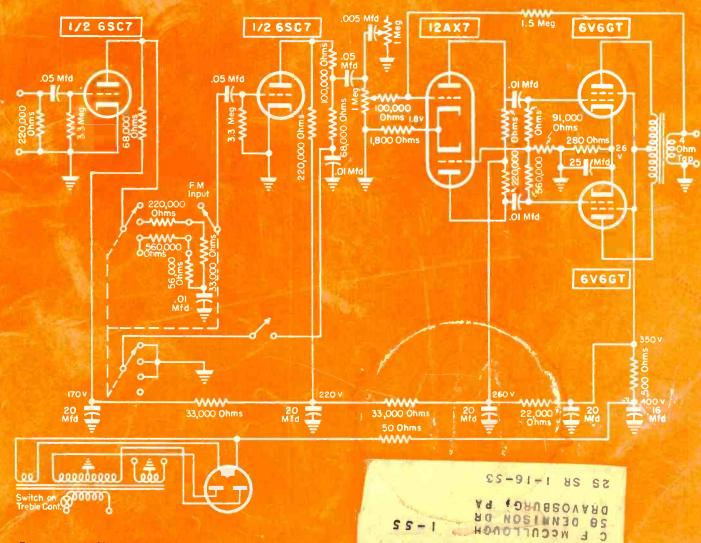
# RADIO TELEVISION - ELECTRONIC

VOL. 22

THE TECHNICAL JOURNAL OF THE TELEVISION-RADIO TRADE

DECEMBER 1953



Ten-watt amplifier designed for two-speaker system occupying less than two-cubic feet. [See circuit analysis, this issue] ONLY FOR THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST

RADIART K+8

TVANTENNA

This is the ONE antenna that absolutely lives up to and completely merits the superlatives and all claims made for other type antennas! Here's why:

- Field tested for two years proving its ability to get all VHF channels exceedingly well.
- Superior construction throughout featuring ½" seamless aluminum elements.
- Exclusive, patented, quick-rig, cam action locking device for positive speedy assembly.
- Extra heavy moulded plastic insulators with precision machined brackets as well as costly die cast fixtures.
- Double stacked array eliminates fringe area reception problems.



THE RADIART CORP.

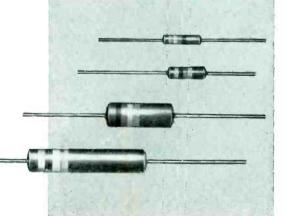
VIBRATORS . TV ANTENNAS . AUTO AERIALS . ROTORS . POWER SUPPLIES

of ALL Fixed Composition Resistors by almost



\*Not Claims! Not Predictions! But Plain Facts! Unbiased, authoritative, independent surveys (made regularly since 1930) show IRC BT RESISTORS to be the Service Technicians' choice by a continually increasing margin. Today, BT RESISTORS are preferred over the total of all other brands combined!

Ask for IRC BT's... Most Service Technicians Do!

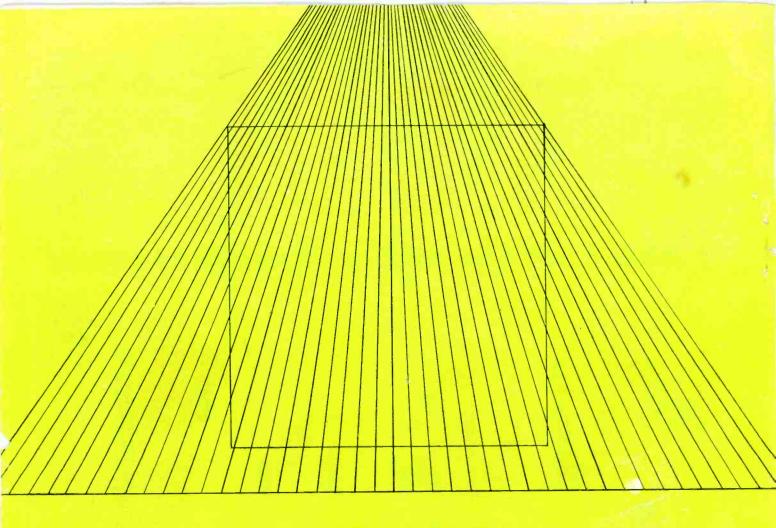




# TERNATIONAL RESISTANCE COMPANY

413A N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 8, Pa.

Wherever the Circuit Says ----In Canada: International Resistance Co., Ltd., Toronto, Licensee



# THINGS ARE NOTAS THEY SEEM...

This is a perfect square. It is an optical illusion that the sides bend.



3 amps fuse will not blow at 3 amps.

Fuses are not rated by the current at which they blow. Fuses are rated by the maximum current they should carry indefinitely.

Each type of fuse blows according to the requirements of the equipment it was designed to protect.

Littelfuse has cooperated with NEC, Underwriters, Armed Forces MIL Specs Committees in establishing the characteristics of the various fuse types.

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3 AG "SLO-BLO"



3 AB



8 AG U/L



1 AC



4 AG ANTI-VIBRATION

# LITTELFUSE

DES PLAINES, ILLINOIS

Vol. 22, No. 12

### LEWIS WINNER Editor



December, 1953

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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Bryan S. Davis, Pres. Paul S. Weil, Vice-President F. Walen, Sec. A. Goebel, Cir. Prom. Mgr. Mid-West Representative: Stuart J. Osten, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago I. III.

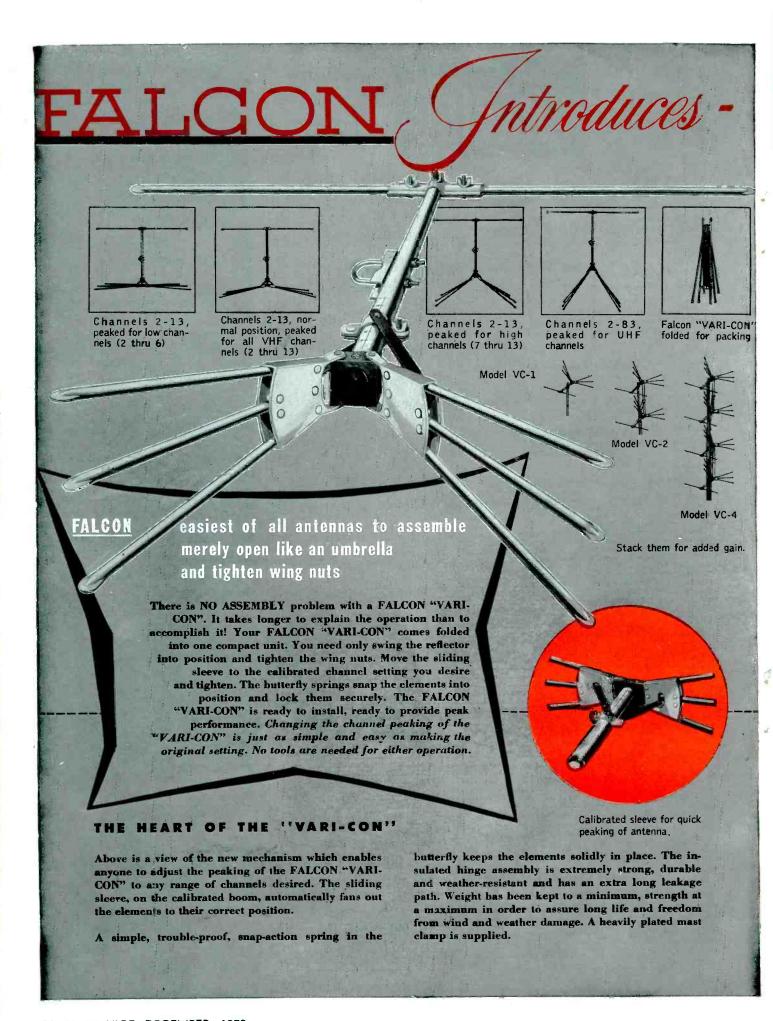
East-Central Representative: James C. Munn, 2253 Delaware Dr., Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Pacific Coast Representative: Brand & Brand, 1052 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles 17, Calif.

Metropolitan District Manager: Donald C. Weil, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

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# the "VARI-CON"

(The conical that's variable)

# Provides all Channel Performance...

Yet can be Peaked for Increased Gain on any Channel Range

The FALCON "VARI-CON" was designed for today, tomorrow and years to come. Its unusual construction permits setting the "VARI-CON" for all-channel performance peaked to provide the additional gain needed on special channels. In addition, the variable patterns obtainable are of great value in ghost elimination.

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automatically peaked WHERE YOU WANT IT and ready to install. It is the only conical that enables you to provide a custom-made installation resulting in higher gain and increased customer satisfaction.

The NEW FALCON "VARI-CON" is ruggedly constructed. Heavy-duty heads will not crack or break. The steel spring snap-action butterfly assemblies are unbreakable. Full length, 48 inch, elements are used. One of the most capable engineering staffs in the industry has worked out every last detail of this truly remarkable TV antenna. To the high gain all-channel performance and excellent line match of the conical, FALCON engineers have added the "plus" feature — adjustable, calibrated channel range peaking!

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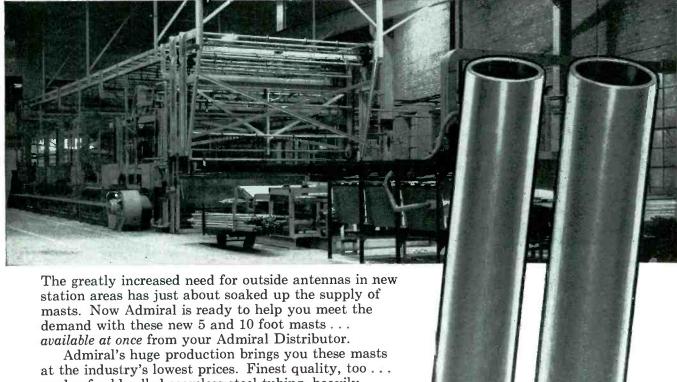
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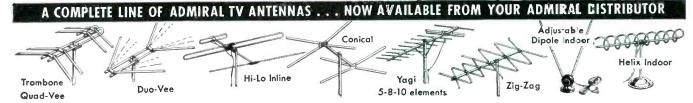
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PLUS — Four stack installation by addition of full-wave stacking lines for the ultimate in UHF gain and "pin-point" directivity.

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All welded!—perfect mechanical and electrical union between all elements no chance for corrosion between—grid reflector for maximum back door rejection.

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METAL FLAN

CQS-10 Catalog also features 3 direct-mail postals . . . 9 ad mats.

10 SOCKET LOCATORS with 20 miniature tubes



During January and February. Order 20 CBS-Hytron miniature tubes. Your distributor will give you this package of 10 new CBS-Hytron Socket Locators. With them, plugging miniatures into hard-to-locate sockets is easy. Socket Locator slips over pins of tube (7-pin or 9-pin). Key of Locator finds socket . . . guides tube into it, quickly. Save time and temper . . . take advantage of this limited offer. See your CBS-Hytron distributor.

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Complete, down-to-earth, 8-page manual on crystal diodes. Three parts: 1. Advantages and construction. 2. Complete data, 38 types. 3. Selection and application. Profusely illustrated. Ten basic circuits. Gives you all the crystal-diode information you have been seeking. FREE . . . from your CBS-Hytron distributor . . . or write



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| COMPANY NAME  |  |  |  |
| ADDRESS   |  |  |  |
| CITY  | ZONE STATE   |  |  |

FINCO is acknowledged as the First and Foremost fringe area antenna

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New, Restyled Models + \$500,000 Ad Campaign



pre-sells for you!-

New styling sells on sight! Style's the thing, and Alliance has it! More eye-appeal, more buyappeal in these smart, new Alliance Tenna-Rotors and the Alliance TV Converter! Boost your sales, boost your profits with Alliance—the line that backs you! \$500,000 ad campaign sends sales your way! Alliance keeps spring promises!

TV Spots—eye-compelling "home" demonstrations more than 16 million viewers on more than 100 stations—this is our fifth straight year of TV advertising!



## ALLIANCE TV CONVERTER

adds all new UHF channels. Advertised on TV! The quality converter built to last! . . . . . . . \$42.50



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OVER ONE AND ONE-QUARTER MILLION ALLIANCE TENNA-ROTORS NOW IN USE!

ALLIANCE MANUFACTURING CO., ALLIANCE, OHIO

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"... helping to keep 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

Payroll Savings-the plan that protects-pays the employer triple benefits:

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- and as Mr. Higgins points out, the systematic purchase of Defense Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan is building a tremendous reserve of purchasing power.

Let's point up the third employer benefit with a few figures:

- On September 30, 1951, individuals held Series E Bonds totaling \$34.6 Billion—more than \$4.6 greater than on V-J Day.
- During the five calendar years (1946-1950) Defense Bonds sales provided:

- -Cash to retire \$3 Billion A-D Savings Bonds (maturing Series).
- -Cash to meet \$24 Billion redemptions of E, F and G Bonds.
- -\$6 Billion (after providing cash for the payments enumerated above) that the U.S. Treasury could use to pay off bank-held debt.

And the figures are getting better every day-between January 1, 1951 and November 1, 1951, 1,200,000 employed men and women joined the Payroll Savings Plan.

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The U.S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donation, the Advertising Council and

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You're really on board the *better-profit* special when you feature Sylvania Picture Tubes and Receiving Tubes.

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Now, due to advanced manufacturing techniques and precision testing methods, Sylvania tubes can point to outstanding records, both in long life and fine performance. Today 7 of the 10 leading set manufacturers use Sylvania Picture Tubes and Receiving Tubes.

So, if you want recognized quality working on your side . . . sell Sylvanial Call your local Sylvania Distributor for the latest fall prices and money-making promotion offers, or write to: Sylvania Electric Products Inc., Dept. 3R-2412,1740 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.



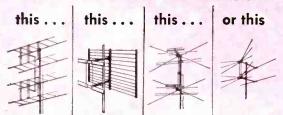
Television keeps telling about Sylvania quality



Sylvania's popular nation-wide television show "Beat the Clock" continues to tell millions of your customers week after week, all through the year, about the unbeatable quality of Sylvania products.

In Canada: Sylvania Electric (Canada) Ltd. University Tower Bldg., St. Catherine Street, Montreal, P. Q.

# THIS ANTENNA OUT-PERFORMS:





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America's servicemen have spoken! In only 2 months, they've made the CHAMPION the nation's top-selling VHF antenna! It's the highest gain all-channel VHF antenna ever developed, and its performance has now been proven by over 30,000 outstanding installations.

Only the CHAMPION has the unique new "Tri-Pole", a triple-powered dipole system in which the Low Band dipole also functions as three dipoles tied together, in phase, on the High Band.

Folded dipoles throughout give close to 300 ohms impedance across entire band. Lightweight, all-aluminum construction. Available in one, two, or four-bays.

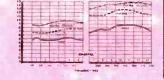
CHANNEL MASTER CONQUERS SPACE!

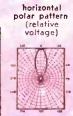
# The stacked CHAMPION provides:

- 11-13 DB High Band gain
- . 61/2-71/2 DB Low Band gain

Assembles faster than a five-element Yagi. Screen "Pops-Up" instantly. "Tri-Pole" assembly just snaps into place.

CHANNEL MASTER CORP.







Pat. Pend.

# 3 great, new UHF antennas

by CHANNEL MASTER

# STACKED TWIN CORNER REFLECTOR model no. 406-2

The most powerful UHF fringe area installation you can make today!

- Broad Band coverage yet out-performs most stacked Yagis.
  - Covers every UHF channel, not just segments of the band.
    - New impedance-matching, two-stage stacking system.

Another original Channel Master development!

powerful antennas span distances

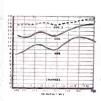
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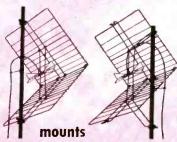
list

| Mo | del No. | Description  | List Price |
|----|---------|--|------------|
|    | 406     | Twin Corner Reflector  | \$18.05    |
|    | 406-2   | 2-Bay Twin Corner<br>Reflector, Stacking<br>harness furnished<br>free. | 36.10      |
|    | 405-3   | Stacking harness only, furnished separately.                           | 2.03       |





# the first UHF **CORNER REFLECTOR** with optional "2-way" mounting!



this way . . . or this way

model no. 409

Only CHANNEL MASTER'S CORNER REFLECTOR can be adapted to any kind of UHF installation with or without VHF — at no extra cost. Every antenna contains all necessary hardware and braces for BOTH popular types of mounting. Sharp directivity and unusually high gain across entire UHF band.

Installs instantly! Original Channel Master assembly feature: Screen swings open like a book dipole assembly snaps into place.

# "SWEET 16" The World's First 16-Element UHF Yagi!

- Custom-designed for your particular
- Super-power! Sensational fringe area reception.
- Delta-Weld design. Elements WELDED to crossarm. Delta-matched dipole gives uniform impedance.
- Wide band coverage, up to 21 channels.
- Average gain: 13 DB single 16 DB stacked

CHANNEL MASTER CORP. CLLEBYILLE, R. E.

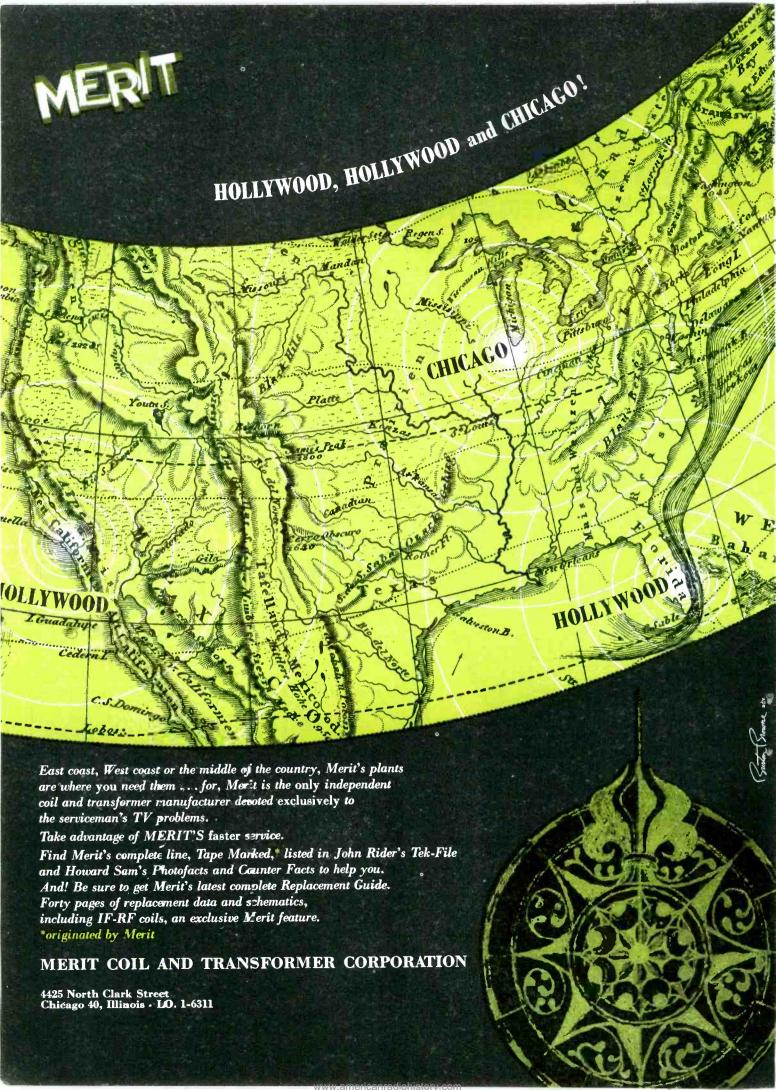
model no. 420

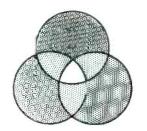


Send for complete

technical literature.

Copyright 1953, Channel Master Corp.







# "Color Television"

A special issue containing

# ▲ 15 N.T.S.C. Monographs

The National Television Systems Committee has authorized IRE to publish its long awaited Monographs in the January 1954 special Color Television issue of "Proceedings of the I·R·E" — thus giving them industry-wide distribution for the first time in print.

# ▲ 25 additional Color TV articles -

will also appear in this issue, which brings the reader up-to-the-minute on the developments of Color Television. Copies of the first Color Television issue are still available and combined with this second Color Television issue will form a complete bibliography of major historical importance. Also included in the January issue will be a complete listing of the N.T.S.C. system specifications as submitted to the F.C.C.; and field test reports on the system's performance.

# ▲ in "Proceedings of the I·R·E" January '54

Available to non-members for \$3.00. Extra copies to I R E members are \$1.25. All members get one copy free!



IRE is an organization of 33,312 member-engineers. There are no company memberships. Operating continuously since 1913, its sections meet in 78 cities. 21 specialized Professional Groups widen the scope of its member-services and 40 tech-

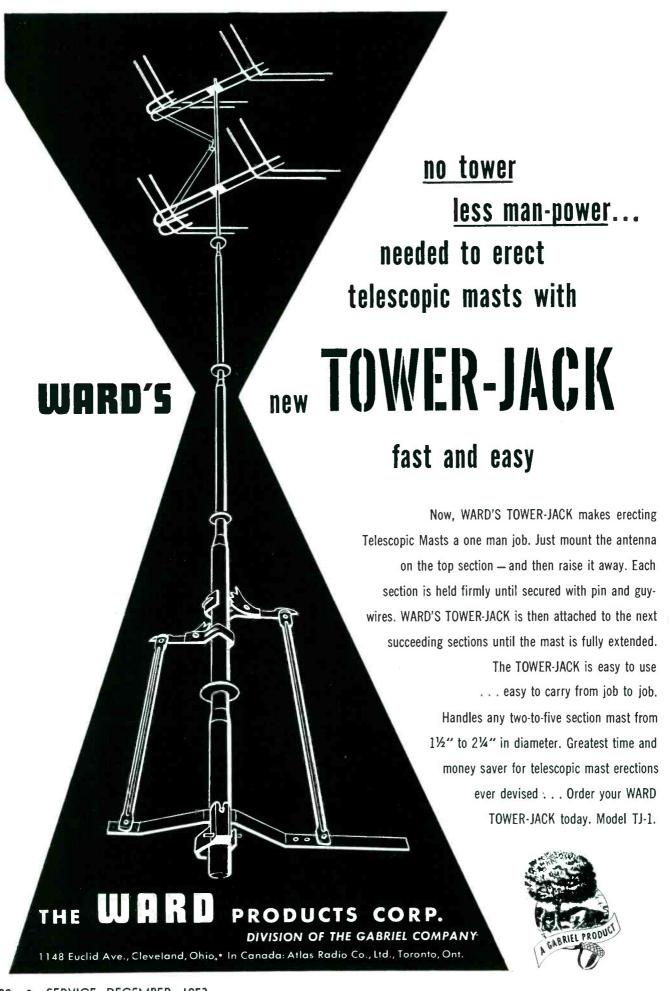
nical committees help the industry.

# "Proceedings of the I·R·E"

Published by

# THE INSTITUTE OF RADIO ENGINEERS

1 East 79th Street, New York 21, N. Y.



# SERVICE...The National Scene

INITIAL '54 COLOR SETS EXPECTED TO BE 36-TUBE MODELS--Color receivers, now being developed for the early '54 market, will, in the main, use 36 tubes, and round, all-glass picture tubes. Some will employ 15-inch diameter types, providing a ll½-inch wide picture, and others plan to use larger sizes. . . About twice as many components as are used in b-w sets will appear in these chassis. In one model, described as a typical production type, there'll be about 7 resistors and 6 capacitors to each tube circuit. . . . Chassis will be heavily shielded to prevent interference, and will use quite an assortment of new components. Around the face of the tricolor picture tube in one series, a field neutralizing coil will be used to eliminate color distortion, which might obtain as the receiver is moved about and comes within the influence of magnetic fields, found to be present everywhere. Receivers will also use luminance delay lines, which, in some instances, might be up to 2 feet in length.

MOST OF THE CIRCUITRY employed in the first color sets will follow a basic pattern. Any variations, which will appear, will be particularly in the picture-tube section, where either of four different types of color tubes might be used.\*

JANUARY WILL PROBABLY SEE the official unveiling of many pilot color models. These will be exhibited at trade shows, and will be used only for demonstration purposes. One manufacturer has already announced that he'll have 100 receivers set up for dealer viewings at a meeting in Chicago. The investment in these models, it has been reported, will be around \$200,000.

IN MANY AREAS, particularly the saturation zones, the advent of color has begun to retard new-set installations, but rocket interest in maintenance and servicing. Old set owners are asking the boys to check their antennas and keep their sets in top form, until the color models arrive for judgment. . . Because of color, it has been guestimated that black and white set production in '54 will be about 20% below the '53 level, or around 5,000,000 chassis. It is also expected that about 100,000 color receivers will be made for the '54 market.

NOT ONLY is there lively interest in tricolor receiver design, but many unusual allied projects, such as video tape recording. It has been found possible to reproduce color signals, using high-frequency recording heads, on %-inch magnetic tape. In the process, five parallel channels are recorded on a single tape; for each of the primary color signals (red, green and blue), for the sync signal (to control the deflection of the electron beam in the picture tube), and for sound. In reproduction, the tape supplies the tricolor signals directly to the three guns of the picture tube, and the sync and sound signals to their respective circuits. The tape is operated at a speed of 30 feetper-second. Problems overcome in this new application include the elimination of interchannel bleed on the tape, and frequency shifting. . . . The system can also be used for black-and-white recording and playback; in this instance, %-inch wide tape is used, and the tape carries two recorded channels, one for the video and sync signals, and one for sound. The use of tape for visual recording, which has been dubbed electronic photography, is not expected to be commercially practical until 1955.

ANTENNA INSTALLATION SAFETY CODES UNDER STUDY IN NEBRASKA AND IDAHO--In Lincoln, Neb., and Idaho Falls, Idaho, the city fathers are exploring the adoption of ordinances which will control the installation of TV antennas. Proposed in Lincoln is a rule which would require at least three guy wires for the first 20 feet of a roof-installed antenna. To minimize danger of lightning, grounding would be imperative, according to this code. In addition, bases of wooden poles, that might be used as antenna mounts, would have to be treated to prevent rotting. . . . In Idaho Falls, it has been proposed that TV towers should be no higher than 20 feet above a building, and TV installers should be required to post a \$10,000 bond and obtain a permit to operate. . . . In Pocatello, Idaho, a revision of the city's TV antenna code is now being reviewed. The ordinance, which now requires building permits for all roof-top antennas, limited in height to 40', may be rewritten to void the need for permits for antennas that are but 10' high or less.

<sup>\*</sup>RCA, CBS-Hytron, Rauland, Lawrence.

# SERVICE...The National Scene

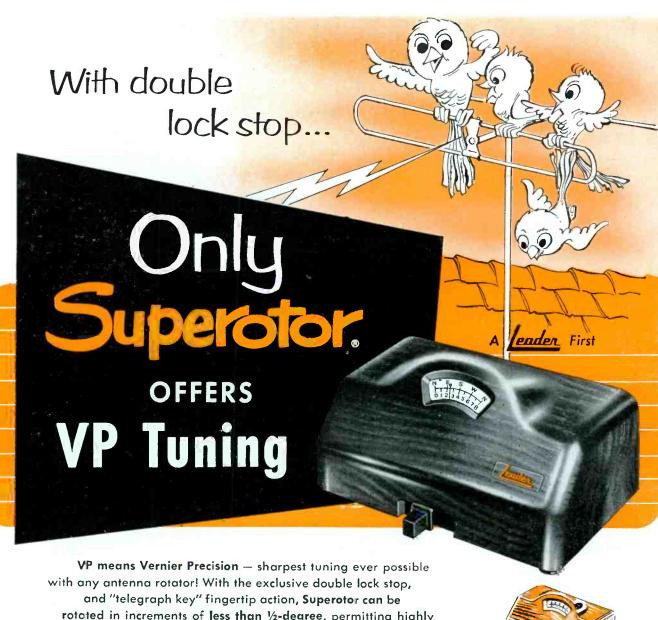
NEED FOR UHF CONVERTER-ANTENNA AND ROTATOR COMBINATIONS BOOMING--Many cities, who have had to be content with reception from one or two local vhf stations, have, with the arrival of uhf, become roaring centers of uhf installation-servicing activity. To illustrate, two uhf stations went on the air recently in Milwaukee, supplementing the single station which had been on the air for more than 5 years. When the ultrahigh stations began operating, it was found necessary to use rotators, because the transmitter towers of both stations were widely separated; new antennas to pick up the uhf signals; and converters to change the high band to a low band so that the standard vhf receivers could be used promptly. In addition, in many instances, because of low uhf-station power, it was necessary to use converter-boosters to provide satisfactory reception.

FOUR ASSOCIATIONS TO CO-SPONSOR PARTS SHOW IN MAY, '54--The Radio-Electronic-Television Manufacturers Association; Sales Manager's Club, Eastern Division; Association of Electronic Parts and Equipment Manufacturers, and the West Coast Equipment Manufacturers Association, will co-sponsor the annual electronic parts show, which will be held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, May 17-20, 1954.

AUDIO FIESTA SCHEDULED FOR L. A.--At the Hotel Alexandria, in Los Angeles, Calif., on February 4, 5 and 6, 1954, the Audio Engineering Society will sponsor the second Pacific Coast Audio Fair. The convention will feature technical-paper sessions, and three floors of exhibits.

PHILADELPHIA BROADCASTER TO PROMOTE SERVICING IN DAILY PROGRAMS--WFIL in Philadelphia, Pa., will soon activate a novel series of daily broadcasts in cooperation with local service associations and their memberships. . . . Daily, listeners will be told that a service shop's investment in test equipment alone is usually more than \$3000. Using this equipment, the announcement will say, the Service Man is able to diagnose a set's troubles accurately, and repair it in the least time, and at a reasonable cost. In another announcement, set owners will be told not to use . . . "snap judgment when you need TV or radio service. By now it is a proved fact that reliable electronic service requires high technical skill, efficient business management, costly, modern test equipment, and sound financial backing. These features are easily recognized . . . in the service shop  $\dots$  that has been long established in your community, and is known for its good reputation, and membership in one of the associations cooperating with the Council of Radio and TV Service Associations.". . . "Don't let a tinkerer fool with your radio or TV set", serves as the introduction to another announcement. Tampering with a TV set, listeners will be told, is not only dangerous, but can easily become an expensive practice. Continuing, the announcement points out that . . . "Only service personnel can probe safely for faults, and make repairs to your valuable radio or TV set. . . . For your protection and assurance of good TV and radio service, the Council of RTSA advises you to call a member of your local service association." . . . In New York, the alliance between NBC and ARTSNY has proved so effective that the TV-radio programs originally planned for one month will now be continued indefinitely. In a memo to ye editor, the manager of the radio and TV stations now carrying the association messages declared that . . . "we consider the radio and TV Service Man one of our most vital allies, because it is through him that our audience is assured of the best radio and TV enjoyment."

ORCHIDS TO SERVICE -- In a recent letter to ye editor, J. G. Russell Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., wrote that SERVICE is . . . "Far ahead others. . . . We are independent Service Men . . . and your magazine has been of great help to us on many problems we have encountered." . . . And, J. K. Litton, of High Point, N. C., declared that SERVICE is the only magazine . . . now giving . . . real, down-to-earth service information on tape recorders; particularly important today because of the increased use of these recorders in homes and offices. . . . Our grateful thanks, gentlemen, for these sparkling appraisals.--L. W.



rotated in increments of less than 1/2-degree, permitting highly critical orientation of antenna which automatically locks in position. In addition, Superotor's advanced design permits reading the antenna position without moving the antenna!

















Quick Detachable **Drive Unit** 

Built-in **Chimney Mount** 

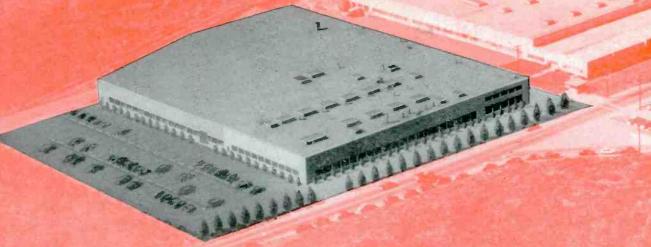
Double Lock Stop **Prevents Drift & Coast**  Steel-Reinforced Construction



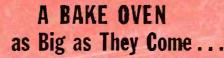
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LEADING THE WAY TO BETTER PRODUCTS.

# It takes the WORLD'S Newest PICTURE TUBE PLANT...



Equipped with the WORLD'S LARGEST SETTLING MACHINE...





And the WORLD'S LARGEST EXHAUST MACHINE...









The only way to make large screen (21", 24" and 27") TV Picture Tubes of unsurpassed quality is to make them with equipment especially designed to handle and produce them. That's why Raytheon built and has in operation this miracle of a picture tube plant, which houses the world's finest, largest and most advanced equipment and methods for making large size Picture Tubes. This magnificent new plant is one more indication of Raytheon's dedication to a single ideal — to continue to supply you with the finest quality Television and Radio Tubes the world has ever known.



RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Receiving Tube Division

Newton, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga., Los Angeles, Cal.

PAYTHEON MAKES ALL THESE.

RECEIVING AND PICTURE TUBES . RELIABLE SUBMINIATURE AND MINIATURE TUBES . GERMANIUM DIDDES AND TRANSISTORS . NUCLEBNIC TUBES . MICROWATE TUBES

### The Folly of Bait Advertising

THE PHILOSOPHY that service should and can be sold, now solidly accepted as one of the basic tenets modern shops must adopt if they are to succeed, recently has been receiving sorrowful treatment. For, to the embarrassment and dismay of those who have striven so hard to prove that it is possible to hold to high standards in selling, the country has become dotted with miscreants who think that they can outsmart the public with deceptive promotion. Completely by-passing the frantic pleas of many who have lived through several earlier eras where similar waves of fallacious selling obtained. they have seen fit to do it their way and invite disaster.

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In Washington, the Federal Trade Commission has received numerous complaints, and has initiated searching investigations. Some shops have already received warnings that their advertising is in violation of section 5 of the FTC act, which prohibits unfair and deceptive acts in commerce. In New England, a state legislature has become so alarmed at this barrage of mischievous copy that they have decided to adopt an amendment to the general laws, which carries a fine for violators. Specifically, the measure declares that any person who offers for sale merchandise, commodities or service by making, publishing, disseminating, circulating or placing before the public, within the Commonwealth, in a newspaper or other publication, or in the form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, bill, circular, pamphlet or letter, or in any other way, an advertisement describing the said merchandise, commodities or service, as part of a plan or scheme with the intent not to sell said merchandise, commodities or service, so advertised at the price stated. or with the intent not to sell said merchandise, commodities or service so advertised, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$500.

The advertisements that irked the state officials and prompted them to act, were those which offered home TV service, including the service call, all adjustments, and even the tubes

needed, for the ridiculously low prices of between \$5 and \$8. Other advertisers, even bolder, announced citywide, round-the-clock service, including calls on Sunday, for but \$2.

How one can possibly afford to guarantee the replacement of all the tubes needed (except the picture tube, fortunately), and in addition make all the necessary repairs and adjustments for the low prices quoted, is a mystery. Even operating on the law of averages, these rates cannot be justified. Investigators have found that in practically every instance the shops who used this form of advertising have done so with a deliberate intent to bait the customer. And once the call has been made, the set owner receives the customary extensive list of reasons why their chassis cannot be repaired for the advertised price. Normally, this exasperating report is not issued until after the Service Man has taken the chassis out of the housing, and the poor customer is at the mercy of the repairman.

Most of those who advertise in this vicious way seldom include their address, but instead use a central telephone exchange, so that it is impossible to direct a complaint properly.

And to rattle the situation further, some of these bait specialists have even tied up with shoddy merchants advertising such miracles as combination TV antenna and table lamps that guarantee excellent reception . . . "without having to rotate the antenna for uhf or vhf stations." In one such advertisement, the ingenious development was described as a . . . "non-directional, TV antenna, that provides eveeasing light."(?) Another entrepreneur advertised a . . . foolproof guaranteed uhf converter . . . so easy to install that only about five minutes of time were required. The unit illustrated, though, was not only one that required special mounting and careful matching, but alignment as well. And, all this could be done in five minutes. Naturally, the price of the entire operation was a bargain. In fact, in this instance, it was below \$20.

Successful Service Men who are proud of their work and very zealous of their reputation, of course, just rebel at these conniving practices. They found a long time ago that it is best to be ethical. There is nothing to be gained through the bait act, and the usual follow-through with haphazard repairs and part skimping, or doctoring up a repair job so that it will last just long enough to collect a bill. The ethical practitioner has also found that it is suicidal to make a promise that knowingly will never be kept, a common practice among bait operators. The so-called smart operators are only slowly, but surely putting themselves out of business.

It has often been said that selling of service is just as important as the selling of any commodity. And it must be done honestly and sincerely. As most Service Men have found, the majority of folks who are in need of repairs will gladly spend the necessary dollars, if they feel secure that the job will be done properly, and if they are approached in the right manner. Service Men have found that it is wise to explain, and explain carefully, what the cost of repairs will add up to, and why such repairs were necessary. Vague explanations only arouse suspicions, and often lead to a lost customer.

Those who conduct themselves in their business in a straight-forward manner always win the complete confidence of their customers. This is a credo that has been adopted wisely by all associations, and found to be a key to success.

Misleading or untruthful advertising, and the making of unreasonable promises or statements, can only eventually sour everyone, and lead to one inescapable result—an empty shop.

Bait advertising is foolhardy and treacherous. It should be shunned forever; that's a sterling resolution to make for the new year!—L. W.

# 2-Speaker Phono With 2-Cubic-Foot Enclosure

WYN MARTIN

[See Front Cover]

THE PROBLEM OF DEVELOPING and producing a wide-range phono is by no means a simple one. Aside from the acoustical and electrical factors involved, there is the cabinetry design which must be attractive and have universal eye appeal. The question of size is of prime importance and presents almost insurmountable acoustical difficulties if size is to be kept within reason. In an effort to solve this acoustical problem, and provide good lowfrequency response from a small chamber, a novel enclosure system has been evolved.1 In a space of two cubic feet it has been found possible to include a two-speaker system utilizing 6" and 8" specially-developed models, one for frequencies from 50 to 200 cps and one for the 200 to 12,000-cps range. The upper register speaker was enclosed in a conventional closed box lined with absorptive material. The free air resonance of the 6" diameter speaker is 185 cps; by enclosing it in its chamber it was possible to raise the resonant frequency to 200 Below this frequency the response drops off at a 12-db per octave rate. Since the speaker was to be used for hf only, it was possible to employ a stiff, shallow cone with a very light diaphragm and a light voice coil.

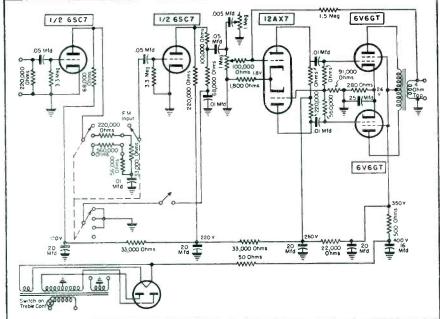
The 8" If speaker was also mounted in a closed box, but here the similarity to a conventional system ended. The front of the speaker was loaded with a closed cavity which opens to the air through an array of small holes. The resulting frequency response from this system was found to be flat from 50 to 200 cps with a 12-db per octave decrease at each end.

### Response and Acoustical-System Analogy

Common if cans in radios and tuners are the electrical equivalent of an

1/2 6SC7 6V6GT 1/2 6SC7 12AX7

Fig. 1. Circuit of amplifier developed for the two speaker system; see cover.



acoustical system and it is common knowledge that the response of these units can be tailored by adjusting the resistance, lc ratio, coupling etc. The principal gain from using this type of system is the suppression of harmonic distortion. In the system developed, for example, if a 100-cps tone is used to drive the speaker and enough power is used to overdrive the speaker with a resulting production of distortion, the system will respond only to the fundamental and the 300, 500 cps, etc., distortion products are effectively suppressed. The sound that reaches the ear of the listener will be found to be pure 100-cps sound. At the very low end of the scale, one will find that the majority of the distortion produced by overdriving the system is suppressed and only the third harmonic content remains. Actually, to take full advantage of the system, a special loudspeaker is necessary. There is no way to circumvent the natural law that energy must be conserved and to obtain a good low frequency response down to 50 cps, a large volume of air must be moved. Either a conventional 15" loudspeaker with a normal excursion, or a smaller speaker with a large excursion is possible. The 8" model used in the low section of this system was found to provide a large excursion to move the air, and a free air resonance of 50 cps.

### Amplifier Design Factors

Since the phono model with this 2-speaker system was to be used in the home, it was determined that a tenwatt amplifier was necessary to produce the required loudness. A frequency range was chosen, not by conventional procedure which dictates flat response from 2 cps to 100,000 cps or better, but by limitations in response of other elements in both this system and in the recording industry as a whole. Actually there is no valid argument for a low-frequency range below 30 cps. Those who point to the 16-cps response of the organ must realize that there are very few organs in the country which include a 64-foot pipe or even 32-foot pipes to provide such low notes. As far as recorded music is concerned, a lower-end response below 35 cps is a hindrance both to the maker and the user since table rumble becomes a problem. Couple this with the fact that speakers in general, and

<sup>‡</sup>From a report prepared exclusively for Service by Henry C. Lang, chief engineer, The Kelton Company.

Patented; used in Kelton Cambridge.

The two speakers were developed by Peter D. DeJong, chief engineer of Carbonneau Industries, in cooperation with the Kelton research and development department.

Fig. 2. Sectional view of Kelton speaker-enclosure model, which is acoustically identical to that used in packaged phono model. The small size and multi-braced construction make it possible to use  $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood, thus lightening the weight of the cabinet.

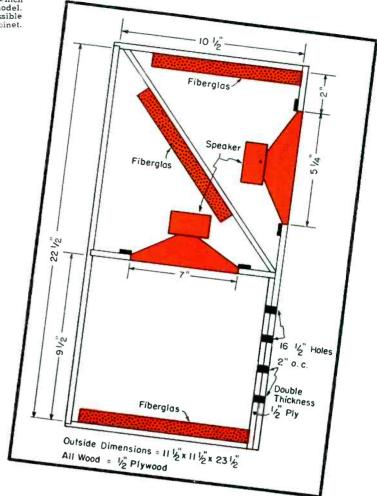
this includes costly models, do not reproduce well below 40 cps, the response of an amplifier said to go down to 2 cps becomes an academic question. There is considerable merit in extending the range of an amplifier above the normal hearing range to introduce as little transient or phase distortion as possible. That the range should extend to 100,000 cps is a moot point, since neither the source material nor the final reproducer reaches much bevond 13 to 15 kc. In view of the foregoing, it was decided to develop an amplifier whose range would be 30 to 20,000 cps. This range was to include the entire amplifier including the preamp. Hum and noise level for inaudibility in living-room use was to be down at least 55 db, and total distortion was to be less than 2% at full rated output. The preamp section, it was felt, should include equalization curves for the three major recording characteristics (Columbia, London, and RCA) and a variable treble control. The variable treble, both boost and roll off, is necessary to compensate for variations in the high-frequency response of living rooms which can be considerable. The low-end response of average-sized rooms, on the other hand, is not subject to the variations found at the high frequencies, since very few materials absorb sound at the lower frequencies. The inclusion of a bass control knob is then merely a concession to the musical tastes of the customer, not to the dictates of good reproduction.

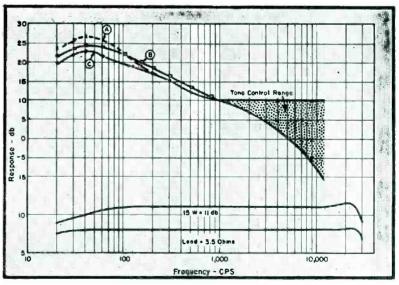
The most important single—item in an amplifier is the output transformer. If inverse feedback is to be used, the output transformer must have good frequency and phase characteristics. It is also necessary to have a heavy duty transformer if good low-frequency reproduction is to follow. Inverse feedback in an amplifier will extend the frequency response and decrease distortion in the original pass band, but the distortion in the extended range will be high. Before accepting a transformer more than twenty output transformers were tested.

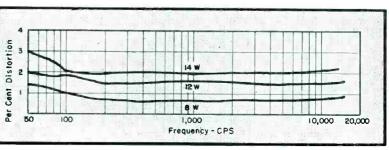
In Fig. 3 appears the frequency response for the amplifier section alone, with the equalization response on the (Continued on page 64)

Fig. 3 (center, right). Frequency response of the amplifier section from FM input (load=3.5 ohms), with the equalization response in the upper section of the plot. A, B, and  $\square$  represent reproduction from RCA, Columbia and London recordings, respectively.

(Right)
Fig. 4. Distortion curves at various power levels.







Remote tuning has always been an extremely attractive design feature. In the early days, it was very popular, and recently, it has once more become quite a factor in audio systems, and especially TV.

The renewed interest in the remote control of television chassis has accellerated development of special tuners for that purpose, an interesting example of which is illustrated in Fig. 1.\*

With this equipment, viewers can select the channel, adjust fine tuning, and set the volume and contrast levels without approaching the receiver.

The unit is unique in that no mechanical action takes place in the receiver. There are no solenoids or latching mechanisms required for its operation. The controlling action is completely electronic via a single-shielded lead.

A self-contained, half-wave power supply powers a cascode tuner, and a selenium rectifier supplies voltage to a contrast control circuit. By making simple wiring changes, the output polarity of the selenium supply can be reversed so that the tuner can be used with receivers requiring contrast bias voltages of opposite polarity.

### Installation

The first step in the installation of a tuner of this type is the selection of the proper unit for the receiver. Two models are available<sup>2</sup>; they differ only in their output *if* frequency.

The type of agc circuit used in the receiver determines the connection of the contrast bias line. It is then necessary to determine what type of agc circuit is employed in the receiver to which the remote is to be attached. The three basic agc circuits which have been and are being used (simple rectified, keyed and amplified) are shown in Figs. 2 through 5.

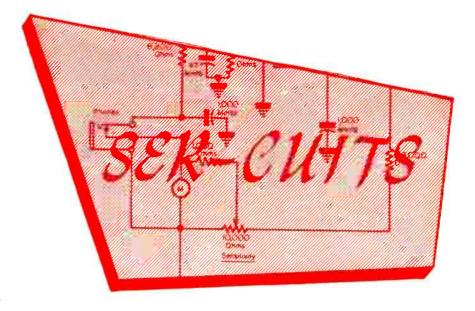
There are many variations of each of these types of circuits. The Service Man must determine the basic type of circuit since this will determine the installation procedure to be used.

### AGC-Type Circuits

The simple rectified agc circuit utilizes the rectified video signal as the source for agc voltage. A filter network is used to smooth out the video signal resulting in a dc voltage whose amplitude is proportional to signal strength.

The circuit in Fig. 3 is similar to that of Fig. 2, except that it employs a separate diode for rectifying the if

# **Electronic Remote TV-Tuner Circuitry Analysis**



by M. W. PERCY

signal to provide a source for the agc voltage.

In the keyed agc circuit agc voltage is developed by means of a sampling process of the amplitude of the sync pulse. Operation of the circuit relies on the conduction of the agc tube only during the sync pulse time. This is accomplished by applying a positive pulse to the plate of the agc tube during sync pulse time. This pulse is provided by the horizontal output circuit. A positive-going video signal is then applied to the grid; the degree to which the tube conducts is governed by the amplitude of the sync pulse. Thus, the agc voltage developed is proportional to the signal strength.

This type of agc circuit can be identified by the presence of a horizontal pulse on the plate of the stage and a video signal on the grid.

The horizontal pulse for this circuit is generated by means of a winding on the horizontal output transformer or the width coil. A video signal is applied to the grid from the video amplifier or sync separator.

In the amplified-age circuit shown in Fig. 5, a dc amplifier is employed to develop the voltage for controlling the gain of the receiver. A dc voltage, proportional to the signal strength, is applied to the stage to control its conduction. Normally, the cathode is returned to a B- point while the plate load is returned to ground. Thus, conduction of the tube produces a

minus voltage on the plate. This voltage is filtered and utilized as an agc voltage.

To identify this circuit, the dc path should be checked; you will note that the dc path of the agc line is returned to the plate, while dc voltages only are present on all elements of the stage.

The varying bias for the control of the agc amplifier stage here is obtained from a cathode-follower stage normally referred to as an agc rectifier. The filter capacitors in the cathode circuit maintain the cathode voltage at a level governed by the amplitude of the signal being applied to the grid. As the signal level changes, the conduction of the agc amplifier is varied, resulting in a change in agc level.

This keyed agc circuit requires a positive voltage output from the remote unit. The remote unit, as supplied, is wired for negative output, but the required positive voltage can be obtained by transforming a lead on the coarse-bias adjustment pot.

Most receivers employ a voltage-divider network to obtain the proper voltage at the cathode of the amplified agc tube. In many cases, an agc control is included in the divider network to provide some adjustment of the agc operation. To prevent the disruption of the normal operation of this circuit, it is necessary to have a return point which is more negative than the voltage present on the cathode. Thus, the

(Continued on page 66)

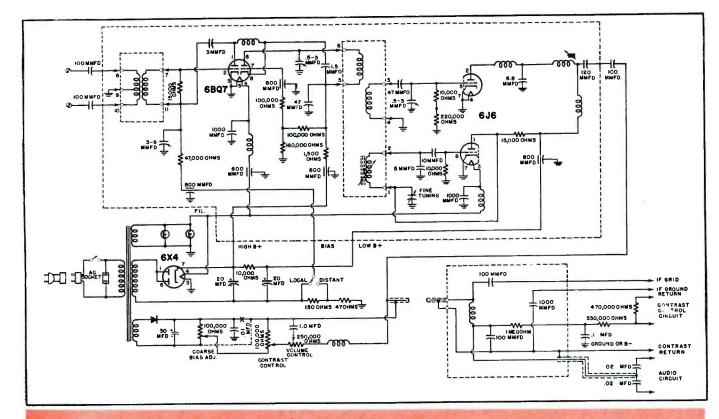
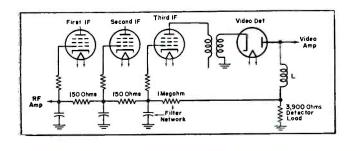
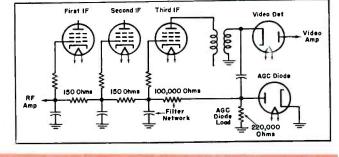


Fig. 1. Schematic of Regency RT-700 remote tuner.





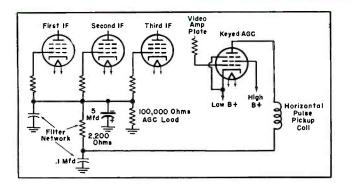
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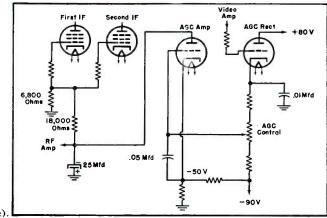
Fig. 2. Simplified rectified age circuit.

Fig. 3. Simplified rectified aga drauit employing a separate diode for rectifying the if signal to provide a source for the aga voltage.

Fig. 4. Keyed aga circuit utilizing sampling process of the amplitude of the sync pulse to develop aga voltage.

Fig. 5. Amplified aga circuit employing a da amplifier to develop the voltage for controlling the gain of the receiver.





<sup>\*</sup>Regency model RT-700 series. 2RT-700-21 (21-mc) and RT-700-41 (41 mc).

# TAPE RECORDER Report 3: 7½/3¾ Solenoid-Operated Push-Button Models by D. S. CEVANS

Design . . . Operation . . . Installation . . . Service

In our previous reviews of tape recorders, dual-track types in singular two-speed or separate models for either speed, with mechanical switch controls, were described. In this report is offered on analysis of another type of dual-track model (for either speed) featuring electromechanical or sole-noid-actuated push buttons.<sup>1</sup>

The two models are alike in basic design, the differences being that one is designed for a tape velocity of 3¾ ips and the amplifier is equalized for that tape characteristic, whereas the other is designed for a velocity of 7½ ips and is equalized accordingly.

Through a mechanical interlock, a stop switch prevents actuating other switches until the recorder has been stopped. A separate mechanical lock is provided for the record switch to prevent accidental erasure. Switch decks, in general, perform two functions: one, signal or bias switching, and two, switching of solenoid circuits. A considerable amount of electrical interlock is used.

A separate oscillator tube (6C4) is used. Bias frequency is 48 kc, ±10 kc.

A conventional 4-stage amplifier is used; 3 stages are used for recording. Fixed equalization is employed for recording and adjustable equalization is used on playback.

Filament supply is by means of a transformer, but the plate supply is obtained from an additional winding in the motor. This winding is protected against burnout by means of a fuse (3/8)A mounted within the motor housing. The amplifier power supply has a voltage doubler using a pair of selenium rectifiers. The dc power for solenoid operation is obtained from a half-wave selenium rectifier, directly connected to the power line.

The erase head operates from 6.3

volts. Saturation (erasure) and demagnetization are achieved by pulling the tape through a tapered gap in the core of an erase magnet. The head can be rotated slightly for lateral positioning of gap with respect to tape passage and can be raised or lowered for track coverage.

The record-play head can be rotated for tangency and tilted for azimuth adjustment.

### Tape Drive Mechanism

In the primary drive, the pulley and driver unit is mounted on the shaft of the drive motor and drives the flywheel and capstan assembly by means of a drive belt. The motor is controlled by a switch on the volume control.

It the takeup drive, the takeu<mark>p belt</mark> drives the takeup pulley, which in turn drives a takeup spindle through a takeup clutch (located between the spindle cup and takeup pulley). When any key except stop is depressed, a brake solenoid is energized, thereby releasing a takeup brake and a feed spindle brake. When record or play is depressed a forward solenoid is partially energized, thereby pulling downward on the takeup spindle and causing the spindle to be driven through the takeup clutch. When the fast forward key is depressed the forward solenoid is fully energized, thereby pulling downward on the takeup spindle with sufficient force to lock virtually the spindle clutch, producing a direct drive between takeup pulley and takeup spindle.

When either the record, fast forward or play key is depressed, the brake is released and the feed spindle is driven by the tape. Rotation of the spindle drives a counter by means of a belt. When the rewind key is depressed a rewind solenoid is energized, thereby swinging the feed spindle toward the

motor shaft, causing the drum to come in contact with a tire on the rewind driver. The rewind driver is driven through a clutch disk located between the driver and the flywheel drive pulley.

A pinch roller is mounted on a pinch roller arm which is pivoted on an eccentric stud. When either the play or record key is depressed a pinch solenoid is energized, thereby swinging the pinch roller over against a capstan. The head pad is pivoted on the pinch roller arm so that, when the pinch roller presses the tape against the capstan, the head pad presses the tape against the head.

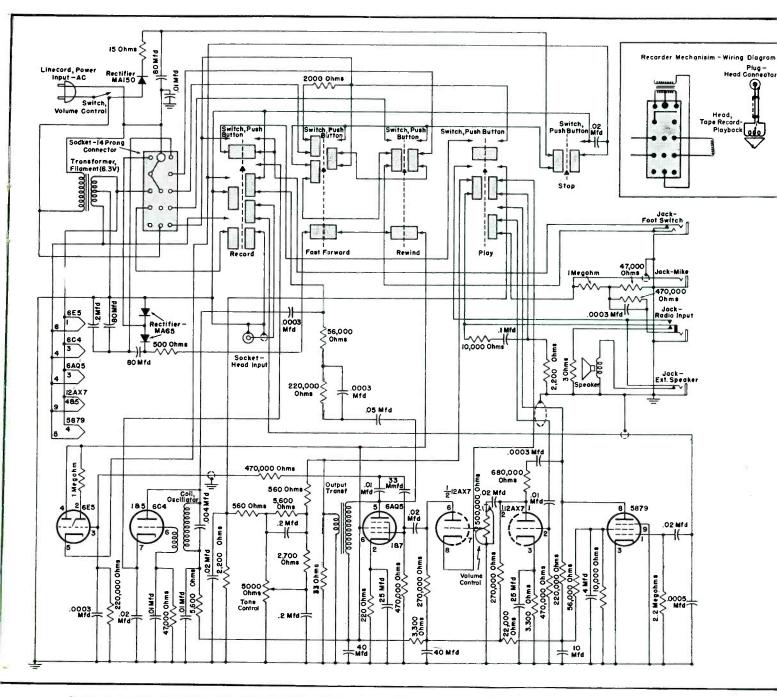
### Mechanical Adjustments

Proper operation of brakes is essential to good tape handling. Improper adjustment can be expected to lead to either tape spilling or tape breakage; therefore, it is essential that brake adjustments be made carefully, and in the sequence, manner and specific amounts.

- (1) The rewind brake adjusting screw must be loosened enough to prevent the ear on the actuating arm from moving the arm upon which the brake roller is mounted, even through the brake solenoid plunger is pushed in as far as it will go.
- (2) With the brake solenoid plunger pressed in as far as possible (apply pressure to end of plunger; not to operating bar) the operating bar stop screw should be adjusted to  $\frac{1}{16}$ " clearance between the end of the screw and the stop stud.
- (3) With the plunger depressed, as indicated, the rewind brake adjusting screw should now be adjusted to produce a clearance of .020"-.025" between the brake roller and the spindle drum.
- (4) The brake solenoid plunger should then be released and the takeup

<sup>\*</sup>From notes prepared by the Service Division, Ampro.

Ampro models 755 and 756.



Circuit of amplifier and drive system used in Ampro models 755 and 756 tape recorders. Recorder mechanism wiring diagram at upper right.

brake roller adjusting screw adjusted to produce a clearance of 0.020" between the end of the screw and the operating bar.

(5) The recorder can now be threaded with tape and operation of the feed spindle brake checked, as direction is changed from fast forward to stop to rewind. If the brake slips on the drum, the retaining screw for the brake spring anchor bracket should be loosened and the bracket rotated to increase the pressure of the brake roller on the drum.

To adjust the forward solenoid a locknut is loosened and the screw adjusted to produce a tape tension of approximately 2 ounces at the start of a 7" reel; tension at the end of a 7" reel should be approximately ½ ounce

when operating in record or play position. When fast forward is in use the takeup spindle should be virtually locked to the takeup pulley. In rewind the spindle should not revolve when loaded with an empty 7" reel.

Should it be necessary to remove the solenoid, it must be located with respect to the end of the spindle when reassembling. The adjusting screw, spring, plunger and disk should be removed and a depth gauge inserted through the hole for the adjusting screw, the solenoid being located (vertically) so that the distance from the end of the spindle to the end of the bushing is 1.835".

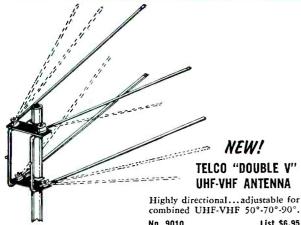
To adjust the *rewind drive clutch* the main drive pulley should be located so that the rewind drive tire is above

the bottom edge of the feed spindle drum. A 0.030" feeler gauge should be placed between the top surface of the rewind drive disk and the takeup drive pulley; just under the edge of the pulley. It will be necessary to press down on the takeup drive pulley until it touches the gauge; then the set-screws in the takeup drive pulley can be tightened.

In adjusting the pinch roller the recorder should be switched to play, the lock screw loosened and the stud rotated, thereby shifting the pinch roller arm so that the roller just comes in contact with the capstan. Note: Excessive pressure may cause wows or flut-

(Continued on page 66)

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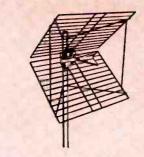
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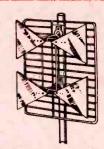
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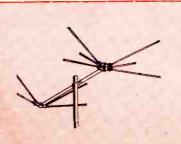
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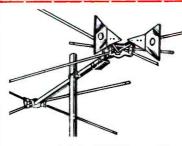


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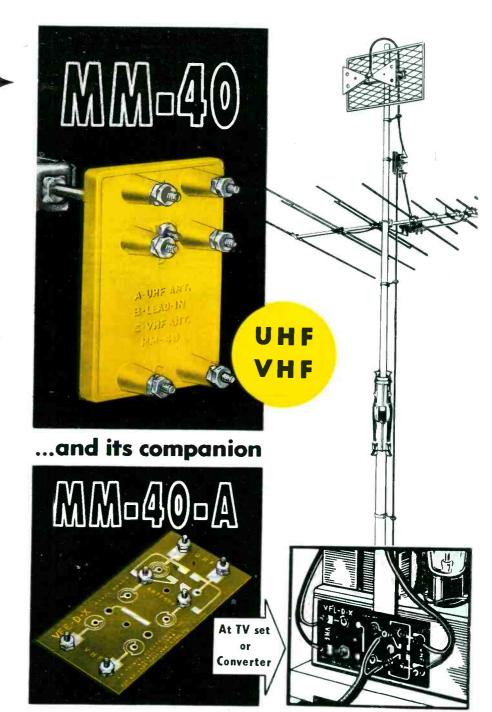
With entirely new patented\* circuits and new construction, the MM-40 and its companion (MM-40-A) are by far the finest, most efficient isolation filters for combining separate UHF and VHF antennas for single line installation. The MM-40 in new yellow weather-resistant case is quickly and easily mounted on antenna mast. The MM-40-A is used at converter or TV set that has separate UHF and VHF terminals.

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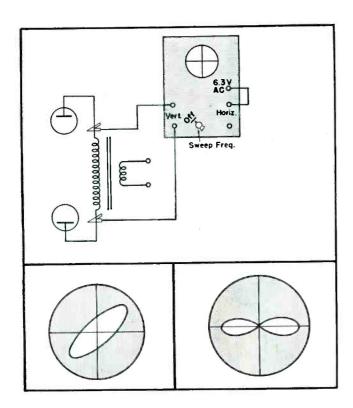
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Maintenance of

Fig. 1. Checking frequency of the hum.
The open pattern at the left indicates pure 60-cycle hum, while the figure-8 pattern shows that the hum is pure 120 cycle.

The hum problem in most commercial receivers does not usually involve anything more complicated than the replacement of filters. But modern audio amplifiers designed for low-output magnetic pickups have so much more gain, and the associated speaker system is likely to have so much better response at the fundamental 60 cycles of the ac line, that a whole new set of hum sources must be taken into consideration.

It would be a mistake to assume that all hum originates in the amplifier or preamp. Not only may one of the other components be at fault, but the trouble may arise from an interaction between two units, neither one of which is defective.

The first step in hum tracing must therefore be localization of the source within the complete reproducing system. All input units to the amplifier, including the preamp if it is separate, should be disconnected and turned off. If this operation causes the hum to disappear the trouble has clearly not originated in the amplifier itself, and each of the input units should be turned on and reconnected in turn to determine which is responsible.

Hum tracing in the amplifier proper also starts out with localization. Hum level can be checked with all tubes except the rectifier and output tubes removed. (The hum is liable to be somewhat greater than that of the complete amplifier in perfect condition, as the feedback loop has been effectively opened.) The amplifier should be worked on in its almost tubeless condition until the hum level

is satisfactory. The phase inverter should then be inserted, and the same procedure followed; then each of the voltage amplifier tubes should be replaced in turn, always working back from high level to low level. In this way various sources of hum can be checked and cleared up independently.

The foregoing procedure is especially important when working on an amplifier or sound system whose hum level has gradually built up, over months of use, to an unacceptable value. In such a case it is quite possible that the hum is being introduced from several independently operating sources, and without systematized localization the work may turn into confused and ineffective puttering.

It is very useful, when working on hum, to use a visual indicator in addition to or instead of an audible one. Not only can the annoyance of the constant noise in the speaker be eliminated, but visual indication is more accurate, and furnishes information on the frequency components of the hum that can only be guessed at from the A 'scope connected sound itself. across the output transformer's voice coil terminals will reveal gross hum, but for a more sensitive measurement the 'scope should be connected across the whole of the output transformer primary; that is, between the plates of the two output tubes. The 'scope may also be used to check between plate and ground of a particular voltage amplifier stage.

With the 'scope sweep-frequency selector switch turned to zero, or off, and a 60-cycle comparison signal

(available from the 'scope) injected at the horizontal input terminals, 120-cycle hum applied to the vertical input will produce some sort of figure-eight pattern on the screen, while 60-cycle hum will produce a closed circle or ellipse without crossed lines. These patterns are illustrated in Fig. 1. The figure-eight points to ripple from the full-wave power supply, while the open ellipse eliminates such ripple and indicates one of the less obvious hum sources.

It is possible to make a fairly accurate measurement of final hum level with the 'scope, using the setup shown in Fig. 2. The 'scope pattern can be approximately translated into an rms voltage reading from a knowledge of the vertical 'scope sensitivity, normally rated in the number of rms volts required to produce a one inch peak-to-peak deflection. The method of calculating both the output hum power and the db hum rating relative to amplifier power has been described earlier.

### Sources of Hum

There are five major categories of hum source: (1) B—supply ripple, (2) pickup from electromagetic or electrostatic ac fields, (3) pickup from tube heaters, (4) ac currents flowing in the chassis or signal cable shields, (5) ac modulation of an rf carrier (tunable hum).

The first of these is the most common, and all Service Men are familiar with it. The only feature peculiar to multi-stage, high-quality audio amplifiers is the fact that as many as three or four additional resistance-capacitance filter sections may be used after the main filter section, and there are that many more filter capacitors to check. The best method of testing is to bridge temporarily the suspected filter with a test capacitor and to observe the result, if any, on the hum.

The second source of hum, involving inductive or capacitive pickup from an ac field by some point along the signal channel, is far more significant in high-gain systems than in ordinary radios. Hum fields created by adjoining components or chassis are a matter of original design and layout, and were discussed previously." Hum

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Vino, Mark, Audio Equipment Test and Measurement, Service; July, 1953.

## **AUDIO SYSTEMS**

#### General Causes and Sources of Hum

### by MARK VINO

pickup due to defects that develop after use is often associated with broken or frayed connections to cable shields, corroded connections between component shields and chassis, or service replacements of defective ac carrying components with a physical layout changed from the original. Replacement of a metal tube by an equivalent glass type can also result in greater pickup from hum fields.

When testing to determine whether hum is being coupled from a given point, a test shield should be inserted between the suspected source and the point of entry into the signal channel, grounding out the shield by heavy pressure against the chassis. It must be remembered that iron is required to shield against both types of ac fields; aluminum or copper will only shield against capacitive pickup.

Replacement ac wiring must be twisted for hum field cancellation, and the original layout and lead dress followed carefully. Another source of hum field is the earth itself, to which one side of the power line is connected. The amplifier can be protected against this type of hum pickup by solid electrical grounding of the chassis to a cold-water pipe, and subsequent testing of plug polarity for least hum.

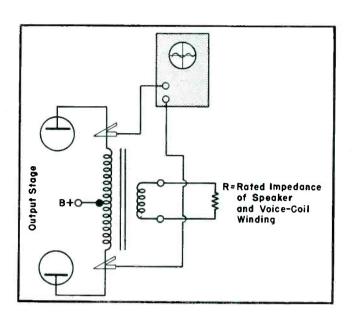
Hum pickup from ac fields will be predominantly 60 cycles if the field is directly associated with the line, or 120 cycles if the field is associated with a component (such as a choke) in the unfiltered output of the B power supply.

Hum from tube heaters is a problem that is especially significant in low-level preamps. Certain tubes, such as the 12AY7, 1620, 5879, and the new Z729 shave been specifically designed for low noise and hum. Individual tubes vary as to hum level, and the insertion of a particular tube which operates perfectly in a high level stage may cause a bad case of hum in a preamp.

Fortunately it is comparatively simple to determine whether hum is due to coupling from the tube heater. A conclusive test can be made by dis-

<sup>2</sup>Vino, Mark, Interconnection of Audio Components, Service; August, 1952.

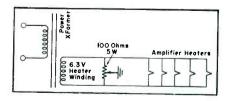
Fig. 2. Method of measuring hum at the output of an amplifier, with calibrated 'scope. The hum power is equal to E2/R, where E is the voltage appearing on the 'scope, and R is the plate-to-plate rated impedance of the transformer, properly loaded as shown.



connecting the heater leads of the stage being tested and observing or listening to the effect on the amplifier hum output. If the heater has been the source of trouble the hum will disappear instantaneously the moment that the heater circuit is opened. If, however, the heater has not been to blame, the hum will disappear only gradually with the cooling of the cathode. If there is any doubt in the matter, or if other sources of hum make it difficult to determine the effect of opening the heater circuit, a 6-volt battery can be substituted for the heater leads, and the new hum level compared with what it was originally. Heater-induced hum will always be 60 cycles in frequency.

The installation of a preamp which draws its power from its associated low-gain amplifier can result in heater hum if the design of the amplifier heater circuit is not adequate for low-level stages. An effective humcancelling heater circuit that can be added to almost any amplifier is illustrated in Fig. 3. When the original

Fig. 3. Method of balancing a heater-induced hum. The potentiometer, which may be between 50 and 100 ohms, must be adjusted for minimum hum.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>British type tube.

circuit has one side grounded this ground must first be removed.

Another circuit for reducing heater hum is illustrated in Fig. 4. Here the circuit of Fig. 3 has been combined with a voltage divider arrangement that applies a postive dc voltage to the heaters, making the cathode negative with respect to the heater and preventing heater-to-cathode emission.

The fourth source of hum is probably the most subtle and difficult to trace. Minute voltage drops are formed along the chassis, due to the flow of alternating current in a return path or to induction from an alternating field. These voltage drops can be introduced into the signal channel at low-level points and amplified into an appreciable hum. Although chassis currents are in general a design rather than a service problem there is one rule that must be strictly followed in all repair work on audio stages; the grid resistor and cathode resistor must always be grounded at the same point, and a good, clean, solid joint must be made.

[Next Month: Speaker Troubles and Cures]

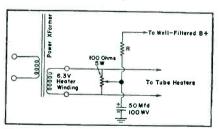
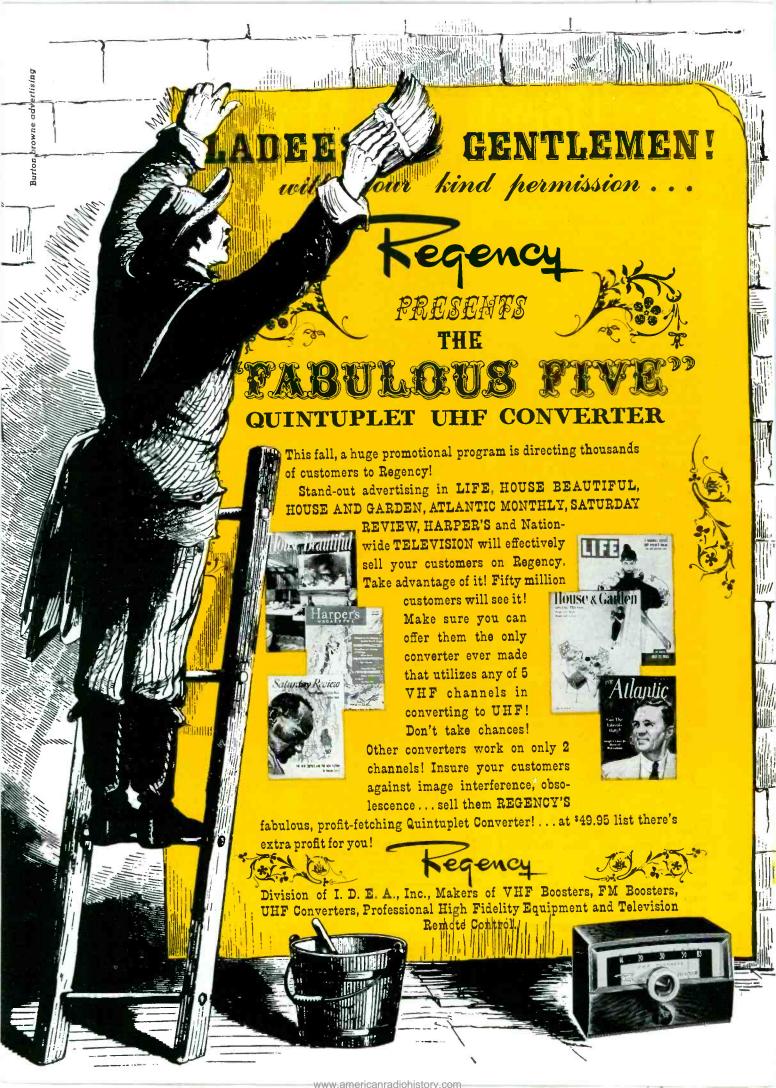


Fig. 4. Method of preventing heater-to-cathode emission by application of positive voltage to heater. The cathode is thus negative with respect to the heater and will not permit emission. R is of such value that between 15 and 40 volts do is applied to the potentiometer.



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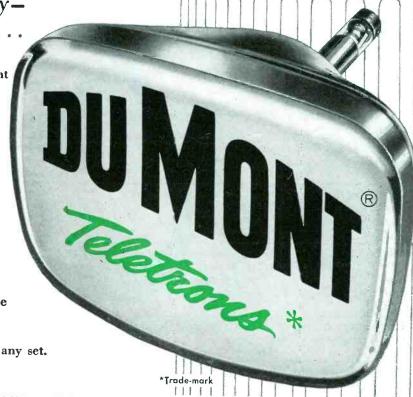
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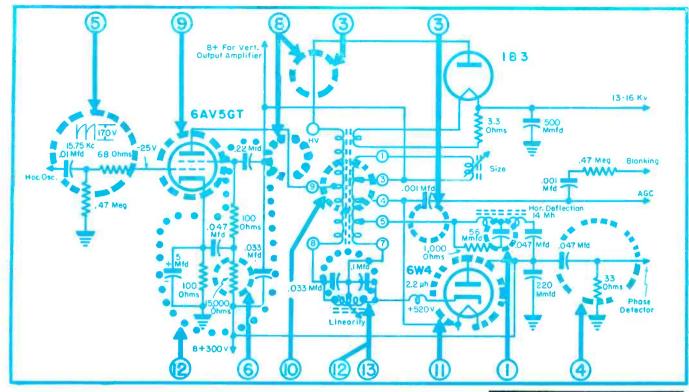


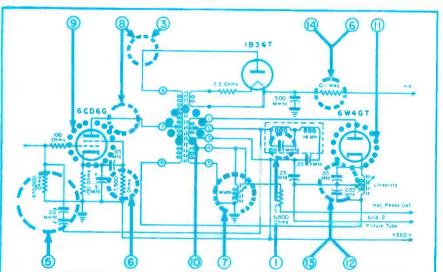
REPLACEMENT SALES, CATHODE-RAY TUBE DIVISION . ALLEN B. DU MONT LABORATORIES, INC., CLIFTON, N.J

## Sweep-Circuit Troubleshooting

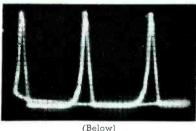
#### by CLARK R. ALISEN

| Condition  | Cause   | Control Method   |
|--|---|--|
| Ringing in raster, accompanied by waviness of scanning lines.    | Crosstalk of vertical winding with horizontal winding in yoke.      | Value of capacitor across hot half of horizontal deflection coil should be adjusted. Trimmer should be connected from ground to junction of horizontal coils, and value adjusted as required: See schematic at right; circle 1.                          |
| Ringing in raster; no waviness in scanning lines. (2)            | Amplitude modulation of electron beam, or velocity modulation.      | A .1-mfd capacitor should be connected from grid (or video signal electrode) of pix tube to ground. If ringing disappears, cause is amplitude beam modulation; if ringing continues, cause is velocity modulation: See schematic at right; circle 2.     |
| Foldover in picture at left or right-hand edge. (3)              | Excessive retrace time.   | One should check for excessive stray capacitance of sweep and high-voltage leads to chassis. Transformer or yoke may also be defective: See schematic at right; circle 3.  |
| Squegging in receiver. (4)                                       | Positive feedback between sync and sweep circuits.                  | Here it is necessary to check for open common bypass capacitors, for $ac$ voltages arriving with $dc$ supply voltages, and resistors and capacitors in sync feedback circuit for changed values: See schematic at right; circle 4.                       |
| Horizontal sweep circuit efficiency is low. Width subnormal. (5) | Horizontal-output tube is not being cut off during flyback.         | One should check for stray coupling between grid lead of horizontal-output tube and sweep-circuit leads. Feedback peaking circuit should also be checked: See schematic at right; circle 5.  |
| Horizontal sweep width inadequate. (6)                           | Insufficient deflection voltage to yoke.                            | Line voltage should be checked. The dc supply voltage to horizontal oscillator and screen of horizontal-output tube should be increased. Value of high-voltage filter resistor should be increased: See drive waveform and schematic at right; circle 6. |
| Width coil overheats. (7)  | Slug is located too far out of winding.                             | Width coil should be removed completely: See schematic at right; circle 7.   |
| High-voltage subnormal; filter components okeh. (8)              | Kickback pulse is partially by-<br>passed.                          | Lead dress of high-voltage wires should be checked and kept well clear of metal surfaces: See schematic at right; circle 8.  |
| White lines at right-hand side of screen. (Vertical lines.) (9)  | Parasitic oscillation of horizontal-output tubes.                   | Tubes should be selected or parasitic-suppression resistor installed in grid screen-grid, and plate lead of horizontal-output tube. See schematic at right; circle 9.  |
| White lines in left-hand region of screen. (Vertical lines.)     | Core saturation of horizontal-<br>output transformer.               | Proper air gap in core should be used and drive to grid of horizontal-output tube should be advanced as required to obtain desired winth: See schematic at right; circle 10.   |
| 'Scope display shows current is ringing in sweep circuit. (11)   | Insufficient lamping.   | Damping tube should be selected. Value of resistor shunting damper tube should be decreased and horizontal drive adjusted; See voltage waveform and schematic at right; circle 11.   |
| Horizontal sweep is non-linear.                                  | Incorrect shape of driving wave to grid of horizontal-out put tube. | Values of booster capacitors should be changed slightly up and down. Values of capacitors and resistors in grid, cathode, and screen circuit of horizontal-output tube should also be changed slightly: See schematic at right; circle 12.               |
| Ringing, foldover, and excessive non-linearity in picture.       | Open input booster capacitor.                                       | Capacitor should be checked for open; appreciable leakage or a short will produce a dark screen: See schematic of right; circle 13.  |
| Dim picture, blooms when brightness control is turned up.        | High-voltage filter resistor has increased excessively in value.    | value of resistor should be checked on high-voltage megonmmeter: See schematic at right; circle 14.  |
| Right—Figs. 1, 2 and 3, top, center, b                           | ottom: Schematics of typical sweep circ                             | nts. [Courtesy Ram (top and center) and Radio Craftsmen (bottom).]   |

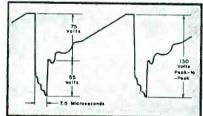


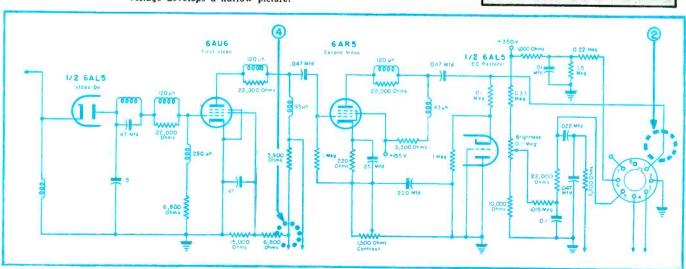


Top right: Voltage waveform across horizontal-deflection coils. A subnormal peak-to-peak voltage develops a narrow picture.



Drive waveform to grid of horizontal-output tube, with peak-to-peak voltage and peak-ing-pulse width specifications. If overdrive is required to obtain adequate picture width, a circuit fault is present which must be corrected; overdrive shortens tube life and leads to circuit breakdowns.





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SNYDER MANUFACTURING Co., Philadelphia 40, Pa., has issued its '54 catalog describing its line of TV antennas and accessories. . . Bellevue Tube Mill, Inc., P. O. Box 4465, Philadelphia 40, Pa., a Snyder affiliate, has also released a catalog on TV electro-welded antenna masts, and butt and lock seam tubing.



TUNG-SOL ELECTRIC, INC., Newark 4. N. J., has published the 19th edition of their Tube Characteristics Manual, which is available through their tube distributors. First 166 pages contain technical information on receiving and picture tubes. A special 20-page section contains basic marketing information to aid Service Men plan a local promotion program.



www.americanradiohistory.com



ADMIRAL CORP., Advertising Dept., 3800 Cortland St., Chicago 47, Ill., has prepared a 12-page booklet, What You Should Know About High Fidelity, which describes characteristics of tuners, amplifiers, record changers and speaker systems. Available for 10c.

CBS-HYTRON, Danvers, Mass., has released a brochure of handy tools for Service Men. Described are a soldering aid, test adapter, tube lifter, probing tweezer, tube puller, miniature pin straighteners, pick-up stick and tube tapper.

STANDARD ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS Co., 2240 E. Third St., Dayton, Ohio, has issued an 18-page catalog describing a line of variable transformers for auto, isolated, and built-in and bench applications. Terminal and tap arrangements as well as circuit diagrams are included along with an index of specifications and applications of single phase and three-phase transformers.

VACO PRODUCTS Co., 317 E. Ontario St., Chicago 11, Ill., has made available a folder describing assorted screwdriver kits, using single handle and from five to sixteen interchangeable blades.

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y., has released a 40-page booklet, How You Can Be Sure of Television Picture Tube Quality, for distribution to consumers.

CORNELL-DUBILIER ELECTRIC CORP., South Plainfield, N. J., has released a 36-page catalog, 200-D, listing replacement capacitors, with data for 134 types, including specifications, diagrams and prices.

HEATH Co., Benton Harbor, Mich., has prepared an 8-page *Modification Flyer*, detailing a number of modification kits available for earlier model instruments. Modification kits included are for pushpull 'scope, battery eliminator, grid dip meter, *ac vivm*, and tube checker.

LaPointe Electronics, Inc., Rockville, Conn., has released a 20-page catalog, 54, describing its line of TV antennas, rotators, isolation filters, and boosters and accessories. Appearing, too, are performance gain charts for antennas.

AEROVOX CORP., New Bedford, Mass., has prepared a bulletin, Aerovox RF Noise Suppression Filters, describing seven filter types, and including dimensions and drawings, electrical factors, and attenuation curves.

G. AND H. WOOD PRODUCTS Co., 75 N. 11th St., Brooklyn 11, N. Y., has made available a pocket-size catalog, *High Fidelity Cabinets of Character*, containing specifications and data on choice of woods and finishes for custom-styled cabinets.

HERMAN H. SMITH, INC., 2326 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn 10, N. Y., has released a 20-page catalog, 53-A, describing electronic components and TV accessories.

\* \*

## Rep Talk

THE REPS national membership has Radio, has joined the sales staff of S. W. Simberkoff, 68 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J. Saffro and Gettlemen Co., Chicago, Ill.; ... Saffro and Gettlemen Co., Chicago, 111.; Walter J. Brauer and Associates, Cleveland, O.; William J. Purdy, San Francisco, Calif.; Jack Berman, Los Angeles, Calif.; Tim Coakley, Boston, Mass.; Burt C. Porter Co., Seattle, Wash.; Harold Blumenstein, Philadelphia, Pa., Fred Kantor, New York, N. Y.; Paul Hayden, East Point, Ga., and Antle and Smith, Dallas. Tex.. have been named reps for Dallas, Tex., have been named reps for G. and H. Wood Products. . . . Delzell-Maynard Sales Co., 3409 Oaklawn Ave., Dallas, Tex., has been appointed rep for Tech-Master Products Co., in Texas, Tech-Master Products Co., in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. Arthur L. Ehlers Co., 49 Central Ave., Cincinnati 2, O., have been named rep for the Hindle Transformer Co., Inc., in southern Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Arnold-Vore Associates, 1321 Rosedale Ave., Chicago, Ill. (Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota); Kobert E. Clemenson Co., 210 W. 8th St., Kansas City, Mo. (Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska); Sam Karns Co., 36 Oak Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y. (metropolitan New York City and northern New Jersey), and Edward F. Aymond Co., 4308 Maple Ave., Dallas, Tex. (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas), have been appointed reps for Commercial have been appointed reps for Commercial Products, antenna mounting equipment and parts manufacturer. . . . Clark R. Gibb, 312 16th Ave., S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn., has been named rep for Atlas Sound Corp., in Minnesota, western Wisconsin and North and South Dakota. J. Alan Biggs and Co. have closed their New York office. All activities will be continued from its headquarters in Doylestown, Pa. (P. O. Box 450)... Howard M. Saul and Associates have moved their offices to 5015-6 San Vicente Blvd., Los Angeles 19, Calif. . . Robert S. Mac-Arthur has been named sales rep for John Arthur has been named sales rep for John F. Rider Publisher, Inc., in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. . . . Burt. C. Porter Co., 4310 Roosevelt Way, Seattle, Wash., are now reps for Ram Electronics Sales Co., in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. . . . Conrad R. Strassner Co., 1865 North Western Ave., Los Angeles 27. Calif., has been appointed rep for Plastic Capacitors. Inc. in California. geles 27. Calif., has been appointed rep for Plastic Capacitors, Inc., in California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico.

Arthur Z. Adelman has joined Leon L. Adelman Co., 25 Chittenden Ave., New York 33, N. Y., as field rep in hi-fi sound equipment.

William A. Dietrich, formerly a Westinghouse field engineer, is now on the staff of Lowry Dietrich Co., 1404 Swantek St., Pittsburgh 4, Pa.

W. A. Dietrich

A. Z. Adelman





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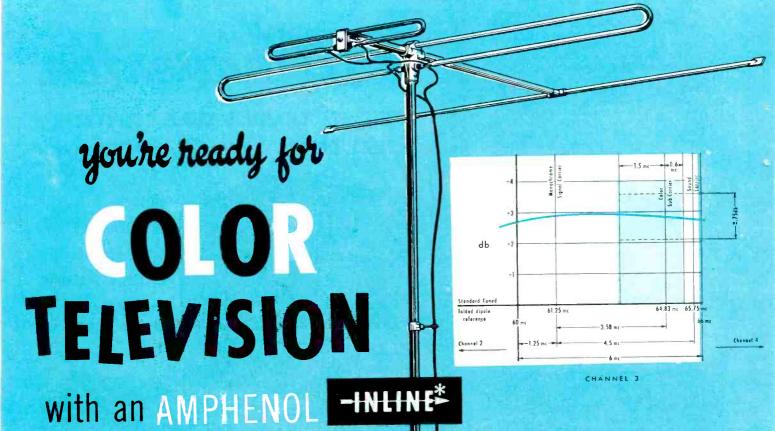
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BLONDER-TONGUE LABORATORIES WESTFIELD, N. J.

Manufacturers of TELEVISION AMPLIFIERS, UHF CONVERTERS, MIXERS, DISTRIBUTION UNITS and TV ACCESSORIES



Color television is fast becoming a reality! Sets are expected to be available the first part of next year and stations are purchasing the necessary transmitting equipment. Initial costs, unfortunately, will be high but as improvements in design and production are achieved the price of color television will become within everyone's reach.

The consumer is concerned with the problems presented by television in color. He has read reports on prices and availability; all have been conflicting. He knows, however, that his set will have to be replaced or converted. What he does not know is that if he has an AMPHENOL INLINE\*, there will be no extra expense in antenna or installation! AMPHENOL engineers provided for color in the original design of the INLINE\*.

Every dealer, distributor and installer will want to acquaint their customers with this reassuring information. The color television market is potentially tremendous. It certainly will prove of benefit if the consumer can be reassured on one part of the cost of conversion to color.

The fact that amphenol INLINEs are able to receive color television so well reflects favorably upon the engineering ability of amphenol. For in ordinary black and white television the same level-gain design has proved valuable. Set owners know, now, that their amphenol INLINE\* is providing them with the best black and white picture their sets can deliver.

\*Reissue U.S. Pat. No. 23,273

## Antenna Electrical Requirements for COLOR TELEVISION

Information now available on color television has made it clear that the receiving antenna must have these characteristics:

- 1 Antenna gain must be flat, no gain or loss greater than one db, within 1.5 mc below and 0.6 mc above the color sub-carrier\* (a width of 2.1 mc).
- 2 Antenna gain must be held down across the FM frequencies. Rejection of FM signals is much more important in color than in black and white television.

\*Channel frequency widths are at present divided between the monochrome amplitude modulation picture carrier and the frequency modulation sound carrier. The addition of the color sub-carrier is made at 3.58 mc above the monochrome carrier.

The AMPHENOL INLINE\* fully meets the two conditions listed above. Besides being engineered to reject FM signals, from 88 mc to 108 mc, the INLINE provides very level gain across all channels, particularly over the color sub-carrier. Typical of the INLINE's performance on all channels is the gain chart† illustrated above for channel 3. †Measured in accordance with proposed RETMA standards.

AMERICAN PHENOLIC CORPORATION chicago 50, illinois



# Use of Service Teams for Home Calls...Dispatching Procedures . . . Basic Differences Between Radio and TV Chassis, and Servicing Problems Involved

# The Systematic Servicing Approach

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 receivers. TV receivers operating in the vhf and uhf ranges, at relatively low signal levels (particularly in fringe areas), would seem to have more in common with vhf communication receivers, than with low-frequency broadcast receivers. In spite of this similarity, the advantage of sensitivity measurements has not been generally recognized; an understandable situation since TV servicing has been so largely an extension of broadcast radio servicing.

It is recommended that consideration be given to including some form of sensitivity measurement in the routine maintenance procedures. Measurement with a signal generator, incorporating an accurately-calibrated output control, has been found to be the only way to get a positive check on whether or not the receiver is near enough peak performance for satisfactory operation in fringe areas. In strong-signal areas less precise measurements may prove satisfactory. It is risky to attempt to use the attenuated output from an antenna as a standard signal even in a constantsignal area, since dampness and longtime antenna deterioration would provide misleading results. In strongsignal areas it has been found that good results can be obtained by observing the output of the video detector

on a 'scope and substituting each rf and if tube, one at a time, with a new tube. In this procedure any new tube that produces greater than a 15% increase in the detector output could be left in the receiver as a replacement.

#### Integrated Test Setup

Just as in the production operation, to make these procedures successful it is necessary to provide an efficient arrangement of working area, efficient storage and handling facilities, plus adequately designed and properly located tools and test equipment.1 The problem of handling-equipment and storage facilities is worthy of special mention since these items seem to be so universally neglected in the small service shops. Since TV receivers are inherently heavy and cumbersome to handle it seems only logical to provide adequate facilities to make this part of the operation easier and more efficient. A little study of a typical service operation will show that set handling accounts for an appreciable percentage of the total time involved. The setup referred to suggests an integrated test-equipment and handling dolly arrangement in which a dolly is used for both set movement and as a working-bench area, thus reducing the overall set handling required.

In such an arrangement the ideal storage area would be rows of benches of the same height as the dollies so that receivers could be slid from the bench to the dolly and back with the minimum of actual lifting being required. In any case chassis should be kept off of the floor. Not only is set handling from the floor a backbreaking job, but there is also again the matter of customer relations to be taken into account. Consider the impression on the customer who walks

#### by J. C. GEIST

through the plush front show room to the service department only to find his expensive television chassis along with numerous others scattered about the floor collecting dust, floor dirt, and cigarette ashes.

#### Small-Large Shop Procedures

In a small shop each Service Man would carry out all of the procedures. In a larger shop it would be more efficient to have apprentice-type Service Men carry out the handling and maintenance procedures, and have experienced personnel do the more technical repair work and test procedures. In any case, the key to successful operation is the establishment of a written list of procedures, assignment of these procedures to appropriate personnel as a required part of their job, and the training of these personnel to carry out the procedures in an efficient manner. Proper application of these techniques will result in more thorough work at less cost and with greater customer satisfaction.

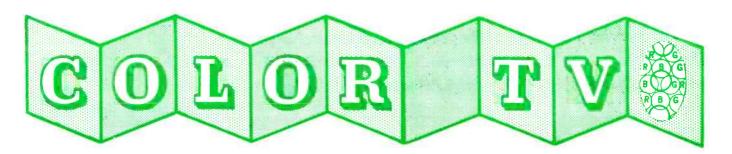
#### Home Service Calls

The application of systematic service procedures to home service calls requires special consideration. It is generally recognized that normally home service is limited to tube and fuse replacement, picture and channelfrequency adjustments, and antennasystem maintenance. It does not make a good impression on set owners to work on the underside of the chassis in the middle of the living room floor. It is, however, possible to establish a routine procedure for limited servicing that can be done in the home, which will result in a much higher order of performance than can be obtained from hit-or-miss tube replace-

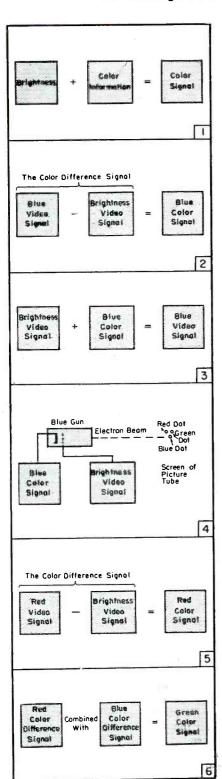
Before listing detailed routine procedures let us consider some of the complications involved in home service calls. It has become standard practice in some shops to separate receiver repair and antenna work. In some cases this has resulted in inefficiency since two or even more calls might be necessary to repair a single difficulty. Another complication has appeared with the introduction of the larger screen sets; usually chassis cannot be safely handled by one man and two men must be sent along to bring a

(Continued on page 67)

<sup>1</sup>Geist, J. C., One-Man TV Shop Tool-Test Setup, Service; February, 1953.



### A Simplified Analysis of the NTSC System



### by W. KAY BROWNES

(1)

The color signal consists of two principal parts; brightness and color information. This is because the resonance of the violet sense organ of the eye does not change to another light frequency when the light intensity is changed. From another point of view, the resonance curves of the sense organs of the eye, shown in (1) at left, do not change in shape as the amount of light is varied. Hence, color television can transmit a color signal in terms of its brightness and its relative amounts of red, green, and violet.

(2)

THE BLUE COLOR signal is modulated upon the color subcarrier. The blue color signal is obtained at the transmitter by substracting the brightness video signal from the blue video signal; the signal is provided by a camera tube which responds to the blue portion of the image. The brightness signal is the blackand-white portion of the image, or, the intensity or the total color composition of the image.

(3)

At the receiver, the process is reversed. The brightness signal will be added to the blue color signal to obtain the blue video signal; the brightness signal will be applied to the grid of the picture tube, and the blue color signal will be applied to the cathode of the picture tube. The result is to add the two signals.

(4)

HERE IS what happens at the receiver in the color picture tube. The picture tube has three guns: blue, red, and green. The blue color signal is applied to the blue gun only. The brightness signal is applied to all three guns. In the case of the blue gun, a blue video signal is developed; the electron beam from the blue gun can hit only the blue dot on the screen of the picture tube. The blue color is excited at the required point in the image,, and with correct saturation.

To SUMMARIZE: (1) The color subcarrier, which is transmitted in the gaps between the groups of the black-and-white signal, has two components which have the same frequency, but which are 90° out of phase. (2) The blue color signal is modulated upon one of these subcarrier components.

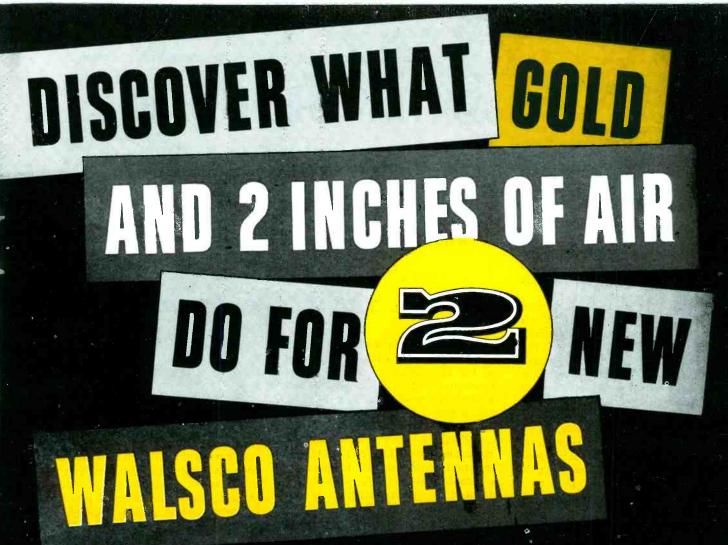
(5)

THE OTHER SUBCARRIER component is modulated by the red color difference signal.

(6)

THE GREEN COLOR signal is not transmitted as such, because it can be obtained at the receiver from a suitable combination of red and blue signals, as shown.

[Next Month: Analysis of Color Cameras and Color-Processing Circuits]





## NEW WALSCO GOLD DIPOLE YAGI (UHF)

No less than 24 kt. gold plating on the receiving dipole of this great, new, 10 element Yagi. Why gold? Because gold resists corrosion better than any other metal ... and gold is an excellent conductor. Like the most powerful radar antennas, the Walsco Gold Dipole Yagi guarantees permanent high gain in any location, under all weather conditions. It's custom-made for each location. The only Yagi that carries a 3 year unconditional guarantee! And it costs no more than conventional Yagis.

## NEW WALSCO IMPERIAL CONICAL (VHF)

Here's the first radical improvement in Conicals. A new insulator which utilizes "barrier discs" and 2 inches of air space between the terminals prevents "shorts." Soot deposits, dirt, moisture, salt, etc., cannot affect the insulator. This great, new Conical will therefore maintain high gain performance under any and all weather conditions. Front-end hardware is stainless steel to prevent corrosion losses permanently. Takes only 2 minutes to assemble because there's no loose hardware. Nothing compares to the Walsco Conical at any price ... and it's backed by the only 3 year unconditional guarantee!

Write for complete information

WALSED ELECTRONIES CORPORATION

3602 Crenshaw Boulevard, Los Angeles 16, California

ALMOST ALL PLANTS and labs engaged in the development of electronic equipment for airborne applications employ motor generator sets as sources of high-frequency power. In most instances, these generators supply electrical power in the region of 400 cps, required for the operation and testing of equipment designed for operation on aircraft where hf power is utilized.

Because the size and weight of electric motors and power supply units for electronic equipment can be drastically reduced, hf power is used. Furthermore, filtering of the output of a rectifier operated from a hf ac source is relatively easy and the filter can be small.

Several types of motor generator sets are used. Some deliver single phase power; some furnish three-phase power on a three-wire delta or four-wire wye basis. Where it is desirable that the output frequency be maintained at exactly 400 cycles per second, a synchronous motor is used for driving the generator. Where some variation in frequency is allowable, an induction motor is used; in this case the output frequency may vary from approximately 4 or 5 cycles when the generator is fully loaded to 4 to 8 cycles when the generator load is zero.

In some operations it is necessary that the output frequency be adjustable. A mechanical variable speed transmission is sometimes used between the motor and generator. Where more precise adjustment is necessary, a variable speed dc motor is used for driving the generator.

Where a dc motor is used and dc is not available from the power mains, dc may be furnished by an ac-to-dc motor generator set or a rectifier-power supply.

When an ac-to-dc motor generator set is used for driving the dc motor of the hf generator, speed control is provided by adjustment of the field current of the dc generator. This varies the dc output of the generator, which is the voltage applied to the armature of the dc motor.

To maintain the speed of the dc-to-ac motor generator at any set value, a speed regulator is required. This is generally one which employs magnetic amplifiers, although there are regulators available which employ tubes. The magnetic amplifier is preferred because it requires no warm-up time, has no tubes to burn out, and uses no moving or wearing parts.

The output voltage of the hf generator is varied by adjustment of the field current directly or indirectly by

‡From notes prepared by Leo G. Sands.

¹Cataldo, J. T., Magnetic Amplifier Rectifiers,
SERVICE; May, 1953.

## 

## High-Frequency Motor-Generator System Operation and Servicing ‡

#### by THOMAS K. BEAMER

varying the field current of the exciter generator used for energizing the field of the hf generator. Maintenance of constant-output voltage is accomplished by use of a voltage regulator which may be of the carbon pile or finger type, or a magnetic amplifier or an electronic device. The voltage regulator automatically adjusts the generator field current to maintain constant output voltage, compensating for load changes or variations in generator speed.

Court Control

#### **HF** Generator Types

There are several types of high frequency generators. Some employ a stationary field and a rotating armature with power take-off through slip rings and brushes. Others employ a rotating field with power take-off from the stator windings. Slip rings provide electrical contact with the rotating field.

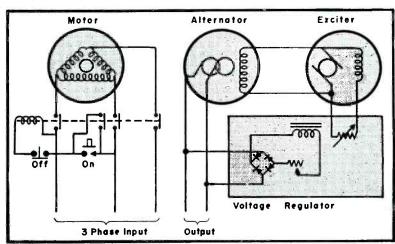
Still another type of hf generator is the inductor alternator which does not require rotating windings or brushes. However, the inductor alternator is larger and heavier, and because slip rings require so little maintenance, the advantages of an inductor alternator are not significant except in certain mobile applications where it is difficult to gain access to the brushes for maintenance.

One of the prime requisites of a hf generator is that it should produce sine-wave output. This means that the output voltage should contain only a small amount of harmonics. A threephase generator inherently has a lower harmonic content than a single-phase generator. Through very careful design, there are hf generators being produced which have a total harmonic content as low as one or two per cent. Because strong harmonics can cause erroneous tests or even damage the equipment being tested, the need for sine-wave output is obvious. Sometimes it is necessary to use external filters to reduce harmonics adequately.

#### Generator Servicing

Field servicing of motor generator sets can be easy and profitable. An (Continued on page 68)

Circuitry of hf motor-generator system.

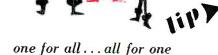


## NEW JFD "3:in-one" LIGHTNING ARRESTER

No. AT110 with hardware for wall or window sill mounting, \$1.50, list

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



I for UHF or VHF tubular twin lead

2. for VHF flat twin lead

3. for VHF or UHF open

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AN ALL-CHANNEL UHF
CONNEL UHF
REPRESENTATION



MODEL NO. RC-53
Patent Pending

Kegency

Div. I. D. E. A., Inc. 7900 Pendelton Pike Indianapolis 26, Indiana Telephone: Cherry 2466 Electrostatic Picture Tube Focus
Control...Curing 6BN6 Radiation
. . . TV Area-Selector-Switch
Applications . . . Inverter
Unbalance . . . VTVM Scale
Conversions

by T. L. GILFORD



The quality of the picture on any TV receiver is to a large degree determined by the sharpness of focus of the electron beam. Just as in photography, a picture with good black and white contrast can be ruined by poor focus.

On the self-focusing or electrostatic tube models, like the Stewart-Warner 9300 series, there is no external focus control of any type. However, the focus of the tube is very much affected by the setting of the ion trap. This device controls the path of the electron beam prior to its deflection over the face of the tube and there is only *one* correct setting for it. It should be adjusted for maximum brightness. Within this range of maximum brightness there is only one point of optimum focus.

To obtain this point of best focus, the brightness level should be adjusted to normal with the brightness control and the tuner set off channel. The line structure of the raster should be observed on the screen while making slight adjustments of the ion trap. One will find that there is one point at which the scanning lines appear most sharp. In obtaining this point of best focus, one should be sure that brightness is not reduced.

In the event that good sharp focus cannot be obtained even after careful ion trap adjustment, it is suggested that the ion trap be reversed. To do this it should be slid off of the tube, turned over and slipped back on. The magnet should be placed diametrically opposite its original position. By careful readjustment, it should now be possible to obtain good, sharp focus.<sup>1</sup>

#### 6BN6 Radiation

Under Certain signal conditions there may be interference in the picture

caused by radiation from the 6BN6 circuit in Arvin chassis *TE 358*, *TE 358-1 -2; TE 359; TE 363*, *TE 363-1 -2;* and *TE 364*.

To check for this type of interference the 6BN6 should be removed from set. If this interference disappears the following changes should be made (Fig. 1):

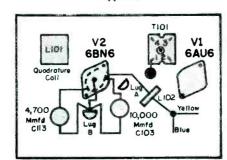
(1) The ground side of  $C_{103}$  should be removed from lug A and moved to lug B. (2) The blue and vellow leads should be removed from pin 1 of the 6BN6 socket and a series peaking coil,  $L_{102}$ , added between these leads and pin 1: 40 to 200 uh choke. (3) Then a 4700 mmfd capacitor ( $C_{113}$ ) should be added from pin 4 of the 6BN6 socket to lug B. (4) A ground lead should now be made from pin 1 of  $T_{101}$ as short as possible by soldering it directly to the chassis. (5) A grounded shield should now be added to the 6BN6. This will primarily affect uhf channels.

#### Area Selector Switches

To REDUCE the possibility of picture everloading in strong signal areas, in-

<sup>1</sup>From Stewart-Warner service notes, submitted by R. W. Felber, service manager,

Fig. 1. Circuitry revisions which should be made in Arvin TE chassis, if 6BN6 radiation appears.



dicated by extreme contrast, an area selector switch has been added to Trav-ler TV chassis.<sup>2</sup> This, it is said, will permit adjustment of receiver to any particular receiving condition involving local or fringe area reception.

The unit is a single pole, single throw, rotary wafer switch, located on the rear apron of the chassis.

When this switch is in the local position, the delay bias is disabled. When in the fringe position, the delay bias is in the circuit.

#### Picture Pulling Often Caused by Hash

IT HAS BEEN FOUND that picture pulling will be occasionally caused by dressing a heater lead too close to the grid terminal of a video-amplifier stage. In such cases, it will be found that the picture pulling is being caused by relatively high-frequency hash voltages on the heater lines, and that the picture pulling can be cured by better by-passing of the heater line to chassis.

#### Inverter Unbalance

Occasionally one notes that the waveform on the 'scope changes slightly in shape when the pattern reversal switch is used. This situation usually arises from high-frequency unbalance in the phase-inverter circuit. Within the frequency response range for which the 'scope is intended in such cases, the waveform variation will be so slight as to be practically unnoticeable.

#### **VTVM Scale Conversion**

It is sometimes supposed that all that is necessary to convert an rms vivm

(Continued on page 68)

<sup>2</sup>Effective October: part No. TV-SW-16.

SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1953 • 49

## Circuitry and Operation of One-Man Antenna-Orientation Device\* . . . New



THE PROPER ORIENTATION of an antenna is certainly one of the most important operations in an installation. For only when the antenna is correctly adjusted for direction, and height, too, can it serve as an effective pickup medium. In the past, the job of turning the antenna, and moving it up or down, has been a tedious one requiring at least two or more men and usually an involved signaling system.

With the development of orientation devices, the task has not only been simplified, but greater accuracy has been assured. To illustrate, with the equipment' shown in Fig. 1, which can be used in conjunction with a rectifier type ac voltmeter, installers are provided with a relative strength reading of the signal. Thus, a report on just what is occurring at the TV set can be carried back instantly to the rooftop.

Two units, comprising this device, shown schematically in Fig. 2, provide isolation networks which allow a transmission line to carry the signal from the antenna to the TV set and simultaneously carry the video signal

\*From a report prepared for Service by Wallace E. St. Vrain, chief engineer, Mosley Electronics, Inc.

Fig. 1. Units comprising TV antenna orientation device. Features knurled thumb-screws to facilitate connections. (Mosley)

back to the meter without interaction between the two signals.

#### Principle of Operation

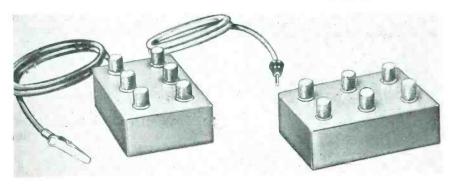
By proper choice of capacity in  $C_3$ ,  $C_2$ ,  $C_3$ , and  $C_4$ , the reactance of the capacitors at the signal frequency will be very low and offer practically no attenuation to the signal. At much lower video frequencies, the reactance of the capacitors is sufficiently high to prevent the video signal from appearing at the antenna or set input, but will pass the uhf/vhf signal along the transmission line.

The chokes  $L_1$ ,  $L_2$ ,  $L_3$ , and  $L_4$  serve a similar purpose. Here, the proper choice of inductance introduces a low reactance at video frequencies and very high reactance at the signal frequencies. They will therefore isolate the metering circuit and prevent the signal frequency from appearing on the meter and, more important, prevent the metering circuit from loading the line.

Because the metering circuit is isolated from the transmission circuit, it

Fig. 2. Circuit of units, connected together for antenna orientation, illustrating how isolation between uhf/vhf signal and returning video signal is achieved. Meter (may be rectifier type 0.50 v ac voltmeter, or practically any portable vom) indicates relative video signal strength as antenna is moved.

www.americanradiohistory.com



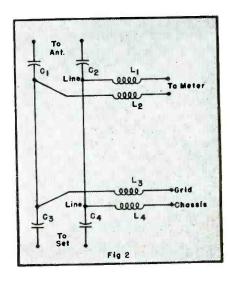
represents, for all practical purposes, an additional pair of wires which can be used for a variety of purposes that may suggest themselves to the installer.

PETERS

Any frequency from dc to about 5 mc can be fed over the transmission line, while it is feeding a signal to the TV set, without either signal appearing on the other. Installers can connect the metering circuit at the set end to the output of the video amplifier by inserting a test prod into the picture tube socket and connecting an alligator clip terminal to ground. At the antenna end of the transmission line a rectifier type ac voltmeter, range 0-50 v, will record the video signal as received by the set. If desired, the metering circuit can be used simply as another pair of lines and telephones can be connected up to permit a viewer at the television set to transmit instructions to the installer on the roof as he moves the antenna about.

In using this equipment, the first step involves the usual installation of the transmission line from antenna position to set position, but without making connections to either. Step number two consists of the connection of one of the coupler units to the TV set and to the transmission line. Since both units are identical and interchangeable, it does not matter which one is used at the set and which is used at the antenna. To connect the set unit, it is first necessary to determine where, on that particular set, the source of video signal may be obtained. In most cases this will be either the grid or cathode of the picture tube socket. A special lead with a pin con-

(Continued on page 70)

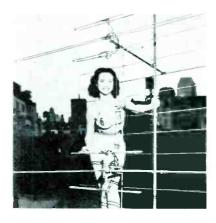


<sup>1</sup>Mosley Orientor.

### UHF/VHF Lightning Arresters . . . UHF/VHF Antennas . . . UHF Converters



Lightning arrester and static discharger, which includes both an internal resistor network and two replaceable fuses. The resistor network, it is said, will bypass all regular picture-smearing static charges to ground, as well as lightning charges. However, strong lightning charges that normally would destroy an arrester before reaching ground, will merely blow the two replaceable fuses. Will secure oval, tubular, flat ribbon and open-wire twinleads. Contact is made electrically at four points. (Model AT120; Lightning Sentry (Patented); JFD Manufacturing Co., Inc., 6101 Sixteenth Ave., Brooklyn 4, N. Y.)



(Above)

All-channe! vhf antenna. (Champion; Channel Master Corp., Ellenville, N. Y.)

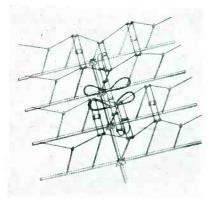
(Below)

Single bay all-channel unit corner antenna.

Features factory pre-assembly. (Model 706; TV Products Co., Springfield Gardens 13, New York.)

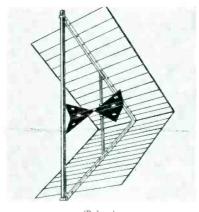


All-channel uhf converter, said to be 50% smaller than previous model. A single knob tunes all the uhf channels in a total of 7½ turns. A second knob switches from uhf to vhf and also turns both the converter and TV set on and off. Uses a 6AF4 or 6T4 oscillator tube: 6CB6 if amplifier; selenium power supply rectifier; and 1N72 uhf diode detector. The if is 82 mc. Oscillator is said to stabilize in one minute when used with intercarrier receivers; stabilizes in 3 to 5 minutes when used with split-carrier receivers. (Model 88; P R. Mallory & Co., Inc., Distributor Division, 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 6, Ind.)



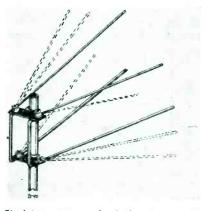
Broadband colinear array that features four 104" reflector bars which are said to raise the gain on the low channels. (Super Fretaray; Fretco, Inc., 406 N. Craig St., Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Traveling wave antenna designed for fringe area uhf television reception and medium range vhf reception. The antenna is non-resonant at frequencies above 250 mc. Elements are designed to move slightly in gusty winds to relieve strain on the mast. (TW-30; Metal Products Corp., 807 NW. 20th St., Miami 37, Fla.)



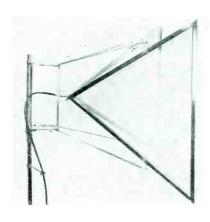
(Below)

Lightning arrester designed to carry tubular, small oval, large oval, open line, 300 ohm and Anaconda lines. Contact is made by teeth which bite into the insulation. Enclosed in plastic molded housing, readily adaptable for indoor or outdoor installation on walls, windows, masts or pipes. (Models 4000 and 4005 with stainless steel strap for pipe mountings; iE Manufacturing, 325 N. Hoyne St., Chicago, Ill.)

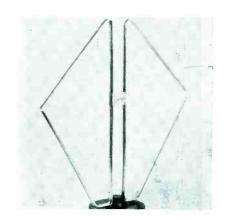


Stack-type antenna for both uhf and vht in primary and secondary signal areas; can be adjusted to 50°, 70° and 90° for either band or for combined bands. (Double V.—No. 9010; Television Hardware Manufacturing Co., Rockford, Ill.)

Indoor rhombic design antenna. Made of aluminum with matching 300-ohm leadin wire. Has a tuning slide and rotates 90° on each side of the vertical. It is 27" high and 24" wide. (Ultra-Tenna; Ultrasonic Corp., 61 Rogers St., Cambridge, Mass.







## Locating Distortion\*: Harshness Troubles . . . Dithery Type of Reproduction . . .



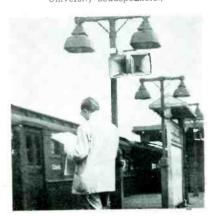
## and PAUL EDWARDS

The general effect of an undue amount of second or third harmonic in reproduction is harshness. There will be intermodulation products in abundance as well, but the general harshness of all the sound is likely to be sufficiently pronounced to drown out intermodulation effects, except in passages that show up intermodulation specifically. Where the effect is not sufficiently pronounced to be identified as harsh, the reproduction of music tends to sound sharp; speech may even appear to be improved by this distortion.

Now to locate its cause; the most obvious is over-biasing. This can be due to cathode-bias resistors with too high a value. A high-value resistor

\*From an exclusive report prepared for Service by Norman Crowhurst, British andio consultant.

Wide-angle trumpet multi-speaker announce system installed at key subway and surface-line stations in New York City. (Cobrellex-2 and model SA-30 driver unit with built-in line matching transformer; University Loudspeakers.)



here is a somewhat unusual fault, but where an electrolytic is used, an open-circuit resistor will produce the same effect. The voltage rises until the leakage of the capacitor provides a path for the total emission current. This, of course, shortens the life of the capacitor, and when this fault is located the bypass capacitor, as well as the open resistor, must be replaced.

The wrong plate load is another possible cause. In this case the defect is more likely to occur in triode circuits. This is illustrated in Fig. 1 a and b for both rc and transformer coupling. In each case  $\mathcal{A}$  is the plate supply voltage and B the normal bias point. In rc coupling  $\mathcal{A}B$  is the drop in the plate coupling resistor; in transformer coupling it is the drop in the

Frof≥ssional boom stand which is claimed to feature a safety air-lock cushion built into the vertical section to prevent accidental or sudden slippage. Gyromatic swivel joint is also provided at microphone end of the boom. Base is equipped with ball-bearing swivel casters. Boom length is 72″. (Model BS-36W; Atlas Sound Corp., 1451 - 39th St., Brooklyn 18, N. Y.)



primary resistance. CD represents the normal dynamic load line. In RC coupling, it is due to the added effect of the following grid resistor, coupled in by the coupling capacitor; in transformer coupling, it is due to the load connected to the secondary winding. In either case, a reduced dynamic load impedance, EF, steepens the line and the curve spacing along the load line becomes convergent, denoting curvature. The curves close up toward the bottom end of the load line and open out toward the top.

In rc coupling, use of too low a grid resistor value causes this defect. This is one reason why too low a grid resistor cannot be used to minimize the effect of capacitor leakage referred to earlier.

In transformer coupling, where the output circuit is involved, it may be the use of a 2- or 3-ohm unit on a circuit designed to take a 15-ohm unit. Or, particularly in the case of an interstage transformer, shorted turns inside the transformer can have similar effect. If the turns shorted are in the primary, the transformer will show more than its rated stepup, if they are in the secondary the stepup will be reduced. But shorted turns can cause this trouble before enough of them are shorted to snow up in a ratio test, unless the test is of a precision type. Even then the ratio test would not be conclusive, for the production tolerance on turns ratio may be greater than the effective alteration made by shorted turns. The simplest check is to substitute a transformer known to be good.

#### Dithery Reproduction

Since the advent of intermodulation consciousness, dithery reproduction has

(Continued on page 71)

Turnover needle cartridge, in which cartridge remains stationary, but double-tipped needle is rotated in switching for narrow and wide groove record operation. Cartridge employs ceramic element. Output is listed at one volt. Minimum needle pressure requirement is six grams. No preamp or equalizer is required, it is said. (Model GCD; Astatic Corp., Conneaut, Ohio.)



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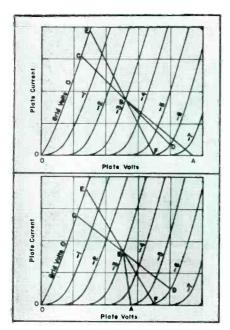


Fig. 1  $\alpha$  and b. Plots illustrating how too low a plate load causes curvature distortion with triodes, whether the stages are re or transformer coupled. In a (top) curves are for a resistance-capacitance coupling case. In (b) bottom, we have a transformer coupled illustration



Window display of Lyon and Healy, Chicago, devoted to the promotion of diamond needles.

Rear seat auto extension speaker baffle kit, available with or without speaker, in chrome as well as in grey, light blue or light bronze. Includes a 6" x 9" oval speaker with 2.15-ounce magnet. Kit also includes 3-way switch, knob, dial plate, stamped metal baffle plate with metal screening, 15' of cable, and instructions for mounting. (Model R7-K; Lowell Manufacturing Co., 3030 Laclede Station Road, St. Louis, Mo.)



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In this improved instrument you get separate voltage to each tube element . . . higher plate voltages . . . spare circuits with switch and socket positions for future use . . . simplified operation . . . large, easy-to-read meter . . . complete shorts and leaks tests . . . provision for testing over 700 types of tubes . . . built-in roll chart.

Finished in gray Ham-R Tex with ivory knobs, push buttons, and meter cover. Net weight, 11 lbs.

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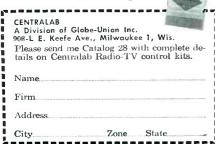
newest. revised. Has 22 controls (15 C<sub>2</sub> types,—1000 ohms to 5 megs) plus 4 Fastatch\* type KB line switches.

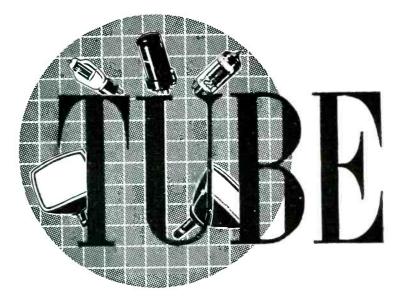


Handy Plastic-Paks of 12 controls each in 10 fast moving assortments. You pay for parts only — no charge for metal or plastic containers.

And remember . . . switches are factory-attached and tested for immediate installation. Your Centralab distributor has plenty of Blue Shafts on hand to keep kits well-stocked. Order kits from him NOW.







## News-by E. A. TEVERSON

Special ulif sockets for seven- and nine-pin miniature tubes are often used in uhf television tuners and converters. These sockets have been designed to make contact with the tube base pins in a region very close to the glass button, usually within 1/16" from the bottom of the seated tube. Because these sockets, compared with the conventional miniature types, provide appreciable reduction in lead lengths and lead inductances, they can be used to advantage on the ultrahighs for such applications as rf amplifiers and mixers, which must operate satisfactorily up to 890 mc and oscillators, which may be required to operate at frequencies as much as 40 mc higher.

The use of such sockets, however, has been found to present some disadvantages along with advantages.

In preparing the design specs for

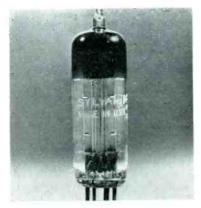
Medium-mu twin-triode miniature (GL-6386) designed primarily for use in remote-cutoff cascode applications. The tube, it is said, can minimize cross modulation which can occur in the first stage of a receiver when a strong signal is close to the frequency of the desired signal. Designed for applications as a cascode rf and if amplifier, or mixer, in circuits to which it is desired to apply automatic-gain-control. (G. E.)



these tubes, it was noted that the socket design should be such that circuit wiring should not impress lateral strain through the socket contacts on the base pins. And the point of bearing of the contacts on the base pins should not be closer than 1/8" from the bottom of a seated tube.

Because the region of contact between the special *uhf* socket and the tube base pins is so close to the glass button, the pressure of the socket contacts on the pins can place additional lateral strain on the glass and cause cracks in the tube base. In addition to glass strain, poor *rf* contact may obtain. Because of the heat used in the tube-manufacturing process to seal the tube base pins into the glass button





Gated beam discriminator which, it is claimed, performs function of limiter, discriminator and audio amplifier. (Sylvania.)

stem, the base pins may exhibit discolorations, which appear as stem burns, close to the stem of the tube, but in the area which makes contact with the special *uhf* sockets. When these discolorations are due to actual burning-off of the silver plating on the base pins, it may be difficult to obtain satisfactory high-frequency contact.

In view of the foregoing problems, it has been found that the use of special *uhf* sockets must be restricted to those applications in which good *uhf* performance is the paramount consideration. When they are used, wiring plugs are usually inserted in each socket, before it is wired, to minimize the possibility of lateral strain which could be transmitted through the socket contacts and cause glass breakage.\*

#### New Tube Developments

IN TV CHASSIS, there are strain areas where tubes are subjected to severe (Continued on page 69)

Twin-pin straightener for 7-pin and 9-pin tubes, back to back, now available. Straighteners have steel dies, pin-circle holes individually drilled to close tolerances, and an absence of guide posts, thus permitting final touch of sidewise straightening. (Hytron.)





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Model WS • A versatile unit capable of replacing the majority of 78 RPM Cartridges in the field.

Model AX • A complete unit for three-speed application, furnished with a removable twist mechanism.

Model BX • Designed primarily for RCA Automatic record changers and Columbia players. Unusually high fidelity. Model CX • May be used with a three-mil needle for 78 RPM or two-mil needle for three-speed application.

Model FX • A two-needle twist cartridge, delivering high or low output.



## THIS NEW DISPENSER WILL INCREASE YOUR SALES

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Send coupon for details of our Special Dispenser Offer, whereby you save \$10 if you order promptly.

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<sup>\*</sup>Based on copyrighted application notes prepared by the tube department of RCA.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Specifications published in general section of the RCA Tube Handbook, HB3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Similar to those manufactured by Star Expansion Products Co., New York.



- PROFESSIONAL APPEARANCE
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- ALL STEEL CONSTRUCTION

Look at these features! Six plastic-clear boxes for small parts . . . A seven partition removable metal tray . . . Four partitioned bins on one side, two extra large on the other. Heavy gauge metal throughout, with full length hinge, cylinder lock with two keys,

two heavy suitcase type catches and metal handle.

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#### CRTSA, Philadelphia

THE NEWLY-FORMED Council of Radio and Television Service Associations of Philadelphia, which includes the Philadelphia Radio Service Men's Association, the Television Contractor's Association, Northeast Television Service Dealers Association and the Television Service Dealers' Association of Philadelphia, will co-sponsor next Spring a convention featuring an educational display of TV equipment, supported by a series of seminar talks.

Among those on the committee preparing the program are Sam Brenner, PRSMA prexy, Lou Smith, TSDA prexy, and Dave Krantz, industry liaison chairman for TSDA and the state federation.

Color will be a highlight subject at the meeting supported by operational exhibits.

Ye editor will serve as moderator at one of the sessions.

#### ARTSNY, New York

MAX LIEBOWITZ, prexy of the Associated Radio-Television Service Men of New York, was honored recently at a testimonial dinner in New York for his outstanding service as headman of the association during the past seven years.

Present were members of the technical and business chapters. Among those who paid tribute to Liebowitz at the dinner were Arthur Rhine, executive secretary; Henry Levine, member of the board of directors; O. Capitelli, chairman of the technical chapter; Phil Goldfarb, chairman of the business chapter: Joseph Forman, counsel for the group; John F. Rider and ye editor.

In appreciation, the association gave Max a gift certificate.

#### TSA, Detroit, Michigan

H. H. MARIEN, JR., has been named executive director of the Television Service Association of Michigan. He will be responsible for the publication of the monthly TS.4 News and handle business projects of the association.

Marien will headquarter at 2237 Dime Building, Detroit. At present, there are over 40 active members and over 30 known as associate servicing members and associate members. In the latter group are distributors, schools, and one of the local radio stations.

#### TRAA, Fort Wayne

THE RECENTLY organized TV-Radio-Appliance Association,



Max Liebowitz, ARTS NY president, who was honored at a testimonial dinner was house-testimonial dinner recently in New York City.



E. R. Klingman, technical specialist of the RCA Service Company, discussing the color TV dynamic demonstrator at the recent NATESA conference in Chicago.

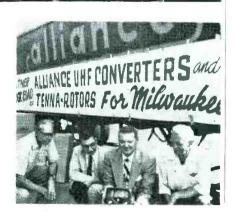
Ind., in Fort Wayne, Ind., have prepared a comprehensive application questionnaire for applicants.

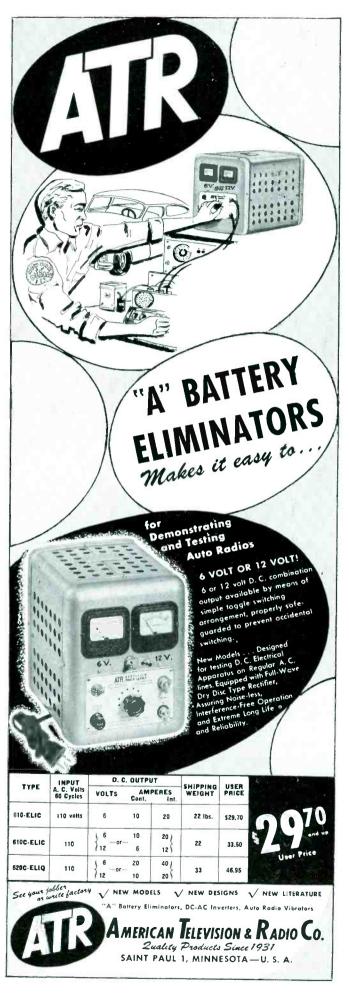
Prospective members, who must send along \$40 with the completed form, are asked to note if they operate their business on a full time basis, and display suitable signs, whether or not they employ qualified Service Men and qualified antenna installers, and whether the owner or any of the officers of the company are personally qualified to install or service TV receivers. Other information sought includes the name of the insurance company and agent with which liability insurance is carried, and if TV installation and repair work is a feature of the organization. In addition, applicants are asked to give their State store license number, and declare if they will abide by the various codes established by the association.

Harold Spangler is president of the group.

#### TEN YEARS AGO

One of the truckloads of uhl converters and rotators delivered recently to Alliance distributors in Milwaukee, when new uhl stations WCAN-TV and WOKY-TV went on the air. Occasion sparked additional extensive promotional drive in newspapers and over stations, and campaign of endorsement approvals from leading players of the Milwaukee Braves.









### SYLVANIA PICTURE-TUBE PLANT EXPANSION

Construction of a 200,000 square-foot plant extension, to be used for the manufacture of 24" and 27" TV picture tubes, and for pilot-line production of color tubes, is nearing completion at the Seneca Falls, N. Y., plant of Sylvania Electric Products Inc. Expansion will bring total manufacturing space, devoted exclusively to TV picture tubes, to 687,000 square feet.

In the new addition, 82,000 square feet of the addition has been earmarked for color screen work, production of color TV tubes, equipment development, and storage.

#### OELRICH SERVICE CARD KIT

A service-card business-sign kit, 800, that contains 25 messages printed on heavy 5" x 10" wood grain finish cards, all dealing with specific dealer needs and problems, has been introduced by Oelrich Publications, 4135 North Lawler Ave., Chicago 41, Ill. For fastening, a sheet of sticky tacks is included in each kit.

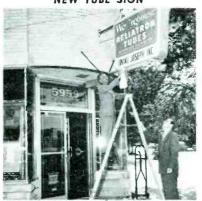
### AEROVOX CERAMIC CAPACITOR DISPENSER CABINET

A dispenser cabinet, Ceranic Center, for selection of ceramic capacitors, has been announced by Aerovox Corp., New Bedford, Mass.

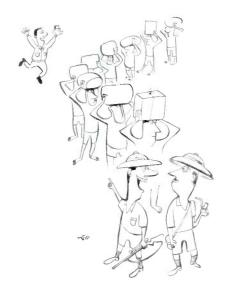
Rack displays some 700 window cartons, each containing five pieces of a given type and value. Cartons are on inclined channeled shelves to accommodate either the individual cartons or the ten carton display sleeve. Dispenser also has drawers for slug type or cartwheel capacitors, and again for plate assemblies.

A unique packaging arrangement, for Hi-Q plate assemblies, has also been introduced by Aerovox. Plate assemblies are packaged in a transparent plastic envelope; envelope is stapled to a 3" x 5" tab index card which carries the circuit diagram, constants and other application data. In addition, reverse side of index card provides replacement data with manufacturer's name and part numbers.

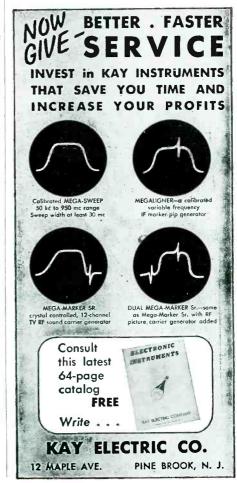
#### NEW TUBE SIGN



Irving Joseph, 5959 W. Fullerton Ave., Chicago, dusting off his new electric sign, the first in the country to be installed in cooperation with the electronic tube division of Westinghouse Electric Corp. Looking on is R. E. Warner of Westinghouse's Chicago office.



"Thank Heaven . . . we can leave now. Here comes the JENSEN NEEDLE."



#### SUPEREX ELECTRONICS TAKES OVER RAYBURNE

Superex Electronics Corp., 23 Atherton St., Yonkers, N. Y., headed by Daniel Schulman and Marvin Buchalter, is now operating Rayburne Corp. (for-merly Grayburne) also of Yonkers, and will market the combined lines of electronic components and equipment under the Superex Electronic Corp. name.

#### SUPERIOR IN NEW PLANT

Completion of a manufacturing plant, which adds over 15,000 square feet to existing facilities, has been announced by Superior Insulated Wire Co., Haverstraw, N. Y. Plant, located at Route 9W, West Haverstraw, will feature production West Haverstraw, will feature production of transmission lines and insulated wires.

#### ORRADIO INDEXING TAPE REELS

An identification tab, Reel-Tab, designed to replace makeshift scraps of paper and China crayon makings that are used for labelling sound tape reels, is now available from Orradio Industries, Inc. (Nat Welch), T-120 Marvyn Rd. Opelika, Ala. Tab fits beneath the edges of any type of 7" plastic or metal reel, whether the reel is full, half full, or

#### PENTRON EXPANDS MANUFACTURING **FACILITIES**

Additional manufacturing space has been leased at 2355 South Indiana Ave., and 2441 South Michigan Ave., for assembly operations of the Pentron Corp., Chicago, Ill.

#### SPRAGUE T-C RULE

A capacitor temperature-coefficient slide rule, C-753, that is said to speed and simplify ceramic capacitor installation problems, is now available for 15c, from Sprague Products Co., 61 Marshall St., North Adams, Mass.

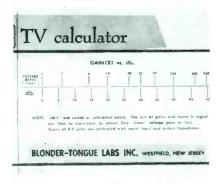
Values of stock N750 and NPO-type ceramic capacitors, connected in parallel to equal a capacitor of intermediate temperature coefficient of the required capaci-

tance, can be found.

Back of the rule features a key ceramic capacitor color codes. Color bands and dots and their positions on each capacitor type are indicated for temperature coefficient, capacitance, tolerance and voltage.

#### B-T TV CALCULATOR

A TV Calculator, that contains a scale for conversion of db to voltage gain, charts and diagrams describing various strengths of attenuator pads, a channel-mc scale, and a table to compute TV transmission line losses at *vhf* and *uhf* channel frequencies, is available from Blonder-Tongue Laboratories, Inc., 526-536 North Ave., Westfield, N. J.





### RETMA JOBBER RELATIONS COMMITTEE SET UP

A RETMA jobber relations committee has been announced by  $J.\ A.\ Milling$ , chairman of the group.

Those named to the committee include: Harry A. Ehle, IRC; Ed. A. Freed, F. W. Sickles Div., General Instrument Corp.; William J. Halligan, Jr., Halli-Corp.; William J. Halligan, Jr., Hallicrafters; Charles Hansen, Jensen Manufacturing; Edw. T. Herbig, E. F. Johnson; Jack D. Hughes, Littlefuse; Harry Kalker, Sprague Electric; Roy S. Laird, Ohmite; Matt Little, Quam-Nichols; Tore Lundhal, TACO; Richard W. Mitchell, I.D.E.A., Inc.; Robert A. Mueller, Centralab; Robert Reigel, Stancor; Web. F. Soules, E-V; Robert Svoboda, Amphenol; Earl Templeton, P. R. Mallory; Les A. Thayer, Belden; and N. A. Triplett, Triplett.

#### FLASHLIGHT/BATTERY DISPLAY



Wall vender which displays 24 chromeprotected Burgess batteries and Burgess bullet-end flashlights.



Right now there are 100,000,000 radio and TV sets — 4 or more years old sets — 4 or more years old —
in everyday use. These sets do
not have P.E.C.'s. You'll
save service time and parts investment — have greater confidence in your service jobs if you replace old-



18 P.E.C. units. Replace 42 old-style resistors and 52 old-

style capacitors. Net - - - \$9.00

#### PCK-110

110 P.E.C. units. Replace 255 old-style resistors and 52 old-style capacitors. Net - - - \$55.80



**PCK-220** 

220 P.E.C. units. Replace 525 old-style resistors and 620 oldstyle capacitors.



All prices subject to change without notice



45 P.E.C. units. Replace 106 old-style resistors and 133 oldstyle capacitors







This P.E.C. Guide No. 2 (included with each kit) tells you how and when to use P.E.C.'s. Shows cross indexing — schematics — tells you how to test P.E.C.'s. Get complete details from your CRL distributor or use coupon below.



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| - |  |
|---|--|
|   | CENTRALAB A Division of Globe-Union Inc. 908-L E. Keefe Ave., Milwaukee 1, Wis. Please send name of distributor stocking |
|   | P.E.C. Kits, also additional technical data.   |
|   | Name   |
|   | Address  |
|   | CityZoneState  |

### On Book Row

TV MANUEL 12: Latest edition, with unabridged factory-authorized TV servicing information on receivers manufactured during the period of March through August '53. Various production runs and chassis are covered; modified schematics and original pilot-run circuits are included, as well as chassis views, voltages, resistance readings, alignment procedures, troubleshooting waveforms and manufacturers' parts lists and values. Cumulative index, embracing all twelve TV volumes released so far, is included.

2600 pages with binder, priced at
\$24.00; John F. Rider, Publisher, Inc.,
480 Canal St., New York 13, N. Y.

TRANSISTORS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS TELEVISION-RADIO-ELECTRONICS BY LOUIS E. GARNER, JR.: A simplified discussion of transistors and their practical application in radio, TV and electronics. Chapters include: Understanding transistor action; amplifier, oscillator and special transistor circuits; transistor components; care and servicing. 100 pages, paper bound, priced at \$1.50; Coyne Electrical School, Distributed by Howard W. Sams and Co., Inc., 2201 E. 46th St., Indianapolis 5, Ind.

TV RECEIVER DESIGN II, FLYWHEEL SYNCHRONIZATION OF SAW-TOOTH GENERATORS . . . BY P. A. NEETESON: Second in series of receiver design texts providing an analysis of the flywheel action of resonant circuits, a study of automatic phase control and of practical flywheel phase control and of plactical hydrecticults for TV receivers.—170 pages, priced at \$4.50; Philips Technical Library, Distributed by Elsevier Press. Inc., 402 Lovett Blvd., Houston 6, Texas.

PRINCIPLES OF COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY . BY RALPH M. EVANS, W. T. HANSON, IR., AND W. LYLE BREWER: A comprehensive volume covering the development of basic theory, as well as the physical features of the color photographic processes and the resulting effects of the pic-ture on the observer. Some of the chapters included are: response of the eye to light in simple fields; systems of color specification and measurement; visual processes and color photography; responses of light in complex fields; color photographic systems; color sensitometry and analyses of color-sensitometric characteristics.—709 pages, priced at \$11.00: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Ave., New York 16. N. Y.

HIGH FREQUENCY PROPAGATION ULTRA BY HENRY R. REED AND CARL M. RUSSELL: A valuable text with information on the most recent developments in the field of ultrahigh propagation. The system approach is emphasized, with much of the material devoted to an examination of dynamic system performance characteristics which are present in almost all ulif fields. Book provides a fuller understanding of the relative meaning of such critical factors as reflection, divergence, diffraction, turbulence and directivity. It also demonstrates the application of *uhf* propagation in devices such as radar, TV, automobiles, trains and missiles; shows the way to an approach, to ideal installation operations proach to ideal installation practice, pointing up problems of maintenance.— 562 pages, priced at \$9.50; John Wiley and Sons. Inc., 440 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

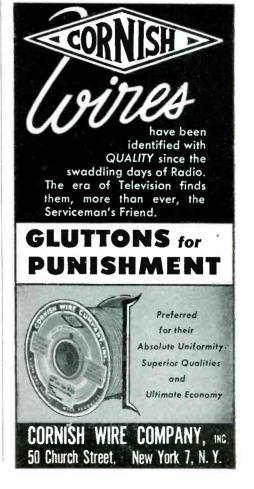
## LIGHTNING ARRESTOR



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LIST PRICE



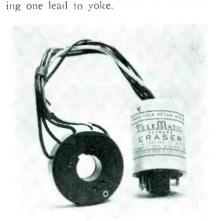
## TV Parts... Accessories

#### TELE-MATIC RETRACE ERASER

A retrace plug-in eraser, CR-59, that is said to eliminate retrace lines that interfere with TV reception, has been introduced by Tele-Matic Industries, Inc., 1 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Unit is installed by plugging it into

the back of the picture tube and connect-



Tele-Matic Retrace Eraser.

#### G-C TV ALIGNMENT TOOL

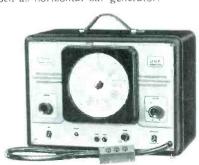
A plastic TV-set alignment tool, X-57 Long Slim, that is ½" in diameter and available in 7", 12" and 16" blade lengths, has been introduced by the General Cement Manufacturing Co., 904 Taylor St., Rockford, Ill.

Tool is said to feature a super-tough

#### TRIPLETT UHF MARKER/SIGNAL GENERATOR

A uhf marker and signal 3436, has been introduced by The Triplett Electrical Instrument Co., Bluffton, Ohio.

Instrument provides all fundamentals on channels 14-83 (470-900 mc), scale marked in both frequency and channels; rf output average .3 volt: output impedance 150 and 300 ohms; piston-type attenuator; voltage-regulated power supply; adjustable modulation of rf signal at approximately 1000 cycles, and 0-20 volt audio output at panel. Can also be used as horizontal bar generator.





#### MILLER PICTURE-TUBE CHECKER/RESTORER

A picture tube restorer/checker, Re-Katho, using the beam-current principle, that checks magnetic as well as electrostatically-deflected picture tubes, and also is said to restore tubes, has been developed by the Miller Television Co., 2840 Naomi, Burbank, Calif.

Has a microamp meter for current readings. Checks electron gun for open or shorted elements. By increasing the operating temperature of the picture tube cathode and by application of various de potentials, unit sets up a forced current flow which is said to result in a high rate

surface of the cathode.

Right: Miller Picture-Tube Checker/Restorer

of formation of barium coating on the





The Argyle Mast Type Universal Standoff\*combined with the new Argyle Mast-Lok clamp permits the best installation possible. Is stronger, more versatileclamps will not slip or loosen...entire installation is done in a few seconds.

a must

for UHF...



you need it

for VHF too!

Now — Argyle introduces Mast-Lok...the clamp used in conjunction with the Universal Mast Type Standoff! Available at no difference in price. The strongest, quickest, and most positive method of securing standoffs to the mast... heavy duty steel with a re-intorced cantilever clamp.

- Improves Reception ... rigid engineering and lab tests prove that the New Argyle Universal Standoff tends to substantially reduce coupled-in effects and related evils in the line.
- Big Time Saver...you can actually save 75% of your installation time.
- No Threading use any type of wire at all . . . Flat, Tubular, Open, Rotor When ordering MAST-LOK with Argyle Universal Standoffs\*—add letters MC after model number of standoff...Separately model AMC-12.

#### ARGYLE ELECTRONICS CO.

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## **ATLAS PROJECTORS**



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The performance-proved ATLAS Double Re-entrant ('DR') design combines compactness with unequalled high efficiency and uniform response in a rugged, stormproof, demountable construction. The larger size horns are excellent for greatest efficiency and low-frequency response. Where space and cost limits exist, the smaller horns are recommended. For complete details on 'DR' Projectors and the famous ATLAS line of Public Address and Microphone Stand equipment . .

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The PERFECT Contact Restorer

Cleans and restores volume controls, band switches, push button assemblies, electrical

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NO NOISE is a scientific formula especially compounded for contacts! .00

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#### ELECTRONIC CHEMICAL CORP.

813 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City 4, N. J.

## Tools . . . Instruments Parts

#### PRECISE CAPACITY-DECADE KIT

A capacity-decade box, 478, that offers four decades from 100 mmfd to 1.111 mid (100-mmid steps), is now available from Precise Development Corp., 999 Long Beach Rd., Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Unit is pocket-size (3¾" x 6¾" x 2") in a bakelite case. It is claimed to have 1% accuracy. Available in kit or wired

1% accuracy. Available in kit or wired form.

#### C-D METAL-CASED CAPACITORS AND KIT

A series of capacitors, impregnated with Fixfil, which it is said prevents softening, cracking or leaking, are now available from the Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., South Plainfield, N. J.

Impregnant, which is a specially developed solid that is thermosetting in nature, is claimed to permit operation at fullrated voltage over the temperature range of -55° C to +130° C without derating at any temperature.

Available in both metal-container, in ratings up to 1 mfd. 400 vdc, and tubular metal-cased styles.

An assortment of 76 Cub capacitors, available in a compartment-type, clear plastic, hinged-cover case (size 11" x 61/4" x 11/8"), has also been announced.

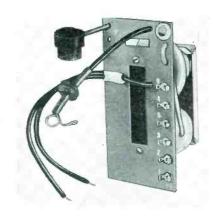
Kit assortment contains: 6—.001; 6—.002; 6—.003; 6—.005; 6—.0068; 10—.01; 6—.02; 5—.03; 6—.047; 10—.05, and 10-.10 mfd capacitors.

All the above capacitors are rated at 600 vdcw.

#### HALLDORSON FLYBACK FOR MUNTZ MODELS

A flyback transformer, FB413, for replacement of the Muntz TO-0031 used in '51, '52 and '53 models, is now available from Halldorson Transformer Co.,

4500 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 40, Ill. For earlier models, FB403 can be used for Muntz TO-0024 flyback.



#### WESTON PROPORTIONAL MUTUAL-CONDUCTANCE TV TUBECHECKER

A tubechecker of the proportional-mutual-conductance type, 981 Type 2, has been announced by the Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., 614 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 5, N. J.

Tubechecker provides for measurement of proportional mutual conductances, emission characteristics of rectifiers and diodes, and the firing potential limits of voltage regulators and low-power thyratrons. Features meter meassurement of leakage resistance, as high as 5 megohms, between the tube elements, and measures transconductance up to 24,000 micromhos, a selector switch providing the following ranges: 3000/6000/-12000/24000 micromhos. Sockets are provided for all conventional type tube bases as well as acorn, and 7 and 8 pin subminiatures.

Instrument provides 19 filament voltage settings from .65 to 115, and give plate voltages from 20 to 177, with a 45-v source to facilitate testing of subminiature Overall voltage variations type tubes. are corrected by a line control adjust-ment. Signal voltages of 3.2/1.6/.8/.4 are provided at a frequency of 5 kc. testing voltage regulator tubes a selenium rectifier supply furnishes 200 v dc, for a maximum dc current of 65 ma. A roll

chart is included.



Weston TV Tubechecker.

#### TAL BENDER TUBING BENDER

A tool, TT-57, which can be used to bend tubing, especially hard and soft copper in the sizes of %" and 7%" od, has been developed by Tal Bender, Inc., Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin.

Tool is made from a light-weight metal, and has the two bending sizes in one. Two pipe handles are available so that they may be secured in each of the two parts of the bending section.





#### ROCKFORD WIRE STRIPPER

St. Charles Rock Road

St. Louis 14, Missouri

A wire stripper, Whis Wire, with interchangeable cutters for stripping 12 to 24-gauge solid or stranded wire, or 300-ohm twin leadin, has been introduced by the Rockford Wire Stripper Co., 2323 23rd Ave., Rockford, Ill.

your free copy

of this catalog

Unit has a lock-open feature that holds the jaws open automatically; jaws are released with touch of lower handle. Tool has steel cutters that can be replaced by removing two screws. Four extrusions, two for each blade, hold cutters in align-

Right: Rockford Wire Stripper.





#### 2-Speaker Phono

(Continued from page 27)

upper section of the graph. Distortion curves at various power levels are shown in Fig. 4 (p. 27). The distortion, plotted in the usual manner, shows the typical rapid increase in distortion at the overload point of feedback amplifiers. The gain of the preamp, however, has been held down enough so that overload rarely occurs, using a reluctance cartridge.<sup>3</sup>

No special circuits were used to produce the results shown in the response figures. The feedback was taken to the grid of the input tube rather than the cathode, so that the cathode resistor of the phase inverter could be common to the two tubes. In this way, a good deal of balance could be obtained to minimize tube selection for good performance and simplify production-line assembly. For treble boost, the cartridge was terminated with a very high resistance; this was found to permit all of the preemphasis used in recording to be passed through the amplifier. It was possible to obtain a standard rolloff without sacrificing gain. Standard circuitry was used in the bass boost circuit with a boost of 6 db at 60 cps, tapering off to level at 200 cps. This boost is controlled with a shorting switch, but the switch can be replaced with a 1-megohm potentiometer for continuous control. The amplifier has a power rating of well over ten watts of continuous power handling capacity, and distortion of over 2 or 3 per cent is not reached until the fifteen-watt point.

#### Test Procedures

The problems of production of highquality reproducing equipment can be overwhelming unless rigorous test procedures are followed in every stage of production. Thus the amplifier line is checked with a setup which tests power output over the complete frequency range, distortion, hum level, sensitivity, equalization and tone-control characteristics. This section is so equipped that less than five minutes per amplifier is necessary to complete a test. Amplifiers not passing the minimum requirements are sent to a repair department. Loudspeakers are tested before mounting to weed out units with defective voice coils, rattles, and limited power handling capacity. They are again tested when mounted, but before the cabinet back is put in place

defective voice coils, rattles, and limited power handling capacity. They are again tested when mounted, but before the cabinet back is put in place to eliminate internal rattles in the en
\*G.E.

\*Collaro. \*Cook 10LP; London LD-1011.





Finest Cleaner for Electrical Parts



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closure. After the back is secured, the speaker-enclosure combination is given

a frequency-response test to be sure that

the unit is within the  $\pm 5$  db tolerance

over the 50 to 10,000 cps range. The

record changers' are subjected to me-



EDWARD W. ALLEN, JR., has been appointed manager of publicity and publications for Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc. Allen will be responsible for corporate and divisional publicity activities, except the DuMont Television network, and will also supervise company publications.

WILLIAM C. Brown, manager of the magnetron research and development labs, has been named an assistant vice president of the Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass. . . WILLIAM W. GARSTANG has been appointed assistant vice president in charge of manufacturing for the TV and radio division.





William W. Garstang

P. S. Christaldi

DR. P. S. CHRISTALDI has been named manager of the instrument division of Allen B. DuMont Labs, succeeding Rudolf Feldt, who has resigned.

LAWRENCE S. THEES, formerly general sales manager, has been named to the newly-created post of general commercial manager of the tube department of RCA Victor, RCA, Harrison, New Jersey. . . . D. Y. SMITH, formerly manager of sales operations, is now general marketing manager. . . Kenneth G. Bucklin has been named manager of the new receiving tube and transistor marketing division. . . MICHAEL J. CARROLL is now manager of the cathode-ray and powertube marketing division. . . . . HARRY B. Wilson has become manager of the electronic components marketing division.





L. S. Thees

D. Y. Smith

LYNN EATON has been appointed vice president in charge of sales of the National Co., Inc., Malden, Mass. . . . C. G. BARKER, former vice president in charge of sales for Magnecord, Inc., is now distribution manager at National.





Lynn Eaton C. G. Barker

MARVIN L. BRUCKNER has been named sales coordinator of the Oxford Electric Corp., Chicago, Ill. . . . JACK HARVEY, formerly sales coordinator, is now assisting Hugo Sundberg, vice president, covering manufacturing accounts in and around Chicago.

Howard J. Greenley is now ad manager of The Hickok Electrical Instrument Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

RONALD W. ARGENTA has been appointed art director and assistant admanager of LaPointe Electronics, Inc., Rockville, Conn.

CHARLES G. WEEKS has joined the sales staff of the Tung-Sol Sales Corp., Newark, N. J.

DICK MORRIS has been named sales manager of Bellevue Tube Mill, Inc., an affiliate of Snyder Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Yes, perfection in design ... craftsmanship ...

satisfaction with the trouble-free Tarzian Tuner.

You just can't beat the Tarzian Tuner for selectivity,

And, the Tarzian approach to UHF is recognized

was first with UHF engineered into a VHF Tuner.

stability and reception . . . especially in fringe areas.

today are placing their confidence in the Tarzian Tuner.

in the sets they make because they can be sure of customer

That's why you'll find most manufacturers of the best known receivers

Leading manufacturers are specifying the Tarzian Tuner to be used

as the sensible . . . all-channel . . . approach. Remember, Tarzian

SARKES TARZIAN, Inc.

Tuner Division · Bloomington, Indiana

and perfection in performance.

Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith has been awarded the *Founders Award* by the Institute of Radio Engineers.



A. N. Goldsmith

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TO MERIT YOUR CONFIDENCE—to insure your satisfaction—Every tube we ship has been tested in a radio or TV set for PEAK PERFORMANCE. Each tube is attractively packaged in individual carton—and, EACH WINDSOR Tube you buy carries the full RTMA WINDSOR TU GUARANTEE!

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12BD6

12BE6

12BH7

12J5GT

125A7GT.

12SK7GT

Each

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... .69

.51

-52

.48

.57

.55

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|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|------|----------------|------|------|--------|-------|------------|-----|--------|
| 1A7GT        | \$.67       | 1U4                     | .61  | 6AT6           |      | -42  | 6E5    | ,72   | 6x4        |     | .37    |
| 1R3CT        | 69          | 1115                    | 51   | 6AUSC          | `T   | 85   | 6F5GT  | -54   | 6X5G       | Τ   | .36    |
| 106          | 1.06        | 1 Y 2 A                 | 74   | 6AH6           |      | .47  | 6J5GT  | -44   | 6 Y 6 G    |     | .64    |
| 1E7GT        | 1.09        | 2Δ7                     | .74  | 6AV6           |      | .41  | 6.16   | 68    | /A4/       | XXL | .57    |
| 1H5GT        | 51          | 2X2                     | 1.43 | 6AX4           |      | .72  | 6J7    | 70    | IAS        |     | • ( () |
| 1H6          |             | 3LF4 .                  | 76   | 6B8G           |      | .93  | 6K6GT  | 45    | /Ab        |     | .57    |
| 1J6          | 93          | 3Q4                     | 66   | 6BA6           |      | .50  | 6K7    | 70    | 7A7        |     | .58    |
| 1L4          | 63          | 3 <b>Q</b> 5 <b>G</b> T | 72   | 6BA7           |      | .66  | 6L6G . | 88    | 7A8        |     | .56    |
| 1 <b>L</b> 6 | <b>.6</b> 6 | 354                     | -61  | 6BC5           |      | -58  | 6L6GA  | 88    | /AD        |     | 1,05   |
| 1LA4         |             | 3 V 4                   | 62   | KRD50          | T    | -98  | 607GT  | .55   | /AF        |     | .0.5   |
| 1LA6 .       |             | 5R4GY                   | 1.00 | 6BD6           |      | .54  | 654    | 51    | /AG        |     | .65    |
| 1LB4 .       | 82          | 5U4G .                  | 44   | 6BE6           |      | .51  | 658GT  |       |            |     | .65    |
| 1LC5 .       | 80          | 5V4G .                  | 83   | 6BF5           |      | .66  | 65A7G  | T57   |            |     |        |
|              |             | 5 <b>Y3G</b> .          | 37   | 6BF6           |      | .43  | 65C7 . | 63    |            |     |        |
| 1LD5 .       |             | 5Y3GT                   | 32   | 6 <b>BG</b> 60 | à :  | 1.47 | 6SD7 . | 55    | 7B5<br>7B6 |     |        |
| 1LE3         |             | 5Y4G                    | 43   | 6BH6           |      | .63  | 6SF5G1 | Г66   |            |     |        |
| 1LG5         |             | 6A8GT                   | 68   | 6B16           |      | -53  | 6SH7G  | 52    | 7B7        |     | 1 05   |
| 1LH4         |             | 6AB4                    | 51   | 6BK5           |      | ./6  | 6SJ7G1 | 52    |            |     | 1.03   |
| 1LN5         |             | 6AC5G                   | T82  | 6BK/           |      | .97  | 6SK7G  | 55    |            |     | 50     |
|              | 63          | 6AG5                    | 59   | 6BL/C          | iI . | .94  | 6SL7G  | 68    |            |     | 58     |
|              |             | 6AH4                    | 68   | PRMP           |      | .38  | 65N7G  | T 40  |            |     |        |
|              |             | BARS .                  | 1.05 | PROP           | GI.  | .30  | 65Q7G  | 040   |            |     |        |
|              | 85          | GALS                    | 44   | CBZ7           |      | .32  |        |       |            |     |        |
|              | 62          | CAQS                    | 51   | 664            |      | 41   |        |       |            |     |        |
|              |             | CAOZ                    | 75   | CCPC           |      | E 0  | 6V6GT  |       |            |     |        |
| 174          |             | 6AR5                    | 42   | CCDC           |      | 2 04 | 6W4GT  | -50   |            |     |        |
|              |             | CASE                    |      | ED6            |      | .63  | 6W6GT  | .63   |            |     |        |
| 21301        | / 0         | 0733                    |      |                |      |      |        |       | 7J7        |     | .85    |
|              |             |                         |      |                |      |      |        |       | 7K7        |     | .85    |

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#### Ser-Cuits

(Continued from page 28)

connection of the contrast return line is made to the B-line in the receiver. This will usually be the most minus point in the power supply.

This connection also serves as the return line for the volume control circuit: it is therefore necessary that this point be adequately bypassed (10 mfd or larger) to provide proper volume control action. Most receivers employ a filter capacitor between the B-line and ground. However, in the event

that no such bypass capacitor is present, one must be added for remote operation. (Note: Should little or no control of the volume be experienced from the remote position while making an operational check, probably this return point is not properly bypassed.)

#### Amplified AGC Voltage Output

This type of agc circuit also requires a positive voltage output from the remote unit, and since the remote units are supplied for negative output, the polarities must be reversed.

#### Tape Recorder Report

(Continued from page 31)

ter. The locking screw should then be tightened.

The counter and takeup belts can be lifted off of the pulleys and replaced. Should it be necessary to replace the drive belt, the takeup belt should be removed, and the four screws located at the ends of the recording mechanism assembly removed and lifted off the assembly. A new belt can then be installed and the assembly replaced.

#### **Electrical Tests and Adjustments**

To check bias current the shield of the recording head cable must be disconnected at the terminal strip directly behind the head. A non-inductive resistor (not over 10 ohms) should be inserted between the cable shield and the terminal and a vtvm connected across the resistor; lead length should be kept as short as possible. The record key should now be depressed. The voltage across the resistor should indicate a bias current of .6-.8 milliampere.

To test record current, the same setup employed in the bias check can be used. The 6C4 oscillator tube should be removed and an audio oscillator connected to the mike jack. The oscillator should be set to 1,000 cps and the recorder volume control adjusted so that the level indicator eye just closes; one must be sure to keep the output of the oscillator low enough so that the recorder volume control is advanced more than half-way. This will avoid overloading of the input section of the 12AX7. The voltage across the resistor should indicate a record current of .06-.08 milliampere.

#### Head Orientation and Azimuth

For this check, the recorder head assembly should be removed and the head retaining nut (located on the threaded bushing through which the head cable passes) loosened enough so that the head can be rotated slightly on the mounting bracket. The head assembly should be installed and the recorder threaded with a 1-mil azimuth tape. An output meter should be connected across the speaker. The play key should be depressed and a rough azimuth adjustment made by rotating the adjusting nut. The record head should then be rotated to obtain maximum output. The head assembly should now be removed and the head adjusting nut tightened. The head should then be replaced and the adjusting nut rotated to obtain maximum output. Warning: Watch out for a false peak. Due to the short wavelength it is possible to obtain a low peak when the ends of the head gap are displaced from a position normal to the line of tape travel by ½ wavelength.

To position the erase head so that the tape passes through the center of the gap, the retaining screw should be loosened and the head swung sideways to the proper position. The retaining screw should then be tightened. To locate the head vertically, the retaining nut should be loosened and the head raised or lowered so that the top surface of the pole pieces is even with the top edge of the tape.

Switch contacts can be cleaned with alcohol or carbon-tet, and lubricated with vaseline.

A light film of Lubriplate should be applied to all pivots. Apply 2 drops of clock oil to each capstan shaft bearing. The motor bearings are equipped with wicks which should be oiled once a year or every 500 hours of operation, whichever occurs first. Clock oil or light machine oil (pure mineral oil only) should be used. Felt clutch disks can be cleaned with carbon-tet, dried and then saturated with a mixture of 50% alcohol and 50% carbontet. After lubricating the recorder, the capstan, belts, pinch roller, feed spindle drum and rewind driver should be wiped with a cloth dampened with carbon-tet to remove any oil which might have seeped onto these parts.

### Systematic Servicing

(Continued from page 43)

receiver back to the shop. These complications can be overcome by setting up all home service calls for a two-man team with proper training and properly equipped to perform antenna maintenance, as well as receiver repair and adjustment; and these teams should follow a routine procedure on each call to utilize their time in an efficient manner.

Recently, a typical incident, illustrating the type of costly inefficient home service operation, that can be avoided by two-man team systematic servicing, occurred. A chassis, in a home service call, showed a tendency toward loss of sync. Replacement of two tubes apparently corrected the condition. However, within a week it was necessary to return because of bad horizontal pulling. After replacement of several more tubes it was decided that the receiver would have to undergo thorough shop tests to determine the origin of the trouble. After a complete overhaul the receiver



was returned, reportedly in perfect working order, only to once again fail with the same annoying pulling. It was then decided to look at the antenna, which was not visible from the front entrance. It was found that the mast had slipped, so that although the antenna was pointed in about the right direction and providing a fairly strong signal, it was tilted about 45° from its proper horizontal position. As a result it was providing one of those freak reception conditions which cause horizontal pulling even in a properly-operating receiver. It was then necessary to make still another

call with a helper to repair the antenna installation and restore satisfactory reception. Obviously this little fiasco was costly to the customer and unprofitable to the service shop.

[In January: Routine Home Service-Call Precedures]

#### PLASTOID TRANSMISSION LINE

A twin-wire leadin, Foamline, that it is said eliminates dampness, and thus line loss, has been introduced by the Plastoid Corp., 42-61 24th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

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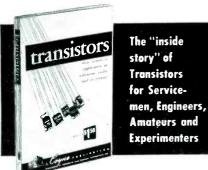
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#### SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1953

#### Service Engineering

(Continued from page 46)

olumneter can be used for checking continuity of field coils, armature windings and regulator components.

The electrical power engineer uses different terms and schematic symbols than those with which the electronic Service Man is familiar. Generally, however, electric power circuitry is very simple.

Where an induction motor is used as the driving motor for a lif generator, a magnetic or even a manual across-the-line starter is used. The latter is simply a husky relay which connects the motor input leads to the ac line. A coil pulls the contacts closed when a push-button is operated and a contact in the starter assembly keeps the coil energized until opened by the step button or an overload or under-voltage protective device.

Magnetic or thermal circuit breakers are generally used in lieu of fuses to protect the power line or the generator output in case of an overload.

Failure of a motor generator to start can be generally traced to one or more of the following faults: (1) Absence of line power; (2) faulty power contacts in starter; (3) open fuses in circuit breaker; (4) open coil in starter; (5) poor contact in push-button; and (6) defective motor.

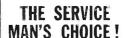
If the motor generator runs, but no output or very low output is delivered by the generator, one of the following conditions might be present: (1) Open fuses in output circuit breaker; (2) defective voltage regulator; (3) open field coil in exciter; (4) open field coil in hf generator; (5) brushes not contacting armature in exciter; (6) brushes not contacting armature in generator; (7) defective exciter armature; and (8) open generator arma-

By studying the schematic diagram and checking continuity of all circuits, with the machine shut down, or by measuring the voltage across the various circuits with the machine running, the faulty condition or conditions can be diagnosed in short order.

### Servicing Helps

(Continued from page 49)

into a peak-to-peak vivin is to multiply the rms scale by 2.83. This is in general not true. In the first place, conversion from rms to peak-to-peak voltage can be made by multiplying by 2.83 only if the waveform under test is a sine wave. Since this is only true



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of sine waves, it is obviously untrue of non-sinusoidal waves.

Furthermore, non-sinusoidal waves usually have vertical dissymmetry (positive-peak voltage is not equal to the negative-peak voltage), and hence the conversion from rms to peak-topeak voltage cannot be made at all unless a full-wave input circuit is provided in the vtvm. A so-called voltage-doubler circuit is usually utilized for this purpose. Hence, if a vivm does not make full provision for measurement of peak-to-peak voltages, it is in general impossible to arrive at the peak-to-peak voltage of a signal upon the basis of an rms scale indication.

#### Tube News

(Continued from page 55)

use punishment. Involved are the lowand high-voltage rectifiers, horizontal and vertical deflection amplifiers, and the damper diode. Larger screen sets aggravate the problem.

In an effort to alleviate the problem, one tube maker has begun to develop a line of CTS-Rated tubes8.

So far, there are two such tubes: The 5AW4, which replaces the 5U4G; and a 6CU6, which replaces the 6BQ6GT.

The 6CU6 is said to offer wide margins of safety for plate dissipation. plate current, high-voltage insulation and high-line protection.

The 5AW4 is a full-wave, highvacuum rectifier designed for use as a low-voltage rectifier in TV receivers.

In addition, it is said, the tube has oversize radiating fins, a transmittingtube type filament hook and a spring suspension to prevent sagging and permit mounting in any position.

A new tube type, a gated-beam discriminator (6BN6)4 which it is said performs the function of limiter, discriminator, and audio amplifier, has also been announced.

The tube, a T-5½ miniature, offers a sharply focused electron beam; thus, it is noted, the first control grid has a step-shaped control characteristic, the plate current rising abruptly from zero, the sharply defined maximum as the grid voltage changes from negative to positive.

The second control grid has similar properties, controlling plate current from a cutoff condition at negative bias up to a slightly positive condition. Beyond this point it loses control of the plate current which is limited to a level defined by the first control grid and the electron beam.

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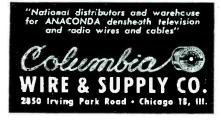


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### TV Antenna Digest

(Continued from page 50)

nector is supplied to facilitate plugging into this socket position. The other end of this lead is connected to the unit terminal marked grid. The lead with an alligator clip is connected to unit terminal marked chassis, and the clip itself used to connect to the chassis for a ground.

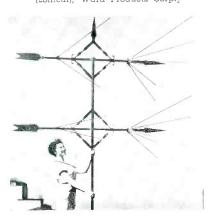
In the next step the two terminals marked set input are connected to the antenna terminal strip on back of the set with a short piece of 300-ohm transmission line. Then the transmission line going to the antenna is connected to the middle terminals of the coupler unit. In the final procedure, at the set, the TV chassis is turned on, the desired channel selected and the brightness control opened about

At the antenna position, the installer first connects the middle two terminals of the unit, he has carried with him, to the transmission line going to the set. An additional short piece of line is then connected from the unit terminals marked ant to the antenna itself. Either a rectifier type ac voltmeter or a portable vom is then connected to the unit terminals marked meter. The antenna can now be oriented for maximum signal.

The varying video signal will cause the meter reading to fluctuate, but as

VHF antennas designed by industrial designer Dave Chapman, fabricated of aluminum elements with cross-arms of Jones and Laughlin permatube. Electric weld steel tubing is coated inside and out with Vinsynite, plastic-type corrosion-resistant finish. Crossarm of one model simulotes a large arrow, with metal arrowhead and feather secured to its ends. The center portion of the antenna, at the point where the mast joins the cross-arm, is enclosed within a large circular ornament topped with a pointed spire. Crossarm of another model (shown below) also simulates an arrow, except that the center joint is enclosed within four wroughtiron sections assembled in the form of a diamond. This motif is also topped with a vertical spire. This model is a conical, recommended for use in metropolitan areas where both low and high band television stations are in operation and transmitting in the same general direction. VHF antennas designed by industrial de mitting in the same general direction.

The other type is a yagi which consists of a series of 10 horizontal aluminum ele ments fastened to the permatube cross-arm. [Circle-vane (yagi) and Dymon-vane (conical); Ward Products Corp.]



the antenna is moved about and rotated the position at which the best picture will be obtained will be indicated by a maximum upward deflection of the meter needle.

When the optimum antenna position has been determined, the transmission line must be disconnected from the unit terminals and connected to their usual terminals on the antenna. At the set, the other unit should be disconnected and the transmission line attached to the set terminal strip.

#### Tests and Measurements

In tests and measurements, with particular emphasis on line loading and insertion loss, it was found that maximum insertion loss occurred at channel 2 and was 2 db. On most channels, the measured insertion loss was zero.

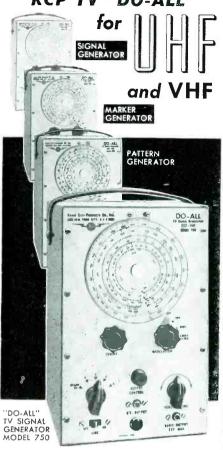
To assure that isolation was complete on the metering circit, the meter terminals were short-circuited at both units and the attenuation measured. The maximum loss with metering terminals shorted occurred at channel 4 and a mounted to 3 db. With a high impedance, as offered by the metering circuits, the line loading was found to be negligible.

In every case, it is highly desirable to provide an external ground to the chassis before the installer goes to the roof to make the connections there. The device should not be used for installation of transformerless type TV sets since no provision for grounding can usually be made.

Stand-off insulator free of metal on both sides, top and bottom. Stand-off can be sues, top and bottom. Stand-off can be screwed into a surface, or the insulator can be left wide open and it will stay that way because part of the insulator is anchered on the stand-off which serves as a hinge. Can be used for oval, tubular, flat ribbon or open wire leads, with special gripper notches for each type. Note: in the illustration the noteh widows from ciai gripper notches for each type. Note: in the illustration, the notch midway from the bottom, is for flat ribbon or an open-wire insulator. Cam type open notch of the insulator slips into the stand-off frame. locking with added pressure from a raised between the two fingers of the insulator. (Pal; JFD)



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#### Audio

(Continued from page 52)

become more apparent. Its presence indicates that high amplitude low frequencies have a modulating effect upon smaller amplitude highs, causing the latter to dither in the presence of a loud low note. While spurious tones may be the academic method of detecting intermodulation, this dithery effect is probably the simplest practical check. A program of organ music provides as good a test as any for this purpose, particularly when really low tones are struck and accompanied by the high ones.

Intermodulation is due to tube curvature. However, it would be as well to see that the program source is clear of intermodulation. In the case of a record, this can be done by using an amplifier known to be good, or in the case of a radio program, another receiver can be used. Phono pickups, except the better types, and to a lesser extent loudspeakers, are more often guilty of intermodulation than amplifiers, and should be suspected.

But there is another cause of dithery reproduction, not often realized: the drying up of electrolytic smoothing capacitors (even though hum may not be evident as a result). Actually, this is a form of intermodulation, but the modulating frequency is not as low from the program signal, but the supply ripple frequency. Often, a pushpull output stage is fed from a partially-smoothed point in the supply filter. Because of push-pull balancing, the hum cancels in the output. But the plate voltage, fluctuating at ripple freqency, modulates the push-pull signal amplified from the grids, producing a dithery effect.

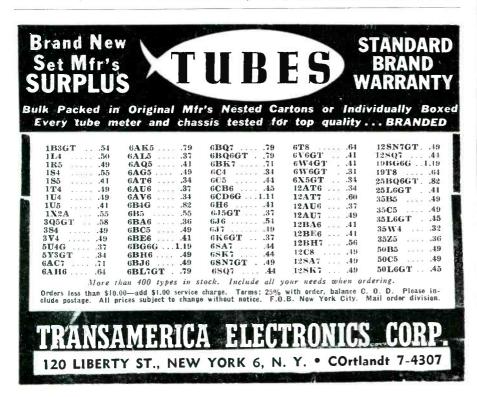
The difference between these two defects is fairly easy to detect, once this principle is understood. Intermodulation of the highs by the lows in the af signal is proportional to the amplitude of the lows; no lows, no intermodulation. High amplitude lows produces a considerable dithery effect. But the modulation by ripple on the supply to a push-pull stage depends only on the ripple amplitude, which will not vary appreciably with signal amplitude; consequently all signals. loud and soft, and whether lows are present or not, will sound dithery. This difference is manifest when speech and music are compared. Speech is relatively free of low frequency components, and intermodulation distortion is not readily evident. But music, especially with high-level lows, shows it up well. On the other hand, ripple modulation is quite as evident on speech as on music.





#### Coming Event

Radio Engineering Show . . . Kingsbridge Armory, Bronx, N.Y.C. March 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1954



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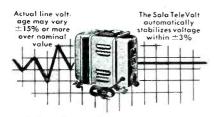
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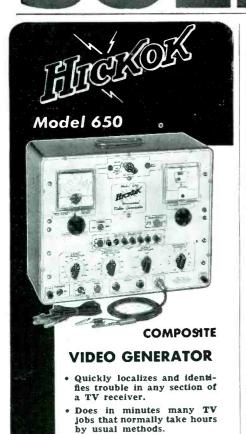
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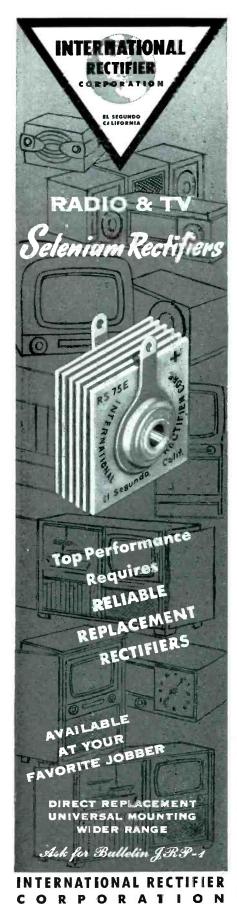
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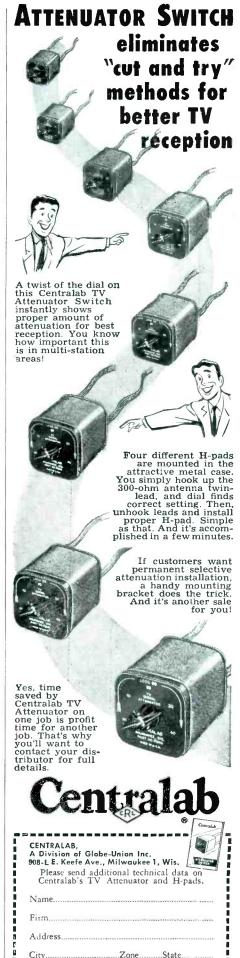


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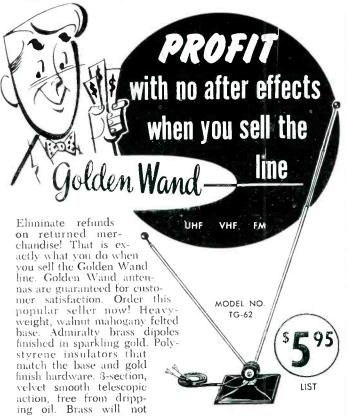
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| Signal Generator (Cover); Wyn Martin Aug.   |
| Standoffs and Standing-Wave-Ratios Sept.  |
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| TV (Part II): Mark HoutzApr.  |
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| 6BK7/6BQ7 Interchangeability in Cascode Tuners Jan. 6U8 Replacements Mar. Spiral-Wound Tuned-Line VHF/UHF Signal Generator (Cover); Wyn Martin. Aug. Standoffs and Standing-Wave-Ratios. Sept. Steelton VHF/UHF Community TV; Mark L. Houtz Mar. Steelton, Pa., VHF/UHF Community TV (Part II); Mark Houtz. Apr. Stocking Up for UHF Service; Harold Schulman Apr. Stopping Picture Smear in 24-Inch Models. Jan. Streamlined Analysis of Circuitry and Components Required to Insure Top Results from Mixer and RF Amplifier. Aug. Sweep-Circuit Troubleshooting Chart; Clark R. Alisen Dec. |
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#### JOTS AND FLASHES

OVER TWO-THIRDS of a TV Service Man's work is done in the home, according to a survey recently completed by the tube department of G. E. In contrast, between 80% and 90% of the typical radio Service Man's work is done in the shop. General Service Men, it was found, do about half of their work in the shop and half in the home. . . . Transistors are now being used in TV production test equipment at the Long Island City plant of CBS. The transistors have been included in high-gain, low-level voltage amplifiers, together with uhf signal generators and auxiliary equipment for checking of band-pass measurements of uhf converter units. Use of transistors in test equipment, it was announced, allows testing at low voltage levels, closer to those at which the converter normally operates, than ever before. With this advanced technique, it has been possible to minimize hum and vibration. Thomas T. Goldsmith, Jr., Irving G. Rosenberg, and C. Edwin Williams have been elected vice presidents of Allen B. Du Mont Labs, for research, tubes and government, and instruments and transmitters, respectively. . . . Over 1,000 Service Men are reported to have attended the Raytheon Service Saver meetings in Springfield, Mass.; Manchester, N. H.; and Boston, Mass., recently. . . . Unit and master shipping

cartons for Burgess portable radio batteries will carry NEDA numbers as well as their own, hereafter. Copies of the NEDA Battery Index are available from National Electronic Distributors Association, 228 North LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill. . . . William R. Hewlett, vice pesident of Hewlett-Packard Co., Palo Alto, Calif., has been elected president of the IRE. He succeeds Dr. James W. McRae, president of the Sandia Corp. and vice president of Western Electric. . . The Vladimir K. Zworykin TV prize award for '54 has been awarded by the IRE to Alda V. Bedford, RCA Labs for his contributions to the principle of mixed highs and its application to color television. . . . A 15" x 161/2" chart that shows the rating in power output versus frequency for power tubes in typical operation has been issued by Amperex Electronic Corp., Hicksville, L. I., N. Y. Chart also includes the FCC frequency allocations and associated applications correlated with tube performance. . . . Four more participants in the Photofact services have been announced by Howard W. Sams and Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Companies added include: Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. (crystal diodes in addition to receiving and picture tubes); Westinghouse Electric Corp. (receiving and picture tubes); Halldorson Transformer Co. and Thordarson-Meissner.

#### ADVERTISERS IN SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1953

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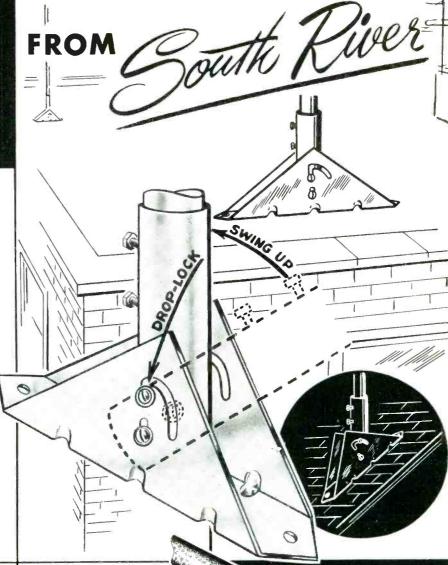
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After all, when you purchase a receiving tube, you are not buying just glass and metal. Your reputation and your profit depend on the performance that tube will provide!

If you try to cut corners by buying "seconds" . . . or by using "just any tube brand," you may be in for trouble. Unnecessary callbacks alone can eat up all your profit. That's why we think you'll be interested in these two facts about RCA Receiving Tubes . . .

First Fact: There is no such thing as a "second" RCA Receiving Tube that can find its way to market. If an RCA Tube fails to pass its final test, it is not only rejected ... it is broken up, dumped into a "meat chopper" and ground up into so much hash.

Second Fact: The quality of RCA Receiving Tubes is continually being "upgraded." For instance, when television came, you asked for an improved 6SN7-GT. As a result, RCA's 6SN7-GT is a far better tube than the 6SN7-GT of yesterday. You see, we guard our reputation as zealously as you guard yours.

So let's face it . . . you just can't afford to buy anything less than the best in receiving tubes—and that's RCA.



To be sure you're getting unused, factory-fresh RCA Tubes, buy them only in the familiar red, white and black RCA Tube cartons through your authorized RCA Tube Distributor.



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