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## MUIRHEAD

ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS

Telegrams and Cables: MUIRHEADS ELMERS-END


FIGURES OF THE MONTH

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Ago } \end{aligned}$ | Previous Month | Latest <br> Month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RECEIVER PRODUCTION |  |  |  |
| (Source: RTMA) | Feb ${ }^{51}$ | Jan '52 | Feb '52 |
| Television sets | 679,319 | 404,933 | 409,337-p |
| Home Radio sets | 764,679 | 368,875 | 418,808-p |
| Portable sets | 79,859 | 68,433 | 72,866-p |
| Auto sets | 437,779 | 195,147 | 267,779-p |

RECEIVER SALES
(Source: Licensee figures)
Television sets, units.
Electric radio sets, units Battery sets, units. Auto sets, units Television sets value $\$ 126,203,538$ Electric radio sets, value $\$ 16,879,994$ Battery sets, value .... $\$ 1,782,364$ Auto sets, value . . . . . . \$5,881,445

## RECEIVING TUBE SALES

| (Source: RTMA) | F |
| :--- | ---: |
| Receiv. tubes, total units | 36,821 |
| Receiving tubes, new sets | 26,93 |
| Rec. tubes, replacement. | 8,237 |
| Receiving tubes gov't... | 220 |
| Receiving tubes, export. | 1,429 |
| Picture tubes, to mfrs... | 634 |
|  |  |
| BROADCAST STATIONS |  |


| (Source: FC,C) | Mar '51 |
| :---: | :---: |
| TV Stations on Air | 107 |
| TV Stns CPs-not on air | 2 |
| TV Stns-Applications.. | 396 |
| AM Stations on Air | 2,239 |
| AM Stns CPs-not on air | 124 |
| AM Stns-Applications | 265 |
| FM Stations on Air | 656 |
| FM Stns CPs-not on air | 18 |
| FM Stns-Applications.. | 11 |
| NETWORK BILLINGS |  |
| (Source: Pub. Info. Bureau) | Feb'51 |
| AM/FM-ABC | \$2,702,721 |
| AM/FM-CBS | \$6,097,737 |
| AM/FM-MBS | \$1,426,705 |
| AM/FM-NBC | \$4,731,626 |
| TV-ABC | \$1,254,851 |
| TV-CBS | \$2,600,339 |
| TV-Dumont | \$406,079 |
| TV-NBC | \$3,949,360 |

Feb '51
Jan'51 633,708 602,726 95,588
203538

782,364
\$62,450,714
$\$ 9,830,047$
\$1,711,553
\$6,191,627

Jan " 52 26,736,695 15,763,221 $6,338,157$
3,209625
$1,426,292$ 340,192

| Feb '52 | Mar '52 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 108 | 108 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 506 | 521 |
| 2,336 | 2,339 |
| 74 | 74 |
| 313 | 320 |
| 636 | 636 |
| 14 | 14 |

Jan'52 \$3,307,464 \$5,160,182 \$1,678,409 \$4,331,884 \$2,007,314 \$5,109,023 \$717,148 $\$ 7380,307$

Feb '52 $\$ 3,177,970$ $\$ 4,788,561$ $\$ 1,600,399$ \$3,994,018 \$2,120,911 $\$ 5,103,043$ \$748,544 \$6,813,549

|  | Year Ago | Previous Month | Latest Month |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TV AUDIENCE |  |  |  |
| (Source: NBC Research Dept.) | Mar'51 | Feb '52 | Mar '52 |
| Sets in Use-total | 11,748,400 | 16,129,300 | 16,535,100 |
| Sets in Use-netw'k conn. | 9,950,200 | 15,262,600 | 15,642,200 |
| Sets in Use-New York. | 2,240,000 | 2,840,000 | 2,890,000 |
| Sets in Use-Los Angeles | 877,000 | 1,100,000 | 1,125,000 |
| Sets in Use-Chicago... | 890,000 | 1,093,000 | 1,110,000 |
| COMMUNICATION AUTHORIZATIONS |  |  |  |
| (Source: FCC) | Feb '51 | Jon'52 | Feb '52 |
| Aeronautical | 30,722 | 31,076 | 31,707 |
| Marine | 28,854 | 34,310 | 34,660 |
| Police, fire, etc. | 8,625 | 10,292 | 10,442 |
| industrial. | 8,229 | 11,859 | 12,237 |
| Land Transportation ... | 3,934 | 4,700 | 4,767 |
| Amateur | 91,290 | 103,570 | 105,016 |
| Citizens Radio | 444 | 792 | 833 |
| Disaster ............ | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| Experimental | 475 | 425 | 359 |
| Common carrier | 837 | 877 | 895 |


| Dec '51 | Jon '52 |
| :---: | ---: |
| $272,100-\mathrm{r}$ | $270,700-\mathrm{p}$ |
| $170,900-\mathrm{r}$ | $169,700-\mathrm{p}$ |
| $\$ 65.08-\mathrm{r}$ | $\$ 65.99-\mathrm{p}$ |
| $\$ 60.61-\mathrm{r}$ | $\$ 60.90-\mathrm{p}$ |
| 42.4 | $42.6-\mathrm{p}$ |
| $41.6-\mathrm{r}$ | $41.6-\mathrm{p}$ |

## STOCK PRICE AVERAGES

| (Source: Standard and Poor's) | Mar '51 | Feb '52 | Mar '52 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Radio-TV \& Electronics | 232.0 | 276.2 | 295.7 |
| Radio Broadcasters | 212.1 | 268.8 | 286.9 |
|  |  | Quarterly Figures Previous |  |
| INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT ORDERS | Ago | Previous Quarter | Quarter |
| (Source: NEMA) | 4th 50 | 3rd'51 | 4th'51 |
| Dielectric Heating | \$370,000 | \$210,000 | \$560,000 |
| Induction Heating | \$1,120,000 | \$3,960,000-r | \$3,400,000 |

INDUSTRIAL TUBE SALES

| (Source: NEMA) | 4 th $^{\prime} 50$ | 3 rd '51 | 4 th $^{\prime} 51$ |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Vacuum (non-receiving) | $\$ 4,380,000$ | $\$ 8,420,000$ | $\$ 14,300,000$ |
| Gas or vapor.......... | $\$ 2,100,000$ | $\$ 2,620,000$ | $\$ 3,170,000$ |
| Phototubes ........ | $\$ 280,000$ | $\$ 280,000-\mathrm{r}$ | $\$ 400,000$ |
| Magnetrons and velocity |  |  |  |
| modulation tubes.... | $\$ 2,690,000$ | $\$ 3,740,000-\mathrm{r}$ | $\$ 6,670,000$ |

Feb '52 28,262,407 17,608,162 6,623,798 2,877,177 1,153,270 330,431

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
(Source: Bur. Labor Statistics) Jan'51
Jan '52
462,252
390,005
45,578
165,549 \$82,105,399 $\$ 8,046,422$
$\$ 893,100$ $\$ 4,693,660$
Prod. workers, electronic 267,800 Prod wkrs radio etc 180500 Av. wkly. earnings, elect. $\$ 60.11$ Av. wkly. earnings, radio $\$ 57.55$ Av. weekly hours, elect. Av weekly hours, radio
b 52
31,707
34,660
12,237
4,767
05,016
26
895

Jan '52 270,700-p 169,700-p \$65.99-p $\$ 60.90-\mathrm{p}$
$42.6-\mathrm{p}$ 41.6-p

electronics-MAY • 1952

## Lifting of Freeze Opens Up New Television Markets


#### Abstract

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 $31 / 2$-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 ( $54-216 \mathrm{mc}$ ). 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 ( $470-890 \mathrm{mc}$ ), 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 onother 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 $\$ 53.95$
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 $1,000 \mathrm{kw}$.

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 am-
phitheatre provided working space for $t v$ 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


Sixty percent of U.S. population will be within range of television stations on transcontinental television network. Solid lines show present hookup and dashed lines include eight cities to be added by the time Republicans convene July 7
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 14 th. The networks hope to have approximately three weeks for ironing out kinks before the first convention starts.

## After The FreezeSteel, 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)


## 40 new, helpful applications for Sylvania Crystal Diodes . . . never before published

Don't miss this book! It contains the very latest tested circuits using crystal diodes.

Here are short cuts and tested circuits of value to radio amateurs, engineers, as well as radio and TV service men.

You'll find detailed direc. tions for building crystal meters and meter accessories.

There are 8 different communications applications, and 10 interesting new experimental circuits. Also an entire chapter on radio and TV service devices.

This book is yours now for only $25 \phi$. The attached coupon is for your convenience. Clip and mail with your quarter NOW!

## Partial List of Contents includes How to Make:

A Linear Voltmeter for Built-in Instrumentation.

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A Voice (Modulation) Con. trolled Relay.
A High-Resistance Crystal Voltmeter.

A TV Antenna Orientation Meter.

A Tuned Crystal-Type Signal Tracer.

A Square-law D.C. Voltmeter An FM Dynamic Limiter.
An Amplitude Modulator.
An Audio-Frequency Microvolter.
A Spike Generator.
A Voltage-Selective Circuit.

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Sirect
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.

## 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.
$\rightarrow$ 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-A nother 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 sizeabie 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".

## 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 50 th 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 )


If smaller, lighter electrical components are needed in the military electronic gear or aircraft controls you are concerned with, investigate the use of CEROC ST, the newest Sprague magnet wire.

Application of a single Teflon overlay to the base ceramic insulation results in a magnet wire which has many of the best properties of both Sprague's CEROC 200 silicone-coated ceramic-insulated wire and CEROC T double-Teflon ceramic-insulated wire.

Complete details of this important new development are given in Engineering Bulletin 404, available on letterhead request.

For latest information on CEROC 200 and CEROC T, write for Bulletins $401-\mathrm{B}, 402-\mathrm{H}$, and $403-\mathrm{C}$,


Immediate deliveries from stock on small sample quantities of all CEROC wires as well as short delivery cycles on production runs are now in effect.

There is plenty of room for your orders on the production schedules of our North Adams, Mass. and Bennington, Vt. plants with their newly-expanded facilities.

## QUICK DELIVERY


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.

- 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.


## 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.

- Costs Slightly More - Cust 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 cosi 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.
-Only Parial-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 fly-ing-spot system at the NARTB
(Continued on page 14)

## how to handle orders for

# military electronic equipment... 

better and faster!

# Choose CENTRALAB - 1 <br> <br> America's widest line of components <br> <br> 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 specs. 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 $110-115 \mathrm{~V}$. application... $71 / 2 \mathrm{amps}$. 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.


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.


Centralab's New Eyelet-Mounted Feed-Through Ceramic Capacitors are smallest available. They mect 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.

New Sub-miniature Model III Ampec - a full three-stage speech amplifier of remarkably small dimensions - approximately $1 / 32^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $15 / 16^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ (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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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 gen-
erator 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 tume 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.
$\rightarrow$ 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 National 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 to 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 ManagementThe joint NARTB-RTMA promoticn 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:

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


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Atlontaí Chicaga Cleveland Dallas Dayton Detroit Los Angeles Minneapolis New Mork Philadelphia Phoenix Röchester St. Louis Son Francisco Scattle Toronto Washington
convention tv coverage) to get out the vote and for their voluntary cooperation in supporting CONELRAD (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 govern-ment-industry Ad Hoc committee on propagation, tossed a small bombshell by stating that the Com-
mission'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 tech-nically-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

## distribution of electrical engineers,


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)

## for Smooth Voltage Control

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- 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.


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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 Bureall 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 FiguresRTMA 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 tr sets, and allied types, manufactured by General Electric, Hytron, Lansdale, National Union, Radio Corporation of America, Raytheon, Sheldon, Sylvania and TungSol.

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 month (February, 1952). The curve representing sales to initial equipment manufacturers follows the trend in manufacture of radio and $t=$ 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,


## WHY CBS MHTRON 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 - HY TRON 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 vol tages and currents do not cause drift.


WHY CBS-HYTRON BLUE-WHITE SCREEN?
Ever notice how a shirt laundered with bluing appears whiter? With the CBSHytron 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.

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 DuMont, 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 to 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 larg-
est 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.


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 whf radio for
(Continued on page 22) <br> \title{
prompt delivery
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## OF PRECISION DEPOSITED CARBON RESISTORS

No mechanical damage or changes greater than $1.0 \%$ will be apparent on Radell Deposited Carbon Resisiors when subjected to temperature cycling ranging from plus $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to phus $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 30 minutes, return to plus $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 15 minutes, then to $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 30 minutes and return to $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

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

Load life tests conducted at $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 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 $1.0 \%$.


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


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 Socisty, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadeiphia, Pa.
May 5 -7: Second GovernmentIndustry Conference, sponsored by RTMA, NEMA, AIEE, at National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
May 5-16: British Industries i'air, Earis Court and Olympia, London, England, and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, England.
MAY 6-9: Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, Annual Meeting. Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
May 10: North Atlantic Region, IRE, Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.
MAY $12-14$ : National Conference on Airborne Electronics, Biltmore Hotel, Dayton, Ohio.
May 13: Rallo Club of America, 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 23-21: 1952 Audio Fair, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.
June 8-12: National Association Electr:cal Distributors, Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N.J.
June 23-27: AIEE Summer General Meeting, Hotel Nicole, Minneapolis, Minn.
AUG. 11-21: Congress of U.R.S.1. Sydney, Australia.
Aug. 12-15: 195: APCO Conference, Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, Calif.
Aug. 15-16: Emporium Section, IRE, Annual Summer Seminar, 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, Syracuse, 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 $9,000 \mathrm{kw}$ 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 to 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 2729. 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.


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.
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## TINNERMAN

## 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.

limit bridge for testing resistance accuracy of Stripohm resistors is operated by Theresa Collura (foreground).


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

terminals are spot welded to Stripohm cores by Frances Baxter who has been with the company 10 years.

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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## EXPORT

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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.

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

## "RMC DISCAPS" ${ }^{\text {The Right Way to Say }}$ Ceramic Condensers

## A New Development from the RMC Technical Ceramic Laboratories



RADIO MATERIALS CORPORATION General Office: 3325 N. California Ave., Chicago 18, III.

## Now! <br> Transient-free test voltages down to O.UI cps!

Versatile, general purpose generator for subsonic and audio work! Continuously variable, 0.01 to $1,000 \mathrm{cps}$, 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 $1,000 \mathrm{cps}$ in five decade ranges.
DIAL ACCURACY: Within 2\%.
FREQUENCY STABILITY: Within $1 \%$ including 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 $\mu_{\text {sec }}$ duration. Sync pulse occurs at crest of sine and triangular wave output.
POWER: 115 -valt, $50 / 60$ cycles, 175 watts.
DIMENSIONS: $10 \frac{12^{\prime \prime}}{}$ high, $19^{\prime \prime}$ wide, $13^{\prime \prime}$ 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.


Figure 1. Oscillogram shows freedom from transients as output frequency is changed.
-hp- 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 $-b p-202 \mathrm{~A}$ 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.
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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.
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- FILTRON'S modern shielded laboratories are equipped to measure RF Interference from 14 KC to 1000 MC in accordance with military specifications.
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- FILTRON'S extensive production facilities permit us to meet your delivery requirements. NOW!


Miniature 3 amp. - 125 VAC - 400~ filter - hermetically sealed size $11 / \mathrm{c}^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 6^{\prime \prime}$

$15 \mathrm{amp} .-28 \mathrm{VDC}$ filter, size $2^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$, with pressurized AN connectors-high attenuation from 150 KC to 400 MC .

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Actuators
Engines
And other RF Interference producing equipment


LOCKHEED XF. 90

# Can Carboloy permanent magnets 

## These 4 cases show how lasting energy without wires 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 ergineers left only a $6^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ 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 prewiously 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?

1SIMPLE-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!

8COMBINE ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL FEATURES -Transform electrical energy into mechanical motion; mechanical motion into electrical energy.

9SIMPLIFY MECHANICAL ASSEMBLIES-Exert strong tractive force for holding, lifting and separating devices, which eliminates component parts, makes product design and fabrication extremely simple.

UNINTERRUPTED OPERATION—Magnetic energy flows continually and forever!

1- MOISTURE-RESISTANT — No coils to collect moisture.

12CREATE 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


## Gentlemen:

Please rush me, without cost or obligation, copies of your lates\% Carboloy Permanent Magnet Design Manual and your Permanent Magnet Standard Stock Catalog.


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Formerly Manulactured 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 guaranreed to be $\pm .0015 \%$ over range of $15^{\circ}$ to $50^{\circ}$ 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.


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## THE JAMES KNIGHTS COMPANY

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## ALL CERAMIC

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

## EXTREMELY COMPACT,

 yet have many high-current taps, perfectly insulated. Terminals are convenient for wiring. Back-of-panel mounting.SILVER-TO-SILVER
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Incorporates a positive cam-and-rollermechanism Frovides "slow-break, quick-make" action, part cularly suited to alternating current. Minimizes ssarking, extends contact 1 fe.
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Completely insulated from the load by a high-strength driving lub which will vithstand a 2000. *olt test.

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# Adrancement in Emergency Communicalion : Eimac tubes fill key sockets 

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 2 C 39 A 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 757 C 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 variefy of uses as a power amplifier, oscillator or frequency multiplier wherever dependability and durability are demanded.


Power amplifier of REL's type 715

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

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 umique 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 extibits outstanding electrical properties which remain remarkably stable under repeated temperature and humidity cycling. In addition, it possesses high physical strength and low cold flow, a ad punches readily into intricate shapes. The metal foil is honded by a special process assuring consistently higher bond strengths than ever offered before.

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## THETRUTHABOUT

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 diretted to General Electric for several reasons:

- G.E. is the largest supplier of germinium products in the country.*
- More than $41 / 2$ 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).
- G-E Research and Electronics Laboratories have been developing junction germanium devices for several years.
- G.E. announced the first comerdial junction (P-N) rectifier (G10 types) in October 1951 and these are now in production.

General Electric has developed seearal 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 avilability. It is fair to state that G.E. intends to lead in the production of transistors


## 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 moreall 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 iunction 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.

## GENERAL (3) ELECTRIC



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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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.

2. 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.

3. 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 nertness; 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.

## A Capsule Report on the Properties of KEL-F

$\star$ Chemical Inertness
$\star$ Wide temperature range -minus 320 F to 390 F

* High electrical resistance
* Low Cold Flow
* Zero Moisture Absorption
* Variable transparency and flexibility properties
* Readily molded, extruded and machined

MOLDING POWDERS


## DISPERSIONS

NW-25 flows readily at
fusion temperatures
N. 1 High molecular weight

OILS, WAXES and GREASES
$\begin{array}{ll}\$ 1 & \text { Light Oil } \\ 3 & \text { Medium O }\end{array}$
13 Medium Oil
$\$ 10$ Heavy Oil
$\$ 40$ Waxy Oil (pour point 80-90 F)
$\$ 150$ Hard Wax at 70 F (Greases compounded to order)

Standard Fabricatad Kel-F Materials and Parts Available from Commercial Sources
Molded Sheets ${ }^{\star}$ Extrudec and Molded Rod ${ }^{\star}$ Extruded Tubing Thin Film (extruded as lay-flat tubing)
Gaskets *Washers *Valve Discs *"U"Packing
" 0 " Rings ${ }^{\text {K Kel-F }}$ coated Resilient-core " 0 " Rings Valve Diaphragms
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For full information on various molders, extruders and fabricators of Kel-F products: also technical data on detailed properties, moldimg and application techniqueswrite
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SOUTH AMERICA

# DRIVER-HARRIS ANNOUNCES 

 REVOLUTIONARY nembese mie COlling machinewith Synchronized Rolling Action


As producers of the world famous "Nichrome"* 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 partsresults 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-
(1) 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 $\pm \mathbf{1 \%}$ );
(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 belween turns of strelched coils.


Coil ends lie fat. No burring or twisting of wire.
*T.M. Rek. U.S. Yat. Oit.


## Driver-Harris Company

HARRISON, NEW JERSEY
6RANCHES: Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Las Angeles, San francisco

# 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 accommodate 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 danzer 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 soldes terminals for soldering - avoids rat nests of congested conventional back connector wiring. Color coded, the Alden back connectors provide beautiful operational of service check points for all leads to and from chassis.


Hinged Front Panal 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 artaches easily to chassis - is wired - swung up and fastened with Alden Target Screws. YOU CAN SIMPLIFY DESIGN -

## GET EASY SUB-DIVISION

## OF LABOR

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 wropping of leads necessary) - With all fube sackets and their associated components mounted on one card - the wiring and soldering of circlits is an open, easy-to-work sub-assembly operasion.


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 - yer 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 rwist of the handle and the chassis backs off with finger tip ease. It also pilots the chassis back into place - securely locking it for operation with the same facility.

## TO GET STARTED QUICKLY!

Send for these tremendously useful Laboratory Work Kits and have them in your lab for wse on present equipment or immediately ready for next new project:
Kit $\# 4$ Alden " 20 " Plug-in Packages. . $\$ 10.00$ * Kit \#24 Alden Basic Chassis......... $\$ 26.50^{*}$ Kit \#25 Terminal Card Mig. System... \$11.50* Kit \#26 Basic Terminal Staking Tools \$15.00* Kit \#8 Target 8 Cap Captive Screws \$ 3.00* Kit \#29 Color Coded Back Connectors \$ 4.50* —or send for free booklet, "Basic Chassis and Components for Plusin Unit Construc"Prices shown are for sanple kits only-
For productlon runs cend ua your achiodule.


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-Interchangeable base, dip solder the leads - add cover or housing and handle and it's completed - In operation, visual or instrument checks are easily made - if trouble occurs doubtful units are quickly isolated - these units easily unplug and a compre. hensive inspection made. Spare units can be plugged in so equipment doesn't have to be inoperable while repairs are in process.


## Homed tho

## STANDARD UNITS AND SPECIFICATION'S



## PFRODUCTS

## STANDARD UNITS AND SPECIFICATIONS

| RANGERS <br> (Full-range-variable DC Supplys) | Input range | 95-130 VAC, 1中, 50-60~. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Reg. occuracy | $\pm 0.25 \%$ at any voltage setting. |  |  |  |
|  | 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 <br> Time constant Reg. accuracy | $\begin{aligned} & 0-1000 \mathrm{VA} \\ & 95-130 \mathrm{VAC}, 1 \text { 1, } 55-65 \sim . \\ & 0.7 \text { lagging to } 0.95 \text { leading } \\ & 115 \mathrm{VAC}, 14 \text { (adiustable from } 110-120 \text { volts) } \\ & 3 \% \text { max. } \\ & 0.1 \text { seconds } \\ & \pm 0.01 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DC Power Source for Spectrophotometers Model E-6/2-5 Nobatron | Input volt. range <br> Output <br> \#1 for lomp <br> \#2 for filament <br> \#3 for bias <br> Filtering <br> \#1 <br> \#2 \& 3 <br> Reg. accuracy <br> Time constant | ```95.130 VAC, 1$, 50-60 cycles GVDC adjustable }\pm10%\mathrm{ of }5\mathrm{ amperes GVDC at }100\textrm{Mo} 2VDC adjustable }\pm10%\mathrm{ at }100\textrm{Ms}\mathrm{ . 1% max. 0.05% max. \pm0.01% against line changes 0.1 seconds under most severe line chonges``` |
| Frequency Chonger Model 3FCD250 | Input voltage | 95-130 VAC, phase to neutral, 34, 4 wire |
|  | Input frequency | 45.65 cycles |
|  | Output voltage | 115 VAC, $1 \Phi$, adjustable between 110-120 VAC |
|  | Outpuif frequency | 400 cycles $\pm 10 \%$ |
|  | Output valtage regulation | $\pm 1.0 \%$ |
|  | Output frequency regulation | $\pm 1 \%$ in standard model <br> $\pm 0.01 \%$ with auxiliary frequency standard |
|  | Copacity | 250 VA |
|  | Load range | 0.1 to full load |
|  | Distartion 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 availoble.


## 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.

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CALIFORNIA - SACRAMENTO
Neely Enterprises
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CALIFORNIA - SAN FRANCISCO
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2830 Geary Blve.; Phone Walnut 1-3960
COLORADO - DENVER
Ronald G. Bowen
852 Broodway
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Burlingame Associates - F. L. Horman
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FLORIDA - FORT MEYERS
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P. O. Box 466; Phone 5-6762

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NEW YORK - NEW YORK
Burlingame Associates
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Phone Flonders 2-1597
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2420-B Rice Blvd.; Phone Linden 9303
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D-1224
1/8" diameter
1/4" length
Potted in thermo setting compound.

D-1224
RMS applied voltage, max. .. 26 volts per cell Peak inverse voltage ......... 60 volts per cell RMS input current, max. . ..... 500 microamperes DC autput voltage ............. . 20 volts per cell Voltage drop at full load ....... 1 volt per cell DC output current, avg. ...... 200 microamperes DC output current, peak ....... 2.6 milliamperes Max. surge current ............. 10 milliamperes Reverse Leakage at 10 V RMS ... 0.6 microampere Reverse leakage at 26 V RMS .... 3 microomperes Frequency max. CPS ..................... 200 KC Also available in $\mathbf{2}$-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 DC autput voltage ............ 20 volts per cell Voltage drop at full load ........ 1 volt per cell DC output current, avg. ....... 1.5 milliamperes DC output current, peak ........ 20 milliamperes Max. surge current ............. 80 milliamperes Reverse leakage at 10 V RMS .... 2.4 microamperes Reverse leakage of 26 V RMS ... 12 microamperes Frequency max. CPS 100 KC Also available in 2,3 and 4-cell Diodes.


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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.

# important 

NEW WINDING FORMS AND TECHNIQUESNEW 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 furns 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 lacky 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.

## Typical Cycling and Load Tests Show Minimum Change

 in Resistance of New IRC Precision Wire WoundsA 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 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.

|  | Original Resist. | Ist Cycle \% Chge | 2nd Cycle \% Chge | 3rd Cycle \% Chge | 4th <br> Cycle $\%$ Chge | Resist at End of 100 hrs.load | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tolal } \\ & \% \\ & \text { Chge } \end{aligned}$ | \% Chge from Last Temp. Cycle 10 End of 100 his. load $\%$ | Resistan at End His. Lo no cy | ce Chge <br> of 100 <br> ond only <br> 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 | -1.05 | $+.05$ | $+.05$ | 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 NW.10, are provided with rugged lug terminals for solder connections. These provide dependable and strain-free winding ferminations. WW.10, because of its small size, has wire lead lermination 2" long.

SIZES AND RANGES

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { JAN- } \\ & \text { R } \cdot 93 . \end{aligned}$ | $1^{15} s^{*}$ Max. | "仿" Max. | ग/87" Max. | 13/6" Max |  | 3/4*Max. | Dia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 21/4" $\pm 1 / 10^{* *}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1^{\prime \prime} \text { Max } \\ & z^{\prime \prime} \text { Min } \end{aligned}$ | $5 / \%^{\prime \prime} \pm 1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 15/72" Max. | Length |
|  | 4. 00 Meg . | 750,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 |  | 185,000 | Max. Range |
| Style | BB14 | RB13 | RB12 | RB11 | RB11 | RB10 | None |
| New IRC Style \# | WW2J | WW5J | WW4] | WWIII | WW3J | WW8J | wWios |
| Dia, |  |  | $1 / 10^{\circ} 0$ | $9 / 16{ }^{2} \mathrm{D}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \square \\ & 4 \text { Ab" }^{2} \end{aligned}$ |  | "的" D |
| Length | $23^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{L}$ | 11/4* L | 1"L | ${ }^{21} / 2_{2}{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{L}$ |  | ${ }^{29} 644^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{L}$ | ${ }^{1} / n^{\prime \prime}$ L |
| No. of Pies | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1. | 1 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { S A N } \\ 0015 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 4.20 Meg . | 1.5 Meg . | 0.5 Meg . | 0.300 Meg. | 0.185 Meg . | 0.185 Meg . | 40.000 Ohms. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commer. } \\ \text { cial } \\ 013^{n} \text { Dia. } \end{gathered}$ | 6.03 Meg . | 2.7 Meg . | 0.9 Meg . | 0.450 Meg . | 0.225 Meg . | 0.225 Meg. | 80,000 Ohms . |
| $0013^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{Dia} .$ $1000 \text { Alloy }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100,000 Onms. |

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## Put FORCE behind your vibration testing

 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 15 g with 100 lb table load or 20 g 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 directions in order to APPROVED MOUNT FOR isolate all modes ISOLATING VIBRATION of motion with 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.

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## IDEAS



ARALDITE* Bכnding, Casting, Coating Resins and $\notin R D U X^{*}$ Bonding Resins developed by Ciba Resecrch are simplifying manufact:rring meihods, improving product efficiency, a:2d opening new fields of product development. Sor.e important new and typical "in c-se" examples are showr anG described here.

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"J" Powder was developed in our laboratories - designed for high Q cored coils at VHF. It has the lowest losses for its relatively high permedbility. 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, husmidity, long time periods,

HIGH-FREQUENCY G. A. \& F. CARBONYL IRON POWDERS - RELATIVE Q vs. FREQUENCY

Form Factor - 6.8

magnetic shock and chemicals: excellent, as with all GA \& 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.

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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.


Calibrating the reference junction coils for potentiometers is typical of the measurements in which we use the compact Type E Galvanometer in our own plant. This routine measurement formerly required a wall-type galvanometer with separate lamp and scalc.

## "E" Galvanometer Saves Space and Time

This L\&N Type E Galvanometer is the right answer-in sensitivity and speed-for handling a varicty 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 casily placed at any eye level;
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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 mom. 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., Pliladelphia 44, Pa.


Irl Ad ETI22(7)


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## MANUFACTURERS

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That's why, today, more and more makers and users of electrical equipment are specifying Fiberglas yarns as the vehicle for high-temperature insulating materials. Because Fiberglas yarns are glass in fibrous form, they will not burn . . . will not break down under extreme temperatures.

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So, if you're a maker or user of electrical equipment, remember to specify hiberglas.

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Multi-Terminal Headers from $.600^{\prime \prime}$ ta $1.000^{\prime \prime}$ 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 $.350^{\prime \prime}$ dia. and 4 on a pitch circle of $.140^{\prime \prime}$ in an outside dimension of $.600^{\prime \prime}$ in any configuration shown.
1000 Series has 14 terminals in the outer pitch circle of $.656^{\prime \prime}$ and 7 terminals on the inner pitch circle of $.312^{\prime \prime}$ in an outside dimension of $1.000^{\prime \prime}$ 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, $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. 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 $525^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. for easy assembly soldering for a strain and fissure-free sealed part with resistance of over 10,000 megohms.

# Hermetic Seal Products Co. 

31 South 6th Street - Newark 7, New Jersey

# 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 $\ldots$ 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 wir 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 careels foster for the consumer, the worker anc 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 understand 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.

TYPES OF WIREANDSTRIPPING METHODS

*Nylen = Nylenamel
EC=Enamel Cotion

* Celen = Celenamel
$\mathrm{HF}=$ Formvor
${ }^{\circ}$ HNC = Nylclad a Formvar-Nylon coated wire PE = Ploin Enameled Wire, Beldenamel

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 $500^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 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
the insulation by burning. Copper oxide thus formed is next removed by brushing.
Weldimg:-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 $650^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ lead-tin solder.

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


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3 Reversed and balanced PI-windings for low inductance, with use of only the finest resistance alloys.
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(5)

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Specifications on other Ballantine Electronic Voltmeters

| MODEL | frequency range | volitage range | INPUT IMPEDANCE | ACCURACY | PRICE |
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| 300 | 10 to 150,000 cycles | 1 millivolt to 100 volts | 1/2 meg. shunfed by 30 mmfds . | $2 \%$ up to 100 KC $3 \%$ obove 100 KC | \$210. |
| $\begin{gathered} 302 \mathrm{~B} \\ \text { Battery } \\ \text { Operated } \end{gathered}$ | 2 to 150,00) cycles | 100 mierovolts to 100 volts | 2 megs. shunted by 8 mmfds. on high ranges and 15 rarifds. on low ranges | $3 \%$ from <br> 5 to 100,000 cycles; <br> $5 \%$ elsewhere | \$225. |
| 305 | Measures peak valves of pulses as short as 3 microseconds witha repe20 per ses. Also measures peak values or sine waves from 10 to 50,000 cps. | 1 millivolt to 1000 volts Peak to Peak | Same as Model 302B | $3 \%$ on sine waves $5 \%$ on pulses | \$280. |
| 310A | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { cycles to } \\ & 2 \text { megocycles } \end{aligned}$ | 100 mierovolts to 100 volts | Same as Model 302B | 3\% belawi 1 MC 5\% obove I MC | \$235. |

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DIGEST
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Reactors


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- highest output voltage per cell
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For ratings and operating characteristics, see new Bulletin GEA-5773.

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Microamperes, DC: 100
Amperes, DC
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Series P1232NG Aeroleneimpregnated merallized-paper capacitors housed in tubular metal cases with vitrified cercmic ferminal seal. Operating temperafure range of $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. at full rating: fo $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. at $75 \%$ of voltage rafing. 200, 400 and 600 V.D.C. .0005 to 2.0 mfd .

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Power Consumption
150 watts
Size
123/8" high x 213/4" wide x 151/4" deep.
The front panel is }10\frac{1/\mp@subsup{2}{}{\prime\prime}}{}\times1\mp@subsup{9}{}{\prime\prime}\mathrm{ and is designed for
rack mounting.
Weight
75 lbs.
```


## Power Output

5 milliwatts
Output connection $-1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$ waveguide.
Power Consumption
150 watts
Size
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a-Plunge dip coating applications in which relatively thin semi-transparent coatings are required,
b - Impregnations at atmospheric pressure when rapid penetration and minimum residual surface excess is sought
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260/265 F
Flash Point
480 F
Fire Point
530 F
Fire Point
Viscosity, Brookfield, 325 F
8.10 CDS

Viscosity, Brookfield, 325 F
8.10 CDS

Penetration, 77/100/5
0.003 max

Dielectric Constant, $77 \mathrm{~F}, 1 \mathrm{mc}$

## 3797-B APPLICATIONS \& PROPERTIES

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Cold Flow (M-R)
255/265 F
Penetrations: $32 / 200 / 60$
77/100/5
12-15
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25-33
Color
Application Temperature
290/340 F
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[^0]ELECTRONICS....DONALD G. FINK....Editor....MAY, 1952

# CROSS <br> 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 $625-\mathrm{line}$ 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 7 megacycle 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 re-
quirement 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 a schism (and television is 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 was adjudicated to equalize 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 

TRANSISTORS ARE USED throughout 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

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


Chassis view of the transistorized communication equipment


Front panel view of the converter

# Communication Equipment 

By GERALD S. EPSTEIN, JOHN A, BUSH and<br>Signal Coops Engineering Laboratories Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

## BOYD SHELLHORN

Electronics Engineer
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
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 $\Delta_{1}$ 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 ke 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 $\pm 425 \mathrm{cps}$. In fact, the current differential is great enough to operate the relay down to $\pm 250 \mathrm{cps}$.
. The on!y 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 $100-\mathrm{mw}$ 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
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 $\pm 3-\mathrm{db}$ 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 $R_{a r}$ 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 $R_{\text {. }}$. The reactance $X_{I}$ must be many times larger than the resistance $R$, 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 -u f capacitor in parallel with the series combination of the 82-uuf capacitor and the resistance $R_{\text {tot } 11}=R_{5}+R_{11}$ (input resistance). The 82 -m.f capacitor determines the coupling between $R_{\mathrm{ar}}$ and $R_{\text {total }}$. If the coupling $82-\mu \mu \mathrm{f}$ capacitor is changed for a given value of $R_{\text {tot: } 1}$ and approximately a given value of $R_{u r}$ 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 $82 \mu \mu \mathrm{f}$ 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 $R_{11}$ of the transistor is changed for a given value of $R_{a r}$ 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 $R_{a r}$ is changed, new values of coupling capacitance and resistance in parallel with $R_{11}$ are obtained. By trying various values of $R_{a r}$, 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 lowQ 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.


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 $R_{n n}$ is across this tuned circuit and it lowers the $Q$ still further. The output imperlance of the transistor $R_{22}$ in parallel with the antiresonant resistance $R$, of the tuned circuit is the renerator 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 $1,000-$ ohm 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 -ke 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 uuf 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 +0.1 volt 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 battery. 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 fre-
quency 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, $22 \mu \mu$, 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.

The major disadvantage of 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 fllaments, 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 <br> 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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Phase linearity-phase shift proportional to frequencyproduces a tv picture most faithfully resembling the original. This simple criterion does not take into account aperture distortion in pres-ent-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 $1.5-\mathrm{me}$ 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 $0.1 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ at the output, the $1.5-\mathrm{mc}$ 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 $\mu \mathrm{sec}$ would produce a displacement
of 1.5 percent in a picture element of 1.57 in .

Since the eye is more sensitive to smear than to loss of high-frequency detail, a narrow-bandwidth system was considered because it


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
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 tv 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 tumer 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 $4.5-\mathrm{mc}$ 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 $\mathrm{B}+$ intercarrier sets permit no excessive response at 4.5 mc and no low-frequency decoupling. Excessive response at 4.5 me 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 6 CB 6 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-toground capacitance of the 6 CB 6 in the socket is 5 u.u., the required output capacitance is 10 u $\mu$. This poses some difficulty since one foot of No. 22 stranded wire, the socket, and cathode-to-ground capacitance of the kinescope total 10 w...f. Elimination or extreme shortening of the lead, however, will keep this


FIG. 7-Recommended amplitude-versus. frequency response of the video amplifier


FIG. 8-Calculated constant-k filter


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 $10 \mu \mu \mathrm{f}$ to $16 \mu \mu \mathrm{f}$ 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 layouts 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


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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AS 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 stction. 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 extenn 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 21.5 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 $70,000-\mathrm{cps}$ 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 $\ddagger$ inch wide, which is obtained in 2,400foot lengths wound on standard $10 \frac{1}{2}$-inch reels and broadcast type hubs. To assure the finest guality 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 $80-\mathrm{kc}$ tuned circuit is shock excited from the $120-\mathrm{kc}$ oscillator and the two signals fed into a pentode mixer to produce the desired $40-\mathrm{kc}$ signals. This $40-\mathrm{kc}$ 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 -ke 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 to drive a diode clipper. The 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 recuce 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 270 degree 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


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-
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 amplitude to satisfactorily deflect the recording galvanometer, pen recorder element, remote metei or automatic data reduction systom, (b) will develop a master pulse to start the sequential triggering of the gate channels, (c) will develop

Table I-Frequencies and Performance of Telemetering System Now in Use at Air Force Missile Test Center

| Channel Number | Center Freq. (cps) | Lower Freq. Limit (cps) | Upper Freq. Limit (cps) | Deviation (Percent) | Freq. Response (cps) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 730 | 675 | 785 | $\pm 7.5$ | 11 |
| 2 | 960 | 888 | 1,032 | $\pm 7.5$ | 14 |
| 3 | 1,300 | 1,202 | 1,398 | $\pm 7.5$ | 20 |
| 4 | 1,700 | 1,572 | 1,828 | $\pm 7.5$ | 25 |
| 5 | 2,300 | 2,127 | 2,473 | $\pm 7.5$ | 35 |
| 6 | 3,000 | 2,775 | 3,225 | $\pm 7.5$ | 45 |
| 7 | 3,900 | 3,607 | 4,193 | $\pm 7.5$ | 60 |
| 8 | 5,400 | 4,995 | 5,808 | $\pm 7.5$ | 80 |
| 9 | 7,350 | 6,799 | 7,901 | $\pm 7.5$ | 110 |
| 10 | 10,500 | 9,712 | 11,288 | $\pm 7.5$ | 160 |
| 11 | 14,500 | 13,412 | 15,588 | $\pm 7.5$ | 220 |
| 12 | 22,000 | 20,350 | 23,650 | $\pm 7.5$ | 330 |
| 13 | 30,000 | 27,750 | 32,250 | $\pm 7.5$ | 450 |
| 14 | 40,000 | 37,000 | 43,000 | $\pm 7.5$ | 600 |
| 15 | 52,500 | 48,560 | 56,440 | $\pm 7.5$ | 790 |
| 16 | 70,000 | 64,750 | 75,250 | $\pm 7.5$ | 1,050 |
| OPTIONAL BAND OPERATION |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 22,000 | 18,700 | 25,300 | $\pm 15$ | 660 |
| 13 | 30,000 | 25,500 | 34,500 | $\pm 15$ | 900 |
| 14 | 40,000 | 34,000 | 46,000 | $\pm 15$ | 1,200 |
| 15 | 52,500 | 44,620 | 60,380 | $\pm 15$ | 1,600 |
| 16 | 20,000 | 59,500 | 80,500 | $\pm 15$ | 2,100 |
| NOTE: When using 15 percent deviation, consecutive channels cannot be used due to overlapping |  |  |  |  |  |

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 multivibra-
tors. 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 master-pulse-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 data signal. The signal at this point can be selected by use of a toggle switch to directly feed an isolation cathode follower or selected from a holding circuit to sliminate 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 reaucing 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 commerciaily available instruments employ ranges from d-c displacement up to $2,000 \mathrm{cps}$ 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 receiv. ing 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 convorting 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 fight time. The processing of photographic data consumes considerable time and consequently renders any such method prohibitive.

High-frequency data recording from 2,000 to $10,000 \mathrm{cps}$ 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.

Largest broadcast master control in North America can be operated by one man exeept 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<br>Audio Engineer<br>Northern Electric Co., Ltd. Belleville, Ontario Cantada

For 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 $\mathrm{f}-\mathrm{m}$ 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 centrol board siretches the width of the room, but the most important switching circuits are under the direct control of a single operator who sits or stends before $v$ - i monitors at center
ing, the equipment is as light as possible. A new design of folded-sheet-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 mrovide 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 (inctuding in this case the international short-wave transmitters at Sackville, New Bruns-
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 îrom.

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 consider-
able 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 cumula-tive-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 push-button-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 system. This is done by means 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 par-
ticular 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 $60-\mathrm{db}$ loss in $2-\mathrm{db}$ 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 $\mathrm{v}-\mathrm{i}$ 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 


#### Abstract

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 solenoidcontrolled hammers strike at appropriate time to form lines of text


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DIgITAL 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


[^1]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-coatrolled 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 contral circuits, from information sat 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 columens 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
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 ring-counter-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 col-
umn'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 $C_{n}$ through the advance triode connected 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 1 st 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 480 th 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 $C_{c}$ and $R_{c}$ 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 $R_{n}$ 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 $R_{a} C_{a}$.) 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

| DEMONSTRATION | COPY | FROM | 1 | POITER | INSIRIMENT | flyling | IY | 5 | Ltives | A | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DEMONSTRATION | COPY | FROM | THE | POTIER | Instrument | flyding | IY | 5 | S | A | D |
| OEMONSTRATION | COPY | FROM | THE | POTIER | INSTRUMEINT | Flylid | TYPEWRI TER | 5 | S | A | SECOND |
| DEMONSTRATION | COPY | FROM | THE | POTIER | INSTRUMENS | FLYING | TYPEWRI TEK | 5 | ES | A | SECOND |
| DEMONSTRATION | Copr | FROM | THE | POTIER | IN STRUMENT | flyling | TYPE*RITER | 5 | LINES | 1 | SECOND |
| DEMOMSTPATION | COPY | F.ROM | ThE | Porter | IN STRUMENT | flying | TYPE HRIT TEF | 5 | E | A | ECOND |
| OEMONSTRATION | COPY | F.ROM | THE | POTTER | IN STRUMENI | flying | TYPEWRITER | 5 | LINES | A | SECOND |
| DEMONSTRATION | COPY | FROM | THE | POTTER | instrument | FLYING | TYPEWRITER | 5 | LUNES | A | SECOND |
| DEMONSTRAIION | COPY | FROM | THE | POTTER | INSTRUMENT | flying | TYPEWRITER | 5 | LINES | A | SECOND |

at any advance triode plate whose $R_{\alpha}$ 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 resultent 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 $R_{a}$ is suffciently great, that the transfer circuitry between stages has no effect on the counter operation. The latter is obtained via $C_{c}$ and $R_{c}$ 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 $C_{c}$ and $R_{c}$ 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 64 th 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 in to the print commutator will be set at 47 . This provides for energizing the hammer in any column coded from 63 (energized by the $64-63=1$ st pulse) down to 17 (energized by the $64-17=47$ th 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 whee?. 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. l-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 doubletriods 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-to-serial-transfer-output converter has been used for some time to load a PASS unit from 6-level perforated tape.

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 ever 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 wheei 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 mroblems will become automatic. Computers coupled with high-speed printers will soon keep husiness accounts, run continuous sales records, handle entire payrolls, comnute and send out bills, keep running inventories, schedule production, and serve as vast filing systems.

The flyino typewriter principle was conceived by John T. Potter. The principal engineering was performed by P. C. Mirhel, 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 

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THE 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 goes slightly positive, $V_{0}$ goes highly negative because of the high gain and phase inversion of the amplifier. The resultant voltage division of $V_{\mathrm{o}}$ and $V_{i}$ across $R_{i n}$ and $R_{i}$ drives $e_{0}$ in a negative direction, back towards zero. In the same fashion, if $e_{y}$ goes slightly negative, $V$ ogoes highly positive, again driving $e_{s}$ 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 suocessful. This is true because it is necessary
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 potertial. 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 $e_{\rho 1}$ at virtual ground. Tube $B$ attempts to increase $E_{\mathrm{p}}$ to hold $e_{g 2}$ 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 $e_{g r}$ 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 $E_{n}$, by the same action $E_{a}$ controls $E_{j}$. The transfer of control from one input to the other takes place over a very small change in voltage difference between $E$, 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 $e_{y}$ tends towards zero voltage


FIG. 2-Operator trying for lowest voltmeter reading will be successful


FIG. 3-If $E_{1}$ is more positive than $E_{2}, E_{1}$ controls $E_{p}$


FIG. 4-If $E_{1}$ is more positive than $E_{2}, E_{2}$ controls $E_{p}$


FIG. 5-Combined positive and negative limiting


FIG. 6-A zero-drift balancing amplifier is used for greater precision
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, $E_{\gamma}$. 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 $E_{z}$ 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 $e_{y 2}$ at virtual ground. The remaining three-stage amplifier consisting of amplifier 1 , tube $A$, and tube $C$, if independent, would attempt to hold $e_{g 1}$ at zero. But because of the first amplifier, $E_{b}$ is not sufficiently negative to buck out $E_{1}$.

The voltage $e_{g 1}$ 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 $E_{j}$ sufficiently positive to buck out $E_{3}$. 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, $E_{\text {var }}$, controls the paralleled output of tubes $C$ and $D$ when it is negative with respect to the positive limit, $E_{p o r .}$ The output of the paralleled tubes $A$ and $B$ is in turn controlled by the output of $C$ and $D$ when it is positive with respect to the negative limit $E_{n e g}$. Thus when $E_{\text {var }}$ lies between $E_{\text {ncg }}$ and $E_{\text {pos }}$, the output voltage $E_{p}$ is controlled by $E_{\text {rar }}$. 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 $\mathrm{C}_{1}$


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 $30 \times 10^{6}$ ). 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 $R_{r}$ cannot hold $e_{g}$ 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 20 K resistor hold $e_{g}$ at ground). Thus the output voltage is limited at ground while $e_{g}$ 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 $V_{o}$ is not being limited, potentiometer loading is not a problem since $V_{0}$ 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 11.25 K (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 10 K source is working into a 500 K 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 $V$.

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

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

BY 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

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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-
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 control panel has three adjustments, labeled CYCLES TO FINAL HEAT IN-OUT and HEAT START-PERCENT FINAL CURRENT


FIG. l-Waveforms and circuit of new accessory control for standard synchronous and nonsynchronous electronic controls for resistance welding of difficult or heretofore impossible jobs

## for Resistance Welding



Slope control unit at lower left, incorporated in welding contrcl 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 con trol circuit of Fig. 1B, transformes $T_{1}$ is in phase with the anodes of the power tubes. Transformer $T_{2}$, which does the triggering, is phase-shifted by $C_{s}$ 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 curreat (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 $b y$ 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

## EXAÁPLES OF COST-CUTTING APPLICATIONS

1. At Lynch Brothers plant in Pine Mcadows, Conn., the need arose to weld two pieces of soft 0.064 -inch 24 -SO aluminum. Using standard single-phase welders with eynchronous control but without slope control, only 52 welds could be obtained without elcaning the electrodes. Addition of slope control increased this to a minimum of 800 spots betweer cleanings.
2. In a GE machine shop it was necessary to seal off a $1 / 4$-inch diameter stainless steel tube having $40-\mathrm{mil}$ wall thickncss. The sealed end had to be gas-tight and successfully hold

Iess then 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. Becausc of weld splatter, three men had to polish the parts to get acceptance by Internotional Harvester. Slope control reduced metal expulsion so greatly that polishing was. no longer necessary.
$T_{3}$ and the d-c bias of $C_{3}$. The voltage of $T_{3}$ 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. 1 C , thus passing very little current and keing 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 $C R$ keeps $C_{2}$ charged negatively. At the beginning of the weld, relay $C R$ picks up and $C_{2}$ is connected to a positive source through potentiometer $P_{3}$. 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.


Experimental model of the organ-pipe scanner


FIG. 1-Source motion produced by feed-horn rotation


FIG. 2-Convolution of the channels

Many 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 $180-\mathrm{deg}$ 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 chamel flared in the H plane 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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Nuval Research Leboratomy
of the organ-pipe scanner should have a channel-wall thickness of about $\frac{1}{3}$. 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 $\frac{1}{8} \mathrm{in}$.

## Secondary Patterns

To study secondary patterns, a six-foot parabolic cylindrical section of $57.6-\mathrm{in}$. 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

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THE 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 $30-\mathrm{mc}$ fixed-frequency oscillator, and synchronize the sweep and heightmarker generators. The $30-\mathrm{mc}$ 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 -me first i-f while a second i-f of 1.4 mc is produced by use of a $28.6-\mathrm{mc}$ 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 icnosphere 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 $35-\mathrm{mm}$ camera in use at upper right


Record of propagation conditions showing stratified E layer at 100 km and critical frequency of 3 mc . The $F_{1}$ layer has $\alpha$ 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 freguencies 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
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 siveep 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 $100-\mathrm{km}$ 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 $100-\mathrm{km}$ 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 $100 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ 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 o.f 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 $4,000 \mathrm{~km}$ 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 pulse, 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 kevers 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 $10-\mathrm{mc}$ 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 $30-\mathrm{mc}$ pulsed signal.

The left channel only of the balanced transmitter is shown in Fig. 3 since both halves of the transmitter are identical. The $30-\mathrm{mc}$ pulsed signal from the ffo is applied to the mixer screen $\underline{q}$ rids while the 31 -to55 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 6 L 6 's. A $30-\mathrm{mc}$ 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 715 C 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 $30-\mathrm{mc}$ 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 $30-\mathrm{mc}$ i-f signal. This difference frequency is amplified by two $30-\mathrm{me} \mathrm{i-1}$ 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 $30-\mathrm{mc}$ first i-f signal against the output of a $28.6-\mathrm{mc}$ 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-fresfuency 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 $6 J 6$ connected in a push-pull circuit. The amplifier uses two 2E26's in push-pull. But-terfly-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 fre-quency-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 -me 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 $16-\mathrm{mm}$ motion-pictures and routine $35-\mathrm{mm}$ 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.

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[^2]
# 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

Saturable 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.

[^3]The stability requirements, and the low frequency of the input signal, immediately suggested an application for the magnetic amplifier. However, the high input 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 6 AC 7 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 $1,800-\mathrm{cps}$ 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 sulbect 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 $S R_{\mathrm{t}}$ will no longer be equal to that of $S R_{\text {., }}$, 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 hardiy 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

# Has High-Impedance Input 


#### Abstract

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 $V_{\Omega}$, 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 $1,800-\mathrm{cps}$ 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 $1-m v$ 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 <br> (hours) | Drift from last reading |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (input mv) | (input watts) |
| 0.5 | 2.0 | $\frac{2}{2} \times 10^{-12}$ |
| 1.0 | 1.0 | $\times 10^{-13}$ |
| 3.0 | 0.5 | $1.25 \times 10^{-13}$ |
| 6.0 | 0.5 | $1.25 \times 10^{-13}$ |

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 indluctive 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 $5-\mathrm{mv}$ steps


FIG. 4-Oscillographic representation of system response to $3-\mathrm{mv}$ 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

Thanks are due W. J. Pierson and S. G. Lutz, both of New York University, for their valuable advice and criticism.

# 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 

Coupling 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 $0.8 E_{b}$, 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

$$
R_{L}=\frac{e_{\text {reak }} k^{2}}{2 P}
$$

Now knowing $R_{L}, X_{C}$ can be found by choosing $Q$ and using the equation

$$
Y_{C}=\frac{R_{L}}{Q}
$$

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 me 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 nlate 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

$$
\% \text { loss }=100 \frac{Q_{\text {rki }}}{Q_{\text {coil }}}
$$

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 $100 \mathrm{ma} \mathrm{d}-\mathrm{c}$.

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 he 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


FIE. 2-Resistance and reactance reflested in'o tank coil are shown as percent of max'mum possible reflested resisiance for various values of pick-up col 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

$$
\frac{R_{A}}{R_{L_{1}}}=\left[\frac{L_{2}+k \sqrt{ } L_{1} L_{2}}{L_{2}+L_{2}}\right]^{2}
$$

For a given $R_{\text {a }}$ 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

$$
\frac{R_{A}}{R_{L_{1}}}=\left[\frac{Y_{C l}}{X_{C 1}+X_{C 2}}\right]^{2}
$$

and the voltage transformation ratio is

$$
\frac{E_{A}}{E_{L_{1}}}=\frac{\lambda_{C_{2}}}{X_{C_{1}}+X_{C}}
$$

## 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

$$
\begin{aligned}
r_{1} & =\frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{R_{2}^{2}+X_{2}^{2}} R_{2} \\
x_{1} & =\frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{R_{2}^{2}+X_{2}^{2}} X_{2} \\
(\omega M)^{2} & =l_{1}^{2} X_{L 1} X_{L 2}
\end{aligned}
$$

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 50 ohm 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 $X_{L o} / R_{2}$ 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 paralleltuned 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 $Q_{1} Q_{2}$ 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
band and still maintain constant $Q_{1} Q_{2}$ 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

$$
k_{\text {ejf }}=\frac{k_{3} / l_{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{L_{3}}{L_{\mathbf{4}}}}+\sqrt{\frac{L_{4}}{L_{3}}}}
$$

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 $L_{3}=L_{4}$, the equation reduces to

$$
k_{e f j}=\frac{k_{1} k_{2}}{2}
$$

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 $120-\mathrm{deg}$ 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 $X_{c}$ 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 $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ 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 olims.

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 $\mathrm{Q}=10$. 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. Inductivereactance 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 $X_{C}$ required to match $40+j 50$ 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 $X_{L} ; X_{\text {, remains at }} 100$ ohms. If the reactíve component had been $-j 50$ then 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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& R=\frac{r^{2}+x^{2}}{r} \\
& X=\frac{r^{2}+x^{2}}{x}
\end{aligned}
$$

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 $X_{c}$ required to match 40 -ohms resistance to $100+$ $j 100$.

Solution: The equivalent parallel components of $100+j 100$ are $R$ $=200$ and $X=200$ ohms inductive. Now find $X_{L}$ and $X_{c}$ for matching 40 to 200 ohms. In this case $X_{\text {. }}$ is found to be 100 ohms and this must be corrected to match or tune out the inductive component of the load. Corrected $X_{c}=$

$$
\frac{100(200)}{100+200}
$$

$=67$ ohms. If the reactive component had been capacitive then it replaces part of $X_{c}$ and the corrected $X_{c}$ would be

$$
\frac{200(100)}{200-100}
$$

equals 260 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 "PiNetwork 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

$$
R_{A}=\frac{R_{L}}{Q^{2}}=\frac{Y_{C^{2}}}{R_{L}}
$$

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 $R_{d}$ 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 $X_{c_{1}}=200, X_{L_{1}}=200, r=20$. Now match this $r$ of 20 ohms to
:300-ohm load. From intersection of $20-\mathrm{ohm}$ and $300-\mathrm{ohm}$ lines read $X_{c 2}=80$ and $X_{L s}=75$. Find total $X_{L}$ by adding $X_{L 1}$ to $X_{L 2}$ and get 275 ohms. Now use reactance charts or a slide rule to determine $C_{1}=$ 113 u.f. $L=6.25 \mu \mathrm{~h}, C_{2}=285$ u...f.

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 $X_{c, 2}$ 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 commonents 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

0UTPUT 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. ${ }^{1}$ The principle objections to these systems has been their sluggishness of response, time con-

[^4]suming 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 lesponse, amplitude and phase characteristics essentially flat bevond 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
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 5 WP15 flying-spot scanner cathode-ray tube ${ }^{2}$ 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 5 WP15 crt which dictated its

# 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 

By C. N, PEDERSON, A. A. GERLACH, and R. E. ZENNER

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HMinois Institute of Technology
Chicago, Jhmois
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 $2 \frac{1}{2}$-inch square area centered on the face of the tube; light cutput 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 $t \mathrm{c}$, 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-
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
upaque line on translucent materials averaged about 6 to 1 in light-to-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 exces 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 eve 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 7 inch graph area. See Fig. 2. The graph sheet has holes to facilitate loose-leaf binding and location in the function qenerator.

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 $X$ and $Y$. A line ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}-\text { inch wide is }}$ 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 $\frac{1}{8}$-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 $\mathbf{1 0}$ 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. l-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 reffector 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 $Y$ output 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 -r.f 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 - f 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

 fier corresponds to desired function

807 grids as shown in Fig. 2, primarily to insure against excessive 807 tube currents during warmup, which occured in some other d-c coupled circuits which allowed $B$ plus 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 cliameter 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


FI $\mathfrak{3}$. 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 yoke.
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 wes determined by observing maltiplis: phototube output versus sinusoidal $Y$-input, using a graph whose upper half was klack, 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 $Y$ loop 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 100 cycles. The two 1,250 -ohm resistors and $0.22-\mathrm{f}$ 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 deseribing 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.

## Acknowledgments

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The authors appreciate the cooperation and many fine suggestions of the members of the Armament Laboratory of the Air Development Force, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, who sponsored this work.

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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 

By A. A. GERLACH and D. H. PICKENS<br>Armour Research Foundation<br>Illinois Institute of Technology chicago, Illinois

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 $-y$ in 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

$$
\begin{equation*}
k_{1} \frac{R}{R_{\theta}} x-k_{z} y \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $R_{a}$ is the total resistance of
the ratio potentiometer and $R$ is the resistance between the center arm of the potentiometer and ground. The ratio $h / l$ will depend upon the method of winding the potentiometer. Since the servo amplifier seeks a zero input then

$$
R(h)=R_{o} \begin{array}{lll}
k_{2} & k_{1} & y  \tag{2}\\
k_{1} & x
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{equation*}
h / l=\sqrt{\frac{k_{2} y}{k_{\mathrm{i}} x}} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

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 $k_{2} / k_{1}$ in steps of 10 or 20 db ; the ratio $k_{\mathrm{n}} / k_{1}$ 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 $V_{\%}$. 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 $100 \mathrm{ppm}, 100$ to $1,000 \mathrm{ppm}$, and 1,000 to $10,000 \mathrm{ppm}$, 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 ( $V_{2}$ and $V_{s}$ ) 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 $V_{3}$ to the driven potentiometer $P$ ، which is an integral part of the servo-recorder. Tube $V_{\delta}$ acts as a ballast to balance out the quiescent voltage of $V_{3}$. The output from potentiometer $P_{1}$ and the $y$ output from $V_{s}$ are fed into the cathode followers $V_{4}$ and $V_{\text {: }}$


FIG. 2-Ratios between puise 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 centei aim of $P_{4}$ is automaticaliy 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 cathoules 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 aclual 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
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 refuired 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

ENGINEERS 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 ior 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 12 BH 7 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

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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 $6 J 6$ 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.
(Continued on page 150)


FIG. 2-Expanded low-resistance $R_{p}$ portion of Fig. 3 on following page

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Tube Comparison Chart (Continued)



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## ELECTRONS AT WORK

Including INDUSTRIAL CONTROL<br>Edited by RONALD K. JURGEN

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# Decimal-Counter Electron Tube 

By D. L. Hollway
Commonwealth Scientifio 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


FIG. 2-Front collector plates showing the stable positions of the beam


Circuit diagram and check-point waveforms of a complete counter having four scale-of-ten stages

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- Univerter 207-A exlends frequency range down to 0.1 me. without change in signal level or modulation characteristics below.


## SPECIFICATIONS:

RF RANGES; 54-108, 108-216 mc.
FREQUENCY DEVIATION: 0-24 kc., $0-80 \mathrm{kc} ., 0-240 \mathrm{kc}$. FM DISTORTION: Less than $2 \%$ al 75 kc . deviation. AMPLITUDE MODULATION: Continuously variable 0-50\%. RF OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 0.1 microvolt to 0.2 volt.

PRICE \$975.0C F.O. B. BOONTON, N. J.

## 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 $202-\mathrm{B}$ 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 $\mathbf{3 0 0} \mathbf{k c}$. calibrated in 5 kc . increments.
FREQUENCY RESPONSE: Flat within $\pm 1 \mathrm{db}$ 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 levals 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.

U/r


FIG. 3-Scale-of-ten counter tube. The tube is approximately four-in. long and $13 / 16$ 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 $9 \frac{1}{3}$ 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 half-an-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 $50 \mu \mathrm{amp}$ 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 capacitiveiy coupled to the following triode grid without setting a lower counting limit.

## Readiny

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

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- SIZE AND WEIGHT: The AJ is only $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter (small as a penny)- $13 / \mathrm{a}^{\prime \prime}$ long-weighs 1.0 oz . It requires only a minimum of valuable panel space!
- PRECISION, WITH CIRCUIT SIMPLICITY: On many applications the AJ replaces two conventional potentiometers, providing both wide range and fine adjustment in one unit. lis $18^{\prime \prime}$ slide wire gives a resolution of $\mathbf{1 / 3 0 0 0}$ in a 100 ohm unit- $1 / 6550$ in a $\mathbf{5 0 , 0 0 0}$ ohm unit!
- RELIABILITY: The AJ is rugged and simple, is built to close tolerances with careful quality control. Its performance and reliability reflect the usual high standards of Helipot quality!


## MANY IMPORTANT CONSTRUCTION

FEATURES: If you have a potentiometer application requiring light weight, unusual compactness, high accuracy and resolution, be sure to get the complete information on AJ advantages...
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Tap connections can be provided at virtually any desired point on the resistance element by means of a unique Helipot welding technique which connects the
terminal to only one turn of the resistance winding. This important Helipot development eliminates "shorted section" problems!

## BUILT TO HELIPOT STANDARDS

Helipot-world's largest manufacturer of precision potentiometers-has built an enviable reputation for highest standards in all its products, and the Model AJ is no exception.
The resistance elements themselves are made of precision-drawn alloys, accu-
rately wound by special machines on a copper core that assures rapid dissipation of heat.

Each coil is individually tested to rigid standards, then is permanently anchored 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 pre-cious-metal contact rings are used to minimize resistance and electrical noise. All terminals are silver plated and insulated from ground to pass 1,000 volt breakdown test.

LONG LIFE: Although Unusually compact, the AJ is built throughout for rugged service. Potentiometer life varies with each application, of course, depending upon speed of rotation, temperature, atmospheric dust, etc. But laboratory tests show that, under praper conditions, the AJ has a life expectancy in excess of one millian cycles!

Helipot representatives in all major cities will gladly supply complete details on the AJ-or write direct!


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1.8 seconds, with the orchestrat 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 prchestra 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 raar end wall over the balcony. These units present a serrated wall form and prevent the sound from being reffected as a

## LEAK DETECTOR USES FREON



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 BBC 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 SAL39, has been developed for the 960 to 1,215 -me 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 $\frac{7}{8}$-in. coaxial line with input connector a BNC-type coaxial fitting. Each


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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 tuming 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 ramge | 960 心 $1,21.5 \mathrm{mc}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Beam voltage (peah) | 20.12 kv |
| Pulse length | 1 to 51 to $5 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Duty cycle | 0 to 15 percent |
| Beam current (peak) | 8.51 amps |
| Heater voltage or dc) | 50 \% 0 unds |
| Heater current | 43 43 amps |
| Drive power | 120.40 watts |
| Typical output. power (peak) | 2.510 kw |

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On March 3, Rauland unveiled the first "giant-screen" tube that makes attractive cabinetry possible.

This new $27^{\prime \prime}$ 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 $90^{\circ}$ deflection, depth has actually been held slightly shorter than present $20^{\prime \prime}$ 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
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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 1,000 . me 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

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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 lube 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 requiled but the 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.

## Rhadar Plotting Board Controls Air Traffic

IN-FLIGIIT 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 $70-$ mile terminal area are first detected

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Here is what happened when the samples were tested for dielectric strength:

*BH Non-Fraying Fiberglas sleevings are made by an exclusive Benthey, Harris procens (U. S. Pat. No. 2393530). "Fiberglas' is Reg. TM of Owens-Cotnlag Fibargias Corb.

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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 transparrent markers plotted on the Skyatron ats 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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FIG. 3-Airport surveillance radar provides a standby source of video for radar control system
a standiby, 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 aeronatitical 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 aireraft 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 $4 J 35$ magnetrons and hydro-gen-thyratron modulators mounted on the tower near the feed points. The equipment operates on 2,700 to $2,900 \mathrm{mc}$ with a peak pulse power of 600 kw . The equipment transmits a $1-\mu$ sec pulse at a pulse repetition rate of 900 pps .

The receiver incorporates a mov-ing-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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[^5]

## 180 Channel WILCOX Communications System <br> Chosen for Eastern's Entire Fleet of SUPER CONSTELLATIONS and MARTIN 4-0-4's

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The Wilcox 440A VHF Communications System covers all channels in the $118-136 \mathrm{Mc}$. band. It is light in weight, small in size, and easy to maintain.

## UNIT CONSTRUCTION FOR EASY HANDLING

The 50 -watt transmitter, high sensitivity receiver, and compact power supply are each contained in
a separate JAN AI-D case. Any unit may be instantly removed from the common mount.

## FINGER-TIP REMOTE CONTROL

All transmitter and receiver functions are available by remote control. A new channel selector system assures positive operation and minimum maintenance.

## DEPENDABILITY AND EASY MAINTENANCE

Simple, conventional circuits minimize the number and types of tubes and require no special training, techniques, or test equipment.

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## VOLTAGE RECULATED POWER SUPPLY MODEL 700

The Kepco Model 700 features one regulated voltage supply with excellent regulation, low ripple content and low output impedance.


## SPEGIFICATIONS

OUTPUT VOLTAGE DC: 0.350 volts continuously variable.
OUTPUT CURRENT DC: $0-75 \mathrm{u}$ milliamperes continuous duty.

REGULATION: In the range $30-350$ volts the output voltage variation is less tham $1 / 2 \%$ for both line 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: 1 C $5-125$ 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. CC 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. $\ddagger 1$
connecting to the chassis. All termirals are also brought out at the back of the chassis.

## METERS:

Ammeter: 0 . ampere, $4^{-1}$ rectangular. Voltmeter: $0-503$ volts, $4^{\prime \prime}$ rectangular.

PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS: Cabinet həight $22^{3 / 4^{\prime \prime}}$, width $213^{3 \prime \prime}$ ", depth $15^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime}$. Rack panel heiçht $21^{\prime \prime}$, width 19"; cclor gray, panel engraved.

CONTROLS: Power on-off switch, H.V. on-off swith, H.V. control.


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. ${ }^{1,2}$ When the source impedance is capacitive and the signal level low, as in the NBS piezoelectric accelerometer, ${ }^{8}$ 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 $A^{\prime}$ is approximately

$$
A^{\prime}=\frac{A}{1+A}
$$

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 $A$ about 50 and $A^{\prime}$ 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 1 U 4 , 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 $R_{D}$, however, must

[^6]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.


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Absolute precision in a vital instrument-what's it worth?
to the bomber pilot trusting to Kollsman, instruments checked to one-ten-thousandth of an inch for accuracy
to the ship's captain, banking all on the precision of his Kollsman sextant
At times such as these, can precision ever be price tagged? Yet its vital presence, or absence, is ofttimes the margin between victory or chaos.
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Kollsman is devising, developing and manufacturing instruments of utmost precision, dependability and quality in the fields of:
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Included in cros5-country demonstration unit is the GPL Utility Projector, with " $3-2$ " intermitient which permits use with I.O. camera for film telecasting from remolles.


Compact GPL studio camera chain fits easily in station wagon, and may be operated from there, drawing power by cable from studio and returining signal to transmitter.

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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."

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PRECISION RESISTORS of Timel

## 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 RB4OB, RB41B and RB42B.

## HERMETICALLY-SEALED LUG-TYPE MIDGETS <br> Designed for JAN-R-93, charadferistic A, style RB11,

 these resistors are only $19 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ long $x 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ 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 $\mathbf{5 0}$ 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.

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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:

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PRECISION RESISTOR SPECIALISTS FOR OV̇ER 20 YEARS


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 cath ode-follower circuit. Gain is 0.98

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## Weather Exposure

After eleven months of exposure, through one of the toughest winters on record, the two Permakay units (photographed on the rocf of Motorola plant) showed no significant change in selectivity characteristic.


Thermometer reads $-30^{\circ}$ centigrade as the Permakay selectivity reading remoins same as before this extreme cold test was started


DUST AND
HEAT-PROOF


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In laboratory torture tests Permakay goes through blistering $+90^{\circ}$ centigrade test without effect on selectiv ity readings.

## Moforola first with Sealed-Unit Selectivity

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!

More tuned circuits and superior performance with fewer tuning adjustments in the Sensicon Receiver are achieved by using the Permakay IF Wave Filter. The modified constant.K, mderived band pass filter contains 15 tuned circuits ... but ... you are not burdened with field alignment and complex tuning adjustments. The filter, tuned and sealed during manufacture, requires no further adjustments ... ever. This combination provides over 100 db signal rejection at the edge of the adjacent channel while providing a broad band-pass at 6 db for full modulation deviation acceptance.

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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METAL FABRICATION

The added shunt capacitance across the output is of the order of $40 \mu \mu \mathrm{f}$.

Circuit characteristics are as follows:

| Input resistance | 200 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gain | 0.98 |
| Frequency range (within 5 percent) | 2 to 55,000 c |
| Output resistance | 20,0 |
| Maximum signal | 10 v peak |

## References

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(3) L. Fleming, A Ceramic Accelerometer of Wide Frequency Range, Instru-
ments, 24, $p$ 968, July 1951.
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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 a timing mechanism, several 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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Main equiprant panel of the weather station. Transmitter and keying oscillator are located at top and compass for indicating wind direction on boftom
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


## Electrical Characteristics

- Full Scale Current Ranges Available $10^{-13}$ amperes with $10^{11}$ ohm resistor and selector switch adjustment for full and selector switch adjustment for full
scale of $10^{-12}$ or $10^{-11}$ amperes. Using scale of $10^{-12}$ or
other resistors, full scale current ranges other resistors, full scale current ranges
up to $10^{-i}$ amperes can be supplied with up to $10^{-7}$ amperes can be supplied with
selector switch adjust ment up to $10^{-5}$ amperes.
- Input Resistor: $10^{41}$ ohms for most sensitive current measurement. (Also supplied in values down to $10^{5}$ ohms.)
- System Accuracy: Approximately 1 per cent of scale
- Zero Drift: Should noit exceed 0.3 millivolt per day.
- System Noise: Approximately 5 microvolts.
- Instrument Speed of Response: Available for either 24,12 , or $4 \frac{1}{2}$ seconds full scale.
- Maximum Speed of Response Using $41 / 2$ 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.

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.
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Write for Data Sheet No. 10.D-4 ... and for Bulletin No. 15-14. For valuable information on analytical and research instrumentation.


Thundar hunting exrioment on lncation near Madison, Florida. Loop antenna on truek picks up static. The engineer in top picture is watching the indication of a circuit which registers how ofter the static exceeds a given level.

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Improving telephone service for America provides careers for creative men in scientific and technical fields,

MMour new telephone circuits have two jobs to do-carrying your voice and transmitting signals to operate dial exchanges in distant towns. And an old-lashioned 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 tefephone system better each year.



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Up to 5 megohms, linear. 2.5 megohms, tapered. 0.2 watt rating.

Housed in low-loss phenolic. Convenient terminal lugs.
Single and multiple units, including combination of wire-wound and composition-element sections.

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Only $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ diameter. $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ diameter shaft. $1 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 32$ threaded bushing for mounting.
Up to 10,000 ohms. Linear only. 1 watt rating. Housed in low-loss phenolic. Convenient terminal lugs.
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MINIATURE HIGH-VOLTAGE Type "PM"
shown half size



PRESSURE-TIGHT INSERT in PRESSURE-TIGHT SHELL Type "CR"


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devices, in combination with the relaxation oscillator, key the transmitter at rates corresponding to each of these variables.

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## 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 $20-\mathrm{kw}$ 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

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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 receiverand 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.

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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


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| Temperature coefficient of initial permeability | $\% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0.04 | 0.4 | 0.25 | 0.66 | 0.3 | 0.22 |
| Curie point | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}+$ | 260 | 330 | 160 | 150 | 70 | 180 |
| Volume resistivity | 0hm-cm | $2 \times 10^{5}$ | $2 \times 10^{3}$ | $4 \times 10^{5}$ | $1 \times 10^{4}$ | $2 \times 10^{5}$ | - |
| Loss Factor: af $1 \mathrm{mc} / \mathrm{sec}$ | - | . 00016 | . 00007 | . 00008 | . 00030 | . 0003 | . 000055 |
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FIG. 2-Division of the television frequency 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-me 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 6 J 7 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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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. (Iu Font de Nemours and Co. (1450)

## Double-Pulse Video Generator

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Figure 1 shows the generator


FIG. 1-Double-pulse generator wave. forms



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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 sche-matic-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 $S W_{1}$ through $S W_{10}$.

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 $S W_{1}$, then $S W_{2}$, and so to $S W_{10}$.

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 cirauit.

The armature pivots when the signal coil energy increases above pickup value. This action extends the reference spring and opens the first finger pair $S W_{1}$. 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 $S W_{2}$. Resistor $R_{2}$ is then inserted in the controlled circuit. The action continues in a similar manner for the

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FIG. 2-power amplifying and imped. ance watching abilities of stepped-re. sistance controller in a Motorola design
other finger pairs.
When $S W_{10}$ 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 $S W_{10}$ to $S W_{1}$ 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 Gottlife
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.

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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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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 in-stantanteous-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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MOISTURE RESISTANCE Since Hornet Transformers and Reactors contain only inorganic insulation, they are far more moisture resistant than conventional Class $A$ insulated units.


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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.


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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 $6,000-\mathrm{cps}$ 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 a 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.

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## NEW, 10 Mc Wide Band Oscilloscope

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Advances in electronics have paced greater demands on the time, frequencr, and amplitude meastring capabilities of laboratory oscilloscozes. LABORATORY FOR ELECTRONICS, INC., recognizing the ever-increasing requirements of the rapidly expanding electronics industry, and using specificatiors set forth by electronic engineers, has developed the Model 401 oscilloscope to provide the features and zonveniences required in a medium price, general purpose instrument.


## SPECIFICATIONS

## Y-Axis

Deflection Sensitivity - 15 millivolts peak-to-peak/cm
*Frequency Response-DC to 10 Mc 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 .

## X-Axis

Sweep Range $-0.01 \mathrm{sec} / \mathrm{cm}$ 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 poses.
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- $121 / 2$ " wide, $15^{\prime \prime}$ high, 19" deep
Weight -55 lbs .
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## laboratory ror HLEcH:

* In April Electronics the Frequency Response was indicated as 1 Mc due to a printer's error

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FIG. 3-Patterns oblained with two-line tuning indicator
speed of 60 wpm is equivalent to a 22 -cps square wave, any $60-\mathrm{cps}$ 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 $\Delta e$, between the grid of $V_{a}$ and $\mathrm{B}^{-}$. 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 $R_{\mathrm{s}}$ and part of $R_{\mathrm{i}}$ 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


Take advantage of one of C.T.C.'s most popular and userul services. the winding of slug tuned coils to exact specifications. Single layer or pie types furnished. You can be sure your specs - military or personal - will be faithfully followed to the last detail of materials and methods, and with expert workmanship.
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

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Terminals held securely; soldering spaces doubled; excellent for both bifilar and single pie windings. Show an increase in $Q$ and many new benefits over metallic rings - without impairing in any way the moisture- and fungus-resistant qualities of coil form assemblies.



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May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS

# Oscillograms tell the story of the NEW ouMON Type 303-A 

excellent frequency response ... Figure I shows faithful reproduction, lack of overshoot of $0.8{ }^{1} \mathrm{sec}, 7$ 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 $0.8 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ pulse seen in Figure 1 is easily measured . . . Figure 2 shows the rise time at a sweep speed of $10^{\prime \prime} / \mu \mathrm{sec}\left(25.4 \mathrm{~cm} / \mu^{\prime 2} \mathrm{sec}\right)$ determined by the 10 MC internally generated timing signal... Between $10 \%$ and $90 \%$ amplitude points, pulse rise time measures $0.4^{\prime \prime}$ ol $0.04 \mu \mathrm{sec} \ldots \mathrm{Y}$-amplifier rise time of the new Type $303-\mathrm{A}$ is $0.033 \mu \mathrm{sec} .$. pulse is found to be of $0.02 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ rise time from the relation:

$$
\mathrm{T}_{\text {pulse }}=\sqrt{\mathrm{T}^{2} \text { measured }-\mathrm{T}^{2}{ }_{\text {amplifier }}}
$$

WIDE-RANGE POSITIONING CONTROL...Fall time of the $0.8 \mu s e c$ pulse seen in Figure 3 is easily positioned on screen . . . writing rate remains at $10^{\prime \prime} / \mu \mathrm{sec}$, fall time occurring $8^{\prime \prime}$ after rise time on this time base... sweep is expanded to 6 times full screen diameter with out appreciable distortion and any portion of sweep may be positioned on screen.


## for Oscillography

## ouMONT

Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc. Instrument Division, 1500 Main

PRICE $\mathbf{\$ 8 2 5}$

## SPECIFICATIONS

- Y-Sensitivity: $0.1 \mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p} v / \mathrm{in}(0.04 \mathrm{p}-\mathrm{P}$ $v / \mathrm{cm}$.)
- Y-Firequency Response: Down less than $30 \%$ at 10 cps and 10 MC .
- Pulse Response: $0.033 \mu^{\text {sece }}$
- N-Frequency Response: d-c to 700 KC : ( $50 \%$ down.)
- Sweep Speeds: 0.1 sec to $2 \mu$ sec; cxpansion on all ranges to 6 times fitl screen; max. linear sweep speed better than $10^{\prime \prime} / \mathrm{fisec}^{\prime}$ ( $25.4 \mathrm{~cm} / \mu \mathrm{sec}$.)
- Amplitude Calibration: 0.I, 1.0, 10,100 volts, better than $\pm 5 \%$ accuracy.
- Time CaIibration: 0.1, 1.0, 10, 100 ןsec, better than $\pm 3 \%$ accuracy.
- Illuminated scale with dimmer control.
- Du Mont Type 2592-52 shielded coaxial adapter with 52 ohm termination included.
HIGH SWEEP SPEEDS . . Sweep speeds considerably in excess of the rated $10^{\prime \prime} / \mu \mathrm{sec}$ are available as shown by Figure 4 where a single cycle of 10 MC timing signal covers $2^{\prime \prime}$ on sereen . . . above $10^{\prime \prime} / \mu$ sec. 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 $2^{\prime \prime} / \mu$ sec ( $5.08 \mathrm{~cm} / \nmid \mathrm{rec}$ ) as shown by the 10 MC timing signal . . . vertical sensitivity is set at 5 volts/ inch ( 2 volts $/ \mathrm{cm}$ ) by the 10 volt internallygenerated amplitude marker . . . The pulse is seen to be $0.8 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ 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 calibraled scale seen in all the oscillograms is supplied with the instrument as well as suitable filter for visual contrast. I 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
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Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc.
1500 Main Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey


 -1t





Ave., Clifion, N.J.

decreases, its plate potential becomes more positive and a second output is provided which is in phase with $\triangle e_{\text {s }}$ but opposed to the outpat of $V_{n}$.

This material was abstracted from a Naval Research Laboratory report entitled "Monitor Tuning Indicators for FSK Reception" by C. E. Young.

Underwater Sound Scattering Mojel 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-me 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-scatte:ing investigation ecuipment


Four Tung-Sol Electron Tubes receive a terrific jolic as alre 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 TungSol Tubes the exceptionally high degree
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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.


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 $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$., high humidity and other adverse conditions encountered in military operations.

## STRUTHERS-DUNN 5,348 RELAY TYPES

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[^9]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, Harvatrd 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 povered relay at a substantial saving in cost.

The reflectors are designed to operate in the frequency range from 5,850 to $8,200 \mathrm{mc}$ and can be mounted up to $17-\mathrm{ft}$ 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 67 th floor of 30 Rockefeller Plaza, about $1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ miles away.


One of the paraboloid reflectors


APPLICATIONS:

When your drawings call for Ferroxcube 3C cores for your TV deflection yokes and horizontal output transformers, you can forget about procurement problems. These ferrife cores are nickel-free.... and delivery will be made exactily 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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A Joint Affliate of Philips Industries and Sprague Electric Co., Managed by Sprague

## Production Techniques

Edited by JOHN MARKUS

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## 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 conpartment

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 va 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


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.

##  COMPANY

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. Turnt 6 ble 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-

## Complete <br> Coverage


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-6p-650A Resistance-Tuned Oscillator Highly 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.

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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.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -hp. 200A | Audio tests | 35 cps to 35 kc | 1 watt/22.5v | \$120.00 |
| hp. 2008 | Audio tests | 20 cps to 20 kc | 1 watt/22.5v | \$120.00 |
| -hp. 200C | Audio and supersonic tests | 20 cps to 200 kc | $100 \mathrm{mw} / 10 \mathrm{v}$ | \$150.00 |
| -hp-2000 | Audio and supersonic tests | 7 cps to 70 kc | $100 \mathrm{mw} / 10 \mathrm{v}$ | \$175.00 |
| -hp. 200 H | Carrier current, telephone tests | 60 cps to 600 ke | $10 \mathrm{mw} / 1 \mathrm{v}$ | \$350.00 |
| -hp-2001 | Interpolation and frequency measurement | ocps to obe | $100 \mathrm{mw} / 10 \mathrm{v}$ | \$225.00 |
| -hp-2018 | High quality audio tests | 20 cps to 20 ks | $3 \mathrm{w} / 42.5 \mathrm{v}$ | \$250.00 |
| -hp-2028 | Low frequency measurements | $1 / 2 \mathrm{cps}$ to 50 ks | $100 \mathrm{mw} / 10 \mathrm{v}$ | \$350.00 |
| -hp- 2020 | Low frequency measurements | 2 cps to 70 ke | $100 \mathrm{mw} / 10 \mathrm{v}$ | \$275.00 |
| -hp. 2C4A | Portable, battery operated | 2 cps to 20 kc | $2.5 \mathrm{mw} / 5 \mathrm{v}$ | \$175.00 |
| -hp-205A | High power oudia tests | 20 cps to 20 kc | 5 watts | \$390.00 |
| -hp-205AG | High power tests, gain measurements | 20 cps to 20 kc | 5 worts | \$425.00 |
| -hp-205AH | High power supersonic tests | 1 kc to 100 kc | 5 watts | \$550.00 |
| -hp-206A | High quality high ascuracy audio tests | 20 cps to 20 kc | $+15 \mathrm{dbm}$ | \$550.00 |
| -hp- 650A | Wide range video tests | 10 cps to 10 ms | $15 \mathrm{mw} / 3 \mathrm{v}$ | \$475.00 |
| Data subiect io change without notice. Prices f. o. b. loctory. |  |  |  |  |

Whatcver 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, $1 / 2 \mathrm{cps}$ to $10,000,000 \mathrm{cps}$. 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 - $h p$ - instrument, see your -hp-sales representative or write direct.

## HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

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## Desianed for

 Application

## 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
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 onter 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 looding elevator serving the two center tiers of the storcge 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, urloaded 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 reachirg 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 "Bridgepgrt", Headquarters for BRASS, BRONZE and COPPER


Tubular and bifurcated rivets from $1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ to $2^{1 / 4 "}$ 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 sef 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
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.

## Rivei 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 $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~S}$ hardness numbers.

|  | Nominal <br> Reduction <br> B\&S Gauge <br> Nos. | Percent <br> Reduction in <br> Coss-Sectional <br> Area |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Temper | $1 / 2$ | $10.9 \%$ |
| Eighth hard | 1 | $20.7 \%$ |
| Quarter hard | 2 | $37.1 \%$ |
| Half hard | 4 | $50.0 \%$ |
| Three-quarter hard | 3 | $60.5 \%$ |
| Hard | 4 | $75.0 \%$ |
| Extra Hard | 6 | $84.4 \%$ |
| Spring | 8 |  |

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 $37 \%$


## JUST © ${ }^{\text {ELECTRICAL }}$ LIKE 〕-jJj)cisej tapes!

FOR TOUGH PRODUCTION JOBS you can depend on PERMACEL Electrical Tapes to do the job better-at lower cost. Here's why:

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Industrial Tape Corp., New Brunswick, N. J. Dept. 4 Y

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Please have a representative call to explain in detail the heat stability characteristics of PERMACEL Electrical Tapes.
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## COMPANY NAME

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$\qquad$

[^10]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.

## Culonts 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

## 所 <br> production now reaching to


the height of the Empire State Bildg． $41 /$ ？
－the result of engineering ability devoted exclusively to producing

## SEAEED LEADS AND MULITPEE HEADERS

Stacked singly，the hermetically sealed ter－ minals 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 specifica－ tions 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 standerd sected terminals ovoilable for the economical solution of all but the most unusuaf circuit requirements． Abse complete focilities for design and
proturtion of spaciol types to specifīcotions．

 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.

Connector is separated by turning slotted shaft here. Complete unit may then be removed from pedestal, shown below.



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

Factories in Los Angeies, Toronto, New Haven. Representatives in prinP. O. Box 75, Lincoln Heights Station, Los Angeles 31, California.

# CANNON ELECTRIC <br> <br> Since 1915 

 <br> <br> Since 1915}

CANNON ELECTRIC COMPANY LOS ANGELES 31, CALIFORNIA

(Left) Same Cannon Plug without tuning shaft. Straight drive instead of $90^{\circ}$ geas. (Right) Similar DPD2 with Dzus wing nut extraction method and junction shells. There are several other variations. Write for details.

specifications
Electronic Components Division
STACKPOLE CARBON COMPANY, St. Marys, Pa.


A DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF RESISTOR SUPPLY for auer 20 YEARS

## Pressure Measurement-



## WITH ACCURACIES TO .01\%

METHOD: Direct reading digital indication of pressure variation is obtained by using the Berkeley IPUT (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 EPLT 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. $1^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$ ) and extremely rugged in construction to permit mount ing 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 $50,000 \mathrm{psi}$. Several different models of the IPUT 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.

|  | MODEL 554 | MODEL 556 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANGE | 20-100,000 cps | 20-100,000 cps. |
| ACCURACY | $\pm 1$ cycle | Line voltage stability (approx. 0.1\%) |
| TIME BASE | 1 second | 1 second |
| SHORT TERM STABILITY | Standard crystal-1 part in 10 s Oven crystal-1 part in $10^{6}$ | Line voltage stability |
| POWER REQUIREMENTS | 105v. $130 \mathrm{v} ., 60 \mathrm{c} ., 175 \mathrm{w}$. | 105v.-130v., 60c., 125 w . |
| 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" $\times 101 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 15^{\prime \prime}$ | $16^{5 / 8 \prime} \times 101 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{7 / 8^{\prime \prime}}$ |
| PANEL | Standard rack $19^{\prime \prime} \times 83 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $153 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 83 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 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 literatnre and data, please write for Bulletin $554 \cdot \mathrm{E}$
Berkeley Scientitic 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 rotched 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 af rear. Assembly is slow and difficult... mointenance 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.


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 Truare 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.

USE OF 2 WALDES TRUARC RINGS PERMITTED THESE BIG SAVINGS:

Eliminated 2 castings . . . . . . . \$ . 39
Eliminated 8 screws . . . . . . . . . 04
Eliminated machining of 2 castings .56
Eliminated drilling and tapping housing
Reduced assembly time by elimination of screws. .09
TOTAL SAVINGS . . . . . . . \$1.48
Weight saved ......... 14 ounces
Waldes Grooving Tool.


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-AND SPECIAL DESIGNS

Inquiries invited regarding manufacture, development and calibration of any microw'ave units.

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


50 THYEAR OF CERAMIC LEADERSHIP

## AMERICAN LAVA CORPORATION

CHATTANOOGA 5, TENNESSEE

[^11]

This sure was a job for 'precision plating!' Comerdial plating could not possibly have met the rigid specifications.

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 "pullout" 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.

## Donham Praftenne

SPECIALISTS IN GOLD AND OTHER METAL FINISHES
THOMASTON, CONN


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 $\frac{3}{18}$ inch to $1 \frac{7}{8}$ inch in 16-inch steps.

## Automatic Switch for Infrared Baking Lamps

A Micro Switch used in conjuncton 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

## $7 \%$ Precision Microcrystaline CARBON 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.
DIMENSIONS: A B B C


Tolerance: $\pm 1 \% \quad \pm 2 \% \quad \pm 5 \%$
Temperature Coefficient: 180 to 590 ppm, depending upon resistance.
Voltage Coefficient: $0.002 \%$ per volt maximum.
Humidity Sensitivity: After 5 cycles from $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 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 $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 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 8000 volts.
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# There's More to a Good Filter Than Meets the Eye! 



All of these 66 parts are from a single B\&W Toroidal-coil type discriminator only $13 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ square by $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ long exclusive of terminals!

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, polted and hermetically sealed types.


## Ozalid saves time and money in Printmaster wiring

 . . . with smooth, flexible Irvington FIBRON ${ }^{\circledR}$ TubingThe 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-0-LITE XTE-30-an unusually effective insulation for normal
operating conditions. For more severe service-particularly where
high ambient temperatures are encountered-many leading manu-
facturers of electrical equipment turn to Temflex 105. This Irvington Fibron Tubing is UL approved for $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. operation in oil-as well as for continuous service at $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Sperifically formulated for high-temperature operation, Temflex 105 has the added advantage of retaining its flexibility at temperatures as low as $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ !
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.


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Irvington Varnish \& Insulator Co. EL-5/52 17 Argyle Terrace, Irvington 11, N. J. Gentlemen :
Please send me your catalog on IRV.O-LITE XTE.30, Temflex 105 and ollier types of Fibron Extruded Plastic Tubing.
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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 rub-ber-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

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Where will the extra tonnage come from? Mosily from your dormant metalobsolete machines and structures, tools, jigs, fixtures, gears, wheels, chains, track.

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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 ke 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.


Model MC Flip Flop - actual size





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## they will PROTECT sensitive electronic equipment

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, hard-to-replace, electronic parts are profected all abong the line.
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While tripping instantly on short circuits, Murnay Fully; Magnetic Breakers will not disrupt
your testing line with nuisance tripping. Hermetically sealed hydraulic time delay element
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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.

## MURRAY MANUFACTURING CORPORATION 1250 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BROOKLYN 16, NEW YORK

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Output circuits: 20 volts or 20 millamps and 1 volt at 300 ohms constent impedance
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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. $\mathbf{Y}$.
Incoming bridge transformers for capacitance-type aircraft fuel gages are quickly checked for voltage and phase relationships with the pro-duction-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


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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.

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MYCALEX 410X - low in cost but insulating properties greatly exceest those of general purpose phenolics. Loss factor is only one-fourth that of phenolics (.083 at 1 mi ) but cost is comparable. Insulation resistance 10,000 megohms.

## 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 <br> Owners of 'MYCALEX' Patents and Trade-Marks

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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!

[^12]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.



Test setup used $a_{\text {: }}$ The Liquidometer Corp. for high-speed checking of all electrical characteristics of a bridge transformer that is plugged into box in foreg:ound
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 $0-150 \mathrm{v}$ 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 pluc from jack after using it to speed insertion of the flat burnishing strip between the jack contacts


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[^13]
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 $5 \frac{1}{1}$-inch lengths of $\frac{3}{8}$-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 $\frac{1}{x} \mathrm{x} 6$-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

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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.

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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 $\frac{1}{16}$-inch point width. The wheel for finishgrinding is backed by an old $\frac{1}{2}$-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 $3,450-\mathrm{rpm}$ capacitor-start a-c motors. These will slow down somewhat when a tip is pushed in for fast cutting, and provide less than


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Setup for fast tinning of working face of soldering iron tip after grinding
half the $7,000-\mathrm{rpm}$ optimum speed for the Alundum wheels. As a result of this initial experience, special $\frac{1}{2}$-hp $7,000-\mathrm{rpm}$ 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 $\frac{1}{8}$-inch on the average for each redressing. In receiver assembly-line work, tips are replaced as often as every two hours.


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# 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 hermeti-cally-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 $21 / 32 \mathrm{in}$. overall length with a maximum diameter of ${ }_{16}^{3} \mathrm{in}$. Recommended voltage rating is $2,000 \mathrm{v} \mathrm{rms}$; 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 tv. It is de-
signed 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 $\mathrm{h}-\mathrm{f}$ losses. Maximum ratings at sync level for class-B tv service include: d-c plate voltage, $4,000 \mathrm{v}$; 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, angle-of-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

## featured in this issue:

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## Power Supply

Kepco Laboratories, Inc., 149-14 41st Ave., Flushing 55, N. Y., has just released the model 3100 stand-ard-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- have been made from "Single Crystal' germanium.

## RAYTHEON MANUFAGTURING COMPANY

Receiving Tube Division
Newton, Mass,, Chícago, III., Allanta, Ga., Los Angeles, Calif.

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 125 C performance characteristics. With its small case size of $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{i} h . \times 1 \mathrm{in} . \times 1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$., and weighing but $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$, a typical Unicon type D film capacitor is conservatively rated at 0.5 .f and 400 vd d 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 $1,000 \mathrm{v}$. 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 mv .


## 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 accuracy. Units of from two to six rings are available with a separate lead feeding each ring. Ring diameters are 0.045 in . The assembly withstands a required $1,000-\mathrm{v}$ 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 deposits. Weight of a six-ring unit is 5.5 grains ( $1 / 80$ th 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 M.f in a $10 \times 10$ switch. Bridging capacitance between adjacent conductors in a horizontal and vertical comnection 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 to 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.

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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 ligh 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.

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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 $2_{18}^{\frac{1}{16}}$ in. while contact build-ups are $\frac{5}{6} \mathrm{in}$. 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 $1,500 \mathrm{v}$ a-c, 60 cycle, between the contacts and the frame.


## Electrical Tubing

Irvington Varnish and Insulator Co., 6 Argyle Terrace, Irvington 11, N. J., has announced a new tubing known as Silicone rub-ber-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 offer:

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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-e 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.

In the new Drawn-oval capacitors, we get minimum seam length by using drawn-steel cases, attaching the capacitor covers with a doublerolled seam of proven reliability. This construction results in a lighter, yet stronger capacitor. Actual savings in size and weight vary with case style and rating but they can amount to as much as $30 \%$.

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.


1021 PARMELE STREET, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

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 vibra-tion-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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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 elcctronic 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, D armstadt, 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 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 $k$-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 $\mathrm{P}-154$, 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 $2,040 \mathrm{mc}$. Means are provided for selecting particular frequency markers and rejecting all others. Frequencies

27 mcs. - 250 mcs. in 6 Bands

Receives AM-FM-CW

Mobile or Fixed Operation

Can Be Used As Receiver or Converter

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Power supply, \$22.43*
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$\ldots$ the standardization of a Non-Linear Precision Potentiometer, the type RVP3-S59 Sine-Cosine potentiometer, one of the many types standard with the Technology Instrument Corporation, performs two operations in a single potentiometer assembly . . . two wipers spaced 90 degrees apart yield both sine and cosine outputs.

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2. Accuracy: Plus or minus .5 per cent of the peak to peak amplitude.
3. Maximum voltage: Conservatively rated as 80 volts between terminal 1 and 3.
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Magnetic Tape

## Recording Head

Shure Brothers, Inc., 225 W. Huron, Chicago 10, Ill. Model TR16 low-cost magnetic tape recording head features excellent frequency response; compactness ( 0.765 in . wide $\times 0.845 \mathrm{in}$. long $\times 0.609 \mathrm{in}$. 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 screw's, 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

General Radio Co., 275 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 39, Mass. Type $1550-\mathrm{A}$ octave-band noise analyzer is particularly useful in

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The simplest time element ever developed for electrical equipment is the basis of the new SILIC-O-NETIC Time Delay Relay. There are no heating elements . . . no gaskets . . . no levers . . . no mechanical connection to the armature, yet the time element forms the very heart of the relay itself.

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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 $2 \frac{z^{3}}{} \mathrm{in}$.


## Lightweight Connectors

Titeflex, Inc., 500 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 5, N. J., is now manu-

## High writing rate-



Twelve kilovolts of accelerating potential provide the light intensity necessary for photographic recording of single high speed sweeps, or visual observation of pulses of low duty cycle. Signals producing 0.5 cm or greater deflection will trigger the sweep. Trigger pulses may be as short as 0.05 usec. Distributed amplifier technique provides a 0.025 usec risetime with a vertical sensitivity of 0.03 $\mathrm{v} / \mathrm{cm}$. These qualities combine to make the Type 513-D indispensable in many research and design activities.

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Direct coupled main amplifier sensitivity $0.3 \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{cm}$

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Risetime 0.025 usec
Signal delay - 0.25 usec

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1 kc square wave, 0.05 v to $50 \mathrm{v}, 7$ ranges, accurate within $3 \%$ of full scale

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facturing a line of lightweight electrical connectors in 17 shell sizes, conforming to AN sizes $8-36$ inclusive, that can be furnished for cord connections, shielded assemblies, and bulkhead or box mountings. Their unique design eliminates clamps, saves space, facilitates harness assembly and permits easy changes in wiring arrangements. General and broad applications will be in the aviation, marine, industrial and communications fields, which require equipment for high altitude, all weather and high cor-rosion-resistant performance.


## Automatic Wire Stripper

Wood Specialty Mfg. Co., 915 Taylor Ave., Rockford, Ill. The Speedex Automatic $766-\mathrm{I}$ heavy duty wire stripper features a delayed action release. This prevents the wires from being crushed or bent. Squeezing the handles causes the stripper to grip the wire, cut the insulation and strip it free in one operation. It strips solid as well as stranded wire from 8 to 22 gage and by changing blades it can be used to strip parallel wire, 300 ohms ty and f-m twin transmission wire.

## Projection Oscilloscope

Television Equipment Corp., 238 William St., New York 38, N.Y. Employing a projection type 5RP2A c-r tube with electrostatic deflection, the model T-602 projection oscilloscope provides two types of projection images. For direct viewing


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[^14]May, 1952 - ELECTRONICS
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 $8 \times 10 \mathrm{ft}$ 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 .


## Rheostat

Hardwick, Hindle, Inc., Newark 5 , N. J., recently introduced a new 50 -watt rheostat designed to comply with current standards of JAN-R-22, RTMA and NEMA, The toroidal ceramic form wound with resistance wire is coated and bonded to a refractory base with a new high-temperature vitreous enamel. A "buss bar" contact brush construction affords a minimum of resistance from resistive element to collector ring. Mechanical drawings and specifications may be found in bulletin 152 now available.


## Audio Oscillator

Krohn-Hite Instrument Co., 580 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 39, Mass. Model 430-A audio oscillator

## REPUBLIC Aluminum 7 oil

Republic's development of steel cc res for spooling capacitor foil can save you money. 'Jo more time-wasting cleaning of cores, no more sorting and guessing as to which supplier owns them, no mor: bother or fuss. Simply discard Republic's steel cores and sell them for scrap. This is just one of the many little things that make teconomical to buy Republic Aluminum Foil.
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Republic capacitor foil is available in widths of $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ and wider, and in gages from $.00017^{-1}$ to $.005^{\prime \prime}$.

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Type H-12 VHF Signal Generator $900-2100 \mathrm{mc}$ - source of cw or pulse amplitude-modulated RF. Power level 0 to -120 dbm . Internal pulse circuits with controls for width, delay, and rate, and provision for external pulsing. Frequency calibration better than $1 \%$. Built to Navy specs for research, production testing. Equal to Military TS-419/U.
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[^15]covers the frequency range from 4.5 to $520,000 \mathrm{cps}$ 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 transeribing 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.

## Megohmmeter

Gfneral Radio Co., 275 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 39, Mass. Rapid measurement of insulation resistance as well as general resistance testing is possible with the compact and portable type 1862-A megohmmeter. Range is from 0.5

## Quicker Delíveríes




> Flight Simulation WALK-IN ROOMS with VIBRATION and ACCELERATION TEST FACILITIES

Bowser Environmental Simulation Test equipment has always been foremost in the field. Now, to comply with latest government specifications, Bowser introduces walk-in rooms with a temperature range from $-100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. to $+200^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. relative humidity simulation from $20 \%$ to $95 \%$ and unlimited altitude simulation. In addition, these rooms are specially designed to be equipped with vibration machines to permit simultaneous testing under conditions of vibration, acceleration, low temperature and altitude.
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- Steel case with heavy copper-cadmium plate and black finish
- Excellent shielding due to case material and construction.
- Double strength clear glass.
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- Designed to enhance panel appearance
- Available in $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ square, $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ and $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ round cose types.
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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 megohmmeter 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 diseharge 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, 3858 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 $\mathrm{d}-\mathrm{c}$ readings from $10^{-6}$ to $10^{-18}$ 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., Mit. 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-


. . 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 $0^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$. would approach infinity. Using one of our Collins Helium Cryostats to get within $4^{\circ}$ of assolute zero, they actually minimized thermal noise in circuit components.
. . . their guess was that perfection of this technique might conceivably lead to new control devises 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 Coltins Helium Cryostat and Low-Temperature Research in Electronics


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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 AN3021 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 <br> Transformers

Crest Laboratories, Inc., Whitehall Building, Far Rockaway, N. Y., announces availability of hermet-ically-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 differenent OSCILLOSCOPE



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MODEL WBO-50
You can asomilish work faster and rasier with instrmmot combines flexibility and aceuracy in a new design. This scope has vertical amplifier or 5 MC bandwidth and a high frequency steed osell
lator variable to 150 KC Tlere is a full $4^{\prime \prime}$ wertica detter ion without overload. I-requener respouse droDs oft GRADUAL.LY heyond range. Sperial slotted desizn of light shicta pernits easy temoval of maduated sciale. while a green lizht fiter refueps "xtemal licht interference. Stahility is especialhonsured the a to motect against external magnetio firlds: Enullities that never before were avalialule at surth a low price
These aro only a few of the characteristics that make this firle Oscilloscont DIFFERENE and su

## SPECIFICATIONS

VERTICAL AMPLIFIER
SENSITIVITY: 20 millivolts RMS per fnch of deflection.
FREQUENCY RESPONSE: (Sine Wave) 20 cycles to 5 megacyeles. Down 3 DB at 5 me .
SQUARE WAVE RESPONSE: Excellert duplica tion of ant square waves hetween 50 ercles and 1
megacyele. Maximum tilt of 50 czele scutare megacyele. Maximun tilt of 50 cacle scluare
MAXIMUM INPUT POTENTIAL: 1000 volts peak to neak.
INPUT ATTENUATOR: $\mathbf{X} 1-N 10-\times 100$ nositions. input athenuator is fiequency compensated.

HORIZONTAL AMPLIFIER
SENSITIVITY: 0.3 volts IRISS per inch of deNetion
FREQUENCY RESPONSE: (Sine Wa*e) flat to
RECURRENT SWEEP OSCILLATOR
FREQUENCY RANGE: 10 cycle to 150 kilocycles
in 6 sieps
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New Hampshire

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## BARDMELE ? MOABCER 2950 ONTARIO STREET


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 $\frac{1}{8} \mathrm{in}$. fine silver rated at 5 amperes or can be supplied on special order with $\frac{3}{18}$ in. silver cadmium oxide, rated at 10 amperes. The open type relay measures 2 掊 in. long, $1 \frac{13}{\frac{1}{8}} \mathrm{in}$. wide and $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. high. The hermetically sealed type is $3 \frac{1}{18} \mathrm{in}$. long, $1_{\frac{3}{16}} \mathrm{in}$. wide and $2 \frac{9}{16} \mathrm{in}$. 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 ua 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.

## Woofer

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; $2 \frac{1}{2}-1 \mathrm{~b}$ Alnico $V$ magnet; 27


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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.


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*Reg. T. M. J. M. Ney Co.

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to $31-\mathrm{cps}$ resonance frequency cone; 12 -ohm impedance; 2 -in. voice coil; 18 -in. overall diameter and $16 \frac{1}{2}-\mathrm{in}$. 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 pashbutton control. When contact is made the input line connects to the two isolated circuits. The tungatem 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 $3 \frac{3}{8}$ in. wide, $4 \frac{3}{3}$ in. high and $2 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}} \mathrm{in}$. deep.


## Nylon Plug Base

Industrial Deviees Inc., 22 State Rd., Edgewater, N J. Model 1800 Nylon plug base is manufactured for capacitors of the type CE50

## smaller than a suitcase



Weight: Approx 125 lbs .
SIZE: $22^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$
Designed for production and laboratory high frequency power supply requirements. Strong-simple-indestructible 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!
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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.
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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 mask ing 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 $\frac{4}{4}$ horsepower and features a new resilient mounting base, light weight and extremely quiet operation. Presently available in the

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NEW PRODUCTS
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 broadeast 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 system eliminates maintenance 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


Permits study of all three basic single phase self-safurating circuils

- For Industrial Laboratories - Schools.
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of unitized, one piece construction provided a prompt, economical solution to this problem. Final design was even smaller than was originally specified and tolerances were held to closer limits.

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


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Northrop Aircraft, Inc. is engaged in the most absorbing work of a long career devoted to scientific and engineering development, as well as aireraft production. This includes new, long-range projects of the utmost importance and interest. Exceptional opportunities await qualified individuals.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

range of 1 micron to 10 millimeters of mercury in three stages: 0 to $0.1 \mathrm{~mm}, 0$ 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 cata$\log$ 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-


Provides accurate and sensitive means for electrical measurement under extreme conditions of shock, vibration, weather conditions and climate. They meet the dimensional requirements of JAN-1-6 and are completely interchangeable with existing types in $A C$ and $D C$ ranges.

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DEPT. 6470-A, WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS district offices: BOSTON, NEW YORK, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, NEW
ORLEANS, LOS ANGELES (WILMINGTON), SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE International division: 19 RECTOR ST., NEW YORK CITY
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 ultra-high-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-

RAYTHEON PRODUCTS INCLUDE: MARINERS PATHFINDER* radars Submarine Signal FATHOMETERS** Marine radiotelephones; WELDPOWER* welders; Voltage stabilizers (regulators); Transformers; RectiChargeR* battery chargers; RectiFilteR* battery eliminators; Sonic oscillators for laboratory research; Standard control knobs; Electronic calculators and computers; Television receivers; Radio, television, subminiature and special purpose tubes; MICROTHERM* diathermy and other electronic equipment.
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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.

1
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.

High-Speed Potentiometer Recorder. 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 $50 \mu \mathrm{v}$; 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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Engineering Representatives in Principal Cities


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[^16]
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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 Decalator model 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 ke 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. Trú-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

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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 250 TH 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 $9 / 16-\mathrm{in}$. body length and a $5 / 32$ in. 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
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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 $2 \times 10^{-7}$ 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, thermostatic-ally-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 110120 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-


Please write for Bulletin RB.10 describing the above equipment


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, ond their small size gives them a high degree of space efficiency.

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MANLFACTURERS OF ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS AND PRODUCTION TEST EQUIPMENT

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 included.

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

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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. Minneap-olis-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.

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## 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 Elec-tro-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 amenna is expected to provide means for studying sun spots and their effect on earth radio and communications

OTHER DEPARTMENTS
featured in this issue:

## Page

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New Books 348

Backtalk
.358
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:

[^17]
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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.

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Dynamotor Subcommititee: T. M. Natt of the Oftice of Electronics Programs M. B., Washington, D. C. ; C. T. Button of Holtzer-Cabot Co., Boston, Mass. ; R. W Carter of Carter Motor Co., Chicago. Ill. W. A. Gothard Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ill. R. C. Hanna of General Electric Co., For Wayne, Ind. ; R. L. Irvin of Westinghouse Dlectric Co., Lima, Ohio; H. K. Mann of Bendix Aviation Corp., Red Bank. N. J. M. L. Robinson of Jannette Mfg. Co., Chi cago, Ill.; E. I. Winquist, Continental Electric Co., Inc., Newark, N. J. : J. Bentia of Alliance Mfg. Co.. Alliance. Ohio; and A. Wylie of Redinond Co., Inc., Ohio

Electron Tubes (Receiving Tubes) Subcommittee: T. M. Natt of the Office of Electronics Programs, M. B., Washing \& Flectronics Cord. Salem Hytron Radio Carlson of Tung-Sol Samp Works, R. It ark, N. J.: R. W. Cotton of Works, New Corp., Philadelplia, Pat of Philco Radio Raytheon Mfg. Co., Newton, Mass. J. J. M. Lang of General Electric Co., Schenectady N. Y.; $\boldsymbol{F}$. 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 Instrument Co., Manchester, N. H. H A Bernreuter of Simpson Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.: E. J. Boland of General Electric Co., West Lynn, Mass.: G. T. Deaney of Weston Instrument Co., Newark, N. J. J. M. Heggy of Westinghouse Flectric Co. Newark, N. J.; and N. A. Triplett of Triplett Electrical Instrument Co., Bluff-
ton, Ohio. ton, Ohio.
Perrott of the Office of Subcommittee: T. A. Perrott of the Office of Electronics Proof James B K Washington, D. C.: K. Jahn L. James Knights Co.. Sandwich, Ill.; Pa. ; A. E. Miller ol Miller Co., Carlisle, North Bercen, N. J. S. Ryer Laboratories, Corth Bergen, N. J.; S. Ryesby of Hunt General Electric Co J. H. Sweeney of R. A. Svkes of Bell' Telephone, N. Y. tories, Inc. Murray Hill. N. J. and GaraWright of Bliley Electric Co. Erie Pa . E.
Rela, Subcommittee: T. Mi. Nat Pa. Office of Fiectronice Programs, M. Natt of the Washington, D.C.; G. A. Berting of North Flectric Mie. Co., Galion, Ohio: R T Brengle of Potter \& Brimnfield Co.. Prince. ton, Ind. : C. Clare of C. 5 . Clare \& Co. Chicago. Ill.: F.H. Clark of Westinghouse Electric Corp. Theaver, Pa.: J. F. Clark of Leach Relay Co, Los Angeles, Calif. G. T. Deaney of Weston Flectrical Instrument Corp., Newark. N. I.: R. Fischer of Sigma Instruments, Inc., Boston, Mass. ; P. Gilletee of Allied Control Co. New Electric Co.. Bell Telephoner of Western New York. $\mathbf{N}$ Yell Telephone Laboratories, New York. N. Y. ; E. Howe of Comar Elec. of Struthers-Dunn Ill.: H. W. Pfeffer J. Roughan of Price Electric Co. Frederick, Md. and J. Rowell of Guardian Electric Co.. Chicago. Ill.
Resistor Subcommittee: T. M. Natt of the Office of Electronics Programs, M. B. Washington, D. C.: G. F. Benkelman of Continental Carbon, Inc., Cleveland. Ohio ; D. H. Shalleross of Shalleross Mfg. Co., Collingdale. Pa.: H. A Fhass Mfg. Co., tional Resistance Co. A. Ehte of InternaA. Kaul of Sneer Carhon Co. St. Marys Pa.: D. W. W. Kelly of Allen Bradiey Co., Milwaukee, Wis.: W. A. Kohring of Wilkor Products Co. Cleveland. Ohio: R. S. Laird of Ohmite Mig. Co. Chicaro III. : I. Podolsky of Sprague Fiectric Co North Adams. Mass. J. H. Stacknole of Stackpole Carbon Co., St. Marys, Pa. ; and B. S. Turner of Chicago Telephone Supply Co.. Elkhart, Ind.
Steatite Subcommittee: T. A. Perrott of We Office of Electronics Programs, M. B Washington, D. C.; E. II. Fritz of Stupakoff Ceramics Mfg. Co., Latrobe, Pa. W. S. Parsons of Centralal, Div., Globe Union, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.; G. E Richter of American Lava Corp., Chat tanooga, Tenn.; J. Schemerhorn of Na N. J. : and C. L. Snyder of General Ce-
ramics \& Steatite Corp., Keasbey, N. J.
Test Lquipment subcommittee: T. M. Natt of the Office of Electronics Programs, M. B., Washington, D. C. : H. A. Bernreuter of Simpson Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. T. Deaney of Weston Instrument Co., Newark, N. J. ; R. H. Denton of Radio Frequency Laboratories, Inc., Boonton, N. J.; G. A. Downsbrough of Boonton Radio Corp., Boonton, N. J. : L. A. Goodwin, Jr., of RCA, Camden, N. J., R. D. Hickok of Hickok Elecirical instrument Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. W. Houck of Measurements Corp., Boonton, N. J.; S. D. ranville, N. J: A W Novah of Brush Development Co Cleveland Oh Brush Packard of Hewlett-Packard Co Palo Alto, Calit.: J.P. Smith, Jr. of The Daven Co., Newark, N.J. R. R. Stoddart of Stoddart Aircraft Radio Co. Hollywood, Calif A. E rrhiessen of General Radio bridge, Mass.; F. L. Triplett of Triplett Electrical Instrument Co., Bluffton, Ohio巴. C. Williams of Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., Clifton, N. J.; and F. Zayac f 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.; L. R. Dunian of Advance Transformer Co., Chicago. Ill. © K. W Gordon of Raytheon Mfg. Corp., Waltham Mass. : J. J. Kahn of Standard Trans former Corp., Chicago, Ill.; L. A. King of fola Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio: L. Mute of Muter Coil Co., Chicago, Ill: L. S Racine of Chicago Transformer Div., Essex Wire Corp., Chicago, Ill.; J. B co. eral Flptric Co port Wi Sne Ind ; Wen eral Electric Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. ; W. E Fison of Acme Electric Corp., Cuba Mfe. Co. Los And of Triad Transformer Transmitting Tube Subconi
Natt of the Office of Slectronics Program M . B., Washington, D. C.; H. Argento of Raytheon Mfg. Co. Waltham, Argento of C. F. Burnett of RCA, Harrison, N. J, $T$ Clinton of Thomas Electronics. Inc., Passaic, N. J.; C. E. Cohn of Areturu Electronics, Inc., Newark, N. J.: W. A FIayes of Westinghouse Electric Co. Bloomfield, N. J.; G. W. Henyan of Gen eral Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. H. J. Foffman of Machlett Laboratories Inc., Springdale, Conn.: I. C. Jarvis of Western Electric Co., Allentown, Pa. IT. Kuthe of Kuthe Laboratories, Newark N. J.; J. A. McCullough of Eitel-McCul lough, Inc., San Bruno, Calif.: A. L. Milk of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Wash ington, D. C.; and S. Norris of Ampere All subic Corp., Brooklyn. N. Y
All subcommittee correspondence and business will be conducted with the Office of Electronics Programs, Room 2D845, Pentagon Building, Washington $25, \mathrm{D} . \mathrm{C}$.

## 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-BakerCharlie code is that despite language habits of the speaker, there are no wide variations in pronunciation.

| A-Alfa | G-Golf |
| :--- | :--- |
| B-Bravo | H--Hotel |
| C-Coca | I-India |
| D-Delta | J-Juliett |
| E-Echo | K-Kilo |
| F-Foxtrot | L-Lima |


| M-Metro | T-Tango |
| :---: | :---: |
| N-Nectar | U-Union |
| O-Oscar | V-Victor |
| P-Papa | W-Whiskey |
| Q-Quebec | X-Extra |
| R-Romeo | Y-Yankee |
| S—Sierra | Z--Zulu |

Numbers will be transmitted using the following pronunciation for the individual numerals:

| 0--ZE-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. 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 NOW? 



Scope Image


Film Recording

1. Single-frame photography of stationary pat


Scope 1 mage

2 Single-frame photography of single transients 2. using a single sweep.


Scope Image


Film Recording
3. Continuous-motion photography employing film 3. motion os a time base.


Scope Image


Film Recording
4. Continuous-motion photography employing 4. oscilloscope sweep as a time base


FILM MOTION
TIME BASE


FILM MOTION AND SCOPE SWEEP

5 Continuous-motion photography employîng - combination of film motion and oscilloscope combination of fim m

Fairchild cameras for recording oscilloscope traces are available from stock for immediate shipment. With these mits 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 $35-\mathrm{mm}$ 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 - $1 \mathrm{im} / \mathrm{min}$. to $3600 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{min}$
- TOP OF SCOPE MOUNTING that leaves controls easily accessible.
- PROVISION FOR 3 FILM LENGTHS $-100,400$ or 1,000 feet.


1. Camera, 2. periscope, 3. electronic speed control. Accessories include 400- and 1,000. ft. film magazines, magazine adaptor and motor, universal mount for camera and periscope, binocular split-beam viewer

## FAIRCHILD-POLAROID ${ }^{\circledR}$ 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 mect 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 $31 / 4 \times 41 / 4$ and each records two traces exactly one-half actual size.


One minute after you pull the tab,
$a$ finished print is ready for your evoluation.

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.


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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


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.
POWER RANGE: From microvolts to 30,000 volts. From 1 milliwatt to 25 K. V. A.
CONSTRUCTION: Hermatically sealed, oil filled, heliarc sase construction. Hermatically sealed, potted type, solder sealed metal cases.
Fosterite treated with thermosetting resin
(®)


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Resilient... Conductive... Compressible ... Cohesive

From closures for cabinets to gaskets for waveguide couplings, Metex Electronic Shielding assures 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 Electronic 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)
cations in Indianapolis, Ind., has joined the Communications and Electronics Division of Motorola, Inc., Chicago, Ill., as an engineer and field representative.

Malcolm S. Mcllroy 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

## The new S.S.WHITE 80X HIGH VOLTAGE RESISTOR

## (1/2 Actual Size)

4 watts $\cdot 100$ to 100,000 megohms

Developed for use as potential dividers in high voltage electrostatic generators, S.S. White 80X Resistors have many characteris-tics-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 - resis:ant. The resistors are also coated with General Electric Dri-film which further protects them against humidity and also sta bilizes the resistors.

## WRITE FOP 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


WESTERN DISTRICT OFFICE: Times Building, Long Beach, Calif.


## NEWPULSE GENERATOR

 FEATURESPulse Height: 0-50 v. continuously vari able, positive or negative polarity. Pulse Width: 0.07 to $7 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. continuously variable
Repetition Frequency: 50-5000 cycles, controlled from an internal or exter nal oscillator.
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 as. wide, $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. rise time
Pulse Phasing: Output pulse can be delayed $100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. or advanced $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. with respect to the synch output.

Other laboratory pulse generators also available.
For full details write for Bulletin PG-50
manson Laboratories

# SPECIFICATION <br> AN-P-89 PANELS - DIALS - etc. BODNAR INDUSTRIES, INc 

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provide $360^{\circ}$ clockwise and counter-clockwise rotation in $2^{\circ}$ 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.

| Producl No. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { case } \\ & \text { ag. } \end{aligned}$ | Shall Outpul | $\begin{gathered} \text { Potentiometer } \\ \text { Osipul } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Homing } \\ \text { Segments } \end{gathered}$ | Internal Auto Cycle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8915.1 | 2.25 | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
| 8915-2 | 3.25 | $\checkmark^{\circ}$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
| 8915-3 | 4.00 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |
| 8915-4 | 4.00 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

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G. M. GIANNINI \& CO., INC.

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## Gicnnini


highlight this month's review of plant activities.

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 $30,000 \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{ft}$ 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
- simple telephone book
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

## JELIIFF 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/cmt Tensile strength 165,000 psiTC of Resistance 20 ppmCoefficient of Expansion 13.9 ppm-
Corrosion Resistance equal to the best nickel-chromiums-
Winds fast and solders easilyLots 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


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 be. fore it can become serious. Converts RF power into DC voltage which is read on indicator circuit meter.

## SPECIFICATIONS

FREQUENCY RANGE-20 to 2000 MCS.


ELECTRONICS COMPANY BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT
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## BBAII POWITR AIIPIITITRR

## ANOTHER RELIABLE ELECTRON TUBE RUGGEDIZED by

## ECLIPSE-PIONEER



- 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 de-
scribed 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.
hook for the PIONEER mark of quality
peg. U. s. pat. off.


## RATINGS

| Heater voltage-(A.C or D-C).... 6.3 volis |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Heater current ................. 0.6 amps |  |
| Plate voliage-(max.) |  |
| Screen voltage-(max.) | 275 volts |
| Plate dissipation-(max.) | 0 watts |
| Screen dissipation-(max.) | 2 watis |
| Max. heater-cathode voltage | 00 volts |
| Max. grid resistance | egohms |
| Warm-up time | 45 sec . |
| lafe and heater volta applied simultane | be |

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS


Other E-P precision components for servo mechanism and computing equipment :
Synchros - Servo motors and systems - rate generators - gyros - stabilization equipment * furbine power supplies and remote indicating-transmitting systems.

For detailed information, write to Dept. $\boldsymbol{O}$

## ECLIPSE-PIONEER DIVISION of TETERBORO, NEW JERSEY <br> 

Export Sales: Bendix Intemational Division, 72 fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD
$40,000 \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{ft}$ 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 $23,000 \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{ft}$ 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 $37,500-\mathrm{sq} \mathrm{ft}$ 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.

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SMALL UNITS
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## VIDEO DISTRIBUTION AMPLIFIER

TYPE 1311


TYPE 1311 Video Distribution Amplifier is specifically designed to distribute video or synchronizing signals to several outlets. Thus, five separate equipments can be fed from a single synchronizing signal generator and monoscope combination.

The high degree of isolation between each output and each input circuit prevents interaction, even in the event of a short circuit at any one of the output lines.

Type 1311 is also commonly used to distribute picture signals from TV studios to a number of different locations.

## SPECIFICATIONS



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Our reputation for producing top quality precision electronic equipment qualifies us as a reliable and capable subcontractor for manufacturers currently holding primary defense orders. Inquiries will be given our immediate attention.

## NEW BOOKS

## Television Engineering

By Donald G. Fink, Editor, Electronics. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, N. Y., 1952, $\mathfrak{z 2 1}$ pages, $\$ 8.50$. THis book fills the need for an up-to-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

## New!

PIC* Ferrite Pulse Transformer


Fits in Half the Space!
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therefore a field of rapid development and constant improvement.

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, Ins., Murray Hill, New Jersey.

## Risks and Rights

By Samuel Spring. W. W. Vorton \& 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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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, en-tertainers-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.

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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, $75 \phi$.
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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EXERRCISES de RADIOELECTRICITE By S. Albagli. Gauthier-Villars, 55 Quai des Grandes-Augustins, Paris 6, France. French ) of problems and solutions relating to lines, antennas and hyperfrequencies. The problems are practical and rajge from the use of a line to measure inpedance to a problem in metallic-lens antennas.
REFERENCE TABLES FOR THERMO COUPLES. By Shenker, Lauritzen, Jr. and Corruccini, National Bureau of Stand ards. Circular No. 508, May 7, 1951, 7 pages, $35 \phi$, Superintendent of Documents U. S. Government Printing Office. Millivolts versus temperature for commos commercia! thermocouples; the tables in corporating recent changes in electrical nits and temperature

TRANSMITTING VALVES. By J. P Heyboer and $P$. Zijlstra. Philips, Holland 984 pages $\$ 6.25$ Inc., Houston 6 , Texas Philips' Technical Library dealing entirely with transmitting pentodes, tetrodes and triodes as amplifiers, oscillators, and frequency changers
HOW TO PASS LICENSE EXAMINA IO..s, 3 rd edition. By Charles Lu. Drew John Wiley \& Sons, Inc., New York. 36 pages, paperbound, $\$ .50,1952$. Elements enable the reader to determine if anders to enabie the reader to determine if he has mercial operator examinations Elements 7 and 8 dealing with aircraft radiotelegraph, and repair and maintenance of radar apparatus are not included.

FUNDAMENTAISS OF ELECTRONICS AND CONTROL By giton G. Young and Harry S. Bueche, University of Dela ware. Harper \& Brothers, New York, 525 pages, 6.00 . 1952. A basic text designed or electrical and non-electrical engineer ing students, and of practical value to practicing engineers
PRACTICAI, INDUSTRIAL ELECTRON ICS. By F. A. Annett, Associate editor Power. McGraw-Hill, 381 pages, $\$ 5.50$ work, a compilation of a series of device from 'lower, in the plainest sort of lan puage for the mon electronio man

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## BACKTALK

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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 appli cations of electronics the prospect live, 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 alectronic device shall be able to under go unlimited abuse without damage. The same man who would exercise great care in the handling of a 200 dollar mechanical equipment will many times not give proper care to a $\$ 10,000$ electronic installation. The chances are he will sometimes encourage the hoys to swing a hammex at it to find out whether the suspicious device is able to take it.
Basically, we are all more attache 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 alectronics can really do for them.

Eugene Mititelmann
Consulting Engineer Chicago, Illinois

Zero Impedance
Deal 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


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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 versa. ${ }^{1}$

On one hand Dr. Baruch's derivation equates transconductance and dynamic transconductance, although the Barkhausen formula in the latter case ${ }^{2}$ is $\mu=\left(r_{p}+\right.$ $R_{i}$ ) $g_{m d}$, not $\mu=r_{p} g_{m}$. On the other hand, rigorous treatment of details leads Dr. Baruch to the false conclusion that extension of the analysis to the potential divider $R_{L} r_{p 1}$ suddenly introduces a 180 -degree phase shift.

To clarify this point we will use the simplifying notation $n=r_{p_{1}} /$ $\left(r_{p 1}+R_{L}\right), k=R_{\mathrm{o}} /\left(R_{1}+R_{2}\right)$, and $A=-\mu_{1} R_{L} /\left(r_{p 1}+R_{L}\right)$, where $n$ and $k$ represent voltage divisions, and $A$ represents the voltage gain in $V_{1}$ when its output voltage is counted positive upwards. If + $e_{0}$ sends a current $+i_{0}$ into the power supply, the approximate output impedance should become

$$
Z_{0}=\frac{R_{i}\left(\mu_{2} n+1\right)+r_{r^{2}}}{\mu_{2}(k A+1)+1} \rightarrow 0 ;(1)
$$

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neglecting the influence of $R_{i} i_{\text {o }}$ on the grid of $V_{2}(n=0)$, and temporarily allowing $\mu_{2} \gg 1$, we obtain

$$
\begin{equation*}
Z_{o}=\frac{R_{i}+r_{p p}}{\mu_{2}(k A+1)} \longrightarrow 0 \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

The arrows above indicate that we are interested in conditions under which $Z_{0}$ goes to zero. One such condition is from Eq. 2 where $r_{p 2}=-R_{t}$. 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 $r_{12}=-R_{i^{2}}$ This does not mean that circuit could be made negative, the desired condition of $Z_{0}=0$ would obtain. Thus this solution is purely academic. The same reasoning applies to the more complete Eq. 1, including the potential divider $R_{L} r_{p 1}$. 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 $r_{p 1}$ instead of $r_{p s}$, obtaining

$$
\begin{equation*}
r_{p 1}=-R_{L} /\left(1+R_{i} g_{m 2}\right) \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

and stating, erroneously, that the minus sign means that the plate resistance $r_{p 1}$ 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 $r_{p 1}$ or $r_{p z}$ 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 $k A=\infty$, 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, $Z_{\text {。 }}$ 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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approximately equal to $1 / k A g_{\text {mace }}$, 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 $R_{t}$. The correct value is, however, $r_{-}=R_{i}-Z_{0}$ 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. ${ }^{\text {T}}$ 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

(1) R. W. Hickman and F. V. Hunt On Electronic Voltage Stabilizers, Rev, Sci. Instr. 10 , Jan. 1939.
(2) H. Stockman, Signs of Voltages and currents in Vacuum Tube Circuits, Com munications, Feb. 1944

## Re-rebuttal

Dear Sirs:
This might be titled "Re-rebuttal" for the "Cathode Follower Loudspeaker Coupling" discussion. ${ }^{2.2,3}$

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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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 $20,000 \mathrm{cps}$ 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, Cathorle-Follower Loudspeaker Coupling Cathorle-Follower Loudspeaker
(2) William L. Hatton and Robert A Rapuano, How High The Fidelity. ElecRapuano, How High The Fidenty.
(3) Ewan W. Fletcher and Stuart P. Cooke Authors; Rebuttal, Fhectronics, Cooke, Authors, Rebuttal,
(Editor's Note: We gratefully accept Mr. Drisko's suggestion for titling his letter.
We have received a number of letters regarding the cathode-follower loudspeaker coupling article and the discussion ing by this voluntary display of interest. we feel safe in assuring Mr. Drisko that the subject will be kept warm-li 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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3. Alert gadgeteer similar to above but not necessarily having a primarily electrical background.
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| 02 |  |  | OM-6 |  | \$. 45 |
| . 05 | 600 |  | OM-6005 |  | . 48 |
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SPST NO contacts............................ $\$ 5.50$ SPST NO contacts.
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 Sperti IS21 vacuum relay switch (for AN/ART.
13) G.E. 561 vacuum relay switch SPDT I5 Amp con.

[^20]
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UG-7/AP 86.30 UG-58/D $\$ 80$ TVG-177/U $\$ .24$


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| M-360 | PL-259 | P1.-293 | TM 201 |
| $93-\mathrm{C}$ $93-\mathrm{M}$ | 49120 $49121 A$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D-163950 } \\ & \text { D-166132 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ES-685699 } \\ & \mathrm{ES}-68917 \end{aligned}$ |

93-

| Type | Per M |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RG-5 | . . \$140.00 | RG-22/U | \$150.no |
|  | 180.00 | RG-22 | 285.00 |
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| RG | 120.00 | RG-26 ${ }^{\text {U }}$ | 475.00 |
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| $\mathrm{RC}-9 \mathrm{~A}$ | U . . . 275.00 | RG-34/U | 300.00 |
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| RG-12 | 240.00 | RT-55 U | 110.00 |
| C-13 | 21600 | RG-57 | 325.00 |
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| 18 | $9{ }^{9} 0.00$ | RG-58. | 70.00 |
| G-19/L | U . . 125000 | RG-59/U | 60.00 |
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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SS | 5 K | 1/4" | 50 K |  |
|  | $916^{\circ}$ | 5 K | $3{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 50 K |  |
| 100 | SS | 5K | 1.2 ' | 100 K | SS |
| 200 | SS | 10 K | SS | 150 K | 1/2' |
| 250 | $1 / 8^{\circ}$ | 10 K | $3 / 8^{\circ}$ | 200 K | 3/8 ${ }^{\text {F }}$ |
| 500 | SS | 10 K | 1/2* | 250 K |  |
| 500 | $5{ }^{16}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 15 K | SS | 250 K | 3/4' |
| 500 | $\mathrm{E}^{\prime \prime} \mathbf{2}^{\prime \prime}$ | ${ }_{20}^{15}$ | ${ }^{1 / 2} \mathbf{S}^{\prime \prime}$ | 250 K | 3/8 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 500 | 5/8' | 20 K | $\mathbf{S S}$ | 500 K | SS |
| ${ }^{650}$ | ${ }^{1} 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 25 K | SS | 500 K | 1/4* |
| 1 K | $\mathrm{SS}^{\prime \prime}$ | 25 K | 1/4' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 500 K | ${ }^{7 / 16^{\circ}}$ |
| ${ }_{2500}^{2 K}$ | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{SS}^{\prime \prime}$ | 30 K 40 K | $\mathrm{SS}^{1 / 8^{\prime}}$ | $1{ }^{1} \mathrm{Meq}$ |  |
| 4 K | $\stackrel{S}{\mathbf{S}}$ | ${ }_{50 \mathrm{~K}}$ | SS | 5 Meg | SS |
| 5 K | SS | 50 K | 1/4* |  |  |
|  | DUAL "JJ" POTENTIOMETERS |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1} 50$ | SS | 500 | SS | 1 Meg | SS |
| 100 | SS | 1 K | SS | $2.5 \mathrm{Me}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ | SS |
| 2513 | SS | 2500 | SS | 5 Meg |  |
| 330 | SS | 10K | SS | 1K/25K | $3 / 8^{\circ}$ |
| TRIPLE JJJ POTENTIOMETERS <br> $100 \mathrm{~K} / 100 \mathrm{~K} / 100 \mathrm{~K}-3 / \mathrm{a}^{\prime \prime} \quad 20 \mathrm{~K} / 150 \mathrm{~K} / 15 \mathrm{~K}-3 / \mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

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| O1A | 67 | 6.tk | 1.35 | 6SN7GT | 89 | 14C5 | 1.29 | $3 \mathrm{HP}^{4} \ldots . .4 .91$ | 2050 | 1.80 | 4E27 | 17.25 | WE-275A | 6.95 | 810 | 10.95 |
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| 1476 | 91 | 6AO5 | . 89 | ${ }_{6 S T}{ }^{\text {6 }}$ | 1.25 | 14.57 | . 93 | ${ }_{5}^{5 C P 1} \ldots \quad 4.95$ | OA2 | \$1.30 | 5.123 | 24.50 | 304 TL | 9.75 | 826 | 1.45 |
| 1 AF 5 | . 89 | 6AO6 | .79 | 6T76 | 1.09 | 14N7 | 93 | 5CP7.... $\quad \mathbf{9 . 5 0}$ | OA3 | 1.51 | 5.129 | 18.50 | 307A | 5.50 | 828 | 13.48 |
| $1 \mathrm{B3GT}$ | 99 | 6AR5 | 79 | ${ }_{6} 68$ | 1.11 | 14R7 | 93 | 5FP7 . 4.95 | $\mathrm{OR}^{2}$ | 1.50 | $6-83$ | . 85 | WE-309A | 6.45 | 829 | 9.95 |
| 1 H 4 P | 1.17 | 6.AS5 | 99 | 615 | 1.19 | $14 W 7$ | 93 | 5HP1 ... 5.75 | OB3 | 1.29 | 6AN5 | 95 | WE-310A | 7.50 | 829. | 14.50 |
| 1C5GT | . 85 | 6AS6 | 3.30 | 617 | . 88 | $14 \times 7$ | 93 | ${ }_{5}^{5 H P 4} \ldots . .5 .75$ | OC3 | 1.20 | 6AR6 | 3.35 | WE-313C | 4.15 | 829 B | 14.50 |
| 1C6 | 69 | 6AS7G | 4.53 | 6 V 6 | 1.60 | 19 | 89 | 5.JP1 ... 26.50 | OD3 | 1.15 | ${ }_{6}^{6 C 21}$ | 29.50 | 316A | . 89 | 830 B | 3.95 |
| 1 C 7 G | . 69 | 6AT6 | . 63 | 6V6Ci. | . 89 | 19 | 1.16 | ${ }_{5} 5 \mathrm{JP2}$ … 26.50 | 1 B 21 A | 2.85 | 6 C 24 | 52.50 | 327 A | 4.25 | 832 | 7.95 |
| 1D5G | . 69 | 6AU5GT | 1.21 | 6V6CT | . 79 | 22. | 1.16 |  | 1322 | 3.25 | 6.34 | 7.95 | WE-331A | 9.75 | 832 A | 9.95 |
| 1 D 7 G | . 69 | $6 \mathrm{SlV}^{1} 6$ | . 63 | 6W4GT 6W6G' | . 72 | 24 A - | .79 1.16 | 5LP1 5LP5 | 1 B 23 | 9.95 | 7-7-11 | 1.19 | WE-343A WE-346A | 185.00 2.75 | 836 837 | 3.50 185 |
| 1D8G7 | . 71 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6AV6 } \\ & 6 \mathrm{H4G} \end{aligned}$ | 1.63 1.60 | 6W64T | . 59 | ${ }_{2516 \mathrm{G}}^{25}$ | 1.16 | 51.P5. . . . 19.75 | 1824 ${ }^{\text {West) }}$ | 12.95 | ${ }_{10}^{1011}$ | . 88 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WE-346A } \\ & \text { WE-350A } \end{aligned}$ | 2.75 | 837 838 | 1.85 3.25 |
| 1 F 4. | . 69 | $6 \mathrm{B5}$ | 1.20 | 6×5CT. | . 59 | $25 \mathrm{Z5}$ | . 99 | 7BP1.... 8.75 | 11324 |  | 13-4 | . 80 | 350 H | 4.95 | 841 | . 49 |
| 1 1F5G | . 69 | $6 \mathrm{B7}$ | 97 | 6 Y 6 C | . 89 | 26 | . 79 | ${ }_{78 \mathrm{BP7}}{ }^{\text {7 }}$, 7.95 | (Sy1v) | 18.95 | 15F | 2.35 | WE-356B | 5.45 | 843 | 59 |
|  | . 71 | $6 \mathrm{B8}$ | 99 | 67Y5G | . 89 | 27 | 69 | 713P12... 14.95 | 1826 | 3.73 | 15 R . | .95 | 3614 | 4.75 | 845 | 5.75 |
| $1 \mathrm{G4G}$ | . 69 | 6138 G | 85 | 7A4 | 79 | 281 | 1.75 | 7BP14... 14.95 | 1827 | 11.50 | RE1-2 | 2.25 | 368A | 6.95 | 845 W | 6.75 |
| 1G5G | . 69 | 6BA6 | . 72 | 7 A 5 | 88 | 30 | . 72 | ${ }^{7} \mathrm{CP1} 1 . . .14 .95$ | 11129 | 2.90 | 24 G | 1.85 | 371A | . 95 | 849 | 29.50 |
| 1G6GT | 69 | 6BA7 | 1.20 | 7A6 | 83 | 30 S | 48 | 9GP7... 12.85 | 11832 | 3.95 | HK-24 | 3.95 | 3718 | 95 | 851 | 67.00 |
| 1 H 4 G | . 89 | $6_{6}^{68 C 5}$ | . 188 | 7 7 7 | 83 | 31 | . 62 | $9 \mathrm{LP7} \cdot 9.95$ | 1835 | 12.50 | RK-25 | 3.82 | 388 A | 2.95 | 852 | 22.60 |
| $1 \mathrm{H}^{\text {c }}$ | . 74 | $6 \mathrm{BC7}$ | 1.10 | 7A8 | 83 | 32 | . 99 | 10PP4 18.50 | 1836 | 12.50 | FG-32 |  | WE-399A | 4.70 | 860 | 4.95 |
| 1H6G | . 99 | 6BD5G | 1.60 | $7 \mathrm{AD7}$ | 1.44 | 32L | . 87 | 10FP4... 24.50 | 1 A 38 | 32.50 | 5558 | 6.75 | 417A | 16.95 | 861 | 24.50 |
| $1 \mathrm{H}^{\text {ch' }}$ | 1.01 | 61296 | . 99 | ${ }_{7} \mathrm{AH} \mathrm{H}^{2}$ | 1.08 | 33 | . 99 | 12DP7. 16.50 | $1 \mathrm{P41}$ | 47.50 | RK-34 | 49 | 434A | 17.50 | 864 | 39 |
| 1.15G | . 74 | 6BF6 | 72 | 784 | . 83 | 34 | . 99 | 12GP7 . . 16.50 | $1 \mathrm{B42}$ | 9.80 | 35 F | . 95 | 446 | 1.95 | 865 | 1.28 |
| 156 G | . 95 | 6BF5 | 1.10 | 7 B 5 | 83 | 35/51 | . 79 | $12 \mathrm{HP7}$. . 16.50 | $1{ }^{1} 54$ | 32.50 | 35 T Ion |  | 446A | 1.95 | 8664 | 1.48 |
| $1 \mathrm{L4}$ | . 69 | 6BF6 | 83 | 786 | 83 | 35A5 | . 89 | ${ }^{902 \mathrm{P} 1} \ldots 9.95$ | 1H20 | 88 | gatige | 5.95 | 446B | 2.25 | 869 B | 45.00 |
| 1 LA 4 | . 87 | 6PG6 | 1.92 | $7 \mathrm{H7}$ | 83 | 3585 | . 87 | $905 \ldots 4.45$ | 1 S 21 | 9.50 | 35 T (; | 4.95 | 450 TH | 42.50 | 872A | 3.95 |
| 1LA6 | 1.10 | $6 \mathrm{6}^{6} \mathrm{H} 6$ | . 99 | 788 | . 89 | 351.6 | . 81 |  | $1 \mathrm{Z2}$ | 3.75 | REL-36. | . 78 | 450 TL | 42.50 | 874 | 1.45 |
| 1 LP 4 | 1.01 | 6 BJ 6 | 99 | 7 C 4 | . 69 | 35W4 | 55 | hoto Cells | 21322 | 2.20 | RK-47 | 4.92 | 451 | 1.39 | 876 | 1.60 |
| $1 \mathrm{LC5}$ | .81 | $6 \mathrm{BK7}$ | 1.60 | 7 C 5 | . 83 | $35 Y 4$ | . 81 | $1 \mathrm{P} 23 . . . .{ }^{\text {P }}$ 4.10 | 2 C 21 | . 75 | EF-50 | . 79 | 4714/ |  | 878 | 1.85 |
| $11 \mathrm{C6}$ | .93 | 6 BP 7 C | 1.45 | ${ }^{7} 78$ | .83 | 3574 GT | 69 | $1 \mathrm{P} 24 \ldots . \quad 1.27$ | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{C} 22}$ | 75 | VT-52 | . 65 | 1821A | 2.75 | ${ }_{0}^{886}$ | 3.50 |
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| 1 LN 5 | . 91 | ${ }^{6 C 5}$ | . 75 | $7 \mathrm{F7}$ | 99 | 38 | 69 | ${ }^{927} \ldots . .1 .85$ | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{C} 39$ | 22.00 | VT-62(Br) | 1.15 | 507 AX | 1.47 | 957. | 49 |
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| iosct | .99 | 6CD6 | 2.40 | 7 J 7 | 1.32 | 43 | 89 | Thyratrons \& | 2 C 44 | 1.50 | 72 | 1.32 | 532 A | 3.95 | 1003 | 90 |
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| 1 R 5 | . 89 | 6D8G | . 83 | 71.7 | . 97 | $45 Z 5$ | 79 | OA4G . . ${ }^{\text {d }}$. 32 | 2 C 51 | 5.75 | RK-75 | 3.50 | 559 | 2.20 | E-1148 | 35 |
| 154 | . 71 | 6 E 5 | 1.10 | 7N7 | . 97 | 46 | 81 | EL-C1A. 4.75 | 2E22 | 1.85 | VR-75 |  | 561 | 3.50 | 1201 | 1.20 |
| 155 | . 81 | 6F5GT | . 83 | 707 | . 83 | 47 | 99 | 2.14 G . 1.25 | 2 E 24 | 4.10 |  | 1.51 | HY615 | 49 | 1203 | 69 |
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| 1 115GT | . 71 | ${ }_{6 F 6 G}$ | . 89 | 757 | 1.11 | 59 | 1.19 | $\begin{array}{ll}2 \mathrm{Ca3} & \cdots \\ 2 \mathrm{D} 21\end{array}$ | 2.J22 | 9.95 26.50 | VR-78 VR-90 | .64 | 700 A | 24.50 24.50 | 1294 | 69 |
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| 2 A 7 | . 89 | 6.556 | . 64 | $12 \pm 6$ | . 71 | 53 | . 95 | EL-C5B.. 9.95 | 2.536 | 85.00 | $1001{ }^{\text {der }}$ | 10.25 | 7044 | . 95 | 1620 | 6.25 |
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| 3 A 4 | . 65 | 6.18G | 1.28 | 12AL5 | . 89 | 57 | . 89 | FG-33 . . 17.50 | 2.141 | 175.00 | 0 O 3 | 1.20 | 7061:Y | 45.00 | 1629 | 39 |
| 3A5 | 1.89 | 6K5GT | 99 | 12AT6 | 59 | 58 | 89 | FG-41 122.50 | 2 J 48 | 27.50 | WE-113A | 1.32 | 706GY | 45.00 | 1630 | 95 |
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| 5Y3GT . | 79 | 6R7 | . 99 | ${ }_{12 S A 7}$ | -89 | ${ }_{117 \mathrm{~L}}^{117}$ | 1.89 | 393A ${ }^{\text {394. }}$. ${ }^{8.60}$ | 3H2I | 2.95 | WE-211E | 12.50 | 721 A | 4.90 9.95 | 7193 8005 | 5.95 |
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| 574 | 1.11 | 6S7G | . 99 | 12 1FGT | .74 | 11776GT | . 97 | 5550 . 39.50 | 3 B 24 | 5.25 | WE-215A | 24 | 7244 | 3.22 | 8012 | 2.60 |
| 614 | 1.35 | 6SA7 | . 84 | 12 SI 7 | . 79 | FM-1000 | 1.59 | KU-610 . 12.50 | 31324 W | 7.95 | 217 C | 8.95 | 72413 | 3.22 | 8013 | 2.75 |
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| 83-2J | 2.10 | 58/U | . 80 |  | 290/U | 1.35 |
| 83-22AP | 1.10 | $59 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{U}$ | 2.25 |  | 306/U | 2.95 |
| $83-22 \mathrm{SP}$ | 1.15 | 60/U | 2.40 |  | 499/U | 1.25 |
| 83-22R | . 68 | 85/U | 1.75 |  |  |  |

##  <br> Price Schedule

8.2 mnf to 910 mmf
.001 mmf to
.002 mfd to .00162 mff

## .01 mind. .



| mmf | mmi | mmi | mme | mmi | mmi | mid | mfd | mfd |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | 40 | 82 | 155 | 325 | 470 | 800 | . 0024 | . 0039 |
| 10 | 50 | 100 | 170 | 350 | 500 | . 0011 | . 0025 | . 005 |
| 18 | 51 | 110 | 180 | 360 | 510 | . 0013 | . 0026 | . 0051 |
| 22 | 56 | 115 | 208 | 370 | 525 | . 0015 | . 0027 | -0056 |
| 23 | 60 | 120 | 225 | 390 | 560 | . 0016 | . 00282 | . 006 |
| $24^{1}$ | 62 | 125 | 240 | 400 | 570 | . 001625 | . 002826 | . 0068 |
| 27 | 66 | 130 | 250 | 410 | 680 | . 0018 | . 003 | . 0082 |
| 30 | 68 | 135 | 260 | 430 | 700 | . 0022 | . 0033 | . 01 |
| 39. | 75 | 150 | 270 | 466 |  | . 0023 |  |  |
| Price Schedule |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

10 mmf to 875 mfd
.0026 mfd to .0082 mfc
.0026 nff

$$
\begin{array}{r}
.10 c \\
.20 c \\
.50 c \\
8.00
\end{array}
$$

## PULSE TRANSFORMERS

 KS8696, KS9365, KS9565, KS9800, KS9862, KS13161 GENERAL ELECTHIC—ド2731 80-G-5 JEFFELSSON ELECTRIC-C-12A-1318


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INVERTERS
Onan M.G.e215H. Nary type PU/13. Indut 115/230 $60 \mathrm{cy} . \mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{Ph}$. Output: $115,480 \mathrm{cy},. 1 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{h} .$, , 2200 W



 Dut: 115,460 cy., 1 Ph., $1.5 \mathrm{I} V A$. hegilated. Holtzer Cabot M. G. 164, input: 440 . 8 Ph... 60 ey
 Eicor. 32DG to $110 \mathrm{AC} .60 \mathrm{cy} ., 1 \mathrm{~Pb}$, at 2.4 Amps.
New

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 G.E. 5 AM45DB20. Input: $115,60 \mathrm{ev}, \quad 1 \mathrm{Ph} .3350-1$

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| Clare Plug-in base No. 30FMX 115 A.C. | \$3.50 |
| G.E. Plug-in base Sensitive K27J853. | 5.4. 50 |
| Allied Control type BJ 452-1128. | \$1.95 |
| Western Electric D-163781 Mlug-in | \$10.00 |
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AN/APR-4 Tuning Units TN-17 ( 6 6-300 3IC


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| :---: |
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Type RA TyperA Type RA | Amperite 24 |
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 AIR THIMMERCDNDENSEIS

| STOCK | NO. | CAPA Min. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CITY } \\ & \text { Max. } \end{aligned}$ | MANUFACTURER'S NUMBER | FIGURE | SHAFT LENGTH | $\begin{aligned} & \text { POST } \\ & \text { LENGTH } \end{aligned}$ | GROUND LUG | PRICE <br> EACH |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2937 |  | 2.5 - |  | Hamm 250034 | D | 5/16 | 3/32 | Right | $18 \%$ |
| 5716* |  | 3 - | 8 | ASP 17 A224. | A | 9/16 | 3/32 | Top. | $25{ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| 5717 |  | 3 |  | ASP 22G192 | A | 9/16 | 3/32 | To Post. | 18. |
| 4090 |  | 2 | 15 | ASP 482212 | E | 1"x1/4"D | 3/32 | Left. | 25 it |
| 2939 |  | 3 | 15 | ASP 217-2. | $C$ | 5/16 ... | 1/4 | Top | 20 t |
| 5718 |  | 3 - | 15 | Telrad 682070-30 | D | 5/16 | 3/32 | Right | 20 c |
| 5719 |  | 3 - | 15 | Hamm 682070-30 | D | 5/16 | 3/32 | Right. | 20 |
| 231 |  | 3 - | 25 | CAIM 481881. | A | 9/16 | 3/32 | Left | 25 ¢ |
| 5720 |  | 3 - | 27 | Hamm 11725-1 | D | 5/16 | 3/32 | Right | 25 ¢ |
| 5721 |  | 2.5 - |  | Comar M420864-\% | D | $5 / 16$ | 3/32 | Top. | 25 \% |
| 2940 |  | 2 - | 30 | ASF A8H-501. | D | 5/16. | 5/16 | To Post. | $30 ¢$ |
| 5724 |  | 4.5 - | 30 | OB7751E-25. | D | 5/16 | 5/16 | Right. | 306 |
| 5086 |  | 5 - | 30 | Hamm SBL-72265-3 | B | 1/2. | 3/32 | Bottom | 30 e |
| 2941 |  | 4.5 - | 35 | Hamm ESA682070-37 | D | 5/16 | 3/32 | Left.. | $30 \%$ |
| 239. |  | 5 - | 54 | Hamm ESA682070-35 | D | 5/16 | 3/32 | Left | $40 \hat{1}$ |
| 5087 |  | 5 - | 54 | Hamm BL 72265-4. | B | 1/2 | 3/32 | Right | $40 ¢$ |
| 5785 |  | 4.5 - | 55 | Sickles M7466880-2. | D | 5/16 | 3,16 | Right | 40 é |
| 5088. |  | 6 - | 100 | Hamm SBL72265-6. | B | $1 / 2$ | 3/32 | Bottom. | $50 ¢$ |
| 236** |  | 8 - | $140$ | $\text { ASP } 19 \text { A } 34504$ | D | $5 / 16$ | 3/32 | To Post. | $55 t$ |
| 5675 |  | 6 - |  | Hamm APCIE150 | E | 1/1/16"*1/4"D | $3 / 32$ | Right | 75 \% |
| 5726 |  | 9 - | 204 | OAK-114M510. . | $F$ | $9 / 16$ | 3/32 | Top...... | 951 |
|  | - Double spaced julates. <br> * Adjusts both ends, some available w/dust cover. Fig. A lound Shaft Screwdiver adj. w/locknut. Fig. B Bakelite Knobs Ins. Screwdriver adj. |  |  |  | Fig. C Roun <br> Fig. D Hex <br> Fin. E $1 / 418$ <br> Fig. F Dou | Shaft screwdriver Screwdriver adj. d Shaft. End Plate. |  |  |  |

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$9-62 \mathrm{mmfd}$ per section. 6-34 mmid sections in series. Double ceramic end plates and bearings. 1/4" diam. shaft. $5 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ long.; 065 Plate spacing end
plates $1-3 / 8$ square. $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { plates } \\ \text { Stock } & \text { Square. } & \text { Price } & \mathbf{9 0} \\ \text { No. } 5076-A & \text { FIG. } 1 & \text { Each } & \mathbf{4}\end{array}$ 4-22 mmfd per section. $3-12 \mathrm{mmfd}$ sections in series. Single ceramic end
plate $1-3 / 夕^{\prime \prime}$ square. $1 / 4 \prime$ diam. $x$ 1/4" long ehaft.
$\begin{array}{ccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Stock } \\ \text { No. } 5077-A\end{array} & \text { FIG. } 2 & \begin{array}{c}\text { Price } \\ \text { Each }\end{array} \quad 60 \text { \& }\end{array}$

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| 1 B32. | 4.10 | 2K25 | 29.50 | 7BP7 | 7.95 | 385A | 4.95 | 804 | 5.95 | 958A | . 69 |
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| 1N22 | 1.75 | 3C31 | 5.95 | 35T....... | $\begin{array}{r}4.95 \\ \hline 35\end{array}$ | 450TL | 45.00 9.95 | 815 816 | 3.50 1.45 | 1629. | 2.75 |
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| $1 N 23 B$. 1 N26. | 6.00 8.00 | SN4 4 A 1 | 5.50 1.75 | VT52 | . 25 | W27. 531 | 15.00 | 829A | 13.95 15.95 | 1851. | 1.85 |
| 1N26 | 8.00 5.00 | 4A1. | 1.75 | RK72 | 1.95 1.95 | 700A/D | 25.00 | 830B | 11.50 | 2050 | 1.85 |
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| 2E22. | 3.75 2.75 | $4 J 38$. $4 J 39$. | 89.00 199.00 | 274B... | 27.50 | 719AY/EY | 48.50 29.50 | 857B | 99.00 | 9005 | 1.90 |
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| TS15 | TS270 |
| APA28 | LZ Sets |
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MAGNETRONS

| Tube | $2 J 62$ |
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| 2J21'A | 718DY |
| 2322 | 720BY |
| $2 J 26$ | 725-A |
| $2 J 32$ | 730-A |
| $2 J 38 \mathrm{Pkg}$. | QK 62 |
| $2 J 39 \mathrm{Ph}$ \%. | QK 59 |
| $2 J 49$ | QK 61 |
| $2 J 61$ | QK 60 |

700 A. B, C. D
706 AY, BY, DY, EY, FY. GY




# EQUIPMENT CO. 

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| so-1 | locmse Rodat |
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| CPN-8 | 10 CM |
| sG |  |
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| ${ }_{\text {SE }}{ }_{\text {A }}$ APN |  |
| , 38 | H.V. |

## PULSE EQUIPMENT

MIT MOD 3 HARD TUBE PULSER. Ontput Pulse Power $1+4 \mathrm{KW}$ (12 KV at 12 Amp, Duty Ratio. 001 max, Pulse turation, $1.0,2.0$ nicrosec. Input volt





## PULSE NETWORKS

 G.E ohms impermee G.E. SH: (3-84-810) (8-2.24-405) 5014T; 3KV UT" CKT Dual Unit: Unit 1, 3
 7.5E3-1-200-fi7P. 7.5 KV, E Circuit, 1 microsec 200 PPS, 67 ohms impedance



## PULSE TRANSFORMERS



## MICROWAVE TEST EQUIPMENT <br> $X$ BAND POWER METER

Fonsists of thermistor mount and bridge, microammeter, wough attennatot. X.
liand Waveguide thruout. For power measuremonts anvwhe in the 9000 Ni hand ..................................................................... $\$ 225.00$

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AS-31 APN-7: 10 cm . Polyrod in Lucite Ball. Type N Fittins, Coax $\quad \$ 27.50$ Relay System Parabolic reflectors approx. range 2000 to 6000 Mc . Di mensions $4^{1 / 2_{2}^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime} \text {. New. . } \$ 75.00}$ Dipole for above................ \$12.00 TDY "JAM" Radar rotating antenna, 10 cm .30 deg. beam, $115 \vee A C$ drive. New
saure to
10 CM Horn, Rectangular-to square-to circular RF assembly ending in horn, Wavesuide input. Complete with flange........................... $\mathbf{5 0 . 0 0}$ Parabolic Peel. Radiation pattern approx, 25 des. in horizontal, 33 des. in
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3200 me. Stub supported, with type
$\$ 4.50$ ' $N$ ' connector................ $\$ 4.50$

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140-310 me cone and 300-600 me cone, each consisting of 2 end fed half wave conical sections with enclosed matching stub for reactance changes with changing frequency. New: comcarrying chest ....... $\$ 49.50$


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LHTR. LIGHTHOUSE ASSEMBLY. I'ilt of RT; 39 Al'G 5 \& Al'G 15 . Receiver and Trans. Carities w/assoc. Tr. Curity and Type E CFLG. To Recvr. UseREACTION WAVEMETER $3000-3700$ MC, Mig. Head. Comp With Cal. $\$ 125.00$



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 AN/APR5A 10 cm antenna erlupment comsintag of wo 10 cm waveguide sections.

 8 RIGID COAX- $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ I. C.
RIGHT ANGLE BEND. With tioxihle coax output pickun loon.
SHORT RIGHT ANGLE BEND. witl press'rizing ninnle.
RIGID COAX
RIGID COAX to flex coax romnectrr. . Wold plated á lenstlis. je. horm.
STUB-SUPPORTED RIGID COAX.

FLEXIBLE SECTION
FLEX COAX SECT.
1.25 CM RESEARCH EQUIPMENT

APS-34 Rotating Joint
 TR.ATR.Section
Flexible Section, Choke to chove to cliok
" S "' Curve Choke o cover....




3 CM Research Equipment $1^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ Wareguide

$1^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ wavequide in $5^{\prime}$ lengths, VG 39 ftange to UG40 cover.... oer length, $\$ 7.50$ Rotating Joints supplied either with or without deck mounting. With ritil
Hanges
 jnised $5.5 k v 6.5$ Anp. 001 duty cyeles. 2.5 nispe pulse lensth max. milamert ${ }_{2}^{6.35} .5$ Amp. Includes magnetron intg. and blower. Ihequires 3C45 and TS 268 Crystal Checker
Bulkhead Feed-Thru Assembiy
Pressure Gauge Section 15 lb . אalluge and press nijple.
Pressure Gauge, 15 lis.
Pressure Gauge, 15 lhs. Mount. P/o Irs io Radar
mounting two 7 Dual Oscillator. Mount. (Back to hack) with ervstal mount, tunable termina.5 artenmaring slugs
 mount. Iris conpling and choke conpling to TR................................. $\$ 22.50$ CU $105 / \mathrm{APS} 31$ Direction Coupler 25 ab .
 $\begin{array}{r}\$+50 \\ \cdots . \\ \hline 6.50\end{array}$ Waveguide Sections $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. lonk silpe गhatral whth choke harke Rotary Joint choke to " uoke with deek monnting
 90 degree twist $6^{\prime \prime}$ long 45 degree twist. 40KW X BAND lardar, comblete as described and illustrated in miy 1951 APS. 1 Under Belly Assembly Usad. Inses thitpes................................. $\$ 375.00$

[^21]
## - THE BEST

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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 reduction from originglof 1 AW Power in quantity: Type BF-1-A, 1 KW Power Amplifier and Power Supply; BF-2-A, KW Power Amplifier with separate 10 KW Power Amplifier with separate matching Rectifier-Power Supply. This matching Recrifier-Power Supply. MC FM Broadcasting application, beautifully engineered and constructed. (250 Watt FM Exciter or Driver NOT AVAILABLE). Conversion to lower frequencies ( 2 to 24 me , or other frequencies) can be accomplished at very low cost. Our factory will be glad to quote on conversion to specified frequencies. All units designed for $208 / 230$ volts, $50 / 60$ cycles operation; 3 KW and 10 KW units require 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 applications. Ideal for FM Broadcosters, com: munication companies, Schools, Labs. Available os separate units, or complete. Write for more complete specifications and prices.
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 i0-100 me. 500 watts output. Model 1498
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 RCA 1 VG PUBILC ADBUESS SYSTEM,左 PRICE, EACHI. complete with sound-powPRICE. FiCiI, less microphone PKICE. EICH, Nodified tor I10 VC, AC, less

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Syncro-Capacitor
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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| APDT | C-H \#8800 K 4 bat hand | 62 |
| SP'ST | C-H $\quad 8803 \mathrm{~K}+$ bat hand | . 62 |
| DPST | A H\& It $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ bush.., hat hand | . 55 |
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| 001 | 2500 | . 48 | . 0125 | 6000 | 50 |
| 001 | 8000 6000 | 3.65 <br> 3.50 | . 02 | 6.00 | . 27 |
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Mod. 5AM45DB15. Input; 115 volts, single phase, 60 eycle 4.5 amp. Output: 250 volts

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| $1 \mathrm{B42}$ | 8.00 | 811. | 3.95 |
| 1 N22 | . 65 | 813. | 8.00 |
| 2 C 25 | . 50 | 815 | 8.50 |
| 2 C 26 A | 20 | 826. | 1.00 |
| 2 C 34 | 25 | 829B | 9.00 |
| 2C44 | 50 | 832 A | 8.00 |
| $2 J 91$ A | 9.00 | 836. | 4.00 |
| $9 \times 2 / 879$ | . 40 | 838 | 3.00 |
| $2 \times 24$. | . 70 | 841 | . 45 |
| 3 B 24. | 3.75 | 843 | 1.00 |
| 3 C 24 | 1.00 | 850 | 2.00 |
| 3 C 27 | 3.25 | 851 | 40.00 |
| $3 \mathrm{Eq9}$ | 9.00 | 860 | 3.75 |
| 3DP1-S2. | 2.75 | 861 | 23.00 |
| $4 \mathrm{B2} 4$ | 4.75 | 864 | . 35 |
| 4 5 25 | 75.00 | 872A | 3.50 |
| $5 \mathrm{BP1}$ | 3.25 | 874 | 1.25 |
| 5D21 | 18.00 | 878 | 1.75 |
| 6 C 21 | 20.00 | 884. | 1.00 |
| 7H-12 | 2.50 | 902. | 3.00 |
| 15 E | 1.50 | 954 | . 20 |
| 23D4 | 1.00 | 955. | 35 |
| GL146 | 4.75 | 956 | 30 |
| GL159 | 5.50 | 957 | 30 |
| 215 A | 2.25 | CK1089 | 2.00 |
| 327 | 1.75 | CK1090 | 2.00 |
| 327 A | 2.50 | 1616 | 1.00 |
| 371 B . | 1.00 | 1619. | . 25 |
| 393 A | 6.50 | 1695 | . 40 |
| 446. | 1.00 | 1626 | . 15 |
| 446A | 1.50 | 1630 | . 55 |
| 464A | 2.50 | 1632 | 65 |
| 471 A | 1.75 | 1633 | . 70 |
| 532A | . 75 | 1644 | 60 |
| 705A | 1.50 | 1659 | 50 |
| 715A | 5.00 | 1661 | 50 |
| 717A. | 1.20 | 1851 | 75 |
| 718 BY | 20.00 | 2051 | 80 |
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| 721 A | 2.00 | 8011 | 1.50 |
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| 803 | 3.50 | 9004 | . 38 |
| 805. | 3.00 | 9006. | . 20 |

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| 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 $73 / 73 \Omega$ |
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    G. L. Musselnan, Ionosphere Tquipment for Field ©e. miectonics. p 112 May ! 9才-.

[^3]:    * The wort described in this article was done under contract W-49-051-eng 1 approved by the Beach Ernsion Board, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and administered by the Research Division of New York University. This article is hased on a paper, presented at the 1951 National Flectronics Conference, which will appear in the NEC Proceedings. The author is now at Standard Electronic author is now at Standard Electronic
    Research Corporation, New York. and Research Corporation

[^4]:    Presenteri at the 1951 National Electronics Conference in Chicago. The Conference paper will appear in the Proceedings.

[^5]:    Cornell-Dubilier
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    the Office of Electronics Programs, Munithe Office of Electronics Programs, Munitions Board, Washington, D. C. ; P. McK. Deeley of Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp. Erie Resistor Corp., Erie, Pa. : J. F. GudeErie Resistor Corp., Erie, Pa.: J. F. GudeL. Kopinski of John E. Fast \& Co., Chi:

[^18]:    

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