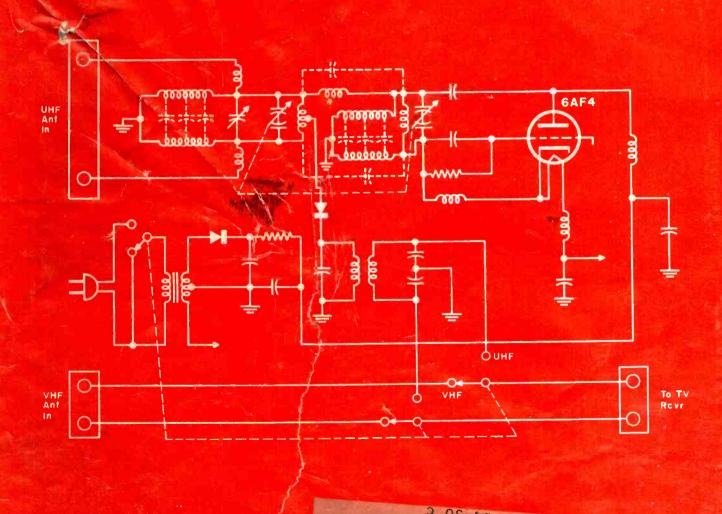
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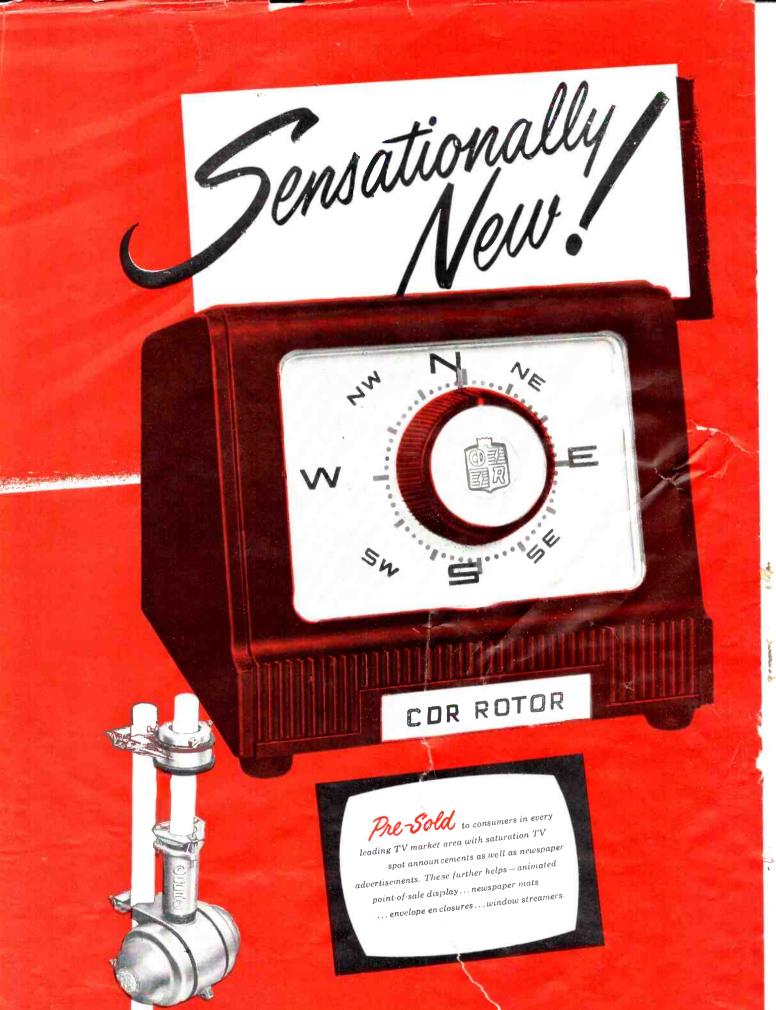
VOL. 23

THE TECHNICAL JOURNAL OF THE TELEVISION-RADIO TRADE

AUGUST 1954



Conversion tener with thermal compensation and channeleck coax-tuned circuitry. [See circuit analysis, this issue] AL BROWDY 20 58 2-24-50 C 20 58 2-24-50 C 20 58 2-24-50 C



Models AR-1 and AR-2 GDROROTOR 40% sharper tuning

than any other AUTOMATIC ROTOR

They said it couldn't be done – never thought it possible – but HERE IT IS! The AR-1 and AR-2... the sharpest tuning AUTOMATIC ROTORS in the world. Superior construction and quality manufacture are featured in these as in the other CDR ROTORS, plus a handsome NEW MODERN DESIGN CABINET styled along lines for gracious, contemporary living. An added feature is a MECHANICAL BRAKE THAT IS RELEASED MAG-NETICALLY! Here, truly, is the ultimate in rotors – handsome design, accurate, pinpoint, automatic performance easier to set and adjust – and CDR dependability!

Model AR-2

... complete, AUTOMATIC rotor with THRUST BEARING...and handsome modern design plastic cabinet, uses 4 wire cable.....

Model AR-1

.... same as AR-2, without thrust bearing

Model TR-2

Theheavy-dutyrotorwith plastic cabinet featuring "Compass Control", illuminated "perfect pattern" dial, uses 8 wire cable....

Model TR-4

The heavy-duty rotor complete with handsome, modern design cabinet with meter control dial, uses 4 wire cable....

Model TR-11

The same as the TR-12 without thrust bearing, complete with meter control dial cabinet, uses 4 wire cable

Model TR-12

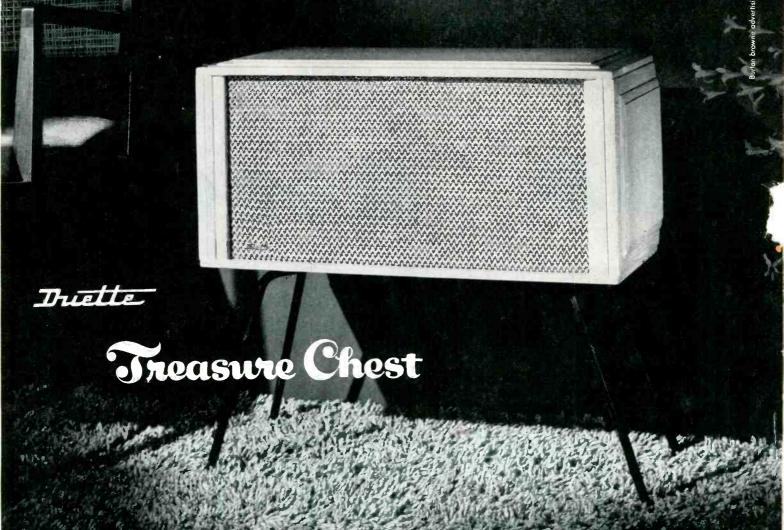
A special combination value consisting of complete rotor including thrustbearing. Handsome modern cabinet with meter control dial, uses 4 wire cable



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Now the Jensen Duette "Treasure Chest" model is an elegant compliment to your decor whether traditional or modern. The handsome versatile chest design is available in either selected mahogany or blonde oak veneer with genuine matching hardwood trim.

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The Jensen "Treasure Chest" Duette in either blonde oak or mahogany is an extraordinary value at $\$76^{50}$ net.

ST-862 Wrought iron leg set, \$4.25

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And the "Duette Portable" in black leatherette carrying case at only

\$77⁵⁰ net.

Jensen has been the world's quality standard in loudspeakers for more than a quarter of a century.



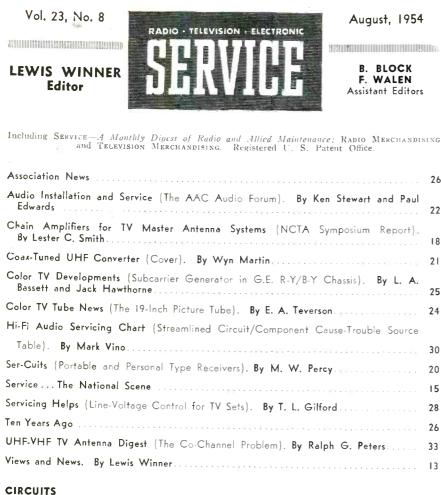
DUETTE DU-201



DUETTE PORTABLE

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"Why be satisfied with the same old style for years?"

Argos proudly presents a new look-more modern, more pleasing-with the same "Craftsmanship in Cabinets."

Because baffles are seen as well as heard. Argos baffles improve any installation. Ask your Parts Distributor.

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NOW! Any TV serviceman may ADD \$60, \$100 OR MORE A WEEK TO GROSS PROFITS!

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Hundreds of TV set owners in your community will welcome the sharper, stronger pictures afforded by newer, more powerful Standard cascode and pentode tuners. And a completely new Standard replacement tuner often costs your customer *less* than the parts and labor required for a major repair to the original tuner.

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Super cascode and pentode models designed and built *especially* for the replacement market

STOP COSTLY CALLBACKS!

Install only APPROVED Standard TV replacement tuners. Non-approved tuners often *can not* be adapted to a particular set with satisfactory results. Each approved Standard tuner comes individually boxed, complete with circuit diagrams and installation data. Accept no substitutes!

Get set for bigger profits with Standard Coil's line of TV replacement tuners. Call your jobber today or write Standard Coil Products Co., Inc., 2085 North Hawthorne Avenue, Melrose Park, Illinois.

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Туре	Max. DC Ma.	"H" Dim. Max.	Plate Size
1263A	65	21/32"±1/32"	11/16" Sq.
1236A	300	1-3/8"+1/32"	1-5/8" Sq.
1238A	3.50	1-3/8"+1/32"	1-3/4" Sa
1241A	400	1-1/4"+1/32"	2" Sq.
1237A	500	1-3/8"±1/32"	2" Sq.

Federal has available a new type bolt and nut for mounting rectifiers in tandem. Order bolts by Part No. IDR-6131; nuts by Part No. IDR-6015.



Federal Selenium Rectifiers are listed in Howard W. Sam's Counter-Facts and Photo Facts

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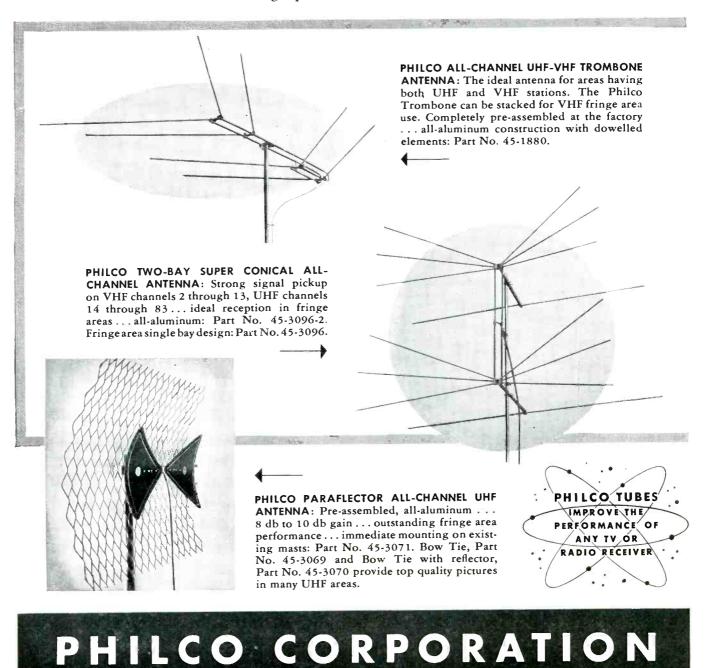
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PHILCO VHF "V" ANTENNA: Adequate reception on all VHF channels in most localities . . . heavy chrome plated threesection brass tubing . . . weighted plastic base holds antenna fully extended in any direction: Part No. AD-2643. Also available with aluminum tubing "V": Part No. AD-2643-1.







PHILCO TWO-BAY VHF LOW BAND YAGI AN-TENNA: 10 elements ... all-aluminum ... factory pre-assembled. Top performance on channels 2 through 6 ... 13 db to 15 db gain on various channels. Single bay Part No. 45-3112-2 through 6. Stacked version uses stack-harness Part No. 45-3267.

PHILCO BROAD BAND VHF YAGI ANTENNAS: All-aluminum, factory assembled for quick installation . . . high gain plus adequate band width. Three broad band models cover channels 2 to 6 . . . 4, 5, 6 . . . or 7 through 13: Basic Part No. 45-3112. PHILCO HIGH BAND VHF YAGI ANTENNA: Pre-assembled, allaluminum, 10 elements ... high gain in fringe areas on channels 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, or 13... 10 db to 12 db gain on various channels ... eliminates co-channel station interference: Part No. 45-3112-7 through 13.

PHILCO GOLDEN YAGI UHF ANTENNA: Designed for 300 ohm operation . . . all steel construction . . . 11 db to 12 db gain on various channels . . . "Cronak" coated components resist salt air . . humidity . . . six models cover entire UHF spectrum: Basic Part No. 45-1996.







PHILCO MODEL P-4: Supports antenna installations weighing up to 150 pounds...completely weather sealed...factory lubricated for life... uses 4-wire rotor cable...modern direction meter control cabinet: Part No. 45-1974.

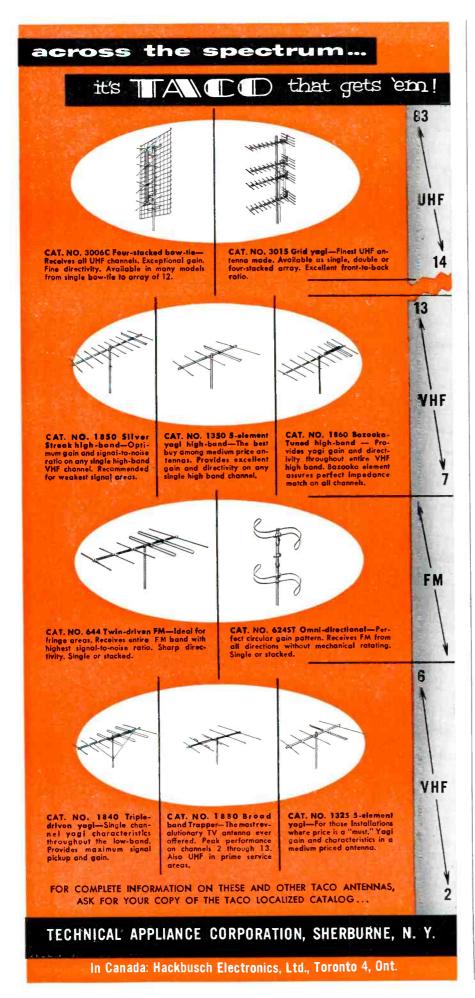
PHILCO MODEL P-11: Easily handles two-bay arrays... mounts on masts up to 15%" in diameter... accurate direction control... heavy duty motor ... streamlined design... uses 4-wire rotor cable... modern direction meter control cabinet: Part No. 45-1994.



A complete line of powerful Philco TV antenna rotors as low as \$39.95

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POWER REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSISTOR CIRCUITS... By J. DALFONSO: A revealing report on power sources which can be used in transistorized equipment designed for audio, communication and allied equipment. Useful service plots are offered.—8 pages, no charge; P. R. Mallory and Co., Battery Division, North Tarrytown, N. Y. * * *

RC/RL TIME CONSTANT . . . By ALEXANDER SHURE: First of a series of specialized texts intended for the student studying electronics. Special emphasis has been placed on the applications of time constant in equipment of all kinds. The points found generally mystifying are clarified by illustrations and examples... 48 pages, $5\frac{1}{2}$ "x $8\frac{1}{2}$ ", paper bound, priced at \$.90; John F. Rider, Publisher, Inc. * *

PRACTICAL COLOR TELEVISION: Second edition, with text, drawings and photographic explanations of the operation of color TV. Included in the new manual are detailed descriptions of a commercial color receiver as well as latest model test equipment for the servicing of color sets. Featured are forty full-color photos taken directly from the face of a tri-color tube. Whenever possible, basic color principles are presented in nontechnical terms. — 80 pages, priced at \$2.00; Commercial Service Section, RCA Service Company, Inc., Camden 2, N. J.

COLOR TV DICTIONARY. By J. RICHARD JOHNSON: A compact dictionary aimed to serve all who read color-TV articles and texts. Basis of the book are the terms which originated in the NTSC and which formed the basis of present color TV. Defined are more than 263 names and terms; contains 45 illustrations.—70 pages, 5½"x8½", priced at \$1.25; John F. Rider, Publisher, Inc. * *

TV COMPONENTS SERVICE MANUAL: A handy reference work, containing over 150,000 cross-reference listings of TV sweep components for every TV set manufactured to date, plus servicing data in pix-a-faults, trouble facts and circuits. A section devoted to theory and service of sweep circuits is also included. Manual discloses types of TV sweep components to use as exact replacements per the set manufacturers' own specifications.—62 pages, no charge; Ram Electronics Sales Co., Irvington, N. Y.

RETMA ADVANCED TV SERVICING TECHNIQUES COURSE: A 3-volume study prepared by RETMA pilot training school teaching staff. The main text, a 176-page volume, is divided into 13 chapters. Contents are based on actual experiences gathered through the use of the book in the classes conducted by RETMA in the New York Trade School. The second book is a *laboratory workbook*; this is a 32-page manual. The third volume is the *instructor's guide* with details for the implementation of a course of this type in any school. It describes sets necessary in setting up a school service lab; specific equipment required; organization of test benches; materials required for each student, etc. First two volumes are priced at \$3.60 and \$95, respectively . . . third book is available free to all educational institutions and instructors; John F. Publisher, Inc.

Catalogs-Bulletins

REON TUBE CORF., 58-15 57th Dr., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y., has published a picture tube replacement guide chart, that lists all types of TV picture tubes, their function, Reon replacements and direct substitutions, as well as characteristics and changes required for the substitutes.

* * *

PERMO, INC., 6401 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 26, Ill., has introduced its '54-55 catalog, 104, covering metal, jewel or diamond needles, and replacement types by shape, or cartridge name and number. A cross reference and needle guide is also included, as well as an inventory stock control system. Also detailed are products made for tape and wire.

ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT Co., INC., 84 Withers St., Brooklyn, N. Y., has released a 6-page brochure, DMC-554, with specifications of a line of 38 kits and 42 factory-wired instruments. Brochure folds to $6\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4" for mailing purposes.

JAVEX, P. O. Box 646, Redlands, Calif., has released catalog 254, covering TV installation practices, types of accessories available for a multiplicity of installations, as well as ad and promotional materials available.

SNYDER MANUFACTURING Co., Philadelphia 40, Pa., has published a catalog describing their line of auto-radio antennas. Included are descriptions of cowl and fender mount antennas, plus rear and deck mount types, as well as an antenna which raises or lowers three sections by means of a finger tip dash control.

INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER CORP., 1521 E. Grand Ave., El Segundo, Calif., has issued a 4-page bulletin, *GD-1A*, listing ratings and specifications of germanium diodes. Included is a diode replacement guide.

CLEAR BEAM ANTENNA CORP., 100 Prospect Ave., Burbank, Calif., has released a catalog describing a line of TV antennas, telescoping steel masts and accessories.

CHICAGO STANDARD TRANSFORMER CORP., ADDISON AND ELSTON, Chicago 18, Ill., has published its '54 catalog of stock transformers for radio, TV, amateur, communications and other electronic applications.

ASTRON CORP., 255 Grant Ave., East Newark, N. J., has prepared a folder, AB-19A, with technical data and operating characteristics of high temperature *metalite* metallized paper capacitors. Folder contains information on the types available, their high capacitance stability, voltage rating and derating, insulation resistance, sizes and other characteristics. Capacitors (Hy-Met) are designed for operation over a temperature range of -55°C to +125°C.

* * * SIMPSON ELECTRIC Co., 5200 W. Kinzie St., Chicago 44, Ill., has released issue No. 4 of The Technician's Timesaver, a special color edition describing how to use the Genescope and model 479 in the alignment of a color-TV chassis, with the aid of a color adapter cable and booster amplifier. Report, prepared by Bob Middleton, features a number of schematics, block diagrams and frequency plots.

The World's Ginest Communication VIBRATORS

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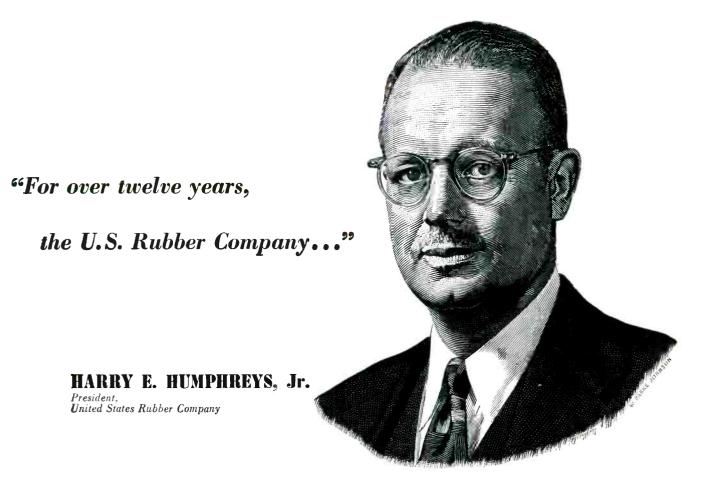
 CERAMIC STACK SPACERS ¼" DIAMETER POWER CONTACTS DRIVER-TYPE COIL CONSTRUCTION SPECIAL REED HINGE and WIRING POLICE POWER CAPABILITY UP TO 15 AMPERES A COMPLETE LINE OF REPLACEMENT VIBRATORS FOR AUTOMOTIVE, HOUSEHOLD and TWO-WAY COMMUNICATION SETS ATR VIBRATORS are proven units of the highest quality, engineered to perfection. They are backed by more than 23 years of vibrator design and research, development and manufacturing. ATR pioneered in the vibrator field. **CREE** - Just off the Press! 1954 ATR VIBRATOR - MASTER MANUAL See your jobber or write factory today COMMERCIAL for complete information AMERICAN TELEVISION & RADIO CO Quality Products Since 1931

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CAPACITY REACTANCE INDUCTANCE AND DECIBEL MEASUREMENTS SPECIFICATIONS:

D.C. Volts: 0 to 7.5/15/75/150/750/1,500/7,500 Volts A.C. Volts: 0 to 15/30/150/300/1,500/3,000 Volts Output Volts: 0 to 15/30/150/300/1,500/3,000 Volts D.C. Current: 0 to 1.5/15/150 Ma. 0 to 1.5/15 Amperes Resistance: 0 to 1,000/100,000 Ohms 0 to 10 Megohms Capacity: .001 to 1 Mfd. 1 to 50 Mfd. (Quality test for electrolytics)

Reactance: 50 to 2.500 Ohms, 2,500 Ohms to 2.5 Megohms Inductance: .15 to 7 Henries 7 to 7,000 Henries **Decibels:** -6 to +18 +14 to +38 +34 to +58

ADDED FEATURE:

The Model 670-A includes a special GOOD-BAD scale for checking the quality of electrolytic condensers at a test potential of 150 Volts.

The Model 670-A Comes housed in a comes housed in a prugged crackle-finished steel cabinet complete with test leads and operating instructions.



Superior's new Model TV-11 SPECIFICATIONS: is impossible to damage a tube by inserting

- SPECIFI
 * Tests all tubes including 4, 5, 6, 7, Octal, Lock-in, Peanut, Bantam, Hearing Aid, Thyra-tron, Miniatures, Sub-Miniatures, Novals, Sub-Minars, Proximity fuse types, etc.
 * Uses the new self-cleaning Lever Action Switches for individual element testing. Be-cause all elements are numbered according to pin-number in the RMA base numbering system, the user can instantly identify which element is under test. Tubes having tapped filaments and tubes with filaments terminat-ing in more than one pin are truly tested ing in more than one pin are truly tested with the Model TV-11 as any of the pins may be placed in the neutral position when necessary
- The Model TV-11 does not use any combination type sockets. Instead individual sock-ets are used for each type of tube. Thus it

EXTRA SERVICE-The Model TV-11 may be us Condenser be used as an extremely sensitive lenser Leakage Checker. A relaxa-

tion type oscillator incorporated i model will detect leakages even

- it in the wrong socket. ★ Free-moving built-in roll chart provides com-
- * Pree-moving built-in roll chart provides complete data for all tubes.
 * Newly designed Line Voltage Control compensates for variation of any Line Voltage between 105 Volts and 130 Volts.
 * NOISE TEST: Phono-jack on front panel for plugging in either phones or external amplifier will detect microphonic tubes or noise due to faulty elements and loose internal connections. due to faul connections.

The Model TV-11 operates on 105-130 Volt 60 Cycles A.C. Comes housed in a beautiful hand-rubbed oak cabinet complete with port-able cover. incorporated in this when

the frequency is one per minute. SUPERIOR'S NEW MODEL TV-40 and annumber A complete picture tube tester Tests all magnetically deflected for little more than the price tubes . . . in the set . . . out "make-shift" adapter!! of а of the set . . . in the carton!! The Model TV-40 is absolutely com-plete! Self-contained, including built-in power supply, it tests picture tubes in the only practical way to efficiently test such tubes; that is by the use of a separate instrument which is designed exclusively to test the ever increasing number of picture tubes! **SPECIFICATIONS:** • Tests all magnetically deflected picture tubes from 7 inch Tests all magnetically denetical picture cases from a magnetically denetical picture cases from a magnetically denetical picture cases from method. All readings on "Good-Bad" scale.
 Tests for inter-element shorts and leakages up to 5 meg-EASY TO USE: EASY TO USE: Simply insert line cord into any 110 volt A.C. outlet, then attach tester socket to tube base (ion trap need not be on tube). Throw switch up for quality test . . . read direct on Good-Bad scale. Throw switch down for all leak-ade tests • Tests for open elements. Model TV-40 C.R.T. Tube Model IV-40 C.R.T. Tube Tester comes absolutely complete—nothing else to buy. Housed in round cornered, molded bakelite case. Only..... age tests. Þ D ightarrowulletO MONEY WITH ORDER - N

Try any of the above instruments for 10 days before you buy. If completely satisfied then send down payment and pay balance as indicated on coupon. No Interest or Carrying Charges Added! If not completely satisfied return unit to us, no explanation necessary.

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Model 670-A . . . Total Price \$28.40 \$7.40 in ten days. Balance \$3.50 monthly for 6 months. _____

Model TV-II \$11.50 in ten day monthly for 6 mom	Total Price \$47.50 s. Balance \$6.00	Model TV-40 . \$3.85 in ten monthly for 3	. Total Price days. Balance
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Zone State Model TV-40 . . Total Price \$15.85 \$3.85 in ten days. Balance \$4.00 monthly for 3 months.

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Completely Indispensable

THE ORGANIZED CONTROL of operating costs has always been found to pave the way for a sturdy business. In the Service Shop such control is a rugged job; it involves more than a routine watch over elementary expenses. Here one must also know how to police bench and field time wisely and obtain a just reward for knowledge and skill. One might say that here is a tall order; it is, but certainly not beyond the ability of any Service Man alert to the requirements of modern servicing.

Today, the Service Man knows that no longer need he fear those embarrassing moments in the home or shop, fussing and fumbling, and wasting valuable moments searching for those trouble areas with crude makeshift screwdriver-flashlight combos. For today, with the aid of precision test equipment, he knows that a defect can be spot-checked quickly, and in a professional manner of which he can be proud. Today, the Service Man knows that he has the finest array of instruments available to serve him in every field, be it radio, TV, auto radio, audio or industrial electronics.

The wide assortment of equipment now being produced could pose a problem; what should be used and how can it be used most effectively? Once again, knowledge and skill become academic issues. For armed with basic design and constructional know-how obtained through experience, religious attendance at clinics and serious study of texts and articles in technical journals such as SERVICE, it does not become difficult to decide what tool should be used to perform the task at hand.

To illustrate, it has been found that 20,000 ohms-pervolt meters are notoriously inaccurate for measurements in high-impedance circuits, or tuned or high-frequency circuits. Thus, to measure dc voltages in TV receivers, one must use a vacuum-tube voltmeter.

Seasoned Service Men have learned too that one can't service a TV chassis with just a tube checker. There's quite a family of apparatus required to trouble-shoot thoroughly those TV models. Among the essentials are a sweep-signal generator, 'scope, the *vtvm*, marker generator, *vom*, *hv* probe, capacity tester and the tube tester.

When one becomes aware of the multiplicity of uncanny checks these instruments can provide, any skepticism about their need in the shop just vanishes. To illustrate, some markers can be used to check alignment and bandpass of the rf and if circuits, as well as the scanning linearity of both horizontal and vertical circuits. They can also be used as rebroadcast transmitters, modulating the rf output by a video signal from an operating set to provide rf carriers complete with video and sync information. The output signals can be used to check picture performance of other sets on any channel.

For those who have become expert with the basic equipment and wish to expand their facilities, complete generator sets are available. Not only can these instruments be used to check audio, sync, *agc*, damper, vertical and horizontal-deflection circuits, as well as the video amplifier, but they can be used to conduct noise rejection tests, sensitivity measurements and even drive a TV camera or a monoscope.

A number of the basic tools described can also be used effectively in the repair of other than TV equipment. The 'scope, for instance, has been found to serve as an excellent trouble tracer in audio gear, and auto and home radios. 'Scopes are now used widely to check vibrators. Of course, there are many special types of instruments that are particularly adapted to certain problems in servicing. In this category we find grid dip oscillators, voltage calibrators, intermodulation analyzers, square-wave generators, audio oscillators, and bridges. All can contribute substantially to the needs of a complete servicing bench, serving to reduce the time required to find solutions to varied problems during the busy days, and thus adding more dollars to those payrolls.

In color, too, all implements will be found very useful. The basic group described earlier will be found particularly effective. For all color chassis will contain the standard circuitry employed in b-w sets, plus the color portion, and thus it will be necessary to use these basic instruments to align and adjust all of the preliminary monochrome circuits, just as carefully as if the set were designed for black and white pickup only.

To service the color section of the new models, additional test items will be required. At present, for the three-gun sets now being made, two basic types of gear have been established as essential; the dot-bar or color bar generator, and a wide-band 'scope cited as necessary for observation and measurement of the 3.58mc burst signal. One dot-bar generator provides a pattern of rectangular dots to make convergence adjustments; it also provides a choice of horizontal or vertical bars, or cross-hatch patterns for linearity adjustments in both color and b-w models. The color bar unit produces ten bars of different colors, including red, magenta, blue, cyan and green. Another dot generator has been designed to produce small white dots on the screen; nominally 16 horizontally and 12 vertically. The exact number of dots can be changed somewhat by a synchronizing signal control. Each dot, actually rectangular in shape, is about a quarter of an inch long and two or three vertical scan lines high. The sensitivity of one wide-band model 'scope has been described as flat within 3 db from 3 cycles to 4.5 mc, with a direct sensitivity of .1 volt peak-to-peak per inch.

Some manufacturers also have developed accessories extending the usefulness of their b-w equipment for certain phases of color service, such as conversion and 'scope measurement.

Regardless of the type of servicing one is engaged in today, an adequate set of quality instruments must be used to insure a solid success. Such tools are truly invaluable, completely indispensable partners in every shop's operation.—L. W.

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AUDIO ACTIVITY TO SIZZLE IN FALL AND WINTER'--Industry is now selling audio components and systems, alone, at a \$50-million a year rate, it has been reported. And during the next few months many have estimated that rising sales will jump this figure considerably. Last year, one expert said recently, folks who bought custom built as well as packaged hi-fi units, spent nearly \$500-million for equipment that would insure better tone; this year the interest in quality reproduction is even greater. . . . Commenting on these optimistic views, another specialist declared that the enjoyment of realistic, undistorted music is now within the reach of everyone, and industry is being called on not only to supply equipment for millions of new music enthusiasts, but to replace older instruments no longer found satisfactory. . . Service Men will find tape, now quite a factor on the audio scene, sharing more and more of the limelight. Not only will pre-recorded tape stir up interest, as previously reported, but kits, plug-in accessories, attractive consoles and improved recorderplaybacks will add sparkle to the market, too. . . One tape kit includes a $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips recording head that, it is said, will provide a frequency response of 16-20,000 cps. In addition to the head, the kit also contains an erase head and a mounting bracket for any of six types of recorders. . . . Phono owners also will be able to convert their players over to tape by using a plug-in transport mechanism driven by the turntable. . . . Tape recorders are also being built into hi-fi consoles, with provision for record playing, too. . . . The growing enthusiasm for tape has prompted one manufacturer to include a mechanism in a special console featuring extended-range dynamic speakers being fed by a 10-watt amp.

THE SPEAKER-ENCLOSURE FRONT will be brimming with new developments, too. High-frequency speakers, based on the electrostatic principle, will be available for the first time in packaged hi-fi, and possibly as a separate component. One such speaker, recently demonstrated, consisted of 16 slender units disposed as facets on a half cylinder. Each unit consisted of two electrodes, a fixed backplate made of ribbed aluminum, and a movable electrode composed of an extremely thin sheet of polyester plastic, on which had been deposited a film of metal. In operation, a steady polarizing voltage is applied between the two electrodes, causing the membrane to be attracted toward the backplate. The membrane is held permanently under uniform tension by the action of two springs and a supporting bar. AF voltage, also applied between the electrodes, causes the membrane to move back and forth in accordance with the audio signal. This particular unit is claimed to have a frequency range of from 7-20 kc, and will be used in conjunction with 8" and 10" em speakers.

ANOTHER REPRODUCER DEVELOPMENT recently announced features a handsome housing for a 3-way system, with an <u>lf</u> unit loaded by a new design reactance-annulling trilateralmouth horn for bass, selected compression-driver horn-loaded mid-channel with intrarange equalizer, and a space blended tweeter.

EXTENSION SPEAKER INTEREST will also be brisk. These remotes can be adapted for radio and TV use, and used independently of the set, or with the receiver speaker. . . . Some models have been designed for hi-fi installations and include such features as wide-range speakers, and tuned acoustical-slot baffles to provide effective bass response and eliminate boominess.

THE MUSHROOMING DRIVE-IN THEATRES have been a boon to the audio world in sales, installation, maintenance and servicing. The need for amps, preamps, cables, and individual car-stand speakers has sparked replacement potentials. The Fall will see a continuing demand for these items.

<u>AUDIO</u> will also continue to be the headline feature at Fall shows in Boston, Chicago, New York and on the Pacific Coast. . . In the Northeast, a New England Hi-Fi Festival will be held on October 22-23-24, at the Hotel Touraine in Boston. Equipment on demonstration will include record changers, amps, tuners, loudspeakers, enclosures, tape recorders, cabinets and assorted components. It is reported that a host of celebrities in the musical world have agreed to serve on the show committee advisory board.

The first of an exclusive series of industry progress reports on audio appears in this issue on page 22, as part of the AAC Audio Forum.



<u>COLOR TUBE VIEWING AREAS NOW EQUAL TO LARGE B-W SCREENS</u>--The predicted large-size picture tubes for color have become a reality. During the past few weeks, 3-gun models providing up to 250 square inches have been announced. One type, a 19" 205 squareinch version is already in production². . . Another, described as a 250-square-inch model, will be demonstrated this Fall. The tube, a 21" round metal-envelope type, features a frosted faceplate said to eliminate glare from reflections caused by roomlight and windows. According to company spokesmen, the new tube incorporates an improved curved mask, with phosphor dots on the faceplate of the color tube. . . Another manufacturer has announced that they've developed a rectangular 250-square inch picture tube using, however, a single gun. These tubes are still in the experimental stage, and will probably not be available for receivers until sometime in '55.

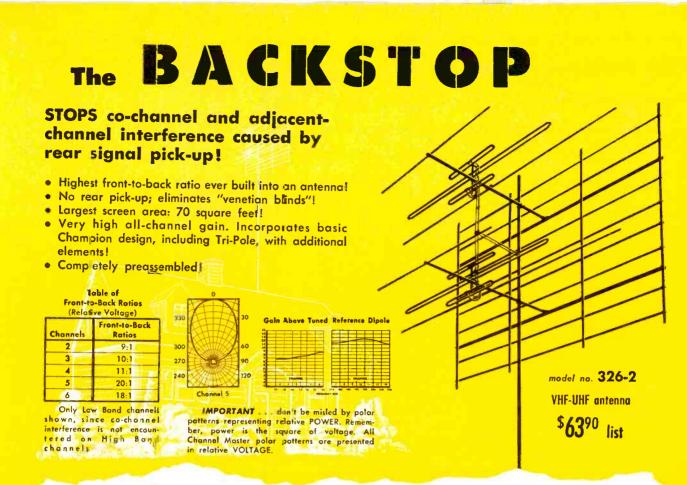
<u>STREAM OF COLOR SCHOOLS ANNOUNCED BY</u> <u>SET MANUFACTURERS</u>--Recognizing that an ever-increasing number of color TV sets will soon be going into homes, receiver manufacturers have begun to concentrate on education and conduct special clinics for independent Service Men and the service crews of distributors. . . One manufacturer recently notifed all service associations that they would welcome one member from their group for a one-week free color-training course; groups were asked to recommend on the basis of technical competence, and the ability to pass on what has been learned to others in the association. In this way it was felt the training program could spread more rapidly across the country. Because a heavy enrollment is expected, associations were asked to route the application for training to the company distributor in their territory. The school will be kept running as long as there is enough interest to fill classes, it was said. . . Spokesmen stressed that the course was not one for beginners or tube changers, but for those already highly qualified in b-w service. . . Another manufacturer has announced the opening of a school for distributor Service Men, and the inauguration of service clinics to be held throughout the country in each distributor's territory.

<u>CRTSA EDUCATIONAL TV PROGRAM SCHEDULED FOR EARLY DEBUT</u>--A series of TV programs, designed to acquaint viewers with some of the difficulties which must be overcome by Service Men to keep sets in good working order, will soon be a weekly feature in Philadelphia, under the sponsorship of the Council of Radio-TV Servicemen's Associations. . . The script, being prepared by a local ad agency, will reveal the Service Man's side of the repair picture, and point up the fact that TV servicing is no simple task. TV circuitry will be explained in a graphic manner, so that viewers will come to realize that the Service Man is not a charlatan who charges prices for work he doesn't do. . . Members of the association will serve as actors. Guest experts will be invited to discuss some aspect of TV in layman's language; typical questions that viewers would ask will be answered during the show. . . The Council seal will be displayed at appropriate times during the presentation, and announcements will emphasize the fact that through the Council's efforts TV set owners can get better and more honest service. . . Programs are expected to be 15-minute affairs, and run for a 13-week period.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION SUGGESTED BY NETSDA--The possibility of acquiring a Federal license for radio and TV Service Men was suggested recently during a meeting of the National Electronic Technicians Service Dealers Association. Noting that it is the duty of the FCC to supervise the use and maintenance of devices which can cause interference with communication equipment employed in interstate service, the association boys felt that a license should be issued by the Commission to all qualified Service Men to help enforce regulations. It was their feeling, too, that there are many other types of electronic interference which could be corrected by qualified licensed Service Men, directly resulting in benefits to broadcasters and the public.

BASIC ASSOCIATION-FORMATION GUIDE ISSUED--An encyclopaedic report, describing in detail how to organize a local service association, has been prepared by the National Alliance of TV and Electronic Service Associations in Chicago. Every step is expertly detailed: requirements and responsibilities; aims and purposes; legal procedures; duties of officers and board members; meeting places; frequency of meetings; parliamentary procedure; basic dues; programming, and committee activities. . . . Membership questionnaires, regulation forms, and typical ads that can be used to promote associations are all attractively illustrated and carefully described. . . Those who prepared this guide can well be proud of their work. Congratulations.--L.W.

*See Tube News section, this issue, page 24.



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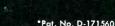
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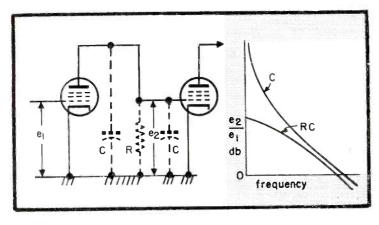


CHANNEL MASTER CORP. CLUENVILLE R. T. The World's Largest Manufacturer of TV Antennas

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Basic Principles . Design Factors Performance Characteristics

CHAIN AMPLIFIERS



by LESTER C. SMITH

Chief Engineer Spencer-Kennedy Laboratories, Inc.

(Left)

Fig. 1. Uncompensated stage and plot of gain versus frequency.

CHAIN OR DISTRIBUTED amplifiers, when properly designed and utilized, have been found to provide smooth, effective amplification over the 54 to 216-mc spectrum, and capable of handling a large number of signals, even though the signals might be close together or wide apart in frequency. No other method for providing this coverage over this range of frequencies appears to have been devised, and, in fact, no other method seems theoretically possible with currently available tubes.

Some twenty years ago experts in the field of network analysis, notably Hansen, Wheeler, and Bode, showed that the maximum gain which one could achieve with a particular type tube over a specific band is inversely proportional to the width of the band. The gain cannot be increased beyond a certain theoretical limit, no matter how complicated or refined the network might be with a given tube. The maximum gain which one could achieve with tubes, then available for a bandwidth of 4 mc, was embarrassingly close to one; in fact, at that time several qualified theoretical men concluded that coast-to-coast relaying of TV was impossible. One can see that, if a stage has a gain of one or less, adding additional stages will give

an output no greater than the input and nothing good is accomplished.

Better tubes were, of course, developed, and the future was by no means as grim in that respect as it seemed, but real progress in very wide band amplification was very slow until the principal of the chain amplifier was invented.

The fundamental reason why the bandwidth of an amplifying stage is limited is because each tube has associated with its input and output leads an appreciable amount of capacitance, and this capacitance must be charged and discharged during every cycle. The higher the frequency, the more rapid is this discharging, and the greater the current which flows through these undesired capacitances. If a signal of a certain size is applied to the grid of a tube, the total available plate current is determined by the characteristics of the tube. If this current is wasted in the distributed capacitance, it is not available to produce a useful voltage on the grid of the next tube. Since the amount of current which is wasted increases directly with frequency, the voltage available would ordinarily decrease with frequency as in Fig. 1.

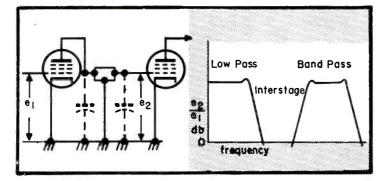
A somewhat flatter frequency response can be achieved if a resistor is shunted across the circuit, but the high-frequency response will still be determined chiefly by the distributed capacitance.

By using very complex networks, it is possible to compensate for the capacitance over a certain band of frequencies, and an amplifier which approaches quite closely the theoretical gain - bandwidth product may be achieved; see Fig. 2.

If we wish to produce a band-pass amplifier, a coil can be placed in parallel with each capacitance to cancel out the capacitance current at some point within the pass band, but, strange as it may seem, the gainbandwidth product which we achieve is still precisely the same as if a lowpass amplifier were being made.

One might think that it would be possible to achieve greater gain by operating two or more tubes in parallel, but a little thought will show that while the output current is doubled, we at the same time double the capacitance; the gain-bandwidth product remains the same.

Some sixteen years ago the staggertuned amplifier, in which each stage is tuned to a different frequency, was developed. While this, in some cases, permits a useful amplifier to be built at lower cost, its gain-bandwidth is



*From a report presented at the third annual National Community Television Association convention in New York City.

(Left)

Fig. 2. Compensated low-pass and band-pass stages, and plot of gain versus frequency.

For TV Master-Antenna Systems*

still restricted to the same value as is achieved in conventional amplifiers; its performance is, in reality, not superior to the conventional amplifiers in any way.

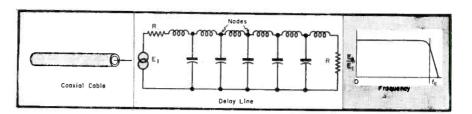
The Chain Amplifier

If we could only devise a method by which the currents of the tubes could be added, without adding their capacitances, we would, as a first approximation, secure as much gain per stage as we wished. It has been found that this objective can be approximated by utilizing the chain-amplifier principle.

As an introduction, let us consider the behavior of a long length of coax cable. We are all familiar with the fact that this cable has a capacitance distributed all along its length, but this cable does have quite excellent frequency response, and if it were not for the resistance in the conductors. it would have absolutely flat response up to many thousands of megacycles. This good frequency response, in spite of distributed capacitance, results from the fact that there is within the cable a distributed inductance which overcomes the bad effect of the distributed capacitance.

A similar situation exists in lowpass delay networks, which use a large number of sections in cascade, each section consisting of a shunt capacitance and a series inductance. The fact that both C and L are lumped and not truly distributed results in a finite cut-off frequency. Even so, a delay network such as this (Fig. 3), with suitable small refinements, can be made which has very flat frequency response and quite constant impedance over a verv wide band. If one examines the voltage appearing at the various nodes, one finds that the signal arrives at node B somewhat later than node A, at node C somewhat later than node B_{i} and so forth. The most interesting characteristics of such a network is that, if the coils and capacitors are of high quality, its length can be doubled or tripled without appreciably changing the input impedance, the bandwidth, or the magnitude of the output voltage. We have here then a way of adding on additional capacitances, in theory as many as we desire, without increasing the apparent input capacitance, or suffering loss

Fig. 4. Two stage distributed or chain amplifier.



through attenuation, but of course only up to the cutoff frequency of the network.

If now the grids of pentode tubes are connected at the various nodes with the input capacitance of the tubes taking the place of the capacitances in the delay line, we have a method of supplying voltage to as many tubes as we wish without lowering the input impedance. In fact, the input impedance is at least as good as if only one tube were being used.

If now the plates of these tubes are connected to the corresponding nodes of another delay line, we have a means of adding the plate currents of the tubes without adding the plate capacitances of the tubes; Fig. 4.

For the amplifier to work properly the time delay from the input to the output through path A must be the same as through path B or C or D. This can be accomplished with suitable care. An amplifier can be made which performs in accordance with the basic assumptions.

Inspection of Fig. 4 will disclose that the plate current of each tube can flow toward the right and also toward the left. The amount which flows toward the left cannot be usefully employed and must be absorbed in a terminating resistor, *Rp*, which incidentally serves as a convenient means Fig. 3. Delay networks and response plot.

of supply plate voltage to the tubes. In a practical amplifier for TV the

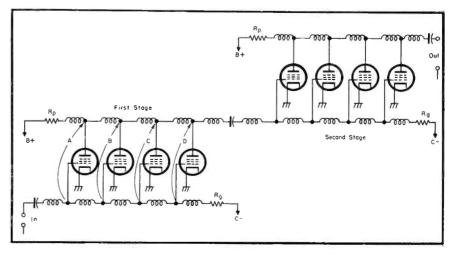
In a practical amplifier for 1 v the circuit elements are adjusted to give flat frequency response to approximately 220 mc. In this case the circuit values are such that any one tube would give a gain of less than one, but because the total current is the sum of the currents of several tubes in a single chain, the overall gain may be 10 db or more for each stage.

This then is the principle of the chain or distributed amplifier. If the vacuum tubes did not have imperfections other than their stray capacitance, one could achieve by this method as great a gain as one wished over as wide a band as one needed. In practice, the circuit elements are lossy, and, in particular, the tube grid absorbs appreciable power at the higher frequencies. In addition, tube lead resonances may occur. These effects put imitations on gain-bandwidth products realizable in practice.

It suitable care and skill is employed in the design of the chain amplifier, its frequency response, both with respect to magnitude and phase, can be made to be very good. For example, with one type,¹ it has been found that even with its input and output matching transformers, it is flat within 1 db from 54 to 108 mc and from 74 to 216 mc.

¹SKL212C TV.





by M. W. PERCY

Analysis of Circuitry and Components Used in Portable and Personal-Type Receivers Using Cold Tubes and Battery-Savers*

THE AC-DC-BATTERY PORTABLE, always a popular spring-summer item, has now become an all-year round favorite, thanks to a number of design advancements.

Today most portables feature superhet and battery-saver circuits. Some, such as the Admiral 5K32, are sixtube models, with $6'' \ge 4''$ speakers. The sets also have detachable threeway rod-type iron-core antennas, which can be used in three positions; flush against the cabinet for playing while carrying case, tilted out away from cabinet for increased signal-pulling power, or as an *outside* antenna in autos, trains, steel-frame buildings and planes. For the latter application it can be detached from the cabinet and fastened to a window with suction cups.

Another series, the personal type Admiral 4B2, uses a $3\frac{1}{2}''$ speaker with a $\frac{3}{8}'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$ output transformer to match 10,000 ohms of a 3V4 output to 3.2 ohms of the speaker voice coil.

An audio couplate contains a 4.7megohm 1U5 screen dropping resistor

*From an exclusive report prepared for SERVICE by **Donald W. Gaertner**, project engineer, Admiral Corp. and its .005-mfd ceramic bypass, a 1-megohm plate load resistor and its 100-mmfd ceramic *rf* bypass, a .002-mfd ceramic and a 3V4 2.2-megohm grid resistor.

ER-CUITS

Some models include, in addition to the values mentioned, a 10-megohm 1U5 grid resistor, .005-mfd ceramic coupling capacitor and also a 150mmfd ceramic rf filter. There are arguments for and against the use of such couplates, but one cannot deny the economy and space saving factor in their favor, especially in small sets of this type.

The *if* system uses the K-Tran type of transformers. An inductance of two millihenrys is used to utilize the maximum gain of the 1U4 *if* tube. Bias on the 1U4 is obtained by a 10megohm resistor and .001-mfd ceramic bypass.

A 1R5 converter with a Hartley type oscillator is used. The oscillator range is 2075 and 990 kc or 455 kc above the incoming signal. The receiver covers the broadcast band, 1620 to 535 kc, and has been found to have

Fig. 1. Schematic of Admiral series 4B2 personal portable.

good conversion efficiency, with an 11-v oscillator voltage on the high frequency end and 10 volts at the low end.

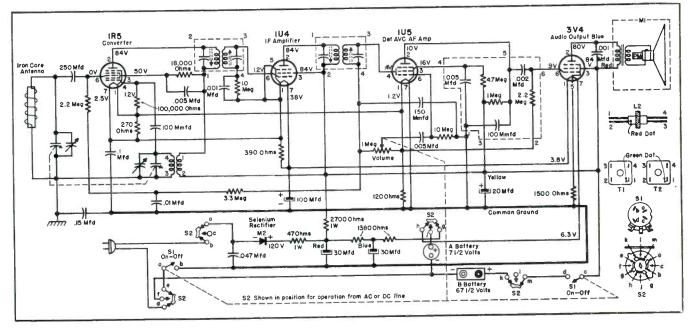
A 2.2-megohm resistor and 250mmfd ceramic form a network to parallel feed the antenna. This serves to put *avc* voltage on the 1R5; the gang variable¹ is grounded to the chassis, as is one end of the rod antenna.

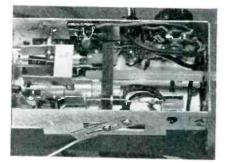
A $5\frac{1}{4}$ " x $\frac{3}{8}$ " rod antenna was chosen due to space considerations. If a loop was used the Q would have been reduced to a very low value due to the close proximity of the metal chassis.

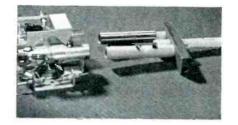
The battery power supply consists of $67\frac{1}{2}$ volts B and $7\frac{1}{2}$ volts A.

Although the total current drawn by the set on *ac* operation is less than 60 milliamperes, a 75-milliampere selenium rectifier was incorporated. As heat is the greatest enemy of selenium rectifiers, it was found that the wider spacing and the greater size plates of this larger rectifier would *(Continued on page 44)*

¹The gang variable is a Radio Condenser Co. series 50 with an oscillator section $\triangle C$ of 97.8 mmfd and an untuned section of $\triangle C$ of 221.6 mmfd.









Figs. 2, 3 and 4. Bottom view of chassis showing pointer drive is shown at left. In center is oscillator and pre-selector assembly with tuning slugs. Back view showing connections and switch is at right.

Coax-Tuned UHF Converter* MARTIN

PRIOR TO JUNE '52 all TV stations operated in the vhf range. In preparing the revised allocation table the Commission felt that the ultrahighs had now become practical and could readily be used to expand the early 12channel plan and on a national scale. Accordingly, they allocated seventy uhf channels to supplement the existing vhf assignments.

The research and development engineering staffs of the TV receiver and accessory manufacturers cooperated fully by solving innumerable technical problems involved in the reception of ultrahigh signals.

However, in many areas, an economic problem has appeared, because of intermixture of *vhf* and *uhf* stations.

In competing with vhf, some uhf stations have been at a disadvantage. Although many veryhigh stations are operating at their maximum legal power output, ultrahigh transmitters are still operating at relatively low power because high power uhf transmitters are still unavailable. And where vhf and uhf stations are in the same market, national or regional advertisers can reach more people by buying time on vhf rather than the low-powered uhf station.

To build an audience uhf stations must actively promote the sale of ultrahigh converters and *uhf*-equipped receivers. Since vhf programs are al-

‡Based on notes supplied by the engineering department of Industrial Television, Inc.

*National Scene, SERVICE; July, 1954.

¹ITI Model 150.

²Although converters will work satisfactorily ²Although converters will work satisfactorily in many areas at present, there is the possi-bility that a future channel asignment, or a power increase of an existing transmitter might destroy the usefulness of such converters in the area. The problem deserves consideration since there is no protection in the allocations plan for such situations.

Fig. 1. Schematic of the ITI model 150 converter.

ready available at no additional cost, uhf operators must make their service particularly attractive so that listeners will incur the expense of converting to uhf. Such campaigns are now underway in several parts of the country.*

To aid the telecaster and encourage conversions engineers have designed compact converters especially for primary areas with their large population centers. The circuit of such a converter' appears on the cover and in Fig. 1.

If cost were the only consideration in converter design, models could be built using only a tuned oscillator with some provision for coupling the antenna to the mixer input, and the receiver to the mixer output. But good electrical performance plus protection against obsolescence has been found to dictate the inclusion of preselection.

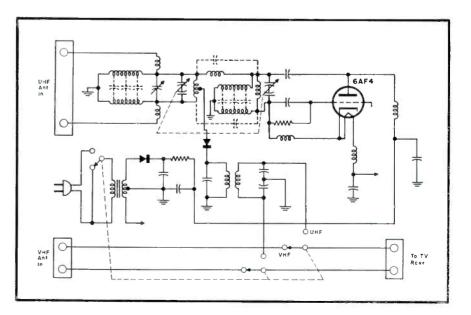
In a superhet system a receiver will respond to signals below and above the oscillator by the first if. Without a preselector it has been found that two [See Front Cover]

signals can be received at every tuning position with equal strength. The purpose of preselection is to pass the desired signal with minimum loss, while attenuating all other AM, FM and TV signals in the spectrum.²

The Preselector

The design of preselector and oscillator tuned circuits involves both mechanical and electrical considerations. In general, the methods can be reduced to tuners using sliding contacts, and non-sliding contact capacity arrangements. The capacity-tuned circuit has been found to be preferable because sliding contacts sometime cause erratic tuning, noise, and there is the necessity for periodic lubrication.

In the converter illustrated the conventional radio type of capacitor with the limitation of 180° tuning rotation has been replaced by a unique capacitor using coax tuning with direct (Continued on page 44)



The AAC Audio Jorum :



Part I of a Special Series of Progress Reports^{*}: Initial Study Covers Basics of Sound, Purity Factors, Musical Tone Composition and Relationship to Reproducers

by KEN STEWART and PAUL EDWARDS

Sound is vibration. It may be a vibration of the air, or of a string in an instrument, or of the head of a drum being hit by a drumstick. Without that vibration, we would hear nothing. But there are many kinds of vibration.

We are familiar with the term harmonic, but many are less familiar with the term *partial* as used in musical studies. A partial to the musician is the same as a harmonic to the engineer. Harmonics are simply octave relationships to a fundamental tone; this is illustrated in Fig. 1, where we see such structures of fundamentals and their relative harmonics. The top portion of the microphoto shows the fundamental of a string vibrating as a unit. If this were the vibration of the string of a violin, it would be possible to change this vibration pattern into the one shown immediately below it, by simply touching the middle of the string lightly with the finger. By making this contact, the vibration of the string would be divided into two parts. This represents the second harmonic of the fundamental. Vibration of the string in this fashion, will sound almost the same when being played as does the vibration indicated above it, but will sound one octave higher. In like manner, the bottom section of the photo shows the string vibrating in its third harmonic mode. This means that the string is vibrating in three sections rather than in one section. This is a physical picture of the fundamental and harmonic structure of sound waves.

Now it might be assumed that the best musical tones are the purest tones. This is not necessarily so. Although we do hear people talking about the purity of singers voices and the purity of the musical tones coming from an

† Presented as a service to industry, in cooperation with the Audio Activities Committee (through its Promotion and Public Relations Subcommittee) of the Sales Managers' Club, Eastern Division, who have arranged for members of the audio industry to contribute authoritative data on all phases of audio in which they are most expert. Comprehensive articles will contain technical and merchandising information on amplifiers, preamps, speaker enclosures, speakers, turntables, record changers, cartridges, needles, arms and accessories, recording discs and tapes and accessories, tape recorders, special output trans-former kits and tuners.

instrument, that word purity does not indicate what we, in the electronic or acoustic field, commonly call a pure tone. Fig. 2 (top) shows a pure tone; pure in the sense that it is mathematically perfect. It is a pure sine wave. When we see a wave such as this, we know that we have perfect reproduction. Yes, it is perfect electrical reproduction, but this does not make that particular tone a musical tone. The fact is, that musical tones are seldom pure sine waves. They are combinations of sine waves. They are combinations of fundamentals and harmonics, or musically speaking, fundamentals and partials; this is illustrated in Fig. 2. At top a perfect sine wave, while the wave below it is also a perfect sine wave, but a second harmonic of the fundamental. If the second harmonic is added to the fundamental, the waveform shown at the bottom of the illustration will appear. Now, this waveform does not look anything like the fundamental; it doesn't look as *pure*, but it is more musical in tone than is either of the pure sine waves making up the tone.

Perhaps one of the greatest problems that a manufacturer of electronic organs has to face is to take the pure sine wave from the master oscillators, add the harmonics in proper number and phase to make the musical tone that he wishes his organ to reproduce. They vie with one another to produce more voices, as they call it, by the addition of more tones and overtones, and still more overtones to the fundamentals to produce the voices of the violin, flute, clarinet, the bassoon. and even the human voice, through a system of stops. Good musical tones are not pure tones in the sense that we know them to be; they are mixtures of fundamentals and harmonics. Actually, they are the electronic synthesis or rather acoustic synthesis of fundamentals and harmonics which go up to make a good musical tone.

Now how does one musical tone differ from another musical tone? Is it in the number of harmonics that are introduced? Is it the phase in which the harmonics are introduced? Just what is it that enables us to recognize the difference between a violin and a flute or a cello, or an oboe and a bassoon? It is these harmonics, the number of harmonics, the strength of the harmonics and the way the harmonics are integrated to produce the complex tone characteristic of that particular instrument which gives it its particular tone; its timbre, as we call it. Fig. 3 shows two such musical instrument waveforms; the middle curve is that of a flute, and the bottom is typical of a violin tone. It will be noticed that

^{*}Based on paper entitled Putting Color in Sound presented by Abraham B. Cohen of University Loudspeakers, Inc., at recent CRTSA color TV symposium in Philadelphia.

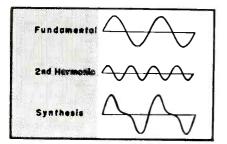


Fig. 1. Microphoto of fundamental vibration of a string plus relative harmonics.

neither of these are pure sine waves. They are combinations of waves far different from sine waves, yet they are pleasant musical tones. However, even though they may sound different, they may have the same pitch. One will note that there are three recurrent waveforms in each of the two lower sections when checked against the upper sine wave. The clarinet and the violin do not produce pure sound waves; they produce musical tones full of harmonics which give them their color, their timbre.

Harmonics and combinations of harmonics must be reproduced exactly as they were produced in order for us to get the true color of the musical tone. Our acoustic reproducers, or loudspeakers, must be able to reproduce in true faithfulness the complexity and the patterns of the individual tones if we are to get the true musical picture. We have been speaking only of the second and third harmonics; but this has been done only for purposes of clarification. The fact is, that the harmonics that form the musical tones go up much higher than the second and third; they go into the ninth, tenth, the eleventh and the twelfth and the thirteenth harmonics. And even though these harmonics may stretch way up into the areas beyond hearing, they form a very important part of the complex waveform that produces the tonal picture or timbre of the individ-

Fig. 2. At top, a perfect sine wave; below, second harmonic of the fundamental and combination of harmonic plus fundamental.



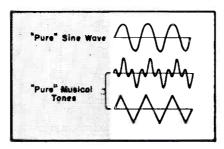
ual instruments. To reproduce properly those true tonal musical values, the reproducers must be able to reproduce in full faithfulness all the harmonies of the music involved. They must be able to go up into that range and reproduce what the instruments produced in the original tone.

Now what are the actual range of frequencies involved in good musical reproduction? A wide range of frequencies are produced by a modern orchestra. The bass violin is perhaps the lowest frequency generalor and the piccolo is the highest frequency producer. Between both of them, they encompass the entire range from 30 cycles way up into 15,000 cycles, and higher. In the early days of FM broadcasting, the fidelity of which FM was capable was judged by a key jingle test; a set of keys were jingled in front of the microphone. The frequency components produced extended well out beyond 15,000 cps. FM was supposed to reproduce this, but since there were few full-frequency range producers and loudspeakers in use, the broad effect of the jingle test was lost. This may be one reason among the many, why FM did not take hold: there were not adequate reproducers in distribution to do justice to FM.

However, being able to reproduce a wide range of frequencies itself, is not necessarily a criterion of good musical reproduction. We might have here a full stage of violinists, and nothing but violinists. This would definitely not make up an orchestra. We would soon tire of the single restricted range of the violins. And then again, we might have a stage full of bass violins, and we would, likewise, tire of this group of bass violins. Neither of these would constitute a balanced orchestra. We might, on the other hand, take our bass violins, with their low frequencies, and the violins, and their highs and combine them. Now we would have some balance between the bass and the normal-range fiddles. If, in turn, we put in a few middle frequency instruments,

(Continued on page 36)

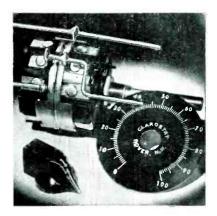
Fig. 3. Waveforms of musical instruments. Middle represents that of α flute, while at the bottom α violin tone is represented.



New Audio Products



Wide-angle, all-purpose projector, designed for penetrating coverage of wide areas and under adverse scund conditions. Features polyester fiber-glass projector, Almico-V magnetic assembly, phenolic diaphragm and voice coil assembly, allweather sealed non-resonant construction, tropiculized and polarized finish on all metal parts, and universal mounting bracket. Input power (continuous) . . . 15 watts; input impedance . . . 8 ohms; response . . 250 to 9,000 cps. (Model CJ-30; Atlas Sound Corp., 1449 39th St., Brooklyn 18, N. Y.)



Constant-impedance attenuator (10-watt) control available with wiring instructions, dial plate and bar knob. Wiring data includes not only schematic for control circuitry, but also actual connections to and bussing of terminals. Circular dial plate is marked in even divisions from 0 to 100, and used in conjunction with pointer of bar knob. (Clarostat Mig. Co., Inc., Dover, N. H.)

Tri-plex reproducer system. Power rating, 35 watts maximum speech and music signal input. Components include an ultrahigh frequency unit, mid-channel highfrequency unit; low channel low-frequency unit, crossover networks for 4000 and 600 cycles, and balance controls. (TP-200 Series; Jensen Manufacturing Co., 6601 S. Larcmie Ave., Chicago 38, 111.)



Color-TV Picture Tube

by E. A. TEVERSON

COLOR TV Tube News

WHEN THE 15-inch tricolor picture tube was introduced in '53, it was generally felt that this small-screen version would be replaced soon by larger models whose screen size would be comparable to those found on the present runs of b-w types.

A few weeks ago, this belief became an actuality in the announcement of a 19-inch color tube¹ featuring an aluminized glass-envelope and a useful screen area of 205 square inches.³ In addition, the tube, with 62° deflection, incorporates an electromagnetic convergence system that, it was said, eliminates the high-voltage problems associated with electrostatic convergence. Electrostatic focusing is used.

Electron-Gun Assembly

The electron-gun assembly of the tube contains three matched electron beam sources arranged in a triangular configuration. Each of the three beam sources is tilted toward the common tube axis. This tilted structure provides proper convergence of the beams at the center of the screen. The electron-gun assembly of this new model contains three pairs of pole pieces mounted 120° apart above the anode.

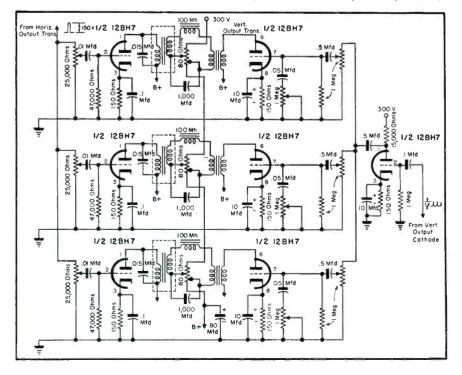
Phosphor Screen and Shadow Mask

By a method of screen processing, described earlier[‡], the tri-color phosphor-dot screen is placed directly on the inside surface of the spherical face plate.

The phosphor screen contains some 300,000 phosphor dots of each primary color, a total of 900,000 phosphor dots. These dots are arranged in 300,000 triangular groups, or triads. Each triad contains one red, one blue, and one green phosphor dot.

Another component of the tube is the shadow mask; a thin, arched mask located between the phosphor screen and the electron-gun assembly. It contains approximately 300,000 uniform-size, round holes, one for each triad on the screen. Since the position of these holes relative to the

¹CBS-Hytron Model 19VP22 ²See National Scene, this issue, p. 16. [‡]Color TV Tube News, SERVICE; Nov. 1953.



triads is of paramount importance for proper tube operation, the mask is accurately positioned with relation to the triads and is approximately 0.4'' behind the phosphor screen.

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

The mask contains three V-shaped surfaces which rest over the hemispheres and make use of the kinematic principal of precise location. Since the mask is unstressed, it is free to expand and contract. This combination of a curved face plate and a curved unstressed mask is claimed to permit expansion and contraction automatically without misregistration.

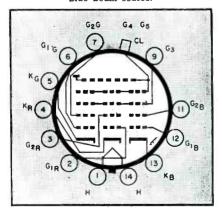
High-Voltage Requirements

The high-voltage requirements of the 19-inch model are: anode, 25,000 volts with a maximum peak current of

(Continued on page 45)

Fig. 1 (left). Suggested circuit for the derivation of convergence currents. Plate winding of 12BH7 transformer (in dashed box) = red, green and blue (horizontal) convergence coils; output winding = red, green and blue (vertical) convergence coils.

Fig. 2. Basing of the 19VP22. Pin 1 = heater; 2 = grid 1 of red beam source; 3 = grid 2 of red beam source; 4 = cathode of red beam source; 5 = cathode of green beam source; 6 = grid 1 of green beam source; 9 = grid 3; 11 = grid 2 of green beam source; 12 = grid 1 of blue beam source; 13 = cathode of blue beam source.





by L. A. BASSETT and JACK HAWTHORNE

Radio and TV Department, General Electric Company

SINCE ONLY 3.58-mc chroma sidebands are transmitted to convey color information, a means must be provided at the receiver to generate two quadrature related subcarriers which will be used in the R-Y and B-Y detectors. This is the function of the subcarrier generator, which consists of a 6U8 used as a burst gate, a subcarrier amplifier and limiter (6AU6 and 6U8) and an accessory device called the *color killer* (6U8).

The purpose of the burst gate is to extract the transmitted 8 or 9 cycle burst of 3.579545 mc from the composite signal and then pass this burst on to the subcarrier generator as a phase and frequency reference. Since the burst is transmitted right after the horizontal sync pulse on the pedestal back porch, it is a relatively simple matter to separate it from the remainder of the signal. The 6U8 burst gate grid is driven with a properly shaped horizontal flyback pulse obtained from a winding on the horizontal output transformer. This pulse is rectified by the diode clamp found in the 6T8 and

develops a bias which cuts off the 6U8. Hence, only the most positive portions of the flyback gating pulse permit this tube to conduct. Since the grid of the tube is also fed a composite chroma signal from the chroma channel, only the transmitted 8 or 9-cycle burst will be found on the burst gate plate.

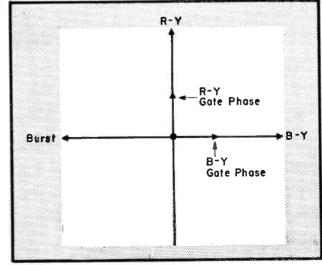
The plate circuit consists of a balanced output tuned transformer. In normal alignment practice, only the primary core is tuned for maximum burst amplitude. The secondary core is preset to a specific core thread dimension, since its position also determines the degree of coupling between windings. Instead, an inductance is varied to tune the transformer output circuits to resonance.

The crystal in the plate circuit of the burst gate amp effectively is a high Q tank circuit, which continues to ring after the exciting voltage ceases. Since it would be possible for lowfrequency transients, noise, etc., to excite also the crystal, neutralization of these effects must be provided. A 1 to 15-mmfd capacitor shunted across the crystal must be adjusted to equal approximately the internal and wiring capacity of the crystal. Since the aforementioned transients of opposite polarity appear at the output tuned transformer terminals, proper adjustment of this trimmer will cause opposite polarity, equal-voltage transients to appear on both *plates* of the crystal internal capacity, thereby nullifying transient voltage effects upon the crystal.

Maladjustment of the trimmer can be easily observed while viewing a monochrome program with chroma control turned up. The effect will be seen as a most irregular band or bar of nondescript information at the left edge of the screen. In extreme cases of maladjustment these effects may extend over a major portion of the raster area. This is caused by horizontal svnc transients which tend to excite the crystal. In actual practice, this effect may be used to an advantage in adjusting the trimmer. The proper setting is easily determined, (Continued on page 45)

Part IV of Philadelphia CRTSA Color Symposium Report: Subcarrier Generator and the Synchronous Detector in the G. E. R-Y/B-Y Color Chassis

Fig. 1. Phase of subcarrier output voltages, with respect to the transmitted burst.





TRIAD High Fidelity Amplifier Kits

A home music system which will meet true high fidelity standards must necessarily be composed of the very finest components — pickups, turn-tables, amplifiers, speakers, enclosures.

In this group of components Triad offers High Fidelity Amplifier Kits — built by men with a brilliant background in producing America's finest transformers. Engineered to produce maximum frequency range with minimum distortion, these "do-it-yourself" kits afford obvious economies over complete units — which permits upgrading of other components in the system.

Triad High Fidelity Amplifier Kits include all necessary transformers and chokes, punched sectional aluminum chassis and complete assembly instructions.

In quality and performance they are fitting companions to the finest sound system components available today.

HF-3 Kit: Preamplifier. Adequate gain to drive an HF-40 or HF-18 from any commercial pickup or microphone. D.C. filament supply. Complete record compensation and new tone control circuits. List Price - \$32.80.

HF-12 Kit: 10-watt power amplifier. Replaces HF-10. Built-in preamp to accommodate all crystal and magnetic cartridges. Complete record compensation and new tone control circuits. Output impedances 4.8-16 ohms or 125-250-500 ohms. List Prices from - \$50.40.

HF-18 Kit: "Williamson" type all-triode amplifier. Full power output of 16.2 watts for triode operation or 20 watts for pentode operation from 12 to 60,000 cycles. Frequency response within 0.2 db from 7 to 80 kc. Output impedances 4.8-16 ohms or 125-250-500 ohms. List prices from - **\$63.65**.

HF-40 Kit: Features a full 40-watt amplifier from 20 to 40,000 cycles, using regulated screen voltage and fixed bias on two 6146 output tubes. Output impedances 4.8-16 ohms or 125-250-500 ohms. List from -578.35.



Associations

TRT, Kansas City, Mo.

A CODE OF ETHICS to govern the business conduct of the individual Service Man was adopted recently by the executive committee of the Television and Radio Technician Association in Kansas City, Mo. The code was designed by the committee as one step in their continuing program to improve the television service industry in the Kansas City area.

All present and future TRT members will be asked to sign this code and file it with the office of the Electrical Association of Kansas City.

The code, a 10-point guide, stipulates that association members will do their part in improving the industry, and that the code shall be a set of standards that will govern their future business conduct.

Specifically the code requires all TRT members to keep themselves qualified for the job by studying the latest developments and by attending training classes; be aware of appearance at all times and keep clean and neat; always try to give customers an honest job worthy of the amount he is being charged; avoid knocking competitive products; sell only parts and accessories that are needed and can be used, but recommend things that will help get better results; leave all old outof-warranty parts (except picture tube) with the customer unless asked to take them away; and be honest with his employer's time and material.

In addition, the code states that TRT members will not promise to do something and then not follow through; will not oversell the performance of his products; and will not compete with his employer by soliciting work on his own time.

RETA, Fraser Valley, B. C.

DALTON NEWBERRY has been elected president of the Radio Electronic Techniciaos Association, Fraser Valley chapter British Columbia. Others now serving are: James Fraser, vice president; Thomas D. Grant, secretary; and Jack Unrich, treasurer.

James Fraser and Frank Freemanth have been named to the examination committee, and Dulton Newberry, Frank Freemanth and Thomas Grant were named provincial council directors.

P. Benson, of Vancouver, discussed equipment and engineering principles for multiple-TV installations at the election-meeting.

TSG, Dayton

A REPORT from Marshall Rankin, secretary of the Television Service Guild, Dayton, Ohio, noted that the names of a number of customers who have been lax in payment have been included on a credit list and submitted to all members of the association. Marshall also disclosed that there are now seventeen memberships, with a total employee enrollment of about 65, on the TSG rolls.



At recent annual clambake-meeting of Radio Servicemen's Association of Luzerne, during which ye ed offered a field report on audio and TV developments, based on a series of lab, bench and on-location tests now being conducted by ye ed and members of industry. Left to right: Fred Schmidt, FRSAP treasurer; Bert Brezenger, FRSAP publicity and program chairman; Leon J. Helk, FRSAP secretary; Milan Krupa, FRSAP prexy; ye editor; Maurice Rader, president—Luzerne chapter, Wilkes-Barre; Alex Chippel, vice prexy—Luzerne chapter; and Joseph Czapracki, treasurer—Luzerne chapter.

At first annual all-industry banquet of the Radio and Television Servicemen's Association of Pittsburgh, Inc., held in the Elks Club, Pittsburgh, which featured talks by Dan Creato, vice prexy of RCA Service Company and ye ed.¹ Left to right: Dan Creato; Bert Bregenzer, association program chairman; John Cochran, RTSA prexy; and ye editor. (*Views and News*, SERVICE; July, 1954)



ARTSD, Columbus

THE 9th annual picnic of the Associated Radio-Television Service Dealers of Columbus, Ohio, was held recently at Buchsieb Park. Program featured awards of over thirty prizes.

Recent issue of ARTSD News revealed that another hi-fi salon has been opened by an association member; there are now three such operations in Columbus. This growing Service Shop interest in hi-fi has prompted one distributor in Columbus to announce that he would discontinue retail selling of hi-fi equipment.

At a recent meeting members approved a motion to obtain rubber stamps of the ARTSD emblem, for use on letterheads and statements.

John Graham, chairman of the price stabilization committee, is compiling the results of a new price stabilization survey. *George Dykes* is lending a hand.

TEN YEARS AGO

NAB spokesmen estimated that at least 100 and possibly 200 per cent more tubes year than in the first half. . . . Frequency control in phono circuits and electronic production testing devices were subjects of feature articles. . . An *ac vtvm* (Hewlett-Packard 400A) with a frequency range of 10 cps to 1 mc, providing nine ranges from .03 to 300 v in 10 db steps, was diagramed on the front cover. . . . Harry Kalker, Sprague Products sales manager, reviewing the shortage difficulties created by World War II, described how a number of the problems were solved through the trading-post ad campaign which served to route critical materials, test instruments and parts to Service Men throughout the country. . . Charley Golenpaul served as chairman of the reservation committee of the first Electronic Parts and Equipment Industry Conference. . . John I. Crockett, Jr., was named sales manager of Merit Coil and Transformer Corp. . . Wil-liam H. Kelley was appointed general sales manager of the Galvin Manufacsales manager of the Galvin Manuac-turing Corp. . . H. A. Pope, National Union Radio Corp., was reelected vice chairman of the RMA eastern credit committee. . . E. Bruce McEvoy, Jr., was appointed assistant to L. S. Romor, radio tube equipment sales manager for the eastern divisions of Sylvania Electric. . . . Leslie G. Thomas joined Solar Manufacturing Corp., as works manager. . . . Charles R. Wexler, Charles R. Wexler, formerly with Magnavox, and Homer R. Denius, formerly with Crosley, were appointed chief engineer and plant man-ager, respectively, of the electronic divi-sion of John Meck Industries. . . . Frank J. Hajek was elected president of Taylor Tubes, Inc. . . . Rex Munger rejoined Taylor as sales and advertising manager, after 21/2 years as technical advisor for Douglas Aircraft in Africa and Mid-East. . . . Charles A. Powel, manager of headquarters engineering for Westinghouse, was elected president of AIEE. ..., W. E. Kress was named middlewest sales manager of Philco. . . . R. J. Keogh joined the engineering staff of Webster Products.

SHORE rystal pickup cartridges replace 210! At a total cost of only \$18.00 list The MODEL W68

replaces 41 Crystal Cartridges made by the five leading manufacturers.

The W68 is a "Muted Stylus" type, Dual-Weight Cartridge. The dual weight makes it possible to replace either aluminum or steel case cartridges—without adjusting tone-arm balance. With weight slug net weight is 25 grams; without weight slug net weight is 12 grams. The W68 is equipped with the famous A62A silent-tracking, "Muted Stylus" needle.

STANDARD CARTRIDGE FOR 78 RPM RECORDS

MODEL NO.	TYPE		OUTPUT	MIN NEEDLE FORCE	RESPONSE TO	NET WT.	SHURE NEEDLE NO.
W68	Grystal	7.50	1.6V	t ox.	4,300 5.p.s.	Dual Weight 25 grams or 12 grams	asza



The MODEL W78 replaces 149 Cartridges made by the five leading manufacturers.

Model W78 is a Dual-Volt, Dual-Weight Cartridge—so versatile it replaces 149 other cartridges! This cartridge alone will become a sensation overnight—because it replaces steel or aluminum case cartridges, of either high or low output! The W78 provides the broadest coverage at the lowest investment—only \$5.55 list.

General Information: With weight slug, net weight is 25 grams; without weight slug, net weight is 12 grams. In addition, Model W78 has a capacitor, furnished as an accessory. Without capacitor, output is 4.0 volts; with capacitor, output is 2.0 volts.

STANDARD CARTRIDGE FOR 78 RPM RECORDS							
wpper	19PE			MIN. NEEDLE FORCE	RESPONSE TO	NET WT.	SHURE NEEDLE NO.
Witt	Repeat	5.55	4.0V or 2.0V	1 6 02 x	6,000 c.p.s.	Dual Weight 25 grams or 12 grams	None



The MODEL W70 replaces 20 "Special" Cartridges.

Model W70 is a completely new cartridge in the Shure line. It replaces all the Webster "CX" and "C" Series Cartridges, comes equipped with all the necessary accessories. The W70 is more than an adequate replacement: it is an improvement, because it uses pin jacks—doing away with laborious "threading" of leads through the tone-arm.

ALL PURPOSE SINGLE NEEDLI	E CARTRIDGE	FOR 331/3,	45,	78	RPM	RECORDS
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MODEL NO.	TYPE			MIN. NEEDLE FORCE	RESPONSE TO	NET WT.	SHURE NEEDLE NO.
W30	Crystal	4.95	3.0V 3.8V	10-15 grams	3,000 6.5.8.	16 grams	None

SHURD The Mark of Quality

A Report on Line-Voltage Control for TV Receivers †



ONE OF THE TV Service Man's greatest headaches is bad line voltage. Some Service Men know it, others don't. But know it or not, poor line voltage means poor reception for the TV receiver owner, and he loads his problem on the Service Man.

Just what is poor line voltage? It's much more than merely low voltage, although that is most common. Let's look briefly at the three basic forms of poor line voltage and then let's see how widespread the condition is, what it does to TV reception, and how it can be corrected.

Low line voltage results in allaround bad reception; poor contrast, low brilliance, bad sync, tinny sound, shrunken picture, bad focus and poor sensitivity.

High line voltage is the other extreme. The voltage level of signals are raised to the point where blanking pulses may not override the signals they are intended to blank out. Focus is bad, and picture size is usually much too great since deflection voltages are much too high. Contrast is usually good, brilliance is very good, but tube life is shortened from breakdown of overheated filaments.

The third condition of poor line voltage is *fluctuating voltage*. Fluctuations may be slow or rapid, but they affect the performance of the television set, and in some cases even modulate the signal.

Rapid fluctuations are caused by individual motors or appliances; loads that change because equipment is turned on or off. One need only plug an ac meter into the average home service outlet and watch the needle fluctuate. Sometimes the fluctuations may be very rapid in the order of six cycles per second, which often actually modulates the line voltage and any voltage sensitive device connected across the line. The variations may be as little as one volt, and still cause TV interference. The most typical result of rapid line fluctuations is a constant change in the picture size.

[†]Based on notes prepared by Sidney Clayton in cooperation with the engineering department of the Sola Electric Company.

*Study was made by Sola Electric Company.

This will cause the picture to *jitter*. In severe cases the picture will constantly lose sync.

Slow fluctuations are caused by changes of load on the various circuits of the power distribution system, rather than any individual devices loading one circuit. The voltage can fluctuate over a period of minutes or hours.

These slow fluctuations can often be as much as 20 volts in a given period. The most common effects are, variation in picture size, change in contrast and brightness, local oscillator frequency drift which means constant retuning.

Now, how bad are voltage conditions, and why? The utilities do a magnificent job of supplying good voltage into the pole transformers. What happens from there? Well, practically anything.

Today many homes are hopelessly underwired for modern electrical living. Motors, stokers, refrigerators, ventilating equipment, electrical appliances and equipment of all kinds are already operating on badly overloaded, inadequate wiring. The TV set is added to the whole load, and used mostly during early evening when heavy load conditions prevail. It often is the straw that breaks the camel's back.

The result is inevitable; poor TV performance. The set maanufacturer designed the set to operate at a nominal of 117 volts; that voltage is rarely available at the wall outlet.

Recently a survey* was made to test typical line voltage conditions throughout the country. The curves shown in Fig. 1 represent the findings. The generally poor voltage condition has not caused any acute awareness of voltage problems by laymen, since the *average* condition is satisfactory for

(Continued on page 46)

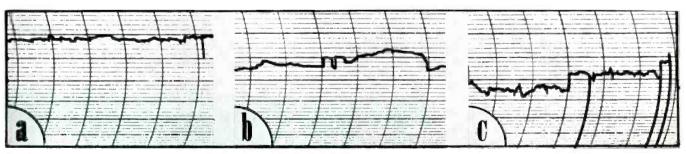


Fig. 1. Line-voltage waveforms obtained during survey of typical conditions. In center (b), the tracing is more nearly representative of the average condition of line voltage which is used to operate electrical and electronic devices. It emphasizes that voltage-sensitive devices require voltage regulation within the unit itself. At right (c) is illustrated an extreme condition of line voltage fluctuation. Severe line voltage variations, such as this, are not unusual. A tracing made at another time may have shown entirely different conditions, since periods of stable voltage are often followed by violent fluctuations. At left (a) we have a line voltage recording typical of best line voltage conditions. Here the equipment under test was supplied by a special line, from an otherwise load-free distribution transformer.

YOU be the Judge!

Let the Kay-Townes SUPER-KATY prove its superiority over ALL other TV antennas on the market today!



Here's why the famous KAY-TOWNES



wins in every case!

- FAR REACHING Reception!
- New MOLDED, RIBBED INSULATOR for low water absorption!
- New RIGID Construction to withstand gale-force winds!
- EASY Installation!
- LESS DEPTH on mast!
- Best by Color-Test!
 Super Katy has been proved the best antenna for fine color reception by actual field tests.

Every Super Katy installed will bring NEW SALES!



"THE BEST SET IS ONLY AS GOOD AS ITS ANTENNA"

TV

MOST WANTED

ANTENNA

Super KATY-2

AMERICA'S

"Fringe area" dealer-servicemen in every part of the country are reporting outstanding sales and service stories...and, mounting TV consumer demand! The new, revolutionary Super "KATYS" have now convincingly proved every quality and performance claim attributed to them.

Kay-Townes' original SUPER KATY design... now amazingly improved...will out-perform any other competitive antenna on the market today, regardless of type or design principlet

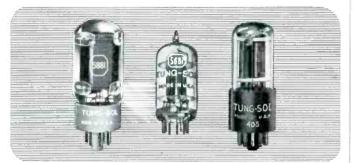
> Manufactured and Distributed in CANADA By DELHI METAL PRODUCTS, LTD., DELHI, ONTARIO

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Radio and TV Receiving Tubes



Dial Lamps

The performance quality of Tung-Sol Tubes will keep customers convinced that you're the best serviceman in the business. Tung-Sol Tubes meet highest set manufacturers' specs—protect you against call-backs Tell your supplier you'd rather have Tung-Sol

TUNG-SOL ELECTRIC INC., Newark 4, N. J.

Sales Offices: Atlanta, Chicago, Columbus, Culver City (Los Angeles), Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Newark, Seattle



HI-FI AUDIO

by MARK VINO

Symptom

Insufficient volume, no obvious distortion; all signal sources.

Insufficient volume, no obvi-

ous distortion; phono only.

Distortion, particularly at

high volume; mushy sound

Distortion; program sounds

as though playing through water, all signal sources.

Probably accompanied by

Distortion as above, but

Distortion in form of rattle,

especially on signal peaks;

all signal sources.

hum.

phono only.

from all signal sources.

Insufficient B + voltage: (1) Defective rectifier.

Possible Sources of Trouble

Weak voltage amplifier tube.

- (2) Leaky filters.
- (3) Other short from B+ to ground.
- (4) Rise in value of series filter resistor.

Open cathode bypass capacitors, creating negative current feedback. (Reduction in volume will not be too great.)

Weak preamp tube.

Defective preamp circuit; details above.

Defective cartridge.

Defective tube in amplifier; one must pay special attention to output tubes. Defect may not show up in tube checker. If replacement tube also goes bad shortly, bias trouble is indicated.

Improper bias in voltage amplifier or power output stages. May be caused by leaky coupling capacitor.

Imbalance of push-pull output stage. Distortion from this will not be very great.

Open filter capacitors, Heater-cathode leakage in amplifier tube.

Improper shock mounting of record player.

Hardening of rubber washers on which record player motor is mounted.

Defective player motor.

Heater-cathode leakage in preamp tube.

Rubbing voice-coil in speaker.

Supersonic oscillation in amplifier; check with 'scope.'

¹The Maintenance of Hi-Fi Audio Systems, SERVICE; October. 1953.

30 • SERVICE, AUGUST, 1954

SERVICING Chart

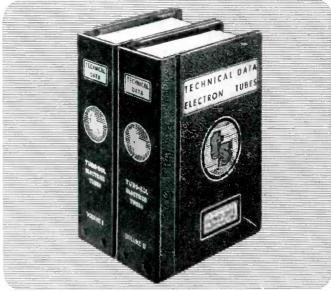
A Simplified Circuit/Component Symptom, Trouble-Source Table

Symptom	Possible Sources of Trouble				
Distortion as noted, but phono only. May be accom-	Worn needle.				
panied by groove skipping	Defective cartridge.				
on loud passages.	Insufficient vertical force on cartridge.				
Distortion in FM receiver only.	Insufficient receiver sensi- tivity.				
	Frequency drift of hetero- dyne oscillator.				
	Improper alignment of dis- criminator or ratio detector circuit. ²				
Distortion in AM receiver only.	Defective detector circuit.				
Hum, all signal sources.	Open filter capacitors.				
	Heater-cathode leakage in tubes, especially in low-level stages.				
	Improper adjustment of hum - balancing potentiom- eter in heater circuit.				
	Improper connection of ground returns; corroded or loose contacts, etc.				
	Broken connection between signal cable shield and plug.				
	Reversal of signal cable polarity.				
	Failure to connect cathode and grid ground returns at same point after a repair operation.				
	Proximity of signal and power cables, or of signal cable and transformer.				
	Reversed polarity of power plug.				
[°] Audio System Maintenance: Hi- FiTuners, SERVICE; November, 1953.	Lack of earth ground; <i>ac</i> amplifiers only. Polarity of power plug should be checked after grounding.				

FiTuners, SERVICE; November, 1953.

[To Be Continued]

TUNG-SOL TECHNICAL DATA PAYS OFF IN SERVICE!



T-58 700 pages-600 tube types



NEW! 1954 Edition! T-70 160 pages of data on CR tubes, receiving and special tubes, dial lamps



T-31 300 blueprint base diagrams for 1100 tube types

Here's the most practical set of tube reference books in the industry—all the information you need for everyday jobs! They're easy to read—easy to use (always lie flat when open.) You'll get work done faster with Tung-Sol Technical Data Books. Ask your tube supplier about them.



G_

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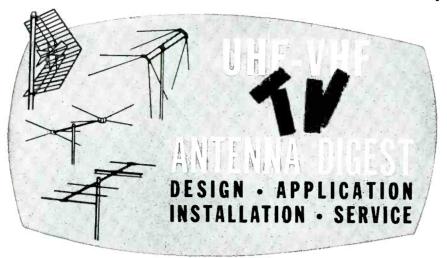
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GENERAL CEMENT MFG. CO. 901 TAYLOR AVENUE • ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

The Co-Channel (Venetian Blind) Problem*



by RALPH G. PETERS

A NATIONWIDE survey[†] has revealed that there are at least 100 areas in which serious co-channel and adjacentchannel interference problems obtain. In many instances, satisfactory reception has become impossible.

Three factors have contributed to this situation:

(1) According to FCC rules stations, as close as 170 miles apart, can operate on the same channels.

(2) There has been a continuing increase in the number of stations employing maximum power for transmission.

(3) TV sets and antennas have become increasingly sensitive and have pushed out the boundaries of the fringe areas.

The problem has been particularly frustrating to many because reception

had been fine in these trouble areas until stations began increasing power, or new stations came on the air. As a result, the public, Service Men, and engineers, too. have been searching for a way to lift the annoying *venetian blinds*, characteristic of co-channel interference.

The problem of adjacent-channel interference is primarily a set problem. The circuitry of the receiver must be selective enough to discriminate between the stations operating on adjacent channels. Most receivers now available have adjacent channel traps in their *if* circuits to eliminate effectively this interference. This,

†The results of a series of antenna field tests, now being conducted in cochannel zones, will appear soon in SERVICE.

Fig. 1. The St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., areas where channel-5 stations, now on the air, have created a co-channel problem for Jefferson City viewers, approximately 100 miles from these cities.



however, is an extremely critical adjustment even in the best receivers.

An antenna with extremely sharp directivity will help eliminate adjacentchannel interference considerably in cases where these interfering channels lie in different directions. It is important, though, that the Service Man become thoroughly acquainted with the location and proper adjustment of the adjacent-channel traps.

Co-Channel Interference

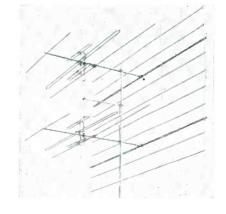
The problem of co-channel interference can only be solved by the antenna.

Until now, the antenna that has been most widely used to combat cochannel interference has been the 10element yagi. This type antenna, however, has been found to have two serious drawbacks. In many cases, the front-to-back ratio of the yagi has not been sufficient to eliminate completely interference. Moreover, the yagi, a narrow band antenna, cannot receive all the stations available in most areas. The importance of this problem has been realized for some time and become a top-priority project among engineers.‡

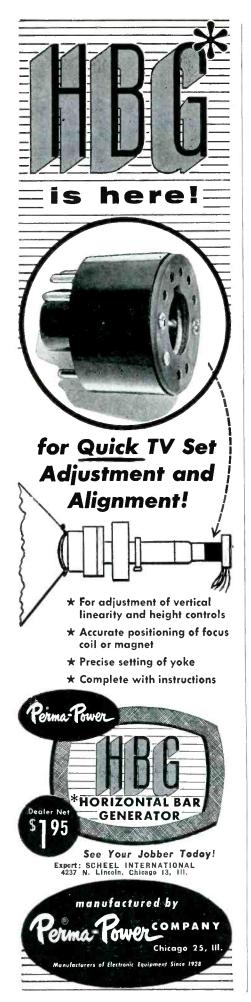
The problem of rear interference is encountered chiefly in those areas located midway between stations operating on the same channel; the fringe (Continued on page 34)

‡At Channel Master, the problem was assigned to Julius Green, a member of antenna development lab, by Harry Greenberg, chief engineer of the lab.

All-channel antenna designed to eliminate venetian blind effects experienced in areas which lie within the field of two different transmitters broadcasting on the same or adjacent channels.



*From an exclusive report prepared for SERVICE by **Sam Schussel**, Channel Master Corp.



areas, at least 75 to 100 miles from the closest station.

To cite a typical example, St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri, both have stations operating on channel 5 (Fig. 1). Those living in the Jefferson City area are approximately 100 miles from each of these cities. In order that they might obtain acceptable channel-5 reception, it is necessary to use an antenna that will have sufficiently high gain on this channel, and at the same time screen out the signal from the rear station. A singlechannel antenna that would do the job on channel 5 would still not be the answer to the reception problem in this location, since there are many other channels that can be received in the Jefferson City area. Some of these are Sedalia, channel 6; Springfield, channels 3 and 10; St. Joseph, channel 2; Kansas City, channels 4 and 9; and Columbia, channel 8.

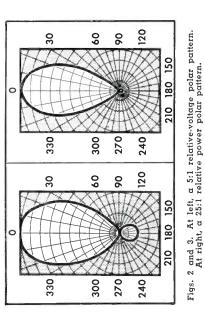
It can be seen, therefore, that the situation requires an all-channel antenna having not only high front-toback ratios, but also very high gain.

Front-To-Back Ratios

The directivity of a receiving antenna is its ability to receive or reject signals from different directions. These data are generally presented on a horizontal polar diagram which can be expressed either as a *voltage* or a power *ratio*.

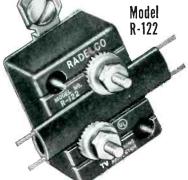
Power is determined by the following formula: $P = E^2/R$, where P =power, E = voltage, and R = resistance.

Since R is constant, the power is equivalent to the square of the voltage. This means that if we have an antenna with a front-to-back ratio of 5:1 relative voltage (Fig. 2), such data could also be shown with a front-to-back



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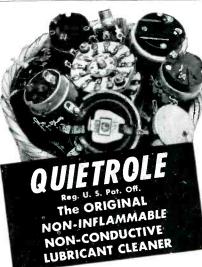
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Spartanburg, South Carolina

ratio of 25:1 relative power (Fig. 3).

When evaluating a horizontal polar diagram one must determine if the pattern is presented in terms of *relative voltage* or *relative power*. While both of these terms are technically correct, horizontal polar-pattern presentations in relative power can be misleading.

Expressing the front-to-back ratio in relative voltage serves to explain the relationship between the relative amount of signal being picked up from the front and from the rear of the antenna. This is so because the signal picked up by the antenna is a voltage signal. Converting these data to relative power exaggerates the results. For example, the antenna discussed earlier, having a front-to-back ratio of 5:1 relative voltage (or 25:1 relative power) will pick up five times as much signal from the front as from the rear. not 25 times. Thus the presentation of front-to-back figures in relative voltage presents a precise picture of the antenna's ability to reject rear signals.

Screen Reflectors

The front-to-back ratio of any antenna can be improved simply by the use of a screen reflector. In fact, many throughout the country have added chicken-wire screens to existing installations. It is not an uncommon sight in many interference areas to see yagis, conicals, colinears, or other antennas with homemade chicken-wire screen additions. Bv doing this, it has been possible to improve the front-to-back ratio in many cases, but it has been found that the gain of the antenna suffers, and often seriously.

A well-designed antenna has electrical and physical dimensions that produce a 300-ohm impedance. Adding a screen reflector reduces the antenna's impedance. This is especially true where the screen is placed very close to a driven element; it is this

(Continued on page 36)

Fig. 4. Horizontal polar patterns (relative voltage).

THANK YOU, Mr. Servíceman

for naming



your preferred brand!

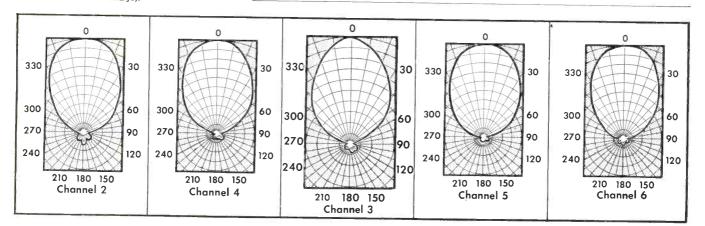
In a recent nationwide survey*, radio and TV servicemen were asked this question: "What brand of replacement speakers do you prefer? Why?" QUAM was first in number on mentionsalmost 30% more than the next most preferred brand.



ask for QUAM the quality line, for ALL your speaker needs

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COVERAGE IN COVERAGE IN PHOTOFACT!

FIRST COLOR TV FOLDER

OVER 40 FACT-PACKED PAGES

It's a terrific FIRST—complete data based on actual analysis of the production model...full schematics, block diagrams, parts lists, tube placement, alignment, wave forms, set-up adjustments—everything you want to know about this actual color set—information you want and need to get out in front on Color TV!

here's how to get it!



Included with Photofact Folder Set No. 252 —out Sept. 1st. You get it in addition to over 100 pages of regular Photofact TV-Radio coverage. Get the Color TV Folder at the regular price of the complete Set...Only \$1.75!

You can buy the Color TV Folder separately if you wish. Available from your distributor for only \$1.00!

GET IT EITHER WAY FROM YOUR PARTS DISTRIBUTOR

HOWARD W. SAMS & CO., INC.

2207 East 46th Street

Indianapolis 5, Indiana

reduced impedance that can lower its gain.

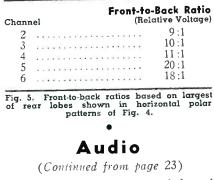
With high gain established as a basic feature of the antenna that would solve the co-channel difficulty, the engineers at one lab¹ decided to attack the problem by redesigning an antenna featuring Dr. Yuen T. Lo's *tripole* design; a screen-type, high-gain, fringe-area antenna.²

Because co-channel interference problems are most common on the low band, and since the *tripole* model had good directivity on the high band, it was decided to concentrate on obtaining particularly high front-to-back ratios on the low band.^{*}

In looking at the antenna's horizontal polar patterns (Fig. 4; p. 35) it will be noted that there are, in some cases, several very small rear lobes. The front-to-back ratios shown in Fig. 5 (p. 35) were based on the largest of these lobes.

In the field, in a number of co-channel problem areas, it has been reported, the antenna has proved itself, serving to eliminate the *venetian blind* bugaboo.

¹Channel Master. ²Champion. ⁸In recognition of antenna's ability to reject rear signals, model was tagged Backstop (type 326).



we would really have a balanced orchestra. And so one cannot simply say that if high-frequency reproduction obtains, we have a good orchestra, or a good reproducer; nor if we have a good low-frequency instrument, do we have a good orchestra, or a good reproducer. We must be able to cover the whole range of frequencies. We must have bass violins, and we must loudspeakers have low-frequency (woofers); we must have middle range instruments, and we must have middle-range loudspeakers; we must have high-frequency instruments (such as the piccolo's and the flutes), and we must have high-frequency reproducers (tweeters) to do these instruments justice.

What can one expect from the *re-producing* instrument, now that we know the capabilities of the *producing* instrument.

The basic principle of a reproducer



is that it does just that: reproduce, and that it does not produce anything of its own. It must take what is given to it and reproduce it. It must not add anything that does not exist. One must realize that actually reproduction can be affected by a chain of events from the transmitting station through to the home loudspeaker; the turntable, amplifier, detector stage in the receiver, or the horn in which a loudspeaker is used. Wherever the reproducer element is inserted, it must do nothing but reproduce and add nothing of its own.

TV Parts. Accessories

VIDAIRE SOCKET EXTENSIONS

A tube-socket extension, Adap-Test which has dual sockets with 20" of lead extensions that brings all sockets' volt-ages out into the open, has been introages out into the open, has been intro-duced by the Vidaire Electronics Manu-facturing Co., 576 West Merrick Rd., Lynbrook, N. Y.

Accessory enables Service Man to reach remote and inaccessible tube sockets in chassis. Test points are numbered for identification. Available in three models: AT-1 for octal tubes; AT-2, for 7-pin miniatures; and AT-3, for 9pin miniatures.

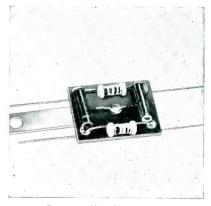
Vidaire Socket Extension

* * *

REGENCY HIGH-PASS FILTER

A high-pass filter, *HP-45*, said to reduce TV interference caused by interfering transmitters, is now available from the Regency division of Industrial Development Engineering Associates, Inc. (I.D.E.A.), 7900 Pendleton Pike, In-dianapolis 26, Ind.

Unit is a constant K type filter with a cut-off frequency of approximately 45 mc in a 300-ohm balanced line. Attenuation at 29 mc is approximately 20 db. At frequencies of 14 mc and below, attenuation is 40 db or more. Signals above 55 mc are passed through the filter without loss



Regency High-Pass Filter



- information
- rugged, breakdown-proof construction
- quick delivery from distributor's stock

Stancor transformers are listed in Photofact Folders and Counterfacts listing over 500 transformers for TV, radio, high fidelity, communications and other electronic applications. Available from your local Stancor distributor or by writing Standard Division, Chicago Standard Transformer Corporation.



CHICAGO STANDARD TRANSFORMER CORPORATION

3588 ELSTON AVENUE . CHICAGO 18, ILLINOIS

EXPORT SALES: Roburn Agencies, Inc. 431 Greenwich Street, New York 13, N. Ý.

SHELDON ALUMINIZED PICTURE TUBES

Production of 10'', 12'' and 20'' aluminized picture tubes, Hi-Po, has been announced by the Sheldon Electric Co.,

announced by the Sheldon Electric Co., 69 Cort St., Irvington 11, N. J. Sizes, which have been initiated and registered with RETMA, include: 10BP4C 10" round glass, clear face; 10BP4D 10" round glass, clear face; 12ZP4, 12" round glass, clear face; 22CP4B, 20" glass rectangular, no ex-ternal conductive coating; and 20CP4D ternal conductive coating; and 20CP4D, 20" glass rectangular, with external conductive coating (all with aluminized magnetic focus).

Picture tubes are listed in '54-55 edition of Sheldon's Interchangeability and Exchange Plan guides, which show how to convert from a non-aluminized to an aluminized TV picture tube.



Sheldon Aluminized Picture Tube



Rep Talk

PUBLICATION of the '54 national membership roster of The Reps has been announced. In addition to names, addresses and telephone numbers of all national members by chapters, roster includes names and addresses of all '54 national officers, board of governors, national committee members, and local chapter officers. Available from national headquarters at 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill. . . . With the addition of 30 new senior members during the past three months, together with 20 associate members, total membership in the organization is now 649. Angey Natalino is now on the sales staff of Karl D. Engle, 4724 N. Sheridan Rd., Chi-cago. . . . Jules J. Bressler, Union City, N. J., is now rep for Regency in metro-politan New York, Long Island, Westchester county and northern New Jersey, including Trenton. . . . H. F. Koether Co., 120 W. 13th Ave., Denver, Colo., will cover Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, eastern Montana and southeastern Idaho for Regency. ... George Petitt Co., 349 N. Ashland Ave., River Forest, Ill., has been appointed rep for United Catalog Publishers, Inc., in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. . . . *Herb Erickson Co.*, 1429 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. (Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida), and The Jack Goss Co., Cambridge, Mass. (New England), have been named reps for the Allen D. Cardwell Electronics Productions Corp. . M. F. Klicpera Co. Arkansas, Louisiana and (Oklahoma, Texas), and Hyde Sales Co. (Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, western Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico) are now reps for Thordarson-Meissner. . . . George Baird, 133 Third Ave., Gallipolis, Ohio, has been appointed rep for Trio Manu-facturing Co., in Ohio, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania. . Richard H. Legg Co. has been appointed rep for Clear Beam Antenna Corp., in Washington, Oregon and Montana. . . . Appointed rep for the Quam-Nichols Co., in upper New York State, is *Electro Sales Agency* (Harry Paston), 609 Demong Dr., Syra-cuse 3, N. Y. . . . Paul Kurtz Co., De-troit, Mich., has been named rep for the Insuline Corp. of America, in Michigan.

Ceremony in commemoration of Triplett's 50th anniversary as a manufacturer of electrical indicating instruments, at chapter meeting in Argonne Hotel, Lima, O., where Buckeye chapter of The Reps presented Ray L. Triplett with plaque. Neal Bear (left), chapter president is shown congratulating Triplett, whose half century of service, as the plaque states, has been distinguished by vision, high standards, and a cooperative spirit in the best tradition of the electronics industry.



RELIABILITY + WIDE-BAND TELEVISION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Snows up to twenty feet deep make the antenna site equipment for Climax, Colorado, on top of 14,000-foot McNamee Peak inaccessible during five months of the year. To insure uninterrupted service, SKL Wide-Band Television Distribution equipment was selected because of its designed-in reliability.

An unusual feature of the SKL System is the Model 212-TV Chain Amplifier which is able to provide simultaneous distribution of up to thirteen television channels, as well as FM signals. These broadband amplifiers continue to operate even though a tube fails because of their unique design. In addition, the SKL System requires no tuning

SPENCER · KENNEDY LABORATORIES, INC. 186 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., CAMBRIDGE 39, MASS.



View of the SKL Model 212-TV Wide-Band Chain Amplifier mounted in a weatherproof Model 420 Cabinet.

or adjustment. Vacuum tubes have also been eliminated in all parts of the system except in the amplifiers to provide high reliability and low maintenance expense.

Write today for further information to:

ROBERT N. VENDELAND has been appointed promotion manager of Jerrold Electronics Corp., Philadelphia, Pa. His duties will include advertising, public relations and sales promotion.

View of the antenna site for

the SKL Television Distribu-

tion System at Climax, Colorado. The system dis-tributes channels 4, 7, and

9 from Denver. Channels 2 and 6 will be added as soon

as they go on the air.

JERRY KIRSHBAUM, sales manager of Precision Apparatus Co., Inc., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y., has been reelected president of the eastern division of the Sales Managers' Club. . . ROBERT FEREE, Interna-tional Resistance Co., Philadelphia, Pa. has been reelected vice president, and WALTER JABLON, Freed Electronics and Controls Corp., has been elected to the board of directors of the Show Corp. for two years



Jerry Kirshbaum

ED STRAW has been named national sales and advertising manager for Collaro products, distributed by Rockbar Corp., 215 E. 37th St., New York, N. Y.

Ed Straw

STANLEY W. HORROCKS has been named general manager of the special products division of Aerovox Corp., New Bedford, Mass. Before joining Aerovox, Horrocks was with RCA in various managerial, supervisory and engineering positions.



JOHN HODER is now art director of the Ward Products Corp., 1148 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. *

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*

G. LEONARD WERNER, formerly sales manager of the Mark Simpson Manufacturing Co., Inc., has been appointed general sales manager of the Astatic Corp., Conneaut, Ohio.



G. Leonard Werner

DR. RODOLFO M. SORIA, head of the development division, has been appointed director of engineering of Amphenol, Chicago



Stanley W. Horrocks





S. John La Puma

JOHN S. LEAROYD, secretary and assistant treasurer of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., has retired after 38 years of service with the company. . with the company. . . . CARROLL L. HASLER has been named supervisor of sales administration. . . J. P. DRISCOLL, formerly sales rep for the central district in Chicago, has been transferred to the CARROLL L. mideastern district, covering the Buffalo-Rochester areas.

LESLIE A. JOHNSON has been elected vice president of the Cornell-Dubilier Elec-tric Corp., South Plainfield, N. J., and has been appointed manager of the new Sanford, N. C., plant.



Leslie A. Johnson

Albert Brand

ALBERT BRAND, secretary-treasurer, has assumed the duties of sales manager of Radio Merchandise Sales, New York, N Y

S. JOHN LA PUMA is now publicity director of the JFD Manufacturing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., succeeding DAVID B. TOLINS, JR., who has joined the staff of Cowan and Dengler, New York ad agency.



DU MONT PIX TUBE COAST DEPOT

A west coast sales and service depot to serve both initial equipment and replacement tube users in eleven western states and Hawaii, has been announced by the cathode-ray tube division of Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., 760 Bloomfield Ave., Clifton, N. J.

Permanent headquarters for the depot will be established on September 1, at 2545 South Yates Ave., Los Angeles. During construction, interim headquarters will be located at 1235 East Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles.

TELREX ISSUES V-BEAM CANADIAN LICENSE

Delhi Metal Products, Ltd., Delhi, Ontario, Canada, has been granted an exclusive license for the manufacture in Canada of *Conical-V-Beams*, now protected under Canadian patent 500,436 issued to Telrex, Inc., Asbury Park, N. J. Delhi Metal Products, Ltd., have also been appointed Telrex sales reps in Canada for their antennas, for both amateur and commercial, as well as governmental services.

SIMPSON TUBE CHART

A tube chart for the model 1000 plate conductance tube tester, that shows all of the new tubes produced since the last tube chart was introduced May 1, 1953, is now available from Simpson Electric Co., 5200 W. Kinzie St., Chicago 44, Ill.

In November '54, company will issue a free supplement including all added tubes shown in new chart over previous one issued in May, '54. Space is provided on all roll charts for addition of new tube data. Tube chart is priced at \$2.00.

SPRAGUE REPRINTS FLYER

Reprints of the direct-mail flyer, *Beware The Scrvice Bargain*, are now available from the Sprague Products Co., 61 Marshall St., North Adams, Mass.

Designed to promote a better understanding between TV set owners and Service Men, reprint is a follow-up to Why Doesn't My Set Stay Fixed? and Are Servicemen Gyps? messages. Article explains why the Service Man—on the basis of receiver complexity, years of training, and capital equipment required is entitled to receive a fair price for his services.

Reprints have space for dealer imprint. They may be acquired directly from Sprague at cost: \$3.00 for 1,000, \$25.00 for 10,000.

C-D OPENS SANFORD, N. C. PLANT

A formal opening of the new Sanford, N. C., plant, of the Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., was held recently.

In attendance were Ben Douglas, Director of the State Department of Conservation and Development, representing Gov. Umstead, and Edwin Gill, State Treasurer, and Frank Crane, Commissioner of Labor. Octave Blake, president of Cornell-Dubilier, and Leslie A. Johnson, vice-president and plant manager, acted as hosts.

Instruments

AUTHORIZED PICTURE TUBE TESTER

A picture tube tester, model 101, designed for continuity and emission tests, is now available from the Authorized Manufacturers Service Co., 919 Wyckoff Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Indication results appear on neon indicators or meter. Facilities are available for the testing of open connections, shorted elements, leakage, cathode emission and indication of gaseous tubes. Tests can be made with tube in carton, TV set, or on the bench, for electromagnetic and electrostatic duo-decal socket based tubes (except 12VP4A triode).



Authorized 101



PRECISION VOM

A 20,000 ohms-per-volt *dc*, 5,000 ohmsper-volt *ac*, multi-range test set, model *120*, has been introduced by Precision Apparatus Co., Inc., 92-27 Horace Harding Blvd., Einhurst, N. Y. Instrument features 44 self-contained

Instrument features 44 self-contained ranges; a low resistance range affording a 2-ohm center scale; low voltage range offering 1.2 volts full scale, both ac and dc; an extended low dc current range starting at 0-60 microamperes; 1% wirewound deposited-film type multipliers and shunts; and all standard ranges served by 2 plug-jacks. Ranges include: ac and dc voltages...

Ranges include: ac and dc voltages... 0-1.2-3-12-60-300-600-1200-6000 v; ac outputs...same as ac volt ranges (with built-in 600 v blocking capacitor); dccurrent...0-60-300 microamperes, 0-1.2-12-120-600 ma, 0-12 a; resistance ... 0-200-2000-200,000 ohms, 0-2-20-megohms; and db from --20 to +77 (0 db = 1 max, 600 ohms).

Accessories include a snap-on, foldaway tilt-stand, (model ST-I) which permits 45° table mount; a 30-kv safety probe (TV-2B); and leather instrument case (LC-3).



EBY SUBMINIATURE POCKET TESTER

A subminiature pocket tester, A1000, has been introduced by the Eby Sales Co. of N. Y., 130 Lafayette St., New York 13, N. Y.

Instrument is said to serve as a lowvoltage tester (0.1000 v) ac/dc; highvoltage tester (50 kv); signal tracer, audio oscillator, capacitor tester; agc substitution voltage supply; visual output meter; and continuity checker.







UNIVERSITY trumpets are built to the highest standards in the industry—by the pioneers of the reflex trumpet. They are completely weatherproof, super conditioned for any locale or climate. Achievement of highest attainable conversion efficiencies reduce amplifier requirements. Get the facts.

* Less Driver Unit

MODEL	GH	LH	PH	SMH
Low Frequency Cutoff	85 cps.	120 cps	150 cps	200 cps.
Sound Distribution	65°	75°	85°	95°
Air Column Length	61/2 ft.	4 1/2 ft.	31/2 ft.	21/2 ft.
Bell Diameter	30 1/5 "	25 5/8 "	201/4"	161/4"
*Horn Length	27 1/8 "	19″	15 3/4 "	12"
*Shipping Weight	25 lbs.	20 lbs.	11 lbs.	9 lbs.

HIGH EFFICIENCY DRIVER UNITS



MODEL SA-HF — Workhorse of the sound industry far general PA and Industrial use. Very high efficiency delivers extra punch to cut through heavy noise. Response to 10,000 cps. —ideal for both speech and music. Tropically and hermetically sealed for trouble-free service anywhere.

MODEL MA-25 — A law cost unit for use where respanse to 6000 cps. meets requirements. No compromise in quality — incarporates all the famous UNIVERSITY quality features — high efficiency magnet structure, trapicallized full size 2" voice cail, rim-centered break-down proof bakelite diaphragm, etc.





MODEL PA-30 — A "de-luxe" unit incorporating every advance design feature including famous University W Alnico 5 Magnet and built-in transformer with terminals available thru housing base. For all amplifiers including 70 volt systems. Response 80-10,000 cps. with 30 watt cont. power.

MODEL SA-30 — Similar to the SA-HF in response ond efficiency but includes a multi-impedance line matching transfarmer with taps accessible through water-tight cover. Taps designated in impedance values and watts for "constant voltage" lines. Die-cast aluminum housing affords lasting protection.

_ _ _ _ _ _



Write for catalog describing the complete line of University Hi-Fi and PA reproducer equipment, including Radial Type Projectors. Address Desk 17-H



a new champion!





tops in the field of molded tubular capacitors



- * Outperforms all other molded tubulars in humidity tests!
- * Stands up under temperatures up to 100°C.
- * You get more for your dollar with this premium tubular designed especially for replacement needs, with "better-than-the-original" performance!
- * Ask your C-D jobber about the special "Cub-Kit"!

For the name of your C-D distributor, see the yellow pages of your phone book. Write for Catalog to: Dept. S854, Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., South Plainfield, N. J.



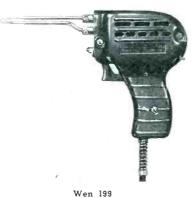


There are more C-D capacitors in use today than any other make.

PLANTS IN SD. PLAINFIELD, N. J.; NEW BEDFORD, WORCESTER ND CAMBRIDGE, MASS.; PROVIDENCE AND HOPE VALLEY, R. I.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Sanford And Fuolyk Srnings, M. G. Subsidiary: Radiart Corp., Cleveland, Ohio

WEN QUICK-HOT SOLDERING GUN

A gun-type soldering iron, 199, that weighs 11/2 pounds, and is said to become working-hot in 2½ seconds, is now avail-able from Wen Products, Inc., 5808 Northwest Highway, Chicago 31, Ill. Iron features long reach, long-life tips, and balance.



* *

ALLIANCE GARAGE DOOR OPENER

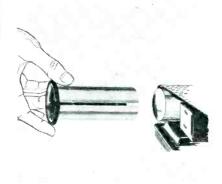
An electronic garage door opener Lift-A-Door, that opens and closes overhead type garage doors by pushing a button auto dash, has been announced by the on Alliance Manufacturing Co., Inc., Alliance, Ohio.

A radio impulse transmitter installed under the hood of auto is tuned to re-ceiver installed inside garage. Receiver activates a motor mechanism to raise or lower the door. It also locks and un-locks door, and turns light on or off automatically.

Works on overhead doors up to 8' height and 16' width. Has preset frequency to eliminate any detuning. Also features a built-in thermal circuit breaker to protect motor against overload.

JAMES VIBRAPOWR VIBRATOR PULLER

A vibrator puller, C-905, designed to automatically release the vibrator ground clamp, grip can firmly and permit easy removal from the most confined auto radio chassis, is now available from the James Vibrapowr Co., 4036 North Rockwell St., Chicago 18, Ill.



James Vibrapowr Vibrator Puller





GENERAL CEMENT MFG. CO. 901 TAYLOR AVENUE ROCKFORD, ILLINIOS

XCELITE ELECTRICIAN'S KNIFE

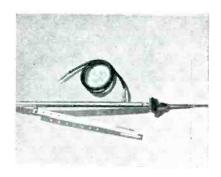
A do-all knife for cutting, stripping insulation, scraping wire and light screwdriving, has been introduced by Xcelite, Inc., Orchard Park, N. Y.

Knife features a plastic jet-black han-dle, blades of steel, chrome plated, while the frame is steel with brass inserts. One blade is a general purpose spear type, while screwdriver blade has scraper and cutting edges and is self-locking when open, and can be closed by depressing a spring-loaded stop.

* * BRACH AUTO ANTENNAS

Two universal auto antennas, 473 Speedmount, and 501 Fendermount, are now available from the Brach Manufacturing Corp., Division of General Bronze Corp., 200 Central Ave., Newark 4, N. J.

Both models feature patented design to speed and simplify installation. Each unit has a three section triple chromeplated mast, automatic ground connection, and adjustable (0-32°) insulator.



Brach Fendermount



or **BETTER!**

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Offers Such Opportunities

... to men who are qualified by experience or training in the design, maintenance and instruction of Communications, Radar and Sonar Equipment.

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... are more than "Sales Talk" at Philco, where the continuous demand of electronics installation and service work throughout the entire world, which have been coming to us with increasing regularity since 1941, have made us the "pioneer" in this field.

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. . . the very important fact that in the civilian radio & television field, PHILCO has led the industry for 20 straight years.

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. . . salary commensurate with education and experience PLUS hospitalization, group insurance, profit sharing, retirement benefits, merit & faithful service salary increases and paid vacations.

LOCAL INTERVIEW ARRANGED

Write NOW For

... our special literature on Communications & Radar Job Opportunities Now Available at Philco.





Assoriment of summer sports equipment, designed to help distributors promote Raytheon tubes during summer months. Featured in the program are items ranging from golf to tennis to hunting to barbecue cook-outs; for traveling, luggage in twosuiters, week-end cases, plaid travel-pacs, fitted dressing cases and travel alarm clocks. Other popular items included are beverage coolers. Winchester carbines and rifles, Boontonwore dinner sets, cocktail mixer sets, complete fishing kits, movie cameras, beach balls and horseshoe pitching sets.

CAPACITOR CONTEST WINNERS



J. K. Poff (second from left), jobber sales manager of Pyramid Electric, sponsors of the recent \$11,200 cash-award contest, awarding \$2,000 first prize to Stonley A. Mol, 808 Walker Street, Dickson City, Pa. (extreme right), and a second duplicate check to the Service Mar's distributor, Fred P. Pursell, Scranton. Looking on: Ken Watson, general manager of Pursell Radio, and Pete Papura, counter salesman at the store.

ANIMATED ROTOR SALES AID



An animated CDR rotor display that is illuminated and turns to show the rotating action of rotors. Available upon request to jobbers. CDR rotors are manufactured by Cornell-Dubilier, South Plaintield, N. J., and their subsidiary, Radiart, Cleveland, O.





Every one a winner

A line of the most popular, fastmoving sizes, in both general purposes and temperature compensating types. Ask your C-D jobber about them today! He's listed in your local Classified Telephone Directory. For catalog write to Dept. S854, Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., South Plainfield, New Jersey



PLANTS IN SO. PLAINFIELD, N. J.; NEW BEDFORD, WORCESTEB ARD CANBRIDGE, MASS.; PROVIDENCE ARD NOPE VALLEY, R. J.; INDIANFOLIS, IND.; SAFFORD AND FUGUAY SPRINGS, M. C. SUBSIDIARY; REDIANT CORP.: CLEVELAND, ONIO



Coming Events ——

Western Electronic Show Pan-Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, Calif. August 25, 26 and 27, 1954

Hi-Fi Show:

Palmer House, Chicago, III. Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and 2, 1954

NATESA 5th Annual Convention Morrison Hotel, Chicago, III. Sept 24, 25 and 26, 1954

WHEN YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS

Be sure to notify the Subscription Department of SERVICE at 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., giving the old as well as the new address, and do this at least four weeks in advance. The Post Office Department does not forward magazines unless you pay additional postage, and we cannot duplicate copies mailed to the old address. We ask your cooperation.

Ser-Cuits

(Continued from page 20) make it more dependable with longer life

The filament circuit has all tubes in series which accounts for the $7\frac{1}{2}$ volt *A* battery. This plan was found to simplify *ac-dc* switching, making it possible to use a smaller switch.

For another Admiral model, the 4Z series, rod antennas are 21/64" x 8", and wound with 90 turns of No. 28 double celanese wire, resulting in a factor of merit of .6 at 1400 kc and .3 at 600 kc. The factor of merit of the loop or rod antenna is the ratio of the rf voltage, fed in this case into the converter tube, for a given output, to the *rf* voltage radiated into the antenna for the same output. As an example, if the rf sensitivity at the converter grid was 60 microvolts for 50 millwatts output at the voice coil and the rf voltage radiated from a calibrated antenna a given distance from the chassis antenna, for the same output was 100 microvolts per meter, then the ratio of the two (60/100) would be 16; or the antenna's factor of merit would be .6.

The 5K32 chassis employ an output transformer $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " in size which was found to pass the desired frequency range with high efficiency.

UHF Converter

(Continued from page 21) micrometric drive from a double threaded anti-back lash tuning rod.

Since the slug travel of approximately one inch does not provide a suitable dial-scale presentation, a mechanical amplification has been obtained by an off-center dial drive. This system has been found to provide approximately three inches of dial scale for ease of channel identification.

Electrically the input circuit consists of a tuning capacitor, in parallel with a padder, and a fixed shunt inductor terminating a transmission line. A balanced line is used to provide a balanced input, and a degree of high pass filter action is provided by the low shunt inductance to ground. The antenna is fed into the transmission line through suitable inductors to provide a good input impedance match for maximum power transfer from the antenna.

A very important design consideration is that oscillator drift should be reduced to an absolute minimum. The need for frequent retuning can discourage listeners, regardless of program material. Since converter owners have had experience with *vhf* reception, they can judge any difference in drift during *uhf* operation. This problem was studied during the development stages, and a rigid mechanical assembly was evolved, with precision tuned elements held to tolerances of \pm .0003". The materials constituting the tuned circuit were so chosen as to provide temperature compensation over a wide range.

The balanced oscillator uses a tuned circuit similar to that used on the input, with the oscillator tube capacity effectively in parallel with the tuning capacitor. The total capacitance is shunted by a fixed inductor and this tuned circuit terminates a balanced transmission line in an arrangement similar to the input circuit.

Approximately seven turns of tuning are provided to cover the complete frequency range.

Diode conversion was selected over other methods because smaller injection voltages can be used, and oscillator radiation is considerably reduced. In addition the loose coupling between the oscillator and mixer was found to permit more stable oscillator performance.

Inductive coupling is used to couple the oscillator energy into the mixer circuit. The crystal is tapped down on the input tuned circuit to provide correct impedance match and maximum signal transfer.

Tube News

(Continued from page 24)

3,000 microamperes; focus electrode, 8,000 volts with a maximum current drain of 300 microamperes.

The regulated voltage for the anode can be derived from a fly-back-type deflection system that employs a tapped autotransformer. This voltage is obtained by using a pulse doubler rectifier system from the tertiary winding of the autotransformer. A separate tap of the same autotransformer supplies the voltage to the focus rectifier tube.

Shunt-Regulator Tube

Since 2% regulation is desirable for the anode voltage supply, a shunt regulator tube must be used.²

Adjustment of the focus potential can be achieved by the use of a potentiometer in the high-voltage divider network.

Permanent damage may be done to the screen-and-mask assembly if scanning should cease during the tube operation. For this reason, an electronic switch activated by the horizontal and vertical deflection voltages is required; the circuit being arranged so that, in case of scanning failure, all beam current will be cut off.

²Such as CBS-Hytron 6BD4A.

Color TV

(Continued from page 25)

since at this point the raster becomes *clean*.

Despite the fact the crystal is, in effect, a high Q device (approximately 8000), the output sine wave of 3.579545 mc tends to decay between excitation periods. Therefore, the signal is amplified and passed through a conventional limiter before it is fed to the synchronous detectors.

Since the phase of the transmitted burst may be slightly incorrect, a hue control is provided to allow minor correction of the generated subcarrier phase. Errors of this type would cause, for example, orange or purple stripes in the American flag instead of red, depending upon the direction of the burst phase error.

The limiter plate circuit contains a quadrature phase shifter; actually this is not a transformer, since little magnetic coupling exists between its windings. When this transformer is properly tuned, the sine-wave output voltages of the two windings will be 90° out of phase. By proper choice of the number of tuned circuits ahead of the limiter and the polarity of the balanced output transformer, the voltage found on the plate of the limiter will be of B-Y phase. The other output voltage

is of R-Y phase; Fig. 1 (p. 28). These voltages are fed to the sync detectors.

Limiter grid voltage is also fed to the chroma amplifier grid and provides, in effect, a simple chroma *agc* system.

It is desirable to shut off the color circuitry during periods of monochrome reception. This is accomplished by the color-killer circuit. Subcarrier limiter grid voltage is fed to the grid of the killer. This voltage keeps the tube cut off during color When viewing monoprograms. chrome programs and no burst signal is transmitted, this bias disappears. The plate of the tube is supplied with horizontal flyback pulses from the sweep system. The tube now conducts and rectifies the flyback pulses and thus develops a large negative voltage on its plate. This voltage is used to bias off certain amplifiers which follow the synchronous detectors.

The purpose of the sync detectors is recover the *color video* or chroma information, which is conveyed by sideband components of the 3.58-mc transmitted subcarrier. These sidebands are amplitude modulated in accordance with the degree of color saturation of the various picture components; and also phase modulated to convey specific colors or *hue*.

[To Be Continued]



Really Reliable PRESCRIPTION 9 a ٩ 0 FOR SICK CIRCUITS Replace with RRco. rectifiers and diodes and insure long life and dependable performance ahead. Thousands of servicemen agree they're wonderful medicine! Millions in use in radio and SELETRON TV...as original equipment SELENIUM RECTIFIERS and replacements. Video Detectors 1N60 and 1N64. U. H. F. Mixers 1N72 GERMANIUM DIODES and 1N110. Other R.E.T.M.A. types available too. We also manufacture germanium transistors, SEE YOUR FAVORITE PARTS JOBBER Seletron and Germanium Division RADIO RECEPTOR COMPANY, INC. In Radio and Electronics Since 1922 SALES OFFICES: 251 WEST 19TH ST., NEW YORK 11, N.Y. FACTORIES IN BROOKLYN, N.Y.



Servicing Helps

(Continued from page 28)

devices which are not voltage-sensitive. Unfortunately TV is a voltagesensitive device, and to operate well, it requires the proper level of stable voltage for which it was designed.

What's the solution? Well, it's not so simple as it may seem. Step-up and step-down devices have been offered to cure line voltage troubles. In the main, these devices are tapped autotransformers; tap selection is made by a rotary switch which can be adjusted to boost or drop the line voltage.

These devices work well when the voltage trouble is always the same; always high or always low. However, loads shift from day to night, resulting in frequent shifting of line voltage levels in relation to the load shifts. Almost every distribution system is subject to some slow voltage fluctuation; if the total fluctuation within a level is small, a tapped autotransformer provides a relatively inexpensive solution.

However, manually set autotransformers have a limitation. They cannot automatically adjust for rapid fluctuations, which can occur.

In some cases manually-set autotransformers might feed damaging high voltages into the set; if the tap position was set for a boost when the line voltage was low, and afterward not continuously readjusted to correct for any rising line voltage level, the set would be operating from abnormally high voltages.

On the other hand, if the autotransformer tap was set for a drop when the line voltage was high, it would not operate the set properly under the lower voltage conditions which could occur later, unless the tap switch was readjusted for larger boost.

A solution has appeared in automatic voltage stabilization through the use of static-magnetic voltage stabilizers,¹ which operate on a patented constant-voltage principle. These units have no moving parts except a relay. The relay acts as an automatic switch to put the unit in and out of the circuit when the TV receiver is turned on or off. It has been found that the device can automatically stabilize high, low and fluctuating voltages.

The primary of this stabilizer is connected across the normal 115 v line through a normally open relay. However, the inrush current of the set causes the relay to become energized, closing its contacts and thereby placing the primary of the stabilizer across the 115 v line, and its secondary across the input to the television receiver.

[To Be Continued]

¹Sola TeleVolt.

JOTS AND FLASHES

A TREMENDOUS UPSWING in the electronic business, due to color TV, is on its way. So forecast John T. Thompson, manager of distributor sales for the G. E. tube department, recently during a talk in Seattle, Wash., before distributors from nine Western states at an electronic parts distributors' seminar. Ten years hence, he said, the replacement market will stand at \$476 million in color picture tubes, \$69 million in monochrome picture tubes, and \$321 million in receiving types. In '57, Thompson predicted a color picture tube re-

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placement volume of \$65 million, monochrome picture tube volume of \$180 million, and a radio and TV receiving tube volume of \$312 million. In '60, comparable figures will have color picture-tube replacements at \$262 million, monochrome picture tubes at \$102 million, and receiving tubes at \$321 million, for total tube sales of almost \$700 million. . . . Audio sales during the remainder of '54 will top even last year's record figures, according to H. R. Letzter, general sales manager of Webster-Chicago Corp. Not only do more and more people want their own music, but they are learning to be more selective in their choice of recordings and to demand the greatly improved sound reproduction that is made possible by the new phonos and tape recorders, he said.¹. . . More than 1,800 radio-TV service shop operators have qualified for a color TV training course offered by the tube division of RCA with purchases of RCA receiving tubes, Harold F. Bersche, manager of distributor sales, revealed recently. The current promotion, announced late in May, will continue until November 15, '54; it provides Service Men with a ninelesson color TV receiver home study course, obtainable on the basis of their purchases of RCA receiving tubes from RCA distributors. . . . Dr. Irvine Levine, professor of chemical engineering at University of New Hampshire, and Roy B. Ireland, who has served for the past five years as president and director of Merchants National Bank in Dover, have been elected to serve one-year terms on the board of directors of Clarostat Manufacturing Co., Inc. In addition to these two new directors, stockholders reelected the following executives as directors for one year : Victor Mucher, president and treasurer; George Mucher, executive vice president; and Arthur Richenthal, general counsel and secretary. . . . Transamerica Electronics Corp. have moved into their own building at 115 Liberty St., New York City. Benjamin H. Rice is president of the firm. . . . A special booth commemorating Passaic, N. J., as the Birthplace of Television, featured a display of DuMont TV receivers at the recent convention of the Junior Chambers of Commerce of the U.S., held at the Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs. . . . Wayne F. Wales, an honor student in the Sherburne Central School district, has been awarded the '54 TACO scholarship having a value of \$2,500.

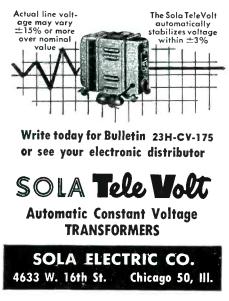
¹See National Scene, this issue, p. 15.



Provides Constant Voltage For Proper TV PERFORMANCE and SET PROTECTION



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



"Wish someone had thought of the vertical chassis before" CHARLES W. RHODES

"Back-breaking chassis tugging belongs to the past"

L. B. HALLBERG

"Another wonderful feature-easier circuit tracing"

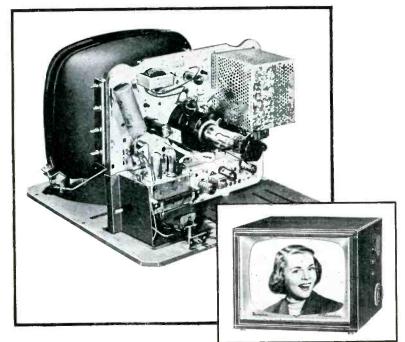
ROY R. THOMPSON

CROSLEY SUPER-V IS A SERVICE MAN'S DREAM

—read these letters

"The Super-V is not only a low-priced set, but a set that can be maintained at a low price, which is equally important. I only wish that someone had thought of the vertical-chassis arrangement for a TV set before. To me, there is nothing more annoying than fishing around blindly trying to get a miniature tube back into its socket on a conventional chassis."

Charles W. Rhodes, Electronic Service Mgr. Robert L. Rice & Co., Portland, Oregon



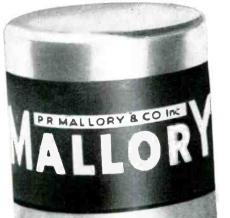
"By removing the cabinet back, every tube is right in front of one's eyes. No more groping and twisting to relocate tube-socket pins. Back-breaking tugging of the chassis belongs to the past. If a repair or check of chassis components is necessary, a few screws are removed and the cabinet lifts off like a bonnet. The separate diagram showing the actual filament wiring makes the search for an open filament a matter of seconds."

> L. B. Hallberg, Manager, Service Dept. Hardware Products Co., Sterling, Ill.

"The Crosley Super-V is a service man's dream; the new vertical plane chassis allows the changing of any tubes in a very few minutes. When service of a more complicated nature is required, the entire cabinet can be removed by loosening 6 screws; this leaves the entire chassis accessible for service. Another wonderful feature is that the picture-tube chassis and bracket are incorporated in one common mounting board along with the points wired on terminal strips for easier circuit tracing."

Roy R. Thompson, General Service Manager Saginaw Distributors, Inc., Saginaw, Mich.





TAL CAN ELECTRO FP 234 10 Mfd. 20 Mfd. 450 450

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When you want FP Capacitors

when you want FP Capacitors ... specify Mallory. Why accept imitations when the genuine FP's cost no more?

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are MALLORY

There is only one FP Capacitor... and that is the Mallory FP.

Designed by Mallory...introduced by Mallory ... available only from Mallory ... FP Capacitors have a combination of features that are exclusively Mallory—

- 85°C construction
- Ability to handle high ripple currents
- Well suited for voltage doubler circuits
- Ideal for use with selenium rectifiers
- Genuine fabricated plate anode
- Corrosive impurities held to less than 7 parts in 10 million
- Long shelf life
- Long service life
- Fast, twist prong mounting
- Standardized can size



"A little attention on my part increased my Battery Sales





says-

FRED WHEELER of Wheeler Radio Service, 117 East Main Street, Monroe, Washington

"BY KEEPING a fresh stock of RCA Batteries clearly priced in neat arrangement and by reordering promptly, my sales of RCA Batteries have increased 62%. This, of course, has meant a great deal in increasing my dollar profits."



Yes, a little more attention to the battery business by radio dealers and service technicians pays handsome dividends. Enterprising battery dealers don't just order ... they *sell* RCA Batteries.

Step by step you can build the foundations of a profitable radio battery business such as Mr. Wheeler enjoys in Monroe, Washington. Your RCA Battery Distributor Salesman will help you to analyze your current neighborhood potential and to prepare an order for batteries which will produce top profit results. As your initial stock starts to move, he'll remind you to place the new stock at the rear of your shelves, thereby assuring every customer of fresh new RCA Batteries and eliminating your spoilage problems.

If your store is not already equipped with a useful RCA Battery Tester (WV-37A), ask about its remarkable selling power. Thousands of dealers all over the country have found that it's good to do business with an RCA Battery Distributor. Be sure to ask for copy of: "The 1954

RCA Battery Sales Planner."



· 2