# A MCGRAN-HILL PUBLICATION

5,000-WPM ELECTRONIC TYPEWRITER

MAY - 1952

75

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# electronics

5,000-WPM ELECTRONIC TYPEWRITER—Development by Potter Instrument Co., Great Neck, New York, provides high-speed link between machine and man by typing out information from electronic storage devices and/or com- munications circuits (see p 116)	
FIGURES OF THE MONTH Includes Electronics Output Index, a business barometer for management	4
INDUSTRY REPORT Top-level news, trends and market interpretations	5
TRANSISTORIZING COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT, by Gerald S. Epstein, John A. Bush and Boyd Shellhorn Design circuitry of a practical piece of equipment using transistors throughout	98
PHASE-LINEAR TELEVISION RECEIVERS, by Herbert Kiehne and Stanley Mazur Modified standard circuits give better fringe reception without smear	103
GUIDED MISSILE TEST CENTER TELEMETERING SYSTEM, by Sam L. Ackerman and James B. Wynn, Jr Remote instrumentation at Air Force Caribbean test center	106
MONTREAL CBC MASTER CONTROL, by Robert H. Tanner Largest North American broadcast control uses novel techniques	112
HIGH-SPEED PRINTER FOR COMPUTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS, by John J. Wild. Converts binary-coded signals into typewritten copy at 5,000 words per minute	116
VOLTAGE-LIMITING CIRCUIT, by Frank R. Bradley and Rawley P. McCoy. Computer circuit to limit variable voltages within specific ranges finds use in other industrial applications	121
SLOPE CONTROL FOR RESISTANCE WELDING, by W. B. Hills Improves welds by making welding current increase gradually to final value	124
ORGAN-PIPE RADAR SCANNER, by K. S. Kelleher and H. H. Hibbs Beam formation is accomplished by use of a rotating horn feeding waveguide elements	126
AUTOMATIC IONOSPHERE RECORDER, by John M. Carroll Equipment used at five stations in the Arctic will help predict radio receiving conditions	128
MAGNETIC AMPLIFIER HAS HIGH-IMPEDANCE INPUT, by George M. Ettinger	132
HOW TO DESIGN R-F COUPLING CIRCUITS, by Warren B. Bruene	134
PRECISE FUNCTION GENERATOR, by C. N. Pederson, A. A. Gerlach and R. E. Zenner. 1 Phototube feedback loop forces crt trace to follow curve drawn in white on contrasting chart	40
COMPUTER-RECORDER FOR RATIO MEASUREMENTS, by A. A. Gerlach and D. H. Pickens	45
TUBE COMPARISON CHART (Reference Sheet), by J. R. Heck Preferred types as well as representative tubes are compared at a glance	48
CROSSTALK	
NEWS FROM THE FIELD	282 Ige)

DONALD G. FINK, Editor; W. W. MacDONALD, Managing Editor; John Markus, Vin Zeluff, A. A. McKenzie, James D. Fahnestock, Asso-ciate Editors; William P. O'Brien, Ronald K. Jurgen, John M. Carroll, Assistant Editors; Fred Goldberg, News Editor, Ann Mastropolo, Marilyn Wood, Editorial Assistants; Gladys T. Montgomery, Washington Editor; Harry Phillips, Art Director; E. Luke, Art Assistant

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As the glass windows for Marion Ruggedized Meters slowly revolve on a turntable, their edges are coated with Hanovia Chemical #130A platinum alloy. **FIRING** The glass is then fired at a closely controlled temperature of 1150°. A stainless steel conveyor belt carries windows through the oven at a rate of three inches per minute.

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May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

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# FIGURES OF THE MONTH

	Year Ago	Previous Month	Latest Month		Year Ago	Previous Month	Latest Month
RECEIVER				IV AUDIENCE			
PRODUCTION				(Source: NBC Research Dept	.) Mar '51	Feb '52	Mar '52
(Source: RTMA)	Feb '51	Jan '52	Feb '52	Sets in Use-total	11,748,400	16,129,300	16,535,100
Television sets	679,319	404,933	409,337-p	Sets in Use-netw'k conn.	9,950,200	15,262,600	15,642,200
Home Radio sets	764,679	368,875	<b>418,808-</b> p	Sets in Use-New York.	2,240,000	2,840,000	1,125,000
Portable sets	79,859	68,433	72,866-p	Sets in Use-Los Angeles	890,000	1,100,000	1 110 000
Auto sets	437,779	195,147	267,779-p	Sets in Use-Chicago	370,000	1,072,000	1,110,000
RECEIVER SALES				COMMUNICATION	AUTHORI	ZATIONS	
(Source: Licensee figures)	lan '51	Dec '51	Jan '52	(Source: FCC)	Feb '51	Jan '52	Feb '52
Television sets units	633 708	384 112	462,252	Aeronautical	30,722	31,076	31,707
Electric radio sets, units	602,726	498,140	390,005	Marine	28,854	34,310	34,660
Battery sets, units	95,588	92,533	45,578	Police, fire, etc	8,625	10,292	10,442
Auto sets, units	203,538	212,417	165,549	Industrial	8,229	11,859	12,251
Television sets, value \$	126,908,218	\$62,450,714	\$82,105,399	Land Transportation	01 200	103 570	105 016
Electric radio sets, value	\$16,879,994	\$9,830,047	\$8,046,422	Amateur Citizens Redio	444	792	833
Battery sets, value	\$1,782,364	\$1,711,553	\$893,100	Disaster	0	26	26
Auto sets, value	\$5,881,445	\$6,191,627	\$4,675,660	Experimental	475	425	359
				Common carrier	837	877	8 <mark>95</mark>
RECEIVING TUBE S	SALES						
(Source: RTMA)	Feb '51	Jan '52	Feb '52	EVADIOVAENT AND	PAYROLI	S	
Receiv. tubes, total units	36,821,794	26,736,695	28,262,407			-J D (E1	1 152
Receiving tubes, new sets	26,934,347	15,763,221	17,608,162	(Source: Bur. Labor Statistic	S/ Jan SI	Dec 51	270 Jun 22
Rec. tubes, replacement.	8,237,372	6,338,157	6,623,798	Prod. workers, electronic	267,800	272,100-F	270,700-p
Receiving tubes gov't	220,292	3,209,025	2,877,177	Prod. wkrs., radio, etc	\$60.11	\$65.08-r	\$65.99-n
Receiving tubes, export.	1,429,783	1,426,292	330 431	Av. wkly, earnings, elect.	\$57.55	\$60.61-r	\$60.90-p
Picture tubes, to mirs	654,000	540,172	JJ0, <del>4</del> J1	Av weekly hours elect.	41.3	42.4	42.6-p
BROADCAST STAT	ONE			Av. weekly hours, radio.	40.8	41.6-r	<b>41.6-</b> p
BRUADCAST STATT	UN3						
(Source: FCC)	Mar '51	Feb '52	Mar '52	STOCK PRICE AVER	AGES		
TV Stations on Air	107	108	108	STOCK TRICE AVE		E.L /57	Max 152
TV Stns CPs-not on air	2	506	521	(Source: Standard and Poor	5) Mar 51	red JZ	205.7
TV Stns—Applications	370	200	521	Radio-TV & Electronics	252.0	2/0.2	275.7
AM Stations on Air	2,239	2,336	2,339	Radio Broadcasters	212.1	200.0	200.7
AM Stns CPs-not on air	124	74	/4			Quarterly Figures	s
AM Stns—Applications .	265	313	320		Year	Previous	Latest
FM Stations on Air	656	636	636	INDUSTRIAL	Ago	Quarter	Quarter
FM Stns CPs—not on air	18	14	14	EQUIPMENT ORDER	RS .		
FM Stns-Applications	11	8	6	(Source: NEMA)	4th '50	3rd '51	4th '51
				Dielectric Heating	\$370,000	\$210,000	\$560,000
NETWORK BILLING	SS			Induction Heating	\$1,120,000	<mark>\$3,960,000-</mark> r	\$ <mark>3,400,000</mark>
(Source: Pub. Info. Bureau)	Feb '51	Jan '52	Feb '52				
AM/FM-ABC	\$2,702,721	\$3,307,464	\$3,177,970	INDUSTRIAL TUBE	SALES		
AM/FM-CBS	\$6,097,737	\$5,160,182	\$4,788,201	(Source: NEMA)	4th '50	3rd '51	4th '51
AM/FM-MBS	\$1,420,705	\$1,070,407	\$3,994,018	Vacuum (non-receiving)	\$4 380,000	\$8,420,000	\$14,300,000
	\$1 254 851	\$2 007 314	\$2,120,911	Gas or vapor	\$2,100,000	\$2,620,000	\$3,170,000
TV-CBS	\$2,600.339	\$5,109,023	\$5,103,043	Phototubes	\$280,000	\$280,000-r	\$400,000
TV-Dumont	\$406,079	\$717,148	\$748,544	Magnetrons and velocity			
TV-NBC	\$3,949,360	\$7,380,307	\$6 <mark>,813,549</mark>	modulation tubes	\$2,690,000	\$3,740,000-r	\$6,670,000
		p	-pr <mark>ovisiona</mark> l; r-ro	evised; e—estimated			

May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

1

# INDUSTRY REPORT

electronics-MAY • 1952

# Lifting of Freeze Opens Up New Television Markets

## Effect of April 14 FCC order largely psychological this year, but it will start a new boom in 1953

PSYCHOLOGICAL LIFT given the television business by the Federal Communications Commission's April 14 thaw-out of the 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-year freeze on new station licenses is substantial, despite advance discounting.

First construction permits will not be issued until July 1. Competition for specific channels will delay licenses indefinitely in some cases. Neither transmitters nor receivers will be immediately available in quantity for new ultra-high-frequency channels which constitute a large part of the long-awaited tv 'lebensraum.' So actual business increases may not be startling in 1952 (p. 5, ELECTRONICS, March).

But by mid-1953 a new boom should be rolling. Lifting of the freeze makes television potentially one of the biggest businesses in the United States, and there are few people now who don't know it. ► Station Totals – Today there are 108 commercial television stations, all operating on very high-frequency channels 2 to 13 (54-216 mc). Up to 509 more will be licensed. Eighty of these can be 'educational' in character, selling no advertising.

Ultra-high-frequency channels 14 to 83 (470-890 mc), until now strictly experimental and largely unused, will also be issued for as many as 1,436 new stations. Of these, 162 can be educational.

Licenses thus become available to a total of 2,053 stations in 1,291 communities in the U.S., its possessions and territories.

► Licensing Approach—Between now and July 1 operators of 30 vhf stations ordered to move to other vhf channels to minimize interference must indicate when and how they propose to do so. Some 523 applications for new station licenses which have accumulated in Washington since September 1948 must be resubmitted on new forms. And still more virgin applicants who want licenses must file by the same date. The Commission expects to receive a total of about 1,250 requests for frequencies by midsummer.

The vhf-station frequency shifts will, it is said, be handled quickly. Priority will then be given applications from big cities having no stations and located 40 miles or more from existing services. Consideration will simultaneously be given cities requesting uhf licenses and less than 40 miles from existing stations, those in which all vhf channels are occupied but uhf channels are available, those with no local station but within 40 miles of one, those with one local station but 40 miles or more away from others and cities having two or more services within 40 miles . . . in this order.

Applicants must specify desired channels, in accordance with a long list prepared by FCC showing those available in American cities. The Commission plans to consider applications channel by channel rather than community by community. Where competition for the same channels in specific areas is keen there will be hearings, which will



# Autronic Eye Deflects Car Headlights

Factory-installed extra for 1952 Oldsmobiles and Cadillacs, a multiplier phototube mounted inside the windshield automatically deflects headlights from high to low beam at the approach of another car, puts them back up after it passes. Good streetlighting will also hold lights down. A footswitch permits the device to be overruled. Amplifier and relay are placed under the engine hood. Power is supplied by the car battery. Price is \$53.95

#### INDUSTRY REPORT—Continued

almost certainly result in considerable delay. Petitions for modification of construction permits, once these are issued, will be handled as a separate matter and probably not with the dispatch of new and uncontested applications. Requests for permission to modify existing stations, except as encouraged in the new rules and regulations, will be subject to an even greater delay.

Channel assignments will, we are told, hold for at least a year, with few exceptions.

► Technical Details—Minimum effective radiated power for television stations is now fixed at 50 kilowatts for those serving cities having a population of a million or more, 10 kw for those with over 250,000 people, 2 kw over 50,000 and 1 kw under 50,000. Maximum erp on vhf channels 2 to 6 is 100 kw. On 7 to 13 it is 316 kw. And on uhf channels 14 to 83 it is 1,000 kw.

Minimum geographical spacing for vhf stations operating on the same channel ranges from 170 to 220 miles. Minimum for uhf is 155 to 205 miles. Three zones have been set up on the basis of population density and anticipated transmission phenomena, and this accounts for the latitude.

Engineers who have been critical of 'outmoded' standards of good engineering practice can throw away their books. Just about the only thing that remains unrevised in new FCC printed matter released concurrently with lifting of the freeze pertains to the desirability of enclosed, rack-mounted tv equipment.

# TV Space Decides Convention Scene

Four networks pool half million dollars in equipment for Chicago coverage

PARTY leaders selected Chicago's International Amphitheatre, instead of the Chicago Stadium, for both major political conventions, because the 57,000-square-foot amphitheatre provided working space for tv and the Stadium did not. So says CBS-TV's Sig Mickelson, general chairman of the Television Networks Committee.

A 'pool' has been worked by CBS, NBC, ABC and DuMont. Each will contribute one quarter of the equipment and personnel needed to televise proceedings





from the floor of the convention. Over \$150 thousand will be spent on new equipment and construction, and \$350 thousand worth of on-hand equipment will also be provided by the networks participating in the pool.

► Pooled Equipment—During floor coverage, the tv pool will use eight cameras, six of which will be working constantly. The other two are for emergency use.

The cameras alone will require almost two miles of coaxial cable within the amphitheatre, one-half mile of camera cable and another mile of shielded wire. Operation will require the services of 32 technicians.

Sound will be picked up by 55 microphones. Every delegation, the speakers' platform, a commentator, the orchestra and crowd noise, will have one apiece. At a cost of \$250 for both conventions, independent stations can buy four audio lines carrying activities from the speakers' rostrum, the delegations, music or audience reaction.

►Getting Ready—Construction of special radio-tv studios and preparation for placing equipment on the convention floor is expected to be completed by June 14th. The networks hope to have approximately three weeks for ironing out kinks before the first convention starts.

# After The Freeze– Steel, Please

# NPA tells broadcasters how to self-allocate material

J. BERNARD JOSEPH, Chief of the Broadcast and Communications Equipment Section, Electronic Division of the National Production Authority, told engineers meeting at the NARTB convention in Chicago how to keep their stations going as well as plan for new construction.

Maintenance, repair and operat-(Continued on page 8)

May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

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trolled Relay. A High-Resistance Crystal Voltmeter.

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Name

Street

City

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- A Square-law D.C. Voltmeter
- An FM Dynamic Limiter. An Amplitude Modulator.

An Audio-Frequency Microvolter.

A Spike Generator.

A Voltage-Selective Circuit.

State

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

## INDUSTRY REPORT -- Continued

ing supplies (MRO), as well as minor capital additions and installation materials can be sought without a priority, but once a priority rating is applied under Controlled Materials Plan Regulation 5 (CMP 5) a station must continue under its provisions. The MRO materials are limited to a quota of \$1,000 for each category in any one calendar quarter.

▶Big Stuff—Prospective broadcasters have some hope of selfallocating enough steel, copper and aluminum under CMP 6 to take care of modest needs. They can obtain per calendar quarter 25 tons of steel, 2,000 pounds of copper and 1,000 pounds of aluminum. If they can't make do with these amounts, the alternative is application to NPA for specific permission, which may take a long, long time.

Joseph admitted that such application might have to be made for sufficient copper. He pointed out, furthermore, that a tower using 100 tons of steel would have to be built so as to use the allotment of 25 tons during each of four quarters. If stored more than 45 days it comes under a stockpiling regulation.

Applicant must have a valid FCC construction permit before he can start using any allotment. Foreign steel is not subject to NPA regulations, but may be scarce and costly.

# DeForest Files Transistor Patent

LEE DEFOREST, a tube man if there ever was one, has just applied for a patent covering one aspect of transistor design.

Dr. DeForest disclosed his active interest in solid-state electronics at a testimonial dinner commemorating his 50th year in radio and invention of the three-element electron tube.

# House Passes Big '53 Military Electronics Bill

\$900-million identifiably in our field, rest spread through Defense Department budget

THE 1953 military appropriations bill passed by the House but not yet acted upon by the Senate contains nearly \$900 million in specific electronic procurement, while unspecified amounts of electronic money are lumped in Navy aircraft and ship construction and Army research.

Electronic procurement specified in budgets for the three Services is as follows:

►Air Force: \$400 million, divided into eight projects—

UHF Communications System: \$39.8 million.

Identification Systems: \$19.3 million.

Command Communications Systems: \$14.5 million.

Navigational Aid Systems: \$83 million.

Tactical Electronics Systems: \$164.4 million.

Communications Security System: \$6.6 million.

Communication Replacement Program: \$24 million.

Communications Facility Program: \$48.4 million.

Already in Air Force research funds is \$68.6 million for electronics development.

►Army plans to procure radios, radar and similar equipment used (Continued on page 10)

May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

# Transistor Output Gains Momentum

## New companies entering field will eventually ease shortage

ONE COMPANY is now selling and delivering transistors in small quantities for general experimental and developmental work. These are the point-contact type, priced near \$10. Large-scale operations are hoped for by the end of 1952.

Junction transistors are not yet commercially available from any manufacturer.

► General Outlook—A less optimistic delivery situation exists in the field in general. Even though many companies heretofore not engaged in transistor production are obtaining licenses from Western Electric to begin operations, their effect on the overall picture will not be felt for some time.

One important reason for the delay is that it takes time even to initiate production of such a totally new device. Because of the physical nature of the transistor, many additional difficulties arise when substantial volume is sought.

►Government's Role—Another factor affecting availability is that the government has a big say



Experimental radio transmitter built at General Electric. It uses germanium transistor (right) and has broadcasting range of several hundred feet

about where transistor output goes. At present the military is taking a sizeable percentage of transistor output, probably well over half.

Answers to the military's requirements for transistors may be forthcoming at the Symposium on Progress in Quality Electronic Components to be held in Washington May 5th through 7th. Lt. Colonel William F. Starr of the Department of Defense will speak on the subject, "Availability of Transistors".

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#### INDUSTRY REPORT—Continued

to control vehicles and troops in forward areas, control gunfire and provide communications in the field to the tune of \$225.9 million.

Army also wants \$450 million for research and development, which includes guided missiles.

# **Rigidizing Cuts Chassis Weight**

## Technique is ideal for airborne electronic equipment. Stretches allocations of scarce sheet metal

WHEN sheet steel is put through a rolling process called rigidizing, thickness can be two gages less for the same strength, reducing weight 25 percent. Because of this weight saving, rigidized metal is already being used extensively in airborne electronic equipment.

Rigidizing involves dimpling or embossing metal in any of over a dozen different patterns to increase the cross-section thickness. By choosing the optimum pattern for each size of chassis or housing, even greater savings in weight can be achieved. One pattern permitted reducing the thickness of an autopilot control amplifier housing 50 percent. ►Navy budget divides like this— Buships: \$143 million.

Marine Corps: \$32.8 million.

Also, electronic money involved but unspecified in Navy aircraft and ship construction funds is \$5.4 million.

►Costs Slightly More — Cost of rigidized steel is slightly higher than equivalent-strength plain steel, hence the chief electronic application is where minimum weight is essential. For commercial products such as radio and television receivers, however, the technique offers a simple means of stretching steel allocations. With sheet aluminum, brass and stainless steel, there is an appreciable saving in cost as well as weight.

Rigidized metal can be bent, drilled, punched, welded and riveted conventionally when allowances are made for the increased cross-section thickness. The textured pattern gives added eye-appeal to products, and the increased surface area improves heat-radiating ability. The process is a development of Rigidized Metals Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.



Example of television-receiver chassis made from rigidized steel, showing feasibility of conventional punching, forming, stamping and riveting operations

# No Real Relief Of Controls In Sight

PRODUCTION controls most directly affecting the electronics industry do not appear to be lifting on such problem materials as copper, nickel, cobalt, tungsten and selenium due to present tight supply and little or no prospect of improvement in the near future.

This, say Washington control officials, is one of the big problems in the control situation. The other is that industry is competing with itself for these materials, with heavy military buying crowding out production of civilian items.

► Conly Partial—The electronics industry, at the start of 1952, had over \$5 billion in military orders (with perhaps another \$2 billion being held back by the Services) on the books but has made delivery on less than 20 percent to date. So partial removal of tight materials controls, now set for January 1953, won't mean too much beyond an always-welcome diminution of paperwork.

Copper will stay under tight allotment for probably a year or more. Nickel-bearing stainless steel, vital to electronics production, will be in the same boat. There is no big increase in supply of these two materials in sight.

The future of the tungsten supply remains uncertain. As yet, no one has come up with a substitute in tube filaments.

# Continuous-Motion Film Dazzles TV Men

WITH film shows becoming even more important to the television broadcaster than recorded tapes and platters to his a-m counterpart, there has long been a lively interest in projectors.

Extremely tantalizing, therefore, was the recent demonstration of a new DuMont continuous-film flying-spot system at the NARTB (Continued on page 14)

# how to handle orders for military electronic equipment... better and faster!

4

SEE NEXT TWO PAGES \$

# Choose CENTRALAB... America's widest line of components that meet military specifications



# **CENTRALAB MODEL 2 VARIABLE RESISTORS**

There's no prior contract approval or waivers required if you specify Centralab's Model 2 variable resistors on your next military order. They meet JAN R94, characteristic U requirements. Two types available — RV2A and RV2B — plain or with attached switches. Ratings from 2000 ohms to one megohm. For complete engineering data, check Bulletin No. 42-85 in coupon below.



Model 1, miniature variable resistors ... no bigger than a dime ... available in Standard or Hi-torque types. Either with or without on-off switch. Also available with slot — front or rear — for screw-driver adjustment. Hi-torque units hold settings under conditions of vibration or shock. For complete data check No. 42-158 in coupon below.

For miniature switches — specify Centralab's Series 20 with Steatite or Phenolic sections. Steatite is Grade L5. Meets JAN I-8 spees. Phenolic sections conform to JAN P-13 . . . Grade LTSE4. Available in 2 to 11 positions with stops, or 12 positions, continuous rotation—single or multiple sections—with or without attached on-off switch. Check No. 42-156. **Centralab's Medium-Duty Power Switches.** Use for R. F. or 110-115 V. application  $\dots 7\frac{1}{2}$  amps. Voltage breakdown to ground — 3000 volts — RMS 60 cycles. Available with Grade L5 (JAN I-8) Steatite sections — shorting or non-shorting contacts. Models in 1, 2 or 3 poles, 18 contacts per section with adjustable stops, can be furnished up to 20 sections per shaft. Contacts and collector rings are coin silver. For complete data, check No. 42-136 in coupon.



Centralab's Type 850 high voltage ceramic capacitors are especially designed for high voltage, high frequency circuits. Centralab's Type 950 high accuracy ceramic capacitors are especially developed for exacting electronic applications. Check bulletin No.'s 42-102 and 42-123.



TC (Temperature Compensating) Tubulars — No prior contract approval or waiver necessary. Meet JAN-C-20A requirements. Type TCZ shows no capacitance change over wide range of temperature. Type TCN has special ceramic body to vary capacitance according to temperature. Bulletin No. 42-18.



**BC (Bypass Coupling) Tubulars** — Recommended for bypass coupling. Well suited to general circuit use. Centralab's own Ceramic X body provides imperviousness to moisture and low power factor. Easily withstands temperatures normally encountered in most electronic equipment. Bulletin No. 42-3.



**Ceramic Disc Hi-Kap Capacitors** hold thickness to a minimum . . . have very high capacity in extremely small size. Use in h.f. circuits for bypass and coupling. Ceramic body assures low inductance. Other characteristics humidity resistance, power factor, etc similar to BC Tubulars, Bulletin No. 42-4R.







Centralab's New Eyelet-Mounted Feed-Through Ceramic Capacitors are smallest available. They meet applicable portions of JAN-C-20A specifications. Capacities range from 10 to 3000 mmf...the widest range on the market. Voltage rating. 500 V.D.C.W. Check No. EP-15 in coupon.

3

900

New Sub-miniature Model III Ampec — a full three-stage speech amplifier of remarkably small dimensions — approximately  $1\frac{1}{32}$ " x  $\frac{1}{32}$ " (barely larger than a postage stamp!). Excellent for microphone preamplifiers and similar applications. Check No. 42-130 on coupon for complete information.

Centralab standard and custom-molded Steatite ceramics plain or metallized... fully comply with JAN I-8. Steatite is Grade L5 for military use. Characteristics — high dielectric strength, low loss at high frequencies, high mechanical strength. For data on standard parts or custom molding, check No. 720.

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w americanradiohistory com

#### INDUSTRY REPORT -- Continued

Convention sessions in Chicago.

►What It Will Do—There is no intermittent movement to jerk, wear or tear film. The mechanism can be run at variable speed within the limits imposed by the associated sound track. It can be stopped for single-frame operation and requires no phasing to the sync generator or to the power line.

The flying-spot scanner requires no critical ancillary circuits for shading and no back or rim lights are needed. The operator just sets it going and leaves it. Provision is made for color. As a further dividend, the device can be used in reverse to record pictures on raw film stock.



Pictorial computer gives continuous indication of plane's position and heading on charts projected on ten-inch screen on instrument panel

# New Instrument Shows Airplane's Position on Map

SIMPLIFYING air navigation has long been the goal of a large segment of the electronics industry. Significant progress is indicated by the announcement of a pictorial computer that shows, on a rearscreen projected map on the pilot's instrument panel, the exact location and heading of his plane.

Charts are projected from a microfilm reel containing up to 700 charts. Each chart is coded to tune the instrument's omni-bearing and distance-measuring equipment to the radio station associated with that particular chart. The pilot simply maneuvers his plane so that the airplane-shaped shadow on his map moves in the desired direction. When the shadow covers the desired spot the plane is over its destination.

▶Commercial Item — Announcement of the somewhat radical instrument indicates that at least one company hitherto involved primarily in military work is now eyeing the commercial field for opportunities. The Arma Corporation, which has done over \$1 billion worth of business with Uncle Sam as its sole customer, has, with the pictorial computer, taken the plunge. It is also interesting to note that this came about at a time when the company has a \$70-million backlog in military contracts.

# NARTB Shows Cheerful Face In Chicago

### Meeting dishes up constructive ideas for both management and engineering

MORE than 1,600 broadcasters, 25 percent of them engineers, listened to speeches and participated in discussions staged by the Nationan Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters from March 30 through April 2 at Chicago's Conrad Hilton.

Management hassled over 'Give David Back His Slingshot' (f-m), 'Merchandising—The Way to More Business' and 'Should Radio and Television Broadcasting of Congressional Hearings and Judicial Proceedings Be Permitted?'

► High Spots of Exhibits—The Exposition Hall had enough a-m and tv equipment and talent to put several shows on the air, including recording services, emergency power plants, antennas, microwave relays and lighting equipment. Smaller gear was displayed in suites on the 5th floor.

Selling, business politics and plain good fellowship pervaded several hundred other rooms and adjoining hotels. There was a background rustle of ultrapolite claims and counterclaims, delivery dates and dexterous hedging. Cockiest were probably the DuMont boys who, with their \$25,000 Eimac klystron, think they have the answer to real power at uhf. They were also happy about the excitement their prototype flying-spot tv film scanner stirred up.

► High Spots for Management— The joint NARTB-RTMA promotion plan is pushing a broadcastermanufacturer - distributor - dealer advertiser liaison for f-m.

Chairman Paul Walker of FCC assured a Grand Ballroom packed with attentive listeners that the tv freeze would be lifted in two weeks. (See p 5). He praised broadcasters for their efforts (through political-(Continued on page 16)

# can YOUR EQUIPMENT stand the SHOCK of carrier landings? —BARRYMOUNTS CAN!



Official United States Navy Photograph

New military specifications for all services require ruggedization of your equipments with their mountings.

Ruggedized Air-damped and All-Metl Barrymounts and mounting bases are now available to meet the shock test requirements of specifications MIL-T-5422 (Aer), MIL-E-5272 (USAF), and ANE-19. These mountings hold your equipment securely and maintain uniform performance characteristics even after the repeated shock of many aircraft carrier landings.

For full information about Barrymounts and bases, write today for your free copy of each of these Barry catalogs:

**Catalog** #524—Ruggedized Barrymounts and ruggedized mounting bases.

Catalog #523—Air-damped Barrymounts and mounting bases.

**Catalog** #509—All-Metl Barrymounts and mounting bases.



ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

#### INDUSTRY REPORT-Continued

convention tv coverage) to get out the vote and for their voluntary cooperation in supporting CON-ELRAD (by the million dollars spent towards minimizing navigational aid from transmitters during possible air attacks). He affirmed the importance of 'bird-in-the-hand radio' and urged 'more aggressive, daring and realistic employment of f-m'.

► High Spots for Engineers—The 400-odd registrants for the engineering conference exchanged scuttlebutt and took a particularly lively interest in three papers.

Bill Doherty of Bell Labs gave a

tantalizing glimpse of new circularwaveguide and laminated-coaxialcable techniques that permit wideband transmission at higher frequencies than are now possible. He showed how a form of pulsecode modulation might permit better detail at reasonable bandwidth in picture transmission by leaving out all elements of the picture that showed no change from one frame to the next.

Ralph Harmon of Westinghouse, and former member of the government-industry Ad Hoc committee on propagation, tossed a small bombshell by stating that the Commission's proposed 155-mile spacing of uhf station channels was just an invitation to cochannel interference. He recommended 200-mile spacing.

Doc Brown of RCA summed up the problems of high-gain antennas that may have to be tilted (he did it mechanically) to cover the cash customers near the transmitter. Best quote of the conference came from a chance perusal of his hotelroom Gideon Bible: Luke 14:28, 'For which of you intending to build a tower sitteth not down first and counteth the cost whether he have sufficient to finish it?'

# Engineer Shifts Worry Washington and Industry

#### Wage-stabilizers consider ways and means of inducing electronics technicians to stay put

GETTING NO BETTER FAST, the technically-trained-manpower situation in the field of electronics is causing Washington wage-stabilizers to seriously consider ways and means of discouraging men from moving for money alone.

Were it not for the extreme difficulty of classifying electronics engineers . . . perhaps the impossibility of doing so . . . more rigid regulations might already be in effect to induce them to stay put.

►Why the Shortage?—Production of military electronic equipment requires abnormal research, development and design activity. Not only



is such equipment more complex than home radio and tv receivers, but it is manufactured in short production runs and there are frequent changes in specifications. Many components must be specially designed. Exacting specifications require extensive quality control. All this creates a pressing need for engineers, electronics technicians, tool-makers and draftsmen.

In September 1950, there was one engineer for every 11 plant workers employed in the manufacture of military and industrial electronic equipment, while the ratio was one to 56 in the home-receiver field and one to 67 in parts manufacturing.

Earnings in the electronics industry, traditionally below those in many other industries, have brought about a turnover rate gen-





erally higher than that for industry as a whole.

In December 1951, average hourly earnings in the electronics industry were \$1.46 against a general industry average of \$1.63. In the same month, labor turnover figures showed 2.9 accessions per 100 workers to 4.0 separations in the electronics industry; for all other industry, average figures were 2.9 and 3.3. Thus the industry is faced with a severe recruiting and training burden.

Pirating of engineers, often for hoarding, imposes a further burden and also disrupts important engi-(Continued on page 18) 1

# for Smooth Voltage Control

— the original continuously-adjustable auto-transformer — is the ideal device for controlling any a-c operated equipment.

VARIACS not only supply perfectly smooth control of voltage from zero, but also furnish output voltages 17% above line voltage. VARIACS are correctly designed for many years of trouble-free operation.

Illustrated below are the more popular units in the complete VARIAC line. Other models are available. VARIACS can be used singly, or in gangs for higher power and for polyphase operation.

	1	ou	TPUT — SINGL	E PHAS	E DATA			
Manie	Input Voltage	KVA	Output Voltage	Rated Ar	Maximum nperes	Type of* Mounting	Type	Price
Variac is registered at the U.S.	115	0.17	0-115 0-135	1	1.5 1.0	I	200-B	\$12.50 Type 200-B
patented under U.S. Patent No.								the states
2,009,013 and are manufac- tured and sold only by General Radio Company or its author-	115	0.86	0–115 0–135	5	7.5 5.0	I II III	V-5 V-5M V-5MT	18.50 20.50 25.00 Tuno V 5
ized agents.	230	0.60	0–230 0–270	2	2.6 2.0		V-5H V-5HM V-5HMT	21.00 23.00 27.50
CONTROL OF								
Type V-10	115	1.5	0-115 0-135	10	13.0 10.0	I 11 111	V-10 V-10M V-10MT	33.00 35.50 40.00
	230	1.2	0230 0-270	4	5.2 $4.0$	$\begin{array}{c}1\\1\\1\\1\\1\\1\end{array}$	V-10H V-10HM V-10HMT	34.00 36.50 41.00
								13 27 1
	115	3.	0-115 0-135	20	26.0 20.0	IV	V-20M	55.00 Type
	230	2.4	0-230 0-270	8	10.4 8.0	IV	<b>V-2</b> 0HM	V-20 55.00
States and a state of the state	115	5. 10.	0-115 0-115	40 80	45.0 90.0	IV V	50-A 50-AG2	140.00 310.00
	230	7. 1 <del>1</del> .	0230 0230	20 40	31.0 62.0	IV V	50-B 50-BG2	140.00 310.00
A CONTRACT OF STATES OF ST		INDER STREET	•r II P III P a	nmounted m rotective Ca rotective Ca nvenience o Na	GENERAL R GENERAL R Please ser	is. , line switch, d. ADIO COM nd me the	IV Prot BX V Two cho PANY, 275 A VARIAC I	tective Case, terminal cover and outlet, > gang assembly — requires type 50-P1 ke — \$12.00. Mass. Ave., Cambridge 39, Mass. BULLETIN 514-A
For Complete Information	Fill-In	Coupor	1	Ad	dress (Street)		(City & Zo	nne) (State)

#### INDUSTRY REPORT -- Continued

neering projects in progress.

►Sources of Engineers—In view of military production requirements superimposed upon the steadily increasing commercial demand for engineering talent, the supply of new engineers is not encouraging.

Colleges will graduate an estimated 7,000 electrical engineers during 1951-52. This represents a decline from 9,500 in 1950-51 and from 13,260 in 1949-50. The electronics industry will have to bid against several related industries for these men.

Pentagon sources say that the mechanized army of World War II has now become an electronic army. The Navy and Air Force are known to rely even more on electronics equipment.

Figures for 1951 give some clue to the bite the military will put on available electronic engineering manpower in 1952. Projecting the figures, it is estimated that 15 percent of this year's graduates may enter service via ROTC, while the number of graduates faced with obligated reserve duty may not exceed 10 percent.

On the other hand, reserve electronics officers due to be released from active duty in fiscal 1953 may provide a valuable source of trained engineers.

Physics majors may offer a source of electronic engineering talent. Colleges are expected to grant 2,500 bachelors' degrees in physics this year. However, here too the supply of graduates is diminishing: 2,788 in 1950-51; 3,-414 in 1949-50.

▶ Relieving the Shortage—According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a hard-pressed manufacturer can:

• Accelerate plant training programs for student and junior engineers.

• Upgrade qualified semi-professional workers. Many competent engineers in the electronics industry have had no formal training.

• Hire top graduates of approved technical institutions other than accredited engineering colleges.

# Electronic Ignition Systems Coming?

INTRIGUED by tangible evidence of automotive interest in things electronic (p 5), Tung-Sol is reported to be working on an 'electric eye' of its own to dim car headlights. More interesting still, the company is also reported to be actively experimenting with an 'electronic ignition system.' Such systems were suggested years ago, to provide a more intensive spark and to eliminate moving distributor parts, but nothing has yet been done with them commercially.



# What's Behind the Figures– RTMA Receiving Tube Sales

Third of a series outlining background of *Figures* of the Month statistics

THIRD item in our Figures of the Month listing (p 4) is "Receiving Tube Sales".

In this item we report the number of receiving tubes and picture tubes shipped and billed during the indicated month, according to the Radio-Television Manufacturers Association statistical department. Included are "entertainment" types used in radio and tv sets, and allied types, manufactured by General Electric, Hytron, Lansdale, National Union, Radio Corporation of America, Raytheon, Sheldon, Sylvania and Tung-Sol.

Five receiving tube figures are reported: total units, units to

equipment manufacturers for new sets, units to dealers and distributors for replacement purposes, units to government agencies, and units shipped for export.

▶ Receiving-Type Trends—Two accompanying charts, labelled "Receiving Tube Sales," show the units shipped and billed by months from October 1950 to the latest (February, 1952). month The curve representing sales to initial equipment manufacturers follows the trend in manufacture of radio and tv sets. The pronounced dip at July 1951 resulted from a corresponding dip in set production (see chart, p 20, ELECTRONICS, March, 1952).

Tubes sold for replacement, as shown in the lower curve, display a much steadier trend, averaging (Continued on page 20)

May, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

# Facts YOU'LL WANT TO KNOW ABOUT NEW CBS-HYTRON Cylindricals

New CBS-Hytron cylindricals 17LP4 and 21FP4A low voltage electrostatics 17QP4 and 21EP4A electromagnetics



## WHY CBS-HYTRON CYLINDRICAL?

To eliminate reflected glare? How? Simple as ABC: A. Imagine a cylinder; slice it vertically. B. You now have the shape of the face plate of a cylindrical tube: curved horizontally; straight, vertically. C. Light falling on this surface at an angle from above is reflected at the same angle...downward. Tilting the tube directs glare downward even more, away from the viewer's eyes.



# WHY CBS-HYTRON SHIELDED LENS?

With this shielded lens in the electron gun, greater depth of field and better definition are achieved. Just as when you stop down the diaphragm of a large, fast camera lens (f/3.5) to a small aperture (f/16). Distortion caused by interaction of external electrostatic fields used to focus and accelerate the electron beam is avoided. Focusing is easier, less critical. Slight changes in voltages and currents do not cause drift.



# WHY CBS-HYTRON BLUE-WHITE SCREEN?

Ever notice how a shirt laundered with bluing appears whiter? With the CBS-Hytron blue-white screen, whites appear whiter; blacks, blacker. Picture definition is crisper. In fringe areas, the expanded gray scale of the blue-white screen gives noticeably clearer pictures. No wonder CBS-Hytron's original blue-white screen is fast becoming the standard preferred by consumers for best definition.



These are just a few reasons why it's smart to demand CBS-Hytron...original studio-matched rectangulars. Try the new CBS-Hytron cylindricals yourself. Discover for yourself why 9 out of 10 leading set manufacturers pick CBS-Hytron.

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

#### INDUSTRY REPORT—Continued

about 7 million a month. Tubes sold for export and government agencies are shown in the second diagram (note ten-to-one change in scale). Export business is spotty and variable, although generally upward during the past year. Tube sales to government agencies have been steeply increasing since last July and now considerably outnumber export sales.

▶ Picture-Tube Pattern — Picture tubes are listed in terms of total units sold to equipment manufacturers for new tv sets, and hence tend to follow the corresponding production figures for tv sets. Minor differences in the figures are accounted for by stocks of tubes in manufacturers' inventories.

The current RTMA figures on picture tubes reflect sales by Du-Mont, Eimac, Federal, General Electric, Hytron, Lansdale, N. A. Philips, Radio Corporation of America, Rauland, Raytheon, Sylvania and Tung-Sol. A more detailed breakdown is prepared by the RTMA statistical department, giving sales according to the shape and size of the viewing screen, initial equipment and renewal sales. Accompanying charts based on the latter classifications cover the period October 1950 to the latest month.

Sales of picture tubes to equipment manufacturers, as in the case of receiving tubes, follow tv production figures, whereas replacement business is much more steady. However, replacement picture tube sales are a small fraction of initial equipment sales, currently about 20 percent, whereas the replacement in receiving types accounts for nearly 50 percent.

▶Big Screens Gain—One of the charts shows the trend in shape of viewing screen, as reflected in sales to equipment manufacturers. The round screen tube was a factor late in 1950, although even then less popular than the rectangular tube. Today, sales of roundscreen tubes for initial equipment have all but disappeared.



Another chart shows the trend in tube sizes over the same period. Tubes measuring 15 inches or smaller in diameter or diagonal have virtually disappeared in new equipment. The 16 and 17-inch sizes, which commanded the largest share of the market until late last year, have lost ground rapidly in recent months, whereas tubes 18 inches and larger have gained. In February 1952, the 19, 20, 21, 24 and 30-inch sizes took first place for the first time.

# Lightplane Users Buying More Radio, Omni, ADF

#### Electronic aids multiply usefulness of ships for business and pleasure

PRIVATE AVIATION failed to live up to lofty expectations at the end of World War II. Many factors are blamed, among them being the cost and complexity of electronic equipment necessary for maintaining most-weather usefulness of light aircraft.

Now a period of emergency has again prompted enthusiastic speculation. Many lightplane companies have shifted completely to military work, but keep their eyes on the peace-time fallback, private (business and pleasure) flying. Also eyeing the post-emergency privateaviation market are producers and potential producers of compact communications and air-navigation equipment.

► Flying Tube Racks—A recent survey by Piper Aircraft, one of the leaders in the lightplane field, has revealed some interesting information regarding the private pilots' willingness and ability to buy electronic equipment. The facts are revealed in the following table.

	Pacer	Tripacer
Cost of Plane	\$5,175	\$5,355
Radio-equipped VHF and LF VHF only LF only Omni ADF	100% 51% 2% 20% 25% 2%	$\begin{array}{c} 92.5\%\\ 69\%\\ 4\%\\ 17\%\\ 8.5\%\end{array}$

It will be noticed that practically all planes are equipped with some kind of radio gear, and a good share (25 and 17 percent) are equipped with omni facilities. Some have automatic direction-finding equipment, and few have automatic pilots.

Average expenditure for electronic aids is about \$600. For the full treatment, less automatic pilot, it takes \$1,700 to outfit one of these craft. This includes vhf radio for

(Continued on page 22)

# prompt delivery

## OF PRECISION DEPOSITED CARBON RESISTORS

No mechanical damage or changes greater than 1.0% will be apparent on Radell **temperature cycling** Deposited Carbon Resistors when subjected to temperature cycling ranging from plus 25°C to plus 100°C for 30 minutes, return to plus 25°C for 15 minutes, then to -55°C for 30 minutes and return to 25°C.

At a temperature of 40°C and a relative humidity of  $95 \pm 5\%$ , a change in the basic resistance will not exceed 1%.

Load life tests conducted at 75°C for 500 hours consists of intermittent application of calculated rated continuous working voltage. The voltage is on for 1.5 hours and off for 30 minutes during the entire 500 hours. The initial resistance of Radell Deposited Carbon Resistors subjected to the test, will change on the average less than 1.0%.



	continuous rating	maximum body temp. rise(°C)	de 80°C	erating ch 100°C	aracterist 125°C	ric 150°C
type						-
CD <sup>1</sup> /2M	12	45°C	90%	60%	30%	10%
CD1/25	1/2	50°C	90%	60%	30%	10%
CD15	1	65°C	90%	60%	30%	10%
CD25	2	75°C	90%	60%	30%	10%

For complete specifications write Radell Corporation, United States Sales Office, 7900 Pendleton Pike, Indianapolis 26, or phone Cherry 2466.

# 

high relative humidity

the load life characteristic

#### NDUSTRY REPORT --- Continued



Not too long ago, most lightplane instrument panels looked like this, but.



Today lightplane pilots want and buy electronic equipment. Setup shown cost over \$5,000

communications, l-f receiver for radio range and broadcast, loop antenna for homing, omni, and adf. For radio only the cost is approximately \$300.

▶ Peanuts to Millions—Any upsurge in lightplane business will be felt advantageously by the electronics industry. Experts agree that the day of the family plane is coming. They maintain their reputations as experts by not saying when. The optimists point out that 20 years ago automobile-radio business was in the peanuts class. Last year it accounted for over \$125 million worth of the electronics industry.

# **DPA Releases Tax** Amortization Totals

\$130 MILLION in tax amortization benefits on new plants and equipment has been given the electronics and communications-equipment industries by DPA to date. As of February 25, applications for fiveyear amortization were pending on proposed additional plants to the tune of \$52.6 million.

First figures showing the breakdown for our industry were released just before presstime.

#### MEETINGS

- MAY 2-3: Association for Computing Machinery, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- MAY 4-8: Electrochemical Society, Benjam'n Franklin Ho-tel, Philadelphia, Pa. MAY 5-7: Second Government-
- Industry Conference, spon-sored by RTMA, NEMA, sored by RTMA, NEMA, AIEE, at National Bureau of
- Standards, Washington, D. C. MAY 5-16: British Industries Fair, Earls Court and Olym-pia, London, England, and Castle Bromwich, Birming-
- ham, England. MAY 6-9: Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, Annual Meeting, Edgewater Beach
- Hotel, Chicago, Ill. MAY 10: North Atlantic Region, IRE, Copley Plaza Hotel, Bos-ton, Mass.
- 12-14: National Confer-MAY ence on Airborne Electronics, Biltmore Hotel, Dayton, Ohio. MAY 13: RADIO CLUB of Amer-ica, Room 502, Engineering
- Societies Building, New York. MAY 16-17: Fourth Southwest IRE Conference and Radio Engineering Show, Rice Hotel,
- Houston, Tex. MAY 19-20: Third Conference on Electron Tubes, AIEE, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

- MAY 19-22: 1952 Electronics Parts Shows, Exhibition Hall, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.
- MAY 22-24: Electronics Section, Quality Control Convention. Syracuse, N. Y. MAY 23-24: 1952 Audio Fair,
- Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.
- JUNE 8-12: National Association Electrical Distributors, Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic
- City, N. J. JUNE 23-27: AIEE Summer General Meeting, Hotel Nic-ole, Minneapolis, Minn. AUG. 11-21: Congress of U.R.S.I.
- Sydney, Australia. Aug. 12-15: 1952 APCO Con-
- ference, Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, Calif. AUG. 15-16: Emporium Section,
- IRE, Annual Summer Semi-nar, Emporium. Pa.
- nar, Emporium, Pa. Aug. 27-29: Western Electronic Show and Conference, Municipal Auditorium, Long Beach, Calif.
- SEPT. 8-12: National Instrument Conference and Exhibit, Cleveland, Ohio. OCT. 20-22: Radio Fall Meeting,
- RTMA Engineering Department, Hotel Syracuse, Syra-cuse, N. Y.
- Nov. 10-30: International Radio and Electronics Exhibition, Bombay, India.

# **Business Briefs**

▶Employment in the Chicago area's electronics plants is off 27 percent as against last year, according to Leslie F. Muter, president of the Radio-Radar Industries of Chicago, Inc.

▶\$2,300,000 Order for copper-oxide rectifiers has been placed with GE by the Atomic Energy Commission. An estimated total output of 9,000 kw will be supplied by the rectifiers.

▶ Spanish passenger ships of over 1,000 tons will have to carry radar equipment in the future. Deadline for license applications is May 1.

▶ Radar Industry, not television, will soon be started in Australia. Electronics Industries Ltd., will make equipment for the Navy. Experimental tv service is deferred indefinitely because it would involve importing large quantities of specialized equipment.

New regulations "down under" cut imports of electronics equipment as much as 80 percent.

►West Coast electronics manufacturers find space scarce for the WCEMA show at the Long Beach, California, auditorium August 27-29. With 200 booths spoken for, 44 applicants have been placed on waiting list.

Serad means Special Electronics Repair and Distribution and is a program set up by the Navy's Bureau of Ships to rescue gear from the scrap heap and return it to use.

▶ Madam is the name of a new instrument designed to handle masses of data turned out by telemetering systems.



# ... the ideal time to **ENGINEER** SPEED NUT<sup>®</sup> Savings into your product

Take full advantage of SPEED NUT economy and performance, design SPEED NUTS into your product. Here's why...

- 1. SPEED NUTS simplify design problems through low-profile, one-piece construction and multiple-function characteristics.
- 2. There are thousands of low-cost Standard SPEED NUTS — saving cost of special-design fasteners.
- 3. The double-locking SPEED NUT principle of Spring Tension Fastening can best be adapted to your design requirements.

LOOK AT ALL THE LOCATIONS WHERE SPEED NUTS SAVE ON COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT controls • coil forms • antennae • wiring • cabinets yoke deflectors • connectors — plus many more



In Canada: Dominion Fasteners, Ltd., Hamilton. In Great Britain: Simmonds Aerocessories, Ltd., Treforest, Wales. In France: Aerocesscires Simmonds, S. A. – 7 rue Henri Barbusse, Levallois (Seine) France.



Let the SPEED NUT Principle save you TIME, WORK, DOLLARS PRE-LOCKED POSITION Arched Prongs

Arched Base DOUBLE-LOCKED POSITION Compensating Thread Lock









# **Picker X-Ray Corporation**

# "For accurate duplication of X-ray densities their resistors must be stable"

says O. N. Jones, The Ambos-Jones Company, Cleveland, Ohio, representative for Ward Leonard Electric Company





Duplicating densities of precise radiographs over prolonged periods demands exacting control of milliamperage through the X-ray tube. This means filament temperature must be accurately set.

That is why the absolute balance of thermal characteristics: of Ward Leonard resistors is of utmost importance to the Picker X-Ray Corporation.

The only way to be sure that all resistor components will react the same to changes in temperatures is to balance their thermal characteristics. In this way, there is no loosening, no failure, due to unbalance. Heat affects all parts the same way, which, in turn, means longer life, *stable performance*.

This stability in the presence of thermal shock is one of the major reasons the Picker X-Ray Corporation uses Ward Leonard STRIPOHM resistors in their V-12, 200 milliampere, 100 PKV X-ray controls.

The performance of VITROHM wire-wound resistors, rheostats, and other electric controls under the severest operating conditions is proof of their complete dependability.

For correct, accurate current control, specify Ward Leonard VITROHM Resistors.



May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS



LIMIT BRIDGE FOR TESTING resistance accuracy of Stripohm resistors is operated by Theresa Collura (foreground).



TERMINALS ARE SPOT WELDED to Stripohm cores by Frances Baxter who has been with the company 10 years.



KATHERINE GRUNENTHAL (foreground), 27 years at Ward Leonard, is winding special alloy resistance wire on Stripohm cores.



VITREOUS ENAMEL being fritted is poured white hot into a cold bath to break up the mass into small particles.

#### From Raw Material to Finished Product Ward Leonard VITROHM Resistor Quality **Is Carefully Controlled**

The dependable performance of VITROHM resistors in actual operation is the result of Ward Leonard's unified manufacture.

Design and construction are based on specialized experience. Quality is carefully guarded by Ward Leonard engineers, chemists, and technicians.

All components of VITROHM resistors are made by Ward Leonard. Vitreous enamel coating and ceramic cores are formulated in the plant, wire is drawn to Ward Leonard's specifications.

You can be sure of uniform quality by buying your resistors from the one manufacturer who manufactures, not just assembles, all the components that go into resistors.

Before you buy or specify resistors, be sure to call in Ward Leonard.

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# Modern Engineering Requires This "HEAVY DUTY" CERAMIC CAPACITOR

The heavier ceramic dielectric element made by an *entirely new process* provides the necessary safety factor required for line to ground applications or any application where a steady high voltage condition may occur. Designed to withstand constant 1000 V.A.C. service.

It is wise to specify RMC "HEAVY DUTY" by-pass DISCAPS throughout the entire chassis because they cost no more than ordinary lighter constructed units.

Specify them too, for your own peace of mind, with the knowledge that they can "take it." And if you want proof — request samples.

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**Two RMC Plants Devoted Exclusively to Ceramic Condensers** 

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

# Now! Transient-free test voltages down to **0.01** cps!

Versatile, general purpose generator for subsonic and audio work! Continuously variable, 0.01 to 1,000 cps, 5 bands. High stability, distortion less than 1%. Radical new circuitry offers sine, square and triangular waves.

#### SPECIFICATIONS

-hp- 202A Low Frequency Function Generator

- FREQUENCY RANGE: 0.01 to 1,000 cps in five decade ranges.
- DIAL ACCURACY: Within 2%. FREQUENCY STABILITY: Within 1% in-
- cluding warm-up drift. OUTPUT WAVEFORMS: Sinusoidal, square, and triangular.
- MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE: At least 30 volts peak-to-peak across rated load for all three waveforms.
- DISTORTION: Less than 1% RMS distortion in sine wave output.
- OUTPUT SYSTEM: Can be operated either balanced or single-ended. Output system is direct-coupled; dc level of output voltage remains stable over long periods of time. Adjustment available from front panel balances out of any dc.
- FREQUENCY RESPONSE: Constant within 1 db.
- HUM LEVEL: Less than 0.1% of maximum output.
- SYNC PULSE: 5 volts peak, less than 10 µsec duration. Sync pulse occurs at crest of sine and triangular wave output.
- POWER: 115-volt, 50/60 cycles, 175 watts.
- DIMENSIONS: 10½" high, 19" wide, 13" deep.
- PRICE: \$450.00 f.o.b. Palo Alto, California. End frames, for table use, \$5.00 per pair f.o.b. factory. (Specify No. 17.)

Data subject to change without notice.



-hp- 202A Low Frequency Function Generator



Figure 1. Oscillogram shows freedom from transients as output frequency is changed.

-bp-202A Low Frequency Function Generator offers you a compact, convenient and versatile source of transient-free test voltages between 1,000 and 0.01 cps. It provides virtually distortion-free signals for vibration studies, servo applications, medical and geophysical work, and other subsonic and audio problems. For such applications, the equipment generates 3 wave forms: sine, square and triangular. (Desired wave form is selected on front panel switch.) Output is 30 volts peak-topeak for all 3 wave forms.

#### NEW CIRCUIT CONCEPT

-hp-202A differs from conventional low-frequency oscillators in that the sine wave is electronically synthesized. A controlled bi-stable circuit generates a rectangular wave. This wave is passed through a special integrator providing a true triangular wave (Figure 2a). The triangular wave then enters a shaping circuit developed by -hp-. Here 6 duo-diodes modify or "shape" the peaks and provide a true sine wave with distortion of less than 1% (Figure 2b). This synthesizing circuit pro-



Figure 2. Oscillogram of (a) triangular wave applied to shaping circuit and (b) resulting sine wave.

vides virtually transient-free output even when range switch is operated or frequency is rapidly varied. This circuit also maintains the amplitude constant under all conditions. It is not necessary to wait long periods for the circuit to stabilize at a new level as with conventional oscillators.

#### **OTHER FEATURES**

The output system of -bp-202A is fully floating with respect to ground. May be used to supply a balanced voltage or either terminal may be grounded. It will deliver 10 v RMS to a load of 5,000 ohms or greater; internal impedance, however, is only 100 ohms. There are no coupling capacitors in the output system, and a high degree of dc balance is achieved by means of a special circuit.

-hp-field engineers, in most major cities, have complete details. Or, write direct.

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# HEWLETT-PACKARD () INSTRUMENTS

# MUST YOUR EQUIPMENT BE RADIO INTERFERENCE FREE?



# IF YOURS IS A TOUGH RF INTERFERENCE PROBLEM — LET <u>FILTRON</u> SOLVE IT ....

FILTRON'S engineering department, cooperating with engineers of leading companies, has solved RF Interference Suppression problems throughout the country.

If your equipment must meet the RF Interference limits set by the military specifications, consult with FILTRON'S engineers in the earliest stages of design. FILTRON can furnish RF Interference Suppression Filters whose size, weight and overall configuration will fit into your equipment.

FILTRON has custom designed over 1000 different types of RF Interference Suppression Filters for equipment that meets military RF Interference Suppression limits and specifications.

FILTRON'S completely equipped screen rooms are always available for the RF Interference testing of your units and equipment.

> An inquiry on your company letterhead will receive prompt attention.





Miniature 3 amp.-125 VAC-400~ filter-hermetically sealedsize 11/8" x 1" x 11/6"



FILTRON can best solve your RF Interference problems because:

- FILTRON'S engineering, research and design divisions are staffed by experienced RF Interference Suppression filter engineers.
- FILTRON'S modern shielded laboratories are equipped to measure RF Interference from 14 KC to 1000 MC in accordance with military specifications.
- FILTRON'S production facilities, comprising a capacitor manufacturing division, coil winding division, metal fabrication shop, metal stamping and tool and die shops, are exclusively producing the highest qualify components for FILTRON'S RF Interference Suppression Filters.
- FILTRON'S extensive production facilities permit us to meet your delivery requirements. NOW!





# **Can Carboloy permanent magnets**

These 4 cases show how <u>lasting</u> <u>energy</u> <u>without</u> <u>wires</u> breaks down design barriers, opens the door to finer product performance, big new profit opportunities



**METERS**—Here, a Carboloy concentric magnet element is the measuring mechanism of this new-type portable current recorder. The permanent magnet cut down fabrication costs by eliminating other power-supplying parts. It also reduced the recorder's weight by 10 pounds and greatly contributed to the sensitivity and accuracy of the instrument. A typical case of modernization through magnets.



**SPEAKERS**—Many radio and TV speakers now use Carboloy permanent magnets to replace other electrical fixtures in the voice coil. Current passing through this uniform magnetic field causes the voice coil and attached cone to vibrate in proportion to the applied voltage . . . producing truer tone. These Carboloy magnets will never fail, never need maintenance. Permanent magnets are also used in television focusing assemblies. Is magnetic energy essential or useful in your product?

Then the chances are excellent that Carboloy permanent magnets can improve its function, lower its cost . . . put you out front of your competitors with a finer-performing, more dependable product.

Here's why: Carboloy permanent magnets are simple, self-containing sources of magnetic energy that *never fail*. They need no outside power. They help simplify design and reduce fabrication costs by eliminating wires, coils and other operating parts.

Because they are very powerful, even in small sizes, they let you build a lighter, more compact product, too (particularly important in magnetos, motors, instruments, control devices, communications equipment and other items for the aircraft industry).

# Thousands of applications

The Carboloy magnet applications on these pages are but 4 of thousands. Perhaps they'll spark an idea for a similar application in your radio or TV set, thermostat, voltmeter or whatever electrical product you build.

Check them. Then check Carboloy magnet engineers . . . the most skillful in the business. They'll give you a hand in magnet design and application at no cost to you. And Carboloy production lines can supply you with the finest, most uniform magnets that money can buy. Any size, any shape. Cast or sintered.

For more information, send coupon for free copies of the Carboloy Magnet Design Manual and Standard Stock Catalog.



# improve your electrical products?



**GENERATORS**—When plane engineers left only a 6" x 6" space for a jet's tachometer generator, the design problem was whipped with a Carboloy permanent magnet. One tiny magnet supplied the strong magnetic field required. It eliminated coils and wires previously used, thereby saving space and permitting a compact generator design that fit the limited area.



**CONTROLS**—A new plugging control for brakeless stopping of polyphase induction motors features a Carboloy permanent magnet. An eddy current disk, rotating in the magnetic assembly, creates a torque. As the motor's speed nears zero with the power reversed, the torque decrease interrupts the circuit and quickly stops the motor.

# Which of these outstanding advantages of Carboloy permanent magnets can help you improve your product?

- **SIMPLE**—Compact, self-containing sources of energy with no operating parts.
- **2 UNIFORMLY POWERFUL**—Guaranteed to meet or surpass the standard external energy minimum.
- **3 LAST FOREVER**—Will supply a constant, uniform magnetic field indefinitely.
- **4** NO WIRING—Eliminate need for coils, windings, or other electrical fixtures.
- **5 COOL-RUNNING**—Won't generate heat; need no provisions for heat dissipation.
- **6** NO OPERATING COSTS—Operate without maintenance costs or any power supply.
- 7 NO POWER FAILURES—There is no outside source of power to fail!

- 8 COMBINE ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL FEATURES —Transform electrical energy into mechanical motion; mechanical motion into electrical energy.
- **9** SIMPLIFY MECHANICAL ASSEMBLIES—Exert strong tractive force for holding, lifting and separating devices, which eliminates component parts, makes product design and fabrication extremely simple.
- **10** UNINTERRUPTED OPERATION—Magnetic energy flows continually and forever!
- **MOISTURE-RESISTANT**—No coils to collect moisture.
- 12 CREATE SAVINGS—Reduce weight, save space, lower cost of fabricating and eliminate other, often more costly, power-supplying parts.

"Carboloy" is the trademark for the products of Carboloy Department of General Electric Company

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Keeping communications E' BEA

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#### Formerly Manufactured by DOOLITTLE RADIO, INC.

The JK FD-12 monitors any four frequencies anywhere between 25 mc and 175 mc, checking both frequency deviation and amount of modulation. A truly precise instrument for communication systems!



When used for different bands, plug-in type antenna coils provided. Crystal accuracy guaranteed to be  $\pm$  .0015% over range of 15° to 50° C. Meets or exceeds FCC requirements.

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Regardless of model, type, or design, James Knights can provide you with the very finest in stabilized crystals. Today JK crystals are used everywhere communications require the VERY BEST.

> Well known to every communications man is the famous JK Stabilized H-17, with a frequency range of 200 kc to 100 mc. But this is just one crystal in the JK line. Write for complete crystal catalog!



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#### William Thomson (LORD KELVIN) 1824 - 1907

As electrical engineer for the first two Atlantic cables, this famous British physicist and inventor made numerous contributions to the advancement of cable communication. His earlier invention of the mirror galvanometer, used to detect extremely weak electrical signals, first made underwater cable telegraphy possible over long distances. Kelvin is also noted for his important work in thermodynamics, molecular physics, wireless, and the wave theory of light.

From an original drawing made for OHMITE

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More manufacturers have standardized on Ohmite high-current tap switches than on any other make on the market. This industry-wide preference is a result of the unmatched *dependability* built into every unit. Their distinctive, time-proven features—completely described on the next page—are combined with unusual compactness and high current capacity. Investigate these fine units for your product.

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provides perfect insulation, unaffected by arcing. Contacts and mechanism are entirely enclosed and protected (except for Model 111).

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Slightly rounded, assuring perfect seating and procucing slight rubbing motion with every operation.

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Incorporates a positive cam-and-roller mechanism. Frovides "slow-break, quick-make" action, particularly suited to alternating current. Minimizes soarking, extends contact l fe.

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## Advancement in **Emergency Communication**



**REL type 757C transmitter** 

Eimac tubes fill key sockets In continuous service transmitters

New and unique in civil emergency communication systems is the New York City Fire Department's five borough radio network

planned to meet the threat of any emergency, including atomic attack. Transmitters designed by Radio Engineering Laboratories to give continuous operation are significant contributions to this electronic accomplishment.

Eimac's 2C39A triode is utilized in REL's type 757C point-topoint radio relay transmitter operating in continuous around the clock service at 900 mc. The 2C39A is used in two stages -as a tripler from 150 mc. to 450 mc. and as a doubler from 450 mc. to 900 mc. The 2C39A is a natural to serve in REL's 757C where it can perform as a frequency multiplier at ultra high frequencies with excellent operating efficiency. This compact, rugged, high-mu tube is designed for a variety of uses as a power amplifier, oscillator or frequency multiplier wherever dependability and durability are demanded.

Two Eimac 4X500A's give dependable performance in the REL type 715 emergency service transmitter. These external-anode tetrodes are in the power output stage of the final amplifier in each of the New York City Fire Department's eight main station 350 watt transmitters. Operating in the 150 mc. region the 4X500A's meet the challenge of 24-hour performance. Designed for application the 500 watt 4X500A has small size and low inductance leads which permit efficient operation at relatively large outputs well into VHF.

Write our application engineering department for the latest information and technical data about these and other Eimac tubes.



Power amplifier of REL's type 715

CALIFORNIA

INC.



ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

S A N

EITEL-MCCULLOUGH,

BRUNO,

## Do you have an HF or VHF harmonic shielding problem?

Could your plant or operation be shut down because some piece of your equipment is unsuspectedly generating HF or VHF harmonic interference?

It can happen . . . and has. So it's a real problem for you to consider.

High power generators, welding machines, amateur radio transmitters, diathermy, and even lawn mower machines... all are potential trouble makers... unless they're properly shielded ... adequately screened !

That's where Monel® comes in.

Metal Textile Corporation, Roselle, N. J., developed a line of effective shielding gaskets and strip—metal mesh, knitted in tubular form like a stocking, and compacted. As a result of comparative tests on shielding effectiveness and service life, the material used is resilient, corrosion-resisting, flat Monel wire. Known as "Metex Electronic Weather Stripping," its uses include flange gaskets in square wave guides and shielding strip around metal lids and openings of portable and amateur transmitting equipment. A combination Monel gasket and sealing member is also used experimentally to shield "dunkproof" motor housings.

Why Monel? Because it offers several far-reaching advantages.

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Monel possesses adequate conductivity. It provides positive shielding and sealing for a wide variety of sizes and types of electronic equipment.

And, on the job, it withstands corrosion and heat oxidation, doesn't build up contact resistance. Its compressibility, resilience and fatigue-resisting qualities make for excellent contact with relatively Sealing in stray harmonic waves, knit Monel mesh strip or gaskets, mounted around lids and other openings help reduce electrical harmonic interference.

Resilient Monel mesh shielding rings assure continuous contact and adequate conductivity despite corrosive attack.

slight pressure, despite warped or irregular surfaces.

Available in a wide variety of cross-sectional shapes and dimensions, the mesh can be fabricated, compacted, folded, and installed with a minimum of difficulty.

Perhaps you have a special shielding or sealing problem that Monel can help solve. You may find the answer in the bulletin "Metex Electronic Weather Strips." Write for a free copy today. Address: Metal Textile Corporation, 641 East First Ave., Roselle, N. J.

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Laminated INSUROK Grades T-725 and T-812 have made history ever since they were first introduced to the electronics industry. These laminates, possessing a unique combination of properties, have shown sensational performance in critical high-frequency applications.

Now these superior electrical laminates are available in *Metal-Clad* form. (with copper or aluminum sheet bonded to one or both surfaces) for the production of "printed circuits."

Metal-Clad INSUROK exhibits outstanding electrical properties which remain remarkably stable under repeated temperature and humidity cycling. In addition, it possesses high physical strength and low cold flow, and punches readily into intricate shapes. The metal foil is bonded by a special process assuring consistently higher bond strengths than ever offered before. Samples of Copper or Aluminum-Clad INSUROK are

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Typical Printed Circuit made with Metal-Clad INSUROK

ELECTRONICS --- May, 1952

## THE TRUTH ABOUT

**GENERAL ELECTRIC** has recently been deluged with letters, telegrams, phone calls and personal visits from electronic engineers, designers and equipment manufacturers seeking information about the availability and applicability of TRANSISTORS.

We believe these inquiries are directed to General Electric for several reasons:

- G.E. is the largest supplier of germanium products in the country.\*
- More than 4½ million point contact germanium diodes were used by industry in 1951. General Electric made, sold, and delivered the largest portion of these.
- Point contact or whisker-type germanium transistors have been commercially available from G.E. for over three years (Types G11 and G11A).

\*Of all manufacturers reporting through RTMA in 1951, G. E. delivered more germanium diodes than all others combined.

- G-EResearch and Electronics Laboratories have been developing junction germanium devices for several years.
- G.E. announced the first commercial junction (P-N) rectifier (G10 types) in October 1951 and these are now in production.

General Electric has developed several types of junction transistors (P-N-P) and these are now in product engineering. They have not been announced commercially because we want to establish the most desirable characteristics for your use. We want to improve their design without interrupting your program, and test them for stability and life. This is standard General Electric practice on new products and for this reason we cannot give you a specific calendar date for availability. It is fair to state that G.E. intends to lead in the production of transistors

You can put your confidence in\_

## TRANSISTORS

for commercial and government use as it has with diodes.

Many new and revolutionary devices are also under development in our laboratories: high power transistors: high power rectifiers: phototransistors: semiconductor pentodes: high frequency transistors. And many more all to help you design better equipment.

### TRANSISTORS TODAY

Transistors have several advantages over other components. These include small size, no cathode power or warmup time required, very high efficiencies, long life, ruggedness, stability.

Uses are limited today, however, by factors like frequency response (usually below 1 megacycle) and temperature effects (usable at temperatures only slightly above normal ambients at present). Both of these problems are being actively studied.



**PLANT CAPACITY!** A complete factory, employing upwards of 500 people, is devoted to the manufacture of G-E germanium products. Located at Clyde, New York, this modern installation is turning out diodes, rectifiers, and point contact transistors for your use now, and eventually will be producing junction transistors.



**NEW TRANSISTOR BULLETIN!** Just printed, this new illustrated bulletin gives you complete specifications on G-E point contact transistors (Types G11 and G11A). Write us and we'll mail your copy immediately. No charge. General Electric Company, Section 452, Electronics Park, Syracuse, New York.



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Yes, jet pilots count on this interesting instrument to tell them how much fuel is left... when they'd better "hit for home." And in the same way, it counts rounds of ammunition remaining in the plane's machine guns, the number of film-exposures remaining in aerial cameras, etc., etc. So you can see how one type of Veeder-Root Counter can come up with many answers to many problems. And within the literally *infinite* scope

of the counting process, there may well be some badly needed answers we can work out for *you*... if your work is badly needed for defense. Write.

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## Application Report #1

how POLYTRIFLUOROCHLOROETHYLENE has been used to solve tough design problems.



**1.** For these antenna bases, Kel-F's properties of zero moisture absorption and high electrical resistance immediately suggested it as a desirable material. However, its final selection was deemed mandatory because Kel-F could be injection molded around a metal insert, thus providing a completely hermetical seal.



**3.** This electronic hookup wire is Kel-F insulated, capitalizing on the plastic's high temperature and high electrical resistance. In the production of this wire, Kel-F is extruded onto copper wire in conventional equipment. Commercially available from several sources, the wire comes in an assortment of keying colors.





2. Diaphragm valves for acid handling dramatize several of Kel-F's basic values. Its use in this commercial valve points up Kel-F's properties of low cold flow (good memory); chemical inertness; flexibility; and wide temperature range. Again however, the fact the Kel-F could readily be compression molded around an insert was a determining factor in its use.



**4.** Fittings for chemical equipment are excellent examples of the design values found in five of the principal properties of Kel-F: high chemical resistance; a wide temperature range; non-wetability; plus ease of molding and machining. These commercial fittings are made from extruded rod which is conventionally machined to final, close tolerance.





enormous mass production facilities . . . Immediate delivery from stock on more than 170 different types and resistance volues . . . Please give complete details on your requirements when writing or phoning for further information.

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As producers of the world famous "Nichrome"<sup>\*</sup> and other outstanding electric heating and resistance alloys, Driver-Harris engineers are interested in obtaining application results commensurate with the exceptional advantages their alloys afford. Therefore they have developed a new coiling machine which eliminates wire coiling faults—especially coil irregularity due to work-hardened areas produced during coil formation.

This new machine is the result of knowledge accumulated during forty years of close association with wire coiling problems. Its revolutionary principle of operation—the synchronized rolling action of all coiling parts—results in vastly improved performance over that of any other type machine.

Product of long study and a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the industry, this Driver-Harris unit—

- handles the full range of resistance wire coiling normally required, close or open winding (and can be adapted for twin wire coiling);
- (2) cuts coil ends clean on all sizes, close or open wound;
- (3) maintains resistance accuracy of cut coils at all times by photo-electric control (variation not exceeding  $\pm$  1%);
- (4) affords the lowest operational and maintenance costs of any comparable coiling machine.

Standard Model coils #20 to #36 B&S gauge wire. Units for other gauges built to order. Send for illustrated Bulletin C-52, giving full information.

Note even spacing between turns of stretched coils.



Coil ends lie flat. No burring or twisting of wire.

> \*T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off, †Patent Pending



Driver-Harris Company HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

BRANCHES: Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Los Angeles, San Francisco

MAKERS OF THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF ELECTRIC HEATING, RESISTANCE, AND ELECTRONIC ALLOYS IN THE WORLD

May, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

## BRING THROUGH EQUIPMENT FAST!



### ORGANIZE CIRCUITS QUICKLY

Schematics of most electronic equipment can be broken down into circuit blocks of logically associated functions. These functional circuit blocks con be mounted readily either in the Alden "20" plug-in packages or Basic Chassis unit. Tube sockets and associated components quickly lay out on full scale Unit Planning Sheets for mounting on terminal cards. These special pre-punched, multi-hole terminal cards have wide flexibility to take an infinite variety of circuit variations. Both sides of card can be used to obtain maximum component density area. Using the Unit Planning Sheets, functional circuit units are all planned in one step.

### IT'S AS SIMPLE AS THIS!



Terminal cards have been designed to accommo-date tremendous number of circuit variations — to make neat tube and component sub-assemblies with a minimum of wiring and simplified assembly tech-niques. Special Alden Miniature Terminals are new and radical punch press configuration — ratchet slot holds various size component leads for soldering — no twisting of leads with pliers. Figure "eight" shape accommodates cross wiring and buse leads, Terminals are punch press parts — so take a min-imum of solder, reduce solder time, eliminate danger of cold solder joints.



#### **Back Connectors — 462MIN Series**

Alden Terminal Card System means minimum of inter-cabling — but even this cabling can be laid out easily and proceed as simple sub-assembly. Open sided chassis construction makes cable easy to wire to front panel, terminal cards and back connectors. The Alden Back Connectors are units that can be discretely positioned on the back of the chassis — isolating lines with incompatible voltages. currents, or frequencies. This design insures accessible solder terminals for soldering — avoids rat nests of con-gested conventional back connector wiring. Color coded, the Alden back connectors provide beautiful operational or service check points for all leads to and from chassis



**Hinged Front Panel Design** 

Hinged front panel design of chassis allows rheostats, indicator lights, jacks, etc. to be mounted on panel as another easy-to-work sub-assembly. This panel attaches easily to chassis — is wired — swung up and fastened with Alden Target Screws.



### GET EASY SUB-DIVISION ÔF LABOR

Portoble

....

(2)

Solder terminals and sockets quickly rivet to Alden terminal card according to layout on Unit Planning Sheet. Components snap into the special Alden Miniature Terminals which hold them for soldering — (No twisting or wrapping of leads necessary) - With all tube sockets and their associated components mounted on one card — the wiring and soldering of circuits is an open, easyto-work sub-assembly operation.

### CUT SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE COSTS IN FINAL EQUIPMENT

3

In field, shop, or office your equipment maintenance is reduced to 30 secand changeovers. Basic replacement elements are small enough in weight and size to be shipped by parcel post for repair.



Target Screws

These screws have concave head with arced notch so power screw driver locates head quickly, 'no danger of it slipping out and marring panel surface yet same screw can be unfastened with coin in order to hinge forward the front panel for servicing and check in the field.



"Serve-A-Unit Lock"

Assembled - the Basic Chassi; simplifies operation of equipment - Slashes service and maintenance time. Smooth, positive insertion and removal of the chassis is provided by the Alden "Serve-A-Unit Lock." A simple twist of the handle and the chassis backs off with finger tip ease. It also pilots the chassis - securely locking it for operation back into place — secu with the same facility.

### TO GET STARTED QUICKLY!

Send for these tremendously useful Laboratory Work Kits and have them in your lab for use on present equipment or immedi-ately ready for next new project:

- or send for free booklet, "Basic Chassis and Components for Plug-in Unit Construc-

\*Prices shown are for sample kits only— For production runs send us your schedule.



Here is a plug-in package unit using the above method of converting schematic into finished assembly quickly. Simply mount the completed terminal card sub-assembly on the Alden "20" Non-Inter-changeable base, dip solder the leads — add cover or housing and handle and it's completed — In op-eration, visual or instrument checks are easily made — if trouble occurs doubtful units are quickly isolated — these units easily unplug and a comprehensive inspection made. Spare units can be plugged t in so equipment doesn't have to be inoperable while repairs are in process.



ALDEN PRODUCTS COMPANY 127 North Main Street, Brockton, Massachusetts



	STANDARD	UNITS	AND	SPECI	FICAT	ION	
Nobatron	AC REGULATORS	Input	95-130 in 1	0 VAC, 1 ''-2S'' moc	ιΦ, 50-60- Iels	<mark>∼,</mark> 190-:	260 VAC
Model E-6-15	(numbers denote	Output	115 V	AC ±5%	; 230 VA	C with "-2	2S'' models
	VA capacities)	Reg. accura	асу ±0.1	% agains	t line or la	ad	
	2505	Distortion	2% -	- 3% max	_		
	500S (-2S) also	P. F. range	Down	to 0.7			
	20005	Load range	0 to f	iull load			
	30005 (-25) also 50005 (-25) also 100005 (-25) also 15000-25	Miscellaneo	ous Fully voltag 5000S contai	protected je. Model j, 10000S ined. Cal	against ls 150S, 25 j, and 15 binets ava	overload 50S, 5005 5000-2S ilable fo	or over- 5, 1000S, are self- or others.
AC Regulator	NOBATRONS** (DC Supplys—low voltage) Models available	Input -	95 — Trens vire	130 VAC, t 28-volt e, wye.	1Ф, 50-60 series — 1	∼. In h 15⁄208,	еаvy cur- 3Ф, 4-
Model 303	(numbers indicate voltage & current)	Reg. accura	icy ±0.2	% agains	t line or lo	ad chan	ges
	E-6-5A	Ripple	1% R	MS max.			
	E-6-15A E-6-40A	Load range	1/10	to full loc	bd		_
Nobatron Model 5WR-5	E-6-100A E-12-5 Aiso Model	Output ran	ge Adjust Iess	able ±1 er accura	10%; dow cy	n to —	25% at
	E-12-15 SWR-5 with E-12-50 output either E-28-5 6VDC @	Recovery ti	me 0.2 se time o in loa	econds — t of filter ci ad or inpu	his value rcuit for m at condition	includes lost sever ls.	charging e ch <mark>ang</mark> e
1000	E-28-10 10 amp E-28-30 or E-28-70 12YDC @ E-28-150 5 amp E-28-350 E-125-10	Miscellanec	ous Fully voltag Norma availa Norma Meter in all.	protected <sub>le.</sub> ally for al finish – s standare	against o rack mou - gray wrir d in some	verload a inting — ikle. models;	ınd over- cabinets available
	E-200-5	Note	"A" п	nodels ou	t <mark>put</mark> either	6 or 7	v <mark>olts.</mark>
B-Nobairan Model SOEBB	400~ EQUIPMENT:	Similar (	to 60~ regu	lators exc	ept:		
	LINE REGULATORS	Accuracy VA cape	$\pm 0.5\%$ ; dis acities 250, 5	tortion 59 00, 1200,	% max.; 2500.		
	NOBATRONS**	Same ge Models 28VDC	eneral specific SVDC @ 40 @ 10 amp.	ations as amp., 12\	60∼ No /DC @ 10	amp.,	
	B-NOBATRONS**	Input	105-12	25 VAC, 1	1 <b>Φ</b> , 50 — 6	50~.	
	(DC Supplys -	Load range	0 — fu	II load			
	nign voltage)	Ripple	10 mv	(20 mv i	n 1000BB)		
		Model 325	BB* 360BB**	500BB*	520BB**	560BB*	1000BB*
	output	VDC 0-3	25 175-360	0-500	200-500	0-500	200-1000
SORESEA CO. WINDL SCHOL NO DIGINO DI		Ma 0-1	25 0-120	0-300	0.200	0-200	0-500
		**	meters furnis regulation a bias supply 1000BB) no meters, n regulation a	hed as st ccuracy ± 0-150 VD o bias su ccuracy ±	andard eq =0.5% C @ 0.5M pply =1.0%	uipment. la (excep	f model
	a start and the	A	I have 6.3 V	AC, 6-10	amperes, u	unregulat	ed, C.T.
Variable	Auto	ex	cept Model 1	UUUBB.		1 - R.	
Transfor	mer <u>*</u> " tr a ** R	sotronic" i onic regula nd frequen eg. U. S. Pa	s a register ation and c cy. at. Off. by	ed trad ontrol o Sorense	emark de f voltage n & Co.,	enoting , curren Inc.	the elec- it, power,
vert	ed to meet appropriate	AN-E-19	MIL.				
tanger and	JAN specifications.		, , ,				

Model SR-10.0



## PRODUCTS

### STANDARD UNITS AND SPECIFICATIONS

RANGERS	Input range	95 - 130 VAC, 1⊕, 50 - 60~.							
	Reg. accuracy	+0.25% at any voltage setting.							
(Full-range-variable DC Supplys)	Ripple	1% RMS max.							
	Output	Model	SR-100	SR-30	SR-2				
		VDC	3-135	3-30	100-300				
		Amps	1-10	3-30	1-10				

### ISOTRONIC EXCLUSIVES

Super-accurate AC Line Regulator Model 1001	Load range Input volt. range Load P. F. range Output voltage Distortion Time constant Reg. accuracy	0 — 1000 VA 95 — 130 VAC, 14, 55 — 65~- 0.7 lagging to 0.95 leading 115 VAC, 14 (adjustable from 110-120 volts) 3% max. 0.1 seconds ±0.01%
DC Power Source for Spectrophotometers Model E-6/2-5 Nobatron	Input volt. range Output #1 for lamp #2 for filament #3 for bias Filtering #1 #2 & 3 Reg. accuracy Time constant	<ul> <li>95.130 VAC, 1Ø, 50.60 cycles</li> <li>6VDC adjustable ±10% at 5 amperes</li> <li>6VDC at 100 Ma.</li> <li>2VDC adjustable ±10% at 100 Ma.</li> <li>1% max.</li> <li>0.05% max.</li> <li>±0.01% against line changes</li> <li>0.1 seconds under most severe line changes</li> </ul>
and the second balance of the second s	Input voltage	95-130 VAC, phase to neutral, 34, 4 wire
Frequency Changer	Input frequency	45-65 cycles
Model 3FCD250	Output voltage	115 VAC, 1Φ, adjustable between 110-120 VAC
	Output frequency	400 cycles ±10%
	Output voltage regulation	±1.0%
	Output frequency regulation	±1% in standard model ±0.01% with auxiliary frequency standard
	Capacity	250 VA
	Load range	0.1 to full load
	Distortion in output	5% maximum
	P. F. range	Down to 0.7 P. F. lagging
	Time constant	0.25 seconds
	Envelope modulation	2% maximum

A single phase input model is also available.



### COAST TO COAST

Authorized Sorensen representatives and their field engineers are listed below. Find the one located nearest you — don't hesitate to call on him for consultation and advice.

CALIFORNIA - HOLLYWOOD Neely Enterprises 7422 Melrose Ave.; Phone Whitney 1147 CALIFORNIA - SACRAMENTO Neely Enterprises 309 Ochsner Bldg.; Phone Gilbert 3-7461 CALIFORNIA - SAN FRANCISCO Neely Enterprises 2830 Geary Blvd.; Phone Walnut 1-3960 COLORADO - DENVER Ronald G. Bowen 852 Broadway D.C. - WASHINGTON Burlingame Associates — F. L. Horman 2017 S St., N.W.; Phone Decatur 8000 FLORIDA - FORT MEYERS Arthur H. Lynch & Associates P. O. Box 466; Phane 5-6762 GEORGIA - ATLANTA Floyd Fausett & Son 1347 Beecher St., S.W.; Phone Raymond 3104 ILLINOIS - CHICAGO Loren F. Green & Associates 4949 W. Diversey Ave.; Ph. National 2-2370 KANSAS - WICHITA Standard Products, Inc. 650 E. Gilbert Ave.; Phone Wichita 2-1431 KENTUCKY H. A. Watson, Jr. 817 Citizens Bldg.; Cleveland, Ohio MASSACHUSETTS - BOSTON Burlingame Associates - P. G. Yewell 270 Commonwealth Ave.; Ph. Kenmore 6-8100 MICHIGAN - DETROIT S. Sterling Company 13331 Linwood Ave.; Ph. Townsend 8-3130 NEW MEXICO - ALBUQUERQUE Neely Enterprises 107 S. Washington St.; Phone 5-8731 NEW YORK — SYRACUSE Burlingame Associates — J. D. Ryerson 712 State Tower Bldg.; Phone 2-0194 NEW YORK - NEW YORK Burlingame Associates 103 Lafayette St.; Phone Digby 9-1240 NORTH CAROLINA - CHARLOTTE James L. Highsmith P. O. Box 1011; Phone 5-6436 OREGON - PORTLAND The James L. Kearns Co. P. O. Box 5108; Phone East 4331 PENNSYLVANIA - PHILADELPHIA Burlingame Associates - Ivan Robinson 7060 Garret Rd. (Upper Darby); Phone Flanders 2-1597 PENNSYLVANIA - PITTSBURGH H. E. Ransford & Co. Grant Bldg.; Phone Grant 1-1880 TENNESSEE - KNOXVILLE A. R. Hough P. O. Box 1452; Phone 8-4312 TEXAS - HOUSTON Earl W. Lipscomb & Associates 2420-B Rice Blvd.; Phone Linden 9303 TEXAS - DALLAS Earl W. Lipscomb & Associates 5103 W. Lovers Lane; Phone Elmhurst 5345 CANADA - TORONTO, ONT. Charles W. Pointon 1926 Gerrard St., East.; Phone Oxford 7435

CONN.







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Complete assemblies with Permendur, steel or aluminum bases, inserts and keepers as specified. Magnetized and stabilized as required.



THE ARNOLD ENGINEERING COMPANY

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### International CORPOR ION

EL SEGUNDO

CALIFORNIA

### D-1224

1/8" diameter 1/4" length Potted in thermosetting compound.

> 2 Times actual Size

### D-1224

RMS applied voltage, max. .... 26 volts per cell Peak inverse voltage ..... 60 volts per cell RMS input current, max. ..... 500 microamperes DC output current, avg. ..... 200 microamperes DC output current, peak ..... 2.6 milliamperes Reverse Leakage at 26V RMS ..... 3 microomperes Frequency max. CPS ... 200 KC

Also available in 2-cell Diodes.

### D-1290

RMS applied voltage, max. ..... 26 volts per cell Peak inverse voltage ..... 60 volts per cell RMS input current, max. ..... 3.75 milliamperes Voltage drop at full load ..... 1 volt per cell DC output current, avg. ..... 1.5 milliamperes Reverse leakage at 10V RMS .... 2.4 microamperes Reverse leakage at 26V RMS ... 12 microamperes Frequency max. CPS ..... 100 KC Also available in 2, 3 and 4-cell Diodes.

2 Times actual Size

### D-1290

5/32" diameter 9/32" length Potted in thermosetting compound.

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GENERAL OFFICES: 1521 E. Grand Ave. El Segundo, Calif. Phone El Segundo 1890

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## Ucinite Shockmounts

**DAMP OUT VIBRATION** 

Designed to protect fragile equipment from impact, these cushioned assemblies also serve to isolate high frequency vibrations.

The rubber cushions can be varied to give many degrees of flexibility. Mounting brackets can be designed for equipment of various sizes and weights. Center components are available as plain eyelets or as threaded United-Carr Teenuts . . . with or without locking teeth. Variations of the basic shockmount can be designed to meet special conditions. One version, for example, is insulated for mounting "hot" chassis. In addition to the rubber cushion, it has a fibre tube and washers which insulate the bracket from contact to ground.

\* \* \*

For shockmounts designed to your specifications ... and manufactured in volume quantities...contact your nearest Ucinite or United-Carr field representative.



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May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

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United-Carr and its subsidiaries have had years of experience in the design and production of tailor-made fasteners and allied devices. Each division of the company provides a reservoir of special knowledge for the others. The result: an integrated organization that makes use of every improvement in materials and methods to produce fasteners that speed assembly, cut costs and, in many cases, actually improve product performance.

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UNITED-CARR FASTENER CORPORATION, CAMBR DGE 42, MASSACHUSETTS

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952









When the time comes for you to consider high power, whether you are on the air now and wish to increase your power, or whether you are making application, it will pay you well to consider Du Mont. An investment in Du Mont – a Du Mont high-power transmitter is *your* investment in the same long-term operational advantages...the same low costs, where same reliability that has been proved by the Du Mont Acorn 500W and the Du Mont Oak 5KW transmitters.

Du Mont offers two outstanding high-power transmitters – the Series 9000, 20KW lowband – the Series 12000, 40KW high-band.

Either of these transmitters driving a high-gain antenna will easily meet the maximum FCC allowed ERP of 100KW for the low-band and 200KW for the high-band.

The Series 9000 low-band transmitter employs intermediate-level modulation for most economical utilization of available tubes and features the time-proved Oak Transmitter driving a single power output tube in each of the Aural and Visual Transmitters.

The Series 12000 high-band transmitter contains the Oak Transmitter driver but utilizes a single r.f. power output tube in the Aural Transmitter and a pair in the Visual Transmitter.

No matter what power you require, consider Du Mont first for a long range, economically-sound investment. Du Mont protects your investment through minimum obsolescence.

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The resistor line which is specified by engineers employed by the nation's foremost manufacturers of original equipment.

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facturers of wire wound resistors, we assure you that only the finest engineering techniques and material are utilized.

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### MULTIPLE-CONTACT PLUG-RECEPTACLE UNITS FOR SECTIONALIZING CIRCUITS

FOR panel-rack or other sectionalized circuits, Lapp offers a variety of plug-and-receptacle units, some of which are shown above. Any number of contacts can be provided (in multiples of twelve). Male and female contacts are full-floating for easy alignment and positive contact. Contacts are silver-plated, terminals tinned for soldering. Polarizing guide pins are provided where desired. Insulation is Steatite, the low-loss ceramic which is non-carbonizing even under leakage flashover resulting from contamination, moisture or humidity. Write for complete electrical and mechanical specifications of available units or engineering recommendations for an efficient component for your product. Radio Specialties Division, Lapp Insulator Co., Inc., LeRoy, N.Y.



www.americanradiohistory.com

## Test data are

DEPARTMEN



JUNIOR ATOMIC KIT

in resistors too!

No other resistor so far exceeds JAN-R-93 Specifications as IRC's newly developed Precision Wire Wounds! This is the impartial verdict of the most modern electrical and mechanical testing equipment applied to our own and competing resistors.

Largest producers of resistors in the world, IRC makes rigorous, thorough testing a *continuous* job, rather than an intermittent one. Pre-testing proves the design soundness of every IRC product. Tests-inproduction safeguard product quality. And tests-inservice are your warranty that IRC resistors will meet your every requirement.

ACTUAL SIZE

ALL NEW Type WW Wire Wound Resistors for JAN Equipment—Industrial Applications—Miniaturization Specifically designed for close tolerance requirements, new IRC Type WW Wire Wounds offer the finest balance of accuracy and dependability, excel in every significant characteristic under extreme heat and humidity conditions. Choice of leading producers of military equipment, these newly developed Precision Wire Wounds for surpass JAN-R-93 characteristic B Specifications! High stability suffs them to a multitude of industrial uses, and compactness and small size make them ideal for miniaturization.

## important

NEW WINDING FORMS AND TECHNIQUES\_\_\_\_\_\_ NEW TYPE INSULATION \_\_ NEW TERMINATIONS \_\_\_\_\_\_ GIVE NEW CLOSE TOLERANCE EFFICIENCY

> New Winding Forms hold more wire provide higher resistance values. Nonhygroscopic ceramic forms assure high insulation qualities, high mechanical strength, and low coefficient of thermal expansion.



New Winding Technique, developed by IRC engineers, eliminates possibility of shorted turns or winding strains. All wire used receives rigid insulation tests of special enamel coating. Additional production tests assure high quality in the finished resistor.

New Type Insulation insures long life under all environmental conditions. Winding is multiple vacuum impregnated with a new compound developed by IRC chemists. This has the unique characteristic of retaining the same consistency throughout the entire range of temperatures to which the resistors may be subjected. It is neither glassy hard nor tacky soft under ony conditions. Result:—A higher degree of stability and freedom from noise, and much greater resistance to humidity.

Test the IRC Industrial Service Plan and you'll always use it to get maintenance, pilot-run or experimental quantities of standard resistors in a hurry. Your nearby IRC Distributor has these units on his shelf, can make 'round-thecorner delivery without delay. He's a good man to talk with about JAN Specifications, too. Ask for his name and address.

### in Resistance of New IRC Precision Wire Wounds A glance at the adjacent chart will show the negligible resistance change undergone by IRC Precision Wire Wounds subjected to the most stringent and protracted cycling and load tests. Here is your

change undergone by IRC Precision Wire Wounds subjected to the most stringent and protracted cycling and load tests. Here is your assurance that new IRC Precision Wire Wounds withstand the toughest kind of service without loss of efficiency. This is only one of the many rigid tests applied to IRC Precision Wire Wounds.

Typical Cycling and Load Tests Show Minimum Change

	Original Resist.	lst Cycle % Chge	2nd Cycle % Chge	3rd Cycle % Chge	4th Cycle % Chge	Resist. at End of 100 hrs. load	Total % Chge	% Chge from Last Temp. Cycle to End of 100 hrs. load %	Resistan at End Hrs. Lo no cy	ce Chg of 100 ad only cling)
1	100,010	+.04	+.04	+.05	+.05	100,050	+.04	01	100,040	02
2	100,000	+ 03	+.04	+.03	+.05	100,060	+.06	+.01	100,000	0
3	100,000	+.01	+ .02	+.02	+.05	100,000	0	+.05	100.050	02
4	100,000	+ 02	0	+.02	+.02	100,000	0	02	100,040	01
5	100,010	+.03	+.04	+.04	+.05	100,000	0	05	100,030	03
6	100,000	0	+.03	+.04	+.04	100,100	+.1	+.06	99,980	0
7	100,000	+.04	+.05	+.04	+ .04	100,070	+ .07	+.03	100,000	0
8	100,000	+.03	+.05	+.05	+.05	100.050	+.05	0	100,000	0
9	100,000	+.04	+.03	+.05	+.04	100,010	+.01	03	100,050	0
10	100,000	+.02	+.02	+ .02	+.04	100,010	+.01	03	100,000	0
11	100.000	0	+.01	+.01	+.03	100,000	0	03		



**New Terminations.** All precision resistors, with the exception of WW-10, are provided with rugged lug terminals for solder connections. These provide dependable and strain-free winding terminations. WW-10, because of its small size, has wire lead termination 2" long.

### SIZES AND RANGES

	15/2" Max.	39/12" Max.	37/32" Max.	13/16" Max.		3⁄4" Max.	Dia.
JAN- R-93,	21/8"± 1/16"	11/8"± 3/16"	1" Max. % " Min.	5/8"± 1/16"		15/32" Max.	Length
	4.(0 Meg.	750,000	300,000	300,000		185,000	Max, Range
Style	<b>BB14</b>	RB13	RB12	RB11	RB11	RB10	None
New IRC Style #	WW2J	WW5J	WW4J	ww11J	WW3J	WW81	WW10J
					œ		<b>G</b> ==
Dia.	7. " D	3⁄4 " D	•/16" D	9/16." D	*/16" D	° ∕16″ D	°∕12″D
Length	2 /s" L	1¼″ L	1″ L	21 /32" L	9/16" L	29 /64" L	13/32" L
No. of Pies	8	4	4	2	2	1	1
J. A. N. 0015" Dia.	4.2 i0 Meg.	1.5 Meg.	0.5 Meg.	0.300 Meg.	0.185 Meg.	0.185 Meg.	40,000 Ohms.
Commer- cial 0013" Dia.	6.00 Meg.	2.7 Meg.	0.9 Meg.	0.450 Meg.	0.225 Meg.	0.225 Meg.	80,000 Ohms
0013" Dia. 1000 Alloy							100,000 Ohms

Mail Coupon today for Full Details of New IRC Precision Wire Wounds in Technical Data Bulletin 00

INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE CO. 403 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa.

Please send me Technical Data Bulietin (Number) \_, and/or name and address of nearest IRC Distributor \_

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TITLE			
COMPANY			
ADDRESS			
CITY	ZONE	STATE	

Power Resistors \* Voltmeter Multipliers \* Insulated Composition Resistors \* Low Wattage Wire Wounds \* Volume Controls \* Voltage Dividers \* Precision Wire Wounds \* Deposited Carbon Precistors \* Ultra-NF and High Voltage Resistors \* Insulated Chokes.

### Wherever the Circuit Says - M-

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. R. RIANON & COS ARY MARTIN

## Put FORCE behind your vibration testing



. more than 2500 pounds of it with this big MB exciter

POWER AND ENDURANCE feature this new MB Model C25 Vibration Exciter - today's largest and most dependable electromagnetic shaker.

It has already proved its heavy-duty capacity in a number of important military vibration testing applications. In frequencies from 3 to 500 cps, it easily develops required forces to produce accelerations of 15g with 100 lb table load or 20g with 60 lb table load, for example.

Like all MB Exciters, Model C25 Shaker provides easy, accurate, continuous control of force and frequency. It allows "scanning" for response to vibration of parts under test. Electrically interlocking controls assure trouble-free operation. Automatic cycling control available to meet specifications of MIL-E-5272.

Vibration testing shakes out troubles before they start. It's not only a "must" for much military equipment, but also a good idea for any product. If you'd like to know more about it, why not contact "headquarters" for vibration engineering - MB! You'll find the help and advice you're seeking.

This Type 17 MB Vibration Isolator incorporates a principle first achieved by MB in mountings. It has equal spring rates in all direc-

APPROVED MOUNT FOR isolate all modes **ISOLATING VIBRATION** of motion with

tions in order to equal efficiency.

Available for loads from 0.5 to 100 lbs to meet MIL-I-5432 (AN-I-16a) specification on vibration isolation. Write Dept. 5 for details.



### MORE DETAILS

New bulletin containing specifications, operational information and helpful hints on usage, is now available on the complete line of MB Vibration Exciters which includes models from 10 lbs to 2500 lbs force output. Ask for **Bulletin** No. 1-VE-5.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC. 1060 STATE STREET, NEW HAVEN 11, CONN.

PRODUCTS AND EQUIPMENT TO CONTROL VIBRATION ... TO MEASURE IT ... TO REPRODUCE I

May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS



ARALDITE\* Bonding, Casting, Coating Resins and ARDUX\* Bonding Resins developed by Ciba Resecrch are simplifying manufacturing methods, improving product efficiency, and opening new fields of product development. Some important new and typical "in Lse" examples are shown and described here.

### "ELECTRONIC REVOLUTION"!

says the Nation's Press

**ARALDITE RESINS** specified as important component of this newest advance in "Electronic miniaturization."



### DAVID and GOLIATH

The tiny but tough "Teonsistor" (right), is actually an electrical amplifying unit cast in ARAL-DITE RESIN, and reportedly does the work of electron fubes of the type shown at left.

ARALDITE CASTING RESINS have remarkable fluidity and exceptional penetration which along with their high dielectric strength, arc, corrosion and humidity resistance, affinity for metals, etc. have established their selection for filling and embedding a wide range of electrical apparatus, large and small.

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The above graphs show typical values. While the values of HP and L are close to those usually obtainable only with a good, high-purity iron powder, the values of the other types make them more favorable for the usual applications—IF, filter, pupin, etc.

manna

THIS WHOLLY NEW 32-PAGE BOOK offers you the most comprehensive treatment yet given to the characteristics and applications of G A & F Carbonyl Iron Powders. 80% of the story is told with photomicrographs, diagrams, performance charts and tables. For your copy -without obligation-kindly address Department 23.



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## And now ANTARA CHEMICALS presents

## FERROMAGNETIC POWDER "J" for HIGHER frequencies

This powder is made from a new alloy — by the same carbonyl process which has already furnished a number of widely used ferromagnetic powders.

"J" Powder was developed in our laboratories — designed for high Q cored coils at VHF. It has the lowest losses for its relatively high permeability. Its properties compare favorably with those for the long-established Type SF. (Note the graphs on the left-hand page. These are not included in the Manual described beneath the graphs.)

Here are approximate comparisons between "J" Powder and Type SF .....

Permeability: same as SF (packing fraction being equal) or 6% higher than SF (densities being equal). Q Values: above 30 mc: equal or

better than SF. Loss factors: eddy current — lower than SF; after-effect and hysteresis — higher than SF, TH or E. Particle density: slightly lower than SF. Apparent density: slightly lower than SF. Compressibility: same as SF. Density ratio: same as SF. Stabilities against temperature changes, humidity, long time periods,



magnetic shock and chemicals: excellent, as with all G A & F Carbonyl Iron Powders.

"J" Powder is now available in quantity. We invite you to write for further details and samples – and to test it for new applications.

Collectively, G A & F Carbonyl Iron Powders blanket a wide range of applications — in electronic cores over the whole frequency spectrum, in metallurgy, in chemistry, in pharmacy and in magnetic fluids. The particles may be large, soft crystals — or extremely small, hard crystals arranged in concentric spherical-shell layers. The surfaces are free and active. The purity is invariably high, with non-ferrous metals in traces only; some grades contain beneficial small amounts of carbon, nitrogen and oxygen.

> We urge you to ask your core maker, your coil winder, your industrial designer, how G A & F Carbonyl Iron Powders can increase the efficiency and performance of the equipment or product you make, while reducing both the cost and the weight. Let us send you the book described on the left-hand page.

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## "E" Galvanometer Saves Space and Time

This L&N Type E Galvanometer is the right answer—in sensitivity and speed—for handling a variety of null measurements. Simply set the instrument down wherever convenient, plug into a standard outlet, and it's ready for accurate, dependable use.

Compact and self-contained, Type E has the following features:

1. It is easily placed at *any* eye level;

2. Spots show brightly on recessed scale. No scale-shade is required.

3. Zero is adjusted by simply turning the knob;

4. Unique two-spot design virtually eliminates "spot-chasing". The larger square primary spot moves with full sensitivity. The smaller but brighter spot appears at the top center of the larger spot in the illustration above. It is geared down to a fraction of the larger spot's sensitivity and moves so slowly that the user can see direction of unbalance; hence restores balance without hunting.

Type E sensitivity per mm. can be 0.5 microvolt (total circuit resistance 67 ohms); 0.005 or 0.0005 microampere—with periods of 3.0, 2.5, and 3.0 seconds respectively. The moving systems which determine sensitivity are interchangeable. Thus, a *single* Type E, with two additional systems, makes available the full range of characteristics.

This instrument is described in Catalog ED Sec. 1, which we will send on request. Write our nearest office, or 4979 Stenton Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa.



Jrl Ad ED22(7)

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## HERMETIC Leads the Field in its Miniaturization Program



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Multi-Terminal Headers from .600" to 1.000" Outside Dimension

HERMETIC's new multi-terminal headers 600 Series with 14 terminals and 1000 Series with 21 terminals, both utilizing the same configuration, are models of precision electronic engineering.

600 Series has 14 terminals; 10 on a pitch circle of .350" dia. and 4 on a pitch circle of .140" in an outside dimension of .600" in any configuration shown.

1000 Series has 14 terminals in the outer pitch circle of .656" and 7 terminals on the inner pitch circle of .312" in an outside dimension of 1.000" in any configuration shown.

These new units join HERMETIC's already wellknown ceramic-metal, multi-terminal headers: 750 Series, 800 Series and 900 Series. All of units listed are also available in standard or special tubular arrangements.

In addition to their exclusive design features, they will withstand mass spectrometer leak tests,-55°F. sub-zero conditions, swamp test, temperature cycling, high vacuum, high pressure, salt water immersion and spray, etc. They are the only headers you can hot tin dip at 525° F. for easy assembly soldering for a strain and fissure-free sealed part with resistance of over 10,000 megohms

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## Where you will find THE REAL REVOLUTION

"If we keep in mind the values of opportunity, competition, democracy, productivity, then it is our capitalist society which is the truly revolutionary one — the only society which offers true hope to the masses for release from the long nightmares of tyranny. It is we, not the Marxists with their reactionary ideas of the good dictator, who have the truly constructive, the truly revolutionary ideal."

-from "Capitalism" by David McCord Wright.

If we can only win recognition of this truth, we shall win the struggle of free men against communism. This editorial discusses some of the hurdles that must be cleared.

To win the needed recognition that "our capitalistic society... is the truly revolutionary one," we must keep pounding away both abroad and at home. That is because the communists simultaneously attack us on an international front and try to undermine us from within.

The present drive to rearm ourselves and our allies is crucial to our self-protection on the international front. We must be prepared to meet the armed force of aggressive communism with armed force if we are to secure our physical freedom.

### Arms are not enough

But to re-establish parity in arms is only half of the battle. In the last analysis it is not the more important half. To be effective, our arms must be backed by loyalty of men to our ideals. So, both abroad and at home, we must win men to the faith that we do have "the truly constructive, the truly revolutionary ideal."

On the international front, the effort to win adherence to such faith in our capitalist society meets tough going. That arises from the fact that in some of the countries that are allied with us in the fight against communism, capitalist society has offered to its people no such ideal. In varying degrees "the values of opportunity, competition, democracy, productivity"-those key aspects of American capitalism-are either absent or subordinated in their economic life. Indeed, the Wall Street Journal recently remarked that "to the European, capitalism has become synonymous with cartels-and with the disregard cartels foster for the consumer, the worker and the over-all well-being of the nation's economy."

### **No Simple Solution**

Nonetheless, many European labor and governmental leaders sincerely believe that cartels are essential to their economic salvation. They believe that without such restrictions in congested European markets there would be intolerable cut-throat competition and instability of employment. Thus, when we point out that the cartel capitalism so prevalent in Europe lacks the constructive qualities of competitive American capitalism, we may offend European leaders whose wholehearted cooperation we need in the fight against communism. But, if we soft-pedal that contrast, we sacrifice the opportunity to win understanding and loyalty from millions of Europeans who have had no chance to learn that capitalism can be the constructive and liberalizing force that it is in the United States. Indeed, when many of these millions embrace socialism it is not because they love it. They are rather desperately seeking a tolerable middle course between what they consider the hateful extremes of communism and the undesirable aspects of capitalism as they **un**derstand it.

### New name not the answer

We know that there is no easy way to handle the problems created by such misunderstanding of American capitalism. Neither do we share the belief that much of the difficulty would be overcome if we were to call American capitalism by some other name. By doing that, the argument runs, we shall relieve it from the unpleasant connotations that are attached to the word capitalism in some other parts of the world. But, after all, if we are to give up all the terms that have come to mean something else in other parts of the world, we must begin by ditching the term "democracy" which, in the official jargon of the Kremlin, seems to mean what we call dictatorship.

In spite of the difficulties, however, we must stick to this job of exporting the truth that our capitalist system does offer opportunity, competition and democracy. We must let the rest of the world see that it means a continuous drive for increased productivity, and the search for profits by increasing sales and consumption, not by trying to sell less for more.

### Export alone not enough

The spreading of truth about American capitalism will not be effective if it is merely directed abroad. Unless it is carried on at home also, it will lack the driving faith that is essential to any convincing export of this type. Nor will export alone come to grips with the communist attack on our country from within—an attack that gets too much help from loyal Americans who short-sightedly repudiate the basic principles of our institutions in their efforts to reform some of their deficiencies. For success both at home and abroad, we must have right here at home a much more militant recognition that it is in fact our capitalist society which offers "the truly constructive, the truly revolutionary ideal."

Here at home, too, this raises difficult complications. Businessmen who are among the leaders and principal practitioners of capitalism, have generally been catalogued as conservatives. Hence, many people must stretch their imaginations a bit to see that businessmen are leaders of a development which has so greatly and so rapidly improved the lot of free men in America that it is truly revolutionary.

These difficulties of definition, however, are relatively superficial aspects of the problem of seeing our capitalist society clearly. The basic facts are that:

American capitalism is leading free men to an ever higher material standard of living while respecting their spiritual, social and political freedom.

Communism is leading its people back into a life of servile regimentation under dictatorship.

American capitalism advances to high ground never before attained by free men. Communism retreats to ground that men with an appetite for freedom throughout the ages have sought to escape. If we can establish this truth firmly, around the world, we shall no longer need to worry about communism. It will be hopelessly sunk.

### **McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc.**

## **A Guide\_for MAGNET WIRE Insulation Removal**

Type of Winding	DCC	Glass	EC	Farmvar-Cattan	PE	HF	HNC	Methad of Stripping
Motor Stators	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Brushing
			x	x	×	x	x	Brushing & Burning
	x		x	x	x	x	x	Welding
						x	x	Chemicals
	x	× .	x	x	x	x	x	Scraping
Wound Armatures	x	x	x	x		x	x	Brushing
Wire sizes 8-20 AWG				x		x	x	Burning & Brushing
						x	x	Chemicals
						x	x	Scraping
Wound Armatures					x	x	x	Brushing
Wire sizes						x	x	Burning
21-30 AWG						x	x	Hot Solder
					x	x	x	Chemicals
Wound Armatures					x	×	x	Brushing
Wire sizes						x	x	Burning
31-40 AWG						x	x	Chemicals
					x			Sanding

#### TYPES OF WIRE AND STRIPPING METHODS

Type of Winding	Paper DCC	Glass	°HNC Farm. Cottan	PE	°HNC HF	*Nylen *Celen	Nylan Celanese Over *Nylen *Celen	Nylan Celanese Over HF-°HNC	Silk Over HF-°HNC	Silk Over PE	Methad af Stripping
Transformers	x	x	X	x	x						1. Brushing
(large)			x		x						2. Burning & Brushing
8.	x	1	x		x						3. Welding
Salenoids					x						4. Hat Solder
(large)				x	x						5. Chemicals
				x	x						6. Scraping
Transformers (1997)				x	x			x	x	x	1. Brushing
(small)					x						2. Burning & Brushing
&					x			x			3. Hat Salder
Solenoids						x	X	1			4. Soldering Iran
(small)				x	x						5. Chemicals
				x	x						6. Scraping ar Sanding

Hot Solder:-This method is well adapted in many applications for removing Nylclad or Formvar films with or without nylon or celanese textile covering. The leads are tinned and ready to solder after this operation. Sizes 21 to 30 AWG represent a range that is best adapted for this method. The high surface tension and temperature of the hot solder, the tendency for the solder to amalgamate and reduce the size or embrittle fine wire leads usually limits the usefulness of this method to the intermediate wire sizes shown.

A 50-50 lead-tin solder bath is used generally, at a temperature of approximately 500°C or higher. The tin percentage, after the bath has been used for sometime, will decrease. Tin additions must be made therefore from time to time as dictated by experience.

Some formulations of Formvar films are not uniformly removed by the hot solder method and erratic results sometimes are encountered. Formvar nylon combination coatings such as Nylclad can be removed consistently.

Brushing:-For large wire sizes with insulations such as cotton glass (with or without plain enamel, Formvar, Nylclad), Formvar, Nylclad, plain enamel, revolving steel wire brushes are in general use for stripping apparatus leads.

For finer film coated wire, glass fibre brushes are being increasingly used. In the case of fine wires, steel wire brushes tend to scratch the copper and embrittle the leads whereas glass fibre brushes remove the insulation with a burnishing action and have practically no injurious effect on the copper itself.

Burning:-Equipment has been developed and is being used especially for stripping wound motor armature leads that first removed PE - Plain Enameled Wire, Beldenamel

the insulation by burning. Copper oxide thus formed is next removed by brushing.

Welding:-Lead wires and coil leads frequently are welded. A small high-temperature gas flame is applied to heat the spliced lead to a temperature that just melts the copper. This method is used extensively for medium and large motor stator coils. In this operation, of course, all the film coating and textile is burned off.

Chemicals:-There are many proprietary compounds in general use for stripping film-coated magnet wire. They have one property in common. All are evil smelling and injurious to the skin. Care must be exercised therefore in handling these materials, and for some the use of a ventilated enclosure or hood is mandatory.

Soldering Iran and low-temperature solder pots:-Celenamel and nylon film-coated wires are in general use, particularly in the radio and television industry. Both materials being thermoplastic can be removed by using a rosin alcohol flux and the application of a soldering iron, or dipping in 650°F lead-tin solder.

> Reprints of this table for shop use available on request.





### Only Mepco precision resistors give you all seven features

Crossover wire insulated from each winding by 2000v. insulation (patented).

Special metal molded connecting feature, which bonds end of winding and terminal in a non-corrosive and mechanically secure manner—no solder or flux used.

Reversed and balanced PI-windings for low inductance, with use of only the finest resistance alloys.

Impregnated with approved fungus, moisture and salt waterproofing compounds.

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with accuracy of ... 3% to 3 mc; 5% above

with input impedance . . . 6 mmfds shunted by 11 megs

When used without probe, sensitivity is increased to 100 MICROVOLTS but impedance is reduced to 25 mmfds and 1 megohm

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## SENSITIVITY - ACCURACY - STABILITY

- Same accuracy at *ALL* points on a logarithmic voltage scale and a uniform DB scale.
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- Provides a 60 DB amplifier flat within 1 DB from 50 cycles to 6 MC.



Specifications on other Ballantine Electronic Voltmeters

MODEL	FREQUENCY RANGE	VOLTAGE RANGE	INPUT IMPEDANCE	ACCURACY	PRICE
300	10 to 150,000 cycles	1 millivolt to 100 volts	1/2 meg. shunfed by 30 mmfds.	2% up to 100 KC 3% above 100 KC	\$210.
302B Battery Operated	2 to 150,000 cycles	100 microvolts to 100 volts	2 megs. shunted by 8 mmfds. on high rangesand 15 nemfds. on low ranges	3% from 5 to 100,000 cycles; 5% elsewhere	\$225.
305	Measures peak val- ues of pulses as short as 3 micro- seconds with a repe- tition rate a: low as 20 per sec. Also measures peak val- ues for sine waves from 10 to 150,000 cps.	1 millivolt to 1000 volts Peak to Peak	Same as Model 302B	3% on sine waves 5% on pulses	\$280.
310A	10 cycles to 2 megacycles	100 microvolts to 100 volts	Same as Model 302B	3% belawi 1 MC 5% above 1 MC	\$235.



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ELECTRONICS - May, 1952





New silicone bushings and drawn-steel case mean longer life, better seal.

# New G-E hermetic transformers available for immediate shipment



Transformer covers are press-fitted to case for strength, then solder-sealed against dust and moisture on this induction heater.

# Enlarged production facilities, rigid quality control mean more units built to MIL-T-27 specs

Uninterrupted supplies of General Electric's new hermetically sealed MIL-TEE transformers are helping speed production of electronic equipment to meet record military demands. These compact, newly designed units withstand extreme operating conditions. Streamlined drawn-steel cases have only one soldered seam. Tough, shockproof silicone rubber bushings effectively resist corrosion and temperature excesses. To simplify equipment design

and to reduce costs, this new line is standardized in 11 case sizes. Your G-E representative can give you full details. And to learn why these transformers more than meet MIL-T-27 Grade 1 performance requirements, send for new Bulletin GEA-5778. General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, New York.





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# Compact high-voltage components offered in wide range of ratings

G-E high-voltage components designed for applications 5000 volts and higher where corona must be kept to a minimum—are available tailored to meet your needs.

All are oil filled and hermetically sealed to resist moisture, dirt, and dust. Conforming to MIL specs for military electronic equipment, these components are sturdily designed

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- lowest forward drop per amp for best regulation
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- best current output
- smallest size per watt output
- lightest weight per watt output
- instantaneous rectification

For ratings and operating characteristics, see new Bulletin GEA-5773.

# New hermetically sealed relay resists breakdown

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Whether you want to measure amperes, volts, watts, vars, frequency, power factor or synchronism—you can always get the *right* instrument when you specify Westinghouse. It's the most complete line of electrical measuring instruments in the industry! The line also includes many types to measure position, time, temperature and speed.

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The resistor element is molded as a single piece. It is not a film or paint type of resistor. Because of its nature, the resistor can be built up to satisfy any resistance-rotation curve. After molding, the resistor is no longer affected by heat, cold, moisture, or age. There are no rivets . . . no welded or soldered connections . . . and the shaft, cover, faceplate, and other ferrous parts are made of corrosion-resistant metal. Let us send you the latest Bradleyometer data.

Allen-Bradley Co., 110 W. Greenfield Ave. Milwaukee 4, Wis.







Any resistance-rotation curve up to 5 megohms, Higher values on special order.



ELECTRONICS - May, 1952



# SUB-MINIATURE RELAYS

Developed specifically to meet the rigid requirements of U.S.A.F. Spec. MIL-R-5757A, the new Allied line of sub-miniature double throw relays includes the MH-18 (6-pole), the MH-12 (4-pole), and the MH-6 (2-pole) will follow.

Contacts are rated at 2 amps resistive or 1 amp inductive at 28 volts D.C.

The high performance of these relays has been achieved in an extremely compact, unitized construction and parallels the most recent advances in airborne equipment design.

Complete details in Bulletin 1002.

ST

Sub-miniature relays to be developed

## ALLIED CONTROL COMPANY, INC., 2 EAST END AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

AL 147

May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

LRIE STYLES 412 and 414 High Voltage Ceramicons are designed primarily to supply high voltage power supply filtering for television receivers. Conservative designing has been followed by months of proving-in tests before placing these new styles on the market.

Style 412, rated at 20 KV, and Style 414, rated at 10 KV, are both available in various combinations of terminals, threaded internally, externally, and plain; and are made to individual manufacturer's requirements.

Case insulation, of low loss molded thermosetting plastic, provides a moisture seal of proven superiority. Ring convolutions, molded into the surface of Style 412, assure a positive check against surface leakage resulting from conductive deposits in ordinary handling. Effective creepage path is at the same time in-

# ACTUAL 10 KV SIZE Style 414 10 KV STY E 4 500 MMF DOMME 10 20 **Style** 412 20 KV 500 MMF WRITE FOR

creased in length by more than 14%. SPECIFICATIONS Style 412 500 mmf

Capacitance: at 1KC, 1 to 5 volts rms...... **Power Factor:** at 1KC, 1 to 5 volts rms..... Leakage Resistance: . . . . . . . . . . . . 50,000 meg. $\Omega$  min. Dielectric Strength: Life Test, 1000 hours at 85°C..... Rated Voltage: ..... External Creepage Path:....

+ 50%; - 20% 1.5% max. 21,000 D.C. 20,000 D.C. 2 inches

500 mmf + 50%; - 20% 1.5% max. 50,000 meg. $\Omega$  min

RESISTOR

Style 414

Frie High Voltage TV By-Pass Dapacitors

18,000 D.C. 12,000 D.C. 10,000 D.C. 11/4 inches

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ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

Cliffside, N. J.

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**KENYON TRANSFORMER CO., Inc.** 

840 Barry Street, New York 59, N.Y.

# New Model 802 Stable Microwave Oscillator



# provides a highly stable source of microwave signals

The LFE Model 802 Stable Microwave Oscillator provides a source of highly stabilized microwave frequencies suitable for use as a local oscillator for microwave measurements, or in any other applications where a high degree of stability is required. A dial accurately calibrated directly in frequency is an important feature. The main elements of the unit are a klystron oscillator, a stabilizing monitor loop which consists of a calibrated dual-mode reference cavity, a feedback amplifier and a self-contained power supply.

## SPECIFICATIONS

## **Frequency Coverage**

Model 802-X1: 8950 - 9325 Mc Model 802-X2: 9300 - 9650 Mc A range of frequencies can also be supplied in the S band or above 9600 Mc in the X band.

## **Frequency Stability**

During short time intervals: One part in 10<sup>9</sup> Long term drift: Less than 100 Kc from original frequency setting.

## **Dial Calibration**

Calibrated directly in frequency -5 Mc per division.

## **Power Output**

5 milliwatts Output connection – ½" x 1" waveguide.

Power Consumption 150 watts

#### Size

12<sup>3</sup>%" high x 21<sup>3</sup>4" wide x 15<sup>1</sup>4" deep. The front panel is 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" x 19" and is designed for rack mounting.

## Weight

75 lbs.



For complete information, see your LFE engineering representative or write direct.



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ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

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Contains complete specifications of a number of typical standard circuits and detailed information on the design and construction of Stupakoff Printed Circuits. Ask for Bulletin 1151.



# STUPAKOFF Products for Electrical and Electronic Applications

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**CERAMICS**—Precision-made ceramic products for electrical and electronic applications, all voltages, frequencies and temperatures.

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STUPALITH—Will withstand extreme thermal shock. May be made to have zero, low-positive or negative expansivities. Safely used at temperatures up to 2400° F.

SEALS, KOVAR-GLASS—Terminals, Lead-ins; Stand-offs—for hermetically sealing and mechanical construction in radio, television, electronic and electrical apparatus. Single or multiple terminal units, in a wide variety of sizes and ratings.

KOVAR METAL—The ideal alloy for sealing to hard glass. Used for making hermetic attachments. Available as rod, wire, sheet, foil—or as cups, eyelets and other shapes.

# STUPAKOFF CERAMIC & MFG. CO., Latrobe, Pennsylvania



STABILIZED — any setting of output voltage is not affected by changes in magnitude of the incoming a-c line voltage. **REGULATED** — any setting of output voltage remains, constant regardless of changes in the output load current.

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For any output voltage setting from 6 to 30 volts, the R.M.S. ripple voltage never exceeds 0.1 volts, and stabilization and regulation is  $\pm$  0.25 volts. A-C input is 95-135 volts, 60 cycle, single phase. D-C output is 0-30 volts, 15 amperes.

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FOR YOUR COPY OF BALLETIN V1051	Please send my free copy of Bulletin V1051 describing the VARICELL.	
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# How to select a carbon resistor

Need a carbon resistor? Before you choose ask yourself these 5 questions:

1. Does the resistor meet specifications? Speer fixed carbon resistors fully meet both JAN and MIL specifications.

**2.** Is there a wide range available? Speer resistors come in  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 watts in all standard values up to 20 megohms.

**3.** What is the ambient temperature? Speer resistors operate up to 40° C ambient.

4. Is the resistor well made?

Speer resistors are carefully controlled at each manufacturing step. They have a carbon core sealed with an outer cover of phenolic resin to give maximum protection.

5. Is the resistor thoroughly tested? All orders of Speer resistors are given numerous tests for resistance rating, and are backed by an accelerated ten day test for humidity.

Write today for information on specifications.



LER Resistor Corp

A Subsidiary of Speer Carbon Co.

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So if you're a production manager looking for ways to make products or parts better, more efficiently and at lower cost, investigate Taylor Laminated Plastics today! Write for complete data. Ask, too, about Taylor Vulcanized Fibre and Taylor Insulation.

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Here is the multi-purpose electrical insulating tape for wire or cable splicing . . . the tape that meets your strictest requirements for many unusual as well as innumerable ordinary applications. BI-SEAL offers you complete and lasting protection against moisture, acids, alkalies, sunlight, corrosion, fungus and ozone. These outstanding characteristics, plus Bi-Seal's excellent electrical properties, make it ideally suited for a broad range of applications in the Communications, Electronics, Public Utilities, Electrical Cantracting and Electrical Maintenance fields.

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# Pin-pointed for its target...

Increasing air speeds and higher level flight pose ever tougher problems for bombing accuracy. Finer and faster target pin-pointing requires bombing mechanisms of extraordinary precision and almost instantaneous action—yet they must function flawlessly under the most rigorous conditions. Not only engineering ingenuity but precision manufactureto ultra-fine tolerances—is essential. Such are the skills that Arma provides in close collaboration with our Armed Forces in designing, developing and producing the complex instruments that strengthen our defensive striking power. Arma Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mineola, N. Y.; Subsidiary of American Bosch Corporation.



ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

VANCED ELECTRONICS FOR CONTROL



Plotting the radiation pattern of a microwave antenna is typically time consuming and laborious. For some time, workers in this field have felt a need for a continuous non-manual means of performing this operation. The extensive microwave activities of its Research and Development Laboratories have created at Hughes a special interest in such automatic patternmeasuring equipment.

The first automatic machines that were at all accurate were of the fixed location type and weighed nearly a ton. The new Hughes recorder weighs just one hundred pounds, is more accurate, and has higher writing speeds than the earlier machines. Its recording range covers 80 decibels in the audiofrequency spectrum. The writing speed is approximately 25 inches per second, with an 8"x11" plot, and the abscissa or angle scale is controlled by an electrical take-off system.

In the field of microwave measurements, this machine assists in determining many things—such as



the correct shape of reflectors and the proper location of feeds. The development of such improved laboratory tools is an interesting byproduct of a large research activity, such as that conducted by the 3500

The growing requirements of both the commercial and military

men and women of the Hughes Research and Development Labora-

tories.

worked together in developing this new machine at Hughes.

electronics programs at Hughes are creating new positions within the Hughes Research and Development Laboratories. Physicists and engineers who are interested are cordially invited to address correspondence to:

Hughes Research and Development Laboratories • Engineering Personnel Department • Culver City, Los Angeles County, California





## for units which must operate in temperatures from minus 40° C. to plus 105° C.

#### HIGH TEMPERATURE PROPERTIES

The melting point and cold flow temperature ranges of these waxes are above 122° C, and both materials exhibit unusually good sweat resistance at high temperatures.

#### MINIMUM SHRINKAGE

When cooling from application temperature to room temperature 3797 and 3797-B show particularly low thermal shrinkage; the change in volume between 300°F and 77°F is approximately 111/2%.

#### LOW TEMPERATURE FLEXIBILITY

The minimum tendency of 3797 coatings toward embrittlement at low temperatures coupled with its relatively low shrinkage yield good resistance toward low temperature crazing. Properly applied 3797 coatings on wax impregnated paper tubes will withstand temperatures near -45° C without crazing.

#### **ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES**

Low power factor and dielectric constant of the 3797 type waxes recommend their use on high frequency electrical components.

The assignment handed Mitchell-Rand researchers was tough ... to produce a high melting point wax for impregnating, potting or coating electrical components . . . that would resist moisture, provide electrical insulation and mechanical protection . . . that would exhibit particularly good flexibility at subzero as well as high melting point temperatures.

## **3797 APPLICATIONS & PROPERTIES**

<ul> <li>a — Plunge dip coating applications in semi-transparent coatings are required</li> </ul>	which relatively thin I,				
b — Impregnations at atmospheric pressure when rapid penetration and minimum residual surface excess is sought.					
Melting Point (Drip)					
Flash Point					
Fire Point					
Viscosity, Brookfield, 325 F	8-10 cp				
Penetration, 77/100/5	18-22				
Power Factor 77 F 1 mc	0.003 max				

## **3797-B APPLICATIONS & PROPERTIES**

(A data sheet for this application is	available.)
Melting Point (Drip)	260/270 F
Cold Flow (M-R)	255/265 F
Penetrations: 32/200/60	12-15
77/100/5	17-21
115/50/5	25-33
Color	
Application Temperature	290/340 F
Specific Gravity	
Flash Point	
Brookfield Viscosity	
@ 305 F	208 cps Ave.
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## Write to MITCHELL-RAND for free samples and descriptive data.

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a Superior Specialty

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Here at Superior, customers for parts of this kind get a particularly good answer. We have the experienced men with a solid background of tubular parts production who are willing and able to take the time and care required for topquality products. And we have the machines.

The delivery end of one of them is shown above. The part coming out came into our plant as a 2''tube, went through several redraw and annealing operations, was finally cut to exact length, tumbled to remove cutting burrs, then rolled by a controlled process to the precise dimensions established by customer specifications.

There's nothing spectacular in the story...it's just the outline of one of the many jobs that we know how to do well. Behind the story, however, is a thought for you.

Our production story is backed by our ability, facility and desire to help you. If you are an experimenter in electronics or a manufacturer of electronic equipment and you need a tubular part to do a tough job well, better check with us. We'll be glad to assist with research, development, and design aid toward the solution of your problems. Tell us about them by writing Superior Tube Company, 2500 Germantown Ave., Norristown, Pennsylvania.



**Cutting and Tumbling.** Cutting machines and jigs of many types and sizes are combined with extensive tumbling equipment to permit fast, accurate production of quantities of parts at Superior.



**Fabrication.** Parts can be readily rolled at either or both ends, flared, flanged, expanded, or beaded (embossed) as required. The anode above is one of many such parts we produce at high speed and low cost.



The Finished Part. Final stage in the fabrication of the part, shown above at three stages of production, is a bend nicely controlled for both precise augle and freedom from other, unwanted distortion.

## This Belongs in Your Reference File ... Send for It Today.

**NICKEL ALLOYS FOR OXIDE-COATED CATHODES:** This reprint describes the manufacturing of the cathode sleeve — from the refining of the base metal; includes the action of the small percentage impurities upon the vapor pressure and sublimation rate of the nickel base. Future trends of cathode materials are also evaluated.



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Yes, you can be sure the "stickers" are out and smooth assembly built-in when your unit comes from Karp. Every dimension will be accurate ... every hole drilled clean, correctly sized and positioned ... every opening accurately spaced ... all units absolutely uniform, and finish perfect.

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(Although Karp's big new plant is primarily engaged in production for major defense contractors and strategic materials are on allocation, we continue to the best of our ability to produce for general industry.)

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

KARP METAL PRODUCTS CO., INC.

215 63rd STREET, BROOKLYN 20, NEW YORK Specialists in Fabricating Sheet Metal for Industry THE LITTLE INDIAN SALS. Heap good for Signals or

# SANGAMO TRANSMITTING MICAS



Type H (CM 45-50)

Type A (CM 55-60)

# **Built to JAN Specifications**

Whether you need a certain characteristic or a combination of several performance features, Sangamo Transmitting Mica Capacitors are "heap good" for your specific capacitor applications. You can safely specify them for use in all types of military, radio and electronic equipment—they are built to meet all standards set by joint Army and Navy Specifications JAN-C-5.

Type G Capacitors are designed for use in medium and high power, high voltage and high current circuits. They are ceramic encased and are frequently connected in gangs to handle heavy loads.

WW

Type F Capacitors are used in similar applications to type G's and are potted in bakelite cases.

Type A and Type H Mica Capacitors are molded in a thermo-setting plastic and are designed for use in low voltage, low power and low current circuits.

Sangamo Transmitting Micas and many other types of Sangamo Mica Capacitors, are fully described in Catalog No. 831. Write for your copy.



# SANGAMO ELECTRIC COMPANY MARION, ILLINOIS

IN CANADA: SANGAMO COMPANY LIMITED, LEASIDE, ONTARIO

SC81-0

May, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

"Can we have one combined head end for v-h-f, u-h-f?"

# TUNER-TUBE PROBLEM

- FOR TV DESIGNERS!
- The kit of new General Electric tubes at right is your answer, Mr. Designer, to the \$64 TV-tuner question on which the success of your set may depend a year from now?
- Usable at all frequencies from 45 mc to 870 mc, these G-E tubes make possible a single, combined tuner circuit that (1) is simple in layout, (2) saves components, (3) gives one-dial tuning without the need to switch tubes between low and high bands.
- To a far simpler tuning circuit, add low noise level and freedom from snow. Add the big advantages of less radiation interference, greater selectivity!
- Investigate this up-to-the-minute tube group! Wire or write today for facts on the characteristics and performance of G.E.'s new tuner "4"s! Or if you wish, a G-E tube engineer will be glad to call on you. Tube Department, Section 15, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, New York.





NEW

6AJ4

Grounded-grid r-f triode

(2 stages)

Channel



NEW

6AF4 ocal-oscillator triode

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When you specify Mallory Capacitors for television receivers or other equipment where heat is a problem, you can be sure they will stand the test. Mallory FP Capacitors are designed to give long, trouble-free performance at 85° C.—naturally they give even longer service at normal temperatures. In addition, Mallory FP Capacitors are famous for their long shelf life. Write for your copy of the FP Capacitor Engineering Data Folder.

Even in ambient temperatures approaching the boiling point of water, Mallory FP capacitors give long, trouble-free service in TV circuits where ripple currents reach up to a full ampere or more.

Mallory capacitors are able to withstand the burden of high ripple currents in the voltage doubling rectifier circuit because of their superior heat dissipation characteristics which result from Mallory's exclusive production methods.

They give the same outstanding performance that radio and TV manufacturers have learned to count on.

Mallory's unexcelled experience in the development and improvement of a wide range of capacitors is ready to work for you whenever you have a problem involving capacitors or related circuit arrangements.

FP is the type designation of the Mallory developed electrolytic capacitor having the characteristic design pictured and famous throughout the industry for dependable performance.



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DRY & CO., INC., INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA

# CROSS TALK

▶ MEDICOS . . . Dr. H. I. Kantor, who wrote "Electronics Engineering Needed in Medicine" in our February, 1952 issue, reports having received nearly 50 letters from readers expressing deep interest in this subject and asking many questions. It has long been a trade secret in publishing circles that any article in a technical journal that draws 10 such letters rates high, so Dr. Kantor's opus is, from the editor's point of view, pure gold. Readers who missed it are urged to dig back in the file of old issues (any issue published three months ago is old in this business) and spend half an hour with it.

We have a brief further contribution to make on this subject. Dr. Albert Faulconer of the Mayo Clinic, speaking before the AIEE last January, had this to say: "History indicates that progress in surgery often parallels or is dependent upon progress in the field of anesthesiology. It is more true now than ever before that . . . further progress in surgery is dependent upon our ability to observe and regulate the physiologic changes caused by anesthesia and surgery. The interpretation of these changes often depends upon quantitative estimates of signs beyond the ken of our natural perceptions. Many of these estimates are possible with existing instruments, awaiting only the application of engineering skills that they may be put to daily use in rendering anesthesia and surgery more safe".

The italics are ours. We know that the "engineering skill" required is possessed by several dozen readers of this magazine, perhaps by hundreds, not now engaged in medical electronics. So, we say again, read Dr. Kantor's article. If the interest of even one qualified man is thereby captured and deflected from more mundane pursuits the benefit to society may be great indeed.

▶ BELGIUM . . . We have just returned from a short trip to Brussels, having served as a consultant to the Ministry of Communications on the question of standards for the Belgian tv service. The standards, promulgated by King Baudouin last January, are a curious mixture of the 819-line French system and the so-called Gerber 625-line system adopted by most other European countries. Belgian receivers will be built to operate both on 625 lines and 819 lines. The French system is followed in the use of amplitude modulation for sound and positive modulation for the picture. The Gerber system is followed in the use of a 7megacycle channel and serrated vertical pulses with equalizing pulses.

The consultancy was arranged to examine whether this combination of standards would in fact constitute a workable system, particularly in view of program exchanges with Belgium's neighboring countries (France, Holland, Germany). The latter requirement posed some rather tricky questions in sync-pulse conversion which turned out to have a solution. So the Belgians have a workable system, albeit one whose parents certainly were not married.

Engineers outside Belgium have been inclined to scoff at this choice of standards as unnecessarily complicated. It would certainly appear that one system or the other should have been adopted, rather than parts of both systems. But the scoffers scoff without knowledge of Belgian history since that country gained independence in 1830. Since then the Flemish (Dutch-speaking) and the Walloon (French-speaking) parts of the country have been held together only by the development of a positive genius for compromise. There appeared to be no way to avoid schism (and television is а recognized there no less than here as a vital political force) unless programs in either language, including programs originating in Holland and France, could be made available to the whole Belgian population. So the conflict adjudicated to equalize was program availability and cost to both political groups.

Your correspondent returned with warm sympathy for Belgium, a country which has learned so well to deal with the toughest of all political barriers, language. And with equally warm appreciation of the blessings we enjoy in these United States.



Schematic drawing of the complete frequency-shift teletypewriter converter using all transistors and no vacuum tubes

# TRANSISTORIZING

Design problems encountered are discussed fully, providing practical information on transistor circuit difficulties and how to solve them. Many conventional r-f circuits are included in this complete circuit analysis of a frequency-shift converter using transistors

RANSISTORS ARE USED through-Tout the frequency-shift teletypewriter converter to be described. The converter transforms frequency-shift signals from the i-f amplifier of a radio receiver to d-c pulses for operation of a teletypewriter printer.

No claim is made by the authors that this equipment is at present an optimum piece of equipment from the standpoint of circuitry or military usage. Many of the design problems that arose during development of the converter are given.

#### Initial Design

It was decided to develop the converter using essentially the same

functional design as the converter shown in block-diagram form in Fig. 1, less the afc circuit. The original converter used vacuum tubes; the converter derived from it uses all transistors and no



FIG. 1-Block diagram of the original vacuum-tube converter

vacuum tubes in the circuits.

Transistors used in the final writer-converter equipment are the Western Electric point-contact types M1768 and A1698.

Certain parts for the vacuumtube converter were desired for use in the transistor convertor due to the difficulties of redesign and subsequent manufacture. These parts were the band-pass filter, discriminator and the relay between the discriminator and printer. However, the discriminator was later discarded and a new one designed for reasons to be given later in this paper.

The converter was selected as the first piece of military communication equipment for two reasons. First, a radio-teletypewriter converter operating from a vehicular power source was desired and sec-

This paper was presented at the March 1952 IRE National Convention.





Chassis view of the transistorized communication equipment

Front panel view of the converter

# **Communication Equipment**

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Cuptuin, Signat Corps

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ond, it seemed to offer possibilities for success. The frequencies involved, 500 kc and 30 kc, were within the feasible operating range of transistors as produced today. Power requirements were not high, although it was not known whether or not the power available from transistor amplifiers would be sufficient.

The vacuum-tube converter, as is the case with most modern and compact communications equipment, was quite cramped and the temperature inside the package was quite high due to the filament power dissipated. This difficulty is immediately eliminated with the use of transistors.

### Circuit Analysis

The circuit finally evolved is shown in the large drawing. The remainder of this article discusses the derivation of this circuit.

The relay used is a polar relay which will operate on approximately one-ma current differential in the windings. Electrical characteristics of the relay are inductance, 35 millihenrys, and d-c resistance, 220 ohms.

It was thought at first that the switching properties of the transistor could be used to drive the relay. However, a transistor switch is not used at present due to certain difficulties encountered. If the transistor is connected as shown in Fig. 2, the device exhibits certain electrical characteristics as shown in Fig. 3.

A negative resistance characteristic appears, Fig. 3, which is postulated by some authors as the common property of all switching

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devices. If this device has a load source or sees a load looking backward from the emitter of a magnitude as shown, it would be a bistable device. The middle intersection of the load line and the electrical characteristic of  $i_*$  versus  $V_*$ can be shown to be an unstable point of equilibrium.

If the device is at equilibrium point 1, Fig. 3, then an increase in  $V_*$  of an amount  $\triangle_1$  will put the device in equilibrium at point 2. Similarly, if the device is at point 2, then a decrease in voltage  $V_*$  of amount  $\triangle_2$  will put the device into position 1.

If the load  $R_L$  were a primary winding of a relay, for sake of discussion considered purely resistive, the relay would open or close and stay in the positions mentioned depending on whether a mark or



FIG. 2—Transistor circuit connection for driving a relay

space voltage were delivered from the discriminator source. The printer would thus be able to be operated in a neutral operation, 60 ma on the line for a mark pulse and no current on the line for a space pulse.

#### Discriminator

The discriminator used in the original vacuum-tube converter operated in the frequency range from 27.3 to 31.3 kc. Its circuit is shown in Fig. 4. This circuit is composed of parallel-type resonant circuits which present a very high impedance to the switching transistor input. Therefore, the correct load line for bistable operation, Fig. 3, is not obtained.

Another way of looking at the problem is that the discriminator normally works into a vacuum tube which, in the frequency range mentioned, presents practically an infinite input impedance. The transistor input impedance is in the neighborhood of 200 ohms. Therefore, using this type of discriminator with a transistor will permit practically no voltage whatsoever to be developed across the output terminals.

A new discriminator was developed using series-resonant circuits and is shown in Fig. 5. The center frequency here is again 29.3 kc but the impedance Z is now quite low. With this development, the discriminator becomes essentially a power device.

For mark condition, the current  $I_1$  of Fig. 5 is approximately seven ma and  $I_2$  is about four ma and vice-versa for a space condition. The current differential is now sufficient to drive the relay directly for a standard frequency difference of  $\pm 425$  cps. In fact, the current differential is great enough to operate the relay down to  $\pm 250$  cps.

The only advantage to a switch-

ing circuit would be in providing for keying at a still smaller frequency shift and hence smaller discriminator outputs. This feature may yet be desirable and will possibly be incorporated in some future developments.

Difficulties encountered in a design of the discriminator may be explained with the aid of the diagram shown in Fig. 6. The direct voltage developed across the discriminator appears approximately as shown in Fig. 6A. However, if the two curves as shown in Fig 6B are not duplicates, Fig. 6A will not be symmetrical but will show different voltages for the same frequency difference about the center frequency. Therefore, different coil Q's, difficult to avoid with different amounts of inductance, and differences in the 1N69 diodes, will produce different shaped curves in Fig. 6B.

#### Limiter-Amplifier

It was estimated that the output from the front end through the band-pass filter would be approximately 100 mv. The limiteramplifier also had to be capable of limiting at least 60 db. After the point of limiting occurred, the input signal could be increased at least 60 db with no variation in the output.

Since all the selectivity was to be obtained in the front end of this equipment, no selective circuits were needed in the limiter-amplifier section. Signal distortions were no problem because limiting was desired in any case. The intelligence is derived merely from the shift in frequency and, hence, the output wave shape is of little or no importance.

Various circuits were tried with the optimum transformer ratios being determined on a cut and try basis knowing that the maximum power transfer would be obtained by matching impedances. Counting the input and output impedances of the various stages and starting from there, various transformers were tried. The transformers finally used provided maximum d-c power output as indicated by meters in the load circuit of the discriminator stage.

A push-pull final amplifier stage

was employed when it became apparent that a single-ended stage would not provide sufficient power to operate the relay in a reliable manner. Two single-ended stages are necessary to provide amplification from the 100-mw maximum input.

Limiting is obtained inherently in these devices. Actually, the limiting does not take place as in the normal vacuum-tube practice by plate saturation and grid clipping. What happens is more akin to compressor action wherein the wave shape remains unchanged or undistorted. It is believed that this occurs because the operating point changes due to the rectification in the emitter circuit of the incoming signal and the fact that the load line is a curved reactive line instead of a resistive straight line. The same action as is obtained with a variable  $G_m$  tube is also obtained here.

In general, the transformers present approximately a 9,000-ohm impedance to the collector circuit and about a 200-ohm impedance to the following emitter circuit. No appreciable difference was found in the method of supplying the collector and emitter voltages. These voltages may be supplied either in series through the transformer winding or in shunt with the transformer winding using an r-f choke in the supply leads.

An appreciable difference was found between the use of Litz wire and the enamel single-strand wirewound transformers in the amount of power output as indicated by the d-c ammeter readings in the relay windings. The a-c losses, while small in the enamel wire at these frequencies, are still an appreciable part of the total power transferred from one transistor amplifier stage to another when the total power



FIG. 3—Electrical characteristics of the circuit of Fig. 2

May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

available per transistor is about 60 to 100 mw.

The filter used originally had a band-pass characteristic of 1,500 cycles wide at the  $\pm 3$ -db points with a center frequency of 29.3 kilocycles.

#### **R-F** Amplifier

The r-f amplifier selectivity circuits are operated in parallel resonance with impedance matching to the transistor. The use of series resonance circuits as recommended in published data were not found as satisfactory as parallel resonant circuits due to the tendency of the transistor to oscillate because of the inherent feedback element (base resistance) in the transistor. This phenomenon also occurs in vacuumtube amplifiers as the signal frequency is detuned from resonance.

Impedance matching has been determined by experimental methods. A compromise must be made between the antiresonant resistance  $R_{ar}$  of the parallel resonant circuit, which should be small, and the input resistance of the transistor which is effectively coupled in series with the tuned circuit, the sum of which may be called  $R_{s}$ . The reactance  $X_{L}$  must be many times larger than the resistance  $R_{s}$  if the same selectivity is to be maintained as in the vacuum-tube amplifier.

The capacitive component of the resonant circuit is determined by the 138- $\mu\mu$ f capacitor in parallel with the series combination of the 82- $\mu\mu$ f capacitor and the resistance  $R_{\text{total}} = R_5 + R_{\text{tr}}$  (input resistance). The 82- $\mu\mu$ f capacitor determines the coupling between  $R_{\text{ar}}$  and  $R_{\text{total}}$ . If the coupling 82- $\mu\mu$ f capacitor is changed for a given value of  $R_{\text{total}}$  and approximately a given value of  $R_{\text{ar}}$  as the circuit is maintained in resonance, an optimum value of



FIG. 4—Circuit of the discriminator in the original converter

coupling will be achieved. For the input circuit, a value of  $82 \mu\mu f$  was obtained and was determined by experiment to be an optimum amount of capacitance.

If the 1,000-ohm resistor in parallel with the input resistance  $R_{\rm m}$ of the transistor is changed for a given value of  $R_{ar}$  and coupling, an optimum value of resistance will be determined for a given coupling. If the optimum resistance is placed in the circuit and a redetermination of the coupling capacitance is made, a new optimum value of coupling capacitance will be found that results in a greater energy transfer or gain in that stage.

If the value of  $R_{ar}$  is changed, new values of coupling capacitance and resistance in parallel with  $R_m$ are obtained. By trying various values of  $R_{ar}$ , one may obtain a value which permits the maximum energy transfer or gain of the stage and yet maintains the selectivity equal to that of a conventional vacuum-tube amplifier.

The output circuit parameters have been determined in the same manner as the input circuit except for the r-f choke. The position of the r-f choke in the circuit requires a high impedance to r-f and a low resistance to d-c. Because the equipment must operate from 28 direct volts and the magnitude of the current drawn by the collector is approximately five milliamperes, a resistor in this position can not be used.

#### **Output Circuit**

At first it was believed that a low-Q resonant circuit should occupy the output position. This did not operate very well and would result in a triple-tuned circuit requiring that the Q of the input and output circuit be one-tenth or less than the Q of the middle circuit.

If a triple-tuned circuit were used, the selectivity characteristics would not duplicate the selectivity characteristics of the vacuum-tube circuits which were being duplicated. From these considerations, it was decided to use the r-f choke which permitted the greatest circuit gain. The inductance of the choke is one millihenry. No effort has been made to determine optimum value of inductance for this position.

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FIG. 5—New discriminator circuit using series-resonant circuits

The d-c resistance between the supply voltage and the collector of the transistor must be small and have a high impedance to r-f. To satisfy this requirement, a low-Q resonant circuit tuned to 29.3 kc was used. The output resistance of the transistor  $R_{22}$  is across this tuned circuit and it lowers the Q still further. The output impedance of the transistor  $R_{22}$  in parallel with the antiresonant resistance  $R_{4}$ , of the tuned circuit is the generator impedance now used to drive the filter.

## Selective Circuits

Some additional considerations and notes in operating transistors in selective circuits are as follows: If oscillations are to be avoided, the circuit looking either from the emitter or collector must be broadband resistive. If other transistor circuits are coupled to the resistive side (either emitter or collector circuit) it should remain broadband resistive with very little and preferably no reactive component whatsoever. This rule has been practically satisfied by the 1,000ohm resistor from emitter to base in the r-f amplifier stage, and by the 680-ohm resistor in the mixer stage.

It was interesting to note that the mixer will oscillate when the input 500-kc series resonant circuit is connected to the emitter and a 29.3-kc parallel resonance circuit is connected to the collector. This condition is not encountered in vacuum tubes.

Another rule for note is that no additional coupling should be placed between the collector and emitter. This additional coupling is positive feedback for the grounded-base connection and causes the transistor to oscillate. Capacitors in the order of five upf additional to the transis-



FIG. 6—Discriminator design curves which are discussed in text

tor and socket capacitances are sufficient to cause oscillations in the circuit.

By experiment it has been determined that in the design of the r-f amplifier and mixer the potential on the collector be in the order of 23 volts. The current is then about five ma. When adjusting the emitter current for maximum gain of the stage, it was found that when the emitter current is much lower than the recommended value, a greater gain is achieved. This results in a potential on the emitter in the order of -0.2 volt to +0.1volt and a current in the order of 0.2 to 0.4 ma. The supply voltage for the emitter is positive in polarity. Adjustment of emitter voltage is made with the potentiometer in the bleeder circuit across the batterv. The potentiometer is adjusted to give maximum gain for the stage.

#### **Crystal Oscillator**

The crystal oscillator was built using resistors from emitter to base and collector to base and a crystal connected between collector and emitter. This is the type of crystal oscillator shown in published data. It was found that this type would self-oscillate and may or may not be stable. Further investigation revealed that the self-oscillation was at a much lower frequency than the crystal frequency.

By adjusting the emitter or collector current, the frequency of self-oscillation could be changed. When one of the harmonics of the self-oscillation frequency became coincident with the crystal frequency, synchronism would take place and the self-oscillation frequency had crystal-controlled stability. Changing the emitter or collector current would cause the self-oscillation to lose synchronism with the crystal and result in an unstable frequency and no signal at the crystal frequency.

It was concluded that by making the amplifier deficient except at the crystal frequency, if self-oscillation were to occur it would be at or near the crystal frequency. The circuit was altered to make the amplification deficient at all except the crystal frequency by placing a low-Q tuned circuit between the collector and base.

Further experiments show that the 68,000-ohm resistor in the emitter circuit serves the same purpose as the grid leak in a vacuum-tube oscillator and its value should be made large.

The crystal-oscillator circuit shown in the large circuit diagram is free from self-oscillation. It oscillates only when the crystal is in the socket and only at the frequency of the crystal. Changing the emitter and collector current does not change the frequency but affects only the power output of the circuit.

By experiment it has been found that a collector voltage in the order of -5 volts is near optimum. Raising the collector voltage or current to the same value, -23 volts, as in the r-f amplifier and mixer circuits results in excessive dissipation in the transistor and the output is erratic.

The potential on the emitter is in the order of -0.2 volt to +0.1 volt for best performance of the oscillator. The potentiometer in the bleeder circuit is adjusted for maximum power output from the oscillator. The oscillator signal is coupled in parallel with the incoming signal in the mixer.

The method of determining the value of coupling capacitor, 22  $\mu\mu f$ , is the same as that used for determining the coupling capacitor in the input circuit of the r-f amplifier.

Increasing the input signal strength causes a linear increase in output over a large range. Any further increase in input results in a decrease in output. Bandwidth exclusive of band pass compares favorably with the bandwidth of the same circuit types used in the vacuum-tube amplifier. Bandwidth measurements have not been recorded for either the transistor or vacuum-tube amplifier.

#### Conclusions

The use of transistors in this and similar low-frequency lowpower amplifications is definitely feasible. While a rugged piece of military equipment is not presently on hand, there are definite possibilities of obtaining one.

The advantages of power drain of approximately 1.5 watts and a total weight of six pounds make this equipment particularly desirable. The low voltage supply is also an advantage for vehicular use, although with the extremely low power drain, dry cells could be used if necessary for higher voltages. The use of a separate power supply such as dry batteries may be desirable since a constant-current source is needed and the vehicular battery may not be able to meet this requirement.

Present equipment could probably be ruggedized quite easily since transistors have been known to withstand shock of approximately 20,000 G.

of The major disadvantage transistor equipment at present seems to be the ambient temperature limitations. While the ambient temperature within the transistor equipment is reduced greatly by the elimination of heating filaments, the use of this equipment under conditions of greatly varying temperatures or temperatures above 125 F seems, with the present state of the art, precluded.
# **Phase-Linear Television Receivers**

Production receivers can be designed with narrow bandwith and linear phase shift for sharpened pictures without smear. Improved signal-noise in intercarrier-sound sets embodying this method results in much better fringe-area reception

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of 1.5 percent in a picture element

to smear than to loss of high-fre-

quency detail, a narrow-bandwidth

system was considered because it

Since the eye is more sensitive

PHASE LINEARITY—phase shift proportional to frequency produces a tv picture most faithfully resembling the original. This simple criterion does not take into account aperture distortion in present-day picture tubes nor the distortion inherent in focusing systems. Since absolute phase linearity is commercially difficult to obtain, this article deals with permissible tolerance throughout the entire video system.

Consider a 15-inch horizontal sweep. A 15,750-cycle signal impressed on a kinescope with a 15-in. sweep would produce a solid bar half way across the tube face. Similarly, a 1.5-mc signal would produce a picture element of 0.078 in, on the tube face. If both these signals are introduced into a system in the same relative phase, and the high-frequency signal is delayed by  $0.1 \ \mu sec$  at the output, the 1.5-mc picture element will be displaced 15 percent or 0.0118 in. in the direction of the sweep.

This will produce a smear that shows up as a ragged edge on a sharp line. At low signal frequencies, a larger change in delay can be tolerated since the percentage displacement will be smaller. For example, at 150 kc a delay of 0.1 usec would produce a displacement

PHASE 90 0 FREQUENCY IN MG

SHIF 270

of 1.57 in.

630 DEGREES

540

450 Z

360

180

FIG. 1-Phase shift vs frequency by setting carrier at point A of Fig. 2



FIG. 2-Overcoupled video i-f amplitude and phase response vs frequency

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is relatively easy to achieve nearly linear phase shift with a lower cutoff such as 2.5 mc. The sharpened picture with linear phase shift more than offsets the greater detail present in the wide-band system.

In addition, present-day transmission is at best 3.5 mc as verified with several ty transmitting-station engineers. Coaxial intercity lines are 2.7 mc. Therefore, a wideband system introduces into the picture all phase distortion and ringing present beyond the transmission cutoff frequency.

## Video I-F Amplifier

Any video i-f system that has the proper amplitude response and with the picture carrier 50-percent down (0.75 mc from the flat top) can be designed to have negligible phase shift within its passband up to cutoff. The prerequisites follow. In all stagger systems it is necessary to design around the formulas outlined in Wallman and Valley, "Vacuum Tube Amplifiers". These formulas are based on minimum phase shift.

A three-stage amplifier including the converter was successfully constructed. Variation from linear phase response of the video i-f when measured with a 3.3 K diode load (no peaking) was negligible



FIG. 3—Detector characteristics in terms of normalized amplitude vs frequency



FIG. 4—Preferred wide-band peaking networks for best phase response

up to cutoff when the picture carrier was set 50-percent down. Total phase shift was calculated to be 360 degrees up to cutoff at 2.75 mc and confirmed by measurements as shown in Fig. 1.

With intercarrier sound, it is possible to tune up and down the slope and adjust the picture carrier for best picture without loss of sound. This is desirable in fringe areas, since tuning the picture carrier as high as possible improves contrast and signal-to-noise ratio and still retains some sound. It adds a requirement to the design of intercarrier sets that there be very little or no phase shift at all when tuning the picture carrier to the top of the response curve, in our case between 26 and 25 mc.

Despite loss of picture detail owing to narrower bandwidth and loss of highs, the signal-to-noise ratio is improved. Any i-f system can be so designed as will be shown.

In another experimental receiver the video i-f consisted of a flatstaggered triple and a synchronous, double-tuned, link-coupled video i-f from the tuner to the first video i-f tube. The flat-staggered triple is designed according to specifications from "Vacuum Tube Amplifiers," page 186, and offers no difficulties.



FIG. 5—Phase-frequency response of an i-f amplifier (Fig. 1) and detector (Fig. 4A)



FIG. 6—Mixer used to modulate i-f with video

The tuner i-f, being slightly overcoupled and having a phase-shift of approximately 150 degrees over its 3-db pass band, must have the picture carrier set within the flat part of its pass band as shown in Fig. 2, point A. This places the picture carrier in a region where phase shift is proportional to frequency when the oscillator fine tuning control is varied.

If, instead, the picture carrier is set 10-percent or more down the slope as shown at point B, and the picture carrier is now moved up the slope past A, the deviation from linear-phase response is apparent.

## **Detector Operation**

It has been found empirically that the correct detector characteristic to obtain best phase response is the continuously rising curve A of Fig 3. A wide-band peaking network should follow curve B with a 4.5-mc trap superimposed. The circuits are shown in Fig. 4.

An amplitude ratio as high as 2 to 1 is sometimes necessary to obtain good compensation. Figure 5 shows the resultant phase response. An additional phase shift of 90 degrees can be seen at 2 mc after insertion of a peaking coil. The use of series-shunt peaking is justified only when a wide-band, sharp cutoff detector characteristic is desired. It must also be noted that it is difficult to compensate for excessive detector loading, that is, sync, video, sound, and on occasion agc, with this type of peaking.

When the video detector is fairly clean, with only the video loading the circuit, it is possible to use shunt peaking only to get the desired phase-amplitude response.

## **Test Setup**

The measurements and curves indicated were made by a method suggested in RCA License Bulletin 442 on phase-shift measurement. The circuit of Fig. 6 was used to mix i-f and video. In the actual measurement, care must be taken to establish the exact frequencies at which zeroes and poles occur through the pass band. When they fall at a constant-frequency difference within this band, the most linear phase response can be expected.

Although phase linearity is stressed, some deliberate phase distortion has been successfully used. This can best be achieved from the i-f viewpoint by lowering the picture carrier from 6 to 8 db to produce an overshoot and sharpen the picture. Care must be taken in the overall video design that this does not introduce excessive transient noise.

### Video Amplifier Design

The phase-frequency response of video amplifiers, amply investigated in the past, requires some reconsideration with intercarrier sound. The general phase requirements for a video amplifier are linear phase shift throughout the transmission, attenuation and, if possible, the cutoff regions. Systems were therefore designed with bandwidths far in excess of the standard transmission.

Low-frequency compensation by decoupling filters was used. In this manner, none of the signal deterioration that normally occurs at the filter cutoff appears in the picture. Ringing and high-frequency phase shift were the primary targets of this approach.

To achieve such bandwidth, a

sacrifice in gain was necessary and two or more stages of amplification furnished, at resultant high cost. This worked well for split-sound, but low B + intercarrier sets permit no excessive response at 4.5 mc and no low-frequency decoupling. Excessive response at 4.5 mc cannot be tolerated because it would appear as noise in the picture.

This is conveniently covered in a split-sound set by the high sound-carrier attenuation in the i-f, an impractical approach in intercarrier sets if we are to have any sound. Low-frequency decoupling is, of course, difficult with a low B+ supply. All attention must be concentrated on the output network or networks.

A typical case would be the 6CB6 video amplifier in common use today. The object here is to produce a phase-linear amplifier with the characteristics of Fig. 7. The output level for an a-c coupled system would be 95 v p-p or d-c coupled, 55 v p-p. This circuit characteristic is desirable for several reasons. The gaussian character of its cutoff is ideal for good transient response. The slightly rising amplitude response below 2 mc adds some necessary aperture correction. The phase response is linear throughout the transmission and cutoff regions.

Note that the ratio of cutoff frequency-phase increment to the transmission phase increment is 1.5 to 1. A frequency of 4.5 mc is the first of theoretically infinite attenuation, precluding the need for a special trap with its resultant distortion of high-frequency signals.

### **Practical Circuits**

Such a response can be approached in several ways, two of which are described. The first requires a capacitance ratio of 2 to 1 between output and input of the amplifier filter. Since the plate-to-ground capacitance of the 6CB6 in the socket is 5  $\mu\mu$ f, the required output capacitance is 10  $\mu\mu$ f. This poses some difficulty since one foot of No. 22 stranded wire, the socket, and cathode-to-ground capacitance of the kinescope total 10  $\mu\mu$ f. Elimination or extreme shortening of the lead, however, will keep this



FIG. 7—Recommended amplitude-versusfrequency response of the video amplifier







FIG. 9—Practical video circuit for cathode feed. Differentiated square-wave response for two different values of shunt

parameter within limits. Careless lead dress will greatly increase the detributed capacitance.

In one case an increase from  $10 \ \mu\mu f$  to  $16 \ \mu\mu f$  was recorded by placing this lead as it is placed in general production. However, if the capacitance ratio can be held, a circuit can be designed for 3-mc cutoff utilizing a 5,600-ohm load resistor following the method of R. B. Dietzold, of Bell Telephone Laboratories. This circuit displays high-speed, linear phase response, and very small overshoot.

Another method uses standard lavouts where capacitances occur as illustrated in Fig. 8. A multiple attack using network synthesis, square-wave analysis and sweep measurements is recommended. Network synthesis was used to determine the overall circuit proportions of a constant-k network. Sweep measurements were used to determine the rate of rise of the amplitude response. The squarewave analysis was used to calculate the speed and phase response of the amplifier. Resort was made to a differentiation method to evaluate

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FIG. 10—Phase vs frequency of unmodified set for overall i-f and video. Three carrier settings are shown



FIG. 11—Phase vs frequency characteristic for receiver with modified i-f and video circuits

the functions properly and easily.

The square-wave output of the amplifier was differentiated in a fast circuit whose capacitance represented the kinescope and socket. Lead capacitance was replaced with oscilloscope probe capacitance. The results are indicated in Fig. 9. If the shunt inductance is increased, the ringing phenomenon is masked by the overshoot as indicated. Rise time for both circuits is below 0.2 microseconds.

# **End Results**

The end results are shown in Fig. 10 and 11. These are overall phase characteristics measured on two experimental receivers. Note the improved linearity of phase response which resulted in a sharper picture with more apparent detail than before modification.

In addition, freedom was obtained to tune this receiver up and down the i-f slope without any bad effect except loss of bandwidth, thus realizing picturewise some of the inherent advantages of the intercarrier system.

# **Guided Missile Test Center**

Equipment used at Air Force 1,500-mile missile test center in the Caribbean is described. Sixteen basic channels are used on a single carrier. Six of these may be used on timesharing basis to provide up to 172 channels of information



Location of Air Force Missile Test Center provides direct line of 1.500 miles for studying aircraft and projectiles but tough problems for telemetry engineers in way of tropicalizing and maintaining equipment

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A S THE structural flight testing of military aircraft became more rigorous and scientific, and the guided missile program emerged, it became necessary to improve the overall art of radio telemetry. The missile program quickly assumed the top role in the telemetry field because of its high military priority.

The system to be described was adopted as standard for tests on missiles fired at the Air Force Missile Test Center.



Inside view of permanent telemetry station. Eight racks at right comprise complete station, while three at left suffice for along-theroute substation

# **Telemetering System**



Missiles are checked out prior to launching by mobile test laboratory that indicates last-minute adjustments of instruments

The locations chosen for telemetry receiving sites over the present sea test range extend from Cape Canaveral, Florida, to Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. A map of the course is shown on page 106. The stations in between are situated on various islands with an average separation of approximately 175 miles. Nine such sites are provided in the chain. Although presently located in vans, these stations will eventually be housed in permanent air-conditioned buildings.

# **AFMTC Equipment**

The airborne equipment is capable of transmitting sixteen continuous channels of information. As many as six of them may possibly be multiplexed to carry twenty-seven channels each of commutated information. This amounts to a total data capacity of 172 separate functions for a single radio link. Additional radio links may be operated simultaneously by providing about 1-mc separation between transmitter frequencies. The rate of change of the measuring quantities can vary from a steady state function up to 120,000 fluctuations per minute.

The information is transmitted as the f-m modulation of an f-m radio link. The ground station records and presents the data instantaneously. In propagation tests and missile launchings, the airborne system has demonstrated an effective useful range of 200 miles at 30,000 feet.

The overall system is normally calibrated from the missile through the airborne equipment, excluding the pickups. This is accomplished by injecting precise incremental input changes throughout the calibrated range of the pickup limits. A more accurate method, which is time consuming and often infeasible, consists of activating the pickup over its range in steps that can be checked by precision field test quipment. The first method is most widely used and can easily be modified for an in-flight calibration system. This basically consists of periodically interrupting the data channels in sequence through a time-actuated stepping switch to inject a calibrated step variation.

Helical antennas, operating in the beam mode and broad enough to be useful over the 215 to 235 megacycle range, are utilized for all ground receiving stations. This type is most desirable because of its circular polarization which permits satisfactory reception even when the missile rolls.

The receiver is basically a doubleconversion superheterodyne and is tunable over the frequency range of 215 to 235 mc.

The complex frequency-modulated output from the receiver is made available, generally speaking, to feed three sources: a magnetic tape recorder, the subcarrier discriminator channels, and the submarine cable. From a station standpoint, the tape recorder constitutes only a small break in the continuity of the circuitry flow description, so it is advisable to divert and complete this group of assemblies.

# **Recording and Timing**

Precision magnetic tape recorders provide storage of raw data from the 400-cps channel up to and including the 70,000-cps channel. Tape speeds provided are 15, 30 and 60 inches per second. The playing time provided by these speeds are 33 to 8 minutes, respectively. To obtain the maximum frequency response, it is necessary to operate at 60 inches per second.

The recording medium consists of an iron oxide coating uniformly dispersed on a plastic base 1 inch wide, which is obtained in 2,400foot lengths wound on standard 10½-inch reels and broadcast type hubs. To assure the finest quality and uniformity, preselected, nodulefree tape is being utilized for all missile flights. Dual units with dual heads are standard at each station to permit continuous coverage.

Unfortunately, the tape recorders and tapes presently available on the market are not satisfactory for telemetry use without proper error-



Typical installations such as these are to be replaced by permanent buildings

correcting facilities. The slightest irregular motion of the recording medium, vibrations of the recording and reproducing devices, speed changes and elastic deformation of the tape result in flutter and wow.

Considerable development has gone into the design of equipments to reduce the error introduced by magnetic tape recording. Speed variations have been reduced to a negligible amount by utilizing a precision, temperature-compensated, tuning-fork-controlled, highpower amplifier to run the drive motor. Frequency accuracy of the power to the synchronous-drive motor is better than 0.01 percent and thus errors are avoided which might be produced by power line frequency variations.

Another assembly which considerably reduces the error factor is the electronic f-m/f-m playback compensation equipment. The principle of electronic compensation basically consists of simultaneously recording an accurate reference frequency on the tape with the complex telemetry information. During the playback process the reference signal is separated from the data signal and fed through a frequency-sensitive circuit which accurately determines how much change has been produced in the reference frequency. This frequency shift, proportional to the change in tape speed, is used to produce an error correction voltage of proper phase and amplitude and to cancel the error incurred through use of magnetic tape recording.

One reference generator is located at each telemetry site or mobile unit and is sufficient for use with as many as ten magnetic recorders. The frequency utilized is 40 kc and accuracy of  $\pm$  0.005 percent is achieved by providing a precise oscillating network.

The crystal that controls the reference frequency operates at 120 kc and is placed in one arm of a variable resistance bridge to provide amplitude and frequency stability. An 80-kc tuned circuit is shock excited from the 120-kc oscillator and the two signals fed into a pentode mixer to produce the desired 40-kc signals. This 40-kc reference frequency is connected to one of the inputs of a threechannel recorder mixer.

To correlate events, and for ease of reading records, an accurate time base, a binary coded signal, is generated at the launching area for use throughout the AFMTC sea test range. Unfortunately, this timing signal consists of pulses which are not suitable for direct recording onto the magnetic tape. However, the pulses are easily applied to the 52.5-kc carrier channel which is then varied by the timing and code pulses and fed directly to the second input of the mixer. This system has the disadvantage of requiring the use of one of the 52.5-kc telemetry channels. A recent development will permit the direct recording of the timing pulses onto the magnetic tape by utilizing a separate track for this purpose.

#### **Telemetry Data**

The third input to the mixer consists of the complex telemetry data. At this point it might be well to indicate that this mixer provides a means for properly matching, mixing, and amplitude-adjusting the various information channels being recorded on the magnetic tape.

Actually, the signals are not fed directly to the record head or taken directly from the playback head but passed through record and playback amplifiers having the proper equalization characteristics.

When playing a tape recording back for the purpose of reproducing a record, the signal is fed to the sixteen telemetry data discriminators, a reference discriminator assembly, and a time pulse discriminator assembly.

The front end is somewhat conventional when compared with the other discriminator assemblies in the stations; namely, an input attenuator, band-pass filter, class A amplifiers and flip-flop limiters. However, due to the output load, a Travis discriminator circuit with push-pull cathode-follower output is required. This output is connected to two eight-channel phase and amplitude adjustment assemblies in parallel. They provide a phase and amplitude adjustment for the sixteen error-correction signals, one of which is fed into the output circuitry of each telemetry data discriminator assembly.

The timing pulse discriminator assembly is similar to the telemetry data discriminator assemblies and will thus be covered more thoroughly later. However, since this unit is associated with the magnetic tape playback function, it is installed in the rack along with the magnetic recording compensation equipment.

If the equipment is utilized to the fullest extent, the full sixteen channels of the telemetry systems would be mixed as a composite signal at this point. The channels utilized are shown in Table I.

Since there is a maximum of 16 continuous data channels available at the test center, 16 discriminator channel assemblies are also required.

Three stages of class A amplification and a cathode follower are used The to drive a diode clipper. square wave produced by the clipper is then amplified and differentiated to form a suitable pulse for triggering the flip-flop limiter. The constant amplitude square-wave output of the flip-flop limiter is then passed through a cathode follower into the plug-in low-pass filter to reshape the wave form into a constant-amplitude sine wave. The constantamplitude varying-frequency sine wave is fed to the grids of two cathode followers operating in parallel to drive the two sections of the plug-in parallel-T discriminator and their linearizing network.

The two signals at this point are of a low level so that it is first necessary to pass through cathode followers with plug-in pass filters in the cathode circuits to reduce distortion and then through several stages of amplification. The signal is then rectified and fed to two pairs of cathode followers for push-pull outputs. One pair furnishes a high current output for driving a pen recorder or a high-frequency galvanometer, and the other pair of cathode followers furnishes a lowcurrent output suitable for driving low-frequency galvanometer elements, the pulse selector, or automatic data-reduction units.

## **Meter Indications**

Front panel meters or indicators useful in setting up the discriminator channel consist first of a meter to indicate that the proper input level has been established, a neon indicator lamp to show that limiting is taking place and a meter of 270degree movement to indicate the deviation of the subcarrier from center frequency. It is interesting to note that the deviation meter can be marked to indicate directly in terms of the function to be measured for real time data presentation. The third meter is connected with a selector switch to aid in monitoring

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952



Semiautomatic machine scans photographic recordings of telemetered data. Points are read by manually positioning x and y cross hairs and reading coordinates on mechanical counters

the supply voltages and to assist when trouble shooting.

The output of each of the 16 discriminator channels appears as a steady or fluctuating d-c voltage or current which is a function of the frequency of the respective channel. Since the corresponding subcarrier oscillator in the missile which originally generated the signal was varied in frequency in proportion to the quantity being measured, the output of the discriminator is an accurate indication of the magnitude or condition of the function being measured in the missile.

## **Time Sharing**

When low-frequency response measurements are being made, about eight of the subcarrier channels can be utilized, if desired, as a time division system. This type of signal is generated in the airborne assembly by mechanically commutating the desired continuous channels with a 3-ring, 30-segment commutator. Actually, three of the segments are utilized for producing a synchronizing pulse for automatic data separation, and the remaining 27 used for data intelligence.

The transducers in the missile are connected to segments providing a 95-percent on, 5-percent off duty cycle. A gating circuit provides a 50-percent duty cycle of the information to reduce the error in-

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troduced by variations in dynamotor speed.

A commutated channel produces an output from the discriminator channel which is suitable for recording on a multichannel recording oscillograph but somewhat difficult to analyze. An electronic means of separating the commutated data was developed. Since its conception, it has also proved most useful in furnishing a signal which is satisfactory for real-time remote meter data presentation and adequate for feeding automatic data reduction systems.

The separation process has come to be generally known as decommutation. This process of separating the time division multiplexed continuous channel automatically is presently accomplished by the use of a pulse selector and 27 associated gate channels.

The pulse selector receives the commutated pulse train from the output of the discriminator channel to which it has been patched. From this single input, it is necessary to produce the output which (a) is of sufficient amplideflect satisfactorily tude to the recording galvanometer, pen recorder element, remote meter or automatic data reduction system, (b) will develop a master pulse to start the sequential triggering of the gate channels, (c) will develop

Cha	Cent	ter Lowe	r Upper	Doviation	Freq.
Num	nber (cp	s) Limit (c	ps) Limit (cp	s) (Percent)	(cps)
1	7	30 675	5 785	± 7.5	11
2	2 9	60 888	3 1,032	$\pm 7.5$	14
3	1,3	00 1,209	2 1,398	$\pm 7.5$	20
4	۲,7 I	00 1,579	2 1,828	$\pm 7.5$	25
5	2,3	00 2,127	2,473	$\pm 7.5$	35
6	3,0	00 2,775	3,225	$\pm 7.5$	45
7	3,9	00 3,607	4,193	± 7.5	60
8	5,40	00 4,995	5,808	± 7.5	80
9	7,3	50 6,799	7,901	± 7.5	110
10	10,50	00 9,712	11,288	± 7.5	160
11	14,50	00 13,412	15,588	± 7.5	220
12	22,00	00 20,350	23,650	± 7.5	330
13	30,00	00 27,750	32,250	$\pm$ 7.5	450
14	40,00	00 37,000	43,000	± 7.5	600
15	52,50	00 48,560	56,440	± 7.5	790
16	70,00	00 64,750	75,250	± 7.5	1,050
		OPTIONAL	BAND OP		
	4				
12	22,00	00 18,700	25,300	±15	660
13	30,00	00 25,500	34,500	±15	900
14	40,00	00 34,000	46,000	±15	1,200
15	52,50	00 44,620	60,380	±15	1,600
16	20,00	00 5 <b>9</b> ,500	80,500	$\pm 15$	2,100
NOTE:	When usin due to over	g 15 percent o rlapping	deviation, conse	ecutive channels	cannot be used

 Table I—Frequencies and Performance of Telemetering System

 Now in Use at Air Force Missile Test Center

a switching pulse to consecutively trigger the gate channels, and (d) will develop a false switching pulse or pulses to provide continuous operation in the event of a partial loss of the synchronizing signal.

The signal fed to the pulse selector is push-pull balanced to ground so a differential amplifier follows the input attennuator. Following the differential amplifier is a conventional d-c amplifier and a cathode follower to furnish the information signal of sufficient amplitude.

To produce the required master and switching pulses, a constant amplitude square-wave pulse train is generated which has the leading and trailing edges coincident with the leading and trailing edges of the commutated information signal. The information signal is tapped off to furnish a signal to a twin diode to clip out a portion approximately midway on the information pulse. This clipped signal is amplified sufficiently to accurately trigger a flip-flop stage simultaneously with the information pulses. The output of this stage is used to feed the master pulse and switching pulse circuits.

A twin triode receives the input to the master pulse circuitry and performs the dual function of a time delay stage and a synchronizing pulse separator. The low-amplitude signal derived from the twin triode is amplified and utilized to trigger a flip-flop for producing the master or initiating pulse. To provide proper isolation and matching, a cathode-follower output stage is used for driving the first gate channel.

### Switching Circuits

The switching pulse circuitry is somewhat simple and brief. The output of the shaping circuit is differentiated and the positive pulse removed by use of a diode clipper. A power cathode follower drives all the gate channels in parallel.

The false switching is produced by the combination action of oneshot and free-running multivibrators. The regular switching pulse fires a one-shot multivibrator which has an on time of approximately 20 percent of the pulse duration. The off period, a negative pulse, is determined by the time excursion to the next switching pulse. A cathode-coupled time delay and pulse width separator produces an output when the longer off period occurs due to a missing switching pulse. Thus, a pulse had been produced by the absence of the switching pulse.

The pulses are amplified to trigger a flip-flop. This square wave is differentiated and injected with the time-switching pulses to form a continuous train for triggering the gate channels and triggering the one-shot multivibrator to end the off time.

The gate channels, when properly triggered, utilize the outputs from the pulse selector to produce a separated continuous output for each of the commutated data channels. The amplitudes of the information pulses are suitable for driving the recording oscillograph galvanometers. pen recorder elements. remote meters or automatic datareduction equipment. Thus, the output of a missile transducer sampled repeatedly produces an output compatible to the measurements made continuously and furnished from the discriminator channels. Normally, commutated data consists of information varying in rate between 2 to 5 cycles per second.

The master pulse generated in the pulse selector is fed to the first gate channel only. This master pulse is differentiated and the negative spike caused by the trailing edge triggers the normally saturated portion of a flip-flop. The multivibrator is cut off by the switching pulse being injected on the other grid of the twin triode flip-flop. The output of the first side forms the master pulse for triggering on the next channel and so on through the consecutive gate channels.

The information pulses are fed to all gates in parallel. However, each gate separates only the proper information pulse by the masterpulse-triggered flip-flop driving a tube to saturation. Another triode being driven simultaneously by the master pulse functions as a variable resistor and switch in the cathode of the information input chargetube to trigger a diode in series with the integrating data-holding capacitor. The separated information pulse is used to produce the The signal at this data signal. point can be selected by use of a toggle switch to directly feed an isolation cathode follower or selected from a holding circuit to eliminate spikes caused by the integrating capacitor being returned to zero level between data pulses.

Two cathode-follower output stages are used, one for furnishing a signal suitable for driving a lowcurrent galvanometer, panel meter and/or a remote indicator output, while the other furnishes a signal suitable for driving a pen recorder or a high-current galvanometer.

Supplemental equipment utilized consists of the panoramic adapter, patch panels and specially designed power supplies.

#### **Data Presentation**

The recording oscillographs provide a means of displaying the information so that an experienced reader can tabulate the data in a numerical form. Presentation of the data is in the form of a thin trace or line along the surface of photo-sensitive paper. Measurement of the data intelligence is in the form of deflection from a standard reference. Motion of the paper provides a time-base reference.

The deflection characteristic is usually most important and may be measured to within 1/100 inch with total deflection not exceeding 4 inches. The recording oscillograph is accurate to within 1 percent so this is an accurate means of obtaining reduced telemetered data.

Oscillographs in use at AFMTC are multiple units each containing eighteen separate galvanometers. This large number of galvanometers helps to improve the flexibility of setting up instruments quickly for various flight conditions. Between 6 or 7 traces, on the 7-inchwide recording paper, can be utilized for data presentation without extreme complexity and reading fatigue when reducing the records. To record all the data simultaneously, banks of these instruments are used on a single station. To aid in recording and improve accuracy, both static reference traces and the test range binary-coded time base, along with the internal time-generated lines, are recorded on the oscillograph records. Linearization of nonlinear functions or transducers can be provided prior to recording.

The commercially available instruments employ ranges from d-c displacement up to 2,000 cps flat-response galvanometers damped 64 percent of critical. Visual observation of the traces is available during setup and recording. This is presented full scale on a calibrated ground-glass scale by use of a separate optical system and rotating polygon mirror.

The recording oscilloscope is actually a delicate precision laboratory instrument that is ruggedly constructed and shock-mounted for permanent, mobile or portable use. The main disadvantage of the recording oscillograph is the tedious process and large number of man hours required for reading or reducing the data.

The electronic data-reducing equipment presents the information in a numerical tabulated form at the rate of 15 points per second.



Helical antennas used at ground receiving stations provide good reception despite missile roll

This is a decided advantage over any type of oscillograph record reading at some slight sacrifice of accuracy.

Direct-writing recorders, which are commonly classified as instruments converting electrical phenomena into instantaneous visual presentation, are also required and installed throughout the range. Requirements are such that some of the data must be monitored immediately during flight or within a short while after flight time. The processing of photographic data consumes considerable time and consequently renders any such method prohibitive.

High-frequency data recording from 2,000 to 10,000 cps is provided by the oscilloscope-camera combination. It is understood and recognized that such responses cannot be obtained from the f-m/f-m system with standard deviation ratios and response characteristics, but, when the paramount requirement is frequency determination, other advantages of the system can be neglected.

## Future Work

The telemetering system described does not represent the Air Force Missile Test Center's entire program. Already, there exist requirements for pulse-duration modulation equipment which, because of its inherent simplicity and greater accuracy, represents a real solution to those problems requiring multichannel operation of low-frequency data.

The challenge in all of the development and engineering effort is that of providing reliable and complete facilities with the minimum amount of equipment, and operation and maintenance personnel.

The logistic problem of supporting large teams, over an area which is thousands of miles long, is so vast as to be the deciding factor in determining the eventual extent of the range. The environmental conditions encountered are those normally found in subtropical regions, and range from high humidity and temperature to the corrosive action of salt and fungus.

There remains much to be done to achieve the above aims.

# MONTREAL CBC

Largest broadcast master control in North America can be operated by one man except during extraordinary periods. Canadian in concept and design, it uses telephone crossbar switches, multiconductor audio cabling and other features available to U. S. broadcasters

# By ROBERT H. TANNER

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**F** OR MORE than a year, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has been operating in its new studio center at Montreal a master control system that contains many novel features of circuitry and operational design. This has been demonstrated by the fact that it has been found possible, except during exceptionally busy periods, to leave the whole of this complex system under the charge of a single operator.

The master control equipment handles the outputs of twenty-four studios, seven incoming network lines and a large number of remote pickup points. The latter are switched by means of a jackfield and patch cords. From the switching system, programs may be fed to eight outgoing networks, five main transmitters (with provision for feeding auxiliary f-m and shortwave transmitters and wired-music facilities) and fifty program lines to both the recording and house monitoring switching systems that are included as an integral part of the complete installation.

The recording system gives fourteen recording machines an instantaneous choice of any of these fifty programs, with a lamp indication that the correct connection has been made. This, incidentally, is believed to be the first application of the telephone crossbar switch to the broadcast field. The house monitor system serves fifty loudspeaker stations around the building, with switching controlled by dials and telephone-type selectors.

Additional features include a

complete radio-receiver setup for monitoring off the air, a cue selector for feeding any one of twenty-four different programs back to thirty-three studios and foreign-language booths, and a system using two volume indicators and three loudspeakers to provide monitoring over a choice of sixty different locations within the complete system. Provision has been made for increasing the number of incoming networks to nine, outgoing networks to twelve, recording positions to twenty and housemonitoring stations to one hundred.

# Master Control Position

The main control panel, together with the racks carrying all the amplifiers, jackfield, receivers and test equipment extends from wall to wall of the master control room as illustrated. Since the control room is on the second floor of the build-



FIG. I—Elemental layout of the main program circuits and switching systems employed at Radio Canada master control

# MASTER CONTROL



Master control board stretches the width of the room, but the most important switching circuits are under the direct control of a single operator who sits or stands before v-i monitors at center

ing, the equipment is as light as possible. A new design of foldedsheet-metal rack combining low weight with great strength forms the basis of the entire mechanical design. The main control panel, centrally located, is set back from the main line of racks to provide two accessible wings on either side for mounting auxiliary controls. The whole central position is tied together by a table with three large glass-covered cavities for schedules and log sheets.

In the equipment room, immediately below the control room, is located a standard telephone-type distribution frame to which all the external connections are brought. In addition, many of the internal connections, including the inputs and outputs of all the amplifiers, are brought down to this frame so that if and when it becomes necessary to reallocate circuit functions, this can be done by altering the jumpering, rather than by disturbing the wiring behind the jackfields. A point of interest here is that almost all the program wiring throughout the entire equipment is carried out in multiconductor telephone cables, with practically no shielded wire. While this represents a tremendous saving in installation time and space required, it results in a very considerable problem in the avoidance of crosstalk and noise, which has been overcome by sound engineering and careful circuit design.

#### Fundamental Layout

The layout of the main program circuits is shown in block schematic form in Fig. 1. It is CBC practice to take all incoming-line programs through a studio console for monitoring before feeding them to the switching system and thus to the outgoing networks. For this purpose the consoles of the transmitter studios are used.

These are studios set aside primarily for feeding the local transmitters (including in this case the international short-wave transmitters at Sackville, New Bruns-

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wick, some hundreds of miles from Montreal). It is from these studios that such items as station breaks, local newseasts, and commercials originate. Groups of bridging amplifiers are connected across each incoming network line, with their outputs fed to console-line inputs, as well as to the cue selector and recording and house-monitoring systems.

One output of each studio, whether program or transmitter, is taken to the input of the main switching system that consists of a bank of relays, one for each switching crossover, together with certain extra guard relays providing the necessary electrical interlocks. The eight outputs are taken to further groups of bridging amplifiers, one of which feeds the network line, while others are connected in a similar manner to the incoming network amplifiers.

The transmitter studio consoles are all equipped with second outputs, which, after passing through transfer switching that allows any studio to be associated with any transmitter, are fed to more amplifier groups. These in turn feed the main transmitter lines, f-m auxiliary transmitters and cue selectors.

The main switching system is controlled from a large panel, a portion of which is illustrated. In the design of this system, the problems of the operator have been kept clearly in mind. He is faced, usually alone, with the supervision of the whole equipment and it is important that even his thinking should be kept as simple as possible. For example, in nearly all the recently constructed master control rooms of any appreciable size, the switching is arranged on an output basis. There is a separate panel provided for each output, with some means of deciding which input it shall be fed from.

This means that before any program change, the operator must consider each output in turn, deciding whether its source changes or not. Thus, there is a considerable amount of negative thinking to be done. On the other hand, the switching in the CBC system is arranged on an input basis, with a separate panel for each of the 24 studios. In this case, before a program change, the operator sees from his schedule that a certain show is starting up in studio X, and is to be fed to such and such outputs. His attention is thus concentrated on the studio X panel, and by pressing the necessary output buttons, the presetting is accomplished.

# **Pushbutton Memory**

The system employs an unusually small number of relays for its size, the total number being 224. The main reason for this lies in the use of what are known as cumulative-locking pushbuttons to provide the preset memory. These buttons are a type such that each one pressed down remains down until they are all released by a separate release button. The former systems generally employed nonlocking



Portion of the main switching system for Radio Canada. System permits selection of inputs from which program is connected to one or more outputs. Novel pushbutton-relay arrangement allows presetting connections and control to network either by master or studio

buttons that operated what may be called a memory bank of relays equal in number to those required for performing the actual switching.

Operation of this system is briefly explained below. At any time prior to the commencement of a particular program, the buttons corresponding to the desired outputs are depressed on the panel of the studio concerned. Then at the correct moment, the buttons are energized either by throwing a key on the panel itself, or, at the discretion of the master-control operator, by the operation of the output key on the studio console. When this is done the corresponding relays operate and lock up over their own contacts. After a period . of some five to ten seconds, a slowacting relay deenergizes the pushbuttons, leaving them free for further presetting.

The program relays, however, remain operated until the key, either in the master control or in the studio, is returned to its off position. In general, control is always extended to the studio, leaving the master control operator completely free at program changes. Needless to say, electrical circuits are included to make it impossible to connect one output to two or more inputs. The exact status of the switching at any moment and on any panel is clearly indicated by lamps.

To assist the operator in his complex task of monitoring the various programs passing through the board, an auxiliary switching system allows him to connect two volume indicators and three monitor amplifiers to any of sixty selected points throughout the This is done by means system. of three telephone-type crossbar switches controlled by the pushbuttons shown in the top left-hand corner of Fig. 2. The operation of the crossbar switch is unfortunately beyond the scope of this article, but in general it can be said that each switch takes the place of 100 relays.

To monitor any circuit, the operator need only depress the tens and units buttons corresponding to the circuit code, followed by the operate button of the particular monitoring device required. The connection is instantaneously made and recorded by a light indication to the right of the pushbutton panel.

# **Cue Selector**

One very necessary feature of a master control system of this size is a device to feed to a studio that is shortly to go on the air the preceding program to act as a cue. This cue selector occupies the lower half of Fig. 2 and handles 26 inputs and 33 outputs. This it does in a very direct fashion, as each input is taken to one of the bars of what may best be described as a flat commutator. Mounted above this, and at right angles to the bars are rods, one for each output, carrying sliding contacts that may be moved to connect with any input bar. Numbers on the rods, as well as a detent action, assist in making selection.

Needless to say, in an installation in which so many different switching systems depend on a two-digit code, a careful choice of numbering system had to be made to avoid conflicting allocations. The one finally selected has proved completely satisfactory and workable.

While most of the apparatus associated with the switching facilities is of a straightforward nature, certain units call for comment. The complete equipment includes 180 program amplifiers, all of which are of the same type. A new smallsize unit of high performance was developed especially for this job. Although only 8 inches long and 21 inches wide, and requiring only 14 ma plate supply, this unit is rated for an output of +24 dbm at which level it meets with great ease the requirements of RTMA Specification TR105B.

The average distortion at full output is well under 0.5 percent. A maximum gain of nearly 60 db is available, using three stages of amplification from a 12AX7 double triode and a 6AH6 pentode. Feedback is applied from a tertiary winding on the output transformer to the cathode of the second stage. The signal-to-noise ratio at full gain and full output is better than 75 db, with a-c on the program amplifier heaters.



FIG. 2—Crossbar switches actuated by pushbuttons (upper left) dial up monitor speakers or volume indicators for any one of sixty program sources. Slides at bottom are cue selectors as explained in text

Another interesting component is the extended-range volume indicator of which seven are used for general monitoring throughout the equipment. These instruments each consist of a standard v-i, a very stable small amplifier, a variable attenuator giving a maximum of 60-db loss in 2-db steps and a bridging input transformer.

#### **Volume Monitor**

The amplifier in many ways resembles the program amplifier already described except that it does not include an input transformer and has only two stages equipped with 6AK5 and 6AU6 tubes. The whole arrangement forms a versatile v-i capable of giving standard meter deflection on any program level from -30 vu to +30 vu.

The equipment includes a number of jackfields, all differing in size and arrangement. An unusually neat appearance results from the use of a unitized system that allows any size or layout to be readily achieved. Following the example of the BBC in England and CBS in the United States, single jacks are used throughout, with a consequent saving in space and cost. It is interesting to note that the jacks were manufactured in the U.S. and the plugs in England, both perfectly standard parts. It is one of the few instances of international interchangeability.

The recording switching system is identical in principal with the monitor and v-i selector already described. Each crossbar switch

serves two recording positions giving each of them a choice of 50 programs. Selection is made by means of two rotary switches, one for the tens, the other for the units and the same lamp indication is provided.

As the recording room is some two hundred feet from the recording switchgear, it was desirable to keep to a minimum the number of interconnecting wires. The number was restricted to 20 per panel. 16 of which are required for the lamps alone. This system removes a great load from the master control operator, since the recording technicians can perform their own program selection in all except the most unusual cases.

#### **Dial Programs**

In the house monitor system, with control stations scattered all over the building, it was even more imperative to reduce the number of control wires. Since no lamp indication was required, it was found possible by the use of a dialing system to restrict the control circuit to two wires and a ground.

Operation has been reduced to the simplest possible procedure. To obtain a given program dial two digits; to change the program, dial two more digits. To silence the loudspeaker, press the cancel button. If a mistake is made in the first digit, press the cancel button and start again. If a steady tone is heard, dialing is incomplete; either dial another digit, or press the button and start again.

# High-Speed Printer for Computers and Communications

Converts binary-coded information to typewritten copy in 80 columns on plain paper at a rate of 5 lines per second or more. Single type wheel rotates at 300 rpm, and 80 solenoid-controlled hammers strike at appropriate time to form lines of text

# By JOHN J. WILD

Vice-President Potter Instrument Co. Great Neck, New York

**D** IGITAL computer data-handling devices have by now become familiar to a large segment of the electronics industry, business firms and government. A general realization exists among those having studied the problem that one important element of a complete highspeed system is lacking, namely an output printer capable not only of high-speed operation but also of handling data in the form presented by systems other than punched cards and tapes.

The presently available line-at-atime printers are geared to operate from punched cards and their use involves an oftentimes unnecessary step in creating punched cards to feed a printing tabulator.

Digital computer and data handling machine designers have been forced in some cases to use banks of electrically-operated typewriters



"Flying Typewriter" produces typewritten copy at speeds up to 900 lines per minute from digital computers or binary-coded communications circuits

or telegraph machines to produce data at a reasonable output speed.

# Flying Typewriter

The machine shown on this month's cover, and in the accompanying photographs, is capable of turning out printed information at high speeds from electrical information supplied it from digital calculators or other sources of binary-coded signals.

A single type wheel having hardened steel type slugs mounted about the periphery creates all the characters needed for 80 columns of print. A line of information is printed at each pass of the characters. The control system automatically distributes the printing of the characters in the proper order during the pass, although the order of printing the characters is not necessarily in positional sequence around the wheel.

The single-type-wheel printer shown in the photographs can print 300 lines a minute. The same printer with additional electronic storage can print 600 lines per minute. It has been experimentally operated at 900 lines per minute without serious degradation due to side blurring. At speeds over 900 lines a minute the limitation comes from an unexpected source-that of the paper feed. It is not felt necessary at the present to develop higher speeds since it is economical to use two or more printers.

The hammers are designed to have the correct resilience to permit





Eighty solenoid-controlled hammers, one for each column, strike type face through ink ribbon and paper to form letter impressions

Rear view shows wiring of one of the eight banks of miniature tubes used

them to bounce back after striking the type. The actual time of contact of the hammer and the type face is under 0.1 millisecond, which results in no appreciable side blur even at the highest rates of print. The time of operation of the hammer is about 2.5 milliseconds. By phasing or timing the operate pulses with a predetermined lead time of 2.5 milliseconds, the type character can readily be struck in the center. The characters created are equivalent to the results of a good typewriter.

# **Control** Circuits

Each of the 80 hammers is instructed to strike at the correct instant by control circuits, from information set into a trigger tube storage called a PASS (printer actuator serial storage) unit. A motordriven notched disk and phototube arrangement provide synchronizing pulses to operate the machine. The PASS unit has 80 columns of 6 binary digit storage with shifting circuits for loading and emptying and special gating circuits for driving the printer. The storage unit may be loaded a column at a time (parallel) using a 6 binary digit code, or it may be loaded a pulse at a time (serially). Each of the 80 columns can be used as a scale of 10 or 64 counter and can be fed individually as required for parallel type digital computers. In fact the whole PASS unit may be used as an accumulator and shift register in a computer for addition, subtraction, division, and multiplication.

Each character to be printed is represented by a 6 binary digit number. As each character is fed into the last column of storage, the preceding characters are advanced into the adjacent columns. After 80 such characters (including spaces between words) have been loaded into the PASS unit, pulses from the photoelectric disc generator on the print wheel shaft are fed into the columns of storage to drive the information out to the mechanical part of the printer.

### Operation

To make this operation clear it is best to consider the first column of storage and its associated hammer: Assume that the character G has been loaded into this storage column and is represented by the binary count of 57. The storage column, which is in essence a

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scale of 64 binary counter, has therefore been preset to the count of 57.

When 7 pulses (64-57) are added to the counter, an output pulse will be generated. This pulse is used to fire a thyratron which in turn energizes a solenoid-controlled hammer. The characters around the wheel and the photoelectric disc are phased so that at this instant the character G is opposite the hammer. The hammer strikes the back of the paper and the front of the paper receives the impression from the type through the inked ribbon as indicated in Fig. 1.

The remaining 79 columns of storage and hammers operate in the same manner except that means must be provided to compensate for the distance between the first hammer and the others. This is accomplished by preventing the first photoelectric timing pulse from entering all 80 storage counters simultaneously. By using ringcounter-operated gate circuits for each column input, the first photoelectric generated pulse enters only the first counter, the second pulse enters only the first and second counters, the third pulse enters only the first, second, and third counters and so forth. As the type wheel advances, each input counter gate is opened in sequence and the characters are precessed out of the counter storage.

The characters across the line are not necessarily printed in sequence. For example, if all A's were loaded into storage, as the A on the type wheel progressed in front of each of the 80 hammers it would be hit by each of the hammers in sequence. However, in printing the word CAT, the A would be printed first then the C and then the T.

The dual functions of the electronic storage columns in the PASS are effected with reliable, low-cost standard components.

The basic system is fortuitously simple. While loading the storage unit as a serial transfer register. no counting is done. Conversely while the columns are serving as adders to sequence the print hammers, no new information is loaded. Furthermore, not only are the information input and counter inputs from different sources, but the 479 interstage transfer circuits are fundamentally different from the 400 interstage counter couplings. It was found feasible to use simple interstage coupling circuits for each purpose without disconnecting or gating out those required for the other.

## **PASS Circuit**

The PASS unit, while comprising most of the electronic portion of the system, is merely a cascade of 80 identical electronic columns like the two diagrammed in Fig. 2. Each column includes six trigger pairs for holding the binary coded information and telling that column's hammer which one of the 64 possible characters in the rotary type font it should strike.

In Fig. 2, each trigger pair (shown symbolically) has two mutually symmetrical sets of equilibrium potentials. The one obtained by driving the reset bus negative is used to indicate a zero for the corresponding binary digit. The alternate condition is obtained by an impulse discharge of the associated advance capacitor  $C_a$  through advance triode connected the thereto. This is the ON condition indicating that the corresponding binary digit is a one. Each of the six triggers in a column indicates the coefficient (0 or 1) of a different power of 2, from 0 to 5.

The components  $C_c$  and  $R_c$  connect each stage to the next in the column to make the six stages in the column operate as a scale of 64 binary counter for the printer's actuation after the information has been loaded into the columns.

To enable the loading of the six storage triggers of each of the eighty columns from a single input channel, the process is made completely serial. The 6 binary digits (111001 representing the sum of  $1 \times 32, 1 \times 16, 1 \times 8, 0 \times 4, 0 \times 2,$ and 1  $\times$  1 or 57) for column 1, followed by the same order of 6 values for column 2 and so on through the 80 columns, are placed one at a time into the end trigger and transferred forward. Thus, as the second digit enters trigger 1 in column 80, the first is transferred to trigger 2. Four transfers later, column 80 is loaded with the 6-place binary number intended for column 1. On the entry of the seventh digit of the series, the 1st is transferred from the 32's place of column 80 to the 1's place

in column 79, and so the transfer process continues until the 480th digit is finally loaded properly in the 1's place in column 80 and the 1st digit similarly is in its 32's place in column 1.

The circuitry by which the storage triggers become a serial transfer register excludes  $C_e$  and  $R_e$  but includes  $R_r$ ,  $R_a$ ,  $C_a$ , and the advance triodes. All advance triode cathodes are held at a potential sufficiently positive so that no appreciable plate current can be drawn so long as the plate potential to which  $C_a$  has been charged through  $R_a$  is near the value obtaining for the output plate of a trigger in the off condition.

All advance triodes furthermore are biased beyond cutoff for plate potentials as high as that of the output plate of a trigger in the on condition, some 60 volts higher than for the off condition. Then each trigger has its  $R_a$  connected to the output plate of the trigger whose past condition it is meant to assume on the occasion of a transfer. Such occasion is marked by the application, simultaneously to all triggers in the register, of a reset signal, followed (after a delay not substantially greater than the product  $R_aC_a$ .) by a positive pulse to the grids of all advance triodes coupled to the register.

No advance triode plate whose  $R_a$  connection is to the output plate of a trigger that was off prior to the reset signal could draw current when its grid was pulsed, so all triggers  $C_a$ -coupled to such plates, remain reset or off, just like their  $R_a$ -connected triggers had been prior to the reset-advance signal pair. However, some 60 volts more positive potential prevailed

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DEMONSTRATION COPY FROM THE POTTER INSTRUMENT FLYING TYPEWRITER 5 LINES A SECOND
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Actual reproduction of material printed at 5 lines a second by "Flying Typewriter"

at any advance triode plate whose  $R_a$  connection is to the output plate of a trigger which had been on prior to the reset signal. Although the reset started an exponential decay of that potential, enough was left at the instant of the advance signal to enable the resultant advance plate current impulsive discharge of  $C_a$  to turn on the connected trigger.

## **Pulse Progression**

Each trigger output plate may be considered the transfer load output or TLO terminal, and the end of the  $R_a$  connecting thereto would be the transfer load input or TLI terminal for the next trigger in the line of transfer.

Figure 3 shows the potential variation with time at the originating TLI of the PASS (TIL 80-1) when starting to load the binary digits 1110010 —. This would be the case if binary 111001 (57) were to be finally loaded into col. 1, and a binary number starting with  $0 \times 32$ were destined for col. 2. To illustrate the time progression of these binary digits through the transfer register, the voltages resulting at the other triggers along the line of transfer are shown on the same time base.

The value of  $R_{e}$  is sufficiently great, that the transfer circuitry between stages has no effect on the counter operation. The latter is obtained via  $C_{e}$  and  $R_{e}$  whose ratio is as low as will safely effect counting, and whose product is less than the duration of the reset signal. During transfer, the reset signal maintains final control over the spurious signals produced by the counter coupling  $C_{e}$  and  $R_{e}$  when an on place is reset.

It may be seen in Fig. 3 that whenever 1 is loaded into a trigger, its next response to a transfer signal pair includes a negative pulse. Whenever a 0 is loaded, the next transfer response contains no such negative pulse.

Any voltage pattern at one stage is duplicated in the next stage one transfer signal pair later. It is generally known that triggers of the common grid return type count negative input pulses, ignoring positive pulses of similar amplitude. Before the circuits were described in detail it was stated that a ring counter and associated gates serve the purpose of counting phototube pulses into each column beginning one pulse later than in the preceding column. This in function is true and was at the time the clearest way of conveying the idea. It may be seen now, however, that a series of 80 triggers arranged in serial transfer fashion will quite simply serve the same printer commutator purpose.

The printer (commutator) load input potential at PLI is maintained positive by a predetermined counter for only the first 64 pulses from the phototube unit which supplies printer commutator signal pairs until the last trigger in the commutator (col. 1) has received its 64th 1 and a clearing 0. Then the predetermined counter is reset automatically for the next line.

### **Practical Aspects**

Usually less than 64 characters are required in the type font, which typically comprises 47 alphanumeric symbols. In this typical case, these characters may be coded from 63 down to 17 inclusive, and the space (no character to be printed) may then be assigned the code 16 or any lower value. The predetermined counter controlling the number of 1's loaded into the print commutator will be set at 47. This provides for energizing the hammer in any column coded from 63 (energized by the 64-63=1st pulse) down to 17 (energized by the 64-17=47th pulse), and fails to energize the hammer in any column coded 16 or less (requiring 64-16=48 or more pulses to produce the hammer energizing 64th or turn-over count in such column).

It is not necessary to encode the characters in contiguous sequence from 63 down. Any values or groups of values may be skipped so long as corresponding skips are made in spacing the characters in the type font about the print wheel. The leading space, as the wheel rotates, is assigned the value 63, and the following spaces each one less. To secure the ability to withhold printing where a space in the printed line is wanted, it is only



FIG. 1—Artist's drawing of printer shows positions of type wheel and printing hammers. Photoelectric pulse generator disk is beneath type wheel



FIG. 2—Simplified schematic of two of the eighty 6-stage counters. Note use of abbreviated symbol for doubletriode trigger pairs

necessary that the code value zero be unassigned to any character, thus leaving 63 spaces where 63 or less characters may be coded in any order whatsoever, with the location of blanks wherever desired.

This gives almost unlimited lati-



FIG. 3—Timing diagram shows spacing and duration of pulses in a typical section of control circuit

tude to the encoding, permitting use with systems in which codes are already assigned. It permits use of codes designed for various checking or automatic verification methods as in computers or business machines. The code may be changed as often as desired for maintaining privacy, as in terminal equipment for a high-speed radio link; it is only necessary to change print wheels for each change in code.

# Parallel Input

It will be recalled that PASS stands for printer actuating serial storage. The unit loads completely serially from a single input channel. Of course, if a 6-channel input is available, these six inputs may be transferred broadside, instantaneously, to six triggers whose content is then scanned out serially under control of a chain-of-6 pulse generator fast enough to complete the scan before the next broadside signal. Such a 6-parallel-input-toserial-transfer-output converter has been used for some time to load a PASS unit from 6-level perforated tane.

Conversely, a printer-actuating parallel storage may as easily be made with 6 TLI terminals for transferring the binary 1's straight across, column to column, and the 2's, 4's, 8's, 16's, and 32's similarly, each from its own TLI, and all six at the same time. This unit would be adapted to single channel input by the converse of the converter mentioned above. The single channel would serially load six triggers whose content, under control of a 6-scalar, would be instantly transferred broadside to the six TLI's, in time to permit the six triggers to resume uninterrupted reception over the single input.

An inherent property of the PASS unit that contributes to its versatility is that it has no speed or frequency of its own. Information can be transferred in or out under timing control of any external device. A single transfer can be made (information shifted one binary digit), or six transfers (information shifted one column), and the process suspended indefinitely. Or the 480 binary digits may be loaded serially in less than fifty milliseconds. In the case of a unit with six parallel inputs, the loading time would be less than ten milliseconds.

Although the system will work with just one set of type, two identical sets are used to provide additional time for loading the electronic storage. One set of type is used to print the first forty columns of information and the other set is used to print the second forty columns; therefore one-half of the electronic storage can be loaded while the other half is printing out. A complete line of 80 characters is printed in less than one revolution of the type wheel and the paper is then indexed upward for the next line during the rest of the turn.

Faster as well as slower versions are being considered. Among these is a printer which can print two or more lines at a time. This would require two or more type wheels and two or more rows of hammers spaced a line apart. In a slower character-at-a-time version, the rotating type wheel can be made to advance from one edge of the paper to the other being struck through the paper and inked ribbon by a single hammer advancing with it. In another version the paper moves from side to side on a carriage past the rotating type wheel.

The principle described promises to find wide application in the fields of communication, computation, data handling, magazine addressing, and business form preparation.

In the communication field it can be used on a standard telegraph line circuit or narrow-band radio channels. Many radio communications can be sent only at certain times because of tropospheric conditions and therefore require an uneconomical amount of equipment to meet these peaks. These messages can now be recorded on magnetic tape, transmitted at extremely high speeds, and received by the "Flying Typewriter."

Modern-day, high-speed computers can digest data and compute at fantastically high rates but overall efficiency has been seriously limited by the need for high-speed output devices. The Typewriter will meet this need and its associated electronic storage should find wide application in arithmetic and format programming.

The new printer in combination with magnetic storage systems will make it possible to keep magazine subscription lists up-to-date and prepare the address strips at the high rates necessary.

Development of the printer is part of the evolution which engineers and businessmen alike predict will soon bring everyday application of electronic data handlers to problems in industry, business, and government. In the next industrial revolution-the office revolution — all clerical handling problems will become automatic. Computers coupled with high-speed printers will soon keep business accounts, run continuous sales records, handle entire payrolls, compute and send out bills, keep running inventories, schedule production, and serve as vast filing systems.

The flying typewriter principle was conceived by John T. Potter. The principal engineering was performed by P. C. Michel, Director of Research at Potter Instrument Company.

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# **Voltage-Limiting Circuit**

High-gain d-c amplifiers with large negative feedback provide very rapid switching for this precisely controlled limiting circuit. Developed for limiting variable voltages to specific ranges in the REAC computer, the circuit has general applications

# By FRANK R. BRADLEY and RAWLEY P. McCOY

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**T** HE LIMITING property of the circuit to be described depends upon two factors, the action of a high-gain phase-inverting d-c amplifier in holding its input grid at a virtual ground, and the cne-way current carrying capability of vacuum tubes.

In analog computer applications it is desirable to have extremely sharp and precise limiting circuits to enable the simulation of discontinuous phenomenon such as a control coming against a stop or a gust of wind.

Consider Fig. 1. If e, goes slightly positive, V, goes highly negative because of the high gain and phase inversion of the amplifier. The resultant voltage division of  $V_0$  and  $V_i$  across  $R_{in}$  and  $R_f$  drives  $e_{g}$  in a negative direction, back towards zero. In the same fashion, if  $e_{g}$  goes slightly negative,  $V_{o}$  goes highly positive, again driving  $e_g$ back towards zero by the voltage division across the feedback and input resistor. Thus the output voltage rides at the d-c level that results in essentially zero voltage at the input grid. The amplifier may be considered as a voltage servo that maintains a null at its input grid by virtue of current feedback.

If in a parallel circuit such as is illustrated in Fig. 2, two people are told to manipulate the potentiometers  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , one so that the output potential is more positive than +200 volts and the other one so that the output potential is less positive than 200 volts, the operation trying for the less positive potential will be successful. This is true because it is necessary

ELECTRONICS — May, 1952

to decrease the total current through the load resistor to increase the output potential and it is impossible to reverse the current flow in either tube.

Thus the operator who is trying to reach the higher voltage will reduce plate current flow through the tube he controls and in the limit will cut the tube off, in which condition the other operator will still be able to cause sufficient plate current flow through his tube to drop the output voltage to the desired value.

#### **Negative Limiting**

Two feedback amplifiers, as shown in Fig. 1, may be used to perform the sensing function of the operators described in Fig. 2. Consider the circuit shown in Fig. 3. Amplifier 1 and tube A form a three-stage amplifier as do amplifier 2 and tube B. From the previous description of feedback amplifiers it is evident that both amplifiers will attempt to maintain their respective input grids at zero potential. There are two operating conditions of this circuit; either  $E_1$  is positive with respect to  $E_2$  or vice versa.

Consider the case in which  $E_1$  is more positive. Tube A, by virtue of the feedback action, conducts reducing  $E_p$  sufficiently to hold  $e_{p1}$  at virtual ground. Tube B attempts to increase  $E_p$  to hold  $e_{p2}$  at ground. However, it can only conduct in one direction. Even with tube B plate current cut off, Tube A, by itself, drives the plate voltage negatively as required to hold  $e_{p1}$  at zero.

Thus, as long as  $E_1$  is positive with respect to  $E_2$ , the  $E_1$  input controls  $E_p$ . When  $E_1$  is negative with respect to  $E_2$ , by the same action  $E_2$  controls  $E_p$ . The transfer of control from one input to the other takes place over a very small change in voltage difference between  $E_1$ and  $E_2$  because of the high gain of the amplifiers. The switching voltage difference is approximately the maximum amplifier voltage swing divided by the amplifier voltage gain.

This then provides a mechanism



FIG. 1—Basic circuit showing how e<sub>g</sub> tends towards zero voltage



FIG. 2—Operator trying for lowest voltmeter reading will be successful

121



FIG. 3—If  $E_1$  is more positive than  $E_2$ ,  $E_1$  controls  $E_p$ 



FIG. 5—Combined positive and negative limiting

FIG. 6—A zero-drift balancing amplifier is used for greater precision

FIG. 4—If  $E_1$  is more positive than  $E_2$ ,  $E_2$  controls  $E_p$ 

of negative limiting. The negative limit is applied at one input and the variable voltage to be limited at the other. When the variable voltage is more positive, it controls the output,  $E_{\nu}$ . When the variable voltage is more negative, the limiting voltage controls the output. Note that there is no requirement that the limit voltage be a fixed voltage.

# **Positive Limiting**

A variation of the circuit that provides positive limiting is shown in Fig. 4. Again the circuit consists of two three-stage d-c amplifiers with feedback resistors connected from the output back to the input grids. In this case, however, the amplifiers have a common third stage and a common load resistor for the second stage. Again there are two possibilities that either  $E_1$ or  $E_2$  may be the more positive voltage. Consider the case where  $E_1$  is positive with respect to  $E_2$ .

The three-stage amplifier consist-

ing of amplifier 2, tube B and tube C function to hold  $e_{g2}$  at virtual ground. The remaining three-stage amplifier consisting of amplifier 1, tube A, and tube C, if independent, would attempt to hold  $e_{g1}$  at zero. But because of the first amplifier,  $E_{\mu}$  is not sufficiently negative to buck out  $E_{1}$ .

The voltage  $e_{p1}$  is therefore positive and the input to tube A accordingly negative (relative to the input to tube B). Tube A draws less current through the common plate load. However tube A can only be cut off and tube B can still draw enough current to drop the input to tube C as required to drive  $E_p$  sufficiently positive to buck out  $E_2$ . The output voltage  $E_p$  is thus completely controlled by  $E_2$ . When  $E_2$  is positive with respect to  $E_1$ , the condition reverses and the output voltage is controlled by  $E_1$ .

Both positive and negative limiting depend on the fact that the conducting member of the paralleled pair of tubes can draw sufficient plate current to drive the common output voltage as required to buck out the input voltage controlling the conducting tube. The input voltage that is not in control, however, can only cut off its member of the paralleled pair as the high-gain amplifier attempts to maintain its input grid at zero.

#### **Output Control**

Thus in this circuit the negative voltage controls the output voltage. The positive limit is applied to input and the variable voltage to be limited at the other. When the variable voltage is more negative it controls the output,  $E_p$ . When the variable voltage is more positive, the limiting voltage controls the output. Again, as in the case of negative limiting, the limit voltage need not be fixed voltage.

The positive limiting circuit and the negative limiting circuit may be combined as shown in Fig. 5 to provide both positive and negative limiting. The voltage to be limited,  $E_{var}$ , controls the paralleled output of tubes C and D when it is negative with respect to the positive limit,  $E_{par}$ . The output of the paralleled tubes A and B is in turn controlled by the output of C and Dwhen it is positive with respect to the negative limit  $E_{neg}$ . Thus when  $E_{var}$  lies between  $E_{neg}$  and  $E_{par}$ , the output voltage  $E_p$  is controlled by  $E_{var}$ . Outside of these limits it is controlled by either the positive or negative limit.

## Zero-Drift Limiting

For more precise limiting, a zerodrift amplifier may be used. This circuit, shown in Fig. 6, uses a chopper in conjunction with an auxiliary a-c amplifier. Any voltage existing at the input grid is chopped into a 60-cycle signal and amplified. The output is half-wave rectified by the same vibrator and the filtered output coupled to the first stage of the d-c amplifier proper where it is added to the direct-coupled input signal by means of the common cathode resistor.

The auxiliary amplifier has a d-c gain of about 1,000. Since it is in series with the basic amplifier, between the junction of the input and



#### FIG. 7—Cathode follower avoids longtime discharge of C<sub>1</sub>



FIG. 8—Change of limit potential can be provided

feedback resistor and the basic amplifier, the combination has a d-c gain that is the product of the gains of the two amplifiers (about  $30 \times 10^{\circ}$ ). Moreover the auxiliary amplifier is drift free so that the drift voltage is less by a factor of 1,000. This circuit always holds the drift voltage at the input to less than two millivolts, and usually less than one millivolt.

# Frequency Response

Use of this amplifier for limiting introduces a problem of long recovery time from a limit condition. It is therefore impractical to use this amplifier directly for limiting. Two of the three amplifiers in the limiting setup (Fig. 5) have an appreciable voltage at their input because the output voltage holds only the input grid of the amplifier that is controlling it at zero. The output of the balancing amplifier section of two of the amplifiers is a large d-c voltage that charges  $C_1$ (Fig. 6) accordingly.

The time constant of  $R_2$  and  $C_1$ is 25 seconds for stability so that when the variable voltage crosses a limit, there will be a long delay while the limiting amplifier capacitor discharges before it effectively maintains the limit. The variable voltage amplifier has the same difficulty when the variable voltage crosses the limit in the opposite direction, going again into its permissible range.

# **Cathode Follower Added**

This difficulty is obviated by using a cathode follower and diode connected with the basic amplifier as shown in Fig. 7. The additional cathode follower produces no change in the amplifier action as the input grid is maintained at a virtual ground by the high-gain action feedback resistor. However the cathode follower can only provide positive output voltage (since its cathode is returned to ground). Thus the output voltage has, as its negative limit, ground potential, at which output the cathode follower is cut off.

If a more negative output voltage is required, the input to the grid of the cathode follower tends to go more negative than the cutoff voltage of the triode. However when the d-c amplifier output goes more than 20 volts negative (as it will if the feedback current via  $R_{f}$  cannot hold e, ground) the cathode of the diode goes below ground and it starts to conduct. This provides an alternate feedback path for the d-c amplifier, which adjusts its output voltage so that the current flow through the diode and 20K resistor hold e, at ground). Thus the output voltage is limited at ground while  $e_a$  is maintained at zero by the alternate feedback path that becomes operative when the limit is reached. This prevents  $C_1$  from accumulating a large charge.

# Sharper Limiting

The circuit of Fig. 7 gives sharper limiting than that of Fig. 3 because the amplifier gain is greater by a factor of 1,000 and there is no transition while one tube is cut off and the other starts to conduct. Limit voltages other than zero can be obtained by returning the cathode follower to the desired limit potential as shown in Fig. 8.

There are some loading considerations in this case since the output stage ground return is completed through the limit-setting potentiometer. First, in operation, when  $V_{\circ}$  is not being limited, potentiometer loading is not a problem since  $V_{\circ}$  is automatically maintained at the correct value by virtue of feedback through  $R_{1}$ . In the limiting condition the tube is cut off and the limit voltage supplied from the potentiometer.

In this case the source of  $V_L$  has an impedance of between 10 and 11.25K (assuming negligible impedance in the reference voltage supply). In the REAC application,  $R_L$  is of the order of 1 megohm as is  $R_1$ . Note that  $R_1$  is returned to the amplifier input, which is essentially ground. This means that a 10K source is working into a 500K load. The value of  $V_o$  is accordingly slightly different from  $V_L$ . This presents no difficulty however since in operation  $V_L$  is set for limiting at the desired value of  $V_o$ .

The use of a diode to provide an alternate feedback path in the manner of Fig. 7 was developed by R. Ragan of the Instrumentation Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

# **SLOPE CONTROL**

WELDING CURRENT

SLOPE TIME

FULL HEAT LIMIT

FINAL HEAT

WELD TIME

000

000 C2 AT

PHASED HAL<mark>F-ON</mark>

PHASED POSITIVE BIAS

SLOPE CONTROL CIRCUIT

EXISTING WELDING CONTROL PHASE-SHIFT CIRCUIT

NORMALLY OPEN

CONTACTOR

NORMALLY CLOSED

ZERO

welding of difficult or heretofore impossible jobs

INITIAL YCR

Technique reduces rejects, reduces machine maintenance and speeds up work. Back-toback thyratrons serve as automatically varying resistor across heat control of welder to make the a-c welding current increase gradually from its initial value to the final value

**B** Y REDUCING REJECTS or reducing machine maintenance, slope control in resistance welding has made many difficult production welds possible. Primarily, where the initial resistance of the weld is high or inconsistent, such as in spot-welding aluminum or in projection welding generally, the gradual increase of welding current improves welding consistency and quality.

Increasing the welding current

# By W. B. HILLS Control Divisions

General Electric Co Schenectady, N. Y.

gradually from its initial value to its final value produces a slope on the envelope of the current wave, as indicated in Fig. 1A. Adjustments for the welding cycle are the overall weld time, initial and final heats, and the time of rise to final heat (slope time).

The slope control circuit is ap-

INITIAL HEA

(A)

معالعو

(B)

000080000 (00000)

plied to the phase-shift heat control. By controlling the firing of the power tubes in the contactor, the magnitude (rms) of the welding current can be varied from its full sine-wave value (100 percent) to 20 percent of this value. (This is a change in heating of from 100 percent to 4 percent.) This controlled firing is generally obtained by phase-shifting the triggering voltage of each power tube with respect to its anode voltage.

SLOPE

1000 JT3

FINAL

NEGATIVE



# for Resistance Welding



Slope control unit at lower left, incorporated in welding control cabinet, here permits welding chrome-plated beryllium-copper spring strip to steel-backed silver contact, meeting Navy specifications that the chrome plating be undisturbed by welding. This installation is in the Scheneciady plant of the G-E Control Divisions

In the basic phase-shift heat control circuit of Fig. 1B, transformer  $T_1$  is in phase with the anodes of the power tubes. Transformer  $T_2$ , which does the triggering, is phase-shifted by  $C_1$  and several variable resistors in series for control of the final heat, the full heat limit (the final heat calibration or power factor adjustment) and the initial heat adjustment of the slope control circuit. In this circuit, increasing resistance delays firing and reduces the current (heat).

The slope control circuit can be thought of as a resistance that is varied automatically from its initial resistance to essentially zero resistance. This effect can be produced by varying the current through the back-to-back thyratrons across the initial heat resistance. Impressed on the grid of each tube is the combined a-c voltage of

#### EXAMPLES OF COST-CUTTING APPLICATIONS

1. At Lynch Brothers plant in Pine Meadows, Conn., the need arose to weld two pieces of soft 0.064-inch 24-SO aluminum. Using standard single-phase welders with synchronous control but without slope control, only 52 welds could be obtained without cleaning the electrodes. Addition of slope control increased this to a minimum of 800 spots between cleanings.

2. In a GE machine shop it was necessary to seal off a 1/4-inch diameter stainless steel tube having 40-mil wall thickness. The sealed end had to be gas-tight and successfully hold less than 1 micron of vacuum. With other welding procedures the reject rate was over 50 percent, but addition of slope control gave successful welds with less than 5 percent rejects.

3. The City Auto Stamping Co. in Toledo produce engine hoods requiring projection welding. Because of weld splatter, three men had to polish the parts to get acceptance by International Harvester. Slope control reduced metal expulsion so greatly that polishing was no longer necessary.

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 $T_{a}$  and the d-c bias of  $C_{2}$ . The voltage of  $T_{a}$  is fixed at 90 degrees lagging the anode voltage, while control is obtained by varying the d-c bias of  $C_{2}$  from negative to positive.

With a negative bias the thyratron is phased almost off as in Fig. 1C, thus passing very little current and being equivalent to a high resistance in the phase-shift circuit. As the bias is made more positive, the thyratron turns on earlier and earlier in the cycle and the effective resistance in the phase-shift circuit decreases to essentially zero.

In the circuit of Fig. 1B the normally closed contact of relay CRkeeps  $C_2$  charged negatively. At the beginning of the weld, relay CR picks up and  $C_2$  is connected to a positive source through potentiometer  $P_1$ . The time for  $C_2$  to change its charge from the negative (thyratrons phased off) to the positive (thyratrons phased fully on) condition is the slope time and is determined by the time constant of  $P_1$  and  $C_2$ , hence  $P_1$  adjusts the slope time.

# **ORGAN-PIPE**







Experimental model of the organ-pipe scanner

FIG. 2—Convolution of the channels

**M**ANY RADAR systems require a means for rapidly scanning the antenna beam over a volume in space. One of the solutions to this problem in the microwave field is known as an organ-pipe scanner.

A feed horn, a transition region and an aperture are the three fundamental components of an organ-pipe scanner. Energy is introduced into the feed horn, passes through the transition region and appears at some point on the aperture. Different portions of the aperture are used and apparent motion along the aperture is achieved by means of a rotation of some element in the system. Scanning of the antenna beam takes place when the aperture is made to coincide with a curve on the focal surface of an objective.

#### **Experimental Model**

It was decided to use a rotating horn system for rapid scanning. The principle of the rotating horn is shown in Fig. 1. Design of the scanner made use of 36 standard 1 by  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. waveguide channels. The completed experimental model is shown in Fig. 2 and the above photograph.

Referring to Fig. 2, the channels in the middle, closest to the aperture line, are carried to the edges of the aperture and the others fill in as shown. The guides can be crossed only if the feed circle and the aperture line are in different planes.- This convolution simplifies the phasing problem and offers no great mechanical difficulty.

To permit a correction of path length in each channel, a 180-deg H-bend was used making it feasible to vary path lengths in the course of experiments.

Despite the bulk and apparent complexity of the system, the organpipe scanner can be constructed simply and is lighter and more mechanically feasible than other existing feed systems. It has good impedance qualities as well as a small amount of dead time. Moreover, during dead time, the scanner still offers a good impedance match to the magnetron.

Experimental data showed that

the main beam from the scanner did not vary with feed-horn rotation when the horn dimension was equal to three and to four-channel widths. This beam did change slightly when only two elements were fed. In all cases, the beam width was equal to that which could be obtained from standard horns whose apertures were equal to the energized parts of the scanner apertures.

# Flared H-Plane

Because the aperture dimension in the H-plane is equal to the guide width, it is too small to illuminate the objective adequately for most applications. The aperture dimension may be increased by making each channel flared in the Hplane or by adding a single flare to the entire array of elements.

Some improvement in the beam width and the side-lobe level of the E-plane pattern results from the addition of the H-plane flare to the three elements.

It has been determined experimentally that the production model

# RADAR SCANNER

Device is lighter and more feasible mechanically than other available methods for scanning an X-band antenna beam. Mechanical motion is transformed to apparent motion along the required curve on the focusing reflector by means of a rotating horn and waveguide elements

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of the organ-pipe scanner should have a channel-wall thickness of about  $\frac{1}{3}$  in. to reduce impedance mismatch at the horn-to-waveguide interface. In the prototype of the organ-pipe scanner the channel-wall thickness was as great as  $\frac{1}{3}$  in.

# **Secondary Patterns**

To study secondary patterns, a six-foot parabolic cylindrical section of 57.6-in. focal length was constructed upon a frame. The reflector, together with the organpipe scanner, is shown in one photograph. Secondary patterns from this arrangement had good beamwidth and side-lobe characteristics. Addition of the H-plane flare produced an improvement in the sidelobe level.

The magnetron does not have to be blanked out between scans because the impedance does not change appreciably throughout the entire scan. Dead time, therefore, is determined solely by the usefulness of the secondary pattern from the objective. This radiation pattern changes very little until the beam reaches one end of the scanner aperture. At this crossover point, the energy appears at both ends of the aperture, so that two beams are found in the secondary pattern. The system has a dead time during this period of ambiguity. Dead time for the model is equivalent to rotation past two of the 36 elements when three elements are fed, therefore the scanning system is inoperative only for 5.6 percent of the time.



Experimental model with single H-plane flare



Scanner with six-foot cylindrical reflector

# Automatic

# By JOHN M. CARROLL Assistant Editor ELECTRONICS

HE automatic ionosphere recorder Model C-3, shown in the photograph, is used by Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, to measure at vertical incidence the virtual height and critical frequencies of ionized layers of the upper atmosphere. Pulses of radiofrequency energy are alternately transmitted and received over the frequency range from 1 to 25 mc. The time interval between the transmitted and received pulses gives a measurement of the virtual height. This interval is automatically plotted against frequency and displayed simultaneously on monitoring and recording oscilloscopes.

A functional block diagram of the equipment is shown in Fig. 1. The pulse generator supplies pulses that key the transmitter and the 30-mc fixed-frequency oscillator, and synchronize the sweep and heightmarker generators. The 30-mc fixedfrequency oscillator voltage is applied to the balanced mixer stages in the form of pulses that beat with the 31-to-55 mc variable-frequency oscillator to give carrier frequency varying from 1 to 25 mc. The resultant pulsed carrier is amplified by a pair of 6L6's and three pairs of 715C's before being applied to the antenna. The transmitter consists of two balanced amplifier channels feeding a balanced antenna.

# **Dual-Conversion Receiver**

The receiver shown at the left of Fig. 1 is a dual-conversion type. The antenna input is mixed with the vfo frequency to produce the 30-mc first i-f while a second i-f of 1.4 mc is produced by use of a 28.6-mc fixed-frequency oscillator. After passing the video detector, the video signal is differentiated and limited for control of interference and then fed to the oscilloscope units.

The frequency-marker channel shown to the left of the receiver

# REMINDER

• The critical frequency is the highest that a given layer of the ionosphere can reflect to earth when the ray enters the ionosphere with vertical incidence.

• The virtual height is that which a wave would reach if it traveled in a straight line through the ionosphere and were reflected from a mirror surface. Actual layer height is somewhat less.



Complete transmission-recorder with 35-mm camera in use at upper right



Record of propagation conditions showing stratified E layer at 100 km and critical frequency of 3 mc. The F1 layer has a virtual height of 200 km. In absence of a definite cusp, the critical frequency cannot be read. The  $F_2$  layer at 260 km will support 8.2 mc at vertical incidence

# Ionosphere Recorder

Five stations in the Arctic use the latest equipment to measure virtual heights and critical frequencies of ionospheric layers. Continuous motion pictures or selected stills are made of pulse response from 1 to 25 megacycles



FIG. 1—Pulse generator, transmitter, receiver and recorder elements that make up the complete ionosphere recorder

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

contains a 1-mc oscillator whose harmonics beat with the vfo output voltage to produce a frequencymarker pulse every megacycle. The vfo frequency is varied logarithmically from 31 to 55 mc by a motor-driven, cam-operated, variable capacitor.

A potentiometer, mechanically coupled to this system, is used to provide linear horizontal sweep voltage synchronized with the frequency sweep. The monitor scope uses horizontal sweep voltage derived from this source and the vertical sweep from the sweep generator. The recording scope uses only a horizontal sweep voltage from the sweep generator while the other dimension on the film is produced by motion of the film past the camera lens during the sweep.

Horizontal sweep voltage to produce the other dimension of the two-dimensional sweep is provided by a conventional sweepgenerator circuit whose action is initiated by the trigger-generator multivibrator. The trigger-generator pulse also starts the marker pulses that are applied to the oscilloscope grids to provide either 50 or 100-km height markers on the cathode-ray screen.

### **Basic Pulse Generator**

The pulse generator, as shown in block diagram Fig. 1, contains the basic trigger generator that initiates the outgoing pulses with variable delay, the sweep generator that produces the sweep voltage for both scopes in synchronism with them and the height marker channel.

The basic trigger generator is a standard free-running multivibrator whose frequency may be adjusted over two ranges. The lower range provides pulse repetition rates from 10 to 30 pulses per second while the other permits rates between 30 and 90 pps. Synchronism of the prr to the powerline frequency may be accomplished by feeding a suitable voltage to the pulse generator.

The outgoing trigger pulse is delayed to allow the oscilloscope sweep to get started. This delay is accomplished by a one-kick multivibrator circuit. The delay time is variable to permit the alignment of the leading edge of the transmitted pulse with the first 100-km height marker, thus providing a zero-reference height line.

The pulse-shaper circuits perform differentiating, amplifying and squaring functions and determine the length of the outgoing pulse. Pulse lengths of 50 or 100 µsec may be selected. The negative output pulse is taken off a cathode follower. An inverter stage also provides a positive output pulse.

The sweep-length circuit consists of a one-kick cathode-coupled multivibrator activated by the trigger generator to produce a square pulse, the duration of which depends upon the sweep time selected by the height-range switch. Amplified, this pulse is used to cut off the sweepgenerator tube. During cutoff time, the sweep capacitor charges through a large resistor at an approximately linear rate.

Sweep capacitors corresponding to height ranges of 500, 1,000, or 4,000 km can be selected. Since the recording and monitoring oscilloscopes employ magnetic deflection systems, a pedestal voltage derived from the sweep-length multivibrator is added to the sawtooth output of the sweep generator to increase the sweep linearity.

The height-marker generator is keyed on by the square wave from the sweep generator and thereby produces oscillation only during the sweep. Circuit components in the marker oscillator may be chosen to provide either 50 or 100 km height markers. The height-mark pulses are differentiated and clamped before being applied to the oscilloscope grids.

# Transmitter Keyer Tubes

Eight keyer tubes are used to key simultaneously the mixer, fixed-frequency oscillator and transmitter amplifier stages. They are arranged in two sets of four keyer tubes, each set with its master keyer tube or pulse inverter. The keyer circuits consist of cathode followers driven from the pulse inverters that are, in turn, fed with negative pulses from the pulse generator. Keyer 1 and keyer 2 of the left transmitter channel are shown schematically in



FIG, 2—Circuit of typical pulse inverter and cascade cathode-follower keyers used in Fig. 1

FIG. 3—Broad-band amplifiers used over the range 1 to 25 mc without band switching

Fig. 2 with their associated pulse inverter.

Application of the keying pulse has the effect of bringing the d-c potential on the broad-band amplifier grids instantaneously from approximately -500 volts to zero or above. The bias level of the r-f stages may be adjusted by the potentiometers shown in the grid circuits of the keyer tubes.

The cathode-follower keyers are coupled directly to the amplifiers through isolating r-f filter networks. Additional protection from feedback is afforded by driving the cathode followers in cascade and by two master keyers or pulse inverters rather than from a common input source.

# Broad-Band Transmitter

The transmitter consists of a balanced broad-band amplifier and a 30-mc fixed-frequency oscillator. The ffo crystal oscillator generates a 10-mc signal that is multiplied in a 6AU6 tripler and amplified in a 6AG7 tube to produce a balanced output. The last two stages of the ffo are keyed to provide a 30-mc pulsed signal.

The left channel only of the balanced transmitter is shown in Fig. 3 since both halves of the transmitter are identical. The 30-mc pulsed signal from the ffo is applied to the mixer screen grids while the 31-to-55 mc varying frequency voltage from the vfo is applied to the control grids. The difference frequency, 1 to 25 mc, is amplified by a second pair of 6L6's. A 30-mc band-rejection filter is included in the mixer plate circuits. The difference frequency is further amplified by three broad-band amplifier stages, each employing a pair of 715C pulse-type amplifiers. The amplifiers are designed to cover the range from 1 to 25 mc. Series and shunt peaking coils and very low values of load resistors are used in the amplifier circuits to obtain this broad response. The final stages are capacitively coupled to the delta-type, balanced-input antenna.

### **Pulse Receiver**

The incoming signal from the receiving antenna is applied to the converter through' a broad-band amplifier. A 30-mc band-rejection



FIG. 4—Push-pull mopa variable-frequency oscillator is temperature controlled

filter in the input circuit tends to minimize pickup at the intermediate frequency. The output of the vfo is also applied to the converter. The process of mixing these voltages and selecting the difference frequency will always produce a 30-mc i-f signal. This difference frequency is amplified by two 30-mc i-f amplifiers. These stages include six tuned circuits designed to eliminate spurious components, particularly those produced by feedthrough from the vfo.

A second i-f of 1.4 mc is obtained by beating the 30-mc first i-f signal against the output of a 28.6-mc crystal-controlled oscillator. The second i-f is amplified, rectified in a standard video detector circuit and the pulse output differentiated. A limiter follows this and is employed to improve the signal-tointerference ratio. Five different time constants can be selected in the differentiating circuit to give optimum interference control.

# Variable-Frequency Oscillator

The variable-frequency oscillator shown in Fig. 4 comprises a master oscillator and power amplifier in a temperature-controlled oven for optimum accuracy and output frequency stability. The oscillator consists of a 6J6 connected in a push-pull circuit. The amplifier uses two 2E26's in push-pull. Butterfly-type variable capacitors are used in the tuned circuits of the two stages to provide full coverage from 31 to 55 mc with only 90 degrees rotation of the cam-follower shaft.

With a 4-rpm drive-motor, sweep times of  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , 15 and 30 seconds are available using a gear-changing system.

Separate slug-tuned inductances and capacitance trimmers permit adjustment for optimum coverage of the desired frequency range. The vfo supplies r-f voltage to three units: transmitter, receiver, and frequency-marker unit. Energy to the transmitter and receiver is coupled from the power-amplifier tank while the output to the frequency-marker unit is fed from the oscillator tank. This isolation obviates any tendency for the transmitter to trigger the frequencymarker unit.

The frequency-marker unit produces a 0.1-sec pulse that is applied to the scope video channel cathode follower and is used to blank out a few height-sweep traces each megacycle thus producing a dark line on the scope face. The one-kick multivibrator that produces the blanking pulse is triggered by the audio beat note between the vfo voltage and the harmonics of a 1-mc crystalcontrolled oscillator contained in the frequency-marker unit. Thus very accurate frequency marks are produced each time the vfo frequency sweep goes through an exact megacycle value.

Additional features incorporated in the ionosphere recorder include provisions for taking continuous 16-mm motion-pictures and routine 35-mm records at preset sweep times using the two scopes simultaneously. Each scope is provided with independent control of the face display. Automatic sweep speeds of 7.5, 15, or 30 seconds can be achieved with one motor or speeds of 30, 60, or 120 seconds with another.

### Acknowledgments

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# **Magnetic Amplifier**



FIG. 1—Saturable reactors are used in cathode-follower circuits to obtain high stability and good low-frequency response with high input impedance

**S** ATURABLE REACTORS have found numerous applications as tube substitutes. In some cases tubes and magnetic devices are used together to take advantage simultaneously of the desirable characteristics of both.

A typical application of this type is the modulator shown schematically in Fig. 1. This modulator was designed to act as preamplifier for an ocean wave recording system.\* The input signal was obtained from a thermopile unit submerged under the ocean; the output was displayed on, and continuously photographed from, a cathode-ray tube.

A normal input of the order of one millivolt at frequencies extending from zero to about one cycle per second was to be amplified. This, in itself, presented no great problems, but it was a further requirement that the input resistance be greater than one megohm, and the stability such that the instrument could be left unattended for several days.

132

The stability requirements, and the low frequency of the input signal, immediately suggested an application for the magnetic ampli-However, the high input fier. impedance specified ruled out all magnetic amplifier circuits known to the author. A circuit was therefore devised which employed a vacuum tube as impedance transducer, followed by a pair of saturable reactors to convert the very-low-frequency input signal into an audio-frequency alternating current that could be handled easily by a tuned vacuum-tube amplifier.

# **Circuit** Description

The instrument consists essentially of a pair of push-pull 6AC7 cathode followers having Supermalloy saturable reactors connected in their respective cathode circuits, as shown in Fig. 1. The bias on  $V_2$  is adjustable to compensate for any steady signal which may be superimposed on the input to the first tube. The 1,800-cps carrier is introduced through a center-tapped transformer, half the voltage being applied to each saturable reactor.

When the potentials at the grids of the two tubes are the same, so that the two saturable reactors are subject to the same d-c bias or premagnetization, the inductances of these reactors will be the same (as-

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suming perfect balance between the tubes, and between the cores), and, therefore, the same fraction of the 1,800-cps carrier will be developed across each of the reactors. The balanced secondary windings are connected in opposition with respect to the fundamental, so that the output between points A and B is zero in the absence of signal input to  $V_1$ .

When the input voltage changes, the inductance of  $SR_1$  will no longer be equal to that of  $SR_2$ , since their premagnetizations are now different. Hence a voltage will appear between grid and cathode of the amplifier stage. It is clear that even harmonics will add when the reactors are connected for cancellation of fundamental. Therefore it is necessary to provide sharplytuned circuits to eliminate these harmonics. In the present design, two tuned circuits, each having a Q of approximately 30 at 1,800 cps, are employed-one in the grid circuit, the other in the plate circuit of the amplifier.

It is almost impossible to obtain perfectly-balanced cores with high permeability. Furthermore, the winding resistances and capacitances, with nominally equal numbers of turns, can hardly be made quite identical. A balancing adjustment is therefore required. This takes the form of a potentiometer connected across the secondary of the excitation transformer. The slider of this potentiometer is connected to the center tap of the transformer, so that the loading on the two halves of the transformer can be differentially adjusted.

A variable resistance across an inductance permits the phase angle of the combination to be varied, so that this control affects inductance and resistance balance simultaneously. Since another amplitude

<sup>\*</sup> The work described in this article was done under contract W-49-051-eng 1 approved by the Beach Erosion Board, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and administered by the Research Division of New York University. This article is based on a paper, presented at the 1951 National Electronics Conference, which will appear in the NEC Proceedings. The author is now at Standard Electronic Research Corporation, New York, and Columbia University.

# Has High-Impedance Input

Desirable characteristics of vacuum tubes and saturable reactors are combined in an instrument capable of handling frequencies from zero to fifteen cps with good long-term stability, fair transient response and an input impedance of two megohms

control is, in effect, provided in the form of the bias potentiometer at the grid of  $V_{\text{p}}$ , successive adjustment of the two controls allows complete balance to be achieved. The slope of a magnetic amplifier characteristic is zero when the two cores are exactly balanced. Hence it is necessary to shift the operating point along the characteristic by providing some unbalance initially.

### Performance

The magnetic modulator was not designed for extremely high gain, since this could be obtained without difficulty from readily obtainable vacuum-tube amplifiers of conventional form. The power gain of the complete modulator is of the order of 80 db.

The response of the instrument was found linear for a range of inputs from 1 to about 300 mv. Some curvature was apparent at inputs below 1 mv. Input-output characteristics are shown in Fig. 2, while Fig. 3 indicates the response to a stepped input signal which jumps from 0 through 1, 2 and 5 mv.



FIG. 2—Curve shows excellent linearity between d-c input and a-c output

Noise was measured by noting the perturbations of the 1,800-cps envelope. The smallest step function (Fig. 3) represents an input of 1 millivolt d-c into the modulator, which has an input resistance of 2 megohms. The amplifier draws  $5 \times 10^{-13}$  watt from the source with 1-mv input. The perturbations correspond in amplitude to about 0.1 millivolt input, or to a power of  $5 \times 10^{-15}$  watt.

Harmonic analysis of the noise, using a spectrum analyzer, showed the power spectrum to be almost flat from zero to 15 cps.

The instrument was adjusted for maximum sensitivity, and the amplitude of the trace on the oscilloscope noted. The change of amplitude after 30 minutes, 1 hour, 3 hours and 6 hours was recorded, and is expressed in the following table as equivalent voltage and power at the input.

Time	Drift from last reading			
(hours)	(input mv)	(input watts)		
0.5	2.0	$2 \times 10^{-12}$		
1.0	1.0	$5 \times 10^{-13}$		
3.0	0.5	$1.25  imes 10^{-13}$		
6.0	0.5	$1.25  imes 10^{-13}$		

The input impedance is that of a 6AC7 cathode follower with approximately 500 ohms resistance in the cathode. It may be expected that the input impedance will be  $(1 + g_m R_k)$  times the input impedance of a straight amplifier. In the present case, this factor is approximately equal to 3. Measurements showed the d-c input resistance to be of the order of two megohms, while resistance to ground, due largely to heater-cathode leakage, was about 200,000 ohms.

The magnetic amplifier has an appreciable time constant since it is

a highly inductive device. Hence its response cannot be very rapid because it depends largely on the L-to-R ratio of the input winding. Figure 4 shows the response of the system to 3-millivolt square pulses at various repetition rates.



FIG. 3—Oscillogram shows response to 1, 2 and 5-mv steps



FIG. 4—Oscillographic representation of system response to 3-mv square pulses at repetition rates of 10, 5, 2 and 1 second

These oscillograms show a rise from 10 to 90 percent of full amplitude in about 0.15 second. This corresponds to a half-power point on the steady-state basis at approximately 15 cps. Measurements of steady-state response were not made directly, since no very-lowfrequency sine-wave generator was available. The transient response can be improved by employing a tube of high mutual conductance or low internal resistance.

#### Acknowledgments

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# HOW TO DESIGN R-F Coupling

Handy charts and experimentally-derived rules aid in selection of circuit and components for coupling output of an r-f amplifier to any antenna, transmission line or other load, resistive or complex. Typical problems are solved as examples

**C** OUPLING an r-f power amplifier to an antenna or transmission line has long been more of an art than a science. Many articles appear in the literature describing pet circuits and ways for determining component values and predicting performance. To study all available means, one must consult a wide variety of publications and weigh the various factors pertinent to his particular design problem.

This article is a collection of engineering design information on the more commonly used systems. It provides a practical means for designing and adjusting circuits. A brief review of necessary preliminary calculations is presented for completeness, so that all the designer needs is a problem to work and a slide rule.

## Tank Circuits

The basic problem is represented schematically in Fig. 1A. In this figure  $R_{L}$  is the required load resistance and Q is the circuit Q. Except for very low values of circuit Q the approximation  $X_{L} = X_{C}$ is nearly exact. Low-Q values are treated later in this paper in connection with the L-section design curves. The value of  $R_{L}$  may be determined approximately by the following methods. For Class-C amplifiers, assume the peak plate voltage swing to be  $0.8E_{h}$ , where  $E_b$  is the d-c plate voltage. For high  $g_m$  tubes at maximum plate voltage this figure may be as high as 0.9 and for ordinary triodes with low plate voltages, it will be less than 0.8.

Since the power output is known,  $R_{L}$  can be computed from

$$R_L = \frac{e_{peak}^2}{2P}$$

Now knowing  $R_{L}$ ,  $X_{\sigma}$  can be found by choosing Q and using the equation

$$X_C = \frac{R_L}{Q}$$

The actual value of capacitance can now be calculated or read off a reactance chart.

Preferred values of plate tank circuit Q lie between 10 and 20. The harmonic attenuation decreases rapidly below 10 and below 5 the amplifier plate efficiency falls off. Above 20 the tank circuit losses become high unless very high-Q tank coils, or high-Q resonant-line tank circuits are used. Another consideration is that on frequencies below 1 mc the Q may have to be kept low to avoid attenuating the high audio-frequency sidebands.

A point of major importance in the design of class B or C amplifier circuits is that a low-impedance capacitive path from grid to cathode and from plate to cathode be provided for the harmonic components of the grid and plate currents. Failure to do this results in poor tube efficiency and high high-frequency harmonic output.

The power loss in a simple tank circuit is given by the ratio of circuit Q to the coil Q

$$\% \text{ loss} = 100 \ \frac{Q_{ckt}}{Q_{coil}}$$

It should be noted that the resistance in the circuit Q includes the r-f resistive component of the inductor.

# Circuit Elements

The d-c blocking capacitor between the tube and the tank circuit should have at least as much capacitance as a tank capacitor for a Q of 10. The maximum capacitance is limited to the amount of capacitance loading the modulation transformer can stand.

The best r-f chokes for use up to 30 mc, where the plate voltage is only several hundred volts, seem to be the very common 4-pi chokes rated at 2.5 mh and 100 ma d-c.

Plain solenoid-type r-f chokes are the only satisfactory kind for use across high r-f voltages and over a wide frequency range. They are usually wound with a length equal to 5 to 10 times their diameter and as small physically as the d-c current and the r-f voltage across the choke will allow. This is to keep the field of the choke as small as



FIG. 1-Basic circuits for matching high-impedance plate to low-impedance load

# Circuits

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possible, because shields and other objects in the field of the choke reduce the series self-resonant frequency and also broaden it. They must have sufficient inductance for use on the lowest frequency of operation and have their lowest series self-resonant frequency above the highest frequency of operation.

If a suitable compromise cannot be made, it is necessary to use more than one choke to cover the frequency range.

For higher voltage circuits, piwound commercial chokes often can be used in the amateur bands but they usually have holes between bands and would burn up at these series self-resonant frequencies.

In direct capacitance-coupled exciter stages, the load resistance is



FIG. 2—Resistance and reactance reflected into tank coil are shown as percent of maximum possible reflected resistance for various values of pick-up coll reactance to load resistance ratio

presented directly to the tube. The load on the tube also includes the losses in the tank circuit which are very appreciable on frequencies where the circuit Q is high which may be due to high circuit capacitances.

The tap on the tank coil method (Fig. 1B) may be used to match the tube to any resistive load  $R_4$  which is lower than  $R_L$ . When the coil is tapped, there is a mutual inductance



FIG. 3—Relation of k to Q for untuned coupling coil

between the tapped portion and the untapped portion which must be considered. The equation of impedance match for this circuit is

$$rac{R_A}{R_L} = \left[rac{L_2 + k \sqrt{L_1 L_2}}{L_2 + L_2}
ight]^2$$

For a given  $R_A$  the load on the tube increases as the tap is moved up the coil.

Capacitance division (Fig. 1C) may be used to match a low-impedance grid load to a high-impedance driver tube, since a capacitive return to ground is provided for both plate and grid. For a fixed impedance match the ratio of  $C_1$  to  $C_2$  must remain constant. When the circuit Q is high

$$\frac{R_A}{R_L} = \left[\frac{X_{C2}}{X_{C1} + X_{C2}}\right]^2$$

and the voltage transformation ratio is

$$\frac{E_A}{E_L} = \frac{X_{C2}}{X_{C1} + X_{C2}}$$

## Inductive Coupling

When the load is coupled into the plate tank circuit by means of a link or pick-up coil, both resistance and reactance will be reflected in series with the tank coil. Figure 2 shows how the loading changes when the number of turns in the pick-up coil is varied. The loading is maximum when the reactance of the pick-up coil equals the resistance of the load. The ohms of reactance  $x_1$  reflected into the primary equals the resistance  $r_1$  for this condition.

The reflected reactance drops rapidly as the pick-up coil reactance  $X_2$  is decreased. This means that, if sufficient loading can be obtained with less pick-up coil inductance, the detuning of the plate tank circuit will be less when the coupling is varied. The reflected reactance is tuned out when the final plate current is dipped after any other change is made.

The equations for this circuit are as follows: Resistance and reactance reflected into primary are

$$r_{1} = \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{R_{2}^{2} + X_{2}^{2}} R_{2}$$
$$x_{1} = \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{R_{2}^{2} + X_{2}^{2}} X_{2}$$

 $(\omega M)^2 = k^2 X_{L^1} X_{L^2}$ 

A fact which may not be obvious



FIG. 4—Chart explains method for determining coupling coefficient using Q meter



FIG. 5—Relation of k and Q for tuned coupling circuits

is that the reflected resistance and reactance are independent of the magnitude of the load resistance and pick-up coil reactance, but depend only on the ratio  $X_v/R_2$  and the coupling.

For example, if the load  $R_2$  is 600 ohms, the inductance required in the pick-up coil may actually be

greater than the inductance of the plate tank coil, whereas for a 50ohm load the inductance of the pickup coil will be very small.

## Values of k

Figure 3 shows the relationship between k and Q for various values of  $X_{L^2}/R_2$  when the coupling coil is untuned. Since maximum practical values of k are around 0.35, this shows that the pick-up coil must be near optimum or the plate tank circuit Q will become very high.

In most of these tank circuit designs it is usually necessary to know the coefficient of coupling obtainable from a given physical arrangement. Sample coils can be wound and the coefficient of coupling quickly determined by use of a Q-meter and the coefficient of coupling chart shown in Fig. 4. The procedure is given on the chart.

In commercial types of plug-in tank coils, the maximum k where the link is in the center of the tank coil is approximately 0.35 to 0.37. When the link is over the end of the coil it is approximately 0.3. When the link is the same diameter as the tank coil and spaced from the end of it slightly, k is approximately 0.2. When long coils are coupled together, k may be very low since little coupling exists in any but the few turns on each end of the adjacent coils.

There is little reduction of k if the link in the center of the tank coil is wound over it on a larger diameter form. When the link in the center of the tank coil is wound on a smaller diameter, k decreases proportionally to the reduction in diameter.

#### **Tuned Secondary Circuits**

Figure 5 shows the relation of k to tank circuit Q for circuits having tuned secondaries. The coefficient of coupling k required is a function of the product of the two circuit Q's. This chart holds true for all values of Q, even those less than unity, and for both series and parallel-tuned circuits.

For example, if the plate tank circuit Q is 10 and the maximum k obtainable is 0.15, what must be the minimum Q of the antenna tank circuit? To solve this, follow the 0.15 line up to the curve (Fig. 5) and then read  $Q_1Q_2$  of 45 at the left. Since  $Q_1$  was given as 10 then  $Q_2$  must be 4.5 or greater.

It is interesting to note that when one circuit is parallel resonant and the other series resonant and both are capacitance tuned, they can be tuned across a frequency

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band and still maintain constant  $Q_1Q_2$  and constant k.

## Link Coupling

Link coupling is often used to couple two circuits together which are physically separated some distance, as shown in Fig. 6. When the transmission line is very short and can be neglected, the effective coefficient of coupling between the two tank circuits is

$$k_{eff} = \frac{k_1 k_2}{\sqrt{\frac{L_3}{L_4}} + \sqrt{\frac{L_4}{L_3}}}$$

From this equation it is found that the maximum effective coefficient of coupling is realized when the two links have the same inductance. This means that the link inductances should be equal regardless of the inductance of the tank coils or their circuit Q's. When  $L_s = L_s$ , the equation reduces to

$$k_{eff} = \frac{k_1 k_2}{2}$$

To realize maximum coupling, the inductance of the links should be larger than the inductances of the short transmission line. If one link is variable, it should be located on the input end of the link circuit to keep circulating current in the link circuit down.

When the transmission line between the links becomes an appreciable part of a wavelength long, it becomes a difficult transmissionline problem to solve. It appears impossible to realize a very low standing-wave ratio in most circuits. For this reason, it is recommended that some form of direct coupling be used on the load end so that a low standing-wave ratio on the line can be realized.

# Harmonic Attenuation

Harmonic attenuation charts for four different types of tank circuits are shown in Fig. 7. The actual harmonic output from a Class-C amplifier is shown for the second and third harmonics. For 120-deg plate current flow, the second harmonic output is 3 db lower and the third harmonic is 9 db lower than the actual attenuation of the tank circuit.

These charts give the maximum attenuation that can be expected, as stray capacitance coupling, and other secondary effects, may lower these attenuations appreciably. Also these charts will not be accurate when  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  become less than approximately 10 and 3 respectively.

To calculate the harmonic attenuation of any tank circuit proceed as follows:

(1) Find the fundamental current through  $R_L$  from  $I = \sqrt{P/R_L}$ .

(2) Determine the fundamental current in the load resistance in the same manner. (3) Determine the reactance of all components at the harmonic frequency. (4) Now assume a harmonic cur-



FIG. 6—Basic circuit of link-coupled tuned circuits. Maximum effective coefficient of coupling is realized when two links have same inductance rent input equal to the fundamental current through  $R_L$  and calculate the current that flows in the load resistance. Take short cuts by neglecting resistance terms in each branch as the difference will be only a db or two. (5) Use the ratio of fundamental current in the load from step 2 to the harmonic current calculated in step 4 to calculate the db harmonic attenuation of the circuit.

# The L-Network

The L-network is a very simple circuit, yet it is the most efficient impedance-transforming circuit available. The L-section design chart shown in Fig. 8 is extremely useful in solving nearly all kinds of direct-coupled tank problems.

*Example* 1: Problem: Find the values of  $X_{\sigma}$  and  $X_{L}$  required to match 40 to 200 ohms resistance.

Solution: Find 40 ohms at the bottom of the chart and follow this line up to the intersection of the 200-ohm line extending over from the left-hand scale. The  $X_c$  curve (dashed) through this point is 100 ohms and the  $X_t$  curve (solid) is 80 ohms which is the solution.

Example 2: Problem: Find the value of  $X_c$  that will give a Q of 10 in a tank circuit when the load on the tube is 3,000 ohms.

Solution: The tube load corresponds to  $R_2$  on the chart as it is across the capacitance. Find 3,000 ohms on  $R_2$  scale and follow across to the diagonal line labeled Q = 10. The  $X_c$  curve passing through this point is 300 ohms which is the solution. It can also be noted that the equivalent resistance in series



FIG. 7—Curves show harmonic attenuation and output associated with four basic coupling methods



FIG. 8—Design chart for determining optimum component values for L. T. pi and pi-L networks. Inductive-reactance curves are shown solid. Capacitive-reactance curves are dashed. Use of chart is explained in text
with the tank coil must be 30 ohms.

The L network can be used to match impedances which contain both resistance and reactance. If a low-impedance reactive load is to be matched to a high resistance, the procedure is as follows:

Example 3. Problem: Find the values of  $X_L$  and  $X_\sigma$  required to match 40 + j50 to 200 ohms resistance.

Solution: Match 40 ohms to 200 ohms as in the first example. The reactive component is in series with  $X_L$  so  $X_L$  must be corrected by this amount, so 80 - 50 = 30 ohms for  $X_L$ ;  $X_c$  remains at 100 ohms. If the reactive component had been -j50then the corrected  $X_L$  would be 80 -(-50) = 130 ohms.

If a low resistance is to be matched to a high-impedance reactive load, the procedure is to convert the reactive load to its equivalent parallel resistance and reactance.

Using lower case letters for series components and capital letters for equivalent parallel components, equations for this conversion are

 $R = \frac{r^2 + x^2}{r}$  $X = \frac{r^2 + x^2}{x}$ 

The network reactances are then found on the chart which match the two resistances. The equivalent parallel reactance is combined with  $X_c$  to get the corrected value of  $X_c$ .

*Example* 4. Problem: Find the values of  $X_L$  and  $X_\sigma$  required to match 40-ohms resistance to 100 + j100.

Solution: The equivalent parallel components of 100 + j100 are R = 200 and X = 200 ohms inductive. Now find  $X_L$  and  $X_c$  for matching 40 to 200 ohms. In this case  $X_c$ is found to be 100 ohms and this must be corrected to match or tune out the inductive component of the load. Corrected  $X_c =$ 

$$\frac{100}{100}$$
 (200)  
 $\frac{200}{200}$ 

= 67 ohms. If the reactive component had been capacitive then it replaces part of  $X_{\sigma}$  and the corrected  $X_c$  would be

 $\frac{200}{200} - \frac{(100)}{100}$ 

equals 200 ohms.

The pi network can be used to perform the combined functions of a plate tank circuit and an antenna matching circuit and accomplishes this with a minimum number of circuit elements. It can match a tube to a wide range of load impedances and still maintain the desired values of plate tank circuit Q. They should only be used in unbalanced grid or plate tank circuits. When only used for impedance matching or harmonic attenuation, they may be used in balanced form. For a thorough understanding of the behavior of the pi network the reader is referred to an article "Pi-Network Calculator" by the writer in May 1945 ELECTRONICS.

The conventional pi network has certain impedance-matching limitations and will not always efficiently match a tube to "just any old piece of wire for an antenna." The lowest load resistance that can be matched is approximately

$$R_A=rac{R_L}{Q^2}=rac{X_C^2}{R_L}$$

Other limitations depend on the choice of inductance and loading capacitor.

#### **Pi Network Treatment**

A simple method of determining the values of inductance and capacitance is to treat the pi network as two separate L-sections each matching into a common imaginary resistance r as shown in Fig. 8. The values of  $R_{L}$  and  $R_{A}$  must be known or found first, then Q is chosen. Now all four capacitive and inductive reactances are found on the L network design chart as explained previously. Add the inductive reactances together since actually a single inductor is used. Knowing the reactances of these elements their actual inductance and capacitance can be determined in the usual manner.

*Example 5.* Problem: Find the values of inductance and capacitance required to match a tube load of 2,000 ohms to a 300 ohm flat transmission line at 7 mc for a plate circuit Q of 10.

Solution: Find the intersection of 2,000 ohms and Q = 10, then read  $X_{c1} = 200$ ,  $X_{L1} = 200$ , r = 20. Now match this r of 20 ohms to

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300-ohm load. From intersection of 20-ohm and 300-ohm lines read  $X_{c2} = 80$  and  $X_{L2} = 75$ . Find total  $X_L$  by adding  $X_{L1}$  to  $X_{L2}$  and get 275 ohms. Now use reactance charts or a slide rule to determine  $C_1 =$ 113 auf, L = 6.25 µh,  $C_2 = 285$  µµf.

When the load impedance contains a reactive component, it must be converted to its equivalent parallel resistance and reactance. Then find the values for matching to this equivalent parallel resistance. Correct  $X_{cv}$  to tune out the equivalent parallel load reactance and the pi network values are solved.

#### The T-Networks

Simple T networks are often used to match one low impedance to another because the values of inductance and capacitance required are of more practical sizes. Also they are often inserted in series with a low-impedance transmission line to provide additional harmonic attenuation. In broadcast station service they are designed by choosing a suitable value of fixed capacitance and using adjustable taps on the two coils for proper matching. The T network problems are also easily solved by considering them as two L sections (Fig. 8) and then combining the capacitances.

When using T networks for impedance matching only, keep the Q of the sections as low as practical to avoid unnecessary circuit losses. For harmonic attenuation, use Q's of around 5 or 6 in each L section. Higher Q's do not give much more harmonic attenuation, but do increase the losses proportionally.

#### The Pi-L Network

This circuit is becoming increasingly popular for the final tank circuit when the load is a coaxial transmission line. It makes economical use of the components required and in general provides more harmonic attenuation than other circuits and less circuit loss. The second harmonic output from a class-C amplifier stage will be approximately 50 db down from the carrier.

To determine the component values of this circuit, break it down into L-sections as shown in Fig. 8 and proceed as explained in the preceding sections.



Complete instrument contains two function generators. Specimen sheet is placed behind hinged door and crt spot focused by viewing on ground glass in folding hood

UTPUT VOLTAGE, representing a drawn function, may be fed to commercially available analog computers from the instrument shown in the photograph. Light from a flying-spot scanner crt is focused on the function, which is drawn in white on a contrasting chart. The spot is constrained to follow the drawn function by a Y-deflection feedback loop with multiplier phototube transducers providing the error signal. A multivalued curve representing the letter A is shown in the photograph.

To date a number of function generators have been designed and have given quite satisfactory performance within their design limitations.<sup>1</sup> The principle objections to these systems has been their sluggishness of response, time consuming and troublesome methods of function specimen preparation, or lack of precision in generating the desired function.

The main features of the function generator to be described are: high accuracy,  $\pm 0.5$  percent; rapid response, amplitude and phase characteristics essentially flat beyond 100 cycles; and ease of function specimen preparation. The desired function is drawn with commercial white ink on a 7 by 7-inch contrasting graph sheet.

#### **Principle of Operation**

The operation of the function generator is illustrated in Fig. 1. The cathode-ray tube generates a spot of light which is optically projected onto the graph specimen. A bias voltage is supplied to the vertical deflection circuits of the crt which by itself is sufficient to drive the spot of light to the bottom of

## Precise

the tube. However, light reflected from the white portions of the graph is picked up by a bank of multiplier phototubes and fed back to drive the light spot toward the top of the tube.

If there exists a sharp line of demarcation between white and dark portions of the graph sheet, the spot of light will reside so that the line of demarcation will divide the spot permitting just sufficient light to reflect from the white portions of the graph sheet to sustain its position. In this way the spot of light is made to follow a white line on a dark-background graph sheet. An input voltage controls the horizontal or X-position on the graph sheet, and the vertical or Y-position output voltage is taken off the vertical deflection amplifier.

#### **Technical Details**

The optical system for the function generator consists of a 5WP15 flying-spot scanner cathode-ray tube<sup>2</sup> as a light source which provides a small spot of light movable within a plane, a projection lens to provide an image of the spot on the plane graph, a graph which reflects more or less light depending upon the position of the spot on or off the graph line, and a light collecting system to gather light reflected from the graph and present it to the cathodes of multiplier phototubes to generate an electrical signal indicating whether the spot is on or off the graph line.

Assume that electrical control of spot position on the cathode-ray tube face is faultless since actual problems of electrical control of spot position are discussed later. The task of the optical system is to project the spot onto the graph and receive light from the graph in such a way that electrical output from the multiplier phototubes is a reliable and useful indication of whether the spot is on or off the graph line in any portion of the graph area.

The desirable characteristics of the 5WP15 crt which dictated its

Presented at the 1951 National Electronics Conference in Chicago. The Conference paper will appear in the *Proceedings*.

## **Function Generator**

Rapid response, accuracy better than one percent with simple preparation of function specimen are provided by equipment using flying-spot scanner. Phototube feedback loop forces crt trace to follow curve drawn in white on black graph sheet

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use in the function generator application may be listed as: the face of the tube is sufficiently flat; the spot stays in sharp focus throughout a 21-inch square area centered on the face of the tube; light output and angular distribution from the spot is substantially constant for any spot position in this area; the spectral distribution of the light is satisfactorily matched by the spectral sensitivity of type 5819 multiplier phototubes used for reception: in the newer, nonbrowning model of the 5WP15, a stationary spot of adequate brightness for this application does not shorten tube life appreciably; the phosphor decay rate is fast compared to spot velocities used in this application.

Undesirable effects of the crt are the halo and general glow resulting from internal reflections between the glass interfaces and the phosphor.

The objective lens selected for the function generator is an 88 mm, f/2.8, Carl Zeiss Tessar. Resolution in this lens is better than needed for the cathode-ray spot size, and distortion is negligible. It was determined that this lens operated at an aperture of f/4 constituted good design as a compromise between high light intensity and uniform intensity over the usable area of the crt.

To facilitate compact mechanical design, a front-silvered mirror is employed between the projection lens and the graph to turn the optical path through 90 degrees.

The graph must meet dimensional stability, ease of preparation, and convenience of handling require-

ELECTRONICS — May, 1952

ments. In addition it must provide a sufficient change in light received by the multiplier phototubes as the projected spot moves on or off the graph line, in any part of the graph area.

A number of commercial opaque papers were tested for dimensional stability under varying conditions of temperature and humidity, and all those tested changed more than 1 percent when subjected first to 70 F at 40 percent relative humidity and then to approximately 100 F at 90 percent relative humidity. Since an overall accuracy of  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent was required, none of these papers was acceptable.

Experiments run with various opaque and translucent materials with black ink lines revealed typical light-to-dark ratios for opaque white papers and reflection systems averaged about 5 to 1, and transmitted light systems using an opaque line on translucent materials averaged about 6 to 1 in lightto-dark ratio. For both these situations there is a serious masking problem in that stray light from the cathode-ray tube, general glow and halo, can readily reach the multiplier phototubes.

A great improvement is found when the graph is reversed, using a white line on a dull-black background for a reflected light system. Light-to-dark ratios in excess of 10 to 1 can be obtained. In a transmitted light system a transparent line in an opaque graph sheet should show an excellent light-todark ratio. However, no suitable materials for such a system have been found.

#### **Aluminum Graph Sheet**

The material finally selected to meet all the requirements is an aluminum graph sheet 0.025-inch



Multivalued functions may be handled by generator. Graph input of desired function at left may be compared with generator output as displayed at right on externallyconnected oscilloscope

thick, anodized and painted a dull black over its entire surface. It is overprinted with a guide-line grid in red, which is visible to the eye but reflects little light in the range transmitted by the cathode-ray tube and received by the multiplier phototubes. A title box is also overprinted in white outside the 7 by 7inch graph area. See Fig. 2. The graph sheet has holes to facilitate loose-leaf binding and location in the function generator.

The graph line may be drawn with Johnsons' special grade or Keuffel and Esser number 3011 white drawing ink, and ordinary drafting pens. The upper edge of the line should be located accurately to represent the desired function of Xand Y. A line  $\frac{1}{3^{12}}$ -inch wide is sufficient for control of the spot if both X and Y vary slowly. Where the component of velocity normal to the graph line may be high, due to rapid changes in either X or Y, the line should be thickened on its lower side by applying additional white ink with brush or pen. No great care is required in this operation except to avoid applying ink above the top of the original accurate line. A k-inch wide line is sufficient to stop the spot in free vertical fall.

The projected light spot strikes the graph at normal incidence only in the center of the graph, and angle of incidence decreases to 67 degrees in the corners. Reflection from the graph line is more diffuse than specular but the intensity is greatest in the specular reflection direction.

Attempts to design mirrors which would converge satisfactorily a large part of the reflected light from any point on the graph area upon a single photocathode were not successful.

A reflector design utilizing four photocathodes was designed by trial and error methods. The sum of the outputs of the four photocathodes is constant within 10 percent for any position of the spot in the 7 by 7-inch graph area.

#### **Photoelectric Transducers**

Characteristics of various photocells were studied, and the end-on type 5819 was selected as most suitable for this application. It has a



FIG. 1—Block diagram illustrates how phototube feedback loop forces crt trace to follow drawn curve of desired function

large cathode conveniently placed at the end of the tube, high gain, and reasonably satisfactory stability, noise level, and uniformity.

Each 5819 must be shielded magnetically, since stray magnetic fields deflect the electron stream, producing great variations in gain. Mumetal shields are built into the multiplier phototube and reflector mounting. It is necessary to adjust the gain of each of the four multiplier phototubes separately, so that when they are used in parallel in the reflector system the light-todark ratio will be constant for all portions of the graph.

#### **Deflection Circuits**

The main components of the electrical system are the Y-deflection or feedback loop circuit, the Youtput circuit, and the X-deflection circuit.

The magnetic deflection circuit for the 5WP15 consists of a square laminated-iron yoke upon which are wound the vertical and horizontal deflection coils. For magnetic deflection symmetry, the yoke is constructed of I laminations lapped at the four corners. Instead of using short I laminations butt joined with the regular I laminations at the corners, it was found to be more satisfactory to use plastic filler strips.

For circuit simplicity two windings have been placed on each side of the square iron yoke. This allows a balance of two non-zero currents in the two windings to pro-

duce a zero magnetomotive force. For linear deflection it is essential that the two windings on each side of the square be very closely coupled. It is also desirable to have low capacitance from winding to winding. Two coils wound side by side or one atop the other have inadequate coupling, resulting in nonlinear deflection. Bifilar windings produce adequate coupling, but samples so wound had 0.028-uf capacitance between windings. which produced severe hunting in the Y-feedback loop.

A successful winding method is to assign the odd layers to one winding, and the even-numbered layers to the other winding. This results in 0.0004-µf capacitance which is about the maximum which can be tolerated. Each winding has 1,180 turns of number 32 Formex wire. Inter-layer insulation 0.001-inch thick is used.

#### **Y-Deflection Circuit**

Type 807 tubes were selected to control the deflection currents. They are connected in push-pull with one deflection winding between each cathode and ground, and one deflection winding between each plate and B plus. The windings are chosen so that the largest stray capacitances appear from one plate to the opposite cathode rather than plate to plate, and so that equal currents in the two 807 tubes result in no vertical deflection, spot centered vertically.

Cathode followers drive the two



FIG. 2—Phototube transducers supply error signal to Y-feedback loop. Waveform taken from Y-deflection coils through output amplifier corresponds to desired function

807 grids as shown in Fig. 2, primarily to insure against excessive 807 tube currents during warmup, which occurred in some other d-c coupled circuits which allowed Bplus to appear on the 807 grids if earlier stages were not conducting their normal plate currents. The cathode followers are preceded by a phase splitter of the split-load variety, with resistor networks connected to low potentials to obtain desired bias conditions on the cathode followers.

The phase splitter is preceded by a triode amplifier stage, which gets its grid signal from the common load resistor of the four 5819 multiplier phototubes.

One of the big problems in any closed-loop system is to maintain rapid response without endangering stability. In the present instance it should be noted that the maximum change in voltage fed back occurs with a vertical movement equal to the diameter of the spot as projected on the graph. Therefore, at frequencies for which the phase shift around the open loop approaches 180 degrees, the gain around the loop must be sufficiently attenuated so that the maximum voltage change produced by black to white movement of the spot produces considerably less than one spot diameter of deflection. Since the same amount of voltage change must produce considerably more than 7 inches deflection at zero and low frequencies, it is apparent that great attenuation is



FIG. 3—Sensitivity and phase characteristics of Y-axis open loop deflection

required at the frequencies where phase shift approaches 180 degrees.

#### **Reactance Effects**

The elements which produce the greatest phase shift effects are the deflection coil reactances. To maintain satisfactory stability conditions, it was advantageous to split the deflection coil windings so that two windings were between the cathodes of the 807 tubes and ground and the other two were in the plate circuits. The coil connections were arranged so that the large stray capacitances appeared from plate to opposite cathode rather than from plate to plate. Further advantage was gained in attenuating the every high frequencies by placing a copper cylinder over the cathode-ray tube neck inside the deflection voke.

The effect of these expedients to reduce deflection sensitivity at high frequencies to achieve stability is apparent at a few hundred cycles, but speed of response is still adequate to meet the specifications.

Open-loop deflection sensitivity

and phase characteristics are shown in Fig. 3. Phase was determined by observing multiplie. phototube output versus sinusoidal Y-input, using a graph whose upper half was black, and whose lower half was white.

The Y-loop amplifier shown in Fig. 2 also contains an alarm circuit to sound a buzzer in case the spot should escape the graph line and come to rest below the graph area. A switch and capacitor are also provided, so arranged that pressing and releasing the switch, momentarily changes one of the 807 grid potentials, lifting the spot to the top of the graph area and allowing it to settle down on the graph line.

Due to the deflection coil reactances, there is no point in the Yloop circuit which inherently has a voltage corresponding to Y-position of the spot under dynamic conditions. The current through the deflection coils does indicate Y-position correctly, and it is therefore necessary to insert a network which will develop a voltage proportional to this current from d-c to above The two 1,250-ohm 100 cvcles. resistors and 0.22-uf capacitors in the 807 plate circuits fulfill this requirement.

The push-pull voltage across these two R-C combinations is a good representation of vertical spot position, but either voltage taken alone has even-order harmonic components. It is therefore necessary to use a circuit which combines push-pull inputs to furnish a singleended output. This is accomplished by using one of the pushpull inputs as a grid-to-ground drive and the other input as a cathode-to-ground drive on a single pentode. The circuit is shown in Fig. 2. The remainder of the circuit shown provides the cathode followers, gain switch, limiters, and attenuator which are employed to permit convenient output polarity and sensitivity adjustment.

#### X-Deflection Circuit

The X-deflection coils are identical to the Y-deflection coils, and are supplied current from a pair of 807 tubes as shown in Fig. 4. Cathode followers are used to supply grid drive to avoid positive grid voltages during warmup and also to prevent drift by providing a low-impedance grid circuit for the tubes. The cathode followers are preceded by a split-load phase splitter, an input cathode follower, and switches and resistance networks to accommodate the specified kinds of input signals, and for calibration.

Unlike the Y-loop amplifier, the X-amplifier must provide deflection currents in phase with the input voltage from d-c through 100 cycles. Phase-shift effects from the X-input to the 807 grids, due to stray capacitance, are compensated for by the capacitor  $C_1$ , and in the 807 tube circuits  $C_2$  is connected cathode to cathode to compensate for deflection coil reactances, thus permitting the deflection currents to be in phase with the input and 807 grid voltages.

The large X-input voltage available permits large amounts of degeneration in each stage of the X-amplifier, thus permitting very stable operation.

Curves for deflection amplitude and phase are shown in Fig. 5. Phase observations were made by deflecting the beam sinusoidally in the X-direction, crossing a centered vertical line on the graph. The X-input voltage was applied to the horizontal deflection plates of a laboratory d-c oscilloscope, and the output of the multiplier phototubes was applied to the vertical plates of the same oscilloscope. The Y-loop circuit was not otherwise connected.

At frequencies high enough to produce phase shift between input voltage and X-beam deflection, two separate pips occur as the beam crosses the vertical white line, and phase shift can be readily calculated from the pip displacement.

It is significant to point out that successful operation is not limited to single-valued functions. There are many multivalued functions which may satisfactorily be reproduced by the machine. The criteria which determines which branch of the function is traversed from the singular point is determined by the method of breaking the curve at the singular point.

A double-valued curve describing the letter A is shown in the photograph. If the singular point, junction point of the horizontal bar of the A with the inverted V, on the right is broken slightly on the top, the branch describing



FIG. 4—Circuit for X-axis deflection must provide currents in phase with input voltage



FIG. 5—Amplitude and phase of X-axis deflection as functions of input frequency

the inverted V will be traversed as the independent variable increases from the extreme left to right, and the branch describing the vertical bar will be traversed as the independent variable decreases from right to left.

If, on the other hand, the continuity of the graph had been slightly broken at the singular point on the left the writing procedure would be reversed. By this process one may readily see the many possibilities for handling multivalued functions should their necessity arise in the solution of a problem.

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## Computer-Recorder for Ratio Measurements

Multivibrators and modified commercial recorder measure and record ratio between recurrent rates of pulses from two sources. Simplified version of system may be used to record ratio between any two phenomena, such as two d-c voltages

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PULSED SYSTEMS have proved to be exceptionally versatile tools for instrumentation of count-rate phenomena. In many cases the desired information is contained in a galaxy of similar phenomena which occur at random or according to some well-established distribution characteristic. The major problem in most cases is the recovery of the desired information from the intelligence that is supplied to the decoding equipment. In many cases this will involve correlation between two or more inputs to the decoding instrument.

The equipment shown in the photograph was designed to accept inputs from two sources of pulse rate intelligence where the desired information is the ratio between the recurrent rates of the two sources.

#### **Principle of Operation**

The basic idea of the ratio computer and recorder is illustrated in Fig. 1. The computer has two separate inputs providing voltages which are a function of the average pulse count, x and y, of the two inputs. These inputs are caused to trigger two monostable multivibrators which produce a fixed rectangular output for each input pulse in the respective channels. These rectangular pulses are then time averaged through filter networks to produce an output voltage proportional to x in the one case and -yin the other.

A certain fraction h/l of the x voltage is combined in a summing circuit with the negative y voltage to feed a closed-cycle servo system which seeks a zero input to the servo amplifier by means of the ratio potentiometer. Under equilibrium conditions then it is seen that the fraction, h/l will be proportional to the ratio y/x. The servo motor is coupled to the pen drive of the recorder so that this ratio is continuously plotted on a moving graph paper with time acting as the



FIG. 1—Block diagram shows setup for determining ratio between recurrent rates of pulses from two different sources



Rear view of ratio computer and power supply. Top shelf contains test generator

independent variable. In this way the ratio of the recurrent rates of two independent count phenomena may be plotted as a function of time, or possibly of a third variable with time acting as a parameter.

In the proposed application the motor-driven potentiometer was assumed to be linear, thus creating a linear ordinate for the recorder. For a more general application this need not be the case. In a broader sense the input to the servo amplifier (Fig. 1) will be

$$k_1 \frac{R}{R_{\bullet}} x - k_2 y \tag{1}$$

where  $R_{\bullet}$  is the total resistance of

the ratio potentiometer and R is the resistance between the center arm of the potentiometer and ground. The ratio h/l win depend upon the method of winding the potentiometer. Since the servo amplifier seeks a zero input then

$$R(h) = R_o \frac{k_2}{k_1} \frac{y}{x}$$
(2)

The ordinate scale of the graph may be distorted in any manner desired by winding the potentiometer properly. As an example of this consider a potentiometer which is square-law wound so that the resistance R is proportional to the square of the distance h. In this case Eq. 2 reduces to

$$h/l = \sqrt{\frac{k_2 y}{k_i x}}$$
(3)

By the proper choice of the constants  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  the system may be made to perform satisfactorily for ratios of y/x greater than unity. It may be seen from the diagram that the potentiometer output can never exceed the value  $k_1 x$ . Therefore, the ratio  $k_2/k_1$  must be such that  $k_2 y$  never exceeds  $k_1 x$ . When the maximum value of y/x is known this is a simple matter of choice of circuit parameters.

For greater flexibility, where there may exist a wide range of values for y/x, a simple switch arrangement may be incorporated to change the ratio  $k_z/k_1$  in steps of 10 or 20 db; the ratio  $k_z/k_1$  behaving merely as a constant multiplier on the ordinate scale of the graph.

The object of the ratio computer and recorder is to accept two recurrent pulse inputs, to process and compute the ratio of their recurrent rates, and to record this information as a function of time. The equipment was designed to handle recurrent rates from ten to ten thousand pulses per minute, where the maximum recurrent ratios never exceed ten to one. To handle this wide range of input variation and still maintain a high degree of accuracy the circuitry has been designed to provide this range in three steps by employing a range selector switch. The details of the circuitry are illustrated in Fig. 2.

#### Circuitry

Referring to Fig. 2, the x input and the y input enter on two identical channels. These inputs may be in the form of random positive pulses of sufficient amplitude to trigger off the monostable multivibrators consisting of both halves of  $V_1$  and  $V_7$ . The purpose of the differentiator and rectifier in the input networks is to limit the width of the input pulses so that they do not influence the output in any way.

The output of the multipliers is a 550-volt pulse of width depending on the particular range of input pulse recurrent frequencies. For input pulse recurrent frequencies of 10 to 100 ppm, 100 to 1,000 ppm, and 1,000 to 10,000 ppm, the output pulse widths in the x channel are

12, 1.2, and 0.12 milliseconds respectively. The choice of pulse widths is such as to allow only two percent dead time for the maximum pulse recurrent frequency in a given range. The pulse widths in the y channel are one tenth as long as the respective pulse widths in the x channel. In this way the y pulse recurrent frequency may exceed the x pulse recurrent frequency by as much as ten times without the averaged y output exceeding the averaged x output.

The outputs of the monostable multivibrators are fed into cathode followers  $(V_2 \text{ and } V_8)$  which act as buffer stages to isolate the multivibrators from their respective time averaging circuits. These tubes are normally cut off and conduct only during the pulse time of the multivibrators. The time-averaging circuits consist of a simple low-pass R-C filter whose time constant is just sufficient to reduce the discrete undulations to a tolerable level. The time constants of these filters are switched according to the range of input pulse recurrent frequencies to allow as rapid a response as possible without excessive undulation.

The x output is coupled through the cathode follower  $V_s$  to the driven potentiometer  $P_4$  which is an integral part of the servo-recorder. Tube  $V_5$  acts as a ballast to balance out the quiescent voltage of  $V_3$ . The output from potentiometer  $P_4$  and the y output from  $V_5$  are fed into the cathode followers  $V_4$  and  $V_5$ 



FIG. 2-Ratios between pulse rates from ten to ten thousand per minute are determined in three ranges. Note unconventional use of recorder

whose output is directly connected to the null-seeking amplifier of the servo recorder. In this way the center arm of  $P_4$  is automatically adjusted to provide the ratio of the y output to the x output as explained in the preceding section.

The completed ratio computer with its associated power supply is shown in the photograph. The only operating control, other than the on-off switch, is the pulse recurrent frequency range switch which is located on the front panel. Initial balance controls which may be set prior to operation of the equipment are located at the rear of the unit. There are three initial balancing controls, two of which equalize the quiescent voltage at the cathodes of  $V_3$ ,  $V_5$ , and  $V_9$  (Fig. 2), through the settings of  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ . The third balance control is to zero the input to the servo amplifier by means of potentiometer  $P_3$ . A pushbutton switch is provided to discharge the nonpolarizing filter capacitors  $C_1$ and  $C_2$  prior to the balancing operations.

#### Recorder

The choice of recorders to be used as a part of the ratio computer is somewhat arbitrary since many companies manufacture a servotype recorder. The only requirements are the time of response and amplifier sensitivity as dictated by the system on which it is to be used. In this particular computer a modified Brown Electronik Strip Chart Recorder was used. The recorder was stripped of all standard fixtures except the chart drive mechanism, the servo amplifier, and the pen gear and drive system.

The potentiometer used was a 50,000-ohm, ten-turn Helipot with a resistance tolerance of 5 percent and a linearity tolerance of 0.5 percent.

No definite procedure for adapting the recorder to the computer can be given since it is dependent upon the number of teeth on the pen drive bull gear, the amount of pen deflection required, and the number of turns of the potentiometer for full-scale movement of the pen.

The potentiometer was mounted in the recorder with a gear drive



FIG. 3—Performance of ratio computer is illustrated by close adherence of ideal straight line and actual measured points

from the pen drive bull gear such that the potentiometer shaft was given its full ten turns for full scale movement of the pen. As in the case of most recorders no standard gears could be used and it was necessary to make the gears. In making the gears it is important that as much backlash and overtravel be eliminated as possible since these mechanical inaccuracies add to the overall error of the computer. With reasonable preciseness in the machine operations, gears of suitable tolerances were made without any special machining required.

The remaining adjustment that is necessary is to adjust the gain of the servo amplifier to be compatible with the levels at which the computer will operate. The amplifier is provided with a screwdriver gain adjustment. At the maximum gain setting only 8 microvolts input to the amplifier is required for fullscale movement of the pen. On systems of the type with which this computer is used, this degree of sensitivity cannot be tolerated. If the voltage across the potentiometer is of such a magnitude that the voltage across the individual convolutions is sufficient to drive the pen full scale the recorder will oscillate between the individual convolutions of the multiturn potentiometer. For this reason it is necessary to decrease the gain of the amplifier to the point where no such oscillations occur.

Another reason for reducing the gain of the amplifier is so that no

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stage of the amplifier will saturate with the maximum input signal. As may be expected, reduction of the gain below the point of oscillation will place the signal required for saturation above that required for full-scale pen movement.

#### **Performance Tests**

The ratio computer was subjected to many laboratory tests for accuracy, stability, and degree of resolution. Throughout the entire test procedure the response of the circuits was found to be linear to a degree which was smaller than the expected error in laboratory measurements. With constant input pulse rates it was found that no visible variation in the indicated ratio occurred over a period of six hours. Figure 3 is a curve showing the computing characteristics of the ratio computer wherein the overall accuracy of the computer may be established. Analysis of this curve will reveal that maximum error occurs at the lower portion of the range and is of the order of 1 percent of full scale while the error in the remaining portion of the scale is better than 1 percent absolute.

Although the equipment described was intended for a particular telemetering application the performance may be modified in many ways by suitable changes in the circuit parameters. For example by eliminating the pulse-generating and averaging circuits the equipment may be used directly to record the ratio between two electrical voltages.

In all cases, however, the one restriction which the equipment is subject to is that the ratio can never exceed a certain prefixed value. Although this maximum ratio may be made as large as desirable it will be better to keep this value as low as possible since the absolute accuracy of the equipment will be proportional to this ratio. For improved accuracies at the lower ratios it is recommended that a switch (manual or automatic) be employed to change the scale of the recorder as the ratio decreases.

This work was performed under contract with the United States Department of the Air Force.

## **Tube Comparison Chart**

Rapid evaluation of similar types is provided by three-coordinate graph. Compares preferred and representative tube types in terms of plate resistance, transconductance and amplification factor

**E** NGINEERS working with radio or television equipment are faced frequently with the problem of identifying the tubes used in electronic equipment. For some it will be enough to know that it is a triode or pentode or that it is an amplifier or a converter. This information may be found in published classification charts or in tube lists furnished by the manufacturers.

If it is necessary to compare the characteristics of two tubes, or to find a tube that differs from another in a particular way the job becomes harder.

Since one of the major vacuum-tube characteristics is the product of the other two, values of all three may be shown on straight lines by using log-log graph paper for the presentation. On the final form of the chart equal values of transconductance are horizontal. Equal values of plate resistance are shown in a vertical line and equal values of amplification factor fall on a slanted line.

Since each direction has a very specific meaning it is easy to compare two tube types by locating them on the charts. For example, a person familiar with a type 12AU7 may become interested in a 12BH7 tube. It is known to be similar, but not exactly like the older type tube. The published data on the two types makes them difficult to compare since one manufacturer omits plate resistance in one type and amplification factor in the other.

When the tubes are located on the chart, however, the comparison is immediately evident. The tubes have equal amplification factors since they are located on

#### By J. R. HECK

Electronics Engineer Westinghouse Electric Corp. Baltimore, Maryland

a sloping line of the chart. The 12BH7 has a higher transconductance and a lower plate resistance. These same facts are more difficult to grasp from a list of the characteristic values.

Instead of comparing two known types it is often necessary to locate for a given application a tube similar to one in use except to have a higher or lower value of one of the characteristics. By examination of the chart it is at once evident what tubes are available in the direc-



FIG. 1—Some typical tube types compared under varying conditions

tion of the specific requirement. For example, a tube is required similar to a 12AU7 except it must have a higher transconductance. On the chart we quickly find a 6J6 with practically the same plate resistance, but with a transconductance twice as high.

The types shown are located by published typical operating characteristics for Class A or Class A1 operation. On some types where widely separated points are given for different voltages or currents these points are connected by a line extended from the tube identification.

It is impossible to show all the possible variations of each tube since they vary widely with plate voltage and bias changes. At plate current cutoff every tube has zero transconductance. Three examples are given in Fig. 1 showing the way in which the characteristics of these typical tubes vary. The limits of Fig. 1 are the same as the main body of the chart. This shows the large variations of characteristics caused by voltage changes.





ELECTRONICS REFERENCE SHEET



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#### ELECTRONICS — May, 1952

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## ELECTRONS AT WORK

#### Including INDUSTRIAL CONTROL

Edited by RONALD K. JURGEN

Decimal-Counter Liection Tube	197
BBC Orchestral Studio	154
Power-Amplifier Klystron	156
Radar Plotting Board for Air Traffic	166
Battery-Operated Cathode Follower	178
Free-Floating Weather Station	186
Lunar Reflection of UHF Communica-	

Desimal Counter Flasher Tube





FIG. 2—Front collector plates showing the stable positions of the beam

TV Tuper Covers 82 Channels	198
IV Iuner Covers 62 Chunnels	190
Measuring Static Charge on Fabrics	206
Double-Pulse Video Generator	214
Direct-Acting Circuit Controller	218
Ozone Generator	226
Monitor for Frequency-Shift Reception.	234
Underwater Sound Scattering	246
Beam-Bending Microwave Reflector	248

#### OTHER DEPARTMENTS

featured in this issue:

	Page
Production Te	chniques250
New Products	
News From the	e Field336
New Books .	
Backtalk	

#### **Decimal-Counter Electron Tube**

BY D. L. HOLLWAY Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization Sydney, Australia

A SCALE-OF-TEN COUNTER electron tube has been developed in which incoming signals are counted by triggering a single electron beam through a closed sequence of ten pairs of stable states.

In the complete counter tube, shown in Fig. 1, two sets of collector plates are used. The front group O is phased, with respect to the deflectors, for clockwise rotation and the back group Q is phased for reverse rotation. Ten pairs of radial

FIG. 1—Cross-sectional view of the electrodes of the scale-of-ten counter. Resistors connected to the collector plates A to E of Fig. 2 (F), grid (G), cathode (H), anode (J), five deflectors (K), focusing electrode (L), positive ring (M), trigger (N), front collector plates (O), suppressor (P), back collector plates (Q) and carryover electrode (R) slots are cut in the front collectors as shown in Fig. 2 so that the beam, wherever it falls on the front system, will move clockwise until part of the spot overlaps the radial leading edge of the slot and passes through to the back collectors.

The beam moves outward until it is partially intercepted by the inside of the tubular electrode M, Fig. 1, the positive ring which is connected to the final anode. Further movement reduces the current reaching the collectors so that the magnitude of the beam deflection is stabilized at the inside radius of the ring. The radial position is controlled only by the trigger electrode N, a short cylinder which receives the signals to be counted.

When a positive-going signal reaches the trigger, the spot moves



Circuit diagram and check-point waveforms of a complete counter having four scale-of-ten stages





#### FM-AM SIGNAL GENERATOR

• The standard signal source for the FM and TV industry.

 Univerter 207-A extends frequency range down to 0.1 mc. without change in signal level or modulation characteristics below.
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#### UNIVERTER TYPE 207-A

The Univerter Type 207-A provides a continuous extention of the frequency range of the 202-B FM-AM Signal Generator down to 0.1 mc. The two instruments may be used over a continuous frequency range of 0.1 mc. to 216 mc. The Univerter Type 207-A subtracts 150 mc. from a signal obtained from the 202-B and provides outputs between 0.1 mc. and 55 mc. without change of signal level. Negligible spurious signals are introduced and modulation of the signal is unaffected. Small incremental changes can be made in frequency to allow the study of band pass characteristics of very narrow band receivers. A regulated power supply prevents change of gain or frequency with line voltage.

#### SPECIFICATIONS (When used with 202-B)

FREQUENCY RANGE: 0.1 mc. to 55 mc. (0.3 mc. to 55 mc. with 200 kc. carrier deviation).

- FREQUENCY INCREMENT DIAL: Plus or minus 300 kc. calibrated in 5 kc. increments.
- FREQUENCY RESPONSE: Flat within  $\pm 1$  db over frequency range.
- FREQUENCY ADJUST: Front panel control allows calibration with 202-B output.
- OUTPUT: Continuously variable, at XI jack from 0.1 microvolt to 0.1 volt across 53 ohms by use of 202-B attenuator.
- HIGH OUTPUT: Uncalibrated approximately 1.5 volts from 330 ohms into open circuit.
- DISTORTION: No appreciable FM distortion at any level. No appreciable AM distortion at carrier levels below 0.05 volt and modulation of 50%.
- SPURIOUS RF OUTPUT: At least 30 db down at input levels less than 0.05 volts.

#### PRICE \$345.00 F.O.B. BOONTON, N.J.





FIG. 3—Scale-of-ten counter tube. The tube is approximately four-in. long and 1 3/16 in. in diameter

radially outward from the position 1 until the outer edge of the slot is reached. Beyond this point, the anticlockwise restraint is reduced and the spot goes clockwise to the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  opening which is stable for this and higher trigger potentials. When the trigger signal drops, the spot moves from the inside edge of the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  position to 2. The beam makes one rotation for each group of inputs.

#### Input Signals

Because the intermediate states are stable, the input signals may be of any duration and amplitude above the minimum values needed to register a count. At the beginning of the tenth signal, the beam moves into the  $9\frac{1}{2}$  position where the positive ring current is transferred to the carry electrode R, Fig. 1, producing a negative-going pulse at the grid of a coupling triode and increasing the total stored in the following counter by one unit.

The openings in the suppressor P, Fig. 1, are shaped so that at the outer positions, the transmitted beam remains in focus but the inner openings are formed so as to diverge the beam sufficiently to cover areas of the back collector in which the figures 0 to 9 are cut, corresponding to the count positions. Electrons passing through the number openings continue to diverge and project the number image, enlarged



FIG. 4—Four-tube counter at the count of 9351. The projected figures are halfan-inch high

eight times, on the fluorescent end of the bulb.

A scale-of-ten counter is shown in Fig. 3. The circuit diagram of a complete four-stage counter, 0 to 9,999, is shown at the beginning of this article.

In the circuit diagram four of the five collector resistances in each tube are connected to the anode line and the remainder, those connected to the 0 to 1 plates, are held at the same potential by the normally closed contacts of the reset push button. The value of the self-bias resistance in each cathode circuit is chosen to insure that some positive ring current flows at every stable position; the focusing electrode is connected to the cathode.

The coupling stages normally draw grid currents of 20 to 50  $\mu$ amp through the grid resistances in order to suppress stray signals below a certain amplitude. The triode anodes are held below the lower changeover potential and the beams remain in count positions. When a negative-going signal is applied to the input terminals, the trigger of the units counter rises above the upper changeover point but cannot exceed the potential of the supply which is within the stable range of the intermediate stable positions.

Upon completion of the input signal, the trigger of the units counter falls, increasing the stored count by one unit. Because the radial and circumferential movements of the beam are independent, the speed at which the spot moves from one stable position to the next does not depend on the rate of change of trigger potential. Therefore, the carry pulse has a sharp wavefront and may be capacitively coupled to the following triode grid without setting a lower counting limit.

#### Reading

After the completion of a count the total is either read directly from the projected figures at the ends of the tubes, as shown in Fig. 4, or transmitted electrically as a combination of the collector potentials. When the reset pushbutton is pressed, the deflectors connected to the 0 to 1 collector in each tube are lowered in potential, moving all beams to the zero positions. The tubes may be used as a preset counter by interposing a ten-position switch between the five collector resistors and the anode and reset lines.

In this way, any even number may be set by reducing the potential of the appropriate deflector and any odd number by lowering an adjacent pair of deflectors. Carry-over pulses are often produced during resetting and these are suppressed by increasing, momentarily, the standing grid current of the triodes through a normally-open contact on the reset push button.

At present the highest counting frequency is in the region of 100 kc.

#### **BBC** Orchestral Studio

THE BRITISH Broadcasting Corporation recently modified one of its orchestral studios with a volume of 213,000 cubic feet to reproduce the natural acoustic setting of a concert hall.

The original studio was built inside a roller skating rink in 1934. BBC engineers decided that good tone and definition could be achieved in a hall only when the sound field was well diffused. They found that rectangular shapes were the most effective for reflecting the sound.

Appropriate reverberation time for the studio was found to be about Another important development from Helipot world's, largest manufacturer of

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Helipot inturization weight reduction and circuit simplification of

 $\begin{array}{c|c} \textbf{CONDENSED SPECIFICATIONS}\\ \textbf{Number of turns} & 10\\ \textbf{Power rating} & 2 watts\\ \textbf{Coil length} & 18''\\ \textbf{Mechanical rotation} & 3600^\circ + 12^\circ - 0^\circ\\ \textbf{Electrical rotation} & 3600^\circ + 12^\circ - 0^\circ\\ \textbf{Resistance ranges} & 100 ohms to 50,000\\ \textbf{Resistance tolerance} & \pm 5.0\%\\ \textbf{Coil constraint} & 100 ohms and above & \pm .1\%\\ \textbf{Below 5000 ohms} & \text{th} .25\%\\ \textbf{Starting torque} & 0.75 oz. in.\\ \textbf{Net weight} & 1.0 oz.\\ \end{array}$ 

PECIFICATIONS 10 2 watts 18"  $3600^{\circ} + 12^{\circ} - 0^{\circ}$   $3600^{\circ} + 12^{\circ} - 0^{\circ}$   $100 \text{ ohms to 50,000 \text{ ohms}}$   $\pm 5.0\%$   $\pm 5.0\%$  (standard)  $\pm 1.2\%$  1.3%  $\pm 5.0\%$  1.3% 1.0%1.0

Miniaturization, weight reduction and circuit simplification are key design objectives in all airborne and many other electronics applications for precision potentiometers. Helipot's new Model

AJ meets these needs with a compact potentiometer having over 12 times the resolution of conventional potentiometers of the same diameter . . .

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Here is a "pot" with bearings at *each* end of the shaft to assure precise alignment and linearity at all times. In addition, each bearing is *dust-sealed* for long life and is mounted in a *one-piece* lid and bearing design for exact concentricity.

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in grooves that are precision-machined into the case. Slider contacts are of longlived Paliney alloy for low contact resistance and low thermal e.m.f. . . . and precious-metal contact rings are used to minimize resistance and electrical noise. All

rately wound by special machines on a

copper core that assures rapid dissipa-

Each coil is individually tested to rigid standards, then is permanently anchored

tion of heat.

imize resistance and electrical noise. All terminals are silver plated and insulated from ground to pass 1,000 volt breakdown test.

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Helipot representatives in all major cities will gladly supply complete details on the AJ-or write direct!



Field Offices: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and Fort Myers, Florida. Export Agents: Fratham Co., New York 18, New York. 1.8 seconds, with the orchestra present. The most satisfactory reverberation frequency characteristic was found to be level up to about 3,000 cycles.

Any steep rise of reverberation time in the extreme bass was to be avoided because it would cause bass masking of the prehestra by the tympani.

#### Final Construction

In the construction of the studio, roofing-felt membrane absorbers cover almost the whole area of the side walls and vary in depth from three to 18 inches. The absorbers reduce the reverberation time in the extreme bass. They also act as scattering elements at all frequencies above 90 cycles.

No absorbent materials were used on the ceiling but the highly reflective surface was broken up by introducing a large number of scattering elements consisting of flat rectangular plates supported on pedestals at distances varying between one and three feet from the ceiling.

Composite absorbing units, making use of both porous and membrane absorption were installed in front of the rear end wall over the balcony. These units present a serrated wall form and prevent the sound from being reflected as a



Operator is shown inserting a General-Electric leak detector in the exhaust pipe of a deodorization process in a food plant. Freon gas is sprayed over the system and a leak will suck the gas into the system and convey it to the detector. The detector records the leak (center) and sounds a horn (left). Position of the Freen sprayer determines the leak location

particularly strong echo.

To accommodate a choir, permanent seating was installed. The padded seats reduce the variation in reverberation time resulting from the occasional programming of a large chorus.



New RBC orchestral studio uses roofing-felt membrane absorbers

#### Power-Amplifier Klystron for Air Navigation

By VINCENT LEARNED Engineering Department Head Electronic Tubes Sperry Gyroscope Co. Great Neck, N. Y.

A POWER-AMPLIFIER TUBE, the SAL-39, has been developed for the 960 to 1,215-mc air navigation band which has power capabilities beyond those of the space-charge control triode and tetrode tubes. In this frequency range, the spacecharge control tubes are rather small for high average-power applications, whereas klystrons are quite large in comparison.

Typical characteristics for the power-amplifier klystron are shown in Table 1. The tube is shown in the photograph. It is approximately 18-in. long and weighs about 30 pounds. Details of construction of the power-amplifier klystron are shown in Fig. 1.

A large oxide cathode focuses a beam through a gridded three-cavity interaction structure to a fin air-cooled collector structure. The output connector is a standard  $\frac{2}{5}$ -in. coaxial line with input connector a BNC-type coaxial fitting. Each

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ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

## inside this package on your Jobber's shelf...

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

#### (continued)



FIG. 1—Cross section of tube showing shape of cavities, drift tubes, gaps, cathode and beam

cavity is tuned by bolt and nut studs acting on a tuning ring which varies the gap spacing.

The electron gun produces a convergent beam which passes through the first interaction gap, converges to a minimum at the second interaction gap and expands again at the output gap and collector. The shape of the beam is dictated by the effect of space charge spreading forces.

The electron beam of uniform density and velocity becomes velocity modulated at the input gap by the voltage produced by the drive power. The electrons drift toward the middle cavity and are gradually density modulated. The a-c component of this current creates a larger voltage in the center cavity than originally introduced at the first cavity and further modulates the beam to a higher degree. Further density modulation develops in the last drift distance and maximum fundamental current is

#### Table I—Klystron Characteristics

Frequency range	960 to	1,215 mc
Beam voltage (peak)	20	12 kv
Pulse length	1 to 5	1 to 5 µsec
Duty cycle	0 to 1	5 percent
Beam current (peak)	8.5	4 amps
Heater voltage (ac		
or dc)	5.0	5.0 volts
Heater current	43	43 amps
Drive power	120	40 watts
Typical output		
power (peak)	25	10 kw
•		



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C-D-F makes other Mica products, too-Sheets, tubes and formed parts are used in the entire electrical industry. C-D-F is a leading manufacturer of quality mica "V" rings, washers and commutator segments.

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Have you a need for any specific number of cycles in precision frequencies?

Can a source of such frequency solve your design problem or increase its factor of safety?

Have you a system that requires great accuracy, stability and dependability?

The frequencies shown at the top of the page are but a few among hundreds furnished for precision application in industries, laboratories and Government departments. CALIBRATED AGAINST A STANDARD ACCURATE TO 1 PART IN 10-MILLION The basic unit of this frequency standard is an electronically driven fork,—temperature compensated and hermetically sealed against changes of humidity and barometric pressure. Through its use, any frequency or multi-frequencies between 40 and 20,000, fractional or otherwise, are obtainable.

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Actually shorter than 20" tube !

On March 3, Rauland unveiled the first "giant-screen" tube that makes attractive cabinetry possible.

This new 27" tube, with 390 square inch picture area, minimizes cabinet problems in two ways. First, it has the compactness of rectangular rather than round cone and face. Second, by means of 90° deflection, depth has actually been held slightly shorter than present 20" tubes!

The tube employs Rauland's usual "reflection-proof" filter glass face plate with maximum reflection of only 21/2 % of incident light. It uses the Rauland

tilted offset gun with indicator ion trap. It is offered with either magnetic or low-focus-voltage electrostatic focus. Weight is held at minimum by use of a metal cone.

If you want a picture of really spectacular size that can be housed in acceptable furniture, here is your answer.

A picture actually more than 70 sq. in. larger than the center spread of a tabloid newspaper. Rectangular for minimum cabinet height and width. And actually permitting a small reduction in depth from today's 20" cabinets!

#### THE RAULAND CORPORATION



Perfection Through Research

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

obtained at the output gap where the interaction develops useful power.

The cathode and beam dimensions are large for the power requirements involved so that conservative cathode densities are achieved. The grids are sufficiently large that no difficulty is encountered with grid overheating except at powers beyond the highest duty cycles.

In this tube structure, conventional gridded klystron construction techniques have been employed to



Pulse-amplifier klystron for the 1,000mc navigation band

keep the weight to a minimum and construction as simple as possible. Careful attention has been given to thermal phenomenon to give adequate dissipation of heat without unduly affecting the frequency of the cavities.

The applications for which this tube was developed require essentially constant resonant frequency for the cavities over the range of zero to full power input. Mistuning would reduce the power output.

Heat paths have been sufficiently heavy to minimize the temperature differences between the klystron gap and the outer cooling surfaces and thus keep cavity mistuning small. The circuits are compensated for variations in body temperature caused by variable power and ambient changes.

The peak beam current obtained

May, 1952 — ELECTRONICS



to specification

These cable and connector assemblies have been developed by Amphenol to meet specific needs. Electronics is the world's fastest growing industry and as new products, equipment and uses are developed, new application problems also arise. Over 75% of the better than 9,000 items in the Amphenol line were developed to meet a specific need or to solve a new problem.

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Since the Kodak Contour Projector has provisions for surface illumination from the same lens that picks up the image, every detail of the switch is shown on the screen. A  $45^{\circ}$  mirror permits the part to be mounted flat for easy accessibility. Both to adjust the part and check tolerances, the operator simply compares the magnified image with a chart-gage laid on the bright screen.

Whether your interest is in large parts or small

#### the KODAK CONTOUR PROJECTOR

If you want to check precision spur and helical gears in action, write for information about Kodak Conju-Gage Instrumentation.

parts, simple parts or complex parts with many dimensions, a Kodak Contour Projector will do the job quickly, completely, and accurately. The operator can work in a lighted room unhampered by hoods or curtains. And little training is required to get the work out in a hurry.

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You get accurate coils, too ... even with #44 wire. Leadscrew traverse and quick reversing clutch provide more positive control of wire layer and prevent crossed turns. Manual-feed paper shelf is adjustable up and down, in and out for more accurate insertion. Indicators help operators time paper feeding accurately even at high speeds.

Other new features speed up lead and tap preparation, marking and arbor transfer.

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

as a function of beam voltage follows the usual three-halves powerlaw relation. At 10 kv, the beam current is three amperes, showing a micro-perveance of three. Since the beam current varies as the 3/2 law, the beam power varies as the 5/2-power law. The power output varies approximately as the cubepower law because the efficiency of the tube is improving slowly with beam voltage.

Full power output is obtained with the middle cavity tuned to the same frequency as the drive with only 10 watts of drive power. With the middle cavity tuned slightly to a higher frequency, 100 watts of drive power is required but tha efficiency has been improved considerably.

Actual velocity modulation obtained is a mixture of modulation from the first and middle gaps, giving an improvement in bunching effectiveness which yields an overall beam efficiency of about 25 per cent. Useful gain of 20 to 30 db is achieved, depending on the operating conditions desired. Drive power is small enough to operate the tube conservatively from a discseal triode or tetrode operated as a frequency multiplier.

#### Radar Plotting Board Controls Air Traffic

IN-FLIGHT RADAR CONTROL furnished by the CAA's Skyatron at Washington National Airport constitutes the first large-scale application of military combat-information center techniques to civil air-traffic control.

Presently used only to control aircraft departures, the system has reduced lateral aircraft separation from 50 miles to four miles. Aeronautical details concerning application of the system to landing control are still being studied. It is anticipated that incoming planes will be stacked in motion for sequential approach with three minutes separation in contrast to the present practice of vertical stacking in holding patterns.

The radar control center is shown in Fig. 1. Planes entering the 70mile terminal area are first detected

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You may never have heard of it, but north of Puerto Rico lies the Brownson Deep, deepest part of the Atlantic, with its Milwaukee Depth 4780 fathoms down-more than 28,000 feet!

Now for the first time such depths can be measured continuously from a moving vessel rather than by single soundings from a stationary position. It's done by powerful sonar equipment developed and perfected by Edo's electronics engineering staff for the United States Navy.

Development of this new sonar equipment, with far greater range and accuracy than ever available before, makes possible the use anywhere of contour bottom readings for navigation and gives added safety for vessels operating in shallow water.

This is just one example of the leadership which Edo has displayed in applying electronics to the solution of many difficult problems in under water detection.

\*Sound navigation and ranging



This is the Edo AN/UQN-IB depth sounder, designed and developed by Edo for the U. S Navy With a range of 6000 fathoms, it is the first practical depth sounder to give instantaneous, continuous readings at any depth

Only two and a half feet high, it is half the size and weight of previously used equipment. Depths up to 100 fathoms are indicated on a cathode ray tube for quick reference in shoal water Depths between 10' and 6000 fathoms are recorded continuously on graph paper. (N.B. 4000 fathom graph illustrated used in earlier model.)



## Insulating a bend?



When electrical insulation must take a bend you need BH "649" — to prevent dangerous dielectric loss and resulting product failure. Proof of BH "649" product protection is demonstrated in the following test:

To simulate actual operating conditions, lengths of BH "649" Fiberglas Tubing, Grades A-1 and B-1, and Varnished Cottonbase Tubing, Grade A-1, were slipped over wires of the corresponding Awg size. The samples were bent to a "U" with an approximate  $\frac{1}{2}$ " radius and then baked for 96 hours at 221°F. Visible failure occurred at the bend of the Varnished Tubing, none in the BH "649" samples.

Here is what happened when the samples were tested for dielectric strength:

	VARNISH Cotton-Base Tubing A-1	BH ''649'' Fiberglas Tubing A-1	BH ''649'' Fiberglas Tubing B-1
AVERAGE Originar Dielectric Strength	12,200 volts	10,400 volts	6,200 volts
AVERAGE Dielectric Strength After Bend Test	1,000 volts	9,400 volts	5,200 volts
B	H		

This is superior proof of only one BH "649" feature — there are many others — that's why you'll find BH "649" in equipment that must not fail, whether in appliances for consumer use or complicated electronic equipment.

BH "649" is permanently flexible. It will stand bending and mechanical abrasion without splitting, cracking or fraying. Resistance to oil, water and most chemicals is unusually high. Does not corrode metals. Age has no effect on its physical or dielectric properties. It will not ravel when cut — permanently rounded, it handles easily and speeds installation. Spreads to cover knobs, terminals and irregular objects.

BH "649" is only one of a family of electrical insulations, each designed to meet particular conditions in service. Give us a few facts about your requirements — product, temperatures, voltages — we will gladly furnish samples for testing purposes.

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)





FIG. 1—Air traffic control center showing aircraft plotted on Skyatron. Two sector-monitoring ppi scopes may be seen in background

on one of the four sector-monitoring ppi scopes. Planes within the 40-mile control area are represented by transparent markers plotted on the Skyatron as shown in the foreground.

The Skyatron is a Navy VG2 remote ppi of the type used in carrier cic rooms. A three-inch crt with deep-purple phosphor provides information which is displayed on the ground-glass plotting board using an optical system and 1,000-watt incandescent lamp.

The complete system incorporates two Skyatrons, one of which receives its video from a microwave early-warning radar set. The other,



FIG. 2—Microwave early-warning radar antenna system includes high and lowbeam antennas mounted back-to-back







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May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS



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ELECTRONS AT WORK

#### (continued)

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FIG. 3—Airport surveillance radar provides a standby source of video for radar control system

a standby, receives its video from the airport surveillance radar.

The sector-monitoring consoles are components of the equipment. Thirty, 50 and 70-mile ranges are provided and the ppi trace may be set off-center to permit full sector coverage. An aeronautical chart is electronically superimposed on the ppi presentation. The sector-monitoring controllor may communicate directly with any aircraft in his sector using one of ten vhf aircraft working frequencies available. A neon bulb glows on the panel to the right of the console indicating which channel is in use.

The antenna shown in Fig. 2 consists of high-beam and low-beam cylindrical paraboloid antennas mounted back-to-back. The antenna of an S-band transponder beacon for identification of suitably equipped aircraft is mounted above the low-beam blade.

The antennas are driven by separate 4J35 magnetrons and hydrogen-thyratron modulators mounted on the tower near the feed points. The equipment operates on 2,700 to 2,900 mc with a peak pulse power of 600 kw. The equipment transmits a 1-psec pulse at a pulse repetition rate of 900 pps.

The receiver incorporates a moving-target indicator to reduce ground clutter on low beam. High and low-beam ppi's are located at the transmitting site for monitoring. Video is supplied to the radar


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# VOLTAGE REGULATED POWER SUPPLY MODEL 700

The Kepco Model 700 features one regulated voltage supply with excellent regulation, low ripple content and low output impedance.

### SPECIFICATIONS

OUTPUT VOLTAGE DC: 0-350 volts continuously variable.

- OUTPUT CURRENT DC: 0-750 milliamperes continuous duty.
- REGULATION: In the range 30-350 volts the output voltage variation is less than ½% for both lin∋ fluctuations from 105-125 vol-s and load variation from minimum to maximum current.
- RIPPLE VOLTAGE: Less than 10 millivolts.
- FUSE PROTECTION: Input and output fuses on front panel. Time delay relay is included to protect rectif er tubes.
- POWER REQUIREMENTS: 105-125 volts, 50-60 cycles.
- OUTPUT TERMINATIONS: DC terminals are clearly marked on the front panel. Either positive or negative terminal of the supply may be grounded. DC terminals are isolated from the chassis. A binding post mounted on the front of the panel is available for

FOR NEW POWER SUPPLY CATALOG - WRITE DEPT. #

connecting to the chassis. All terminals are also brought out at the back of the chassis.

ADWER STPPL

#### METERS:

Ammeter: 0-1 ampere, 4" rectangular. Voltmeter: 0-500 volts, 4" rectangular.

PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS: Cabinet h≥ight 22¾", width 21¾", depth 15½". Rack panel height 21", width 19", color gray, panel engraved.

CONTROLS: Power on-off switch, H.V. on-off switch, H.V. control.

	ADDITIONAL MODELS AVAILABLE IN THE 700 SERIES VOLTAGE REGULATED POWER SUPP뗆ES									
	Volts	Current	Model							
I	0-350 0-350 0-350	0-0.75 Amp. 0-1.50 Amp. 0-2.25 Amp.	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0							
	0-350 0-600 0-600 0-600	0-0.75 Amp. 0-1.50 Amp. 0-2.25 Amp. 0-2.00 Amp.	750 760 770 780							



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ELECTRONS AT WORK

plot over RG/9U coaxial cable. The microwave antenna rotates at 6 rpm while the airport surveillance radar antenna, shown in Fig. 3, rotates at 27 rpm.

The in-flight radar control program is a result of the joint efforts of the CAA, Airline Pilots Association. Aircraft Owners Association, the U.S. Navy and Air Force. It implements a recommendation of Special Working Group 5 of the Air Coordinating Committee.

#### **Battery-Operated** Cathode Follower

BY LAWRENCE FLEMING National Bureau of Standards Washington, D. C. \*

IN MEASURING VOLTAGE across highimpedance circuits, a cathode follower is a convenient accessory to the usual instruments.<sup>1,2</sup> When the source impedance is capacitive and the signal level low, as in the NBS piezoelectric accelerometer," it is almost a necessity.

Considerations of portability and hum make a battery-powered cathode follower desirable but conventional battery-powered circuits suffer from low gain, typically of the order of 0.85. The gain A' is approximately

 $A' = \frac{A}{1+A}$ 

where A is the gain of the tube when operated as a resistancecoupled amplifier under the same conditions. With a-c operation, a high-mu triode is suitable with Aabout 50 and A' about 0.98.

Small filamentary tubes are not, however, available as high-mu triodes, because pentodes have considerably more gain at low plate-supply voltages. With cathode-follower operation of filamentary pentodes such as the 1U4, the screen voltage supply presents difficulties.

Figure 1 shows the conventional circuit. Load resistor  $R_L$  must be quite high in order for the gain before feedback, A, to be large. The d-c screen current flowing through dropping resistor  $R_p$ , however, must

<sup>•</sup> This work was done under a program on basic instrumentation at the National Bureau of Standards partially sponsored by the Office of Naval Research, the Air Force and the Atomic Energy Commission.

# It makes tubes more reliable ...at less cost

SHOWN here, almost natural size, is DPi's new MB-10 Booster Diffusion Pump combined with a new port-and-valve unit. It's compact enough for any rotary exhaust machine, and it gives a big boost in performance—two ways.

1. This pump gives you a vacuum higher than 0.1 micron Hg at the tubulation before getter flash and in less time than other diffusion pumps of comparable size. Results: less residual gas to be gettered, less getter required, less getter deposited to affect operating characteristics, less gas that can be released from the getter to shorten tube life.

2. Despite the high ultimate vacuum, the pump tolerates high enough forepressure so that it can be installed in almost any rotary machine without extensive changes in slide valve and sweeps. For larger tubes, the port-and-valve can be adapted to permit rough pumping independently of the diffusion pump.

The unit is designed for easy installation of a leak detector to check bad seals or machine leaks. Valving is done mechanically, requiring no electrical circuits. The pump jet is specially designed for easy cleaning.

For complete engineering data, write to *Distillation Products Industries,* Vacuum Equipment Department, 727 Ridge Road West, Rochester 3, N. Y. (Division of Eastman Kodak Company).

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May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

# GPL Equipment goes Cross-Country



Included in cross-country demonstration unit is the GPL Utility Projector, with "3-2" intermittent which permits use with I.O. camera for film telecasting from remotes.



Compact GPL studio camera chain fits easily in station wagon, and may be operated from there, drawing power by cable from studio and returning signal to transmitter.



# . . to Drive its Story <u>Home !</u>

Stations all over the country will soon be able to see GPL TV equipment in operation right in their own studios. They can compare it with their present equipment, try it for compactness, smooth efficiency, flexibility, operational simplicity, and overall performance quality. Maintenance-minded engineers will examine its swing-up, swing-out panels. Camera and camera control men will note its many new operating features – pushbutton turret control, remoting of focus, turret and iris-all engineered for faster, smoother control.

Be sure your station is on the schedule of the GPL Mobile Unit Tour. See why network users have said: "Best picture on the air today!" Compare "the industry's leading line—in quality, in design."

Write, wire or phone today, and we'll work your station into our itinerary for earliest possible dates.



TV Camera Chains • TV Film Chains • TV Field and Studio Equipment • Theatre TV Equipment

# PRECISION RESISTORS of Timely Importance



## VERTICAL STYLE JAN-R-93

Flush terminals extending vertically from the same end of this Shallcross BX Type precision wire-wound resistor provide longer leakage path from mounting surface and simplify mounting in many applications . Designed to meet JAN requirements for styles RB40B, RB41B and RB42B.

# HERMETICALLY-SEALED LUG-TYPE MIDGETS

Designed for JAN-R-93, characteristic A, style RB11, these resistors are only <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" long x <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" diameter. Values up to 0.1, 0.3 or 0.4 megohms depending on alloy of windings. Hermetic sealing by a patented Shallcross process provides positive protection against humidity, fungus and salt water immersion.

## HIGH-STABILITY TYPES

Most of the more than 50 standard Shallcross resistors can be supplied to a tolerance as close as 0.01% and with guaranteed stability of 0.003%. Shallcross also regularly supplies matched pairs and sets. Special resistors of this type require extra processing precluding possibility of quick delivery. In designing new equipment with quantity production anticipated, standard (0.05% to 1%) units are recommended for best delivery and price.

## PRECISION POWER RESISTORS

Practically any standard Shallcross Akra-Ohm resistor (including miniature types) can be supplied with glass fibre insulated wire and silicone impregnation to increase power rating from 2 to 4 times while retaining accuracy and stability. Ratings range from 1 watt for miniatures to 20 watts for the largest bobbin size. Glass insulated wire limits maximum resistance available on a given bobbin to lower than usual values as tabulated in bulletin R-3b.



A complete assortment of precision wire-wound resistor sizes, styles, ranges and mountings for military or industrial use. Write on company stationery for Shallcross Akra-Ohm Engineering Bulletin R-3b to Shallcross Manufacturing Company, Collingdale, Pa.



ELECTRONS AT WORK

#### (continued)



FIG. 1—Conventional cathode-follower circuit using a pentode

also flow through  $R_L$ . The additional voltage drop reduces the anode voltage and the gain A. This loss cannot be recovered except by increasing the plate-supply voltage. The only other appropriate expedient is a separate battery connected between screen and filament. This is undesirable both because of the extra complication and because of the loss in regulating action. With the screen voltage fixed, the static operating point is very sensitive to variations in tube characteristics and a manual bias adjustment is usually necessary.

#### Grounded-Plate

A simple inversion of the conventional circuit will remove the screen current from the load circuit and permit a battery-type pentode to operate as a cathode follower with full efficiency.

A practical circuit is shown in Fig. 2. The plate is made the terminal common to both input and output circuits; the "B" battery and the plateload resistor are interchanged as compared to the conventional circuit. Both the "B" and the "A" batteries are at signal potential with respect to ground, instead of just the "A" battery.



FIG. 2—Grounded-plate pentode cathode-follower circuit. Gain is 0.98 Specify GEESTER plasticord-plasticote WIRES and CA SRRF JAN-G-76 WIRES SRIR\* WL\* 80-90 105 C UL APPROVED WIRES\* SHIELDED WIRES and CABLES FLEXIBLE CORDS TELEVISION LEAD-IN WIRES COMMUNICATION WIRES and CABLES COAXIAL CABLE INSTRUMENT WIRES WIRES and CABLES TO SPECIFICATION \* Solid Colors or Spiral Marking / says-Our new catalog is a complete guide to plestic insulated wire and cable for every purpose. Write for a copy of this important data compilation for your files today. ABLE

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ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

# Motorola 2-way radio



Weather Exposure

After eleven months of exposure, through one of the toughest winters on record, the two Permakay units (photographed on the roof of Motorola plant) showed no significant change in selectivity characteristic.





Thermometer reads -30° centigrade as the Permakay selectivity reading remains same as before this extreme cold test was started



DUST AND

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WATER AND COLD-PROOF In laboratory torture tests Permakay goes through blistering  $\pm$ 90° centigrade test without effect on selectivity readings.



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In the exclusive Sensicon design of the Motorola Permakay wave filter, 15 nuisance tuning adustments are removed and permanent selectivity is guaranteed for the life of the set!

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Motorola's unique Permakay system of linear phase shift adjustment solves the problem of reflection and pulse noise control to provide maximum signal-to-noise ratio for the phenomenally high interference-rejection.

The PERMAKAY Filter characteristics are made permanent by casting the entire unit in a solid block of polyester-styrene plastic. Never can the precisely tuned circuitry be affected by water, dirt, heat, cold or mechanical shock. Temperature compensation insures constant performance even at extreme temperatures as demonstrated in all rigid laboratory torture tests. Motorola's unconditional guarantee of the PERMAKAY Filter for the life of the set again demonstrates that Motorola is still your best investment.

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Year in and year out, Motorola installations number more than twice those of all other manufacturers combined and more than five times those of the nearest competitor.

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#### ELECTRONS AT WORK

The added shunt capacitance across the output is of the order of 40 µµf. Circuit characteristics are as follows:

Input resistance	200 megohms
Gain	0.98
Frequency range	2 to 55,000 cps
(within 5 percent)	
Output resistance	20,000 ohms
Maximum signal	10 v peak

#### REFERENCES

J. F. Keithley, Stabilized Decade-Gain Isolation Amplifier, ELECTRONICS, p 98, Apr. 1949.
 C. J. LeBel, Developments in Cath-ode Followers, Audio Engineering, 33, Aug. 1949.

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#### **Free-Floating Automatic** Weather Station

A FREE-FLOATING buoy-type weather station, developed by the National Bureau of Standards for the Navy Bureau of Ships reports weather data by radio automatically and unattended.

The automatic weather station incorporates various weather-responsive devices to switch a radio transmitter on and off at rates that can be translated by a receiving station into temperature, pressure and wind data. Information is transmitted in predetermined sequence at intervals of three hours. Self-contained batteries provide sufficient power for reliable operation at over-water distances up to 400 miles.

The station consists essentially of timing mechanism. several a weather-responsive devices, a relaxation or keying oscillator, and a simple two-stage radio transmitter. The weather-responsive devices cause associated resistors to vary with changes in weather conditions. At three-hour intervals the timing mechanism, a modified automobiletype electric clock, turns the station on.

While a program selector switch inserts one weather resistor after another into the keying oscillator circuit in predetermined sequence, a relay in the plate circuit of the keying oscillator switches the trans-

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> MR. C. LYNN, Manager of Engineering Atomic Power Division WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION P.O. Box 1468 Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

What Mr. Lynn, and other executives who will scrutinize your application want to know is: Where and when you obtained your degree . . . how you did in school . . . where you have worked at your profession . . . what kind of work you have done.

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

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Main equipment panel of the weather station. Transmitter and keying oscillator are located at top and compass for indicating wind direction on bottom

mitter on and off at a rate proportional to the value of the particular resistor. Most of the components are mechanically simple and the electronic circuits are straightforward and conventional.

Each transmission lasts about ten minutes. First comes an attention signal, consisting of a series of rapid pulses easily recognizable by the listening station operator. Transmitted next is a reference signal; this will be of constant pulse rate in the absence of transmitter damage or aging, and any variation in pulse rate indicates a need for calibration corrections of the other signals. An identification signal follows, the rate of which is characteristic of the particular weather station.

All of the signals result from switching appropriate resistors into the relaxation oscillator circuit. The various meteorological signals are next transmitted. With completion of the program, the selector switch disconnects all elements and turns off the transmitter. The clock mechanism, however, continues to run and at the proper time starts the sequence again.

Five meteorological variables are reported by the standard model of the weather station: air and water temperature, air pressure, and wind speed and direction. Five different

\* Standard Signal Corps Telephone Mondset

1



THE BROWN

**ELECTROMETER** 

Brown Electrometer showing recorder with door ajar and preamplifier at left.

# for measuring and recording currents as low as 10<sup>-15</sup> amperes

#### Electrical Characteristics

- Full Scale Current Ranges Available: 10<sup>-13</sup> amperes with 10<sup>10</sup> ohm resistor, and selector switch adjustment for full scale of 10<sup>-12</sup> or 10<sup>-11</sup> amperes. Using other resistors, full scale current ranges up to 10<sup>-7</sup> amperes can be supplied with selector switch adjustment up to 10<sup>-5</sup> amperes.
- Input Resistor: 10<sup>11</sup> ohms for most sensitive current measurement. (Also supplied in values down to 10<sup>5</sup> ohms.)
- System Accuracy: Approximately 1 per cent of scale.
- Zero Drift: Should not exceed 0.3 millivolt per day.
- System Noise: Approximately 5 microvolts.
- Instrument Speed of Response: Available for either 24, 12, or 4½ seconds full scale.
- Maximum Speed of Response Using 4½ Second Instrument Speed: 5 seconds for 90 per cent of change, with preamplifier located at source.
- Power Supply: 115 volts, 60 cycles. Also dry cell supplied in instrument.
- Power Requirements: 65 watts.

#### Important Reference Data

ACCURATE measurement of extremely small currents is accomplished in this instrument through the use of a null balance servo system and a-c amplifiers that prevent drift and consequent instability. It is the only such system that incorporates a recorder as an integral part of the circuit. Designed to measure and record minute currents in ionization chambers, the Brown Electrometer may be used in any application where currents as low as a billionth of a microampere are encountered.

20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

Features of the instrument include a special power supply to prevent false measurements from stray signals which might originate in an a-c power source . . . vibration frequency carefully selected to prevent phase shift . . . and automatic standardization of voltage across the slide-wire.

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR Co., Industrial Division, 4428 Wayne Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa.



Write for Data Sheet No. 10.0-4 . . , and for Bulletin No. 15-14. For valuable information on analytical and research instrumentation.



Thurder hunting environment on location near Madison, Florida. Loop antenna on truck picks up static. The engineer in top picture is watching the indication of a circuit which registers how often the static exceeds a given level.

## BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES



Improving telephone service for America provides careers for creative men In scientific and technical fields, Many new telephone circuits have two jobs to do-carrying your voice and transmitting signals to operate dial exchanges in distant towns. And an old-fashioned thunderstorm can interfere with both!

"Rolling static" comes from many storms over a wide area and can interfere with clear telephone talk. A nearby lightning flash makes "crack static" which, unchecked, plays hob with dial system signals.

So Bell Laboratories scientists go "Thunder Hunting" in the storm centers of the United States – "capturing" storms by tape recorders. Back in the Laboratories, they recreate the storms, pitting them against their new circuits. This method is more efficient and economical than completing a system and taking it to a storm country for a tryout. It demonstrates again how Bell Telephone Laboratories help keep costs down, while they make your telephone system better each year.

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No larger than a "Life Saver!" Yet these thoroughly dependable Claro-

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stat miniature controls are available in single, dual and triple units. Composition-element and wire-wound types.

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ELECTRONICS - May, 1952



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ELECTRONS AT WORK

devices, in combination with the relaxation oscillator, key the transmitter at rates corresponding to each of these variables.

The radio transmitter and the one-tube relaxation oscillator are simple and conventional. A crystal oscillator drives a beam-power amplifier to give a radiated output of about 20 watts on a frequency near 5 megacycles. The battery pack provides power for 30 days' unattended operation.

#### Lunar Reflection of UHF Communications

A RADIO MESSAGE was transmitted for the first time by lunar reflection during a recent cooperative experiment conducted by the National Bureau of Standards and the Collins Radio Company. Ultra-highfrequency signals that had been reflected from the moon were received by the NBS field station at Sterling, Virginia, after having been transmitted 775 miles away at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Operating frequency was 418 mc, generated by a 20-kw transmitter. Because the transmitting antenna in Cedar Rapids was a fixed structure, lunar reflection could be accomplished only while the disk of the moon was in the beam of radio energy (a period of approximately one-half hour). The antenna at Sterling could be rotated and turned in the direction of maximum signal strength.

Reflection of the signals appar-



Parabolic receiving antenna used in moon reflection experiment

May, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

# Honeywell Mercury Switches

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MICRO Snap-Action Switches . . . Honeywell Mercury Switches



DIVISION OF MINNEAPOLIS HONEYWELL REGULATOR COMPANY

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#### ELECTRONS AT WORK

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(continued)

ently began as soon as the leading edge of the lunar disk entered the radio beam. The receiving antenna was rotated until the maximum signal strength was obtained, in a position pointing directly toward the moon. As the moon continued to move across the radio beam, the received signal strength increased.

About ten minutes after the initial contact, the signal strength reached its highest value. The intensity remained at this maximum level for another ten minutes and then began to decrease as the moon passed out of the radio beam. The greatest signal strength received was about one millionth as strong as the signal received by most commercial television receivers.

To verify the fact that the signal was reflected by the moon, the actual transmission delay was compared with the theoretical value. This value was determined from the geometry of the experiment—the relative positions of the transmitter, the moon, and the receiver and the known speed of radio waves. The 2.5-second time interval that was measured agreed approximately with the theory.

The experiment provides additional information confirming the possibility that the moon can be used as a reflector for short-wave radio transmission during those times it would be in the proper position for reflection. Use of the moon as a reflector would have the advantage that the transmissions would be free from interruption.

#### **TV Tuner Covers 82 Channels**

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The selecting dial consists of three superimposed knobs. To tune in a desired station, one knob is turned to the tens digit, another to the units digit and a third knob is used for fine tuning.

The tuner uses coils for tuning elements. The basic circuit is tuned to about channel 50. Capacitors are switched in parallel for lower-fre-

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PHOTOLAMPS: TELEVISION SETS

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#### ELECTRONS AT WORK

#### (continued)



FIG. 1—Block diagram of the vhf-uhf tuner

quency channels and more coils are switched in parallel for higher-frequency channels.

#### Block Diagram

A block diagram of the tuner is shown in Fig. 1. Frequencies in the uhf band are divided into eight parts, beginning at 470 mc and ending at 890 mc. The vhf acts as the first i-f in the uhf position. The tuner consists of a uhf preselector, a uhf mixer and oscillator, and a first i-f system for each of the bands. A cascode i-f system is used.

The r-f switch separates antenna feeds. For uhf operation, the antenna is fed to the preselectors and the output of the uhf mixer excites the vhf first i-f. For vhf operation, the antenna terminal is connected to the input of the vhf tuner and the uhf section of the tuner is inactive.

Figure 2 shows how the television frequency spectrum has been divided for operation of the tuner. Channels 14 to 19 are covered in the first band of uhf. The last uhf band covers channels 80 to 83. Three additional vhf channels are



The vhf-uhf turret tuner

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Saturation flux density	Gauss	1900	4200	3800	3400	2000	2900	
Residual magnetism	Gauss	830	2700	1950	1470	700	1600	
Coercive force	Oersted	3.0	2.1	0.65	0.18	0.30	.80	
Temperature coefficient of initial permeability	%/°C.	0.04	0.4	0.25	0.66	0.3	0.22	
Curie point	°(.+	260	330	160	150	70	180	
Volume resistivity	Ohm-cm	2x105	2x10 <sup>3</sup>	4x105	1x10 <sup>4</sup>	2x105		
Loss Factor: at 1 mc/sec	_	.00016	.00007	.00008	.00030	.0003	.000055	
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ELECTRONS AT WORK

#### (continued)



FIG. 2—Division of the television trequency spectrum

included in addition to the vhf channels in present use.

The three additional vhf channels result in a 15-position vhf section with ten channels spaced six-mc apart. These ten channels are used as the variable i-f for any setting of the uhf section of the tuner.

#### Measuring Static Charge on Fabrics

BY JOHN M. CARROLL Washington, D. C.

STATIC ELECTRIFICATION of textile materials, particularly synthetic fabrics, causes both discomfort to the wearer and soiling due to attraction of oppositely charged particles. New fabric finishes do much to improve surface conductivity and thereby reduce the tendency to accumulate charge. The electrostatic susceptibility meter, provides a means for evaluating proposed methods for improving fabric surface conductivity.

Quantitative measurements of both accumulated charge and rate of decay of charge are made by the instrument. Results may be reproduced with accuracies of better than 25 percent. Electrostatic charge is produced by friction between two fabric surfaces. A sample of the fabric to be tested is attached to the periphery of a rotating drum while a sample of scoured, untreated fabric, secured to a friction arm, is held in contact with the rotating sample.

#### Circuit Details

A triode-connected 6J7 with floating grid is used as the charge pickup tube. Its grid cap is fitted with a larger brass cap and placed in



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cations, as well as in broadcasting. Only the essentials of propagation theory are given; the book concentrates on the host of facts and data the de-signer and builder needs to work with in constructing an antenna. It includes some of the more ad-vanced designs suggested by cery-high-frequency and ultra-high-frequency techniques, emphasizing the fact that the principles concerned are having growing application at lower frequen-cies. By Edmund A. Laport, Chief En-gineer, RCA International Div., 563 pages, 386 illus., \$9.00

### For aid in the better production and reproduction of music JUST PUBLISHED!

## MUSICAL ENGINEERING

9 Here is the first unified treatment, from an engineering viewpoint, of all the elements that enter into the production and reproduction of music. The book covers the nature of sound, music, musical instruments, acoustics, and hearing, in both their physical and some of their psychological aspects. It provides facts of an applied science nature that will aid in study, measure-ment, and analysis of audio problems of many types. All nucleal instruments are des-eribed, with facts on their construction,

range, and characteristics. The theory of nusic, musical scales, notation, and terminology are fully covered. The properties of sound, the vibrating, resonating, and radiating systems of nusical instruments, sound-reproduc-ing and sound-pickup systems—these are some of the many phases of nusical engineering now clearly explained and interrelated in this book. By Harry F. Olson, Director, Acoustical Labora-tory, RCA Laboratories. 369 pages, 303 illus., \$6.50



- the • how to test timber of musical instruments how to place micro-
- phones
- how to overcome undesirable acoustical effects
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A pair of rubber gloves is i

#### ELECTRONS AT WORK

close proximity to the rotating, charged samples.

(continued)

The signal from the plate of the pickup tube is applied to the grid of a 6AH6 pentode voltage amplifier. Details of the amplifying and measuring circuits are shown in Fig. 1.

A 6AL5 dual-diode detector is connected in the amplifier plate circuit. The indicating microammeter reads detector current. The meter circuit includes a long time constant to achieve stable indication. The diode circuit returns to ground through a voltage divider network



FIG. 1—Floating-grid amplifier picks up static charge. Diode meter furnishes indication of total charge and rate of decay

which includes  $R_1$ , the meter sensitivity control.

#### Special Application

An oscilloscope may be used with the meter to compare simultaneously the relative static electrification characteristics of five different fabric samples. Diode circuit pulses are applied to the vertical deflection plates. Using a suitable time base, one pip may be visualized from each sample. One of the six sample **poet**tions on the drum is left blank for identification purposes.

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Tests are usually conducted at room temperature. Fabric samples to be tested are placed within the plastic housing which is sealed before measurements are made.

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#### ELECTRONS AT WORK

to the access holes to permit adjustment of the equipment while maintaining constant relative humidity.

The meter is manufactured by the American Instrument Company of Silver Spring, Maryland. The prototype of the instrument was developed by the du Pont Company's Jackson Laboratory. The author is indebted to R. E. Hadaday and W. Walton, both of the American Instrument Co., for furnishing much of the material around which this article was written.

#### REFERENCE

(1) M. Hayek and F. C. Chromey, Report 91, Jackson Lab., E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. (1950).

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Figure 1 shows the generator



FIG. I—Double-pulse generator waveforms

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ABOVE: Electrical control panel of SEC Dry Cleaning System illustrated at left, open to show position of EDISON Thermal Relays.

the washing tank. The delay relay then closes its contacts and the washing motor begins its agitating cycle.

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FIG. 2—Block diagram of the doublepulse generator

waveforms while Fig. 2 illustrates its principle of operation in blockdiagram form. Single keyer pulses activate the driver stage which triggers a monostable multivibrator. The trailing edge of the multivibrator waveform is differentiated and used to cut off the keyer. Recovery time equals the multivibrator period plus the length of the differentiated pulse

The leading edge of the multivibrator waveform drives a ringing circuit producing a short, half-sinewave pulse shown in Fig. 1H. This pulse keys the output multivibrator to produce the first pulse of the output pair.

The recovery-time multivibrator also operates a clamping tube which permits an r-f oscillator to function during the m-v period. Its wave form is clipped as shown in Fig. 1E and applied to a stepping circuit which determines the twelve multiple modes. The step waveform drives a mode selector amplifier; the setting of the mode switch determines which of the steps will drive the amplifier into conduction thereby driving the ringing circuit to produce the second pulse of the output pair.

This information was abstracted from a Naval Research Laboratory report entitled "A Double-Pulse Generator for Transponder Simulation" by C. C. Watterson.

## Direct-Acting Automatic Circuit Controller

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)



FIG. 1—Schematic-mechanical drawing showing operating principle of the controller

which are resistors in most cases are located outside the unit. The device has applications on many electric circuits.

Figure 1 is a combination schematic-mechanical drawing showing how the controller operates. The signal coil is connected in the signal circuit by means of terminals S. When energized, the signal coil attracts the armature and causes it to pivot against the action of a reference spring. The armature, in this manner, transduces variations in signal-coil energy into position variations. The armature is mechanically connected to a series of pairs of contact  $SW_1$  through  $SW_{100}$ .

Each pair consists of a fixed finger with a resilient finger normally contacting the fixed finger. When the armature pivots in response to increased energy in the signal coil, the reference spring is extended. This action causes the resilient fingers of each pair to lift in sequence from their fixed fingers opening first  $SW_1$ , then  $SW_2$ , and so to  $SW_{10}$ .

An impedance unit is shunt-connected with the finger pairs. All of the finger pairs are closed when the energy fed into the signal coil is less than a predetermined value. At that time, all of the resistors are shorted out of the controlled circuit.

The armature pivots when the signal coil energy increases above pickup value. This action extends the reference spring and opens the first finger pair  $SW_1$ . Resistor  $R_1$  is then placed in the controlled circuit. If the signal coil energy remains high, the armature pivots further and opens finger pair  $SW_2$ . Resistor  $R_2$  is then inserted in the controlled circuit. The action continues in a similar manner for the

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ELECTRONS AT WORK



FIG. 2—Power amplifying and impedance watching abilities of stepped-resistance controller in a Motorola design

other finger pairs.

When  $SW_{10}$  opens, all of the resistors are in the controlled circuit. When the signal coil energy decreases, the armature pivots in the opposite direction. The reference spring contracts and  $SW_{10}$  to  $SW_1$  close. Resistors  $R_{10}$  through  $R_1$  are removed from the controlled circuit one by one.

A typical circuit application is shown in Fig. 2.

## **Ozone Generator**

By IRVING GOTTLIEB Electrical Engineer Mountain View, Calif.

THE ELECTRONIC ozone generator depicted in Fig. 1 is very efficient, relatively immune to dust and involves no hazardous potentials. The efficiency is high because effective heat removal is possible with a small fan or blower to the extent that ozone is evolved from surfaces at near ambient temperature.

One "plate" consists of two rings of small gage wire, the other is the ionized gas within the VR tube. The dimensions and thermal characteristics of the plates and the accessibility of the glass dielectric to moving air allow for sufficient cooling. A second reason for efficient ozone generation is that the high frequency employed 200 kc, imparts more energy to the oxygen molecules than 60-cycle power of the same voltage.

The 200-kc autotransformer is of the type previously used in tv receivers for the high-voltage supply to the picture tube and is rated at 9 kv peak. The 807 oscillates vigorously in the simple regenera-



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#### ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

tive circuit and consumes a total of 20 ma at 300 volts. The feedback capacitor may consist of two metallic spheres an inch in diameter and spaced about three quarters of an inch.

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FIG, 1-Schematic and mechanical setup for the ozone generator

loudest audible hiss emanating from the tube, this coinciding with maximum ozone generation. This capacitance completes the R-F circuit through the tube.

It should be appreciated that, without a fan or blower, the dielectric heating beneath the wire rings is sufficient to puncture the glass of the VR tube. However, the area of glass subjected to intense dielectric heating is small so that almost complete cooling results from the presence of a small fan or blower. The author has also experimented with gaseous quartz tubes which results in a further increase in ozone production from the action of a usable amount of ultraviolet light transmitted through the quartz envelope.

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#### ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

of its chemical energy, ozone diffuses readily into the air of a room. In twenty minutes, a room having an area of up to 400 square feet can be de-odorized. An additional ten minutes should be allowed to enable the surplus ozone to decompose into oxygen.

## Monitor for Frequency-Shift Reception

SIGNAL TUNING requirements for frequency-shift reception are different from those associated with more familiar a-m or conventional f-m reception. Frequency-shift keyed transmissions alternate between two discrete frequencies termed mark and space respectively.

To provide the desired condition of substantially equal mark and space potentials with opposite polarity referred to ground at the output of the converter discriminator, the receiver must be tuned to the mean or center frequency of the transmitter, often termed the phantom carrier.

In frequency-shift reception, the signal is either at the mark or space frequency usually without reaching a statistical average at the center frequency on a short-term basis. It therefore fails to produce the zeroaverage discriminator current required for tuning converters using the conventional zero-center, d-c voltmeter, tuning indicator. An instantanteous-type indicator is therefore required such as a cathode-ray tube.

Investigation of this problem at Naval Research Laboratory has shown two such systems to be of particular value. The optimum system in terms of ease and accuracy of receiver tuning is a crt tuning indicator with a V-shaped collinear pattern. A crt system employing a



FIG. 1—Basic circuit of L-pattern tuning indicator

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ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

## WHEN YOU NEED A MINIATURE TRANSFORMER



# CHECK THESE FEATURES OF THE HORNET

**SIZE AND WEIGHT** Because they are designed for high operating temperatures, Hornet Transformers and Reactors have only about one-fourth the size and weight of Class A units of comparable rating.

**VOLTAGE RATINGS** Designs are available for RMS test voltages up to 10,000 volts at sea level, and up to 5,000 volts at 50,000 feet altitude. Power ratings from 2VA to 5KVA.

**POWER FREQUENCIES** These units are designed to operate on 380/1600 cps aircraft power supplies, 60 cps power supplies, and any other required power frequency.

**AMBIENT TEMPERATURES** Hornet Units can be designed for ambient temperatures up to 200 deg. C. Size for any given rating depends upon ambient temperature and required life.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY** Extensive tests indicate that the life expectancy of Hornet units at continuous winding temperatures of 200 deg. C. is over 50,000 hours.

**MOISTURE RESISTANCE** Since Hornet Transformers and Reactors contain only inorganic insulation, they are far more moisture resistant than conventional Class A insulated units.

**EFFICIENCY** Regulation and efficiency of Hornet Transformers compare favorably with Class A units.

**SPECIFICATIONS** Hornet Transformers meet the requirements of Government specifications covering this type of equipment.



Bulletin B300, containing full electrical and dimensional data on Hornet units, is now available. Write for it, or tell us your specifications for special units.



## NEW YORK TRANSFORMER CO., INC. ALPHA NEW JERSEY



rIG. 2—Calibration patterns for correct and incorrect balance-control adjustments

simple two-line tuning pattern has also been found reliable as well as inexpensive.

When the receiving discriminator's mark signals are applied to one pair of deflection plates of the indicating crt and the space signals to the other pair, a figure L will be displayed on the screen. To obtain the L-shaped pattern, a polaritygating device consisting of two thermionic diodes is connected between the source of alternating current and the scope plates as shown in Fig. 1. The crt is then oriented with respect to a reference line etched on its face to obtain the desired V-shaped pattern.

Figure 2 illustrates the tuning pattern. The sweep shown is provided by coupling the output of a 6,000-cps R-C oscillator to a horizontal deflection plate. A pentode d-c amplifier stage completes the unit.

The simple two-line tuning indicator presents the patterns shown in Fig. 3. Output from the discriminator is connected across the vertical deflection plates. The second dimension of the pattern is obtained by application of a sinewave source to the horizontal plates as in the case of the collinear V indicator. Here, however, the frequency need be only three times the input frequency. Since a keying



Here are two sets of handy new curves for higher-frequency design work, included in the new booklet "Armco Thin Electrical Steels." They show at a glance the possible operating induction for a given frequency, and enable designers to make a preliminary selection of a suitable lamination thickness when either core loss or excitation is a limiting design factor.

The curves will indicate the best thickness when a compromise must be reached between magnetic performance and material cost. Final determination of electrical characteristics can then be made from the curves on the individual thicknesses.

Complete data are found in this booklet on the 5 and 7 mil thick Armco TRAN-COR T (for multi-directional applications), on Armco TRAN-COR T-O (oriented) in 1, 2 and 4 mil thicknesses, and Armco TRAN-COR T-O-S (super-oriented) in 4 mil thickness only.

In addition to Thin Electrical Steels, Armco produces a complete line of Hot-Rolled Electrical Steels and Oriented Electrical Steels 14 mils thick.

# HERE'S AN EASY WAY TO SELECT THIN ELECTRICAL STEELS





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- "Armco Thin Electrical Steels" "Armco Oriented Electrical Steels"
- "Armco Hot-Rolled Electrical Steels"

Data are being prepared on oriented  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mil thick Armço TRAN-COR T-O.

## Armco Steel Corporation



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ELECTRONICS - May, 1952



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Carol manufacturing facilities are complete—from drawing of copper, copperweld and aluminum wire to formulation of our own insulating materials from natural rubber, synthetic rubber or plastics. Carol is a complete wire mill with all the necessary adjuncts to be completely independent and without intermediate profits.

Constant laboratory control over raw materials, work in process and finished product assures dependable performance.

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# NEW, 10 Mc Wide Band Oscilloscope . . .

for precise, quantitative studies of pulse waveforms, transients and other high or low speed electrical phenomena

LFE Model 401 Oscilloscope ... A high gain, wide band, versatile, general purpose instrument

Advances in electronics have placed greater demands on the time, frequency, and amplitude measuring capabilities of laboratory oscilloscopes. LABORATORY FOR ELECTRONICS, INC., recognizing the

ever-increasing requirements of the rapidly expanding electronics industry, and using specifications set forth by electronic engineers, has developed the Model 401 oscilloscope to provide the features and conveniences required in a medium price, general purpose instrument.





- Deflection Sensitivity 15 millivolts peak-to-peak/cm
- \*Frequency Response-DC to 10Mc Transient Response-Rise Time-0.035 microseconds
- Signal Delay -0.25 microseconds Input line terminations -52, 72, or
- 93 ohms, or no termination, for either AC or DC input Calibrating Voltage-60 cycle
- square wave. Input Imp. – 1 megohm, 30 mmf.

## SPECIFICATIONS

#### X-Axis

- Sweep Range 0.01 sec/cm to 0.1 microseconds/cm
- Delay Sweep Range 5-5000 microseconds in three ranges – continuously adjustable
- Triggers Internal or External, + and –, or 60 cycles, or delayed trigger outputs are available at suitable binding posts.
- Built-in trigger generator for triggering external circuits and sweeps.

#### General

Low capacity probe Functionally colored control knobs conveniently grouped Folding stand for better viewing Adjustable scale lighting Facilities for mounting oscilloscope cameras Dimensions – 12½ "wide, 15" high, 19" deep Weight – 55 lbs. Price – \$895. F. O. B., Boston



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# applied by WHEELER

Service under military and naval field conditions has sharply emphasized the importance of adequate moisture-proofing for transformers, coils and related components in many types of electrical apparatus. FOSTERITE\* materials and methods, developed by Westinghouse and applied by WHEELER under license, now provide an economical, practical and highly satisfactory solution to such problems. FOS-TERITING, in effect, completely seals and encapsules each unit in a neutral, stable, permanent moisture-proof jacket.

FOSTERITED Wheeler Components will meet exacting military and industrial specifications with full assurance of long-range performance. The process can be applied either to your own components shipped to our plant or to components developed by our engineers to meet your specifications.

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speed of 60 wpm is equivalent to a 22-cps square wave, any 60-cps source will be adequate, obviating the need of a built-in sweep oscillator.

To insure adequate deflection voltage, a preamplifier is added ahead of the tuning indicator. Here linearity and stability requirements are stringent and a cathode-coupled d-c amplifier has been adapted to this application.

As illustrated in Fig. 4, the cathode-coupled d-c amplifier is most easily explained by considering a voltage increment  $\triangle e_a$  between the grid of  $V_a$  and B<sup>-</sup>. If this causes the grid of  $V_a$  to become more positive with respect to ground,  $V_a$  plate current increases producing an increased voltage drop across  $R_a$  and part of  $R_4$  and  $R_k$ .

The cathode of  $V_b$  likewise becomes more positive since the cathodes of both tubes are tied together. However, since the  $V_b$  grid is grounded this has the effect of making the grid more negative. Consequently, the  $V_b$  plate current



FIG. 4—Basic indicator circuit utilizing modified cathode-coupled amplifier

COIL FORM SPECIFICATIONS Mounting Coil Stud Form Thread Form OA Material Size LSTO L-5 Ceramic O.D. Height O.A. LSG L-5 Ceramic 8-32 8/16 155 L-5 Ceramic 10-32\* 19/11 1/411 LS8 L-5 Ceramic 27/11 1/4-28\* 3/8" LSM Paper Phenolic 8-32 1/4-28\* 1 1/16" 1/2" 152 Paper Phenolic 1/4-28 23/11 1/11 LS4+ Paper Phenolic 1/4-28 27/11 3/011 1 1/8" \*These types provided with spring locks for tFixed lugs. All others have adjustable ring terminals. LST, LS5, LS6 also available with fixed terminals secured by nvion-phenolic ferminals, LOI, LOO, LOO also available will fixed ferminals secured by nylon-phenolic °LSTL same as LST but with slug locking spring.

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156

1.5

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16

C.T.C. coil forms are made of quality paper base phenolic or grade L-5 silicone impregnated ceramic. Mounting bushings are cadmium plated brass and ring type terminals are silver plated brass. Terminal retaining collars of nylon-phenolic also available in types LST, LS5, LS6.

Wound units can be coated with durable resin varnish, wax or lacquer. Both

coils and coil forms are furnished with slugs and mounting hardware - and are obtainable in large or small production quantities. Be sure to send complete specifications for specially wound coils

All C.T.C. materials, methods, and processes meet applicable government specifications. For further information on coils, coil forms or C.T.C.'s special consulting service, write us direct. *This* service is available to you without extra cost. Cambridge Thermionic Corpora-tion 437 Generard Avenue Cambridge cost. Cambridge Thermionic Corpora-tion, 437 Concord Avenue, Cambridge 38, Mass. West Coast manufacturers, contact: E. V. Roberts, 5068 W. Wash-ington Blvd., Los Angeles 16, and 988 Market Street, San Francisco. California. San



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THE LAPOINTE-PLASCOMOLD CORP. WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN.



# **Oscillograms tell the story** of the NEW DUMONT Type 303-A

**EXCELLENT FREQUENCY RESPONSE**... Figure 1 shows faithful reproduction, lack of overshoot of 0.8 µsec, 7 volt peak pulse through attenuator and amplifier (middle waveform) compared with same pulse directly to deflection plates (upper) ... internally generated 1 MC timing signal is imposed below ... note that high sensitivity of Type 5YP- Cathode-Ray Tube is responsible for large deflection of directly connected pulse ... gradual drop-off of frequency response permits viewing of sinewave signals greater than 20 MC.

**PULSE RISE TIME MEASUREMENTS** ... Rise time of the 0.8 µsec pulse seen in Figure 1 is easily measured ... Figure 2 shows the rise time at a sweep speed of  $10''/\mu$ sec ( $25.4 \text{ cm}/\mu$ sec) determined by the 10 MC internally generated timing signal... Between 10% and 90% amplitude points, pulse rise time measures 0.4" or 0.04 µsec ... Y-amplifier rise time of the new Type 303-A is 0.033 µsec ... pulse is found to be of 0.02 µsec rise time from the relation:

<sup>T</sup>pulse =  $\sqrt{T^2}$  measured -  $T^2$  amplifier

WIDE-RANGE POSITIONING CONTROL... Fall time of the 0.8 µsec pulse seen in Figure 3 is easily positioned on screen . . . writing rate remains at 10"/µsec, fall time occurring 8" after rise time on this time base . . . sweep is expanded to 6 times full screen diameter without appreciable distortion and any portion of sweep may be positioned on screen.



HIGH SWEEP SPEEDS ... Sweep speeds considerably in excess of the rated 10"/psec are available as shown by Figure 4 where a single cycle of 10 MC timing signal covers 2" on screen ... above 10"/psec, some sacrifice in positioning range and sweep linearity is experienced but measurements are still made accurately by time-calibration substitution.

ACCURATE TIME AND AMPLITUDE MEASURE-MENTS ... In Figure 5 sweep speed is  $2''/\mu$ sec (5.08 cm/ $\mu$ sec) as shown by the 10 MC timing signal ... vertical sensitivity is set at 5 volts/ inch (2 volts/cm) by the 10 volt internallygenerated amplitude marker ... The pulse is seen to be 0.8 µsec duration measured between 50% amplitude points and 7.2 volts peak amplitude ... note the 1.5" of undistorted deflection from the unidirectional signal.

The *illuminated calibrated scale* seen in all the oscillograms is supplied with the instrument as well as *suitable filter* for visual contrast. A new Du Mont Type 2592-52 *Shielded Coaxial Adapter* with 52 ohm termination is also supplied for use in connecting to the Type 303-A signals that are carried on coaxial lines.

#### Let us make this demonstration for you . . .

#### Write to

Instrument Division Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc. 1500 Main Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey

## SPECIFICATIONS

- Y-Sensitivity: 0.1 p-p v/in (0.04 p-p v/cm.)
- Y-Frequency Response: Down less than 30% at 10 cps and 10 MC.
- Pulse Response: 0.033 µsec.
- X-Frequency Response: d-c to 700 KC (30% down.)
- Sweep Speeds: 0.1 sec to 2 psec; expansion on all ranges to 6 times full screen; max. linear sweep speed better than 10"/µsec (25.4 cm/µsec.)
- Amplitude Calibration: 0.1, 1.0, 10, 100 volts, better than  $\pm$  5% accuracy.
- Time Calibration: 0.1, 1.0, 10, 100 µsec, better than ± 3% accuracy.
- Illuminated scale with dimmer control.
- Du Mont Type 2592-52 shielded coaxial adapter with 52 ohm termination included.

DUMONT PRICE \$825 for Oscillography



Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc. Instrument Division, 1500 Main Ave., Clifton, N. J.

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952



ELECTRONS AT WORK

decreases, its plate potential becomes more positive and a second output is provided which is in phase with  $\triangle e_s$  but opposed to the output of  $V_a$ .

This material was abstracted from a Naval Research Laboratory report entitled "Monitor Tuning Indicators for FSK Reception" by C. E. Young.

#### **Underwater Sound Scattering**

MODEL TECHNIQUES are being applied to the study of underwater sound scattering phenomena at Harvard University's Acoustics Research Laboratory. The equipment used is shown in block diagram form in Fig. 1.

Carrier frequency for the transmitter is one mc, so chosen to simulate, on a much reduced scale, scattering effects resulting from deep-water equipment operating just above the audio range.

The pulse-repetition rate, which may be varied from 50 to 500 kc is derived from an f-m pulse-rate generator whose output likewise is employed to trigger the horizontal sweep of the indicating oscilloscope. Pulses are applied to a boot-strap keying circuit. One-mc X-cut quartz crystals are used in both the transmitting and receiving transducers. The pulse width may be varied from 16 to 64 microseconds.

Receiver output is applied to the vertical plates of the indicator through a variable attenuator. The frequency modulation feature of the pulse-rate generator makes it possible to distinguish between multiple reflections and reverberations from successive pulses.

Sound scattering objects are scaled to represent actual obstructions under study. The scalar tech-



FIG. 1—Block diagram of sound-scattering investigation equipment


**Four Tung-Sol Electron Tubes** receive a terrific jolt as the heavy steel battering ram smashes against the movable table on which they are mounted. With an acceleration up to one thousand times the pull of gravity, this testing machine can give tubes a wicked beating.

Like other manufacturers, Tung-Sol is producing its share of defense requirements and it is vigorous Quality Control procedures such as this which give Tung-Sol Tubes the exceptionally high degree of uniformity preferred by the amed services. Quality Control is a whole serves of exacting tests and inspections which point the way to better, more dependable tubes—sturdier both mechanically and electrically. Ruggedized Tubes we call them.

The ruggedized feature embodied in Tung-Sol Tubes for radio, TV and special industrial applications means top performance, longer and more efficient service life, plus lowest maintenance. So, for whatever purpose you use electron tubes, you'll find greater satisfaction with Tung-Sol Tubes and Tung-Sol Service.

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The four tubes are mounted in different positions to determine stability in all directions. Each tube is wired to a control panel where any electrical damage is recorded by indicator lights.

TUNG-SOL ELECTRON TUBES RUGGEDIZED for Rugged Service

Tung-Sol makes All-Glass Sealed Beam Lamps, Miniature Lamps, Signal Flashers, Picture Tubes, Radio, TV and Special Purpose Electron Tubes.

ELECTRONICS — May, 1952

ELECTRONS AT WORK

nique is also applied to the study of sound scattering phenomona in other mediums, notable air, making use of density ratios.

For further details see "Apparatus for Measurement of Scattering of Sound", J. J. Faran, Acoustics Research Laboratory, Harvard University.

#### Beam-Bending Microwave Reflector

PARABOLOID REFLECTORS manufactured by Technicraft Laboratories, Inc. and known as Beam-Benders can be used in place of an intermediate powered relay at a substantial saving in cost.

The reflectors are designed to operate in the frequency range from 5,850 to 8,200 mc and can be mounted up to 17-ft apart. A simple detachable gun-sight type sighting device is mounted on the reflector for easy alignment.

Field tests made on the prototype of the Beam-Bender by Station WJZ-TV in New York proved very successful. A signal was sent from a microwave transmitter located on the roof of the ABC Television Center at West 66th Street, New York City, to a Beam-Bender located on an apartment-house roof about 150 yards away and 10 stories above the transmitter. The reflector changed the course by about 75 deg and directed the signal to a microwave receiving location on the 67th floor of 30 Rockefeller Plaza, about 11 miles away.



One of the paraboloid reflectors

May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

# Pacing Relay Progress

# "UPSTAIRS" as well as down



Recent additions to the broad array of Struthers-Dunn relay types play vital defense roles in a wide variety of applications ranging from 70,000 feet in the air to below the ocean surface. Important S-D design and engineering advances materially improve relay performance under shock, vibration, ambients to 200°C., high humidity and other adverse conditions encountered in military operations.

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# FERROXCUBE-3C cores are nickel-free

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When your drawings call for Ferroxcube 3C cores for your TV deflection yokes and horizontal output transformers, you can forget about procurement problems. These ferrite cores are nickel-free .... and delivery will be made exactly as scheduled by you!

Improved temperature stability, high saturation flux density, and high permeability are among the other advantages of Ferroxcube 3C.

Complete technical data is yours for the asking in Engineering Bulletin FC-5101A, available on letterhead requests. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*



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#### SAUGERTIES, NEW YORK

www.americanradiohistory.com

# **Production Techniques**

#### Edited by JOHN MARKUS

Shielded Test Benches 250	Automatic Switch for Infrared Lamps. 264
Rotary Test Table for High-Voltage	Protecting Chassis Finish
Capacitors	Doghouse Crate for Tube
Chassis Storage Conveyor	Cable-Unwinding Tool
Cutouts in Silk Screens 256	Socket-Life Extender
Capacitor and Resistor Lead-Cutting	Bridge Transformer Tester
Machines 258	Jack-Cleaning Tool
Grinding Setup for S	aldering Iron Tips. 276

#### OTHER DEPARTMENTS

featured in this issue:

Page
Electrons at Work152
New Products
News From the Field336
New Books
Backtalk

#### Shielded Test Benches Replace Costly Screened-In Test Booths



Close-up of new test bench, showing how alignment adjustments can be made through screen of shielded compartment

A SCREENED box mounted in the surface of each test bench is used to hold radio transmitter and receiver units during alignment operations in Motorola's new Communications and Electronics Division plant in Chicago. The unit to be tested is placed in the box, and then a tipback screen lid is pulled from the back of the bench and over the unit to form the working surface of the bench. Adjustments for alignment are made by inserting tools through the screen. During alignment, controls can be manipulated from the outside by means of isolated shafts that are a part of the bench.

Power supplies and test instrumentation circuits are housed in another screened-in section within the metal walls of the bench, giving double shielding. Each test bench has selenium-rectifier power supplies furnishing 6 v d-c, 12 v d-c and 117 v a-c, individually isolated by transformers and specially designed filtering units. Measurements show 110 db attenuation of radiated signals for each bench, which is more than adequate to permit locating benches as close together as factory layout permits.

Alongside each row of benches is a moving-belt conveyor that takes the sets directly to the packing department after they have been aligned and checked out. On the opposite side of each bench is a filing-cabinet unit having two rollout drawers and a cabinet section



Modern steel desk-type benches replace shielded cages, giving engineering-office atmosphere to test and alignment section of Motorola's production floor. Unit under test fits into recess in surface of bench

in solder, cores, too ...

# the right size is important

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Just as in selecting the right hat size, it's important to select the correct core size in Flux-Core Solder to give you the proper predetermined amount of Flux needed to do the job right. Core size, which controls the ratio of flux to solder regardless of strand size, is always uniform with Kester.



With five different core sizes, available only in Kester Solder, you're sure of the desired solderspread and absolute control of flux residue. This is a "job-insurance" feature, only to be had with Kester, that will see you through satisfactorily in your production on those exacting government contracts, and all other soldering.



4204 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago 39 Newark 5, New Jersey • Brantford, Canada for storage of tools, instruments and spare parts. The tops of these units are made flush with the test bench surface by means of a wood base. A telephone on each bench further carries out the theme of an engineer's desk and saves time otherwise lost in going to the floor supervisor's desk to take a phone call.

#### **Rotary Test Table for High-Voltage Capacitors**



Details of capacitor tester

HIGH-VOLTAGE ceramic capacitors are automatically checked for voltage breakdown and leakage current in one trip around an automatically stepped 18-position turntable in the DuBois, Pa. plant of Jeffers Electronics, Inc. The operator puts in and removes capacitors in one of the four positions that are not energized, and watches readings of a vacuum-tube voltmeter that is connected to read leakage current at the final energized position.

Fourteen  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt neon lamps, one for each energized position, indicate breakdown of a capacitor. When this occurs, the operator uses plastic fuse-removing tongs to remove the defective unit immediately.

Notched brass balls are used as supports for the capacitor terminals, to minimize corona at test



Setup for production testing of high-voltage ceramic capacitors. Turnteble is driven by standard rotary actuator. Spring-loaded cam in foreground insures precise positioning over contacts underneath after each movement of table



Removing shorted capacitor with fuse tongs. Transparent Lucite fences and circular cover minimize chances of shock while permitting quick removal of shorted units. Neon lamp lights to indicate which unit is shorted

voltages that can be as high as 30,000 volts. Similar balls under the turntable serve as commutator contacts for wiping arms that go to the d-c high-voltage supply and to the discharge paths in the safety zone.

The capacitors are connected to the high-voltage supply only during the short interval when the turntable is stopped at each position, but hold their charge while the wheel is in motion. The time for one complete revolution is one minute. Black triangles on the stationary central circle of the test table indicate live units.

The power supply is a standard 0-30,000-volt commercial unit made by Beta Electronics Co., with Variac control of the high voltage and meters for indicating output voltage and current.

In the four-station discharge zone, the first station discharges the capacitor through a high resistance to limit the discharge current to a safe value, and the other three stations short the capacitor directly for safety in unloading and loading.

#### **Chassis Storage Conveyor**

By C. F. SCHULTZ Process Section Manager Allen B. DuMont Labs., Inc. East Paterson, N. J.

UP to 1,900 television chassis of as many as 12 different models can be stored in a unique six-tier elevatorfed gravity roller conveyor installed in Du Mont's television receiver factory. Loading and unloading are done automatically by the self-level-

# Accurate ac test voltages te 1/2 to 10,000,000 cps



Complete

#### -hp- 200 Series Audio Oscillators

Six standard models, -hp-200A and 200B have transformer-coupled output delivering 1 watt into matched load. -hp-200C and 200D have resistance-coupled output and supply constant voltage over wide frequency range. -hp-202D is similar to 200D, with lower frequency range. -hp-200l is a spread-scale oscillator for interpolation or where frequency must be known accurately.



-bp- 650A Resistance-Tuned Oscillator rlighly stable, wide band (10 cps to 10 mc), operates independently of line or tube changes, requires no zero setting. Output flat within 1 db. Voltage range 0.00003 to 3 volts. Output impedance 600 ohms or 6 ohms with voltage divider.



#### -hp- 206A Audio Signal Generator

Provides a source of continuously variable audio frequency voltage with less than 0.1% distortion. Very high stability, accuracy 0.2 db at any level. Specially designed for testing high quality audio circuits, checking FM transmitter response and distortion, broadcast studio performance or as a low cistortion source for bridge measurements, etc.

INSTRUMENT	PRIMARY USES	FREQUENCY	OUTPUT	PRICE
-hp- 200A	Audio tests	35 cps to 35 kc	1 watt/22.5v	\$120.00
-hp- 200B	Audio tests	20 cps to 20 kc	1 watt/22.5v	\$120.00
-hp- 200C	Audio and supersonic tests	20 cps to 200 kc	100 mw/10v	\$150.00
-hp- 200D	Audio and supersonic tests	7 cps to 70 kc	100 mw/10v	\$175.00
-hp- 200H	Carrier current, telephone tests	60 cps to 600 kc	10 mw/1v	\$350.00
-hp- 2001	Interpolation and frequency measurement	ó cps to ó kc	100 mw/10v	\$225.00
-hp- 201B	High quality audio tests	20 cps to 20 kc	3 w/42.5v	\$250.00
-hp- 2028	Low frequency measurements	Vz cps to 50 kc	100 mw/10v	\$350.00
-hp- 202D	Low frequency measurements	2 cps to 70 kc	100 mw/10v	\$275.00
-hp- 204A	Portable, battery operated	2 cps to 20 kc	2.5 mw/5v	\$175.00
-hp- 205A	High power audio tests	20 cps to 20 kc	5 watts	\$390.00
-hp- 205AG	High power tests, gain measurements	20 cps to 20 kc	5 wotts	\$425.00
-hp- 205AH	High power supersonic tests	3 kc to 100 kc	5 watts	\$550.00
-hp- 206A	High quality high accuracy audio tests	20 cps to 20 kc	+ 15 dbm	\$550.00
-hp- 650A	Wide range video tests	10 cps to 10 mc	15 mw/3v	\$475.00
	Date subject to change without a	plice. Prices f. o. b. factory.		

Whatever ac test voltage you need—whatever frequency or magnitude you require—there is an *-hp*- oscillator or generator to provide the exact signal desired.

-hp- oscillators offer complete coverage,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cps to 10,000,000 cps. They are dependable, fast in operation, easy to use. They bring you the traditional -hp- characteristics of high stability, constant output, wide frequency range, low distortion, no zero set during operation.

-*hp*- oscillators and audio signal generators are used by manufacturers, broadcasters, sound recorders, research laboratories and scientific facilities throughout the world. For complete details on any -*bp*- instrument, see your -*bp*- sales representative or write direct.

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HEWLETT-PACKARD (hp) INSTRUMENTS





#### SHAFT LOCKS

In addition to the original No. 10060 and No. 10061 "DESIGNED FOR APPLICATION" shaft locks, we can also furnish such variations as the No. 10062 and No. 10063 for easy thumb operation as illustrated above. All types are available in bright nickel finish to meet Signal Corps requirements or black oxide to meet Navy specifications.

JAMES MILLEN MFG. CO., INC.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY MALDEN MASSACHUSETTS



PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)



Elevator end of chassis storage conveyor, with all three elevators at the loading and unloading level. Pushing a button brings chassis down automatically from any desired tier

ing elevators; any desired chassis model can be obtained merely by pressing a button.

The storage system occupies a floor space 12 feet wide and 154 feet long, and rises approximately 15 feet. Since it is four conveyors wide and six conveyors high, there are 24 conveyors in all in floor space normally taken by four of them.

In normal operation, sets are fed into the two center tiers and taken off from the two outer tiers. Sets travel by gravity the entire length of the conveyor to the far end and are transferred manually there, on a cross conveyor, from an inner tier to the same level of outer tier.



Moving a chassis par from the portable roller conveyor onto the double-width loading elevator serving the two center tiers of the storage system

Outer tiers slope downward toward the loading or elevator end, so that the sets come back the entire distance by gravity again. Each chassis rides on a shallow steel pan. The pitch of each conveyor is designed to maintain a slow, even travel throughout the entire length of the system.

A double-width elevator serves both center tiers for loading. When sets are to be placed in storage they are brought up on conventional overhead conveyors, unloaded onto a portable section of transfer conveyor, and moved on the transfer conveyor to the loading elevator of the storage conveyor. Being on wheels, the transfer conveyor can be rolled back and forth transversely between the two sections of the loading elevator, for loading two sets at a time.

When the elevator is loaded, the button for the desired level is pressed. Upon reaching this level, the elevator stops and engages a switch that cuts in a motor, driving rollers that feed the pans onto the gravity conveyor for its ride. When the pans clear the end of the feed elevator it returns automatically to the starting level for loading two more pans.

Pans are transferred manually at the far end at present, hence ladders are needed there to reach the different levels. Plans for making

# **COPPER ALLOY BULLETIN**

REPORTING NEWS AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF COPPER AND COPPER BASE ALLOYS

Prepared Each Month by BRIDGEPORT BRASS COMPANY "Bridgeport", Headquarters for BRASS, BRONZE and COPPER



Tubular and bifurcated rivets from  $1/16^{"}$  to 21/4" long are assembled by special automatic machines -Courtesy The Milford Rivet & Machine Co., Milford, Conn.

### "Sewing" Metals with Rivets Many Ductile Copper-Base Alloys Available

The development of tubular rivets and rivet-setting machines for high speed assembly has made riveting an important basic, modern assembly tool for quickly and permanently fastening metals, plastics, and soft goods.

The tubular rivet contains a hollow shank, usually extruded when shallow, and drilled when deep. When the rivet setting machine is tripped, the rivets drop into a guide from a revolving hopper, and are automatically set one or more at a time into the prepared holes of the parts to be riveted. The pin of the setting tool recedes, leading the rivet through the work. At the bottom of its travel, the pin, in conjunction with the anvil form, clinches the rivet, making a strong, permanent joint.

Since many applications present a special problem, rivets are "engineered" as to design, shape of head, dimensions, kind of metal, etc. Many have special heads for ornamental purposes or with stamped identification marks.

Rivets also function as electrical contacts, and for joining mechanically the components of electrical systems

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

instead of soldering. Applications are almost endless ranging from novelties through die-cast assemblies, refrigerators, pen and pencil clips, eye glass frames, electrical contacts; for fastening brake linings, attaching handles to pots and pans; hinges to boxes, assembling components of television and radio instruments, etc.

The bifurcated rivet is widely used for attaching soft goods such as leather, fabrics, plastics and wood. The shank is split by sawing or punching a slot at the base. Special automatic machines are used as in the tubular applications. However, in most instances the bifurcated rivets pierce the material and the prongs are then clinched, making a strong joint.

#### Rivet Wire Has Special Properties

Rivet wire must be accurate in gauge, free from scratches, folds, blisters and other imperfections, and malleable to fill out the die.

Bridgeport has developed a number of alloys with special physical and chemical properties suitable for cold heading: Yellow Brass 16 (approx. 65% copper, 35% zinc). Most popular of the heading wire alloys. Very malleable. High electrical conductivity used for electrical contacts and circuits.

Light Leaded Brass 43 (approx. 65% copper, 0.3% lead, balance zinc). Recommended for light machining and drilling.

70-30 Brass 37 (approx. 70% copper, 30% zinc). Slightly more ductile than yellow brass. Recommended for exceptionally large heads.

Low Brass 5 (approx. 80% copper, 20% zinc). Light golden color. Very ductile. Used for jewelry.

Rich Low Brass 85 (approx. 85% copper, 15% zinc). Fine golden color –for lipstick holders and vanities, and ornamental jewelry, pen and pencil clips.

Commercial Bronze 25 (approx. 90% copper, 10% zinc). Bronze color, resists season cracking.

Silicon Bronze 609 (approx. 98% copper, 2% silicon). Recommended for strength, ductility and for outdoor use. Resists season cracking.

Phono-Electric 840 (approx. 98.6% copper, 1.4% tin). Electrical conductivity about 40% that of copper, very malleable, stronger than copper.

Phono-Electric 985 (approx. 99.25% copper, and 0.75% cadmium). Electrical conductivity about 85% that of copper — stronger and tougher than copper.

#### **Temper of Wire**

The temper of drawn wire is indicated either in percent reduction or B&S hardness numbers.

Temper	Nominal Reduction B&S Gauge Nos.	Percent Reduction in Cross-Sectional Area
Eighth hard	1/2	10.9%
Quarter hard	1	20.7%
Half hard	2	37.1%
Three-quarter ha	ard 3	50.0%
Hard	4	60.5%
Extra Hard	6	75.0%
Spring	8	84.4%

Rivet temper is generally supplied between 8% to 20% reduction in cross-sectional area; machine screw temper between 10% and 20%; wood screw temper between 15% and 37%

## 11/1 11/1 (2010) Stands up under M



#### JUST **ELECTRICAL** les ruite, **TAPES!**

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#### INDUSTRIAL TAPE CORPORATION, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. Makers of ® TEXCEL Cellophane Tape, and a complete line of pressure-sensitive tapes for industry.

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

the transfer automatically are under consideration.

The outer tiers have individual one-pan unloading elevators. A button is pressed to designate the level a chassis is to be removed from. When the elevator reaches this designated level it stops. Simultaneously, a brake-and-stop release is actuated electrically to allow one pan to roll onto the elevator. When this pan is on, it contacts a switch that makes the stops go up again, preventing any more pans from going beyond the end of the main conveyor.

When half the capacity of the system or less is needed, only the outer two tiers are used. Here the entire accumulation of pans must be pushed up the conveyor against gravity by the power-driven elevator rollers each time a new pan is put in storage. Unloading is the same as before.

#### **Cutouts in Silk Screens**

Objects with projecting parts and irregular shapes are being silkscreened with terminal and partidentifying numbers and legends through the use of cutouts in the screens in the military radio section of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation's Clifton, N. J. plant. Large cutouts are framed with brass to maintain tautness of the screen; the screen cloth is pulled



Forcing ink through stencil onto flat chassis like that in foreground; wood lever arrangement lifts screen straight up when job is done, to prevent smearing of letters





the height of the Empire State Bldg.



-the result of engineering ability devoted exclusively to producing

# SEALED LEADS AND MULTIPLE HEADERS

Stacked singly, the hermetically sealed terminals produced every day by E-I would make a pile almost six times the height of the world's tallest building. This colossal volume illustrates the acceptance enjoyed by the E-I trademark wherever specifications call for hermetic sealing. If you have a sealed terminal problem, why not ask E-I engineers for a quick solution. Chances are you'll save time and trouble, not to mention the important advantage of custom quality at mass production prices.

WRITE FOR LATEST CATALOGS describing the many standard segled terminals available for the economical solution of all but the most unusual circuit requirements. Also complete facilities for design and production of special types to specifications.

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## Here's why those in the <u>know</u>

CANNON PLUGS

> Screw ejection system for engaging and disengaging contacts.

 Hand tinning keeps solder inside cups.

> All pin and socket contacts precision machined from solid bar stock, gold or silver electroplated.

 Inserts may be removed from front or rear of shell.

Two-to-one ratio gears for remote engagement.

Universal joint accommodates angle drive shaft.

demand

This highly specialized DPD2 Cannon Plug, a member of the DP Series, has its principal use in aircraft instrument panels and remote radio control equipment. But, like many other Cannon Plugs, it has found its way into other fields where the highest quality is needed and where the value of long, trouble-free performance is recognized.

Originally this 2-gang connector was designed to assist in the standardization of radio and instrument assemblies so that such equipment might be interchanged between similar aircraft. It allows for compact design in close quarters with access from the front only. This type of application and variations of the fittings are shown at right. Any Cannon DPD insert may be placed within the shell, with or without tuning shaft, coax, twinax, large or small contacts, provided the separation forces of both halves are similar.

This plug typifies the close attention to important detail that distinguishes every Cannon Plug—the world's most extensive line. If you are looking for real value, regardless of the field you work in, your best bet is Cannon.



Factories in Los Angeles, Toronto, New Haven, Representatives in principal cities. Address inquiries to Cannon Electric Company, Dept. E-120, P. O. Box 75, Lincoln Heights Station, Los Angeles 31, California.

Connector is separated by turning slotted shaft here. Complete unit may then be removed from pedestal, shown below.





(Left) Same Cannon Plug without tuning shaft. Straight drive instead of 90° gear. (Right) Similar DPD2 with Dzus wing nut extraction method and junction shells. There are several other variations. Write for details.



(continued)

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

Hinged silk-screen stencil with round cutout fits over irregular chassis having bent-up lug, for applying identifying nomenclature required on military electronic equipment

over the brass and fastened with glyptol. For smaller holes, thin rubber grommets are similarly cemented in place to frame the hole. For small irregular hole shapes, cardboard frames are used.

When stamping the three faces of a subchassis having a double rightangle bend, a separate chassis-holding fixture is used for each face, with the appropriate silk-screen stencil hinged to the fixture. The operator need only insert the chassis, lower the screen over it, then make one wipe with a rubber squeegee to force ink through the screen pattern.

#### Capacitor and Resistor Lead-Cutting Machines

MACHINES that automatically cut the leads of small components to desired equal or unequal shorter lengths have long been sought as a means of reducing the amount of labor needed to prepare parts for use on high-speed assembly lines.

Complete mechanization of this job is still a long way off, partly because paper capacitors in particular come in consistently with bent and folded-back leads, but a



PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)



## 0-50,000 psi WITH ACCURACIES TO .01%

**METHOD:** Direct reading digital indication of pressure variation is obtained by using the Berkeley EPUT (Events-Per-Unit-Time) Meter in conjunction with a pressure sensitive frequency generator. The sensing element emits a frequency which varies with pressure. This frequency is transmitted to the EPUT Meter and read directly on an illuminated front panel. The EPUT will count for a precise 1 second period and then read out for 1 second, thus providing independent samplings during alternate 1 second intervals.

**ADVANTAGES:** Minute variations of fluid pressures may thus be detected with ac-



curacies to .01%. Remote indication can be obtained by telemetering over any desired range, or by cable transmission up to distances of 15,000 feet.

The sensing element is small in size (approx. 1" x 1" x 3") and extremely rugged in construction to permit mounting under practically any field or laboratory condition. This system then provides extreme utility, maximum safety factors, speed, accuracy, and simplicity of operation.

**EQUIPMENT:** A number of pressure sensing elements are available to accommodate various ranges of pressure from 0 to 50,000 psi. Several different models of the EPUT Meter may be used, depending upon the desired pressure range and the degree of accuracy required. Modifications of this equipment are available to provide extended time base for even greater accuracy and extended range, special mounting, explosion-proof housing, and other special facilities.

COLUMN A TIONS			
ECIFICATIONS	MODEL 554	MODEL 556	
RANGE	20-100,000 cps	20-100,000 cps.	
ACCURACY	± 1 cycle Line voltage (approx. 0		
TIME BASE	1 second	1 second	
SHORT TERM STABILITY	Standard crystal—1 part in 10 <sup>s</sup> Oven crystal—1 part in 10 <sup>s</sup>	Line voltage stability	
POWER REQUIREMENTS	105v130v., 60c., 175w.	105v130v., 60c., 125w.	
INPUT (any wave form)	0.2-50 volts rms (pos.)	0.2-50 volts, rms (pos.)	
DISPLAY	Direct reading digital-	variable 1.5 seconds	
DIMENSIONS 203/4" x 101/2" x 15" 165/8" 3		165/8" x 101/4" x 127/8"	
PANEL	Standard rack 19" x 83/4"	153/8" x 83/4"	
PRICE	\$775	\$560	

This is one of many broad applications wherein Berkeley instruments can provide direct reading digital presentation of information at extremely high orders of accuracy.

For literature and data, please write for Bulletin 554-E

Berkeley Scientific Corporation 2200 WRIGHT AVENUE . RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA



Scrap from lead-cutting machine is saved for salvage at DuMont television plant. The DuMont-developed machine in background is being used for trimming leads of mica capacitors

variety of different lead-cutting machines have been developed that do the job nicely after leads have been straightened.

In the machine developed by Allen B. DuMont Labs. Inc. and used extensively in its East Paterson, N. J. plant as well as in Emerson's Jersey City, N. J. plant, parts are loaded into notched teeth of two parallel motor-driven sprocket chains. The spacing between the two chains is adjusted to the body length of the part being cut, so that the body centers itself between the chains and the leads pro-



Method of changing position of cutter wheel with Allen wrench on lead-cutting machine at Emerson plant. Sample parts are taped to cardboard alongside machine, with correct chain and cutter settings for each marked alongside

# TWO TRUARC RINGS IN NEW PRESSURE PUMP SAVE \$1.48 PER UNIT

OLD WAY Requires 4 skilled-labor threading operations...4 heavy screws on a cover plate and an internal rapped thread, plus plug at rear. Assembly is slow and difficult ... maintenance necessary.



NEW WAY Just 2 Truarc Rings, set into accurately predetermined grooves, bring new simplicity of design ... speedy assembly. No skilled-labor required! No maintenance! Rings lock parts accurately for life of unit.



**USE OF 2 WALDES TRUARC RINGS** 

PERMITTED THESE BIG SAVINGS:

Eliminated 2 castings . . . . . . \$ .39

elimination of screws . . . .

TOTAL SAVINGS ..... \$1.48

Weight saved . . . . . . . . . 14 ounces

Eliminated 8 screws . . . . . . .

Eliminated machining of 2 castings

Eliminated drilling and tapping

Reduced assembly time by

#### Using 2 Waldes Truarc Retaining Rings in their new Pump, saved the Procon Pump & Engineering Co., Detroit, \$1.48 per unit! With Truarc Rings, assembly is speedy, simple. Skilled-labor threading operations ... stripped threads... maintenance are eliminated. Parts are firmly held together for life of unit!

Redesign with Truarc Rings and you, too, will cut costs. Wherever you use machined shoulders, bolts, snap rings, cotter pins, there's a Waldes Truarc Retaining Ring designed to do a better job of holding parts together.

Truarc Rings are precision-engineered...quick and easy to assemble and disassemble. Always circular to give a never-failing grip. They can be used over and over again.

Find out what Truarc Rings can do for you. Send your blueprints to Waldes Truarc engineers for individual attention, without obligation. Waldes Truarc Retaining Rings are available for immediate delivery from stock, from leading ball bearing distributors throughout the country.

For precision internal grooving and undercutting ... Waldes Grooving Tool.



Please send engineering specifications and data on Waldes Truarc Retaining Ring types checked below. Bulletin #6 Ring types for taking up end-play Bulletin #7 Ring types for radial assembly □ Send me information about the Waldes Grooving Tool.

WALDES TRUARC RETAINING RINGS AND PLIERS ARE PROTECTED BY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING U.S. PATENTS, 2.382.947; 2.382.948; 2.416.852; 2.420.921; 2.428.341; 2.439.785; 2.441.846; 2.455.165; 2.483.380; 2.483.383; 2.487.802; 2.487.803; 2.491.306; 2.509.081 AND OTHER PATENTS PENDING.

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   AND SPECIAL DESIGNS

Inquiries invited regarding manufacture, development and calibration of any microwave units.

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Top Photo

10 cm. Duplexer

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PRECISION

EQUIPMENT

SINCE

Bottom Photo Antenna Feedhorn





PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

#### (continued)

ject on either side of the chains. The chains bring the leads up to two motor-driven chopping blades that cut with a shearing rather than sawing action. The blades can be slid along their keyed drive shaft by loosening a locking setscrew with an Allen wrench, to give any desired lead length on each side. Finished parts drop into a large removable pan under the machine, while cut-off scraps of leads slide down chutes into a smaller pan for salvage. Value as scrap is around 22 cents a pound.

No automatic feed belts or chains are used in the lead cutter developed at the CBS-Columbia plant in Brooklyn, N. Y. Instead, each part is hand-held by the ends of its leads and moved down through the shearing blades. Adjustable stops above the cutters are set to the body width



Sample capacitor is placed on adjustable guides of CBS-Columbia machine to show operator correct position of outer-foil end when leads are cut to unequal lengths

of the part and positioned laterally to give equal or unequal lead lengths as desired. In addition, one cutter can be moved along its keyed shaft to change the distance between cuts. Though simpler in construction, this machine is somewhat slower in operation because only one part can be picked up at a time and both hands must be used for the cutting operation.

Leads are cut off one end of a part at a time by the machine used in RCA Victor's Camden plant. Two parts can be cut at a time, one being held in each hand. Stepped disc wheels on top of the machine control the distance from the body of the

# WHY SHOULD YOU BUY BLSING CERAMICS?

When you buy AlSiMag ceramics you get:

- 1. Engineering know-how accumulated during half a century of specialization.
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American Lava Corporation has equipment of a size and completeness which is not matched in the industry. A book showing about 200 pictures of equipment producing AlSiMag technical ceramics has just been published. This book will give you a good idea of the size, versatility and skill of our organization. We'll be glad to send you a copy if you'll request our booklet "50 Years of Progress." As you look through it we believe you'll agree that we have the equipment and know-how to handle YOUR job.

### SOTH YEAR OF CERAMIC LEADERSHIP AMERICAN LAVA CORPORATION CHATTANOOGA 5, TENNESSEE

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**METAL...** Free-cutting brass

**SPECS**...Navy; thickness and uniformity of silver deposit to rigid specifications; severe pull-out adhesion test, using fine wire soldered into hole

his sure was a job for 'precision plating!' Commercial plating could not possibly have met the rigid specifications.

Enlarged

approx, 5x

Consider the size of each piece—no larger than an ant —yet the silver deposit had to be uniform and within close tolerances. Consider the fact there's a tiny hole in one of the two ends—yet the silver had to be so firmly bonded that it could pass the severe "pull-out" test without stripping. Consider that not only pieces had to be uniform in each batch but successive batches also had to be uniform.

This is the kind of work we are doing for well-known manufacturers of electronic and electrical parts. In one sense, it's contract work; in another, a broader sense, it's a technical service because we fully appreciate the importance of the finished plated piece and why the plating has to be as perfect as it is possible to make it. And in some cases, we have helped several companies make minor revisions in design in order to make the pieces more "platable."

If this is the kind of plating service you need for your assembly parts, we'll be happy to take care of your requirements.

Plating-Wise ... YOUR Design is Protected by Our Work.

SPECIALISTS IN GOLD AND OTHER METAL FINISHES THOMASTON, CONN,

Donham Craft, Inc.

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

#### (continued)



Easily adjustable semiautomatic machine used at RCA Victor for cutting one lead at a time. For unequal lead lengths, one wheel can be set for each length and the parts interchanged when turned over for cutting other lead

part to the motor-driven cutter blade inside. Lead lengths are adjustable from  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch to  $1\frac{3}{5}$  inch in  $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch steps.

#### Automatic Switch for Infrared Baking Lamps

A MICRO SWITCH used in conjunction with a hinged wood platform turns on a 250-watt GE infrared baking lamp automatically when a chassis is placed on the platform. The technique is used by Utility Electronics in East Newark, N. J. for baking the 13-tube transmitterreceiver chassis of the AN/PRC6



Switch arrangement for turning baking lamps on and off automatically

# **Precision Microcrystaline RBON FILM RESISTORS**



STABLOHMS are 1 % precision resistors made by coating a specially treated ceramic core with a film of micro-crystalline carbon. The great stability of the resistor so formed makes it ideally suited for many applications in which precision and stability under widely varying ambient conditions are important requirements.

> Maximum 1 megohm 5 megohms 10 megohms 20 megohins

DIMENSIONS:	A
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D

DIMENSIONS	: A	В	C	D	Minimum	Resistance Ranges
1/4 watt	%16	11/2	.160	.032	100 ohms	
1/2 watt	13/16	11/2	.160	.032	100 ohms	
1 watt	15/16	11/2	.295	.032	100 ohms	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2 watt	21/16	11/2	.295	.032	200 ohms	2

#### **Tolerance:** ±1% ±2% ±5%

**Temperature Coefficient:** 180 to 590 ppm, depending upon resistance.

Voltage Coefficient: 0.002% per volt maximum.

Humidity Sensitivity: After 5 cycles from -- 55°C to +120°C the change in resistance averages 0.05%. Overload Sensitivity: May be overloaded 100% for short times without permanent resistance change.

Load Life: After 100 hours at 125°C ambient (1/2 watt resistor dissipating 0.1 watt )average change in resistance is less than 0.1%.

Peak Voltage Rating: Maximum instantaneous peak voltage is 6000 volts.

CHASE RESISTOR COMPAN **9 RIVER STREET MORRISTOWN, N. J.** 

# There's More to a Good Filter Than Meets the Eye!

11111



Throughout, the job is one calling for precision components plus a wealth of engineering "know how" in producing and assembling them for maximum performance and effectiveness.

Like all other B & W Special Components, the one illustrated here was designed and produced for a specific application—in this instance a critical military use.

#### FILTERS

#### In addition to "tailor-made" discriminators, B & W offers a complete line of performanceproved filters including highpass, low-pass, band-pass and band suppression types.

#### TOROIDS

B & W Toroidal Coils of various styles and sizes are available in a wide range of inductance values in open, shielded, potted and hermetically sealed types.



#### May, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

#### PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

unit before and after spraying for tropicalizing and fungiproofing.

Each switch is fastened to the end of its platform in what might be considered an upside-down position, so that the operating pin of the switch hits a striking plate on the bench whenever a chassis is placed on the platform. The weight of the platform by itself is not enough to operate the switch.

#### **Protecting Chassis Finish**

TO PREVENT scratching or chipping of the baked enamel finish on portions of a television camera-amplifier chassis that are exposed in the final rack or cabinet mounting, RCA Victor uses masking tape and wood strips on these surfaces during assembly and test operations. The wood strips are bolted temporarily



Use of temporary wood strips and masking tape to protect baked enamel finish of chassis during assembly

to the surfaces on which the chassis rests or slides during assembly at Camden, N. J.

This protective technique eliminates costly retouching operations. Retouching of scratches is rarely satisfactory anyway, because of the difficulty of baking the retouched areas adequately once parts have been installed.

#### **Doghouse Crate for Tube**

LARGE hydrogen thyratrons are shipped safely in individual wood and screen crates constructed much like a dog house. A gable roof prevents piling of other crates on top, and a hinged door with hasp and staple permits padlocking the crate during shipment. Screen is used in the door and on the other three sides so that anyone approaching the crate from any direction can see



# Ozalid saves time and money in Printmaster wiring

# ... with smooth, flexible Irvington **FIBRON**<sup>®</sup> Tubing

The job of wiring Printmasters and other duplicating and copying machines is simplified by the smooth interior surface and unusual flexibility of Irvington Fibron Extruded Plastic Tubing, according to the Engineering Department of Ozalid Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation. The tubing slips over the wires easily and

quickly-thus saving time and money in assembly.

Ozalid's choice among the many available types of Fibron Tubing is IRV-O-LITE XTE-30—an unusually effective insulation for normal operating conditions. For more severe service—particularly where high ambient temperatures are encountered—many leading manufacturers of electrical equipment turn to Temflex 105. This Irvington Fibron Tubing is UL approved for 90° C. operation in oil—as well as for continuous service at 105° C.

Specifically formulated for high-temperature operation, Temflex 105 has the added advantage of retaining its flexibility at temperatures as low as  $-40^{\circ}$  C!

There's a type of Fibron Tubing for just about every type of service requirement—why not look into the *entire* line? Just mail the coupon for the Fibron Catalog.

Look to	
IRVINGTON	
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Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co. Send this convenient coupon now 17 Argyle Terrace, Irvington 11, N. J. Irvino Gentlemen: Please send me your catalog on IRV-O-LITE XTE-30, Temflex 105 and other types of Fibron Extruded Plastic Tubing. Name.. **VARNISH & INSULATOR** COMPANY Company Irvington 11, New Jersey Street..... Plants: Irvington, N. J.; El Monte, Calif.; Hamilton, Ontario, Canada City.....Zone State

For Further Information, Consult pages 92-93 in the 1951-1952 Electronics Buyers' Guide

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)





Crate for high-power tube

the fragile nature of its contents. Projecting boards on opposite sides provide convenient grips for a twoman carry.

The tube itself is spring-suspended inside. The cathode flange around the base is placed between two quarter-inch pieces of plywood held together by eyebolts that also serve as anchors for the four stiff steel supporting springs. A rubber-covered spring encircles the top part of the tube and provides anchors for four additional springs that go to the four corners of the crate.

Cost per crate is about \$50, but crates are returned empty for re-use to cut down the packing cost per tube. This crating technique, as used by Chatham Electronics Corp. in Newark, N. J., meets with the approval of shipping companies.

#### **Cable-Unwinding Tool**

Two pieces of tubing welded together permit unwinding cable from heavy spools without first loading the spools on racks. One piece is straight and has one end flared. To this is welded a second piece bent in the form of a modified semi-spiral. The open end of the curved tube is also flared.

In use, the spool of cable is placed on end, and the unflared end of the straight tube is inserted in the top of the spool. The cable is then threaded through the curved tube and out through the top of the straight tube. A pull on the cable

# What YOU can do... Must do

to ease the critical

iron and steel

scrap problem

It's a problem calling for the assistance of every thoughtful business man-now.

Unless the steel mills get more scrap ... furnaces may have to be shut down.

Shut down—at a time when our armed forces need more and more equipment ... when civilian demands for steel are greater than ever ... when our economy is fighting desperately against inflation!

You Can Help. Yes... regardless of the business you're in ... you're in the scrap business, too.

If you're in the steel-fabricating bus-

iness, you have extra *dormant* scrap to be added to your *production* scrap.

If you're in any other business, you surely have idle metal that will do you and America—more good being fed into furnaces than cluttering up your premises.

Write for Suggestions. The booklet shown here tells how to set up a Scrap Salvage Program with least amount of effort and minimum interference with your regular operation. It tells where to look for scrap, what to do with it when you get it.

You are urged to send for the booklet

now. Use the coupon.

FACTS ABOUT SCRAP SALVAGE

Steel production1950 -- 97,800,000 net tonsEstimated capacity1952 -- 119,500,000 net tonsPurchased

scrap used\* 1950 --- 29,500,000 gross tons Estimated purchased

scrap requirement\* 1952 - 36,200,000 gross tons \*All consumers

Where will the extra tonnage come from? Mostly from your *dormant* metal obsolete machines and structures, tools, jigs, fixtures, gears, wheels, chains, track.

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NON FERROUS METAL NEEDED, TOO:

This advertisement is a contribution, in the national interest, by

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330 WEST 42nd STREET

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Please send me a copy of the free booklet: "Top Manage- ment: Your Program for Emergency Scrap Recovery"
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# The new 100 kc Ferro-Resonant Flip Flop gives you 6 important advantages over the vacuum tube

The new CRC 100 kc Ferro-Resonant Flip Flop is a highly efficient vacuum tube replacement in certain counting, amplifying, and control applications, and can do many of the jobs of the magnetic amplifier.

It has the long life, efficient use of power, and low heat dissipation of the saturable reactor, yet can be packaged to occupy less than 1/10 cubic inch of space.

Copper and core loss are the only causes of power consumption, permitting more than 90% of the input energy to be delivered as usable output under certain conditions. The Flip Flop is immune to high acceleration and shock, and virtually eliminates the problem of heat dissipation by using non-dissipating reactive elements.

Since there is nothing to wear out or burn out, the Flip Flop can be built permanently into the circuit. However, present models are available in octal plug-in bases for convenience.

Any specific question you may have regarding application of the Flip Flop to your product will be promptly answered by CRC engineers. Write today to the Applications Division for full information.



PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)



Spiral pipe whips around to unreel cable faster than from conventional rack, with no need to lift spool

causes the tube assembly to revolve around the spool, unreeling the cable. The tool was developed by K. W. Goggans, employee in the Tubing and Cables. Department of Texas Engineering and Mfg. Co., Inc., Dallas, Texas.

#### Socket-Life Extender

USE of an expendable adapter minimizes socket wear when a costly tube tester is used for daily incoming inspection of critical tubes in the Television Receiver Division of DuMont's East Paterson, N. J. plant.

Adapters are made up by putting together a base and socket for the type of tube being tested, with bare leads going straight up from base pins to corresponding socket terminals. Two bolts go through adapter socket holes into threaded holes in the panel, to hold the adapter rigidly in the corresponding tube tester socket.

A socket lasts two to three months in this type of service. A worn adapter can be replaced in a

Model MC Flip Flop - actual size

#### Murray Circuit Breakers are fully magnetic. When a short circuit occurs, as happens so

often during testing, Murray Fully Magnetic Circuit Breakers trip instantly. Expensive, hardto-replace, electronic parts are protected all along the line.

SENSITIVE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

Murray Fully Magnetic Circuit Breakers can be calibrated to meet your specific needs.

### WILL SAVE YOU TIME AND MCNEY

PROTECT

These Fully Magnetic Circuit Breakers Will Help Your Testing Procedure in

#### a. They Save You Time - No Nuisan:e Tripping

While tripping instantly on short circuits, Murmay Fully Magnetic Breakers will not disrupt your testing line with nuisance tripping. Hermetically sealed hydraulic time delay element allows Murray Breakers to carry harmless overloads without tripping. If the overload persists and reaches the danger point, the breaker wil trip.

#### b. They Save You Time - No Waiting To Reset

Murray Fully Magnetic Circuit Breakers trip at fixed current values, regardless of temperature. Therefore, they can be reset immediately after the source of trouble has been removed because there is no "cooling off" period.

#### c. They Save You Money - Nothing Is Destroyed

The use of Murray Fully Magnetic Circuit Breakers will mean a further saving of time and money. When the breaker trips nothing is destroyed—there is nothing to replace. Simply remove the cause of the trouble and flip the switch back to the "on" position.

By using Murray Fully Magnetic Circuit Breakers your testing procedure flows smoothly with minimum interruptions. Your electronic equipment gets maximum protection at a reasonable cost.

#### For further information write to: MURRAY MANUFACTURING CORPORATION 1250 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BROOKLYN 16, NEW YORK

Service Entrance & Meter Equipment • Fully Magnetic Circuit Breakers • Safety Switches—Types A, C and D Current Limiting Reactors · Crows' Nest Aerial Ladders

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952



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ALITY OSCILLATOR



### **Model M-2** Oscillator **Is Your Answer**

The unique SIE oscillator circuit which has no lower limit to its possible frequency of oscillation is responsible for the excellent low frequency performance of the Model M-2 and other SIE oscillators.

#### SPECIFICATIONS

Range: 1 cps to 120,000 cps Calibration: within 11/2% plus 1/10 cycle

- Output circuits: 20 volts or 20 millamps and 1 volt at 300 ohms constant impedance
- Amplitude stability: Plus or minus ½ db UNDESIRED VOLTAGES
- Power Supply Noise: Less than 1/100% of output signal Power Line Surge: Less than 1/10%
- of output signal
- Harmonic Distortion: Less than 2/10% from 20 cps to 15,000 cps. Less than 1% at all other frequencies
- Microphonic Noise: Less than 1/100% of output signal

### SOUTHWESTERN INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS CO.

2831 POST OAK ROAD HOUSTON 19, TEXAS

434 SEVENTH AVE. EAST - CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA

#### PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

minute, whereas formerly the tube tester was out of service for an hour or more while a worn panel socket was being replaced and rewired in the instrument repair department

#### **Bridge Transformer Tester**

BY CURTIS R. SCHAFER The Liquidometer Corp. Long Island City, N. Y.

INCOMING bridge transformers for capacitance-type aircraft fuel gages are quickly checked for voltage and phase relationships with the production-type test setup shown. The test fixture has an arrangement of leaf springs that contact the terminals on the header of the hermetically sealed transformer and conduct the currents from these terminals into the test unit proper.

In the test unit are the correct resistance loads for the various sections of the secondary windings. A seven-position selector switch on the front panel is rotated by the operator to select each section in turn, and the voltage of each section is then read with an electronic voltmeter

A zero-center milliammeter is



Complete circuit of bridge transformer tester. First tube is push-pull voltage amplifier, feeding second tube which serves as phase detector



# SUBMINIATURES

#### - available in two grades:

MYCALEX 410 priced comparable to mica-filled phenolics. Loss factor is only .015 at 1 mc., insulation resistance 10,000 megohms. Approved fully as Grade L-4B under N.M.E.S. JAN-1-10 "Insulating Materials Ceramic, Radio, Class L".

**MYCALEX 410X** – tow in cost but insulating properties greatly exceed those of general purpose phenolics. Loss factor is only one-fourth that of phenolics (.083 at 1 mc.) but cost is comparable. Insulation resistance 10,000 megohms. **PREMIUM INSULATION** – Bodies are MYCALEX glass-bonded mica, the dielectric that combines every characteristic required in a modern insulation including low dielectric loss, high dielectric strength, high arc resistance, non-hygroscopic and great dimensional stability.

**COMPETITIVELY PRICED** — Although manufacture is to the most exacting quality standards and fully meets RTMA recommendations, an exclusive MYCALEX manufacturing process permits pricing at a level competitive with low cost phenolic types.

**PRECISION MOLDED** — An exclusive MYCALEX injection molding technique affords great dimensional accuracy, exact uniformity, superior low loss characteristics and perfect homogeneity.

MYCALEX TUBE SOCKET CORPORATION

Under Exclusive License of Mycalex Corporation of America 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA • NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

#### INFORMATIVE DATA SHEETS

Include them in your files — Complete information including dimensional data, specifications and other pertinent facts on MYCALEX low-loss, low-cost, tube sockets. Write for your set complete with loose-leaf binder that permits the inclusion of subsequent releases and data sheets.





MYCALEX CORPORATION OF AMERICA Owners of 'MYCALEX' Patents and Trade-Marks

Executive Offices: 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20 - Plant & General Offices: CLIFTON, N.J.

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952



# They hush the hurricane under your hood...with Tape Recording

At high speeds, your automobile's carburetor sucks in astonishing amounts of air... as much as 300 cu. ft. a minute. This tremendous rush of air would make an ear-splitting noise but for the air cleanersilencer mounted on the carburetor.

Designing of these devices was formerly a costly trial-and-error proposition, but tape recording has



#### IT'S THE MAGNETIC TAPE USED BY MORE RECORDING ENGINEERS THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED!



The term "SCOTCH" and the plaid design are registered trade-marks for Sound Recording Tape made in U.S.A. by MINNE SOTA MINING & MFG. CO., St. Paul 6, Minn.—also makers of "Scotch" Brand Pressure-sensitive Tapes, "Underseal" Rubberized Coating, "Scotchilte" Reflective Sheeting, "Safe-ty-Walk" Non-slip Surfacing, "3M" Abrasives, "3M" Adhesives, General Export: 270 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. In Canada; London, Ont., Can.

simplified the job. Engineers of the Industrial Wire Cloth Products Corporation at Wayne, Mich., now make recordings on "Scotch" Sound Recording Tape of actual road tests of design models. These noise signals are then analyzed for frequency and relative amplitude, giving engineers valuable data on which to base design modifications.

80 3M ENGINEERS in the field backed by 20 laboratory experts are ready to help you with recording problems. These men of the 3M Service Organization have had wide experience with radio, electronic and industrial sound engineers. They can suggest new recording methods, show you shortcuts, assist in selection of equipment. Call your local 3M Service Representative today...or write us direct: Dept. E-52, Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co., St. Paul 6, Minn,



PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)



Test setup used at The Liquidometer Corp. for high-speed checking of all electrical characteristics of a bridge transformer that is plugged into box in foreground

used to indicate the phase relationship of each secondary section to the primary since the phase of the voltage is as important as the magnitude in self-balancing bridge applications. The 0-150 v a-c voltmeter serves to monitor the 400cps line voltage applied to the primary of the transformer under test. All construction work was done by Arthur Hull.

#### **Jack-Cleaning Tool**

A DUMMY brass plug with a machined slot speeds insertion of a burnishing tool in Western Electric type 218 and similar jacks for cleaning of contacts.

The dummy plug is inserted in the jack to spread the contacts, the



Removing dummy plug from jack after using it to speed insertion of the flat burnishing strip between the jack contacfs



# CLEVELITE\* and COSMALITE\*

### Phenolic

### TUBING

of every type for almost

### EVERY APPLICATION

are Preferred because of their Proven Performance and Low Cost!

In Radio and Television their use is almost universal. They have high insulation resistance and low moisture absorption. Their low dielectric loss is suitable for ultra high frequency applications.

In Electric Motors for armature shaft spacers, insulators, brush holders, and many similar force-fit applications requiring easy machining, Clevelite and Cosmalite are particularly suitable.

In Relays, Controls, Selenium Rectifiers, the various grades of Clevelite Phenolic Tubing have special properties that guarantee complete satisfaction.

In Transformers, X-Ray and Diathermy Equipment, Clevelite and Cosmalite tubing in various grades . . . rectangular and other shapes, supply the exact needs of the engineer.

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The CLEEVELAAND CONTAINER CO. S201 BARBERTON AVE. PLANTS AND SALES OFFICES at Plymouth, Wisc., Chicago, Detroit, Ogdensburg, N.Y., Jamesburg, N.J. ABRASIVE DIVISION at Cleveland, Ohia CANADIAN PLANT: The Cleveland Container, Canada, Ltd., Prescott, Ontaria

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Smooth snubbing and shock protection through gradual negative load engagement by knitted monel wire buffer.

Excellent isolation efficiency; high damping and stability; non-linearity and wide load tolerance provided by the exclusive Robinson resilient element. This consists of a MET-L-FLEX cushion of knitted stainless steel wire combined with a load sharing precision formed stainless steel spring.

Overload and resilient shock protection provided by auxiliary monel MET-L-FLEX limiter.

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ROBINSON AVIATION INC.

JETERBORO, NEW JERSEY

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

burnishing tool is pushed into the slot in the plug, and the plug is removed. This leaves the tool between the contacts, ready for burnishing. The idea can be applied to all types of contact-making or contact-breaking jacks, in initial production to improve seating of contacts and to routine maintenance. The plug was developed by Commercial Radio-Sound Corp., 231 E. 47th St., New York 17, and can be obtained from them.

#### **Grinding Setup for** Soldering Iron Tips

DEVELOPMENT of a highly efficient production setup for regrinding the copper tips of soldering irons has reduced the cost of reprocessing tips to 4 cents in the Television Transmitter Division of Allen B. DuMont Labs., Inc., Clifton, N. J. An additional saving is obtained by grinding new tips to shape from 51-inch lengths of 3-inch raw copper rod costing 11 cents per length.

Regrinding is the first step. The tip is inserted in a fixture mounted on a slide that moves in and out between two &x 6-inch Norton Alundum wheels that are each set  $7\frac{1}{2}$  deg off the axis of the slide to give the



Pushing fixture in for rough grinding of soldering-iron tip. Metal protective cover, normally over grinding wheels, has been removed to show operation more clearly



# **Double Barrel Advertising**

Advertising men agree – to do a complete advertising job you need the double effect of both Display Advertising and Direct Mail.

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McGraw-Hill has a special Direct Mail Service that permits the use of McGraw-Hill lists for mailings. Our names give complete coverage in all the industries served by McGraw-Hill publications – gives your message the undivided personal attention of the topnotch executives in the industrial firms. They put you in direct touch with the men who make policy decisions.

Some people have a wrong conception of Direct Mail. There's no hocus-pocus to it there's no secret formula—nor is there need for an extensive department to plan and execute your mailing program. You don't even need your own mailing lists.

Probably no other organization is as well equipped as McGraw-Hill to solve the complicated problem of list maintenance in industrial personnel. Our lists are compiled from exclusive sources, based on hundreds of thousands of mail questionnaires and the reports of a nationwide field staff, and are maintained on a twenty-four hour basis.

In view of present day difficulties in maintaining your own mailing lists, this efficient personalized service is particularly important in securing the comprehensive market coverage you need and want.

Ask for more detailed information today. You'll be surprised at the low over-all cost and the tested effectiveness of these handpicked selections.

### McGRAW-HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

330 WEST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

These famous names in clock radios compared price, performance, looks ...

Admiral Jeme Philharmon AMBASSADOR Esquire PHILCO Dontinental

# SESSIONS TIMERS

One after another, clock-radio designers are finding in lower-priced Sessions Timers a practical way to hold the line against today's rising prices.

Dependable Sessions Timers feature a compact, sub-synchronous motor, require fewer moving parts, cost less to make. If you want special styling of dial, bezel, and hands, Sessions can meet your specifications—still at lower cost than competitive timers. Sessions offers more features than are available in any other timer.

Investigate the advantages of Sessions Timers for your new clock radios—regular or lower price models. Write for technical details. The Sessions Clock Co., Timer Division, Dept. 45, Forestville, Connecticut.



#### PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)

desired tip angle of 15 deg. The holding chuck is tapered to go between the grinding wheels without touching. An Allen screw on the chuck is tightened to lock the tip in place after it has been positioned by eye so the working face is vertical.

With the tip in position, the slide is moved in to regrind both faces simultaneously. This is done in several passes, inspecting each time to see if pits and holes are gone. Now a knurled locking pin at the top of the fixture is pulled up long enough to rotate the chuck and tip 90 degrees, and the pin is released to drop into another locking hole. The fixture is now pushed into the wheels again to trim the sides of the tip.

For these first grinding operations, the tip moves in past the



Scale is removed from shanks of tips in a few seconds as they are pushed through copper tube in this setup. Other end of this motor shaft has Alundum wheel for finish-grinding of tips

exact center of the grinding wheels, so that grinding marks run across the faces of the tip. These marks are eliminated in the next step, which involves holding each face of the tip manually near the bottom of another grinding wheel of identical grade, with the shank of the tip horizontal. This smooths the surface, leaving only faint longitudinal grinding marks. Finally, the tip is held end-on to the wheel to square it off and give the desired 16-inch point width. The wheel for finishgrinding is backed by an old 1/2-inch wheel for rigidity. A batch of tips is rough-ground at a time, which allows the first ones ample time to cool so they can be picked up for the finish-grinding operation.

All three wheels are driven by  $\frac{1}{3}$ -hp 3,450-rpm capacitor-start a-c motors. These will slow down somewhat when a tip is pushed in for fast cutting, and provide less than

# Magnetic Amplifiers

Keystone is noted for its specialization in magnetic amplifiers. No standard "line" ... rather we build magnetic amplifiers of all sizes, your design or ours. We'll ship them right on schedule, open or hermetically sealed.
If magnetic amplifiers for Servo systems are your problem, we'll give your inquiry prompt, intelligent attention. No obligation to consult our engineering department.

### **KEYSTONE PRODUCTS CO.**

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CORNER OF COMMERCIAL STREET, WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)



Setup for fast tinning of working face of soldering iron tip after grinding

half the 7,000-rpm optimum speed for the Alundum wheels. As a result of this initial experience, special  $\frac{1}{2}$ -hp 7,000-rpm motors have been ordered for use in a similar setup at DuMont's East Paterson plant.

After grinding, the tips are pushed through a copper tube mounted in front of a motor-driven wire brush. The copper tube has a cutout on the side facing the brush, through which the brush can spin the shank of the tip and simultaneously remove all scale, leaving a bright burnished surface for optimum heat transfer from the heating element of the soldering iron.

The final step is tinning one working face of the tip. The tip is pushed between angle-mounted carbon brushes connected to a 5-volt resistance-soldering transformer, so that it heats to soldering temperature almost instantly. Rosin-core solder from a conveniently mounted spool is wiped over the face to complete the job. The other face is left untinned, to minimize chances of having it unsolder an adjacent joint when working in close quarters and to aid in concentrating the heat on the working face.

Soldering iron tips are replaced each morning in the Television Transmitter Division, where irons are on all day long but are not being used constantly. With this use, tips are shortened  $\frac{1}{5}$ -inch on the average for each redressing. In receiver assembly-line work, tips are replaced as often as every two hours.

May, 1952 — ELECTRONICS

www.americanradiohistory.com



ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

# **NEW PRODUCTS**

#### Edited by WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN

Varied Instruments, Tubes, Parts and Allied Equipment Are Covered . . . Military Considerations Strongly Influence Component Design . . . Bumper Crop of Trade Catalogs Offered (see p 314)



#### Miniature Terminal

HELDOR BUSHING & TERMINAL CO., INC., 255 Belleville Ave., Bloomfield, N.J., has announced the No. 187, smallest compression-type hermetically-sealed terminal for transformers and other hermetically-sealed components. Available in three styles-turret head, milled and drilled or eyelet-this terminal is only approximately 21/32 in. overall length with a maximum diameter of in. Recommended voltage rating is 2,000 v rms; recommended maximum current rating, 6 amperes and insulation resistance greater than 500,000 megohms.



#### Air-Cooled UHF TV Tube

GENERAL ELECTRIC Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y., has introduced the type GL-6183 air-cooled transmitting tube for use in uhf ty. It is designed to operate at up to 900 mc with a peak output of 1 kw. Use of ceramic in the envelope will increase the tube's resistance to high temperatures and shock, and will also minimize the problem of h-f losses. Maximum ratings at sync level for class-B tv service include: d-c plate voltage, 4,000 v; d-c screen voltage, 600 v; d-c plate current, 0.7 ampere; plate input, 2.5 kw; plate dissipation, 1.5 kw.



#### Telemetering Switch & Commutator Plate

MYCALEX CORP OF AMERICA, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. The type 410 telemetering commutator plate illustrated (right. above) has established an outstanding record on aeronautical research projects. Made of injection-molded glass-bonded mica, it has 180 contacts and 3 slip rings of coin silver integrally molded. The plate, providing 30 synchronizing pulses, samples 60 channels of information such as air speed, altitude, angleof-attack, temperature, pressure, voltage and other variables. The miniature telemetering switch illustrated at the left has 120 contacts and 2 slip rings of coin silver. It is supplied currently for either 28-v d-c power or 8-v 400-cycle a-c power. For a-c use a selenium rectifier is employed in the circuit.

#### OTHER DEPARTMENTS

manuanno

featured in this issue:

Page
Electrons at Work152
Production Techniques250
News From the Field336
New Books348
Backtalk

#### **Power Supply**

KEPCO LABORATORIES, INC., 149-14 41st Ave., Flushing 55, N. Y., has just released the model 3100 standard-voltage regulated power supply. The d-c output voltage is continuously variable from 0 to 3 v and delivers from 0 to 100 ma. In the 0 to 3-v range the output voltage variation is less than 5 mv for both line fluctuations from 105 to 125 v and load variation from 0 to 100 ma. Ripple is less than 1 mv. The unit, designed for relay-rack mounting or bench use, is 19 in. wide, 7 in. high and 11 in. deep.



#### **Remote Pickup Microphone**

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Camden, N. J. Type BK-1A semidirectional pressure microphone for general remote pickup use by a-m, f-m and tv stations has been announced. Sound pressure actuates a thin but rugged diaphragm to which an annular coil is attached. The coil is located in the air gap of a magnetic structure and connected to an impedance matching trans-
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ELECTRONICS — May, 1952

former which provides output impedances of 30,150 and 250 ohms. It has a frequency response of 60 to 10,000 cycles, and an effective output level of —53 dbm referred to one milliwatt and a sound pressure of 10 dynes per sq cm. For frequencies below 2,000 cycles, the microphone is nondirectional. The microphone has a removable base and an adjustable ball and socket swivel, which allows the announcer to tilt it noiselessly in any direction for the best speaking angle. It is 8 in. high and weighs 1 lb and 3 oz.



# **Lightweight Capacitor**

UNITED CONDENSER CORP., 337 E. 139th St., New York 54, N. Y., has available a new, small, lightweight capacitor with 125C performance characteristics. With its small case size of  $\frac{3}{4}$  if.  $\times 1$  in.  $\times 1\frac{3}{4}$  in., and weighing but  $1\frac{1}{4}$  oz, a typical Unicon type D film capacitor is conservatively rated at 0.5 µf and 400 v d-c working with no derating up to 125C. Insulation resistance is 6,000 megohms at 125 C. These Unicon capacitors are now in production in various housings and are available for prompt delivery.



# **Electronic Power Supplies**

PERKIN ENGINEERING CORP., 318 Kansas St., El Segundo, Calif., has developed a new line of standard electronic power supplies varying in rating from 100 ma up to 500



ma and from 200 v up to 1.000 v.

There are eight standard models

in this range and some have bias

voltage ratings either at 0 to 150

v or 0 to 300 v at 5 ma. Each model

also has a filament output voltage

at 6.3 v at either 3.6 or 10 amperes.

Percentage regulation goes as low

as 0.5 percent, and ripple voltage,

as low as 5 my.

Slip Ring Assembly

ELECTRO TEC CORP., South Hackensack, N. J. Designed for incorporation in miniaturized equipment, this slip ring assembly is extremely

small and of high dimensional ac-

curacy. Units of from two to six

rings are available with a separate

lead feeding each ring. Ring diam-

eters are 0.045 in. The assembly

withstands a required 1,000-v hi-pot

test, from ring to ring and between

leads. The rings are hard (Brinell

60 to 70) fine silver with palladium

and rhodium, or gold surface de-

posits. Weight of a six-ring unit is

5.5 grains (1/80th ounce). All

leads are color coded.

# **Crossbar** Switch

A. W. VINCENT Co., 39 State St., Rochester 14, N. Y. The crossbar switch illustrated allows each circuit of a group of circuits to be connected to a circuit or circuits of another group of circuits in any combination and at frequencies from zero to 10 mc. It has application in telephony, intercommunication systems, telegraphy, computers, broadcast station studio, master control and monitoring switching of audio and video circuits. Capacitance between a single-wire horizontal and vertical connection to ground is 15  $\mu\mu f$  in a 10  $\times$  10 switch. Bridging capacitance between adjacent conductors in a horizontal and vertical connection is the same. The device is valuable for much microwave and other high-frequency work.



# **UHF** Transmitter

ALLEN B. DUMONT LABORATORIES. INC., 1500 Main Ave., Clifton N. J., has announced a new uhf tv transmitter with a power output of 5 kw and providing an effective radiated power of 100 kw or greater. It is operable over the complete uhf range from 470 to 890 mc. The transmitter is composed of only three basic units: an Eimac longlife klystron amplifier; a low power modulator amplifier or driver; and a combined visual and aural frequency control or exciter. It will be available for shipment in early 1953 and will sell for approximately \$70,000.



# Lever Switch

GENERAL CONTROL Co., Boston 34, Mass., has developed a new, miniature, telephone-type lever switch for use in instruments, radio



They bring true listening enjoyment to millions—through the finest in modern sound recording methods and equipment

RCA Victor's modern Vinylite phonograph records are infinitely superior to the old shellac pressings of a few years ago. Better in tone quality, distortion, surface noise and frequency range. This improvement in quality requires more precision than ever before in every step of record manufacture and processing. That's particularly true of the original sound recording and the master discs from which the stampers are made. And RCA Victor has found that Audiotape and Audiodiscs are an ideal combination to meet the exacting demands for today's high fidelity phonograph records – Audiotape for clearest recording of the original sound and Audiodiscs for fast, easy processing without loss of sound quality. In fact this record-making combination is now being used with outstanding success by America's *leading producers* of fine phonograph records and broadcast transcriptions.

Whatever your recording work may be, Audiotape and Audiodiscs offer you this same sound perfection – the result of more than 12 years of specialized experience by the only company in America devoted solely to the manufacture of fine sound recording media, both discs and tape.

444 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 22, N. Y. Export Dept.: 13 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y. Cables "ARLAB"



ELECTRONICS - May, 1952



Within certain limitations of frequency-response, the use of Sigma Sensitive Relays as amplifiers or power modulators gives tremendous gain, and performance otherwise achievable only with much more expensive and high powered electronic components.

For example, a well known 2 KVA Automatic Voltage Regulator employs a Sigma relay to "pick up" the low power signals of the electronic monitor and operate the motor control of a variable auto transformer. Systems of like nature but different purpose and design employ Sigma Relays for amplification at frequencies as high as 30-50 cps. Such amplifiers can even have linear response characteristics within their frequency limits.

Sigma Relays usually combine with sensitivity to extremely low input one or more of the following characteristics:

POWER GAIN
 MEASUREMENT
 ULTRA HIGH SPEED
 COMPUTING CHARACTERISTICS
 SMALL SIZE AND WEIGHT

If your problem includes any of these factors, by all means get in touch with us.



62 PEARL ST., SO. BRAINTREE, BOSTON 85, MASS.

# NEW PRODUCTS

### (continued)

equipment and communication systems. The single-hole mounting reduces assembly time and simplifies panel design as this switch may be mounted in any position. Little space is required, for back-of-panel depth is only  $2\frac{1}{16}$ in. while contact build-ups are to in. in width. Weight averages less than 1 oz. Contacts are pure, fine silver. They are rated at 1 ampere, 110 v a-c, 60-cycle noninductive load. Each switch is tested to withstand 1,500 v a-c, 60 cycle, between the contacts and the frame.



# **Electrical Tubing**

IRVINGTON VARNISH AND INSU-LATOR CO., 6 Argyle Terrace, Irvington 11, N. J., has announced a new tubing known as Silicone rubber-coated Fiberglas tubing, which is a Class H product and will withstand exposure of 200 hours at 200 C without embrittlement. A preliminary data sheet showing the minimum average voltage breakdowns at varying temperatures, lengths and sizes available, as well as other pertinent information may be had for the writing.



# pH Indicator and VTVM

LEEDS & NORTHRUP Co., 4934 Stenton Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa., has developed a new line-operated pH indicator and vtvm that is un-



Photographic comparison of the new G-E Drawn-oval capacitors (in color) and the conventional units they replace, showing savings in size.

# New General Electric Capacitor is Smaller, 10 to 20% Lower in Price

These fixed paper-dielectric hermetically-sealed capacitors ofter:

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- Savings in critical materials

If you're using fixed paper-dielectric capacitors with case styles CP53 and CP70 in ratings from 1 to 10 muf, 600 to 1500 volts d-c or 330 to 660 volts a-c—these Drawn-oval units offer you improved reliability in addition to an opportunity for reducing the size, weight and *cost* of the electrical equipment you manufacture.

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This new construction has enabled us to increase output while eliminating some critical materials. The resulting savings are passed on to you in the form of shorter shipments and lower prices. Prices average 10 to 20% lower than standard capacitors, again depending upon case style and, of course, quantity ordered.

For more information on the new G-E Drawn-oval capacitors, their ratings, dimensions and prices, see your local G-E apparatus sales representative or write for Bulletin GEA-5777. Address Section 407-311, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, N. Y.



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NEW PRODUCTS

### (continued)

affected by normal fluctuations in line voltage or by zero drift of the amplifier. A converter-type instrument, its circuit employs d-c to a-c conversion, a-c amplification, and conversion back to d-c for voltage feedback. Conversion stabilizes zero; feedback stabilizes gain. Continuous pH 0 to 14 scale eliminates range changing. As a vtvm it can be used with any high or low impedance electrode system that develops potentials within range of the instrument.



# Bonded Silicones

LORD MFG. Co., Erie, Pa., is now producing bonded-silicone vibration-control mountings and bondedsilicone parts. Silicone rubber maintains resiliency and provides maximum isolation of shock and vibration at such extreme temperatures as -100 F and +500 F. Molded into useful forms it opens up a wide field of value to the designer of industrial products. Especially is this true in the vitally important field of modern aviation, both military and commercial. The bonded silicones illustrated are now in service on aircraft nacelle mounted equipment and airborne electronic equipment as vibration isolation mountings.



Age Determination Machine RADIATION COUNTER LABORATORIES, INC., 5122 W. Grove St., Skokie, Ill. The Libby Carbon 14 age determi-

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SELENIUM-INTELIN DIVISION 100 KINGSLAND ROAD, CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY In Canada: Federal Electric Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Montreal, P. Q. Export Distributors: International Standard Electric Corp., 67 Broad St., N.Y.

### (continued)

nation machine was developed as a radioisotope method of determining the age of buried wood such as found in King Tut's tomb. With this apparatus the age of any historical artifact, between 1,000 and 25,000 years old, composed of organic material, may be determined. The machine consists of a ring of 11 matched anticoincidence counters, the latest design Libby screen wall counter, an electronic circuit containing separate voltage supplies for each set of counters, a scale-of-two circuit and a Veeder-Root recorder, together with an anticoincidence circuit. Detailed specifications are available from the company.



# UHf Permanent-Wave Apparatus

BLAUPUNKTWERKE, Darmstadt, Germany (U.S. zone), has developed type KS5101 apparatus whereby the heat produced through uhf is used for drying and setting the hair. The double-phase transmitter of 27.2 mc conveys the uhf to the hair coilers whose inner and outer electrodes are connected to the transmitter over a movable arm. The hair coilers, soaked with a chemical liquid, are dried within 30 seconds. Resistance of the coilers at drying is increased from about 5 ohms when moist to about 30 ohms when dry. The uhf at the surface of the coilers is increased from about 30 v to 50 v when dry. The passing of the current is indicated by a glow lamp whose light gradually diminishes as the hair dries. A control voltmeter is provided to

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National Captive Nuts of stainless steel may be pressed into aluminum and certain types of brass sheet metal to provide integral flush-mounted tapped holes in a wide variety of sizes. Four basic types have been designed for metal thicknesses of 1/16", 3/32", 1/8", 3/6" and 1/4".





MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

(continued)

regulate the variations of the feeder current.



Super-Speed Soldering Iron

HEXACON ELECTRIC CO., 130 W. Clay Ave., Roselle Park, N. J., has announced a new electric soldering iron for use on fast production lines where greater speed is required from an iron with a small tip diameter. The iron is the plugtip type, rated at 150 watts, with a t-in, diameter tip which reaches a soldering temperature considerably beyond that of the conventional soldering iron. Special provisions have been made in the element construction to withstand the unusually high temperature developed. Designated as model P-154, list price is \$8.50.



# **Frequency Marker**

POLARAD ELECTRONICS CORP., 100 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn 11, N. Y. Model FM-L precision frequency marker produces calibration signals at precisely determined intervals of 1 mc within the frequency range of 950 to 2,040 mc. Means are provided for selecting particular frequency markers and rejecting all others. Frequencies



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  to peak amplitude.
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can be determined to an accuracy of one part in one-hundred million. An interpolation oscillator produces a comparison signal by which the frequency of an unknown signal is determined to within  $\pm 10$  kc. Markers are available at 10 mc or 1 mc intervals throughout the entire frequency range.



# Magnetic Tape Recording Head

SHURE BROTHERS, INC., 225 W. Huron, Chicago 10, Ill. Model TR-16 low-cost magnetic tape recording head features excellent frequency response; compactness (0.765 in. wide  $\times$  0.845 in. long  $\times$  0.609 in. thick); precision-controlled track width (may be furnished with a track of from 0.025 to 0.1 in.); flexibility of mounting, using standard 2-56 mounting screws, and may be adapted to specific mounting bracket or used with the company mounting bracket that provides vertical and angularity adjustments. It has effective mu-metal shielding for optimum hum reduction and simplification of placement of hum-producing components.

# **Octave-Band Noise Analyzer**

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applications where reasonably continuous spectrum noises are found and great detail in the analysis is not required. Eight pass bands are provided. The lowest is a low-pass filter and the highest, a high-pass filter; the middle six, covering from 75 to 4,800 cycles, are each an octave in width. Initial rate of attenuation beyond cutoff of the band pass sections is about 50 db per octave. An amplifier, calibrated attenuator and indicating meter in the instrument make it possible to measure octave-band levels over a range of about 60 db. A level control is provided to set the gain of the amplifier, with input levels between 1 and 10 v.



# **Thermo Relay**

B.-T.MFG. CORP., 38 N. Second Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Model TR-2 thermo relay will control any equipment drawing up to 0.5 ampere at 117 v and now available for a wide range of actuating currents. Variation of time delay is adjustable from 0.1 to 4 seconds. Construction is rugged and simple and uses contacts of fine silver. Overall length is 2<sup>§</sup> in.



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HOWARD B. JONES DIVISION

# (continued)

it has an  $18 \times 24$ -in. integral screen upon which patterns are projected from the rear. For wall screen projection the integral screen slides back and images  $8 \times 10$  ft or larger are available. The oscilloscope amplifier and sweep circuits are equal in performance to a precision laboratory instrument, the vertical amplifier having a response within 3 db from 2 cycles to 825 kc at a sensitivity of 1 mv rms per in. on the integral screen and the sweeps being either triggered or recurrent from one cycle to 50 kc.



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# Audio Oscillator

KROHN-HITE INSTRUMENT Co., 580 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 39, Mass. Model 430-A audio oscillator



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covers the frequency range from 4.5 to 520,000 cps in five overlapping bands. A single scale logarithmic dial is used. Calibration is held within  $\pm 2$ -percent accuracy. Two output terminals are provided. The voltage on one of them is controlled by a calibrated output level control. The other provides a fixed sine wave signal for scope synchronization. Other features include low distortion and hum at any setting of the output level control and excellent amplitude constancy over the entire frequency range. The unit weighs 15 pounds and is priced at \$145.



# **Desk Calculator**

BENSON-LEHNER CORP., 2340 Sawtelle Blvd., Los Angeles 64, Calif. The Computyper introduces high speed recording of numerical information into the desk calculator field. Combining functions of a Friden model STW-10-JF calculator with those of an IBM type 111 electric typewriter, the unit is an integrated system capable of a wide range of arithmetic operations. It reduces both the time required for a given operation and eliminates the possibility of errors inherent in the manual process of transcribing numbers. Incorporated are appropriate electrical control circuits that are paced by the typewriter itself to achieve a recording rate of approximately 10 digits per second.

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Bowser Walk-In Rooms are engineered for completely automatic operation. Doors, available up to the full size of any wall, can be mechanically controlled to conform with limitations of size, space and weight. Performance characteristics, such as rate of climb, pull down, etc., are available to meet any government or research specifications.



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The Burlington "Hermetically Sealed" Instrument was designed and is manufactured to conform to JAN specifications for sealed instruments.

Birlington

# HERMETICALLY SEALED INSTRUMENT

• Steel case with heavy copper-cadmium plate and black finish.

• Excellent shielding due to case material and construction.

- Double strength clear glass.
- Black satin onodized aluminum bezel.
- Glass to metal seal under controlled humidity and temperature conditions.

• D'Arsonval permanent magnet type movement for DC applications.

- Designed to enhance panel appearance.
- Available in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " square,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " round case types.
- Guaranteed for one year against workmanship and materials.

# BURLINGTON INSTRUMENT COMPANY

Dept: F-52, Burlington, Iowa

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### ONE SOURCE OF SUPPLY for all kinds of ELECTRICAL METERS, INSTRUMENTS and INDUSTRIAL CONTROLS

No need to hold up production for lack of a meter, controller or other instrument! Electro-Tech's warehouse is bulging with panel meters, solenoids, transformers, rectifiers, timers, counters and every other kind of meter and control device. *Plus*-complete laboratory facilities to convert, repair and re-scale stock meters and instruments to fit your needs.

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### (continued)

megohm to 2.000.000 megohms. Six decade ranges are used and each decade covers about 90 percent of the meter scale. The relatively low resistance of the megohumeter circuit makes the rapid measurement of capacitor leakage resistance a major application. A constant test voltage of 500 v is applied to the resistance under test. The discharge position of the multiplier switch removes all voltage from the terminals. Separate guard and ground binding posts are also provided for making three-terminal resistance measurements.



# **Electrometer Shunt**

KEITHLEY INSTRUMENTS, 3868 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio. Model 2001 electrometer shunt permits quick conversion of the model 200 v-t electrometer to a micromicroammeter. Available in any of seven standard resistance values, the shunt provides d-c readings from 10<sup>-6</sup> to 10<sup>-18</sup> ampere. It clips easily over the guard ring of the electrometer, with no other connections necessary. Many exacting measurements of current-such as insulation leakage, and in ion chambers and photoelectric cellsare now quickly made by the electrometer and shunt.

# Aircraft Switches

KULKA ELECTRIC MFG. Co. INC., 633 S. Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has available single and double-pole toggle handle-type switches designed especially to meet JAN-S-23 specifications for aircraft use, but available also for many types of in-



THE FINEST LIGHT SPRINGS AND WIREFORMS OF EVERY TYPE AND MATERIAL



... We had stopped to watch the test run of a new Collins Helium Cryostat. As liquid helium poured into the dewar our guests, both electronic research workers, talked about Absolute Zero and Thermal Noise. As they talked we became interested ... perhaps you will too.

... apparently they've based a recent research project on the theory that thermal motion ceases at absolute zero which might mean that a Signal-to-Noise Ratio at 0°K. would approach infinity. Using one of our Collins Helium Cryostats to get within 4° of absolute zero, they actually minimized thermal noise in circuit components.

... their guess was that perfection of this technique might conceivably lead to new control devices operating from minute energy changes... scintillation counters and voice modulation were mentioned as possibilities.

Perhaps your industry, equipped for low-temperature research, could profitably perfect a technique just like this.

Write for Bulletin E-2 on the Collins Helium Cryostat and Low-Temperature Research in Electronics



# NEW PRODUCTS

### (continued)

dustrial electronic and communications equipment comes encased in a Bakelite housing. It is made for use in d-c or a-c circuits of frequencies up to 1,600 cycles. Two styles are available—one of singlepole type designated ST-40, or AN-3021 series, with screw terminals, and the other, ST-42 series, with solder lugs. Switching characteristics provide for changes in electric circuits by the use of spst, spdt, dpst or dpdt.



# Tiny Hermetically-Sealed Transformers

CREST LABORATORIES, INC., Whitehall Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y., announces availability of hermetically-sealed miniature and subminiature audio transformers designed specifically for severe climatic conditions and miniaturization applications. They are manufactured to meet MIL-T-27 specifications. Stypol impregnation prior to potting assures quiet operation and long life under all adverse conditions. Mumetal core assures a lightweight, compact unit with full efficiency and wide frequency response.



Latching Relays POTTER & BRUMFIELD, Princeton, Ind., is producing the new LK series

# a different **OSCILLOSCOPE**



# AT A NEW LOW PRICE MODEL WBO-50

You can accomplish work faster and easier with this new El-tronics laboratory scope. This superior instrument combines flexibility and accuracy in a new design. This scope has vertical amplifier of 5MC bandwidth and a high frequency sweep oscil-lator variable to 150 KC. There is a full 4" vertical deflection without overload. Frequency response drops off GRADUALLY beyond range. Special slowted design of light shield permits

drops off GRADUALLY beyond range. Special slotted design of light shield permits easy removal of graduated scale, while a green light filter reduces external light interference. Sta-bility is especially insured by a MU-METAL shield around the cathode ray tube to protect against external magnetic fields. Qualities that never be-fore were available at such a low price. These are only a few of the characteristics that make this time Oscilloscope DIFFEIRENT and su-perior. Write for Bulletin for complete information.

# SPECIFICATIONS

VERTICAL AMPLIFIER SENSITIVITY: 20 millivolts RMS per inch of de-

FREQUENCY RESPONSE: (Sine Wave) 20 cycles to 5 megacycles. Down 3DB at 5me.

SQUARE WAVE RESPONSE: Excellent duplica-tion of all square waves between 50 cycles and 1 megacycle. Maximum tilt of 50 cycle square wave 5%.

MAXIMUM INPUT POTENTIAL: 1000 volts peak

INPUT ATTENUATOR: X1-X10-X100 positions. Input attenuator is frequency compensated.

### HORIZONTAL AMPLIFIER

SENSITIVITY: 0.3 volts RMS per inch of de-FREQUENCY RESPONSE: (Sine Wave) flat to 300 KC.

RECURRENT SWEEP OSCILLATOR FREQUENCY RANGE: 10 cycle to 150 kilocycles

LINEARITY: Excellent linearity over entire range.

\$249.50\* FOB Factory Price subject to change



ELECTRONICS — May, 1952



sion Micro offers - yet Micro bearings actually cost less than unground miniatures. 85 sizes and types in dimensions as small as  $\frac{1}{8}$ " o.d. and in tolerance ranges of ABEC-5 and above,

Write for Technical Bulletin No. 50



5 MAIN STREET, PETERBOROUGH 1, N. H.

# Bardwell & McAlister's Line of Television Lights SPOTS • Designed for Television Studios and Stages

MODEL 5000

Drawing upon their sixteen years of experience in the production of studio lights used by the motion picture industry, Bardwell & McAlister, Inc. now offers a complete new line of lights especially designed and engineered for TV stage and studio lighting.

# Paint with Light

Painting with light is the ability to control the light source, in order to = emphasize the necessary highlights ard the all-important shadows. Only through controlled light can the scene or subject be given the desired brilliance, beauty and third dimensional effects

# **Our Specialists...**

are always ready to assist and advise your engineering staff, so that your studios and stages will be fully equip-ped to properly "Paint with Light."

Write for complete specifications and prices of these TV SPOTS. Address Dept. 68.



MODEL 1000/2000

MODEL 500/750



Catalog No.	Mfd.	Peak KV	Body Dimensions (in.)	
XN-370	.0006	90	5 x 8 x 9	
× XN-285	.025	40	6 x 7 x 24-5/8	
XN-284	.022	40	6 x 7 x 24-5/8	
XN-381	.0167	40	5 x 6 x 21-1/2	
XN-347	2x.00625	40	6 x 7 x 17	
XN-369	.0075	35	5 x 7 x 8-3/8	
XN-350	.0125	32	5 x 6 x 9-3/4	

CORPORATION

NORWOOD,

MASSACHUSETTS

and standard pulse-forming networks.





C. S. MFG. Co., 4089 Lincoln Blvd., Venice, Calif., has announced a new low-cost 18-in. woofer. Specifications include a heavy cast aluminum frame; 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-lb Alnico V magnet; 27

### NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

of latching relays, featuring smaller size, higher contact capacity and extremely high vibration resistance. Any specified contact combination up to 4-pdt (4 form C) can be obtained. A minimum of 35 grams contact pressure assures positive make or break under vibration forces of 10 g or higher. Relay contacts are  $\frac{1}{3}$  in. fine silver rated at 5 amperes or can be supplied on special order with 13 in. silver cadmium oxide, rated at 10 amperes. The open type relay measures 218 in. long, 118 in. wide and 11 in. high. The hermetically sealed type is 31 in. long, 11 in. wide and  $2\frac{3}{16}$  in. high, and is fitted with an all-glass solder terminal header.



# Galvanometer System

SHALLCROSS MFG. Co., Collingdale, Pa. Type 1951 d-c galvanometer system features simplified construction, lighter weight and consequent lower cost. Galvanometers are available in 4 types having sensitivities per mm division of 4, 2, 1 and 0.5 µa respectively. The high sensitivity, sturdy construction and compact size of the units make them particularly adaptable to bridge and potentiometer circuits or wherever indication of precise circuit balance is required. Each unit employs the rugged tautsuspension moving-coil principle with a pointer reading on a scale calibrated in 15 divisions of 1 mm either side of center.

# WE HAVE THE CONNECTIONS



# TO MAKE BETTER TRANSFORMERS

The transformer illustrated above has 16 terminal connections. For the electronic application under which this transformer is used, each series of connections must provide exact electrical characteristics.



Our experience in making precision transformers is of long standing. We welcome your inquiry. When transformer applications call for rugged, out-of-the-ordinary service, a design such as this may be the answer to your problem.



# SMALL PARTS PLAY A BIG PART IN PRECISION INSTRUMENT

HERE, for example, are typical sliding contacts now being supplied by us to manufacturers of precision potentiometers. PALI-NEY\* \*7, Ney-developed precious metal alloy from which they are made, has just about ideal physical and electrical properties for this



service. It has very high tarnish resistance and is unaffected by most industrial atmospheres. Its hardness, controlled by simple heat-treatment, is especially suited to use with the nickel-chrome type of resistance wire, as well as our own high strength NEY-ORO G precious metal resistance wire. Potentiometers so equipped, have demonstrated service life of up to 20 million cycles with excellent sustained linearity and low noise level.

This is just one of many new and important precious metal alloy developments of interest to instrument and electronic engineers detailed in our new Technical Bulletin #R-12. Write for your copy.

\*Reg. T. M. J. M. Ney Co.

THE J. M. NEY COMPANY, 179 Elm Street, Hartford 1, Connecticut Specialists in Precious Metal Metallurgy Since 1812.





# LORD SHIPPING MOUNTS, of course !



Say goodbye to the costly servicing of sensitive equipment at destination — For one user Lord Shipping Mounts cut service and inspection time on overseas shipments from as many as 30 hours to only 4 hours.

Lord Shipping Mounts in your cases protect sensitive mechanisms in transit by cushioning the shocks of rough handling. This protection prevents maladjustment, greatly reducing costly servicing at destination.

) If you are paying sizable service and inspection charges on newly shipped machines, stop it now. Lord Engineers will help you. Lord Shipping Mounts provide shock protection far superior to any other packing method . . . and they can be used indefinitely. To cut your shipping costs call or write to—

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ERIE, PINNSYLVANIA 1635 West 12th Street 2-2296

# LORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY . ERIE, PA.



### NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

to 31-cps resonance frequency cone; 12-ohm impedance; 2-in. voice coil; 181-in. overall diameter and 161-in. baffle opening.



# Three-Wire Relay

EBERT ELECTRONICS Co., 185-09 Jamaica Ave., Hollis, Long Island, N.Y., announces the newly designed model EM-10 mercury plunger relay for three-wire operation. It has wide applications for lockup relay service and off-on pushbutton control. When contact is made the input line connects to the two isolated circuits. The tungsten contacts are hermetically sealed in vacuum or hydrogen-filled glass tubes. Loads up to 35 amperes at 115 v a-c or 25 amperes at 220 v d-c can be handled. The unit measures 3% in. wide, 4% in. high and 21 in. deep.



Nylon Plug Base

INDUSTRIAL DEVICES INC., 22 State Rd., Edgewater, N.J. Model 1800 Nylon plug base is manufactured for capacitors of the type CE50

# smaller than a suitcase



... and almost as portable!



# WEIGHT: Approx 125 lbs.

SIZE: 22" x 12" x 12" Designed for production and laboratory high frequency power supply requirements. STRONG-SIMPLE-INDESTRUC-TIBLE CONSTRUCTION-No delicate moving parts, brushes or springs to wear out or maintain. Replaces single large, hard-toget H-F power supply serving multiple purposes ... A bank of these compact, flexible units costs far less, provides individual portable power sources for each project, avoids downtime hazards of single unit!

Meets power supply requirements for AN-E-19 equipment.

**OUTPUT:** Up to 1000 Watts single phase 115V or up to 1800 Watts three phase 115/200V. Input: 60 cycle AC.

Total harmonic content under 5%; 1% voltage regulation.

WRITE FOR DETAILS! Larger capacities available.



ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

### MINIATURIZATION REAL REW with GRAYBURNE **Quality Electronic** СНОКЕЅ! SMALLEST, MOST EFFICIENT CHOKES EVER PRODUCED! All Grayburne Chokes have higher "Q", lower DC resistance, lower distributed capacity . . . save copper, are the smallest and lightest . . . and employ the new Ferricore Ferrite cores. ELECTRICAL COMPARISON between Grayburne and Conventional RF Chokes proves Grayburne superiority (both chokes valued at 2.5 mh, 125 ma). GRAYBURNE FERRI-CHOKE CONVENTIONAL RF CHOKE 2.5 mh 2.5 mh L 10.5 ohms 40.0 ohms 2.8 uuf Cd 1.7 uuf Q Wire length 110 45 96.0 ft. 30.0 ft.\* Core Ferrite Isolantite 21/2" long 1 13.5 grams Size ″long x ½″ diam. 1" long x 3/8" diam. 4.5 grams Wt. \*NOTE: COPPER SAVINGS OVER 200%



# PRECISION POTENTIOMETERS

# Type RL-270

Grayburne Vari-Chokes: variable over a wide range of in-

Grayburne ferri-Chokes and Vari-Chokes can be supplied in the inductance, mounting and type of winding you specify. Grayburne Ferrite Core Kits of 27 various-sized cores, fixed and variable, are available for your development and research

GRAYBURNE CORP. 103 LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

ductance, in many cases as high as 10-1 ratio.

purposes. Net. \$2.25.

five sizes charted below. ring type Gamewell Potentiometers are precision instruments in every respect. They feature close limits in electrical characteristics and mechanical construction, low electrical noise, low torque, and long life. All types operate at -55°C. to +55°C., 95% relative humidity at altitudes up to 50,000 ft. Non-linear windings are available.

Wedding

CONDENSED SPECIFICATIONS	RL-272	RL-270	RL-271	RL-275	RL-277
Diameter (in.)	5	3	2	1 5/8	114
Rating (watts)	12	6	.3	2	1.5
Torque, max. (oz. in.).	1	1	1	1/2	1/2
Weight (oz.)	15	6	3	2	1
Mounting: 3 holes 1/8" deep	#8-32	#8-32	#8-32	#6-32	#4-40
Mounting circle diam. (in.)	3.250	1.750	1,250	1,000	1,000
Max resistance (ohms) ± 10%	500,000	275,000	160,000	105,000	64,000
Min. resistance (ohms) ± 10'	460	250	150	105	80
Max useful angle (deg.)	$358 \pm \frac{1}{2}$	$356 \pm \frac{1}{2}$	$354 \pm \frac{1}{2}$	$352 \pm \frac{1}{2}$	$350 \pm \frac{1}{2}$
Max resolution (C)	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.2	0.25
Min resolution (C)	0.01	0.015	0.025	0.04	0.05
Linearity (°i)	±0.10	$\pm 0.10$	±0.15	$\pm 0.25$	+0.30

Standard Shaft: single end, ¾" extension, specify if otherwise. Double ended shaft special, specify diameter and length. Multiple sections can be ganged, add ¾" to the overall length for each additional section. Terminals will be positioned on the circumference as required for taps and winding angle. Expected life of all types over 1,000,000 cycles.

FOR COMPLETE DETAILS SEND FOR BULLETIN F-68-A



NERVE CENTER

**The primary** function of a motor or dynamotor is to produce a specified type of mechanical or electrical energy. In the human body such energy, or muscular activity, is controlled by the nervous system which directs this force into useful work. Similarly, our units are built to be activated and controlled by a set of field coils, wound in each instance to obtain a certain performance.

**Field windings** in Eicor products may be series, shunt, or compound wound, depending on the desired output characteristics. Such factors as the size of wire, number of turns, and type of insulation, are then carefully calculated so as to produce field strength of optimum efficiency for each design. These coils are unit or gang wound on forms, taped, impregnated and baked, and then protectively sealed to withstand extremes of humidity. These operations produce windings sufficiently flexible for shaping and mounting without strain, assuring trouble-free excitation for the life of the unit.

**Properly designed** and fabricated field windings represent only one of many important factors in building "specification" motors and dynamotors. *Every* detail of *every* operation is done with the same painstaking care. That's one more reason why Eicor products are so frequently specified.



## NEW PRODUCTS

EICO

### (continued)

series, fitting a standard medium octal socket. It is suitable for use in capacitors made under JAN-C-62 specifications. Most important advantage of the use of Nylon is the toughness of the unit that reduces breakage to a minimum while being assembled to metal cans or other related parts. Nylon used has a melting point in excess of 425 F and excellent electrical properties as well. Slight resiliency of the material eliminates danger of base cutting cathode tabs and also results in a better seal to the metal can.



# **Special Effects Amplifier**

RADIO CORP. OF AMERICA, Camden, N.J. Dramatic picture combinations, insertions, fades and wipes for tv programming are created by the TA-15A special effects amplifier. Such effects make it possible to display a commercial on a portion of the screen without interrupting the show. The system consists of a single rack-mounted unit which accepts the two video signals to be mixed, together with a masking signal, and delivers the desired composite signal. When the masking source scans black one picture signal is transmitted, and when it scans white the other signal is transmitted

# Induction Motor

HOWARD INDUSTRIES, INC., Racine, Wisconsin, are currently in production on the model 3700 Cyclohm induction motor. It is rated 1/25 to ‡ horsepower and features a new resilient mounting base, light weight and extremely quiet operation. Presently available in the



www.americanradiohistory.com





# Still Plenty of Fastenings IN STOCK

If you need quick delivery of stainless steel fastenings, check Anti-Corrosive first! Although most of our production requires D. O. Ratings, there is still a wide variety of stock items in our bins which may fit your needs . . . or, a suitable alternate ready for *immediate delivery* may be suggested!

# FREE-A-N SELECTOR ! Write TODAY for handy Slide Chart

No. 52E . . . instantly identifies A-N Nos. pertaining to stainless steel fastenings, gives sizes and other data. Free catalog also available.



# NEW PRODUCTS

### (continued)

series are several models: the hysteresis synchronous and normal induction types in 2-pole versions, both single phase and polyphase. Model 3700 will be available in the near future in 2, 4, 6 and 8 pole models including reluctance synchronous and torque motor types.



# **Network Recorder**

BERLANT ASSOCIATES, 4917 W. Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles 16, Calif. Expressly designed for broadcast and recording studio and industrial installations, the Concertone network recorder NWR-1 operates completely from remote pushbutton control stations. Elimination of drive belts, clutches or idlers and a new self-adjusting disk braking eliminates maintenance system problems. Provision for installation of up to five magnetic heads permits a new range of application. Specifications meet present and proposed NARTB standards. Information including specifications, prices and descriptive literature will be sent upon request.



**Toggle Key Switch** CIRCUIT CONTROLS Co., 3201 Peoria St., Steger, Ill. Model 4 toggle key switch was developed to provide



- For Industrial Laboratories Schools.
- Can actually be used in operating controls circuits.
- Gives d-c or a-c output ... uses d-c or a-c control power.

Designed by Vickers Electric Division to help industrial personnel and students obtain a wider knowledge of the characteristics and applications of high-performance self-saturating magnetic amplifiers.

Complete with Magnetic Amplifier Laboratory Manuals and Magnetic Amplifier Design Handbooks.

Write for literature and price. **VICKERS ELECTRIC DIVISION** 1801 LOCUST STREET • ST. LOUIS 3, MISSOURI



Now you can forget temperature control. Just specify Standard's Type 20 Crystal Unit for your products.

In addition to lowering power requirements and weight, it increases compactness, durability and dependability. Type 20 meets all Government specifications, too.

Discover how the Standard Type 20 can cut costs and increase sales for you. A letter will bring Engineering data and complete details by return mail.



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higher dielectric strength, longe tolerances. WRITE FOR LITERATURE! A completely illustrated, four page folder contains full information on Electro Tec Miniature Slip Rings and Commutators. Describes the Exclusive\* method of construction that has made Electro Tec the leading supplier to America's major instrument manufacturers. Send for yaur free copy today on company letterhead.

BY A NEW AND REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS





NEW PRODUCTS

a large number of switching combinations and is simply mounted in a single hole on the control panel. It is an unusually small lever-action switch and some of the typical applications include electronics, communications, relay or remote-control circuit switching. As many as ten circuits may be handled in some combinations by the contact springs. Insulation between springs and frame is tested to withstand 1,000 v a-c. Contacts rated at 3 amperes and of fine silver are mounted on nickel-silver springs in order to provide long life and easy operating action.

# Literature\_

**Rectifier Catalog.** Bradley Laboratories, Inc., New Haven, Conn., has issued a catalog illustrating and describing its line of selenium rectifiers, copper oxide rectifiers and photoelectric cells. Complete technical information is included. A specification sheet is also available.

House Organ. Lenkurt Electric Co., San Carlos, Calif., is now publishing the Demodulator, a new house organ. Each issue will contain articles on such subjects as special problems of carrier operation, interesting or unusual applications of carrier equipment, and methods of using carrier equipment to obtain better and more economical communication channels. Requests for the publication should include name, company, position and address.

Dual-Beam Oscillograph. Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., 1500 Main Ave., Clifton, N. J. A singlesheet bulletin discusses the new type 322 dual-beam oscillograph designed for general development work but rugged enough for production testing and industrial applications as well. Chief features and specifications are given. Price of the unit described is \$835.

Plastics For Electronics. Emerson & Cuming Co., 126 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 15, Mass., is currently distributing a folder describing a number of its plastic materials, products, and techniques, as well

FLAT RINGS

RADIUS



# INFORMATION on positions at NORTHROP

Northrop Aircraft, Inc. is engaged in the most absorbing work of a long career devoted to scientific and engineering development, as well as aircraft production. This includes new, long-range projects of the utmost importance and interest. Exceptional opportunities await qualified individuals.

The most responsible positions will go to top-caliber engineers and scientists. However, a number of excellent positions exist for capable, but less experienced, engineers. Some examples of the types of positions now open are:

ELECTRONIC PROJECT ENGINEERS... ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTATION ENGINEERS...RADAR ENGINEERS... FLIGHT-TEST ENGINEERS... STRESS ENGINEERS... AERO- AND THERMODYNAMICISTS... SERVO-MECHANISTS...POWER-PLANT INSTALLATION DESIGNERS... STRUCTURAL DESIGNERS... ELECTRO-MECHANICAL DESIGNERS... ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION DESIGNERS.

Qualified engineers and scientists who wish to locate permanently in Southern California are invited to write for further information regarding these interesting, longrange positions. Please include an outline of your experience and training.

Allowance for travel expenses.

Address correspondence to Director of Engineering, NORTHROP

AIRCRAFT, INC. 1009 E. BROADWAY HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA

526



d Chemicals

# ZIRCONIUM

- lodide processed Zirconium of highest purity for commercial use.
  20% lighter than steel.
- outstanding resistance to corrosive attack by both acids and alkalies.
- remarkable gas absorption properties.

Zirconium is ductile and malleable. Its use in atomic reactors...as a "getter" in electronic tubes...as an additive in metal alloying...as an igniter in flash bulbs and as a non-corrosive metal in surgical specialties are a few of Zirconium's applications. Investigate Zirconium, the metal with a future.

Price reductions averaging 50% have been made on Foote Zirconium rods, sheets and wire.

Write now for the new Foote Zirconium price schedule and data. Experimental samples are available upon request.

# FOOTE MINERAL COMPANY

424 Eighteen W. Chelten Building Philadelphia 44, Pennsylvania







In active field service since January 1951, the Calidyne Model 48, 2500-pound shaker, has proved its ability to satisfy every requirement of USAF and MIL shaketesting specifications, in development and testing laboratories throughout the country. Only Calidyne equipment has this performance record.

From this big, 2500-pound unit (5 to 2000 cps), all the way down to shakers with force output as low as 15 pounds, Calidyne shake-testing equipment is available to suit your job ratings. These apparatus include electrodynamic shakers, vibration pick-ups, couplers, vibration standards, vibration meters, and calibrators for accelerometers and vibration pick-ups.

For sure knowledge of vibration and its effects . . . for service-proved test equipment . . . for experiencetried engineering aid . . . CALL CALIDYNE.



### NEW PRODUCTS

as its facilities for research and development. The publication should be of interest to design, engineering and purchasing personnel. Fillers for the folder will be sent out from time to time as other developments occur.

Boundary Displacement Recording. Engineering Research Associates, Inc., 1902 W. Minnehaha Ave., St. Paul 4, Minn., has issued a 4-page report on boundary-displacement magnetic recording, a technique characterized by a high degree of amplitude linearity without either the dependence upon the magnetization curve of the medium or the critical adjustments required for optimum performance of conventional intensity recording systems. Chief features and an illustrated technical description of the method are given.

C-R Equipment. Waterman Products Co., 2445-63 Emerald St., Philadelphia 25, Pa., has introduced the Pocketscoop, a periodical publication dedicated to the enhancement of electronic engineering, with particular emphasis upon the principles, operation and applications of c-r oscilloscopes, c-r tubes and associated equipment. Volume 1 No. 1 considers the oscilloscope and its sections in general terms. Later issues will take up the details of these sections, further explaining the development, design and application of the modern oscilloscope.

Tiny Contact. Instrument Specialties Co. Inc., Little Falls, N. J., has published a one-page bulletin on its Flea contacts that are designed for use with subminiature vacuum tubes having coplanar leads with a spacing of 0.050 in. or more. The contacts described, made of micro-processed beryllium copper and furnished silver-plated, permit quick replacement of tubes. Mechanical and dimensional drawings are included.

Vacuum Gage. National Research Corp., Boston 15, Mass. A 4-page loose-leaf perforated folder describes and illustrates the type 510 Alphatron all-metal ionization-type vacuum gage with an effective



ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

# **AEROCOM MEANS TROUBLE-FREE SERVICE!** From Ground To Air or Point to Point



The model 12GLX-M, 1KW Beacon Transmitter illustrated, operates on a single frequency in the range 200-415 Kcs. Oscillator coil can be supplied crystalcontrolled or self-excited. Tone oscillator provides 30% high level modulation for identification when keyed with Aerocom's model AK-3B automatic keyer. The unit can also be voice modulated. Power supply ... any stable voltage in the range 200-240 volts, 50/60 cycles, single phase. Overall dimensions in CM, 56W x 62D x 177H. Net weight 286 kilos.



Reg. U.S.

Pat. Qff.

# **Type 2A TAP SWITCHES** HAVE A CONSTANT CONTACT RESISTANCE OF or 2 MILLIOHMS!

3090 DOUGLAS

These high quality switches with up to 24 contacts were specifically developed to meet the need for rugged precision instrument switches that have longer operating life and are economical components in competitively priced electronic instruments and military equipment.

Write for Technical Bulletin No. 28. Exclusive Canadian Dist. RCA Victor Ltd.

ECH LABORATORIES PALISADES PARK

BOX 148. N. J.



# S.S.WHITE FLEXIBLE SHAFTS

When coupled to S.S.White remote control flexible shafts, variable elements can be placed anywhere—in any position to suit space conditions, to obtain optimum circuit efficiency and to facilitate wiring. Once the controlled element is placed in its most favorable location, a flexible shaft will provide control from any point, over any distance and around any obstacle.

That gives you plenty of leeway in your circuit design . . . and it goes a step further. By using S.S.White flexible shafts, control knobs can be located for more convenient operation or to improve cabinet design.

And whatever the relative position of the variable elements to their control knobs, you still get sensitive and smooth tuning, because S.S.White flexible shafts are designed and built specifically for remote control.

# SEND FOR THIS 250-PAGE FLEXIBLE SHAFT HANDBOOK



Western District Office • Times Building, Long Beach, California

## NEW PRODUCTS

range of 1 micron to 10 millimeters of mercury in three stages: 0 to 0.1 mm, 0 to 1.0 mm, and 0 to 10 mm. Chief features, specifications and operating principle are given.

Electrical Insulating Papers. Insulation Manufacturers Corp., 565 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill. Rag, part rag, wood pulp and rope papers, pressboards and electrical fiber for electrical insulation are described in a 12-page catalog complete with technical data. Information on the advantages, properties and applications of each paper grade is supplied.

Connectors. Cannon Electric Co., P.O. Box 75, Lincoln Heights Station, Los Angeles 31, Calif. Bulletins LS5-1951 and GB4-1951 cover types LS laboratory and switchboard and GB battery connectors respectively. The LS5-1951, ten pages in length, catalogs two new fittings recently added to the line -the CS tandem-type connector and the combination jack and binding post. The GB4-1951, 22 pages, covers the battery connector series used primarily for connecting and disconnecting starting equipment and widely adapted by the military services and general industrial fields.

Recorder Reproducer. Press Wireless Mfg. Co., Inc., Rockville, Conn. A recent brochure deals with the RRP-24 single-channel magnetic recorder-reproducer that will continuously record or transcribe voice frequency intelligence for an entire 24-hour period, or, by use of voice actuated relay circuits, will record intermittently for a number of days. The wellillustrated pamphlet tells how the unit operates and lists its chief applications and technical specifications.

Quartz Crystal Units. Standard Piezo Co., Carisle, Pa., recently issued a brochure on its line of quartz crystals that meet government specifications. Included is a table intended as a guide in selection of the proper crystal unit for a particular need. It also gives the company number that should be ordered where the Gov-

(continued)


#### RUGGEDIZED, GLASS-TO-METAL HERMETICALLY SEALED INDICATING INSTRUMENTS

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ELECTRONICS - May, 1952





114 Parts Distributors, strategically located from coast to coast, stock and sell Raytheon Voltage Stabilizers — a convenient source of supply for a complete range of catalog models rated from 15 to 2,000 watts.

ALL models compensate for widely varying input ( $\pm 15\%$ ) within 1/20 second . . . *maintain voltage within*  $\pm \frac{1}{2}\%$  of *rated output.* Compact, rugged, light in weight, with no moving parts to wear out, Raytheon Voltage Stabilizers insure peak performance of any electrically operated equipment. Customengineered models are also available for special applications; write for details.

Ask for the name of your nearest distributor.



NEW PRODUCTS

ernment specifies a definite crystal. Engineers drawings of six different types are shown.

Power Conversion Equipment. Bogue Railway Equipment Division, 52 Iowa Ave., Paterson 3, N. J. A new bulletin describes rotary converters and motor generators for converting d-c to 60-cycle and 400-cycle a-c on locomotives, cabooses and railway passenger cars. The power conversion equipment discussed is available in power output ratings ranging from 300 w to 10 kw and for operation from 12, 32, 64 or 114-v batteries.

Line Voltage Regulator. Sorensen & Co., Inc., 375 Fairfield Ave., Stamford, Conn. A single-page bulletin covers the model 1001 line voltage regulator that attains an accuracy of +0.01 percent a-c regulation. General specifications and extra features are outlined.

Subminiature Ceramic Capacitors. Mucon Corp., 9 St. Francis St., Newark 5, N. J., has available bulletins on a variety of subminiature ceramic capacitors. Sizes and characteristics of bypass, coupling and filter capacitors of the High-K series are shown in bulletin HK-1. Low capacitance units for tuned-circuit use or temperature compensating applications are discussed in bulletin CTC-1. Bulletin UHF-1 covers subminiature designs for ultrahigh-frequency applications.

Industrial Mobile Radio. Radio Corp. of America, Camden, N. J. Form MC-1752 is a four-page illustrated leaflet outlining the use of two-way mobile radio equipment for materials handling, plant maintenance, plant protection and other industrial applications. It provides management with important information under such headings as: What 2-Way Radio Is, What It Does, Who Can Use 2-Way Radio, and Radio Helps Cut Costs and Improve Efficiency.

Electronic Tube Insulators. M. Kirchberger & Co., Inc., 1425 37th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. A four-page brochure gives an illustrated description of Lava (precision-ma-

(continued)

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Here is real load-carrying capacity in small relay size! The reliable little AMRECON Type CR is ideal for loads up to 15 amperes in the single-pole, single-throw, double-break arrangement. Rated at 7.5 amperes, when used in a double-pole, singlethrow arrangement. Positive-acting type; standard contacts supplied normally open. Goils are normally rated at 2.75 watts d.c., or 5.6 watts, 60-cycle a.c.—for voltages up to 230 volts d.c., or 440 volts a.c. Contact rating as described above, depending upon contact arrangement—at 115 volts a.c., or 32 volts d.c., non-inductive load. Size: 1-33/64" high, 1-3/32" wide, 1-25/32" long. Weight: 3 ounces.



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#### NEW PRODUCTS

#### (continued)

chined steatite) insulators for electronic tubes. The insulators described feature precision, resistance to high temperature and heat shock, easy degassing and good dielectric properties. A table of technical data is included.

Audio Attenuators. Cinema Engineering Co., 1510 West Verdugo Ave., Burbank, Calif. Catalog 18-A contains a 16-page illustrated technical description of a wide line of attenuation controls. Internal resistors and mechanical construction are discussed. Ordering information and prices are given.

Rotary Stepping Switches. Automatic Electric Corp., 1033 W. Van Buren St., Chicago 7, Ill. A sixpage folder deals with the types 44 and 45 rotary stepping switches that feature fast stepping, positive stopping and smooth running. Photographs, dimensional diagrams, performance charts and technical specifications are shown.

Potentiometer Re-High-Speed corder. The Ralph M. Parsons Co., 689 South Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena 2, Calif., has published a reprint in booklet form giving an illustrated description of the highspeed potentiometer recorder. The potentiometer discussed records in digitalized numbers of the binary system at a rate of 20 readings per second (10-channel input with each channel being read twice per second); has an inherent accuracy of 0.3 percent or  $50\mu v$ ; and is designed to provide d-c scales of 10, 50 and 100 mv. The input sensitivity and impedance of the unit described make it satisfactory for use with thermocouples and the strain and pressure pickups so frequently used in rocket test facilities.

Miniature Speed Changers. Metron Instrument Co., 432 Lincoln St., Denver 9, Colorado. Technical data sheet No. 7 describes the series antibacklash miniature speed changers, designed for applications where the backlash between high and low-speed shafts must be zero or a very low value. Included are mechanical drawings, principle of operation, friction and roughness



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A typical Servamechanisms, Inc. computer for aircraft control systems.

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Fort Lauderdale, Fla. POST AND STEWART AVES., WESTBURY, N.Y.

#### NEW PRODUCTS

information, effects of high ratio and required output and spring wind-up.

Tube Data. Hytron Radio & Electronics Co., a Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Salem, Mass. Four engineering data sheets cover the 17QP4 rectangular, all-glass magnetically focused and deflected picture tube that incorporates a cylindrically shaped face plate designed to eliminate annoying specular reflection. Included are electrical and mechanical characteristics, maximum ratings, typical operating conditions. maximum circuit values and dimensional drawings.

Coaxial Connector. Barker & Williamson, Inc., 237 Fairfield Ave., Upper Darby, Pa. A single-sheet bulletin illustrates and describes the CC-50 coaxial cable connector that provides both commercial and amateur users with a means of making efficient, watertight coax cable connections for antennas. The connector discussed is made of aluminum with steatite insulation, and weighs only 12 oz assembled. Complete assembly instructions are given.

Carrier Telephone System. Lenkurt Electric Co. Inc., 1105 County Road, San Carlos, Calif. Description of a broad-band single-sideband suppressed-carrier radio channelizing system designed to provide 24 voice and signal circuits over one wide-band radio channel is contained in folder Form 33C-P. The publication illustrates a typical equipment rack. and provides block diagrams and a frequency allocation chart which show in detail how a simple and economical group modulation scheme is utilized to position three eight-channel groups into the spectrum between 10 and 135 kc.

Nucleonic Instruments. El-Tronics Inc., 2647 N. Howard St., Philadelphia 33, Pa. Bulletin 152-A is a condensed catalog of nucleonic instruments, accessories and supplies for the radioisotope laboratory. Complete information and price for each instrument are given. Information on the com-





MODULATORS







#### NEW PRODUCTS

pany's G-M counter tubes and tube holders is included.

Laminated Plastics. The Richardson Co., 2765 Lake St., Melrose Park. Ill., has published a 20-page catalog on laminated plastics and their applications in industry. The catalog discusses and compares the various grades of laminated plastics. It describes the general advantages and uses of each grade, and lists complete data on the mechanical and electrical properties of each. Laminates in two classifications are covered: Insurok materials conforming to NEMA specifications and Insurok. materials in special grades with exceptional characteristics. Also listed are NEMA tolerance data on laminated sheets, rods and tubes, and information on sizes and thicknesses available.

Decade-Switched Oscillators. Decade Instrument Co., Box 153, Caldwell, N. J., has issued a singlesheet mailing piece illustrating and describing the Decalatormodel 10-100 signal generator that features no charts, dials, verniers, zero adjustments or warmup period. The unit discussed has direct reading in 9,000 separate 10-cycle steps from 10 kc to 100 kc and is priced at \$795.

Rectifier Tubes. Electronics, Inc., 127 Sussex Ave., Newark 4, N. J., has available a new publication dealing with gaseous discharge rectifier and controlrectifier tubes. The first half of the booklet is an engineering manual concerned mostly with design information. The second half is comprised of a group of catalog sheets illustrating and giving complete technical data for a variety of types. Price lists are included.

Resistor Catalog. Tru-Ohm Products, Division of Model Engineering & Mfg. Inc., 2800 U. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 18, Ill., has released a multicolored catalog that includes illustrations of the company's various products: power rheostats, fixed and adjustable resistors and Econohm resistors. Complete technical and engineering data are given. The catalog

(continued)



Also Mfrs. of Precision Paper Tubes



HOW to label... Pressure-sensitive Avery Kum-Kleen Labels are quickly and easily applied—Laid on with a fingertip touch...they're self-adhesive and stick to any clean, smooth surface without moistening, soaking or heating... will not pop, peel or curl even under conditions of extreme temperature and humidity.

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costly mistakes!

For Example ... One electronic manufacturer uses Kum-Kleen Labeling to identify component parts and to give



Labeling to identify component parts and to give vital information to the users of a radio-active meter. Chances are there's some way these labels can be of help to you in your business. WRITE now for samples and further information.

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#### NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

illustrates facilities, graphs, resistor mounting diagrams, terminal types and other information.

High-Mu Power Triode. Lewis and Kaufman, Inc., Los Gatos, Calif. A new technical data sheet describes the type 250TH Los Gatos brand high-mu power triode. The tube is illustrated and described with dimensions, operating curves and electrical characteristics. Figures for typical operation and maximum ratings are given for the tube in service as a class-B a-f power amplifier and modulator and a class-C r-f power amplifier and oscillator.

TV Transformers and Replacements. Standard Transformer Corp., 3581 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. The new edition of the tv transformer catalog and replacement guide lists 2,416 tv models and chassis made by 82 manufacturers, and lists 107 transformers in the catalog section. Set up for easy reference, it lists manufacturers alphabetically. All models and chassis are listed in convenient numerical order and each replacement transformer is listed with the original manufacturer's part number for instant identification.

Carbon Resistors. International Resistance Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa. Catalog bulletins B-6 and B-7 deal with types. BOC Boron carbon and DCC deposited carbon resistors respectively. Both units covered are conservatively rated at 0.5 watt, with a 9/16-in. body length and a 5/32in. outside cap diameter. Applications described are precise military electronic equipment, radar, gun directors, instruments and meter multipliers. Specifications and characteristics charts are given.

Kit-Form Test Equipment. Heath Co., Benton Harbor, Mich., has prepared a new catalog covering its line of Heathkit test equipment and amplifiers. Included in the detailed catalog are schematics, inside photographs, uses, specifications, circuit descriptions and prices of the instruments. Copies



ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

25-Watt Type RH-25

50-Watt Type RH-50

Type RS-2

Type RS-5

Type RS-10

Columbus, Nebraska



- Audio and communications
- Teleprinter techniques
- Data transmission and recording
- Facsimile

In each of the defense-important fields listed here, the Gray organization has recently solved important problems. These facilities are available to prime contractors and to the military services as our contribution to the national effort in furtherance of communications, engineering or electro-mechanical designing. A booklet telling more of the Gray story will be sent for the asking.



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 Please write for Bulletin RB-10 describing the above equipment



#### NEW PRODUCTS

may be obtained free of charge by writing directly to the company.

Electronic Equipment Catalog. Grayburne Corp., 103 Lafayette St., New York 13, N. Y., has announced its 1952 equipment catalog containing four two-color pages comprehensively describing the complete line. An outstanding feature is the detailed analysis of the specific market potential for each product-from the service dealer's viewpoint-combined with specific recommendations for the exploitation of these markets. Products described include such basic accessories as Ferri-Loopsticks and Vari-Loopsticks, tvi filters, tube carriers and tv/i-f signal boosters.

Hermetic Sealing Service. Hermetic Sealing Corp., 99 E. Hawthorne Ave., Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y. A recent data sheet describes the company's facilities for high vacuum and hermetic sealing service to the electronic and allied industries. Among the facilities described are mechanical and diffusion pumps capable of producing vacuums up to  $2 \, imes \, 10^{-i}$ mm Hg; two 20-port all-metal high-vacuum pumping stations that provide adequate capacity for evacuating production quantities of all types of equipment; and a Chromalox trolley, thermostatically-controlled high temperature oven that outgasses the equipment being processed to insure true hermetically-sealed conditions.

Resistance Soldering. Contact, Inc., 238 Main St., Cambridge 42, Mass. A single-page bulletin illustrates and describes the Hotip Tweezer method of resistance soldering small parts. The model H-101 discussed operates on 110-120 v a-c, 50-60 cycles, with an output of 4 v at 15 amperes. Important features and prices are listed for this unit that is designed for use on all circuit work, especially miniature assemblies.

Voltage and Current Regulators. Electric Regulator Corp., 50 Day St., South Norwalk, Conn. Functions and applications of Regohm direct-acting finger-type voltage and current regulators are ana-

(continued)



Victoreen's low-power subminiature voltage regulator tubes are being widely acclaimed for their superior characteristics, reliability and performance. These tubes have been developed specifically for such applications as: power supplies for counter-tubes and photomultiplier tubes, stabilizing the second anode potential of cathode ray tubes, nuclear and cosmic ray research, high voltage clippers, and relaxation oscillators. They have found wide application in radio frequency and vibrator power supplies. They have excellent regulation, exceedingly long life, and their small size gives them a high degree of space efficiency.

In sufficient quantities, these regulators can be supplied for any voltage between 450 and 16,000 volts.

#### VOLTAGE REGULATOR TUBES

- VXR-130 130 VOLT GLOW REGULATOR ... used for regulating low power plate supplies, screen potentials, and coupling in D. C. amplifiers.
- **5950 700 VOLT CORONA REGULATOR** . . . for high voltage, low current applications such as stabilizing the power supply for 700 volt geiger tubes.
- 5841 900 VOLT CORONA REGULATOR . . . used with R. F. or vibrator power supplies for counter tubes in nuclear and cosmic ray research.
- VXR-1000 1000 VOLT, LOW CURRENT CORONA REGULATOR
- 6143 1200 VOLT, LOW CURRENT CORONA REGULATOR
- VXR-1500 1500 VOLT, LOW CURRENT CORONA REGULATOR
- 6119 2100 VOLT, LOW CURRENT CORONA REGULATOR

Victoreen has a wide selection of subminiature types to fit your application. Write our Components Division for further information.



ELECTRONICS - May, 1952







Astron ultra-compact, self-healing METALITE metallized paper capacitors offer the ultimate in capacitor miniaturization and dependability. Ideal for military applications, they are available in a variety of standard and special designs.

CORPORATION

Astron type AQ subminiature paper capacitors, specifically designed for high temperature operation through 125°C. without derating, offer exceptional capacitance stability over the entire temperature range. Ideally suited for military applications.

#### For complete information, write for Catalog AC-3

255 Grant Avenue, East Newark, N.J. Export Division: ROCKE INTERNATIONAL CORP., 13 E. 40th St., N.Y. 16 In Canada: CHARLES W. POINTON, 1926 Gerrard Street East, Toronto



- Pulse duration continuously variable and calibrated from 0.1 to 50 µ seconds
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- Amplitude 1 to 100 volts open circuit, positive or negative, driving impedance 50 ohms
- Amplitude control isolated from un-terminated DC coupled output for maximum flexibility
- Maximum average load current 0.1 amperes automatically limited



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**DeJUR Amsco Corporation ca**nounces the addition of the new Series R-210 and R-310 Ruggedized Instruments. In meeting government specification MIL-M-10304, DeJUR has incorporated features heretofore unobtainable in ruggedized instruments. They have been designed to meet and even surpass the exhaustive tests required by the armed services. They perform perfectly under the severest service conditions that would destroy conventional instruments

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RUGGEDIZED D. C. INSTRUMENTS

MODEL R-210 MODEL R-310

# MEETS MIL-M-10304

- Mechanism suspended by internal live rubber ring mounts for maximum shock displacement and protection.
- External live rubber grommet for shock mounting with interlocking part of front bezel eliminates glass breakage and bezel distortion.
- Water-tight seal to panel provided by rubber grommet.
- Glass to metal seal for perfect hermetic sealing.
   Drawn steel case with home codmission with home codmission.
- Drawn steel case with heavy cadmium plate provides high degree of magnetic shielding.
- High-grade fusion seals for terminals and window glass withstand thermal shock of extreme temperature changes.
- Rugged glass-to-metal seal terminals withstand a 3000 volt breakdown test under extreme humidity conditions.
- Entire mechanism has complete ruggedized construction for high shock and vibration resistance.

Ranges from 250 microamperes to 8 milliamperes D.C. available for immediate delivery in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " size. Other ranges in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " being submitted for government approval.

A request an company letterhead ta Dept. M-E will put you on our mailing list, and bring you BULLETIN 200E.



NEW PRODUCTS

cluded.

lyzed in Engineering Bulletin 505.00 recently announced. The two-color, 12-page book tells how Regohm provides close control of voltage, frequency and current, and how it can be used in servo systems. Typical circuits are in-

Electromagnetic and Magnetic Devices. Heppner Mfg. Co., Round Lake, Ill., has issued a catalog illustrating and describing its line of snap-on, slip-on and screw type ion traps, centering devices for electrostatic tv tubes of all sizes, Alnico p-m speakers, adjustable focus magnet with picture positioning control and flyback transformers. Described also are facilities for military orders, including engineering, tooling, punch press, screw machine, welding, milling, machining and silver plating.

Laboratory Counter Sets. El-Tronics Inc., 2647-67 N. Howard St., Philadelphia 33, Pa., has published the four-page bulletin 492 describing its LS64 series binary scaler type G-M laboratory counter sets. Included are a list of tubes used and circuit components involved, as well as information on input sensitivity, resolving time, controls provided, counting speed, power source, size, weight and price list.

Stroboscopes. General Radio Co., 275 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 39, Mass. A recent eight-page folder describes and illustrates how the electronic stroboscope works. It also gives specific applications of the different instruments, detailed specifications and prices.

Measuring Magnetic Properties. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y. Bulletin GEC-777 describes the application and operation of equipment used for measuring magnetic properties. The publication covers the company's gauss meter, indicating fluxmeter, recording fluxmeter and fluxmeter calibrating unit. The instruments discussed provide proper measurements of magnetic properties such as flux density, flux direction and total flux, all of which





#### NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

are essential to the continued industrial progress made possible by research.

Surge Comparison Tester. Westinghouse Electric Corp., Box 2099, Pittsburgh 30, Pa., gives complete information on the industrial electronic surge comparison tester in the eight-page bulletin DB 85-960. The bulletin describes the tester which is used mainly to locate insulation faults and winding dissymmetries in various electrical apparatus. Principles and methods of operation are presented. Detailed specifications are shown and examples of various applications are illustrated.

Telemetering. Raymond Rosen Engineering Products, Inc., 32nd & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia 4, Pa. A recent 32-page brochure illustrates the company's facilities and activities and discusses the telemetering system. Line drawings are included showing the basic six-channel system, the 32-channel system with both manual and automatic data separation, and the 58-channel and subchannel system. Equipment incorporated, functional analyses and performance data are given.

Temperature Control. Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Brown Instruments Division, Wayne and Windrim Aves., Philadelphia 44, Pa. Specification sheet 114 covers the Pyr-O-Vane controller that features snap action and is available with one, two or three-position electronic control. Both the measuring and control mechanisms described and illustrated are plug-in units for ease of removal or replacement. Included are tables showing a partial list of scale ranges and control forms.

Delay Lines. Technitrol Engineering Co., 2751 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia 33, Pa., has issued a data sheet on the type DS continuously wound delay lines. Complete specifications are included. For quotations on the units described kindly state delay, impedance and permissible attenuation and rise time.



12 only TI.G aives vou both... IMMEDIATE DELIVERY LOWEST COSTS CLAMDS IN 7 MOST POPULAR SIZES Precision - manufactured and guaranteed to meet every single requirement of rigid Army-Navy specifica. tions. Tell us the sizes and quantitles you wort. We'll subrit our quotation the same day we hear from you. MANAGED BY ENGINEERS . DUCING FOR ENGINEERS

## **News From The Field**

Edited by WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN

#### Additions to WCEMA Announced

SIX new corporate members were recently elected to membership in the Los Angeles Council of the West Coast Electronic Manufacturers' Association. This brings the Council roster to 69 members, and a grand total of 91 in the state. New members include Electro-Cap, Inc., 1269 Riverside Drive, Los Angeles; Rytel Electronics Mfg. Co., Inglewood; Dielectric Laboratories, Inc., 1275 Riverside Dr., Los Angeles; Perkin Engineering Corp., 318 Kansas St., El Segundo; Pacific Electricord Co., 3217 Exposition Place, Los Angeles; and Hopkins Engineering Co., 2028 Lincoln Ave., Altadena.

The Council's monthly dinner meetings are now being held at 6 p.m. on the first Thursday of each month at the Wilshire Country Club.

#### **Maritime Radiotelephone**

GREAT LAKES and connecting waterways communications will be aided if the new FCC proposal encounters no strong opposition from government, Public Safety Service or railroad interests.

In June 1951, two pairs of ship-

#### JAPANESE GROUP VISITS NRL RADIO TELESCOPE



This unusual photograph of the Naval Research Laboratory 600-inch radio telescope was taken on the occasion of a visit by a Japanese legislative, scientific and technical mission. The giant antenna is expected to provide means for studying sun spots and their effect on earth radio and communications

#### OTHER DEPARTMENTS

featured in this issue:

Page
Electrons At Work152
Production Techniques250
New Products
New Books
Backtalk358

shore public-correspondence channels were provided in the 152-162 mc band for various port areas. Chicago, however, failed to receive a second channel (161.90 mc) because 161.91 mc had been assigned to railroad radio service in that area since 1945. Since the railroads haven't used the channel, it is proposed that it be given to public coast stations, provided no interference is caused the railroad channel 161.85 mc. Under this arrangement, two ship-shore channels-162 mc coast paired with 157.3 mc ship and 161.9 mc coast paired with 157.4 mc ship-would be common to all areas.

The full proposal will require some additional rearrangement of government and Public Safety services.

#### Industry Advisory Subcommittees

SERVING the Munitions Board, Dept. of Defense, are eleven Industry Advisory Subcommittees in the field of electronics. They assist the Board by advising and making recommendations on military aspects of industrial mobilization planning, procurement planning and the stockpiling of critical materials.

Herewith is a revised listing of the electronic equipment industry advisory subcommittees:

Capacitor Subcommittee: T. M. Natt of the Office of Electronics Programs, Munitions Board, Washington, D. C.; P. McK. Deeley of Cornell-Dublier Electric Corp., South Plainfield, N. J.; G. R. Fryling of Erie Resistor Corp., Erie, Pa.; J. F. Gudeman of Gudeman Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Kopinski of John E. Fast & Co., ChiIf the government has tossed a problem in your lap ... (having to do with rectification, that is)



# ... we'd like to assist you!

We've made *millions* of SELETRON selenium rectifiers in all sizes and shapes — tiny ones and whoppers — standard commercial ones, and those designed especially to meet government's rigid specifications. That includes hermetically sealed jobs as well as stacks built to withstand salt spray and high humidity tests.

We've sold a whale of a lot of 'em to the various branches of government including the armed services and their contractors, and thus have learned a great deal about rectifier idiosyncrasies and their application.

All this accumulated rectifier wisdom we'll share with engineers and technical men who have U.S. Government induced problems . . . and no strings attached!

State that problem, please. You'll receive a detailed, constructive answer promptly. Or if you wish our general literature on the subject, ask us for bulletin No. 104-D-4.

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ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

cago, Ill.; L. Kunz of Sangamo Electric Co., Springfield, Ill.; W. M. Owen of Aero-vox Corp., New Bedford, Mass.; W. S. Parsons of Centralab Div., Globe Union, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisc.; G. Peck of P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. K. Sprague of Sprague Electric Co., North Adams, Mass.; F. G. Stebbins of General Electric Co., Pittsfield, Mass. and E. Tyler of Micamold Radio Corp., Brook-lyn, N. Y.

North Adams, Mass.; F. G. Stebbins of General Electric Co., Pittsfield, Mass. and B. Tyler of Micamold Radio Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dynamotor Subcommittee: T. M. Natt of the Office of Electronics Programs, M. B., Washington, D. C.; C. T. Button of Hoitzer-Cabot Co., Boston, Mass.; R. W. Carter ef Carter Motor Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Gothard Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ill.; R. C. Hanna of General Electric Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; R. L. Irvin of Westinghouse Electric Co., Lima, Ohio: H. K. Mann of Bendix Aviation Corp., Red Bank, N. J.; M. L. Robinson of Jannette Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. I. Winquist, Continental Electric Co., Inc., Newark, N. J.; J. Bentia of Alliance Mfg. Co., Alliance, Ohio; and A. Wylie of Redmond Co., Inc., Ohio.
Electric To Tubes (Receiving Tubes) Subcommittee: T. M. Natt of the Office of Electronics Corp., Salem, Mass.; R. E. Carlson of Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Newark, N. J.; R. W. Cotton of Phileo Radio Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.; N. B. Krim of Raytheon Mfg. Co., Newten, Mass.; J. M. Lang of General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; F. Mansfield of Sylvania Electric Products, New York, N. Y.; and C. F. Miller of Westinghouse Electric Corp., Bloomfield, N. J.
Indicating Instruments (Meters) Task Group: T. M. Natt of the Office of Electronics Programs, M. B., Washington, D. C.; R. A. Ammon of Marion Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Boland of General Electric Co., Chicago, M. J.; Boland of General Electric Co., Chicago, Mass.; J. B. J. Boland of General Electric Co., Newark, N. J.; and N. A. Triplett of Triplett Electrical Instrument Co., Newark, N. J.; M. Heggy of Weston Instrument Co., Newark, N. J.; M. Heggy of Weston Instrument Co., Newark, N. J.; M. Heggy of Weston Instrument Co., Newark, N. J.; M. Heggy of Weston Instrument Co., Newark, N. J.; M. Heggy of Westinghouse Electric Co., Newark, N. J.; and N. A. Triplett of Triplett Electrical Instrument Co., Newark, N. J.; A. Perrott of the Office of Electronics Prostal Subcommittee: T. A. Perrott of the Office of

Weston Instrument Co., Newark, N. J.; J. M. Hegsy of Westinghouse Electric Co. Newark, N. J.; and N. A. Triplett of triplett Electrical Instrument Co., Bluff. *Quartz Crystals Subcommittee*: T. A. Ferrott of the Office of Electronics Pro-grams, M. B., Washington, D. C.; K. Jahn (J. McCov of Standard Piezo Co. Carlisle, Pa.; A. E. Miller of Miller Laboratories, North Bergen, N. J.; S. Ryesby of Hunt Corp., Carlisle, Pa.; J. H. Sweeney, M. K. K. A. Svkes of Bell Telephone Laboratories, North Bergen, N. J.; S. Ryesby of Hunt Corp., Carlisle, Pa.; J. H. Sweeney, M. K. R. A. Svkes of Bell Telephone Laboratories, North Bergen, N. J.; S. Ryesby of Hunt Corp., Carlisle, Pa.; J. H. Sweeney, M. K. R. A. Svkes of Bell Telephone Laboratories, North Bergen, N. J.; S. Ryesby of Hunt Corp., Carlisle, Pa.; J. H. Sweeney, M. K. R. A. Svkes of Bell Telephone Laboratories, North Bergen, N. C.; G. A. Berting of North Hendrie of Polter & Brunfield Co. Prince-ton, Ind.; C. Clare of C. F. Clare & Korth Freide of Polter & Brunfield Control Co. News Electric Mirz. Co., Los Angeles, Calif, T. Deaney of Weston Electrical In-trument Corp., Newark, N. J.; R. Fisson Kork, N. Y.; A. C. Keller of Western Flexing Anstruments, Inc., Boston, Mass.; Gilletee of Allied Control Co. Fred-ter Co., Chicago, H. Work, N. Y.; A. C. Keller of Western New York, N. Y.; A. C. Keller of Guardiau. Methods of Electronics Programs, M. B. Kondian of Price Electric Co. Fred-ter Co., Chicago, H. Westing Alabeross of Shalleross Mfr. Co. Mahaleross of Shalleross Mfr. Co. Mahaleross of Shalleross Mfr. Co. Mahaleross, J. H. Starende, Mars, A. H. Modelsk, Mass. J. H. Starens, M. Mahaleros, S. Shalleross, Mfr. Co. Mahaleros, Mass. J. H. Starens, M. Kaul of Sheetonnics Programs, M. B. Mahinetal Carbon, Inc., Cleveland, Ohios, S. Lardon Chimite Mfr. Co. Chicago, Mithwakee, Wis.; W. M. Kohring of Mahaleros, S. Shalleross, Mfr. Co. Mahaleros, J. Shalleross, Mfr. Co. Mahaleros, J. Shalleross, Mars, S. Mahaleros, Mass. J. H. Starehole, Mass, S. L. Hodols

ramics & Steatite Corp., Keasbey, N. J. Test Equipment Subcommittee: T. M. Natt of the Office of Electronics Programs, M. B., Washington, D. C.; H. A. Bern-reuter of Simpson Electric Co., Chicago, III.; G. T. Deaney of Weston Instrument Co., Newark, N. J.; R. H. Denton of Radio Frequency Laboratories, Inc., Boonton, Radio Corp., Boonton, N. J.; L. A. Good-win, Jr., of RCA, Camden, N. J.; R. D. Hickok of Hickok Electrical Instrument Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. W. Houck of Measurements Corp., Boonton, N. J.; S. D. Lavoie, of Lavoie Laboratories, Inc., Mor-ganville, N. J.; A. J. W. Novah of Brush Development Co., Cleveland, Ohio; D. Packard of Hewlett-Packard Co., Palo Alto, Calif.; J. P. Smith, Jr., of The Daven Co., Newark, N. J.; R. R. Stoddart of Stod-dart Aircraft Radio Co. Hollywood, Calif.; A. E. Thiessen of General Radio Co., Cam-bridge, Mass.; R. L. Triplett of Triplett Electrical Instrument Co., Blufton, Ohio; E. C. Williams of Allen B. DuMont Lab-oratories, Inc., Clifton, N. J.; and F. Zayac of Ballantine Lab., Inc., Boonton, N. J. *Transformer Subcommittee*: T. M. Natt of the Office of Electronics Programs, M. B., Washington, D. C.; F. E. Baker of Westinghouse Electric Corp., Sharon, Pa.; M. Cohen of F. W. Sickles Co. Chico-pee, Mass.; J. J. Kahn of Standard Trans-former Corp., Chicago, Ill.; L. S. Racine of Chicago Transformer Div., Es-sex Wire Corp., Chicago, Ill.; K. W. Gordon ot Raytheon Mfg. Corp., Waltham, Mass.; J. J. Kahn of Standard Trans-former Corp., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Racine of Chicago Transformer Div., Es-sex Wire Corp., Chicago, Ill.; K. W. Gordon of Acytheon Mfg. Corp., Waltham, Mass.; J. J. Kahn of Standard Trans-former Corp., Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Schaefer of New York Transformer Co. Inc. Alpha, N. J.; P. M. Staehle of Gen-eral Electric Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Wilson of Acme Electric Corp., Cuba, N. Y.; L. Howard of Triad Transformer Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif. Transmitting Tube Subcommittee: T. M. Natt of the Office of Electronics Programs, M. B., Washin

and business will be conducted with the Office of Electronics Programs, Room 2D845, Pentagon Building, Washington 25, D. C.

#### ICAO-CAA Word Code

EFFECTIVE April 1, 1952, communicators using CAA radiotelephone transmitters will start using the new word code recommended by International Civil Aviation Organization. Chief advantage of this word code over the Able-Baker-Charlie code is that despite language habits of the speaker, there are no wide variations in pronunciation.

A-Alfa	G-Golf
B-Bravo	HHotel
C—Coca	I—India
D—Delta	J—Juliett
E—Echo	K—Kilo
F—Foxtrot	L-Lima

M—Metro	T—Tango
N-Nectar	U-Union
0—Oscar	V-Victor
P—Papa	W-Whiskey
Q—Quebec	X-Extra
R—Romeo	Y—Yankee
S—Sierra	ZZulu

Numbers will be transmitted using the following pronunciation for the individual numerals:

0ZE-RO	6—SIX
1—WUN	7-SEV-en
2—TOO	8—AIT
3—TREE	9—NIN-er
4-FOW-er	1,000—THOU-SAND
5 - FIFE	.—DE-CI-MAL

#### **People** in the News

FEATURED among the recent top level and staff appointments, transfers and promotions are twenty names.

Joshua Sieger, in the communications field for 28 years and during World War II the principal technical officer and engineering head of the British Telecommunications Research Establishment. has been elected president of the J. H. Bunnell & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturers of communications equipment.



J. Sieger

J. H. DuBois

J. H. Du Bois, formerly sales manager of the Plax Corp., has been appointed vice-president in charge of engineering at Mycalex Corp. of America, and will make his headquarters at the plant and general offices in Clifton, N. J.

Warren C. Stoker, professor of electrical engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and member of the department since 1933, has resigned to become director of the Institute's computer laboratory.

Harold H. Buttner, vice-president of International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., has been

# Want an oscilloscope camera <u>NOW?</u>



 Continuous-motion photography employing combination of film motion and oscilloscope sweep as a time base.

Complete information about applications and operation of both the Fairchild Oscillo-Record Camera and the Fairchild-Polaroid Oscilloscope Camera is available. Write today to Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation, 88-06 Van Wyck Boulevard, Jamaica 1, New York, Department 120-18A.

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

Fairchild cameras for recording oscilloscope traces are available *from stock* for immediate shipment. With these units you obtain permanent photographic records of scope traces. This eliminates possible errors in making hand sketches from memory. Consider the time-saving convenience of either of the types described below.

#### FAIRCHILD OSCILLO-RECORD CAMERA IS UNUSUALLY VERSATILE

Users of the Fairchild Oscillo-Record Camera like its versatility. Designed for both still and continuous-motion photography on 35-mm film, it records non-recurring phenomena that are too rapid for visual study, others that are so slow that continuity is lost, and the occasions where

very high-speed transients are combined with very slow-speed phenomena. For some idea of the types of jobs this instrument can do, study the examples at the left. Each solves a particular problem. Oscillo-Record camera users especially like its:

• CONTINUOUSLY VARIABLE SPEED CONTROL -1 in/min. to 3600 in/min.

• TOP OF SCOPE MOUNTING that leaves controls easily accessible.

• PROVISION FOR 3 FILM LENGTHS-100, 400 or 1,000 feet.



 Camera, 2. periscope, 3. electronic speed control. Accessories include 400- and 1,000ft. film magazines, magazine adaptor and motor, universal mount for camera and periscope, binocular split-beam viewer.

#### FAIRCHILD-POLAROID® OSCILLOSCOPE CAMERA MAKES ACCURATE RECORDS FOR IMMEDIATE EVALUATION

Valuable but inexpensive oscillograms for immediate study; automatic one-minute processing without a darkroom; set-up time of two minutes or less—these are a few of the many advantages of using the Fairchild-Polaroid Oscilloscope Camera. If individual exposures meet your requirements—where you want permanent records of the traces you're now sketching or just remembering, this camera will give you new speed, convenience, and economy. Prints are 3¼ x 4¼ and each records two traces exactly one-half actual size.



One minute after you pull the tab, a finished print is ready for your evaluation.





# YOUR PRODUCT

largely determines the success, profits and future of your company. Its marketability and acceptance may well be increased by modern, precision fastening. You are invited to enlist Milford Rivet's Design Engineering Service without obligation.

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4 modern plants on Industry's doorstep to expedite service of your needs for QUALITY Tubular and Split Rivets, Rivet-Setting Machines and Special Cold-Headed Fasteners.



855 Bridgeport Ave., MILFORD, CONN 1106 W. River St., ELYRIA, O. 806 Illinois Ave., AURORA, ILL. 26 Platt St., HATBORO, PA.

#### NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(continued)

elected president of Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, Inc., research unit of IT&T in Nutley, N. J. He succeeds **Roger B. Colton** who has been appointed deputy technical director of IT&T.

Stanley I. Messing, until recently with Starrett Television Corp., has been named manager of the Government Contract Division of the Philharmonic Radio & Television Corp., New Brunswick, N. J.



S. I. Messing

J. F. Falk

John F. Falk, with Radio Frequency Laboratories, Inc., Boonton, N. J., for four years, and responsible for company relations with the Signal Corps and Air Force, was elected a vice-president.

Berlant Associates, Los Angeles, Calif., manufacturers of magnetic tape recorders, have made two additions to their staff: Dick Hoskin, formerly with Hughes Aircraft, has been appointed chief electronic engineer, heading up electronic design and development; Vic Schramm, formerly of Lear, Inc., has been named electronics production manager.

Herbert S. Bennett, former chief of the engineering branch at the Electronic Warfare Center, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., was recently appointed director of research and engineering of the Engineering & Production Division of Dynamic Electronics—New York, Inc., Forest Hills, N. Y.

Taylor Tubes, Inc., Chicago, Ill., manufacturer of high-vacuum power tubes, gaseous rectifiers and special-purpose tubes, has appointed I. L. Brandt chief engineer. He was formerly project engineer at Continental Electric Co., Geneva, Ill.

Robert L. Batts, past president of the Associated Police Communications Officers and former deputy director of civil defense communi-

# 400% MORE PRODUCT LISTINGS

...in the coming (Mid-June) electronics **BUYERS'** GUIDE than in any

similar directory



## **\*FOR MILITARY SERVICE**

Today most Peerless transformers are assigned for military service. They are being used in Radar, Sonar, guided missiles, radio communications and many other applications. Peerless is building transformers today to meet all JAN-T-27 and MIL-T-27 specifications. If you have transformer requirements for government apparatus you will find it profitable to contact Peerless for engineering and manufacturing. Below are a few general facts on some transformers now in production in the Peerless plant.

TYPES:

High voltage filament and plate supply, charging chokes, saturable reactors, pulse transformers, etc. From microvolts to 30,000 volts. From 1 milliwatt to 25 K. V. A. **POWER RANGE:** CONSTRUCTION: Hermatically sealed, oil filled, heliarc case construction. Hermatically sealed, potted type, solder sealed metal cases. Fosterite treated with thermosetting resin.





#### Resilient...Conductive...Compressible...Cohesive

From closures for cabinets to gaskets for waveguide couplings, Metex Electronic Shielding as-sures lasting metal-to-metal contact to prevent leakage, without the need for costly machining to secure precise surface-to-surface contacts. Metal wire — *knitted*, not woven or braided — gives Metex Electronic Strips and Gaskets that combination of conduc-

tivity and resiliency which makes them so effective and economical for shielding.

For a more detailed picture of the scope of utility of Metex Elec-tronic Products, write for free copy of "Metex Electronic Weather Strips." Or outline your specific shielding problem—it will receive immediate attention.





We offer our proved ability to produce bermetically-sealed transformers to JAN-T-27 or MIL-T-27 government specifications. Prompt delivery, efficient engineering techniques and modern production facilities which include conveyorized assembly lines make "GTC" worthy of your consideration.





Our new plant is selfcontained with complete metal-working and toolmaking facilities. We invite inquiries from prime and sub-contractors. There is a "GTC" representative in your territory

#### GENERAL TRANSFORMER COMPANY

serving industry since 1928 18240 Harwood Avenue, Homewood, Illinois (Suburb of Chicago)

#### NEWS FROM THE FIELD

#### (continued)

cations in Indianapolis, Ind., has joined the Communications and Electronics Division of Motorola, Inc., Chicago, Ill., as an engineer and field representative.

Malcolm S. McIlroy has been advanced from professor to assistant dean of the College of Engineering at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Sylvania Electric Products Inc. announces the appointment of George L. Loomis as manager of the radio tube plant at Burlington, Iowa. He succeeds Walter A. Weiss, Sylvania's first plant manager at Burlington, who has been appointed general manufacturing manager of the Radio Tube Division, with headquarters at Emporium, Pa. Loomis was formerly engineering manager of the Division's Product Development Section.

Robert D. Piper, previously associated with the Automatic Electric Co. and the Thomas A. Edison Co. in engineering capacities, has been named assistant sales manager of Nuclear Instrument & Chemical Corp., Chicago, Ill.

Martin V. Kiebert, Jr., affiliated with Raymond Rosen Engineering Products, Inc., before joining Bendix, has been appointed director of a large government project under the jurisdiction of Raymond P. Lansing, vice-president and group executive of Bendix Aviation Corp.

Caywood C. Cooley, formerly chief field engineer for Jerrold Electronics Corp., was recently named sales manager of the company. At the same time Carl W. Schmelzle, formerly with Philco Corp. as a radar and tv field engineer, was appointed assistant sales manager at Jerrold.

Theodore Saltzberg, junior development engineer for Motorola, Inc., has been appointed an assistant engineer in the electrical engineering department at Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology.

#### **Plant News**

FORMATION of three new companies and expansion of fourteen others



#### (1/2 Actual Size) watts · 100 to 100,000 megohms

Developed for use as potential dividers in high voltage electrostatic generators, S.S. White 80X Resistors have many characteristics-particularly negative temperature and voltage coefficients -which make them suitable for other high voltage applications. They are constructed of a mixture of conducting material and binder made by a process which assures adequate mechanical strength and durability. This material is non-hygroscopic and, therefore, moisture - resistant. The resistors are also coated with General Electric Dri-film which further protects them against humidity and also stabilizes the resistors.

#### WRITE FOR BULLETIN 4906

It gives complete information on S.S.White resistors. A free copy and price list will be sent on request. Send for a copy.



NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

**NEW PULSE GENERATOR** FEATURES Pulse Height: 0-50 v. continuously variable, positive or negative polarity. Pulse Width: 0.07 to 7  $\mu$ s. continuously

Repetition Frequency: 50-5000 cycles,

controlled from an internal or exter-

S.S.White

BESISTORS

WESTERN DISTRICT OFFICE: Times Building, Long Beach, Calif.



Output Impedance: 75 ohms or less. **Pulse Shape:** 0.02  $\mu$ s. rise and fall times. Top flat within 2% Synch Out: 50 v. into 200 ohms, 1 µs. wide, 0.1 µs. rise time. **Pulse Phasing:** Output pulse can be delayed 100  $\mu$ s. or advanced 10  $\mu$ s. with respect to the synch output.

variable.

nal oscillator.

Other laboratory pulse generators also available. For full details write for Bulletin PG-50

76 STAGE STREET

STAMFORD MANSON LABORATORIES SPECIFICATION PANELS - DIALS - ETC. BODNAR INDUSTRIES, INC. 19 RAILROAD AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.



#### **The Roto Steppers**

provide 360° clockwise and counter-clockwise rotation in 2° increments as standard. Shaft output has sufficient torque to drive many low torque mechanisms, indicators, potentiometers, selsyns, synchros, switching devices and others. Features 24 volt system, long life solenoids and combinations.

0 61	PRODU	ICT NO.	DIA. 3	3.13 IN.
Case Lgth.	Shaft Output	Potentiometer Output	Homing Segments	Internal Auto Cycle
2.25	v			
3.25	×*	√		
4.00	V.*	V	V	
4.00	×.	V	V	V
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# Military Tube Sockets

In addition to meeting applicable JAN specifications, METHODE sockets and accessories for military applications are manufactured with all the EXTRA quality, precision and care which can go into a compact heavy duty wiring device.

With test failures and component rejections so costly now, the many extras, standard with METHODE, and the uniformity assured by perfected quality control techniques worked out in conjunction with the services are saving users many headaches.

Following are standard JAN specifications to which METHODE is currently producing:

DESCRIPTION	JAN S-28A AMEND, 1 (2-19-51)	JAN S-28A (2-28-49)	JAN 5-28 (8-31-44)	KEY DIMENSIONS
Miniature 7 Pin Plastic Socket	TS102P01	TSE7T101	5010M 5011M	Mtg. Centers 7/8''; Mtg. Holes 1/8''; Chassis Hole 5/8''.
Miniature 7 Pin Ceramic Socket	TS102C01	T5E7T102	5010C 5011C	Mtg. Centers 7/8''; Mtg. Holes 1/8''; Chassis Hole 5/8''.
Noval 9 Pin Plastic Socket	TS103P01	TSE9T101		Mtg. Centers 11/8" Mtg. Holes 1/8"; Chassis Hole 3/4".
Naval 9 Pin Ceramic Socket	TS103C01	TSE9 T102		Mtg. Centers 11/8" Mtg. Holes 1/8"; Chassis Hole 3/4".
Miniature 7 Pin Tube Shield	TS102U01	TSFOTIOI	SOS 3	Height 13/8"
Minioture 7 Pin Tube Shield	TS102U02	TSF0T102	SOS 6	Height 13/4"
Miniature 7 Pin Tube Shield	TS 102U03	TSF0T103		Height 21/4"
Miniature 9 Pin Tube Shield	75103001	TSF0T104		Height 11/2"
Miniature 9 Pin Tube Shield	TS103U02	TSF0T105		Height 1-15/16''
Minioture 9 Pin Tube Shield	TS103U03	TSF0T106		Height 23/8"

Plastic insulators in above sockets are Type MFE, phenolic, per MIL P-14A. Ceramic insulators are steatite, Grade L-4B or better per JAN 1-10. Contacts are silver plated copper base alloy (phosphor bronze and beryllium where specified) with terminals hot tin dipped. Shields and bases on JAN S-28 units are steel cadmium plated; 5-28A and Amendment 1 parts use brass, nickel plated.



Geared to produce Plastic and Metal Electronic Components

#### NEWS FROM THE FIELD

highlight this month's review of plant activities.

(continued)

The new companies recently announced are *Hermetic Sealing Corp.* of Valley Stream, N. Y., for mass production of a hermetic sealing system; *Magnex Corp.* of Jamaica, N. Y., manufacturer of nuclear instruments; and *Chase Resistors Co.* of Morristown, N. J., producer of carbon film resistors.

Facilities expansions reported are as follows:

Bond Electronics Corp., formerly of Summit, N. J., now occupies its new larger building at 60 Springfield Ave., Springfield, N. J.

Unimax Switch Division of the W. L. Maxson Corp. has moved to a large new factory at 527 W. 34th St., New York City, due to increased demand for JAN, AN and commercial types of precision snapacting switches.

The LaPointe Plascomold Corp., Windsor Locks, Conn., has pur-



New Location of Press Wireless

chased the Springville Mill in Rockville, Conn., which it will use to house Press Wireless Mfg. Co. Inc., also recently acquired.

Standard Coil Products Co. Inc. has acquired the Sherold Crystal Division of Espey Mfg. Co., for the manufacture of quartz crystals for the Armed Services and the electronics industry in general.

Westinghouse Electric Corp. recently leased two plants at Greenville, Pa. and Lima, Ohio, for the production of transformer cores. This production will release about 30,000 sq ft of space for the manufacture of distribution transformers in the Westinghouse transformer division's main plant at Sharon, Pa.

Norden Instruments, Inc. of Milford, Conn., manufacturers of precision instruments and aircraft bomb director systems, have announced a new facility now under construction which will provide Exclusives in the

coming (Mid-June) electronics BUYERS' GUIDE

# include:

 a cumulative editorial index to ELECTRONICS.

1940-1949 inclusive

extensive trade name

listings

• geographical listings

of distributors

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type product listings

# "Just tell them they CAN'T AFFORD TO USE ANYTHING ELSE . . . ''

That's Joe Gibbons speaking. We were talking about how to make people realize what a terrific thing this new

# JELLIFF ALLOY 1000 RESISTANCE WIRE

really is, and that's the way he summed it up. And even when you make allowances for a salesman's natural enthusiasm, he's pretty near right. Just look at some of the important data:



Resistivity 1000 ohms/cmf Tensile strength 165,000 psi-TC of Resistance 20 ppm-Coefficient of Expansion 13.9



Corrosion Resistance equal to the best nickel-chromiums— Winds fast and solders easily— Lots more ohms in lots less space.

See what we mean? For the whole story, write for Bulletin 17.

MONITOR RF POWER & VSWR SMALL, LIGHTWEIGHT COUPLER CAN BE BUILT DIRECTLY INTO TRANSMITTERS

A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR



<u>MicroMatch</u>

MM 570 SERIES 4—1200 Watts 20—2000 MCS

This light, compact coupler unit, built into an RF transmission line, continually monitors RF power output, VSWR, and side tone. Monitoring these most important characteristics enables detection of trouble before it can become serious. Converts RF power into DC voltage which is read on indicator circuit meter.









• We are not in the standard vacuum tube business, but we are in the business of developing and manufacturing a reliable line of special purpose electron tubes-tubes that will serve and meet the stiff and varied operational requirements of aviation, ordnance, marine and other fields of modern industry. Typical of these are receiving type tubes such as Full-Wave Rectifiers, R-F Pentodes, Twin Triodes, and the Beam Power Amplifiers illustrated above and described below. All of these tubes are exhausted on a special automatic exhausting machine capable of extra high evacuation, and are aged under full operating and vibration conditions for a period of 50 hours. In addition to the tubes described above, Eclipse-Pioneer also manufactures special purpose tubes in the following categories: gas-filled control tubes, Klystron tubes, spark gaps, temperature tubes and voltage regulator tubes.

LOOK FOR THE PIONEER MARK OF QUALITY REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

RATINGS	TYPICAL OPERATION
Heater voltage—(A-C or D-C)6.3 volts	Single-Tube, Class A, Amplifier
Heater current	Plate voltage
Plate voltage—(max.)	Screen voltage
Screen voltage-(max.)	Grid voltage = 12.5 volt
Plate dissipation-(max.)	Zero signal plate current
Screen dissipation—(max.)	Max. signal plate current
Max. heater-cathode voltage 300 volts	Zero signal screen current
Max. grid resistance0.1 megohms	Max. signal screen current
Warm-up time	Transconductance 4,000 µmhos
(Plate and heater voltage may be	Load resistance
applied simultaneously)	Iotal harmonic distortion
	Max. signar power output4.0 watts
PHYSICAL CH	ARACTERISTICS
Base	Intermediate shall estat 9 airs

Other E-P precision components for servo mechanism and computing equipment: Synchros • Servo motors and systems • rate generators • gyros • stabilization equipment • turbine power supplies and remote indicating-transmitting systems.

For detailed information, write to Dept. O





Export Sales: Bendix International Division, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N.Y.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(continued)

40,000 sq ft of additional manufacturing space.

The James Knights Co., Sandwich, Ill., announces acquisition of the Frequency Modulation Division of Doolittle Radio, Inc. The addition is to be known as the Electronics Products Division of the James Knights Co.

A new plant for the manufacture of fixed carbon composition resistors has been completed in Bradford. Pa., by the Speer Resistor



New Speer Resistor Plant

Corp., a subsidiary of Speer Carbon Co., St. Marys, Pa.

To supply the increasing needs of industrial, medical and educational users of radioisotope measuring instruments and biosynthesized radiochemicals, the Nuclear Instrument & Chemical Corp., Chicago, Ill., recently enlarged its plant area 20 percent by acquiring additional space in their present building.

Two latest steps in the expansion program of Victoreen Instrument Co., Cleveland, Ohio, are: (1) Taking over Pioneer Electronics Corp., Salem, Mass., as a wholly owned subsidiary; and (2) the acquisition of 23,000 sq ft of manufacturing space and 16 acres of property at New London, Ohio.

Consolidated Engineering Corp., Pasadena, Calif., has purchased the Monrovia Airport, a 35-acre tract in the nearby city of Monrovia, for future expansion of facilities.

Patterson, Moos & Co., Inc., research and development firm, has moved from Long Island City to larger quarters in Jamaica, N. Y., expanding its physical facilities by 100 percent.

The Birtcher Corp., Los Angeles, manufacturer of electromedical apparatus, recently opened a new 37,500-sq ft office-factory building.

Ultrasonic Corp. of Cambridge, Mass., recently announced acquisition of The Monitor Controller Co. of Braintree, Mass., manufacturer and distributor of motor control and switch gear equipment for industrial use.



ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

## MINIATURE SLIP RING ASSEMBLIES

AND COMMUTATORS

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## **NEW BOOKS**

#### **Television Engineering**

BY DONALD G. FINK, Editor, Electronics. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, N. Y., 1952, 721 pages, \$8.50. THIS book fills the need for an upto-date comprehensive treatment of television broadcasting in the United States.

It is only twelve years since the first edition of this book was published and yet in this short span of time television broadcasting has grown from an experimental venture to an important public service reaching into millions of homes. It is not surprising, therefore, that this book is really not a second edition, but rather a new volume completely rewritten and greatly enlarged to cover the many advances which have taken place in the last decade, in theory as well as in equipment and system design.

The presentation of the material starts with a discussion of the fundamental principles involved in the electrical transmission of visual information and in the analysis and synthesis of images. The following chapters deal with cameras and picture tubes, synchronizing and scanning methods and equipment, video amplification, and video and carrier transmission of the signal. The final two chapters describe in detail typical circuits and operations of modern television broadcasting equipment and television receiving equipment. A working knowledge of radio and communications engineering principles is assumed, but the book is written in a clear style, easy to read, and avoids any complicated mathematical treatment. Each chapter is followed by a series of exercises and answers. A very valuable addition is the inclusion of extensive bibliographical references to current periodical publications at the end of each chapter. A total of 425 such references is included.

The new material in the book includes two chapters on color principles and color television systems. The status of color television today is about that of monochrome television at the time of the first edition, namely, almost ready for commercial broadcasting. It is



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The author gives a comprehensive description of the several systems proposed before the FFC at the recent hearing, including, of course, the CBS field sequential system adopted by the Commission for commercial broadcasting. He also gives an up-to-date description of the work presently under way in the National Television Systems Committee toward the formulation of standards for a future compatible type of color television system.

One small criticism might be leveled at this otherwise very excellent book. The quality of the half-tone reproductions of cathoderay tube images is not always good enough to illustrate the points referred to. Such phenomena as ghosts, ringing or sound carrier interference are practically lost in the complicated process of transferring the original image to a half-tone cut. It would have been preferable if another method of reproduction had been used in such cases

The previous edition of this book has been used extensively as a textbook in colleges and trade schools, There is no doubt that the present volume is even more suitable for this purpose. It will also serve as a very valuable reference book for the steadily growing number of engineers engaged in the field of television engineering .- A. G. JEN-SEN, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Murray Hill, New Jersey.

#### **Risks and Rights**

BY SAMUEL SPRING. W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., New York, 1952, 385 pages, \$7.50.

THIS is an extraordinarily interesting book for anyone engaged in publishing, television, radio, motion pictures, advertising or the theater. The jacket says it is "the only complete book on privacy, slander, libel, copyright, and unfair competition for book, magazine, newspaper, and music publishers; television, radio, motion picture, and stage producers; literary, talent, and advertising agents; writers, composers, actors, and models."

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#### NEW BOOKS

(continued)

reviewer is astonished that, in all his years in the publishing business, he has neither been sued for all he is worth, nor, conversely, has found opportunity to get rich at the expense of someone who has invaded his privacy, or has defamed him by libel or slander, or has engaged in unfair competition with him or violated his copyrights. For the risks and rights for all who engage in any aspect of the publishing business are many.

The first part deals with privacy (the right to be let alone) as a fairly recent legal right. This is followed by two chapters on the subject of defamation, many chapters dealing with the problems and legalities of copyright, then a section on the expanding protection against unfair competition; finally some chapters on such important matters as the protection of commercial ideas, obscenity and censorship, protection of manuscripts and rights of authors, and the new problems brought up by television.

The book is distinctly readable by the layman for there are few technical terms and the situations cited are backed up by actual cases so that the reader can learn by example. It should be useful to lawyers, legislators, authors, entertainers—all who live by the written or pictured word, by musical composition or reproduction, by list compilation, advertising—or by any artistic endeavor. It is highly recommended.—K.H.

#### Communication Networks and Lines

BY WALTER J. CREAMER. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1951, 353 pages, \$6.00.

DESIGNED as a basic text for engineering students in the communications option on an upper level, this book gives a thorough treatment of networks and lines. The first eleven chapters deal entirely with networks and the remaining eight chapters deal with cables and open-wire lines.

The author assumes the reader to have a general knowledge of elementary hyperbolic function theory as well as telephone apparatus and systems. Numerous sample prob-





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#### NEW BOOKS

lems are incorporated in the text and worked out completely. Problems to be worked by the student are included at the end of each chapter but no answers are included, thus making it difficult for the student who must study without the aid of an instructor.

Subject content of the book includes network analysis; problems in the design of filters, attenuators and equalizers; network synthesis; cables; open-wire circuits at audio and carrier frequencies and the high-frequency lossless line.

The book should prove valuable as a reference book for engineers in the field, as it brings together in one volume material of the type found scattered throughout various texts on the subject.

All the necessary supplementary materials, including tables of hyperbolic functions, characteristics of transmission lines, formulas and charts are found in the eight appendices to the text.—R.K.J.

#### High Frequency Transmission Lines

By WILLIS JACKSON. Methuen's Monographs on Physical Subjects, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1951, 152 pages, 75¢.

THIS BOOK is the third unrevised printing of the original volume first published in 1945, containing several concise but lucid chapters on basic transmission line theory, and a brief discussion of some common applications of transmission lines. It incorporates little material that cannot be found in other texts, and in scope falls somewhere between a theoretical treatise, and a handbook.

After a cursory description of several common applications of transmission lines at high frequencies, the author continues with a clear formulation of the basic transmission line equations for TEM mode propagation, and discusses the limitations to which this approximate theory is subject at high frequencies. The propagation characteristics of lines are then discussed, and equations for computing the various parameters of coaxial and two-wire lines are given. The significance of the phase and attenuation constants is discussed, and




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equations for calculating them are included, as well as a discussion of optimum coaxial line dimensions for minimum attenuation and maximum transmissible power. The temperature rise in solid dielectric lines due to power transmission is

examined briefly. The behavior of terminated lines is treated, with a discussion of the concepts of reflection coefficient and VSWR. Resonant lines are discussed, along with equations for calculating input impedance and Q values. The use of resonant lines to form filters and to measure the characteristic impedance of a line is described. The book concludes with a chapter on impedance transformations, with a development of the necessary equations required to produce a Smith chart. The determination of propagation constants of a line by the use of such a chart is discussed, as well as the positioning of stub lines for matching purposes .--- J. C. GREENE, Engineer, Radar Section, Airborne Instruments Laboratory.

### THUMBNAIL REVIEWS

EXERCISES de RADIOELECTRICITE. By S. Albagli. Gauthier-Villars, 55 Quai des Grandes-Augustins, Paris 6, France. 72 pages, \$1.80, 1952. A collection (in French) of problems and solutions relating to lines, antennas and hyperfrequencies. The problems are practical and range from the use of a line to measure impedance to a problem in metallic-lens antennas.

REFERENCE TABLES FOR THERMO-COUPLES. By Shenker, Lauritzen, Jr., and Corruccini, National Bureau of Standards. Circular No. 508, May 7, 1951, 71 pages, 35¢, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office. Millivolts versus temperature for common commercial thermocouples; the tables incorporating recent changes in electrical units and temperature.

TRANSMITTING VALVES. By J. P. Heyboer and P. Zijlstra. Philips, Holland. Elsevier Press Inc., Houston 6, Texas. 284 pages \$6.25, 1951. Book VII in Philips' Technical Library dealing entirely with transmitting pentodes, tetrodes and triodes as amplifiers, oscillators, and frequency changers.

HOW TO PASS LICENSE EXAMINA-TIONS, 3rd edition. By Charles E. Drew. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 366 pages, paperbound, \$4.50, 1952. Elements 1 through 6; questions and answers to enable the reader to determine if he has sufficient knowledge to pass the commercial operator examinations. Elements 7 and 8 dealing with aircraft radiotelegraph, and repair and maintenance of radar apparatus are not included.

FUNDAMENTALS OF ELECTRONICS AND CONTROL. By Milton G. Young and Harry S. Bueche, University of Delaware. Harper & Brothers, New York, 525 pages, \$6.00, 1952. A basic text designed for electrical and non-electrical engineering students, and of practical value to practicing engineers.

PRACTICAL INDUSTRIAL ELECTRON-ICS. By F. A. Annett, Associate editor, *Power.* McGraw-Hill, 381 pages, \$5.50, 1952. How industrial electronics devices work; a compilation of a series of articles from *Power*, in the plainest sort of language for the non-electronic man.

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### BACKTALK

### Faith

DEAR SIRS:

IN YOUR *Crosstalk* column of the January issue of **ELECTRONICS** you certainly hit the nail on the head with your story on Faith.

In many cases of industrial applications of electronics the prospective, and somewhat skeptical, user not only expects that the electronic device shall be accurate, sensitive, fully automatic and preferably of superhuman intelligence, but he also expects that the same said electronic device shall be able to undergo unlimited abuse without damage. The same man who would exercise great care in the handling of a 200dollar mechanical equipment will many times not give proper care to a \$10,000 electronic installation. The chances are he will sometimes encourage the boys to swing a hammer at it to find out whether the suspicious device is able to take it.

Basically, we are all more attached to things which are familiar to us. Maybe the time will come when electronic devices in industry will be familiar enough to operators to induce them toward a more sympathetic attitude. At that time they will be surprised what electronics can really do for them.

> EUGENE MITTELMANN Consulting Engineer Chicago, Illinois

### Zero Impedance

DEAR SIRS:

REFERENCE is made to the article "Zero Impedance Power Supply Termination", ELECTRONICS, p 240, Aug. 1951, by Professor Jordan J. Baruch. The article incorrectly claims that a conventional power supply circuit (Fig. 1 of original article, reproduced below) has the



FIG. 1—Original circuit shown by Baruch in Aug. 1951 Article



ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

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MICROPOT

BACKTALK

(continued)

remarkable feature of negative inner resistance! This letter will disprove the mathematical analysis given, and associated claims such as: (A) "... for the zero-impedance condition, the amplifier tube  $V_1$  should be operated in the region of negative resistance."; (B) that magically, for this reason, the entire power supply appears with negative resistance; (C) "... the negative resistance characteristic required of  $V_1$  can often be obtained through the suitable use of a pentode such as the 6SJ7" (Fig. 2 of the original article).

A rigid analysis, in which the network theory is based on clearly formulated definitions and a simple and correct sign concept, both noticeably missing in the original paper, proves that: (a) there is no such thing as a region of negative plate resistance for  $V_1$ —the plate resistance being positive and a constant; (b) the conclusion in A above is erroneous, thus the conclusion in B is erroneous, the loose handling of signs and circuit theory finally leading the author to the wrong sign on the inner impedance; (c) one basic principle in electronics has been mistaken for another, for the mathematical analysis of the circuit in Fig. 1 does not apply to the pentode in Fig. 2 or vice

On one hand Dr. Baruch's derivation equates transconductance and dynamic transconductance, although the Barkhausen formula in the latter case<sup>2</sup> is  $\mu = (r_p + R_i)g_{md}$ , not  $\mu = r_pg_m$ . On the other hand, rigorous treatment of details leads Dr. Baruch to the false conclusion that extension of the analysis to the potential divider  $R_L r_{p1}$ suddenly introduces a 180-degree phase shift.

To clarify this point we will use the simplifying notation  $n = r_{p1}/(r_{p1} + R_L)$ ,  $k = R_2/(R_1 + R_2)$ , and  $A = -\mu_1 R_L/(r_{p1} + R_L)$ , where nand k represent voltage divisions, and A represents the voltage gain in  $V_1$  when its output voltage is counted positive upwards. If + $e_o$  sends a current +  $i_o$  into the power supply, the approximate output impedance should become

$$Z_o = \frac{R_i (\mu_2 n + 1) + r_{p_2}}{\mu_2 (kA + 1) + 1} \longrightarrow 0; (1)$$



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BACKTALK

neglecting the influence of  $R_i i_*$ , on the grid of  $V_2$  (n = 0), and temporarily allowing  $\mu_2 >> 1$ , we obtain

$$Z_o = \frac{R_i + r_{p2}}{\mu_2 (kA + 1)} \longrightarrow 0$$
 (2)

The arrows above indicate that we are interested in conditions under which  $Z_o$  goes to zero. One such condition is from Eq. 2 where  $r_{\scriptscriptstyle P^2}=-R_{\scriptscriptstyle A}$ . This does not mean that the circuit is able to produce zero inner impedance this way. It only means that if some other circuit existed, which Eq. 2 described, and  $r_{_{\mathrm{P}^2}}=-R_{i*}$  This does not mean that circuit could be made negative, the desired condition of  $Z_{\circ} = 0$  would obtain. Thus this solution is purely academic. The same reasoning applies to the more complete Eq. 1, including the potential divider  $R_L r_{\mu 1}$ . In setting the numerator of Eq. 1 equal to zero, Dr. Baruch's derivation fails, however, to draw the above stated logical conclusion, and for some reason proceeds to solve for  $r_{p1}$  instead of  $r_{p2}$ , obtaining

$$r_{p1} = -R_L/(1 + R_i g_{m2}) \tag{3}$$

and stating, erroneously, that the minus sign means that the plate resistance  $r_{p1}$  is negative and, mysteriously, that the entire power supply from now on has negative resistance.

Since the circuit in Fig. 1 has no means for making either  $r_{p1}$  or  $r_{p2}$  negative, no conclusion whatsoever that the power supply has negative resistance can be correctly drawn from Eq. 3, which in the original paper is Eq. 6.

To avoid the dead-end Dr. Baruch's analysis leads us to, let us re-examine Eq. 1 and Eq. 2, and instead of letting the numerator go to zero, have the denominator go to infinity. The desired limit is now simply expressed as  $kA = \infty$ , and there are no confusing negative resistances involved anywhere. For a given k the condition for  $Z_o = 0$ is  $A = \infty$ , which is impossible. Therefore,  $Z_o$  can never become zero; nor can the inner resisance ever become negative.

From the concept of a cathodefollower circuit with inserted plate impedance the truly obtained inner impedance is quickly derived as

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### BACKTALK

(continued)

approximately equal to  $1/kAg_{md2}$ , which may be a fraction of an ohm but, as seen, always positive. Baruch's equally erroneous second derivation of Eq. 1 brings up the fact that  $V_2$  may be interpreted as a negative resistance in series with  $R_i$ . The correct value is, however,  $r_- = R_i - Z_o$  with the net resistance  $(R_i - r_-)$  always positive.

The circuit actually may produce negative power supply resistance. not in accordance with the believed theory, but in accordance with the entirely different theory of double-control-grid injection, to the writer's knowledge first published by Hickman and Hunt. Harvard University, in 1939.<sup>\*</sup> Thus the screen-grid circuit contributed by Baruch is 12 years old. The feedback circuit phase shift caused by the particular screen-grid feed, tube  $V_2$ , is the true and logical reason, as explained in 1939, for the actual appearance of power supply negative resistance, not some sort of "Negative plate resistance" in the voltage control tube  $V_1$ . DR. HARRY STOCKMAN

Waltham. Mass.

### References

 R. W. Hickman and F. V. Hunt, On Electronic Voltage Stabilizers, *Rev.* Sci. Instr., 10, Jan. 1939.
 H. Stockman, Signs of Voltages and Currents in Vacuum Tube Circuits, *Communications*, Feb. 1944.

### **Re-rebuttal**

### DEAR SIRS:

THIS might be titled "Re-rebuttal" for the "Cathode Follower Loudspeaker Coupling" discussion.<sup>1.2.3</sup>

May I call your attention to some remarks by Irving Langmuir in the current GE advertisement "What GE people are saying" and also to an article by H. B. Phillipps in the *Technology Review* for June 1948, as familiarity with at least one of these is germane to what follows.

It is very comforting to know that one lives in a society which, at least electronically speaking, permits such wild excursions as that of the subject article, for this is clearly what pays off. What both Messrs. Langmuir and Phillipps failed to point out, presumable because it is so self evident, is that individual freedom is only a good idea if or when there is available



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BACKTALK

#### (continued)

means for determining which wild excursion was wise and which turned out to be a waste of time and money.

Can't we somehow keep this subject warm long enough to forget about trying to prove that a \$782 cathode follower is better than a \$15 transformer and try to steer some of this energy into loudspeaker design. Something truly revolutionary might easily alter the whole course of radio, f-m, tv and electronics. For the better, I might add.

> BENJAMIN B. DRISKO Hingham, Massachusetts

P. S. If the authors of the subject article will pick up the sound emitted by their plaything when it is held "at a half inch displacement with a suitable d-c signal"' with a microphone whose frequency response is flat from 0 to 20,000 cps and examine its output they may get some clues as to why the subjectively heard sounds depart noticeably from those of the instrument being reproduced.

#### REFERENCES

(1) E. W. Fletcher and S. F. Cooke, Cathole-Follower Loudspeaker Coupling, ELECTRONICS, p 118, Nov. 1951.
 (2) William L. Hatton and Robert A. Rapuano, How High The Fidelity, ELEC-TRONICS, Backtalk, p 18, Mar. 1952
 (3) Ewan W. Fletcher and Stuart P. Cooke, Authors' Rebuttal, ELECTRONICS, Backtalk, p 420, Mar. 1952.

(Editor's Note: We gratefully accept Mr. Drisko's suggestion for titling his letter, We have received a number of letters re-garding the cathode-follower loudspeaker coupling article and the discussion printed in Backtalk pertaining to it. Judg-ing by this voluntary display of interest, we feel safe in assuring Mr. Drisko that the subject will be kept warm—if not, sizzling—by the readers of ELECTRONICS. At present, the audio boys seem to have the lead with their endorsements of Fletcher and Cooke's work.)

### Hah!

### DEAR SIRS:

THE VOLTMETER circuit described by M. G. Scroggie (ELECTRONICS, Dec. 1951, p 142) is an exceedingly good one. In view of the following facts: (1) I published a description of a similar circuit in ELECTRONICS in April 1951 (p 181), (2) Mr. Scroggie failed to reference that article, and (3) Wireless World has printed more than one adverse criticism of U.S. writers for failing to reference British publications, I wish to make the following remark: Hah!

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![](_page_379_Picture_20.jpeg)

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Engineers who have had responsibility for design of electronic instruments in a manufacturing organization with supervi-sion of Junior Engineers and Technicians are invited to write, giving a detailed out-line of training and experience. Corre-spondence will be confidential. Selected applicants will be asked to come to Boston at our expense for interview.

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Excellent opportunity for a man with electronic background, mechanical aptitude, and IMAGINATION.

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Please send resume of education and experience to Sales Manager.

![](_page_380_Picture_12.jpeg)

![](_page_380_Picture_13.jpeg)

City, travel involved. Men should be interested in train-ing for responsible positions asso-ciated with installation of these systems for pipeline companies, industrial concerns and power companies.

Work would involve field surveys, pres-station of specifications and designs, analysis of bids, preparation of reports, field inspections and correction of troubles with equipment.

SUBMIT RESUME OF EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION AND PERSONAL DATA

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- 2. Versatile electrical or electronic engineer with a liking for taking new ideas and developing them through the pre-prototype stage. Several years experience necessary; amateur radio background probably helpful.
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376

CONVINE CONDITION	SOUND POWERED TELEPHONES
CUAXIAL CONNECTORS	U. S. NAVY TYPE M HEAD AND CHEST SETS U.S.I. A-260 W.E. D-173013
	ANY TYPE-\$14.88 EACH TS-10 Type Handsets \$8.92 ea.
	GENERATORS AND INVERTERS
83-1AC \$ 42 83-1RTY \$ 65 83-22R \$ 68	Eclipse-Pioneer type 716-3A (Navy Model NEA-3A) Outnut-AC 115V 10.4A 800 to 1400cy. 14; DC 30
83-1AP .30 83-1SP .50 83-22SP .90 83-1F 1.30 83-1SPN .60 83-22T 1.95	Volts 60 Amps. Brand new. \$38.50 Eclipse-Pioneer type 1235-1A. Outnut-30 Volts DC
83-1H .12 83-1T 1.30 83-168 .15 83-1HP .25 83-2AP 1.95 83-185 .15 83-11 80 83-22AP 1.46 82-745 .24	PE-218 Inverters-28 VDC to 115 VAC 400 cy 1500 VA. (New)
83-1R .40 83-22F 2.10 83-776 .85 83-22J 1.50	G. E. 5D21NJ3A Inverter-24 VDC to 115 VAC 400 cy 485 VA (New)
FULL LINE OF JAN APPROVED	Pioneer Tyne 800-1B Inverter-28VDC to 120V 800 cy 7 amp AC (used) G 7 Inverter 28 VDC to (20 VAC 200 - 75 22.65
COAXIAL CONNECTORS	ATR Inverter 6VDC to 110 VAC 60 cv 75W \$39.50
	PU-7/AP Inverter-28 VDC to 115 VAC 400 cy 2500 VA (used) \$75.00
	frequency regulated—24VDC 18 Amp Input—AC output 115V 3d 400 cv 250VA 0.7 PE — (New)
UG-12/U	\$225.00
UG-18/U 1.25 UG-83/U 1.85 MX-195/U .75 UG-19/U 1.80 UG-85.U 1.75 UG-197/U 2.80	TEST EQUIPMENT
UG-21A/U 1.50 UG-87/U 1.60 UG-203/U .85 UG-21B/U 1.35 UG-88/U 1.35 UG-206/U 1.80	Gen. Radio 475B Frequency Monitor*\$200.00     Gen. Radio 681A Freq. Deviation Meter*\$87.50
UG-22/U 1.35 UG-89/U 1.60 UG-224/U 1.40 UG-22B/U 1.65 UG-90/U 1.60 UG-236/U 3.85 UG-90/U 1.65 UG-90/U 1.60 UG-236/U 3.85	• I-222A Signal Generator
UG-23/U 1.20 $UG-102/U$ 90 $UG-243 U$ 2.75 UG-23/U 1.20 $UG-102/U$ 90 $UG-254/U$ 2.75 UG-23B/U 1.90 $UG-103/U$ 68 $UG-255/U$ 2.45	20 Amns. \$9.00 • TS-143/CPN Oscilloscope
UG-23C/U 1.90 $UG-104/U$ 1.40 $UG-260/U$ 1.35 $UG-24/U$ 1.30 $UG-106/U$ 1.5 $UG-261/U$ 1.60 $UG-261/U$ 1.60	Dumont 175A Oscilloscope     Second Stress Str
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	• A.W. Barher Labs. VM-25 VTV M
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	• TS-19/APQ-5 Calibrator \$75.00     • CWI-60AAG Range Calibrator for ASB, ASE, ASV
UG-30/U 2.30/UG-167/U 5.85/UG-290/U 1.35 UG-34/U 16.50/UG-171/U 2.80/UG-291/U 1.75 UG-36/U 17.50/UG-173/U 40/UG-308/T 2.05	• CRV-14AAS Phantom Antenna for Transmitters up to 400 MC
UG-37/U 17.50 UG-175/U .15 UG-414/U 3.25 UG-57/U 2.30 UG-176/U .15 UG-625/U 1.35	• 3 CM Pickup Horn Antenna AT-48/UP \$9.95 • 1-138A Signal Generator—10 cm
QUOTATION UPON REQUEST ON ANY	BC-221 Frequency meter \$95.00     BC-221 Freq. Meter (late models) \$125.00     Westen Model 1 D.C. Milliameter 150.00 Ma
M 328 MC-277 PL-259A PL-325	with leather case\$75.00
M-359 M12-320 PL-274 SO-239 M-3594 PL-258 PL-284 SO-264 M-360 PL-259 PL-293 TM-201	Condition.
93-C 49120 D-163950 E9-685696-5 93-M 49121A D-166132 E8-6 89172-1	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT
COAXIAL CABLE	Amperex IB98 Gamma Counter
Type         Price Per M Ft.         Type         Price Per M Ft.           RG-5/U         \$140.00         RG-22/U         \$150.00           RG-22/U         \$150.00         \$150.00	© 9 amp. 37.00 EIMAC 35T Ionization Gauge. 5.95
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	R-77/APS-2 Receiver 49.50 R-78/APS-15 Receiver 49.50 FL-8 1020 cycle filter 205
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	RM-29 remote control unit 8.95 RM-14 remote control unit 8.95
RG-11/U         120.00         RG-54A/U         97.00           RG-12/U         240.00         RG-55/U         110.00	BC-1206-CM2 Receiver
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	RCA AVR-15 Beacon Recvr. 18,50 Navy SD-3 Radar complete. 1200.00
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	PHI SE TRANSFORMERS
ADD 25% TO PRICES SHOWN FOR QUANTITIES UNDER 500 FT.	
	G.E. 68G-627 Westinghouse 232-AW2
IN21         \$1.19         1N23B         \$4.25         1N39         \$ 6.25	G.E. 68G929G1 AN/APN-4 Block Osc. G.E. 88G93 Philon 352-7149
1N21A         1.69         1N27         1.79         1N40         10.60           1N21B         3.50         1N31         8.10         1N41         11.25           1N33         1.09         1N34         70         1N43         11.25	G.E. K-2469A Phileo 352-7150 G.E. K-2744B Phileo 352-7071
1N23 1.95 1N34A .95 1N45 .94 1N23A 3.25 1N38 1.70 1N52 1.05	AN/APN-9 (901756-501) Phileo 352-7178 AN/APN-9 (901756-502) Raytheon UX-7350 AN/APN-9 (352-7250) W F D. 161310
1N55 3.15	AN/APN-9 (3 2-7251) W.E. D-163247 Westinghouse 132-AW W.E. D-163325
TYPE "J" POTENTIOMETERS	Westinghouse 13/D w2F W.E. D-164661 Westinghouse 187AW2F W.E. KS-9563
Resis.         Shaft         Resis.         Shaft         Resis.         Shaft           60         SS         5K         1/4"         50K         3/8"           60         9         16"         5K         3/8"         50K         1/2"	AN/APA-23 RECORDER
100 SS 5K 1 2' 100K SS 200 SS 10K SS 150K 1/2'	permanently records frequency and time of received signals on paper chart. Power input-(motor) 27V
250 1/8" 10K 3/8" 200K 3/8" 500 SS 10K 1/2" 250K SS 500 5/16" 15K SS 250K S3/4"	DC 1.5A, and (recorder) 80/115V AC 60-2600 cy 135W.
500 1 2 15K 1/2 250K 3/8 500 5/8 20K SS 500K SS	Originally designed to record pulse or sine-wave modulated signals received by AN-APR-1, AN/APR-
1K1 SS 25K 1/4" 500K 7/16" 2K 3/8" 30K 1 1/8" 1 Mee SS	BRAND NEW
2500 SS 40K SS 2.5 Meg SS 4K SS 50K SS 5 Meg SS	SPRAGUE PULSE NETWORKS
DUAL "JJ" POTENTIOMETERS	200 PPS 67 ohms imped, 3 sections. \$4.30 7.5 E3-3-200-67P, 7.5 KV, "F" Circuit 1 Microsec.
750 SS 500 SS 1 Meg SS 100 SS 1K SS 2.5 Meg SS	200 PPS, 67 ohms imped, 3 sections
250 SS 2500 SS 5 Meg SS 330 SS 10K SS 1K/25K 3/8"	to microsec. 60 PPS, 67 ohms imped
TRIPLE JJJ POTENTIOMETERS 100K/100K/100K—%" 20K/150K/15K—%"	15-A-1-400-50P, 15 KV, "A" Circuit, 1 microsec. 400 PPS, 50 ohms imped
ELEMERININE RESEA	RIMH AKI RA LORUES
7 ISTIY AKUN SI.	PHILA. 6, PA.

Telephones - MARKET 7-6771-2-3

www.americanradiohistory.com

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PHILA. 6, PA.

GUARANTEED	LECTRONIC RESEARCH	STANDARD
BRAND NEW	TUBE SPECIALS	BRANDS ONLY
RCCCEIVIDS         0.0.4/           Tubes         60.4 H6           ODA         \$150           OAA         671           OAA         \$150           OAA         \$6155           OTA         \$6155           OTA         \$6165           OTA         \$6165           OTA         \$6165           OTA         \$6165           OTA         \$6165           IASGT         \$726           IASGT         \$766           IASGT         \$766           IASGT         \$766           IASGT         \$6166           IASGT         \$6166           IASGT         \$6166           IASGT         \$6166           IASGT         \$6166           IASGT         \$61655           IDSGP         \$6166           IASGT         \$6185           IPSG         \$69           IPSG         \$69           IBAGT         \$6186           IF6         \$71           IGGGG         \$69           IBAGT         \$6186           IF6         \$67           IIAG         \$6186	11         12<	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Ay-101D	ARMY ORDNANCE, NAVY ORDNANCE AND COMMERCIAL SIZE 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 GENERATORS, MOTORS, CONTROL TRANSFORMERS, DIFFERENTIAL GENERATORS AND DIFFERENTIAL MOTORS IN STOCK 1G 5F 7DG N C-44968-6 C-69406-1 5G 7G N C-44968-6 C-69406-1	C-78411 C-78415
A 7-130D A 9-130D 1CT 1F	SCT         SN         A         2J1F1         C-36776-1         C-78248           5D         6DG         B         2J1G1         C-69405-2         C-78249           5DG         6G         M         2J1H1         C-69405-2         C-78249           5DG         6G         M         2J1H1         C-69406         C-78410           SEND FOR COMPLETE LISTING         SYNCHRO CAPACITORS IN STOCK	C-79331 C-78254 C-78670
Terms 20% cash with ordu unless rated. All prices n house, Phila., Penna., subj out notice.	er, balance C. O. D. het F.O.B. our ware- ject to change with- iect to change	DRATORIES PHILA. 6, PA.

![](_page_383_Picture_1.jpeg)

May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

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### MOTOR GENERATORS

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2.5 KVA Biehl Elec. Co. 120DC to 120AC. 60 cv., 1 Ph., Complete with Magnetic Controller, 2 Field Rheos and full set spare parts including spare armatures for generator and motor. New condi-

### INVERTERS

#### DYNAMOTORS

### AMPLIDYNES

G.E. 5AM213JJ, Input: 27VDC. Output: 60VDC. 150 Watts. 4600 RPM. Type MG-27-R. New, \$34.50 Edison 5AM31NJ18A. Input: 27VDC. 44 Amps. 3000RPM. Output: 00VDC at 8.8 Amps., 530 Watts. New G.E. 5AM45DB20. Input: 115, 60 cv., 1 Ph., 3450-RPM. Output: 250VDC at 0.5 Amps. New., \$165.00

#### SMALL D.C MOTORS

E. 5BA50L12A. Armature 27 VDC at 8.3 Amps. Field 60VDC at 2.3A. RPM 4000. H.P. 0.5 G Fi Field 60VDC at 2.3A. 1tl'M 4000. H.P. 0.5. New Oster E-7-5. 27.5VDC, 1/20H1', 3600H1'M. Shunt Wound, New \$9.50 Dumore Co. type ELBG, 24VDC. 40-1 gear ratio. For type B-4 Intervalometer. New \$8.50

### 400 CYCLE BLOWER

#### SYNCHROS

New Structure Differential Generator, Type 6DG, Armor, Synchro Differential Generator, Type 6DG, New Scholm, Torque Motor, Power Drives MK10 Bu, of Ord, Dr. No, 499500, New S5.50

### PARABOLOIDS

#### SOUND POWERED PHONES

### RELAYS

KELATS Struthers-Dunn IBXX129, 110 A.C.... Advance type 455C, SFDT, 115 A.C.... Leach type 1554, SFDT, 115 A.C.... Leach type 1554, SFDT, 115 A.C.... Clare Plug-in base No. 30<sup>10</sup>NX 115 A.C. G.E. Plug-in base No. 30<sup>10</sup>NX 115 A.C. Allied Control type BJ 452-1128... Western Electric D-163781 Plug-in Guardian Time Delay type B-4-SVDT. Haydon Time Delay 17717 110V/60... \$2.60 \$1.95 \$2.35 \$2.35 \$3.50 \$4.50 \$1.95 \$10.00 \$2.95 \$4.75

25 3	164 90W W	\$26.50
.4.5 1	110., 201.	
.25 N	lfd., 15KV	
1 M6	d., 15KV	\$44.50
1 Mf	d., 7.5KV	\$12.50
2 316	d 6 OKVA	\$1.1.50

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

![](_page_384_Picture_23.jpeg)

MODEL AN/APA-10

**Provides 4 Types of Presentation:** (1) Panoramic (2) Aural

(3) Oscillographic (4) Oscilloscopic Designed for use with receiving equipment AN/ ARR-7, AN/ARR-5, AN/APR-4, SCR-587 or any receiver with LF, of 455 kc, 52 nec, or 30 nec. With 21 tubes including 3° scope tube. Converted for operation on 115  $\times$  60 cycle source. **S245**.00 for operation on 115 V. 60 cycle sour PRICE Gov't Cost \$1800.00. AN/Al<sup>+</sup>A-10 80 Page Tech Manual. ....\$2.75

### TEST FOLIPMENT

TS-127/U Lavoie Freq. Meter-375 to 725 MC. TS-47APR Test Osc. 40-500MC. TS-487/U Peak to Peak VTVM.  $\begin{array}{l} {\rm TS}{-}127/U\ Lavoie\ Freq.\ Meter-{-}375\ to\ 725\ MC.\\ {\rm TS}{-}47APR\ Test\ 08c.\ 40{-}500\ MC.\\ {\rm TS}{-}487/U\ Peak\ to\ Peak\ VTVM.\\ {\rm AN}/APR{-}1\ Receiving\ sets.\\ {\rm R111}/{\rm APR}{-}5A\ Receiver-{-}1000\ to\ 6000\ MC.\\ {\rm AN}/APR{-}4\ Tuning\ Units\ TN{-}18\ (300{-}1000\ MC).\\ {\rm AN}/APR{-}4\ Tuning\ Units\ TN{-}19\ (950{-}2200\ MC).\\ {\rm AN}/APR{-}4\ Tuning\ Units\ TN{-}19\ (950{-}2200\ MC).\\ {\rm TU}{-}58\ Range\ 'A'\ Tuning\ Units\ (110{-}370\ MC).\\ {\rm RC}1203\ APN{-}4\ Tests\ Sets.\\ {\rm AN}/APR{-}10\ Panoranine\ Adaptors\ 115V/60\ cycles.\\ \end{array}$ 

**Repair Parts for BC-348 (H, K, L, R only)** Also BC 224 Models F. K. Colls for ant., r.f., det., csc., I.F., c.w. osc., xtal filters, 4 gang cond., front panels, dial assemblies, vol. conts., etc. Write for complete list and free diagram.

HIGH QUALITY CRYSTAL UNITS Western Electric—type CR-1A/AR in holders. ½" pin spacing. Ideal for net frequency operation. Available in quantities. 5910-6350-6370-6470-6510-6610-6870-6890-6940-7270-7330-7380-7380-7480-7580 -9720. All fundamentals in KC. Good multipliers to higher frequencies ......\$1.25 each

### RADAR

KADAK Antenna-Trans-Ikee Unit ASG-1. Radar Set SQ complete with spares. Modulator type 80-11. Pulse Timers CUZ-50AGD (SD-5 Radar). Radar Crystal Units 98.35kc, Raytheon. 1N21B Sylvania Diodes. Repeater Adapters CHM-50 AFO. SO Series Accessory Control Fanels. SO Series Transmitter-Receiver unit. CARD 23AEK Bearing Control Units for SO Series. Audilary Rectifier.

### RADAR ANTENNAS

Also in stock — spare reflectors, nozzles, probes, right angle bends for SO-1 antennas.

#### RECTIFIERS

 
 KEUTTIERS

 G.E. No. 6 RC88F16 for 54 cells 10 amps.

 G.E. No. 6 RC88F16 for 54 cells 10 amps.

 G.E. No. 6 RC133F2—In: 110/220/60/1. Out: 15/30V-75-3150.

 Mallory APS-20—In: 115/230/60/3. Out: 12/24V-(5-300 Am

 Turret Trainer Supply. In: 220/60/3. Out:
 Turret T 28V-130A Complete specs on request

TERMS: Rated Concerns Net 30, FOB Bronx-ville, New York. All Merchandise Guaranteed. Prices Subject to Change

**ELECTRONICRAFT** 

27 MILBURN ST.

INC.

PHONE: BRONXVILLE 2-0044

INDICATORS 

BRONXVILLE 8, N. Y.

400 CY. SERVO TRANSFORMERS 
 G.E.
 #86G665X
 Pri: 57.5V.
 Sec: #1=28.75V.
 Sec: #2=28.75V.

 g.E.
 #2828.75V.
 Pri: 57.5V.
 Sec: 115V.
 Sec: 75V.
 <t **RAYTHEON VOLTAGE REGULATORS** 

HIGH POT TRANSFORMERS

PULSE TRANSFORMERS

**400 CYCLE TRANSFORMERS** 

### AMPLIFIERS

GE Servo type 2CV1C1 400 cycle Constant Output Line RC-730C Synchro Amplifiers for Radar Intercommunication type BC-605

ANTENNAS Coast Guard MR-162 Whips 23½ ft. Microwave types, AT-38, AS-125 APT-2 Dipole Antennas TDY Radar Jammer Horns Paraboloids, Magnesium Dishes 17½" dia. SCR-634-A (Part of RC-153-B Antenna). POTENTIOMETERS

W.E. KS-15138 Linear Sawtooth W.E. KS-8782 for SCR547 Radar W.E. KS-8801 Motor Driven

#### MISCELLANEOUS

### SWEEP GENERATOR CAPACITORS

High speed ball bearings. Split stator silver plated coaxial type 5/10 mmfd. \$2.50 \$2.50

379

### SEE OUR PREVIOUS ELECTRONICS ADS FOR LISTINGS OR WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

OVER 300,000 RELAYS IN OUR VAST STOCK

### WE ALSO HAVE PRODUCTION QUANTITIES IN STOCK OF:

APC AIR TRIMMERS BINDING POSTS CABLE CAPACITORS CERAMICONS CERAMICS ADEL & TINNERMAN CLAMPS CHOKES

A. C. RELAYS

**RELAY BANK FOR** 

CIGARETTE MACHINES

SOLENOIDS.

RELAYS

COILS CONTROLS CRYSTALS FILTERS FUSES KOVAR GLASS SEALS RUBBER GROMMETS HARDWARE IRON CORE SLUGS

Туре

Button Button

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KNOBS SINE-COSINE POTENTIOMETERS PULSE TRANSFORMERS RELAYS RESISTORS SERVO TRANSFORMERS SHOCKMOUNTS SOCKETS

per C

15.00

15.00 15.00

15.00

10.00

3 \$

9.00

.18

18

18

40 30.00

12

10

6

SPAGHETTI MICRO SWITCHES TOGGLE SWITCHES TRANSFORMERS TUBES AND OTHER RADIO & ELECTRONIC PARTS

D.C.

SENSITIVE

RELAYS

![](_page_385_Picture_8.jpeg)

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**OVER** 

 $\mathbf{000}$ DIFFERENT TYPES

SIGMA 4F; | ma.; SPDT; 10,000 ohm; +++ #R801 RBM 23024; 6 ma.; 4PST n.o., (4As); #R801 3.95 2 95 #R428 1.50 # (W.E. (Whelock) KS9665 9 ma., 1A, 1B, IC, 2000 ohm, #R426 Kurman Midget 12 ma., SPDT, 1500 4.95 ohm, #R427 .98 Clare Type J (K102) 6 ma., SPDT, 3500 Automatic 5035A7 8 ma., 1A, 1300 ohm, #103 .... 1.25 Cooke Type C 4 ma., 1A, 6500 ohm, #R596 3.50 . . . . . . . . . . Claire B11613 (K101) 2 ma., SPDT, +++ 6500 ohm, #R588 Clare A8053 8 ma., 3A, 6500 ohm, 4.95 #R408 ... 3.95 9 ma; 2500 Potter-Brumfield; ohm, +++ SPDT; 5 Amp Contacts; #R364... 1.25 Potter-Brumfield; 5 ma; 5000 ohm; SPDT; 5 Amp Contacts; #684.... 1.50 RBM 452-1041; 4 ma.; 12,000 ohm; DPDT; Telephone Type; #R685... 4.95 **ROTARY RATCHET RELAYS** Ledex D.C. Impulse operated mecha-nisms rotate in  $30^{\circ}$  steps. Ratchet mechanism has  $\frac{1}{4}$ " shaft with flats for standard switch wafers. キャキャ #33 Mechanism only, 24V, 200 ohm, #R597..... 1.50 20 オヤヤヤヤヤヤ haft. 6V, 1/2 ohm, #R599. ..... 3.75 #25 Mechanism Only, 12V, 4.5 ohm, #R824 1.50 .... #26 Mechanism Only, 6V, 2 ohm, #R825 1.50 Miniature Mechanism Only, 12V, 35 ohm, #R826 Ministure Mechanism Only, 6V. 10 ohm. . 1.50

. 1.50 324 CANAL ST. N. Y. C., 13, N. Y. . WAlker 5-9642 JEER REL YHEADQU

![](_page_385_Picture_11.jpeg)

![](_page_385_Picture_12.jpeg)

N-500) 35 ea; 32.50/C; 300.00/M Also 12-62; 20-125 mmf. . .40 ea.; 35.00/C

**CERAMIC & FEEDTHRU** 

CAPACITORS

MMF Tol. Ea.

No.

FA FA

![](_page_385_Picture_14.jpeg)

![](_page_385_Picture_15.jpeg)

![](_page_385_Picture_16.jpeg)

DIFFERENTIAL

![](_page_385_Picture_18.jpeg)

R. Dual 8000 ohm coils, Armature pivoted between poles, all contacts normally open. High-speed. Suitable for P.P. bridge or balanced circuits where differential action is required.

COOK 11710/613 DPDT, 6 ma., #R605 .\$5.9. Allied 803476 SPDT, 2.5 ma., #R418. 4.95

TERMS: All Prices F.O.B. Our Plant. Rated Firms Net 10 Days; All Others Remittance with Order. Orders Under \$10 Remittance With O.der, Plus

Approx-imate Ship-ping ping Charges (over-age will turned).

110V 60 Cyc. TIMING MOTORS

INGRAHAM 8 RPM Fully Enclosed....\$1.95 TELECHRON 3.6 RPM..... 2.50 GILBERT With Gear Train for 6 RPDay 1.95 GILBERT 60 RPM (1 RPS)..... 1.75

GUARDIAN: 24 VAC, 48 ohm relay, Makes 2 Breaks 2 #R 808. **\$1.19 ea. \$125/C** ACTUATORS GUARDIAN 24 VAC 10 ohms #R 809 69¢ ea. \$50/C

![](_page_385_Picture_26.jpeg)

GUARDIAN 24 VAC 15 ohms #R 810 69¢ ea. \$50/°C GUARDIAN 24 VAC 25 ohms #R 811 69¢ ca. \$50/C

![](_page_385_Picture_28.jpeg)

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![](_page_386_Picture_1.jpeg)

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

SELSYN

MOTORS

UNITS . TORQUE UNITS . AMPLIDYNES . INVERTERS . ELECTRONIC SERVO SYSTEMS . TACHOMETER GENERATORS

![](_page_387_Picture_2.jpeg)

PILOT

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SINE-COSINE

GENERATORS

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NAVY

SYNCHROS

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**AUTOSYNS** 

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SERVO MOTORS . DYNAMOTORS

![](_page_388_Picture_1.jpeg)

This list represents only a small part of more than a million relays in our stock one of the world's largest. All relays are standard make, brand new in original packing, and fully guaranteed by Relay Sales. Send us your relay requirements. We can make immediate delivery at substantial savings in cost to you.

### IMMEDIATE DELIVERY!

![](_page_388_Picture_4.jpeg)

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

NEV		DK	13:2	DAR		THR	-		CH	ANG	
<b>INEV</b>											
									DRICE	TYPE	PRICE
TYPE	PRICE	YPE	TPRICE	TYPE	PRICE	TYPE	PRICE	TYPE	PRICE	17FE 961	39.50
OA2	\$2.00	2 9 2	17.95	C5B	3.95	3041H	15.00	722A.	1705	866A	1.79
OA3	1.50	2 120	21.15	5BP1	0.93	3041L.	4.50	7944	4 95	869B	57.50
OBZ	1 75	0121	29.95	5CP1	6.95	3104	7.95	724B	6.95	869BX	35.00
003	1.75	2139	69.95	5091	29.50	311A	7.95	725A	9.95	872A	3.95
(14	4 95	2136	105.00	5FD7	2.75	323A	25.00	726A	6.95	878	1.95
C1B	6.95	2138	17.95	5 IP1	27.50	327A	3.95	726B	56.00	884	1.95
1821 A	2.75	2]39	17.95	5 JP2	19.50	328A	9.95	726C	69.00	885	75.00
1B22	. 3.95	2]42	150.00	5 JP4	27.50	350A	7.95	727A	3.95	021 4	6.95
1B23	9.95	2]49	109.00	WE6AK5	2.50	350B	5.95	728A7	1.00	054	.35
1B24	17.95	2 ] 50	69.50	6C21	29.50	35/A	22.50	801A	4 95	955	.55
1826	. 2.95	2 jo1	75.00	C6A	10.05	308A3	0.95	803	7.95	956	.69
1827	. 19.50	2 102	00 50	7007	7 05	3854	4 95	804	13.50	957	.29
1032	33.00	9698	35.00	7004	10.00	388A	2.95	805	5.95	958A	.69
1849	19.95	2K29	37.50	19 AP4	55.00	393A	8.95	806	25.00	959	1.69
1B51	9.95	2K45	109.50	15E	2.95	394A	7.95	807	1.69	991	.65
1B56	49.95	2V3G	2.10	15R	.95	MX408U.	.75	808	3.50	E1148	.30
1B60	69.95	3B24	5.50	NE16	.68	417A	17.95	810	11.00	1280	1 05
1N21	. 1.35	3B24W	7.50	FG17	6.95	434A	19.95	811A	3.10	1613	1 38
1N21A	1.75	EL3C	5.95	RX21	3.95	446A	3.95	813	3 05	1616	2.95
1N21B.	4.25	3024	1.95	FG33	12.95	45011	45.00	815	3 50	1619	.89
1N22	1.75	3031	10.05	45 Sector	4.90	4501	9.00	816	1.45	1622	2.75
11123	2.00	3690	15 50	RK30	9.95	471 A	2.75	829	12.95	1624	2.00
1N93R	6.00	SN4	5.50	VT52	.25	527	15.00	829A	<mark>13.9</mark> 5	1625	.45
1N26	8.00	4A1	1.75	RK72	1.95	WL531	22.50	829B	15.95	1851	1.85
1N27	5.00	4B26	10.95	RK73	1.95	700A/D	25.00	830B	11.50	2050	1.85
1N43	2.50	4C27	25.00	100TH	9.00	701 A	7.50	832	7.95	2051	1.60
1N48	1.00	4C28	35.00	FG105	19.00	703A	6.95	832A	40.05	8012	9.05
1S21	6.95	4E27	17.50	F123A	8.95	703 A	47.95	833A	10.05	80134	5.95
2822	4.95	4 1 2 5	199.00	203A	8.95	707B	97.00	034	4 05	8090	3 50
2820	3./3	4120	100 00	917C	18.00	714AY	17.95	030	9 05	8095	6.95
9040	90.00	4131	199.00	2490	10.00	715A	7.95	037	6 05	9001	1 75
9(43	27.00	4132	199.00	244A	12.95	715B	18.00	045	9.75	9001	1.50
2C44		4]33	199.00	249C	4.95	715C	25.00	043	50 50	9003	1 75
2D21	. 1.75	5 4J37	199.00	250TL	19.95	717A	1.95	047	90 50	0004	1 75
2E22	3.75	5 <b>4</b> J38	89.00	274B	3.00	/18AY/EY	48,50	057R	00.00	9005	1.90
2E30	. 2.7	4]39	199.00	AK300	97.50	791 A	3 05	057D	4 05	9006	35
2J21A	17.9	<b>4</b> J41	199.00	- FIF 300	27.50	121	3,93	60V	- <b>7.7</b> J		
1				Minin	um O	rder \$25.	00				
				LACINIC	ACE		D DI	ICINIECC		ACERS	
	AIIEN	I NULLA	UKCI	HASING	AGE	NIS AN	DR	72114E22	MAL	AGEVO	

WE PURCHASE COMPLETE INVENTORIES AND ELECTRONIC PARTS AND TUBES FOR CASH. CAN WE HELP YOU TO OBTAIN URGENTLY NEEDED ELECTRONIC MATERIALS? OUR ORGANIZATION IS DEDICATED TO SERVE THE ELECTRONIC FIELD. YOU CAN REACH US ON TWX NY1-3235

# TEST EQUIPMENT

Quartz Crystals Quartz Crystal Blanks Holders FT241, FT243 Step-down Transformers 110V/220V

**TS**10

TS12

TS15 APA28 TS33

TS34

TS34A

Step-down Transformers 110V/220V TSK1-SE TS127 TVN3EV Bridge TS146 RF4 TS155 APA10 TS168

TS155 TS168 TS174 TS226 TS270 LZ Sets BC1277 BC1287 WE 1-147 Hazeltine 1030 RADAR Sets & Parts, APS 3 APS 4.

# ATTENTION: OIL COMPANY ENGINEERS, SHIP SUPPLIERS, USERS OF SHORAN

We have for immediate delivery, tested and guaranteed perfect, new,

# 4C28

![](_page_389_Picture_10.jpeg)

May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

![](_page_390_Picture_1.jpeg)

ELECTRONICS --- May, 1952

![](_page_391_Picture_1.jpeg)

May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

MICROWAVE

ANTENNA EQUIPMENT 

![](_page_392_Picture_1.jpeg)

### RADAR-TEST GEAR

AN APS-2	Airborne S Band Radar
AN/APS-3	Airborne 3CM Radar
AN/APS-4	3CM Airborne Radar
RU/GE	Complete Airberne Ymtr
NO/OI	Rover \$00 50
TEANAD	E. Adata
1300/ AP	Tred. Meter,
TCar	341-10001410. \$72.50
1536	Power Meter, 3CM
TS 127/UP	Wavemeter, 300
	700MC\$72.50
TS268/AP	Xtl. Test Set \$50
TS65/AP	Slotted Line, 500MC
TS15/AP	Flux Meter
TS47/APR	Test Osc
	50-3000MC \$325 00
T\$102	Range Callibrator
TSTO A PN	Alterater Tast C 1
SO SO	Altmeter Test Set
20	TUCM Portable Radar,
50.4	IISV, OUCY.
5Q-1	10CM SEA Radar,
	115VDC
SN	10CM Portable Radar,
	115V, 60Cy.
PP-4/APQ-2	DC Power Supply from
	400 Cy \$65.00
MK10	10CM Gun Laving Radar
MKIV	800MC Gun Laving Radar
SO-8	10CM Radar 115VDC
CPN-8	10CM NIAV P
	Ground Station
SG	10Cht HI Die Chi
50	Dedu neavy Duty Ship
50 7	Radar 10Ch 1 D 1 T 1
30~7	TUCM Radar, Truck
	Portable 115VAC
AN APN 4	Loran Set, Airborne
AN APN-3	Shoran, Xmtr. only
SE	10 cm Surface Search
	Radar
RA/38	H.V.P. Power Supply

S.

### PULSE EQUIPMENT

### PULSE NETWORKS

sections of interest of the section 3 sections 7.5E4-16-60, 67P, 7.5 KV. "E" Circuit, 4 sections 16 microsec, 60 PPS, 67 ohnis 515.00 
 7.5E3.3-200-6FT, 7.5 KV, "E" Circuit, 3 microsec, 200 PPS, 67 ohms imp. 3
 \$12.50

### PULSE TRANSFORMERS

 PULSE TRANSFORMERS

 G.E.K.-2745
 \$39.50

 G.E.K.-2744.
 11.5 KV High Voltage, 3.2 KV Low Voltage @ 200 KW oper

 (270 KW max.) 1 nicrosse, or 1/microsse, @ 600 PPS
 \$39.50

 w.E. KS 9800 Input transformer. Winding ratio between terminals 3-5 and 1-2 is
 1.1.1, and between terminals 6-7 and 1-2 is 2:1. Frequency range: 380-520

 c.b.s. Permalloy core
 \$6.00

 w.E. KS 9800 Input transformer
 \$27.50

 G.E. K.250A. Will receive 13KV. 4 micro-second pulse on pri. secondary delivers
 \$34.50

 G.E. K.248A. Pulse Input line to magnetron
 \$33.60

 Ray UX 7896—I-Pulse Output Pri. 5v, sec. 41v.
 \$7.50

 Ray UX 7361 5 msec. 60:400 cg.
 \$52.7267
 UTAH #9262, 9332. 9278, 9341.

 RAYTHEON: UX K893, 11X7428, UX7350
 UTAH #9262, 9332. 9278, 9341.

 WEST. ELECT: D-161310, D-106038, D-166173, D-169114, D-161920, KS0948.
 \$50.00

# MICROWAVE TEST EQUIPMENT

band .....

### BROADBAND TEST OSCILLATOR

10 CM **RESEARCH EQUIPMENT** 

![](_page_392_Picture_16.jpeg)

flange

Parabolic Peel. Radiation pattern ap-prox. 25 deg. in horizontal, 33 deg. in vertical planes......\$35.00

![](_page_392_Picture_20.jpeg)

![](_page_392_Picture_21.jpeg)

5	CW	ĸ	esea	rch	Equipment	
	1"	x	1/2"	We	iveguide	

4

\$12.00

I" x 1/2" waveguide in 5' lengths, UG 39 flange to UG40 coverper length, \$7.50
Rotating Joints supplied either with or without deck mounting. With UG40
flanges
2142 Magnetron Pulse Modulator, 14kw max rating 7kw min. Plate voltage
pulsed 5.5ky 6.5 Amp - 001 duty eycles 2.5 usee pulse length max, filament
6.3V 5 Amu. Includes magnetron mtg and blower. Bequires 3C45 and
2-3B24. New
TS 268 Crystal Checker \$50.00
Bulkhead Feed-Thru Assembly
Pressure Gauge Section 15 lb gauge and press nipple
Pressure Gauge, 15 lbs. \$2.50
Dual Oscillator-Beacon Mount, P/O APS 10 Radar for mounting two 723A B
klystron with crystal mts, matching slugs, shields,
Dual Oscillator, Mount, (Back to back) with crystal mount, tunable termination
attenuating slugs
Directional Coupler, UG-40/U Take off 20 db
2K25/723 AB Receiver local oscillator Klystron Mount, complete with crystal
mount. Iris coupling and choke coupling to TR.
TR-ATR Duplexer section for above. \$8.50
CU 105/APS 31 Direction Coupler 25 db
723AB Mixer-Beacon dual Os. Mnt. w/xtal holder
Waveguide Section 12" long choke to cover 45 deg. twist & 21/2" radius, 90 deg.
bend
Twist 90 deg. 5" choke to cover w press nipple
Waveguide Sections 21% ft. long silver plated with choke flange \$5.75
Rotary Joint choke to choke with deck mounting
3 cm. mitred elbow "E" plane. \$12.00
90 degree elbows. "E" or "H" plane 21/2" radius
90 degree twist 6" long
45 degree twist
40KW X BAND Radar, complete as described and illustrated in July 1951
PROC IRE
APS-4 Under Belly Assembly Used, less tubes. \$375.00

### 11/4" x 5/8" Waveguide

BEACON LIGHTHOUSE cavity 10 cm. Mfg. Bernard Rice	pulsed 5.5kv 6.5 Amp001 duty cycles. 2.5 usec pulse length max, filament 6.3V .5 Amp. Includes magnetron intg. and blower. Requires 3C45 and
signal GENERATOR, using 417A klystren, 2700-3300 mc. Output approx.	2-31/24. New \$75.00 TS 268 Crystal Checker \$50.00
50 mw. 115 vac power supply. With tubes, new	Bulkhead Feed-Thru Assembly
<b>RT-39/APG-5</b> 10 cm. lighthouse <b>RF</b> head c/o XmtrRecyr-TR eavity, compl.	Dual Oscillator-Beacon Mount. P/O APS 10 Radar for mounting two 723A B
721A TR BOX complete with tube and tuning plungers. \$12.50	Dual Oscillator. Mount. (Back to back) with crystal mount, tunable termination
TS 268 CRYSTAL CHECKER. 535.00 E 29/SPR.2 FILTERS type "N" input and output \$12.50	Directional Coupler, UG-40/U Take off 20 db
WAVEGUIDE TO %" RIGID COAX "DOORNNOB" ADAPTER CHOKE FLANGE, SILVER PLATED BROAD BAND. \$32.50	mount. Iris coupling and choke coupling to TR
AN/APR5A 10 cm antenna equipment consisting of two 10 cm waveguide sections, each polarized, 45 degrees	CU 105/APS 31 Direction Coupler 25 db
ASI4A/AP-10 CM Pick up Dipole with "N" Fables	Wavegnide Section 12" long choke to cover 45 deg. twist & 21/2" radius, 90 deg bend \$4.50
coax, wavemeter, McNally Klystron Cavity. Regulated power supply operates from 115 V.A.C. 50-1200 Cycles, Manufactured by W. E	Twist 90 deg. 5" choke to cover w press nipple. \$6.50 Waveguide Sections 2½ ft. long silver plated with choke flange. \$5.75
$7_8''$ <b>RIGID COAX</b> $3_8''$ <b>I.</b> C.	Rotary Joint choke to choke with deck mounting
BIGHT ANGLE BEND, with flexible coax output pickup loop	90 degree thists 6" long
RIGID COAX to flex coax connector	40 KW X BAND Radar, complete as described and illustrated in July 1951 PROC UE
RT. ANGLES for above. \$2.50 RT. ANGLE BEND 15" L. OA. \$3.50	APS-4 Under Belly Assembly Used, less tubes. \$375.00
FLEXIBLE SECTION. 15" L. Male to female	
1.25 CM RESEARCH EOUIPMENT	11/4" x 5/8" Waveguide
APS-34 Rotating Joint	Mitred Elbow II Plane UG51-UG52
45° Gend E or H Plane, choke to cover. Nitered Elbow, cover to cover. \$4.00	CG 98B/APQ 13 12" Flex. Sect. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " x %" OD
TR-ATR-Section, Choke to cover	Slug Tuner Attenuator W.E. guide. Gold plated
'S' Curve Choke to cover	BI-Directional Coupler, Type "N." Takeoff 25 db. coupling
Feedback to Parabola Horn with pressurized window	Waveguide-to-Type "N" Adaptor, Broadband. \$22.50
All merch, guar. Mail orders promptly filled. All prices, F.O.B. N.Y.C. Send	M. O. or Chk. Only shipping chgs. sent C.O.D. Rated concerns send P. O.
All merchandise subject to prior sale and pi	rices subject to change without notice.

# THE BEST IN ELECTRONIC SURPLUS -

### TRANSMITTERS

NEW GE 1 KW, 3 KW, and **10 KW-RF AMPLIFIERS!!** G.E. Transmitting Equipment of recent design, NOT WAR SURPLUS, all NEW and export cased—at tremendous re-duction from original price! Available, in quantity: Type BF-1-A, 1 KW Power Amplifier and Power Supply; BF-2-A, 3 KW Power Amplifier with separate matching Rectifier-Power Supply; BF-3-A, 10 KW Power Amplifier with separate matching Rectifier-Power Supply; BF-3-A, 10 KW Power Amplifier with separate matching Rectifier-Power Supply; DF-3-A, 10 KW Power Amplifier with separate matching Rectifier-Power Supply; DF-3-A, 10 KW Power Amplifier with separate matching Rectifier-Power Supply; DF-3-A, 10 KW Power Amplifier with separate matching Rectifier-Power Supply; DF-3-A, 10 KW Power Amplifier with separate matching Rectifier-Power Supply; DF-3-A, 10 KW Power Amplifier with separate matching Rectifier-Power Supply; DF-3-A, 10 KW Power Amplifier with separate matching Rectifier-Power Supply; DF-3-A, 10 KW Power Amplifier with separate matching Rectifier-Power Supply; DF-3-A, 10 KW Power Amplifier with separate matching Rectifier-Power Supply; DB-3-A, 10 KW Power Amplifier with separate designed for J08/203 volts; S0/60 cycles operation; 3 KW and 10 KW units re-quire 3-phase. All incorporate internal blower systems for forced air-cooling, and use latest G.E. hi-efficiency tubes. Quantities sufficient to interest manu-facturers—to convert for other applica-tions. Ideal for FM Broadcasters, com-munication companies, Schools, Labs! Available as separate units, or complete write for more complete specifications 10 KW-RF AMPLIFIERS!! munication companies, Schools, Labs! Available as separate units, or complete. Write for more complete specifications and prices.

Write for more complete specifications and prices. WILCON. 96-200-A. 2 KW TRANSMITTER, with Wilcon 36A RECTIFIER, 125 to 525 KC. complete RF cabinet (96-200A) and Rectifier cabinet which is designed for mod-ulation also (modulator not in stock). New Cordition. PRICE, both units, less tubes, SL750.00 TBK-10, 500 watt, 2-18.1 MC. CW Telegraph Transmitter designed for ship installation. Almost NEW condition. complete with tubes, less MG set and accessories. PRICE CWI Structure designed to ship installation. Almost NEW condition. complete with tubes, less MG set and accessories. S00.00 LINK FM TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER. 70-100 mc. 500 watts output. Model 1498 DC. Wall style cabinet containing trans-mitter, receiver and 14 V.D.C. power supply. hand-set. Dim.: 34" x 21" x 11". NEW Con-dition. Complete with tubes, crystals, spe-rial telescopic antenna, instruction book. PRCE S00.00 MODEL ATD AIRCRAFT RADIO TRANS-MITTER EQUIPMENT. This is a Navy Model. 4-channel (motor driven band switching), covering the range of 640 KC to 9050 KC. Output 50 watts phone, but oper-ating Tubes. Spare Chest with Spare Tubes and Parts, and Instruction Books. All BRAND NEW, in Original Cases: each with 4 Tuning Units to cover the aforemen-tioned range of frequency. PRICE FACH S00 watts output phone. 350 watts CW. Range 2.0 to 20.0 mc. Crystal or M.O. control. Operation 230/1/50/60 cycles AC. With separate speech amplifier, tubes. LIKE NEW condition. PRICE, FACH S655.00 TOQ TRANSMITTERS, VIF, 45 watts out-put AM. 110 to 156 mc: 115/230 V. AC. 60 cycles, with tubes, cables, EXCELLENT rondition. PRICE, FACH S650.00 BC-797-A TRANSMITTERS, 110-126 mc. 50 watts output phone, AM, for 110 V. 60 cycle operation. PRICE, EACH S650.00 BC-797-A TRANSMITTERS, 110-126 mc. 50 watts output phone, AM, for 110 V. 60 cycle operation. PRICE, EACH S650.00 BC-797-A TRANSMITTERS, 110-126 mc. 50 watts output phone, AM, for 110 V. 60 cycle operation.

operation. PRICE, EACH SCR-522 VHF AIRBORNE TRANSMITTER RECEIVERS, With Tubes, LIKE NEW con-

#### Immediate Delivery from Stock

Cable: Telemarine, N.Y. Tel. LOngacre 4-4490-1

ACKAY TRANSMITTER #136-A, Freq. 5 to 22 mc.; 40 watts, 115 DC with Motor Generator. PRICE, EACH SUPREME SH

PRICE. EACH \$100.00 SUPREME SHIP-TO-SHORE TRANSMIT-TER-RECEIVER, 110 wait output, 10 chan-nel, 2-3 mcs. crystal controlled. for 110 V. AC. 60 cycles. Condition LIKE NEW. Com-plete with tubes and microphone. PRICE \$500.60

### TRANS-RECEIVERS

TCS COLLINS SHIP TRANSMITTER-RE-CEIVERS. Each with cables, remote control box and loading coil, radio-telephone and radio-telegraph at 20 and 40 Watts, 1.5 to 12.0 mc. Following power supplies avail-able: 12 V. DC. 24 V. DC. 230 V. DC. 110 V. AC.

12.0 mc. Following power supplies available. 20 mc. Following power supplies available. Available is very supplied to the supplied of the support the supplied of the support the supplied of the support support the supplied of the support the support the supplied of the support the support the supplied of the support the support the supplied of the supplied of the support the supplied of the supplied of the supplied of the support the supplied of the supplied of the supplied of the supplied of the support the supplied

### TEST EQPT.

BC-221. 1-222-A Signal Generator. 100-156 MC, with crystal calibrator, for 115 V. (0

MC, with crystal 2. cycles AC. TU-56, TU-57, BC-1236-A, and 78E Sig. Gen-erators, TS-143, I-148, TS-143/CPM-1 Syn-chroscope. Others,

### AUDIO SOUND

AUDIO SOUND BEACIMASTER AMPLIFIERS, 250 Watt Portable Sound System. Operates from 110 volt. 1-phase, 60 cycles AC. Tripod. Bracket. Complete Tubes and Cables in-cluded. All Equipment in NEW and EX-CELLENT condition. INEW and EX-CELLENT condition. PRICE. FACH WESTERN ELECTRIC MODEL HLAS, 500 Watt SOUND AMPLIFIER SYSTEM. con-sisting of: 40 Watt Pre-Amplifier, 500 Watt Power Amplifier with built-in Power Supply Expandor-Compressor Circuit. 12-Speaker Hoan Racks. and Motor Generator which operates from a 48 Volt DC source to supply 1.5 KVA. 115 Volts. 60 Cycles, 3-phase AC Included are all Tubes and Cables. Most of this Equipment is NEW to Like-New Con-dition.

 Inits Equipment is NEW to Like-New Condition.
 S985.00

 PER SET WITH MG.
 S985.00

 PRICE. LESS MG.
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 ILAS 6-UNIT SPEAKER HORN RACKS.
 Each Speaker Unit will handle 50-60 Watts of Audio Sound Power. Extremely large Alnice Stugs (approximately 6 pounds) used in Speaker.
 Two of these Speakers make up at 12-Speaker Rack for above 500 Watt HLAS System. NEW. UNUSED Condition.

 PRICE PER 6 UNIT HORN.
 \$135.00

 WE SPEAKER UNITS.
 D-173246 (26-30

 W) Dynamic PM. cone type, Beachmaster replacement.
 Sectors of the s

### All Prices F.O.B. N.Y.C.

### RADAR

SCR-545-A, Complete in Trailer Trucks, with or without 25KVA Gas-Engine Genera-ator Unit and Motor Cab. Hundreds of radar components, plumbing, magnets, tubes, transformers, etc.

### RECEIVERS

RBM, RBS, BC-1068 VHF, SCR-206 Direc-tion Finders with Loops. Others. CRV-46136, 100 to 1500 KC, part of DP-13

Radio Eqpl. Radio Receivers, New. Model ZI-3, Arrcraft Homing Adapters, with plugs and accessories. New Eqpt.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**MISCELLANEOUS** GENERAL ELECTIFIC VOLTAGE REGU-LATOR (POWER SUPPLY), Model 3GVD-14B-3, delivers up to 750 volts at 100 MA, with voltage divider network to provide lower voltages all regulated. Incorporates switch for 'regulating'', "non-regulating'', and "stand-by". Uses following tubes (not supplied): 1-807, 1-6537, 2-6H6, 1-VR-105, 1-VR-150, 1-6AG7, and 1-6R4GY. Chassis dimensions  $11^{\circ}$  x  $16^{\circ}$  x  $3^{\circ}$  with chassis cover 9" high. Ideal for laboratories. Frequency Shift Equipment, Stable Oscil-lator construction, etc. All NEW Condition Units.

NEW. \$6.95 MP-22A MAST BASE. W/insulator, spring loaded for swiveling and quick return. NEW Units. \$3.95 PRICE. FACH \$\$2.90 to the teorological

NEW Units. \$3,95 **PRICE. FACH** \$3,95 **RADIOSONDE AN/AMO-1.** Meteorological Ralloon transmitter with self-contained in-struments. New Units. with slide-rule tem-perature evaluators and spare (sealed) hu-midity elements. Large quantity available. Receiving and Recording supplementary eqpt. also available. Type AN/FMQ-1. WRITE FOR PRICE. WRITE FOR PRICE. Type AN/FMQ-1. WRITE FOR PRICE. WRITE SCOPEN TUBES, British Infra-Red Image Converter Tubes, with matching Bausch & Lomb front-end Lens. \$10,00. **T-9/AFQ-2-Radio Transmitters.** Noise mod-ulated Jamming Transmitter, using Elec-tron-Multiplier Photocell. For Jamming certain types radar eqpt. New unused trans-mitters only. with Electron-Multiplier tube. **SB-23/CIA-2** & SB-14/GY Syntelboorders

# ECLIPSE PIONEER TYPE C-14 MAGNESYN UNIT

Per W.E. Spec. KS-5599-L01 excitation 26 volts 400 C.P.S. current drawn 200 to 500 MA. Shaft locking arrangement overall dim. 24," dia. 24," long. 812" x 2.562" Mtg. centers NEW Units. Price, EACH

![](_page_393_Picture_53.jpeg)

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITORS

#### **TYPE 18F75** Syncro—Capacitor

![](_page_393_Picture_56.jpeg)

50-50-50 mfd., Standard Brand Delta connected. 90 V. AC, 60 cps. oil-filled. All NEW, packaged capacitors. For power-factor correction on 115 V. 3 phase AC, etc. Large quantity available. EACH \$7.00

All Material Offered Subject to Prior Sale TELEMARINE COMMUNICATIONS CO.

540 W. 27 th St. N. Y. 1, N. Y. The second as the second second by the

![](_page_394_Picture_1.jpeg)

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

389

![](_page_395_Picture_1.jpeg)

THE MIRACLE OF ELECTRONIC CONTROL

Yours to Command!

# ADVANCED THYRATRON CIRCUIT REMOTE CONTROL FOR 110 VOLTS 60 CYCLES AC

# Engineers — Hams — Students Servicemen — Hobbyists

Here's the chance of a lifetime to own a genuine Thyratron Electronic Remote Control of your own at a fraction of its regular pricel This mighty handful (only 5¾ x5x3¼") of miracle control can be made to perform hundreds of practical, fascinating feats of remote control.

### PRECISION THYRATRON CIRCUITRY

These amazing Thyratron precision thermostatic controls can easily and quickly be modified by you for electronic remote control of: Transmitters; Turn Radia and TV on and off; Open and Close Garage Doors from your car; Remote Control of Appliances, Machinery, Power 1ools; Remote Controls for Model Railroads, Planes, Boats, Trucks; Burglar, Fire, Temperature and Rain Alarm Systems; Poultry Brooder Controls, etc., etc. Your own ingenuity and inventiveness can devise many more interesting and practical uses which this remarkable unit can control for you. A complete schematic is furnished with each control.

PARTS ALONE WORTH TWICE THE COST Each control unit contains a highly sensitive plate circuit trigger relay, a 110 volt 60 cycle AC filament transformer, many condensors and resistors (including 1% precisions) and a host of other voluable parts worth twice or more our low, low bargain price. No matter how you use it it's a great buy!

Kit of 3 Tubes for Remote Control Unit, consisting of 6SN7GT, 6SL7GT and a GE Thyratron GL-5662 (net \$3.30 by itself).

All 3 plus Bakelite Cabinet—only \$4.95 No. C.O.D. Postpaid in U.S.A. Only (10 Days Net to Rated Firms)

Send Check or Money Order to Dept. E.

ATTENTION: Electronic Alarm Manufacturers! These Thyratron controls are ideal for adaptation by you for FIRE, BURGLAR and other alarm systems you make Increase your profits, make a better product by using this control or its components in your products. Let your engineers check a few and see for yourself. Terms: Net 10 days to rated firms. only (Less Cabinet & Tube Kit) No. C.O.D. Postpaid in U.S.A. Only

### POPULAR REMOTE CONTROL USES

- ON-OFF for Transmitters, Radio or Television Sets
- Open and Close Garage Doors
   From Inside Your Car
- Model Railroads, Boats, Planes, Cars, Trucks
- ON-OFF for Appliances, Machinery, Power Tools
- Burglar, Fire, Temperature or Rain Alarm Systems
- Poultry Brooder Temperature
  Controls
- Remote Thermostatic Control

NUEL KLEIN COMPANY 94.E Chambers Street, New York 7, N. Y. REctor 2-6460
DIESEL GENERATOR

25 KW 230 V, 3 ph., 60 cy. generator. Direct coupled to Hill Diesel Model 6R rated 44 HP at 1,200 RPM. This stand-

ard gen. unit, complete with panel board is p:actically new and will be sold under guar-antee. Can be inspected un-

TOGGLE SWS.

der operation.



### **Channel Condensers**

Mfd	Volts	Price	Mfd	Volts	Price
.05			.4	600	.30
.05	600	.30			
.1	500	.28	1 5	400V	19
.1	600	.32		400 1	
.1	2500	1.20		500	
2x.1	400	.34	.5	500	.43
2×1	600	.40	.5	600 V	.49
3 × 1	400	40	1	400	.45
25	6001/	43	1	500∖	.58
2x.25	600V	.48	1	600	.65

## MICA CONDENSERS

\$.05 .07 900 mmfd 13

Special Mica Kit—100 @ \$3.50

## SILVER MICA CONDS

7	to	95	mmfd							\$.0
100	to	800	mmfd							\$.0
000	to	1700	mmfd							\$.1
200	to	2500	mmfd							\$.1

## METAL TUBULAR OIL CONDS.

	-				
Mfd	Volts	Price	Mifd	Volts	Price
01	100	.14	.027	400	.16
02	100	.14	.03	400	.16
25	100	.14	.05	400	.16
.5	100	.14	.1	100	.17
05	200	14	.02	600	.19
.0.5	_00	.14	.05	600	.19
. I	200	.15	1.1	600	.20
.03	300	.15	.001	1000	.20
.02	400	.16	1	1000	.22

COAX CONNECTORS

.49 83-1T .25 83-1SP .65 83-1SPN 1.65 .55 .51

 	.,,	

Ohms	Shaft	Ohms Shaft
50	1/8 S & 1/2	25000 3/8 & 1/8 S
60	1/8 LS	30000 5/16
150	1/4 S	40000 1/8 LS
300	3/8 S	50000 1/8 S &
500	3/85%1/85	1/8 LS
1000	1/8 Sr	50000 1/4
1500	1/19	100000 1/2
2000	1/8 LS &	150000 2 1/8
	3/8 S	200000 1/8 LS &
2500	1/8 S	1/8 S
3000	1/8 LS	250000 1/8 LS &
5000	1/8 LS	1/8 S
10000	3/8.5	300000 1/8 \$
15000	1/88	1 1 1
20080	1/8 LS &	1 Meg 1/0.5 & 1/=
	1 1/4	I I Meg 1/8 LS

_"J	'J'' PO	TS—\$2	2.75
ms	Shaft	Ohms	Shaft
00	5/16	1 meg	1/2
meg	1/2	2 meg	1/8.5
K.	7/16	Av	ailable

#### SPST 3A. 250V. 1/8" S D shaft SPDT C-H #8800 K 4 bat band SPST C-H #8800 K 4 bat band DPST A H & H 3/8" bush., bat hand DPDT A H & H 1" bush., bat hand DPDT A H #8400 K 4 bat hand .62 .55 .59 .70 Other Types Available TRANS. MICA CONDS. Mfd Wydc Price Mfd Wydc Price \$000 1200 5000 2500 8000 6000 5000 6000 6000 1200 .00015 .00025 .00025 .001 .001 .002 .0024 .003 1.75 .35 1.95 .48 3.65 3.50 1.95 5.95 .01 ISKV Quote 0125 6000 7.50 .02 600 .27 .03 600 .49 .01 .40 Other types avail-able. 1:200 \$59.50 ELECTRONIC



RADIO ALARM

Guaranteed new, functionally perfect Guaranteed new, functionally perfect and designed by a leading manufac-turer. Uses balanced bridge principle. Intrusion operates any external alarm system. (Bell. horn. light, etc.) Auto-matic reset. Protects any underground object, room or bldg. Safe, cabinet, window screen, screening under win-dow or door. Protection against in-jury by high voltage, hazardous equip and locations. Added feature includeg built in fire detector. Operates alarm at 160 deg. F. Complete with instruc-tions. at 16 tions.

3C24	.69	1B29	1.05
954	.20	838	2.95
1616	1.35	12C8	.88
9003	.45	2 <b>J39</b>	Quote

And the second state of th

Ohms	Shaft	Price	Ohms	Shaft	Price
1.3-1.3	1/8 5	1.00	225	1/4.8	.89
15	1/2	.79	225	1/8 LS	.89
20	1/2	.79	300	1/2	.89
25	1/2	.79	500	1/1 \$	.89
50	1/8 S	.79	500	1/8 5	.89
50-50	1/2	1.50	1500	1/2 S	1 1
75	1.0	.79	2000	3/8	.99
100	1/2	.79	2500	1/2	1.25
125	1/2.8	.89	5000	1/8 S	1.15
175	1/2	.89	5000	1/2	1.15

**OAKHURST.** N.J.

## **MONMOUTH RADIO LABORATORIES**

**BOX 159** 

Long Branch 6-5192

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

POWER RHEOSTATS	OIL CAPACITORS	HIGH POWER TR. MICA
Ohms Watt Ea. Ohms Watt Ea. 5 25 1.98 250 255 2.23 5 150 2.81 250 255 2.53 1 50 2.81 250 50 2.53 1 50 2.81 300 50 2 50 2.81 300 50 2 50 2.81 300 100 4.40 300 1.50 5.43 1 00 4.68 300 1.50 5.43 1 00 8.42 350 25 2.25 1 00 8.42 350 25 2.25 1 00 8.46 350 25 2.23 5 100 4.67 350 100 4.40 2 25 6.58 370 25 2.23 5 50 2.53 400 75 3.90 5 100 4.68 500 25 2.23 5 50 2.53 400 75 3.90 5 100 4.68 500 25 2.23 5 50 2.53 400 75 3.90 5 100 4.68 500 25 2.23 5 1.97 400 25 2.23 5 50 2.53 400 75 3.90 5 100 4.68 500 25 2.23 5 1.97 400 25 2.23	RECTANGULAR           .00025	$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{G-1 TYPE} & 0004 & 5KV & 25 & 1.6KV \\ 0001 & KV & 0005 & 10KV & \textbf{G-4 TYPE} \\ 00015 & 5KV & 0010 & 6KV & 0025 & 25KV \\ 0002 & 6KV & \textbf{G-3 TYPE} & 0025 & 25KV \\ 0003 & 6KV & \textbf{G-3 TYPE} & 0025 & 25KV \\ 0013 & 1.5KV & 0001 & 20KV & 0005 & 18KV \\ 001 & 1.5KV & 0001 & 20KV & 0006 & 3KV \\ 003 & 2KV & 0004 & 20KV & 0006 & 3KV \\ 004 & 1KV & 00045 & 15KV & 0039 & 20KV \\ 008 & 1.5KV & 00047 & 20KV & 0075 & 15KV \\ 009 & 1.5KV & 0005 & 20KV & 0075 & 15KV \\ 009 & 1.5KV & 00095 & 5KV & 036 & 3KV \\ \textbf{G-2 TYPE} & 001 & 20KV & 056 & 5KV \\ 00011 & 10KV & 00124 & 20KV & 0006155 & 30KV \\ 000015 & 10KV & 00012 & 20KV & 00063 & 30KV \\ 00003 & 10KV & 005 & 8KV & 00043 & 30KV \\ 00003 & 10KV & 015 & 3KV & 00014 & 30KV \\ \hline \end{array} $
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Image: 1         Image: 2         Image: 2
100         0.00         4.33         3000         100         4.95           125         25         2.23         5000         25         2.66           150         2.53         5000         50         2.90           175         25         2.23         7500         50         2.90           185         25         2.23         7500         50         5.32           260         2.53         2.31         10000         5.01         5.51           100         4.40         10000         100         5.51         10000         100         5.51	BATHTUBS .02 600 50. 25 .033 600 100. 15 .05 200 200. 12 400 300. 0	Available in 300/600/1200/2500 VDCW or 1000/ 1200/2500/5000 VDC test. JAN types available, also F1L and F2L types.
100       150       5.04       150000       253       3.25         125       0       2.53       2.54       1.30       2.53       4.49       2.50       2.53       2.495       2.54       4.49       1.375       2.54       4.49       1.375       2.54       4.49       1.75       2.54       4.49       1.75       2.54       4.49       1.75       2.54       4.49       1.33       3000       24.95       24.95       2.54       4.49       1.37       2.54       4.49       1.37       2.54       4.49       1.37       2.54       4.49       1.33       300       24.95       2.54       4.49       1.37       2.44       2.55       1.49       2.56       4.49       2.66       2.65       2.65       2.65       2.65       2.65       2.65	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	POTENTIOMETERS           "J" \$1.50         "JL" \$1.75         "JJ" \$2.95           55         4000         75k         2k-25k         500-500           55         5000         80k         25k-10k         500-500           400         9000         125k         2k-25k         500-500           500         100k         5k-35k         1500-1500           500         125k         2k-20k         500-500           500         15k         25k         10k-10k           1000         25k         200k         300k-5k         22k-25k           1000         25k         200k         300k-5k         25k-25k           1000         25k         200k         300k-5k         25k-25k           1000         30k         30k-60k         130k-130k           1000         25k         30k-60k         130k-130k           100k-700k         20k-50k         30k-60k         130k-130k           100k-70k         100k-200k         1.0meg-1.meg         1.meg-1.meg           100k-70k         100k-200k         1.meg-1.meg         2.meg-2.meg           100k-80k         1.00k-200k         1.meg-1.meg         1.meg-1.meg <t< th=""></t<>
LARGE VARIETY LARGE VARIETY MISCELLANEOUS MISCELLANEOUS A. MOSSMAN LEVER SWITCHES B. NOISE FILTERS C. GLASS FERRULE RESISTORS D. MALLORY SETIES 2000 PUSH SWITCHES E. WE (1% - PHEC. CISION RESISTORS See Dec. Issue for Complete Listings of above.	OI         600 1000         2.000 2.000           02         400         400           0.025         600         600           0.05         600         0.01-1           0.00         0.22-1         600           1         400         0.22-1           600         2.02-1         600           1000         2.2-1         600           1000         2.2-1         600           1000         2.1         400           1000         2.1         600           1000         2.1         600           600         400         600           1000         2.2.2         200           600         400         600           500         3.1         600           600         400         600           500         3.1         400           1000         3.1         400           500         3.2.2         600           1000         3.2.1         400           500         3.2.2         600           500         3.2.2         600           1000         3.2.4         600           500 </th <th>315-FHT     406-FHE     12-140-Y       315-CCE     406-CCE     16-140-Y       315-FHE     408-DB     10-240       315-FHE     408-DB     11-240       315-FCB     410-CCE     17-240       315-FHE     408-DB     18-240       315-FHE     404-DB     314-CCE       321-AB     412-CCE     20-160R       321-AB     412-CCE     20-160R       321-AB     404-DB     4-141-W       324-FB     404-DB     4-141-W       324-FHT     406-CCT     4-141-Y       324-CCT     408-CCT     7-141-Y       330-SB     410-CCE     8-141       330-SHT     410-AB     10-141-Y       330-CCT     410-AB     10-141-Y       333-CCT     4210-CCE     13-141       333-CCT     4210-CCE     13-141       333-CCT     2410-CCB     12-141-3/4W       333-CCT     2410-CCB     13-141       304-CT     2410-CCB     20-161-AR       201     2012-CCC     2-142-Y       302-AB     5-122     20-161-AR       306-LAB     2412-CEE     2-142       306-CCT     2408-LAB     5-150       306-FHT     2412-LAB     4-150-Y       306-FHT</th>	315-FHT     406-FHE     12-140-Y       315-CCE     406-CCE     16-140-Y       315-FHE     408-DB     10-240       315-FHE     408-DB     11-240       315-FCB     410-CCE     17-240       315-FHE     408-DB     18-240       315-FHE     404-DB     314-CCE       321-AB     412-CCE     20-160R       321-AB     412-CCE     20-160R       321-AB     404-DB     4-141-W       324-FB     404-DB     4-141-W       324-FHT     406-CCT     4-141-Y       324-CCT     408-CCT     7-141-Y       330-SB     410-CCE     8-141       330-SHT     410-AB     10-141-Y       330-CCT     410-AB     10-141-Y       333-CCT     4210-CCE     13-141       333-CCT     4210-CCE     13-141       333-CCT     2410-CCB     12-141-3/4W       333-CCT     2410-CCB     13-141       304-CT     2410-CCB     20-161-AR       201     2012-CCC     2-142-Y       302-AB     5-122     20-161-AR       306-LAB     2412-CEE     2-142       306-CCT     2408-LAB     5-150       306-FHT     2412-LAB     4-150-Y       306-FHT
WOrth 4-0865	50 W. Broad	dway N. Y. 7, N. Y.





WOrth 2-7230

## SURPLUS EQUIPMENT

## G. E. ALTERNATOR

208 Volts, 400 Cycle, 3 Phase Model 2CM97B1 55.5 Amps., PF.75, Speed 8000 KW 15, Cont. Duty, Limited Quantity...\$320.00

### G. E. MOTOR AMPLIDYNE

## PIONEER TORQUE UNITS

PIONEER IORQUE UNITS TYPE 12604-3-A: Contains CK5 Motor coupled to output shaft through 126:1 gear reduction train. Output shaft coupled to autosyn follow-up (AY43). Raito of output shaft to follow-up Autosyn is 15:1 \$70.00 ea. TYPE 12606-1-A: Same as 12604-3-A ex-cept it has a 30:1 ratio between output shaft and follow-up Autosyn....\$70.00 ea. TYPE 12602-1-A: Same as 12606-1-A ex-cept it has base mounting type cover for motor and gear train.....\$70.00 ea.

BLOWER ASSEMBLY 115 Volt. 400 Cycle. Westinghouse Type FL. 17CFM, complete with capacitor. New \$12.50 ea.

#### SINE-COSINE GENERATORS



## PIONEER AUTOSYNS

SERVO MOTOR 10047-2-A: 2 Phase; 400 Cycle; with 40-1 Reduction Gear

## 400 CYCLE MOTORS

EASTERN AIR DEVICES, TYPE J31B: 115 V. 400-1200 Cycle, Single Phase. \$12.50 ea. PIONEER, CK-2, 400 cycle 2-phase. \$20.00 ea.

#### INVERTERS

PE 218 LELAND ELECTRIC

Output: 115 VAC; Single Phase; PF 90; 380/500 cycle 1500 VA. INPUT: 25-28 VDC; 92 amps; 8000 RPM; Exc. Volts 27.5 BRAND NEW...\$39.95 ca.

MG 153 HOLTZER-CABOT

12116-2-A PIONEER

Output: 115 VAC; 400 cyc; single phase; 45 amp. Input: 24 VDC 5 amp...\$90.00 ea.

10563 LELAND ELECTRIC 115 VA; (b r. amp.

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POWER RHEOSTATS

General Electric #5AB324A7; 115 Volts, single phase, 7.5 KVA, 3480 rpm, equipped with triple V-belt pulley. Cycle and voltage may be varied by varying speed. New price.....\$525.00

## SMALL DC MOTORS

(Approx. size...4" long x 1¼" dia.) General Electric-Type 5BA10AJ37; 27 volts, DC; .5 amps, 8 oz inches torque; 250 RPM; shunt wound; 4 leads; reversible \$12.50 ea.

G. E. Type 5BA10FJ215, 24 volts DC, .77 amp. 30 lbs. in. torque, 4 RPM..\$15.00 ea. General Electric-Type 5BA10AJ52C; 27 volts, DC; .5 amps. 8 oz. inches torque; 145 RPM; shunt wound; 4 leads; reversible \$12.50 etc.



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PIONEER GYRO FLUX GATE AMPLIFIER Type 12076-1-A, complete with tubes \$27.50 ea.

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SELSYNS 110 volt, 60 cycle, brass cased, approx. 4" dia. x 6" long. Mfg. by Deihl and 4" dia. Mfg. b Bendix. Quantities Available

SYNCHRONOUS



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## 

MICROPOSITIONER MICROPOSITIONER Barber Colman AYLZ 2133-I Polarized D.C. Relay: Double Coll Differential sensi-tive; Alnico P.M. Polarized field, 24V con-tacts; ,5 amps; 28 V. Used for remote po-sitioning, synchronizing, control, etc. \$12.50 ex.

EQUIPMENT FULLY GUARANTEED



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## RECORDING INSTRUMENTS (write for complete details)

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OVER	75,000	METERS	IN	<b>STOCK</b>	
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 OP TEANCONDUCTANCE Tube Tester, Vector model 788

\* with external shunt (prices on request)  $\begin{array}{c} ( & 30 \ \text{AMP} \\ 30 \ \text{AMP} \\ 30 \ \text{--0-30} \ \text{AM}^{1}, \\ 60 \ \text{AM}^{1}, \\ 60 \ \text{--0.50} \ \text{AM}^{1}, \\ 60 \ \text{--0.50} \ \text{--0.50}$ rices on request) WESTINGHOUSE AX WESTING 606 - 7202 P GENERAL ELECTRIC DW-52 WESTING 606 - 7203 P WESTINGHOUSE AX WESTINGHOUSE SAX WESTINGHOUSE \*F-1 WESTINGHOUSE \*E-1 WESTINGHOUSE NA-33

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## CONSTANT VOLTAGE XFMR. \$27.50

Brand new SOLA #30864, built to sell for \$56 - you save \$28.50. Input 190-260/1/60. Output 115 VAC (@ 1.7A, at  $\pm$  1% with up to 30% varia-tion of input voltage. Great for lab, industrial, or foreign use where input voltage is 220. 15 x 8 x 6". Packed in crate. Net 30 lbs.

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LOWEST PRICE in the U.S., LOWEST PRICE in the U.S., worth much more! Widely used frequency standard for industrial, lab, school ap-plications. Covers 125-20,000 kcs. Above 20 kc. may be determined by proper use of harmonics and calibration book. Fund. ranges 125-250, 2000-4000 kcs. Stability better than .005%. Easy to use, carry. Like-new condition. Black crackle 13¾ x 10 x 9½" metal case. Includes tubes, crystal, freq. charts. Net 40 lbs. worth

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826

832

830B

8324

836 838 838W

845W 866A

869B

872A 884 902P1

957

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845

GL-605 ML-531

QK-59

QK-60 QK-61

OK 72

RK-25 RK-65

RX-21

RK-72/CRP-72

RX-233A/2C33

VR-90/083 .

VR-105/0C3

VR-150/0D3

. . .

VT-127A

WL417A

WL-653B

ZP-653

O.

1A3

1A5GT

1822

1824

1827

1N21 1N22

1N23

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**1T4** 

243

24P1

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2040

2E22 2J21

2J21A

2122

2127

2134

2136

2150

2155

3**B**24

3023

3EP1 3FP7

3GP1

3JP12

4J37

5RP1

5D21

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5JP2

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71A ...... 76 ...... 77 .....

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211

2748

304TH

304TL

100TH

227A

112A ...

35.00

37.50

37.50

37.50

.65

.45

.43 5.50 .74 .58

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344



ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

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DELU)	KE PC		su	PPLY	
	115 v	olts AC i	nput		
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"For Labs,	Schools, Operate	Model for HO	R.R., et and TT)	tc. (Ready	
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130 VAC. 5	Wave	.65 ma 450 m	only	59¢ each	
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0A2	\$1.00	12J32		5.00 6AS	Nation
OB2 OC3/VR1	05 1.25	2J34 2J49		7.50 6AG 5.00 6BH	)6 5
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327	1.75	CK109	2.0	00
327A	2.50	1616.	1.0	00
3718	1.00	1619.		25
446	1.00	1625		0
446A	1.50	1630		2
464A	2.50	1632		5
471 A	1.75	1633.		0
532A	75	1644		0
705A	1.50	1659.		0
7174	1 90	1001		0
718BY	20.00	9051		20
719A	15.00	7193		5
721 A	2.00	8011	1.5	ō
724B	. 2.00	8012.	1.7	5
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803	3.50	9004.		8
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G.E. CRO5Y OscillographEXC. 223.66 LM & BC-221 Frequency Meters tal, tubes, cal bookEXC. 99.50 S04 LX-1 UHF Sig. Gen. 8-330 mc. Com- plete	DuMont 208 B Oscillograph	225.00
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BC-482 The set and rost complete elec- tronic surplus stocks in the country. My have thousands of tubes thousands of tubes capacitors, plugs, accessories, plugs, accessories thousands of tubes to thousands of tubes to thousands of tubes the tubes tubes the tubes t	less scale	
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2C26A	.39	306/1299.	.39	CRP72	1.00	304TL	8.75	704A	.89	811	3.25	955	.45	9004	.49
2C34/RK34	.49	3023	4.75	RK72	1.00	307A	3.95	705A	1.95	812	3.25	957	.45	9005	1.50
2C40	9.95	3FP7	1.75	CRP73	1.00	316A	.49	706AY-DY	39.50	813	7.95	E1148	.33	9006	.29

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- X Band, 11/4" x 5%" guide, choke or plain flange, dissipates 300 watts average power continuously in still air, VSWR less than 1.15 between 7 and 10 KMC, weight 51/4 pounds.
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- X Band,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " x  $\frac{5}{6}$ " guide, plain flange, dissipates 250 watts average power continuously in still air, VSWR less than 1.15 between 7-10 KMC, weight  $3\frac{1}{4}$  pounds.
- X Band, 1¼" x 5%" guide, plain flange, dissipates 200 watts average power continuously in still air, weight 2 pounds 4 ounces.
- S Band, 11/2" x 3" guide dissipates 1000 watts average power in still air, VSWR less than 1.15 between 2.5 to 3.7 KMC, choke flange, weight 13 pounds.
- TS-36, X Band Power Meter, measures 1 milliwatt to 1 watt of X Band average power for 5/6" x 11/4" wave guide,—\$200.00.

TS-155 S Band Signal Generator and Power Meter.

X Band Power and Frequency Meter for 8,500 to 9,600 megacycles measures 1 to 1.000 milliwatts average power. The frequency meter is direct reading within 25 megacycles and within 4 megacycles with correction chart; commercial equivalent of TS-230 B/AP.

TS-110/AP S Band Echo Box,-\$150.00.

TS-12/AP (Unit 2) X Band slotted line with adapters and probes,—\$175.00. TS-100 Synchroscope.

T-85/APT-5, 300-1,600 megacycles Noise Modulated Transmitter, 40 watts C. W.

Waveguide Below Cut-Off Attenuator L 101-A, U. H. F. Connectors at each end calibration 30-100 db,—\$25.00.
 Amplifier Strip AM-SSA/SPR-2 contains I. F. amplifier, detector, video amplifier,

Amplifier Strip AM-SSA/SPR-2 contains I. F. amplifier, detector, video amplifier, pulse stretcher and audio amplifier and Rectifier Power Unit PP-155A/SPR-2 bandwidth 10 megacycles, center frequency 30 megacycles, sensitivity 50 microvolts for 10 milliwatts output. Power supply 80/115 V ac, 60-2, 600 cps 1.3 amps. Send for schematic,—\$65.00 less tubes.

Tuning Units for APR-4 Receiver-TN 16 30-80 megacycles, TN 17 80-300 megacycles, TN 18 300-1,000 megacycles, TN 19 1,000-2,200 megacycles, TN 54 2,200-4,000 megacycles.

X Band Spectrum Analyzer 8500-9600 Mc., calibrated linear below cut-off attenuator, calibrated frequency meter, tuned mixer, 4 i.f. stages, 3 video stages over-all gain 125 db., reg. power supply.



#### S Band Spectrum Analyzer 2700-3900 Mc., similar to above.

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	Rade f           tested and           crystals it           shown (as           of limited           Prong cer           Price \$1           FROM           712           72300           7300           7301           7300           7301           7300           7301	Trom the fid d marked remized un quantities FT243 hters ½", Pro- 15 ea. (25 FROM (Frequenci 5200 6500 6500 6500 6500 6500 6500 6500	A R inest Brazilio by the man nder the hea ple: "From in each free ong dia. 3/32" for \$25.00) res for \$25.00) res for \$25.00) res for \$25.00) res for \$25.00) res for \$25.00) res for \$25.00) res for \$25.00) res for \$25.00) res for \$25.00] res for \$25.00] for	an Quart ufacture ding "Fr 3300 to equency. TO Inncies 7873 7968 8175 81700 11300 11300	Z. Will r to a om & 3377 Those CR Prong S Price FROM (Frequ 2853 5300 5470 5500 550	l provid very cli To" are are as fi listed s 1A/AR spacing ½ .79¢ ea. .79¢ ea. .79¢ ea. .4374 5090 5295 5396 5780 5560 6195 6395 6395 6395 6395 6395	e a high ose tole mostly ollows: ingly ar or FT: ", Prong C 12 for FROM (Freq. 7780 7770 7770 7770 7770 7770 7770 777	R h degree brance. in prog 3300K \$3.00 re in qua 241 dia 1/3" \$3.00 reciss 7880 8010 8092 8298 8370 8490 8561 8650 CS	of actii in the pressive C, 3301 ntities XL5 3 prong 1 19/32 di Price \$ XL5 3 prong 1 19/32 d Price \$ FROM 1300 2200 2401 2501 2731 1 19/32 d Price \$ FROM 1300 2401 2501 2500 2501 200 2501 2501 2501 250	Vity and frequen frequen KC, 33 of 50 or Dual s 1/2" X " prong a. 1.95 ea. 2598 2591 ia 1.35 ea. V/2" X " prong ia 1.35 ea.	TAALS frequency stability. All cies outlined below the cies outlined below the consists of quartz crystal plates made for FI243 holders. Furnished complete with holders, electrodes, springs and all hardware. Price .29 ea. Crystal plates available in the fol- lowing frequencies:	
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1			converte	r feeding	your	own 30N	1c. 1. 1	. strip c	or receiv	ver tuned	d to 30Mc.	

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403



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# CONDENSERS ELECTRONIC TUBES

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		OIL FILLED	CONDENSERS		ELECTRONIC TUBES
MFD. VC .01	00 DC 00 AC 00 DC	TYPE         PRICE           24F174         .49           26F789         2.95           27F285         1.25	MFD. VOLTAGE 1.0	TYPE         PRICE           15010         1.85           23F70         2.95           40010         8.95	TYPE         PRICE         TYPE         TYPE         TYPE         TYPE
.02 400 .02 10 .045 16	KVDC	23F274	1.0-1.0 600 DC 1.0-1.0 600 DC 1-1-3-5 150 DC	Bathtub 1.25 23F569 1.65 Ldg. Mig	OB2         1.40         KCA-3         49.85         287A         13.85         829.         9.95           OB3/VR30         1.05         4B22/EL5B         10.95         293A         2.95         829A         10.95           OC3/VR105         1.05         4B24/EL3C         6.35         293A         3.55         829B         12.95
.05 .0505 .0505 .0505	00 DC	23F328	1.05	21F 592. 1.25 25F 450. 1.25 26F 853. 1.30 21F 477. 1.65	OD3/VR150         .90         4B25/6CF         9.95         HF300         .32.00         830B         2.75           OZ3/         .85         4B26/000         7.95         304TH         13.95         832         7.95           BG1A         9.50         4B28         5.95         304TH         11.95         832A         8.95           1R71A         2.75         4B32         11.00         107A/RK75         42         5.83         304TL
.06.25 .1 40 .1 50	KVDC 0 DC 0 DC	26F585. 17.50 481379 .45 K7876543 .49	1.25 125 AC 1.25 125 AC 1.25 660 AC	26F594 1.45 28F192 1.45 21F713 1.65	1822         2.25         4C35         32.50         308A         55.00         836         4.45           1823         8.25         4E27         17.50         309A         Q         837         1.35           1824/5yl         10.50         4332         95.00         313C         Q         837         2.25
.1	00 DC 00 DC	27F287	1.2625 1000 AC 1.26-3.0 1000 AC 1.35 125 AC	21F338	1B24/West         9.00         433         95.00         316A         .65         841         .45           1B26/         2.95         433         Q         223AB         14.95         843         .39           1B27         18.75         4338         Q         327A         4.75         849         .24,50           1B26         2.42,4129         0         0         3214         9.56         841         .39
.1	KVDC	25F405	1.45 750 AC 1.45-2.8 850 AC 1.5 330 AC	Ldg. Mfg. 1.55 Ldg. Mfg. 1.55 25F483 1.55	1B32         2.50         3/41         Q         S340         2.50         852         25.00           1B35         12.50         4X500A         85.00         319A         Q         860         3.25           1B35         12.50         4X500A         85.00         319A         Q         860         3.25           1B36         15.75         C5B         3.95         350A         7.35         861         21.95
.11 60 .11 60 .111 40	DC DC DC	22F805	1.58-0.3	21F671 .95 21F697 1.75 28F159 1.55	1 B38         28.50         5 BF1         6.55         5 350 B         4.35         864         25           1 B40         8.50         5 AP1         4.95         355 A         23.00         865         .98           1 B42         16.00         5 AP4         4.95         358 A S         6.95         866 A         .139           1 B44         0         5 BP4         4.25         371 A/B         .89         866 A         .139
.111 40 .111 60 .111 60	0 DC 0 DC 0 DC	CA-255	1.75	21F174 1.75 21F631 1.95 1A931 1.45	1B50         0         5CP1         3.95         333A         8.95         869B         32.50           1B51         Q         5C22         55.00         394A         4.95         872A         3.95           1B51         Q         5C22         55.00         394A         4.95         872A         3.95           1B52         Q         5CP7         12.59         417A         1.95         874         3.15
.15 .1515 .15 .15 .15	00 DC 00 DC 00 DC	400015 2.95 26F435 5.25 Ldg. Mfgr. 6.95	2.0 330 AC 2.0 400 DC 2.0 500 DC	Ldg. Mfg. 1.70 Bathtub 1.45 Ldg. Mfg. 1.70	1B53         Q         3D21         A1.30         3MA         12.00         878         1.50           1B54         Q         SFP7         1.95         446A/2C40         4.95         878         1.60           1B55         Q         SCP1         4.95         446B         17.50         905         3.95           1B56         Q         SJ23         11.95         456/10         9.06P1         9.95
.19 25 .2 44 .2 10 .2 10	O AC	23F 201 2.35 Ldg. Mfg	2.0	27F 999 1.70 25F 150 1.68 25F 993 1.85 21F 835 1.90	1857         Q         5J30         49.50         450TH         55.00         908         9.95           1858         Q         5R4GY         1.85         451         14.75         918         1.45           1850         Q         6AN5         4.95         451         14.75         918         1.45           1850         Q         6AN5         4.95         464A         8.95         919         2.95           187.2         Q         6AN5         2.458         26.00         923         1.34
.222 40 .25 .25 33	00 DC 0 AC	10345 4.95 26F822 .69 9CE1A147 .72	2.0 1000 DC 2.0 1500 DC 2.0 2000 DC	Ldg. Mfg. 2.95 Ldg Mfg. 3.95 20020 5.50	IN21 xtal         1.25         6AS6         2.75         471A         2.25         927         1.10           IN21 xtal         1.75         6AS7G         4.35         GLS02A         1.85         926         2.75           IN21A xtal         1.75         6AS7G         4.35         GLS02A         1.85         926         2.75           IN21B xtal         3.75         CGJ         7.95         527         1.235         930         1.29
.25 40 .25 46 .25 60 .25 10	0 AC	26F876 .79 22F611 .69 62B1FG254K .89	2.0	Ldg. Mfg. 7.95 22F985 14.95 23F50 15.95	IN23 xtal         1.45         6C21         22.50         530         16.55         931A         4.50           IN23 xtal         2.95         6J4         6.95         531         9.50         954         .25           IN23B xtal         4.75         6K4         Q         532A         2.50         955         .35           IN23 xtal         4.75         6K4         Q         532A         2.50         955         .35           IN23 xtal         7.897         6.50         533         0         956         .35
.25 10 .25 10 .25 10	00 DC	27F255	2.0 6000 DC 2.053 200 DC 2.2 750 AC	60020 27.50 355 95 21F563 1.75	1N34A xtat .80 9GP7. 14.50 559 1.25 957 .35 1D21/5N4 3.25 10Y .49 562A 998. 35 1P42 3.95 120 77. 12.50 575A 13.59 599. 395
.25 .25 .25 .25 .25	00 DC	5511P. 3.45 25F637 4.95 26F767 5.95	2.25 2.25 2.25 2.5 330 AC	Ldg. Mfg. 1.85 21F667 4.50 Ldg. Mfg. 2.35	ZAP1         7.50         12 GP7         12.50         600         7.25         931         337           ZB22         2.45         12 HP7         12.50         602         9.10         CK1005         .89           ZC22/15642         .69         15E         1.25         604         7.95         CK1006         .325           ZC27/1542         .69         15E         .79         614         7.95         CK1006         .9.25
.25 .25 .60 .2525 .40 .2525 .60 .2525 .60	00 DC	25F659 7.95 22F640 79 6022G 79 51B4FF254L 99	2.6	21F744 2.35 21F676 1.75 Ldg. Mtg. 2.45 25F983 2.50	2C26A         .49         Fc17(GE)         4.95         615         6.50         CK1090         .75           2C33/RX233A         Q         RK20A         9.95         617         10.35         R1111         Q           2C34         .75         24G         1.75         618         11.00         R131C         Q
.2525 60 .3 20 .33 10	00 DC	K7102019P1 .79 25F932 1.45 21F560 1.95	2.75 385 AC 3.0 330 AC 3.0 600 DC	49F16. 2.60 Ldg. Mtg. 2.75 F6030 2.25	ZC43         Z4.30         FGZ/A         6.35         6.33         E1140         9           ZC40         14.95         RK28A         Q         625         26.00         1206         Q           ZC43         14.95         RK34/2C34         75         627         32.25         1603         5.25           ZC44         1.15         RK48A         9.50         635         11.25         1613         .95
.31 20 .3636 80 .366127055 33 .375 25	IO AC	25F888 1.65 25F683	3.005 600 DC 3.25 330 AC 3.26 230 AC	Ldg. Witg. 2.75 22F632 1.65 22F378 3.15 21F636 2.75	2C50         Q         53A         5.95         643         12.00         1614         2.95           2C51         8.50         FG57         14.95         649         6.60         1616         .98           2C52         9.5         PG459         65.00         WL651/656         Q         1619         .89           2C52         9.5         PG459         65.00         WL651/656         Q         1619         .89
.3838.80 .4.50 .44.80	0 AC	21F707 1.65 21F720 .79 21F588 1.70	3.5	21F587 3.45 25F971 3.95 49F9 3.45	2D21         1.35         FG67         49.35         WL672         29.35         1624         1.69           2E22         1.95         FG67         49.35         WL672         29.35         1624         1.69           2E24         4.65         CEQ72         .75         GL673         20.35         1625         .39           2E26         3.75         CRP72         .75         701A         .5.75         1626         .39
.4 .42 .4444 .45 .12	AC AC AC DC	21F331 .85 21F484 1.70 Ldg. Mfg65	3.75 330 AC 3.75 1000 DC 3.9 230 DC	Ldg. Mfg 3.50 6037 3.75 Ldg. Mfg 3.50	2E27         3.50         RKR72         .85         702A         3.25         1629         .39           2E30         4.00         RKR73         .65         703A         5.25         1630         .89           2E31         1         0         FC61A         3.45         704A         .95         1631         .139           2E30         1         0         FC61A         3.45         704A         .95         1631         .139
.4545 80 .46	0 AC	21F569 1.95 21F573 1.95 L(1g. Mfg	4.0 100 DC 4.0 330 AC 4.0 DC	23 F 548 1.95 Ldg. Mfg. 3.65 Oil Filled 2.50	2E36         4.20         1007/r         7.85         706D Y         37.50         1633         .79           2E41         Q         FG104/5561         22.35         706F Y         39.50         1634         .79           2E42         2.75         FG104/5561         22.95         706F Y         39.50         1634         .79
-5 40 -5 40 -5 60	DC DC DC DC	C 59589	4.0	26F106 2.75 70B1FF405V 3.45 481249 2.75	2 G21         2.45         VU1115         1.10         707A         17.55         16.38         .79           2 G 22         2.45         VU1115         1.10         707A         17.55         16.38         .79           2 G 22         2.45         V114B         .85         707B         18.95         1641/RK60         .2.49           2 J 21A         7.50         RX120A         8.95         708A         4.25         1641/RK60         .2.49           2 J 22         7.50         RX120A         8.95         708A         4.25         1641/RK60         .2.49           2 J 22         7.50         RX120A         8.95         708A         4.25         1641/RK60         .2.49           2 J 22         7.60         V7127A         1.95         708A         4.25         1642         .69
.5	DC DC DC	Ldg. Mfg	4.0 660 AC 4.0 1000 DC 4.0 2000 DC	21F665	2126         17.50         FG172         24.50         710A/8011         .95         1851         1.55           2127         17.50         HF125         24.00         713A         1.45         1980         .65           2130         49.50         HF131         19.00         714A         5.95         1981         5.95
.5 10 .5 15 .5 15	00 DC 00 DC	10050 G	4.0-4.0 1000 DC 4.5 230 AC 4.5 330 AC	4223 4.50 21F 703 3.95 21F 691 4.25	2131         25.00         HF140         15.25         1554         6-25         2030         1.16           2132         27.50         HF150         18.60         7158         9.50         2051         1.16           2133         27.50         HF175         18.60         715C         24.50         H5300         Q           2134         27.50         HF200         25.00         717A         1.15         ZB3200         Q
.5	00 DC	30003         3.95           28F128         6.95           50005         7.95	5.0	21F134 4.35 9CE1A306 4.35 21F702 4.40	2137A         12.75         T200         23.00         7188 Y         49.50         4120/\$5501         Q           2K25         25.00         HF201A         Q         719A         24.50         R4210         Q           2RA3/CE213         2.50         203A         8.25         721A         2.25         R4410         Q           2AD2         295         R430         Q         0         0         0
.51. 40 .55. 30 .55. 40	DC DC DC	481769 .70 23F280 .82 Top Term89 23F498 .92	5.75 330 AC 5.0 440 AC 6.0 330 AC	26F100 4.50 21F420 4.75 3060 4.85	3Bp1         5.75         211         89         723A/B         17.95         5511         82.00           3Bp4         8.39         CE213/2RA3         2.50         724A         2.95         5557         6.70           3Bp4         8.39         CE213/2RA3         2.50         724A         2.95         5557         6.70           3B24         4.75         217C         8.25         724B         3.15         5559         18.95
.55 60 .55 30 .555 60	0 DC 00 DC 0 DC	23F487	6.5.330 AC 7.0.230 AC 7.5.330 AC	Ldg. Mfg. 4.95 21F300 4.95 9CE1A309 4.95	3B24W         5.75         227A         4.25         725A         6.15         A0067         9           3B27         3.75         FG235A/5552         75.50         726A         6.25         UX6653         9           3B29         Q         237A         Q         726B         29.50         7193         .29           3CP1         2.25         241B         Q         SN29         Q         8005         .6.95
.58 10 .6 20 .666 10 .635 13	0 AC	21F476 1.65 28F120	8.0 AC 8.0 1000 DC 9.5 330 AC 10.0 AC	011 Filled 4.95 26F273 4.95 26F412 2.75	3 C 23         9.95         2 4 2 C         14.00         7 30 A         28.95         8 00 8         6.95           3 C 24         1.75         2 45 A         19.90         80 1 A         .49         80 11         1.69           3 C 24         1.75         2 45 A         19.90         80 1 A         .49         80 11         1.69           3 C 31/C 18         .295         2 49 8         .7.57         80 2         .3.95         .3.95
.656 90 .666 80 .67 12	0 AC 0 AC 0 AC	25F891 1.65 21F333 1.35 26F663	10.0 330 AC 10.0 440 AC 10.0 600 DC	Oil Filled	3 C43         13:00         2 49 L         3:3         3:5         8:03 A         5:95         8:013 A         5:95         8:013 A         5:95         3:01 A         5:95         3:95         3:01 A         5:95         3:01 A         5:95         3:01 A         3:95         3:02 A         3:95         3:02 A         3:95         3
.77 80 .77 80 .75 33	0 AC 0 AC 8 AC	21F 485 21F 381 1.95 21F 718 1.95 9CE1A148	10.0 1500 DC 10.0 1500 DC 12.0 750 AC	23F152 8.95 70B1FH106K 8.95 25F268 8.95	3DP152         10.00         250TL         18.95         808         2.50         901         1.49           3D23         Q         251A         Q         809         1.65         9002         .98           3D21A         3.45         252A         20.95         810         9.95         9003         1.65           3D23         7.10         7558         0         811         2.85         9004         .75
.75.40 .8.12 .86.66 10	0 DC 0 AC 0 AC	28F168	12.0. 1000 AC 14.5. 275 AC 15.0. 330 AC 20.0. 220 AC	25F234. 8.95 25F500. 7.50 Ldg. Mfg. 9.50 21F299 9.50	3E29         12.95         2588         10.25         812         2.75         9005         1.90           3FP7         1.95         266B         Q         813         8.95         9006         .35           3GP1         4.25         2704         .99.50         814         2.75         9006         .35
1.0 50 1.0 50 1.0 44	0 DC 0 DC 0 AC	23F303	25.0 25 DC 25.0 50 DC 30.0 90 AC	Bathtub	3HP7 5.50 FG2/1/5551 65,50 815 4.03
1.0 60 1.0 60 1.0 60	0 DC 0 DC 0 DC	62B1BF105K 1.15 Bathtub89 Ldg. Mfg 1.05	42.0 600 DC 46.2 330 AC 50.0 330 AC	25F673 17.50 26F413 24.50 K58545 27.50	TUNGAR BULBS
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ELECTRONICS - May, 1952



May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS May - 1952

Ace Engineering & Machine Co., Inc	226
Acme Electric Corp	307
Acme Electronics, Inc.	366
Advance Electronics Co	333
Advertising Council	269
Aeronautical Communications	
Equipment, Inc.	317
Acrovox Corporation	74
A' G' A Division of Elastic Stop Nut	
Corp. of America	356
Aircraft Radio Corporation	300
Airpax Products Company	326
Mco Electronics Mfg. Co	353
Alden Products Company	43
Allen-Bradley Co	78
Allen Co., Inc., L. B.	365
Allen Manufacturing Co	232
Allied Control Company	80
Allied Radio Corp	281
Allmetal Screw Products Co	244
Altee Lansing Corp	212
American Electric Motors	309
American Lava Corporation	263
American Phenolic Corp.	162
American Relay & Controls, Inc	321
American Smelting & Refining Co., Federated Metals Div	215
American Telasco, Ltd	365
American Television & Radio Co	313
American Time Products Inc	160
Amperite Co., Inc.	240
Ampex Electric Corporation	268
Anchor Metal Company	323
Andrew Corporation	350
Antara Chemicals, Div. of General	
Auti Comprise Matel Broducto Co. 1	- <del>2</del> 9
Auti-Corrosive sietal Froducts Co., Inc	312
Arma Corp.	89
Armed Steel Corp.	239
Arrow Electropics Inc.	96
Arrow Anceronies Inc.	246
All whe & Stamping Commentation	.310
Astron Corporation Man dis	331
Audia Devices Inc.	196
Alloro Devices, Inc.	285
AVERY AGDESIVE Label Form	328

Ballantine Laboratories. Inc.	67
Bardwell & McAlister	305
Barker & Williamson, Inc.	266
Barry Corporation	15
Beaver Gear Works, Inc.	288
Beiden Manufacturing Co.	65
Bell Aircraft Corp	359
Bell Telephone Laboratories	192
Bendix Aircraft Corporation Eclipse-Pioneer Division	346
Ranfley Harris Mfg Co	169
Barkeley Scientific Corn	260
Bird Electronic Corp	356
Rienhach Radio Co. Inc.	366
Birtcher Corporation. The	311
Bishop Manufacturing Corp	88
Riway Corporation	236
Bodnar Industries, Inc.	313
Boeing Airplane Company	319
Bogart Manufacturing Corp.	262
Boonton Radio Corporation	153
Borg Corporation, George W	361
Bowser, Inc.	302
Breeze Corporations, Inc.	173
Bridgeport Brass Company	255
British National Radio Show	200
Brubacker Manufacturing Co	365
Burlington instrument Company	302
Burnell & Company.	35
Bussmann Mfg. Co	211

 Califyne Company
 316

 Cambridge Thermionic Corp.
 243

 Cannon Electric Company
 258

 Centralab, Div, Globe-Union, Inc. 11, 12, 13

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Variable light intensity indicator assembly for miniature bayonet based bulbs. Camera type shutter, operated from front of panel, is an integral part of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  jewel assembly. Variation of light intensity by means of polarized discs may be affected by using the nearly identical assembly 147-420.

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Good visibility from extremely wide angles. S-6 lamp extends well into the internally ribbed glass bullseye jewel providing diffused light with excellent intensity. This Underwriters' Laboratories approved assembly equipped with phenolic base and screw terminals. Chrome plated brass bezel; finish and appearance suitable for the finest equipment.

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## 147-1034

Pilot light with internally frosted 1" snapin jewel and colored plastic backing disc. Color does not appear until bulb is lighted, false indication due to external light eliminated. Lettering, numerals or insignia may be printed on disc and arranged to be visible either continuously or only after lamp is lighted. Phenolic body, screw terminals, Underwriters' Laboratories approved.

JOHNSON Pilot Lights are available as stock items in an extremely wide rdnge of types for virtually all miniature lamps. As a rule, faceted or smooth jewels are available in six colors for any light assembly. Our catalog contains concise, quick reference listings of the JOHNSON Pilot Light Line.

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This is a pen of a Variplotter plotting board. Function: Plots D.C. voltages x vs. y or  $x_1$  vs.  $y_1$ and  $x_2$  vs.  $y_2$ .

Surface: Thirty inch square plotting surface. Accuracy: .05% static. .1% dynamic. Information: Contact Electronic Associates, Inc. Long Branch, N. J.<sup>1</sup>



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a MODEL 205 SERIES PLOTTING BOARDS

LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY



Chase Brass & Copper, Sub. of Kennecott Copper Corp.	992
Chase Resistor Company	945
Chester Cable Corp.	100
Chicago Telephone Supply Corn 40	100
Chicago Tool & Engineering Co	900
Chicago Transformer, Div. of	000
Essex Wire Corp.	158
Clba Company, Inc., Plastics Div	57
Cinch Manufacturing Corp	149
Clarostat Mfg. Co., Inc	193
Cleveland Container Co	275
Clippard Instrument Laboratory Inc	297
Cohn Mfg. Co., Inc., Sigmund	349
Collectron Corporation	347
Computer Research Corporation	270
Condenser Products Company	61
Continental-Dlamond Fibre Company	159
Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp	175
Cornish Wire Co., Inc	355
Corry-Jamestown Mfg. Corp	202
Coto-Coil Company	355
Crescent Company, Inc	240
Crest Laboratories, Inc.	323
Cross Co., H	317

Dage Electric Company, Inc.	357
Dale Products, Inc	329
Dano Electric Co	359
Daven Co	OVAP
Decade Instrument Co	315
DeJur Amsco Corporation	332
Delco Radio, Dlv. of General Motors	207
Dial Light Company of America.	327
Distillation Products Industries	179
Dolin Metal Products, Inc	359
Donham Craft, Inc	264
Dow Corning Corp.	351
Drake Mfg. Company	198
Driver-Harris Company	42
DuMont Laboratories, Inc.,	
Allen B	245
DX Radio Products Co	999

Eastern Air Devices, Inc. Eastman Kodak Co.,	349
industrial Optical Sales Div	163
Edison, Inc., Thes. A	218
Edo Corporation	168
Elcor, Inc.	310
Eisler Engineering Co., Inc	365
Eitel-McCullough, Inc.	33;
Electrical Industries, Inc.	257
El-Tronics, Inc	365
Electro-Tec Corporation	314
Electro-Tech Equipment Co.	302
Electronic Associates, Inc.	408
Electronic Transformer Company, Inc.	300-
Engineering Research Assoc., Inc.	361
Erie Resistor Corn	81

Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp	339
Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation	289
Federated Purchaser Inc	362
Ferroxcube Corp. of America	249
Fidelity Chemical Products Corp	325
Filtron Co., Inc	29-
Foote Mineral Company.	315-
Frequency Standards	351
Fugle-Miller Laboratories	240
Furst Electronics	232

Gamewell Company	309
General Ceramics & Steatite Corp	205
General Electric Company	
Apparatus Dept	287
Electronics Dept	31 95
General Hermetic Sealing Corp	365
General Magnetics, Inc.	364
General Precision Laboratory, Inc	181
General Radio Company	17
General Transformer Company	342
Giannini & Co., Inc., G. M.	343
Graphite Metallizing Corp	327
Gray Research & Development, Inc	330
Gravburne Corn.	309

<b>Green Instrument</b>	Co	349
Gries Reproducer	<b>Corp</b>	365
Guthman & Co., I	inc., Edwin I	236

Hathaway Instrument Company	409
Haydon Company, A. W	347
Heath Company	276
Heiland Research Corp	200
Heinemann Electric Company	293
Heldor Manufacturing Company	221
Helipot Corporation	155
Hermetic Seal Products Co	64
Hewlett-Packard Company	253
Hexacon Electric Co	358
HI-Q Division, Aerovox Corp	233
Hudson Tool & Die Company, Inc	237
Hudson Wire Co	189
Hughes Research & Development Laboratories	90
Hycor Company, Inc.	325
Hytron Radio & Electronics Co	19

Improved Seamless Wire Company	321
Industrial Tape Corp	256
Instrument Corp. of America	353
Instrument Resistors Co	323
International Nickel Company, Inc	34
International Rectifier Corporation	43
International Resistance Company 54.	53
Ippolito & Co., Inc., James	319
Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co	26

Jelliff Manufacturing	Corporation, C. O 345
Jennings Radio Mfg.	Co 210
Johnson Co., E. F	
Jones Div., Howard B.	Cinch Mfg. Corp. 298
<b>Jones Electronics Com</b>	pany, M. C 345
Joy Manufacturing Co	

Kahle Engineering Co
Karp Metal Products Co., Inc
Kartron
Kay Electric Co 227
Kellogg Company, M. W 39
Kenyon Transformer Co., Inc
Kepco Laboratories, Inc
Kester Solder Company
Keystone Products Co 279
Kirk & Blum Mfg. Co 186
Klein & Sons, Mathias 206
Knights Company, James
Kollsman Instrument Corn 180

Laboratories R. Derveaux	71
Laboratory for Electronics, Inc	241
Lambda Electronics Corporation	281
Lampkin Laboratories, Inc	361
LaPointe-Plascomold Corp., (Vee-D-X)	244
Lapp Insulator Co., Inc.	53
Leeds & Northrup Co	60
Lenkurt Electric Sales Co	354
Lewis Engineering Co	296
Lewis Spring & Manufacturing Co	303
Little, Inc., Arthur D	304
Lockheed Aircraft Corp	172
Lord Manufacturing Company	308

Mallory & Co., P. R	151
Manson Laboratories	343
Marion Electrical Instrument Co	2
Markem Machine Company	280
MB Manufacturing Company, Inc	56
McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc	208
Measurements Corporation	288
Mepco, Inc.	66
Metal Textile Corporation	341
Metals & Controls Corp., General Plate Div	72
Methode Manufacturing Corp	344
Mica Insulator Co.	197

ELECTRONICS - May, 1952

# Measure and Record Strain with PRECISION

6-channel unit

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## The Hathaway TYPE RS-10 PRECISION STRAIN INDICATOR 6, 12, 25 or 50 Channels



## FOR PRECISION MEASUREMENTS OF STATIC STRAIN

Static strain in 1 to 50 channels can be measured in rapid succession. Individually-calibrated 21-inch dial provides an accuracy of ¼ percent. Smooth and accurate balancing controls for each channel. Continuously-variable gage-factor adjustment.

## FOR RECORDING DYNAMIC STRAIN

The RS-10 can be used with an oscillograph (such as the Hathaway type S14-C) for recording dynamic strain, providing accurate balancing and means for precision calibration of the records.

## MULTI-CHANNEL PRECISION MEASUREMENTS OF STATIC STRAIN

DYNAMIC STRAIN RECORDING TO 300 CPS WITHOUT AMPLIFIERS

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MOSINEE PAPER MILLS COMPANY MOSINEE, WISCONSIN



Michel Manufacturing Co.	365
Mico Instrument Company	311
Micro Switch, Div. of Minneapolis	4.0.5
noneywen Regulator Co	195
Miles Reproducer Co., Inc.	365
Milford Rivets & Machine Co.	340
Millen Mfg. Co., Inc., James	254
Milo Radio & Electronics Corp.	170
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.,	
Industrial Div.	191
Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co	274
Mitchell-Rand Insulation Co., Inc	91
Model Rectifier Corporation	364
Monowatt, A. Dept. of General Electric	
Co	203
Mosinee Paper Mills Company	+10
Motorola	184
Muirhead & Co., Ltd	3
Mullard Overseas, Ltd	219
Murray Manufacturing Corp	271
Mycalex Corporation of America	273

National Company, Inc	291
National Moldite Company	322
National Vulcanized Fibre Company	235
Neo-Sil Corporation	79
New Hampshire Ball Bearings, Inc.	305
New Hermes, Inc	333
New York Transformer Co., Inc.	238
Newcomb Audio Products Co	317
Ney Company, J. M.	307
North American Aviation, Inc.	216
Northrop Aircraft, Inc	315
Nothelfer Winding Laboratories	369

 Ohmite
 Mainfacturing
 Company
 32A, 32B
 32B</t

Panoramic Radio Products, Inc.	359
Paper Machinery & Research, Inc	204
Paramount Paper Tabe Corp	307
Peerless Electrical Products, Div. of Altee Lausing Corp.	341
Phalo Plastics Corporation	280
Phaostron Company	319
Pickering & Co., Inc	347
Pix Manufacturing Co., Inc.	357
Plastoid Corporation	201
Polarad Electronics Corp	335
Polyphase Instrument Company	349
Potter & Brumfield	230
Potter Instrument Company	311
Precision Apparatus Co., Inc.	412
Precise Measurements Company	365
Precision Paper Tube Co	327
Premax Products. Div. Chisholm-Ryder Co., Inc.	298

Radell Corporation	24
Radio Cores. Inc.	234
Radio Corporation of America 157, Fourth Co	over
Radio Materials Corporation	27
Radio Receptor Company, Inc	337
Railway Express Agency, Air Express Div.	231
Rauland Corporation, The	161
Raytheon Manufacturing Company 26 283	320
Remler Company, Ltd.	362
Republic Foil & Metal Mills, Inc.	299
Resistance Products Co	294
Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.	70
Rex Corporation	208
Rhode Island Insulated Wire Co., Inc	171
Richardson Company, The	35
Robinson Aviation, Inc	276
Rome Cable Corp	216
Runzel Cord & Wire Co	359

Sanborn Company		222
Sangamo Electric	Company	94

Sarkes Tarzian, Inc., Regifier Division	334
Rectifier Division Div. of "S"	
Corrugated Quenched Gap Co	515
Scintilla Magneto Div. of	1.02
Bendix Aviation Corp.	101
Secon Metals Corporation	347
Servo Corporation of America	281
Servomechanisms, Inc.	324
Sessions Clock Co., Timer Div	278
Shakeproof. Inc.	185
shalloross Mfg. Co	182
share Brothers Inc	190
Shifte Diotoria; Inc.	286
Sigma Instruments, Inc. Co	325
Signal Engineering & Mig. Co.	73
Simpson Electric Company	15
Sorensen & Company.	0.7.0
Southwestern Industrial Electronics Co	264
Specialty Battery Company	236
Speer Resistor Corp.	86
Sprague Electric Company	9
Stackpole Carbon Company	259
Standard Piezo Company	313
Staver Company	30 I
Stevens Manufacturing Co., Inc.	352
Stoddart Aircraft Radio Co	204
Struthers-Dung, Inc.	248
Stupakoff Ceramic & Mfg. Co	84
Sturtevant Company, P. A.	323
Superior Electric Company.	85
Superior Tube Company	92
Superior Flootnin Products Inc. 7, 199.	217
Sylvania Electric Froducts, Internet and	281
Syntron Co.	-01

	83
Taylor Fibre Co	
Taylor Tubes, Inc	166
Tech Laboratories	317
Technical Service Corporation	236
Technology Instrument Corp	<del>29</del> 2
Tektronix, Inc.	295
Tel-Instruments Co., Inc	348
Teletronics Laboratory, Inc	365
Telewave Laboratories, Inc	<u>213</u>
Telex, Electro-Acoustic Division	298
Terpening Company, L. H.	220
Thermador Electrical Mfg. Co	196
Thompson-Bremer & Co	225
Tinnerman Products, Inc	23
TLG Electric Corp	335
Tobe Deutschmann Corporation	306
Transradio, Ltd.	294
Triplett Electrical Instrument Co	209
Tru-Ohm Products, Division of Model Engineering Mfg. Co., Inc	52
Tung-Sol Electric, Inc	247
Furner Company, The	214

Ucinite Company	48
United-Carr Fastener Corporation	49
United Condenser Corp.	333
United Manufacturing & Service Co	361
United Transformer CoSecond Co	wer
United States Gasket Company	411
United States Radium Corp.	178
Universal Winding Co	164

Veeder-Root Incorporated					38
Viekers Electric Division					313
Victoreen Instrument Company					331
Victory Engineering Corporation	<b>i</b> .				228
Volkert Metal Stampings, Inc		k			228

Waldes Kohinoor, Inc	261
Ward Leonard Electric Co	25
Warren Wire Company	335
Waterman Products Co., Inc	220
Western Gold & Platinum Works	224
Western International Co	358
Westinghouse Electric Corp. 76, 77, 165, 188.	357
Wheeler Insulated Wire Co., Inc	242
White Dental Mfg. Company, S. S 318,	343



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- \*\* Direct H and V Plate Connections; all 4 plates.
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- Extra Heavy-Duty Construction and components to assure "Precision" performance.

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Export: 458 B'way, N.Y.C., U.S.A. Cables: MORHANEX In Canada: Atlas Radio Corp. Ltd., Toronto, Ontario

Whitehead Stamping Co	351
Wilcox Electric Company	176
Wiley & Sons, Inc., John	296
Williams & Co., C. K	174
Winchester Electronics, Inc	194
Workshop Associates, The	.333

- Zophar Mills, Inc..... 353

## 

## SEARCHLIGHT SECTION (Classified Advertising)

H. E. Hilty, Mgr.

EMPLOYMENT	
Positions Vacant	375
D in W . 1	3/3
Selling Opportunities Wanted	357 367
Employment Services	367
SPECIAL SERVICES	
Contract Work	367
Rebuilding	367
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES	
Offered	367
EQUIPMENT	
(Used or Surplus New)	
For Sale	406
WANTED	

ALL LL																				
Equipment		÷		•	•	•				•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	404	

### ADVERTISERS INDEX

Allied Electronic Sales	400
Alvaradio Supply Co	404
American Electrical Sales Co	398
American Silver Co	367
Arma Corporation	369
Arrow Appliance Co	367
Arrow Sales, Inc	-404
Automatic Electric Co	374
B & B Distributors	403
Barry Electronics Corp	395
Bell Aircraft Corp	374
Bendix Aviation Corp	372
Bendix Aviation Corp., Pacific Div	370
Blan	402
Brooks Inc., B. D	398
Candee Airco	400
Capehart-Farnsworth Corp	374
C & H Sales Co	404
Chamberlain & Co., M. G	367
Chance Vought Aircraft	372
Chase Electronic Supply Co	395
Comet Electronic Sales Co	397
Commercial Surplus Sales Commercial	398
Communications Devices Co	398
Communications Devices Co., Inc	403
Communications Equipment Co	387
Convair	271

SOLDER SETURATION ALL DESTRICT	
Cottone & Co.	3/3
D & I Electronic	400
Davias Laboration T	367
Davies Laboratories, Inc	375
Daystrom Inc.	370
Edlie Electronics Inc	399
Electro Impulse Laboratory	398
Electro Sales Co	405
Electronic Engineering Co. of Calif.	370
Electronic Expediters	400
Electronic Specialty Supply Co	101
Electronic Speciarty Supply Continue	401
Electronic Surplus Brokers	400
Electronicraft, Inc.	379
Empire Electronics Co	402
Engineering Associates	399
ЕРСО	399
Finnegan, H.	404
Freeland Products Co.	367
General Electric Company	372
General Motors Corp. AC Speck Plus Di-	373
Gibbs Manufacturing & Descent C	3/1
Clobs Manufacturing & Research Corp	372
Globe Industries	402
Goodyear Aircraft Corp	368
Green, Gould	404
Grossman Sons, Inc., L.	367
Houde Supply Co	367
Instruments Associates	389
J. S. H. Sales Co	400
Jet Propulsion Laboratory	372
Key Electronics Div	3/3
Kloin Co. Manual	396
Riem Co., Manuel	390
Lapirow Bros.	403
Lectronic Research Laboratories	377
Liberty Electronics, Inc	384
Lowenthal Co., T. R.	396
Maritime International Co	397
Maritime Switchboard	394
Maxson, W. L.	368
McKiernan, John	404
McNeal Electric & Equipment C.	404
Melnor Inc	392
Metrapelites O	375
Metropolitan Uverseas Supply Corp	398
	020
Michener & Holland	367
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of	367 369
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of	367 369 373
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander	367 369 373 392
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories.	367 369 373 392
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co.	367 369 373 392 391
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Research Corp	367 369 373 392 391 370
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Research Corp National University Corp.	367 369 373 392 391 370 375
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Research Corp National Union Radio Corp National Union Radio Corp	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Research Corp National Union Radio Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Research Corp National Union Radio Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co.	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Cash Register Co National Research Corp National Union Radio Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co Photocon Sales	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Cash Register Co National Research Corp National Union Radio Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co. Photocon Sales Potter Instrument Co	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Cash Register Co National Research Corp National Union Radio Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co. Photocon Sales Potter Instrument Co Precision Electrical Instrument Co	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Cash Register Co National Research Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co. Photocon Sales Potter Instrument Co Precision Electrical Instrument Co Radcom Engineering Co	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Cash Register Co National Union Radio Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co Photocon Sales Photocon Sales Precision Electrical Instrument Co. Radcom Engineering Co Radio Development & Sales Co	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403 402
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Cash Register Co National Cash Register Co National Research Corp National Union Radio Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co. Photocon Sales Potter Instrument Co Precision Electrical Instrument Co. Radio Development & Sales Co Radio & Electronic Surplus	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403 402 402
Michener & Holland Michener & Holland Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Research Corp National Research Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co. Photocon Sales Potter Instrument Co Precision Electrical Instrument Co Radio Development & Sales Co Radio & Electronic Surplus Radio Ham Shack. Inc	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403 402 402
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Cash Register Co National Research Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co Photocon Sales Potter Instrument Co Precision Electrical Instrument Co Radio Development & Sales Co Radio bevelopment & Sales Co Radio Ham Shack, Inc. Radio Ham Shack, Inc.	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403 402 402 385
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Cash Register Co National Cash Register Co National Union Radio Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co Photocon Sales Potter Instrument Co Precision Electrical Instrument Co. Radio Development & Sales Co Radio Development & Sales Co Radio Ham Shack, Inc. Radio Shack Corp Radio Shack Corp.	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403 402 402 385 394
Michener & Holland Michener & Holland Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Union Radio Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co. Photocon Sales Potter Instrument Co Precision Electrical Instrument Co Radio Development & Sales Co Radio Belectronic Surplus. Radio Ham Shack, Inc Radio Shack Corp. Radio Surplus Corp	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403 402 385 394 381
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Cash Register Co National Research Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co. Photocon Sales Potter Instrument Co Precision Electrical Instrument Co Radio mengineering Co Radio Development & Sales Co Radio bavelopment & Sales Co Radio Shack Corp. Radio Surplus Corp. Radio Surplus Corp. Raytheon Manufacturing Co	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403 402 402 385 394 381 371
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Cash Register Co National Research Corp National Union Radio Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co Photocon Sales Photocon Sales Potter Instrument Co Precision Electrical Instrument Co Radio Development & Sales Co Radio Development & Sales Co Radio Electronic Surplus Radio Ham Shack, Inc Radio Shaek Corp. Radio Surplus Corp Raytheon Manufacturing Co Raytheon Mfg. Co	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403 402 402 385 394 331 402 402 385 394 331 402
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Union Radio Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co Photocon Sales Potter Instrument Co Precision Electrical Instrument Co. Radio Development & Sales Co Radio Development & Sales Co Radio back Corp. Radio Shack Corp. Radio Shack Corp. Raytheon Manufacturing Co Raytheon Mig. Co Reeves Instrument Corp.	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403 402 402 385 394 381 371 402 368
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Research Corp National Research Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co. Photocon Sales Potter Instrument Co. Precision Electrical Instrument Co. Radio Development & Sales Co Radio Bevelopment & Sales Co Radio Ham Shack, Inc. Radio Shack Corp. Radio Surplus Corp. Raytheon Manufacturing Co. Raytheon Mfg. Co. Reeves Instrument Corp. Relay Sales	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403 402 402 385 394 381 371 402 368 383
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Cash Register Co National Research Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co Photocon Sales Potter Instrument Co Precision Electrical Instrument Co Radio mengineering Co Radio Development & Sales Co Radio back Corp. Radio Shack Corp. Radio Shack Corp. Radio Surplus Corp. Radio Surplus Corp. Radio Surplus Corp. Raytheon Manufacturing Co Relay Sales Reliance Merchandising Co	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403 402 402 385 394 402 385 391 402 385 391 402 385 391 371 371 402 402 403 385 371 371 371 371 372 375 374 402 404 375 375 375 374 402 402 403 402 403 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 37
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Cash Register Co National Research Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co Photocon Sales Photocon Sales Potter Instrument Co Precision Electrical Instrument Co. Radio Development & Sales Co Radio Development & Sales Co Radio Electronic Surplus Radio Shaek Corp. Radio Shaek Corp. Radio Surplus Corp. Raytheon Manufacturing Co Reves Instrument Corp Relay Sales Role Electronics Inc	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403 375 399 403 385 399 402 385 394 381 371 402 385 394 381 371 371 375 399 403 375 399 403 375 399 403 375 399 403 375 399 403 375 399 403 375 399 402 385 399 402 395 399 403 375 399 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 402
Michener & Holland Michener & Holland Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Cash Register Co National Union Radio Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co. Photocon Sales Potter Instrument Co Precision Electrical Instrument Co. Radio Development & Sales Co Radio Arelectronic Surplus. Radio Ham Shack, Inc. Radio Shack Corp. Radio Shack Corp. Radio Surplus Corp. Radio Surplus Corp. Raytheon Manufacturing Co. Reeves Instrument Corp. Relay Sales Reliance Merchandising Co Sandia Corp.	367 367 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403 375 399 403 375 399 403 385 394 381 371 402 388 381 371 378 402 402 402 385 394 371 371 371 374 402 403 403 395 395 395 395 395 395 395 395 395 39
Michener & Holland	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 395 399 403 385 394 402 402 385 394 381 371 402 388 381 371 402 368 383 378 402 388 378 402 388 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 379 378 379 378 379 379 379 379 379 379 379 379 379 379
Michener & Holland Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander Monmouth Radio Laboratories National Cash Register Co National Cash Register Co National Research Corp Norman Radio Distributors, Inc Overbrook Co Photocon Sales Potter Instrument Co Precision Electrical Instrument Co Radio mengineering Co Radio Development & Sales Co Radio back Corp. Radio Shack Corp. Radio Shack Corp. Radio Surplus Corp. Radio Surplus Corp. Radio Surplus Corp. Raytheon Manufacturing Co Reeves Instrument Corp. Relay Sales Reliance Merchandising Co Role Electronics Inc Sandia Corp. Servo-Tek Products Co., Inc	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403 402 402 385 394 381 381 381 402 368 383 378 402 368 383 378 402 368 378 378 402 368 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 379 403 402 402 385 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378
Michener & Holland	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403 375 394 3375 394 3371 402 385 394 381 371 402 385 394 381 371 402 385 394 381 371 402 385 394 381 371 402 385 394 381 371 402 385 394 381 371 402 385 394 381 371 402 385 394 381 371 371 375 394 385 394 385 394 385 374 402 385 394 385 374 402 385 394 385 378 402 385 394 385 378 402 385 378 387 387 387 387 387 387 387
Michener & Holland	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 385 394 385 394 381 371 402 388 394 381 371 402 368 383 378 402 369 382 372 404 404 404 404 404 404 404 40
Michener & Holland	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 403 402 402 385 394 381 402 385 394 381 402 385 394 381 402 385 394 387 402 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 402 403 402 402 403 402 403 402 402 403 402 403 402 402 385 394 387 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 37
Michener & Holland	367 369 373 392 371 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 399 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 385 394 381 371 378 402 368 383 378 402 402 402 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 403 402 402 403 402 403 402 402 403 402 402 402 402 403 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 402
Michener & Holland.         Michigan, University of.         Minnesota, University of.         Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander.         Monmouth Radio Laboratories.         National Cash Register Co.         National Cash Register Co.         National Cash Register Co.         National Cash Register Co.         National Union Radio Corp.         Norman Radio Distributors, Inc.         Overbrook Co.         Photeon Sales         Potter Instrument Co.         Precision Electrical Instrument Co.         Radio Development & Sales Co.         Radio Ham Shack, Inc.         Radio Surplus Corp.         Radio Surplus Corp.         Raytheon Manufacturing Co.         Reeves Instrument Corp.         Relay Sales         Reliance Merchandising Co.         Sandia Corp.         Satvid Engineering Inc.         Tab       393,         Tallen Co., Inc.         Technical Materials Co.         Technical Materials Co.	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 396 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375
Michener & Holland	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 404 402 385 399 403 375 399 403 375 399 403 385 394 381 371 371 388 383 378 402 368 383 378 402 368 375 375 399 382 372 406 404 367 372 372 368 372 372 372 372 372 375 374 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 40
Michener & Holland	367 369 373 392 391 375 374 402 404 402 404 396 395 399 403 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 385 394 381 371 402 368 382 372 406 404 367 382 372 372 372 372 372 372 375 374 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 40
Michener & Holland	367 369 373 392 391 375 374 402 402 385 399 403 375 399 403 375 399 402 402 385 394 402 385 394 402 385 391 402 385 391 402 385 391 402 402 402 402 385 394 402 402 402 385 394 402 402 385 397 402 402 402 385 399 403 371 402 402 402 402 385 399 403 402 402 402 385 399 403 402 402 385 399 403 371 402 402 385 399 403 371 402 385 371 402 385 378 378 402 402 385 378 378 402 385 378 378 402 385 378 378 378 402 368 378 378 378 402 369 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378
Michener & Holland.         Michigan, University of.         Minnesota, University of.         Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander.         Monmouth Radio Laboratories.         National Cash Register Co.         National Cash Register Co.         National Cash Register Co.         National Cash Register Co.         National Union Radio Corp.         Norman Radio Distributors, Inc.         Overbrook Co.         Photcon Sales         Potter Instrument Co.         Precision Electrical Instrument Co.         Radio Development & Sales Co.         Radio Belectronic Surplus.         Radio Shack Corp.         Radio Surplus Corp.         Raytheon Manufacturing Co.         Reves Instrument Corp.         Relay Sales         Reliance Merchandising Co.         Role Electronics Inc.         Sandia Corp.         Satvid Engineering Inc.         Tab       393,         Tallen Co., Inc.         Technical Materials Co         Telemarine Communications Co.         Tracerlab, Inc.         Universal General Corp.         V & H Radio & Electronic Supply Co.	367 369 373 392 391 370 375 374 402 402 402 402 375 399 403 375 399 403 375 399 402 385 394 402 385 394 402 385 394 402 385 394 402 385 399 402 385 399 402 385 399 402 385 399 402 385 399 402 385 399 402 385 399 402 385 399 402 385 399 402 385 399 402 385 399 402 385 399 402 385 399 402 385 399 402 385 399 402 385 399 402 385 399 402 385 397 387 387 387 387 388 378 378 402 388 378 402 388 378 402 387 387 378 402 387 378 378 402 387 387 387 387 378 402 387 378 378 402 387 378 378 402 387 378 378 402 387 378 378 402 378 378 378 402 378 378 402 378 378 402 378 378 402 378 378 404 404 404 404 387 378 404 404 404 404 404 404 404 40
Michener & Holland.         Michigan, University of.         Minnesota, University of.         Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander.         Monmouth Radio Laboratories.         National Cash Register Co.         National Cash Register Co.         National Cash Register Co.         National Cash Register Co.         National Research Corp.         Norman Radio Distributors, Inc.         Overbrook Co.         Photocon Sales         Potter Instrument Co.         Precision Electrical Instrument Co.         Radio Development & Sales Co.         Radio Bevelopment & Sales Co.         Radio Shack Corp.         Radio Surplus Corp.         Raytheon Manufacturing Co.         Raytheon Mfg. Co.         Reves Instrument Corp.         Relay Sales         Reliance Merchandising Co.         Role Electronics Inc.         Saudia Corp.         Stavid Engineering Inc.         Tab       393,         Tallen Co., Inc.         Tracerlab, Inc.         Universal General Corp.         V & H Radio & Electronic Supply Co.         V & Stavid Engineering Corp.	367 369 373 392 371 370 375 374 404 396 375 374 402 385 394 402 402 385 394 371 402 385 394 371 402 385 393 402 385 391 371 402 385 392 403 402 402 385 394 385 395 397 402 385 397 402 385 397 402 385 397 402 385 397 402 385 397 402 385 397 402 385 397 402 385 397 402 385 397 402 385 397 402 385 387 402 385 387 402 385 387 387 402 385 387 387 387 387 387 387 387 387
Michener & Holland	367 369 373 392 371 371 371 371 375 374 402 402 402 375 374 402 402 402 375 374 402 402 402 402 385 394 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 40
Michener & Holland.         Michigan, University of.         Minnesota, University of.         Mogull Co., Inc., Alexander.         Monmouth Radio Laboratories.         National Cash Register Co.         National Cash Register Co.         National Cash Register Co.         National Cash Register Co.         National Research Corp.         National Register Co.         Norman Radio Distributors, Inc.         Overbrook Co.         Photocon Sales         Potter Instrument Co.         Precision Electrical Instrument Co.         Radio Development & Sales Co.         Radio Development & Sales Co.         Radio Surplus Corp.         Raytheon Manufacturing Co.         Raytheon Manufacturing Co.         Raytheon Mfg. Co.         Reeves Instrument Corp.         Relay Sales         Relay Sales         Relay Sales         Relay Sales         Rolia Corp.         Sandia Corp.         Stavid Engineering Inc.         Tab       393,         Tallen Co., Inc.         Tracerlab, Inc.         Universal General Corp.         Universal General Corp.         Universal General Corp. <t< td=""><td>367 369 373 392 391 375 374 402 402 375 399 403 375 399 403 375 399 402 402 385 394 402 402 385 394 402 385 394 402 385 394 402 402 385 394 402 402 402 402 385 394 402 402 402 385 394 402 402 385 394 402 402 402 385 394 402 402 402 402 385 394 402 402 402 385 394 402 402 402 385 394 402 402 385 376 402 402 385 377 387 387 387 387 387 387 387</td></t<>	367 369 373 392 391 375 374 402 402 375 399 403 375 399 403 375 399 402 402 385 394 402 402 385 394 402 385 394 402 385 394 402 402 385 394 402 402 402 402 385 394 402 402 402 385 394 402 402 385 394 402 402 402 385 394 402 402 402 402 385 394 402 402 402 385 394 402 402 402 385 394 402 402 385 376 402 402 385 377 387 387 387 387 387 387 387

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In addition to Daven being the leader in audio attenuators, they have achieved equal prominence in the production of RF units. A partial listing of some types is given below.

**DAVEN** Radio Frequency Attenuators, by combining proper units in series, are available with losses up to 120 DB in two DB Steps or 10<sup>(1)</sup> DB in one DB Steps. They have a zero insertion loss and a frequency range from DC to 225 MC.

Standard impedances are 50 and 73 ohms, with special impedances available on request. Resistor accuracy is within  $\pm 2\%$  at DC. An urbalanced circuit is used which provides constant input and output impedance. The units are supplied with either UG-58/U\* or UG-185/U\*\* receptacles.

	ТҮРЕ	LOSS	TOTAL DB	STANDARD IMPEDANCES
RFA*	& RFB 540**	1, 2, 3, 4 DB	10	$50/50\Omega$ and $73/73\Omega$
RFA	& RFB 541	10, 20, 20, 20 DB	70	$50/50\Omega$ and $73/73\Omega$
RFA	& RFB 542	2, 4, 6, 8 DB	20	$50/50\Omega$ and $73/73\Omega$
RFA	& RFB 543	20, 20, 20, 20 DB	80	$50/50\Omega$ and $73/73\Omega$
RFA	& RFB 550	1, 2, 3, 4, 10 DB	20	$50/50\Omega$ and $73/73\Omega$
RFA	& RFB 551	10, 10, 20, 20, 20 DB	80	$50/50\Omega$ and $73/73\Omega$
RFA	& RFB 552	2, 4, 6, 8, 20 DB	40	$50/50\Omega$ and $73/73\Omega$

These units are now being used in equipment manufactured for the Army, Navy and Air Force.

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# RCA metal-shell kinescopes give you 8 plus features at no extra cost

RCA-developed metal-shell kinescopes offer design engineers, manufacturers, and users of TV receivers, many important advantages over all-glass types ...

- **Reflection-free Faceplates:** Frosted surface of faceplate prevents reflections of light sources and bright room objects at any angle to the tube.
- 2 Superior Faceplate Quality: Metal-shell construction permits the use of highquality sheet glass made to RCA specifications. Its use results in greater freedom from imperfections, such as blisters, chill marks, shear marks, mold marks, and ripples. Faceplates of uniform thickness transmit the picture with uniform brightness levels over the entire viewing area.

Less Weight: RCA 21" metal-shell kinescopes weigh only about 18 pounds, a value approximately 12 pounds less than



- **Optically Superior:** Relatively thin and flat spherical faceplate of uniform thickness permits wide-angle viewing with minimum picture distortion.
- High Safety Factor: Inherent mechanical strength of metal-shell construction provides greater factor of safety in handling operations.
- **6** Utilize Time-Tested Components: 21" metal-shell kinescopes permit the use of proven deflection circuits and available components to produce pictures having good corner focus and negligible pin cushion. No need to experiment with special components; volume production can be achieved with minimum delay.
- **Volume Types:** More RCA 21" metal-shell kinescopes have been produced than the total of all 21" glass kinescopes. Because of this production experience, 21" metalshell kinescopes offer a greater degree of dependability and uniformity.

8 Availability: Manufacturing facilities in two RCA plants insure continuous highvolume supply.

For technical data or design assistance on RCA kinescopes or other types of tubes, write RCA, Commercial Engineering, Section ER42, or contact your nearest RCA field office:—

FIELD OFFICES: (East) Humboldt 5-3900, 415 S. 5th St., Harrison, N. J. (Midwest) Whitehall 4-2900, 589 E. Illinois St., Chicago, Ill. (West) Madison 9-3671, 420 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Calif.



