach, Calif. 22 American Bostg- Paramount Theatres, Inc., Pros-
***** 77.7	Aves. 7
	General Tele- radio, Inc., 1313 N. Vine St. 91 KMTR Radio
KLRO-IV	Corp., 1000 Cahuenga Blvd. 13
KNBH	National Bosta Co. Inc., Sunset and Vine Streets 41
KNXT	Columbia Bosta System, Inc., 1313 N. Vine St. 25
KTLA	Paramount Tele. Productions, Inc. 5451 Marathon St. 5
KTTV	KTTV, Inc., 202 W. 1st St. 113
KMBY-TV	The Monterey Radio-Tele Co., 468 Calle Principal 8s
KITO-TV	KITO, Inc., 569 4th St. 18
KFMB	Wrather Alvarez Bostg Inc., 6253 Hollywood Blvd.,
KFSD-TV	Los Angeles 8: Airfan Radio Corp., Ltd., 326 Broad- way 10
KGO-TV	American Bostg- Paramount The- atres Inc., 420
KPIX	Taylor St. 7: KPIX, Inc., 2655 Van Ness Ave. 5:
KRON-TV	Chronicle Publ. Co., 901 Mission St. 4
KSAN-TV	S. H. Patterson, 1355 Market St. 32
KBAY-TV	Lawrence A. Harvey, 19200 S.
	Western Ave., Terrance, Calif. 20
	KAFY-TV KERO-TV KHSL-TV KIEM-TV KJED KPIX KECA-TV KHJ-TV KLAC-TV KNBH KNXT KTLA KTTV KMBY-TV KFMB KFSD-TV KGO-TV KPIX KRON-TV KSAN-TV

st-Sharing time.

¹⁰ld and new channel assignment.

Listing

Authorized to Operate**

Call

City	Call Letters	Channel
San Jose		John A. Vietor, Jr., 6210 Camino de la Costa, La
San Luis Obispo	KVEC-TV	Jolla, Calif. 48 Valley Electric Co., 851 Higuera St. 6*
Santa Barbara	KEYT	Santa Barbara
Sacramento		John Poole Bostg Co., Security Bldg.,
Salinas	KSBW-TV	Salinas Basta
	KICU	Salinas-Monterey Tele. Co., Box
Stockton	KTVU	San Joaquin Tele- casters, Clark
Tulare	KCOK-TV	Cl. ll B. densen
Yuba City	KAGR-TV	Box 119 27 John Steventon, 320 A St. 52
	COLO	RADO
Colorado Springs	KRDO-TV	Pikes Peak Bastg
ppingo		Co., Alta Vista Hotel 13
	KKTV	TV Colorado, Inc., Exch. National Bank Bldg. 11*
Denver	KFEL-TV	Eugene P. O'Fallon,
	KBTV	Eugene P. O'Fallon, Inc., Albany Hotel 2* Colo. Tele. Corp., 1022 Midland
	KDEN	Empire Coil Co., Inc., 85 Beachwood
	KIRV	Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. Mountain States Tele. Co., 1520 Clarkson St. 20
		Tele. Inc., 17th
Grand Junction	KFXJ-TV	and Lincoln St. 7 Western Slope Bosta Co., Inc.,
Pueblo	-KCSJ-TV	Bestg Co., Inc., Box 30 The Star Bestg Co., Inc., 211 W. 5th St. 5*
	KDZA-TV	Inc., 211 W. 5th St. 5* Pueblo Radio Co., Inc., 3011 Elizabeth St. 3*
	CONNE	
Bridgeport	WICC-TV	The Southern Conn.
	WSJL	The Southern Conn. & Long Island Tele. Co., 114 State St. 43* Harry Liftig, 40 Platt St., Ansonia, Conn. 49
27 D 11 1	TATTER VID. III V	Conn. 49

	CONNEC	IICUI	
Bridgeport	WICC-TV	The Southern Conr & Long Island Tele Co., 114 State St.	
	WSJL	Harry Liftig, 40 Platt St., Ansonia, Conn.	49
New Britain	WKNB-TV	The New Britain Bestg Co., 213 Main St.	n 30*
New Haven	WNHC-TV	Elm City Bostg Corp., 110 Chapel	(8)‡1
		Conn. Radio Foundation, Inc., 221 Orange St.	59
New London	WNLC-TV	The Thames Bosta Corp., 281 State St.	26
Stamford		Stamford-Norwalk Tele. Corp., c/o	
		Prentiss M. Brown Wash. Loan & Trus Bldg., Wash.	
T17	WATR-TV	D. C. WATR, Inc., 440	27
Waterbury	W I L-I V	Meadow St.	53

DELAWARE

Dover	WHRN	Rollins Bostg Inc., Moore Bldg.,	
Wilmington	WDEL-TV	Rehobeth, Del. WDEL, Inc., 10th	40
Wilmington	W DEL-1V	and K ing Sts.	12‡

(Continued on page 64)



Model UR-310. In Maple User Net: \$ 64.50

by UNIVERSITY

Now you can have good "looking" with good listening! Each University MUSICORNER design is authentic in every detail, and reflects the traditions of the old masters of fine furniture. All genuine woods-hand rubbed! Designed to flatter the decor with stylings that smartly blend with any existing interior.

University Musicorner gives you wide angle coverage, crarity and brilliance with its full front radiation. High power handling ability and distortion control, with an internal and extended horn. And, boosted low frequency response with high efficiency, from its unique integral bass reflex system.

the Traditional Model UR-311. In Cherry or Cordovan Mallogany. User Net: \$ 64.50

the new

THE HEART OF THE

Model 6201, 12" coaxial speaker system. A TRUE coaxial dual range system, with woofer, and driver type tweeter, built-in crossover network, and "balance" control. Finest to be had! User Net: \$ 45.00

The exclusive University Diffusicone-12 speaker is acclaimed by experts everywhere! Here, in the economy of one speaker you get dual-horn loading, radial projection, and diffraction-to give unsurpassed fidelity, range, and uniform sound distribution. User Net: \$ 27.00



Model 6200, 12" extended range speaker. Gives highly efficient full-bodied response throughout the operating spectrum. User Net: \$ 21.00

FREE BOOKLET!

describing these wonderful enclosures in greater detail.



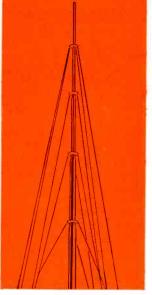
^{**}Stations without superscripts have been authorized to operate, but have not begun to telecast.



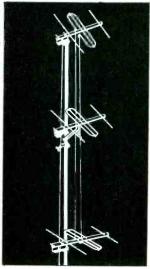
After-WARD You'll Install no Others.

WARD will give you the "HI" in sales — the "HI" in profits you seek ... WARD Antennas always create greater customer satisfaction. Remember, WARD will keep your inventory lower and cut your "call backs"...

Ask Your Distributor for the new Ward Ultra Hi-Line and Signaline Catalog.



ZIP-H1 MAST — Corrosion-proof 16 gauge permatube . . . easily assembled . . . in 2, 3, 4, 5 section models.



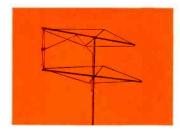
3 X 3 — Original development for UHF band composed of 3 stacked 3 element beams. Full wave spacing between bays... clean cut pattern with sharp forward lobe and no side lobes ... cut to frequency... unsurpassed for near fringe and fringe areas.



CAN-CAN — New lazy H design for entire UHF band . . . uni-directional pattern . . . sturdy compact unit . . . field tested and thoroughly proven.



CORNER REFLECTOR — For semi-fringe areas . . . ruggedly designed to eliminate ghosts and vibration.



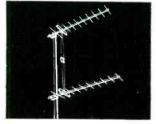
RHOMBIC — Highest gain of all UHF antennas . . . for fringe and super fringe areas.



HEAVY DUTY BASE — Ruggedly constructed to fit all masts from 11/4" to 21/4" O.D.



DIPLEXER — For separate UHF-VHF antennas . . . or for set and converters with separate UHF-VHF terminals . . . Foolproof . . . easily installed.



10 ELEMENT YAG1 — Multi-channel series of 10 element UHF Yagis . . . Excellent for fringe areas . . . very directional . . . completely pre-assembled — single and stacked models.



THE WARD

PRODUCTS CORP.

DIVISION OF THE GABRIEL COMPANY

1148 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 15, Ohio • in Canada: Atlas Radio Co., Ltd.

SERVICE... The National Scene

LEADING MANUFACTURERS SUPPORT NTSC BID FOR COLOR OKEH--Good news hit the color front a few weeks ago, when four* of the country's foremost set and tube makers filed compatible-color petitions, urging adoption of the standards proposed by the National Television Systems Committee. . . All agreed that the proposed system is capable of producing a color picture which has a high quality of fidelity, adequate apparent definition, good picture texture (not marked by such defects as misregistration, line crawl, jitter, or unduly prominent dot or other structure), and is sufficiently bright to permit adequate contrast range, and capable, too, of being viewed under normal home conditions without objectionable flicker. . . . Recognizing that the adoption of new standards for a new service is a serious matter, since once standards become official they cannot be changed without serious harm to the public and disruption to the complete industry, one petitioner declared that the proposed standards are complete, thorough and sturdy, and yet, sufficiently flexible to permit color TV to undergo such rate of growth, be it rapid or gradual, as the purchasing public may dictate.

IN WASHINGTON, the Commission also agreed that the system was acceptable and went on to issue a tentative approval, subject to comments and counter-comments. Unless objections are registered, and at this writing none have been officially recorded, a final okeh could appear in about a month. . . . Since most of the Commission's members and engineering staff have seen demonstrations of color, the time-consuming field studies may be shelved to expedite authorization; although sets of individual manufacturers will be studied at government labs in Laurel, Md.

MOST OF THE PETITIONERS felt that it should be possible to produce receivers within 6-9 months from the date of standard approval. Initial production costs will run high and thus prices of the first receivers will be far from moderate. However, several members of the Commission declared that such highly-priced chassis will not be a bar to system acceptance, even though criteria does call for comparatively low mass-market pricing. First black and white sets were extremely expensive, too, they said.

IN A FRANK COMMENTARY on one problem that does obtain at the present time in color TV, the color tube, one manufacturer declared that tubes which have been demonstrated thus far . . "and for which production plans have been asserted, give only a small picture, and are complicated and costly to produce. The big task now confronting TV labs is the development of a simplified, large-screen color tube that can be manufactured at reasonable costs. A great deal of invention and engineering work will be required to perfect such a simplified tube." It was this manufacturer's opinion that this goal could be reached within 2 or 3 years.

NOTWITHSTANDING the delicacy of the tube situation, most feel that receivers will be available next year, with possibly June, '54, as the month when demonstration sets will appear in shops. Early fall of '54, it has been forecast, will probably see delivery of a larger number of color sets; several have estimated that at least 50,000 color chassis will be in operation before the end of '54.

ALTHOUGH COLOR is a year away, industry and government are deeply concerned with one item, that can gild or blemish red-green-blue chassis acceptance. That item is service. The complexity of color TV and its critical circuitry will introduce many taxing problems. A revealing preview of these problems and their solutions appears in this issue on page 26. It is the first of a series of searching analyses scheduled for exclusive publication in SERVICE.

^{*}Exclusive of first petitioner, whose brief was described last month in SERVICE, and letter filed by a national lab urging support of standards, too.

SERVICE... The National Scene

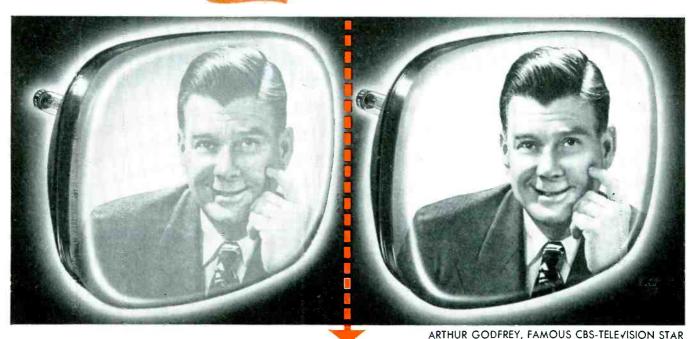
MODEL SERVICE MAN TRAINING PROGRAM TO BEGIN IN SEPT .-- Schooling plans for Service Men, under study for over a year by RTEMA, have been finalized, and on Sept. 14, at the N. Y. Trade School (N. Y. C.), 60 students, chosen by an entrance examination and interviews, will begin an intensive 16-week course, which will consist of two evening sessions of two hours each per week. . . . Set and parts distributors will assist in the selection of candidates for the initial course. . . . Course has been geared to meet the needs of practicing TV Service Men, who have a good knowledge of TV systems and circuitry, but whose skills are limited because of inadeqate know-how and familiarity with test equipment. Through contributions of money and equipment by RTEMA member companies, a lab of 15 test benches, each supplied with a full complement of servicing equipment, will be available. Each test bench will be coupled to a master-antenna system, fed to current-model TV chassis. . . . The ultimate aim of the plan, according to RTEMA, is an industry-approved training program available to Service Men through all vocational and trade schools, with local advisory groups, including set distributors and parts jobbers in each community, sponsoring the course. . . A system of accreditation, whereby Service Men will be certified for technical competence by RTEMA after successfully passing an examination, is now being developed. It is planned that this test will also be given by participating schools throughout the country.

SERVICE MEN-STATIONS SPARK UHF CONVERSION PROGRAM—A driving effort to promote ultrahigs in Reading, Pa., is now under way, under the direction of management of one of the uhf stations, in association with local Service Men. The broadcaster is providing newspaper, radio and TV advertising for those who will ring doorbells to encourage conversions. Left with prospects are copies of the station's programs which stress calibre of showmanship and superb reception possible from uhf. The results have been rewarding; consumers have become convinced that unf really offers improved, interference—free reception, in contrast to that available from veryhigh stations located at distant points. . . In other areas, viewers have also indicated that they are now sold on uhf, thanks to coordinated station—Service Men campaigns. In many zones, these efforts have resulted in striking spurts in uhf conversions. In one instance, after five months of ultrahigh telecasting, over 60% of TV setowners agreed to have their sets converted.

NEW STATION APPROVALS MOUNT--Dozens of applicants in the East, South and West, have recently received permission to begin telecasting, spreading the vast network of new market areas for Service Men. New assignments include channel 19, Utica, N. Y.; channel 62, Brockton, Mass.; channel 20, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; channel 17, Spartanburgh, S. C.; and channel 41, Trenton, N. J. . . . Many Service Men have written in asking for a detailed listing of all of the TV stations, including addresses of owners, so that they might contact owners, plan programs similar to the uhf deal described above, and expand their operations. Accordingly, such a listing has been prepared, and in this issue, the first section of it appears on page 32. Next month, the remainder will be published.

\$476-MILLION SPENT FOR SERVICE IN '52--According to the nation's most authoritative source, the Office of Business Economics of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, \$476-million were spent in '52 for the repair of radio and TV receivers--over 100% gain since '49, when \$213-million dropped into the coffers for servicing. The '52 figure also represents a substantial increase over '51, when \$324-million were spent, and over '51, when service expenditures totaled \$420-million. . . . The report offered some interesting parallels; over 400% more was spent for servicing than for admissions to theatres, baseball and hockey, and even college football games. . . According to a recent survey, the current rate of activity indicates that well over \$500-million will be spent this year for radio and TV servicing. That's quite a healthy prediction and a wonderful tribute to an industry still far from its peak.--L. W.

You can see the difference...



NOW CBS-HYTRON MIRROR-BACK BIG-SCREEN TUBES 27EP4... 24TP4 GIVE YOU BRIGHTER PICTURES!

HOW MIRROR-BACK TUBES ARE MADE GLASS FACE PLATE SCREEN MIRROR-BACK Normal light output from scree Screen phosphors are applied to the face plate as usual. Next lacquer is ap-Reinforcing light plied over this screen. Fioutput reflected nally the screen is vacuumby Mirror-Back sprayed with aluminum. Baking removes lacquer, leaving the brilliant Mir- MAGNIFIED CROSS-SECTION

ror-Back coating. Mirror-Back reflects light that would otherwise be lost to the rear of the screen. Boosts light output. Brightens picture.

ADVANTAGES OF CBS-HYTRON MIRROR-BACK TUBES

- 1. Stepped-up light output.
- 2. Brighter picture.
- 3. Greater contrast.
- 4. Reduced strain on component parts.
- Full effective screen potential maintained by metallic contact between anode and screen.
- Longer life . . . drain on cathode materially reduced.

Leading TV set makers demand maximum brightness from their large-screen sets — without strain on component parts. For them, CBS-Hytron introduced its Mirror-Back 27EP4 and 24TP4 (both spherical, electromagnetic types). Mirror-like effect of their aluminum-backed screens reinforces light output. Gives brighter, sharper pictures.

You, too, will want CBS-Hytron Mirror-Back big-screen tubes for replacement. In 27- and 24-inch sizes, they are a must. Take a tip from leading TV set makers. Try the CBS-Hytron 27EP4 and 24TP4. See the difference for yourself. Let your customer see it too. Order performance-tested Mirror-Back tubes from your CBS-Hytron distributor.



An easy-to-take introduction to how transistors work... their characteristics... and how to apply them, this CBS-Hytron Transistor Manual is also free. Get it from your CBS-Hytron distributor. Or write direct today.



CBS-HYTRON Main Office: Danvers, Mass.

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

RECEIVING . . . TRANSMITTING . . . SPECIAL-PURPOSE AND TV PICTURE TUBES . GERMANIUM DIODES AND TRANSISTORS

SERVICE, AUGUST, 1953 • 37

Part I of Two-Part Discussion Detailing How to Secure High-Quality Audio by Revamping Speaker System, Including Speaker Housing . . . Improvement of Amplifier...Addition of FM Systems and 3-Speed Player

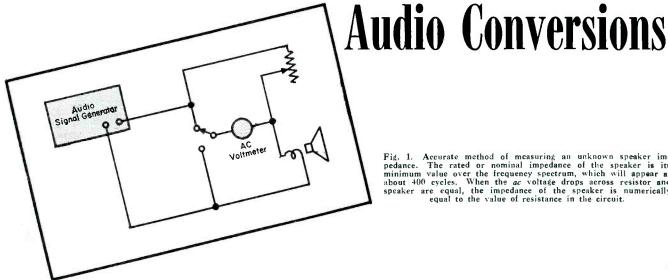
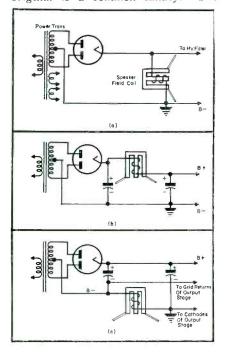


Fig. 1. Accurate method of measuring an unknown speaker impedance. The rated or nominal impedance of the speaker is its minimum value over the frequency spectrum, which will appear at about 400 cycles. When the ac voltage drops across resistor and speaker are equal, the impedance of the speaker is numerically equal to the value of resistance in the circuit.

HIGH-FIDELITY reproduction can often be achieved by conversion of the audio system of a commercial radio-phono.

The loudspeaker is a particularly vulnerable object in the improvement campaign. If the old speaker has poor quality in both the treble and bass ranges it must be replaced outright. The choice of a new speaker should be based on factors of price, performance, and available mounting space.

The idea that the amplifier may not have enough driving power for a speaker larger or heavier than the original is a common fallacy.



fact is that most modern loudspeakers are more efficient than older types, which means that less electrical power is required from the amplifier to produce the same output level of sound. In general, the larger diameter speakers tend to be more efficient than many smaller models, and a speaker with a heavy magnet will be more efficient than another speaker of the same design and material but with a lighter magnet.

It would be a mistake, however, to choose a speaker too large for the available mounting space. The usual open-backed commercial enclosure will normally be converted to a totally enclosed or bass-reflex cabinet to eliminate cabinet boominess, and the larger the cone area the greater is the effective stiffness of the air trapped behind the speaker. The general order of cabinet dimensions suitable for different speakers has been discussed previously;1 it was noted that the lower the bass resonant frequency of the speaker the larger the enclosure volume required. A smaller speaker, suited to the enclosure, will give better results than an unsuitable large one, and excellent speakers are available in sizes ranging from eight to fifteen inches. There are eight-inch speakers, for example, which cost up to five

Fig. 2. Three types of speaker field-coil circuitry:

(a) across the B+ line; (b) in series with the positive side of the B supply, and acting as filter choke; and (c) in series with the negative side of the B supply line, acting as filter choke and as source of negative bias voltage for the output stage.

times as much as twelve-inch replacement type speakers, and justifiably so.

Modern loudspeakers are almost exclusively of the permanent magnet type. When the speaker that is being replaced is also a pm unit it is only necessary to make sure that the new speaker has the same, or almost the same voice-coil impedance rating as the original. The majority of American speakers that are eight inches and larger have a voice-coil impedance close to eight ohms. The impedance of an unknown unit may be measured easily, by a method that is not very accurate but quite good enough for the purpose: The dc resistance of the voice coil (read with an ordinary ohmmeter) will normally be from 5/8 to 3/4 of the rated speaker impedance. An eight-ohm speaker thus will show a dc voice-coil resistance of from five to six olims. A more accurate method of determining voice-coil impedance is illustrated in Fig. 1.

If the original speaker is an electrodynamic model, however, it is necessary to consider the amplifier circuit that energizes the speaker's field coil. Specifically, there are three main types of field coil circuits, as illustrated in

- (1) Field coil across the high voltage line, connected between B+ and ground.
- (2) Field coil in series with the positive side of the high voltage line (between the rectifier cathode and B+ supply point) and acting as a filter choke.

by MARK VINO

for HI-FI Results

(3) Field coil in series with the negative side of the line (between B-and ground) acting as both a filter choke and a source of negative bias voltage for the output tubes. (This circuit is rare nowadays.)

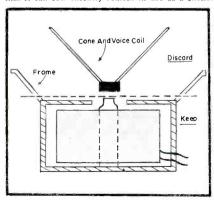
The connections shown in a of Fig. 2 present the simplest problem. The field coil is simply removed from the circuit, a procedure which, far from hurting anything, gains a positive advantage in that the current drain on the B supply is reduced by at least seventy-five mils.

In the second type of circuit (b of Fig. 2) the field coil must be replaced by a filter choke. A choke inductance value of eight henries or more, with a current rating sufficient for the demands of the circuit (usually at least 100 mils), and as low a dc resistance as possible, fills the requirements.

The third type of field-coil circuit (*c* of Fig. 2) also requires a filter choke replacement, with a unit similar to the one described above. In this case, however, the *dc* resistance of the substituting choke must be approximately the same as the *dc* resistance of the original field winding, because the output-stage bias voltage will be formed by the *ir* drop across the choke. The new resistance should be within 10% of the original value.

Where the field coil is one of the last two types, and when tools, space,

Fig. 3. Dismantling the old field coil speaker so that it can conveniently remain in use as a choke.

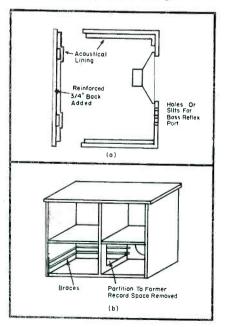


and patience permit, the old speaker may be dismantled and its field coil allowed to remain in place electrically. It must be remembered that the complete U-shaped iron structure housing the field coil is an integral part of the inductive unit; only the cone, voice coil, and outer frame may be removed, as shown in Fig. 3.

Addition of a Tweeter

Occasionally the old speaker will have good quality in the bass, but will show uneven and restricted response or high distortion in the treble. In such a case the addition of a high-frequency tweeter and dividing network can produce excellent results at reduced cost. The inductive-capacitive networks are superior to the resistance-capacitance types, as treble signals are kept from the woofer, and intermodulation and the effects of cone breakup in the woofer are reduced. Dividing networks may be either purchased or constructed. Instructions for making

Fig. 5. Cabinet modifications to provide acoustically correct baffling.



such networks, including winding data for the coils, have been prepared.²

Most tweeters are more efficient than the woofers that they work with, and it is very important that a level control, preferably of the L-type, be provided for the tweeter circuit. This control is adjusted by ear for proper balance between bass and treble portions of the music. Too much signal to the tweeter creates an over-harsh sound; too little signal to the tweeter produces a muffled effect; and correct balance will produce the most natural sounding reproduction.

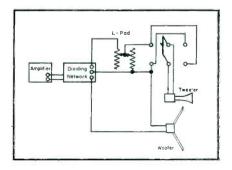
Since the tweeter and woofer handle the same signals in the mid-range of frequencies, they should be connected This means that for the in-phase. same frequency the moving elements of both units move forward together and backward together. When the two speakers are connected out-ofphase, cancelling interference will occur in the mid-frequency range, particularly if the tweeter is mounted very close to the woofer. The effect will be apparent to the ear as weak response in the range concerned. To remedy, the leads at the terminals of one of the speakers should be reversed. Figure 4 illustrates a method of testing for speaker phase by instantaneous reversal of tweeter leads. The output of the combined speakers must be checked, in both positions, from a normal listening position. When the woofer and tweeter are separated by an appreciable distance, the phasing may have little if any audible effect.

The Loudspeaker Housing

The common open-backed commercial cabinet produces an acoustical resonance that can be heard as boominess in the reproduced bass. If the cabinet volume available for speaker housing is large enough it may be sealed off with a sturdy (34") back. Sometimes the enclosure volume can

(Continued on page 71)

Fig. 4. Method of testing relative phase of tweeter and woofer by instantaneous reversal of tweeter phase.



^{1,} Vino, Mark, Mounting the Loudspeaker, Service; March, 1953, p. 54.

"Crossover Networks for Speaker Systems, University Loudspeakers, Inc.

by THOMAS K. BEAMER

Photoelectric Recorder Circuitry and Operation

IN A RECENT analysis¹ of photoelectric recorders, it was noted that this instrument serves a field in between the direct-acting pen and ink recorders and oscillographs using film. The device can have the sensitivity of a light-beam galvanometer such as is used in an oscillograph, but makes an immediately visible ink record.

This electronic-type of recorder is available in two forms: a deflection type² which employs pivoted or suspension-type basic measuring instruments, and a potentiometer type³ which operates on the null-balance principle.

Basic measuring instruments for the deflection type are rated as dc micro-ammeters or milliammeters although any measuring instrument of suitable size capable of rotating a small mirror, can be used as a basic instrument.

The potentiometer-type recorder is rated only in millivolts, and can be supplied with up to eleven full ranges.

Both deflection and potentiometer recorders are very sensitive. The deflection-type recorder uses mirror-type indicating instruments as measuring means, and no additional mechanical or electrical burden is imposed on the circuit. The potentiometer recorder has a compensated galvanometer as a null-balance detector that can respond to minute changes in flow of current. A high-speed response is obtained by a photoelectric balancing system which rapidly moves the recording mechanism to follow the deflection of the measuring instrument or the null-balance detector.

Deflection-Type Recorder Operation

Fig. 1 shows the functional relation of the parts of a deflection-type photoelectric recorder. The shaft of the recording mechanism and the basic instrument each carry a small mirror, and are on the same vertical line. The light beam is provided by the small incandescent lamp, the light from which is focused by a pair of condensing

SERVICE; May, 1953. ²G.E. models 8CE1, 8CE2, 8CE3 and 8CE4. ³G.E. models 8CE5 and 8CE6.

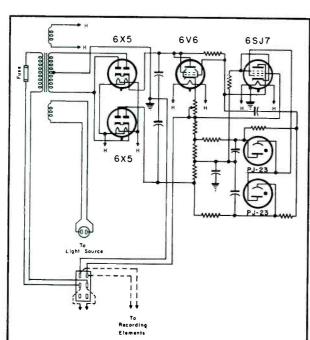
ienses. This beam is reflected, in turn, by the basic mirror, the spherical mirror and the recording mirror, until it is finally divided between two photo-tubes

When the mirrors of the recording and basic elements are parallel, the light is equally divided between the two phototubes, and no current flows through the recording coil. To do this, the light from the basic instrument mirror is made to reflect from a spherical mirror, and thence to a lightdividing mirror. When these movable mirrors are in alignment, the light is equally divided between the two phototubes, and hence the voltage across these tubes is equal and the power supply, arranged to amplify the difference between these two voltages, applies zero voltage to the coil of the recording element. This is a stable condition and will remain stable until a deflection of the movable mirrors occurs.

As soon as the basic element mirror moves out of alignment, however, more light is reflected on one phototube than the other and the difference in voltage thus obtained is amplified and applied to the recording element coil in proper polarity to cause the recording-element mirror to move back into alignment with the new position of the basic element mirror. Alignment of the movable mirrors in this new angular position again sets up a stable condition where the light reflecting from the light-dividing mirror is equally divided between the two phototubes.

The operation of the recording mechanism is independent of the characteristics and rating of the basic measuring instrument. The recording

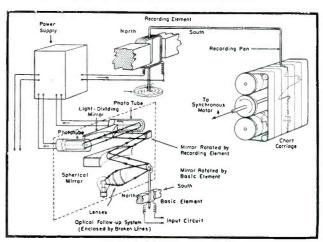
(Continued on page 72)



(Below)

Fig. 1. Operating diagram of the deflection-type photoelectric recorder.

(Left)
Fig. 2. Electronic circuit of photoelectric recorder.



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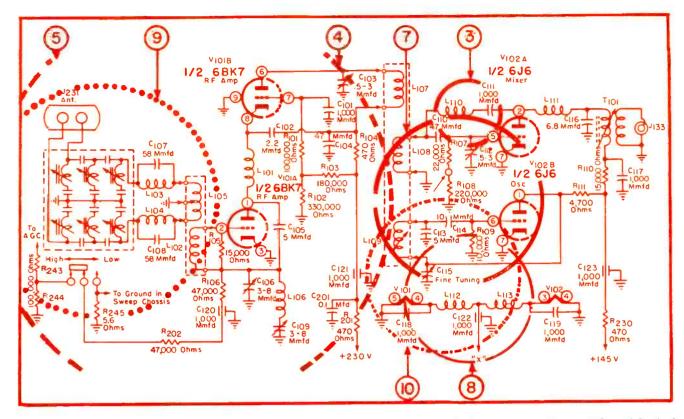
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TV Front End Performance Factors

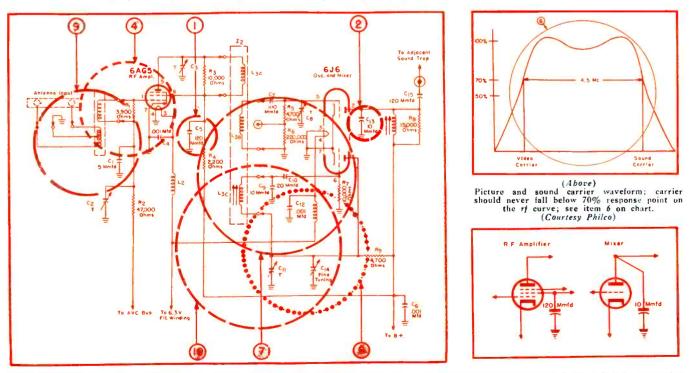
Condition	Reason	Control Method
RF bandwidth increases on high channels, and gain decreases (1)	Due chiefly to increase of input conductance in <i>rf</i> tube, because of transit time.	Controlled regeneration must be introduced at the screen grid of the rf amplifier; if a screen grid is used. Regeneration on the high channels serves to narrow bandwidth and increase gain: See circuit at right; circle (1).
Mixer bandwidth becomes decreased excessively on high channels. (2)	Resonance of plate-lead inductance with mixer tuned grid circuit; <i>tptg</i> feedback.	Effective plate-lead inductance can be reduced by adding a 10-mmfd capacitor from plate terminal of socket to ground: See circuit at right; circle (2).
Mixer bandwidth becomes decreased excessively on low channels, when 40-mc if is used.	Resonance of first if coil with mixer grid coil; tptg feedback.	Feedback can be reduced to an acceptable value by a 10-mmfd capacitor as noted above. Some front ends utilize an <i>lc</i> plate-grid neutralizing arrangement: See circuit at right; circle (3).
Superhet frequency conversion process makes receiver susceptible to image interference. (4)	Local oscillator, normally operating on the high side, can beat an interfering signal through as a low-side oscillator.	An rf amplifier stage should be utilized ahead of the mixer to provide more tuned circuits and hence greater selectivity. (The rf amplifier is often supplemented with traps, such as FM traps in 20-mc if systems): See circuit at right; circle (1).
Receiver noise is greater than atmospheric noise. (5)	VHF channels are relatively noise free.	Receiver noise can often be minimized by use of triodes in suitable circuits, such as the cascode amplifier: See circuit at right; circle (5).
Excessive snow, caused by compensating alignment procedure. (6)	RF amplifier provides a poorer signal-to-noise ratio at low gain.	RF amplifier response curve must be made as flat as possible. If the curve has a bad slump, and the signal falls below the noise level in the slump region, no further if gain can recover the signal: See plot at right; circle (6).
Mixer contributes appreciable noise when oscillator-injection voltage is incorrect. (7)	Conversion transconductance decreases when oscillator injection voltage is incorrect.	Injection voltage must be checked on each channel with a <i>vtvm</i> , and oscillator-mixer coupling adjusted for proper injection voltage: See circuit at right; circle (7).
Local oscillator interferes with neighboring receivers. (8)	Oscillator signal can radiate from <i>rf</i> chassis or from antenna.	Better shielding, and common grounding point will minimize oscillator radiation. The <i>if</i> frequency can be changed as required to throw the oscillator frequency out of active <i>rf</i> channels: See circuit at right; circle (8).
Maximum power transfer requires matching of antenna lead to rf input circuit. (9)	The maximum possible transfer is 50%; with a mismatch, part of the 50% is reflected back to the antenna.	The <i>lc</i> ratio of the input tuned circuits and coupling of antenna coils to grid coils must be adjusted for an impedance match: See circuit at right; circle (9).
Local oscillator tends to drift excessively on high channels.	The effect of a small capacitance or inductance change becomes more pronounced on high channels.	Temperature-stabilized capacitors must be utilized, and components placed where thermal changes are smallest. A high-side low-side oscillator is used occasionally, if the <i>if</i> pass band is symmetrical. The intercarrier system is more tolerant of frequency drift than the split-sound system: See circuit at right; circle (10).

Streamlined Analysis of Circuitry and Components Required to Insure Top Results from Mixer and RF Amplifier



Front end teaturing a turret-type tuner which develops an unraually good signal-to-noise ratio as a result of cascode circuit. The use of C111 and L110 in the mixer plate-grid circuit are key factors in the circuit; this is a neutralizing arrangement which feeds Lack an out-of-phase signal from plate to grid to avoid changes in shape of the response curve on the low channels, due to mixer regeneration. Triodes are low-noise tubes, but subject to tuned-plate/tuned-grid regeneration, when the plate and grid circuits are tuned to approximately the same frequency, unless the triode is neutralized as in this circuit: Numbers in circles serve to identify portion of circuit similarly identified and analyzed in chart at left. (Courtesy DuMont)

Below, left: A popular turret-type tuner front end, utilizing a high-gain 6AG5 rf amplifier. (Courtesy Philco)



Right: Controlled regeneration is an important factor in obtaining satisfactory front-end operation at both ends of the vhf band. Thus, it is important that capacitors be replaced exactly as in the original equipment. In rf amplifier, for instance, length of screen-grid lead controls rf gain and bandwidth on high channels, while in mixer, proper connection point of plate capacitor controls regeneration on lowest and highest channels.

Design and Operation of Phonos Using Built-In Stroboscope

ONE OF THE MOST important items in phono operation control is the stroboscope disc¹ which makes it possible to determine the exact speed of turntables. Such discs are normally cardboard circular rings that can be placed on the record changer turntable; a neon bulb produces flashes above this disc, revealing turntable speed.

Some have always felt that this disc should be a basic part of every phono system and built in, if possible. Recently, one manufacturer2 adopted this principle and included a small stroboscope disc in the record changer driven from the turntable through a rubber covered idler wheel attached to the stroboscope disc proper.3 The ratio of speed of this disc to the turntable is 4:1. Since the neon bulb flashes 120 times per second when operated from a 60-cycle source, multiplying the 120 flashes per second times 60 seconds per minute, the bulb produces 7,200 flashes per minute.

Wedges and Speeds

There are rings of wedges on these discs, often identified with the three speeds of 331/3, 45 and 78. On usual discs 92 wedges appear under the strobe light in 1/78 of a minute when a 78 speed is involved; the 78 ring of wedges on the disc appear to be standing still. If more or less than 92 wedges appear on the 78 ring during this period, the 78 ring appears to be floating forward or backward. The same situation applies to the 45 ring except that 160 wedges appear every 1/45 of a minute. For 331/3, 216 wedges must appear in 1/33.3 of a minute. Since, in this instance, the strobe wheel is rotating four times faster than the turntable, it is possible to reduce the number of wedges re-



by KENNETH STEWART and PAUL EDWARDS

quired on the wheel for each speed to one-quarter the required amount; therefore, for the 78 ring only 23 wedges are needed; for the 45 ring only 40 wedges are required, and for the 33½ ring but 54 wedges are used. The strobe disc is directly driven from the turntable; thus slippage between the two is said to be impossible, springs keeping the rubber drive wheel on the strobe assembly in direct contact with the turntable. Therefore, any indication given by the strobe serves as an accurate indication of turntable rpm.

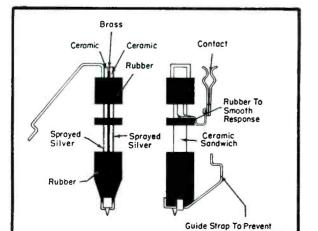
The motor is shock mounted by the means of rubber grommets and fibre washers to a mounting plate and stud assembly. The entire motor and motor mounting plate revolve about a motor

mounting stud. The point at which the motor mounting stud passes through motor mounting plate must be well lubricated to allow free action of the motor. The motor drive shaft is kept in contact and in constant pressure with drive wheel assembly by the means of a motor tension spring. This insures proper friction contact between the motor drive shaft and drive wheel. This wheel is firmly mounted in a drive wheel bracket and bearing assembly and pivoted on bearings at two points, eliminating possible lateral motion. This has been found to reduce the possibility of wows.

Cycling in Strobe Phono System

The motor shaft contacts drive a wheel assembly and causes it to rotate (Continued on page 59)

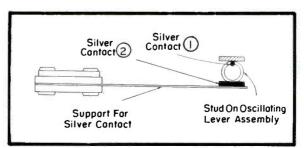
¹Vino, Mark, Record Players, Service; May and June, 1953. ²Zenith. ³Cobra-Matic; models S-14053/4/6/7.



Forward Motion Of Needle

(Left)
Simplified sketch of ceramic cartridge used in Zenith Cobra-Matic record changers.

(Below) Trip contact adjustment in Zenith 10/85~rpm changer.



Features of Push-Button Tape Recorders, Remote Preamps and Amps



Desk stand designed for all types and styles of microphones with rear cable exit; microphone cable is concealed in a slot underneath the center section of chromium trim and is directed out at the rear of the base. Thus no removal of plugs or connectors is said to be necessary.

(Model DS-10; Atlas Sound Corp.)



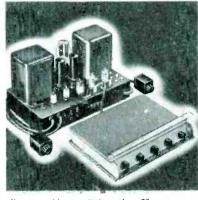
Speaker baffle kit for mounting extra speaker in auto package shelves. Kit includes a dash board 3-way switch which permits operation of the car radio speaker alone, rear speaker alone or both simultaneously; stamped baffle plate with tamper-proof perforated metal, and all necessary mounting screws. Designed for 6"x9" oval car speaker. (Lowell Mfg. Co.)



Packaged tape recorder containing recorder, preamp amplifier and speaker. Has a frequency range from 50 to 10,000 cps. Features pushbutton touch control system: push buttons for microphone or radio-TV recording, record or playback operation and base and treble response. Recorder offers recording speeds of both 7½ and 3¾ ips, on two tracks. (Model 303 Crestwood; Daystrom.)



A 3-speaker table model phono with a lnudness control that is said to permit regulating sound from a whisper to full power without any change in frequency response. Unit is designed for placement on a table or buflet. Other features include response control that is claimed to permit one to vary frequency response to accentuate the treble or the bass. A five-tube (including rectifier) ac amplifier provides five watts. Automatic three-speed record changer is spring mounted to eliminate rumble and vibration. Equipped with automatic shut-off of the changer motor at the end of the last record. (Musicale; Webster-Chicago.)



Audio ensemble consisting of a 20-watt master amplifier and remote control-preamp which is completely self-powered. Input selector and power switches are mounted on 5-foot extension cables, permitting flexible location in the cabinet housing the amplifier. A 6-position crossover and rell-off control provides automatic compensation for varying recording characteristics (in addition to loudness control for volume). Master amplifier uses two—12AX7s, one—12AU7, two—6AL5s, two—6L6s, one—8U4G and one—5Y3GT. Remote control-preamp uses three 12AX7 tubes. (Model 1826 and Libretto Remote; Rauland-Borg.)



Tape recorder with a tape speed of 7½ ips, frequency response from 30 to 13,000 cps, and playing time on a seven-inch reel up to one hour, with dual-track operation. Five relay-operated piano keys control recording and playback: Record key is interlocked with a record safety button, thus preventing accidental erasure of recording; fast forward key provides rapid tape motion for accurate cueing or indexing. Amplifier is a 4-stage ac operated unit with a high-impedance input and 3.5-ohm output impedance. Tube complement includes one 5879; one 12AX7; one 6AQ5; one 6C4; and one 6E5. (Model 756; Ampro Corp.)

Tape recorder and 3-watt player designed for

dual track recording. Handles up to 7" reels;

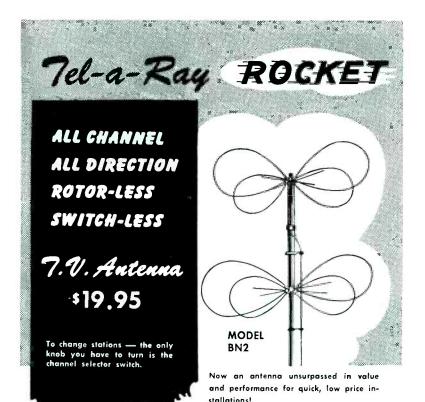
An 8-tube 25-watt amplifier with a 70-volt constant voltage tap, which permits matching to any speaker load. Frequency response is said to be 30 to 18,000 cps ±2 db. Gain at microphone channels, 122 db; phono channel, 80 db. Inputs: 3 microphone, 1 phono. Tubes include three 6AU6s: one 6SF5: one 6N7; two 6L6Gs and one 5U4G.



two hours recording time on one 7" reel at 3\footnote{M} ips using standard tape. (Models 903 (3\footnote{M} ips) and 907 (7\footnote{M} ips): Crescent Industries, Inc.)







SINGLE BAY



sharp reception of all local stations at distances of 40 miles and We do not claim this antenna to have stupendous gain — however, in extensive field tests conducted, its gain exceeded

We do not craim this attential to have every and exceeded by far our expectations. Judge for yourself, here is the report which can be verified by dealers and distributors who participated in the tests: The two-bay model when installed at Lufkin, Texas, and Henderson, Kentucky, brought in with good picture clarity and low noise level, channels 2, 3, 4, 8, and 11, up to distances of 150 miles or more—actual field strength meter tests showed gain ratio between this antenna and a single channel yagi—1 to 1½ in favor of yagi—a small difference in measured gain and little or no visible difference in picture and sound quality.

The single bay when installed at Houston, Texas, brought in perfectly channels 2 and 8 in Houston, and channel 11 in Galveston, which is approximately 50 miles away.

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UHF Signal Survey Report:

by DONALD PHILLIPS

DURING THE UHF signal surveys, it was found that measurements at 30', in congested downtown areas, between tall buildings, were meaningless unless taken at intersections or open areas, not always possible. In an alternative method signals were measured at roof top height. The purpose of this method was to duplicate the conditions of the average installation. In open country, it is possible to select locations so that one is in the clear, and thus average readings can be obtained over a distance of several hundred feet.

The purpose of these surveys was to determine how much signal was required to produce a good picture. The amount necessary will vary with personal opinion of what constitutes a good signal, other services available, programming, viewing conditions, and other factors. For the average receiver or selector-receiver combination, a signal of about 1,800 microvolts per meter was found to provide an image in which snow is not seen except by the most critical observer. Signals below this level may still be acceptable, depending on how critical the viewer is.

Results of Findings in Four UHF Areas

Portland, Oregon: Portland is located about midway in a valley some 40 miles wide. To the east and west of the station, the signal was found to be in general, limited by the hills at the edge of the valley. To the east of the transmitter lives the major portion of the population. In this direction, the signal was found to measure 65,000 uv/m at three miles from the transmitter, and 15,000 uv/m at nine miles. There are shaded areas behind Mt. Tabor, Mt. Scott, and Rocky Butte. Extra receiver antenna height behind

‡From a report reviewing surveys made by RCA Service Co. in Portland, Atlantic City, York and South Bend; initial installment appeared in July issue.

these obstructions will be of advantage. Five blocks behind Mt. Tabor, at 50' 1,500 ww/m was measured. To the north and south of the station, signals travel over relatively flat terrain and approaches the theoretical. Close to the transmitter in the south is a large shaded area. This is caused by an intervening ridge of high ground. In this area, each installation will present a problem, and only a limited number will be satisfactory. Close to the transmitter in the north is another shaded area. Fortunately, there are relative y few people living in this area. In downtown Portland, directly under the transmitter, a problem is presented by tall buildings. There are signals in the order of 10,000 uv/m on most of the rooftops.

Atlantic City, New Jersey: To the north and south along the coast, the signal was found to be slightly better than the theoretical. This was due to the fact that the signal travels in part over water. To the west, the signal fell short of the theoretical for several miles. Good pictures were obtained beyond that distance by adding extra antenna height. At Cape May Court House, 30 miles from the transmitter, a signal strength of 1,600 uv/m was measured.

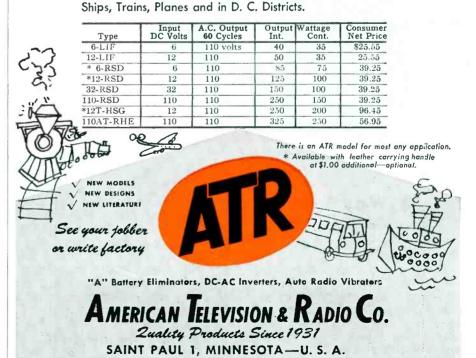
In the congested downtown area, readings ranged from a low of 7,800 uv/m to a high of better than 100,000 uv/m. Thus, it was obvious that a normal antenna installation will produce very satisfactory results. In the residential area of Pleasantville, Ventnor, and Margate City, higher signal levels were measured.

York, Pennsylvania: The area around York was excellent for observing the effects of hilly terrain on uhf signals, and measurements helped to confirm theories. It was found that the signal would recover to some extent behind a close obstruction, but in many cases would not recover at all when obstructions were farther out.

South Bend., Indiana: Generally flat terrain surrounds the transmitter location, resulting in field intensities very close to the theoretical predictions. Signal level contours, when plotted on a map, approximated perfect circles. The outer limit of the grade A service range $(5.000 \, uv/m)$ fell about at the 15-mile circle. The low end of the grade B service range (1,580 uv/m) fell about at the 25-mile circle. Close to the transmitter, lower field intensities were measured. At the three-mile circle, the signal averaged 8,000 uv/m. At the five-mile circle, it averaged $50,000 \, uv/m$. South Bend came closer to the theoretical coverage than any of the other areas measured.



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(Continued from page 25)

coiled and tied up in place under the dash with friction tape.

Most sets use some sort of large fuse-holder or power relay-box where the battery leads are connected. Short leads from this go to the battery, and smaller leads usually go to the control box. If the battery is mounted beneath the truck floorboards, as in some vehicles, it is important to be sure and mount this fuse-holder where it will

not be damaged by mud and water. This point is illustrated in Figs. 9 and 10. The former installation under the car was very unsuccessful; the fuse-holder was covered with mud at all times, and gave continual trouble until moved to the position shown in Fig. 10, above the floorboards, under the side of the seat.

Relay-Box Fuseholder Mount

If the battery is under the hood, this trouble will not be encountered. The

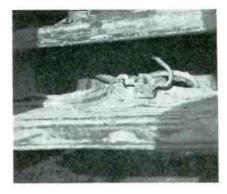
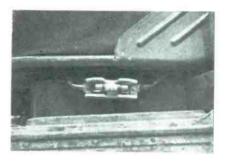


Fig. 9. Badly positioned fuseholder under floorboard of truck. Note accumulation of mud.

Fig. 10. Repositioned fuseholder above floorboard, under rim of seat. In this location fuse is accessible and removed from mud sp!atter.



relay box or fuseholder can be mounted on the inner fender-skirts, adjacent to the battery, with self-tapping screws, and will give very little trouble.

The best way to begin a cable-installation job is to tape the cables first, before they are installed in the body. Then they can be connected to the battery, control-head, etc., working back toward the sets, fastening them down as vou go. By this method, the slack will be left at the set-end of the cables, and may be coiled inside of the box or cabinet. The excess length will permit the removal of the units for operation outside of the cabinet, for servicing or adjusting, if needed. If the units are to be tested mainly on the bench, the slack can be left at the battery and control head end.

[To Be Continued]

U/V Signal Generator

(Continued from page 29)

test applications, to use a lower value of attenuation than 10 microvolts, it is possible to use the second harmonic of the generator frequency, permitting one to obtain values down to as low as one-tenth of a microvolt. The leakage problem has been found to be no factor here, as operation on the second harmonic reduces the leakage still further. The output impedance is 50 ohms. An output meter is in the grid circuit of the 6AF4; this reflects the level of the

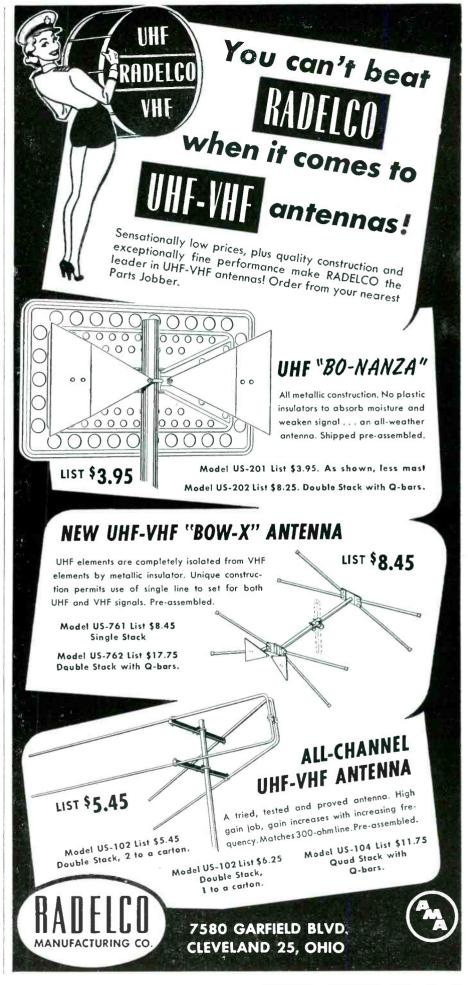
signal being fed to the attenuator. Since the grid of the tube will naturally draw more or less current at different frequencies of oscillation, it is necessary to establish a preset level of grid current to make possible a uniform calibrated attenuation of output. A potentiometer, or meter set control on the face of the generator, is in the plate circuit of the 6AF4. This can be readjusted at different frequencies to the calibrated red mark of the face of the output meter, thus affording a visual fixed value of grid current at all times, to make possible the constant calibrated attenuation for these changing frequencies.

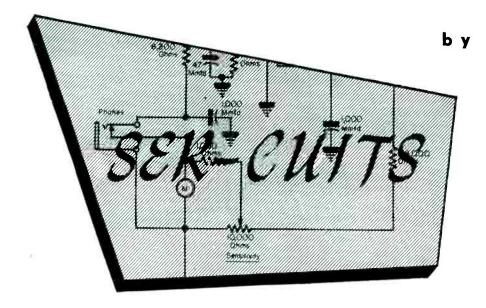
In switching from *vhf* to *uhf* a resistor is placed in parallel with the compensated output meter to recalibrate properly the meter. The range of attenuation provided has been found to be more than enough to satisfy any of the usual sensitivity requirements.

The generator has provision for external AM modulation in the plate circuit capable of accepting a wide range of modulation frequencies. On production lines, it has been found increasingly advantageous, in making sensitivity checks, to use a piped TV pattern through a generator into the receiver, to a 'scope and observe its point of pattern disintegration at a given reading of attenuation on the generator, compared to a predeter-mined sensitivity rating. This can be accomplished on this generator with no trace of hum or distortion visible in the 'scope. To do this the output of the generator can be coupled, externally, through a simple diode crystal mixer to the receiver in use. For industrial applications, two generators can be used for this purpose, one tuned to the low uhf band and the other to the high end of the uhf band, with their output combined through a coax switch to the receiver. For extreme pin-point calibration of frequency during service work in the field, the generator can be zero-beat against existing ulf or vhf stations in operation in the locality. This is true in lab work also, from a calibrated crystal source.

Some common uses of the generator consist of furnishing a calibrated *rf* signal source for alignment and adjustment of TV receivers and *uhf* converters, and as a signal source of sensitivity checks. It can also be used as a marker generator. A factor to consider also is that the unit covers the new citizens band of 460-470 mc and the 900-mc telephone band, as well.

The face of the instrument is provided with a calibrated frequency dial, which is driven by a set of anti-back lash gears.





Analysis of UHF/VHF Chassis Using Cascode Turret Tuner and Tunable Ultrahigh Channel Strips

Most TV receivers, now coming off the line, have been designed for both vhf and uhf pickup. In some chassis, turret tuning is employed with provision made for insertion of uhf strips, while others offer continuous tuning for the high bands. In either case, special precautions have been taken in the selection of tubes1 and circuitry for upper and lower channel tuning.

To illustrate, one series, * t using a cascode-type tuner, employs a 6U8 triode-pentode, designed especially for mixer-oscillator applications; the triode section serves as a local oscillator and pentode as mixer. The pentode mixer has been found to be ideal for the purpose, since it would be difficult to neutralize a triode when it is used as an if amplifier on the ultrahighs. Block diagrams showing application of this tube and associated elements for uhf and vhf operation appear in Figs. 1 and 2.

A complete circuit diagram of the vhf-uhf tuner used in this series2 with switch in the vhf position is shown in Fig. 3. The antenna is connected to a

center-tapped primary. Two if rejection traps, resonated to approximately the center of the if bandpass, increase the it rejection on channel 2 and on uhf. These traps were designed so that additional resonant frequencies are not present in the uhf band; the coils are small self-supporting solenoids, while the capacitors are of the small ceramic disc type.

The rf grid coil is returned to ground through a trimmer capacitor (2.5 to 6 mmfd) which is adjusted to equal approximately the value of the input capacitance of a 6BK7. 2-mmfd capacitor between the trimmer and the 6BK7 plate provides neutralization, which has been found to be substantially independent of frequency.

The 6BK7 was selected for rf amplification because it affords the lowest possible noise figure on all channels. The cascode interstage is series tuned near channel 13 by means of a series coil connected between the first plate and second cathode. The two triode sections are connected in series and, therefore, have identical values of plate

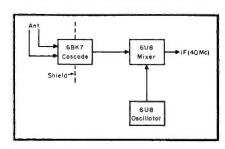
current. The grid of the second triode is held at a fixed potential by means of a voltage divider network between B+ and ground, thus giving a relatively rapid cutoff of the plate current in the first triode section, which is controlled by age voltage. So that the gain of the cascode stage may not be reduced before the signal is completely free of noise, the application of agc to the 6BK7 is delayed. This is accomplished by providing some cathode bias to the if amplifier and allowing the age voltage to go positive by this amount. When the agc voltage is positive, a 2.2megohm grid-leak resistor of the 6BK7 holds its grid near zero; actually slightly negative due to contact potential. When the age voltage passes through zero, the signal level is sufficiently high so that the noise figure of the rf amplifier is no longer important and the 6BK7 is then rapidly cutoff by a further increase of agc voltage in

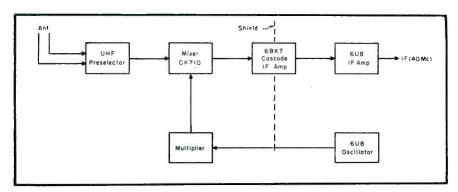
PERCY

the negative direction. The pair of double-tuned circuits between the rf amplifier plate and the mixer grid are provided with a shunt trimmer capacitance and a series trimmer inductance on each circuit. The two coils are returned to ground through a common inductance which provides some coupling between the circuits on the high channels. On channel 13, the coupling between the coils and on the strip actually opposes common inductive coupling slightly, while on the lower channels this common inductance coupling is reinforced in varying amounts by the coupling between the coils on the strip. All other coupling mediums between these circuits has been avoided.

The oscillator tube is decoupled from the coil on the strip by means of a 5.5nunfd series capacitor. This effec-

Fig. 1. Block diagram of tuner input for Zenith K chassis with vhf strips in place.

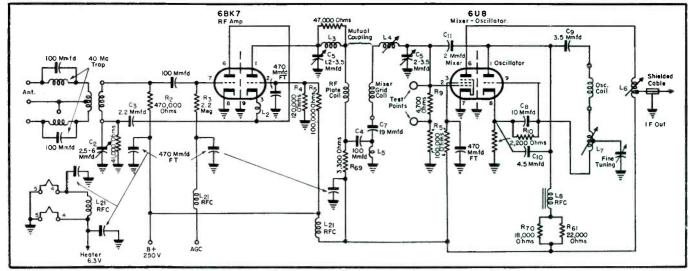




^{&#}x27;See Tube News report, this issue, page 55. *Zenith K and L series. 2Zenith K-53.

[‡]From notes compiled by Harry D. Hooton of the Zenith Radio service division

Fig. 2 (left): Setup of Zenith tuner system with uhf strips in place.



tively increases the inductance value of the oscillator coil and thereby minimizes the effect of contact and other stray inductances, and reduces the effect of tube and voltage variations on the oscillator frequency. Since a larger percentage of the total circuit inductance is on the strip, a higher Q is obtained in the oscillator tuned circuit. The tube is further decoupled from the circuit by shunting it with two capacitors in a Colpitts arrangement; 4.5 mmfd between plate and cathode and 10 mmfd between grid and cathode. A variable capacitor tapped on L_7 and designated fine tuning, is used at the plant for standardizing the circuit and as a fine tuning control by providing a stop which, after the factory trimming adjustment, permits the capacitor to be turned only two turns out of the several in its complete range.

Where leads are brought out of the oscillator compartment for the B+ and heater, feed-through ceramic capacitors and series rf chokes provide good isolation of all oscillator rf circuits.

For uhf operation, it is necessary to

Fig. 3. Circuit diagram of vhf-uhf tuner used in Zenith series K chassis. Channel selector switch is in the vhf position. FT = feed-through capacitors.

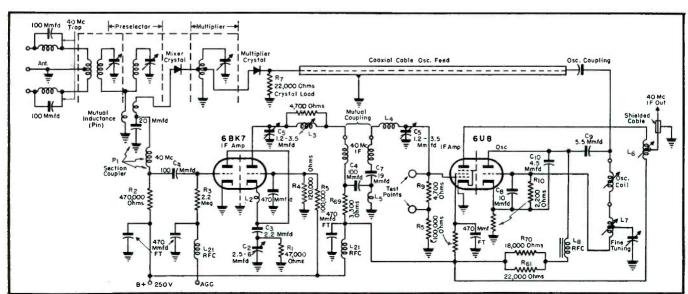
feed the oscillator power into the crystal multiplier which is inside the antenna compartment. The possibility of coupling oscillator power to the antenna has been avoided by providing a stator contact which has an effective grounding finger on either side of it and shielding around it. This contact is fed by means of a short coax cable extending into the oscillator compartment to an extra stator contact which is not used on vhf. On uhf, a small capacitor is connected between this terminal (11) and the plate end of the oscillator coil. On uhf, further isolation between the multiplier contact, 6, and the antenna is provided by the uhf tuned circuits on the channel strip.

Fig. 4 shows a schematic of the tuner with the *uhf* channel strips in place. There are two tuned circuits in the preselector, and a multiplier tuned circuit, making a total of three *uhf* resonant circuits. Two crystal diodes are mounted in the antenna section of

Fig. 4. Circuit of tuner in uhf position.

the uhf channel strip in a metal casting which also houses the preselector and multiplier tuned circuits. Coupling between the antenna and the first tuned circuit is by means of a very small center-tapped loop inductively coupled to the low potential end of the coil. Coupling from the second preselector circuit to the mixer is accomplished by a small loop, one side of which is returned to a 20-mmfd rf bypass capacitor, and the other side connected to the crystal. This rf bypass capacitor also forms a part of a matching network to the 6BK7 grid. The other side of the mixer crystal connects to a tap on the multiplier coil, near the low-potential end, to provide oscillator excitation to the mixer. The multiplier crystal is also connected to another tap slightly higher on the multiplier tuned circuit. The other side of the multiplier crystal connects to oscillator through turret contact and shielded cable.

The preselector and multiplier coils are extremely small; .4" long and 1/8" (Continued on page 73)





by RALPH G. PETERS

Because of its broadband effect, the bowtie type antenna has been widely used on the ultrahighs. During a recent developmental program, involving bowtie design, an open type bowtie was designed; it consisted of two loops of 1/8" aluminum wire with a fundamental resonant frequency in the lower spectrum of the band; 500 mc. The study revealed that since the antenna also possessed the characteristics of ā folded-dipole, it had resonant frequencies through the uhf spectrum to the highest frequency used. With such an antenna, it is possible to secure a relatively flat frequency response, with a tendency to rise in gain as higher frequencies are reached.

Tests indicated, too, that there was less tendency for flutter if the antenna were made with the greatest possible resistance to wind; the initial wave striking the antenna results in the greatest overall gain to the receiver. The study also highlighted the fact that a reflector makes use of that portion of the wave which is reflected in phase to the antenna, by returning it to the antenna; a solid type reflector should give maximum reflected energy.

In view of the foregoing results, it was decided to design an antenna

which offered broadband tuning and a minimum of wind resistance, and used a solid reflector of the parabolic type.

Actually, a parabolic reflector resembles an automobile headlamp which gives maximum forward energy or light due to fact that the reflector is solid. This feature it was felt would be very effective.

Parabolics have been frowned upon because they are critically sharp at the fundamental frequency, but it has been found that when a broadband antenna is used with a parabolic reflector the overall frequency response, gain and directivity are broadened. Thus an antenna with broadband tuning was coupled to the parabolic; some attenuation of signal was noted, but the gain has been found to be substantial and the directivity broadened.

Tests have proved that a TV signal, when reflected from a nearby building or structure, is sometimes stronger than the direct signal, especially from the transmitter, if the direct signal has interference such as trees, wires, etc. The reflected wave received at the antenna will increase the overall gain; this reflection must, of course, be in phase to prevent any ghost. Using a

parabolic form as a reflector has been found to be an efficient means of utilizing the reflected wave. The driven element energy, when spaced 90° from the reflector, will be added to the reflector energy. This condition has been found to hold only when the parabolic is a true 90° from the antenna, and not just 90° at the center and plus or minus any number of degrees at the extreme ends of the parabola.

To convey the energy at the antenna to the receiver, 300-ohm leadin contacts have been included. It was found that a distance between matching bars of 21/8" (using 3/8" wide straps of .064" aluminum) between centers gave the lowest swer at extreme ends of the spectrum: The antenna, operating at 617 mc, has been found to have a swer of 2:1 reception.

Antenna Components

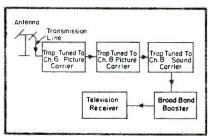
The complete antenna consists of two parabolics tied together at a distance of 10¾" between antennas; if one antenna is to be used the matching stubs must be cut in half, and each stub used as a ¼ wavelength matching section. The antenna lead can move

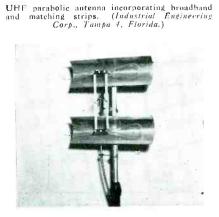
(Continued on page 74)

TV interference filter said to have an attenuation of 100:1. Rejected bandwidth is claimed to be 2-3 mc wide. Trap has balanced input and output circuits for use in 300-ohm line. One trap is required for each interfering signal; units may be cascaded for complex problems. Traps have a tunable range of from 20 to 40 mc. (Nols Wavetrap; Non-Linear Systems, Del Mar, Calif.)



Fig. 1. Network of tuned traps in antenna-to-set line designed to eliminate channel 6 and 8 picture and sound-carriers interfering with signals on channels 5, 7 and 9. (Courtesy Non-Linear Systems.)







Pictorial Report on VHF/UHF Antennas . Converters . Boosters . Hardware



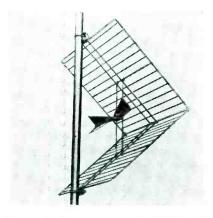
Two and four-set couplers using bifilar coils. May be used with either 300-ohm twinlead or 72-ohm coax cable. Housed in molded plastic container. (G22 and G24; Camburn, Inc.)



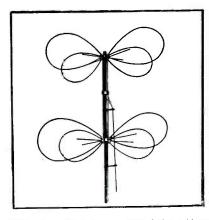
Combination shif converter and whif booster. Converter provides continuous tuning throughout the uhif channels. Employs two tuned preselectors, a 6T4 or 6AF4 uhif oscillator and a 1N82 silicon diode mixer. (Model CB-1; Astatic.)



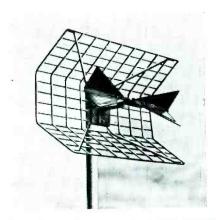
Frequency-pretuned indoor antenna designed for veryhigh and ultrahigh use. (Model 600; Tricraft.)



Corner reflector antenna for uhf. Utilizes a collapsible reflector comprised of tuned dipoles. Receiving element is a bowtie with air gap at the signal takeoff points. The antenna is said to mount with its vertex in back of mast so that a fixed aperture is maintained, thus eliminating pulsating signal. (Model COR-U; RMS.)

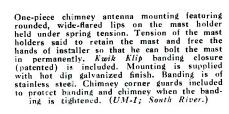


Rocket type of antenna designed for vhf and available in single and two-bay models. According to manufacturer, two-bay models, when installed at Lufkin, Texas and Henderson, Kentucky, brought in with good picture clarity and low noise level, channels 2. 3, 4, 8, and 11, up to distances of 150 miles. (Models BN-1 and BN-2; Tel-A-Ray.)

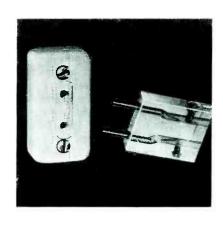


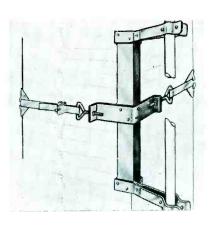
Gold-colored uhf antenna said to have average gain of 12 db (over half-wavelength folded reference dipole) and front-to-back ratio of 20 to 1. Matching stacking harnesses are provided to balance stacked units. Has Bronzidite electric plating, which consists of cadmium. iridite and chromate. (Model UHF 633 Golden Mini-Cor; IFD.)

Multiple TV set coupler and leadin socket combined in one unit, measuring 15/16" x 1\%" x \\%" x \\%". Coupler is said to minimize interaction between sets and reduce oscillator radiation from the transmission line. Each unit will operate two sets from one antenna and, under suitable conditions, several couplers may be employed to permit up to four or five sets to be used simultaneously, manufacturer claims. Designed for use with either flat or tubular transmission line. (Tiny-Mite; Mosley Electronics.)



UHF-TV converter said to be especially designed for low-signal area installations. Features a two-section preselector with two silver-plated coax cavity tuners; double-shielded fundamental oscillator, and broadband amplifier with cascode circuit. According to the manufacturer, signal power loss in the preselector is reduced to 3 db; noise figure is a maximum 17½ db to a minimum 15½ db. Oscillator tube socket and all associated circuits are inside coax cavity, self-shielded to confine the normal oscillator signal. (TV-3; Turner Co.)







UHF Strip Servicing \$



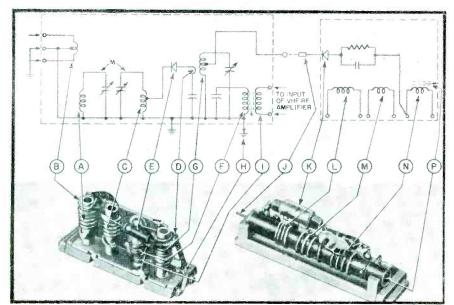
UHF STRIPS for turret-type tuners, which are basically converter circuits built on coil forms, perform essentially in the same manner as external converters; change the *uhf* signal to a *vhf* frequency.

In Admiral chassis, the *vhf* oscillator stage is connected directly to a harmonic generation circuit, incorporated in the *uhf* channel strip. The harmonic selector circuit selects one of the harmonics of the oscillator and inductively couples it to the *uhf* mixer. The received *uhf* signal from the entenna is coupled to the *uhf* mixer by a preselector circuit. The resultant

signal at the output of the *uhf* mixer is a *vhj* frequency between 110 and 175 mc, and is coupled to the *vhf* rf amplifier. The output of the *vhf* rf amplifier. The output of the *vhf* mixer. The fundamental frequency of the *vhf* oscillator is also coupled into the *vhf* mixer stage. The resultant signal from the output of the *vhf* mixer (21.25 mc) continues through the remaining stages of the *vhf* receiver in the usual manner.

To illustrate a *uhf* conversion operation, let us assume that a 541.75 mc

Fig. 1. Schematic and pictorial diagram of uhf channel strips used in Admiral chassis, with turret-type tuners, for conversion. In the 5-contact antenna left) and 6-contact oscillator-converter (right) strips; A = rf preselector; B = antenna coil: C = rf preselector; D = uhf coupling loop; E = crystal (mixer); F = first if coupling coil (primary); G = harmonic selector; H = added ground contact to turret detent disc; I = first if coupling coil (secondary); J = connecting pin between converter and antenna strips; K = crystal (harmonic generator); L = rf coupling; M = converter grid coil; N = oscillator coil; and P = oscillator slug.



signal (sound carrier of channel 25) is being received at the antenna. The fundamental vhf oscillator frequency of 187.75 mc is multiplied to 375.5 mc (second harmonic) by the harmonic generator and inductively coupled to the uhf mixer. The resultant difference frequency at the output of the uhf mixer is 166.25 mc. This frequency is amplified by the vhj rf amp and then mixed at the vhf mixer with the vhj oscillator fundamental frequency. The result is a difference of 21.5 mc, which is near the sound if frequency of the receiver if section. and can be made to fall at the proper place on the if response curve with slight adjustment of the local oscillator fine-tuning control.

Most of the uhi channel strips, in the Admiral chassis, can be adjusted for optimum performance, using the signal from a uhf station or signal generator, by adjusting the slugs in the four coils on the antenna (5 contact) strip. It is usually advisable to break or loosen these adjustment slugs (using a 1/8" metal blade screwdriver) before attempting to make the adjustments with the non-metallic tool described below. This will prevent breaking the blade of the non-metallic tool if the slugs are tight. At the same time, the slugs should be inspected to see if they are slotted on both ends. In some strips the slugs were slotted only on the contact side. These strips cannot be readily adjusted and should be used only in good signal areas. If it is necessary to adjust these strips, the following procedure should be followed (except the third step) using the trial-and-error method.

Non-Metallic Screwdriver

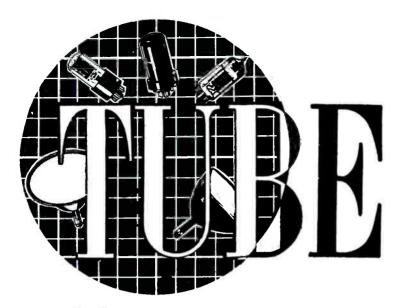
To adjust the slugs, a very small non-metallic screwdriver is required. This can be made by filing down an ordinary fiber oscillator slug-adjustment tool. One should be sure that the diameter of the tool is small enough to fit inside the coil forms without moving or distorting the forms during adjustment.

After the set has warmed up for about 15 minutes, the channel selector should be set to the *uhf* channel to be received, the fine tuning control set at the center of its range and the *uhf* channel slug adjusted for best picture. This adjustment is the same as for a *whf* channel and the same precautions should be observed. Only slight rotation is usually required and the slug should be turned out first, then in, to prevent it from falling into the coil form.

Now, one must remove from the tuner drum two or three of the vhf

(Continued on page 75)

[‡]From uhf transmission and reception bulletin prepared by Admiral service department.



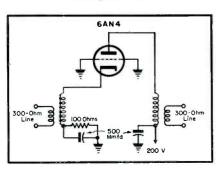
 \mathcal{News}_{-} by E. A. TEVERSON

Ultrahigh Amplifier/Mixer/Oscillator Tube Design and Circuitry Requirements

ON THE ULTRAHIGHS many unusual design and operational requirements obtain. For maximum amplification and conversion gain at these frequencies, tubes must feature element shielding and provision for external shielding, low plate and grid lead inductance, and high mu and gm.

For such service, several types of tubes have been developed. In one line* a 6AN4 high-mu, high-gm, seven-pin miniature triode is now available for use as an rf amplifier or a mixer at frequencies up to 1,000 mc. Design features of this tube include high mu for reduced oscillator drive requirements when used as a mixer; internal shield between the plate leads, and the cathode and heater leads (connected internally to the grid connections) to isolate the input from the output when used as a grounded-grid amplifier; double grid and plate leads to reduce lead inductance; and basing

Fig. 1. Grounded-grid vhf amplifier employing a single 6AN4.



that is said to permit additional external shielding between the input and output circuits.

The 6AN4 has been found to be particularly effective as a mixer. With a high conversion transconductance of 2,900 micromhos, a gain is obtained in conversion. The high mu of this tube is claimed to require relatively low oscillator drive.

The tube can be used in *vhf* inputs, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2; the former being a single-tube amplifier for channel 13, and the latter a cascode setup using two 6AN4s for their channel 13. Tests revealed the gain of the single-tube amplifier to be 14 db with a 10-mc bandwidth and a noise figure of 9 db. Two type 6AN4s displayed a gain of 22 db with 7.5-mc bandwidth, and a noise figure of 8 db.

In Fig. 3 appears an amplifier designed for *uhf*. Such an amplifier can

Fig. 2. Cascode vhf circuit with two 6AN4s.

(Circuits courtesy Sylvania)

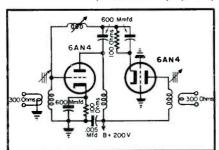
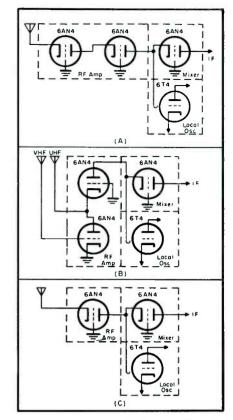


Fig. 4. Three possible tuner arrangements for uhf and vhf utilizing the 6AN4 and 6T4.



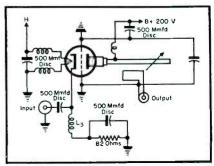
employ an open-ended coax line for tuning and cover the range from 450-900 mc by changing the line length. Representative gain and noise figures are 12 db at 450 mc; at 900 mc the gain is 10 db and the noise figure 15 db. In each case, the bandwidth is 10 mc.

Another of the new *uhf* tubes is the 6T4, a medium-*mu*, seven-pin miniature triode designed for use as an oscillator at frequencies up to 1,000 mc. It is of the short-bulb construction, and features double grid and plate leads. Operation at the higher frequencies is possible with a capacitive-tuned open line, or a tuned shorted line. A properly designed oscillator will develop 5 to 6 volts bias on grid (10,000 ohms in grid return) at 950 mc.

With the 6AN4 and 6T4 either of three vhj-uhj tuner arrangements are

(Continued on page 76)

Fig. 3. Coax line rf amplifier for uhf using a 6AN4.



more and more replacement problems are being solved this way for complete information write-SARKES TARZIAN, INC. RECTIFIER DIVISION 415 N. COLLEGE AVE., BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

On Book Row

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Principle and Practices of Telecasting Operations By Harold E. Ennes: All phases of telecasting operations from network and remote links through the monitors, cameras, control rooms, studio transmitters, and even production planning, are covered by the author in 12 chapters. In addition, book also contains a complete appendix on FCC rules and regulations, and a glossary of program production terms and technical definitions.—600 6" x 9" pages (to be published Oct., 53.) Howard W. Sams & Co., 2201 E. 46th St., Indianapolis 5, Ind.

The Radiotron Designer's Handbook . . . Edited by F. Langford Smith: Fourth edition of this volume, covering the design of radio and audio circuits and equipment; contains more than 1500 pages, 1000 illustrations, cross-referenced index, and hundreds of circuit diagrams. Has 38 chapters grouped under seven major headings: general theory and components; radio frequencies; rectification, regulation, filtering and hum; complete receivers, covering the design and testing of AM and FM receivers; and sundry data, devoted to tables, graphs, etc.—
Priced at \$7.00; RCA Tube Dept., Commercial Engineering, Harrison, N. J.

Auto Radio Manual . . . Volumes 2 and 3: Both editions contain data on auto radios, including circuits, alignment instructions, parts lists and descriptions, and voltage and resistance readings. Vol. 2 covers receivers used in '48, '49 and early '50 autos, and Vol. 3 covers receivers used in late '50, '51 and '52 autos.—288 pages each volume (8½" x 11" paper bound) priced at \$3.00 each; Howard IV. Sams and Co., Inc.



"Dancing's a lot more exciting when we use a JENSEN NEEDLE!"



In Canada: 50 St. Clair Avenue, W., Toronto



GENERAL ELECTRIC Co., Electronics Park, Syracuse. N. Y., has prepared a 17-page pamphlet, Quick Facts About Color Television, which is said to answer almost every question that might be asked about color TV.

CBS-HYTRON, Danvers, Mass., has released an 8-page substitution chart for TV picture tubes. Chart includes an index to the proper substitution group, listing all readily interchangeable types.

HEATH Co., Benton Harbor, Mich., has issued a 4-page brochure describing a line of instrument and audio kits. Included are an isolation transformer, 12-volt battery eliminator, 20-watt hi-fi amplifier, and bar-generator kits.

STANDARD COIL PRODUCTS Co., INC., 2732 N. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, Ill., has prepared a brochure on TV tuner and *uhf* coil strips. Brochure provides a circuit diagram of the tuner, trimmer location and mounting dimensions and explains how to adapt the *super* cascode tuner and pentode tuner to split-sound *if* systems.

RCA Tube Department, Commercial Engineering. Harrison, N. J., has published a 16-page picture-booklet on tubes featuring photos, cutaway drawings, and exploded views showing structural details of tubes. Tubes dissected include typical glass, metal and miniature types; subminiature triode; thyratron; hv rectifier; power triode, super-power triode; TV picture tubes, etc. Priced at \$.25.

CHANNEL MASTER CORP., Ellenville, N. Y., has released a 16-page booklet, Antennas and Boosters, discussing factors which determine the performance of TV antennas and boosters. Subjects discussed include gain, directivity, impedance of antennas, and the gain, noise figure, vsur and balance-to-unbalance ratio of boosters.

Shure Brothers, Inc., 225 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill., has prepared a catalog. #1. covering microphones, parts and accessories, phono cartridges and pickups. wire and tape recording heads, and lists replacement information on phono cartridges, and magnetic recording heads.

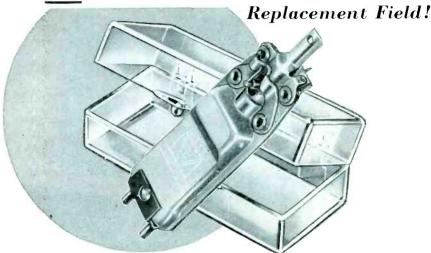
RADIART CORP.. Cleveland 13, Ohio, has published a brochure on their Rotor line, including the TR-2, TR-11 and TR-12, as well as accessory items, including boosters and automatic clocks. . . . A catalog on a line of TV antennas for both uhf and thf, as well as indoor models, is also available. . . . A supplement to the vibrator replacement guide, with up-to-the-minute listings, has also been released.

International Resistance Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa., has prepared a 6-page catalog bulletin, SR-3, describing voltage current characteristics, current ratings, typical applications, and dimensions on varistors (non-linear resistors).

here's a versatile NEW

Teatheride **

-the first 2-needle, 2-output Cartridge in the



Model FX

for twist mechanisms high or low output

The new Model FX Featheride is a lightweight, two-needle crystal cartridge especially designed for replacement installation in WEBSTER ELECTRIC and other twist mechanisms. Although furnished as a high-output cartridge, each Model FX is provided with a shunting capacitor for adaptation to low-output applications. Model FX—complete with needles, capacitor, spacers and installation instructions—comes packed in a handsome, useful clear-plastic box for protection during shipping and handling,

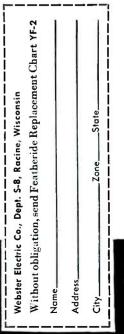
specifications and data a two-needle model for 331/3, 45 application: and 78 RPM records. without capacitor, 4.4 volts at 78 RPM, tuatuo 2.6 volts at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ RPM; with capacitor, 1.2 volts at 78 RPM, 0.6 volt at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ RPM. (1000 CPS): tracking 8 grams. pressure: cut-off 3500 CPS frequency: one 1-mil osmium, one 3-mil osmium, furnished. needles: Push-in needles are held in friction-type chucks.

SEND FOR NEW REPLACEMENT CHART

Our new Featheride Replacement Chart YF-2 gives full information on how just five Featheride models fill virtually every cartridge-replacement need. Mail coupon for your copy.

WERSTER	# ELECTRIC
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"Where Quality is a Responsibility and Fair Dealing an Obligation"
WEBSTER ELECTRIC COMPANY, RACINE, WISCONSIN • EST. 1909





W. J. Barron, Merit rep, and A. Litteken, Merit sales manager.



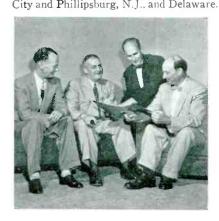
Frank Wedel, Halldorson rep, and Ray Johnston, associate.



Right: Reviewing Rauland picture-tube promotional flyer, left to right: Nelson W. Wells, who handles the Connecticut area for the firm; W. B. Pray, Rauland New England rep; Robert Lang, Rauland distributor sales manager, and Ben Farmer, Rauland sales manager.

Rep Talk

THE REPS membership now totals 612; 16 senior and 28 associate members have been added to the rolls within the past three months. . . Floyd H. Gleason has joined the sales staff of Royal J. Higgins Co., 10105 S. Western Ave., Chicago, III. Gleason was formerly associated with the radio and electronics division of Montgomery Ward and Co. John Butler, formerly with Radio Craftsmen and Newark Electric Co., has been added to the sales staff of R. Edward Stemm, who has moved to new offices at 5681 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill. . . . William C. First is now a sales and service engineer for D. Dolin Sales, 1200 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill. . . . W. J. Barron, former sales manager for the Merit Coil and Transformer Corp., Chicago, has become a manufacturers' rep on the west coast. . . . Henry G. Maer-lender has been appointed rep for Vee-D-X in Ohio, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania. . . . Kaelber and Mack, Pennsylvania. . . . Kaelber and Mack, 1270 Broadway, New York, N. Y., has been named rep for Perma-Power Co., in metropolitan New York and surrounding counties. . . . Fred Ellinger, president of the Ellinger Sales Corp., 6540 Northwest Highway, Chicago, Il., died rewest Righway, Chicago, Ill., died recently. . . Frank J. Perna, 2506 Stoney Brook Lane, Drexel Hill, Pa. (Washington, D. C., Delaware, eastern Pennsylvania), and Russell G. Rago, 1406 W. Idaho Ave., St. Paul 13, Minn. (North and South Dakota and Minnesota), have been appointed tens for Permodus Comp. been appointed reps for Permoflux Corp. . . . Paul W. Nief, 15 Oak St., Westport, Conn., has been named rep for Hall-dorson Transformer Co., in Connecticut, dorson Transformer Co., in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. The Frank Wedel Co., 3215 Western Ave., Seattle, Wash., will cover Washington, Oregon, western Idaho and western Montana for Halldorson. . . . Dan J. Connor Co. has announced its incorporation as the Danco Corp., 1346 Suburban Station Bldg., Philadelphia 3, Pa. . . . Dave Werner has been appointed direct factory rep ner has been appointed direct factory rep ner has been appointed direct factory rep for Vaco Products Co. in the state of Michigan. . . Leon L. Adelman has been named rep by River Edge Industries for the metropolitan New York area and New Jersey. . . Ernest L. Wilks Co., 1212 Camp St., Dallas 2, Texas, is now rep for Baker Manufacturing Co., and will cover Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and western Mississippi Louisiana and western Mississippi. . . John T. Stinson Co., 219 Sagamore Rd., Havertown, Pa., has been appointed rep for John F. Rider, Publisher, Inc., in eastern Pennsylvania; Camden, Atlantic City and Phillipsburg, N.J., and Delaware.



Audio

(Contined from page 44)

by friction contact with its rubber surface. A drive wheel assembly drives an idler wheel. The underside of the turntable is in contact with the idler wheel and driven in this manner. Speed of the turntable is controlled by changing the position of the idler wheel on the drive wheel. When the idler wheel is moved to the center of drive wheel, it will rotate more slowly than when moved to the outer edge. In this manner the turntable can be driven at any speed from 10 to 85 rpm. Minor adjustments for proper tonal pitch can be made by simply moving a speed change lever back and forth to compensate for turntable speed which may vary due to line voltage changes. When a record change button is depressed, it energizes a solenoid which then attracts a trip pawl assembly. The same thing occurs when the forward movement of the tone arm causes the friction lever and weight assembly to contact a silver plated contact on the trip switch assembly. When a gear segment is released a gear pawl spring causes the gear segment to engage the rotating pinion gear under the turntable, thus causing a clutch assembly to rotate.

As the clutch assembly rotates a tone arm lift lever swings in such a manner that it contacts a tone arm lift pin and raises the tone arm. Simultaneously a tone arm link and stud assembly slides towards and contacts one finger of the tone arm lever assembly, forcing the tone arm towards the outer edge of the turntable; then on its return swing it contacts the other finger of tone arm lever assembly swinging the tone arm back over the records, The position to which it swings the

(Continued on page 60)

Portable sound system which consists of two 10" Alnico speakers mounted in a split-type carry-ing case of \(\frac{4}{8}\)'' plywood covered in black and white no sculf plastic. Sliding shelf at the bottom of cases holds either a 15 or 25-wart amplifier, while shelf at the top of each case-half allows for storage of microphones and extension cords. (Model SS-464; Webster Electric.)



Here's the new SHURE



ALL-PURPOSE CRYSTAL **MICROPHONE**

Its Versatility and "Hand-a-Bility" make it an ideal lowcost all-purpose microphone! MODEL 777 List Price \$18.95 MODEL 777s (with switch) List Price \$20,95

LIGHT! The new "777" Slim-X Microphones are rugged little microphones weighing only 6 ounces! They are designed for good-quality voice and music reproduction. Their versatility and "hand-a-bility" make them ideal for use by lecturers, announcers, instructors, and Hams; for audience participation shows; carnivals; panel and quiz shows; and use with homerecorders. When mounted on either cradle or swivel, the "777" can be removed in a flash (no tools necessary)—simply by lifting it out of the holder. This makes it an ideal "walk-around" hand-held microphone.

STURDY

TECHNICAL INFORMATION: Smooth frequency response—60 to 10,000 c.p.s.; special-sealed crystal element—for long operating life; high impedance; 7' single-conductor cable, disconnect type. Dimensions: (Microphone only) Length, 4½"; Diameter of the conductor of the eter 1". Finish: Rich satin chrome overall.

NOTE: Lavalier cord for suspension of Microphone around neck is available (optional).

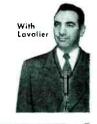
ACCESSORIES FOR "777"

MODEL 538 STAND is a heavy die-cast base. Includes metal screw machine stud for connecting microphone adaptor to stand base.

List Price: \$3.00



MODEL A25 SWIVEL ADAPTOR features a long-life, high-quality swivel connector. Is lined with a long-life nylon sleeve—for noise-free and scratch-free insertion and removal of microphone. List Price: \$5.00



(Price includes

on stand)

cradle for mounting

On S38 Desk

Stand (With A25 Swivel)

On Floor

On 538

MANUFACTURERS of MICROPHONES SHURE BROTHERS. Inc. and ACOUSTIC DEVICES

225 West Huron Street, Chicago 10, Illinois

Cable Address: SHUREMICRO



TV MANUFACTURERS' RECEIVER TROUBLE CURES VOL. 1, VOL. 2, VOL. 3 and VOL. 4

Positive cures for TV troubles! Gives you exact directions for correcting TV receiver performance "bugs". Each cure is official, factory-authorized, direct from the receiver's manufacturer. Listings by manufacturer and model or chassis number. Helps correct the most difficult faults—picture jitter, hum, instability, buzz taging atte instability, buzz, tearing, etc.

Vol. 1, 115 pages (51/4 x 81/4"). Covers 12 brands, Admiral through Dumont Vol. 2, 117 pages (5½ x 8½").....\$..\$1.80 Covers 11 brands, Emerson through Jackson Vol. 3, 119 pages (51/4 x 81/4").....\$1.1 Covers 16 brands, Kaye-Halbert through Philco

Vol. 4, over 115 pages (51/4 x 81/4")... ...\$1.80 Covers 10 brands, Philharmonic through Shaw TV VOLUME 5 COMING SOON!

Prominent manufacturers not in first 4 volumes ONE SERVICE JOB WILL MORE THAN PAY
THE COST OF THIS SERIES OF BOOKS!

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Over 500 actual photographs of test scope traces. Shows how to use scopes and what traces mean. Valuable for servicing TV receivers, FM and AM radio receivers, audio systems and test equipment. Specific test equipment set-ups shown with each application. No other book like it! Over 140 pages... Only \$2.40

HOW TO USE METERS

by J. F. Rider
Panel type, volt-ohm-milliammeters, vacuum tube
voltmeters for servicing radio and TV receivers, audio
amplifiers, power supplies; for use and repair of ham
transmitters. Written for the service technician, the
TV and Radio student and hams. Over 140 pages.

TV SWEEP ALIGNMENT TECHNIQUES

by Art Liebscher, Test Equipment Specialist

Never before has there been a book such as this on TV sweep alignment! An expert gives you accurate time-saving methods—and tells you how they work. Introduces the new Supermark method. Chock-full of sweep curve pictures. Valuable for servicing in UHF signal areas. 123 (5½ x 8½") pp., Illus.............\$2.10

HOW TO USE SIGNAL AND SWEEP GENERATORS

By J. R. Johnson

GUIDE TO AUDIO REPRODUCTION

By David Fidelman

A to Z explanation of the reproduction of sound. Design, construction, assembly and testing of sound systems and their components. Valuable for service technicians, engineers, amateurs. Over 250 (5½ x 8½") pp., illus.

RADIO TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDEBOOK

By J. F. Rider and J. R. Johnson

Here is a troubleshooting guidebook that covers the more than 100 million radio receivers now in use! Explicit information about troubles and possible causes. Completely practical for the radio service technician and student. Over 140 (5½ x 8½") pages.

Write for information on all RIDER books.

Buy these books now from your jobber . . . bookstore . . . If not available from these sources, write to:

. P.IDER OHN Publisher, Inc. Dept. S 8 480 Canal Street, New York 13, N. Y. (Continued from page 59)

tone arm over the records is determined by the position of a record size discriminator. There are three steps on this discriminator which determines the set-down position for 7", 10" and 12" records. The tone arm lift lever returns and releases a brake lever assembly which keeps the tone arm from moving erratically during cycle. Simultaneously, an ejector lever and link assembly rotates; this in turn causes the spindle shait to rotate and the ejector cam to push the record off the spindle

This changer is provided with what is commonly known as a velocity trip rather than a ratchet and positive trip mechanism. A velocity trip depends for the tripping action on the rate of forward motion of the pickup arm with respect to the turntable rotation. The changer will trip only when the tone arm advances more in one revolution of the turntable, than the distance between normal grooves in a record. Only records having fast finishing grooves will operate the velocity trip. During the normal playing cycle, the friction lever and weight assembly continually moves forward toward the silver contact on the trip switch assembly.

On normal forward advance, the friction lever and weight assembly is kept from contacting the silver contact by a wiping action from an oscillating lever and stud assembly. Oscillation of oscillating lever and stud assembly is produced by an eccentric motion of the oscillating gear which is driven by the pinion gear on the lower portion of the turntable. The oscillating gear is mounted off-center so it will describe an eccentric action as it is being driven by the turntable gear. tone arm moves in towards the center of the record and the repeated action of an oscillating lever keeps friction lever and weight assembly from coming in contact with the silver strip on the trip switch assembly, as the pickup arm moves slowly towards the spindle and leadin grooves. During the first revolution of the turntable, in the eccentric cycling grooves, the pickup arm advances rapidly and the friction lever and weight assembly is moved forward fast enough so that the oscillating lever does not halt its progress; therefore, the friction lever and weight assembly contacts the silver trip contact on the trip switch assembly grounding it and making a complete circuit. This actuates a solenoid, causing the changer to cycle.

Cobra Cartridges

This 10/85 model employs an allpurpose cartridge with a 2-mil diam-

www.americanradiohistory.com

For Quick and Accurate Testing All Types of ELECTRONIC GEAR!

New INSTRUMENTS **TECHNIQUES**

The amazingly versatile LEE line of precision-engineered, professional quality test units for Radio, TV, Radar, Communications Gear—Low Cost, Complete, Pocket-Sized! \$24.95 MODEL E-C Pat. Pending

Pat. Pending

The LEE TV SERVISET—for quick, convenient trouble shouting. Checks: syne, sweep, video, audio circuits, TV high-volt supplies (DC, RF, or Pulse), low-volt supplies culls, condensers, resistors, tubes, transformers, speakers, etc. Lowalizes trouble to exact stage, determines defective component, can restore operation temporarily in 80% component or tube defects. Complete with handy cloth nearly, accessories and instructions. . Only \$24.95.

The LEE ELECTHONIC POWER SUPPLY—used with Models E-C or E-A—increases sensitivity to over 200 Megonins—provides both AC & DC test voltages permitting wide range of resistance and continuity tests. Output terminals can be safely shorted or grounded without damage. Bagged plus-in design with fe' power cord. Complete instructions . Only \$4.95.

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CONDENSER TESTER AND
LEAKAGE INDICATOR
built-in power supply with
both AC & DC test voltages.
Ideal for high resistance continuity testing AIL electrical
and electronic circuits
and parts, indicating
leakage, resistance or
insulation breakdown to
Output terminals may be safely shorted or grounded
without damage. Uses any 110-125 AC power line. Detailed Instructions. Complete as shown Only \$9.95.



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CARBON-TE

Finest Cleaner for Electrical Parts



- 1. Quickly removes oil, grease, tar and other soils from electrical parts!
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 - In gal. cans. gt. cans. 8-oz. bottles, Order from your jobber.

THE KERDEN CHEMICAL CO. 5717 WALWORTH AVENUE . CLEVELAND 2, OHIO

U.H.F. and "THE VERSATILE CRYSTAL PROBE"

Solve your U. H. F. ANTENNA PLACEMENT and ORIENTATION problems the easy way!

Get maximum picture strength - eliminate ghosts - no more roof-top shouting - no expensive field strength meters needed! ONE MAN CAN DO IT!

Write for FREE bulletin today and other information about KLIPZON products.

UNITED TECHNICAL LABORATORIES 207 LITTLETON RD. * MORRISTOWN, N. J eter stylus or a special type designed for 45, $33\frac{1}{3}$ and $16\frac{2}{3}$ records.

The outer shell of this cartridge consists of a 2-section plastic case with one pressure type contact on top of the cartridge, and another slide pressure type contact on the side of this cartridge.

Internally, the element consists of two strips of ceramic material soft soldered on either side of a brass strip in a sandwich-like unit. This construction, it has been found, adds the individual voltages of each ceramic unit, thus giving twice the electrical output. The sandwich must then be subjected to voltage for polarization purposes in a manner similar to the magnetization of a permanent magnet. The sole purpose of the polarization process is to align all of the individual crystalline structures so that they will be unified. One end of this ceramic sandwich is then inserted in a rubber cap at the top of the cartridge; this is the primary mounting point for this element. A rubber cap is put over the bottom of this ceramic cartridge, and the needle and bridle portion is then fastened to this lower rubber cap. The purpose of the metal bridle, or skid, is to prevent any longitudinal motion of the needle along record grooves, since it is only lateral movement that must be transmitted to this ceramic sandwich. In addition, the rubber cap provides good vertical compliance by allowing the needle to rise over hills or dirt in the record without causing the entire tone arm to be lifted. This actually is a shock absorber and has been found to reduce record wear. The two outer surfaces of this ceramic sandwich are sprayed with silver; one contact makes connection with one side and the other contact with the opposite side of the ceramic sandwich. As the needle follows the lateral undulations of the record grooves it bends the ceramic sandwich laterally, thus disrupting its crystal structure. This disruption of the crystalline structure creates electrical energy (emf) by what is known as the piezoelectric effect. The voltage created in this ceramic sandwich is then taken off the two outer silver surfaces of the ceramic sandwich by the contacts and fed back to the amplifier of the receiver through the shielded lead in the

There is always, of course, the problem of controlling the frequency response of a cartridge; therefore, somewhere between the two ends of this ceramic sandwich a small rectangular rubber ring surrounds it. This ring can be moved up and down the length of this unit, and has the effect of damping the cartridge.



the 6300 series

for the new 12-volt auto circuit has been added to the full line



- * Faster Starting
- * Longer Life
- * Complete
 Replacement Line
- * Seal-Vented

Maintaining the reputation for the most complete replacement line, C-D now has available the new 6300 series of vibrators to take care of the 12-volt circuits on many of the new 1953 cars. Once again, this proves that all you need in vibrators for full coverage* in the replacement market is C-D...longer life, dependable and trouble-free performance. And seal-vented....even greater than ever!

*Ask your C-D Distributor about the NEW C-D plastic case VIBRATOR KIT.



ROTORS

. VIBRATORS

• CONVERTERS

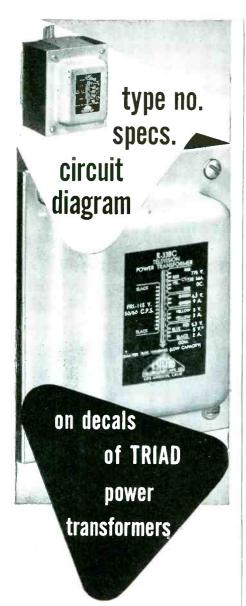


Miniature 2-input audio mixer, available with iack or mike connector inputs: accommodates two high impedance inputs. Connected directly to equipment—no external cables. Minimum lead lengths inside shielding housing said to minimize stray picks.ps. Separate gain controls for mixing. Gain control knobs recessed inside housing. (Model 310 with phone jack inputs—phone plug nutput fitting standard jacks, and model 320 with microphone connector inputs and output mating with standard microphone connectors; Switch-craft, Inc.)



Barney Edwards, national sales manager; Hank Miller, midwestern sales manager: Jack Karns, executive vice-president and Jack Perlmuth, California rep of Recoton at recent Chicago parts show discussing audio kit available in a portable case, which includes set of tools, parts, and a jewelers' eye loupe, plus an assortment of the most popular replacement needles.

SERVICE, AUGUST, 1953 . 61



Triad Power Transformers-like other Triad transformers-have the essential information right where you want it-on the decal. It simplifies installation—speeds servicing-makes reordering easy. Whether used for replacement, industrial applications, PA amplifiers or amateur gear, they offer small size, maximum efficiency, low temperature rise and low cost. Also, they are "Climatite" treated, both coil and core, for protection against moisture and for elimination of lamination chatter. Laminations are painted to prevent rust. Copper straps are used for static shields, grounded to case and core. Leads are color coded, UL approved. Final tests include checking for proper operation. Cases are finished in durable, attractive grey baked enamel.

Write for Catalogs TR-53C and TV-53C



TV Parts . . . Accessories

HALLDORSON MULTI-PURPOSE FLYBACK TRANSFORMER

A multi-purpose flyback transformer, FB410, equipped with a universal mounting bracket which is said to permit replacement of many different mounting types without drilling a single hole, is now available from The Halldorson Transformer Co., 4500 Ravenswood, Chicago 40, III.

Unit accommodates horizontal yoke windings of from 8 to 25 mh and width coils whose control ranges fall between 0.1 and 30 mh. Flexible construction is said to permit conformation with popular inductively coupled and autoformer-type horizontal output circuits. A separate winding for agc and horizontal phase detection is provided. No additional dual-winding width controls are needed.



Halldorson FB140

CREST TV BAR GENERATOR

A TV bar generator, MA-4, designed as a pocket-sized portable linearity marker which will fit into a toolbox has been introduced by Crest Laboratories, 84-11 Rockaway Beach Blvd., Rockaway Beach 93, N. Y.

84-11 Rockaway Beach Blvd., Rockaway Beach 93, N. Y.
Generator is said to require only a 10-second plug-in installation to the back of the picture tube. Unit is self powered.

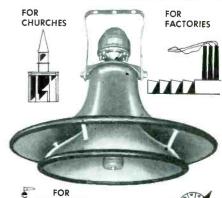


Crest TV Bar Generator

RAM ZENITH FLYBACKS

Flybacks, models *X070* and *X073*, designed to replace Zenith transformers (S16566, S17140, S18125, S17939, S18930, and S15709, 15710, S16191, S17265, S15911, S16204, S17130, S15710-9, and S17927) have been announced by Ram Electronics Sales Co., Irvington, New York

ATLAS RADIALS







With uniform 360° coverage, non-resonant construction, and 100% storm-proofing, ATLAS Radial Driver Unit Projectors often solve the most difficult sound problems—are excellent for reproduction of speech, chimes and music. For complete details on Radials and the famous ATLAS line of Public Address and Microphone Stand Equipment . . .

WRITE NOW for FREE Catalog 553





OF FINEST LINE OF ANTENNA MOUNTS

ROHN TV SERVICE TABLE

A TV service table, designed to facilitate the handling of TV sets while they are in the shop for repairs, and while moving them to the truck for delivery, is now available from the Rohn Manufacturing Co., 116 Limestone Bellevue, Peoria, III

Table is 301/2" high and has a 24" by 24" plywood top, flush-bolted to a metal frame to provide a smooth surface on which to place the set; 3" casters on the



Rohn TV Service Table

SEMCO TV REMOTE CONTROL

A TV remote control system, with provisions to receive uhf stations by installing snap-in uhf coil strips in unused channels, has been introduced by Semco Engineering and Manufacturing Co., 8407 S. Hoover St., Los Angeles 44, Calif.

Unit features cascode channel tuner, and a signal booster amplifier for weak stations or fringe areas. Also features a sound output connection for headphones at the control box.



Semco Remote Control

GRAYBURNE IF BOOSTER

An if-signal booster, TSB-1, that provides an extra stage of if to amplify both uhf and vhf signals without switching, has been announced by the Grayburne Manufacturing Co., Inc., 4-6 Radford Place, Yonkers, N. Y.

Booster, which is supplied in adapter form, is installed in an existing tube socket and requires but one wire connection to ground. Amplifies signals passing through the if stages, and is said to offer advantages which would be contributed by an additional stage of if.

ITI TENNA CLIP

A redesigned version of the Tenna Clip, with provision for either screw terminal or solder connection with strain relief, has been announced by Industrial Television, Inc., 369 Lexington Ave., Clifton, N. J.

Especially Designed for Radio & TV!



every terminal... as fast as you can close your hand. No messy soldering or waiting for an iron to heat! With a Lynn Lightning service kit you just strip primary wire from 10 to 22 gauge with handy, combination stripping and crimping tool ... select the proper ter-

minal...then crimp it on. Every job quick, clean, professional-looking! Kit comes complete with crimping tool, 10 different types of terminals in 11-bin, clear plastic box. Only \$8.50



BERYLLIUM COPPER

Two New Television Screw Drivers

Reach hard-to-get-at spots with the new Vaco AT 510 non-metallic, fiber shank driver for critical tuning and aligning work . . . the 10" blade gives you all the length you need. Adjust the new type focalizers with specially designed Vaco Beryllium-copper drivers . . . non-magnetic, yet nearly as hard as steel for adequate torque without interference with the Ion trap field. Full infor-

mation on other aligning tools, nut setters and special radio tool kits on request. Write for FREE catalog.



317 E. Ontario St., Chicago 11, III.

In Canada: Vaco-Lynn Products Co., Ltd. 204 Laurier Ave., W., Montreal 8, Que.

PECO TEST SOCKET ADAPTER

A test socket adapter, TVS-1, claimed to permit operating tests, while TV set is in operation, on all circuits entering the TV picture-tube socket, has been the TV picture-tube socket, has been developed by Pomona Electronics Co., 524 W. Fifth Ave., Pomona, Calif.

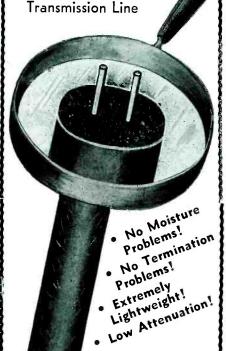
Measurements, it is said, can be made without tracing circuit wiring to test points below the chassis. Unit is inserted between picture tube base and its socket to complete the circuit and make all connections accessible to meter test leads.

Right: Counter display merchandise, to promote interaction filters. Units featured on display are Teuna-Tie for vhf, and the Triple-Tie and Ultra-Tie for vhf and uhf. (Channel Master.)



SERVICE, AUGUST, 1953 •





Has all-channel reception for both

UHF and **VHF**

High strength 22 Ga. solid conductors firmly enclosed and accurately spaced in foamed polyethylene. No danger of impedance changes due to crushing of cable. Uni-cellular construction provides all the advantages of an air dielectric so necessary for UHF in a strong, solid type cable. Ideal for use in coastal areas where salt air deteriorates ordinary transmission lines. Installs as easily as flat television line.

Write for Samples and New Descriptive Literature.

Sold through recognized jobbers

'National distributors and warehouse or ANACONDA densheath television



2850 Irving Park Road • Chicago 18, III.

TV Station Listing

(Continued from page 33)

Call Letters City Channel

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Washington WMAL-TV Evening Star Bestg Co., 4461 Conn. Ave., N. W. National Bestg Co., Inc., Wardman Park Hotel WNBW 4‡

WTOP-TV WTOP, Inc. Warner Bldg. 9‡ Allen B. DuMont Labs., Inc., Raleigh Hotel WTTG

FLORIDA

Ft Lo	: auderdale	WFTL-TV	Tri-County Bestg Co., 231 S.E. 1st	00.0
		WITV	Ave. Gerico Investment Co., Box 78	23* 17
F	t. Myers	WINK-TV	Fort Myers Bostg Co., 54 E. First	11
Jo	acksonville	WMBR-TV	The Wash. Post Co 605 S. Main St.	4‡
		WJHP-TV	The Jacksonville Journal Co., 500 Laura St.	36
L	akeland	WOTV	WONN-TV, Inc., Box 2038	16
M	Iiami	WTVJ	Southern Radio & Tele. Eqpt. Co., 316 N. Miami Ave.	4‡
P	anama City	WJDM	J. D. Manly, Box 1188 Pensacola	7
P	ensacola	WPFA-TV	WPFA-TV, Inc., Box 30, Baton Rouge, La.	15
		WEAR-TV	Gulfport Bestg Co., Inc., 2nd and Hyer St.	3
St	t. etersburg 7. Palm	WSUN-TV	City of St. Peters- burg, Box 240 WIRK-TV, Inc.,	38*
	each	WIRK-TV	Box 2148	21

GEORGIA

	-		
Atlanta	WAGA-TV	Storer Bostg Co., 1018 W.	
	WSB-TV	Peachtree St.	5
	AA 2D-1 A	Atlanta News- papers, Inc., 10	
	WLWA	Forsyth St., N.W. Crosley Bosta Co.	2
		of Atlanta, Inc., 140 W. 9th St., Cir cinnati, Ohio 8 (
C-1	TALED B IZ TOTAL		, ,
Columbus	WDAK-TV	Television Columbus, Martin Bldg.	
Macon	WTWV	Macon Tele. Co., 230 2nd St.	47
Macon	WMAZ-TV	Southeastern	
(Warner Rol	oins)	Bestg Co., 666 Cherry St., Macon	13
Rome	WROM-TV	WROM-TV, Inc., 121½ Broad St.	9
Savannah		Savannah Bestg Co., Box 858	11
Valdosta	WGOV-TV	WGOV-TV, Daniel Ashley Hotel	37
	10.41		
	IDA	10	
Daine	PTITI	IJ-b - Dont- C T-1.	

Boise	KTVI	Idaho Bostg & Tele. Co., Cassia St., at Eagleson Rd.	9
	KIDO-TV	Kido, Inc., 709 Idaho St.	7
Idaho Falls	KID-TV	Idaho Radio Corp., Box 701	3
	KIFT	Idaho Falls Tele. Inc., 339 Broadway	8
Meridian		Boise Valley Bostrs, Inc., 311 N. 10th St.	2
Nampa	KFDX-TV	Frank E. Hurt & Sons, Inc.,1024 12 Ave., S.	6*
Pocatello	KWIK-TV	Eastern Idaho Bosto & Tele. Co., Ban- noch Hotel	g 10
	KISJ	Savannah Bestg Co., Inc., 305 S. Arthur St.	6
Twin Falls	KLIX-TV	Southern Idaho Bostg & Tele. Co., Elizabeth Blvd. &	

[To Be Continued]

Eastland Drive

11



one for all . . . all for one

JFD "3-in-1" LIGHTNING ARRESTER

1. for UHF or VHF tubular twin lead 2. for VHF flat twin lead



AT110 with hardware for wall or window sill mounting, \$1.50, list.

No. AT110S with stainless steel strap for pipe mounting, \$1.75, list.

Both feature the patented JFD strain-relief lips which prevent contact washers from ripping the lead-in wires apart!

JFD MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
World's largest manufacturer of
twantennas and accessories
Brooklyn 4, New York

ILLINOIS CAPACITORS HAVE BEEN SERVING SERVICEMEN FOR OVER **19 YEARS**



The complete dependability of ILLINOIS electrolytic capacitors has made them a favorite with servicemen everywhere!

For over 19 years, ILLINOIS CON-DENSER COMPANY has been producing quality capacitors—and during this time has been responsible for many important advancements in electrolytic capacitor construction. Millions of ILLINOIS capacitors, now in service, are proving their absolute dependability.

Used as original equipment by leading TV and radio manufacturers, ILLINOIS electrolytics are "first choice" of servicemen for all replacements!

Write far new catalog!



ILLINOIS CONDENSER CO. 1616 NORTH THROOP STREET . CHICAGO 22, ILL



I. E. MANUFACTURING EXPANDING

An expansion and modernization program is now in progress at the I. E. Manufacturing Co., 325 N. Hoyne St., Chicago 12, III.

Scheduled for completion in May of next year, project is designed to increase the plant area to approximately 100,000 square feet, doubling the present floor space.

CLAROSTAT MATCHED TV CONTROL REPLACEMENT LISTINGS

An addition of 23 RTV numbers to the matched TV-control replacement line, appearing in a 292-page second edition of the TV Control Replacement Manual, has been announced by Clarostat Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dover, N. H.

** * * SKYLINE EXPANDS

A plant expansion, increasing space facilities by 25%, has been announced by Skyline Manufacturing Co., 1458 E. 17th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

SPRAGUE ELECTRIC BUILDING PLANT IN NORTH CAROLINA

Construction of a new plant for Sprague Electric Co., North Adams, Mass., about seven miles from West Jefferson, Ashe county, North Carolina, is now underway.

county, North Carolina, is now underway.

Plant will contain 50,000 square feet
of floor space on a 30-acre tract of land.

About 250 workers will be employed under full production.

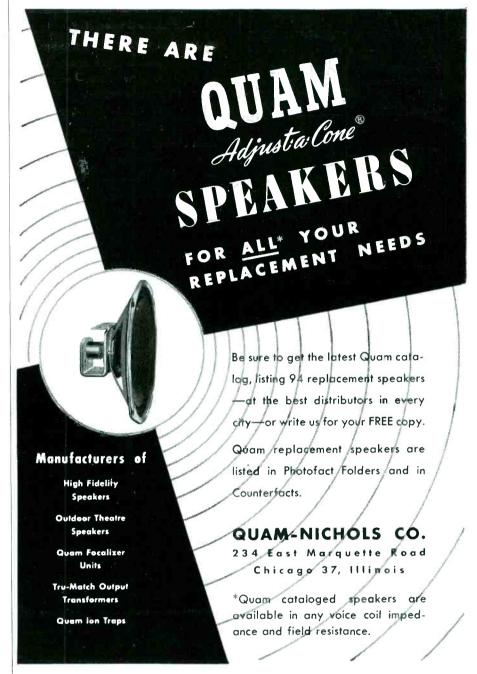
MANNFRED ELECTRONICS MOVES

Mannfred Electronics Corp., formerly located at 136 Liberty St., New York, N. Y., has moved to larger quarters at 21-38 36th Ave., Long Island City 6, N. Y.

TV COUPLER PROMOTION



Display and consumer pamphlets designed to promote tele-plex set-couplers for 2nd, 3rd and 4th TV sets. Display, a 3-dimensional affair, which can stand atop TV sets, also provides on-and-off flashing lights behind pictures of two TV sets and behind copy saying . . . "2, 3 or 4 TV sets with 1 antenna," and . . . "for VHF—UHF." (JFD.)





Kitty Kallen, radio and TV star, with custom cabinet selected at recent Parts Show in Chicago, to house her TV set at home. (River Edge.)

G.E. OPENS MIDWEST TUBE WAREHOUSE

A one-story tube warehouse, said to be the largest in the world, has been opened by General Electric, at 3800 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Structure has almost 100,000 square feet of floor space. It also serves as headquarters for the company's central regional sales organization for electronic tubes

Warehouse manager is John A. Cavaliere, while J. J. Shafter is supervisor of commercial service. Walter J. Fitzpatrick heads the replacement sales organization and Roger F. Long heads the original equipment sales organization.

Thousands depend on PHOTOFACT!

THEY TELL YOU WHY

Unsolicited letters tell what the world's finest TV and Radio Data means to Service Technicians



L. A. Moe American Engineering Co. 13 S. Barstow Eau Claire, Wisc.

"SAMS PHOTOFACTS are without a doubt one of the most valuable tools in our service organization. Keep up the work."



Raymond Murphy Tampa TV Mart, Inc. 8131 Nebraska Ave. Tampa 4, Fla.

"Running a service shop efficiently is a tough job. The people can't realize what a tremendous help you are. Our shop, without your complete set of SAMS, would be like back in the days of radio and the screw-driver technician. We really would be lost without your SAMS Library... you're doing a splendid job."



Harry J. Kolodney TV-Radio Service 266 Belmont Street Fall River, Mass.

"In regard to PHOTOFACT Sets—I can only add my voice to thousands of others in praise. It is a pleasure to work from your schematics. Your folders are far superior to all others, including the manufacturer's own service notes."

NOW! GET THE PROOF FOR YOURSELF!



We'll send you a Free Photofact Folder on any receiver covered in Sets No. 101 and following

Learn for yourself—at our expense—how PHOTOFACT pays for itself by earning bigger profits for you! Select any Folder appearing in PHOTOFACT Sets Nos. 101 and following, from the PF Index. (If you haven't a copy, see your distributor.) When you write for your Free Folder, be sure to state Photofact Set and Folder Number as shown in the Index (offer limited to Folders in sets subsequent to No. 101). Get your Free Folder now. Examine, use, compare—see why PHOTOFACT belongs in your shop!

HOWARD W. SAMS & CO., INC. 2207 E. 46th St., Indianapolis 5, Ind.

HOWARD W. SAMS & CO., INC.

Associations

RTG, Rochester, N. Y.

ALFRED L. BEST has been elected president of the Radio Technicians Guild of Rochester, New York, Inc.; William de Vries was named vice president; Francis G. Stoffel, secretary; and Bertram Lewis, treasurer.

Also elected were Harold Eskin and William Brewerton to serve three years on the board of directors and Donald Snell and Norman McGovern to one-year terms. Others on the board include Abraham Andzer, Theodore Cornish, Edward Fisk and Bertram Lewis.

RTTG, Boston

AT A REGULAR MEETING of the Radio Television Technicians Guild of Boston, the G. E. tube department was applauded for instituting and carrying out a nation-wide public relations program in the interests of the TV service industry. In appreciation, Ben Sims, guild president, presented to John T. Thompson, manager of G. E. replacement tube sales a special plaque honoring the tube department for "unselfish cooperation with the electronic service industry." A. C. W. Saunders, president of the Saunders Radio and Television School, was main speaker at the meeting. He declared that . . . "the foundation of any service business is customer confidence," and told guild members that . . . "in seeking to improve conditions in any industry, we help all honest Service Men."



Introducing The New HUSH Jr. KIT SERVICER

The Amazing, New TV-Tuner Cleaner That Sprays On!

The new, "handy" size for TV and Radio Service Men to pack right along in their tube kits. So convenient on home service calls.

HUSH Jr. KIT SERVICER—\$1.25
2-ounce bottle, complete with 24
karat gold plate spray attachment.
8-ounce refill bottle only \$1.95
HUSH is made by the manufacturers of
EVER QUIET—for volume controls—
contact restorer.

EVER KLEER—for cleaning and keeping TV tubes clean.

Ask your local distributor for HUSH or write:

CHEMICAL ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING, INC.

283 Main St. Matawan, N. J

Left to right: Bertram Lewis, W. de Vries, Alfred L. Best, F. G. Stoffel and Harold Eskin, of RTG, Rochester, N. Y.



At annual Lily Lake (Pa.) meeting of FRSAP and NETSDA, left to right: Fred Schmidt, FRSAP treasurer; Leon Helk, FRSAP secretary; ye editor, who delivered a talk on association lecture programs; Milan J. Krupa and B. A. Bregenzer, chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of FRSAP.

A complete report on the meeting will be published in the September issue of Service.





John T. Thompson (left), G.E. tube replacement sales manager, receiving RTTG plaque from Ben Sims, guild prexy. Looking on (center) is A. C. W. Saunders.

RETA, Vancouver, Canada

AT THE annual dinner meeting of the Vancouver chapter of the RETA, Fred Lewis was elected as the '53-'54 prexy. Members of the executive board voted into office were: H. A. Amos, vice prexy; J. Bair, treasurer; and Al Clarke, secretary.

Guest speaker at the dinner-meeting was Jack Clarke, general manager of station KVOS-TV, who reviewed the station's facilities and their programming setup. He praised the Service Men for their excellent cooperation in seeing to it that receivers are aligned and antennas oriented to insure good pickup of KVOS-TV signals.

For outstanding service to the association, Monte Lennox received a lifemembership award at the meeting.

TEN YEARS AGO



Sufficient Facilities to Test

All TV and Radio Tubes Sockets for all standard 4, 5, 6, 7, octal, loctal, miniature and subminiature are provided. Tests transmitting, hearing aid, ballast, pilot light, gaseous rectifiers and tuning indicator types. All readings are indicated on a large easily read meter.

Cathode Ray Tube Checks all magnetic deflection types right in the set or carton. Will locate and isolate all shorts or leaks.

Batteries Tests popular portable battery types under load. Indicates true condition of battery under check.

All This and a Reactivator Too-

> Gives extra life to otherwise dim or bad picture tubes.

Adds a professional note to any service bench or store counter. Available in both counter and portable models, complete with CR Tube Adapter Cable.

with RCP

Model 324

Because the Radio City Products Model 324 "DO-ALL" Tube and Battery Tester packs into one instrument the berformance of four...





Two Lines to Meet Your Service Needs-

Model 324C — Counter model with open style metal case. Size: 13¾" x 12¼" x 4". Weight: 10 lbs. Price: \$69.95.

Model 324P-Combination portable-counter model. Smart looking, hand-rubbed carrying case with slip-hinge cover—includes battery test leads. Size: 161/4" x 141/4" x 5". Weight: 12 lbs. Price: \$79.50.

Remember You Can Do More With A "DO-ALL" See it at your Parts Distributor today Write Dept. S-8 for RCP '53 catalogue



At recent ESFETA meeting in Rochester, left to right: John Wheaton, Herh Snyder, Henry Wawryck, Wayne Shaw, Andy Wentworth, Mrs. Helen Wheaton, G. Budsik, David Violet, Harold Eskin and O. Capitelli.





Tools . . . Instruments Parts . . .

USALITE FLASHLIGHT-PROBE

An industrial flashlight, Duo-Flex, with a patented built-in dual lighting system providing a probe-light for pinpoint inspection of inaccessible parts and equipment, has been developed by the U.S. Electric Manufacturing Corp., 222 W. 14 St., N. Y. 11.

Features both a 1000-foot flashlight beam, and flexible slideout cable with

Features both a 1000-foot flashlight beam, and flexible slideout cable with bulb and plastic guard. When side-arm is extended, light is automatically transferred to the small bulb, and the extension tube encased in the arm can be goosenecked around corners or into deep out-of-the-way spots. The over-all extension of the probe-light arm measures



Usalite Duo-Flex.

RCA 75-V BATTERY

A 75-volt *B battery, VS217*, for portable radios, has been announced by the Tube Department, RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America, Harrison, N. J.

Battery has conventional LeClanche cell construction and measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ " high, $1\frac{7}{8}$ " wide, and $1\frac{15}{32}$ " deep.

* * * EM TUBE-BAT.-OHM-CAP. TESTER

A tube-battery-ohm-capacity tester, model 207, that gives direct readings for tubes through standard emission method of testing, has been introduced by Electronic Measurements Corp., 280 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y.

Four-position level type switches are





MALLORY 12-V VIBRATOR TESTER

A 12-volt vibrator tester, 12-VT1D, has been developed by P. R. Mallory and Co., Inc., 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 6, Ind.

Designed as a companion unit to other Mallory Rectopower bench power supplies and will test directly, without adaptors, either 6 or 12-volt vibrators of the most popular types and all auto radio vibrators used since '40. In conjunction with a filtered dc power supply, such as the Mallory 12RS6D or 12RS14D, the tester will check either self-rectifying or tube rectified vibrators of any frequency from 100 to 250 cycles.

Input voltage (dc) may be adjusted for both start and condition tests by use of a push button switch. After passing the start test, the condition of the vibrator may be determined by reading on the good-bad scale.

Mallory Vibrator Tester.



LUXO BENCH LIGHT

A flexible-type bench light, whose arms and shade provide a radius of 45", has been announced by Luxo Lamp Corp., 290 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Arm may be adjusted into any posi-tion; tension of the springs holds the lamp set. Brackets are available so that lamp can be attached to any horizontal, vertical or slanted surface.



Luxo Beach Light. * *

LEE CAPACITOR TESTER AND LEAKAGE INDICATOR

A capacitor tester and leakage indicator, CT-1, that features a built-in electronic power supply providing both ac and dc test voltages, has been an-nounced by Lee Electronic Labs., Inc., 233 Dudley St., Boston 19, Mass. Con-tains miniature sclenium rectifier and dual capacitor rc filter network. Permits direct testing of capacitors for leakage with actual dc voltage applied, and indicates intermittent open capacitors with ac applied. May also be employed for high-resistance continuity testing of electrical and electronic circuits and parts, indicating leakage, resistance or insulation breakdown to over 200 megohms.



Lee Capacitor Tester-Leakage Indicator.

E-C VOLUME CONTROL LUBRICANT

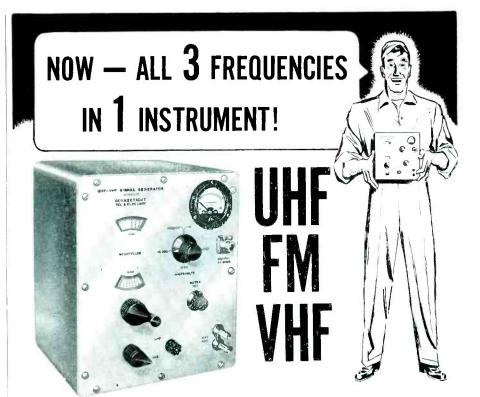
A special solution. No Noise, that may be used to clean and restore volume controls, band switches, push button assemblies and electrical contacts, has been developed by Electronic Chemical Corp., 813 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Lubricant contains Perma-Film said to

clean and lubricate immediately on con-

EICO ROLL CHART

A roll chart for model 625 tube testers, has been released by the Electronic Instrume i Co., Inc., 84 Withers St., Brooklyn 11, N. Y.

Chari is printed on a 6-foot continuous sheet of paper and is said to fit into the tube tester's present roller mechanism.



THE Connecticut SIGNAL GENERATOR

This completely portable, 3-in-1 Signal Generator has been developed to meet the needs of television and electronics engineers and service men. The unit operates on fundamental frequencies covering VHF through UHF television bands.

The two RF ranges are calibrated in megacycles, with an accuracy of $\pm 2\%$. The range of 54 to 330 megacycles is covered in the first band, and 300 to 950 megacycles is covered in the second.

RF output voltage is continuously variable over the range of 10 to 100,000 microvolts. Connecticut Signal Generator has calibrated frequency dial, power output meter, and calibrated output attenuator (wave guide beyond cut-off).

Regulated power supply is self contained in the instrument for operation from a 110-130 V 60 Cy AC supply. RF leakage has been kept to a minimum by the use of line filters and adequate shielding. Dimensions: 11" high, 91/2" wide, 14" deep. Weight 20 pounds.

LIST PRICE

\$375

Connecticus

MERIDEN

CONNECTICUT

Please arrange a demonstration of the Connecticut Signal Generator by my local distributor.

Name	

ACROLITE PLASTIC SPRAY

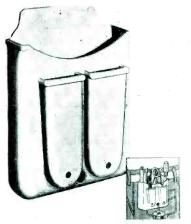
A plastic protective coating. Acrylic. designed to insulate, waterproof and stop rust and tarnish, has been introduced by

Acrolite International, Hillside, N. J. Plastic, in the form of a spray, is said to eliminate TV corona and prevent antennas from rusting. Available in a 12ounce can.

G-C TOOL CASE

A tool case, 8943, designed to be worn on the beit, and fitted to hold a large number of hand tools, has been introduced by the General Cement Manufacturing

Co., 919 Taylor Ave., Rockford, Ill. Case is molded of *Aluthon*, that is said to be tough and flexible.



G-C Tool Case.

a practical

VOLTAGE **BOOSTER**

that everyone can afford!





- * Increase or reduce line voltage with the flick of a switch.
- ★ Use with any TV set or appliance up to 300 watts.

NOW—THERE IS NO NEED TO CONTEND WITH:

- inadequate picture width
- insufficient height
- low picture brightness
- poor sync. and oscillator drift
- low sensitivity in fringe areas
- excessive tube failure

LOOK AT THIS PRICE FOR VALUE!

Installed in 3 seconds—Just plug it in. Convenient OFF-ON switch to quickly add or subtract 10 volts from the existing line voltage

A really handy unit for checking on the service bench.

Carried by leading jobbers!





EDWIN A. FREED, formerly sales manager, has been appointed manager of operations of the General Instrument plant in Elizabeth, N. J. Freed joined G.I. in '51 after a nine-year stay at RCA where he was manager of sales of component parts.





E. A. Freed

G. B. Fraser

George B. Fraser has become president of The Astatic Corp., Comeaut, Ohio. Fraser, formerly vice president and general manager, has been treasurer since he joined the company in '36 and retains this title.

VERNON A. DUPY has been appointed general sales manager of United Motors Service, and EDWARD L. LAPE has been appointed general merchandising manager. Dupy, who has been general mer-chandising manager since '42, moves into the sales managership, succeeding the late Wilmer A. Hagen.





E. L. Lape

V. A. Dupy

RALPH R. STUBBE has been appointed assistant chief engineer for the General Instrument Corp., Elizabeth, N. J.





LAURA FISHER has been named media director for Burton Browne Advertising, Chicago, Ill.

H. H. HANLON has been appointed sales manager of the Crestwood recorder division of the Daystrom Electric Corp.

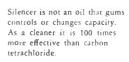
JOHN C. McGranaghan has been replacement tube sales, with headquarters in St. Louis, Territory includes parts of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.



An Amazing Permanent Protective Film

which will

- Instantly clean and remove rust from controls, bandswitches, tuner assemblies, etc.
- 3 Full Oz. • Lubricate and Silence all moving parts indefinitely.
 - Leave a protective coating which will last indefinitely.



Tell your Distributor you want Silencer

Illinois

RESEARCH LABORATORIES

22 W. Madison St. Available in Quart and Gallon sizes. Chicago 2, Illinois

> Approved and used by TV and Radio Manufacturers, Telephone Companies, and thousands of Servicemen

BERNE FISHER, formerly chief engineer and production manager of General Instruments, has been appointed director of engineering for Standard Coil Products Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.



Berne Fisher

BILL PARNELL has been appointed merchandise manager for Philco Distributors, . Gene Gold succeeds Parnell as advertising and promotion manager.

W. T. Buschmann has been named to the newly created post of product sales manager of radio receiving tubes at Syl-

Roy E. Nelson has become manager of semi-conductor equipment sales for the tube department of RCA Victor, RCA, Harrison, N. J.

Dr. Wilbur A. Lazier has been named the Sprague Electric Co., North Adams, Mass. . . . PAUL J. CRITTENDEN and Hollis R. Wagstaff have been appointed assistant treasurers. . . . NEAL W. WELCH is now vice president in charge of sales.

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Audio Conversions

(Continued from page 39)

be increased by incorporating an adjoining record shelf, removing the partition and closing and bracing the door so that it cannot rattle. Unless the original cabinet is exceptionally sturdy it is good practice to reinforce the inside walls against resonant vibration with wooden braces, especially where fairly large areas of thin plywood exist. In any case, whether or not this is done, the inside of the cabinet should be lined with sound absorbent material loosely to the inside walls. Special commercial materials for this purpose can be purchased, or rug cushioning can be used.

The typical commercial cabinet will not provide an adequate enclosure volume for anything approaching infinite Improved results baffle conditions. can be achieved by providing additional openings or ports in the front, converting the enclosure to the bassreflex type. It has been pointed out, however, that the bass-reflex enclosure must be carefully tuned and damped for optimum performance, and that the sound of an improperly designed bass-reflex cabinet may be actually worse than the results produced with the port stopped up. Symptoms of a poorly adjusted bass-reflex enclosure are increased hangover and onenote boom in the bass region.

An excellent way to get the port right is to drill a group of ½" holes into the baffle (either above or below the speaker opening) until the correct port area has been reached, and then to tack layers of burlap across the holes. The signal generator method³ or the 'scope method⁴, both of which have been described previously, can be used to determine when the holes and the layers of burlap are at optimum.

When the original cabinet is unsuitable as a speaker housing, by reason of its size or material, a separate speaker cabinet is the solution. The reverse of the cabinet modification described (conversion of the original speaker space to a shelf for records) may be possible, and may partly make up for the addition of a new piece of furniture to the room.

A new high-quality speaker must be driven by a corresponding highquality audio system, or the total effect of the reproduced sound can easily turn out to be less, rather than more pleasing. A good speaker system will faithfully reproduce all of the distortion generated as well as the music.

The audio stages of relatively inexpensive commercial radio-phonos often contain the basic elements of

OVER 150,000 Satisfied Televiewers—the first year!

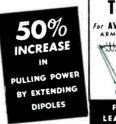
GENUINE



THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL, ALL CHANNEL

T-V ANTENNA

FOR "VHF", "UHF", and FM RADIO





MANUFACTURED BY K-G ELECTRONICS CHICAGO 14,

Write for full information today — 2738 North Sheffield Avenue

hi-fi amplifiers. If the original circuit has push-pull output, and a surplus of signal voltage gain, it is usually possible to reduce considerably the distortion of the output audio stage. It is this stage, which must handle appreciable audio power, which normally introduces the most amplifier distortion.

Push-pull is indicated by the use of two output tubes and of an output transformer with a center-tapped primary. Reserve voltage gain is indicated by the volume-control setting

⁴Vino, Mark, Testing and Measuring Audio Equipment, Service; June, 1953.

required for listening at the desired sound level; if the control still has a long way to go when the set is playing at good volume, it may be inferred that more voltage gain than necessary has been incorporated into the amplifier. The fact that turning the control too far overdrives the output tubes to high levels of distortion can be ignored. The circuit changes that will be introduced secure improved distortion characteristics at the expense of desensitizing part of the amplifier, and extra driving signal voltage will be required.

To Be Continued

SERVICE, AUGUST, 1953 • 71

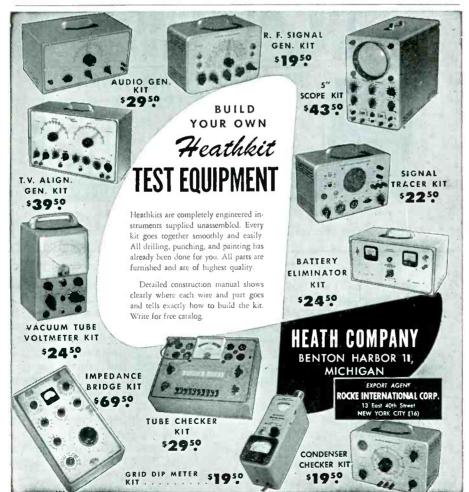


"You can't worry Ed since he's switched to G-E radio dial lamps"

You'll have a vacation from at least one worry when you use General Electric radio dial lamps in your repair work. G-E lamps can't cause annoying static. Hundreds of laboratory tests assure top lamp quality, long life, fewer early burnouts. Be sure you give your customers the best. Replace old dial lamps with General Electric.







Service Engineering

(Continued from page 40)

mechanism follows the angular motion of the basic instrument as determined by the deflection of the light beam through the optical system.

A schematic of the recorder's power supply appears in Fig. 2 (p. 40). The function of the power unit is to supply current to the recording element. The unit consists of two phototubes that collect the light output of the optical system, the power transformer furnishing plate and filament power for the vacuum tubes, and associated resistors and capacitors.

Potentiometer-Type Recorder

The potentiometer-type and the deflection-type recorders are similar mechanically. The external appearance of the two is exactly the same, and both are available with various chartcarriage and rate-gear combinations. In the potentiometer type, however, the mirror reflecting on the dividing mirror is fixed, and a restoring spring is attached to a recording mechanism. The basic instrument in the potentiometer-type is a compensated-type suspension galvanometer, which is used as a null-balance detector.

The electrical circuit differs from that of the deflection type in that it includes a resistance, which is in series with both the measuring circuit. It is this interconnection between the recording system and the measuring circuit that gives the unit the potentiometer characteristics.

When an emf is impressed across the recorder terminals, the galvanometer deflects from its position of balance (which is the mechanical zero of the galvanometer at zero input). This deflection of the galvanometer results in a shift of light to one phototube and causes power unit to put out current through the resistor. The voltage drop across this resistor is in such a direction as to reduce the voltage across the galvanometer and restore it to a balanced position. When the voltage drop, for all practical purposes, is equal and opposite to the input emf, the circuit is at balance. Since the value of this resistance is predetermined, the deflection of the recorder pen that measured the power unit output is proportional to the input emf and calibrated in millivolts. A change in the applied potential causes the circuit to rebalance at a new value which is indicated by the position of the recording-element pen pointer. The rebalance occurs in less than one-half second on ranges above five millivolts.

Ser-Cuits

(Continued from page 51)

in diameter, and mounted in a cylindrical hole. Tuning capacitance is provided by a small machine screw which enters the top of the coil through a mounting bushing. No connection is made to the top end of the coil other than the capacitance due to the proximity of the metal screw. The minimum capacitance of the circuit is approximately .25 mmfd, and substantial tuning ranges are achieved. The whf range can be covered with three different coils; the first can be tuned from 470-602 mc, the second from 608-734 mc, and the third from 740-

The inductive coupling between the two tuned circuits in the preselector is provided by a small metal pin pressed into a recessed hole in the casting between the two coils. The junction between the low potential ends of the two coils is returned to the casting through this pin which forms an inductance common to the two circuits.

The mixer output is fed to a pi network composed of an rf bypass capacitor as the input capacitance and the grid-cathode capacity of the 6BK7 as the output capacitance. The pi network provides very nearly optimum coupling between the crystal and the 6BK7 grid for best noise figure, resulting in most of a 3-db improvement in noise figure, which is available if the if amplifier absorbs no power from

To permit the circuit to operate with only the crystal as damping, current bias is provided for the crystal by means of a resistor connected from B+ to rf grid turnet contact. The 6BK7 grid is isolated from this point by a 100-mmfd blocking capacitor. With approximately 1/2 milliampere of dc flowing through the crystal, its resistance presented to both the rf and if circuits is said to be constant and, in the case of the if, is roughly 180 ohms.

Tuning Multiplier Circuit

The multiplier circuit can be tuned by connecting a voltmeter, which has a full scale reading of .2 or .3 of a volt, to the turret contact which connects to the 6BK7 grid. With the proper oscillator strip inserted, and the oscillator on the correct frequency, the multiplier tuned circuit can be adjusted for a dip in the voltmeter reading. A large value of excitation will cause the polarity of the voltage across the crystal to reverse, but optimum excitation is that which causes the voltage across the crystal to drop from, say 1/4 to roughly .1 volt. It is not necessary to TELEVISION MASTS galvanically protected with the new ZINCILATE PROCESS Television masts made of 11/4" diameter electric welded tubing. These masts are available in either 10 ft. or 5 ft. lengths, with an expanded end. They are boxed either in 10 - 10 ft. lengths or 10 - 5 ft. or 20 - 5 ft. lengths per box. Temporarily limited to 25,000 ft. shipments. Laboratory and field tests demonstrate positive protection with Zincilate coatings. Neat in appearance — rust free for years. Erect these distinctive masts.

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The uhf channel strip for the oscillator section consists of three coils and a small capacitor mounted on a molded turret strip. The 6BK7 plate and 6U8 mixer grid are tuned to if and the coupling between them is adjusted for proper bandwidth at both the sound and picture carriers. The oscillator coil is adjusted to its exact frequency by means of a metal screw which enters the coil and changes its inductance in exactly the same manner as on vhf strips.

A 40-mc type if amplifier is used in this chassis; it consists of three transformer-coupled stages with 6CB6s.

Three traps are used: sound (41.25 mc), adjacent picture (39.75 mc) and adjacent sound (47.25 mc). A degenerative trap, which tunes very broadly at 44 mc has been included in the cathode circuit of the 6CB6 first if amp to improve the sound on weak signals. This trap does not affect the overall if response on strong signals. A small rf choke, between the cathode circuits of the first and third 6CB6 if amps, is used to prevent signal coupling between the two stages and still allow a dc path for the bias voltage applied to the 6CB6 first if cathode.

A crystal diode is used to rectify the video and sound if signals. The two if carriers beat together in the diode detector producing a 4.5-mc sound carrier, which is FM sound modulated.

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T V Antenna Digest

(Continued from page 52)

up or down on the stub for best possible match.

If more gain is desired, four antennas can be stacked; matching strips are supplied with the antennas.

Wavetraps

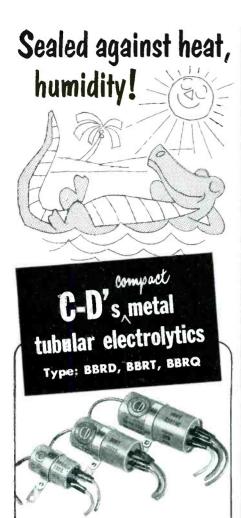
The recent boosts in station power have created many odd and disturbing interference problems, not only in the local but fringe areas, too. In San Diego, Calif., for instance, an example of extreme adjacent channel interference has occurred. In this area there are two local stations operating, one on channel 6 and the other on 8. However, there are seven receivable channels from Los Angeles: 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13, one hundred miles away. In this case, the local channel 6 picture carrier has been found to interfere with the channel 5 picture, and similarly the local channel 8 picture carrier destroys the channel 7 picture, while the channel 8 sound carrier interferes with the channel 9 picture. Unfortunately, all the channels are received in approximately the same direction, and antenna rotation system provides no improvement. A solution has been found in the proper use of passive-network tuned-frequency wavetraps, as illustrated in Fig. 1 (p. 52).

These traps are designed to attenuate undesirable interference signals picked up by the receiver antenna system.

Proper Use of Traps

Often wavetraps are improperly used and blamed for ineffective results. The traps cannot eliminate interference except that arriving through the antenna system. If interference is picked up directly by the receiver circuits or coupled into the set via the power lines, other methods must be used to eliminate the problem. In many instances it has been found that the length of transmission line from the receiver tuner to the terminals at the rear of the cabinet is extremely susceptible to interference pickup. Obviously, a wavetrap connected between the antenna and the receiver terminals will do little to eliminate the undesired signal. In such cases the trap must be mounted as close to the tuner as possible, and if this is not feasible, the line from the tuner to the trap must be shielded.

¹From notes submitted by Andrew F. Kay of Non-Linear Systems.



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Service Helps

(Continued from page 54)

antenna channel coils opposite the pair of uhf strips in operation. A vivm should then be connected across the video detector load resistor and the lowest voltage scale possible used, while making the following adjustments: Using the non-metallic tool, the four slugs in the antenna strip should be adjusted. In this operation, it is important to start with slug G, nearest the oscillator-converter strip, and then adjust slugs F, C and A in order. Adjustment must be for maximum reading on the vtvm or for best picture with minimum snow. If the signal is weak, the amount of snow in the picture is the best visual indication.

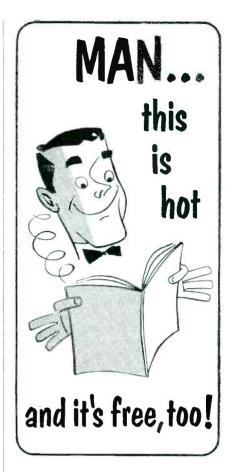
The first two adjustments (G and F) are the most critical; adjustments C and A are broad. When adjusting these slugs, you must be careful not to turn them in or out too far, or the slug tension spring will snap out of position. If this happens, it will be impossible to reposition the spring and it will be necessary to hold the slug in position by some other means, such as shellac.

UHF Strip Troubleshooting

Lead dress and component placement are critical. The antenna (5 contact) strip should always be inserted first for ease of installation and protection against damage to the connecting pin (1) as shown in Fig. 1 (p. 54.)

In troubleshooting the uhf channel strips the receiver must operate normally on vhf. Sensitivity and alignment should be checked if necessary. If, after installing a set of uhf channel strips, the receiver does not perform satisfactorily, a set of strips, known to be good, should be tried. The 616 vhf oscillator tube in the tuner should also be changed. If the strips require servicing, they should be first inspected and checked for cold solder, broken, loose or shorted connections, and physical positioning of components as compared with another channel strip known to be good.

The metal sleeve for connecting pin, J, should be checked for good contact. Ground spring, H, on the antenna strip should make good contact with turnet detent disc. If necessary, the connecting pin, metal sleeve, ground spring and turnet detent disc should be cleaned with alcohol, then dried and buffed using soft canvas or rough cloth. Carbon tet should not be used, and no lubricants should be applied to these points.



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Tube News

(Continued from page 55)

possible; Fig. 4; p. 55. Tuner a has two stages of ri amplification on vhi and uhf; tuner b has a cascode on vhf and a single-stage grounded-grid amplifier on uhf; tuner c has a single-stage grounded-grid amplifier on vhf and ulif. All three tuners use the 6AN4 as a mixer and the 6T4 as an oscillator.

Tuner a will provide good performance on vhf and uhf; tuner b will afford good performance on vhf and fair performance on uhf, while tuner c will provide fair performance on both vhf and uhf.

Picture-Tube Developments

The 24-inch picture tubes, restricted to small runs of receivers for quite awhile, have now become a feature of many models. To accommodate this increased use, a number of different types of 24-inchers have been developed.

One tube maker has produced a magnetically deflected and magnetically focused type,2 with a tinted gray faceplate, and a 90° deflection angle. Picture size is said to be approximately $17\frac{1}{4}$ " x $21\frac{3}{4}$ ". The tube is rated for operation with second anode potentials up to 18 kv, with typical operation calling for 300 volts on G_2 and 17 ky on the second anode.

The tube is claimed to produce a striking ratio of highlight brightness and small-detail contrast, which provides improved small-area detail and gives the effect of increased resolution.

Also being produced now are 24inch aluminized glass rectangulars3 with deflection angles of 90°. The tube measures 211/8" in overall length.

The tube's aluminized screen is said to increase light output and picture contrast; also uses a gray faceplate to improve picture detail under high ambient light conditions. The tube operates with magnetic focus and deflection.

Large Screen Damper Diodes

Wider deflection angles and the increased second anode voltage required to maintain picture brightness on the 90° picture tubes calls for higher deflection power and increased circuit efficiency. To provide this power, a new damper diode4 with a 175-ma rating has been designed.

The tube is said to feature insulation between heater and cathode, designed to withstand the full pulse plate-tocathode voltage, which eliminates the need for separate power transformer windings insulated for high voltage.

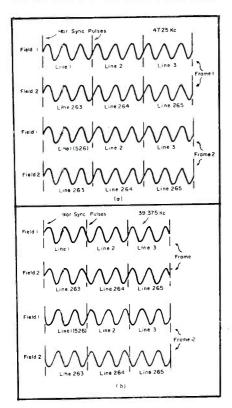
¹National Union, ²N.U. 24C/VP⁴, ³G.E. 24CP⁴-A. Tung-Sal 6AU4GT

Color Set Servicing

(Continued from page 27)

successive picture frames. In this case, the signal is in the same phase in every line. The picture resulting from this 47.25-kc signal would be three pairs of alternate black and white vertical stripes.

At *B* the relationship is shown for a signal at an odd harmonic of half the line frequency. Since each line contains exactly two and half cycles of the signal, it will be in opposite phase in alternate lines. Due to vertical interlace, the picture resulting from a single frame would then be pairs of horizontal scanning lines carrying in-phase signals, but with alternate pairs of lines carrying signals of opposite phase. Since the color signals are all above 2 me there would actu-



ally be a large number of cycic each line, and the picture resulting from a single frame would appear as a fine dot structure. However, since alternate lines are carrying a signal of opposite phase the first line of the second frame will carry a signal of opposite polarity to that of the first frame. The second frame will then form an overall dot structure of opposite polarity to the dot structure of the first frame. Since the eye has a low sensitivity to signals of frequency as high as the frame frequency (30 cps) the interfering dot structure will tend to be cancelled out by the eye. The cancellation will not be perfect, and under certain combinations of color signals, inspection of the picture at close range would reveal traces of the fine dot structure. At normal viewing distances, however, the interference would not be discernible.

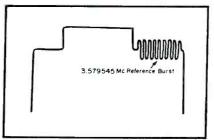
In the color channels the Y signal sidebands will appear as sidebands of the color subcarrier, but in relation to the subcarrier they will fall at odd multiples of half the horizontal scanning frequency. Y signal interference in the color channels will then be of opposite polarity in alternate frames (Continued on page 78)

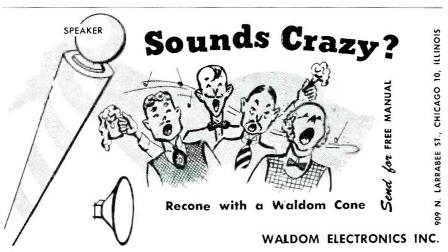
(Left)

Fig. 3. Refationship of a black and white signal at an even harmonic of half the horizontal scanning frequency for the four fields of two successive picture frames is illustrated in (a). At (b) appears the relationship of a signal at an odd harmonic of half the line frequency.

(Below)

Fig. 4. NTSC horizontal sync pulse, including the subcarrier reference burst.















(Continued from page 77)

and will not be apparent to the viewer.

The sync pulses transmitted by the color transmitter are the same as presently used in the monochrome system, except that the back porch of the horizontal sync pulse carries about 9 cycles of the 3.579545-mc color subcarrier frequency. This signal is needed because the subcarrier is suppressed in the color modulators, and a reference signal is required to allow the exact subcarrier phase and frequency to be reinserted within receiver. Fig. 4 (p. 77) shows a horizontal sync pulse including the subcarrier reference burst.

As illustrated in Fig. 1 the reference signal is transmitted with a phase difference of 180° with the subcarrier frequency. One might say that this system uses everything in the pig but the squeal, and if the back porch of the sync pulse can be considered the squeal, that is used too.

The Compatible Color Receiver

Because of the nature of the transmitted signal, the color receiver must not only be capable of responding to the three primary colors, but also it must be able to separate these three

colors from the complex signal received. It is this necessity for separating or decoding the color signals that requires the receiver to meet rather exacting requirements and which will cause the Service Man to be confronted with a number of new and complex circuit functions. As noted last month,‡ one manufacturer has developed several color-receiver models, and included such design data in their petition to the FCC. Others have also designed several types of color chassis. All, however, have followed the basic

†National Scene, Service; July. 1953.

NTSC receiver concepts. A block diagram of a possible arrangement of a receiver to operate with the NTSC color system is shown in Fig. 5. The conventional tuner, sound and pice. if, video, sound and sweep circuits are represented as a single block.. Also, shown are the additional circuits re-

quired to decode the color information and provide red, blue and green signals to picture tube.

The video output of the receiver is passed through a delay line and is connected to the common signal grid of a tricolor picture tube. This signal is a high-definition (0-4 mc) monochrome or brightness signal corresponding to the Y signal from the transmitter. The delav line is necessary to retard the Y signal in time so that it will correspond to the picture information which is delayed by the low-pass filters in the sound channels. The output from the video-detector is fed to the circuits in the receiver which are used to resolve the color information. The composite video is first amplified by the color amplifier and then passed through a 2-4.5-mc bandpass filter which limits signal to that part of the spectrum containing color information, A gain control on color amplifier provides a color saturation control. To Be Continued]

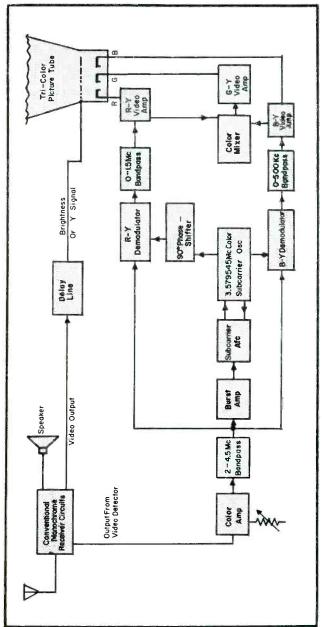


Fig. 5. Possible arrangement of circuits for an NTSC color receiver.

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Loss Ant.-to-Set = 12 db (P/16) Loss Set-to-Set = 22 db (P/160) Directivity $-\frac{\text{Loss Set-to-Set}}{\text{Loss Ant.-to-Set}} = 10 \text{ db (10)}$ Freq. Range -VHF and UHF

Because the insertion loss of the resistive coupler was considered excessive a lumped transmission line unit was developed. Essentially the IT-117A two-set AutoCoupler consists of two transmission lines having a characteristic impedance of 150 ohms, an electrical ½ wave length at 65 mc, and a ¾ wave length at approximately 195 mc. The lines are connected in series at the antenna input and each line is then used to feed a separate receiver.

The AutoCouplers use no dissipative elements and the antenna-to-set insertion loss is almost entirely due to the 3 db loss encountered when power is divided into two equal loads. Operating characteristics for the IT-117A AutoCoupler are:

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{Loss Ant.-to-Set} = 3.5 \text{ db } (P/2.2) \\ \text{Loss Set-to-Set} = 9.5 \text{ db } (P/9) \\ \text{Directivity} = 6.0 \text{ db } (4) \\ \text{Freq. Range} = \text{VHF} \end{array}$

In areas where lower signal strength can be tolerated, resistive pads can be used in conjunction with the IT-117A. Since attenuation masks impedance variation, the use of pads exceeding 6 db will extend the frequency range of the AutoCoupler to include the UHF band. The use of resistive pads also increases the directivity of the Coupler. If for comparison purposes 8.5 db pads are placed at each receiver to obtain the same antenna-to-set insertion loss as the resistive decoupler, the operating characteristics become:

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{Loss Ant.-to-Set} = 12 \text{ db } (P/16) \\ \text{Loss Set-to-Set} = 27 \text{ db } (P/500) \\ \text{Directivity} = 15 \text{ db } (30) \\ \text{Freq. Range} \longrightarrow \text{VHF} \text{ and UHF} \end{array}$

(to be continued)

*Trade Mark

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15 AND FLASHES

MULTIPLE-SPEAKER systems housed in console-type enclosures have become so popular that table-phono makers have decided to feature nests of speakers in their models. Thus far, about a half-dozen manufacturers have announced lines with 4", 6" or 8" speaker networks installed in 2 and 3-port cabinets. Design highlights on these new type phonos will appear soon in Service. . . . Keeping Pace with the Present and Building for the Future, has been adopted as the theme of the fourth annual conclave of NEDA. which will be held in St. Louis, Sept. 14-15-16. . . . The 1953 Audio Fair which will be held at the Hotel New Yorker, Oct. 14-15-16-17, is expected to attract 20,000. . . . John W. Hines has been appointed director of sales of Magnecord, Inc. . . . A distributor of custom-built TV and audio units, Teleparts of Long Island, has established a wholesale dealer showroom at 248-52 Jericho Turnpike, Bellerose 26, L. I., N. Y. According to Walter C. Hales, firm sells only to Service Men and dealers, and features everything for the TV and audio custom assembler, including TV chassis, cabinets, tubes, changers, speakers, enclosures, etc. ... Simpson Electric Co., Chicago, Ill., has announced that it will spend \$250,-000 in the next 12 months to promote its line of test equipment. . . . John B. Coullard has been named sales engineer for the G. E. components department in Syracuse. . . . A glass bank, which enables a distributor to turn in used glass in any quantity at any time, has been established by Pioneer Electronics Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. Distributor can order new tubes and apply the glass credit he has earned toward the purchase of these tubes. Balance of the used glass remains on deposit, credited to his account. . . . Burlingame Associates, 103 Lafayette St., New York 13, N. Y., celebrated its 25th anniversary recently. . . . IRC has started construction of a plant on a 20acre tract located in Boone, Watauga County, North Carolina. Estimated building cost has been set at \$400,000. John Kane has been appointed plant manager. . The annual fall NATESA convention, set for Oct. 9-10-11, will be held at the Morrison Hotel, in Chicago. Richard J. Clark has been appointed manager of the new Motorola regional parts depot at 171 Parkhouse St., Trinity Industrial District, Dallas, Texas. . . . When vibrator replacement becomes necessary in the vibrator-powered headlight dimming device, which is a standard accessory on many automobiles, a Mallory W859 vibrator can be used in devices operating on 6-volt automotive systems, and an 859 can be employed in those using

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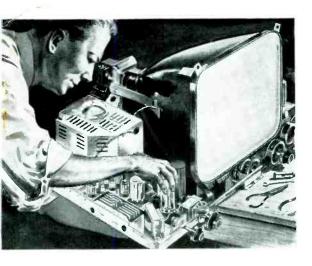
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