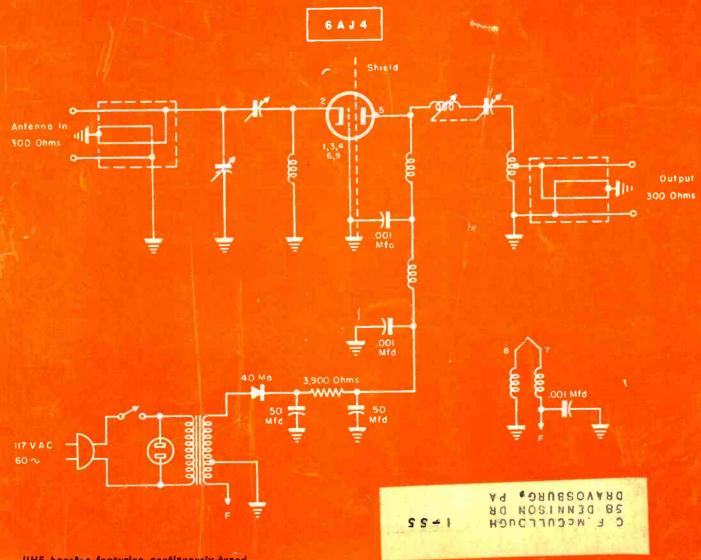
# RADIO TELEVISION - ELECTRONIC

VOL. 22

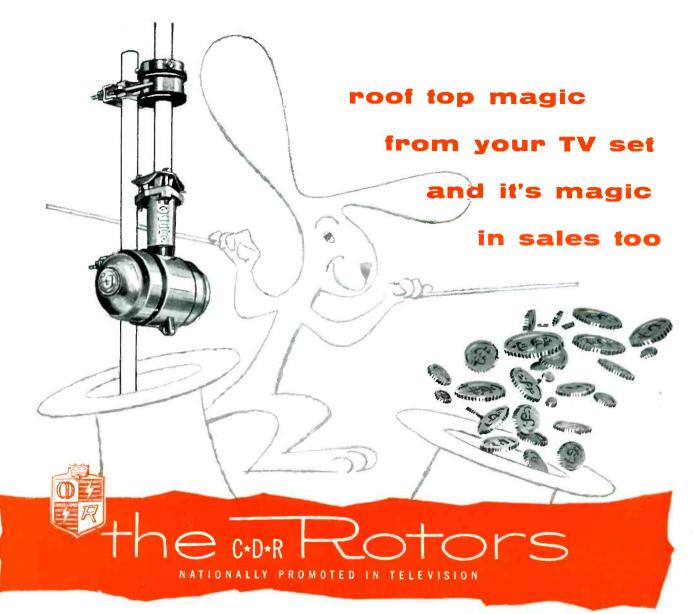
THE TECHNICAL JOURNAL OF THE TELEVISION-RADIO TRADE

NOVEMBER 1953



UHF booster featuring continuously-tuned rt amplifier with grounded-grid triede.
[See circuit analysis, this issue]

www.a.warisaaraaliahistory.com



There's real MAGIC to the CDR ROTOR!

The way it IMPROVES any TV picture is magic

... the way it sells ... is magic! BUT ... the real
answer is quality manufacture of a proven design!

That adds up to continued dependable
performance ... CDR ROTORS ARE BUILT TO

LAST ... built to perform under any conditions!

NOW ... MORE IN DEMAND THAN EVER
BEFORE with the BIG consumer advertising
campaign in full swing ... if you don't
have your BIG CDR PROMOTION KIT with
selling and advertising aids ... write us
for your kit ... to help you sell EVEN MORE!



TR-2... the HEAVY DUTY rotor especially suited for special TV antenna installations. Complete rotor with "Compass Control" cabinet having illuminated "perfect pattern" dial.

TR-12... a special combination value consisting of complete rotor including thrust bearing...handsome modern design cabinet with meter control dial......\$47.95

TR-11... same as TR-12 without thrust bearing \$44.95



ADIART CORPORATION
CLEVELAND 13, OHIO



THE CORNELL-DUBILIER ELECTRIC CORP.

SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N.J.



GHTEST SEAL LOCKS IN PERFORMANCE



Non-inflammable, Will not burn or melt under soldering iron or flame.

#### BONDED SEAL-

Positive, heat resistant, noninflammable bond seals leads and shell, locks out humidity.

FIRMLY SECURED LEAD Can't be pulled out, even under soldering iron heat.

### ASTRON

apacitors

PATENT PENDING

THE NEWEST ADDITION

Yes, the ASTRON BLUE-POINT's tighter seal and tougher shell give you heat and moisture protection to a degree never before possibleproviding a longer life and greater dependability than has ever been achieved in a molded plastic capacitor! BLUE-POINT is a capacitor you

can rely on completely, under every condition.

BLUE-POINT is suitable for continuous operation at 85°C. The bonded seal uses a special thermo-setting, heat-resistant, non-inflammable bonding agent-positive protection

against moisture. Solder leads as close to the capacitor as you like-they won't pull out! Every BLUE-POINT is clearly marked with voltage and capacitance, bears outside foil identification. Every BLUE-POINT is tested and guaranteed. Look for the ASTRON BLUE-POINT when you buy capacitors from your jobber, or if he doesn't carry it, send us his name. Insist on ASTRON BLUE-POINT, the capacitor you know you can depend on. Order a supply today.

For complete performance characteristics, specifications and listings, write for Bulletin AB-20A

DEPEND ON-INSIST ON

ASTRON CORPORATION



255 Grant Ave., E. Newark, N. J.

Patent Pending

Safety Margin capacitors for every radio, television and electronic use. †Trade Mark



super-jet

JFD's JeT 213S outperforms all other VHF antennas covering the channel 2-13 spectrum.

Rugged, completely pre-assembled, the design of the SUPER-JET COM-BINES THE BEST OF BOTH THE BALINE YAGI AND THE JETENNA for unequaled deep fringe performance and flat-high gain no-dip response.

Narrow side lobes in the SUPER-JET provide highly directive UHF coverage equal in gain to stacked bowtie and reflector. An extra feature at no extra cost.

Delivers single 10-element Yagi performance on each channel. Write for Form 230.

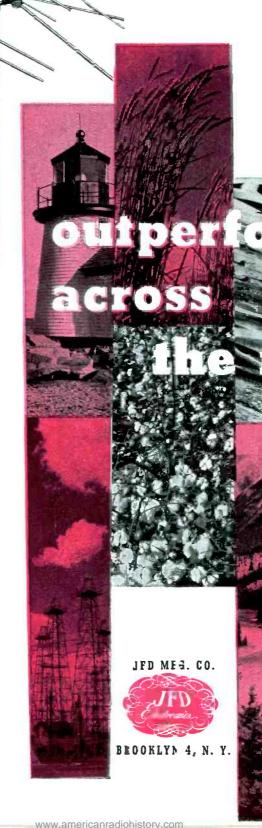
#### HERE ARE THE FACTS—COMPARE FOR YOURSELF.

JFD JeT 218 S	Competitor D CHS 2-13 YAGI	Competitor C RADAR SCREEN TYPE B	Competitor B RADAR SCREEN TYPE A	Competitor A MATTRESS (4 STACK)	C H A N N E L
6.5	4.50	0.75	0.0	4.0	2
7.5	5.00	3.25	3.0	5.0	3
9.5	5.75	4.5	4.0	7.0	4
8.5	3.00	3.5	3.25	6.25	5
8.5	2.50	3.5	3.0	5.0	6
11.0	3.50	6.0	4.5	5.25	7
11.0	1.00	7.0	7.0	6.0	8
12.0	0.0	6.5	7.0	5.25	9
12.0	.875	7.75	8.0	7.25	10
11.25	.875	8.0	10.0	9.25	11
12.75	.50	7.5	10.0	6.5	12
12.0	7.5	6.0	9.0	7.0	13
	DB	G A	IN		
YES	NO	NO	ИО	NO	1" Square Cross Arm - Completely
YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	Pre- Assembled
\$42.5	0 \$65.90	\$47.50	\$34.95	\$55.00	LIST PRICE

Worlds' largest manufacturer of TV antennas and accessories.

Model JeT 213 • single • \$20.75 list Model JeT 213S\* • stacked • \$42.50 list

\*Complete with stacking transformers.



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#### LEWIS WINNER Editor



November, 1953

TREESTROOP AND DEPOSITE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

B. BLOCK F. WALEN Assistant Editors

Including Service—A Monthly Digest of Radio and Allied Maintenance; RADIO MERCHANDISING. and Television Merchandising. Registered U. S. Patent Office.

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Association News Audio Installation and Service (Conical Dome Speakers Locating Amp Distortion By Kenneth Stewart and Paul Edwards. Audio System Maintenance: Hi-Fi Tuners. By Mark Vino. Color TV Tube News. By E. A. Teverson. Continuous-Tuned UHF Booster (Cover). By Wyn Martin Dual-Track Tape Recorder-Playback Models for 71/2" and 33/4" Speeds. By D. S. Cevar In the Field (Analyses of Generator Dot Size Variations Differentiator-Integrate Circuitry IF Amp Feedback) Ser-Cuits (TV Chassis Production-Change Report). By M. W. Percy. Service Engineering (Installation-Maintenance of Gas-Fired Boiler Electronic Control System). By Thomas K. Beamer. Service The National Scene. Servicing Helps (Auto-Radio Instrument TV Set Modifications). By T. L. Gilfor Sync-Circuit Performance (Chart-Analysis). By Clark R. Alisen. Systematic Servicing (Discussion of Novel Approach, Featuring Preventive Maintenance Plan). By J. C. Geist Ten Years Ago The NTSC Color TV Demonstration Before the FCC. By Donald Phillips. TV Antenna Digest (UHF/VHF Lightning Arrester Design New Product Review By Ralph G. Peters. TV Color Reception (Simplified Explanation of Compatible Color Operation). By W. Kay Brownes Views and News. By Lewis Winner.	44 52 50 30 30 38 58 70 47 47 46 66 56 83 36 ) 60 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7
AM Detector-Load Circuit 10-Kc Filter. Color TV Receiving Setup During FCC Tests. Coupling Carpacitors in Audio Amps. Crescent 903/907 Tape Recorder and Playback Amplifier Dual-Track Tape-Amplifier System FM Receiver Temperature-Compensated Oscillator. G. E. Stratopower Chassis; Fourth Run Model. Horizontal and Vertical Sync System; Relation to Other Circuits. IT 133A UHF AutoBooster (Cover). Photocell and Amplifier Used in Gas-Fired Boiler-Control System. Sync System; Relation to Allied Circuitry. UHF Booster and VHF/UHF Coupler. UHF/VHF Filter-Type Crossover Network. UHF/VHF Lightning Arrester Circuitry Variable IF Bandwidth Circuitry Wavetrap Installation	36 101 39 38 54 59 57 30 70 57 31 31 60
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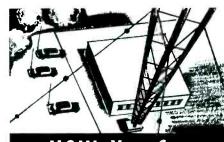
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NOW You Can USE a LOW COST TRANSMIT RECT FROM YOUR AC SOURCE

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No need to pay thousands for a fixed station transmitter when you can use a mobile transmitter with an Electro Model "B" DC Power Supply at a total cost of less than seven hundred dollars.

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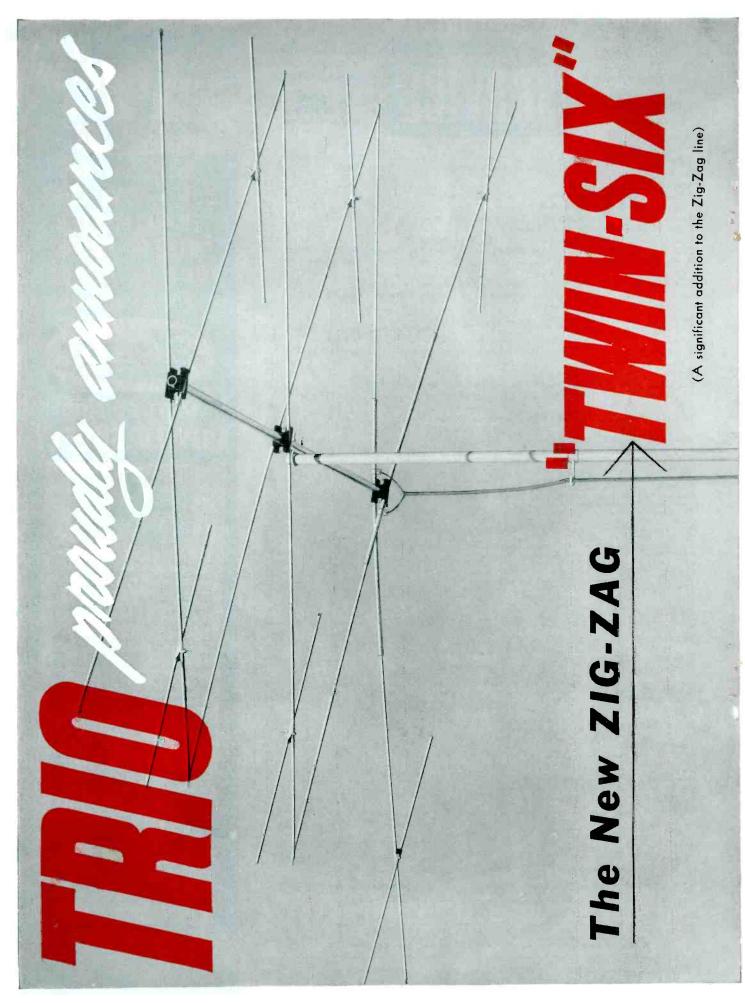
Police, fire, civil defense, taxi, forestry, pipeline and military radio communication systems.

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# ... the greatest advance ever made in All-CHANNEL antenna design!

Not content to bring out just another all-channel antenna, TRIO studied and tested every other model available. Months of research produced the "Twin-Six", a Zig-Zag that provides all of the desirable features indicated above. Quantitative ratings for antennas are practically meaningless because of some exaggerated claims. For this reason, the "Twin-Six" is announced without the usual gain charts. The new "Twin-Six", however, equals and, in most cases, greatly exceeds the gains of these antennas on every channel. For instance, the "Twin-Six" showed a 2 to 6 db higher gain than a competitive antenna which is advertised as having a 12 db gain.

# MINUTE-UP ASSEMBLY

There's no antenna easier to assemble. Shipped with all hardware mounted on the boom. Complete assembly consists of matching elements to color coded insulators and snapping on spring clips. Improper assembly impossible.



nsulators come

nd are so designed hat "shorting-out" s fmpossible. Annapping on the

epring clips.

enna elements nounted merely bv

Pre-assembled high channel elements are swung into position and quickly locked by mating brackets.

# NEW ZIG-ZAG "TWIN-SIX" OFFERS:

Measurable Higher Gain On All VHF Channels Than Any Other Single Bay All-Channel Antenna

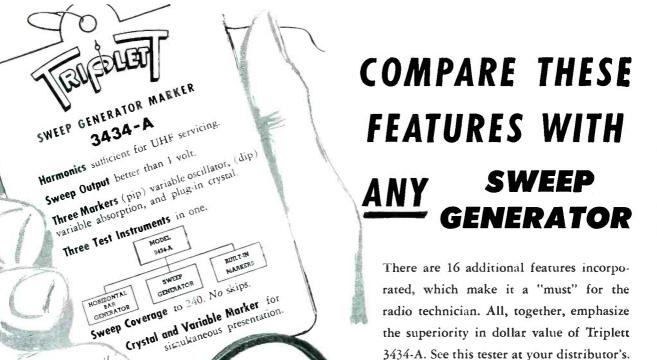
#### 2

- 1. One Horizontal Bay Does It All!
- 2. Single Lead-In Operation!
- 3. Easy-Up, One Minute Assembly!
- 4. Rugged Construction Throughout No Droop, No Sag! Light Weight Attractive Appearance!
- 5. UHF Reception For All Primary Areas!
- 6. Low Standing Wave Ratio!
- 7. Built and Backed by TRIO A Name You Can Trust!
- 8. Competitively Priced!



Team the new Zig-Zag "Twin-Six" with the dependable TRIO rotator for the maximum in TV enjoyment!





the superiority in dollar value of Triplett 3434-A. See this tester at your distributor's.

> COMPLETE WITH ACCESSORIES AND INSTRUCTION MANUAL



And now compare the Quality per dollar

TRIPLETT ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., BLUFFTON, OHIO

SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1953



PHILCO TEST EQUIPMENT SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR THE SERVICEMAN

# AGAIN PHILC LEADS THE INDUSTRY

#### Serviceman's needs seen as Philco's **Engineering Goal**

This new Philco VHF to UHF adapter pioneers a whole new approach to service problems and at the same time is the most economical and practical unit ever offered. Servicemen are taking full advantage of the introductory demonstrations of this amazing piece of equipment now offered by Philco distributors coast to coast.

#### The First and Only VHF to UHF Signal Generator Adapter

Continuing its engineering program designed to provide the serviceman with the best possible test equipment Philco Corporation now offers at a fraction of the usual cost an exclusive highly specialized adapter unit for converting the output of VHFTV servicing test equipment to UHF.



One of the Finest Vacuum **Tube Voltmeters ever Designed** 

Facing up to the task of measuring high impedance circuits where loading effect must be kept to a minimum Philco has again designed a unit which meets the most rigid engineering specifications. All reports indicate this unit is unexcelled for complete and accurate measurements.



Under the trained eye of a Philco Serviceman the amazing model G-8000 VHF to UHF signal generator adapter is shown in action.

#### Practical Portable 3-inch Television Oscilloscope

The tremendous growth of television requires the most practical and versatile types of equipment to answer service needs. Philco has such equipment, particularly in its 3" scope which is 2½ times smaller than other 3" units, making it adaptable to either bench use or field servicing. High sensitivity and wide response make it ideal for TV work.

"Philco Test Equipment Specifically designed for the serviceman!" That's the theme of Philco's engineering program. A program which you, the serviceman, can depend upon to supply the very finest in service test equipment. Discover how easy it is to own a complete Philco Test Equip-ment Laboratory. Your Philco Distributor is eager to serve you by offering his new special payment plan to best accommodate your needs. Fill out the attached coupon as shown and mail to Philco Accessory Div.



#### PHILCO CORPORATION

Accessory Division

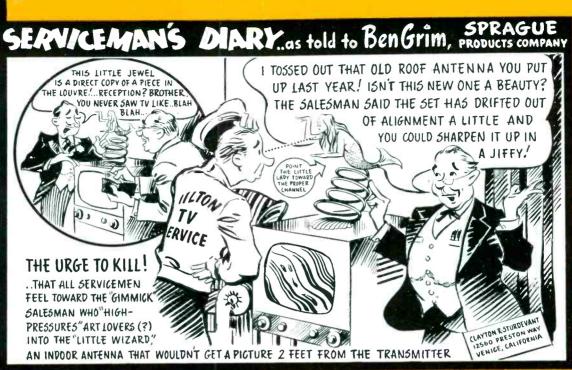
Allegheny Ave. & "A" St., Phila. 34, Pa.

- □ I am interested in the Philco Test Equipment shown here. Please send me details of your SPECIAL PURCHASE PLAN for obtaining these units.
- Please send FREE copy of your new booklet on Philco Test Equipment

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NOW the complete Sprague ceramic line for virtually every replacement need comes to you in the crystal-clear molded Plasti-Pak\* box. This rigid, reusable container lets you see contents and capacitor ratings at a glance. There's a positive snap lock on this slim new space-saving polished styrene package with the hinged lid to eliminate spilling.

The Plasti-Pak is another of the service tested, forward-looking features for which you can depend on Sprague.

Remember, there's a Sprague ceramic capacitor or printed circuit for every replacement requirement.

And there are Sprague distributors in every major trading area. For the name and address of your nearest genuine Sprague parts depot, write to Sprague Products Company, 61 Marshall Street, North Adams, Mass.

\*Trademark

Look To SPRAGUE For LEADERSHIP IN EVERY Type of CAPACITORI

Do you have the complete Sprague Catalog C-609?

WORLD'S LARGEST CAPACITOR MANUFACTURER

SPRAGUE PRODUCTS CO IS THE DISTRIBUTORS' DIVISION OF THE SPRAGUE ELECTRIC COMPANY

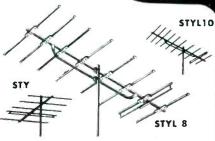
#### it's always better business to buy better-made

antennas



From your RMS line - the largest in this industry —you'll always find the antenna best suited for your area. All feature excellent gain and provide excellent quality with remarkable construction superiority. Work with RMS antennas and you'll see the important differences . . . count the hours saved in faster installation. They're priced right, too. See your local RMS Jobber.

2016 Bronxdale Avenue, New York 62, N. Y.



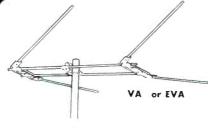
- single channel — With unique steel brace on 8 & 10-element lo-band models. All-preassembled, allaluminum; excellent gain.

VHF Panoramic Yagi broad-band-Ideal in multichannel vhf areas; ar where channel changes are expected. No hardware bag. No riveted parts. Step-up transformer and other ele-





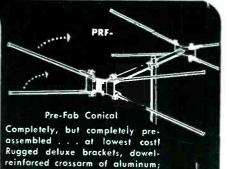
With fixed elements for vhf or with adjustable elements for vhf-uhf (2-83). Exceptionally high gain broad-band units. AAV-adjustable, CVA- fixed. Also stacks.



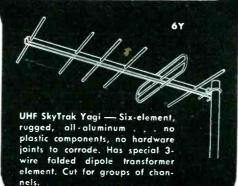
ments preassembled, swing

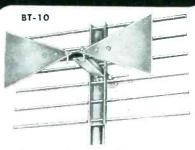
out and tighten.

Fringe-Leader Jr. V Beams—Ideal urban and semi-fringe end-fire arrays for vhf all-band reception. VA-deluxe, EVA- economy. Also adjustable model, UVA-.









also in steel. 2 and 4-bay models

also.

Bo-Tenna for UHF-Tuned reflector . . . not mesh! Ideal uhf Bow Tie element. Quick-rig. Crossarm of steel; not plastic!



**BE SURE TO** ENTER THE CQS CONTEST



If you are using the CBS-Hytron Certified Quality Service Kit, you are eligible to enter. You simply tell in 25 words or less why you like the CQS Plan. As an eligible entrant, you get a famous CBS-Hytron Soldering Aid free. And you have a chance to win one of these 10 BIG prizes:

#### **FIRST PRIZE:** FORD PANEL TRUCK

Second Prize: \$1000 in Savings Bonds Third Prize: 600 in Savings Bonds Fourth Prize: **500 in Savings Bonds** Fifth Prize: 400 in Savings Bonds Sixth Prize: 300 in Savings Bonds Seventh Prize: 200 in Savings Bonds Eighth Prize: 100 in Savings Bonds Ninth Prize: **50 in Savings Bonds** Tenth Prize: 25 in Savings Bonds

Remember, your CBS-Hytron distributor's salesman can also win other big prizes. Be sure to write his name, too, on your Contest entry. Entry blanks are available in your COS Kit . . or from your CBS-Hytron distributor. Beat the closing date, Dec. 15, 1953

**PROVE** to your customer he can put his confidence in you. Lay all the facts before him. Hand him this Certified Quality Service Tag. The Tag he has been reading about in LIFE-POST ads sponsored for you by CBS-Hytron. The same ads (and there'll be more) that are prompting him to ask where he can find you, his Certified Quality Service dealer.

With this simple, easy-to-use Tag, do what your customer wants. Certify that your itemized charges are fair. Certify that your service . . . your ability . . . and your equipment guarantee him dependable, top-quality TV and radio repairs. Give your customer tangible proof that you are giving him his money's worth. Win his confidence. And you will gain more business . . . more profits. Put your convincing Certified Quality Service Tags to work right away.

#### **GO A STEP FURTHER**

Tie in with the whole Certified Quality Service Plan as advertised in LIFE and the POST.





Use your window streamer.

They are all part of the Certified Quality Service Kit. This Kit, including 250 CQS Tags imprinted with *your* name and address, is available on a special offer from your CBS-Hytron distributor. Or you can write for details on how to order direct. You can order more CQS Tags from your distributor, whenever you need them.

Use your LIFE-POST display. **GO STILL FURTHER** 

Keep in close touch with your CBS-Hytron distributor. Watch soon for additional supporting material to identify you as a Certified Quality Service dealer: 1. CQS illuminated window sign



2. CQS metal flange sign

3. CQS direct-mail postal cards

4. CQS newspaper mats, etc.

CBS-HYTRON, Main Office: Danvers, Mass.

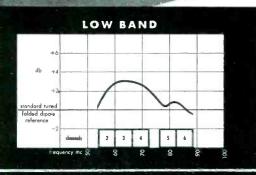
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A member of the CB5 family . . . CB5 Radio • CB5 Television Calumbia Records, Inc. • CB5 Laboratories • CB5-Columbia, Inc. • and CB5-Hytron

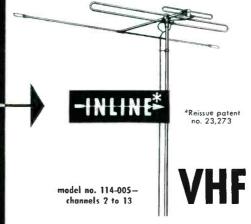
RECEIVING . . . TRANSMITTING . . . SPECIAL-PURPOSE AND TV PICTURE TUBES . GERMANIUM DIODES AND TRANSISTORS

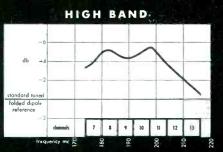
### PROOF!

When measurement standards\* are uniform AMPHENOL antennas provide the best electrical characteristics

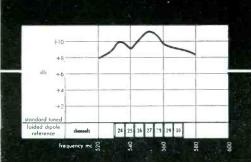


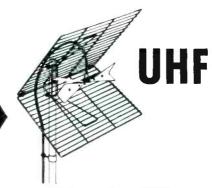
\* All AMPHENOL VHF antenna measurements made in accordance with proposed RETMA standards.











Corner Reflector—model no. 114-058 for channels 14 to 83



Yagi — model no. 114-054 (24-30) for channels 24 to 30 (models available for all channel groups) Advertisements claiming 40 db gain for gilded coat hangers will be a thing of the past with the adaption of proposed RETMA artenna measurement standards. By this move, all antenna manufacturers will measure the performance of their antennas by the same methods.

The adoption of uniform standards will not affect AMPHENOL literature, however, as all AMPHENOL antenna measurements are, and have been, made in accordance with these proposed standards. The gain charts to the left represent reliable indices to the characteristics of three representative AMPHENOL antennas—give proof of top performance.

The superb electrical performance of AMPHENOL antennas plus the famous AMPHENOL craftsmanship construction has made these antennas the first anciae of dealers, servicemen and installers all over the nation. They have found the AMPHENOL line to be the quality line on both top electrical performance and durable construction.

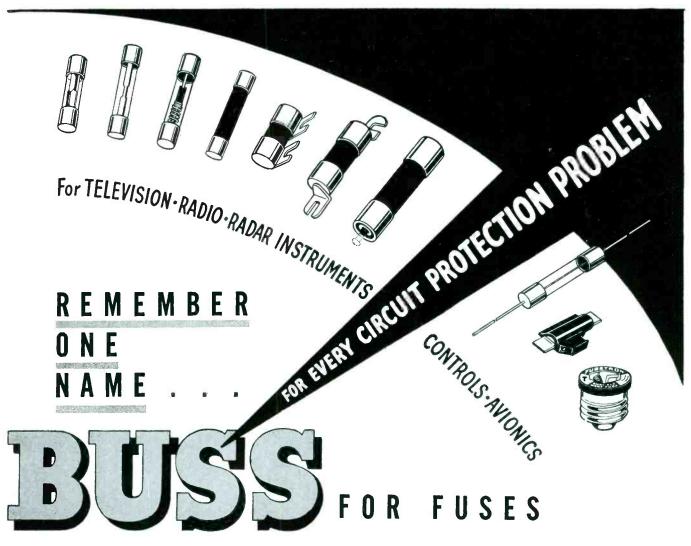


For complete information on every AMPHENO: antenna, be sure and get your copy of the free "TVAntenna Folio" which can ains antenna and accessories catalog sheets with full electrical data. See your AMPHENOL distributor.



AMERICAN PHENOLIC CORPORATION

chicago 50, illinois



#### THE INDUSTRY'S Most Complete LINE

Here's why it pays to get all your fuses from this one reliable source:

More than a third of a century of service stands behind every fuse that bears the BUSS trademark. Your customers have faith in BUSS fuses. They know that the BUSS name represents fuses of unquestioned high quality.

To maintain these high standards, each BUSS fuse is electronically tested for correct calibration, construction and physical dimensions.

BE DOUBLY SAFE . . . install BUSS fuses. They protect the product and your reputation. Your customers know BUSS fuses — famous for dependable protection in homes, industry and on the farm, ever since 1914.



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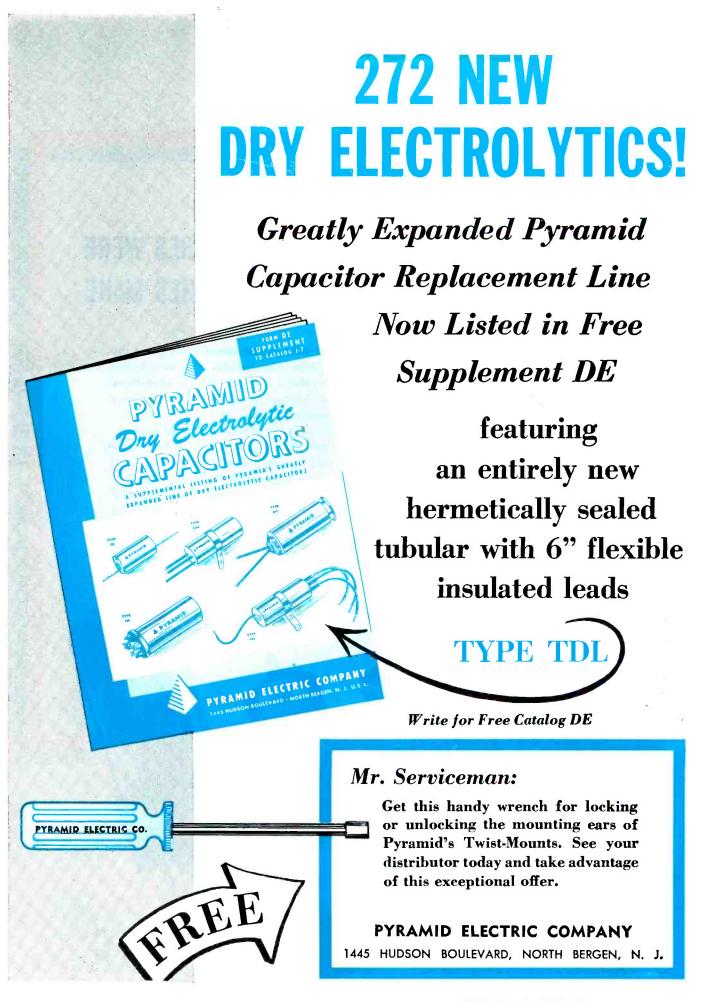
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Television keeps telling about Sylvania quality



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Again proving tube-design leadership...

# 40% OF 1952's NEW RECEIVING TUBES WERE G-E DEVELOPMENTS...TWICE ANY OTHER MAKE

FOURTEEN out of thirty-five registered new receiving-tube designs -40% - were G-E, in the last calendar year, 1952. As still further proof of leadership... new G-E types numbered more than twice those of any other manufacturer!

Outstanding research and development by General Electric have given to the TV-radio industry its newest, most advanced tubes. You can be sure, when servicing latest-model receivers, that G-E tubes are available for every need—that G-E leadership in tube development brings you the finest obtainable product. Every working day, you will receive extra dividends in superior performance and reliability.

You can expect more new and improved tubes from General Electric in the months ahead—types that will make your work easier and cut callbacks. Keep in touch with your G-E tube distributor for forthcoming new-tube announcements, each with a profit message for you! Tube Dept., General Electric Co., Schnectady 5, N.Y.





Radion's new SUPER-BULLSEYE sells TV in every market because it's the one UHF-VHF indoor antenna that's extra-compact, smartly-styled. A top performer because it's Radion quality-built. Order now!

\$695 list



Get	the Super-	Bullseye	super-selling	story	 . mail	today!
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THE RADION CORPORATION

1130 W. Wisconsin Ave., Chicago 14, Illinois

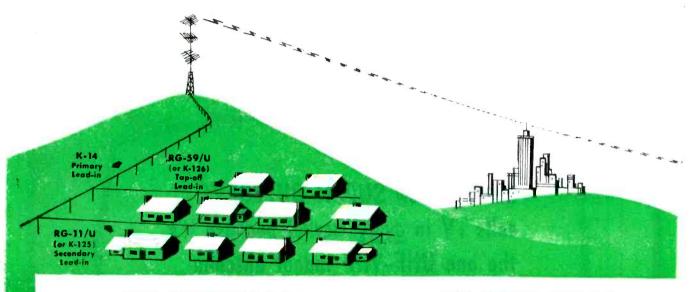
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Whatever the area or atmosphere...city or fringe...rain, snow ice, heat, dust, salt spray, polluted air or radiation...you'll find the answer in these quality-controlled cables by Federal —



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K-14-71-ohm shielded primary transmission line for community distribution systems. Famous for lowest line loss, long cable runs and fewer amplifiers required. Capacitance: 21.5 mmf/ft. Attenuation DB 100/ft: .57-50 Mc; .90-100 Mc; 1.42-200 Mc; 2.3-400 Mc.



RG-11/U-75-ohm shielded low-loss coaxial. One of the best small-diameter cables. Tops as a community TV secondary lead-in. Seven strands #26 tinned copper. Capacitance: 20.5 mmf/ft. Attenuation DB 100/ft: 1.5-50 Mc; 2.15-100 Mc; 3.2-200 Mc; 4.7-400 Mc.



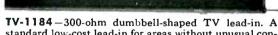
RG-59/U-73-ohm coaxial TV lead-in cable. Highly efficient as a community system pole-to-house tap-off. Meets all needs wherever a high-grade installation is a must. Capacitance: 21 mmf/ft. Attenuation DB 100/ft: 2.7-50 Mc; 4.0-100 Mc; 5.7-200 Mc; 8.5-400 Mc.

Use these 2 for Community TV radiation:

#### **FOR URBAN CENTERS**

K-111-300-ohm shielded, balanced TV lead-in de-

veloped by FTR. Minimizes noise, snow, ghosts due to transmission line pick-ups. Ideal for many areas where good TV was impossible before. Capacitance: 4.2 mmf/ft. Attenuation DB 100/ft: 3.4-100 Mc; 6.6-400 Mc.



standard low-cost lead-in for areas without unusual conditions. Cinnamon-brown color is highly resistant to ultraviolet. Two conductors: 7/#28. Capacitance: 4 mmf/ft. Attenuation DB 100/ft: 1.28-100 Mc; 3.0-400 Mc.

TV-1182-300-ohm deluxe type heavy-duty TV lead-in with 90 mil. web. Insulated with "silver" polyethylene, Federal development that provides maximum weather protection and long life. Capacitance: 4 mmf/ft. Attenuation DB 100/ft: 1.22-100 Mc; 2.85-400 Mc.

#### Non-Radiating Lead-ins for MULTIPLEX TV SYSTEMS



K-125-75-ohm coaxial TV lead-in cable. Double-shielded and jacketed. Formerly listed as SP-75.
K-126-73-ohm coaxial TV lead-in cable. Double-

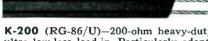
lead-in cable. Doubleshielded and jacketed. Formerly listed as SP-76.

K-125 alternates for RG-11/U as secondary lead-in K-126 alternates for RG-59/U as tap-off lead-in

#### Wherever there are TV customers...



TV-1182-Provides remarkably low line loss in fringe areas. Outstanding for resistance to weather and sunlight. Silvercolored insulation blends with any color scheme in home decoration.



K-200 (RG-86/U)-200-ohm heavy-duty ultra low-loss lead-in. Particularly adaptable to remote-area installations - especially long runs and multi-stack antennas. Also used with rombics.

> See your local **Federal Distributor** or write to Federal direct Dept. D-956

TV-1185's "Silver" pigmentation lets you

#### INSTALL IT and FORGET IT!

FEDERAL's TV-1185 is virtually a "pipeline" for better-than-ever TV reception . . . VHF or UHF. Insulated with the revolutionary Federal-developed "silver" polyethylene, TV-1185 is amazingly tough, flexible and efficient.

TV-1185 leads in Weatherometer tests... fights heat, resists moisture and other destructive deposits ... minimizes deterioration due to sunlight.

TV-1185 keeps the energy field inside the weather-proof sheath ... providing exceptionally low loss ... more constant impedance ... a better TV picture regardless of area or length of lead. It's easy to install and tight-seal against all atmospheric conditions.

There's no finer tubular lead-in of its type on the market today!

Capacitance: 4 mmf/ft. Attenuation DB 100/ft: 0.5-10 Mc; 0.95-50 Mc; 1.25-100 Mc; 1.7-200 Mc; 2.6-400 Mc; 3.0-500 Mc; 4.5-1000 Mc.

Product of America's leading producer of solid dielectric coaxial cables



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the business cycle

on an even keel ..."

HARRY B. HIGGINS

President, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company

"The employees of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company since 1946, have purchased \$9,488,510 in United States Savings Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan. This accumulation of assets will be of inestimable value in helping to keep the business cycle on an even keel by maintaining purchasing power for the future."

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- as enrollment on the plan goes to 60%, 70% employee participation, productivity increases, absenteeism decreases and accident records go down.
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Let's point up the third employer benefit with a few figures:

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- —Cash to retire \$3 Billion A-D Savings Bonds (maturing Series).
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#### SERVICE



# Now-Improved UHF Reception Landon

with 133-A

# AUTOBOOSTER

FOR FRINGE AREAS

- Lower Noise Figure—eliminates snow
- High Gain—compensates for strip or converter losses

FOR PRIMARY AREAS

- Increased Selectivity—eliminates interference
- Grounded Grid RF—suppresses oscillator radiation

Here for the first time is a high-gain, low noise amplifier continuously tunable over the entire UHF range, affording clear, steady, interference-free pictures even under unfavorable conditions! The IT-133A UHF Autobooster is an ideal working companion for all UHF and UHF-VHF systems in both fringe and primary areas.

Auto booste

Usable with indoor or outdoor antennas, the I.T.I. UHF Auto-booster effectively increases station power nearly ten times. The added selectivity of the IT-133A reduces the spurious responses of some UHF strips and converters, which eliminate interference caused by amateur and commercial transmitters. Get all the details on this important new entry in the VHF-UHF field today.

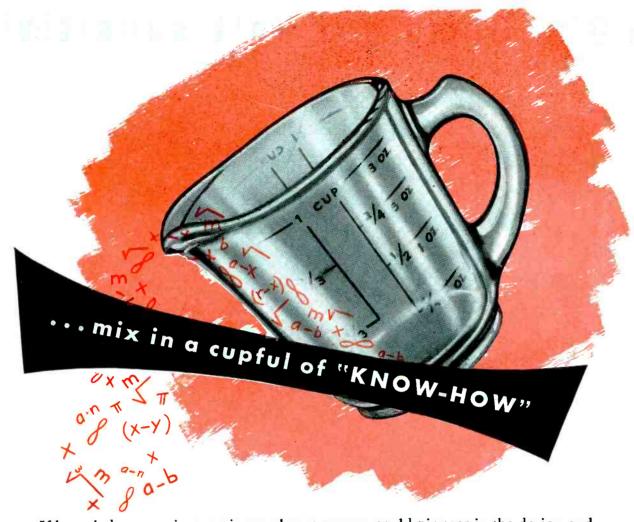
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#### A Salute to the Independent Service Man\*

EVER SINCE the days of 360-meter broadcasting, and that goes back to the early twenties, the neighborhood service shop has been one of the most popular and important centers in the community—not only to setowners, but to station operators, too.

Ever aware that Service Men represent the lone, potential physical link with the homes of local chassis owners, and are welcomed into the house to install and repair receivers, adjust antennas, and often offer technical advice on changes and developments in industry, broadcasters have always spread the red carpet out for the service boys. On many occasions station operators have cooperated with Service Men and supplied them with weekly program cards, carrying imprints of the shop's name and address, which could be left at homes during calls or mailed out on a periodic basis. Still others have gone a step further and supplied Service Men with throw-cloths, on which tools and equipment can be placed when making home repairs, which not only carry the name and address of the shop in bold letters, but the call letters of the cooperating station. And, in many areas, stations have also campaigned for Service Men by carrying sustaining announcements promoting local shop service.

Throughout the years this enthusiasm has always obtained, but a few weeks ago interest really zoomed, and on a spectacular scale. In New York City, the advertising and promotion manager of one of the most important TV and radio stations in the country, a key station in a nationwide network, sent the following message to the prexy of the local association: "We have long realized that thousands of reputable radio and television Service Men are responsible for keeping our radio and TV audience intact, by keeping Greater New York's millions of radios and TV receivers in trim. . . . We would like to salute members of your organization and encourage our listeners and viewers to contact reputable Service Men to insure good reception of our new fall radio and TV programs. . . . Would it be possible for you . . . to get in touch with us at the earliest opportunity to work out details?"

What a tribute—a gilded tribute—and startling display of respect for the ability of the independent Service Man.

And, on appearing before the station's executives, the association's prexy was told that they are willing to spend \$60,000 in spot announcements on radio and TV to promote the work of the independent Service Man, and appland, too, his membership in the association. They felt that such a program would help them, for it would keep

\*From a talk presented by ye editor at the 4th Annual TV-Radio-Electronic Service Industry Convention of the National Alliance of Television-Electronic Service Association, in Chicago.

<sup>1</sup>See National Scene report, this issue, page 47.

every listener and viewer well informed with the fact that there are a large number of reliable independent Service Men available to keep sets in operation—perfect operation.

Commenting further on the program, the broadcasting officials declared that the independent Service Man is really their ally, and actually as vital in their overall operations as those directly associated with the station. Service Men, they said, are important to their program department, and a key factor in coverage-guarantee planning. In other words, they emphasized, the Service Man is a vital tool in their sales kit. They can keep more and more sets working, and aligned properly for perfect pickup.

Throughout the country similar concerted drives have been planned. The activity has been especially lively in the revitalized *vhf* areas where higher power is now being pumped into the antenna, and also in the new ultrahigh zones. The plans not only revolve about fall programs, but broadcasts in the summer, winter and spring, as well. People listen in and look in all year round. Perhaps the folks might not be in their homes, but they're around, tuning in whether they're driving, or on vacation.

Set manufacturers have also swung into the parade, applauding the virtues of the independent Service Man. In the nation's leading national weeklies and monthlies, tube, set and component manufacturers have and are applauding the independent Service Man, urging consumers to call on their local service shop. They have become fully aware that it is the independent who is his loyal liaison in the network of communities throughout the country; always ready to serve and protect a manufacturer's reputation by insuring continuing performance and winning confidence in their products.

It is the independent who does that job, and will continue to do that job, notwithstanding new trends, involved developments, or those complex chassis that will appear with color TV.

Service Men have always accepted the challenge occasioned by new eras and new design concepts. They realize that they have a public trust, and are charged with the continuing responsibility of serving those in their community. They know that regardless of their location, be it a village, town, borough, or large metropolis, and regardless of the territory covered, whether it be just a few blocks or dozens of sprawling miles, there are many families of listeners or viewers who depend on their professional ability and skill to see that the sight and sound performance of their receivers is always the tops.

Service Men know that they have this obligation, and manufacturers and broadcasters have found that Service Men have kept faith and are more than entitled to a roaring salute for their sincerity and competence.—L. W.

As additional UHF stations begin operating the differences between *uhf* and *vhf* coverage becomes more apparent. A substantial portion of the *uhf* reception problem can be attributed to the low-power transmitters used in most ultrahigh installations, with 1-kw units predominating. By contrast, many *vhf* stations are now radiating the maximum allowable energy.

Recently there has been developed a unit\*\* which has been found to increase effectively station power by approximately nine times. Shown schematically on the *cover* and in Fig. 1, the device is a continuous-tuned *RF* amplifier, featuring the use of the newly-developed 6AJ4, a grounded-grid *uhf* triode.

It has also been found that the booster can be used in high signal areas, in the reduction and elimination of interference taking place because of intermodulation and spurious responses of receiver or converter.

#### Circuit Description

Series tuning is used in the plate circuit to utilize the self-inductance of the tube leads. Other components in this series resonant circuit consist of a variable inductor, a variable capacitor, the output impedance of the triode, and the self-inductance of the interconnecting leads. The tunable elements shown in Fig. 2 are formed by a metalizing process on a low-loss glass tubing, with variation of the reactance accomplished by positioning of silver plated slugs. Maximum electrical efficiency is said to be maintained because of the absence of moving contacts, and the use of close mechanical tolerances on the tuned elements and slugs.

While capacity variation alone is sufficient to tune the entire *uhf* band, the inductance is also varied to maintain a constant bandwidth of approximately 9 mc over the entire range. The average gain has been found to

Continuous-Tuned
UHF BOOSTER\*

by WYN MARTIN

[See Front Cover]

be 9 db, but it is reported that higher gains can be obtained if the tap is moved down for a narrower bandwidth.

The input and output circuits are essentially 75 ohms unbalanced, with the 300-ohm balanced impedance obtained through the use of baluns. In addition to impedance transformation, the baluns provide a degree of high-pass filter action to reject strong vhf AM and FM signals.

While the input circuit is not tuned physically, as the frequency is varied, there is an effective electrical tuning which provides a good input match. A portion of the match is provided by

Astende in 100 Owns 1 100 Owns 1

Fig. 1. Schematic of uht booster; see cover.

two mica trimmers, and the remainder is added by the impedance reflected into the cathode by the plate tuned circuit. For more precise input and output impedance match, stubs are provided for use with the transmission lines.

The series-tuned circuit would normally provide a non-linear frequency tuning characteristic, with severe frequency crowding in the center of the band, but through the use of an eccentric dial-drive system, an essentially linear display is available.

In *vhf-uhf* areas the booster is inserted in the *uhf* transmision line before the connections are made to the receiver or converter. A crossover network\*\*\* can be used to combine the *vhf* and *uhf* signals if a common receiver input is provided. For installation of the *uhf* amplifier, where a single transmission line is run from the *vhf-uhf* antenna, a crossover network is recommended to split the signal into separate *vhf* and *uhf* outputs, to bypass the *vhf* around the booster, as shown in Fig. 5.

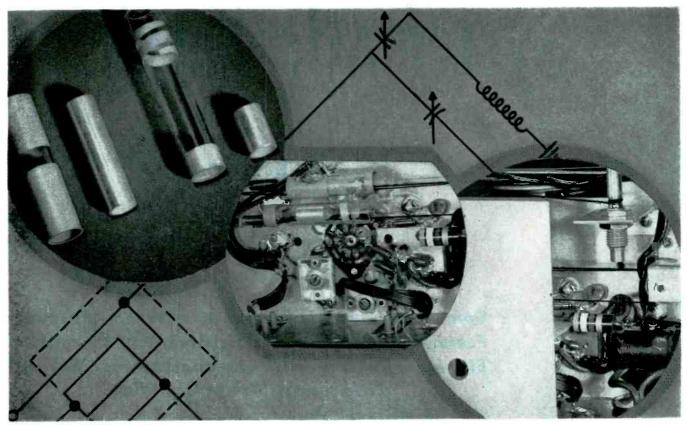
A filter type crossover network, as shown in Fig. 6, has been found to be effective with the booster, because of the more constant impedance characteristic obtained over the entire frequency range with minimum insertion loss, as compared to tuned circuit arrangements.

Another reason for the greater *vhf* coverage is the superior performance

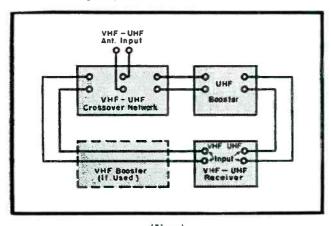
(Continued on page 26)

<sup>\*</sup>Based on notes supplied by Walter V. Tyminski, Engineer-In-Charge, Commercial Products, Industrial Television, Inc.

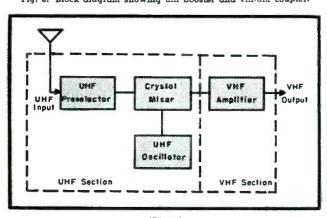
<sup>\*\*</sup>Industrial Television model IT-133A UHF AutoBooster. \*\*\*Industrial Television IT-126A.



Figs. 2 (left), 3 (center) and 4 (right). Uhf tuning elements; and bottom views of chassis, with and without shield.



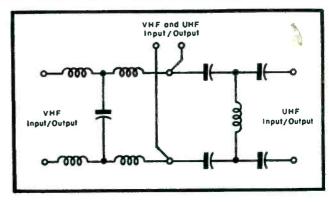
(Above)
Fig. 5. Block diagram showing uhf booster and vhf-uhf coupler.



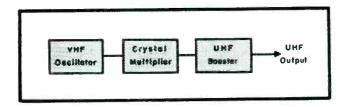
(Above)

Fig. 7. Block diagram of a uhf converter, illustrating its makeup with a uhf section and vhf booster.

(Right)
Fig. 9. Block diagram of wavemeter arrangement, showing sweep-booster-detector.'scape hookup.

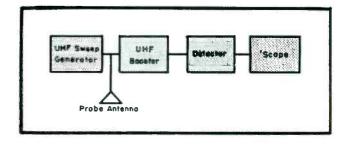


(Above)
Fig. 6. Schematic of filter-type crossover network\*\*\*.



(Below)

Fig. 8. Block diagram illustrating use of amplifier with vhf oscillator and crystal multiplier to generate uhf signals.



# Systematic Servicing

by J. C. GEIST

Comprehensive Discussion of a Novel Approach, Featuring a Preventive Maintenance Plan, Designed to Eliminate Costly Callbacks and Increase General Efficiency of Service Operation.

One of the weaknesses which has been carried over from broadcast radio service to TV service has been the tendency to do spot repairing; that is, repair a particular failure without regard for the general condition of the receiver. While this practice may not obtain in some of the larger service groups, many of the smaller shops have practically disregarded the possibilities of systematic preventive maintenance.

An effective example of the value of preventive maintenance appears in the servicing of mobile communication equipment. It is a general practice in this field to bring each unit in for a preventive maintenance check on a regular schedule. Procedures here involve a general visual inspection, check of power-supply voltages, alignment touch-up in the transmitter and receiver, replacement of transmitter tubes providing low grid excitation or low transmitter output, and replacement of receiver tubes contributing to low receiver sensitivity. By means of routine testing procedures weak tubes are replaced before an actual equipment failure is encountered; in putting the equipment back in peak performance, capacitors and resistors which are starting to fail are often discovered and replaced during the preventive maintenance operations.

It is true that mobile communication systems are generally in commercial use where out-of-service time is an important factor. Therefore, routine preventive maintenance is both more necessary and easier to control than for home receivers. However, routine maintenance is not unknown to the consumer. Automobile manufacturers, for instance, have certainly done a great deal to establish the need for routine maintenance in the mind of the individual motorist.

#### The Concept of Systematic Service

Television service can and should be considerably more than spot repair work; it can be a maintenance service for an established clientele. That is, it can mean keeping the TV installations of a number of permanent customers in proper operation, as opposed to making individual repairs for an ever changing group of customers as they might drift, because of dissatisfaction, from one TV shop to another.

It is of course possible to turn a fast buck by rushing from one quick repair to another without taking time to determine whether the sets are really offering best possible results. But, this is not the way to build an established neighborhood business, surely the aim of every sincere service shop owner. After all, the closer to the shop and the more concentrated the customers, the less time spent in traveling; a factor directly affecting the cost of doing business and the profit realized.

The effective application of systematic service can do much to change a

repair shop into a true TV maintenance service business. In systematic service every receiver is subjected to standard test and maintenance procedures, in addition to the repair of gross failures, so as to insure that the chassis are operating satisfactorily in all respects; thus insuring generally improved performance and reducing the total number of service calls. It is recognized that there is an inherent skepticism in the minds of many Service Men regarding any work leading to a reduction in the number of service calls. However, the generally improved performance resulting from the application of systematic service will, in the long run, result in a more stable and a more profitable business; first because of a reduction in the number of costly call-backs, and second because of a general increase in efficiency accompanying systematic operation.

How costly inefficient operation can be improved by the application of systematic service procedures was demonstrated a short while ago, when a second-hand TV chassis was purchased. The set was bought with the understanding that an intermittent pulling condition would be eliminated. Within a day after the receiver was delivered it was evident that the condition had not been corrected, but inspection indicated that two tubes, evidently thought to be the cause of the trouble, had been replaced. A check indicated that the horizontal oscillator tube was

microphonic and the power rectifier was so weak that the B voltage had been lowered to the point where overall performance was considerably degraded. Replacing these two tubes restored the receiver to proper operating condition. Had the sale been made to a regular customer a free service call would have been required to repair the receiver. On the other hand, routine testing procedures at the shop would have quickly shown that these two tubes were defective; thus saving the unprofitable call and probably the two tubes that were originally replaced.

#### Record Keeping

In the application of systematic service procedures an effective system of records is essential. At the very least these records should show for every receiver serviced: the manufacturer's type and serial number; customer's name, address and phone number; date of repair; labor, material and total bill to customer. Not only will such records be of value in justifying that subsequent failures are not in recently replaced parts, but the very fact that the complete service history of each receiver is available will do much to impress the customer with the professional and technical ability of the shop. And after all, customer impression is an important part of business.

As standard procedures are developed, shop service records can advantageously include a few key measurements which give an indication of receiver performance. Suggested key measurements would include primary current, B voltage, boosted B voltage. picture-tube second-anode voltage at both extremes of the brightness control, and some measure of receiver sensitivity. By establishing a recording of these measurements as a routine part of every service operation the general performance of the receiver can be automatically checked, and weaknesses can be corrected before they become gross failures. The recorded values will also be useful as a check during each subsequent service operation. The trick, of course, is to establish routine service procedure which will allow these measurements to be taken in an efficient manner, so that they will be useful as a service tool and not a costly burdensome operation.

#### Routine Test and Maintenance Procedures

The success of industry, in the production of complex equipment at reasonable cost, has been due to the ap-



plication of production - engineering techniques which consist of breaking the manufacturing process down into planned routine operations of fabrication, assembly and testing. To make these operations successful the production personnel are furnished with handling equipment, tools and test equipment designed and arranged specifically for the job at hand. The basic concepts involved in the application of these techniques are quite simple, and it seems logical to apply them on a smaller scale to the servicing of complex electronic equipment such as TV receivers. In fulfillment of these concepts it is suggested that the following routine maintenance and service procedures be applied to each TV receiver brought into the shop for repair:

(1) Dust chassis: A vacuum cleaner, arranged to operate as a blower, can be used to blow dust and dirt from both top and underside of the chassis. This operation should be done in an area away from test benches, and preferably close to an exhaust fan.

(2) Clean picture tube: The area around the hv terminal should be cleaned with a non-corrosive cleaning fluid. The face of the tube should be cleaned with a cloth dampened with

CREDITS: Illustration, at left, courtesy G.E. At top (left), standardized return parts tag prepared by RETMA service committee, courtesy Capehart-Farnsworth. Top (right), service tag designed by CBS-Hytron.

water and then wiped dry with a soft cloth. Window cleaning fluids are not recommended since they tend to leave a film which collects dust.

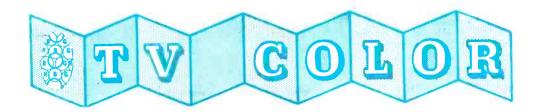
(3) Replace channel selector dial after chassis is removed from cabinet (to prevent burring or breaking shaft with pliers).

(4) Record the following measurements with the line voltage adjusted to 117 volts: A—Primary (line) current; B—B voltage; C—Boosted B voltage; and D—Picture tube second anode voltage with brightness control at both extremes of range. (The difference in these readings will serve as a good indication of picture tube emission in an otherwise properly operating receiver). . . . These measurements should be recorded again after the receiver has been completely repaired and adjusted.

(5) Replace any necessary tubes or other parts to bring the foregoing measured values to normal (±15% from rated values can usually be considered normal).

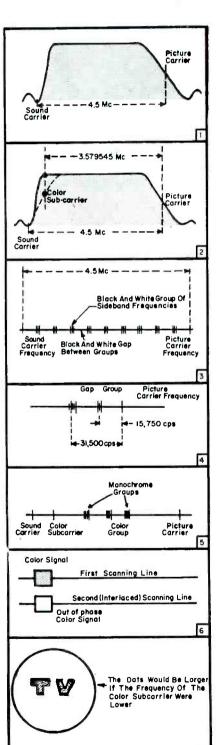
(6) Check age voltage with and without signal: Improper age operation can originate from a number of sources and can manifest itself in a number of ways. Because proper age operation is basic to proper operation of a large portion of the receiver it is well to make this check early in the testing procedure. One should check the voltage at the connection of each stage along the bus to be sure that

(Continued on page 80)



#### A Simplified Explanation of

#### Receiving Monochrome Signals From Color TV



(1)

BLACK-AND-WHITE TV utilizes a picture carrier and a sound carrier, as illustrated at left.

(2)

COLOR TV utilizes a picture and sound carrier, and a color subcarrier. In practice, the color subcarrier is not transmitted, but is generated at the receiver; however, color *sideband* frequencies are transmitted, as shown at left. Note: At present, the color subcarrier is sometimes placed at the 50% point. (See 8 and 9 at right for detailed explanation of color subcarrier.)

(3)

When the black-and-white video signal is checked with a frequency meter, it is found, as noted, that the interval between the picture and sound carrier is occupied by groups of video voltages, separated at all times by fixed gaps.

(4)

THE GROUPS in the black-and-white video signal are separated by the horizontal scanning frequency of 15,750 cps. The gaps in the black-and-white video signal are also separated by the horizontal scanning interval.

(5)

THE COLOR SIGNAL also has groups and gaps, and as illustrated, the frequency of the color subcarrier is chosen to make the color groups fall in the monochrome gaps.

THE COLOR SIGNAL is thus an addition to the monochrome signal. On a monochrome receiver the color signal appears in shades of gray. These shades of gray from the color signal should be made invisible on a monochrome receiver; thus the color signal is arranged to appear out of phase (dark to balance light) on alternate scanning lines. At normal viewing distance, the lines blend, and cancellation of the color signal is complete.

(7)

When the viewer is close to the screen, cancellation of the color signal in a monochrome receiver is not entirely complete, and, as shown, a dot structure becomes visible in the heavily modulated portions of the picture. The dots are similar in appearance to 4.5-mc *grain* in the picture, but are slightly coarser because of the use of a 3.579545-mc color subcarrier.



#### Compatible Color Operation by W. KAY BROWNES

#### Color Reception of The Color TV Signal

(8)

THE COLOR SIGNAL, which is interleaved with the monochrome signal, does not have as wide a frequency band. It has been found that a 2-mc bandwidth is ample for the color information, since we are all color-blind to very small color patches. As noted here, the color subcarrier is not transmitted, but is suppressed at the transmitter and supplied at the receiver. The color sideband frequencies are transmitted. If the color subcarrier were transmitted, the dot structure would be noticeable.

(9)

ACTUALLY, it is not quite correct to say that the color subcarrier frequency is not transmitted; it is transmitted in bursts on the back porch of each horizontal sync pulse. However, the burst is converted to a sustained voltage of the same frequency at the receiver, so that the color subcarrier can be added to the color sidebands in the receiver, and the complete color signal made available.

(10)

A color, such as red, not only has a red *line*, but it also has a definite degree of *saturation*, which simply means whether it is a strong or a weak red. The color picture tube must not only be given information concerning the appearance of a red color, but that concerning the strength of the color.

(Sun and its rays, as shown, offer illustration of this effect. At A, sun approaching horizon appears pale red; as it sinks behind horizon (B) it appears deeper red.)

(11)

To transmit information concerning hue as well as saturation of the color signal, two color subcarriers can be used; these subcarriers have the identical frequency, but are timed differently, so that one subcarrier has a 90° phase difference from the other subcarrier. Although this may seem a difficult way to do an easy job, it must be remembered that this is one of the methods used to squeeze the color signal into the 6-mc band already occupied by the monochrome signal. The information present in the color signal is extracted by suitable circuits at the receiver.

(12)

To transmit the hue information and the saturation, the color subcarrier must be amplitude modulated. The color subcarrier is, of course, split into two phases, as explained above, and the individual phases are separately modulated, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

(13)

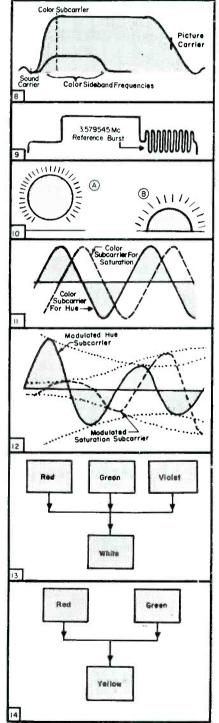
COLOR MIXING in color TV is quite different from mixing paints. It might be therefore confusing to one until a clear distinction is made between mixing pigments and mixing spectral colors, or colored lights. To illustrate, when red light is mixed with green and violet light, white light is obtained.

(14)

IF RED LIGHT is mixed with green light, yellow light results. Now if violet light is mixed with green light, blue light appears.

THE FOREGOING is so, because our eyes contain three different types of sense organs, each of which responds (resonates to) light frequencies. Actually, the red and the green sense organs respond to a wide range of light frequencies, but they peak up in the regions from which they receive their names.

[To Be Continued]



IN ACCORDANCE WITH the request of the FCC, the National Television System Committee held a technical demonstration of compatible color television at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in N. Y. City in mid-October.

Thirteen experimental color receivers, generally similar to those used in the NTSC field tests,‡ were set up in the Starlight Roof room on the eighteenth floor of the hotel. These receivers were provided and operated by the manufacturers who developed them. In addition there were several typical commercial black-and-white receivers to show black-and-white reception of the color signals. All of the receivers were fed rf signals by a distribution amplifier.

Three antennas were located on the roof at the twenty-first floor level of the Waldori to receive the broadcast signals on channels 2, 4, and uhf and feed the distribution amplifier. On whif this distribution system was similar to the receiving systems normally used in hotels and the like. However, for reception of uhf, a uhf converter was inserted ahead of the distribution amplifier to convert the uhf signal to channel 6. During one part of the test involving uhf transmission2, transmission was by uhf; but as far as the individual receivers were concerned, the reception was on vhf channel 6. During a part of the program involving the studies of the transmission of NTSC signals by coax cable and by microwave relay, no broadcasting was employed. In this case the signal was brought to the Waldorf by means of a local video circuit; and there used to modulate a low-power signal generator to produce an rf signal on channel 3, which then was transmitted to

‡Preview of Color Problems, Service; August, September, 1953. ¹Provided by RCA.

On-the-Scene Review of Command Tests Requested by the Federal Communications Commission to Determine Commercial Practicality of Industry-Sponsored Compatible Color-Monochrome Television System

### The NTSC COLOR TV **Demonstration** Before the FCC

#### DONALD PHILLIPS

the several receivers through the distribution amplifier.

The first portion of the demonstration involved motion indoors with close-ups and medium length shots, and normal and rapid movements.8

Signals originating at the Colonial Theater in N. Y. City were transmitted by a telephone circuit to the NBC

<sup>2</sup>By DuMont. <sup>9</sup>The signal and broadcasting facilities for this part of the demonstration was provided through the courtesy of NBC.

studios at the RCA Building, and thence to the WNBT transmitter at the Empire State Building. (WNBT operates on channel 4 with a visual power of 14.5 kw and aural power of 7.25 kw.)

In the second test a closed circuit was used; both coax cable and microwave relay were employed.

In this test, signals originating from the Colonial Theater were transmitted

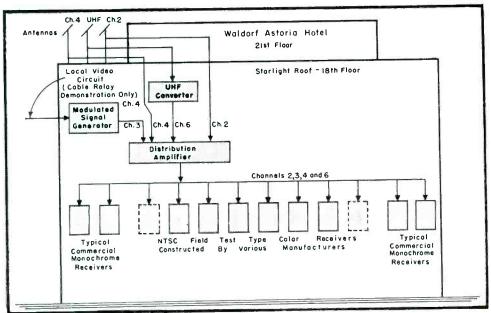


Fig. 1. General arrangements for color TV reception during FCC tests at Waldorf-Astoria in N. Y. City.

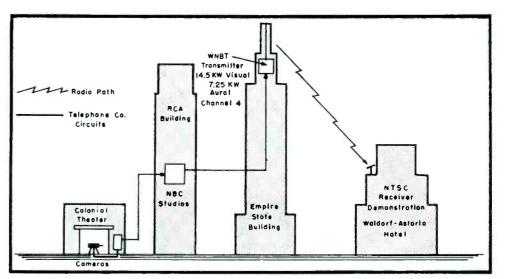


Fig. 2. Schematic of transmission circuit for color television from Colonial Theatre to WNBT, N. Y. City.

to the NBC control room on local telephone company circuits. For the radio relay circuit the signal was transmitted from the NBC control room to the telephone company television control room. For coax transmission, the signal was first modified by color conversion equipment which reduced the color subcarrier frequency from 3.6 to 2.4 mc. This equipment was located in the NBC control room. The modified signal was then transmitted to the telephone company television control room by local telephone company circuit. Similar facilities were provided to return the signal from the telephone company to the NBC control room and for reconverting the color subcarrier when transmitted over the coax cable.

The radio relay facilities comprised approximately 540 route miles type of a system specially equalized for NTSC color signals. Both ends of the radio circuit terminated at the telephone company television control room in New York. The radio relay path was

from New York to Washington (Garden City radio station) via Philadelphia and Baltimore and the return path from Washington to New York via Clark's Knob and Wyndmoor, Pa.

The coax facilities comprised approximately 500 miles of cable specially equalized for NTSC color signals. Both ends of the cable terminated at the telephone company TV control room in New York. The loop circuit was to Washington and back via Philadelphia and Baltimore.

For transmission over the coax cable experimental color subcarrier converters were provided by NBC at the NBC control room.

In demonstrating color TV on mo-

tion outdoors and during typical outdoor scenes, CBS used a single camera on the roof of the CBS Building at 485 Madison Avenue, and a 3-camera remote pickup at the Museum of Modern Art, N. Y. City. Signals from the museum were transmitted by a 7,000-mc microwave link to 485 Madison Avenue, then by a telephone company circuit to the CBS television master control room in the Grand Central Terminal Building, and then by a telephone company circuit to the WCBS-TV transmitter at the Empire State Building; see Fig. 4, p. 108. (WCBS-TV operates on channel 2 with a visual erp of 43 kw and aural erp of 22 kw.)

The next portion of the program consisted of the NTSC color test slides and color test pattern.<sup>4</sup>

Slides were televised on flying spot slide scanners located at the DuMont experimental transmitter at 515 Madison Avenue. Signals from the scanners

(Continued on page 108)

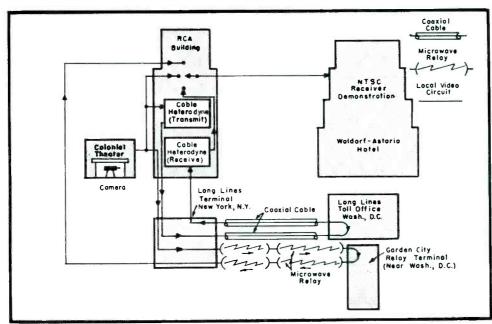


Fig. 3. Intercity coax cable and microwave relay test setup used in color TV test.

<sup>4</sup>The program material used during this test consisted of a number of special test slides prepared by Eastman Kodak for use by the committee during the many NTSC field tests. These slides were particularly selected to cover both the extreme range of color saturation available through the most advanced photographic processes, as well as long-range, medium, and close-up shots. Approximately 30 sets of matched slides were prepared and made available to the companies participating in the field test program.

## nal-Track TAPE Recorder-Models Models and 34" Speeds by D. S. CEVANS

#### Part 2: Analysis of Circuitry Used in Playback and Recording Amplifier ... Power Supply ... Bias and Erase Oscillator ... Low Frequency Compensator

IN OUR INITIAL REPORT on tape recorders, a dual-track two-speed unit was described.

In Fig. 2 appears another type of dual-track unit,\* available for either fast  $(7\frac{1}{2} ips)$  or slow  $(3\frac{3}{4} ips)$  speed operation.

#### Finger-Tip Controls

These models feature two finger-tip controls which it is said permit fast

<sup>1</sup>Service, October, 1953. <sup>2</sup>Shure TR-5. \*Crescent Industries 903 and 907.

forward, in either direction, in addition to instant manual braking.

The machines record in one direction, right to left, and use dual purpose heads2; i.e., record and erase functions are simultaneous.

#### **External Recording Provision**

The unit can record from radios, tuners, record players or microphones on 7" or smaller reels.

Recordings can be produced through an internal or external speaker or fed

on to any high-impedance amplifier input. A single jack distributes output and allows monitoring in play as well as record. These units also may be used on phono or pa amplifiers.

#### Playback Amplifier

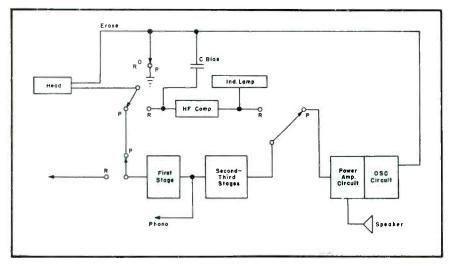
The dual-purpose head is fed directly to the grid of a pentode (5879) which offers an average gain of 75. This stage employs a screen grid bleeder circuit and a balancing potentiometer, both of which are said to be very effective in reducing hum.

To prevent overloading of the second and third stages, where both preand post-equalization takes place, a volume control has been inserted in the plate of the first stage. When using the phono input the jack isolates the first stage. The combined gain of the second and third stages (12AX7) is approximately 100. The output of the third stage feeds a 6V6 power amplifier stage and also the monitoring jack, the latter being isolated by a 470,000-ohm resistor. The tone control circuit is in the plate of this stage providing a cut of 13 db at

#### **B-Supply Isolation**

A B supply that provides isolation between stages is obtained from a con-

Fig. 1. Block diagram of dual-track tape amplifier system.



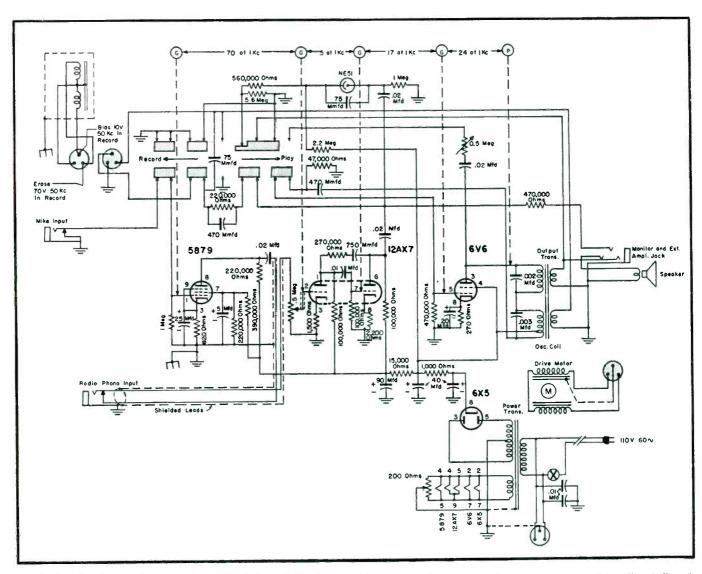


Fig. 2. Circuit of Crescent 903/907 tape recorder and plcyback amplifier and motor drive. Slide switch is shown in record position. Readings indicated were taken with vtwm between chassis and points shown, with head in.

ventional 6X5 rectifier circuit; line input is balanced.

#### Recording Amplifier

The first three stages operate as in playback, except for the input and output circuits. The mike jack is connected to the 5879 grid and the third plate now feeds the recording circuit and monitor jack. The recording circuit contains the only high frequency compensation within the unit and consists of a 470-mmfd capacitor shunting a 220,000-ohm resistor in series with the head and ground. This and the bias and erase circuits are grounded in playback.

#### Bias and Erase Oscillator

In the record position the 6V6 becomes a power oscillator and supplies both the 50-kc bias and erase currents. The oscillator coil is connected permanently in series with the output transformer. The secondary of this

coil feeds the erase coil directly and a 75-nmfd capacitor couples the bias to the junction of the head and the high frequency compensating network. The bias and erase currents are 1.2 and 55 ma, respectively.

#### Recording Indicator and Pilot Lamp

A dc-biased NE51 glow lamp serves to indicate when an average recording level of 5 db below saturation has been reached. In playback the dc bias is increased and the lamp glows continuously. Any ac bias voltages across the lamp are bypassed by a 75-mmfd capacitor. Good recording may be made at a level slightly below the indicating point and distortion will not occur if the level is increased appreciably above this point.

#### Low-Frequency Compensation

The 12AX7 stages contain the feed-back type compensating circuits and the change of a 1500-mmfd capacitor

of the lower speed machine, to one of 750-mmfd, compensates the amplifier for the higher speed.

Another type of tape unit providing dual track recording, fast forward and rewind, tape speed of 33¼" per second, and high-impedance input for microphone, radio, record player, etc. Offers one hour of recording time from a 5" reel of tape. Model is 7" by 10" by 11½" and weighs 14 pounds. (Telectrotape; Telectrosonic Corp., 35-18 37th St., L. Is. City 1, N. Y.)



SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1953

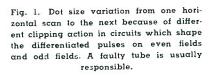
#### In The Field

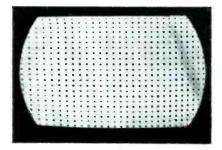
Problem

Analysis

What causes the dot size to vary in a pattern produced by a dot generator?

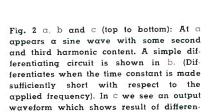
THE DOTS VARY in size because of improper clipping of the differentiated pulses on alternate fields. A weak tube is usually responsible, but a leaky capacitor, or a resistor which has changed in value can also be the cause. A typical situation is shown in Fig. 1.



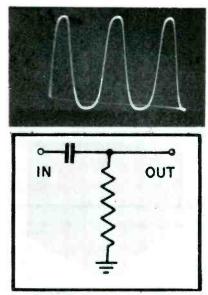


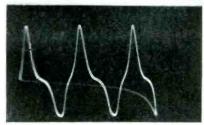
Why is it that a differentiator or integrator cannot be tested with a signal generator or an audio oscillator?

DIFFERENTIATORS and integrators are a basic form of TV circuit which operate on non-sinusoidal waveforms. A sine wave cannot be differentiated or integrated. But a non-sinusoidal wave can be changed in shape by passage through a differentiating or integrating circuit. Accordingly, such circuits can be tested with pulse or with square-wave generators. The accompanying 'scope views show how the non-sinusoidal output from a horizontal oscillator becomes peaked in passing through a differentiator.



tiation, plus incidental circuit action.





What results will appear if the *if* amplifier has severe feedback, and is just about to break into oscillation?



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

This will cause weak pictures with heavy interference, and a disruption of the normal sync action.

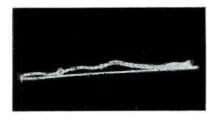


Fig. 3. Typical 'scope pattern obtained when the if amplifier has severe feedback.

#### Causes of Dot Size Variation from Generator ... Differentiator and Integrator Circuitry . . . Picture Tearing Causes . . . Stray 60-Cycle Fields and Their Effect on 'Scope Operation . . . Feedback in IF Amp

Problem

Analysis

IF THE SYNC clipper preceding the differentiator does not clip the composite video signal at the proper level, what is the effect upon the output of the differentiator and upon the sync lock?

WHEN RESIDUES of pedestals and black signal are impressed upon the differentiator, the output waveform changes to a distorted random trigger voltage, which causes picture tearing, as shown in Fig. 5. Typical results of proper and improper clipping level are shown in Fig. 4.

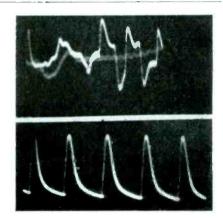


Fig. 4.  $\alpha$  and b: In  $\alpha$  appears a clean output waveform obtained when sync clipper operates correctly. Output from clipper when video voltages enter due to improper clipping level is shown in b.

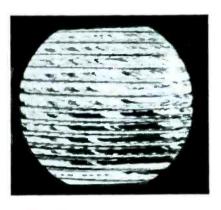


Fig. 5. Picture tears as a result of incorrect horizontal trigger voltage.

Does a pulse, large compared with the audio signal, produce a loud buzz tone in sound?

YES. Such a buzz pulse appears at the output of the ratio detector, as illustrated in Fig. 6.

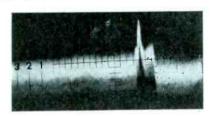
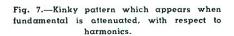


Fig. 6. Waveform of buzz pulse, flanked and superimposed with audio voltage.

WHEN ONE TOUCHES a probe to a source of 60-cycle ac voltage, one sees a good sine wave on the 'scope screen. However, when the stray 60-cycle field is used around the test bench as a source, the sine wave becomes very ragged and kinky. What is wrong with the 'scope in this instance?

NOTHING IS WRONG with the 'scope. The condition observed is due to the method of applying the 60-cycle voltage to the high-impedance 'scope input. When a conductive connection is made to the 60-cycle voltage, the fundamental and harmonics which are present in the line voltage are reproduced without selective attenuation. However, when the probe is placed on the bench, and stray 60-cycle field is picked up, effectively there is capacitive coupling to the line voltage. This very small capacitance of the probe to the line provides a lower reactance for the higher-frequency harmonics in the line voltage. As a result, the fundamental is attenuated with respect to the harmonics, and a kinky pattern







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- Screen-type reflector provides high uniform gain on every channel, 2 through 13.
   Not frequency sensitive this reflector provides more than twice as much extra gain as straight bar reflectors.
- Phase-correcting harness is built-in and fully assembled; the only wiring you do is to attach the lead-in.
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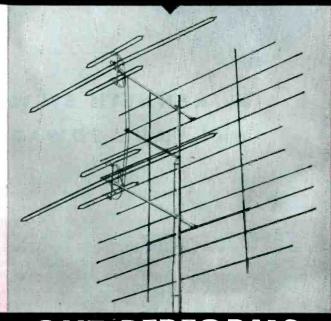
#### It's a CHAMPION in any area!

1-bay-local areas

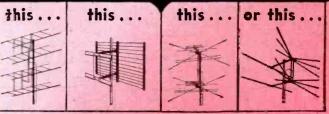
2-bay—secondary and fringe areas

4-bay—super-fringe areas

#### THIS ANTENNA...

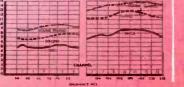


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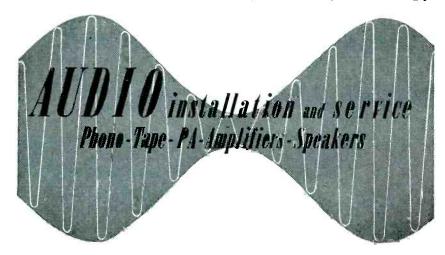
Model No.		List Price	
325	Single Bay	\$20.83	
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325-4	4-Bay	\$38.89	
Sep	crate Stacking Ho	rness	
325-3	1 2-Bay Harness 1	\$ 2.08	
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CHANNEL MASTER CORP.



#### Action of Conical Dome Speakers . Locating Distortion in Amplifiers (Knocking)\*



#### KENNETH STEWART PAUL EDWARDS

THE MOUNTING interest in high fidelity has sparked the development of an impressive array of wide-range components. A short while ago one manufacturer1 announced the design of an unusual type of speaker2, which it was said, is particularly adapted to hi-fi systems. This model features the use of a series of conical domes, with a damping ring in the outer suspension of a If cone, conical domes fastened on the surface of the If cone, and a If vane-type diffuser.

Recently, a report on the action of the domes in this speaker was issued.

\* From notes prepared by Norman Crowhurst, British audio consultant.

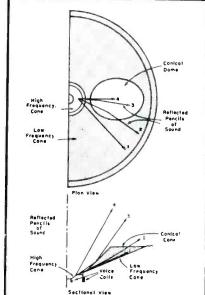
RCA 2Model LC1A.

tached to the surface of the U cone improve the performance in three ways: by decreasing the angle into which the hf cone feeds, thereby increasing the output of the hf cone; by diffusely reflecting some of the sound emitted by the hf cone, thereby eliminating discreet reflections; and by diffracting some of the sound emitted by the lif cone, thereby broadening the directivity pattern.

It was noted that the conical domes at-

The angles, Φ, into which the hf cone feeds, without and with the conical domes applied to the If cone, are desig-

Fig. 3. Plan (top) and sectional (bottom) view of hi-fi speaker, revealing how some of the sound emitted by the hf cone is diffusely reflected by conical domes.



nated as 1 and 2, respectively, in Figs. 1 and 2. Since 2 is smaller than 1, the acoustic radiation load upon the cone is greater with the conical domes than without them. When the acoustic radiation load upon a direct radiator loudspeaker is increased, the sound power output is increased. Thus, it is said, it will be noted that the conical domes increase the hf sound radiated by the hf cone.

Some of the sound emitted by the hf cone is diffusely reflected by the conical domes, as shown in Fig. 3. Without the domes, there would be many similar reflections which would lead to re-enforcements and cancellations with the direct radiation. The result would be corresponding peaks and dips in the response of the hf cone. With the domes, it is claimed, the symmetry of the cone is upset and there are many reflections in different directions and of different path lengths; the reflections, therefore, cancel out and the net result is an improved response-frequency characteristic.

Some of the sound emitted by the hf cone is diffracted by the conical domes, as shown in Fig. 4; by diffraction is meant the bending of the sound around an obstacle. The pencils of sound designated 1 and 2 are diffracted, and the pencils of sound designated 3 to 7 are radiated directly from the hf cone. Thus it will be seen that the effect of the diffracted sound is to decrease the curvature of the wave front in the direction of 1, 2, and 3. As a result, the directivity pattern is broadened.

In this speaker, the two cones are actually direct radiators and are driven

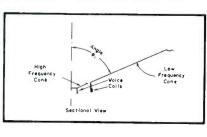
(Continued on page 99)

Fig. 4. Another plan (top) and sectional (bottom) view of the dome speaker which shows how some of sound emitted by the hf cone is diffracted by conical domes.

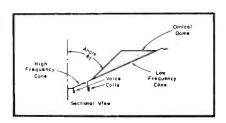
Voice

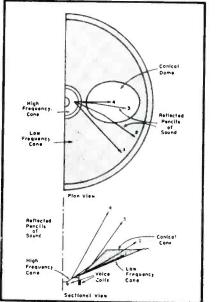
Sectional View

Conical



Figs. 1 and 2. Sectional views of dome speaker showing angles into which hi cone feeds, with and without conical domes applied to lf cone.





SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1953

#### Highlights of New Audio Products: Hi-Watt Amps . . . Hi-Fi Systems . . .



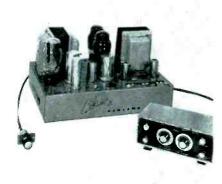
Record player, with a continuously variable speed from 29 to 86 rpm. Although continuously variable in speed, the turniable is said to lock instantaneously, without the use of a stroboscope, at 33½, 45 and 78. Driven by a constant velocity fourpole motor. Record player, which will accommodate records up to 16", features weighted turntable. Turntable top is covered with grooved rubber. Pickup arm, equipped with ball bearings, has a tracking pressure of only 4 to 6 grams in microgroove operation and is adjustable from 12 to 39 grams for normal operation. Transcription players contain a 10-watt amplifier. (Models VP-17 and VP-17X; David Bogen Co., 29 Ninth Ave., N. Y. 14, N. Y.)



Speaker cabinet designed by Oliver Read which it is said incorporates within its construction characteristics all three of the most popular speaker cabinet types. The design makes it possible to change the enclosure into an infinite baffle, bass reflex, or folded horn. Choice of the enclosure type is determined by the listener on the basis of room acoustics and his particular listening criteria. Three-in-one cabinet is 36" in height,  $38\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and  $17\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. Contains three ports with variable openings. (Fold-A-Flex; Stephens Manufacturing Corp., Culver City, Calif.)



Three-speed portable disc recorder, combination record player and 5-watt pa system available with or without built-in AM tuner. Models record directly from microphone, radio, tape or wire recorder, or from another phono, all independently or mixed. Automatic equalization for each speed is supplied by speed change switch. Microgroove or standard recordings can be cut or played back. At 33½, 15 minutes of recording can be made on a 10" record. Recordings are made at 160 lines per inch. Adjustable cutting head and output jack for external speaker are provided. One pickup with tilting type cartridge is used for standard or 1p playback. (Model RK6-R; Mark Simpson Manufacturing Co., 32-28 49th St., Long Island City 3, N. Y.)



Amplifier said to provide 25 watts of power. Supplied with remote control. Remote control requires one cable that may be 100' long. Has six inputs for radio, TV, tape, crystal and two magnetic pickups. Features a Fletcher-Munson com-pensated volume control and crossover pensated volume control and crossover selector, plus a five position record con-dition compensator. (Classic 25; Newcomb Audio Products Co., 6824 Lexington Ave., Hollywood 38, Calif.)



Hi-fi system featuring intermatched componenis; record changer, tuner and amplifier in cabinet shown. Separate loudspeaker and housing also available. Line of components for varied setups offers choice of two AM-FM tuners (one having a built-in preamp for use with magnetic pickup), choice among four amplifiers, and among three speakers. (RCA)



Speaker featuring Ticonal, a magnet steel said to provide a high flux density that, it is claimed, makes possible an air gap of twice the normal depth. Four models available; 8½", 10", and two 12" models. Frequency response is said to vary from 40 to 13,500 cps in the 81/2" to 40 to 20,000 cps in the 12" model. (Master range, made by Philips of Holland; distributed by Duotone, Keyport, N. J.)



(Left)

Non-hygroscopic crystal cartridge with metal-sealed crystal. Designed to operate into a 1-megohm impedance. Two lypes are available. They differ only in overall frequency response and voltage output; one has a frequency response from 50 to 10,000 cycles ± 4 db, and a .5 volt output; second has a frequency response from 50 to 12,000 cycles ± 4 db, and .1 volt output. Both are of the turnover variety and are supplied with two interchangeable sapphire styli: .003" for standard, and .001" for microgroove. (Collaro types O and P; Rockbar Corporation, 215 E. 37th St., New York, N. Y.)

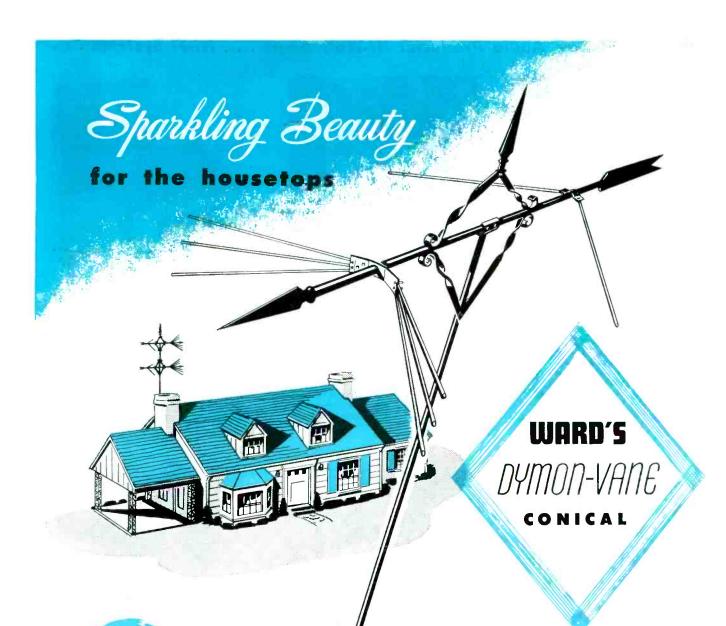
(Left)

(Right)

Woofer and tweeter exhibited at recent Audio Fair in N. Y. City. (Lorenz models; Kingdom Products, Ltd., 23 Park Place, New York 7, N. Y.)



SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1953



1

The Circle-vane . . . first of Tele-vane series for Channels 2 - 6 VHF.



another

Dave Chapman, S. I. D Famous designer of the Ward Tele-vane series of TV Antennas.

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## SERVICE... The National Scene

N. Y. ASS'N RECEIVES \$2,000-A-DAY RADIO-TV TUNEUP AIR-CAMPAIGN APPROPRIATION\*--Millions of New Yorkers are now being urged, via one of the most extensive radio and TV schedules ever planned, that they can keep their chassis in perfect alignment and top condition by calling on members of ARTSNY. Four times daily, over the radio and television facilities of NBC, outstanding performers and key announcers of WNBT and WNBC are telling the folks that can rely on association members for . . . "dependable, fairly-priced service." And they are being told that all members of the group can be identified by a seal (shown on a slide over TV¹) and contacted through a central telephone number (also displayed on a TV slide¹).

COMMENTING ON THIS unusual program, involving more than \$2,000 worth of spots every day, the manager of these flagship stations said: "We have long realized that we at . . . these stations . . . rely on the hundreds of reputable Service Men who keep millions of radios and television sets in operation. We commend ARTSNY's continuing project of better, more fairly-priced service and its technical help to its membership."

TYPICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS now being aired and telecast tell listeners and viewers that . . . "Chances are you're planning on having the family car winterized, but what about your television set . . . are you sure that it's in top operating condition. . . . Get more enjoyment out of channel  $\underline{4}$  . . . by contacting your nearest reputable Service Man. . . . When he displays this seal, you can be sure of dependable . . . service." Another announcement states that . . . "If your set is not in perfect alignment, you won't be able to get the reception the manufacturer intended. Your nearest Associated Radio-Television Service Men of New York member is equipped to give you dependable . . . service. Call . . . for your nearest ARTSNY Service Man." . . . Still another message points out that the . . . "Associated Radio-Television Service Men of New York is an organization dedicated to the promotion of better, more fairly-priced television and radio service. . . . When your neighborhood Service Man displays this seal . . . you know that you can depend on him." . . . In another spot, the stations are reminding everyone that a call to any member of the association will be a . . . "wise investment that will return . . . hundreds of hours of television fun. " . . . The broadcaster has also begun to hammer away at the bold objectives of the association and their rigid code of ethics. Many of the stars, including Skitch Henderson, Tex and Jinx McCrary, Morey Amsterdam and Steve Allen, are devoting substantial time to the cause, too, describing the excellent work of association members, and their value to all setowners who live in New York.

AT PRESENT, more than \$60,000 worth of time, covering one month's spots, have been allotted. It is believed that the drive will be repeated soon, and supplemented by a series of interviews with officials and members of the association, during choice evening and morning hours, by the station's stellar commentators, panel moderators and news announcers.

PIKE'S PEAK TO HAVE COMMUNITY-TV ANTENNA--The world-famous Pike's Peak, in the state of Washington, with an elevation of 4,000 feet, will soon be the home of a towering antenna for community-TV pickup of programs from Spokane, 120 airlines away. Installation is being made specifically for residents of Walla Walla, a city of 35,000, who will be able to tie in for reception, via a 11-mile 1½-inch double coax cable, which will extend from antenna site down to the town, where it will be buried underground.

. . Cost to subscribers is expected to be about \$135 for initial installation of tiein. A monthly service and maintenance fee of \$3.50 is expected to obtain thereafter.

A sky-scraping antenna is also being installed atop the 13,770-foot Mount McNamee in the Rockies, to pick up signals from Denver for feed to folks in Climax, Colorado, a mining town of about 2,000, located in the Rockies, about 11,400 feet above sea level and surrounded by even higher peaks. Mining company operators have underwritten the project, which is expected to cost about \$70,000.

<sup>\*</sup>See editorial, this issue, p. 29. 1See Association News, this issue, p. 82.

## SERVICE... The National Scene

SPEAKER, AMPLIFIER, CIRCUITRY INNOVATIONS UNFOLDED AT AUDIO CONFERENCE——A number of noteworthy developments in the audio world were described during the recent audio-engineering society meet in New York. . . . Highlighted in several papers was the subject of binaural reproduction and recording. One specialist outlined an improvement that, it was said, helped to recreate a natural sound front through the use of a center channel which complements the sides. Using a stereodynamic amplifier, this effect is achieved by enlarging the sound front to a more natural perspective. The amplifier features use of dynamic control stages and an integrating third channel which is said to offer an increased illusion of spatial distribution in reproduction from a single and dual or binaural source.

IN A QUALITATIVE EXAMINATION of the relationships which exist between mechanical elements in a phono pickup today, another audio expert pointed out that enough experience has been gained and sufficient improvements have been made in associated components to consider another step which further increases bandwidth. Actually, it was noted, this has been done. For the pass band has been extended downward to 25 cycles and upward to 20,000 cycles. . . . However, study of the response curve of a pickup (moving iron magnetic cartridge), reveals that the pass band is limited at both ends by sharp roll-offs. At the low end this is caused by mechanical resonance between the tone arm and the cartridge, and at the high end by electrical resonance it is caused by the inductance of the cartridge and the distributed capacitance of the winding. In other words, it was said, the low-frequency limit can be determined by mechanical elements and the high-frequency response by electrical elements.

PROBING POWER-HANDLING capacity of speakers, another audio specialist noted that there are two methods that can be used in such a study. One is based on maximum permissible distortion, and the other is based on the physical strength of the unit. Both methods, it was said, should be used concurrently, because units with high distortion and good physical strength, or with low distortion and poor physical strength are both limited in power-handling capacity. . . . To fulfill these requirements in frequency response and polar distribution, with good efficiency and power-handling capacity and low distortion, a compound diffraction projector type of speaker has been designed. It was pointed out that it has now been adapted for high quality public-address work by coupling a reentrant woofer horn and a small tweeter to opposite sides of a single diaphragm.

AUTOMATIC VOLUME CONTROL, heretofore purely a receiver factor, has become extremely important in the audio system. According to a report by the director of engineering and research, and the chief electronic development engineer of a leading dictating-machine company, avc can be used to prevent overcutting in disc recording. It can also be used to reduce program volume range to increase the signal-to-noise ratio in limited-range recording systems. And in public-address systems, it serves to maintain output more nearly constant.

THE ADVANTAGES OF HORNS and their modern applications were reviewed in still another paper. . . It was emphasized that horns cannot be arbitrarily chosen for a given driver, when the best possible performance is required. The horn throat area, cutoff frequency and correct flare parameter must be properly related to the driver moving-system constants. . . It is difficult, it was said, to achieve a wide pass band in a single horn unit. Relatively large chamber clearances, combined with rugged moving systems, are required to reproduce the lower frequencies, while small clearances and light moving systems are required to obtain good efficiency at high frequency. The requirements of low-frequency power-handling capacity are therefore incompatible with hf requirements. This is one of the factors, it was noted, which has led to the use of multiple horns, each covering a part of the spectrum, and the development of hyperbolic cosine horns for such applications.

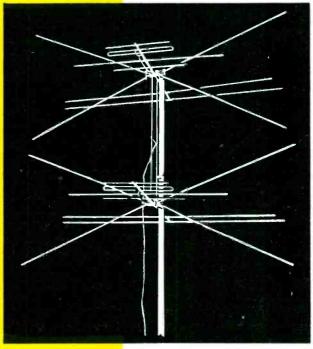
TELECTRONIC AGE HERE SAYS PICTURE-TUBE PIONEER--In a recent address before an industrial council group at a technical institute in N. Y., the prexy of one of the nation's leading crt and TV set companies declared that we have entered a new age . . . the Telectronic age . . . symbolizing electronics with visibility; an age which has begun to effect significant changes in our way of life . . . at home, in schools and in industry. too.--L. W.

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Now Tescon introduces the "Big Joe" antenna—the first antenna to cover all VHF channels with the highest gain. To this time, only the Yagi antenna—cut for a specific channel—gave such tremendous gain. Now the "Big Joe" challenges the Yagi's effectiveness, while giving equally superb reception on channels 2 through 13. "Big Joe" offers excellent directivity with complete absence of side lobes. "Big Joe," single bay (BJ-10) or stacked (BJ-20), is constructed with all-aluminum elements and aluminum crossarm. "Big Joe" is completely preassembled for easiest installation.

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### $\mathcal{News}$ —by E. A. TEVERSON

It has been said that one of the most acute problems in color TV is the picture tube. Many have accepted that challenge and with intriguing results. Recently, one manufacturer announced the development of an aluminized electromagnetically-deflected and electrostatically-focused direct-view, tricolor tube, with a deflection angle of 45°, overall length of 26½" and featuring a phosphor-dot screen placed directly on the inside surface of a spherical face-plate.

The electron-gun assembly contains three matched, electrostatic-focus elec-

tron guns arranged in a triangular configuration, with each gun aligned parallel to and equidistant from the tube axis. The guns are also displaced from each other by an angle of 120°, measured in a plane perpendicular to the tube axis.

#### Phosphor Screen and Aperture Mask

By a unique method of screen processing, it has been found possible to place the tricolor phosphor-dot screen directly on the inside surface of the spherical face plate. This technique is

said to reduce dynamic focusing and convergence requirements.

The phosphor screen of the color tube contains some 250,000 phosphor dots of each primary color; a total of 750,000 phosphor dots. The dots are arranged in 250,000 triangular groups or triads, and each triad contains one red, one blue, and one green phosphor dot.

Another interesting feature of this tube is the aperture mask. A thin arched mask, it is located between the phosphor screen and the electron-gur assembly. It contains approximately 250,000 round holes, one for each triad on the screen. Fig. 2 illustrates how this mask serves to insure that each beam will strike only the dots of a single color.

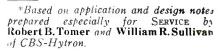
#### Mask and Screen Assembly

The mask assembly which consists of a curved mask with spring clips to hold it in place, is mounted on three hemispheres; these are raised points of glass molded around the edge of the face plate, beyond the picture area

The mask contains three *V*-shaped surfaces which rest over the hemispheres and make use of the *V*-block principle for precise location. Since the mask is unstressed, it is free to expand and contract. This combination of a curved face plate and a curved unstressed mask has been found to permit expansion and contraction without misregistration.

#### High-Voltage Requirements

Briefly, the hv requirements of this color tube are: anode, 20,000 volts with a maximum current drain of 600 microamperes; convergence electrode. 9,300 volts with a maximum drain of 5 microamperes; and focus electrode. 3.100 volts with a maximum drain of



CBS Colortton



Fig. 1. Phosphor-dot screen and aperture-mask color picture tube

## Exclusive Report on Phosphor-Dot-Screen/Aperture-Mask Color Tube: Mask and Screen Assembly, HV Requirements, Convergence, Beam-Positioning Magnets and the Deflection Yokes.

400 microamperes. In addition, the regulation of the anode and convergence voltages must be maintained within two per cent to prevent misregistration. Consequently, a shunt regulator or corona discharge tube must be employed. Adjustment of the focus and convergence potentials can be achieved by the use of potentiometers in the high-voltage divider net-

#### Magnetic Shielding

work.

Optimum performance of this tube necessitates proper shielding against the effects of the earth's magnetic field and stray fields around the picture tube. A magnetic shield of MuMetal or equivalent material must be placed over the bulb portion of the tube. Placement of magnetic components of the receiver so that the effect of their fields on the picture tube is minimized results in improved tube performance.

#### Convergence

Fig. 2 illustrates the conditions which exist at the center of the screen when the beams are properly aimed, or converged. This characteristic is known as static convergence. Fig. 4 (p. 85) illustrates the conditions that exist when the beams are deflected toward the edge of the screen. Because the convergence point and the aperture mask are not quite coincident, the convergence point must be varied in accordance with the position of the beams as they scan the phosphor screen. This is known as dynamic convergence.

Adjustment of convergence is accomplished by varying the voltage applied to the convergence electrode. This voltage is a combination of a

Fig. 2. Portion of mask and screen showing the three beams passing through a hole in the mask and striking the phosphor dots of the associated triad.

static and a dynamic voltage derived from the horizontal- and vertical-deflection circuits. It varies the focal length of the convergence lens in accordance with the position of the beams as they scan the phosphor screen. The spherical shape of the mask and screen of this color tube is said to reduce the dynamic-convergence voltage required and facilitate convergence adjustment in the receiver.

In the ideal case, the three beams leave the convergence lens so aligned that, when deflected, they approach the aperture mask at the correct angles properly converged. In the practical case, however, this is not always true. For this reason, it is necessary to employ external components to align properly the three beams.

#### Beam-Positioning Magnets

The first of these external components is a combination of three small, moveable permanent magnets, one for each beam. These magnets provide for adjustment of each of the beams, so that they will be properly acted upon by the convergence lens. The three magnets are mounted 120° apart on the circumference of a non-ferrous ring. The ring is located approximately 1½" from the tube axis in the grid-No. 2 region. Field strength of

these magnets is approximately 8 gauss.

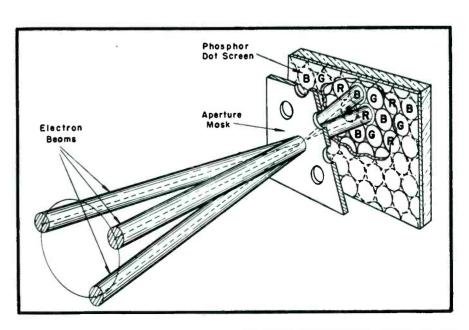
#### Color-Purifying Coll

The other external component neces sary for proper beam alignment is a color-purifying coil. The magnetic field produced by this coil is perpendicular to the tube axis. This field acts upon the three beams simultaneously and, by proper adjustment of its strength, and its axial and roational position, the common axis of three beams can be positioned to achieve optimum color purity. The coil is located on the neck of the tube in the region of grids 2 and 3. The construction of the coil should allow it to be rotated and moved along the neck of the tube. A typical coil requires a current of slightly less than 10 milliamperes for proper color-purity adjustment.

After the beams have been acted upon by the alignment components and the convergence lens, they enter the deflection area. Here, the deflection yoke provides the required uniform magnetic fields that simultaneously deflect the three beams.

#### Deflection Yoke

As in black-and-white tubes, the deflection yoke consists of four electro-(Continued on page 84)



## Alignment . . . Correcting FM Tuner Drift . . . Adjustments for Weak, Distorted or Noisy FM Signals ... Use of Temperature-Coefficient Capacitors ... 10-Kc Whistle-Filter Installations

## AUDIO System Maintenance: HI-FI Tuners by Mark VINO

While the service of tuners is not, strictly speaking, in the audio field, it is an integral part of the maintenance of typical audio systems. More trouble is likely to develop in the tuner than in the other units.

High-fidelity AM tuners are of the broadband type; that is, the pass-band of the rf system for any one station frequency may be as high as 20 kc; 10 ke on each side of the station frequency. This allows a more extended treble audio frequency response (AM broadcasts do not all cut off at 5,000 cycles audio, as is commonly supposed), but also involves greater adjacent channel interference, and the reception of a very high-pitched, annoying whistle. The whistle, which is at 10 kc, is caused by heterodyning between transmitter carriers whose assigned frequency bands are adjacent to each other.

The interference from adjacent

channels is dealt with, in some tuner designs, by variable if bandwidth subject to the control of the user, who switches to narrow band operation when necessary. A typical circuit providing this feature is illustrated in Fig. 1. If the tuner does not incorporate such facilities, the only thing that can be done to alleviate the interference is to reduce tuner sensitivity by shortening the AM antenna, or to reduce sensitivity to one particular station by the installation of a wave trap, as illustrated in Fig. 2. The basic tuner design has sacrificed selectivity for improved high-frequency audio response.

Incorrect receiver alignment can also introduce crosstalk. The if's must be on frequency, and the oscillator adjustments must furnish correct dial calibration. In some cases moving the stations on the dial, by adjusting the oscillator trimmer or padder

for maximum station spread at the troublesome part of the band, may help.

The 10-kc whistle can be best eliminated by a whistle filter, sometimes called a tweet filter, which broad-band AM tuners should include in their original design. Where the tuner does not possess such filter, the only really effective measure is to install one. The 10-kc filters can be purchased quite reasonably, and instructions for installation are usually provided with the unit. Two commercial types are illustrated in Fig. 3, connected in the appropriate receiver circuits. A third type comes installed in a second if transformer can. Any one of these are well worth the installation trouble for AM reception on an extended frequency range system.

Ten-kc filters are sometimes included in the circuits of the audio amplifier instead of the tuner, as in Fig. 3

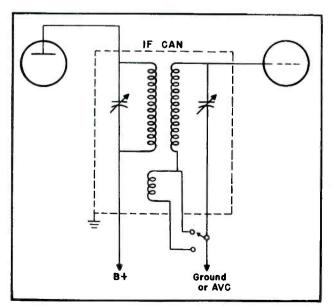
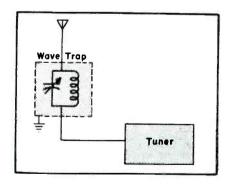


Fig. 1. Circuit which provides variable if bandwidth. The switch is shown in the narrowband position; when the additional coil is switched in, the bandpass is widened by overcoupling.



(Above)

Fig. 2. Installation of a wavetrap to reduce receiver sensitivity to a particular interfering station. The trap must be tuned for minimum signal from the unwanted station. More than one trap may be used in series, each tuned to a different interfering signal.











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Electrical tolerances plus/minus 10% for compositionelement controls up to 100,000 ohms; plus/minus 20% from 100,000 ohms to 10 megohms.

Wire-wound controls within plus/minus 5% in all ohmages. Independent linearity to plus/minus 1% for 58C1 and 58C2, and 10C1 and 10C2 controls; for 43C1 and 43C2, plus/minus 2%.

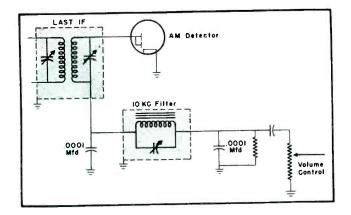
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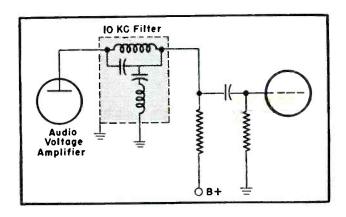
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(right), since the rejection band at the whistle frequency can be made so narrow that little effect is apparent on FM or phono program material. When the filter includes variable trimmers, the screws are simply adjusted for minimum whistle, but care must be taken to avoid tuning against high-frequency oscillation from a source other than adjacent carrier heterodyning. The intercarrier whistle can be distinguished by the fact that as the dial is turned the whistle varies only in intensity, remaining constant in frequency.

#### Maintenance of FM Tuners: Drift

One of the common troubles that develop in FM tuners after a period of use is station drift. Some initial drift is normally expected in an FM tuner without *afc*, but the drift should not be excessive, and even more important, the tuner should become stable after it has warmed up.

The first attempted remedy for drift should be replacement of the oscillator or converter tube. When the tube electrodes sag or bend over relatively large distances, the interelectrode capacitances, and hence the frequency of oscillation is affected. Because the FM band is so much higher in frequency than the AM band, these small changes in capacitance become significant. (It is almost superfluous to add that an oscillator tube that is the cause

Fig. 3. At left is illustrated a 10-kc filter installed in an AM detector load circuit, to eliminate intercarrier whistle on broad-band tuners. A 10-kc filter installed in an audio circuit is shown at right. The rejection band of this type of whistle filter must be very narrow, in order not to interfere appreciably with FM or phono program material.

of large drift may check perfectly in the best of tube checkers.)

Another possible source of drift is lack of ventilation for the oscillator circuits, a lack which may be responsible for abnormal heating of the coil, tube, or tuning capacitor. It is interesting to note that certain military receivers, in which extreme stability is a primary requirement, have been designed with special heat-regulated compartments for the heterodyne oscillators. While such a procedure is unnecessary in home models, the drilling of a few judiciously-placed ventilating holes in the cabinet can help the heat situation greatly.

It is possible to reduce the temperature-caused instability of an FM tuner that does not have afc and whose drift is considered unsatisfactorily high. The oscillator coil and other circuit parts respond to temperature increases by expanding; normally increasing their inductance or capacitance, lowering the frequency of the oscillator tank circuit, and shifting stations upward on the dial. This effect may be counteracted by connecting a special type of capacitor, having a negative temperature coefficient, across the coil. As the temperature rises the capaci-

tance of this capacitor decreases rather than increases, compensating the change of inductance in the coil. The trimmer across the oscillator coil will have to be readjusted, of course, so that the total capacitance of the parallel combination of trimmer and negative-coefficient capacitor will be equal to the original capacitance to which the trimmer had been set.

Since it is impossible to judge the capacitance of the trimmer as originally adjusted, even when the range of trimmer capacitance (usually about 5 to 15 mmfd) is known, the correct value of the parallel compensating capacitor may first be determined experimentally. The trimmer is opened up to a value near its minimum, raising the oscillator frequency and shifting the stations downward on the dial. Test capacitors may then be connected temporarily (not held) across the oscillator coil or tuning capacitor to determine the value that will bring the stations back to their approximately correct dial positions. This will be the value of negative-coefficient capacitors to use, providing that sufficient leeway has been allowed for the trimmer to open up a little farther. For safety, a slightly lower value of compensating capacitor can be chosen, so that there will be no question of being able to set the trimmer to a value low enough for the total circuit capacitance to return to optimum. If the set has been over-compensated, and now drifts downward, the compensating capacitor is taking up too large a share of the total trimmer capacitance, and it must be reduced in value or moved to a cooler location. permeability-tuned systems the problem is much simpler; the fixed oscillator capacitor should be simply replaced with a negative-coefficient capacitor of the same value.

In Fig. 4 is illustrated a temperature-compensated oscillator circuit, with typical values assigned to the capacitors. It is assumed that the original trimmer adjustment was for

Main OSC Tuning

OSC Coil
OSC Tube

Fig. 4. Oscillator circuit of an FM receiver, temperature-compensated by installation of negative-temperature coefficient capacitor. The value of the parallel combination of trimmer and compensator must be equal to the capacitance at which the trimmer was originally set. At A is oscillator trimmer formerly set to 10 mmfd; at B is negative-coefficient capacitor.

(Continued on page 103)

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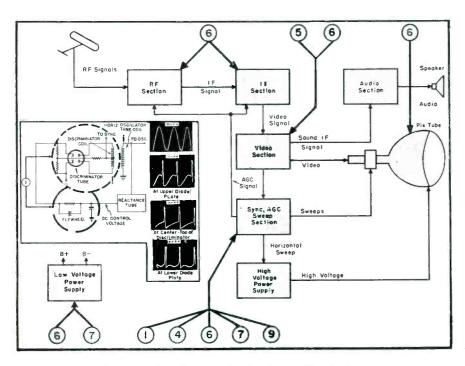
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### Chart Analysis of Picture Tear . . Hammer-Head Distortion . . Interlace Pairing . . Squegging



Condition	Cause	Control Method
Lack of noise immunity; picture tears when noise pulses are present.	Lack of balance in phase-comparator; faulty flywheel circuit; spurious voltages in phase comparator.	Both sides of phase-comparator circuit should be checked with 'scope for proper waveform and peak-to-peak voltages. It is also important to check for spurious voltages with 'scope; and check $R$ and $C$ values in flywheel circuit: See block diagram at right; circle (1).
Edges of raster are straight, but edges of picture are curved. (No hum bars in picture.) 121	Hum voltage or other spurious voltage is entering between video amplifier and phase comparator.	Tubes should be checked for heater-cathode leakage; dc supply lines with 'scope for spurious voltages. Decoupling capacitors should also be checked: See waveforms at right; circle (2).
Hammer head distorted. Top of picture may also be pulled.	Disturbance of horizontal oscillator circuit by passage of vertical-sync pulse.	Here one should check for faulty differentiating circuit. Phase comparator circuit may be defective, or flywheel circuit may be faulty. Waveshape of sync voltage and peak-to-peak value should be inspected: See waveform at right: circle (3).
Picture weaves back and forth like a slow-waving flag; edges of raster are straight.	Defect in anti-hunt circuit.	R and $C$ values in anti-hunt circuit should be checked: See block diagram at right; circle (4).
Edges of picture are curved; hum bars in picture; edges of raster are straight. (5)	Hum voltage entering in video amplifier, or at picture detector.	Tubes should be checked for heater-cathode leakage, and capacitors in power supply should be checked too: See block diagram at right; circle (5).
Sync uncertain, sync pulse okeh in video amplifier, but badly clipped in sync section. (6)	Gassy picture tube, or defective dc restorer circuit.	Picture tube should be checked by substitution; $R$ and $C$ values in $dc$ restorer circuit should be checked: See block diagram at right; circle (6).
Intermittent loss of sync (horizontal or vertical, or both). (7)	Unstable values of components in sync circuits, or in signal circuits; or fluctuating output from low-voltage power supply.	Capacitors should be checked for leakage, and resistors for changed values. All doubtful contacts and connection points also should be checked. Suspected components should be prodded and tugged while measuring voltages and resistances: See block diagrams at right; circle (7).
Picture occasionally loses sync completely during transmission of test pattern. (8)	Transmission of non-standard sync during tune-up and adjustments at transmitter.	One should switch to another channel for receiver tests.
Random flutter of interlace, with noticeable blurring of picture.	Interference voltages of a random nature are getting to the vertical-oscillator circuit.	Decoupling and common bypass capacitors in sync section should be checked, and waveform and peak-to-peak voltages at sync clipper output also should be checked: See block diagram at right; circle (9).
Pairing of interlace, with partial loss of picture definition.  (10)	Horizontal pulses are entering the vertical-oscillator circuit.	One should check for defective $R$ and $C$ in the integrator; for pickup of ripple from the high-voltage system, and for pickup of stray fields from the horizontal-sweep system. Adequate decoupling of plate-voltage supply lines also should be checked: See block diagram and waveform at right; circle (10).
Take-off or squegging causes picture break-up, howling from speaker, and singing of horizontal-output transformer. (11)	Circuit faults permit positive feedback, cause sync and sweep system to take off.	Here, it is necessary to check for open decoupling and faulty feedback capacitors, defective resistors, open common bypass units. Neutralizing adjustment in sets utilizing sync-amplifier neutralization should be checked too.
One light bar and one dark bar in raster, with edges of raster hooked or curved. Simulates trouble in sync-control circuits, but bent raster is clue to other factors.	60-cycle hum voltage in sweep circuit and in video amplifier (often in sync circuits also).	Strong hum voltage in plate-supply lines, due to fault in low-voltage power supply; half-wave systems only. Full-wave systems produce two light bars and two dark bars in raster: See block diagram and waveform at right; circle (12).
Loss of horizontal sync with retention of vertical sync. (13)	Trouble is localized to horizontal sync-control section.	In this instance, one should check for leaky coupling capacitors, resistors with changed values, and pulse feedback network in horizontal sync-control circuit: See waveform at right; circle (13).

## Performance CLARK R. ALISEN

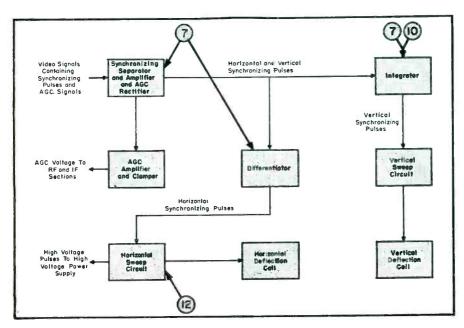


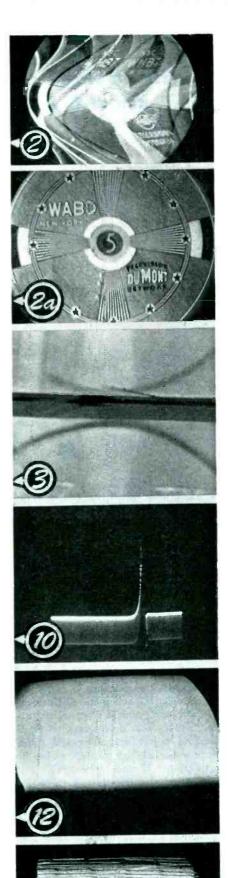
Above: Relation of sync system to other receiver sections.

#### (Right)

Troubleshooting waveforms, right: At 2, typical bending of picture, with raster unaffected; 2a, bending of vertical wedge caused by entry of interference voltages into comparator circuit; 3, distortion of hammer head by transients in horizontal sync-control circuits; 10, horizontal pulses mixed with vertical pulse at output of integrator, caused by faulty integrator circuit; 12, 60-cycle hum bars, with bending of raster; 13, loss of horizontal sync, with raster unaffected.

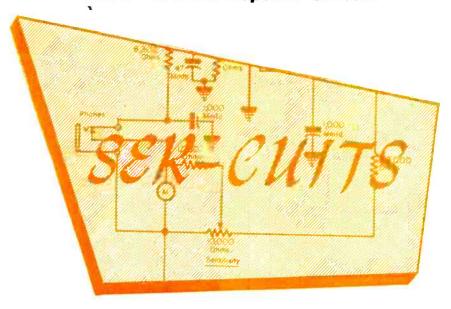
Below: Plan of horizontal and vertical-sync system, with relation to other receiver circuits.





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#### Analysis of Circuit Changes Included in Fourth Run of G. E. Stratopower Chassis



#### by M. W. PERCY

IN AN EFFORT to insure the ultimate performance from their TV chassis, most manufacturers have adopted a policy of introducing circuitry and allied improvements in their receivers throughout the normal trade season, instead of announcing new models, noting that production changes are included in these subsequently-made sets.

In some instances the alterations are minor and often many major modifications are involved.

An interesting illustration of many novel production changes is shown in Fig. 1; a partial schematic of the G.E. 17C, 20C, 21C and 21T series, featuring 20 tubes plus 6 rectifiers (3 hv, 2 selenium power and a crystal diode detector for 21-inch models and 2 hv rectifiers for 17 and 20-inchers).

Some of the features of these receivers are: 2 rf amplifiers, automatic noise cancellation, automatic horizontal frequency control, vertical and horizontal retrace blanking and automatic gain control.

An *if* interference trap is incorporated in the *rf* tuner unit. This trap is effective on channels 2 through 6 and may be adjusted to offending signals in the 40 to 50 mc *if* range. In most cases, this trap has been factory preset to 43 mc.

Two basic types of picture tube assemblies were used in the production of this family of receivers. Both assemblies were similar in that the pic-

ture tube was held forward against the mask by a strap assembly which, in turn, is secured to the cabinet or mask assembly. The yoke and focus unit were held in position against the bell of the picture tube by side rods which engage the picture tube strap assembly.

In mid-production, the yoke and focus unit assembly was changed to incorporate a later design which somewhat simplified the installation adjustments and service procedure. Basically, this assembly is similar to the earlier unit in that the picture tube is held forward by a strap assembly which, in turn, is secured to the cabinet. The yoke and focus assembly is held in position against the bell of the picture tube by side rods in a manner similar to that used in the earlier assembly. The yoke is supported by the tube neck and hence need not be specially positioned to assure lack of neck shadow, etc. It is necessary, however, to make sure that the focus unit is concentric about and perpendicular to the tube neck.

On some receivers using this assembly, the brass focus unit support rods must be *cocked* slightly clockwise (approximately 5°) so that the picture straightening magnets will be reasonably vertical in their position to pre-

vent a parallelogram effect in the picture.

In late production receivers, using a new assembly, this will not be necessary since the picture straighteners were redesigned with off-set brass supporting straps which properly position them without *cocking* the entire assembly.

Late production focus units now utilize a screw-driver method of adjustment rather than the flexible shaft and knob found on earlier versions. When adjusting this new focus unit a nonmagnetic screwdriver must be used to simplify the procedure. Also, when attempting to adjust the focus unit through the cabinet back, one must be sure that the screwdriver enters the screw funnel otherwise the ion trapmay become disturbed. This would require removal of the cabinet back to allow readjustment of the ion trap.

Two different masks, one metal and one plastic, have been used in these receivers. These masks are interchangeable. It should be noted, however, that the metal type mask requires the use of a rubber dust seal between the mask and the picture tube. The plastic type mask was used in early and midproduction receivers. The metal type mask will be found in middle and late production units.

On late production metal masks, two overlay anchors will be found projection welded to the lower edge of the mask to permit securing the mask to the cabinet by means of No. 8 x ¾" wood screws. This was done to eliminate shifting of the mask or picture tube during transportation.

Early and midproduction focus unitutilized a flexible extension shaft and knob assembly which extended out of the rear of the receiver for the purpose of focus adjustment.

Late production focus units utilize a screwdriver and associated guide funnel type adjustment.

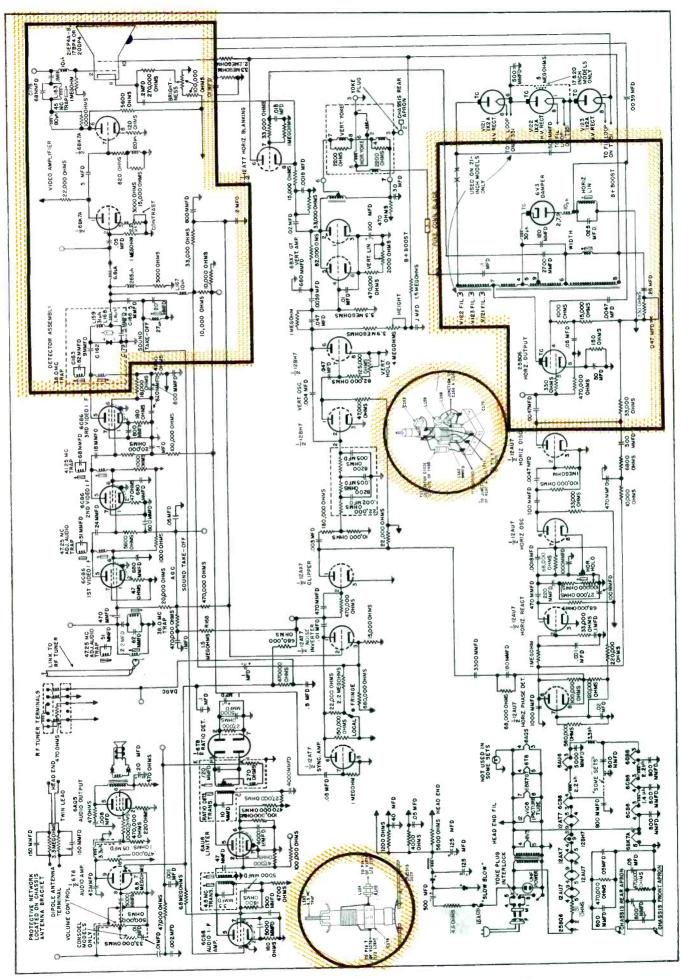
#### New Diode Assembly

In the first and second production chassis the diode detector was located under a removable *hat*.

In the third and fourth production receivers the detector assembly shown was adopted. To change the diode or any other component within this assembly, it is merely necessary to remove the two self-tapping screws at the base of the assembly. The entire assembly may then be pulled off of the mounting plate. The shield can may

(Continued on page 107)

Fig. 1 (right). Partial schematic of the G.E. Stratopower chassis illustrating (in bold outlines) some of the major alterations included in the fourth production run of these receivers.





#### **UHF/VHF Lightning-Arrester Design Notes\***

THE INSTALLATION OF lightning arresters has become a basic requirement in many states, where insurance companies will not honor claims where proper grounding has not been afforded.

A lightning arrester placed within the antenna system affords an effective bypass for charges to ground.

The lightning arrester also serves to minimize the possibility of burnouts at the front ends of receivers caused frequently by static charges of relatively high voltage set up by wind friction at the antenna and around the leadin.

#### Problem Due to UHF

The introduction of *uhf* TV in some instances retarded use of lightning arresters because it was found that these units caused severe signal attenuation at these frequencies. Thus it became necessary to design an arrester

Fig. 1. Views of vhf (top) and uhf arresters (bottom).

which would work efficiently at these high frequencies.

#### **UHF** Type Study

In developing such units, a study of *vhf* types was initiated. It was found that these units had distributed capacities due to mechanical construction and a natural capacitance in the resistors themselves. At *vhf*, these capacities were found to be extremely low: thus the resulting high reactance (resistance) prevented the signal from being bypassed to ground, and lightning charges could pass unimpeded to earth. At *uhf*, however, the capacitive reactance in these designs were found to be low enough to cause loss of a good portion of the signal.

In the design of an arrester that would have negligible loss at the ultrahighs, a coil network was introduced.

\*From an exclusive report prepared for Service by Harold Merson, chief electronic engineer, RMS.

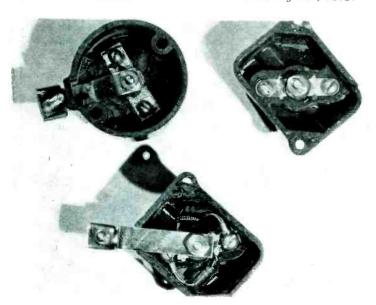
as shown in the bottom view of Fig. 1, in addition to the carbon resistors in the contact circuits. In effect, the coils were found to act as a barricade to block *uhf* signals from going to ground. A 1-megohm resistor, in parallel with the coil, was inserted to permit high transient portions of the static charge, which might otherwise be blocked by the reactance of the coil, to be bypassed to ground through the resistor.

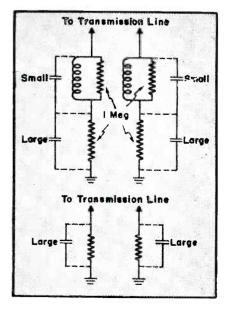
#### Low Distributed Capacity

The relatively small amount of distributed capacity that exists in the coils is in series with the larger distributed capacities present, as the result of the resistors and other parts of the arrester. Because these capacities are in series, they are now extremely low so as to present very high re-

(Continued on page 64; see new product review on page 62)

Fig. 2. Circuitry of uhf (top) and vhf (bottom) lightning arresters.





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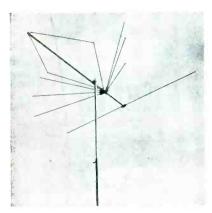
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#### New Product Survey: VHF-UHF Antennas . . . UHF Boosters and Converters ... Antenna Couplers ... Rotors ... Control Systems



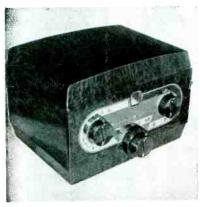
Preassembled all-aluminum antenna for channels 2 through 83 that includes a rhombic antenna for uhf and conical for vhf. Features use of exposed quarterwave copper jumpers that are said to isolate uhf from vhf signals. Available in single and two-bay arrays. (JeT454. 1eT454S; JFD Manufacturing Co., Inc., 6101 Sixteenth Ave., Brooklyn 4, N. Y.)



Antenna coupler, designed to permit the use of more than one TV receiver with a single antenna. Two types are available: the first which enables one antenna to feed two receivers; the second is a multiset, which permits as many as four sets to function simultaneously. (6093 and 6094; Insuline Corp. of America, 3602 35 Ave L. I. City 1, N. Y.)



Wavemeter designed for uhf TV band Covers a range from 400 to 1000 mc. Coupling to the wavemeter tuning element is said to be facilitated by use of an external coupling loop, so designed as to permit access to the portion of the circuit under examination. Absorption circuit consists of a high Q resonant cavity tuned by means of a slug-type split stator capacitor. (Model U-3; Linear Equipment Laboratories, Brightwater Place, Massa pequa, L. I., N. Y.)



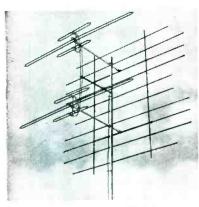
converter-whf booster combination unit mounted in marble-walnut plastic cabinet. (Sutton Electronic Co., Lexington, Ky.)



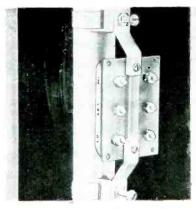
Single bay, all-channel vhf antenna, which it is said can also be used in primary uhf areas. (Twin-Six; Trio Manufacturing Co., Griggsville, Ill.)



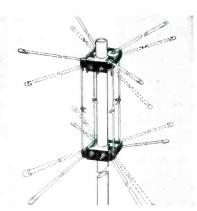
A uhf-TV converter, with a printed circuit tuner. Cabinet is  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $6\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8" (Model ES-1; Allen D. Cardwell Mfg. Corp. 96 Whiting Street, Plainville, Conn.)



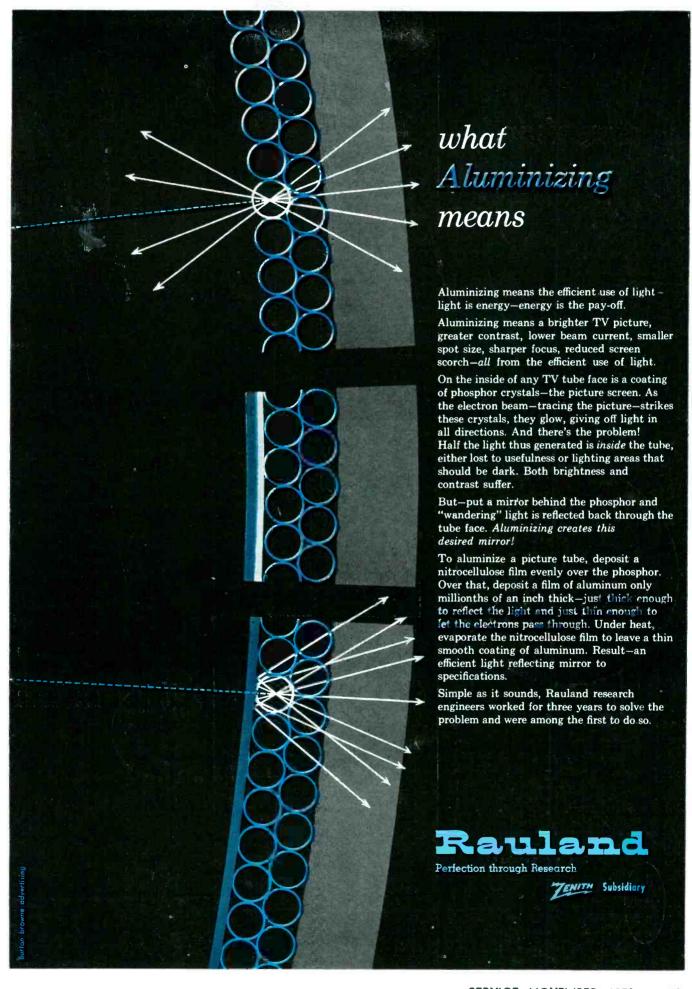
All-channel whi antenna, which features a broad-band dipole system called the Tri-Pole. In this system, the low band dipole also functions as three half-wave dipoles tied together, in phase, on the high band. Antenna also employs a screen-type reflector. Collapsed screen has a scissortype setup arrangement. Tri-Pole assembly has automatic spring lock action said to permit dipoles to snap permanently into place. (Model 325, Champion; Channel Master, Ellenville, N. Y.)



VHF antenna coupling device enclosed in a plastic housing with straps attached. Designed for use with broadband yagis such as the new Taco triple driven broadband yagis. May be employed in any combination of high-band and low-band antennas to feed a single transmission line to the receiver. (No. 1425; Technical Appliance Corp., Sherburne, N. Y.)



All-direction antenna (patented) with elec tronic polar beam selector switch. Models available for uhf and vhf channels. Nine different antenna combinations provided are said to allow for instantaneous orien tation of the polar beams in all directions while the antenna remains stationary. (Models Super 60, Ultra 150 and Suburbam 40; All-Channel Antenna Corp., 70-07 Queens Boulevard, Woodside 77, N. Y.)





#### TV Antennas

(Continued from page 60)

actance\*to ground.' Thus, the *uhf* signal can go through the transmission line to the set unimpeded.

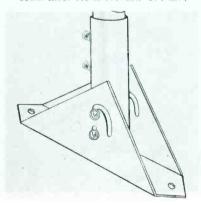
Because of the wide variety of transmission lines offered for lower-loss reception at the ultrahigh frequencies, it was necessary to design the *ulti* lightning arrester so that it could take these various leadins. This was accomplished by introducing longer terminal studs and wider saw-toothed contact washers. The longer studs were found to permit lifting the washers higher for easier insertion of the transmission lines and the wide washers assured contact over the entire range of variations.

<sup>1</sup>Since these capacitances are in series, Kirchoff's law applies; the total capacitance in a series network will be smaller than the smallest capacitor in the network.



UHF multichannel converter peaked for single channel operation; tunable to receive any channel within a 20-channel range. Silver plated high-Q tuned circuits. Designed for use w.th 300-ohm uht antenna. (Crest Labs, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.)

TV antenna roof mounting with a walk up-drop lock design. Antenna and mast are inserted into 5½" long x 1½" o.d. x ½" thick mast holder from a horizontal at rest position. After two mast locking scrows are tightened, the antenna and mast are walked up to a vertical position where it then drops into a special notch which holds the antenna erect. Two in-line holes allow the mounting to be screwed into the heavy roof cross member. A mast socket retainer is heavily embossed at six points. May be mounted on either a flat or pitched roof. (Model RM-15; South River Metal Products Co., Inc.)





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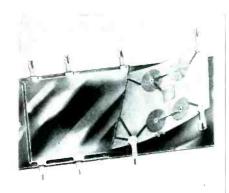
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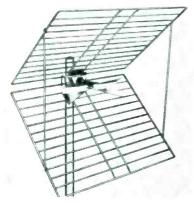
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Triple-tie crossover filter which employs a Triple-tie crossover filter which employs a printed circuit to eliminate the need for two down leads when both a uhf and whf antenna are in operation. Unit is impregnated before encasement. Terminals are wide spaced to prevent shorting out by rain or ice. (UV-3; TV Products Co., Springfield Gardens, New York.)



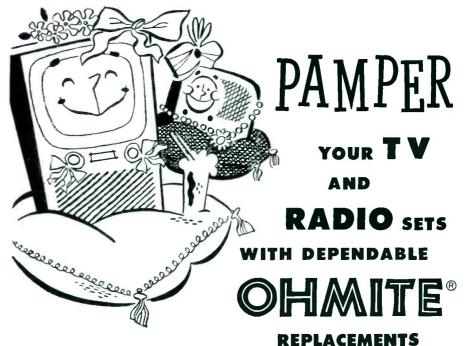
Factory-assembled uhf corner reflector antenna, with a gold-plated screen. Weather-proof plating is said to meet government anti-corrosion specifications. (Model 8984; Television Hardware Mig. Co., Div. General Cement Mfg. Co., 904 Taylor Street, Rockford, Illinois.)

#### (Below)

(Below)

Antenna rotator (top) offering a detachable drive unit, locking devices that are said to eliminate both drift and coast (a worm gear lock prevents drifting due to wind, and a motor brake prevents the transfer of motor inertia to the antenna), built-in chimney mount design, aluminum housing and antenna supports ringed with steel, and vernier precision tuning. Rotor can be rotated clockwise and counter-lockwise through 365°, at approximately one revolution per minute. It can be operated at more than 350' from the control box. Widespan double ball bearing supports permit the use of extra neavy antennas, and will accommodate up to 2" lower, and 1½" upper masts. Control box (bottom) permits a reading of antenna position without rotating antenna. (Superotor: Leader Electropic Lord 2005 E. S. C. Leathard tating antenna. (Superotor tronics Inc., 2925 F. 55 Leader Elec L., Cleveland





### Little Devil composition resistors



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When installing Motorola models SR3A6 or SR3M6 in the 1953 Studebakers, extreme caution must be used in mounting the control unit, as the space between this unit and one of the terminals of the ignition switch is very limited. Unless extreme care is used in mounting the control housing, it can short to the ignition switch.

Insulators1 are now being enclosed, along with proper instructions, to eliminate this possibility.

One should make certain, too, when making an installation, that the lead connecting to this terminal of the ignition switch has the lug pointing down.

#### Auto-Radio Antenna Grounding Sleeve

THERE HAVE been occasional reports of noise in Cadillac auto radios which has been traced back to the antenna

Fig. 1. Mount suggestions for Motorola autoradio control unit on Studebaker '53 cars. An insulator (A) is placed over bracket and attached to tuner unit with a No. 8 sheet metal screw (Courtesy Motorola) (Courtesy Motorola)

installation. This has been caused by a poor ground connection on the antenna shielding base. Investigation has shown that the grounding sleeve (Fig. 2) on that particular antenna did not cut through the insulating material on the underside of the fender because the spurs on the sleeve were not sufficiently sharp. To cure, the antenna should be removed and the grounding sleeve spurs filed to a sharper point. This will assure adequate ground at the antenna base and eliminate the noise picked up on the bottom portion of the antenna.

#### Antenna Trimmer Adjustment

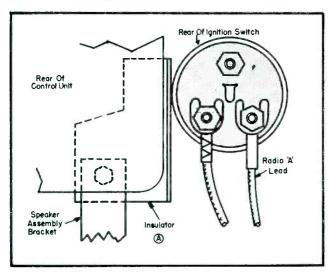
On ALL '51 Delco receivers the antenna trimmer adjustment should be

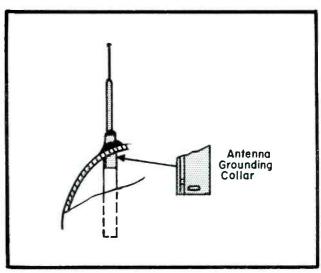
made on a weak station between the frequency of 600 and 1000 kc. This isa change from the 1400 kc setting formerly specified. The change has been made because it has been found that the coils will track better when the adjustment is made at the lower frequency and also because it is usually much easier to find a clear but weak signal in that portion of the broadcast band than in the congested 1400-kc region.

The adjustment should be made whenever a set is placed in a car, to match the input circuit to the car antenna and insure peak performance of the radio. Many complaints of poor reception have been completely eliminated by this simple adjustment of the antenna trimmer. In many remoteand poor reception areas this shift will

(Continued on page 68)

Fig. 2. Antenna-grounding sleeve in Cadillac car, which on occasion does not cut through insulating material on underside of fender because spurs on sleeve are not sharp enough.





Motorola Part 14A531128.

<sup>\*</sup> From TESTING TIPS, prepared by the DELCO RADIO DIVISION, and submitted by S. W. ARCHER, Delco Radio Service manager.



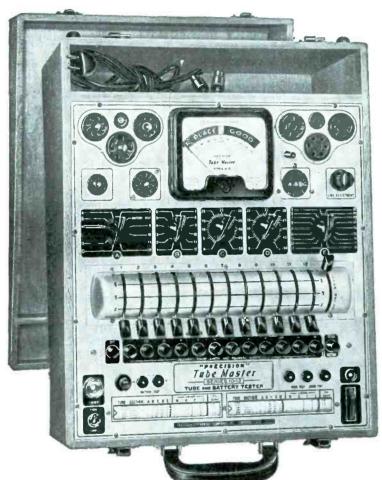
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In the PRECISION "ELECTRONAMIC" Circuit, the tube under test is made to perform under appropriately phased and selected individual element potentials, encompassing a wide range of plate family characteristic curves. This COMPLETE PATH OF OPERA-TION is electronically integrated by the indicating meter circuit in the positive performance terms of Replace-Weak-Good.

The efficiency of this "Electronamic" test results from encompassing several fundamental tube characteristics, NOT JUST ONE. Accordingly, when a tube passes this demanding OVERALL PERFORMANCE test, it can be relied upon, to a very high degree, to work satisfactorily.

\*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. T.M. 438,006

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#### Servicing Helps

(Continued from page 66) make the difference between good and unsatisfactory performance.

#### '53 Pontiac Output Transformers

On some '53 Pontiacs, noisy-whenjarred complaints have been frequent. On the output transformer the secondary coil lead connected to ground is welded to the output transformer frame. The ground connection to the chassis relys on the transformer's mounting soldered to the chassis to give a good ground. If the transformer is allowed to shake slightly, the solder connection might give. A poor ground at this point could produce tops in the speaker. This failure can be checked in the car by removing the cover and wiggling the output transformer to see if there is a poor ground connection. To repair, the ears should be bent over more firmly and resoldered to the chassis.

#### 12-Volt Buffer Capacitor Replacement

THE BUFFER capacitors across the secondary of 12- $\sigma$  power transformers are very carefully matched. Even a slight deviation in the value of the buffer capacitor can be harmful to vibrator, OZ4 and electrolytic. It is important, therefore, that a .008-mfd capacitor never be used to replace a .007-mfd type, or vice versa. One must always replace the buffer capacitor with the exact value originally used.

#### Relay in Signal Seekers

Sometimes an automatic signal-seeking tuner stops at the low end of the band after the solenoid return, requiring the station selector bar to be depressed to start the tuner seeking again. It is not abnormal for a signal-seeking radio to stop at the low end of the dial on the solenoid return, if the sensitivity control is in the maximum sensitivity position and if the radio is in an area where there are extremely strong signals or an extremely high noise level.

When one encounters a set that stops at the low end of the band after each sweep, the antenna should be disconnected and tuner seeking started. If the tuner does not stop with the antenna removed, then the chances are that the set is operating normally, and the relay is deenergizing on a very strong signal during the solenoid return. You will find that this stopping condition can be eliminated by merely turning the sensitivity control to a lower position; it would be wise to advise the customer accordingly if the

condition occurs when the radio is mounted in the car.

However, if when checking the set on the bench the receiver continues to stop at the low frequency end of the band, even with the antenna disconnected, there is probably a defective 12AU7 or relay.

#### Lack of Flatness in Sweep-Generator Output

Amplitude modulation in a sweep generator output can be caused by faulty tubes, open or otherwise defective bypass capacitors, poor grounding of cable shield braid to case of instrument, faulty terminating resistors at output end of cable, poor bonding of internal shielding of generator, defective attenuator causing a mismatch in the output circuit, or incorrect dc distribution in the generator due to faulty resistors, defective power supply, etc.

Amplitude modulation in the output from the generator should not be confused with amplitude modulation developed by improper application of the crystal probe to the output end of the cable. Experience has shown that the safest way to avoid this type of difficulty is to utilize 100-olun carbon resistors for making such connections, instead of wire leads. The use of resistor connections attenuates the signal somewhat, but also serves to absorb effectively standing waves which may be generated at high frequencies when wire leads are incorrectly used for the purpose.

#### Hum Distortion in Square-Wave Check

When a video amplifier is checked with hf square waves, the distortion which appears in the top and bottom of the display at low frequencies becomes modified, and one sees the hum distortion in the hf square wave as a thickening of the top and bottom of the waveform. This thickening is due to the rapidity of the distorting motion; it is so rapid that the motion cannot be followed by the eye, and the blurring which takes place appears as a thickening of the horizontal portions of the reproduced waveform.

#### Checking Video Amplifiers

Low-frequency square-wave checks of video-amplifier performance should be conducted at 50 cps, rather than at 60 cps, since the hum distortion (which is usually present to some extent) becomes obscured and is subject to misinterpretation at 60 cycles. When a 60-cycle square wave is used in such tests, the 60-cycle hum stands still in the 'scope display, and one is

otten misled into believing that the hum distortion is being caused by frequency or phase distortion. On the other hand, when a test is made with a 50-cycle square wave, the difference beat between 50 cps and 60 cps (10 eps) is clearly apparent as a wiggling or writhing of the display. In this manner, the amount of hum distortion in the pattern becomes clearly apparent to the operator.

#### Safety Glass-Picture Tube Precaution

DISTURBANCE OF THE charge distribution over the fluorescent screen of the picture tube can result when the face of the picture tube touches the safety glass, and as a result the middle portion of the picture may appear abnormally dim. The face of the tube should be spaced a short distance from the safety glass to correct the trouble.

#### Static on VTVM Face Plate

When the face plate of a virm is wiped clean, it may be found that the pointer then sticks to the glass, due to the accumulation of static charge on the glass caused by friction. To release the pointer, one should breathe lightly against the glass surface.

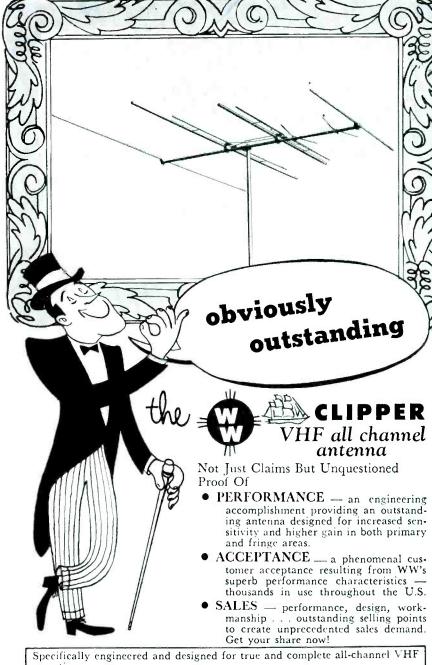
#### **Tube Check Suggestion**

IF A TUBE is mounted upside down, or on its side in the receiver, the tube tester should be turned accordingly, or an adapter with a flexible cable should be devised. It will be found on occasion that the tube checks differently on the shorts and leakage test, in particular, when mounted in nonstandard positions.

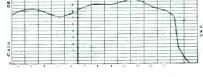
#### Checking Flatness of Sweep-Generator Video Output

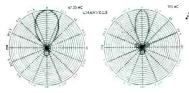
THE FLATNESS of the video output signal from a sweep generator can be checked by sweeping the video amplifier of the receiver in two different ways, and comparing the curves obtained by the two methods. In the first method, the video sweep from the sweep generator is applied to the input circuit of the first video-amplifier stage through a series resistor having approximately the same resistance as the picture-detector tube: 3,000 ohms is usually close enough. The picturedetector tube should be removed during test. The shape of the video response curve should be noted. Next, the picture-detector tube must be replaced. and an if sweep signal applied to the input electrode of the picture-detector tube; a cw signal is also mixed with

(Continued on page 102)



#### Performance charts for the W-W Clipper





#### CHECK THESE FEATURES

High Uniform Gain - One Major Foreward Lobe - Narrow Beam Reduces Ghosts and Noise Pickup—High Signal to Noise Ratio - Good Frontto-Back Ratio Eliminates Co-Channel Interference-Perfect 300 Ohm Match — Light, Rigid, Quickly and Easily Installed to All Heights — Low Wind Resistance.

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Nells and Winegard

television accessory mfgrs. DEPT. 5 BURLINGTON, IOWA

SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1953 •

System Used for Gas-Fired Boilers\*

by THOMAS K. BEAMER

## 

The photoelectric cell, today, is the key element in numerous electronic controls. Not only does one find the cell used in sorting, fluid-control and other similar devices, but in complex systems involving gas-fired boiler control. Its use here affords a solid safety factor, practically impossible to achieve with old mechanical means. No matter what goes wrong with the unit, the control assures an immediate and safe shutdown of all fire, gas-flow, or other things which could conceivably cause either explosion or release of unburned fuel.

In this system a photoelectric cell is mounted in a housing on the fire-door of the furnace, so that it can *see* into the combustion chamber. Here also

\*Based on notes prepared by Jack Darr.

are the terminals of an electric igniter and pilot light. The photocell itself is mounted at the end of a metal tube, about 12" long, provided with a lens of heatproof glass at the inside end, and a condenser lens near the cell, to focus light on its surface. This registers not only the main burner, but also the pilot light; if the pilot light fails to ignite, the photocell circuit refuses to allow the main fuel solenoid to open.

#### Timer Clock System

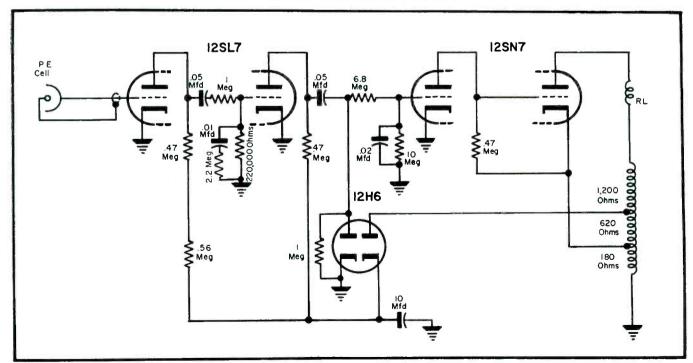
Included in the main chassis is a *timer-clock* system, consisting of a four-deck rotary switch, driven by a small sync motor. The shaft of this motor drives four cams, which open and close various contact points, simi-

lar to relay points in structure. Two relays, an ac relay or master relay, and the plate relay of the photocell circuit, known as the flame relay, control the various functions of the programing circuit. A safety-lockout relay, furnished with a heater unit, is in the primary supply voltage circuit. and opens this circuit if the mechanism fails to function properly.

In operation, when the limit switch is closed, thermostat contacts close, or the knob of the timer motor is started manually, the timer-motor starts, and the operating cycle begins. The master relay is energized, through the limit switch, contacts of the rotary switch and contact 1 of the flame relay which is open. Contacts 1, 3, and 4 of the master relay close, and the flame relay contact opens. The timer motor then starts through a contact on the master relay and cam. The main blower motor then starts via a contact on the master relay. This blower purges the combustion chamber of any unburned gases before any fresh fuel is admitted: this purge period lasts for thirty seconds. At the end of the first seven seconds, another cam closes and another opens. The circuit to the

(Continued on page 72)

Fig. 1. Schematic of photocell and amplifier used in gas-fired boiler control system. Note: Winding shown at right lower side is secondary of power transformer; primary winding is not shown.



www.americanradiohistory.com

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>A system of this type, known as Fireye is manufactured by Combustion Control Corp., Boston.



Model B16 Radiohm® Miniature



Twin and dual concentric Radiohms



Model B Blue Shaft† Radiohms



Type AB Adashaft® Radiohms



Compentrol<sup>†</sup> Infinitely variable loudness control



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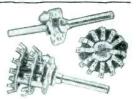
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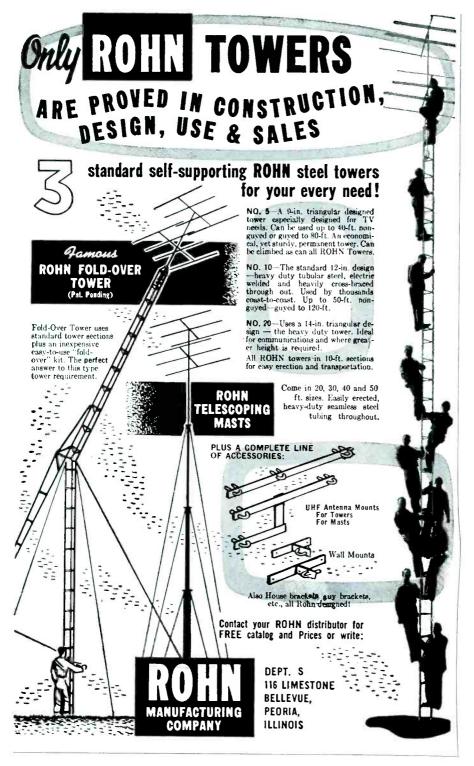
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#### Service Engineering

(Continued from page 70)

master relay is now held through a thermo-snap heater on a safety-relay. If the mechanism fails to start the flame during the proper time, this heater causes a bimetal blade to operate, breaking the input circuit to the master relay, preventing the admission of any fuel to the boiler.

After 30 seconds, a cam closes, completing the circuit to the igniter, and the pilot valve, a solenoid. During this

time the electron tubes in the photocell amplifier, 12SN7GT, 12SL7GT and 12H6, have reached operating temperature. If the pilot light ignites, the photocell *sees* the flame, and the circuit closes the flame relay, the plate relay of the 12SN7 amplifier tube. Then one contact on the flame relay opens and supplementary contacts close. One of these contacts is in its own coil circuit, and the relay holds itself closed, as long as there is any excitation of the photocell. Another contact shorts out the heater of the

safety-lockout relay, preventing it from opening the switch.

After ten seconds of this priming period, the timer closes a series of cam contacts and opens another sequence. One of the contacts in this group is in shunt with an electronic latch, as the photocell circuit is referred to; this places control of the flame entirely with the photocell circuit. The main gas supply valve is now opened, the blower motor starts again, and the valve is held open through the flame relay and cam contacts. From this point on, the blower is in full operation. If the flame should go out, the photocell circuit will shut off the gas supply, and the timer will go into cycle again, purging the unburned gas from the fuel combustion chamber.

This system, as can be seen, is absolutely fail-safe. It makes no difference what happens; unless everything is in the proper condition for operation, the burner will not start! The primary supply circuits to the photocell amplifier, relays and other circuits are made through limit switches, high and low gas valves, and the upper and lower water limit switches. Unless every one of these are in their correct condition, no operation can be obtained. Therefore, when servicing this equipment, it is important to check the position and condition of each and every piece of this outside equipment, before checking anything inside the programer chassis. All breakers, relays, and other devices must be reset before even attempting to start the programer.

If all other devices check out good, the relays should be tested for defective contacts; especially the flame relav, which holds the relav itself closed, another contact which shorts out the heater of the safety relay, and still another, which keeps the timer circuit closed after the cam opens. If the timer is running, and the contacts on it appear to be in good shape, the contacts of the master relay should be checked; this relay is ac-operated and receives its supply voltage through all of the various contacts mentioned, limit switches, etc. If this relay will not close other devices should be checked, and the coil checked for continuity.

To gain access to the contacts of the timer, one Phillips screw at the top of the plate must be removed; then the knob can be removed (this unscrews from its shaft in a counterclockwise direction). The plate can be removed, and the contacts checked. It is a very good idea to paper these contacts each time the unit is checked. (Draw a piece of fairly smooth paper between each pair of contacts, for

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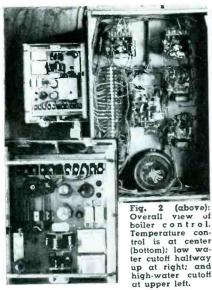


Fig. 3 (left): Closeup of electronic chassis.

Lower relay is flame relay; just above it is the main relay. Test jacks visible at upper right corner of chassis, near 12H6. Cover of timer removed to show contacts.

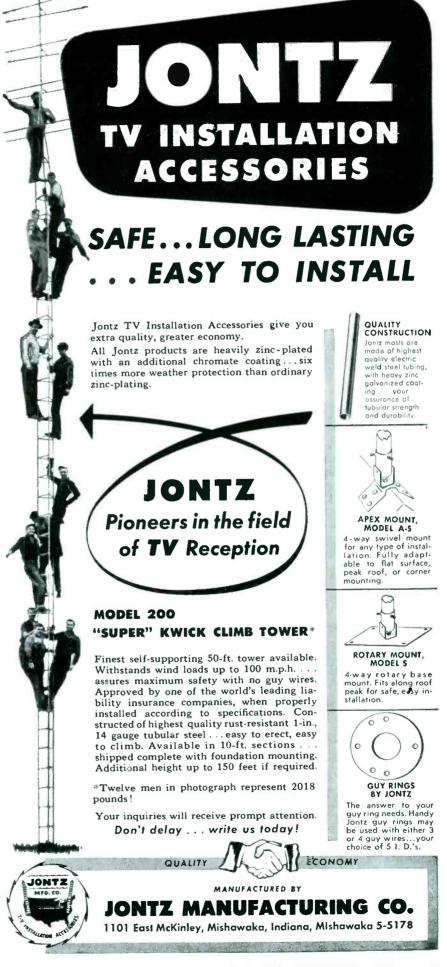
cleaning. Never use emery cloth or very coarse sandpaper on relay contacts.) The timer may be rotated manually to check opening and closing of the contacts.

Tubes may be checked for emission, shorts, etc. The 12H6 serves as a rectifier for the power supply feeding the two amplifiers. The presence of dc voltage across this power-supply is indicated by the firing of the neon lamp, NE-1.

To start the unit cycling for test, after checking all other devices for closure, the timer knob should be turned a bit clockwise, until the motor starts; it will be held in by the contact on the switch. When the timer reaches 1, at the end of 30 seconds, the pilot light should ignite, and the photocell *see* a flame. These figures are visible through a small round hole in the cover plate just above the timer knob.

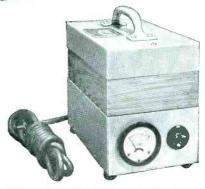
Presence of flame will be indicated by the closing of the flame-relay. Incidentally, when the unit is started, the main relay should immediately close and stay closed. The flame relay will not close unless there is flame in the combustion chamber. Failure of the master relay to close is usually due to open circuits in devices outside the programer chassis; failure of the flame relay to close may be due to no flame, defective tubes, or the most likely possibility, dirty contacts on the master relay or the timer. The photocell circuit can be checked by removing the photocell housing and holding a small flashlight against it. The relay should close when this is done.

For a voltage test, a 0-100 v dc voltmeter should be connected to the (Continued on page 89)





#### AUTOMATIC VOLTROL





With the Acme Electric Automatic Voltrol, good television reception can be obtained where variation of voltage causes dimness, flickering, shrinkage, fluttering and other peculiar picture disturbances. The Acme Electric Automatic Voltrol is COMPLETELY AUTOMATIC, requires no adjustment, steps up voltage or steps down voltage, correcting fluctuation over a range from 90 to 130 volts to a regulated, normal output of 115 volts.

Automatic Voltrol is compact, portable, only 51/2" high, 5" wide. Rated at 300 VA, single phase, 60 cycle, 115 volts. Supplied with primary cord and plug which is connected to convenient electrical outlet, television or appliance cord is connected to secondary receptacle mounted on unit. Primary circuit is automatically disconnected under no-load condition. Indicating voltmeter shows secondary voltage at all times. Write for Bulletin AV-189.

#### MANUALLY CONTROLLED VOLTAGE ADJUSTOR SERVICE MAN'S

With the T-8394 Voltage Adjustor, incoming line voltage can be instantly determined. Voltage can be reduced below normal to simulate night time low voltage condition, thus reproduce

"poor performance" of TV set. Determine component aging by permitting adjusting of controls at normal line voltage. The T-8394 Voltage Adjustor is a low cost voltage regulator that can be readily adjusted, manually, to provide the exact voltage needed for normal performance of TV sets. Regulation is adjustable over a range from 95 to 125 volts. Small, compact. Supplied with primary cord and secondary receptacle. Write for Bulletin VVA-190.



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## TV Parts...Accessories

#### IMPERIAL ALUMINUM GUY WIRE

Guy wire, constructed of seven strands of 18 gauge aluminum, has been intro-duced by Imperial Radar and Wire Corp.,

820 E. 233 St., New York 66, N. Y.
Wire, which is recommended for installations up to 30', is claimed to withstand rust and deterioration, and have a breaking strength of 285 pounds test. Available in 100' coils or 1,000' spools.

#### XCELITE STANDOFF INSULATOR PLIER

A standoff insulator plier, 64, that is said to simplify opening and closing of standoff insulators, has been announced by Xcelite, Inc., Orchard Park, N. Y.

Plier features drop-forged rib joints and jaws; a groove on the lower jaw, and recess on the upper provide non-slip gripping action.

#### SERVICE INSTRUMENTS BIAS POWER SUPPLY

A power unit, Align-O-Pak, designed to replace bias batteries when aligning TV receivers, is now available from Service Instruments Co., 422 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

Output is variable from 0 to 10 volts dc. To provide a fixed agc bias for any TV receiver, output leads are isolated

from the metal case and power line. Unit is said to be handy for diagnosing When the bias leads are age troubles. connected to the age buss and the output varied, the appearance of a stable picture indicates that age is faulty.



Service Instruments TV Bias Supply

#### PHILCO-MOTOROLA STANCOR FLYBACKS

Four replacement flyback transformers, for use in 96 models of the Philco line

for use in 96 models of the Philco line ('52 and '53 production), are now available from the Chicago Standard Transformer Corp., Standard Division, Addison and Elston, Chicago 18, III.

A-8220 replaces Philco part 32-8565;
AA-8221 replaces 32-8555; A-8222 replaces 32-8533, and 32-8534; and A-8223 is for part 32-8572. A special mounting tap arrangement on A-8220-1-2 is said to permit reuse of the expensive base plate permit reuse of the expensive base plate of the replaced flyback. Units include the choke coils, resistors, and capacitors already wired to the terminal boards.

Three replacement flyback transformers, covering 91 Motorola models of '52 chassis, are also available. Each unit has a horizontal centering pot, variable gap width control and a socket for a 1B3 rectifier, as well as an additional corona ring which is said to improve the original

Stancor part *A-8224* replaces Motorola flybacks 24C711265, 24C711265-A and 24C721290 in 56 models. *A-8225* replaces 24K721193, and *A-8226* replaces 24K721-

301C and 24K721517C.



 SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1953 74

#### ARROW GUN TACKER

A grooved blade, which is said to act as a guide by insuring accurate positioning of wire for proper staple envelopment, has been added to the T-50 gun tacker of the Arrow Fastener Co., Inc., 1 Junius St., Brooklyn 12, N. Y.

Blade also serves as a safety device because it is said to eliminate the possibility of piercing wire with staple and causing a short circuit.



Arrow Gun Tacker

#### PRECISE 81/2-INCH 'SCOPE

An 8½" 'scope, 308, in kit or wired form, has been introduced by the Precise Development Corp., 999 Long Beach Rd., Oceanside, N. Y.

Uses an 8CP1 crt. Instrument incorporates a low-normal, high-frequency synchronization circuit.

#### TELONIC UHF SWEEP GENERATOR

A *uhf* sweep generator, covering a range of 420-930 mc with a sweep width of 0-50 mc, has been developed by Telonic Industries, 444 South Rural St., Indianapolis, Ind. Available in two models: S, sweep oscillator only; SM, sweep oscillator and marker oscillator.

In the sweep oscillator, a vibration capacitor driven by a voice coil mechanism causes an inductively tuned oscillator to sweep more than 50 mc. Sweep width is variable. Compensated horizontal output is provided. Inductively tuned marker oscillator operates at the fundamental frequency. Voltage is mixed internally with the sweep output and produces a birdy on the 'scope. Each oscillator is said to have an accuracy of  $\pm .5\%$ .







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Test pattern of WBRE-TV Channel 28 (Wilkes-Barre, Fa.) received at Worcester, Mass.—a distance of 225 miles. Written verification of report by famous authority in electronics, evailable on request.

w. palm beach

In a test in West Palm Beach, Fla., the GEBERAL INSTRUMENT pulled in a signal from Ft. Lauderdale in a dealer's store. Previously, no other converter had produced a signal from Ft. Lauderdale.

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#### VIDAIRE FIL-TEST

A wavetrap meter. Fil-Test 100, that is said to determine the type of filter or wavetrap needed to curb interference, has been introduced by Vidaire Electronics Manufacturing Co., Lynbrook, N. Y.

By use of switching arrangements, unit may be incorporated into respective circuits simultaneously, through the *ac* line or antenna

Device can be used to check up on recurrent interference troubles, during field operations or on bench.

(Right)

Vidaire Fil-Test





#### STANDARD VARIABLE ISOLATION TRANSFORMER

A variable-metered isolation transformer, LR Adjust-A-Volt, that can be used for applications involving the use of a variable transformer or an isolation transformer, since it combines the features of both, is now available from the Standard Electrical Products Co., 2240 E. Third St., Dayton, Ohio.

Designed for radio and TV, unit has an isolated primary winding that is said to permit servicing of ac-dc sets without the chance of a bite. Electrostatically shielded, it can be used to check intermittent operating radio and TV sets by dropping the line voltage to 105 or lower to detect a faulty oscillator.

Right: LR Adjust-A-Volt



## Tools . . . Instruments Parts . . .

#### SMITHGUILD TUBE TESTER

A tube tester, for testing continuity of filaments in tubes in TV sets, radios, automatic washers, electric blankets, and other electronic devices in the home, has been developed by Smithguild, Inc., 360 W. Eighth St., Erie, Pa.

Tester is 4" x 6", self-contained, and re-

Tester is 4" x 6", self-contained, and requires no external batteries or other accessory equipment. Sockets provided on the face are designed to accommodate any electronic tube now manufactured for use in household appliances. Indicates whether a tube is good or defective. Dial is activated by an integral battery.

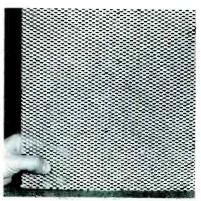


Smithguild Tube Tester

#### INSULINE ALUMINUM MESH GRILLS

Aluminum mesh grills, designed to protect the loudspeakers of custom-built radio and TV receivers, pa systems, phonos, and hi-fi sound installations, are now available from the Insuline Corporation of America, Long Island City I. N. Y.

1, N. Y.
Finished in non-tarnishing gold color, grills are available in three sheet sizes: 3947, 12" x 18"; 3948, 18" x 24"; 3949, 24" x 36". Material can be cut with a pair of ordinary tinners' snips.



Insuline Aluminum Mesh Grill

#### G-C WIRE STRIPPER AND TEST LIGHT

A wire stripper, 766, that incorporates a delayed return action to prevent the crushing of fine wires, has been announced by the General Cement Manufacturing Co., Rockford, Ill.

Stripper has interchangeable hardened steel blades for use with various types of

A neon test light, Dandylite, for checking fuses and circuits, has also been introduced. May be used from 60 volts ac

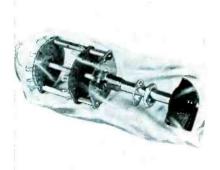
to 55 volts ac-de.

#### ERIE ROTARY SELECTOR-LEVER SWITCHES

A line of rotary selector and lever switches, in single or multiple sections, shorting and non-shorting types, has been announced by the Erie Resistor Corp., Erie. Pa.

Switches feature flat rivets which fasten the contact to the stator and prevent loosening or rotating due to soldering heat; and rotor assembly combined with the solid stator providing a construction in which the rotor blades do not support

the assembly



Erie Selector and Lever Switches

#### GRAYHILL TEST BOARD

A test board, 2-2, with modified panelmount test clips designed to simplify testing of resistors, capacitors, germanium diodes, and the use of general test leads, has been introduced by Grayhill, 561 Hillgrove Ave., La Grange, Ill.

Unit is available with banana plugs on 34" centers; body is molded of a general purpose phenolic. Plugs and clips are plated. Highly tensioned spring clips are

used.



# Tim Alexander of Motorola says:



"For many years, we at Motorola have gladly cooperated with you in providing the data which you publish in Rider's Manuals. We have done this because we sincerely believe in the widest possible distribution of service information and we know that your publication has wide acceptance in the service section of our industry.

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"Keep up the good work."



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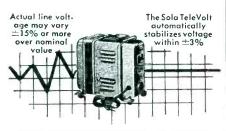
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Bad voltage from overloaded lines shifts TV tube operating points and often causes distortion, fuzzy pictures and jitters; high voltages damage components. The SOLA "TeleVolt" Constant Voltage Transformer automatically stabilizes voltage within  $\pm 3\%$ . It automatically protects costly components against high voltage surges while it enables any TV set to deliver peak performance. It is an automatic voltage stabilizer . . . not a voltage booster,



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# SOLA Tele Wolt

Automatic Constant Voltage TRANSFORMERS

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#### EVEREADY SPOT-FLOOD LIGHT

A Eveready flashlight, 7253 Spot-Flood, which can throw either a concentrated spotlight beam for long range use or a diffused floodlight beam for close range, all with a single flick of the switch, has been announced by National Carbon Co., 30 East 42nd St., New York

Flashlight makes use of double-filament lamp which is similar in principle to that used in auto headlamps. Lamp also provides an extra margin of safety in that if one of the two filaments burns out, the other is always available for immediate use in any emergency. Other features include unbreakable polyethylene lensguard, special ring-hanger, and heavygauge seamless brass case, chrome-plated on nickel for lasting finish.



Eveready Flashlight

#### JAVEX LIQUID PLASTIC

A liquid plastic, Javabond, that is said to have practically zero shrinkage, and afford excellent adhesion to metals, ceramics and other materials, is now available from Javex, P.O. Box 646. Redlands, Calif.

Plastic sets to a hard consistency, and may be extended or colored with fillers.

#### PHILLIPS SOLDER GUN

An instant-heat soldering gun, 250 Versa-Tool, that is said to prevent tips from freezing in the barrel, has been announced by Phillips Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dept. KP-1, 2816 Aldrich Ave., Minneapolis 8, Minn.

Other features include a reinforced plastic housing; one-piece phenolic molded trigger pivot arm assembly; barrel assembly which can be removed without disassembling the housing; and fastheating, long-life carbon element. Unit is rated at 250 watts, 115 volts ac (also available for 200-volt operation) and is said to reach soldering temperatures in less than four seconds.



Phillips Solder Gun



#### SMITH TIP WRENCH

A hand tool, Tip Wrench, designed to hold nuts, bolts and screws and tighten or loosen them in hard-to-get-at places, is now available from the Smith Heat Treating Co., 5865 Wilmington Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. It is an adjustable socket pocket-wrench that is a combination self-adjusting socket wrench and screw driver.

Wrench is said to grip, start, tighten (or loosen) with one setting. Knurledhardened steel jaws slide in form-fitting barrel which take the pressure when tool is in use. Available in three sizes: model In the Avanable in three sizes: model 1, capacity 2 to 8 nut or screw,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " long; model 2, capacity 6 to 12 nut or screw,  $8\frac{3}{8}$ " long; and model 3, capacity 6 to 12 nut or screw,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long.



Smith Tip Wrench

#### INSULINE JACKS AND PHONE TIPS

Locking-type tip jacks, 432, and solder-less phone tips, 752, to fit them, have been announced by the Insuline Corporation of America, 3602-35th Ave., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

#### SPRAGUE CAPACITOR TESTER

An instrument for testing capacitors, Kwik-Test, without unsoldering them from the circuit, has been announced by the Sprague Products Co., 61 Marshall t., North Adams, Mass.
Unit is said to determine whether any

bypass, coupling, or filter capacitor within the range of 30 mmfd to 2000 mfd is open, shorted, or intermittent, even when it is parallel with a resistance as low as 60 ohms; capacitors between 1 and 2000 mfd may be tested for shorts and intermittent shorts even though in parallel with a resistance as low as 2 ohms. Available in two models: *KT-1* for 115 v 60-cycle operation and *KT-1X* for 115-230/25-60 cycle operation.



Sprague Kwik-Test

# MEET -



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.

Thase who know ... choose Sangamo



### SANGAMO ELECTRIC CO. MARION

#### VEMALINE SOLDERING UNIT

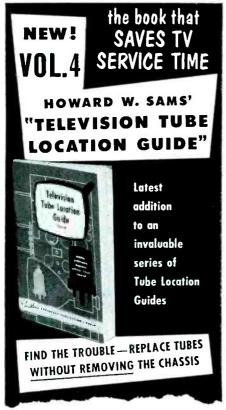
An instant-heat soldering unit, J-4, with an adjustable heat control, has been announced by Vemaline Products Co., P.O. Box 222. Hawthorne, N. I.

Resistance-type soldering tool heats up to 1600° F. An interval timer is available for this unit, as well as a groundplate attachment on which jigs or fixtures can be mounted.

(Right)

Vemaline Instant-Heat Soldering Unit





You've asked for more—and here it is—the fourth volume that brings you right up-to-date! It's the only book that shows the position and function of all tubes in hundreds of TV sets. Helps save your servicing time. Often an operational check in the customer's home—looking at the picture and listening to the sound—gives you the clue to the trouble. Most often, a tube failure is the cause. This invaluable Guide makes trouble diagnosis and tube replacement quick and easy, without removing the chassis! Each TV model has its own clear, accurate diagram. Fully indexed for quick reference. All new diagrams covering 1951-1952 TV models. Handy pocket size, 192 pages,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ . Pays for itself on the first job!



ORDER IGL-1. Only

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VOI. 3. Used daily by thousands of TV Service Technicians. Shows location and function of all tubes in hundreds of 1950-1951 TV sets. 192 pages.  $5\frac{1}{2}x$   $8\frac{1}{2}$ 

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VOL. 1. Covers hundreds of 1948-1949 TV sets made by 56 mfrs. Not duplicated in other volumes. 208 pages,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Carry Them ALL in Your Tube Caddy

#### HOWARD W. SAMS & CO., INC.

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Order from your Parts Jobber today, or write to HOWARD W. SAMS & CO., INC. 2207 E. 46th St., Indianapolis 5, Ind.
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Name
Address
City

#### Systematic Servicing

(Continued from page 33)

capacitor leakage or tube malperformance is not affecting the operation of these circuits. It is also well to make measurements both with and without received signal to insure normal generation of agc voltage with signal, and to detect oscillation or other malfunction causing unwanted agc voltage without signal.

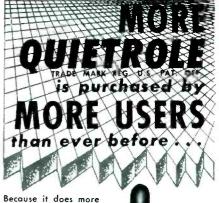
(7) Determine the origin of, and correct malperformance: A—General area of fault should be determined with signal tracing techniques. B—If trouble cannot be isolated to a small area a thorough wave-shape analysis should be made. C—Voltages should be checked systematically throughout suspected areas. D—A systematic resistance check should be made of every part in stages where voltages and wave-shapes are abnormal. Parts should be isolated where necessary; do not skip hard to measure parts, but suspect every part.

(8) Check general performance: (A) Tuner local-oscillator frequencies should be adjusted and sound and picture checked on all channels. (B)Picture adjustments (height, width, drive, etc.) should be made before replacing chassis in cabinet. One should be sure that there is an available margin in all picture adjustments. (C) Picture sync should be checked at low signal levels by inserting a resistance attenuator in the antenna lead. (A properly operating receiver should hold sync on a signal so weak and noisy as to be of little entertainment value.) (D) Each tube and the chassis should be tapped gently to detect microphonics and intermittents.

(9) Prepare cabinet for reinstallation of chassis: (A) Cabinet should be dusted, using brush attachment on vacuum cleaner. (B) Window should be cleaned inside and out with water and soft cloth. (If the cabinet is not brought in with the chassis this operation will of course have to be done in the customer's home.)

(10) Check operation of receiver when installed in cabinet: (A) Picture should be adjusted (height, width, centering). (B) Sound and picture should be checked on each channel. (Operation A and B should be repeated after receiver is returned to customer.) (C) Assembled receiver should be operated for at least one-half hour to insure proper operation. (If cabinet is not available the receiver should be operated out of the cabinet for a half an hour.)

One item not included in the foregoing list, but which warrants consideration, is the matter of checking



for the user than any other product of its kind. It is the original non-conductive, non-inflammable liquid that works magic on noisy TV and radio controls and switches. The choice of those who want the best, the standard since 1947. Keeps customers happy, puts money in your pocket.



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# QUIETROLE

Spartanburg, South Carolina

overall - receiver sensitivity. sensitivity is a basic indication of receiver performance. However, it has not been common practice to make actual sensitivity measurements as a part of broadcast receiver servicing. This basic check on receiver performance has not been necessary because. at the frequencies and bandwidths involved in broadcast receivers, the replacement of tubes which test love in an emission-type tube tester will keep the receiver close enough to design sensitivity; particularly since radio broadcasting is based on high-level signal strength.

In communication receivers which operate in the vhf range and at very low signal levels, sensitivity measurement with a signal generator with an accurately-calibrated output control has become recognized as essential for effective servicing. This test provides a simple positive check on receiver performance which must be kept near design peak to provide full-system coverage. Furthermore, it has been found that little reliance can be placed on tube tester measurements on tubes used in the rf and if stages of these TV receivers operating in the receivers. vhf and uhf ranges, at relatively low signal levels (particularly in fringe areas), would seem to have more in common with whf communication receivers, than with low-frequency broadcast receivers.

[To Be Continued]

### On Book Row

TELEVISION TUBE LOCATION GUIDE . . . TGL-4: A continuation of a series, covering TV receivers made in 1952 and 1953, and including a combined index of all receivers referred to in the three preceding guides. Guide features tube location, tube function, major component placement, fuse location, fused circuit designation, indicator showing tube socket orientation, tube complement variations used in different production runs, and a tube failure check chart.—192 pages, 5½ x 8½" paper bound, priced at \$2.00; Howard W. Sams and Co., Inc., 2201 E. 46th St., Indianapolis 5, Ind.

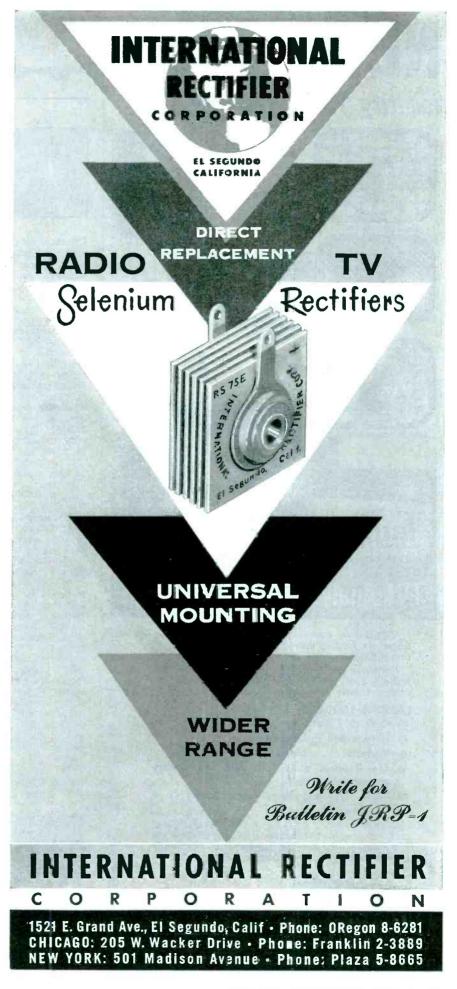
How to Use Signal and Sweep Generators. By J. Richard Johnson: First of a How to Use series devoted entirely to all types of signal generators. Book explains the equipment as well as the applications of AM signal generators, FM signal generators, test oscillators, marker and sweep generators, and calibrators. Discussed are problems involved in using equipment, and how to overcome them. Typical test setups are shown for use in AM, FM radio and TV servicing, as well as signal-generator maintenance and tests.—144 pages. 536" x 814", paper bound, priced at \$2.10; John F. Rider, Publisher, Inc., 480 Canal St., New York 13, N. Y.

Serv-U-Fact Binder: A loose-leaf type book, with hard covers enabling it to be self supporting on shop bench. Contains circuit diagrams, alignment data, tube types and locations, waveforms and voltage readings for Capehart TV chassis up through the CX-37. Charts covering models from '53 to January 1, '55, will be made available to all those purchasing this binder.—11" x 17", priced at \$3.00: Capehart-Farnsworth Corp., 3702 E. Pontiac St., Fort Wayne 1, Ind.

#### WEST-COAST TUBE-PLANT GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY



At ground-breaking ceremonies for Sylvania Electric's 51,000 square-foot TV picture tube plant, Fullerton, Calif., which is expected to be ready for occupancy next Spring. Left to right: W. G. Pat Patterson, Sylvania west coast regional sales manager, radio and TV renewal tube sales; Norb Dean, manager of Fred S. Dean Co., Long Beach, Sylvania tube distributor in California; Glen Logan, managing director, Electric League of Los Angeles; Fred S. Dean; Phil Gough, president, Gough Industries, Inc.: Eleanor Rothaermel (Miss Hospitality at ceremonies); Garlem Morse, Sylvania's Pacific coast director of sales; F. E. Gilbert, Ir., Sylvania district manager for equipment and electronic sales; William J. Quinn; William R. Sears, Sylvania public relations; Tommy Bell, vice-president, Gough Industries; Ed Grisby, western sales manager, Altec Lansing Cerp., and president, WCEMA.



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# Identify TV Interference



Works like magic! Enables you to put your finger on trouble easily, quickly, accurately . . . every time.

No more guesswork! No more time-consuming testing! This full-range interference analyzer indicates clearly where the trouble lies.

#### **EXCLUSIVE FEATURES:**

- Calibrated wave trap section
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- Variable air condenser tuning
- Cross-indexed scale for spotting frequency causing interference
- Wave traps and filters operate singly or in combinations

The Analyzer's calibrated condenser tuning makes it possible to identify interfering frequencies immediately, so that the service man can apply the filter or wave trap needed without delay.



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Slide used by WNBT during its campaign saluting ARTSNY members. (See National Scene, this issue, 101 complete report.)

CHICAGO, convention city of the midwest, once again played host to the three-day annual convention of NATESA, its fourth conclave, a few weeks ago. This year, exhibitions and displays, offered by thirty-two manufacturers, highlighted the affair. Presented for the first time was a color TV dynamic demonstrator, which was not only described, but placed in operation by Dan R. Creato, vice prexy of RCA Service Co., and E. R. Klingman, technical specialist of RCA Service Co.

Also included in the program was a talk by Lloyd Austin, Simpson Electric Co., on meter design and application; a business promotion seminar by *Sylvania*; an address on consumer relations by *Frederick Fisher*, Chicago BBB; a discussion of competitive problems by *J. H. Hazlehurst*, Chicago business contents of the contents of petitive problems by J. H. Hazlehurst, Chicago business consultant; an analysis of business promotion techniques by Gordon F. Burns, General Electric, and a report on the replacement market in phono accessories by Karl Jensen. In addition, there were talks on uhf and vhf antennas and simplified methods available for TV servicing by John Spack, of Amphenol, and Bill Ashby of Raytheon. Featured too were two films on selling presented by DuMont and Capehart-Farnsworth.

At a luncheon, on Sunday, ye editor spoke on the vital role of the independent Service Man in his community and in industry.

industry.<sup>1</sup>
C. E. Walters, RCA Service Co., followed with a talk on transistors, and Howard W. Sams and William Renner, Howard Co. In a reviewed the import of technical data. W. Sams & Co., Inc., reviewed the import of technical data.

At the end of the show prize drawings and a grand prize drawing were held, through the courtesy of Chicago area parts distributors, who contributed equipment and accessories.

The convention brought delegates from thirty-eight states and

Canada; registration was about 700.

Canada; registration was about 700.

At a business meeting all present officers of NATESA were reelected for '54, and one additional office was filled. Officers reelected included Frank J. Moch, Chicago, president; John Hemak, Minneapolis, treasurer; J. B. McDowell, Kansas City, Kansas, secretary-general; Bertram Lewis, Rochester, New York, eastern vice president; Fred Colton, Columbus, east central vice president; Harold Rhodes, Paterson, N. J., eastern vicertary; Francis Fingado, Denver, western vice president; Vincent Lutz, St. Louis, west central vice president and W. A. Rosenberg, Wichita, Kansas, west central secretary. C. N. Burns, Memphis, was elected east central secretary.

It was also announced at the meeting that NATESA will introduce an integrated public relations and customer relations

introduce an integrated public relations and customer relations program in cooperation with the regional and local affiliates, which will include promotional and advertising material; an expansion program; and a manufacturer relations plan. The

<sup>1</sup> See Views and News, this issue, p. 29



Frank Mocn, NATESA prexy; ye editor, and John Cecich, chairman of Cecich, chairman of the fourth annual convention of NATESA, at recent session in the Hotel Morrison, Chicago, where ye editor delivered an address on the independent Service Man.



At first Fall meeting of the Long Island Television and Radio Technicians Guild which featured talks by (left to right): Ye Editor, Clint Walter, Jack Wheaton, association prexy, and Henry Wawtyck, executive secretary of the group. Tec... Editor, C... Henry

latter, it was noted, will feature a speakers' bureau, lectures, films and training sessions in cooperation with manufacturers.

New affiliates of NATESA were also announced at the Convention; the Utah Association of Radio and Television Servicemen; the Rhode Island Radiomen's Business Association; the Radio and Television Service Association of Western New York, and the Associated Television Service Companies of Cincinnati.

Two companies were nominated for the NATESA Friends of Service Management Award; RCA and Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc. Two others were given continuing awards; G. E. and Sylvania. Formal awards to RCA and Sams will be made in these companies' plants at a later date.

Next year, the NATESA convention will also be held in Chicago in mid-September.

#### LITRTG

IN WILLISTON PARK, the Long Island Television and Radio Technicians Guild also heard Clint Walter of RCA Service demonstrate and discuss transistors. This talk, offered a few demonstrate and discuss transistors. This talk, offered a few weeks prior to the Chicago session of NATESA, was a feature of the first meeting of the Fall season of the group.

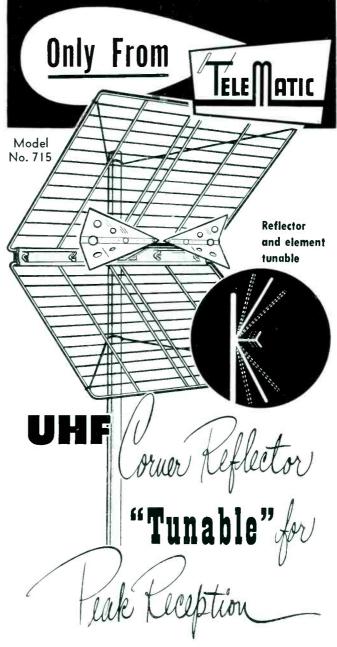
Many intriguing operational exhibits were introduced by Walter. He demonstrated a transistorized phono amp, audio oscillator, mike amp, and toy organ.

Those who attended also received a 311-page edition of the first volume on nine TV clinic lectures prepared by RCA Service Company.

#### TEN YEARS AGO

TEN YEARS AGO

FM receivers, totaling around 12,500,000 sets, and depending on 500 FM stations, would be one of the postwar market bonanzas, predicted W. R. David, G.E. executive. He also believed that at least 100 TV stations would be on the air 5 years after the war's cnd, and that receivers would eventually cost about \$200. Wartine Servicing of IF Transformers was described by Alfred A. Ghirardi. Front-cover story featured on analysis of the input and modulation circuit of a 12-tube, 4-band AM/FM receiver, which included automatic tuning. Sun Radio changed its name to Sun Radio and Electronics Co. Durwood D. Allen, secretary of Universal Microphone Co., predicted that postwar microphones would not show so many changes in technical design as they would in style of casings, stands and accessories. As a result of a successful bond campaign, a bomber bearing the name Ken-Rad was added to the Air Force, it was reported by Larry O'Brien, director of sales for the Ken Rad Tube and Lamp Corp., Owensboro, Ky. Carl Stone was named chairman of the program and meetings committee at a meeting of The Reps in Long Beach, Calif. Others named to head committees included: George S. Truey, chairman of the code of ethics; Lou Brittain, chairman of membership, and Don C. Wallace, chairman of the press committee. John Rass, former president of Detrola, was named head of Aviola Corp., Glenside, Pa. Fred Goat Co., Brooklyn maker of tube parts, observed its 50th anniversary. H. A. Crossfand was appointed sales manager of G.E.'s receiver division. E. H. Fritschel and H. J. Mandernach were named sales managers of the G.E. tube division. J. E. McKinley was named rep for Solar Capacitors Sales Corp. S. D. Camper was appointed Crosley's southeastern regional manager. Fred H. Pinkerton was named Reeves' director of public relations. Dudley E. Foster and Arthur W. Ereese were named vice presidents of Majestic Radio and Television Corp.



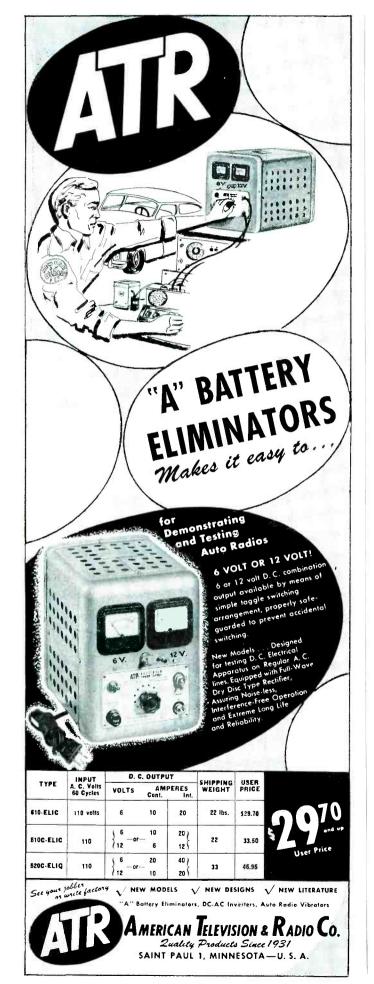
- Completely pre-assembled
- Adjustable for maximum reception
- Makes the difference between fair and excellent picture quality.

TeleMatic, pioneer antenna manufacturer, produces a complete line of UHF and VHF antennas for every area.

Also, manufacturer of filters, couplers, switches, detents, etc.



SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1953 •



#### Color TV Tube News

(Continued from page 51)

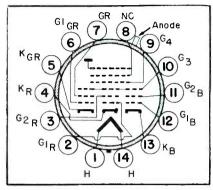


Fig. 3. Basing diagram of color picture tube: Pins 1—heater; 2—grid 1 of red gun; 3—grid 2 of red gun; 4—cathode of ;ed gun; 5—cathode of green gun; 6—grid 1 of green gun; 8—no connection; 9—grid 4; 10—grid 3; 11—grid 2 of blue gun; 13—cathode of blue gun; 13—cathode of blue gun, and 14—heater.

magnetic coils. These coils function in pairs, each coil of a pair located diametrically opposite the other. Since this deflection yoke acts simultaneously on three beams, the electromagnetic field requirements are more stringent than those in the black-and-white tubes. In particular, a more uniform field is required for deflection in the tricolor tube.

#### Tentative Specifications

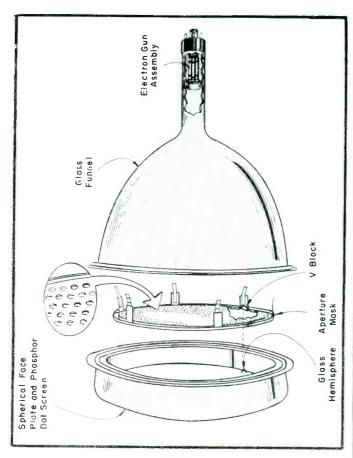
Tentative specifications for the deflection yoke are: effective field length, not exceeding  $2\frac{3}{4}$ "; center of deflection, approximately 1.15/32" from the reference line of the tube; and an inside diameter of not less than  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " to facilitate yoke adjustment. To permit adjustment for color purity, the deflection yoke must have an axial movement of  $\frac{1}{2}$ " when placed against the glass funnel. Typical inductance values for this deflection yoke are: 15 millihenries for the horizontal winding and 79 millihenries for the vertical winding.

#### Grid 1 Drive Characteristics and Requirements

The three electron guns have similar transfer characteristics. Due to the difference in phosphor luminescence efficiencies, however, the cutoff voltage of each gun must be adjusted to produce equal phosphor brightness or color balance. If color balance is not maintained when the tube is reproducing black-and-white pictures, for instance, color tinting of the gray scale will result. It is recommended that individual grid-No. 2 voltage controls and grid-No. 1 drive controls be provided. The grid-No. 2 controls must allow adjustment from 100 to 450.



Tube, 6BQ7A, said to be ideally suited to ground-ed-grid balanced amplifiers service for frequencies up to 300 mc. Tube type is another of the vhi cascode amplifier tube series with higher gain than its prototype, the 6BQ7. This tube has a gm of 6400 umhos and an amplification factor of 38 with 150 volts applied to the plate. It can be used as a replacement for the 6BQ7 with slight realignment of the tuned circuits. (Sylvania Electric)

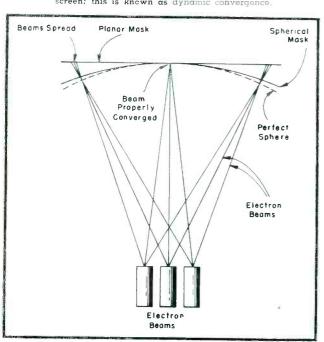


(Above)

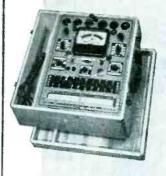
Fig. 4. View of mask-assembly which consists of a curved mask with spring clips to hold it in place.

#### (Below)

Fig. 5. Conditions which exist when beams in color tube are deflected toward edge of screen. Since the convergence point and aperture mask are not quite coincident, the convergence point must be varied in accordance with the position of the beams so that they can scan the phosphor screen; this is known as dynamic convergence



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 Checks mutual conductance on cali-brated microhmo soale
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 Detects both shorted ond open elements. Tests oll tubes from .75V to 11% fi ament volts. Tests all loctal, octal and miniature tubes. Checks individual sections of multipurpose tubes. Built-in roll chart. Uses lever type awirches.

MODEL 206P—W th hand-rubbed aak carrying case (illustrated)

\$83.50 MODEL 206C-S oping \$79.50



#### model 205 TUBE TESTER

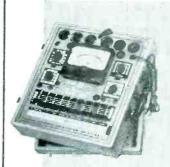
• Tests all tubes including Noval and sub-miniotures • Comple ely flexible sub-miniotures. Comble ely flexible lever type switching errongement. Tests all tubes from .73 rolts to 117 filament volts by standard emission test. Tests all cold catãode, magic eye, voltage regulates and bollast tubes. Has pilot light indicator. Line voltage cantrol campensates for line voriations between 105 and 135 volts. Checks for shorts and leakages • Three-color hammertone panel.

MODEL 205P—with hard-rubbed oak
carrying case (illustrated)

\$47.50

MODEL 205C-Sloping counter case

\$46.50



#### model 204 TUBE-BATTERY-OHM CAPACITY TESTER

 Tests all tubes including Noval and sub-miniature
 Tests all batteries under rated load
 Emission testing movable cover (il:ustrated)

\$55.90

MODEL 204C-Slosing counter case

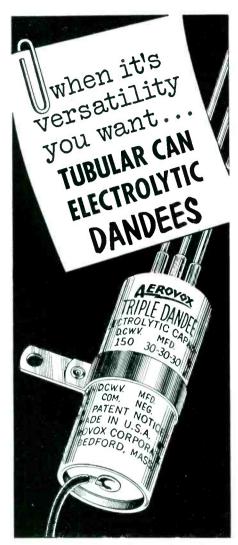
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DR. RAYMOND A. HEISING has retired from the Bell Telephone Laboratories, after serving with the company since July, 1914.

Dr. Heising is the inventor of the constant current system of modulation which was used in the development of radiotelephone equipment for World War I. He was one of the four engineers comprising the initial radio research division at Bell. He is planning to continue his activities as an independent consulting engineer and as a patent agent.





Dr. R. A. Heising

John E. Martin

JOHN E. MARTIN has been named director of research for The Gabriel Co., and will headquarter in the Needham Heights, Mass., plant.

Allen N. White, formerly ad manager of the Bendix TV and broadcast receiver division, has been appointed sales promotion manager of the Westinghouse Radio-TV division, Metuchen, N. J. White succeeds Fred McCarthy, who has resigned. . . Henry D. Clark has been appointed sales training manager of the division.

ROBERT C. SPRAGUE, chairman of the board of the Sprague Electric Co., has been appointed by the Senate Armed Forces Subcommittee on Preparedness to direct a full-scale study of hydrogen and atomic bomb defense. . . . Dr. Adair Morrison, formerly with Arthur D. Little, Inc., has been named head of the research section of Sprague.

JACK COLVIN, formerly chief engineer and plant manager of the Commercial Radio Co. and chief audio engineer of ABC, has been appointed director of engineering of the Gates Radio Co., Quincy, Ill.





Iack Colvin

R. J. Mueller

ROBERT J. MUELLER is now sales manager of Walsco Electronics Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.

Russ Gawne has replaced Charles P. Cushway as vice president and general manager of Crescent Industries, Inc., Chicago, III.



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PROTECTS!

NEW Perma-Film assures continued top performance.

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Cleans and restores volume controls, band
switches, push button assemblies, electrical
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NOT A CARBON TET SOLUTION
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MERTON W. WHITNEY has been added to the sales staff of the Simpson Electric Co., Chicago, Ill. Whitney was formerly with Cook Electric Co.

VIRGIL M. GRAHAM, director of technical relations of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., has been elected a vice president and member of the executive committee of the U.S. National Committee of the International Electrotechnical Commission. . . Dr. O. G. HAYWOOD, Jr., has been appointed manager of engineering planning of Sylvania.

JACK D. HUGHES has been promoted to the position of vice president and operations general manager for Littelfuse, Inc., Des Plains, Ill.





Jack D. Hughes

A. N. Strickland

A. N. STRICKLAND, formerly on the engineering staff of the Naval Ordnance Plant, has been named chief engineer of Videon Electronic Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.

EDWARD J. DAVENPORT has been appointed chief of the cathode-ray tube commercial engineering division of National Union Radio Corp.

WILLIAM H. KELLEY, who has resigned as vice president of Motorola, has been appointed vice president in charge of marketing of Allen B. DuMont Labs.,

KENNETH R. HESSE has been named chief engineer of the Tel-O-Tube Corp. of America, East Paterson, N. J.

CHARLES C. KAYHART has been appointed service training director of Magnavox, Fort Wayne, Ind.

MAJOR WILLIAM J. SCHOENBERGER, recently released from Air Force active duty, has been named assistant to Samuel J. Spector, president of Insuline Corp. of America, Long Island City, N. Y. will be in charge of the contracts division





W. J. Schoenberger

W. J. Slawson

WILLIAM J. SLAWSON, formerly jobber sales manager of Federal, has been appointed assistant sales manager, jobber division, of the Pyramid Electric Co., North Bergen, N. J.

DAVID GNESSIN has been designated education director of Transvision, Inc., New Rochelle, N. Y.



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MODEL 2430: Latest, improved 630 type circuit; for picture tubes up to 24". Audio connection for optional use of external amplifier. Net Price. ....(Less Kine). \$189.50

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tangular, 27" and 30"). Net Price (Less Kine) \$262.50

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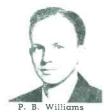


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HARRY E. ALLEN has been promoted from senior engineer to government products manager of the Jensen Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. . . . PHILIP B. WILLIAMS has been named chief engineer of Jensen. . . Louis W. Selsor is

ALBERT E. HYLAS, formerly with the research division of DuMont, has been named chief development engineer of Industrial Television, Inc., Clifton, N. J.

Bea Jones has been appointed assistant advertising manager for the Regency division of I. D. E. A.

now handling distributor sales for Jensen.

# Here's how to **GET MORE WORK OUT OF YOUR** Oscilloscope!



easily understood guide to using the handiest, most profitable service instrument of all

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By Jacob H. Ruiter, Jr. of Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc. 326 pages, 370 illustrations. Price \$6.

Oscilloscopes are gold mines for servicemen who learn to use them fast, tully and accurately on all types of work—and here at last is a book that really shows you how.

In clear, easily understood terms, it teaches you when, where and exactly how to use the oscilloscope... how to interpret patterns... how to use your 'scope to handle tough jobs easier, faster, and better.

It contains no involved mathematics—no complicated discussions. Instead, it gets right down to "brass tacks" in explaining how oscilloscopes operate. Then you learn exactly how to use them in lab work and on all types of AM, FM and television service—from locating troubles to handling tough realignment jobs.

Each operation is clearly explained step by step. You learn to determine just where and how to use the 'scope on a specific job; how to make connections and adjust the circuit components; how to set the controls; and HOW TO ANALYZE OSCILLOSCOPE PATTERNS. 370 illustrations including doz photos make things doubly clear. dozens of pattern

No other type of specific service training



can mean so much to you in boosting your efficiency and earning power! Send coupon NOW for 10-day FREE examination!

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Send MODERN OSCILLOSCOPES AND THEIR USES for 10-DAY FREE EXAMINATION. It book is satisfactory, I will then send you \$6.00 promptly in full payment. If not, I will return book postpaid in good condition and owe you nothing.
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CITY, ZONE, STATE.  OUTSIDE U.S.A. \$6.50, cash only. Money back if you return book within 10 days.

# Rep Talk

JULES BRESSLER, who recently moved his offices to the Professional Building, 4808
Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J., has been elected president of the New York
Chapter of The Reps. Others elected include: Barrel Border, first vice president; Mel Levison, second vice president, and Wally Shalow, and work of the Professional Shalow and Wally Shalow, and professional Shalow and Wally Shalow, and professional Shalow and Sha and Wally Shulan, reelected secretary-treasurer. James Pickett, former president, was elected to the Board of Governors for five years. . . . Adolph Gross was elected a senior member of the chapter; associate members elected include E. A. Straw, A. W. Pleasonton, H. H. Salwen, W. E. Habig, T. A. Marchiano and R. H. Cushman . . . Perlmuth-Colman and Cushman. . . . Perlmuth-Colman and Associates have moved to larger quarters at 2419 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles 7, Calif. . . . Sam Wiley, formerly midwest salesman for Snyder Manufacturing Co., has formed Samuel J. Wiley Co., with headquarters at 1737 W. Howard St., Chicago 26, Ill. Frank R. Hill has joined the staff of David H. Ross Co., San Carlos, Calif. . . . Richard R. Brainard, previously with Pioneer Electronic Supply Corp., has been added to the staff of the Royal J. Higgins Co., 10105 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill. Brainard will headquarter in Cleveland. . . . Marvin E. Nulsen, president of the Hoosier chapter of The Reps, died suddenly in New York recently... Robert E. Stein-wedel has been added to the Baltimore office of Ken Randall Co., 121 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 7, Pa. . . . Henry Ginsherg, formerly sales manager with Imperial Radar and Wire Corp., has joined the staff or Ben Joseph. 509 Fifth Ave., New York City. . . . . Tim Coakley has moved his offices from downtown Boston Detroit 38, Mich. John I. Crockett and Lloyd S. Lund have moved their offices to 2204 Griffin St., Dallas 1, Texas. W. M. Hicks and J. A. Kecneth are now located at 42 Third Ave., Mineola, N. Y. . . . Henry J. Behrends has been appointed manager of the Cincinnati office of the George L. Herrick Behrends will cover sales operations of Phalo Plastics Corp. in southwestern Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia. . . . (upper New York state), and Sam Karns Co., 36 Oak Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y. (metropolitan New York City, northern New Jersey), have been named reps for Rohn Manufacturing Co. . . D. B. Buchanan. 5130 Powers Ferry, N. W., Ruchanan, 5130 Powers Ferry, N. W., Atlanta, Ga. (Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Tennessee), and A. L. Perkins, P. O. Box 488, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., have been named jobber reps for the Tru-Ohm Division of Model Engineering and Manufacturing, Inc. Kaelber and Mack, 1270 Broadway. New York City, will serve industrials in metropolitan New York City. . . Irvin 1. Aaron and Associates, Inc., 829 N. Marshall St., Milwaukee, Wis. (Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin), and James C. Italliday Co., 193A W. Hillsdale Blvd.,

#### 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 for new catalog!



#### For YOUR FRINGE AREA and DIFFICULT INSTALLATIONS use the VHF ALL-CHANNEL DAVIS SUPER-VISION **TELEVISION ANTENNA**

"BUILT BY AMERICA'S FASTEST GROWING TELEVISION ANTENNA MANUFACTURER"



"The Original Antenna Sold With A Money-Back Guarantee'

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SIRS: RUSH INFORM	ATION TO ME AS CHECKED:
☐ Send Complete In Data on New SUPE	formation and Technical R-VISION ANTENNA.
☐ Send Name and A	ddress of NEAREST JOBBER.
Name	
Street	
City	State



Jules Bressler

Calif. (California Mateo. Nevada), are now reps for South River McLoud and Metal Products Co. Metal Products Co. . . . McLoud and Raymond Co., 5528 E. Colfax Ave., Denver. Colo., have been named reps for Triad Transformer Corp., in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah. New Mexico, eastern Montana and Idaho, and Scotts Bluff. ... Dick Anderson, Beaverton, Nebraska. Ore., has been appointed by Adolph L. Gross Associates as rep in the northwest. Ernest Schwerin, Kansas City, Mo., will cover the Missouri area; Arthur Perkins, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., will handle the New York state-Poughkeepsie-up area, and W. F. Souch, Winnipeg, Manitoba, will act as sales rep in the Manitoba, Port Arthur, Fort Williams and Saskatchewan Joseph B. Rembaum and Nelareas. . . . Joseph B. Rembaum and Nelson W. Wells have been added to the staff of the Arthur E. Akeroyd Co., Boston 16, Mass. . . . 1 Sales Co., 1195 Sherman Ave., Bronx, N. Y. (metropolitan New York City, northern New Jersey); Fred H. Haight Co., 3212 Eastlake Ave., Seattle, Wash. (northwestern states); Seattle, Wash. (northwestern states); Don C. and William H. Wallace, 1206 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. (adding Mexico to present area); Allas Radio Corp., Ltd., 500 King St., Toronto, Canada (Canada); Gassner and Clark Co., 6349 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. (northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin), and Larry Zaffina, 14611 Alma Ave., Detroit, Mich. (Michigan and Toledo, O.). have been named reps for Javex. . . . Morris F. Taylor Co. has moved to larger quarters at 9431 Georgia Ave., Silver Spring, Md. ... Sydney Jurin has been appointed factory sales rep for the Brach Manufacturing Corp., in southern California, southern Nevada and Arizona. . Possner Co., 1223 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles. Calif., has been named rep for Perma-Power Co., in Los Angeles and all of southern California.

#### Service Engineering

(Continued from page 73)

red and black test-jacks on the programer chassis, next to the neon lamp socket. When the photocell circuit is actuated, this meter should read from 85-100 volts, depending on line voltage. If this voltage is too low, approximately 50 volts, there is a possibility of trouble in the power supply, or a partial short in one of the amplifier tubes.

One might have trouble starting the boiler, due to gas-pressure failure, too low water, or any other cause; in such cases the safety-lockout heater will become so overheated that it will cause lockout before its normal time, causing shut-down of the boiler. This heater is intended to hold for 30 sec-

# designed for High Fidelity



THE EINTELLTY DECORD CHANGE

### HIGH FIDELITY RECORD CHANGER

V-M makes high fidelity easier to sell, with such features as:



Exclusive aluminum die cast tone arm. Balanced, resonance-free!



Two plug-in tone arm heads of die cast aluminum. Adaptable to these cartridges\*: GE "turn about" RPX050, GE RPX040, GE RPX041, Pickering singleplay and turnover, and Clarkstan.



Exclusive 4-pole, 4-COIL motor assures constant-speed, wow-free performance-



Muting switch for silent change cycle.



\*Pre-amplification stage required.

Gentle tri-o-matic spindle lowers records to spindle shelf, holds them flat for silent, air-cushion drop.

V-M automatic 45 Spindle included.

SEND FOR COMPLETE DETAILS!

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V-M Corporation, Benton H	larbor 5	, Michigo	ın			
Please send me all data and ill high fidelity record changer.	lustrated	literature	on the	new	V-M	935HF
Name.						

Address

City\_\_\_

State

onds minimum, and to open the thermostat in about one minute. If it is not allowed to cool down, after several unsuccessful attempts, it may retain so much heat that the switch will kick out. If protracted tests must be made, a short length of wire may be clipped across the terminals of the heater itself, as they are readily accessible. One must be certain that this jumper is removed at the conclusion of the tests. Operating personnel must be instructed carefully in the operation of this unit; this can avoid many unnecessary callbacks.

#### RETMA TRADE SCHOOL OPENING





At opening night of the RETMA-sponsored course for TV Service Man training at the New York Trade School. Left to right: H. J. Schulman, chairman of the RETMA service committee and service manager of the Allen B. DuMont Labs; G. E. McLaughlin, superintendent of the school, and John F. Rider, chairman of the local Industry Advisory Committee to the school.

SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1953 • 89



for TV TROUBLES!



TV MANUFACTURERS'
RECEIVER TROUBLE
CURES

A brand new series of practical books. Gives you exact directions for correcting TV receiver performance "bugs". Each cure is official, factory-authorized, direct from the receiver's manufacturer. It is positive! Listings by manufacturer and model or chassis number. Helps correct the most difficult faults—picture jitter, hum, instability, buzz, tearing, etc.

#### VOLUME 1

Covers 12 prominent brands — ADMIRAL, AIRKING, ANDREA, ARVIN, BELMONT-RAYTHEON, BENDIX, CALBEST, CAPEHART-FARNSWORTH, CBS-COLUMBIA, CERTIFIED, CROSLEY, DUMONT. Over 120 pages (51/4 x 81/4"), illus.......\$1.80

#### VOLUME 2

#### VOLUME 3

#### VOLUME 4

#### VOLUME 5

Coming soon! Covers prominent manufacturers not included in first four volumes.

# One service job will more than pay the cost of this series of books!

Write for complete Rider catalog.

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





SARKES TARZIAN, INC., Rectifier Division, 415 N. College Ave., Bloomington, Ind., has released a 12-page Selenium Rectifier Replacement Guide, containing a list of radio and TV manufacturers' models, part number and selenium rectifier replacement model numbers. Circuits and dimensional diagrams of single-phase full-wave rectifier stacks are included along with a chart of all types available.

Centralab, 900 E. Keefe Ave., Dept. J-17, Milwaukee 1, Wis., has prepared a catalog, 42-164, covering its model 1 subminiature and 2 (standard 15/16") variable resistors. Five revised catalog sheets, covering bc disc capacitors, ceramic trimmers, tubular trimmers, feed-through capacitors and high-accuracy capacitors, are also available.

Radio Merchandise Sales, 2016 Bronndale Ave., New York 60, N. Y., has published a 6-page bulletin, *UHF-53*, describing TV antennas and accessories for *white installations*. . . A brochure, *Get the Rabbit Habit*, describing all indoor antennas manufactured by the company, has also been released. . . A bulletin, *H953* detailing a line of insulators and standoffs, is also available. Includes a description of a new type universal grommet.

Davis Electronics, Box 1247 Burbank, Calif., has released a 4-page catalog-technical data folder, SV-7, on their Super-Vision TV antenna. Included are highlights of a performance characteristic report as gathered by an independent antenna research lab.

Sprague Products Co., 61 Marshall St., North Adams, Mass., has prepared a 48-page sixth edition of its TV Replacement Capacitor Manual and Printed Circuit Guide. Reference book now includes 3,224 models of 671 sets under 85 brand names, covering all TV models up to August '53. Manufacturers are listed alphabetically, and complete data are listed for the replacement capacitors in each model, cross-referenced with the original manufacturer's part number.



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Since 1949

the Original Volume Control & Contact Restorer

EVER-QUIET is a free-flowing liquid that leaves no powder residue.

- Does Not Arc or Affect Inductance, Capacitance or Resistance.
- Harmless to Metals, Insulation and other Fine Finishes.
- Contains No Carbon "Tet," Gums or other Adhesive Chemicals.

2-Ounce Bottle with Handy Dispenser—Only 596 Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

EVER-QUIET is made by the manufacturers of

HUSH—The TV-Tuner Cleaner that Sprays On.

EVER-KLEER—The TV Tube Cleaner in the Plastic Spray Bottle.

All products liability protected by one of America's largest underwriters.

Ask your local distributor for EVER-QUIET or write;

CHEMICAL ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING, INC.

283 Main St. Matawan, N. J.



# PERFECTION ION TRAPS

- Simplest to Install
- No Wobble
- Now Standard Equipment on All Leading TV Sets

Order today from your supplier!

PERFECTION ELECTRIC COMPANY 2635 South Wabash Ave., Chicago 16, Illinois



90 • SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1953



Manual describing How To Install Master TV Systems with complete instructions and diagrams covering every phase of plan-ning and installation, released by Blonder-Tongue, 526 N. Ave., Westfield, N. J. ning and installation, released by Blonder-Tongue, 526 N. Ave., Westfield, N. J. Explained and illustrated are choice of transmission lines, signal amplification and distribution to TV sets. Simplified charts show how to calculate transmission line losses, change decibels to voltage gain and make up all types of attenuation pads.

Pyramid Electric Co., 1445 Hudson Blvd., North Bergen, N. J., has published a catalog, *DE*, containing a listing of almost 300 dry electrolytics which have been added to the line. Also contains information on a hermetically-sealed dry electrolytic, TDL, in a tubular metal can with an outer cardboard tube and 6" insulated wire leads.

COLUMBIA WIRE AND SUPPLY Co., 2850 Irving Park Rd., Chicago 18, Ill., has announced publication of a house organ, Columbia News, which will be mailed to distributors monthly. In addition to news items, publication will print a list of items carried in stock at the plant.

\* \* \*

JENSEN INDUSTRIES, INC., 329 South Wood, Chicago, Ill., has issued a pocket-sized booklet on the care of records, needles, pickups and cartridges. Booklet, designed as a consumer publication available for dealer distribution, illustrates needle wear comparison, and contains information on caring for phonos and a needle replacement chart.

CHICAGO STANDARD TRANSFORMER CORP., Standard Division, Addison and Elston, Chicago 18, Ill., has released a bulletin, 469, TV Replacement Transformer Popularity Tables. which lists the number of TV models that use each Stancor replacement transformer. There are separate tables for each of the 55 major setmakers.

2k 3k





#### (Left)

A 64-page catalog offering descriptions, specifications and prices of the complete line of G-C radio, TV and electronic products. All products are listed by types in index. More than 3000 items in over 150 different classifications are included. (No. 156 catalog, General Cement Mfg. Co., 904 Taylor St., Rockford, Ill.)

#### (Right)

Envelope stuffer on three uhf television antennas published by Snyder Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia. Data included covers the Snyder UHF-5 (bow-tie with reflector, channels 14 to 83), UHF-6 (bow-tie with corner reflector), and UHF-3 (broad band yagi in 3 models), for channels 14 to 48, 27 to 62 and channels 47 to 83.)



Hickory 6-2304

# GRANCO UHF

for superior performance

the only complete all-channel UHF converter line



"STAR"

MODEL LCU—Proven all-channel performance everywhere. Coaxial tuning at a new low price!



#### **ALL-NEW "SUPER"**

MODEL MTU — Coaxial tuning for unmatched performance . . . especially in difficult reception areas.



MODEL HT-5—At last, a frontend tuner that answers the problem of concealed installation for all-channel reception. Coaxial tuned!

Sold by leading jobbers everywhere!

Write today for free bulletin to Dept. S

#### **GRANCO PRODUCTS, INC.**

36-17 20th Avenue Long Island City 5, N. Y.



### CBS-HYTRON QUALITY SERVICE PLAN CONTEST

A certified quality service plan to improve industry public relations has been announced by CBS-Hytron, Danvers, Mass.

Plan hinges around a service tag attached to each set repaired. On the back of tag is space to list all parts used in servicing the set, as well as the individual charges made for them. On the face of tag, there is space for entering total charges for parts and labor, sales tax, and grand total charge. Statement at the top of tag declares: This certifies that parts used in servicing this set are new and of standard make and quality. All charges are made in accordance with industry standards. Tag itself carries an imprint of Service Man's name and address. Tag serves an additional purpose, because part of it functions as a claim check, too. On the perforated bottom section of the tag, the claim check, appears the further important statement of the certifying dealer: Your set is being serviced by technically trained men using the latest equipment so necessary for Quality radio and TV service.

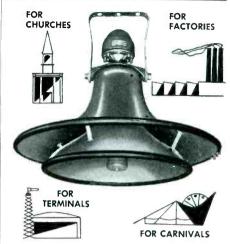
A contest for Service Men, and distributor salesmen and countermen, has also been launched by CBS-Hytron in connection with the certified quality service merchandising plan. First prize is a Ford panel truck; second prize is a \$1,000 Savings Bond, with \$600 in bonds as the third prize, and seven other Savings Bond prizes ranging down to \$25.

Contestants must fill out entry blanks supplied by distributors, completing in 25 words or less the sentence: I like the CBS-Hytron Certified Quality Service plan because. An impartial board of judges will decide the winners. Every eligible dealer who is a contestant will be sent free a CBS-Hytron soldering aid.

Contest closes at midnight, December 15. Winners' names will be announced about six weeks later. Only Service Men using the CBS-Hytron certified quality service promotion kit, including tags, decalcomania, window streamer, and easel display blow-up, are eligible.







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





#### SPRAGUE JUMBO CARTON REMINDER

Jumbo dunimy capacitor cartons, designed as a purchase reminder for Service Men, are now being distributed by Sprague.

Designed for use in windows, above shelves, or suspended from the ceiling, the carton measures 25" by 7 13/16" by 7.13/16", and is printed in orange and blue.



#### CEE TV TUBE-GLASS CLEANER REFILL

334" plastic refillable spray bottle to hold liver-Kleer TV tube and glass cleaner has been announced by Chemical Electronic Engineering, Inc., 283 Main St., Mattawan, N. J. Eight-ounce cleaner refill bottles are also available.



#### PYRAMID TO EXPAND

A new plant, consisting of 160,000 square feet of floor space, and located in Gastonia, N. C., is being readied for occupancy as part of the expansion program of the Pyramid Electric Company, 1445 Hudson Blvd., North Bergen, N. J.

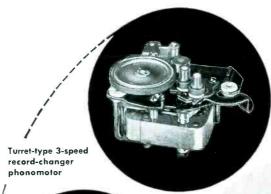
Plant is currently being fitted with machinery and equipment and manufacturing operations are expected to begin around January 1. Paper capacitors as well as motor starting and ceramic capacitors will be manufactured at the new plant. \* \* \*

#### G. E. RECORD-KEEPING SYSTEM

A simplified record-keeping system has been announced by the tube department of General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Inventory control record comes in a 10" x 12" leatherette binder and includes

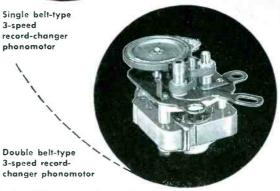
sections for a one-year inventory, service report forms, data and prices on all tubes, a sheet describing G.E. tube manuals, and an interchangeability data section.

Besides inventory control record, system also includes a tube life record-keeping system for large industrial tube users, service engineers, broadcasters and telecasters





AMERICA'S LEADING RECORD-CHANGER MANUFACTURERS USE GENERAL INDUSTRIES' 3-SPEED **PHONOMOTORS** 



Each of the above 3-speed record-changer phonomotors was designed and engineered by General Industries to meet the specific requirements of a leading national manufacturer. These and countless companion GI phonomotors of all types and sizes—are the evidence on

which General Industries bases its claim of phonomotor leadership.



#### THE GENERAL INDUSTRIES CO.

DEPARTMENT MF . ELYRIA, OHIO

#### ERIE DEVELOPS PC METHOD

Development of a new method of producing copper foil printed circuits, for which a patent application has been filed. has been announced by Jerome D. Heibel, vice president in charge of research and engineering for Erie Resistor Corp., Erie, Pa.

Process involves embossing copper foil in laminated bakelite sheets with the depressed portions representing the wiring form desired. After this operation, which is performed during the curing process of the bakelite, unwanted part of the copper foil is removed mechanically.

#### PRECISE EXPANDS

Expansion of manufacturing facilities, through the acquisition of an additional building at 980 Long Beach Rd., has been announced by Precise Development Corp., Oceanside, N. Y.

Irving Becker will be in charge of the

new division of the plant.

#### RAY-TRONIC SALES MOVES

Ray-Tronic Sales Co., distributor of multi-tron picture tubes, have moved to 4628 Washington Blvd., Chicago 44, Ill.

Company, which sells picture tubes directly to Service Men, is headed by C. Richard Booras, Louis Psaltis and Samuel G. Booras.

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### FINCO BILLBOARDS IN OHIO AND INDIANA



Billboards illustrating Finco 400-A antenna, in luminescent outline, located throughout Ohio and Indiana on heavily traveled U. S. and state routes.

#### NEW OHMITE PLANT



Recently completed single-story plant of Ohmite at 3601 Howard St., Skokie, Ill., with a floor area of 128,000 square feet. Ohmite's former plant was located at 4835 W. Flournoy St., Chicago, where some products will continue to be manufactured.

#### FIRST RCP EASTON PLANT P-P VTVM



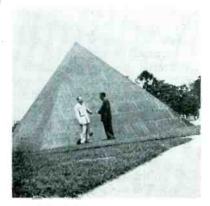
First RCP 655 Do-All peak-to-peak vtvm to come off company's production line at Easton, Pa., being presented to Burt U. Levy, sales manager, by Walter Jonas (right), vice president in charge of production, while prexy Milton Reiner (left) looks on, in RCP general offices at 152 W. 25 St., New York.

ERIE RESISTOR CORPORATION

Main Office: ERIE, PA.

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#### AN IDEAL SETTING



Inck Poff, distributor sales manager, and Jack Berman, rep, both with Pyramid Electric Company, before a true Pyramid they discovered in Los Angeles.

#### WALDOM TO EXPAND



Architect's drawing of one-level structure, centered on a 34,000 square foot plot with railroad siding facilities and parking accommodations for employees and visitors, being built for Waldom Electronics, Inc., 4621-4645 West 53rd St., Chicago.

#### REGENCY UHF TECHNICAL FORUM



At uhf technical forum staged by J. Gordon Dougherty, field rep for the Regency division of I.D.E.A., Indianapolis, in the ballroom of the Monticello Hotel, Norfolk, Va. Left to right (front row); John J. Triplett, Jr., purchasing agent, Radio Supply Co. Inc., Norfolk; Sam Schlussel, field and development engineer, Channel Master Corp.; Dorothy Bailey, Virginia's representative in the Miss Universe contest; J. G. Dougherty; and Harold Rieth, engineer, Regency division. Left to right (back row): W. L. Turner, purchasing agent, Radio Parts Distributing Co., Norfolk; W. S. Shumate, owner, General Supply Co., Newport News, and Richard Hyer, sales engineer, FTR.



Technically Visually

. . the NEW Sutton VHF Booster-UHF Converter (combination unit) is the same as the metal cabinet model, which thousands of users and service men acclaim to be so outstanding.

. . . the new model is matchless in modern beauty. The sturdy marble-walnut plastic cabinet with gold panel is distinctive, yet blends well with any television set cabinet.

#### ONE UNIT DOES THE WORK OF TWO

Both VHF Booster and UHF Converter in one compact cabinet. It has proved outstandingly satisfactory in all present UHF operating areas. Gives any TV set ALL UHF channels and all VHF channels remain open. Takes an easy five minutes to install. Your customers like the neater installation, easier operation and better performance!

## SUTTON ELECTRONIC CO., LEXINGTON, KY.

#### "SLICE-AWAY" TRANSISTOR BATTERY ASSEMBLIES

Two types of RCA alkaline battery assemblies which can be sliced into numerous combinations of cells to provide different voltage requirements for transistors. Battery assemblies are intended specifically for equipment designers and experimenters. Both battery assemblies (VS087 and VS088 . . . for current drains of 2 to 10 milliamps) are 21-volt specialpurpose types. Each contains 15 individual 1.4-volt crown-type alkaline dry cells encased in a plastic sleeve.





# Making The <u>Best</u> T. V. Service Easier To Give!

Get and keep the jump on service competition . . . do it with superior quality Phalo wires, cables and cord assemblies like the handy jumper cord shown here. Ask the men who know — they'll tell you the Phalo trademark is complete assurance of dependable product service.

Remember, Phalo wires, cables and cord assemblies are made to help you make more money . . . introduce yourself to new profits through quality Phalo products.

Ask Your Dealer For:

PHALOTEL
Wires and Cables

**PHALOCORD** 

Cord and Cord Set Assemblies

#### PHALO SALES REPRESENTATIVES ARE LOCATED IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

New York, N. Y. Rochester, N. Y. Philadelphia, Pa. Greensboro, N. C. Wichita, Kansas Natick, Mass. Cleveland, Ohio Houston, Texas Phoenix, Arizona Chicago, 111. Detroit, Mich. Los Angeles, Ca1. San Francisco, Ca1.

#### PHALO PLASTICS CORPORATION

25-3 FOSTER STREET, WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

**Insulated Wires, Cables and Cord Set Assemblies** 



#### **UHF** Booster

(Continued from page 30)

of vhf over uhf receiver systems available today. Essentially, a ulif converter consists of a uhl section and a vhl booster as shown in Fig. 7 (p. 31). In a converter the uhf preselector and crystal mixer introduce a minimum loss of approximately 10 db. Since good old receivers have essentially the same noise figures as present vlif boosters, the uhf converter must have at least a 10 db poorer noise figure. Actually noise is introduced by the crystal mixer which degrades performance further. The use of pentode if amplifiers in some converters has been found to provide even poorer noise figure performance.

The *uhf* continuous-tuned booster, shown on the *cover* and in Fig. 1, preamplifies the signal before it reaches the converter or tuner. Since the booster has sufficient gain to minimize the noise contribution of the following stages, the overall performance is determined by the noise generated in the triode at *uhf*. The available gain also serves to overcome the gain deficiencies of the converter or the reciever

#### Selectivity

Present *vhf* tuner design is virtually limited to a *rf* amplifier, vacuum tube mixer, and a local oscillator working on fundamentals. In *uhf* tuners and converters, where selectivity requirements are more severe because of the relatively close spacing of signal and image frequencies, many different arrangements have been used.

In their allocation plan, the FCC took note of the severe selectivity requirements and chose geographic locations of the various channel designations in such a manner as to ease the image rejection requirements of ulif tuners, and to protect against local oscillator radiation from these units. Since it would be impossible to provide plans to provide protection for all arrangements, the Commission chose the uhf tuner with the oscillator above the signal by 40 mc as the unit which should be considered in the allocation. Only fundamental oscillator operation was considered and no consideration was given to intermediate frequencies other than 40 mc.

#### **Double-Conversion Problems**

For units using double conversion, as must be the case for all converters, there are several frequencies which can cause interference in the form of

spurious responses. Of these the most troublesome are:

(1) The image frequency, a frequency above the local oscillator by twice the *if* of the converter; (2) the intermediate frequency of the converter, and (3) the image corresponding to this first *if*.

When harmonic operation of the local oscillator is used, as in some uhf strips, the spurious responses are multiplied, since there is a signal and image frequency for each oscillator harmonic to which the receiver would normally respond, except for the attenuation afforded by the tuned circuits. In strips using the third, fourth and fifth harmonics of the local oscillator for uhf coverage, there are at least ten frequencies which can cause interference. Since there is no allocation plan protection for the spurious response frequencies there can be, and have been, many cases of field interference from amateur and commerical services. Many more cases of interference will appear as additional TV stations begin telecasting.

The use of additional tuned circuit selectivity, together with an increase in signal level, can often eliminate or reduce the interference. The use of a *uhf* booster has been found helpful, even in strong signal areas, when interference is a problem.

#### Intermodulation

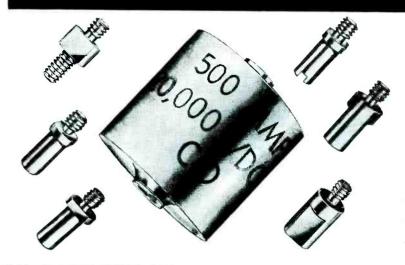
In areas where a weak signal is being received and a local station has an extremely large signal, it is sometimes possible for the stronger station to modulate the carrier of the weaker station in the receiving equipment. In severe cases the second modulation will appear on the screen moving from side to side, much like a windshield wiper on an automobile. In less severe cases the picture becomes excessively noisy.

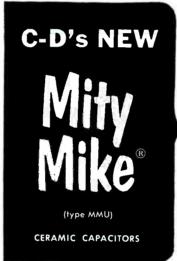
Since intermodulation takes place only in non-linear circuits it is particularly important that *uhf* tuners or converters have a high degree of preselection before the mixer stage. Some minimum-design converters have only a single-tuned circuit, and this is often too little to prevent this type of interference. The addition of another stage of preselection and preamplification can make the difference between an interference-free picture and one having questionable entertainment value.

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increasing at the higher frequencies. Also capacity effects, which can be introduced by placing the transmission line close to metal, are approximately ten times as detrimental on the *uhf* band as on channels 2 to 6.

The receiving-system noise figure of most importance is that which is obtained directly at the antenna terminals. This figure can be calculated by adding the noise figures of the TV receiver or converter in db, to the line loss in db. For example, a 20-db converter, when used with a line length presenting a 10-db loss, results in a

30-db noise figure directly at the antenna.

A large degree of improvement can be affected by mounting a booster as close to the antenna as possible as to minimize line loss. In cases of long runs and noisy converters, or receivers, a booster at the antenna and another at the receiver will result in even greater improvement.

For mounting at the antenna, in single channel areas, the *uhf* booster can be housed in a weatherproof enclosure. It has been found that weather

(Continued on page 98)



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#### **UHF** Booster

(Continued from page 97)

conditions will not cause a sufficient thermal drift to affect picture performance, even under extreme conditions. In multiple-channel areas more than one unit can be used with stubs being used to combine the outputs into a single transmission line.

#### Multiple Receiver Operations

The uhf booster has been effective as a preamp for multiple-receiver use. The uhf receivers can be decoupled by resistors, or hybrid-ring couplers can be used, but in either case the amplifier can serve to overcome the loss of the decoupling network, and that due to power division. More than one booster can be used by using stub or filter arrangements, and vhf-uhf distribution systems can be arranged using crossover networks.

#### Lob Applications

The uhf booster can also be used to amplify the output of uhf signal generators, or as a variable attenuator by detuning of the amplifier. Or it can be used to increase the sensitivity of uhf field-strength meters, tuned detectors, receivers and the like.

In a ldition, the amplifier can be used in conjunction with a vhf oscillator and a crystal multiplier to generate uhf signals. In this application, the booster can be employed to select and amplify the desired harmonic, as shown in Fig. 8 (p. 31). Since some vhf oscillators have crystal check points at even .25-mc points, the output at uhf can be checked at about 1 mc and even closer by the proper choice of harmonics.

If a detector and meter are connected to the uhf booster output, the unit can be used as a sensitive wavemeter. A small probe antenna can be coupled to the input so that the source of oscillation can be located.

#### Another Wavemeter Setup

If a uhf sweeper and a 'scope are available another wavemeter arrangement can be used as shown in Fig. 9 (p. 31). The sweep generator and amplifier are tuned and the location of the oscillator can be determined by locating the birdie corresponding to this signal. This method is especially useful when more than one oscillation is present, or where experimental work is being done on a tunable

#### Audio

(Continued from page 44)

by separate voice coils. An electrical filter consisting of a 4-mfd capacitor and the inductance of the low-frequency voice coil delivers the low frequencies to the large outer cone and the high frequencies to the small inner

The filter (or crossover network) reduces the response of the lf unit above 1,600 cycles and that of the hf unit below 1,600 cycles. To provide enough inductance for effective filtering, the If voice coil is wound with four layers of wire.

The speaker can be mounted in an enclosure with a volume of not less than 51/2 cubic feet with a reflex opening of 50 square inches.

#### Locating Distortion in Amplifiers\*

DIFFERENT KINDS of distortion have their own characteristic effect on reproduced sound. Conversely the effect can be used to help recognize the kind of distortion producing it.

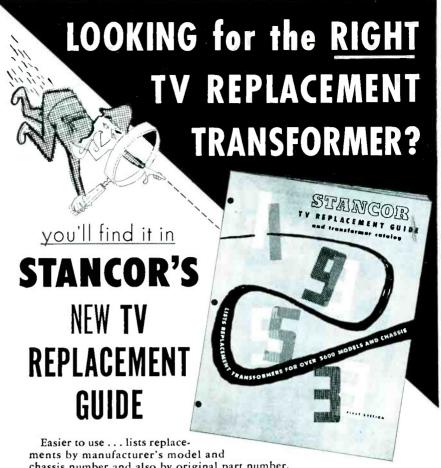
#### Knocking

If reproduction sounds as if the voice coil is knocking against something, the first thing to do, of course, is to check the loudspeaker. There are several varieties of distortion that can cause a similar effect on the reproduced sound.

The sound of actual knocking is caused by the sudden stopping of the voice coil's travel. Any distortion which abruptly stops the signal voltage rising, squaring off the waveform, will produce a similar sound. The most obvious fault responsible for this is insufficient grid bias on one of the tubes; excursions of applied grid voltage running positive of zero for part of the waveform. At this point the tube grid starts to draw current from the grid circuit, and the high impedance of the preceding stage, combined with this grid current, effectively prevents the signal voltage at the grid from running positive, as would be required to maintain waveform.

Now, how can grid-bias voltage become low? In power stages where the self-bias resistor in the cathode is running near its maximum dissipation rating, and is of the composition type, this resistor may fall in value as it ages, causing the bias voltage developed across it to drop.

Another, and more common, cause is slight leakage through a coupling capacitor; Fig. 5. Let us assume that the grid-return resistor is 100,000 ohms and the normal bias 6 v. Then



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A-8223	Philco #32-8572	15		



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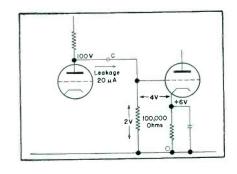
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a 2-v error in bias could cause serious distortion of this kind, since 2 v across 100,000 ohms represents a leakage current of 20 microamps. If there is a dc potential of 100 v across the coupling capacitor, this leakage current represents a leakage of 5 megohms. If the grid resistor were 1 megohm instead of 100,000 ohms, the leakage necessary to produce a 2-v rise in grid potential would be 50 megohns instead of 5 megohns. Thus, the use of lower value grid resistors will mini-

(Continued on page 100)

Fig. 5. Schematic of section of audio amp illustrating how a small coupling capacitor can cause insufficient grid bias.



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#### Audio

(Continued from page 99)

mize the effect of any coupling capacitor leakage.

Often, however, a coupling capacitor can be wrongly blamed. In this instance, a check of voltage across the cathode resistor should show bias to be normal, or maybe slightly higher than normal, but the output waveform suggests that the grid has insufficient bias. So the coupling capacitor is suspected. A test shows its leakage to be low enough, and a replacement by a component known to be good does not eliminate the effect. This trouble has been found to be rf oscillation in the stage. The oscillation is not strong enough to block af, and natural filtering prevents it reaching the output at appreciable level, but the stage gently oscillates and builds up until the working  $g_m$  prevents it going further. When the audio signal comes along, the rf on top of it produces grid current before it would in the absence of the rf rider. This damps the rf oscillation suddenly, and the change appears in the output as a knocking sound, although the rf itself does not show up in the output.

Sometimes a knocking effect appears when all grid voltages are apparently

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correct, and plate voltages and currents also check. How can this happen? This can only be explained by referring to tube characteristics.

Let us take a presentation of tube characteristics that plots plate current and voltage for a series of fixed values of grid potential. Fig. 6 shows a set of such curves for a pentode or beam tetrode. These curves simply mean that for each value of grid voltage the combination of plate current and voltage must lie somewhere on the curve for that value of grid voltage, the exact position of the curve depending on what is connected in the plate circuit. The kind of coupling that gives the trouble now being discussed is transformer or choke, in which the dc resistance in the plate feed is low. but the dynamic load coupled in the circuit may be high.

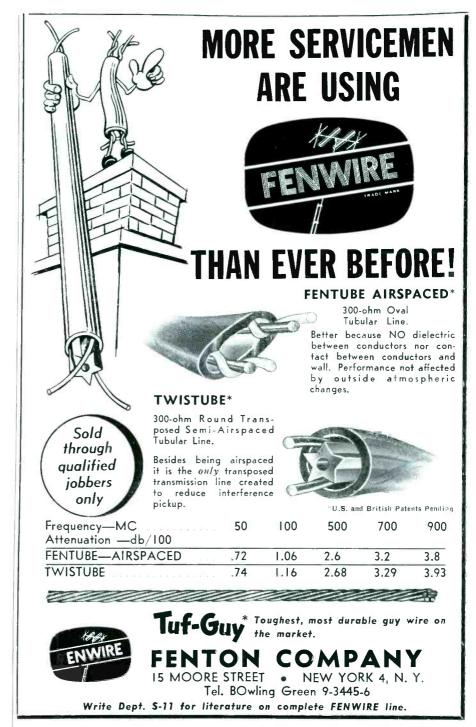
#### Waveform Flattening

Let us suppose A is the plate supply voltage when the tube draws no current. The tube is biased to point B, AB being the resistance drop in the transformer or coupling choke winding; CD is a normal load line due to the dynamic impedance coupled into the plate circuit. Proportionate changes of grid voltage produce proportionate changes of plate voltage and current, as indicated by the fact that the load line crosses the various grid voltage characteristics with reasonably uniform spacing between them. EF is a load line representing too high a dynamic load impedance. It will be noticed that at its top end the curves representing the two most positive voltages run together; thus there will be no change in plate voltage and current for this region of grid voltage chain. This will cause flattening of the waveform exactly like that due to grid current with insufficient bias, and will result in reproduction characterized by the knocking sound.

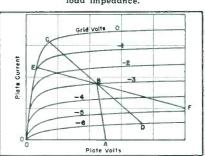
#### High Dynamic Load Causes

Now why should the dynamic load get too high? Well, a 15-ohm unit might be connected to an output transformer designed to feed a 2 or 3-ohm unit.

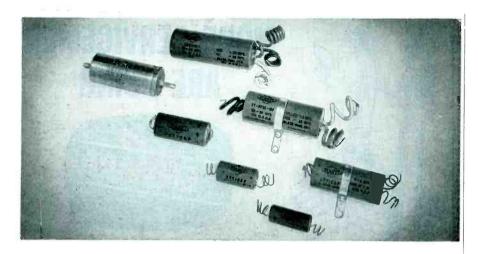
Sometimes, however, the nominal impedance of the voice coil may be satisfactory, but its dynamic impedance in the vicinity of the low-frequency resonance of the diaphragm can rise sufficiently to produce the effect in this restricted frequency range only. The



effect will be as if knocking occurs at the low-frequency resonance of the speaker unit. A judicious use of negative feedback will overcome this, by reducing the grid swing in the vicinity of resonance. From the loudspeaker's viewpoint, this may be regarded as reducing the plate resistance of the tube, and improving the damping on this resonance. Thus the travel is cut down and the overall effect is precisely the same as if excessive travel at resonance were actually causing voice coil knocking at this one Fig. 6. Plot of tube (pentode or tetrode) characteristics showing how too high a plate load can cause knocking distortion: A—plate-supply voltage; B—point at which tube is biased; AB—resistance drop in transformer or coupling choke winding; CD—normal load line; EF—load line representing too high a dynamic load impedance.



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#### Servicing Helps

(Continued from page 69)

the sweep signal at the input electrode. The shape of the resulting video response curve should then be compared with the first curve. If a difference in shape is noted, it may be concluded that the sweep generator is operating incorrectly, although further tests will then be required to pinpoint the diffi-

#### Slow Recovery Time in 'Scope

Some 'scopes have a much quicker recovery time than others, due to the use of dc coupling networks instead of ac coupling. An easy check of recovery time can be made by turning quickly a centering control to determine whether the beam immediately follows the adjustment, or whether there is a time lag in beam response. In the case of dc coupling it may appear that no time lag is present in the beam response.

#### Removing Tweets in the UHF Spectrum

Tweets appearing in the uhf band are a result of the incoming signal beating against the set's local oscillator. The resulting frequencies fall in and around the video if frequency spectrum. When this is amplified and reproduced on the picture tube, the picture detail becomes slightly distorted with what appears to be rf lines throughout the picture.

A simple solution in the field is to readjust the 130-mc slug in the tuner. This slug on Columbia chassis is located on the front of the tuner and sticks out much further than the adjustment slugs for the vhf adjustments.

This adjustment can be made while looking at the picture. It will be noted that in making this adjustment, the slug will have to be rotated a few turns before any noticeable change in the picture is achieved.

#### Line-Frequency Inaccuracy

It is sometimes considered that the 60-cycle power-line frequency is extremely accurate for audio-oscillator calibration purposes, etc., because electric clocks keep very good time. It must be observed that electric clocks keep good time on the average, but that appreciable short-time inaccuracies may be encountered. Hence, the Service Man should choose a certain period (mid-afternoon, or late evening) to make use of the 60-cycle power-line frequency as a standard. A telephone call to the local utility will serve further to determine what order of accuracy may be reasonably anticipated at the time.

‡ From CBS-Columbia service notes.

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#### Hi-Fi Tuner Maintenance

(Continued from page 54)

10 mmfd. The compensating capacitor is placed next to the oscillator coil physically, so that it will be subject to the same heat environment as the coil. Some commercial designs use the compensating capacitor in series with the oscillator trimmer rather than in parallel with it, but the effect is the same.

This method cannot be used to compensate for drift in the downward direction on the dial.

#### Weak, Distorted, or Noisy FM Signal

Weak and distorted FM reception, accompanied by increased background noise, is very often the result of insufficient signal going into the limiter or ratio detector circuits. The operation of a tuning eye can be used to confirm this diagnosis; when the eye is affected little or not at all by the station carrier the trouble is probably a case of insufficient carrier voltage. It then becomes necessary to find out just where the signal strength is being lost.

Normal functioning of the antenna is the first thing to be checked. Broken leads, broken or bent antenna elements, misorientation of the antenna, especially in critical signal areas, and bad connections at the tuner terminals can all contribute to faulty reception. In strong signal-strength locations the temporary substitution of an indoor antenna made up of 300-ohm twinlead can reveal whether the antenna is responsible for the trouble.

The tubes must be checked next, preferably by substituting for each tube in turn, leaving the replacement tube in the set if performance is improved. It must be remembered that changing the oscillator or converter tube will probably require retuning of the receiver.

Another source of poor reception is misalignment of the FM circuits. Here a knowledge of the history of the receiver trouble, combined with common sense, can indicate whether it is worth tampering with the alignment adjustments. If the set has been functioning normally and then suddenly fails, for example, misalignment can be eliminated as a likely source of trouble. On the other hand, if the set has been getting worse over a very long period, has recently been subject to rough handling in moving, or has been through the hands of an amateur

(Continued on page 104)



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1LA4		6BD5GT98	
1LA680			65451
1LB482			
1LC580	5V4G83	6BF566	6SA7GT57
1LC680	5Y3G ,37	6BF643	6SC763
1LD580	5Y3GT32	6BG6G . 1.47	6SD755
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7AH7
7AJ7
7B4
7B5
7B6
7B7

7B7 7C4 7C5 7C6 7C7 7E5 7E6 7E7

7F7 7F8

7G7 7H7

7J7 7K7 7L7 7N7 7Q7 7R7 7S7 7V7 7X6 7Y4 7Z4

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- Weighs only nine pounds. Ruggedly constructed with heavy leatherette covering, strong plastic handle, nickel plated hardware, and replated hardware, and re-inforced with metal clamps.

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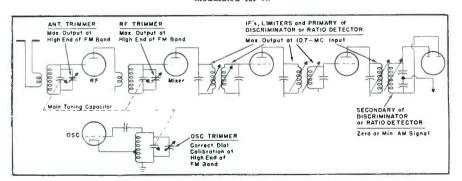
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Mindsor Electronic tube co. 1515-S SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD, BROOKLYN 35, N. Y.

Fig. 5. Setup for FM alignment procedure, using an AM signal generator set to 10.7 mc, modulated for rf.



#### Hi-Fi Tuner Maintenance

(Continued from page 103)

expert, an alignment check is indicated. There are two simplified procedures that can be used to check and correct temporarily FM set alignment with a minimum of equipment. A more complete alignment, with a 'scope and sweep generator, can be performed in

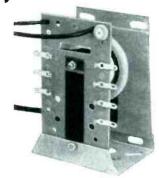
the shop when necessary. The first procedure requires a standard AM signal generator, tuned to the intermediate frequency of the FM receiver (almost always 10.7 mc), and set to amplitude-modulated rf output. The test signal usually may be injected directly at the antenna terminals (enough of the if gets through the rf preselector circuits to work with) but the standard procedure of applying the signal to the various grids in turn can also be followed.

The FM detector will probably be sufficiently out of perfect alignment to respond to some amplitude-modulated input, and the result will be a 400cycle tone (the standard signal generator modulation frequency) in the speaker. At this point it is possible to really get off the beam. Before an adjustment screw is touched it is absolutely necessary to be sure that the signal in the speaker is an if signal and no other heterodyned product. The presence of the if signal will be indicated by the fact that turning the main receiver tuning capacitor back and forth has absolutely no effect on the received sound. The oscillator plates of the tuning capacitor can be shorted out with a screwdriver as a precaution against using the wrong signal.

Normal adjustment procedure is to align the if's, limiters, and detector primary first, and the detector secondary last. In this case, however, the alignment is partly in the nature of a diagnostic test; we are not sure that the set needs alignment. When the main symptom is noise and distortion, but the signal appears loud, it is quite possible that only the secondary winding of the discriminator or ratio detector, the most critical of the tunable circuits, is out. In such a case the wisest course to follow is to tune the signal generator according to loudest receiver response rather than generator dial calibration (observing the precaution just noted about the if signal), adjust only the detector secondary screw for minimum signal, and then remove the signal generator and see if the receiver has been repaired.

The detector secondary adjustment should be made for minimum or zero signal because a properly functioning

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HALLDORSON TRANSFORMER CO. 4500 Ravenswood Avenue Chicago 40, Illinois



FM detector responds only to frequency modulation, not amplitude modulation. There should be a clearly defined null point, with sound on both sides.

To align the detector primary, if stages, and limiters by the foregoing method, the detector secondary must be somewhat out of alignment to pass AM. If it is not sufficiently out, a few turns must be given to the screw until the AM signal comes through. The cans are then adjusted for maximum signal, using as weak a test input as possible. After this procedure has been completed the detector should be adjusted, as described for minimum signal.

The oscillator, rf, and antenna circuit trimmers must be adjusted according to the same principles followed in AM receivers. The oscillator parallel trimmer controls correct dial calibration at the upper end of the band; the oscillator series padder (used when the variable capacitor does not have a cut section, but rare nowadays), controls dial calibration at the bottom of the band. The rf and antenna circuit trimmers should be adjusted for maximum signal, with the receiver tuned to a test signal or station at the high end of the band. A particular mid-band station can be lavored, however, by making the last two adjustments with the desired station tuned in.

FM receivers can also be aligned without any test equipment at all. This is not a recommended procedure, but an emergency measure which may serve to improve performance considerably until better test facilities are available.

The emergency adjustment of the detector secondary can be made under the following conditions: 1-Volume control high; 2—Treble control all the way up; and 3-Station tuned in very carefully, if possible with the aid of a tuning eve, otherwise for minimum background noise. The ideal moment to make this adjustment is during a period of program silence, such as may occur just before or just after an announcement. In general, it is easier to make the adjustment on speech rather than music, since music tends to mask the high pitched hiss that we are trying to eliminate. Alignment should be for a definite null point of silence, with hiss on both sides, and maximum clarity of reception in the

The tuning of the detector primary, limiters, and *if*'s for maximum volume on program material is extremely difficult, and tends to be inaccurate unless

(Continued on page 106)





#### New 1954 TV CONSULTANT TV Serviceman's Silent Partner



New, easy-to-use way to solve toughest TV troubles. UHF sect. includes conversions, installations and servicing. Modern alignment methods shown by pictures, diagrams and simple directions, tell exactly what to do and how to do it. Practical pointers on use of all TV Test Instruments. Over 300 pix, raster and sound symptoms. Detailed directions tell where and how to ind faulty parts. Over 135 RAPID CHECKS, many using pix tube as trouble locator. 125 illustr. of scope wave forms, diagrams, station patterns, show various defects—take mystery out of TV servicing. NO THEORY—NO MATH—NO FORMULAS—just practical service info. covering all types of TV sets.

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sect. 1 is a fully illustrated GUIDE to oft-recurring pix faults. Causes and cures explained. Copyrighted Trouble Indicating illustrated chart tells where troubles start in typical TV set—illustrations show resulting faulty TV pictures. Sect. 2 explains hundreds of TV terms in one-technical language. SPEEDS UP TV SERVICING — HELPS VOU DO A BETTER JOB FASTER! Only...\$1



#### **NEW!** TV TUBE LOCATOR



Money-making Time Saver tells which tubes to replace to cure every type of tube trouble. Over 135 such TV troubles listed with clear charts for quickly locating the faulty tubes. Copyrighted TROUBLE INDICATING TUBE LOCATION GUIDES for over 3000 most popular models from Admiral to Zenith. 1947 to 1953 models. A storehouse of valuable TV servicing info. priced very low for large volume sales.

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#### Hi-Fi Tuner Maintenance

(Continued from page 105)

the receiver has a tuning eye. As with the detector adjustment, extreme care must be used in tuning in the station.

Improper operation of FM receivers that do not possess tuning eyes or afc can also result from a lack of understanding on the part of the user rather than from defects in the receiver itself. FM stations are not tuned for maximum volume, but for a null point in the background hiss, plus maximum clarity. Advancing the volume and treble controls during tuning, as described, facilitates correct adjustment. Some receivers exhibit more than one tuning point per station; the correct one has least noise and gives the clearest signal.

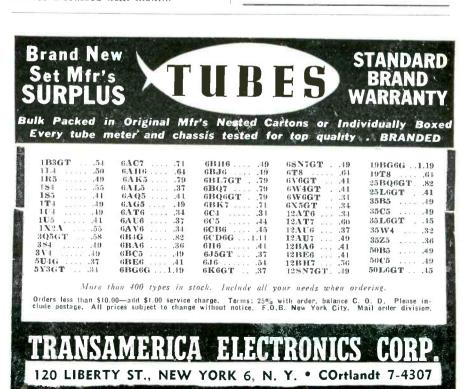
A further source of distortion in FM receivers appears in the faulty performance of limiter circuits. Tube characteristics may have changed (a change which may very well not be apparent on a tube checker) or circuit voltages may have altered. Since a change of plate or screen voltage can affect proper limiting action, these voltages should be measured and compared to their rated values.

Another tuner difficulty which tends to show up on high-fidelity systems with good bass response is hum originating in the rf circuits, called modulation or tunable hum. This disturbance, together with other types of hum, will be discussed next month.



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#### Ser-Cuits

(Continued from page 58)

then be removed from the assembly by compressing the two spring tabs on the top tuning core securing clip.

In the electronic late-model changes the horizontal output tube was changed from 25AV5 to 25BQ6; the 25AV5 tube was used in first production models

The diode load resistor was changed from 3.900 ohms to 3.000 ohms.

In the third and fourth production models the horizontal output transformer and yoke were also changed. Receivers using these revised sweep components bear a label on the hv compartment rear door which indicates the catalog numbers of the horizontal output transformer and voke contained therein. (Models 17C125 and 20C107 use horizontal output transformer RTO-130; 21 models use RTO-129. The yoke to be used with either of these transformers is RLD-050.) The new components should not be used in those receivers which used the early type transformer and yoke, unless a late transformer and a late yoke are simultaneously installed. These receivers using late sweep components are rubber-stamped with No. 430 and include changes of No. 420.

Late production receivers also incorporate a delayed agc system which prevents the application of negative age bias to the rf tuner unit on all signals below a predetermined signal level. Thus on weak signals the rf amplifier operates at maximum gain and hence improves the signal-to-noise ratio. The if stages, however, receive the normal nondelayed age voltage from the clipper circuit, or from the crystal diode.

In operation the agc voltage, which originates from the clipper grid circuit is fed through a 680,000-ohm resistor  $(R_{223})$  and thence to the rf tuner through a decoupling filter consisting of a 470,000-ohm resistor and a .5-mfd capacitor ( $R_{180}$  and  $C_{151}$ ). A 6.8-megohm resistor (R222) feeds a small positive dc voltage into the junction of Ress and a bypass capacitor (.1-mfd,  $C_{181}$ ). The diode of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a 6T8 is tied between this point and ground, the purpose of which is to prevent the voltage at this point from going positive in the absence of signal or in the presence of weak signals. Hence, the voltage appearing on the rf tuner agc will theoretically remain at zero volts dc until a sufficiently strong signal is received which will develop enough negative agc bias voltage to overcome the small applied positive delay volt-

(Continued on page 109)





# with TRIAD **RANSFORMERS**

Triad doesn't expect a serviceman to reconstruct or re-engineer a television chassis to accommodate a replacement part.

For that reason every Triad television component is circuit tested. As an example. Triad's R-BS Series Power Transformers, listed below, are tube socket types for use where rectifier tube is mounted directly on the transformer.

They are made for under-chassis or top-chassis mounting and are exact replacements for many popular chassis.

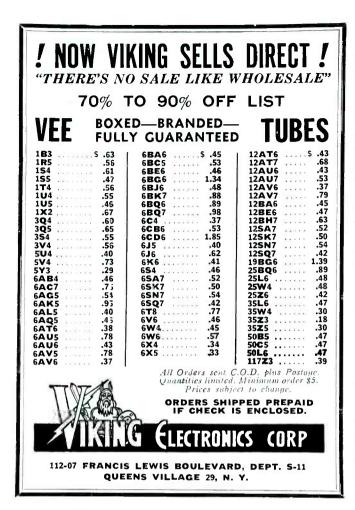
	Plate Su	pply	- Filaments-Volts and Ampere		
No.	AC Volts	DC Ma.			
R-47B5	725 V.C.T.	225	5V3A.	6.3V.—10A. 6.3V.—2.7A.	
Tube sockel ty	pe, wired for 5U- condenser, low	G and design capacity dar	red to deliver nper tube wii	360 V. into 80 m.f.d rding.	
R-4885	750 V, C.T.	180	5V.—3A.	6.3V 9A. 6.3V 2.7A	
Tube socket t	ype, wired for 5U- condenser, low			375 V. into 80 m f.o nding.	
R-4985 *	650 V.C.T.	240	5V3A.	6.3V.—9A. 6.3V.— 9A. 6.3V.— 1.2A	
Tube socket t	ype, wired for 5U4 condenser, low			325 V. into 80 m.f.d	

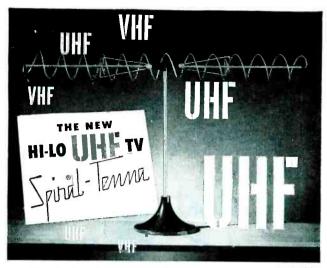
\*B means Horizontal Mount; S, Socket Type

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Now - the nationally advertised, consumer accepted HI-LO TV Indoor Spiral-Tenna is applicable for both VHF and UHF\_with\_our exclusive UHF antenna adapter from channels 2-83. But, you still get the volume by selling at the same low, low price.

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#### Color TV Tests

(Continued from page 37)

were transmitted to the DuMont experimental transmitter and broadcast by uhf to the Waldorf-Astoria. At the Waldori the uhi signal was converted to channel 6 and distributed to the receivers.

#### **DuMont Power**

During this portion of the demonstration the DuMont transmitter operated with a visual power of 300 watts and an aural power of 150 watts, on 708-714 mc.

#### Early FCC Approval Seen

The tests were described by FCC spokesmen as very satisfactory. It was felt that certainly within the next 60 days or so, compatible color standards will be officially approved.

#### SIMPSON ELECTRIC HONORS 12 EMPLOYEES

Five and ten-year service pins were awarded to twelve employees of Simpson Electric Company of Chicago recently.

Ten-year service pins went to Norbert Brennan, tabulating; Helen Mullen, de meter line; Phyllis Popple, pivot; Caroline Anderson, de meter line; Frances Behne, armature; Carol Miller, de meter line: Veronica Schlinkert, armature, and Frank Skarnulis, foreman, molding department, Lac du Flambeau plant in Wisconsin. Four employees were granted five-year pins: Christine Balok, ac meter; Esther Prince, radio; Evy Rona Drake, radio, and Geraldine Wagner, switchboard

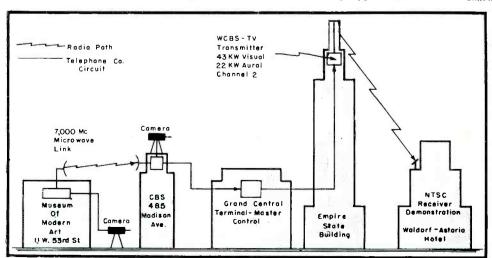


Fig. 4. Link used by CBS in color test for outdoor motion transmission.

108 SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1953





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#### Ser-Cuits

(Continued from page 107)

age. In actual practice, however, the zero signal or weak signal rf tuner bias voltage is never at absolute zero volts, since a small amount of contact potential is developed by the delay diode and by the second rf amplifier. This voltage will usually measure from  $-\frac{1}{2}$  to  $-\frac{1}{2}$  volts.

Delayed age incorporated in third and fourth production models, may be identified by the rear apron compensator control which is a two-position switch (Local - Fringe Stabilizer), rather than a switch and potentiometer combination, used in earlier receivers.

The original potentiometer and switch was known as a Picture Stabilizer or Signal Strength Compen-

A new video amplifier circuit using a 6BK7A instead of 12BH7 tube has also been included in the late production receivers.

This new circuit has been incorporated to increase the overall receiver bandwidth and to improve the video transit response. Since this circuit change was incorporated after the delayed agc circuit, all receivers equipped with the new video amplifier also include delayed agc.

Together with this circuit change, the capacitor  $C_{162}$  in the video detector was changed from 5 to 9 mmfd. The new type tube necessitated a change in the filament string wiring which permits the operation of a 450-ma heater partially in series with other filaments and partially from the filament transformer. When replacing the filament transformer, the voltage at pin 3 of the third video if must be measured; this

(Continued on page 110)

SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1953 .



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<b>O</b> D3	.92	6BA7	1.00	6SJ7	.58	12BD6	.59
1 <b>B</b> 3	.80	6BC7	1.28	6SK7	.56	12BE6	.59
1R5	.59	6BE6	.54	6SL7	.64	12BH7	1.29
104	.52	6BG6	1.58	6SN7	.68	12BY7	1.35
105	.54	6 <b>B</b> H6	.63	6SQ7	.62	12SA7	. 68
1X2A	.98	6B J 6	.69	6T8	.96	12SF5	.54
5U4G	.55	6B K 7	1.58	6U8	.99	12SG7	.80
5Y3	.43	6BL7	1.19	6V6	.59	12SH7	.63
6AC7	.80	6BN6	1.19	6W4	.52	12817	.54
6A F4	1.29	6BQ6	1.20	6X4	.49	12SK7	.66
6A G5	.71	6BQ7	1.65	6X5	.54	12SL7	.62
6AL5	.48	6BZ7	1.49	12AL5	.51	12SN7	.68
6AN5	2.90	6C4	.52	12AT6	.54	12SQ7	.54
6A Q 5	.52	6BC6	.59	12AT7	.89	25BQ6	.93
6A Q 6	.81	6CD6	1.69	12AU6	.72	35-W4	.49
6AT6	. 54	616	.58	12AU7	.69	35Z5	.54
6A U 6	.56	6K6	.54	12AV6	.52	50 <b>B</b> 5	. 54
6A V 6	.49	6L6G	1.08	12AY7	1.69	50L6	.62
6A W 6	1.09	6SA7	.66	12AZ7	1.49	80	.58

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630K—RF-AF-Marker Gen	33.95	53.95				
315K—Sig Gen 75 KC to						
150 MC	39.95	59.95				
360K—SWP Gen TV-FM	34.95	49.95				
377K—Audio Gen 200 to 200						
KC	31,95	49.95				
625K-Tube Tester Checks Latest Tubes	34,95	49.95				
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#### Ser-Cuits

(Continued from page 109)

voltage should read approximately 12. If zero or near zero volts are measured at this point the primary leads should be reversed. For identification, receivers incorporating this circuit change were rubber-stamped with No. 1140. These receivers include a 3,000olim diode load resistor and delayed

Late production 20C107 receivers were equipped with a 20DP4A picture tube instead of 20CP4A as used in the earlier production. Receivers using a 20CP4A tube require two flat washers on each support rod as a spacing medium between the flux shield disk and the fibre voke support.

Receivers using a 20DP4 picture tube require a T spacer and one flat washer on each support rod as is also required for the 21-inch models.

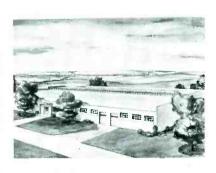
First, second and third production receivers incorporate a video detector assembly in which the value of  $C_{102}$  is 5 mmfd. The video detector of the fourth run production receivers incorporate a 9-mmfd capacitor,  $C_{102}$ . This change appears in all receivers which incorporate the 6BK7A type video amplifier.

#### TAUBER SHEET-BINDING KIT

A three- and four-punch sheet-binding kit, which may be used to bind service data into loose-leaf form, has been introduced by Tauber Plastics, Inc., 200 Hudson St., New York 13, N. Y.

Kit, which utilizes plastic tubes in diameters of 3/16" up to 1", features a punch which can go through approximately 15 sheets of paper, depending on the thickness.

#### NEW BUILDING FOR SAMS



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#### LIGHTNING ARRESTER PATENT TO JFD

Two patents, 2,654,857 and 159,330 (design) covering design and construction of lightning arresters with saw-tooth contact washers originated by Julius Finkel, president of the JFD Manufacturing Co., Inc., have been granted to JFD.

#### JOTS AND FLASHES

WITHIN THREE TO FOUR YEARS some 50 million television sets will be in use in the U. S., and the overwhelming majority of them will be black-and-white. So prophesized Abraham Blumenkrantz, chairman of the board of General Instrument Corp., recently. Although the engineering diffi-culties of color TV have been overcome, he said, the art of mass production of color sets and picture tubes has not been fully mastered. Noting that color tube production for early next year was estimated at only between 2,000 and 4,000 a month, he pointed out that even if these estimates were doubled, there can be no more than a maximum of 100,000 color sets produced in '54, and all beyond the reach of the average purse. . . . H. Brown, president of Technical Appliance Corporation, Sherburne, N. Y., announced recently that the scholarship committee has selected *Rex* Sawyer, a science student of the Sherburne Central School, as this year's winner of the Taco Scholarship Award. . . . A 25,000square-foot Western regional tube warehouse of G. E. was opened recently at 11840 Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles. . . . . Increased manufacturing facilities at G. E.'s receiving tube plant at Tell City, Ind., will be housed in a newly-completed 44,000-square-foot plant addition. Robert D. Hallock is now plant manager of American Microphone Company, Pasadena, Calif. Prior to joining American Microphone, Halleck was with Bardwell & McAlister, Inc., Solar, Standard Coil, and Airesearch... Nat Welch has been named sales manager of Orradio Industries, Inc., Opelika, Alabama. Orradio manufactures Irish Brand magnetic tape for tape sound recorders... A 400% increase in the sale of diamond styli during the first nine months of '53 as compared with a like period in '52 was disclosed recently by T. J. Nicholson, G.E. parts sales manager... E. Allen Autrey, formerly with the Office of Naval Research, has been appointed manager of the patent department of Penta Laboratories, Inc., Santa Barbara, Calif... More than 50 representatives from all over the country attended the '53 sales conference of the Simpson Electric Company recently at Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin, site of one of the company's four major plants. Highlighting the event was the awarding by Simpson president Wallace E. Carroll of a 15-year pin to John M. Forshay, New York rep... A huge repair center for the upkeep of microphones has been set up in the plant of American Microphone Co., Pasadena, Calif.



A. Blumenkrantz,

G.I.C. board chairman

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By WALTER V. TYMINSKI

# AN EVALUATION OF PASSIVE TELEVISION RECEIVER COUPLERS

Parts one to three contained a discussion of the general characteristics of resistance decouplers and transmission line arrangements for multiple operation of up to four television receivers.

#### PART IV

In the concluding article of this series the latest advance in passive multiple receiver couplers will be discussed.

The IT-132A AutoCoupler, an exclusive ITI product, is an efficient four-set VHF coupler with excellent electrical characteristics. Four unique wide-band RF transformers are used with the balanced output connections brought out to the terminal strip for use with 75 ohm unbalanced and/or 300 ohm balanced receivers. The transformer coupling also provides AC isolation between the receivers, eliminating the need for coupling capacitors.

The operating characteristics for the IT-132A are:

Loss Ant.-to-Set — 6.0 db (P/4) Loss Set-to-Set — 15.6 db (P/36) Directivity — 9.6 db (9) Freq. Range — VHF

Tenna Clips

If decreased oscillator suppression can be tolerated, as is the case for receivers using 40mc I.F., up to eight receivers can be connected to the IT-132A VHF AutoCoupler.

In many installations signal amplification is found desirable. I.T.I. boosters especially designed for this application are:

UHF signals can be simulated for demonstration of VHF-UHF receivers by the use of a TV generator. In all installations signal strength can be measured at each outlet with a field strength meter. I.T.I. products for these applications are:

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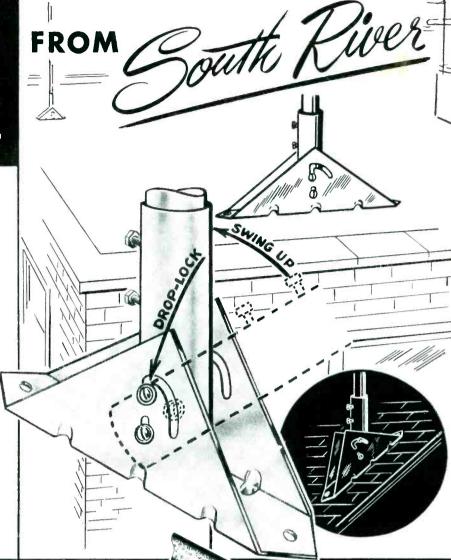
# NEW

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AGAIN South River has the serviceman in mind! With the new South River Roof Mount Model RM-15 his job is a quick, easy, efficient operation. A unique "walk-up drop-lock" feature permits ONE MAN roof-mounting for single mast installations. This mount allows fast, simple installation from a horizontal position. After the antenna and mast are "walked-up" to the vertical position, the mast holder DROPS into a special notch and LOCKS securely. The serviceman is then free to guy the mast.

Made of heavy-gauge metal, heavily plated for rust resistance and embossed at all critical points for extra strength and rigidity, the  $5\,1/2^{\prime\prime}$  long mast socket accommodates masts measuring up to  $1\,1/2^{\prime\prime}$  O. D.

The mast is secured in the mounting socket with 2 rugged hex screws, eliminating the danger of the installation vibrating loose. Two "in line" holes in mounting base permit bolting directly into heavy roof cross member.





#### **ALUMINUM TUBING**

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Stronger, Tight-Twist GUY WIRE

Do the best installation job ... use South River's new hot-dip galvanized guy wire, carefully drawn with a tighter, stronger twist for extra durability under stress—providing tensile strength up to 70,000 lbs. per square inch. Produced in either 18 gauge or GENUINE 20 gauge, both available in either 4 or 6 strands, this vital product comes to you in 1,000' lengths on metal spool, or in continuous loops of 50' and 100' lengths.

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# Hot-Dip Galvanized Inside and Outside!

South River presents another FIRST in the industry...18 gauge steel tubing, hot-dip galvanized INSIDE AND OUTSIDE...affording maximum utility and long life because of complete, all-over protection. It greatly increases the resistance of steel to the extreme atmospheric corrosion of shore and industrial areas. Hot-dip galvanizing is the only experience-proven rust resistant finish known. The tubing is available in 5' and 10' lengths, 10 to a bundle, is 1-1/4'' dia., and is supplied with either plain or swedged end for mast extension.

South River's INSIDE AND OUTSIDE hot-dip galvanized steel tubing is another step forward in combating rust and corrosion. Your use of this product will prove that you keep abreast of important, new developments, for increased customer satisfaction.

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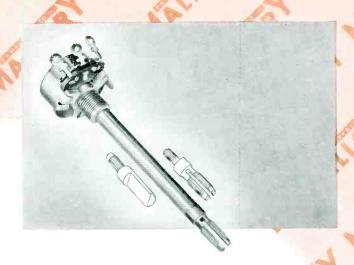
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